

EVS 2008 method report: documentation of the first data release in June 2010 ; European Values Study and GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences

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TECHNICAL *Reports*

2010|10

European *Values* Study 

EVS 2008 Method Report

Documentation of the first data release in June 2010

Related to the Integrated Dataset

Archive-Study-No. ZA4800, DOI:10.4232/1.10059

*European Values Study and
GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences*

GESIS-Technical Reports No. 2010/10

EVS 2008 Method Report

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*European Values Study and
GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences*

GESIS-Technical Reports

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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 Guidelines and Recommendations" and the "EVS 2008 Method Report", 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 Germany.

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1 European Values Study 1981–2008

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 46 European countries. 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.

At a time when the European Values Study started in 1981, the number of participating countries was small but it kept on growing gradually until the 4th wave. In 2008 the sample consists of 46 European countries/regions. The following table gives an overview of participating countries per wave.

Table 1: Participating countries

Country/Region	1981	1990	1999/2000	2008
USA	1982	1990		
Canada	1982	1990		
Belgium	1981	1990	1999	2009
Denmark	1981	1990	1999	2008
France	1981	1990	1999	2009
Germany*	1981	1990	1999	2009
Great Britain**	1981	1990	1999	
Iceland**	1984	1990	1999	
Ireland	1981	1990	2000	2008
Italy**	1981	1990	1999	
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	
Norway**	1982	1990		
Austria		1990	1999	2008
Bulgaria		1991	1999	2008
Czech Republic		1991	1999	2008
Estonia		1990	1999	2008
Finland		1990	2000	2009
Hungary		1991	1999	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	
Greece			1999	2008
Luxembourg			1999	2008
Russian Federation			1999	
Turkey**			1999	
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**				
Moldova, Republic of				2008
Montenegro, Republic of				2008
Serbia				2008
Switzerland				2008

*1981 only West-Germany

** National dataset not included in the first official release (Version 1.0.0, 10-06-30)

1.1 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. In each country, 1,500 persons were interviewed personally (face-to-face). A completely random sample was drawn in each country.

The EVS 2008 has an increasing international and regional coverage. It covers almost all countries of Europe. In total, the fieldwork is administered in 46 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 first public release (Ver. 1.0.0, 10-30-06) includes not yet the data and documentation of all countries participating in EVS 2008. The national datasets of Croatia, Great Britain, Iceland, Italy, Republic of Macedonia, Norway, Sweden, and Turkey will be included in the full public release of EVS.

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 the EVS website and via the GESIS Online Study Catalogue - ZACAT and the GESIS Data Catalogue.

1.1.1 Overview of data and documentation

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

All data and information is accessible and available free of charge through the EVS and GESIS websites.

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

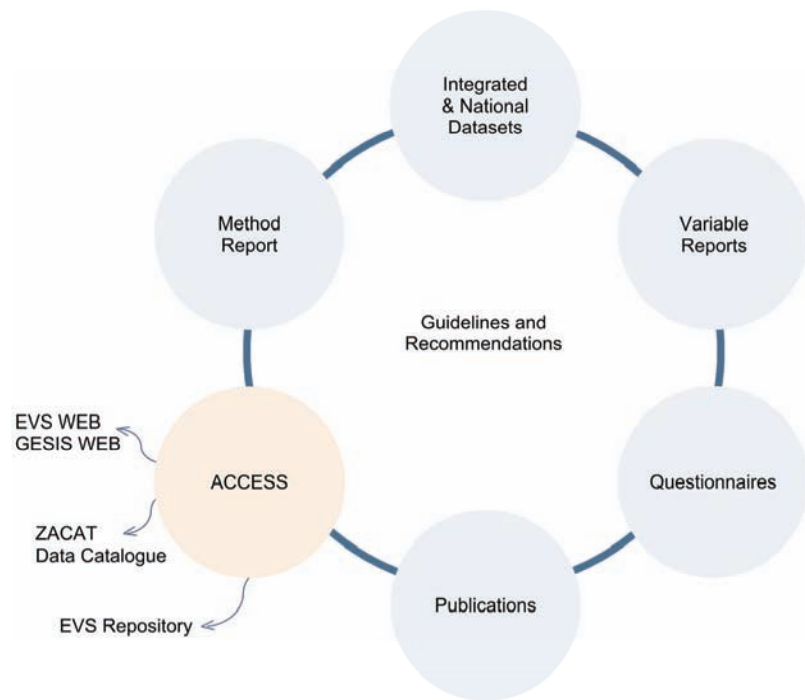
<http://www.gesis.org/>

The GESIS Online Study Catalogue – ZACAT allows users to search for, browse, analyse, and download the data. It assists in identifying trend variables and supports comparisons of original question texts.

<http://zacat.gesis.org/>

Publications using EVS data can be found easily in the EVS Repository

<http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications/>



Data

Beside the Integrated Dataset the national datasets are provided through ZACAT including additional country-specific variables 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.

English language and multi-lingual variable documentation on the Integrated Dataset and all national datasets are available as "EVS 2008 - Variable Reports".

Questionnaires

The English Master Questionnaire as well as the field questionnaires in all languages fielded in the countries are downloadable.

Publications

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

1.1.2 Digital identifier for easy data access

Each dataset is assigned an Archive-Study-No., a version no. and date, and a Digital Object Identifier (DOI). In order to uniquely identify a dataset and to make access to data easier, the DOI is linked to the Study Description of the dataset providing information on the origin and context of the data.

Table 2: Overview of digital identifier and version no. for EVS 2008 datasets

Country/Region	Study No.	Resolver/DOI	Version	Version date
Integrated Dataset	ZA4800	http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10059	1.0.0	10-06-30
Albania	ZA4783	http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10012	1.0.0	10-06-30
Armenia	ZA4784	http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10013	1.0.0	10-06-30
Austria	ZA4754	http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10030	1.0.0	10-06-30
Azerbaijan	ZA4785	http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10014	1.0.0	10-06-30
Belarus	ZA4782	http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10058	1.0.0	10-06-30
Belgium	ZA4759	http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10035	1.0.0	10-06-30
Bosnia-Herzegovina	ZA4786	http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10015	1.0.0	10-06-30
Bulgaria	ZA4774	http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10050	1.0.0	10-06-30
Croatia*	ZA4775			
Cyprus	ZA4787	http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10016	1.0.0	10-06-30
Northern Cyprus	ZA4788	http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10017	1.0.0	10-06-30
Czech Republic	ZA4770	http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10046	1.0.0	10-06-30
Denmark	ZA4760	http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10036	1.0.0	10-06-30
Estonia	ZA4766	http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10042	1.0.0	10-06-30
Finland	ZA4762	http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10038	1.0.0	10-06-30
France	ZA4751	http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10027	1.0.0	10-06-30
Georgia	ZA4789	http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10018	1.0.0	10-06-30
Germany	ZA4753	http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10029	1.0.0	10-06-30
Great Britain*	ZA4752			
Greece	ZA4776	http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10052	1.0.0	10-06-30
Hungary	ZA4772	http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10048	1.0.0	10-06-30
Iceland*	ZA4763			
Ireland	ZA4765	http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10041	1.0.0	10-06-30
Northern Ireland	ZA4764	http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10040	1.0.0	10-06-30
Italy*	ZA4755			
Kosovo	ZA4790	http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10019	1.0.0	10-06-30
Latvia	ZA4767	http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10043	1.0.0	10-06-30
Lithuania	ZA4768	http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10044	1.0.0	10-06-30
Luxembourg	ZA4779	http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10055	1.0.0	10-06-30
Macedonia, Republic of *	ZA4792			
Malta	ZA4778	http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10054	1.0.0	10-06-30
Moldova, Republic of	ZA4793	http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10022	1.0.0	10-06-30
Montenegro, Republic of	ZA4794	http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10023	1.0.0	10-06-30
Netherlands, The	ZA4758	http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10034	1.0.0	10-06-30
Norway*	ZA4795			
Poland	ZA4769	http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10045	1.0.0	10-06-30
Portugal	ZA4757	http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10033	1.0.0	10-06-30
Romania	ZA4773	http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10049	1.0.0	10-06-30
Russian Federation	ZA4777	http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10053	1.0.0	10-06-30
Serbia	ZA4796	http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10025	1.0.0	10-06-30
Slovak Republic	ZA4771	http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10047	1.0.0	10-06-30
Slovenia	ZA4780	http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10056	1.0.0	10-06-30
Spain	ZA4756	http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10032	1.0.0	10-06-30
Sweden*	ZA4761			
Switzerland	ZA4797	http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10026	1.0.0	10-06-30
Turkey*	ZA4791			
Ukraine	ZA4781	http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10057	1.0.0	10-06-30

* National dataset not included in the first official release (Version 1.0.0, 10-06-30).

1.2 Access to data and documentation

The data and documentation of the four EVS waves is openly accessible and available free of charge through the EVS and GESIS websites.

- General information about the European Values Study can be found on the EVS website (<http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/>). It covers information on the origin of the EVS project, the master questionnaires, and field questionnaires in the different language versions. Additionally, a Method Report and multi-lingual variable reports on the Integrated Dataset as well as national datasets will be offered for the third and fourth wave.
- ZACAT - GESIS Online Study Catalogue provides all European Values Studies for retrieval purposes, data exploration and free download of analysis datasets (<http://zacat.gesis.org>). It supports full access to datasets and documentation and assists users in identifying trend variables of all four EVS waves. Additionally, it allows for comparisons of original questions in languages fielded in the surveys of the third and fourth wave.
- Two online overviews offer comprehensive metadata on the EVS datasets and variables. The extended study description for the EVS 2008 provides country-specific information on the origin and outcomes of the national surveys. The variable overview of the four EVS waves 1981, 1990, 1999/2000, and 2008 allows for identifying country specific deviations in the question wording within and across the waves. The overviews can be found at
 - o <http://info1.gesis.org/EVS/Studies>
 - o <http://info1.gesis.org/EVS/Variables>
- The EVS Repository contains publications based on the data of the European Values Study. A growing part of these publications is enhanced with direct links to the dataset, variables, and syntax codes of the concepts used. The EVS Repository can be found at <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications/>.
- For secondary education, a special EVS website (<http://www.atlasofeuropeanvalues.eu/>) has been made in cooperation with Fontys University of Applied Sciences Netherlands. To offer a better understanding of European values, assignments and (part of) modules with teacher and pupil information are provided. Pupils can make their own maps based on the European Values Study online.
- The Atlas of European Values, published in 2005, unlocks the results of the European Values Study project for the general public. It presents values, beliefs, attitudes, and opinions through graphs, charts, and maps. In 2011, a new and updated version of the Atlas of European Values will be published (<http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/evsatlas.html>).

2 Structure of the EVS 2008 Method Report

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. The information was checked by the EVS and archived in a database, designed by the GESIS Data Archive. The outcome of the database was reviewed by the national teams 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 GESIS Online Study Catalogue ZACAT and Data Catalogue.

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

1. Study description on the Integrated Dataset containing more general information and summarized country-specific information on study scope, principal investigator, funding agency, data depositor, data access and version, etc.
2. Country reports on the national datasets including more comprehensive country-specific information on sampling procedure, mode of data collection, fieldwork procedure, additional country-specific information on harmonized variables (electoral systems, political parties, education, occupation, and region), and other documentation such as attached tables and/or texts on items of the Method Report.

Study description
Integrated Dataset EVS 2008

Study Description

EUROPEAN VALUES STUDY 2008 - INTEGRATED DATASET

I. BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

STUDY NO.

ZA4800

VERSION

Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10059 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10059>)

For country-specific information, see Country Reports on national datasets.

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 46 countries.

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Study Description

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FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR

ALBANIA:

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

Strategic Puls d.o.o (Ltd) Tirana

Renovabis

ARMENIA:

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

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AUSTRIA:

Austrian federal Ministry of Science and Research

AZERBAIJAN:

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

Renovabis

BELARUS:

Belarusian State University

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

Renovabis

BELGIUM:

Koning Boudewijnstichting

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BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA:

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

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Puls d.o.o (Ltd) Sarajevo

Study Description

BULGARIA:

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Sofia University St. Kliment Ohridski
Trust for Civil Society in Central Eastern Europe

CYPRUS:

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

CZECH REPUBLIC:

Grant Agency of the Czech Republic
Czech Science Foundation: project number: 403/08/0999

DENMARK:

Forskningsrådet for Samfund og Erhverv
Grant number: 275-07-0039

ESTONIA:

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Renovabis

FINLAND:

The Church Research Institute

FRANCE:

Comité interministériel de concertation pour les données en sciences sociales
Agence nationale pour la recherche (ANR " Corpus et outils de la recherche en sciences humaines et sociales ")
Service d'information du gouvernement (SIG)
Ministère de l'Economie, des finances et de l'emploi
Ministère de l'Immigration, de l'intégration, de l'identité nationale et du co-développement
Ministère des Affaires étrangères et européennes
Direction de la recherche, des études, de l'évaluation et des statistiques (DREES-Mire), ministère de la Santé, de la jeunesse et des sports
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Région Rhône-Alpes - Recherche (cluster 12)
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HUNGARY:

National Office for Research and Technology

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LUXEMBOURG:

CEPS/INSTEAD

FNR (Fonds National de la Recherche Luxembourg)

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MONTENEGRO, REPUBLIC OF:

Secretariat for European Integration, Ministry of Finance

NETHERLANDS:

NWO: The Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research
Grant number: 417-07-001

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NORTHERN IRELAND:

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(Ministry of Science and Higher Education, 05-523 Warszawa ul. Wspólna 1/3)
Project No: N N116 0280 33, Decision Nr 0280/H03/2007/33, University of Warsaw GR-2578.
Foundation of the European Values Study.
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National University Research Council (coordinated by Bogdan Voicu); Grant number: ID 56/2007
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SLOVAK REPUBLIC:

APVV: Agency for Support Of Science and Research Slovak Republic; VEGA: Grant Agency for Sciences of Slovak Republic
Grant (s) number (s):
APVV-0529-07 Slovakia in key cross-national surveys: Twenty years of changes of society; <http://www.apvv.sk/en/>
VEGA Project No. 2/7038/27 Social inequalities and social cohesion: widening perspectives

SLOVENIA:

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

SPAIN:

Ministry of Science and Innovation and partially covered by the University of Deusto
Ministry of science and technology (now M. science and innovation) I+D+I
Grant number: SEJ 2004/06307

SWITZERLAND:

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BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA:

Julijan Komsic

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Merab Pachulia

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GREECE:

Metron Analysis S.A.

HUNGARY:

Dr. Gergely Rosta

IRELAND:

TNS mrbi

KOSOVO:

Strategic Puls Research

LATVIA:

Market and opinion research centre "Latvian Facts"

Study Description

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Baltic Surveys

LUXEMBOURG:
CEPS/INSTEAD

MALTA:
MISCO International

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Doru Petrutu
IMAS-INC Chisinau

MONTENEGRO, REPUBLIC OF:
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NORTHERN CYPRUS:
Prologue Consulting Ltd

NORTHERN IRELAND:
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Zuzana Kusa

SLOVENIA:
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SPAIN:
Maria Silvestre Cabrera

SWITZERLAND:

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National research team

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Kiev International Institute of Sociology, LTD

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GESIS - Leibniz-Institute for the Social Sciences, Data Archive in Cologne

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 Foundation/Tilburg University: European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Integrated Dataset. GESIS Cologne, Germany, ZA4800 Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10059.

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 (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

Study Description

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 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,

Study Description

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.

PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

First public release: Data File Version 1.0.0, 2010-06-30

Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Cyprus, Northern Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Kosovo, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Republic of Montenegro, The Netherlands, Northern Ireland, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, Ukraine.

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

Categories in the variable Region in the dataset. For country-specific information, see Country Reports on national datasets.

UNIT OF ANALYSIS

Individuals

UNIVERSE

In all, EVS 2008 interviewed persons 18 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language in 46 countries.

KIND OF DATA

Survey data

TIME PERIOD COVERED

2008 - 2010

FIELDWORK PERIOD

ALBANIA:

10-07-2008 to 09-09-2008

ARMENIA:

16-06-2008 to 19-09-2008

AUSTRIA:

21-07-2008 to 22-10-2008

AZERBAIJAN:

11-07-2008 to 10-08-2008

BELARUS:

11-06-2008 to 31-07-2008

BELGIUM:

30-04-2009 to 02-08-2009

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA:

12-07-2008 to 31-07-2008

BULGARIA:

21-04-2008 to 15-06-2008

CYPRUS:

Study Description

25-10-2008 to 28-11-2008
CZECH REPUBLIC:
05-05-2008 to 02-11-2008
DENMARK:
01-04-2008 to 15-09-2008
ESTONIA:
01-07-2008 to 31-08-2008
FINLAND:
09-07-2009 to 15-07-2009
FRANCE:
07-05-2008 to 04-09-2009
GEORGIA:
21-08-2008 to 30-09-2008
GERMANY:
17-09-2008 to 10-02-2009
GREECE:
12-09-2008 to 26-10-2008
HUNGARY:
26-11-2008 to 28-01-2009
IRELAND:
07-06-2008 to 31-08-2008
KOSOVO:
15-07-2008 to 13-10-2008
LATVIA:
01-06-2008 to 31-10-2008
LITHUANIA:
21-07-2008 to 25-08-2008 and 03-08-2008 to 14-09-2008
LUXEMBOURG:
03-05-2008 to 15-12-2008
MALTA:
16-06-2008 to 23-09-2008
MOLDOVA, REPUBLIC OF:
02-07-2008 to 04-10-2008
MONTENEGRO, REPUBLIC OF:
12-11-2008 to 08-12-2008
NETHERLANDS:
21-05-2008 to 31-10-2008
NORTHERN CYPRUS:
28-10-2008 to 04-12-2008
NORTHERN IRELAND:
26-09-2008 to 23-10-2008
POLAND:
27-06-2008 to 28-09-2008
PORTUGAL:
26-05-2008 to 31-08-2008
ROMANIA:
24-04-2008 to 30-06-2008
RUSSIAN FEDERATION:
28-06-2008 to 26-07-2008
SERBIA:
14-07-2008 to 31-07-2008
SLOVAK REPUBLIC:

Study Description

14-07-2008 to 29-08-2008

SLOVENIA:

27-03-2008 to 18-06-2008

SPAIN:

28-05-2008 to 15-07-2008

SWITZERLAND:

08-05-2008 to 06-10-2008

UKRAINE:

12-07-2008 to 09-10-2008

III. METHODOLOGY AND PROCESSING

TIME METHOD

Cross section, partly repetitive

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

444

NUMBER OF UNITS

56.210

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Dato Tsabutashvili

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LANGUAGE OF THE SURVEY INTERVIEWS

Countries using multiple languages:

Country	Languages
Azerbaijan	Azeri, Russian
Belgium	Flemish (Dutch), French
Estonia	Estonian, Russian
Finland	Finnish, Swedish
Georgia	Georgian, Russian
Kosovo	Albanian, Serbian
Latvia	Latvian, Russian
Luxembourg	Luxembourgish, German, French, Portuguese, English
Macedonia	Macedonian, Albanian
Malta	Maltese, English

Study Description

Moldova	Moldavian, Russian
Romanian	Romanian, Hungarian
Slovakia	Slovakian, Hungarian
Switzerland	German, French, Italian
Ukraine	Ukrainian, Russian

Languages shared in countries:

Language	Countries
Albanian	Albania, Kosovo, Macedonia
Dutch/Flemish	Belgium, The Netherlands
English	Great Britain, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, Northern Ireland
French	Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Switzerland
German	Austria, Germany, Luxembourg, Switzerland
Greek	Cyprus, Greece
Hungarian	Hungary, Romania, Slovakia
Italian	Italy, Switzerland
Portuguese	Luxembourg, Portugal
Russian	Azerbaijan, Belarus, Estonia, Georgia, Latvia, Moldova, Russia, Ukraine
Serbian	Kosovo, Montenegro, Serbia
Turkish	Cyprus (North), Turkey

For country-specific information, see Country Reports on national datasets.

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION (PROCESS)

The translation process was closely monitored. To facilitate the harmonization and translation of the 2008 questionnaire in all participating countries a new web-based platform (WebTrans) has been designed by Gallup Europe. WebTrans is a questionnaire database and translation system that provides interface, translation assistance, advanced reviewing and project management utilities for the whole questionnaire translation process.

For country-specific information, see Country Reports on national datasets.

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

In all countries, fieldwork was conducted on the basis of detailed and uniform instructions prepared by the EVS advisory groups. The EVS questionnaires were administered as face-to-face interviews in the appropriate national language(s). As far as the data capture is concerned, CAPI or PAPI was used in all countries except for Finland, which used an internet panel.

The English basic questionnaire was translated into other languages by means of the questionnaire translation system WebTrans, a web-based translation platform designed by Gallup Europe. The whole translation process was closely monitored and quasi-automated documented.

For country-specific information, see Country Reports on national datasets.

FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

For country-specific information, see Country Reports on national datasets.

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Representative multi-stage or stratified random probability sample of the adult population of the country 18 years old and

Study Description

older. The net sample size (in the sense of completed interviews) is 1500 respondents per country, For country-specific information, see Country Reports on national datasets.

REPRESENTATIVITY

Population statistics at country and regional level provided.

For country-specific information, see Country Reports on national datasets.

WEIGHTS AND CHARACTERISTIC OF NATIONAL POPULATION

Weight: sex by age

The variable "weight" was computed by the EVS for all national datasets on basis of information and population statistics provided by the EVS countries. The weight is constructed on bases of sex and age categories. Missing value '-5 other missing' implies that age could not be computed because information on year of birth of respondent was not available in the data. It adjusts the socio-structural characteristic in the samples to the distribution of gender and age of the universe-population.

Weight: country specific for German and Belgium

For German and Belgium data an additional country specific weight variable is provided that includes a special weight factor for the regions of Germany (East and West) and of Belgium (Brussels capital region, Flanders and Walloon region).

This design weights correct the disproportional sample size of these regions in both countries.

For some national datasets country specific 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 will be made available to users. Before depositing data, each national team is responsible for checking their data confidentiality.

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.

EVS Foundation/Tilburg University: European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Integrated Dataset. GESIS Cologne, Germany, ZA4800 Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10059.

For country-specific information, see Country Reports on national datasets.

How to cite this publication:

European Values Study and GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences, EVS 2008 Method Report, Archive-Study-No. ZA4800, DOI:10.4232/1.10059, GESIS Technical Reports 2010/10.

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.

Study Description

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.

Study Description

V. COUNTRY REPORT FOR ALBANIA

STUDY NO.

ZA4783

VERSION

Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10012 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10012>)

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

EVS Foundation/Tilburg University: European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Albania. GESIS Cologne, Germany, ZA4783
Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10012

UNIVERSE

Persons 18 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

441

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

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

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

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

Correspondence with NUTS classification

Study Description

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

ADDITIONAL COUNTRY-SPECIFIC VARIABLES

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

NUMBER OF UNITS

1534

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The sampling procedure involved the Albanian population aged 18 years and above, based on the 2001 Census Data. A three stage stratified representative sample is used, with the following sampling units:

1. Primary sampling units (PSU): Polling places in Albania of all registered voters from 2006. Sample frame: polling place data base.
2. Secondary sampling units (SSU): Household.
3. Tertiary sampling unit (TSU): Respondent within household

Selection procedure of the sampling units:

First the PSU are selected by the method of the polling places selection; Albania is divided into 12 administrative divisions, from these 12 regions the PSU were chosen by using a program that first sorts the polling places by region and type of

Study Description

settlement (urbanisation level) and then randomly selects the x-st polling place. The second selection is of the SSU, this household selection is done by simulation of SRSWoR sample scheme. The third selection is of the TSU, this selection of respondents in the household is done by using the Kish scheme.

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

CHARACTERISTIC OF SAMPLE

Response and non response (numbers)	
A. Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	1751
B. Refusal by respondent:	82
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	25
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	2
E. Language barrier:	82
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	5
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	12
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	3
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	3
J. Address not traceable:	0
K. Other ineligible address:	0
L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	3
M. Respondent deceased:	0
Y. Invalid interviews:	0
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1534
X. Number of units not accounted for (A-[sum of B to M,Y,Z]): if all sample units are accounted for, X will=0:	0

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

Please specify:

- No panel component

REPRESENTATIVITY

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

Study Description

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

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

*There are no data available for these cells

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

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

Degree of urbanization

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

Study Description

WEIGHTS AND CHARACTERISTIC OF NATIONAL POPULATION

a. National weights variables included in the data set:	
Yes	
No	X
b. If Yes, please specify very precisely and with as much details as possible what type of weights. Document as much as possible:	
c. Provide all information necessary for the Methodology Group to compute weights (what is the selection probability for each potential respondent?)	
Number of inhabitants over 18 year in your country at the time of interviewing (ideally number of residential people that are not institutionalised = sample frame):	2 071 859
The population size (ideally over 18, residential and not institutionalised) of the areas/strata at each step in the sample:	table below
The actual number of interviewed respondent at each step of the sample for each area/stratum:	table below

population size

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

Study Description

actual number of interviewed respondent

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

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

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

ANONYMISED DATA

According to data regulations in participating countries, only anonymised data will be made available to users. Before depositing data, each national team is responsible for checking their data confidentiality.

	Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
Respondent questionnaires	Yes	
Interviewer questionnaires	Yes	
Contact forms	Yes	

LANGUAGE OF THE SURVEY INTERVIEWS

Albanian

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION (PROCESS)

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

Study Description

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?	

FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING	
Total number of interviewers:	67
Number of experienced interviewers:	67
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	67
How many members of the research team attended/participated/organized training sessions of interviewers?	3
Written EVS specific instructions:	
Yes	X
No	
Training in refusal conversion:	
Yes	X
No	
B. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE INTERVIEWERS	
a. Employment status of interviewers:	
Free-lance interviewers	X
Employed by the survey organization	
Other (please give details):	
b. Payment of interviewers:	

Study Description

Hourly		
Per completed interview		X
Assigned payment (a fix payment for an assigned number of interviews)		
Regular fixed salary		
Bonus payment		
Other (please give details):		
C. VISITS TO THE RESPONDENTS		
Total number of minimum visits per respondent/sampling unit:		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		Yes
b. Was any incentive offered to respondent?		
No incentives		
Unconditional monetary incentives (paid before the interview)		
Conditional monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)		
Unconditional non-monetary incentives (given before the interview)		X
Conditional non-monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)		
Please specify and give as much details as possible about the incentives:		
c. Use of other types of response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, hotline):		
Yes		
No		X
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:		
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)		
From: 25-06-2008		
To: 27-06-2008		
Number of pretest interviews:		15

CONTROL OPERATIONS

Please note that refusals and non-contacts refer to what is considered as the final status of the sample unit.

	Interviews	Refusals	Non-contacts	
Number of units selected for back-checking		75	15	2
Number of back-check achieved		93	15	2
Number of units where outcome was confirmed		93	15	2
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	T	P	P	

Study Description

CLEANING / VERIFICATION OF DATA AND QUESTIONNAIRE

A. CHECKING OF DATA		
a. Were data checked for consistency?		
Yes		X
No		
b. If yes, were the data edited?		
Yes, data corrected individually		
Yes, data corrected automatically		
Yes, data corrected both individually and automatically		X
No, no correction was done		
c. Were data corrected always according to filter instructions?		
Yes		X
No		
d. Who did the data corrections?		
The fieldwork agency		X
The Programme Director or its team		
Any other person (please specify):		
B. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - CAPI		NAP
a. How was the CAPI questionnaire programme checked?		
b. Who did the CAPI questionnaire checking?		
The fieldwork agency		
The Programme Director or its team		
Any other person (please specify):		
C. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - PAPI		
a. Was the scanning of optical or keying questionnaire checked?		
Yes		X
No		
b. Who did the PAPI questionnaire checking?		
The fieldwork agency		X
The Programme Director or its team		
Any other person (please specify):		
c. Approximate proportion of questionnaires checked?		20%

Study Description

V. COUNTRY REPORT FOR ARMENIA

STUDY NO.

ZA4784

VERSION

Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10013 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10013>)

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

EVS Foundation/Tilburg University: European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Armenia. GESIS Cologne, Germany, ZA4784
Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10013

UNIVERSE

Persons 15 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

441

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

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

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

- AM011 Yerevan
- AM021 Shirak
- AM022 Lori
- AM023 Tavush
- AM024 Aragatsotn
- AM025 Kotayk
- AM026 Gegharkunik
- AM027 Armavir
- AM028 Ararat
- AM029 Vayots Dzor
- AM02A Syunik

Correspondence with NUTS classification

Study Description

Code	Country	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
AM	ARMENIA			
AM 0		Armenia		
AM 01			Yerevan	
AM 011				Yerevan
AM 02			Rest of Armenia	
AM 021				Shirak
AM 022				Lori
AM 023				Tavush
AM 024				Aragatsotn
AM 025				Kotayk
AM 026				Gegharkunik
AM 027				Armavir
AM 028				Ararat
AM 029				Vayots Dzor
AM 02A				Syunik

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

NUMBER OF UNITS

1500

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The sampling procedure involved the Armenian population aged 15 years and above, based on the database from the Department of Statistics of Armenia (2000). The sampling procedure is done according to the following example:

1. List all CU (Column A to D in the following example) and their populations (Column E).
2. Calculate the total population (9 141)
3. Calculate the running cumulative population (Column F)
4. Determine the number of sites which will be visited and the total sample size desired (In Column G, Number 15 in the following example)
5. Scaled cumulative population (Column G)
6. Add the random generated number between 0 to 1 (0.20 in the following example)
7. Scaled cumulative population (Column H)

Study Description

8. The Selected PSU is that where the integer number changes.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J
Region	City/town/village	PSU stat ID	PSU Name	Population 15 and over	Cumulative population	Scaled cumulative	Random scaling of	Selected PSU
						15	0.20	
				4 272	4 272	0.14	0.49	0.00
				4 869	9 141	0.29	0.49	0.00
				9 141				

The starting points are selected with two methods:

1. For the urban areas: random addresses are chosen from the selected settlements from a list of residential addresses, one for each PSU.
 2. For rural areas: The first house the interviewer sees when entering the village is selected.
- For more elaborate information and tables concerning the sampling units see "Other documentation"

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

CHARACTERISTIC OF SAMPLE

Response and non response (numbers)	
A. Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	2430
B. Refusal by respondent:	114
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	308
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	53
E. Language barrier:	11
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	18
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	263
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	14
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	140
J. Address not traceable:	4
K. Other ineligible address:	4
L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
M. Respondent deceased:	0
Y. Invalid interviews:	1
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1500
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

Study Description

	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)	- Size of household	

Age * Gender

Source: Statistical Yearbook, 2007					
sex/age	N	%	sex/age	N	%
male 0 - 4	95500	6.13	female 0 - 4	82700	4.97
male 5 - 9	107700	6.92	female 5 - 9	94400	5.67
male 10 - 14	131400	8.44	female 10 - 14	123100	7.39
male 15 - 19	162500	10.43	female 15 - 19	157500	9.46
male 20 - 24	156300	10.04	female 20 - 24	154300	9.26
male 25 - 29	131100	8.42	female 25 - 29	132900	7.98
male 30 - 34	105700	6.79	female 30 - 34	111800	6.71
male 35 - 39	94800	6.09	female 35 - 39	103400	6.21
male 40 - 44	112300	7.21	female 40 - 44	125800	7.55
male 45 - 49	128000	8.22	female 45 - 49	140900	8.46
male 50 - 54	94400	6.06	female 50 - 54	109000	6.54
male 55 - 59	66000	4.24	female 55 - 59	78800	4.73
male 60 - 64	31900	2.05	female 60 - 64	41600	2.50
male 65 and more	139800	8.98	female 65 - 69	209300	12.57
Total male:	1557400		Total female:	1665500	

Educational distribution

Source: Population Census, Armenia, 2001		
	N	%
Pre-Primary/No education	335874	10.4
General primary, General basic	770487	23.9
General secondary	928704	28.8
Primary professional	92712	2.9
Secondary professional	627372	19.5
Incomplete higher	53000	1.6
Post graduate and higher prof.	406846	12.6
With scientific degree, Post graduate and higher prof.	7906	0.2

Study Description

Degree of urbanisation

Population 15+ (Population census 2001 - Statistical servic of Republic of Armenia)					
	Capital	Big cities	Towns	Rural	Total
Yerevan	858,106				858,106
Aragaston			22389	67682	90,071
Ararat			53,966	130,468	184,424
Armavir			67265	119553	186,818
Gegharkunik			53,023	100,174	153,197
Lori		72,746	41417	75956	190,119
Kotayk			99,927	109,985	209,912
Shirak		104,796	15395	65773	185,964
Syunik			65,804	33,350	99,154
Vayots Dzor			13,713	25,178	38,891
Tavush			33,666	58,168	91,834
	858,106	177,542	466,565	786,277	2,288,490

Source: Census Armenia, 2001		
size of household	N	%
1 person	85368	11.03
2 persons	99631	12.88
3 persons	102547	13.25
4 persons	171527	22.17
5 persons	138533	17.90
6 persons	92492	11.95
7 persons	45473	5.88
8 persons	20334	2.63
9 persons	8126	1.05
10 and more persons	9699	1.25

WEIGHTS AND CHARACTERISTIC OF NATIONAL POPULATION

a. National weights variables included in the data set:	
Yes	
No	X
b. If Yes, please specify very precisely and with as much details as possible what type of weights. Document as much as possible:	NAP
c. Provide all information necessary for the Methodology Group to compute weights (what is the selection probability for each potential respondent?)	
Number of inhabitants over 18 year in your country at the time of interviewing (ideally number of residential people that are not institutionalised = sample frame):	2 288 490
The population size (ideally over 18, residential and not institutionalised) of the areas/strata at each step in the sample:	see table below

Study Description

The actual number of interviewed respondent at each step of the sample for each area/stratum:

see table below

population size

	Capital	Big cities	Towns	Rural	Total
Yerevan	858,106				858,106
Aragaston			22389	67682	90,071
Ararat			53,966	130,458	184,424
Armavir			67265	119553	186,818
Gegharkunik			53,023	100,174	153,197
Lori		72,746	41417	75356	190,119
Kotayk			99,927	109,985	209,912
Shirak		104,796	15395	65773	185,964
Syunik			65,804	33,350	99,154
Vayots Dzor			13,713	25,178	38,891
Tavush			33,666	58,168	91,834
	858,106	177,542	466,565	786,277	2,288,490

actual number of interviewed respondent

EVS Sample					
	Capital	Big cities	Towns	Rural	Total
Yerevan	564				564
Aragatsotn			15	44	59
Ararat			35	86	121
Armavir			44	78	122
Gegharkunik			35	66	101
Lori		48	27	49	124
Kotayk			65	72	137
Shirak		69	8	43	120
Syunik			43	22	65
Vajots Dzor			12	15	27
Tavush			22	38	60
Grand Total	564	117	306	513	1500

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

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

ANONYMISED DATA

Study Description

According to data regulations in participating countries, only anonymised data will be made available to users. Before depositing data, each national team is responsible for checking their data confidentiality.

	Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
Respondent questionnaires	Yes	
Interviewer questionnaires	Yes	
Contact forms	Yes	

LANGUAGE OF THE SURVEY INTERVIEWS

Armenian

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION (PROCESS)

- Armenia got a fully translated local questionnaire.

FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING		
Total number of interviewers:		74
Number of experienced interviewers:		74
Number of inexperienced interviewers:		0
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?		74
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. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE INTERVIEWERS		
a. Employment status of interviewers:		
Free-lance interviewers		
Employed by the survey organization		X
Other (please give details):		
b. Payment of interviewers:		
Hourly		
Per completed interview		X
Assigned payment (a fix payment for an assigned number of interviews)		
Regular fixed salary		
Bonus payment		
Other (please give details):		
C. VISITS TO THE RESPONDENTS		
Total number of minimum visits per respondent/sampling unit:		4
Among the total, required visits on week-ends:		1
Among the total, required visits in the evening:		3

Study Description

D. ENHANCING THE INTERVIEWS, INCENTIVES		
a. Was any information, advance letter, brochure, leaflet used?		
Use of advance letter		No
Use of brochure, leaflet, written information		No
b. Was any incentive offered to respondent?		
No incentives		X
Unconditional monetary incentives (paid before the interview)		
Conditional monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)		
Unconditional non-monetary incentives (given before the interview)		
Conditional non-monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)		
Please specify and give as much details as possible about the incentives:		
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		X
No		
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:		
The interviewers had special trainings on refusal conversion. There were discussed different situations and different reasons of conversion. The interviewers were instructed to explain the purpose of the survey in as much details as necessary. The interviewers were also asked to explain respondents how their answers would be used. Besides each respondent were handed an introductory letter that contained the official contacts of the fieldwork organization besides the description of the survey. This fact used to help interviewers to deal with potential respondents who felt suspicious about the future use of their answers.		
F. PRETEST PERIOD (DD/MM/YY)		
From: 12-06-2008		
To: 16-06-2008		
Number of pretest interviews:		20

CONTROL OPERATIONS

Please note that refusals and non-contacts refer to what is considered as the final status of the sample unit.

	Interviews	Refusals	Non-contacts	
Number of units selected for back-checking		75	33	33
Number of back-check achieved		75	33	33
Number of units where outcome was confirmed		75	33	33
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	25 (P) 50 (T)	33 (P)	33 (P)	

CLEANING / VERIFICATION OF DATA AND QUESTIONNAIRE

A. CHECKING OF DATA		
a. Were data checked for consistency?		
Yes		X

Study Description

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

Study Description

V. COUNTRY REPORT FOR AZERBAIJAN

STUDY NO.

ZA4785

VERSION

Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10014 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10014>)

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

EVS Foundation/Tilburg University: European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Azerbaijan. GESIS Cologne, Germany, ZA4785 Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10014

UNIVERSE

Persons 18 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

441

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

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

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

Study Description

Region	V371b	V369	V369a				
AZ1	AZ11	AZ111	Yasamal-1	AZ5	AZ51	AZ511	Calilabad
		AZ112	Yasamal-2			AZ512	Erkivan
		AZ113	Yasamal-3			AZ513	Meshediler
	AZ12	AZ121	Nerimanov-1			AZ514	Musakucbe
		AZ122	Nerimanov-2		AZ52	AZ521	Girdani
		AZ123	Nerimanov-3			AZ522	Lenkeran
	AZ13	AZ131	Nesimi-1			AZ523	Mamusta
		AZ132	Nesimi-2	AZ6	AZ61	AZ611	Mingechevir-1
		AZ134	Sebail			AZ612	Mingechevir-2
AZ2	AZ21	AZ211	Chonqar			AZ613	Mingechevir-3
		AZ212	Sahil		AZ62	AZ621	Qarabucag
	AZ22	AZ221	Bineqedi-1			AZ622	Sigirli
		AZ222	Bineqedi-2		AZ63	AZ631	I Qarali
		AZ223	Ceyranbatan			AZ632	Neftchala
		AZ224	Saray		AZ64	AZ641	Agcabedi
	AZ23	AZ231	Ramani			AZ642	Muganli
		AZ232	Suraxani		AZ65	AZ651	Kotavan
AZ3	AZ31	AZ311	Nizami-1			AZ652	Molla-Shixli
		AZ312	Nizami-2		AZ66	AZ661	Qarabork
		AZ313	Serker			AZ662	Ucar
	AZ32	AZ321	Eminvar	AZ7	AZ71	AZ711	Nahchivan-1
		AZ322	Toqanali			AZ712	Nahchivan-2
	AZ33	AZ331	Asagiayipli		AZ72	AZ721	Babek
		AZ332	Tovuz			AZ722	Culfa
AZ4	AZ41	AZ411	Qoxmuq	AZ8	AZ81	AZ811	Haciehmedoba
		AZ412	Sheki-1			AZ812	Qusarchay
		AZ413	Sheki-2			AZ813	Xachmaz-1
		AZ414	YeniDehne			AZ814	Xachmaz-2
	AZ42	AZ421	Mixliqova		AZ82	AZ821	Mudurse
		AZ422	Qebele			AZ822	Padar
		AZ423	Soltannuxa			AZ823	Qalack

Correspondence with NUTS classification

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

NUMBER OF UNITS

1505

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

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

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

1 step. Identifying initial clusters.

Study Description

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

Therefore, the hierarchical units of selection are:

- At the first step - EC,
- At the second step - ED,
- At the third step - respondents from the lists of ED.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHARACTERISTIC OF SAMPLE

Response and non response (numbers)	
A. Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	1734
B. Refusal by respondent:	9
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	35
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	15
E. Language barrier:	0
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	19
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	11
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	125
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	0
J. Address not traceable:	15

Study Description

K. Other ineligible address:	0
L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
M. Respondent deceased:	0
Y. Invalid interviews:	0
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1505
X. Number of units not accounted for (A-[sum of B to M,Y,Z]): if all sample units are accounted for, X will=0:	0

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

Please specify:

- No panel component

REPRESENTATIVITY

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

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

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Age * Gender

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

Study Description

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

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

Educational distribution

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

Per 1000 population of age 15 years old and over

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

Degree of urbanisation

Population size	2008
Population size Total (thsd person)	8896,9
urban	4818,3
rural	4078,6
As % of total population:	
urban	54,2
rural	45,8
Target population (thsd person)	6324,3
urban	3550,9
rural	2773,4
As % of target population:	
urban	56,1
rural	43,9

Study Description

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

	AZ1	AZ2	AZ3	AZ4	AZ5	AZ6	AZ7	AZ8
urban	100	97.2	46.5	28.0	24.8	38.7	29.1	33.1
rural	0	2.8	53.5	72.0	75.2	61.3	70.9	66.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

WEIGHTS AND CHARACTERISTIC OF NATIONAL POPULATION

a. National weights variables included in the data set:	
Yes	
No	X
b. If Yes, please specify very precisely and with as much details as possible what type of weights. Document as much as possible:	NAP
c. Provide all information necessary for the Methodology Group to compute weights (what is the selection probability for each potential respondent?)	
Number of inhabitants over 18 year in your country at the time of interviewing (ideally number of residential people that are not institutionalised = sample frame):	6 324 300
The population size (ideally over 18, residential and not institutionalised) of the areas/strata at each step in the sample:	see table below
The actual number of interviewed respondent at each step of the sample for each area/stratum:	see table below

Population size

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

Study Description

Actual number of interviewed respondent

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

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

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

ANONYMISED DATA

According to data regulations in participating countries, only anonymised data will be made available to users. Before depositing data, each national team is responsible for checking their data confidentiality.

	Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
Respondent questionnaires	Yes	
Interviewer questionnaires	Yes	
Contact forms	Yes	

LANGUAGE OF THE SURVEY INTERVIEWS

Azerbaijani, Russian

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION (PROCESS)

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

Study Description

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

FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING	
Total number of interviewers:	63
Number of experienced interviewers:	54
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	9
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	63
How many members of the research team attended/participated/organized training sessions of interviewers?	3
Written EVS specific instructions:	
Yes	X
No	
Training in refusal conversion:	
Yes	
No	X
B. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE INTERVIEWERS	
a. Employment status of interviewers:	
Free-lance interviewers	X
Employed by the survey organization	X
Other (please give details):	
b. Payment of interviewers:	
Hourly	
Per completed interview	X
Assigned payment (a fix payment for an assigned number of interviews)	
Regular fixed salary	
Bonus payment	
Other (please give details):	

Study Description

C. VISITS TO THE RESPONDENTS		
Total number of minimum visits per respondent/sampling unit:		2
Among the total, required visits on week-ends:	-	
Among the total, required visits in the evening:	-	
D. ENHANCING THE INTERVIEWS, INCENTIVES		
a. Was any information, advance letter, brochure, leaflet used?		
Use of advance letter		No
Use of brochure, leaflet, written information		No
b. Was any incentive offered to respondent?		
No incentives		X
Unconditional monetary incentives (paid before the interview)		
Conditional monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)		
Unconditional non-monetary incentives (given before the interview)		
Conditional non-monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)		
Please specify and give as much details as possible about the incentives:		NAP
c. Use of other types of response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, hotline):		
Yes		
No		X
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:		NAP
E. STRATEGY FOR REFUSAL CONVERSION		
Yes		
No		X
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:		NAP
F. PRETEST PERIOD (DD/MM/YY)		
From: 01-07-2008		
To: 05-07-2008		
Number of pretest interviews:		51

CONTROL OPERATIONS

Please note that refusals and non-contacts refer to what is considered as the final status of the sample unit.

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

CLEANING / VERIFICATION OF DATA AND QUESTIONNAIRE

A. CHECKING OF DATA		
a. Were data checked for consistency?		
Yes		X

Study Description

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	X
Any other person (please specify):	
B. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - CAPI	
a. How was the CAPI questionnaire programme checked?	NAP
b. Who did the CAPI questionnaire checking?	
The fieldwork agency	
The Programme Director or its team	
Any other person (please specify):	
C. VERIFICATOIN OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - PAPI	
a. Was the scanning of optical or keying questionnaire checked?	
Yes	
No	X
b. Who did the PAPI questionnaire checking?	
The fieldwork agency	X
The Programme Director or its team	X
Any other person (please specify):	
c. Approximate proportion of questionnaires checked?	20%

Study Description

V. COUNTRY REPORT FOR BELARUS

STUDY NO.

ZA4782

VERSION

Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10058 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10058>)

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

EVS Foundation/Tilburg University: European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Belarus. GESIS Cologne, Germany, ZA4782
Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10058

UNIVERSE

Persons 18 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

441

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

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

One category from EVS 1999 was split into two regions (Minsk and Minsk region), plus the sequence of categories was changed

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

- Brest region
- Vitebsk region
- Gomel region
- Grodno region
- Minsk (capital city)
- Minsk region
- Mogilev region

Correspondence with NUTS classification

Belarus doesn't have NUTS-codes. The classification for regions used in the survey included six oblasts and the city of Minsk. This resembles NUTS-2 regions and corresponds to national statistic codes of administrative-territorial and territorial units.

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:	

Study Description

<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	
<input type="checkbox"/>	No	X
c. Will documentation of additional country-specific questions be deposited:		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	
<input type="checkbox"/>	No	X

NUMBER OF UNITS

1500

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Sampling design: a multi-stage, stratified, random probability approach.

Sampling frame. For selection of PSUs: "Population structure according to sex and age of the Republic of Belarus on the 1st of January, 2008 and annual average population size in 2007" (Ministry of statistics and analysis of the Republic of Belarus. Minsk-2008), data of the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus. For selection of SSUs: Maps of settlements.

Hierarchical structure of the sampling design:

1. Selection of urban settlements and rural administrative areas acting as primary sampling units (PSU).

For each region we prepared the list of urban settlements according to the following categories:

- population size over 200 thousand;
- population size from 100 to 200 thousand;
- population size from 50 to 100 thousand;
- population size less than 50 thousand.

Urban settlements were randomly non-repeatedly selected with probability, proportional to population size.

The sample coefficient and the sampling rate were calculated in order to determine (if it was necessary) the number of target sampling points of urban settlements in different categories. Rural settlements were not grouped. Administrative areas were randomly non-repeatedly selected in proportion to strata size (rural population of the region). The number of administrative areas to be selected was calculated similarly. In each chosen administrative area at least one village was randomly selected. If the needed number of interviews was not obtained at least one more village in the same administrative area was selected.

2. Modeling the routes. In the big cities all areas had to be represented and 1-2 streets in each city-area were randomly selected from the map in accordance with the target sample size. In the rural settlements (with more than 1 street) streets were also randomly selected.

3. Selection of dwellings by random route procedures from a starting address using the appointed selection step.

Before following the route the list of dwellings in the selected street including not-residential, not occupied, not yet ready for occupation, derelict or demolished dwellings was made by interviewers. The selection step was calculated: the total number of dwellings in the list was divided by the target number of respondents for this street. The non-whole number was made a whole one by rounding off to the smaller number. In order to find the number of the starting point of the route, the selection step was divided by 2 (if the selection step was an odd number, 1 was added and the received number was divided by 2). In order to find the number of the next point of the route, the interviewer counted the number of dwellings equal to the selection step starting from the next dwelling of the list.

4. Selection of flats (for apartment houses). In the chosen dwelling flats with determined scheme of numeration (if numeration contained "4" and "5") were selected. The number of the "starting" flat was taken from the range of numbers: No. 4, 5, 14, 15, 24 and so on. If in the first dwelling it was the flat No. 4, in the next house the interviewer started from the flat No 5, in the following house he/she started from the flat No. 14 and so on.

If the flat was not occupied or the interviewer got a refusal, he/she moved to the next flat, indicated by the route scheme. In two- or three-stored houses number of completed interviews was not to exceed 2, four- or five-stored houses - 3, in

Study Description

houses with bigger number of stores - 5.

5. Selection of an eligible respondent within the household using the last birthday method. Only one person per household was interviewed. If the target person was unavailable, up to 4 visits to the household were made to secure an interview.

For 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):	2102
B. Refusal by respondent:	175
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	122
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	12
E. Language barrier:	0
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	17
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	115
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	81
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	48
J. Address not traceable:	0
K. Other ineligible address:	5
L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
M. Respondent deceased:	0
Y. Invalid interviews:	0
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1500
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:	27

The 27 sample units not accounted for are partially completed interviews

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

Study Description

Age * Gender, country and regional level

Age	Male	Female
18-24	588962	566010
25-34	727940	715212
35-44	674850	706200
45-54	722464	810004
55-64	418595	537027
65-74	293253	518065
75 and older	159866	431227
Total	3586930	4283745

		18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and older	Total
Brest region	M	80321	103549	100879	105051	63136	42029	26163	521128
	F	73905	103757	103933	114817	79030	73648	65307	614397
Vitebsk region	M	73638	91082	90369	98410	58300	42459	22213	476471
	F	69901	88545	93033	106830	74010	74880	64979	572178
Gomel region	M	87742	100946	101782	111464	61135	45510	25507	534086
	F	81003	109123	108222	123138	77772	81090	68337	648685
Grodno region	M	62499	76178	82944	80955	47248	35377	20302	405503
	F	57889	74072	84212	87293	60591	64748	54110	483815
Minsk (capital city)	M	132650	159874	116924	126152	77916	46655	20845	681016
	F	142687	156260	129756	161087	107648	80153	53338	830929
Minsk region	M	84515	111156	102699	113071	63094	47196	25859	547590
	F	77434	100945	106123	120749	78486	83749	71547	639033
Mogilev region	M	67597	85155	79253	87361	48766	34027	18977	421136
	F	63191	81610	80921	96090	59490	59797	53609	494708

Degree of urbanisation, country and regional level

Urban	Rural
5783899	2086776

	Urban	Rural
Brest region	737829	397696
Vitebsk region	754024	294625
Gomel region	851028	331743
Grodno region	595376	293942
Minsk (capital city)	1511945	0
Minsk region	645980	540643
Mogilev region	687717	228127

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):	7 870 675
The population size (ideally over 18, residential and not institutionalised) of the areas/strata at each step in the sample:	see table below
The actual number of interviewed respondent at each step of the sample for each area/stratum:	see table below

Population size

Region	Population Size (aged 18+)
Brest region	1135525
Vitebsk region	1048649
Gomel region	1182771
Grodno region	889318
Minsk (capital city)	1511945
Minsk region	1186623
Mogilev region	915844

Actual number of interviewed respondent

Region	Interviewed Respondents
Brest region	222
Vitebsk region	198
Gomel region	228
Grodno region	173
Minsk (capital city)	278
Minsk region	226
Mogilev region	175

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

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

ANONYMISED DATA

According to data regulations in participating countries, only anonymised data will be made available to users. Before depositing data, each national team is responsible for checking their data confidentiality.

Study Description

	Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
Respondent questionnaires	Yes	
Interviewer questionnaires	Yes	
Contact forms	Yes	

LANGUAGE OF THE SURVEY INTERVIEWS

Russian

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION (PROCESS)

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	X
No	
c. If Yes, please list the question numbers:	
Q12 (Response4), Q13 (Response4), Q14 (v72), Q23 (Question1), Q32 (Response1), Q58 (v198), Q63 (v209, 213), Q83 (Question1), Q84 (Question1).	
d. Who did the translation of the questionnaire?	
The fieldwork agency	
The Programme Director or its team	X
Any other person (please specify):	
e. Were professional translators involved in the translation process?	
Yes	X
No	
f. What type of translation procedure was followed?	
Simple back-translation	
Iterative back-translation	
Other types of back-translation procedure: Simple back-translation was combined with multiple forward translation and translation review by bilingual judges.	X
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?	

Study Description

FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING	
Total number of interviewers:	119
Number of experienced interviewers:	119
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	119
How many members of the research team attended/participated/organized training sessions of interviewers?	7
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	
Employed by the survey organization	
Other (please give details):	X
Free-lancers working with CSPR on a regular basis in the time free from main occupation	
b. Payment of interviewers:	
Hourly	
Per completed interview	X
Assigned payment (a fix payment for an assigned number of interviews)	
Regular fixed salary	
Bonus payment	
Other (please give details):	
C. VISITS TO THE RESPONDENTS	
Total number of minimum visits per respondent/sampling unit:	4
Among the total, required visits on week-ends:	1
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	No
Use of brochure, leaflet, written information	No
b. Was any incentive offered to respondent?	
No incentives	X
Unconditional monetary incentives (paid before the interview)	
Conditional monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	
Unconditional non-monetary incentives (given before the interview)	
Conditional non-monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	
Please specify and give as much details as possible about the incentives:	
c. Use of other types of response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, hotline):	
Yes	X
No	
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:	

Study Description

We used the hotline as response enhancing measure. Seven persons (one per region, members of the national team) were responsible for hotline service. Each interviewer was supplied with an identity paper. Interviewers were obliged to show that document to a household member/respondent at initial contact and draw attention to the hotline call numbers inserted into it.	
E. STRATEGY FOR REFUSAL CONVERSION	
Yes	X
No	
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:	
Owing to combination of random route and next birthday selection procedures standard interviewer attempts answered for refusal conversion. Only one refusal conversion attempt had been made during the initial contact. The strategy was to address the reasons for the refusal and to use persuasive techniques to get the interview or schedule it for another time. Interviewers were trained to be assertive with hesitant respondents, generate respondents' interest in the study, explain why participation was important, confirm the authenticity of the study and assure anonymity. Our experience carries inference that excessive efforts in refusal conversion are conducive to lower response rates and distortion of results	
F. PRETEST PERIOD (DD/MM/YY)	
From: 07-06-2008	
To: 09-06-2008	
Number of pretest interviews:	32

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	150	30	12
Number of back-check achieved	150	30	5
Number of units where outcome was confirmed	150	30	5
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	30 (P) 120 (T)	30 (P)	12 (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	X
Yes, data corrected automatically	
Yes, data corrected both individually and automatically	
No, no correction was done	
c. Were data corrected always according to filter instructions?	
Yes	X
No	

Study Description

d. Who did the data corrections?	
The fieldwork agency	
The Programme Director or its team	X
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. VERIFICATOIN 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	
The Programme Director or its team	X
Any other person (please specify):	
c. Approximate proportion of questionnaires checked?	20%

Study Description

V. COUNTRY REPORT FOR BELGIUM

STUDY NO.

ZA4759

VERSION

Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10035 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10035>)

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EVS Foundation/Tilburg University: European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Belgium. GESIS Cologne, Germany, ZA4800
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UNIVERSE

Persons 18 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

442

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

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

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

Correspondence with NUTS classification

BE100 Arr. de Bruxelles-Capitale / Arr. van Brussel-Hoofdstad
 BE211 Arr. Antwerpen
 BE212 Arr. Mechelen
 BE213 Arr. Turnhout
 BE221 Arr. Hasselt
 BE222 Arr. Maaseik
 BE223 Arr. Tongeren
 BE231 Arr. Aalst
 BE232 Arr. Dendermonde
 BE233 Arr. Eeklo
 BE234 Arr. Gent
 BE235 Arr. Oudenaarde
 BE236 Arr. Sint-Niklaas
 BE241 Arr. Halle-Vilvoorde
 BE242 Arr. Leuven
 BE251 Arr. Brugge
 BE252 Arr. Diksmuide
 BE253 Arr. Ieper
 BE254 Arr. Kortrijk
 BE255 Arr. Oostende
 BE256 Arr. Roeselare
 BE256 Arr. Tielt

Study Description

BE258 Arr. Veurne
 BE310 Arr. Nivelles
 BE321 Arr. Ath
 BE322 Arr. Charleroi
 BE323 Arr. Mons
 BE324 Arr. Mouscron
 BE325 Arr. Soignies
 BE326 Arr. Thuin
 BE327 Arr. Tournai
 BE331 Arr. Huy
 BE332 Arr. Liège
 BE333 Arr. Verviers
 BE334 Arr. Waremme
 BE341 Arr. Arlon
 BE342 Arr. Bastogne
 BE343 Arr. Marche-en-Famenne
 BE344 Arr. Neufchâteau
 BE345 Arr. Virton
 BE351 Arr. Dinant
 BE352 Arr. Namur
 BE353 Arr. Philippeville

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

NUMBER OF UNITS

1509

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The samples are so called PPR samples. These are two-step samples that after a stratification stage (number of sets of equal size (e.g. 20 cases) proportional to region and province), result in equal selection probabilities for the secondary units (sampled persons).

In principle, the number of sets (PSU's depending of planned sample size) are first proportionally divided over provinces (and thus regions), it is randomly chosen how much sets will fall in each geographical administrative unit (a city or village). This is anyway proportional to size of the population in the cities/villages.

In the second step, it was the intention that the sample persons (secondary cases) of each set are completely randomly selected from the National Population Register (NPR). Since the NPR data was however not available because the permission of the privacy commission was not obtained in time, we had to use the Orgassim data, that is a register of all unnamed individuals (with address, age and gender) for every address in Belgium.

Study Description

We randomly assign sets (the primary units) to NIS-units (villages, towns, cities) with a probability proportional to the size of population in each NIS-unit. These primary sampling units contain the secondary sampling units, the individual respondents. We follow strictly the PPR-procedure, within both subsamples, resulting in equal selection probability for the secondary units.

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):	3071
B. Refusal by respondent:	624
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	22
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	293
E. Language barrier:	92
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	112
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	101
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	93
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	25
J. Address not traceable:	60
K. Other ineligible address:	27
L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	13
M. Respondent deceased:	11
Y. Invalid interviews:	12
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1509
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	X
Degree of urbanisation		
Gender * Age * Education	X	X
... (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

a. National weights variables included in the data set:	
Yes	
No	X

Study Description

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):	10666866
The population size (ideally over 18, residential and not institutionalised) of the areas/strata at each step in the sample:	see table below
The actual number of interviewed respondent at each step of the sample for each area/stratum:	see table below
Population Realised	
BE1 1048491 127	
BE2 6161600 791	
BE3 3456775 591	

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

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

ANONYMISED DATA

According to data regulations in participating countries, only anonymised data will be made available to users. Before depositing data, each national team is responsible for checking their data confidentiality.

	Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
Respondent questionnaires	Yes	
Interviewer questionnaires	Yes	
Contact forms	Yes	

LANGUAGE OF THE SURVEY INTERVIEWS

Dutch, French

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION (PROCESS)

WebTrans is a questionnaire database and translation system designed by Gallup Europe.

a. WebTrans has been used fully	X
WebTrans has not been used fully, but questions will be updated	
WebTrans has not been used (fully)	
b. Translation of questionnaire items changed since EVS 1999:	NAP
Yes	
No	

Study Description

c. If Yes, please list the question numbers:	NAP
d. Who did the translation of the questionnaire?	
The fieldwork agency	
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	
g. Were there any questions or concepts that caused particular problems when being translated into your language?	
Yes	
No	X
Which?	

FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING	
Total number of interviewers:	104
Number of experienced interviewers:	87
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	17
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	104
How many members of the research team attended/participated/organized training sessions of interviewers?	5
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	
Other (please give details):	
b. Payment of interviewers:	
Hourly	
Per completed interview	X
Assigned payment (a fix payment for an assigned number of interviews)	

Study Description

Regular fixed salary	
Bonus payment	
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:	1
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	X
No	
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:	
A free phone number people could call for additional information about the project and the fieldwork	
E. STRATEGY FOR REFUSAL CONVERSION	
Yes	X
No	
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:	
Only interviewers with the high response rates (not only for EVS, but taking previous academic assignments into account) worked on re-issued addresses. The sample points with the lowest response rates were recontacted.	
F. PRETEST PERIOD (DD/MM/YY)	
From: 11-03-2009	
To: 20-03-2009	
Number of pretest interviews:	8

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	1935	119	37
Number of back-check achieved	308	57	14
Number of units where outcome was confirmed	304	53	14
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or	T	T	T

Study Description

M(ail)

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		
The Programme Director or its team		X
Any other person (please specify):		
B. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - CAPI		
a. How was the CAPI questionnaire programme checked?	The CAPI questionnaire was checked by three persons independently by screening all the possible routings in the CAPI format. On the one hand the field manager of the fieldwork agency did it, on the other hand two job students has tried out the possible routings. Besides that, the CAPI questionnaire was also tested by doing different pretest interviews in quasi-real situations, namely a test interview with persons with various social-economic status.	
b. Who did the CAPI questionnaire checking?		
The fieldwork agency		X
The Programme Director or its team		X
Any other person (please specify):		
C. VERIFICATOIN OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - PAPI		NAP
a. Was the scanning of optical or keying questionnaire checked?		
Yes		
No		
b. Who did the PAPI questionnaire checking?		
The fieldwork agency		
The Programme Director or its team		
Any other person (please specify):		
c. Approximate proportion of questionnaires checked?		NAP

Study Description

V. COUNTRY REPORT FOR BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

STUDY NO.

ZA4786

VERSION

Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10015 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10015>)

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

EVS Foundation/Tilburg University: European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Bosnia-Herzegovina. GESIS Cologne, Germany, ZA4786 Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10015

UNIVERSE

Persons 18 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

441

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

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

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

- BA011 Unsko-Sanski Kanton
- BA012 Posavski Kanton
- BA013 Tuzlanski Kanton
- BA014 Zenicko-Dobojski Kanton
- BA015 Bosansko-Podrinjski Kanton
- BA016 Srednjo-Bosanski Kanton
- BA017 Hercegovačko-Neretvanski Kanton
- BA018 Zapadno-Hercegovački Kanton
- BA019 Sarajevo
- BA01A Livno (kanton 10)
- BA021 Banja Luka
- BA022 Dobojski
- BA023 Bijeljina
- BA024 Vlasenica
- BA025 Sarajevo - Romanija
- BA026 Foca
- BA027 Trebinje
- BA031 Brčko Distrikt

Correspondence with NUTS classification

Study Description

Proposal				
Code	Country	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
BA	Bosna i Hercegovina			
BA.0		Bosna i Hercegovina		
BA.01			Federacija Bosne i Hercegovine	
BA.011				Unsko-sanski
BA.012				Povaski
BA.013				Tuzlanski
BA.014				Zeničko-dobjski
BA.015				Bosansko-podrinjski
BA.016				Srednjobosanski
BA.017				Hercegovačko-neretvanski
BA.018				Zapadnhercegovački
BA.019				Sarajevo
BA.01A				Livno (Kanton br. 10)
BA.02			Republika Srpska	
BA.021				Banja Luka
BA.022				Doboj
BA.023				Bijeljina
BA.024				Maslenica
BA.025				Sarajevo - Romanija
BA.026				Foča
BA.027				Trebinje
BA.03			Brčko	
BA.031				Brčko Distrikt

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

NUMBER OF UNITS

1512

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The sampling procedure involved the Albanian population aged 18 years and above, based on the 1991 Census Data. A three stage stratified representative sample is used, with the following sampling units:

1. Primary sampling units (PSU): Polling places in Bosnia and Herzegovina 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; Bosnia-Herzegovina is divided into 18 administrative divisions, from these 18 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.

Study Description

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):	1845
B. Refusal by respondent:	103
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	176
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	7
E. Language barrier:	5
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	10
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	15
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	10
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	5
J. Address not traceable:	2
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:	1512
X. Number of units not accounted for (A-[sum of B to M,Y,Z]): if all sample units are accounted for, X will=0:	0

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

Please specify:

- No panel component

REPRESENTATIVITY

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

Study Description

Age*Gender: in total (See weights), regional: Updated data are not available

Source : SMR estimation according to latest Census (1991) and vital statistics data

sex/age	N	%	sex/age	N	%
male 0 - 4	170535	7.81	female 0 - 4	161887	7.38
male 5 - 9	177988	8.15	female 5 - 9	169391	7.72
male 10 - 14	177932	8.15	female 10 - 14	169658	7.74
male 15 - 19	185292	8.48	female 15 - 19	174716	7.97
male 20 - 24	188724	8.64	female 20 - 24	171267	7.81
male 25 - 29	194041	8.89	female 25 - 29	177735	8.1
male 30 - 34	186643	8.55	female 30 - 34	175211	7.99
male 35 - 39	172024	7.88	female 35 - 39	162545	7.41
male 40 - 44	139433	6.38	female 40 - 44	136979	6.25
male 45 - 49	98993	4.53	female 45 - 49	102172	4.66
male 50 - 54	125380	5.74	female 50 - 54	132002	6.02
male 55 - 59	116919	5.35	female 55 - 59	124092	5.66
male 60 - 64	92924	4.26	female 60 - 64	105723	4.82
male 65 - 69	48102	2.2	female 65 - 69	76650	3.49
male 70 - 74	22893	1.05	female 70 - 74	40029	1.83
male 75+	85,972	3.94	female 80+	113,181	5.16
Total male:	2183795		Total female:	2193238	

Educational distribution: in total (See weights), regional: official data are not available

category	N	%
Elementary or less	1,272,864	38
Secondary	1,741,814	52
Higher or university	334,964	10
	3,349,642	100

Note: Population 15+
source : SMR survey

Study Description

Degree of urbanization – Source: SMR Survey (2007)

	urban -- 1		rural -- 2	
	N	%	N	%
1 Unsko-sanski	90420	8.0	197634	9.5
2 Posavski	4982	0.4	44288	2.1
3 Tuzlanski	98356	8.7	271631	13.1
4 Zenicko-dobojski	123500	10.9	292483	14.1
5 Bosansko-podrinjski	6041	0.5	9227	0.4
6 Srednje-bosanski	26019	2.3	145596	7.0
7 Hercegovačko-neretvanski	90236	7.9	159436	7.7
8 Zapadno-hercegovački	8120	0.7	61450	3.0
9 Sarajevo	256684	22.6	50747	2.4
10 Herceg-bosanski (kanton br.10)	7012	0.6	34139	1.6
11 Banja Luka	210744	18.5	315846	15.2
12 Doboј	57072	5.0	144150	6.9
13 Bjeljina	38999	3.4	79450	3.8
14 Masenica	28811	2.5	124335	6.0
15 Sarajevo - Romanija	14936	1.3	30401	1.5
16 Foča	16686	1.5	50689	2.4
17 Trebinje	25991	2.3	28869	1.4
18 Distrikt Brčko	32293	2.8	38383	1.8
total	1136902	100.0	2078754	99.9

WEIGHTS AND CHARACTERISTIC OF NATIONAL POPULATION

a. National weights variables included in the data set:	
Yes	
No	X
b. If Yes, please specify very precisely and with as much details as possible what type of weights. Document as much as possible:	NAP
c. Provide all information necessary for the Methodology Group to compute weights (what is the selection probability for each potential respondent?)	
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):	3 349 642
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

population size

	urban	rural	total
1 Unsko-sanski	94188	205869	300057
2 Posavski	5190	46133	51323
3 Tuzlanski	102464	282949	385403
4 Zenicko-dobojski	129172	304670	433842
5 Bosansko-podrinjski	5767	9611	15378
6 Srednje-bosanski	27103	151662	178765
7 Hercegovacko-neretvanski	93996	166079	260075
8 Zapadno-hercegovacki	8468	64010	72468
9 Sarajevo	267379	52861	320240
10 Herceg-bosanski (kanton br.10)	7304	35561	42865
11 Banja Luka	219525	329006	548531
12 Doboј	59450	150156	209606
13 Bjeljina	40624	82760	123384
14 Masenica	30011	129516	159527
15 Sarajevo - Romanija	15558	31668	47226
16 Foča	17381	52801	70182
17 Trebinje	27074	30075	57149
18 Distrikt Brcko	33639	39982	73621
total	1184273	2165369	3349642

actual number of interviewed respondent

	urban	rural	total
1 Unsko-sanski	5	12	17
2 Posavski	0	3	3
3 Tuzlanski	6	16	22
4 Zenicko-dobojski	7	17	24
5 Bosansko-podrinjski	0	1	1
6 Srednje-bosanski	2	9	11
7 Hercegovacko-neretvanski	5	9	14
8 Zapadno-hercegovacki	0	4	4
9 Sarajevo	15	3	18
10 Herceg-bosanski (kanton br.10)	0	2	2
11 Banja Luka	12	19	31
12 Doboј	3	9	12
13 Bjeljina	2	5	7
14 Masenica	2	7	9
15 Sarajevo - Romanija	1	2	3
16 Foča	1	3	4
17 Trebinje	2	2	4
18 Distrikt Brcko	2	2	4
total	65	125	190

Study Description

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

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

ANONYMISED DATA

According to data regulations in participating countries, only anonymised data will be made available to users. Before depositing data, each national team is responsible for checking their data confidentiality.

	Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
Respondent questionnaires	Yes	
Interviewer questionnaires	Yes	
Contact forms	Yes	

LANGUAGE OF THE SURVEY INTERVIEWS

Bosnian, Croatian, Serbian

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION (PROCESS)

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	

Study Description

None of these	
g. Were there any questions or concepts that caused particular problems when being translated into your language?	
Yes	
No	X
Which?	

FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING	
Total number of interviewers:	74
Number of experienced interviewers:	74
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	74
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	
Other (please give details):	
b. Payment of interviewers:	
Hourly	
Per completed interview	X
Assigned payment (a fix payment for an assigned number of interviews)	
Regular fixed salary	
Bonus payment	
Other (please give details):	
C. VISITS TO THE RESPONDENTS	
Total number of minimum visits per respondent/sampling unit:	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	No
Use of brochure, leaflet, written information	Yes
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)	

Study Description

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	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: 27-06-2008	
To: 28-06-2008	
Number of pretest interviews:	15

CONTROL OPERATIONS

Please note that refusals and non-contacts refer to what is considered as the final status of the sample unit.

	Interviews	Refusals	Non-contacts	
Number of units selected for back-checking		75	30	2
Number of back-check achieved		102	30	2
Number of units where outcome was confirmed		102	14	2
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	P 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	X
Yes, data corrected both individually and automatically	
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	
The Programme Director or its team	X
Any other person (please specify):	

Study Description

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. VERIFICATOIN OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - PAPI	
a. Was the scanning of optical or keying questionnaire checked?	
Yes	
No	X
b. Who did the PAPI questionnaire checking?	
The fieldwork agency	X
The Programme Director or its team	
Any other person (please specify):	
c. Approximate proportion of questionnaires checked?	20%

Study Description

V. COUNTRY REPORT FOR BULGARIA

STUDY NO.

ZA4774

VERSION

Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10050 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10050>)

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

EVS Foundation/Tilburg University: European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Bulgaria. GESIS Cologne, Germany, ZA4774
Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10050

UNIVERSE

Persons 18 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

441

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

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

Bulgarian NUTS3 classification

Code	Level 3	Code	Level 3
BG213	Blagoevgrad	BG121	Pleven
BG231	Burgas	BG221	Plowdiv
BG131	Varna	BG135	Razgrad
BG123	Veliko Tarnovo	BG125	Ruse
BG111	Vidin	BG136	Silistra
BG113	Vratsa	BG232	Sliven
BG124	Gabrovo	BG225	Smolyan
BG132	Dobrich	BG212	Sofia
BG226	Kardzhali	BG211	Sofia cap.
BG215	Kyustendil	BG222	Stara Zagora
BG122	Lovech	BG134	Targovishte
BG112	Montana	BG223	Haskovo
BG224	Pazardzhik	BG133	Shumen
BG214	Pernik	BG233	Yambol

Correspondence with NUTS classification

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:	

Study Description

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

NUMBER OF UNITS

1500

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Sample design and sample size:

The sample used for the survey is a stratified by districts and urban/rural areas two-stage cluster sample with clusters on the first stage - enumeration districts of March 2001 Population Census and on the second - addresses. Clusters on the first stage (primary sampling units) are chosen with probability proportional to the size of district's population and on the second - addresses are randomly selected within each enumeration district.

The sample is designed by districts, separately by urban and rural population and includes 150 clusters (enumeration districts) on the first stage. From the selected enumeration districts 10 addresses are randomly selected. Also four extra addresses per cluster are randomly selected in case of non-responses.

The starting sample size is 2100 persons of 18 years aged and over in order to ensure the minimum of 1500 interviewed persons.

The method for selecting respondents from each household inhabiting the selected address is Kish grid method.

Weighting and adjustment:

For weighting and adjustment of the results from the survey the current demographic data for the total population by districts, urban/rural areas, sex and age groups is available. The post-stratification weighting should be used.

CHARACTERISTIC OF SAMPLE

Response and non response (numbers)	
A. Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	2059
B. Refusal by respondent:	264
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	7
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	134
E. Language barrier:	0
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	20
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	10
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	5
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	56
J. Address not traceable:	17
K. Other ineligible address:	0
L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	35
M. Respondent deceased:	3
Y. Invalid interviews:	8
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1500
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)?

Study Description

Please specify:

- No panel component

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)		

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

WEIGHTS AND CHARACTERISTIC OF NATIONAL POPULATION

a. National weights variables included in the data set:	
Yes	
No	X
b. If Yes, please specify very precisely and with as much details as possible what type of weights. Document as much as possible:	NAP
c. Provide all information necessary for the Methodology Group to compute weights (what is the selection probability for each potential respondent?)	
Number of inhabitants over 18 year in your country at the time of interviewing (ideally number of residential people that are not institutionalised = sample frame):	6 361 942
The population size (ideally over 18, residential and not institutionalised) of the areas/strata at each step in the sample:	see table below
The actual number of interviewed respondent at each step of the sample for each area/stratum:	see table below

Population size

Age	Total	Urban		Rural	
		male	female	male	female
TOTAL	6361942	2126948	2354733	917593	962667
18-24	739514	286944	277720	92183	82666
25-39	1688386	648155	642460	212021	185750
40-54	1591587	570794	613658	215064	192071
55-69	1405031	421003	502320	223398	258310
70+	937424	200052	318575	174927	243870

Study Description

Actual number of interviewed respondent

Age	Total	Urban		Rural	
		male	female	male	female
TOTAL	1 500	444	637	188	231
18-24	143	48	68	10	17
25-39	309	96	138	31	44
40-54	397	129	169	55	44
55-69	410	115	167	53	75
70+	241	56	95	39	51

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

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

ANONYMISED DATA

According to data regulations in participating countries, only anonymised data will be made available to users. Before depositing data, each national team is responsible for checking their data confidentiality.

	Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
Respondent questionnaires	Yes	
Interviewer questionnaires	-	
Contact forms	Yes	

LANGUAGE OF THE SURVEY INTERVIEWS

Bulgarian, Turkish, Russian

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION (PROCESS)

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	X
No	
c. If Yes, please list the question numbers:	
d. Who did the translation of the questionnaire?	

Study Description

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

FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING	
Total number of interviewers:	136
Number of experienced interviewers:	131
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	5
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	136
How many members of the research team attended/participated/organized training sessions of interviewers?	3
Written EVS specific instructions:	
Yes	X
No	
Training in refusal conversion:	
Yes	X
No	
B. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE INTERVIEWERS	
a. Employment status of interviewers:	
Free-lance interviewers	X
Employed by the survey organization	
Other (please give details):	
b. Payment of interviewers:	
Hourly	
Per completed interview	
Assigned payment (a fix payment for an assigned number of interviews)	X
Regular fixed salary	
Bonus payment	
Other (please give details):	

Study Description

C. VISITS TO THE RESPONDENTS		
Total number of minimum visits per respondent/sampling unit:		4
Among the total, required visits on week-ends:		1
Among the total, required visits in the evening:		2
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		
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)		X
Please specify and give as much details as possible about the incentives:		
We decided to use chocolate bonbonniere "Merci" as incentives for the respondents. It is a very popular, much advertised and prestigious brand here in Bulgaria.		
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		X
No		
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:		
Refusal conversion was a part of the special training program that the interviewers received.		
1. The respondent's refusal does not indicate the attitude towards interviewer and his or her work. It is a personal expression of stress and fear.		
2. The interviewer should try to convince the person to participate in the study at the moment of the initial contact. Usually the response rate drops with each visit thereafter. In the moment of the first contact the interviewer should stress on: the significance of the study, the incentives, or a next visit of the interviewer at respondent's convenient.		
F. PRETEST PERIOD (DD/MM/YY)		
From: 01-04-2008		
To: 11-04-2008		
Number of pretest interviews:		30

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	600	153	98
Number of back-check achieved	345	65	32
Number of units where outcome was confirmed	342	64	32

Study Description

Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	168 (P)	37 (P)	32 (P)
	177 (T)	28 (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		X
Yes, data corrected automatically		
Yes, data corrected both individually and automatically		
No, no correction was done		
c. Were data corrected always according to filter instructions?		
Yes		
No		X
d. Who did the data corrections?		
The fieldwork agency		X
The Programme Director or its team		
Any other person (please specify):		
B. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - CAPI		NAP
a. How was the CAPI questionnaire programme checked?		
b. Who did the CAPI questionnaire checking?		
The fieldwork agency		
The Programme Director or its team		
Any other person (please specify):		
C. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - PAPI		
a. Was the scanning of optical or keying questionnaire checked?		
Yes		X
No		
b. Who did the PAPI questionnaire checking?		
The fieldwork agency		X
The Programme Director or its team		
Any other person (please specify):		
c. Approximate proportion of questionnaires checked?		33%

Study Description

V. COUNTRY REPORT FOR CYPRUS

STUDY NO.

ZA4787

VERSION

Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10016 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10016>)

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

EVS Foundation/Tilburg University: European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Cyprus. GESIS Cologne, Germany, ZA4787
Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10016

UNIVERSE

Persons 18 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

443

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

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

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

- Famagusta
- Kerynia
- Larnaka
- Limassol
- Nicosia
- Pafos

Correspondence with NUTS classification

- CY0001 Famagusta
- CY0002 Kyrenia
- CY0003 Larnaca
- CY0004 Limassol
- CY0005 Nicosia
- CY0006 Paphos

ADDITIONAL COUNTRY-SPECIFIC VARIABLES

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

Study Description

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

NUMBER OF UNITS

1000

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The sampling procedure involved the population of Cyprus of 18 years or older, based on the Demographic report 2006 from the Population data of the Statistical Services in the Republic of Cyprus.

Urban areas: For the purposes of sample selection each district is divided into a number of enumeration areas of approximately the same size (~1000 persons each).

These enumeration areas are treated as primary sampling units. PSUs are randomly selected with the aid of purpose-built computer software. We have a database of all streets belonging to each PSU. Using the computer software we randomly select one street from each sampling unit. Our starting point is the third house on the right side of the street. Starting from that household, the interviewer follows a random walking technique to cover the interviews allocated to for each sampling point.

Rural areas: For rural areas villages are treated as PSUs. Rural enumeration areas (villages) have a probability of being selected which is proportionate to their size (randomly selected). In villages, the church is usually used as the starting point. For this survey we will also add the coffee shops (usually located in the centre of the village), the elementary school and the first house the interviewer sees when entering the village. The other locations mentioned are not available in most of the villages

The distribution of the primary sampling units selected among the five districts and among urban and rural areas within each district is representative of the true population.

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):		1419
B. Refusal by respondent:		76
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):		148
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):		4
E. Language barrier:		50
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:		15
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:		34
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):		43
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):		48
J. Address not traceable:		0
K. Other ineligible address:		0
L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:		0
M. Respondent deceased:		0
Y. Invalid interviews:		1
Z. Number of valid interviews:		1000

Study Description

X. Number of units not accounted for (A-[sum of B to M,Y,Z]): if all sample units are accounted for, X will=0: 0

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

Please specify:

- No panel component

REPRESENTATIVITY

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

Age * Gender on a National Level (source: 2006 Demographic Report of the Statistical Service of the Republic of Cyprus)

sex/age	N (ooo's)	%	sex/age	N (ooo's)	%
	N	%		N	%
male 0 - 4	21.4	5.58 %	female 0 - 4	20.1	5.08 %
male 5 - 9	22.6	5.89 %	female 5 - 9	21.8	5.51 %
male 10 - 14	27.6	7.20 %	female 10 - 14	26.3	6.65 %
male 15 - 19	28.6	7.46 %	female 15 - 19	27.5	6.96 %
male 20 - 24	32.3	8.42 %	female 20 - 24	32.7	8.27 %
male 25 - 29	32.7	8.53 %	female 25 - 29	32.4	8.20 %
male 30 - 34	28.7	7.49 %	female 30 - 34	29.4	7.44 %
male 35 - 39	26.4	6.89 %	female 35 - 39	27.9	7.06 %
male 40 - 44	27.8	7.25 %	female 40 - 44	29.1	7.36 %
male 45 - 49	27.9	7.28 %	female 45 - 49	28.5	7.21 %
male 50 - 54	24.3	6.34 %	female 50 - 54	25	6.32 %
male 55 - 59	22.2	5.79 %	female 55 - 59	23.4	5.92 %
male 60 - 64	17.7	4.62 %	female 60 - 64	18.9	4.78 %
male 65 - 69	15.2	3.96 %	female 65 - 69	16.2	4.10 %
male 70 - 74	11.2	2.92 %	female 70 - 74	13	3.29 %
male 75 - 79	8	2.09 %	female 75 - 79	10.4	2.63 %
male 80 - x	8.8	2.30 %	female 80 - 84	12.7	3.21 %
Total male:	383.4	100.00 %	Total female:	395.3	100.00 %

Study Description

Age * Gender on a Regional Level is not available in the 2006 Demographic Report of the Statistical Service of the Republic of Cyprus. Only total population figures proved:

District/area	N (ooo's)	%
	N	%
Nicosia Urban	228.4	29.3%
Nicosia Rural	78.7	10.1%
Limassol Urban	180.1	23.1%
Limassol Rural	43.5	5.6%
Lamaka Urban	80.4	10.3%
Lamaka Rural	49.7	6.4%
Pafos Urban	54.0	6.9%
Pafos Rural	20.9	2.7%
Ammochoostos Rural	43.0	5.5%
Total:	778.7	100.00%

Educational distribution on a National level (Source: 2006 Labour Force 4 Quarter Survey of the Statistical Service of the Republic of Cyprus)

The following data is with respect to population over 15 years old.

Category	N	%
No schooling -- 1	36729	6.2
Primary -- 2	103831	17.5
Lower secondary -- 3	86108	14.5
Apprenticeship Programme -4	4183	0.7
Upper Secondary or Technical or Vocational-5	198501	33.5
Post secondary not tertiary-6	12296	2.1
Tertiary 2-3 years -7	57254	9.7
University/College 3-4 years -8	90905	15.4
Doctorate-9	2233	0.4
Total	592040	100.0

Degree of urbanisation on a National Level
(source: 2006 Demographic Report of the Statistical Service of the Republic of Cyprus)

Area	N (ooo's)	%
Urban areas	542.9	69.7%
Rural areas	235.8	30.3%
Total	778.7	100%

Study Description

Degree of urbanisation on a Regional Level
(source: 2006 Demographic Report of the Statistical Service of the Republic of Cyprus)

		Nicosia	Limassol	Lamaka	Pafos	Ammochostos
Urban	N (ooo's)	228.4	180.1	80.4	54	0
	%	74.4%	80.5%	61.8%	72.1%	0.0%
Rural	N (ooo's)	78.7	43.5	49.7	20.9	43.0
	%	25.6%	19.5%	38.2%	27.9%	100.0%
Total	N (ooo's)	307.1	223.6	130.1	74.9	43.0
	%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Gender * Age * Education Statistics on a National level.
(Source: 2006 Labour Force 4 Quarter Survey of the Statistical Service of the Republic of Cyprus)

Age	Educational level	Males	Females	Total
15-24	Less than Upper Secondary	23653	20035	43688
	Upper secondary	19397	17197	36594
	Tertiary	2314	12029	14343
25-34	Less than Upper Secondary	9793	7672	17465
	Upper secondary	22377	21229	43606
	Tertiary	24195	28811	53006
35-44	Less than Upper Secondary	10710	10946	21656
	Upper secondary	26397	27170	53567
	Tertiary	17908	20413	38321
45-54	Less than Upper Secondary	16313	20847	37160
	Upper secondary	20821	20069	40890
	Tertiary	13363	11554	24917
55-64	Less than Upper Secondary	19356	24149	43505
	Upper secondary	11381	10205	21586
	Tertiary	6962	5522	12484
65+	Less than Upper Secondary	27562	39815	67377
	Upper secondary	7955	6598	14553
	Tertiary	5020	2302	7322

WEIGHTS AND CHARACTERISTIC OF NATIONAL POPULATION

a. National weights variables included in the data set:	
Yes	
No	X
b. If Yes, please specify very precisely and with as much details as possible what type of weights. Document as much as possible:	NAP
c. Provide all information necessary for the Methodology Group to compute weights (what is the selection probability for each potential respondent?)	
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):	594 000
The population size (ideally over 18, residential and not institutionalised) of the areas/strata at each step in the sample:	see table below

Study Description

The actual number of interviewed respondent at each step of the sample for each area/stratum:

see table below

population size (over 18, residential and not institutionalised)

	Urban		Rural	
	N	%	N	%
Nicosia	174.2	29.33 %	60.0	10.11 %
Limassol	137.4	23.13 %	33.2	5.59 %
Lamaka	61.3	10.32 %	37.9	6.38 %
Famagusta	0.0	0.00 %	32.8	5.52 %
Pafos	41.2	6.93 %	15.9	2.68 %
total	414.1	69.72 %	179.9	30.28 %

actual number of interviewed responden

	Urban	Rural	Total
Nicosia	288	104	392
Limassol	240	56	296
Lamaka	104	64	168
Famagusta	0	56	56
Pafos	64	24	88
Total	696	304	1000

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

Mode(s) of administration of the data collection (tick all applicable):

CAPI (Computer assisted)

PAPI (Paper)

Any other

X

ANONYMISED DATA

According to data regulations in participating countries, only anonymised data will be made available to users. Before depositing data, each national team is responsible for checking their data confidentiality.

	Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
Respondent questionnaires	Yes	
Interviewer questionnaires	Yes	
Contact forms	Yes	

LANGUAGE OF THE SURVEY INTERVIEWS

Greek

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION (PROCESS)

WebTrans is a questionnaire database and translation system designed by Gallup Europe.

Study Description

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	
No	X
f. What type of translation procedure was followed?	
Simple back-translation	X
Iterative back-translation	
Other types of back-translation procedure	
TRADP or equivalent	
None of these	
g. Were there any questions or concepts that caused particular problems when being translated into your language?	
Yes	
No	X
Which?	

FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING	
Total number of interviewers:	32
Number of experienced interviewers:	0
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	32
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	32
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	

Study Description

B. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE INTERVIEWERS		
a. Employment status of interviewers:		
Free-lance interviewers		X
Employed by the survey organization		
Other (please give details):		
b. Payment of interviewers:		
Hourly		
Per completed interview		X
Assigned payment (a fix payment for an assigned number of interviews)		
Regular fixed salary		
Bonus payment		
Other (please give details):		
C. VISITS TO THE RESPONDENTS		
Total number of minimum visits per respondent/sampling unit:		4
Among the total, required visits on week-ends:		1
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		No
Use of brochure, leaflet, written information		No
b. Was any incentive offered to respondent?		
No incentives		X
Unconditional monetary incentives (paid before the interview)		
Conditional monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)		
Unconditional non-monetary incentives (given before the interview)		
Conditional non-monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)		
Please specify and give as much details as possible about the incentives:		
c. Use of other types of response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, hotline):		
Yes		X
No		
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:		
Information letter provided during initial contact outlining the purpose and the significance of the study, and the importance of participating in the study. The letter also provided a contact phone number that eligible respondents could use to contact CYMAR's fieldwork supervisors to ascertain the validity of the study.		
E. STRATEGY FOR REFUSAL CONVERSION		
Yes		X
No		
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:		
Veteran interviewers that are well versed in refusal conversion were used. Specific issues on how to turn refusals into successful interviews were reviewed nonetheless during the training sessions and a manual for reference was provided to all interviewers. Methods for reversing refusal that were re-examined included the possible objections that eligible respondents could potentially raise and the appropriate way of addressing these, as well as to how appointments should be set-up at a time more appropriate for respondents to participate in the study.		

Study Description

The importance of providing the introductory letter during the initial contact with eligible respondents was also stressed out along with the significance of dressing up appropriately and always having on a visible place the company badge with the name of the interviewer.

F. PRETEST PERIOD (DD/MM/YY)	
From: 21-10-2008	
To: 23-11-2008	
Number of pretest interviews:	11

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	100	35	15
Number of back-check achieved	84	24	15
Number of units where outcome was confirmed	84	24	15
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	X
Yes, data corrected automatically	
Yes, data corrected both individually and automatically	
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. VERIFICATOIN 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?		100%

Study Description

V. COUNTRY REPORT FOR CZECH REPUBLIC

STUDY NO.

ZA4770

VERSION

Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10046 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10046>)

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

EVS Foundation/Tilburg University: European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Czech Republic. GESIS Cologne, Germany, ZA4770 Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10046

UNIVERSE

Persons 18 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

460

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

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

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

EVS 1999

- Praha
- Stredočeský kraj
- Západočeský kraj
- Jihočeský kraj
- Severočeský kraj
- Východočeský kraj
- Jihomoravský kraj
- Severomoravský kraj

EVS 2008

- CZ01 Prague
- CZ02 Central Bohemian Region
- CZ031 South Bohemian Region
- CZ032 Plzen Region
- CZ041 Karlovy Vary Region
- CZ042 Ústí nad Labem Region
- CZ051 Liberec Region
- CZ052 Hradec Králové Region
- CZ053 Pardubice Region
- CZ061 Vysocina Region
- CZ062 South Moravian Region
- CZ071 Olomouc Region
- CZ072 Zlín Region

Study Description

- CZ081 Moravian-Silesian Region

Correspondence with NUTS classification

- Classification from EVS 1999 is approximately corresponding with NUTS2, but not full.
- Classification from EVS 2008 is approximately corresponding with NUTS3.

Unfortunately, it's impossible to make transfer between this regional category now. To create such a transfer it is necessary to have older classification at the low level "okres", but it isn't available.

Please see " Other documentation" for NUTS1, NUTS2, and NUTS3.

ADDITIONAL COUNTRY-SPECIFIC VARIABLES

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

NUMBER OF UNITS

1821

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Sample type: Stratified probability sample

Target Population: The population of Czech Republic - 18 years old

Sample universe: All households with at least one Czech nationality member born in 1990 or earlier, living in the Czech Republic.

- BASE OF POPULATION FIGURES: 8 522.012 habitants 18years and old (2007)
- SOURCE OF POPULATION FIGURES: Czech statistical office, 2001 - 2008 www.czso.cz

Definition of PSU, SSU, TSU:

- PSU: Stage 1 - Selection of localities (election districts)
- Stage 2 - Selection of Households
- Stage 3 - Selection of Respondent

Selection procedure of PSU, SSU, HH and respondent:

- PSU: Election districts were stratified by 21 stratum (combination of 8 region and 3 types of municipalities size). The election districts into each stratum were arranged according to factor score (We prepared factor analysis for each district that included all available and relevant socio-political information. Our target was a good representation of all social types of Czech households). We applied systematically selection with step k. The probability of a district selection is the number of selected districts (in concrete stratum) to all districts in concrete stratum.
- HH: Completed list of households is made in each selected district. The selection method was simple random sampling (by SPSS Complex Sample) in each selected district. The source of addresses were the interviewers, collection of addresses carried out 2008 year.
- Respondent: The interviewers used the Kish tables for selecting of respondent.

Study Description

Stratification: The definition of stratification in Czech Republic according to 8 regions (NUTS 2) and locality size (three levels - regional center, middle town, and small locality). There are 21 strata altogether (region Prague is only in one size level and Central Bohemia lacks regional center). Sampling is realized independently in each stratum and proportionately to the stratum size. The selection is made by professional software (SPSS Complex Sample).

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

CHARACTERISTIC OF SAMPLE

Response and non response (numbers)	
A. Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	2995
B. Refusal by respondent:	342
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	444
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	144
E. Language barrier:	9
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	21
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	100
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	4
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	32
J. Address not traceable:	5
K. Other ineligible address:	13
L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	1
M. Respondent deceased:	6
Y. Invalid interviews:	3
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1821
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:	50

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	X
Degree of urbanisation	X	X
Gender * Age * Education	X	
... (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

a. National weights variables included in the data set:	
Yes	
No	X

Study Description

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):	8 522 012
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

psucode	Stratum	Total population	Interviewed respondent
11	Praha	1014119	206
21	Střední Čechy - střední	724371	146
22	Střední Čechy - malé	221572	45
31	Jihozápad - krajské	221572	46
32	Jihozápad - střední	460189	111
33	Jihozápad - malé	230094	30
41	Severozápad - krajské	127830	25
42	Severozápad - střední	724371	138
43	Severozápad - malé	110786	45
51	Severovýchod - krajské	238616	35
52	Severovýchod - střední	647673	164
53	Severovýchod - malé	315314	47
61	Jihovýchod - krajské	357925	70
62	Jihovýchod - střední	656195	163
63	Jihovýchod - malé	349402	62
71	Střední Morava - krajské	153396	33
72	Střední Morava - střední	570975	135
73	Střední Morava - malé	315314	75
81	Moravskoslezsko - krajské	272704	78
82	Moravskoslezsko - střední	647673	135
83	Moravskoslezsko - malé	161918	32
	Czech republic	8522012	1821

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

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

ANONYMISED DATA

According to data regulations in participating countries, only anonymised data will be made available to users. Before depositing data, each national team is responsible for checking their data confidentiality.

Study Description

	Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
Respondent questionnaires	x	
Interviewer questionnaires	x	
Contact forms		x

LANGUAGE OF THE SURVEY INTERVIEWS

Czech

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION (PROCESS)

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	
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?	

FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

Study Description

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING		
Total number of interviewers:		101
Number of experienced interviewers:		82
Number of inexperienced interviewers:		19
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?		101
How many members of the research team attended/participated/organized training sessions of interviewers?		4
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		
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:		1
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		No
Use of brochure, leaflet, written information		No
b. Was any incentive offered to respondent?		
No incentives		
Unconditional monetary incentives (paid before the interview)		
Conditional monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)		
Unconditional non-monetary incentives (given before the interview)		
Conditional non-monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)		X
Please specify and give as much details as possible about the incentives:		
- Chocolate and a canvas shopping bag		
c. Use of other types of response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, hotline):		
Yes		
No		No
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:		

Study Description

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)		
From: 27-03-2008		
To: 28-03-2008		
Number of pretest interviews:		30

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	586	85	20
Number of back-check achieved	260	14	6
Number of units where outcome was confirmed	260	14	6
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	99 (P) 304 (T) 183 (M)	85 (M)	20 (M)

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		
a. How was the CAPI questionnaire programme checked?		
The CAPI questionnaire programme was checked by 8 people.		
b. Who did the CAPI questionnaire checking?		
The fieldwork agency		X
The Programme Director or its team		X
Any other person (please specify):		

Study Description

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

Study Description

V. COUNTRY REPORT FOR DENMARK

STUDY NO.

ZA4760

VERSION

Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10036 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10036>)

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

EVS Foundation/Tilburg University: European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Denmark. GESIS Cologne, Germany, ZA4760
Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10036

UNIVERSE

Persons 18 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

485

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

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

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

- København By (Copenhagen City)
- Københavns Omegn (The environs of Copenhagen)
- Nordsjælland (North Zealand)
- Østsjælland (East Zealand)
- Vest- og Sydsjælland (West- and South Zealand)
- Bornholm
- Fyn (Funen)
- Syddjylland (South Jutland)
- Østjylland (East Jutland)
- Vestjylland (West Jutland)
- Nordjylland (North Jutland)

Correspondence with NUTS classification

- DK011 Byen København
- DK012 Københavns omegn
- DK013 Nordsjælland
- DK014 Bornholm
- DK021 Vestsjælland
- DK022 Vest- og Sydsjælland
- DK031 Fyn
- DK032 Syddjylland
- DK041 Vestjylland
- DK042 Østjylland

Study Description

- DK050 Nordjylland

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

ADDITIONAL COUNTRY-SPECIFIC VARIABLES

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

NUMBER OF UNITS

1507

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The Danish data is based on a representative sample of the Danish population aged 18 or more. The sample was drawn as a simple, random sample from the Danish CPR-register (1), excluding people in prison, people with unknown addresses, people listed as living abroad and people with the so-called research protection (i.e. people who have stated to the authorities that they do not accept contacts from researchers).

Initially, a sample of 2500 people was drawn from the register. Unfortunately, it turned out halfway through the interview period that the response rate was below the target. To ensure enough interviews (1500) the sample was supplemented with a sample of 450 people; the sample drawn as described above. In the end the representative sample thus consisted of 2950 persons.

(1) The CPR-register is a register of the complete Danish population and is based on each citizen's CPR-number; an individual number that every citizen in Denmark has.

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

CHARACTERISTIC OF SAMPLE

Response and non response (numbers)	
A. Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	2950
B. Refusal by respondent:	968
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	49
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	176
E. Language barrier:	32
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	100
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	19
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	1
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	10
J. Address not traceable:	2

Study Description

K. Other ineligible address:	1
L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	79
M. Respondent deceased:	3
Y. Invalid interviews:	0
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1507
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:	3

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

Please specify:

- Yes, the Danish survey includes a panel component going back to 1990. In 1999 it was decided to contact the respondents from 1990-sample again, thereby creating a panel. The same respondents have been contacted again in 2008.

REPRESENTATIVITY

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

Age * Gender

	Men	Women
18-24 years	220588	211905
25-34 years	344898	342504
35-44 years	413748	402057
45-54 years	374421	367618
55-64 years	363980	365547
65-74 years	225190	245315
75 and above	147011	235525
Total	2089836	2170471

Educational distribution

No vocational training or further education	1208124
Vocational training	1250228
Higher education - lower-level	724425
Higher education - upper-level	243918
Total	3426695

NB: It was only possible to get the distribution of the 19-69 years old from the website of Statistics Denmark.

The comparison is based on the Danish variable on Vocational training/higher education grouped in the following categories:

No vocational training or further education = 100 "NAP (no further education)"

Vocational training = 1 "semiskilled worker courses"; 2 "professional education (apprentice, EFG (basic vocational education) e.g. administrative assistant)"; 3 "1-year commercial exam, higher commercial exam (HHX), 1-2 year electronic

Study Description

data processing education"; 7 "1 year social and health education programme (e.g. employment counsellor)"
 Higher education - lower-level = 5 "2-3 year Technical education (e.g. laboratory technician, technical assistant, dental hygienist)"; 6 "higher technical education (e.g. machine technician, BSc Engineering)"; 8 "3-4 year social and health education programme (e.g. nurse)"; 9 "3-4 year teaching education programme (e.g. primary and lower secondary school teacher, librarian, journalist)"; 11 "education: military defence, police, postal service etc"
 Higher education - upper-level = 4 "business school (certificate in business language, HA, HD) or education from the financial sector"; 10 "master from university or higher educational institution (e.g. graduate engineer, dentist, lawyer)"

Degree of urbanisation

København by	541704
Københavns omegn	390054
Nordsjælland	334018
Bornholm	34220
Østsjælland	175965
Vest- og sydsjælland	458416
Fyn	376772
Syddjælland	546804
Østjylland	627607
Vestjylland	323319
Nordjylland	451428
Total	4260307

*Corresponds to NUTS3

Gender * Education

	Men	Women	Total
No vocational training or further education	590653	617471	1208124
Vocational training	682276	567952	1250228
higher education - lower-level	305664	418761	724425
Higher education - upper-level	138838	105080	243918
Total	1717431	1709264	3426695

NB: See comments to V22.2

WEIGHTS AND CHARACTERISTIC OF NATIONAL POPULATION

a. National weights variables included in the data set:	
Yes	
No	X
b. If Yes, please specify very precisely and with as much details as possible what type of weights. Document as much as possible:	
c. Provide all information necessary for the Methodology Group to compute weights (what is the selection probability for each potential respondent?)	
Number of inhabitants over 18 year in your country at the time of interviewing (ideally number of residential people that are not institutionalised = sample frame):	4 260 307
The population size (ideally over 18, residential and not institutionalised) of the areas/strata at each step in the sample:	4 260 307*

Study Description

The actual number of interviewed respondent at each step of the sample for each area/stratum:	1507
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* The Danish sample is not stratified, and therefore, the population size of each strata is the same as the size of the total population.

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

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

ANONYMISED DATA

According to data regulations in participating countries, only anonymised data will be made available to users. Before depositing data, each national team is responsible for checking their data confidentiality.

	Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
Respondent questionnaires	Yes	
Interviewer questionnaires	Yes	
Contact forms	Yes	

LANGUAGE OF THE SURVEY INTERVIEWS

Danish

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION (PROCESS)

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	
The Programme Director or its team	X
Any other person (please specify):	
e. Were professional translators involved in the translation process?	
Yes	X
No	

Study Description

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	X
No	
Which?	
- Q83: To what extent do you feel concerned about the living conditions of...	

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

FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING	
Total number of interviewers:	114
Number of experienced interviewers:	93
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	21
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	114
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	
No	X
B. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE INTERVIEWERS	
a. Employment status of interviewers:	
Free-lance interviewers	
Employed by the survey organization	X
Other (please give details):	
b. Payment of interviewers:	
Hourly	
Per completed interview	
Assigned payment (a fix payment for an assigned number of interviews)	
Regular fixed salary	
Bonus payment	
Other (please give details):	X
Per assigned respondent and per completed interview.	
C. VISITS TO THE RESPONDENTS	
Total number of minimum visits per respondent/sampling unit:	4
Among the total, required visits on week-ends:	1
Among the total, required visits in the evening:	1

Study Description

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		Yes
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		X
No		
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:		
Information for contacted respondents on Web-page: www.danishvalues.dk		
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	75	98	20
Number of back-check achieved	65	73	14
Number of units where outcome was confirmed	51	28	7
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	T	T	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		

Study Description

c. Were data corrected always according to filter instructions?	
Yes	
No	X
d. Who did the data corrections?	
The fieldwork agency	
The Programme Director or its team	X
Any other person (please specify):	
B. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - CAPI	
a. How was the CAPI questionnaire programme checked?	
The CAPI questionnaire was checked by the employee working with assuring quality of questionnaires at the fieldwork agency. It was checked manually by a thorough look-through as well as by typing in various different respondent profiles and comparing with a paper version of the questionnaire.	
b. Who did the CAPI questionnaire checking?	
The fieldwork agency	X
The Programme Director or its team	
Any other person (please specify):	
C. VERIFICATOIN OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - PAPI	
	NAP
a. Was the scanning of optical or keying questionnaire checked?	
Yes	
No	
b. Who did the PAPI questionnaire checking?	
The fieldwork agency	
The Programme Director or its team	
Any other person (please specify):	
c. Approximate proportion of questionnaires checked?	

Study Description

V. COUNTRY REPORT FOR ESTONIA

STUDY NO.

ZA4766

VERSION

Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10042 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10042>)

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

EVS Foundation/Tilburg University: European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Estonia. GESIS Cologne, Germany, ZA4766
Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10042

UNIVERSE

Persons 18 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

441

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

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

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

Correspondence with NUTS classification

NUTS 1, used in EVS 1999		NUTS 3, used in EVS 2008	
Region	Counties	Region	Counties
North-Western Estonia	(1,5,10) Harju, Järva, Rapla	1 North Estonia	(1) Harju
North-Eastern Estonia	(3,7) Ida-Mru, Lääne-Mru	4 West Estonia	(2,6,9,11) Hiiu, Lääne, Pärnu, Saare
South-Eastern Estonia	(4,8, 12,13,15) Jõgeva, Põlva, Tartu, Valga, Võru	6 Central Estonia	(5,7,10) Järva, Lääne-Mru, Rapla
South-Western Estonia	(9,14) Pärnu, Vljandi	7 North-Eastern Estonia	(3) Ida-Mru
Western Estonia	(2,6,11) Hiiu, Lääne, Saare	8 South Estonia	(4,8,12,13,14,15) Jõgeva, Põlva, Tartu, Valga, Vljandi, Võru

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:	

Study Description

Yes	
No	X

NUMBER OF UNITS

1518

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The sampling procedure involved the population of Estonia of 18 years or older, based on the population statistics of the Statistical Office of Estonia 2007.

We use manual random selection of settlements from the list of PCUs. We have a list of telephone owners with addresses by settlements. According to this list we use in selecting (systematic) starting points of routes.

In smaller settlements like villages we use following starting points according to specific to the settlement: post-office, shop, bus-stop, local authority, school, library, first house in a rotated way.

INFO+ 2007/2008 catalogues (15 books by counties).

For more elaborate information and tables see "Other documentation".

CHARACTERISTIC OF SAMPLE

Response and non response (numbers)	
A. Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	2313
B. Refusal by respondent:	119
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	244
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	207
E. Language barrier:	20
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	14
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	142
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	49
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	0
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:	1518
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	X	X
Gender * Age * Education		

Study Description

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

Age*Gender, in numbers:

Age	Country level		Regional level									
	Gender		Gender*Region (NUTS3)									
	Male	Female	Region 1		Region 4		Region 6		Region 7		Region 8	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
18-24	76177	73294	27209	26207	10020	9533	8807	8601	10131	9875	20010	19078
25-34	95600	94094	41897	41327	9744	9003	8948	8219	10780	10698	24231	24847
35-44	87630	92490	35777	37171	10580	11218	8931	9360	10074	11357	22268	23384
45-54	87014	101057	33424	41008	10570	11538	9320	10093	12494	15218	21206	23200
55-64	64703	85531	24809	34601	8109	10150	7018	8672	8377	11830	16390	20278
65-74	49068	82150	18732	31399	6352	10347	5061	8201	6157	11705	12766	20498
75 and older	27216	72035	9772	25209	3438	9003	2759	7609	3503	10046	7744	20168
TOTAL	487408	600651	191620	236922	58813	70792	50844	60755	61516	80729	124615	151453

Age*Gender, in %:

Age	Country level, %		Regional level, %									
	Gender		Gender*Region (NUTS3)									
	Male	Female	Region 1		Region 4		Region 6		Region 7		Region 8	
			Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
18-24	15,6	12,2	14,2	11,1	17,0	13,5	17,3	14,2	16,5	12,2	16,1	12,6
25-34	19,6	15,7	21,9	17,4	16,6	12,7	17,6	13,5	17,5	13,3	19,4	16,4
35-44	18,0	15,4	18,7	15,7	18,0	15,8	17,6	15,4	16,4	14,1	17,9	15,4
45-54	17,9	16,8	17,4	17,3	18,0	16,3	18,3	16,6	20,3	18,9	17,0	15,3
55-64	13,3	14,2	12,9	14,6	13,8	14,3	13,8	14,3	13,6	14,7	13,2	13,4
65-74	10,1	13,7	9,8	13,3	10,8	14,6	10,0	13,5	10,0	14,5	10,2	13,5
75 and older	5,6	12,0	5,1	10,6	5,8	12,7	5,4	12,5	5,7	12,4	6,2	13,3
TOTAL	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%

Educational distribution (grouped categories are shown below):

	Country level	
	%	Number
Primary	29,2	317713
Secondary	55,6	604961
High	15,2	165385
TOTAL	100,00%	1088059

(the Education was measured last time in the Population Census 2000)

Study Description

Degree of urbanisation.
Proportion of inhabitants of age 18+

	Country level		Regional level									
	%	Number	Region 1		Region 4		Region 6		Region 7		Region 8	
Urban	65,7	710272	84,0	359941	49,2	63762	21,6	24151	81,7	116240	52,9	146178
Rural	34,3	377787	16,0	68601	50,8	65843	78,4	87448	18,3	26005	47,1	129890
TOTAL	100,00 %	1088059	100,0	428542	100,0	129605	100,0	111599	100,0	142245	100,0	276068

WEIGHTS AND CHARACTERISTIC OF NATIONAL POPULATION

a. National weights variables included in the data set:	
Yes	
No	X
b. If Yes, please specify very precisely and with as much details as possible what type of weights. Document as much as possible:	NAP
c. Provide all information necessary for the Methodology Group to compute weights (what is the selection probability for each potential respondent?)	
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):	1 088 059
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

Regions by NUTS3, population:

Code	Region	Proportion of inhabitants of age 18+	Number of inhabitants of age 18+
1	North Estonia	39,4%	428695
4	West Estonia	11,9%	129479
6	Central Estonia	10,3%	112070
7	North-Eastern Estonia	13,1%	142536
8	South Estonia	25,3%	275279
	TOTAL	100,0%	1088059

Urbanisation categories, population:

Code		Proportion of inhabitants of age 18+	Number of inhabitants of age 18+
1	Urban	65,7%	714855
2	Rural	34,3%	373204
		100,0%	1088059

Study Description

Regions by NUTS3, actual number of interviewed respondents (unweighted):

Code	Region	Proportion of inhabitants of age 18+	Number of respondents interviewed
1	North Estonia	37,4%	567
4	West Estonia	12,4%	188
6	Central Estonia	10,1%	154
7	North-Eastern Estonia	12,3%	187
8	South Estonia	27,8%	422
	TOTAL	100,0%	1518

Urbanisation categories, actual number of interviewed respondents (unweighted):

Code		Proportion of inhabitants of age 18+	Number of respondents interviewed
1	Urban	71,0%	1078
2	Rural	29,0%	440
	TOTAL	100,0%	1518

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

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

ANONYMISED DATA

According to data regulations in participating countries, only anonymised data will be made available to users. Before depositing data, each national team is responsible for checking their data confidentiality.

	Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
Respondent questionnaires	Yes	
Interviewer questionnaires	No such quest.	
Contact forms		x (non-assured)

LANGUAGE OF THE SURVEY INTERVIEWS

Estonian, Russian

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION (PROCESS)

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

Study Description

d. Who did the translation of the questionnaire?	
The fieldwork agency	
The Programme Director or its team	X
Any other person (please specify):	
e. Were professional translators involved in the translation process?	
Yes	
No	X
f. What type of translation procedure was followed?	
Simple back-translation	X
Iterative back-translation	
Other types of back-translation procedure	
TRADP or equivalent	
None of these	
g. Were there any questions or concepts that caused particular problems when being translated into your language?	
Yes	X
No	
Which?	
- Q21-v102: "nationality", "immigrants"	
- Q111-v337; Q117-v345: "disabled"	

FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING	
Total number of interviewers:	136
Number of experienced interviewers:	136
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	136
How many members of the research team attended/participated/organized training sessions of interviewers?	5
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	
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)	

Study Description

Regular fixed salary	
Bonus payment	
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:	1
Among the total, required visits in the evening:	3
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	
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)	X
Please specify and give as much details as possible about the incentives: Small calendar with the SAAR Poll's company contact phone numbers.	
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	X
No	
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure: The most reasons for refusals there are nowadays: "I'm not interested" or "I'm tired because of too many surveys" or "Is it anonymous enough?" Therefore the interviewers were suggested to emphasize how important the survey is, that it's broadly international, regularly repeated every 9 years, that all answers are strictly confidential. Also there were emphasized that Saar Poll Ltd is trustworthy experienced company.	
F. PRETEST PERIOD (DD/MM/YY)	
From: 11-06-2008	
To: 14-06-2008	
Number of pretest interviews:	10

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		171	
Number of back-check achieved		161	
Number of units where outcome was confirmed		150	
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	T		

Study Description

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		X
Yes, data corrected automatically		
Yes, data corrected both individually and automatically		
No, no correction was done		
c. Were data corrected always according to filter instructions?		
Yes		X
No		
d. Who did the data corrections?		
The fieldwork agency		X
The Programme Director or its team		X
Any other person (please specify):		
B. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - CAPI		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%

Study Description

V. COUNTRY REPORT FOR FINLAND

STUDY NO.

ZA4762

VERSION

Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10038 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10038>)

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

EVS Foundation/Tilburg University: European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Finland. GESIS Cologne, Germany, ZA4762
Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10038

UNIVERSE

Persons from 18 to 74 years who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

448

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

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

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

Etelä-Savo
Pohjois-Savo
Pohjois-Karjala
Kainuu
Uusimaa
Itä-Uusimaa
Varsinais-Suomi
Kanta-Häme
Päijät-Häme
Kymenlaakso
Etelä-Karjala
Satakunta
Pirkanmaa
Keski-Suomi
Etelä-Pohjanmaa
Pohjanmaa
Keski-Pohjanmaa
Pohjois-Pohjanmaa
Lappi
Åland

Correspondence with NUTS classification

Study Description

- FI131 Etelä-Savo
- FI132 Pohjois-Savo
- FI133 Pohjois-Karjala
- FI134 Kainuu
- FI181 Uusimaa
- FI182 Itä-Uusimaa
- FI183 Varsinais-Suomi
- FI184 Kanta-Häme
- FI185 Päijät-Häme
- FI186 Kymenlaakso
- FI187 Etelä-Karjala
- FI191 Satakunta
- FI192 Pirkanmaa
- FI193 Keski-Suomi
- FI194 Etelä-Pohjanmaa
- FI195 Pohjanmaa
- FI1A1 Keski-Pohjanmaa
- FI1A2 Pohjois-Pohjanmaa
- FI1A3 Lappi
- FI200 Åland

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

NUMBER OF UNITS

1134

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Internet panel:

Gallup Channel: Finnish web_panel:

- 1300 individuals recruited from random CATI and CAPI samples.
- No selfrecruitment or online recruitment.
- Recruitment criterias are gender, age, region, income level and occupation.
- Recruitment is based on on figures from Statistics Finland.
- Individuals are asked to join panel members at the end of CATI and CAPI survey.
- Willingness to join join is not leading to panel member automatically unless recruitment criterias are not fulfilled.
- Panel represents population from 18-74 years.
- Around 30 percent of the panelists are replaced annually in order to avoid professional respondents.

Study Description

- 850 panelists have their own internet broadband access and the rest of the panel have got the the internet broadband after recruitment.
 - Those who have not the broadband access do not know that access will be delivered them before they are accepted panelists.
 - Typical response rate per survey is 80 %.
 - The panel members participate to lotteries, which varies in surveys according to length and target group of survey in order to raise response rate.
 - Alternatively panel members can donate their wins to charity.
 - Background variables are asked before they are members of panel.
 - Background variables are then updated once a year.
 - The panel is compliant with all regional, national and local laws with respect to privacy, data protection and children.
 - Panel management includes principle that same ICC/ESOMAR International Code of Marketing and Social Research Practice
 - Each survey is categorized and panelist can be excluded from surveys of same category
 - Bad data is controlled in each survey and rows of data will be deleted if too many answers are "same"
- Some conclusions: Though online research is not perfect, it has a large number of advantages. Getting a real representative sample is not possible via online research but better than postal survey. Self-completion seems however to provide the most honest results. Online surveys are always self-completions, which is a big advantage compared to CATI and CAPI.

CHARACTERISTIC OF SAMPLE

Response and non response (numbers)	
A. Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	1300
B. Refusal by respondent:	132
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	
E. Language barrier:	
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	
J. Address not traceable:	
K. Other ineligible address:	
L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	
M. Respondent deceased:	
Y. Invalid interviews:	34
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1134
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)?

- Yes, for further details see information on the Finnish Internet panel "Sampling Procedure".

REPRESENTATIVITY

Study Description

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

WEIGHTS AND CHARACTERISTIC OF NATIONAL POPULATION

a. National weights variables included in the data set:	
Yes	X
No	
b. If Yes, please specify very precisely and with as much details as possible what type of weights. Document as much as possible:	see table below
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:	

poli2 paino	
KESK,	18,17
KOK,	17,55
SDP,	16,84
VAS,	6,88
VHR,	6,79
RKP,	2,65
KD,	3,79
PS,	3,35
Other party or group	1,41
not voting	9,79
not right to vote	2,03
Do not know	4,32
Do not want to say	5,56
No answer	0,88

ika4	H4_sex	
	Female	Male
15-24 v.	5,91	6,18
25-34 v.	8,46	8,91
35-49 v.	13,93	14,34
50-74 v.	21,75	20,53

Study Description

Kuntaryhmä	
Urban municipalities	66,99
Semi urban municipalities	15,59
Rural municipalities	17,42

Maakunta NUTS3	
Uusimaa	27,04
Varsinais-Suomi	8,73
Itä-Uusimaa	1,75
Satakunta	4,3
Kanta-Häme	3,19
Pirkanmaa	9,09
Päijät-Häme	3,81
Kymenlaakso	3,48
Etelä-Karjala	2,57
Etelä-Savo	2,98
Pohjois-Savo	4,69
Pohjois-Karjala	3,16
Keski-Suomi	5,1
Etelä-Pohjanmaa	3,54
Pohjanmaa	3,21
Keski-Pohjanmaa	1,29
Pohjois-Pohjanmaa	6,99
Kainuu	1,58
Lappi	3,5

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

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

- Use of internet panel; more information on the Finnish Internet panel is available under "Sampling Procedure" in Other documentation.

ANONYMISED DATA

According to data regulations in participating countries, only anonymised data will be made available to users. Before depositing data, each national team is responsible for checking their data confidentiality.

	Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
Respondent questionnaires	Yes	
Interviewer questionnaires	Yes	
Contact forms	Yes	

Study Description

LANGUAGE OF THE SURVEY INTERVIEWS

Finnish

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION (PROCESS)

WebTrans is a questionnaire database and translation system designed by Gallup Europe.

a. WebTrans has been used fully	
WebTrans has not been used fully, but questions will be updated	
WebTrans has not been used (fully)	X
b. Translation of questionnaire items changed since EVS 1999:	
Yes	
No	
c. If Yes, please list the question numbers:	
d. Who did the translation of the questionnaire?	
The fieldwork agency	
The Programme Director or its team	X
Any other person (please specify): Finnish Social Science Data Archive	X
e. Were professional translators involved in the translation process?	
Yes	
No	X
f. What type of translation procedure was followed?	
Simple back-translation	
Iterative back-translation	
Other types of back-translation procedure	
TRADP or equivalent	
None of these	X
g. Were there any questions or concepts that caused particular problems when being translated into your language?	
Yes	
No	X
Which?	

FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING	NAP
Total number of interviewers:	
Number of experienced interviewers:	
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	

Study Description

How many members of the research team attended/participated/organized training sessions of interviewers?	
Written EVS specific instructions:	
Yes	
No	
Training in refusal conversion:	
Yes	
No	
B. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE INTERVIEWERS	NAP
a. Employment status of interviewers:	
Free-lance interviewers	
Employed by the survey organization	
Other (please give details):	
b. Payment of interviewers:	
Hourly	
Per completed interview	
Assigned payment (a fix payment for an assigned number of interviews)	
Regular fixed salary	
Bonus payment	
Other (please give details):	
C. VISITS TO THE RESPONDENTS	NAP
Total number of minimum visits per respondent/sampling unit:	
Among the total, required visits on week-ends:	
Among the total, required visits in the evening:	
D. ENHANCING THE INTERVIEWS, INCENTIVES	
a. Was any information, advance letter, brochure, leaflet used?	
Use of advance letter	No
Use of brochure, leaflet, written information	No
b. Was any incentive offered to respondent?	
No incentives	X
Unconditional monetary incentives (paid before the interview)	
Conditional monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	
Unconditional non-monetary incentives (given before the interview)	
Conditional non-monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	
Please specify and give as much details as possible about the incentives:	
c. Use of other types of response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, hotline):	
Yes	X
No	
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:	
- A hotline was available.	
E. STRATEGY FOR REFUSAL CONVERSION	NAP
Yes	
No	
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:	
F. PRETEST PERIOD (DD/MM/YY)	

Study Description

From: 04-06-2009	
To: 10-06-2009	
Number of pretest interviews:	25

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

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	X
Yes, data corrected automatically	
Yes, data corrected both individually and automatically	
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	
The Programme Director or its team	
Any other person (please specify):	X
- Finnish Social Science Data Archive (Seppo Antikainen)	
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	NAP
a. Was the scanning of optical or keying questionnaire checked?	
Yes	
No	
b. Who did the PAPI questionnaire checking?	
The fieldwork agency	
The Programme Director or its team	
Any other person (please specify):	
c. Approximate proportion of questionnaires checked?	

Study Description

V. COUNTRY REPORT FOR FRANCE

STUDY NO.

ZA4751

VERSION

Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10027 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10027>)

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

EVS Foundation/Tilburg University: European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, France. GESIS Cologne, Germany, ZA4751
Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10027

UNIVERSE

Persons 18 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

447

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

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

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

Zeal regions (NUTS 1) :

- Région Parisienne
- Bassin Parisien Est
- Bassin Parisien Ouest
- Nord
- Est
- Ouest
- Sud Ouest
- Sud Est
- Méditerranée

Correspondence with NUTS classification

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

ADDITIONAL COUNTRY-SPECIFIC VARIABLES

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	X

Study Description

<input type="checkbox"/>	No	
<input type="checkbox"/>	c. Will documentation of additional country-specific questions be deposited:	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	X
<input type="checkbox"/>	No	

NUMBER OF UNITS

1501

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Population surveyed is defined as people aged 18 and over residing in France on the metropolitan territory. Foreigners residing in metropolitan France on a permanent basis, and whose knowledge of French is sufficient to respond to the questionnaire are taken into account in the sample. All interviews are conducted in French.

Sample is drawn at three levels:

1. random sampling of points,
2. random sampling of households in the sampling points,
3. random selection of a person in the household.

In the first release of EVS 2008 (V.1.0.0, 2010-06-30) only the random sample is included.

1. Selection of sampling points:

Field organisation has to achieve an average of six useful interviews per sampling point, which gives 250 sampling points for 1500 interviews. The sampling points are distributed according to a matrix region (ZEAT / NUTS 1) X size of locality, in proportion to the population of each cell compared to the French population.

2. Selection of households in the sampling points

This selection takes place in two stages:

- Constitution of the mailing list used by interviewers to draw households. The file is constituted by direct search of addresses using a method of random route.
- The addresses collector are used extensively by imposing operating rules to interviewers.

The method provides a full traceability at every step, but more importantly the dissociation between collection of addresses and interviewing avoids that interviewers be tempted to optimize the draw, from their point of view, and thus bias the sample.

3. Selection of respondent in the household

The person in the home to who the questionnaire is submitted is selected randomly. The method used is the closest anniversary date.

For more elaborate information see "Other documentation".

CHARACTERISTIC OF SAMPLE

Response and non response (numbers)	
A. Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	3993
B. Refusal by respondent:	451
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	1000
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	424
E. Language barrier:	65
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	75
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	184

Study Description

H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	30
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	82
J. Address not traceable:	37
K. Other ineligible address:	124
L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	11
M. Respondent deceased:	9
Y. Invalid interviews:	0
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1501
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	X
Degree of urbanisation	X	X
Gender * Age * Education	X	X
... (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

a. National weights variables included in the data set:	
Yes	X
No	
b. If Yes, please specify very precisely and with as much details as possible what type of weights. Document as much as possible:	
Weight was processed with COSI software. It is based upon an iterative algorithm that converges by using successive dichotomies. Marginals are controlled at each step. Variables and statistics used to process the weight variable are reported in attached file FR_V20_2.pdf > 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):	47 216 759
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

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

Study Description

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

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

ANONYMISED DATA

According to data regulations in participating countries, only anonymised data will be made available to users. Before depositing data, each national team is responsible for checking their data confidentiality.

	Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
Respondent questionnaires	Yes	
Interviewer questionnaires	Yes	
Contact forms	Yes	

LANGUAGE OF THE SURVEY INTERVIEWS

French

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION (PROCESS)

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	X
No	
c. If Yes, please list the question numbers:	
- Q29, Q59, Q69, Q70 (change requested by EVS), Q83 (item F) .	
d. Who did the translation of the questionnaire?	
The fieldwork agency	
The Programme Director or its team	X
Any other person (please specify):	
e. Were professional translators involved in the translation process?	
Yes	
No	X
f. What type of translation procedure was followed?	
Simple back-translation	
Iterative back-translation	
Other types of back-translation procedure	
TRADP or equivalent	

Study Description

None of these	X
g. Were there any questions or concepts that caused particular problems when being translated into your language?	
Yes	
No	X
Which?	

FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING	
Total number of interviewers:	169
Number of experienced interviewers:	169
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	169
How many members of the research team attended/participated/organized training sessions of interviewers?	8
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	
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:	5
Among the total, required visits on week-ends:	1
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	No
Use of brochure, leaflet, written information	Yes
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)	

Study Description

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	X
No	
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:	
A call centre was used; people that were contacted for interviewing got a letter that provided a green number (free for callers), so that they could call ISL for any questions	
E. STRATEGY FOR REFUSAL CONVERSION	
Yes	X
No	
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:	
During interviewer training, field instructor reviews all motives for refusal mentioned on the contact sheet and provides clear explanations. On the other side, for the three main motives of refusal, an argument is prepared and presented. (See below).	
- Refusal before respondent selection:	
"I understand that you hesitate as to answer / that you do not want to answer. Nevertheless, you may not be concerned by this questionnaire, because only one person in your home can participate in the survey, according to his/her birthday. In this respect, I have a few questions to ask you about the composition of your household, in order to select the person that will participate in the survey. It will be only 5 minutes long".	
- "Why do you ask me first names of people of the household? birthdates?":	
"This method to select the person that we wish to interview is frequently used for this kind of scientific survey; it allows us to be as representative as possible of the population living in France, and to avoid interviewing the person in your household that feels most concerned, because we are interested in all opinions".	
- Refusal to let interviewer speak to selected person:	
"It is very important for this survey that everyone gives his/her point of view. I would like at least to speak to this person in order to inform him/her about this survey".	
F. PRETEST PERIOD (DD/MM/YY)	
From: 11-04-2008	
To: 15-04-2008	
Number of pretest interviews:	30

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	199	565	194
Number of back-check achieved	134	556	182
Number of units where outcome was confirmed	108	506	173
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	181 (P) 603 (T)		

Study Description

150 (M)

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		
a. How was the CAPI questionnaire programme checked?		
Tests: blank interviews controlled through interview editing. Number of respondents checked with edition of marginal each week.		
b. Who did the CAPI questionnaire checking?		
The fieldwork agency		X
The Programme Director or its team		X
Any other person (please specify):		
C. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - PAPI		NAP
a. Was the scanning of optical or keying questionnaire checked?		
Yes		
No		
b. Who did the PAPI questionnaire checking?		
The fieldwork agency		
The Programme Director or its team		
Any other person (please specify):		
c. Approximate proportion of questionnaires checked?		

Study Description

V. COUNTRY REPORT FOR GEORGIA

STUDY NO.

ZA4789

VERSION

Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10018 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10018>)

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

EVS Foundation/Tilburg University: European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Georgia. GESIS Cologne, Germany, ZA4789
Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10018

UNIVERSE

Persons 18 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

441

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

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

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

GE11	Tbilisi
GE15	Adjara
GE23	Guria
GE26	Imereti
GE29	Kakheti
GE32	Mtskheta-Mtianeti
GE35	Racha
GE38	Samegrelo - Zemo Svaneti
GE41	Samtskhe-Djavakheti
GE44	Kvemo Kartli
GE47	Shida Kartli

ADDITIONAL COUNTRY-SPECIFIC VARIABLES

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

Study Description

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

NUMBER OF UNITS

1500

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The used sample design involved a five-stage random cluster sampling and the sampling frame was based on data from the 2002 census, which is considered as having been the most accurate population information available in Georgia. In this sampling design the sampling units were:

- 1) Regions and individual cities (Tbilisi and six other principal cities)
- 2) Towns and villages (primary sampling units, PSUs)
- 3) Districts in cities, towns, and villages in rural areas (sampling points, SPs)
- 4) Household (a group of individuals living under the same roof and using the same kitchen for cooking their meals)
- 5) Randomly selected adult members of households

At the first stage, the number of respondents was allocated using probability-proportional-to-size (PPS) method. Likewise, at the second and third stages, PSUs and SPs were selected with a probability proportional to the unit size. Households (fourth stage) were selected using a random route technique and respondents for the household level (fifth stage) they were selected via the next-birthday technique. Response and rates for respondent cooperation are attached to this technical report.

Further details about each stage of the sampling design are given in "Other documentatio".

CHARACTERISTIC OF SAMPLE

Response and non response (numbers)	
A. Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	2853
B. Refusal by respondent:	242
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	288
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	253
E. Language barrier:	25
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	49
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	131
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	362
J. Address not traceable:	
K. Other ineligible address:	
L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	
M. Respondent deceased:	
Y. Invalid interviews:	3
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1500
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

REPRESENTATIVITY

Study Description

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

The only census data available (2003 census) is on country level:

Gender (2003 census)

Male	47.1%
Female	52.9%

Age (2003 census)

Age	%
18 - 29	24.70%
30 - 50	42.03%
51 - 65	20.03%
66 - 100	13.24%

Education distribution

Complete higher	21.1%
Incomplete higher	3.2%
Complete specialized secondary	14.8%
Complete general secondary (10-11 years)	33.8%
Incomplete general secondary (8-9 years)	10.9%
Primary education	16.2%

Degree of urbanisation

Urban 45 th. +	40%
Urban 45 -	10%
Rural	50%

WEIGHTS AND CHARACTERISTIC OF NATIONAL POPULATION

National weights variables included in the data set:	
Yes	
No	X
If Yes, please specify very precisely and with as much details as possible what type of weights. Document as much as possible:	NAP

Study Description

Provide all information necessary for the Methodology Group to compute weights (what is the selection probability for each potential respondent?)

a) 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):

3.229.716

b) The population size (ideally over 18, residential and not institutionalised) of the areas/strata at each step in the sample:

c) The actual number of interviewed respondent at each step of the sample for each area/stratum:

Regon	Population 18+	N of interviews conducted
Kakheti Region	298282	140
Shida Kartli	234242	108
Kvemo Kartli Region	366034	167
Samtskhe Javakheti	154900	71
Adjara autonomous republic	279096	129
Guria	108120	49
Samegrelo	334507	157
Imereti Region, Racha, Svaneti	566407	264
Mtskheta-Tianeti	93277	43
Tbilisi	794840	372
Total	3229716	1500

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

Mode(s) of administration of the data collection (tick all applicable):

CAPI (Computer assisted)

PAPI (Paper)

Any other

X

ANONYMISED DATA

According to data regulations in participating countries, only anonymised data will be made available to users. Before depositing data, each national team is responsible for checking their data confidentiality.

	Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
Respondent questionnaires	Yes	
Interviewer questionnaires	Yes	
Contact forms	Yes	

LANGUAGE OF THE SURVEY INTERVIEWS

Georgian and Russian

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION (PROCESS)

WebTrans is a questionnaire database and translation system designed by Gallup Europe.

Study Description

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	
The Programme Director or its team	X
Any other person (please specify):	
e. Were professional translators involved in the translation process?	
Yes	X
No	
f. What type of translation procedure was followed?	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	

FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING	
Total number of interviewers:	56
Number of experienced interviewers:	56
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	56
How many members of the research team attended/participated/organized training sessions of interviewers?	
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:	

Study Description

Free-lance interviewers	
Employed by the survey organization	X
Other (please give details):	
b. Payment of interviewers:	
Hourly	
Per completed interview	X
Assigned payment (a fix payment for an assigned number of interviews)	
Regular fixed salary	
Bonus payment	
Other (please give details):	
C. VISITS TO THE RESPONDENTS	
Total number of minimum visits per respondent/sampling unit:	3
Among the total, required visits on week-ends:	
Among the total, required visits in the evening:	
D. ENHANCING THE INTERVIEWS, INCENTIVES	
a. Was any information, advance letter, brochure, leaflet used?	
Use of advance letter	No
Use of brochure, leaflet, written information	No
b. Was any incentive offered to respondent?	
No incentives	X
Unconditional monetary incentives (paid before the interview)	
Conditional monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	
Unconditional non-monetary incentives (given before the interview)	
Conditional non-monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	
Please specify and give as much details as possible about the incentives:	
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)	
From: 15-07-08	
To: 23-07-08	
Number of pretest interviews:	20

CONTROL OPERATIONS

Please note that refusals and non-contacts refer to what is considered as the final status of the sample unit.

Study Description

	Interviews	Refusals	Non-contacts	
Number of units selected for back-checking		100	70	40
Number of back-check achieved		75	53	25
Number of units where outcome was confirmed		75	53	15
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	20 (P) 50 (T)	53 (P)	25 (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		
The Programme Director or its team		X
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		
No		X
b. Who did the PAPI questionnaire checking?		NAP
The fieldwork agency		
The Programme Director or its team		
Any other person (please specify):		
c. Approximate proportion of questionnaires checked?		NAP

Study Description

V. COUNTRY REPORT FOR GERMANY

STUDY NO.

ZA4753

VERSION

Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10029 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10029>)

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

EVS Foundation/Tilburg University: European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Germany. GESIS Cologne, Germany, ZA4753
Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10029

UNIVERSE

Persons 18 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

457

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

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

The NUTS 3 Level for Sachsen-Anhalt is concerned. The precise shape of the counties (German: Kreise) has been modified.

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

NUTS3 code Region (German: Kreis)

DE119 Hohenlohekreis
 DE11A Schwabisch Hall
 DE11C Heidenheim
 DE122 Karlsruhe, Stadtkreis
 DE12C Freudenstadt
 DE132 Breisgau-Hochschwarzwald
 DE135 Rottweil
 DE136 Schwarzwald-Baar-Kreis
 DE138 Konstanz
 DE143 Zollernalbkreis
 DE144 Ulm, Stadtkreis
 DE145 Alb-Donau-Kreis
 DE211 Ingolstadt, Kreisfreie Stadt
 DE212 Munchen, Kreisfreie Stadt
 DE21E Landsberg am Lech
 DE21K Rosenheim, Landkreis
 DE225 Freyung-Grafenau
 DE228 Passau, Landkreis
 DE237 Neustadt an der Waldnaab
 DE238 Regensburg, Landkreis

Study Description

DE239 Schwandorf
 DE247 Coburg, Landkreis
 DE251 Ansbach, Kreisfreie Stadt
 DE254 Nurnberg, Kreisfreie Stadt
 DE262 Schweinfurt, Kreisfreie Stadt
 DE275 Aichach-Friedberg
 DE278 Gunzburg
 DE27B Ostallgau
 DE300 Berlin
 DE412 Barnim
 DE413 Markisch-Oderland
 DE416 Ostprignitz-Ruppin
 DE418 Uckermark
 DE421 Brandenburg An Der Havel, Kreisfreie Stadt
 DE422 Kreisfreie Stadt
 DE424 Dahme-Spreewald
 DE426 Havelland
 DE427 Oberspreewald-Lausitz
 DE429 Spree-Neisse
 DE42A Teltow-Flaming
 DE501 Bremen, Kreisfreie Stadt
 DE502 Bremerhaven, Kreisfreie Stadt
 DE600 Hamburg
 DE712 Frankfurt Am Main, Kreisfreie Stadt
 DE714 Wiesbaden, Kreisfreie Stadt
 DE715 Bergstrasse
 DE71B Odenwaldkreis
 DE722 Lahn-Dill-Kreis
 DE724 Marburg-Biedenkopf
 DE725 Vogelsbergkreis
 DE731 Kassel
 DE732 Fulda
 DE735 Schwalm-Eder-Kreis
 DE802 Neubrandenburg, Kreisfreie Stadt
 DE803 Rostock, Kreisfreie Stadt
 DE804 Schwerin, Kreisfreie Stadt
 DE807 Bad Doberan
 DE808 Demmin
 DE809 Gustrow
 DE80A Ludwigslust
 DE80D Nordvorpommern
 DE916 Goslar
 DE918 Northeim
 DE91A Peine
 DE925 Hildesheim
 DE928 Schaumburg
 DE929 Region Hannover
 DE931 Celle
 DE933 Harburg
 DE938 Soltau-Fallingbostal
 DE943 Oldenburg (Oldenburg), Kreisfreie Stadt
 DE944 Osnabruck, Kreisfreie Stadt

Study Description

DE947 Aurich
 DEA11 Dusseldorf, Kreisfreie Stadt
 DEA13 Essen, Kreisfreie Stadt
 DEA14 Krefeld, Kreisfreie Stadt
 DEA18 Remscheid, Kreisfreie Stadt
 DEA1D Neuss
 DEA1E Viersen
 DEA21 Aachen, Kreisfreie Stadt
 DEA22 Bonn, Kreisfreie Stadt
 DEA23 Koln, Kreisfreie Stadt
 DEA25 Aachen, Kreis
 DEA33 Munster, Kreisfreie Stadt
 DEA35 Coesfeld
 DEA36 Recklinghausen
 DEA37 Steinfurt
 DEA41 Bielefeld, Kreisfreie Stadt
 DEA42 Gutersloh
 DEA43 Herford
 DEA46 Minden-Lubbecke
 DEA47 Paderborn
 DEA52 Dortmund, Kreisfreie Stadt
 DEA57 Hochsauerlandkreis
 DEA58 Markischer Kreis
 DEA5A Siegen-Wittgenstein
 DEB13 Altenkirchen (Westerwald)
 DEB15 Birkenfeld
 DEB32 Kaiserslautern, Kreisfreie Stadt
 DEB34 Ludwigshafen Am Rhein, Kreisfreie Stadt
 DEC01 Stadtverband Saarbrucken
 DEC03 Neunkirchen
 DEC05 Saarpfalz-Kreis
 DED11 Chemnitz, Kreisfreie Stadt
 DED13 Zwickau, Kreisfreie Stadt
 DED15 Chemnitzer Land
 DED16 Freiberg
 DED19 Mittweida
 DED1B Aue-Schwarzenberg
 DED21 Dresden, Kreisfreie Stadt
 DED24 Bautzen
 DED26 Niederschlesischer Oberlausitzkreis
 DED27 Riesa-Grossenhain
 DED28 Lobau-Zittau
 DED2A Weisseritzkreis
 DED2B Kamenz
 DED31 Leipzig, Kreisfreie Stadt
 DED32 Delitzsch
 DED34 Leipziger Land
 DED35 Muldentalkreis
 DED36 Torgau-Oschatz
 DEE01 Dessau, Kreisfreie Stadt
 DEE02 Halle (Saale), Kreisfreie Stadt
 DEE03 Magdeburg, Kreisfreie Stadt

Study Description

DEE04 Altmarkkreis Salzwedel
 DEE05 Anhalt-Bitterfeld
 DEE06 Jerichower Land
 DEE07 Börde
 DEE08 Burgenland (D)
 DEE09 Harz
 DEE0A Mansfeld-Südharz
 DEE0B Saalekreis
 DEE0C Salzlandkreis
 DEE0D Stendal
 DEE0E Wittenberg
 DEF01 Flensburg, Kreisfreie Stadt
 DEF02 Kiel, Kreisfreie Stadt
 DEF07 Nordfriesland
 DEF0A Plön
 DEF0B Rendsburg-Eckernförde
 DEF0D Segeberg
 DEG01 Erfurt, Kreisfreie Stadt
 DEG02 Gera, Kreisfreie Stadt
 DEG03 Jena, Kreisfreie Stadt
 DEG05 Weimar, Kreisfreie Stadt
 DEG07 Nordhausen
 DEG09 Unstrut-Hainich-Kreis
 DEG0A Kyffhäuserkreis
 DEG0B Schmalkalden-Meiningen
 DEG0C Gotha
 DEG0E Hildburghausen
 DEG0I Saalfeld-Rudolstadt
 DEG0J Saale-Holzland-Kreis
 DEG0K Saale-Orla-Kreis
 DEG0L Greiz
 DEG0N Eisenach, Kreisfreie Stadt

Correspondence with NUTS classification

- see regional categories above.

ADDITIONAL COUNTRY-SPECIFIC VARIABLES

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

NUMBER OF UNITS

Study Description

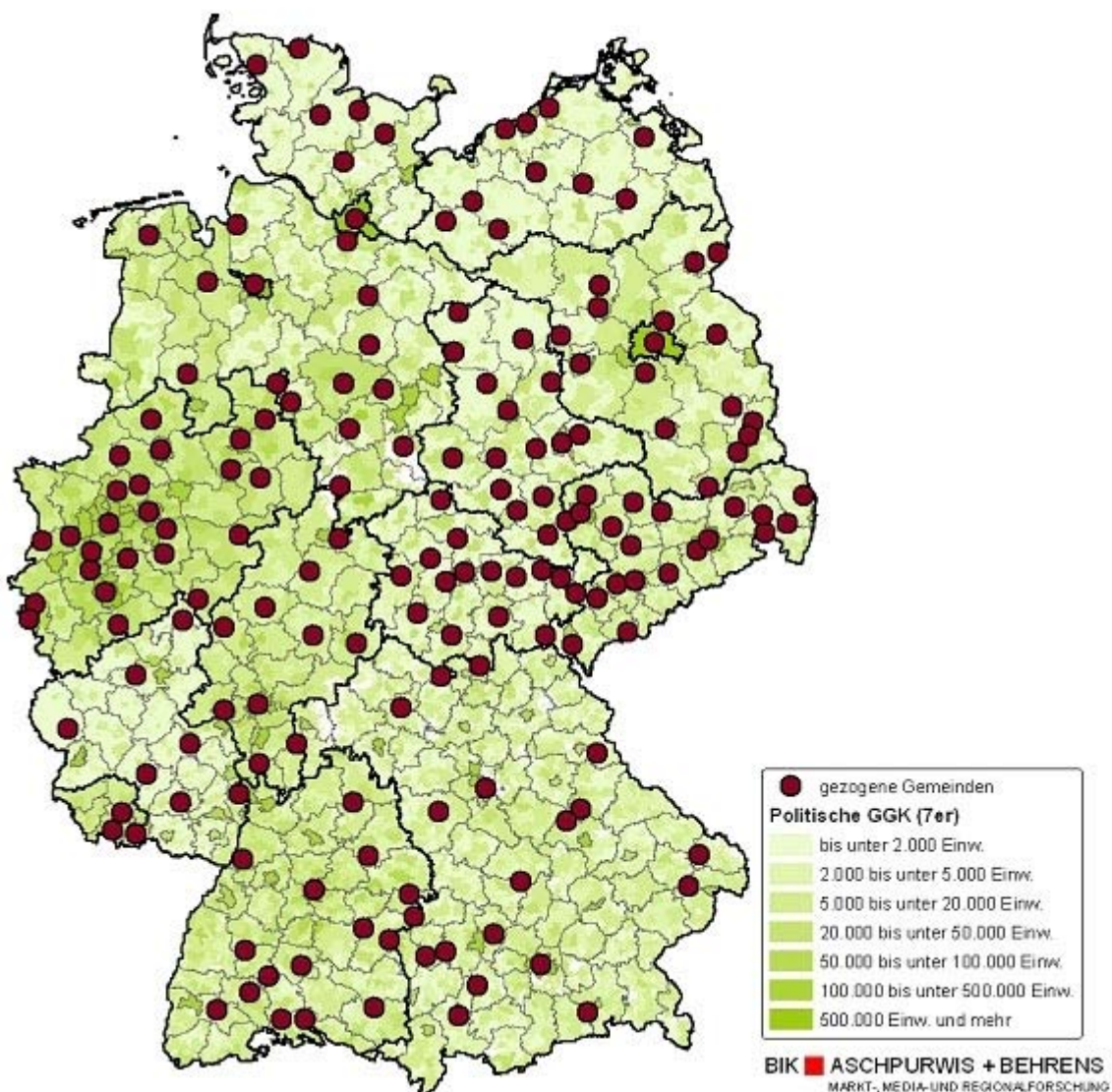
2075

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The basis for the study is a random sample drawn from resident registers of German municipalities (a national resident register does not exist). Therefore the sampling has to proceed in two steps: (1) a random sample of municipalities had to be drawn and (2) random samples of the municipalities' resident registers.

The sample design is disproportional and takes the distinction of East and West Germany into account where the East and West of Berlin are attributed to the respective parts of Germany. In order to realize the oversampling of East German population, the sample of municipalities is stratified according to the federal states and to 7 size-classes of the municipalities (in order to reflect the population of the municipalities in the sampling probabilities).

Figure 1: Regional Distribution of Primary Sampling Units (Municipalities) (source: BIK Aschpurwis + Behrens)



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

CHARACTERISTIC OF SAMPLE

Study Description

Response and non response (numbers)	
A. Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	5146
B. Refusal by respondent:	1184
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	335
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	562
E. Language barrier:	32
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	116
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	111
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	14
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	54
J. Address not traceable:	68
K. Other ineligible address:	0
L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	118
M. Respondent deceased:	26
Y. Invalid interviews:	40
Z. Number of valid interviews:	2075
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:	411
Not used, dropped from study:	279
Interviewers stopped working before all addresses were treated:	132

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

- For additional information and country specific tables see "Other documentation".

WEIGHTS AND CHARACTERISTIC OF NATIONAL POPULATION

a. National weights variables included in the data set:	
Yes	
No	X
b. If Yes, please specify very precisely and with as much details as possible what type of weights. Document as much as possible:	NAP
c. Provide all information necessary for the Methodology Group to compute weights (what is the selection probability for each potential respondent?)	
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):	68 002 101 West G.

Study Description

(reference: 31.12.2006)	55.451.318
	East G.
	12.550.783
The population size (ideally over 18, residential and not institutionalised) of the areas/strata at each step in the sample:	see tables below
The actual number of interviewed respondent at each step of the sample for each area/stratum:	see tables below

First stratum for sampling: 16 German federal States (Bundesländer)

N°	Region	Number of inhabitants
1	Schleswig-Holstein	2.315.767
2	Hamburg	1.416.055
3	Niedersachsen	6.489.075
4	Bremen	559.071
5	Nordrhein-Westfalen	14.734.062
6	Hessen	5.003.853
7	Rheinland-Pfalz	3.320.906
8	Baden-Württemberg	8.735.241
9	Bayern	10.210.696
10	Saarland	871.825
11	Berlin-West	1.749.767
12	Berlin-Ost	1.103.445
13	Brandenburg	2.188.891
14	Mecklenburg Vorpommern	1.457.769
15	Sachsen	3.882.264
16	Sachsen-Anhalt	2.117.728
17	Thüringen	2.000.686

Second stratum for sampling (municipalities within federal states):

Equivalences of the size classes of municipalities:

1= less than 2.000

2= 2000 to less than 5.000

3= 5000 to less than 20.000

4= 20.000 to less than 50.000

5= 50.000 to less than 100.000

6= 100.000 to less than 500.000

7= 500.000 and more

Study Description

ID Municipality	Municipality	N° Interviews realized
	Schleswig- Holstein	51
	Hamburg	30
	Niedersachsen	135
	Bremen	17
	Nordrhein-Westfalen	301
	Hessen	92
	Rheinland-Pfalz	37
	Baden-Württemberg	180
	Bayern	186
	Saarland	20
	Berlin	58
	Brandenburg	205
	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	102
	Sachsen	314
	Sachsen-Anhalt	212
	Thüringen	135
	BRD- WEST	1071
	BRD- EAST	1004
	BRD total	2075

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

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

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

ANONYMISED DATA

According to data regulations in participating countries, only anonymised data will be made available to users. Before depositing data, each national team is responsible for checking their data confidentiality.

	Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
Respondent questionnaires	Yes	
Interviewer questionnaires	Yes	
Contact forms	Yes	

LANGUAGE OF THE SURVEY INTERVIEWS

German

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION (PROCESS)

WebTrans is a questionnaire database and translation system designed by Gallup Europe.

Study Description

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	X
No	
c. If Yes, please list the question numbers:	NAP
d. Who did the translation of the questionnaire?	
The fieldwork agency	
The Programme Director or its team	X
Any other person (please specify):	
e. Were professional translators involved in the translation process?	
Yes	
No	X
f. What type of translation procedure was followed?	
Simple back-translation	
Iterative back-translation	X
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	X
No	
Which?	
<p>"The building of the European Union" (Q73) was particularly hard to translate. In German every day language, the two main dimension of European Integration are generally distinguished: "enlargement of the EU" and "political and economic integration". As the "building of the EU" potentially encompasses both processes, this notion was not easy to translate.</p>	

FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING	
Total number of interviewers:	246
Number of experienced interviewers:	227
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	19
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	0
How many members of the research team attended/participated/organized training sessions of interviewers?	0
Written EVS specific instructions:	
Yes	X
No	

Study Description

Training in refusal conversion:	
Yes	
No	X
B. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE INTERVIEWERS	
a. Employment status of interviewers:	
Free-lance interviewers	X
Employed by the survey organization	
Other (please give details):	
b. Payment of interviewers:	
Hourly	
Per completed interview	X
Assigned payment (a fix payment for an assigned number of interviews)	
Regular fixed salary	
Bonus payment	
Other (please give details):	
C. VISITS TO THE RESPONDENTS	
Total number of minimum visits per respondent/sampling unit:	5
Among the total, required visits on week-ends:	1
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	
Unconditional monetary incentives (paid before the interview)	
Conditional monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	X
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:	
The incentive amounted to 5 Euros at the beginning. Due to problems with the response rates, the incentive was then increased up to 15 Euros per interview. Interviewers could benefit from the incentive if the respondent agreed to participate without incentive.	
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:	

Study Description

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	419	0	0
Number of back-check achieved	222	0	0
Number of units where outcome was confirmed	199	0	0
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	Not available		

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		X
Yes, data corrected automatically		
Yes, data corrected both individually and automatically		
No, no correction was done		
c. Were data corrected always according to filter instructions?		
Yes		
No		X
d. Who did the data corrections?		
The fieldwork agency		
The Programme Director or its team		X
Any other person (please specify):		
B. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - CAPI		
a. How was the CAPI questionnaire programme checked?		
The test focused on the correct application of the filters and codes. All possible answer trajectories were systematically checked by a member of the Programme Directors team. Errors were corrected by the fieldwork agency. Overall, three revisions of the CAPI-questionnaire were done before starting fieldwork.		
b. Who did the CAPI questionnaire checking?		
The fieldwork agency		
The Programme Director or its team		X
Any other person (please specify):		
C. VERIFICATOIN OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - PAPI		NAP
a. Was the scanning of optical or keying questionnaire checked?		
Yes		
No		
b. Who did the PAPI questionnaire checking?		
The fieldwork agency		
The Programme Director or its team		
Any other person (please specify):		
c. Approximate proportion of questionnaires checked?		

Study Description

V. COUNTRY REPORT FOR GREECE

STUDY NO.

ZA4776

VERSION

Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10052 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10052>)

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

EVS Foundation/Tilburg University: European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Greece. GESIS Cologne, Germany, ZA4776
Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10052

UNIVERSE

Persons 18 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

442

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

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

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

- GR11 Eastern Makedonia And Thraki
- GR12 Central Makedonia
- GR13 Western Makedonia
- GR14 Thessalia
- GR21 Ipiros
- GR22 Ionian Islands
- GR23 Western Greece
- GR24 Central Greece
- GR25 Peloponnissos
- GR30 Attiki
- GR41 Northern Aegean
- GR42 Southern Aegean
- GR43 Kriti

Correspondence with NUTS classification

- See above

ADDITIONAL COUNTRY-SPECIFIC VARIABLES

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

Study Description

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

NUMBER OF UNITS

1498

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The sampling procedure involved the population of Greece of 18 years or older, based on the population statistics of the Population Census 2001.

Selection of settlements:

Multistage Systematic PPS sampling will be implemented for the selection of the sample. In this sampling method, the properties of systematic sampling and sampling proportional to size are combined into a single sampling scheme. The whole process is computerized via a specialized programme which Metron Analysis has developed for sampling purposes.

More specifically at the first stage, we select PSUs (buildings blocks) as follows:

- The sampling frame to be used by Metron Analysis is a detailed electronic data file of the latest population Census of year 2001. Sampling frame covers all geographical regions and building blocks of the country providing detailed information about the population size of each building block, blocks' codes which specify the exact location, urbanity and regional information (region, prefecture, town etc).
- At first, the sampling frame is sorted by the resident population size (in descending order of building blocks into every Region and Urbanity codes).
- Secondly, the sampling interval is calculated ($q=Tz/n$) where Tz is the Greece resident population total= 10,961,758.
- As in the ordinary one-random-start systematic sampling, we select a random number from the closed interval $[1,q]$. Let it be Q_0 . The n (125) selection numbers for inclusion in the sample are hence $Q_0, Q_0+q, Q_0+2q, \dots, Q_0+(n-1)q$.

The population element identified for the sample from each selection is the first unit in the list (buildings block) for which the cumulative size G_k is greater than or equal to the selection number. Given this method, the inclusion probability of the k th element in the sample is proportional to its size.

Selection of starting points:

At the second stage, we select a constant number of households within PSU as follows:

- The upper left point of each sampling block is selected as the starting address
- In case sampled address corresponds to a single house, this is the selected dwelling and starting household. In case sampled address corresponds to a block of flats starting dwelling is the block of flats. In this case, all households in the dwelling will be recorded and a starting household will be selected via simple random method.
- Via systematic sampling a random route will be designed from the sampled starting household. Sampling interval will be calculated so as not to select more than household in the same dwelling.

At the third stage, we will select one person falling in target population based on the closest birthday method.

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):		4562
B. Refusal by respondent:		530

Study Description

C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	1278
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	267
E. Language barrier:	238
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	37
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	227
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	155
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	325
J. Address not traceable:	0
K. Other ineligible address:	4
L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
M. Respondent deceased:	0
Y. Invalid interviews:	1
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1500
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	X
Degree of urbanisation	X	X
Gender * Age * Education	X	X
... (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

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):	8 880 924
The population size (ideally over 18, residential and not institutionalised) of the areas/strata at each step in the sample:	Sample is proportional to size and as such is self weighted (according to NUTS 2 and Urbanity)
The actual number of interviewed respondent at each step of the sample for each area/stratum:	

Study Description

The actual number of interviewed respondent at each step of the sample for each area/stratum

NO	REGION	INTERVIEWED RESPONDENT
GR11	Eastern Macedonia & Thraki	90
GR12	Central Macedonia	240
GR13	Western Macedonia	40
GR14	Thessalia	100
GR21	Ipiros	50
GR22	Ionian Islands	30
GR23	Western Greece	90
GR24	Central Greece	90
GR25	Peloponissos	90
GR30	Attiki	530
GR41	Northern Aegean	30
GR42	Southern Aegean	40
GR43	Kriti	80
	TOTAL	1500

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

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

ANONYMISED DATA

According to data regulations in participating countries, only anonymised data will be made available to users. Before depositing data, each national team is responsible for checking their data confidentiality.

	Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
Respondent questionnaires	Yes	
Interviewer questionnaires	Yes	
Contact forms	Yes	

LANGUAGE OF THE SURVEY INTERVIEWS

Greek

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION (PROCESS)

The National Research Team of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens performed the "back translation" of the questionnaire, supervising and cooperating with two independent translators. The Fieldwork Team got this fully translated questionnaire.

FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

Study Description

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING		
Total number of interviewers:		61
Number of experienced interviewers:		61
Number of inexperienced interviewers:		0
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?		61
How many members of the research team attended/participated/organized training sessions of interviewers?		4
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		
Other (please give details):		
b. Payment of interviewers:		
Hourly		
Per completed interview		X
Assigned payment (a fix payment for an assigned number of interviews)		
Regular fixed salary		
Bonus payment		
Other (please give details):		
C. VISITS TO THE RESPONDENTS		
Total number of minimum visits per respondent/sampling unit:		4
Among the total, required visits on week-ends:		2
Among the total, required visits in the evening:		2
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		X
No		
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:		
The respondents could, if they wanted, call the company 'Metron Analysis' on a free number where the company was charged, in order to clarify or complain about anything concerning the research.		

Study Description

E. STRATEGY FOR REFUSAL CONVERSION		
Yes		X
No		
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:		
<p>Interviewers carry/wear identities on their clothes; thus, that apart from stating that they are not selling anything, it becomes immediately apparent that they work in a research agency and that they are not "anonymous". Furthermore, interviewers refer to the title of the research and the foundation that has commissioned it. Additionally, interviewers carry a letter- which they leave behind-signed by the client indicating the scope and the importance of this research.</p> <p>Throughout the attempt to carry out interviews, we stress the fact that the respondents' opinion is very important to us and that this is an opportunity for their opinion to be heard. In addition, it is mentioned that they represent thousands of people in their area, who had not had the opportunity to be selected.</p> <p>If a question about the duration of the interview rises, we answer that it takes an average of 70 min, and that we shall do our best to go through it fast, so that we do not occupy too much of their time. However, if they do not have time at that moment, we propose to revisit another time that is convenient for them.</p>		
F. PRETEST PERIOD (DD/MM/YY)		
From:	05-09-2008	
To:	08-09-2008	
Number of pretest interviews:		10

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	1500	633	152
Number of back-check achieved	1010	260	106
Number of units where outcome was confirmed	907	202	106
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	220 (P) 687 (T)	202 (P)	106 (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		

Study Description

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. VERIFICATOIN OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - PAPI	
a. Was the scanning of optical or keying questionnaire checked?	
Yes	X
No	
b. Who did the PAPI questionnaire checking?	
The fieldwork agency	X
The Programme Director or its team	
Any other person (please specify):	
c. Approximate proportion of questionnaires checked?	10%

Study Description

V. COUNTRY REPORT FOR HUNGARY

STUDY NO.

ZA4772

VERSION

Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10048 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10048>)

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

EVS Foundation/Tilburg University: European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Hungary. GESIS Cologne, Germany, ZA4772
Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10048

UNIVERSE

Persons 18 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

467

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

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

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

NUTS2

- HU10 Central Hungary
- HU22 Central Transdanubia
- HU21 Western Transdanubia
- HU23 Southern Transdanubia
- HU31 Northern Hungary
- HU32 Northern Great Plain
- HU33 Southern Great Plain

NUTS3

- HU101 Budapest
- HU331 Bács-Kiskun
- HU231 Baranya
- HU332 Békés
- HU311 Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén
- HU333 Csongrád
- HU211 Fejér
- HU221 Győr-Moson-Sopron
- HU321 Hajdú-Bihar
- HU312 Heves
- HU322 Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok
- HU212 Komárom-Esztergom

Study Description

- HU313 Nógrád
- HU102 Pest
- HU232 Somogy
- HU323 Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg
- HU233 Tolna
- HU222 Vas
- HU213 Veszprém
- HU223 Zala

Correspondence with NUTS classification

- Above information corresponds fully with NUTS classification.

ADDITIONAL COUNTRY-SPECIFIC VARIABLES

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

NUMBER OF UNITS

1513

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Sampling methodology: Multistage Stratified Random Probability Sampling for the residents aged 18 or older of Hungary included into the Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services. Stratifying variables are age, region and urbanization (type of the settlement respondent living in). Population distributions were provided by the Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO) from the Settlement Statistical Database System 2007. The size of the population: 8.325.518 person.

Study Description

The attributes of the stratifying variables:

age	region	type of settlement
18-34 years	Budapest	capital (Budapest)
35-54 years	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	county capital or city with county rights
55 years and older	Central Transdanubia	other city
	Northern Great Plain	village
	Northern Hungary	
	Southern Great Plain	
	Southern Transdanubia	
	Western Transdanubia	

Distribution of the population by the type of the settlement and proposed sample size:

type of settlement	%	sample size
Budapest	17.16%	257
County capitals or city with county rights	20.30%	305
Other city	29.94%	449
Village	32.61%	489
TOTAL	100.00%	1500

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):	2981
B. Refusal by respondent:	971
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	40
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	128
E. Language barrier:	0
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	18
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	254
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	1
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	8
J. Address not traceable:	20
K. Other ineligible address:	1

Study Description

L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
M. Respondent deceased:	5
Y. Invalid interviews:	22
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1513
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	X	X
Gender * Age * Education	X	
... (any other than the above mentioned-see Appendix A; please specify)	- Marital status - Size of household	

Age*Gender, country and regional level

	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
MALE	453703	833577	677813	719459	577826	376072	232988
FEMALE	429207	800794	682645	782531	704761	573890	480252

	MALE						
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Central Hungary	112011	234692	190663	187344	169453	109209	66656
Western Transdanubia	45452	85326	67955	74287	59622	36542	23846
Central Transdanubia	53107	95555	75802	82568	64406	39958	24510
Southern Transdanubia	44025	78732	65021	74799	55680	37101	22907
Northern Hungary	60948	101669	84059	91086	69392	46874	28498
Northern Great Plain	76772	128190	104170	112085	79715	53752	32614
Southern Great Plain	61388	109413	90143	97290	79558	52636	33957

	FEMALE						
	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Central Hungary	108950	236526	198209	215920	217615	166757	140542
Western Transdanubia	42184	79365	66797	78748	67656	57552	46801
Central Transdanubia	48540	88935	74897	87892	73075	59043	49821
Southern Transdanubia	42022	74641	66054	78826	68125	56598	47443
Northern Hungary	56846	95291	83795	98698	85379	73757	62073
Northern Great Plain	72883	122174	103739	116797	98205	79815	67669
Southern Great Plain	57782	103862	89154	105650	94706	80368	65903

Study Description

Educational distribution

primary school or lower (EVS categories 1-5)	3145023
vocational training school (EVS category 6)	1630340
secondary school with Secondary School Leaving Certificate (EVS categories 7-12)	2422197
completed college or university or higher (EVS categories 13-15)	1127958

Degree of Urbanisation, country and regional level

(number of inhabitants)	
0-1999	1374979
2000-4999	1210723
5000-9999	816279
10000-19999	914376
20000-49999	995731
50000-99999	627943
100000-499999	957118
500000+	1428369

	Central Hungary	Western Transdanubia	Central Transdanubia	Southern Transdanubia
0-1999	60662	282041	187838	267426
2000-4999	155739	102694	175199	114899
5000-9999	183517	30324	102051	49920
10000-19999	248837	60182	84848	87059
20000-49999	228176	43186	132167	106643
50000-99999	49247	208185	150691	56350
100000-499999	0	105521	85315	129677
500000+	1428369	0	0	0

	Northern Hungary	Northern Great Plain	Southern Great Plain	
0-1999	295387	173218	108407	
2000-4999	219544	233861	208787	
5000-9999	70498	218119	161850	
10000-19999	118486	189626	125338	
20000-49999	141445	104962	239152	
50000-99999	46924	62655	53891	
100000-499999	146081	266139	224385	
500000+	0	0	0	

Study Description

Age*gender*Education

		18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
MALE	primary school or lower (EVS categories 1-5)	169188	155380	127794	152123	200951	258396	171280
	vocational training school (EVS category 6)	65810	306144	280262	299489	147964	1995	0
	secondary school with Secondary School Leaving Certificate (EVS categories 7-12)	204159	242688	168133	163828	129333	62046	30927
	completed college or university or higher (EVS categories 13-15)	14546	129365	101624	104019	99578	53635	30781
FEMALE	primary school or lower (EVS categories 1-5)	131246	144162	159266	269537	355604	448380	424378
	vocational training school (EVS category 6)	34830	173096	144706	120497	51363	483	0
	secondary school with Secondary School Leaving Certificate (EVS categories 7-12)	234995	306510	250704	266477	208824	90430	39320
	completed college or university or higher (EVS categories 13-15)	28136	177026	127969	126020	88970	34597	16554

WEIGHTS AND CHARACTERISTIC OF NATIONAL POPULATION

a. National weights variables included in the data set:	
Yes	
No	X
b. If Yes, please specify very precisely and with as much details as possible what type of weights. Document as much as possible:	NAP
c. Provide all information necessary for the Methodology Group to compute weights (what is the selection probability for each potential respondent?)	
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):	8 325 518
The population size (ideally over 18, residential and not institutionalised) of the areas/strata at each step in the sample:	see sampling design
The actual number of interviewed respondent at each step of the sample for each area/stratum:	see sampling design

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

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

ANONYMISED DATA

According to data regulations in participating countries, only anonymised data will be made available to users. Before depositing data, each national team is responsible for checking their data confidentiality.

Study Description

	Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
Respondent questionnaires	Yes	
Interviewer questionnaires	Yes	
Contact forms	Yes	

LANGUAGE OF THE SURVEY INTERVIEWS

Hungarian

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION (PROCESS)

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	
The Programme Director or its team	X
Any other person (please specify):	
e. Were professional translators involved in the translation process?	
Yes	X
No	
f. What type of translation procedure was followed?	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?	

FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

Study Description

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING		
Total number of interviewers:		91
Number of experienced interviewers:		90
Number of inexperienced interviewers:		1
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?		91
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. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE INTERVIEWERS		
a. Employment status of interviewers:		
Free-lance interviewers		X
Employed by the survey organization		
Other (please give details):		
b. Payment of interviewers:		
Hourly		
Per completed interview		X
Assigned payment (a fix payment for an assigned number of interviews)		
Regular fixed salary		
Bonus payment		
Other (please give details):		
C. VISITS TO THE RESPONDENTS		
Total number of minimum visits per respondent/sampling unit:		4
Among the total, required visits on week-ends:		1
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		
Unconditional monetary incentives (paid before the interview)		
Conditional monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)		X
Unconditional non-monetary incentives (given before the interview)		
Conditional non-monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)		X
Please specify and give as much details as possible about the incentives:		
- Coffee, surprise pack, or voucher.		
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

Study Description

If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:	
F. PRETEST PERIOD (DD/MM/YY)	
From: 03-11-2008	
To: 07-11-2008	
Number of pretest interviews:	25

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	500	100	100
Number of back-check achieved	451	82	13
Number of units where outcome was confirmed	442	80	12
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	451 (T)	82 (P)	13 (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	
a. How was the CAPI questionnaire programme checked?	
Manual checks were done by the fieldwork agency and the programme director. Pretests were done by the fieldwork agency. Special computer assisted checking programmes were used by the fieldwork agency.	
b. Who did the CAPI questionnaire checking?	
The fieldwork agency	X
The Programme Director or its team	X
Any other person (please specify):	
C. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - PAPI	NAP
a. Was the scanning of optical or keying questionnaire checked?	
Yes	

Study Description

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

Study Description

V. COUNTRY REPORT FOR IRELAND

STUDY NO.

ZA4765

VERSION

Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10041 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10041>)

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

EVS Foundation/Tilburg University: European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Ireland. GESIS Cologne, Germany, ZA4765
Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10041

UNIVERSE

Persons 18 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

441

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

Was there any regional categories changed since EVS 1999?	NAP
Yes	
No	
Country having not participated to EVS 1999	
- Question not asked in Ireland in 1999.	

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

- Border
- Midland
- West
- Dublin
- Mid-East
- Mid-West
- South-East
- South-West

Correspondence with NUTS classification

- IE011 Border
- IE012 Midlands
- IE013 West
- IE021 Dublin
- IE022 Mid-East
- IE023 Mid-West
- IE024 South East
- IE025 South-West

ADDITIONAL COUNTRY-SPECIFIC VARIABLES

Study Description

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

NUMBER OF UNITS

1013

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Since 2004, the local authorities in the Republic of Ireland are obliged to have two versions of the Register of Electors. The full version, containing the details of those who are entitled to vote, which can only be made available for electoral or other statutory purposes. The edited version excludes those who do not wish to have their details made available to third parties and in some areas, the edited register can be comprised of as little as one twelfth (8%) of the full register. Consequently, it is not possible to adopt the preferred option of using named individuals or addresses from the register to select respondents in the Republic of Ireland. In response, TNS mrbi adopted a methodology that is comparable to that used for Eurobarometer surveys - a multi-stage, random probability approach.

Sampling Points (PSU's)

In the Republic, 167 sampling points (or District Electoral Divisions) were randomly selected from TNS mrbi's master sampling frame for the EVS in 2008. These points were drawn in proportion to the population of adults aged 18+ years i.e. if 30% of the 18+ population reside in the Greater Dublin Area, approximately 30% of the sampling points will be in the Greater Dublin Area and so on. Interviewers were issued with a starting address for each sampling point and instructed to achieve a total of 6 interviews at each point using a combination of random route and next birthday selection procedures.

Random Route

Interviewers call to the start address provided to select a respondent for interview.

When an interview is completed or if there is no suitable respondent at this address, interviewers select the next household using TNS mrbi's standard random route procedure i.e. select every 5th house (or every quarter of a mile in rural areas) on the left side of the street following a zig-zag route within the confines of the sampling point (or District Electoral Division).

Next Birthday Selection

Upon identification of households for participation, individual respondents are selected within the household using the next birthday method i.e. the person in the household with the next birthday is the only person who qualifies to take part in the survey.

If the target respondent is unavailable, the interviewer is instructed to make up to 4 visits to the household to secure an interview with the target respondent before abandoning and moving to the next household

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

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

CHARACTERISTIC OF SAMPLE

Study Description

Response and non response (numbers)	
A. Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	2152
B. Refusal by respondent:	533
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	276
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	0
E. Language barrier:	69
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	31
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	187
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	6
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	33
J. Address not traceable:	1
K. Other ineligible address:	0
L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
M. Respondent deceased:	0
Y. Invalid interviews:	4
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1012
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	X
Degree of urbanisation	X	X
Gender * Age * Education	X	
... (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

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):	3 346 000
The population size (ideally over 18, residential and not institutionalised) of the areas/strata at each step in the sample:	
- Dublin 28%	

Study Description

- Rest of Leinster 26%
- Munster 28%
- Connaught/Ulster 18%

The actual number of interviewed respondent at each step of the sample for each area/stratum:

- Dublin 28%
- Rest of Leinster 26%
- Munster 28%
- Connaught/Ulster 18%

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

Mode(s) of administration of the data collection (tick all applicable):

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| CAPI (Computer assisted) | |
| PAPI (Paper) | X |
| Any other | |

ANONYMISED DATA

According to data regulations in participating countries, only anonymised data will be made available to users. Before depositing data, each national team is responsible for checking their data confidentiality.

	Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
Respondent questionnaires	Yes	
Interviewer questionnaires	Yes	
Contact forms	Yes	

LANGUAGE OF THE SURVEY INTERVIEWS

English

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION (PROCESS)

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	
The Programme Director or its team	X
Any other person (please specify):	

Study Description

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	
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?	

FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING	
Total number of interviewers:	66
Number of experienced interviewers:	66
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	66
How many members of the research team attended/participated/organized training sessions of interviewers?	4
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	
Employed by the survey organization	X
Other (please give details):	
b. Payment of interviewers:	
Hourly	
Per completed interview	
Assigned payment (a fix payment for an assigned number of interviews)	X
Regular fixed salary	
Bonus payment	
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:	1

Study Description

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	No
Use of brochure, leaflet, written information	No
b. Was any incentive offered to respondent?	
No incentives	X
Unconditional monetary incentives (paid before the interview)	
Conditional monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	
Unconditional non-monetary incentives (given before the interview)	
Conditional non-monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	
Please specify and give as much details as possible about the incentives:	
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)	
From:	NAP
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	10%	0%	0%
Number of back-check achieved	10%	0%	0%
Number of units where outcome was confirmed	100%	0%	0%
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	T		

TNS Mrbi Field Agency comments: "It is our policy not to conduct back checks on Refusals and Non Contacts. If a respondent does not wish to take part in an interview, then we believe that it would be very bad publicity for the research industry in general to make contact with this person again. Similarly, with the Non Contacts, we would be contacting the household for example to enquire did an interviewer call to the door on a particular day and they answer".

CLEANING / VERIFICATION OF DATA AND QUESTIONNAIRE

A. CHECKING OF DATA	
a. Were data checked for consistency?	
Yes	X

Study Description

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	X
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. VERIFICATOIN 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?	10%

Study Description

V. COUNTRY REPORT FOR KOSOVO

STUDY NO.

ZA4790

VERSION

Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10019 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10019>)

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

EVS Foundation/Tilburg University: European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Kosovo. GESIS Cologne, Germany, ZA4790
Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10019

UNIVERSE

Persons 18 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

442

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

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

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

- 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.

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	

Study Description

No	X
----	---

NUMBER OF UNITS

1601

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

REPRESENTATIVITY

Study Description

	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

<i>sex/age</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>sex/age</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
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	72336	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

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 Enklave	47820	3.7	7157	1.2	40663	6
Total	1296882	100	613807	100	683075	100

Study Description

WEIGHTS AND CHARACTERISTIC OF NATIONAL POPULATION

a. National weights variables included in the data set:	
Yes	
No	X
b. If Yes, please specify very precisely and with as much details as possible what type of weights. Document as much as possible:	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

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 Enklave – urban	7157	0.55	.					
Serbs Enklave – rural	40663	3.14	.					
	1296882	100		1296882	100		1296882	100

Study Description

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 Srbs North	40000	3.1	22484	3.7	17516	2.6
22 Srbs Enklave	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 Enklave	18	2	16
Total	190	88	102

8 respondents in each sampling point

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

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

ANONYMISED DATA

According to data regulations in participating countries, only anonymised data will be made available to users. Before depositing data, each national team is responsible for checking their data confidentiality.

	Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
Respondent questionnaires	Yes	
Interviewer questionnaires	Yes	
Contact forms	Yes	

LANGUAGE OF THE SURVEY INTERVIEWS

Serbian, Albanian

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION (PROCESS)

Study Description

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?	

FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

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:	

Study Description

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:	
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

Study Description

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
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%

Study Description

V. COUNTRY REPORT FOR LITHUANIA

STUDY NO.

ZA4768

VERSION

Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10044 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10044>)

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

EVS Foundation/Tilburg University: European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Lithuania. GESIS Cologne, Germany, ZA4768
Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10044

UNIVERSE

Persons 18 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

441

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

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

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

- Alytaus county
- Kauno county
- Klaipėdos county
- Marijampolės county
- Panevezio county
- Šiaulių county
- Tauragės county
- Telsių county
- Utenos county
- Vilniaus county

Correspondence with NUTS classification

- LT001 Alytaus County
- LT002 Kauno County
- LT003 Klaipėdos County
- LT004 Marijampolės County
- LT005 Panevezio County
- LT006 Šiaulių County
- LT007 Tauragės County
- LT008 Telsių County
- LT009 Utenos County
- LT00A Vilniaus County

Study Description

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

NUMBER OF UNITS

1500

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The sampling procedure involved the population of Lithuania aged 18 years and above, based on the Lithuanian population by age (as by the end of 2007) of Statistics Lithuania.

A computerised method is being used for settlement selection. The sampling program assigns random numbers to settlements, than rank orders it by this random number and it chooses the 6 uppermost town and village from the complete listing.

There is a different approach for large cities: we have to choose 5 PSUs from 4 cities. In this case we use the same method: we sort our cities in random order and then we choose Settlement1 to PSU1, than Settlement2 to PSU2, and so on. After running out of available, not yet assigned settlements we go back to the beginning of our list and we continue. So PSU5 will be Settlement1 again, and if we would have to choose PSU6 that would be Settlement2, and so on.

Completing this procedure you will have a list of settlements with the number of PSUs assigned to them - now we have to translate these PSUs into starting points.

Capital (Vilnius), 4 large cities (Kauno, Klaipėdos, Siauliai and Panėvezio) and two medium size cities (Alytus and Marijampolės) are always being included into the sample.

The selection of starting points: For capital city and large cities we use city maps. The cities are divided into micro districts. Then streets are being selected randomly in each micro district. Primary starting point is assigned with odd numbers or even numbers (left or right side of the street). In small settlements starting point is being assigned using a list of a certain objects, i.e.: 1. Bust station; 2. Train station; 3. Post office; 4. Church; 5. Local government building; 5. The first house interviewer sees entering settlement

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):	2313
B. Refusal by respondent:	348
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	181
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	39
E. Language barrier:	71
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	13

Study Description

G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	124
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	37
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	0
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:	1500
X. Number of units not accounted for (A-[sum of B to M,Y,Z]): if all sample units are accounted for, X will=0:	0

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

Please specify:

- No panel component

REPRESENTATIVITY

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

Age * Gender

Age	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
18-24	339 559 (12.83 %)	172 694	199 865	241 520	119 069 (4.48 %)	122 451 (4.63 %)	98 039	53 625 (20.3 %)	44 414 (1.68 %)
25-34	490 813 (18.54 %)	243 464	247 349	349 210	169 112 (6.39 %)	180 098 (6.80 %)	141 603	74 352 (2.81 %)	67 251 (2.54 %)
35-44	538 806 (20.35 %)	262 242	276 564	378 271	177 199 (6.69 %)	201 072 (7.60 %)	160 535	85 043 (3.21 %)	75 492 (2.85 %)
45-54	421 294 (15.91 %)	196 281	225 013	296 809	132 325 (.0 %)	164 484 (6.21 %)	124 485	63 956 (2.42 %)	60 529 (2.29 %)
55-64	362 285 (13.69 %)	155 512	206 773	236 967	99 050 (3.74 %)	137 917 (5.21 %)	125 318	56 462 (2.13 %)	68 856 (2.60 %)
65-74	312 254 (11.80 %)	118 834	193 420	186 652	70 830 (2.68 %)	115 822 (4.38 %)	125 602	48 004 (1.81 %)	77 598 (2.93 %)
75+	182 301 (6.88 %)	51 685	130 616	102 621	28 281 (1.07 %)	74 340 (2.81 %)	79 680	23 404 (0.88 %)	56 276 (2.12 %)
Total	2 647 312	1 200 712	1 446 600	1 792 050	795 866	996 184	855 262	404 846	450 416
	100 %								

Study Description

Educational distribution

Education category (source Statistical Yearbook of Lithuania, 2005)	N (thousands)	%
Pre-primary education	N/A	N/A
Primary education	423	15.0%
Basic education	528.1	18.6%
Secondary education (secondary schools, gymnasiums)	586.6	20.7%
Vocational education	343.4	12.0%
Higher not university education (colleges, technicums)	547.4	19.30%
Higher education (university)	408.5	14.40%
Total	2837	100.0%

Degree of urbanisation

Total population 18+ by NUTS3

Counties	%	Total	Urban	Rural
1. Alytaus	5.35%	141 671	82 599	59 072
2. Kauno	20.36%	538 920	396 226	142 694
3. Klaipėdos	11.0%	291 175	217 215	73 960
4. Marijampolės	5.24%	138 846	69 422	69 424
5. Panevezio	8.55%	226 375	136 263	90 112
6. Šiaulių	10.45%	276 680	172 540	104 140
7. Tauragės	3.70%	97 846	40 728	57 118
8. Telsių	4.92%	130 314	77 878	52 436
9. Utenos	5.38%	142 393	75 912	66 481
10. Vilniaus	25.05%	663 092	523 267	139 825

WEIGHTS AND CHARACTERISTIC OF NATIONAL POPULATION

a. National weights variables included in the data set:	
Yes	
No	X
b. If Yes, please specify very precisely and with as much details as possible what type of weights. Document as much as possible:	NAP
c. Provide all information necessary for the Methodology Group to compute weights (what is the selection probability for each potential respondent?)	
Number of inhabitants over 18 year in your country at the time of interviewing (ideally number of residential people that are not institutionalised = sample frame):	2 647 312
The population size (ideally over 18, residential and not institutionalised) of the areas/strata at each step in the sample:	see tables below
The actual number of interviewed respondent at each step of the sample for each area/stratum:	see tables below

Study Description

Official statistics				Sample achieved		
Counties	Total	Urban	Rural	Total %	Urban	Rural
1. Alytaus	5.35%	4.61	6.91	5.3%	4.6%	6.8%
8. Kauno	20.36%	22.11	16.68	20.3%	22.1%	16.7%
3. Klaipėdos	11.0%	12.12	8.64	11.0%	12.1%	8.7%
4. Marijampolės	5.24%	3.87	8.12	5.3%	3.8%	8.2%
5. Panevezio	8.55%	7.60	10.54	8.5%	7.6%	10.5%
6. Šiauliai	10.45%	9.62	12.18	10.5%	9.7%	12.2%
7. Tauragės	3.70%	2.27	6.68	3.7%	2.3%	6.6%
8. Telsių	4.92%	4.35	6.13	4.9%	4.3%	6.2%
9. Utenos	5.38%	4.24	7.77	5.4%	4.2%	7.8%
10. Vilniaus	25.05%	29.2	16.35	25.1%	23.3%	16.3
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Official statistics				Sample achieved			
Age	Total	Male	Female	Age	Total	Male	Female
18-24	12.83%	14.38%	11.53%	18-24	15.3%	17.3%	13.7%
25-34	18.54%	20.28%	17.09%	25-34	13.5%	13.0%	14.0%
35-44	20.35%	21.84%	19.12%	35-44	17.2%	16.7%	17.6%
45-54	15.91%	16.35%	15.56%	45-54	18.6%	18.8%	18.5%
55-64	13.69%	12.95%	14.29%	55-64	13.7%	13.5%	13.8%
65-74	11.80%	9.89%	13.37%	65-74	16.3%	16.3%	16.4%
75+	6.88%	4.3%	9.03%	75+	5.3%	4.4%	6.0%
Total	100%	100%	100%	Total	100%	100%	100%

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

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

ANONYMISED DATA

According to data regulations in participating countries, only anonymised data will be made available to users. Before depositing data, each national team is responsible for checking their data confidentiality.

	Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
Respondent questionnaires	Yes	
Interviewer questionnaires	Yes	
Contact forms	Yes	

LANGUAGE OF THE SURVEY INTERVIEWS

Lithuanian

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION (PROCESS)

- Lithuania did not do any translations; they got a fully translated questionnaire.

Study Description

FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING	
Total number of interviewers:	114
Number of experienced interviewers:	106
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	8
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	114
How many members of the research team attended/participated/organized training sessions of interviewers?	5
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	
Other (please give details):	
b. Payment of interviewers:	
Hourly	
Per completed interview	X
Assigned payment (a fix payment for an assigned number of interviews)	
Regular fixed salary	
Bonus payment	
Other (please give details):	
C. VISITS TO THE RESPONDENTS	
Total number of minimum visits per respondent/sampling unit:	4
Among the total, required visits on week-ends:	1-2
Among the total, required visits in the evening:	1-2
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

Study Description

If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:		
E. STRATEGY FOR REFUSAL CONVERSION		
Yes		X
No		
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:		
Based on recommendations and examples from training manual as well as on company's experience with numerous ad hoc other quantitative surveys in this regards by local supervisors.		
F. PRETEST PERIOD (DD/MM/YY)		
From: 14-07-2008		
To: 17-07-2008		
Number of pretest interviews:		30

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	150	50	20
Number of back-check achieved	125	38	20
Number of units where outcome was confirmed	125	30	20
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	30% (P) 70% (T)	100% (P)	100% (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?		

Study Description

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

Study Description

V. COUNTRY REPORT FOR LUXEMBOURG

STUDY NO.

ZA4779

VERSION

Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10055 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10055>)

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

EVS Foundation/Tilburg University: European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Luxembourg. GESIS Cologne, Germany, ZA4779 Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10055

UNIVERSE

Persons 18 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

441

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

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

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

- Luxembourg has no regions/NUTS classification.

ADDITIONAL COUNTRY-SPECIFIC VARIABLES

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

NUMBER OF UNITS

1610

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

For the final sampling design description, please see "Other documentation"

CHARACTERISTIC OF SAMPLE

Study Description

Response and non response (numbers)	
A. Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	5233
B. Refusal by respondent:	1614
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	245
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	585
E. Language barrier:	106
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	98
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	547
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	89
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	40
J. Address not traceable:	223
K. Other ineligible address:	76
L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
M. Respondent deceased:	0
Y. Invalid interviews:	0
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1610
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:	2

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

Please specify:

- No panel component

REPRESENTATIVITY

	Country level
Age * Gender	X
Educational distribution	X
Degree of urbanisation	83%
Gender * Age * Education	X
... (any other than the above mentioned-see Appendix A; please specify)	-Nationality*age*gender -Nationality*gender*activity -Monthly income -Active/pensioned*social security group -(non)paid*monthly work hours

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

WEIGHTS AND CHARACTERISTIC OF NATIONAL POPULATION

a. National weights variables included in the data set:	
Yes	X
No	
b. If Yes, please specify very precisely and with as much details as possible what type of weights. Document as much as possible:	
W0 : Sampling design weights	

Study Description

W1 : Calibrated cross sectional weights at the individual level

These weights compensate for problems if unit non response. They are computed using a calibration approach which adjusts sampling design weights (W0) to match known totals of the target population (see annex 3 and auxiliary variables AUX1 to AUX5 in the "contact" data file). This target population includes residential people that are institutionalized or not.

W2 : Calibrated cross sectional weights at the individual level for respondent units that are not institutionalized (W2 = W1).

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):	348 527
The population size (ideally over 18, residential and not institutionalised) of the areas/strata at each step in the sample:	see "Other documentation"
The actual number of interviewed respondent at each step of the sample for each area/stratum:	see "Other documentation"

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

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

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

ANONYMISED DATA

According to data regulations in participating countries, only anonymised data will be made available to users. Before depositing data, each national team is responsible for checking their data confidentiality.

	Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
Respondent questionnaires	Yes	
Interviewer questionnaires	Yes	
Contact forms	Yes	

LANGUAGE OF THE SURVEY INTERVIEWS

Luxembourgish, French, German, Portugese, English

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION (PROCESS)

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)	

Study Description

b. Translation of questionnaire items changed since EVS 1999:	
Yes	
No	X
c. If Yes, please list the question numbers:	NAP
d. Who did the translation of the questionnaire?	
The fieldwork agency	
The Programme Director or its team	X
Any other person (please specify):	
e. Were professional translators involved in the translation process?	
Yes	X
No	
f. What type of translation procedure was followed?	
Simple back-translation	X
Iterative back-translation	
Other types of back-translation procedure	
TRADP or equivalent	
None of these	
g. Were there any questions or concepts that caused particular problems when being translated into your language?	
Yes	
No	X
Which?	

FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING	
Total number of interviewers:	120
Number of experienced interviewers:	76
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	44
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	120
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	
No	X
B. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE INTERVIEWERS	
a. Employment status of interviewers:	
Free-lance interviewers	X
Employed by the survey organization	

Study Description

Other (please give details):	
b. Payment of interviewers:	
Hourly	
Per completed interview	X
Assigned payment (a fix payment for an assigned number of interviews)	
Regular fixed salary	
Bonus payment	
Other (please give details):	
C. VISITS TO THE RESPONDENTS	
Total number of minimum visits per respondent/sampling unit:	4
Among the total, required visits on week-ends:	1
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	
Unconditional monetary incentives (paid before the interview)	
Conditional monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	X
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:	
- Respondents were given 20 euro upon completion of the interview.	
c. Use of other types of response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, hotline):	
Yes	X
No	
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:	
- Press conference with the National Research Funds	
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)	
From: 01-04-2008	
To: 20-04-2008	
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	322	0	0
Number of back-check achieved	210	0	0
Number of units where outcome was confirmed	210	0	0
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	T		

Study Description

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

Study Description

V. COUNTRY REPORT FOR MALTA

STUDY NO.

ZA4778

VERSION

Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10054 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10054>)

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

EVS Foundation/Tilburg University: European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Malta. GESIS Cologne, Germany, ZA4778

Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10054

UNIVERSE

Persons 18 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

441

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

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

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

- MT00 Malta
- MT001 Malta
- MT002 Gozo and Comino/ Ghawdex u Kemmuna

Correspondence with NUTS classification

See information above.

Due to its small size, Malta falls under one region (NUTS 2).

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

Study Description

NUMBER OF UNITS

1500

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The sampling procedure involved the population of Malta aged 18 years and above, based on the Census of Population and Housing 2005 (National Statistics Office).

Selection of settlements: Each PSU is assigned a random number and the uppermost PSUs are selected from the complete listing. The Maltese Islands are officially divided into 6 geographical districts and the required number of PSUs is selected from each of these 6 districts to ensure geographical spread. PSUs are drawn with probability according to the population size. Total coverage of the Maltese islands is obtained by dividing the Maltese population in every 200 residents in all localities of the country. This allows a wide selection of PSUs.

Selection of starting points: 150 PSUs are randomly selected to ensure a wide geographical spread all over the Maltese Islands. One street within each PSU will be randomly selected and these will constitute the starting point. On the basis of these starting points, a walking pattern is established and the interviewer follows the established route, seeking to interview the eligible person in every nth door.

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):	4463
B. Refusal by respondent:	121
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	771
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	162
E. Language barrier:	29
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	29
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	301
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	298
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	584
J. Address not traceable:	3
K. Other ineligible address:	650
L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
M. Respondent deceased:	0
Y. Invalid interviews:	2
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1500
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:	13

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

Please specify:

- No panel component

REPRESENTATIVITY

Study Description

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

Age*Gender

male 18 - 24	16693	female 18 - 24	15441
male 25 - 34	29538	female 25 - 34	27808
male 35 - 44	26658	female 35 - 44	25658
male 45 - 54	29654	female 45 - 54	29691
male 55 - 64	25961	female 55 - 64	26820
male 65 - 74	14734	female 65 - 74	18026
male 75+	8884	female 75+	14027

Educational distribution

Level 0 - No schooling	8087	
Level 1 - Primary	93461	
Level 2 - Secondary Incomplete	142042	Figures for these categories are only available combined
Level 3 - Secondary General / Vocational		
Level 4 - Post secondary (General)	28376	
Level 4 - Post secondary (Vocational)	19356	
Level 5 - Diploma issued by a university	6976	
Level 5 - First Degree	23420	
Level 5 - Masters	3097	
Level 6 - PhD	364	

WEIGHTS AND CHARACTERISTIC OF NATIONAL POPULATION

a. National weights variables included in the data set:	
Yes	
No	X
b. If Yes, please specify very precisely and with as much details as possible what type of weights. Document as much as possible:	NAP
c. Provide all information necessary for the Methodology Group to compute weights (what is the selection probability for each potential respondent?)	NAP
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:	

Study Description

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

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

ANONYMISED DATA

According to data regulations in participating countries, only anonymised data will be made available to users. Before depositing data, each national team is responsible for checking their data confidentiality.

	Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
Respondent questionnaires	Yes	
Interviewer questionnaires	Yes	
Contact forms	Yes	

LANGUAGE OF THE SURVEY INTERVIEWS

Maltese, English

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION (PROCESS)

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	
Any other person (please specify):	
e. Were professional translators involved in the translation process?	
Yes	X
No	
f. What type of translation procedure was followed?	
Simple back-translation	X
Iterative back-translation	
Other types of back-translation procedure	
TRADP or equivalent	

Study Description

None of these	
g. Were there any questions or concepts that caused particular problems when being translated into your language?	
Yes	
No	X
Which?	

FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING	
Total number of interviewers:	34
Number of experienced interviewers:	30
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	4
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	34
How many members of the research team attended/participated/organized training sessions of interviewers?	3
Written EVS specific instructions:	
Yes	X
No	
Training in refusal conversion:	
Yes	X
No	
B. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE INTERVIEWERS	
a. Employment status of interviewers:	
Free-lance interviewers	
Employed by the survey organization	X
Other (please give details):	
b. Payment of interviewers:	
Hourly	
Per completed interview	X
Assigned payment (a fix payment for an assigned number of interviews)	
Regular fixed salary	
Bonus payment	
Other (please give details):	
C. VISITS TO THE RESPONDENTS	
Total number of minimum visits per respondent/sampling unit:	4
Among the total, required visits on week-ends:	1
Among the total, required visits in the evening:	3
D. ENHANCING THE INTERVIEWS, INCENTIVES	
a. Was any information, advance letter, brochure, leaflet used?	
Use of advance letter	No
Use of brochure, leaflet, written information	Yes
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)	

Study Description

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	X
No	
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:	
Interviewers are trained to try and persuade those who refuse to set an appointment for the interview to let it take place at a time which is most convenient to the respondent.	
F. PRETEST PERIOD (DD/MM/YY)	
From: 11-06-2008	
To: 13-06-2008	
Number of pretest interviews:	10

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		150	
Number of back-check achieved		150	
Number of units where outcome was confirmed		150	
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	T	*	*

* 10% backchecking of routes taken by interviewers to make sure that they followed the random route regulations and that addresses marked as non-residential are indeed so.

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	X
Yes, data corrected automatically	
Yes, data corrected both individually and automatically	
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. VERIFICATOIN OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - PAPI	
	a. Was the scanning of optical or keying questionnaire checked?	
	Yes	X
	No	
	b. Who did the PAPI questionnaire checking?	
	The fieldwork agency	X
	The Programme Director or its team	
	Any other person (please specify):	
	c. Approximate proportion of questionnaires checked?	150

Study Description

V. COUNTRY REPORT FOR MOLDOVA, REPUBLIC OF

STUDY NO.

ZA4793

VERSION

Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10022 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10022>)

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UNIVERSE

Persons 18 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

441

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

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

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

Study Description

Region	Counties
1	Cahul
	Cantemir
	Total Region 1
2	Taraclia
	Total Region 2
3	UTA Gagauzia
	Total Region 3
4	Basarabasca
	Cimislia
	Hincesti
	Total Region 4
5	Causeni
	Stefan Voda
	Total Region 5
6	Anenii Noi
	Criuleni
	Dubasari
	Ialoveni
	Straseni
	Total Region 6
7	Chisinau
	Total Region 7
8	Orhei
	Rezina
	Soldanesti
	Telenesti
	Total Region 8
9	Calarasi
	Nisporeni
	Ungheni
10	Total Region 9
	Falesti
	Glodeni
	Riscani
	Singerei
11	Balti
	Total Region 10
	Drochia
	Floresti
12	Soroca
	Total Region 11
	Briceni
12	Donduseni
	Edinet
	Ocnita
	Total Region 12

Correspondence with NUTS classification

- NUTS classification cannot be used.

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

NUMBER OF UNITS

1551

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The sampling procedure involved the population of Republic of Moldova aged 18 years and above, based on the Census of October 2004.

Selection of settlements:

Study Description

Since 2003, Republic of Moldova is divided into 32 counties (named 'Raion'), 3 municipalities, and an autonomous administrative-territorial unit. Our sampling design changed according to the new administrative units. We decided to divide the country into twelve regions, according to the 1st January 2006 population data of the Statistical and Sociological Analysis Department of Republic of Moldova, results from the Census made in October 2004:

The sample population will be divided accordingly to the number of population living in each one of the above-mentioned regions.

The sample coverage considers all 12 regions which represent 100% of the total population of Moldova. The adjoined table also presents the population by county and type of locality in order to have a more detailed overview of the sample structure:

No replacements will be made. The exception can be caused by flooding, lack of transport because of the weather conditions, etc.

Selection of starting points:

The number of interviews in each locality was determined by population size. The only restriction was that no more than 6 interviews were conducted in one sampling point. The sample was selected using the selection with the probability proportionate to population size. Let's follow the steps in details 1 to understand better the sampling procedure.

According to the population leaving in each area we established the percentage of population leaving in each region.

Considering the percentage of population leaving in each region by type of locality, we've allocated a number of questionnaires in each cell proportionate to the population size.

All the municipalities and towns with more than 15.000 inhabitants were included in the sample. For the towns with less than 15.000 inhabitants and for the rural area (green area of the table) the number of localities was determined considering the fact that a locality will have 2-3 sampling points with 6 questionnaires per sampling point.

Method of selecting households in detail, including the "skip" interval between households if a "random walk" procedure is used.

In each locality, first we calculate the number of Sampling Points (Starting Sampling Units - SSU) that is needed it applying the formula:

Required number of SSUs = total number of interviews/number of interviews per sampling point

The following rule was also respected: "no more than 6 interviews for each SSU". An SSU is represented by a street.

During all these years of research projects in Republic of Moldova we had to create a methodology also for selection of SSUs which can be used in the field. Many factors have to be taken into consideration here:

- in rural area the houses are not numbered
- we can't have access to the information like lists of streets, lists of voters, lists of election precincts (the situation is different for each locality)
- the lists of landline phone users are not public information for all the localities
- there is no on-line (or other format) data base with the list of streets from localities (it's very hard to find on the net even an on-line map of the capital Chisinau), etc.

Considering all these situations we had to adapt the selection of SSUs to the information that is available for each type of locality.

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):	3303
B. Refusal by respondent:	340

Study Description

C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	244
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	551
E. Language barrier:	62
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	55
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	476
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	0
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	0
J. Address not traceable:	0
K. Other ineligible address:	0
L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
M. Respondent deceased:	0
Y. Invalid interviews:	14
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1551
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:	10

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

Please specify:

- No panel component

REPRESENTATIVITY

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

WEIGHTS AND CHARACTERISTIC OF NATIONAL POPULATION

a. National weights variables included in the data set:	
Yes	
No	X
b. If Yes, please specify very precisely and with as much details as possible what type of weights. Document as much as possible:	NAP
c. Provide all information necessary for the Methodology Group to compute weights (what is the selection probability for each potential respondent?)	
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):	3 572 703
The population size (ideally over 18, residential and not institutionalised) of the areas/strata at each step in the sample:	2 758 207
The actual number of interviewed respondent at each step of the sample for each area/stratum:	

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

Study Description

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

ANONYMISED DATA

According to data regulations in participating countries, only anonymised data will be made available to users. Before depositing data, each national team is responsible for checking their data confidentiality.

	Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
Respondent questionnaires	Yes	
Interviewer questionnaires	Yes	
Contact forms	Yes	

LANGUAGE OF THE SURVEY INTERVIEWS

Moldavian, Russian

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION (PROCESS)

- Moldova has not made any translations; they used a fully translated questionnaire.

FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING		
Total number of interviewers:		76
Number of experienced interviewers:		62
Number of inexperienced interviewers:		14
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?		76
How many members of the research team attended/participated/organized training sessions of interviewers?		4
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		
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

Study Description

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:	2
Among the total, required visits in the evening:	2
D. ENHANCING THE INTERVIEWS, INCENTIVES	
a. Was any information, advance letter, brochure, leaflet used?	
Use of advance letter	No
Use of brochure, leaflet, written information	No
b. Was any incentive offered to respondent?	
No incentives	X
Unconditional monetary incentives (paid before the interview)	
Conditional monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	
Unconditional non-monetary incentives (given before the interview)	
Conditional non-monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	
Please specify and give as much details as possible about the incentives:	
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	X
No	
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:	
ONLY when the refusal was not categorical, another interviewer went at the same address and tried to obtain the approval for having the interview.	
F. PRETEST PERIOD (DD/MM/YY)	
From: 25-06-2008	
To: 28-06-2008	
Number of pretest interviews:	12

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	256	0	0
Number of back-check achieved	185	0	0
Number of units where outcome was confirmed	185	0	0
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	118 (P) 67 (T)		

CLEANING / VERIFICATION OF DATA AND QUESTIONNAIRE

Study Description

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		X
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. VERIFICATOIN 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?		10%

Study Description

V. COUNTRY REPORT FOR MONTENEGRO, REPUBLIC OF

STUDY NO.

ZA4794

VERSION

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BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

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UNIVERSE

Persons 18 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

442

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

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

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

- ME11 Niksicko-Zabljacki region
- ME12 Bjelopoljsko-Pljevaljski region
- ME13 Beransko-Rozajski region
- ME21 Podgoricko-Cetinjski region
- ME31 Bokokotorski region
- ME32 Barsko-Ulcinjki region

Correspondence with NUTS classification

NOTE: the applied codes are closest one to the NUTS classification:

Code	Country	Level1	Level2
ME	Montenegro		
ME1		North	
ME11			Nikšićko-Zabljački region
ME12			Bjelopoljsko-Pljevaljski region
ME13			Beransko-Rožajski region
ME2		Central	
ME21			Podgoričko-Cetinjski region
ME3		South	
ME31			Bokokotorski region
ME32			Barsko-Ulcinjki region

Study Description

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

NUMBER OF UNITS

1516

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The sampling procedure involved the population of Montenegro aged 18 years and above, based on the Census Data 2003. A three stage stratified representative sample is used, with the following sampling units:

1. Primary sampling units (PSU): Polling places in Montenegro 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; Montenegro 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):	1728
B. Refusal by respondent:	33
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	155
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	1
E. Language barrier:	0
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	3
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	7
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	1
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	1
J. Address not traceable:	0
K. Other ineligible address:	11
L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0

Study Description

M. Respondent deceased:	0
Y. Invalid interviews:	0
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1516
X. Number of units not accounted for (A-[sum of B to M,Y,Z]): if all sample units are accounted for, X will=0:	0

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

Please specify:

- No panel component

REPRESENTATIVITY

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

sex/age	N	%	sex/age	N	%
male 0 - 4	20560	6.74	female 0 - 4	19111	6.07
male 5 - 9	21950	7.19	female 5 - 9	20626	6.55
male 10 - 14	23393	7.66	female 10 - 14	21821	6.93
male 15 - 19	25388	8.32	female 15 - 19	23999	7.62
male 20 - 24	24792	8.12	female 20 - 24	24171	7.68
male 25 - 29	22356	7.32	female 25 - 29	22632	7.19
male 30 - 34	20565	6.74	female 30 - 34	20963	6.66
male 35 - 39	20797	6.81	female 35 - 39	20908	6.64
male 40 - 44	22064	7.23	female 40 - 44	22111	7.02
male 45 - 49	22494	7.37	female 45 - 49	22002	6.99
male 50 - 54	19913	6.52	female 50 - 54	20523	6.52
male 55 - 59	13171	4.32	female 55 - 59	14900	4.73
male 60 - 64	13393	4.39	female 60 - 64	15840	5.03
male 65 - 69	13208	4.33	female 65 - 69	15442	4.90
male 70 - 74	9351	3.06	female 70 - 74	11889	3.78
male 75 - 79	5799	1.90	female 75 - 79	8471	2.69
male 80 - 84			female 80 - 84		
male 85 - X			female 85 - X		
male 80+	3626	1.19	female 80+	6374	2.02
unknown	2405	0.79	unknown	3137	1.00
Total male:	305225		Total female:	314920	

Source – SMR estimation for year 2006 according to Census, 2003

Study Description

Source: 2		
<i>category</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
without formal education	22224	4.58
1-3 grades of elementary school	6966	1.44
4-7 grades of elementary school	37948	7.83
finished elementary school	89594	18.48
finished secondary school	252202	52.03
finished college	26229	5.41
finished university	39116	8.07
unknown	10439	2.15
Total	484718	

Source – SMR estimation for year 2006 according to Census, 2003

		Urban	Rural	Total
1	Bokokotorski region	36844	16197	53041
2	Barsko-Ulcinjnski region	32915	29254	62169
3	Podgoricko-Cetinjski region	128034	27910	155944
4	Niksiciko-Zabljacki region	45306	20197	65503
5	Bjelopoljsko-Pljevaljski region	37066	45976	83042
6	Beransko-Rozajski region	23480	41539	65019
Total		303645	181073	484718

Source – SMR estimation for year 2006 according to Census, 2003

Study Description

Region*Type (of settlement) - categories	Region*Type (of settlement) - numbers	Region*Type (of settlement) - %	Sex* Age - catego ries	Sex* Age - numbers	Sex* Age - %	Education - categories	Education - numbers	Edu- cation - %
Bokokotorski region – urban	36844	7.60	male 18-29	60,711	12.52	Basic, incomplete middle	156732	32.33
Barsko-Ulcinjski – urban	32915	6.79	male 30-44	67,198	13.86	Middle complete and middle special complete	252202	52.03
Podgoricko-Cetinjski – urban	128034	26.41	male 45-59	58,883	12.15	Higher/Univer sity complete	65345	13.48
Niksiciko-Zabljacki region – urban	45306	9.35	male 60+	48,076	9.92			
Bjelopoljsko-Plijevaljski region – urban	37066	7.65	female 18-29	59,757	12.33	Unknown	10439	2.15
Beransko-Rozajski region – urban	23480	4.84	female 30-44	67,787	13.98	Total	484718	100
Bokokotorski region – rural	16197	3.34	female 45-59	60,840	12.55			
Barsko-Ulcinjski – rural	29254	6.04	female 60+	61,466	12.68			
Podgoricko-Cetinjski – rural	27910	5.76	Total	484,718				
Niksiciko-Zabljacki region – rural	20197	4.17						
Bjelopoljsko-Plijevaljski region – rural	45976	9.49						
Beransko-Rozajski region – rural	41539	8.57						
Total	484718	100						

WEIGHTS AND CHARACTERISTIC OF NATIONAL POPULATION

a. National weights variables included in the data set:	
Yes	X
No	
b. If Yes, please specify very precisely and with as much details as possible what type of weights. Document as much as possible:	
- Use of RIM weights. For details 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):	484 718
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

		urban -- 1		rural -- 2	
		N	%	N	%
1	Bokokotorski region	36844	12.1	16197	8.9
2	Barsko-Ulcinjnski	32915	10.8	29254	16.2
3	Podgoricko-Cetinjski	128034	42.2	27910	15.4
4	Niksicko-Zabljacki region	45306	14.9	20197	11.2
5	Bjelopoljsko-Pljevaljski region	37066	12.2	45976	25.4
6	Beransko-Rozajski region	23480	7.7	41539	22.9
Total		303645	100	181073	100

Source – SMR estimation for year 2006 according to Census, 2003

		Urban	Rural	Total
1	Bokokotorski region	15	7	22
2	Barsko-Ulcinjnski region	13	12	25
3	Podgoricko-Cetinjski region	52	11	63
4	Niksicko-Zabljacki region	18	8	26
5	Bjelopoljsko-Pljevaljski region	15	18	33
6	Beransko-Rozajski region	9	17	26
Total		122	73	195

Source – SMR estimation for year 2006 according to Census, 2003

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

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

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

ANONYMISED DATA

According to data regulations in participating countries, only anonymised data will be made available to users. Before depositing data, each national team is responsible for checking their data confidentiality.

	Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
Respondent questionnaires	Yes	
Interviewer questionnaires	Yes	
Contact forms	Yes	

LANGUAGE OF THE SURVEY INTERVIEWS

Montenegrin/Serbian, Albanian

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION (PROCESS)

WebTrans is a questionnaire database and translation system designed by Gallup Europe.

Study Description

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?	

FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING	
Total number of interviewers:	110
Number of experienced interviewers:	85
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	25
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	100
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	

Study Description

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:		
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: 08-11-2008		
To: 09-11-2008		
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.

Study Description

	Interviews	Refusals	Non-contacts	
Number of units selected for back-checking		150	120	14
Number of back-check achieved		120	120	14
Number of units where outcome was confirmed		117	113	12
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	T	P	P	

CLEANING / VERIFICATION OF DATA AND QUESTIONNAIRE

A. CHECKING OF DATA		
a. Were data checked for consistency?		
Yes		X
No		
b. If yes, were the data edited?		
Yes, data corrected individually		
Yes, data corrected automatically		
Yes, data corrected both individually and automatically		X
No, no correction was done		
c. Were data corrected always according to filter instructions?		
Yes		X
No		
d. Who did the data corrections?		
The fieldwork agency		X
The Programme Director or its team		
Any other person (please specify):		
B. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - CAPI		NAP
a. How was the CAPI questionnaire programme checked?		
b. Who did the CAPI questionnaire checking?		
The fieldwork agency		
The Programme Director or its team		
Any other person (please specify):		
C. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - PAPI		
a. Was the scanning of optical or keying questionnaire checked?		
Yes		X
No		
b. Who did the PAPI questionnaire checking?		
The fieldwork agency		X
The Programme Director or its team		
Any other person (please specify):		
c. Approximate proportion of questionnaires checked?		20%

Study Description

V. COUNTRY REPORT FOR NETHERLANDS

STUDY NO.

ZA4758

VERSION

Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10034 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10034>)

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

EVS Foundation/Tilburg University: European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, The Netherlands. GESIS Cologne, Germany, ZA4758 Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10034

UNIVERSE

Persons 18 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

441

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

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

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

- We used the NUTS3-codes (Guidelines EVS 2008 - Appendix C official classifications)

Correspondence with NUTS classification

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

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

NUMBER OF UNITS

1554

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The sample is drawn from an up-to-date database of all addresses in the Netherlands. The database is based on the postal

Study Description

codes and consists of all private addresses where mail is delivered in 2008. The database is cleaned for business addresses.

A stratification by size of the municipality is made. The distribution according to size of municipality is displayed in Table 1. In 7 municipalities the number of inhabitants is less than 5000. This is less than 1% of the population. In all these very small municipalities only one interview has to be realized.

There are 46 municipalities with inhabitants in between 5000 and 10,000. Here 34 interviews have to be realized, etc. (see table 1).

Size	#municipalities	#persons	%	persons in sample
< 5000	7	20507	0,00	2
5,000-10,000	46	374469	0,02	34
10,000-20,000	136	2006842	0,12	184
20,000-50,000	188	5834813	0,36	535
50,000-100,000	41	2969303	0,18	272
100,000-150,000	13	1647943	0,10	151
150,000-250,000	8	1414791	0,09	130
250,000+	4	2089284	0,13	192
		16357952		1500

Each address is oversampled ('spare' address) so that a response of more than 50% can be guaranteed.

The number of interviews in a municipality is at least 3. Because in the smallest municipalities 0 or only one case would be sampled, the first two municipalities are skipped and 3 addresses are selected in the third municipality.

At each address the 'next birthday rule' is applied.

For the numbers of addresses to be drawn in each municipality, see "Other documentation".

CHARACTERISTIC OF SAMPLE

Response and non response (numbers)	
A. Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	3176
B. Refusal by respondent:	900
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	255
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	164
E. Language barrier:	34
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	107
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	68
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	0
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	71
J. Address not traceable:	0
K. Other ineligible address:	0
L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
M. Respondent deceased:	0
Y. Invalid interviews:	2
Other	21
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1554
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:

Study Description

- No panel component

REPRESENTATIVITY

For this part we refer to the data delivered, including the information on the weighting figures. Please also check the delivered 'Gebruikersinstructie Gouden Standaard' to see more information on weighting with 'de Gouden Standaard'.

- Please see " Other documentation" for "Dutch Basic Statistics for weighting".

WEIGHTS AND CHARACTERISTIC OF NATIONAL POPULATION

National weights variables included in the data set:	
Yes	X
No/not yet	
If Yes, please specify very precisely and with as much details as possible what type of weights. Document as much as possible:	
- Please see the weighting figures in the dataset	
Provide all information necessary for the Methodology Group to compute weights (what is the selection probability for each potential respondent?)	
a) 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):	
b) The population size (ideally over 18, residential and not institutionalised) of the areas/strata at each step in the sample:	
c) The actual number of interviewed respondent at each step of the sample for each area/stratum:	
- For this part we refer to the data delivered. Please also check the delivered 'Gebruikersinstructie Gouden Standaard' to see more information on weighting with 'de Gouden Standaard'.	

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

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

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

ANONYMISED DATA

According to data regulations in participating countries, only anonymised data will be made available to users. Before depositing data, each national team is responsible for checking their data confidentiality.

	Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
Respondent questionnaires	Yes	
Interviewer questionnaires	Yes	
Contact forms	Yes	

Respondent questionnaires: All questionnaires were done by means of CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing). So by means of computer. The data, including the names and addresses of the respondents is archived on the networks of

Study Description

TSN NIPO. The data has been delivered from TNS NIPO to the Tilburg University without names and addresses of the respondents.

Interviewer questionnaires: Interviewers data delivered without names and addresses.

Contact forms: The information on the contact forms has been registered by means of the computer. All information has been registered in the archives on the network of TNS NIPO.

LANGUAGE OF THE SURVEY INTERVIEWS

Dutch

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION (PROCESS)

WebTrans is a questionnaire database and translation system designed by Gallup Europe.

a. WebTrans has been used fully	X
WebTrans has not been used fully, but questions will be updated	
WebTrans has not been used (fully)	
b. Translation of questionnaire items changed since EVS 1999:	
Yes	
No	X
c. If Yes, please list the question numbers:	NAP
d. Who did the translation of the questionnaire?	
The fieldwork agency	
The Programme Director or its team	X
Any other person (please specify):	
e. Were professional translators involved in the translation process?	
Yes	
No	X
f. What type of translation procedure was followed?	
Simple back-translation	
Iterative back-translation	
Other types of back-translation procedure	
TRADP or equivalent	
None of these	X
g. Were there any questions or concepts that caused particular problems when being translated into your language?	
Yes	
No	X
Which?	

FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

Study Description

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING		
Total number of interviewers:		278
Number of experienced interviewers:		276
Number of inexperienced interviewers:		2
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?		0
How many members of the research team attended/participated/organized training sessions of interviewers?		0
Written EVS specific instructions:		
Yes		X
No		
Training in refusal conversion:		
Yes (gral. training)		X
No		
B. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE INTERVIEWERS		
a. Employment status of interviewers:		
Free-lance interviewers (NL: 256 being paid by a temping agency, 22 run their own "fieldwork company")		X
Employed by the survey organization		
Other (please give details):		
b. Payment of interviewers:		
Hourly		
Per completed interview		X
Assigned payment (a fix payment for an assigned number of interviews)		
Regular fixed salary		
Bonus payment		
Other (please give details):		
C. VISITS TO THE RESPONDENTS		
Total number of minimum visits per respondent/sampling unit:		4
Among the total, required visits on week-ends:		
Among the total, required visits in the evening:		
D. ENHANCING THE INTERVIEWS, INCENTIVES		
a. Was any information, advance letter, brochure, leaflet used?		
Use of advance letter		X
Use of brochure, leaflet, written information		X
b. Was any incentive offered to respondent?		
No incentives		
Unconditional monetary incentives (paid before the interview)		X
Conditional monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview) (NL: after refusal conversion)		X
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:		
- We sent €5 in advance to each address. Furthermore we used €10 as an extra incentive for (some) refusals		
c. Use of other types of response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, hotline):		
Yes		X
No		
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:		
- After four visits we rang the selected person to ask for cooperation/ to make an appointment.		

Study Description

- We sent special cards to the persons not willing to cooperate (to ask again for their cooperation)
- Most of the persons who were not willing to cooperate were approached by a new interviewer.

E. STRATEGY FOR REFUSAL CONVERSION		
Yes		X
No		
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:		
- Re-approaching the respondent by a different interviewer		
- extra reward of 10 euro after completion of the interview		
F. PRETEST PERIOD (DD/MM/YY)		
From: 21-5-2008		
To: 31-10-2008		
Number of pretest interviews:		5

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	250	814	77
Number of back-check achieved	76	100	43
Number of units where outcome was confirmed	76	100	43
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	T	T	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		
No, no correction was done		X
c. Were data corrected always according to filter instructions?		NAP
Yes		
No		
d. Who did the data corrections?		NAP
The fieldwork agency		
The Programme Director or its team		
Any other person (please specify):		
B. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - CAPI		
a. How was the CAPI questionnaire programme checked?		
- All members of the EVS-team and TNS NIPO checked the questionnaire in the CAPI-environment. Furthermore the programmer generated dummy data, which was also checked by		

Study Description

the EVS-team. Besides that we also held 5 pretest interviews that were recorded.

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

Study Description

V. COUNTRY REPORT FOR NORTHERN CYPRUS

STUDY NO.

ZA4788

VERSION

Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10017 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10017>)

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

EVS Foundation/Tilburg University: European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Northern Cyprus. GESIS Cologne, Germany, ZA4788 Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10017

UNIVERSE

Persons 18 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

444

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

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

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

- Famagusta
- Kyrenia
- Nicosia
- Morphou

Correspondence with NUTS classification

(NUTS 4 level)

- CY0001 Famagusta
- CY0002 Kyrenia
- CY0005 Nicosia
- CY0005 Morphou

NUTS are the same for all of Cyprus. Morphou is part of the Nicosia region.

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

Study Description

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

NUMBER OF UNITS

500

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The sampling procedure involved the population of Northern Cyprus of 18 years or older, based on the Census of 2006.

Urban areas: For the purposes of sample selection each district is divided into a number of enumeration areas of approximately the same size (~1000 persons each).

These enumeration areas are treated as primary sampling units. PSUs are randomly selected with the aid of purpose-built computer software. We have a database of all streets belonging to each PSU. Using the computer software we randomly select one street from each sampling unit. Our starting point is the third house on the right side of the street. Starting from that household, the interviewer follows a random walking technique to cover the interviews allocated to for each sampling point.

Rural areas: For rural areas villages are treated as PSUs. Rural enumeration areas (villages) have a probability of being selected which is proportionate to their size (randomly selected). In villages, the coffee shops (usually located in the centre of the village), the elementary school and the first house the interviewer sees when entering the village will be used as starting points.

The distribution of the primary sampling units selected among the five districts and among urban and rural areas within each district is representative of the true population.

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):	571
B. Refusal by respondent:	35
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	23
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	0
E. Language barrier:	1
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	0
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	2
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	6
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	4
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:	500
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:

Study Description

- No panel component

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 on a National Level

Age group	Percentages	Male	Female
0-4	6,46%	3.32%	3.31%
5-9	6,30%	3.44%	2.86%
10-14	6,79%	3.50%	3.29%
15-19	7,27%	3.76%	3.98%
20-24	7,74%	3.95%	3.79%
25-29	8,88%	4.52%	4.36%
30-34	7,78%	3.86%	3.92%
35-39	7,46%	3.74%	3.71%
40-44	7,68%	3.87%	3.81%
45-49	7,30%	3.71%	3.59%
50-54	6,51%	3.20%	3.31%
55-59	5,61%	2.93%	2.68%
60-64	4,10%	2.06%	2.04%
65-69	3,46%	1.69%	1.77%
70-74	2,67%	1.21%	1.46%
75-79	1,91%	0.54%	1.37%
80-84	1,18%	0.48%	0.7%
85+	0,74%	0.31%	0.43%
Unknown	0,18%	0.07%	0.11%

Educational distribution on a National level

category	N	%
No schooling -- 1		
Primary -- 2	72112	33,8
Lower secondary -- 3	29444	13,8
Apprenticeship Programme -4		
Upper Secondary or Technical or Vocational-5	58791	27,6
Post secondary not tertiary-6	13910	6,5
Tertiary 2-3 years -7	3707	1,7
University/College 3-4 years -8	23901	11,2
Doctorate-9	3886	1,8
Unknown	7549	3,6%
Total	213300	

Educational distribution on a Regional level is not available

Study Description

Degree of urbanisation on a Regional Level
(source: 2006 Demographic Report of the Statistical Service of the Republic of Cyprus)

	type -- Urban		type -- Rural	
	N	%	N	%
Nicosia	73857	35,94%	11722	19,66%
Famagusta	46237	22,50%	18032	30,25%
Kyrenia	57152	27,81%	5006	8,40%
Morphou	20045	9,75%	11071	18,57%
Iskele	8198	3,99%	13780	23,12%
total	205489		59611	

Education Statistics on a National level.

category	N	%
No schooling -- 1		
Primary -- 2	72112	33,8
Lower secondary -- 3	29444	13,8
Apprenticeship Programme -4		
Upper Secondary or Technical or Vocational-5	58791	27,6
Post secondary not tertiary-6	13910	6,5
Tertiary 2-3 years -7	3707	1,7
University/College 3-4 years -8	23901	11,2
Doctorate-9	3886	1,8
Unknown	7549	3,6%
Total	213300	

WEIGHTS AND CHARACTERISTIC OF NATIONAL POPULATION

a. National weights variables included in the data set:	
Yes	
No	X
b. If Yes, please specify very precisely and with as much details as possible what type of weights. Document as much as possible:	NAP
c. Provide all information necessary for the Methodology Group to compute weights (what is the selection probability for each potential respondent?)	
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):	199 018
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

total population size (no figures for the population 18 years and over by district)

	type -- Urban		type --Rural	
	N	%	N	%
Nicosia	73857	35,94%	11722	19,66%
Famagusta	46237	22,50%	18032	30,25%
Kyrenia	57152	27,81%	5006	8,40%
Morphou	20045	9,75%	11071	18,57%
Iskele	8198	3,99%	13780	23,12%
total	205489		59611	

actual number of interviewed respondent

		Urban	Rural	total
Regions	TCC	136	24	160
	Nicosia	72	48	120
	Famagusta	98	17	115
	Kyrenia	36	24	60
	Morphou	14	31	45
	Iskele	356	144	500

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

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

ANONYMISED DATA

According to data regulations in participating countries, only anonymised data will be made available to users. Before depositing data, each national team is responsible for checking their data confidentiality.

	Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
Respondent questionnaires	Yes	
Interviewer questionnaires	Yes	
Contact forms	Yes	

LANGUAGE OF THE SURVEY INTERVIEWS

Turkish

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION (PROCESS)

WebTrans is a questionnaire database and translation system designed by Gallup Europe.

Study Description

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	
No	X
f. What type of translation procedure was followed?	
Simple back-translation	X
Iterative back-translation	
Other types of back-translation procedure	
TRADP or equivalent	
None of these	
g. Were there any questions or concepts that caused particular problems when being translated into your language?	
Yes	
No	X
Which?	

FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING	
Total number of interviewers:	31
Number of experienced interviewers:	31
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	31
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	

Study Description

B. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE INTERVIEWERS		
a. Employment status of interviewers:		
Free-lance interviewers		X
Employed by the survey organization		
Other (please give details):		
b. Payment of interviewers:		
Hourly		
Per completed interview		X
Assigned payment (a fix payment for an assigned number of interviews)		
Regular fixed salary		
Bonus payment		
Other (please give details):		
C. VISITS TO THE RESPONDENTS		
Total number of minimum visits per respondent/sampling unit:		4
Among the total, required visits on week-ends:		1
Among the total, required visits in the evening:		3
D. ENHANCING THE INTERVIEWS, INCENTIVES		
a. Was any information, advance letter, brochure, leaflet used?		
Use of advance letter		No
Use of brochure, leaflet, written information		No
b. Was any incentive offered to respondent?		
No incentives		X
Unconditional monetary incentives (paid before the interview)		
Conditional monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)		
Unconditional non-monetary incentives (given before the interview)		
Conditional non-monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)		
Please specify and give as much details as possible about the incentives:		
c. Use of other types of response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, hotline):		
Yes		X
No		
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:		
Information letter provided during initial contact outlining the purpose and the significance of the study, and the importance of participating in the survey. The letter also provided a contact telephone number that eligible respondents could use to contact Prologue's fieldwork supervisors to ascertain the validity of the study.		
E. STRATEGY FOR REFUSAL CONVERSION		
Yes		X
No		
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:		
Veteran interviewers that are well versed in refusal conversion were used. Specific issues on how to turn refusals into successful interviews were reviewed nonetheless during the training sessions and a manual for reference was provided to all interviewers. Methods for reversing refusal that were re-examined included the possible objections that eligible respondents could potentially raise and the appropriate way of addressing these, as well as to how appointments should be set-up at a time more appropriate for respondents to participate in the study.		

Study Description

The importance of providing the introductory letter during the initial contact with eligible respondents was also stressed out along with the significance of dressing up appropriately and always having on a visible place the company badge with the name of the interviewer.

F. PRETEST PERIOD (DD/MM/YY)	
From: 27-10-2008	
To: 29-10-2008	
Number of pretest interviews:	10

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		60	22	14
Number of back-check achieved		50	15	9
Number of units where outcome was confirmed		50	15	9
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	X
Yes, data corrected automatically	
Yes, data corrected both individually and automatically	
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?		100%

Study Description

V. COUNTRY REPORT FOR NORTHERN IRELAND

STUDY NO.

ZA4764

VERSION

Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10040 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10040>)

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

EVS Foundation/Tilburg University: European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Northern Ireland. GESIS Cologne, Germany, ZA4764 Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10040

UNIVERSE

Persons 18 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

441

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

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

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

- IE011 Border
- IE012 Midland
- IE013 West
- IE021 Dublin
- IE022 Mid-East
- IE023 Mid-West
- IE024 South West
- IE025 South West

Correspondence with NUTS classification

(NUTS) Code	Country	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
UK	UNITED KINGDOM			
UKN		NORTHERN IRELAND		
UKNO			Northern Ireland	
UKN01				Belfast
UKN02				Outer Belfast
UKN03				East of Northern Ireland
UKN04				North of Northern Ireland
UKN05				West and South of Northern Ireland

ADDITIONAL COUNTRY-SPECIFIC VARIABLES

Study Description

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

NUMBER OF UNITS

500

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The fieldwork organization (TNS, now IPSOS) employed the Eurobarometer approach in Northern Ireland

This is the approach undertaken:

Wards are to be used as Primary Sampling Units. These are stratified by NUTS 3 regions and by a population density measure into metropolitan, urban and rural wards. Metropolitan wards are those in the city of Belfast. Wards with less than 2.2 persons per acre are defined as rural. This gives approximately 36% of the population in rural areas. The populations in each combination of NUTS and density will be used to determine the number of sampling points required in each cell.

These numbers are selected probability proportionate to size from wards in the cells. A sampling point will comprise six blocks of twenty residential addresses within two output areas (3 blocks from each OA). Interviewers are instructed to call at addresses in each block in turn, except where an interview is obtained at an address. In those cases, it is not permitted to attempt interviews at the adjacent three addresses in the block. Interviewers must call at all addresses in a block, except for those eliminated by the three door rule, before they can move to another block. A respondent is selected for interview by using the next birthday rule.

CHARACTERISTIC OF SAMPLE

Response and non response (numbers)	
A. Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	1735
B. Refusal by respondent:	110
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	142
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	884
E. Language barrier:	7
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	4
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	33
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	0
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	55
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:	500
X. Number of units not accounted for (A-[sum of B to M,Y,Z]): if all sample units are accounted for,	0

Study Description

X will=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	X
Degree of urbanisation	X	
Gender * Age * Education	X	X
... (any other than the above mentioned-see Appendix A; please specify)		

WEIGHTS AND CHARACTERISTIC OF NATIONAL POPULATION

a. National weights variables included in the data set:	
Yes	
No	X
b. If Yes, please specify very precisely and with as much details as possible what type of weights. Document as much as possible:	NAP
c. Provide all information necessary for the Methodology Group to compute weights (what is the selection probability for each potential respondent?)	
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):	1287391
The population size (ideally over 18, residential and not institutionalised) of the areas/strata at each step in the sample:	
- BELFAST (17%)	
- EAST (24%)	
- NORTH(16%)	
- OUTER BELFAST(22%)	
- WEST AND SOUTH (21%)	
The actual number of interviewed respondent at each step of the sample for each area/stratum:	
- Belfast (20.2%)	
- East (25.2%)	
- North (13.8%)	
- Outer Belfast (22.8%)	
- West&South (17.8%)	

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

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

Study Description

ANONYMISED DATA

	Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
Respondent questionnaires	500	
Interviewer questionnaires	500	
Contact forms	500	

LANGUAGE OF THE SURVEY INTERVIEWS

English

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION (PROCESS)

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	
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	
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?	

FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

Study Description

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING		
Total number of interviewers:		28
Number of experienced interviewers:		28
Number of inexperienced interviewers:		0
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?		28
How many members of the research team attended/participated/organized training sessions of interviewers?		4
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		
Employed by the survey organization		X
Other (please give details):		
b. Payment of interviewers:		
Hourly		
Per completed interview		
Assigned payment (a fix payment for an assigned number of interviews)		X
Regular fixed salary		
Bonus payment		
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:		1
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		No
Use of brochure, leaflet, written information		No
b. Was any incentive offered to respondent?		
No incentives		X
Unconditional monetary incentives (paid before the interview)		
Conditional monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)		
Unconditional non-monetary incentives (given before the interview)		
Conditional non-monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)		
Please specify and give as much details as possible about the incentives:		
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		
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	10%	0%	0%
Number of back-check achieved	10%	0%	0%
Number of units where outcome was confirmed	100%	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
The Programme Director or its team		X
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?		

Study Description

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?	10%

Study Description

V. COUNTRY REPORT FOR POLAND

STUDY NO.

ZA4769

VERSION

Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10045 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10045>)

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

EVS Foundation/Tilburg University: European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Poland. GESIS Cologne, Germany, ZA4769
Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10045

UNIVERSE

Persons 18 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

496

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

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

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

- Dolnoslaskie
- Kujawsko-Pomorskie
- Lubelskie
- Lubuskie
- Lodzkie
- Malopolskie
- Mazowieckie
- Opolskie
- Podkarpackie
- Podlaskie
- Pomorskie
- Slaskie
- Swietokrzyskie
- Warminsko-Mazurskie
- Wielkopolskie
- Zachodniopomorskie

Correspondence with NUTS classification

Polish regions are in NUTS 2

- PL51 Dolnoslaskie
- PL61 Kujawsko-Pomorskie
- PL31 Lubelskie
- PL43 Lubuskie

Study Description

- PL11 Lodzkie
- PL21 Malopolskie
- PL12 Mazowieckie
- PL52 Opolskie
- PL32 Podkarpackie
- PL34 Podlaskie
- PL63 Pomorskie
- PL22 Slaskie
- PL33 Swietokrzyskie
- PL62 Warminsko-Mazurskie
- PL41 Wielkopolskie
- PL42 Zachodniopomorskie

ADDITIONAL COUNTRY-SPECIFIC VARIABLES

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

NUMBER OF UNITS

1510

CHARACTERISTIC OF SAMPLE

Response and non response (numbers)	
A. Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	1821
B. Refusal by respondent:	201
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	20
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	30
E. Language barrier:	2
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	3
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	50
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	0
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	1
J. Address not traceable:	1
K. Other ineligible address:	3
L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
M. Respondent deceased:	0
Y. Invalid interviews:	0
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1510
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)?

Study Description

Please specify:

- No panel component

REPRESENTATIVITY

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

a. National weights variables included in the data set:		
Yes		
No		X
b. If Yes, please specify very precisely and with as much details as possible what type of weights. Document as much as possible:		
c. Provide all information necessary for the Methodology Group to compute weights (what is the selection probability for each potential respondent?)		
Number of inhabitants over 18 year in your country at the time of interviewing (ideally number of residential people that are not institutionalised = sample frame):		
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:		

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

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

ANONYMISED DATA

According to data regulations in participating countries, only anonymised data will be made available to users. Before depositing data, each national team is responsible for checking their data confidentiality.

	Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
Respondent questionnaires	Yes	
Interviewer questionnaires	Yes	
Contact forms	Yes	

Study Description

LANGUAGE OF THE SURVEY INTERVIEWS

Polish

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION (PROCESS)

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	X
No	
c. If Yes, please list the question numbers:	
- Q5-v15 + v33, v16+v34, v23+v41	
- Q6-v 54	
- Q23a-v106 and Q24a-v108 (Mahometanizm - Islam)	
- Q44-v149	
- Q65-v224	
- Q68-v234, v235, V243, v245, v246,	
- Q69-v253 and Q70-v254 (Polska jako calosc - Polska)	
- Q82-v282	
- Q83-v289	
- Q85-v295	
d. Who did the translation of the questionnaire?	
The fieldwork agency	
The Programme Director or its team	X
Any other person (please specify):	
e. Were professional translators involved in the translation process?	
Yes	X
No	
f. What type of translation procedure was followed?	
Simple back-translation	X
Iterative back-translation	
Other types of back-translation procedure	
TRADP or equivalent	
None of these	
g. Were there any questions or concepts that caused particular problems when being translated into your language?	
Yes	X
No	
Which?	
- Q132H-v367: My parent(s) had problems replacing broken things	

Study Description

FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING	
Total number of interviewers:	158
Number of experienced interviewers:	110
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	48
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	158
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	
No	X
B. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE INTERVIEWERS	
a. Employment status of interviewers:	
Free-lance interviewers	X
Employed by the survey organization	
Other (please give details):	
b. Payment of interviewers:	
Hourly	
Per completed interview	X
Assigned payment (a fix payment for an assigned number of interviews)	
Regular fixed salary	
Bonus payment	
Other (please give details):	
C. VISITS TO THE RESPONDENTS	
Total number of minimum visits per respondent/sampling unit:	4
Among the total, required visits on week-ends:	1
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	No
Use of brochure, leaflet, written information	No
b. Was any incentive offered to respondent?	
No incentives	X
Unconditional monetary incentives (paid before the interview)	
Conditional monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	
Unconditional non-monetary incentives (given before the interview)	
Conditional non-monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	
Please specify and give as much details as possible about the incentives:	
c. Use of other types of response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, hotline):	
Yes	X
No	
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:	
- There was a hotline to the field director.	

Study Description

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)		
From: 14-06-2008		
To: 16-06-2008		
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	165	44	18
Number of back-check achieved	165	44	18
Number of units where outcome was confirmed	155	44	18
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	T	T	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		X
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. VERIFICATOIN OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - PAPI		

Study Description

a. Was the scanning of optical or keying questionnaire checked?	
Yes	
No	X
b. Who did the PAPI questionnaire checking?	
The fieldwork agency	X
The Programme Director or its team	X
Any other person (please specify):	
c. Approximate proportion of questionnaires checked?	100%

Study Description

V. COUNTRY REPORT FOR PORTUGAL

STUDY NO.

ZA4757

VERSION

Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10033 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10033>)

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

EVS Foundation/Tilburg University: European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Portugal. GESIS Cologne, Germany, ZA4757
Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10033

UNIVERSE

Persons 18 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

543

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

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

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

1. Norte
2. Centro
3. Lisboa e Vale do Tejo
4. Alentejo
5. Algarve

Correspondence with NUTS classification

- PT11 Norte
- PT16 Centro
- PT17 Lisboa e Vale do Tejo
- PT18 Alentejo
- PT15 Algarve

ADDITIONAL COUNTRY-SPECIFIC VARIABLES

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	X
No	

Study Description

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

NUMBER OF UNITS

1553

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The target population is all persons aged 18 and over who are resident in the mainland of Portugal (this excludes the islands of Azores and Madeira) and who are not permanently living in institutions or in similar environments.

Stratified three-stage probability sampling was used. Stratification: 5 regions * 6 municipality (habitat) size classes.

Altogether 25 strata because in the biggest size class five cells are empty.

Within each stratum, the number of the municipalities is known.

Stage 1:

For the EVS 100 municipalities were selected. The selection of municipalities was done proportionally to the number of households in each municipality. The number of contacts' distribution was made taking into account a minimum response rate of 70%, a maximum refusal rate of 27%, a maximum 3% of non-contacts and a maximum 4% of non-eligible persons. The number of starting addresses (PSUs) in each locality was proportional to the number of contacts needed by municipality. The total of PSUs selected was 370.

Stage 2:

For each starting point (PSU) a street study (random-route technique) was conducted for the selection of households. The starting point was defined using two different ways:

- For the municipalities with a good map available the co-ordinates for the starting point were selected with a random method
- For the other municipalities the starting point was randomly selected with the help of the telephone book.

The proportion was 50% for each method. In each PSU it was previewed to conduct 6-7 interviews (10-12 contacts per PSU).

CHARACTERISTIC OF SAMPLE

Response and non response (numbers)	
A. Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	2232
B. Refusal by respondent:	218
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	277
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	70
E. Language barrier:	2
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	6
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	53
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	9
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	33
J. Address not traceable:	0
K. Other ineligible address:	9
L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	2
M. Respondent deceased:	0
Y. Invalid interviews:	0
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1553
X. Number of units not accounted for (A-[sum of B to M,Y,Z]): if all sample units are accounted for,	0

Study Description

X will=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	X
Degree of urbanisation	X	X
Gender * Age * Education	X	X
... (any other than the above mentioned-see Appendix A; please specify)		

For country specific tables, see "Other documentation".

WEIGHTS AND CHARACTERISTIC OF NATIONAL POPULATION

a. National weights variables included in the data set:	
Yes	
No	X
b. If Yes, please specify very precisely and with as much details as possible what type of weights. Document as much as possible:	NAP
c. Provide all information necessary for the Methodology Group to compute weights (what is the selection probability for each potential respondent?)	
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):	7 719 986
The population size (ideally over 18, residential and not institutionalised) of the areas/strata at each step in the sample:	see table below
The actual number of interviewed respondent at each step of the sample for each area/stratum:	see table below

Population size

	Até 2.000 hab.	De 2.000 a 10.000 hab.	De 10.000 a 20.000 hab.	De 20.000 a 50.000 hab.	De 50.000 a 100.000 hab.	Mais de 100.000 hab.	Total
Norte	1361798	397718	244921	389899	119913	309996	2824245
Centro	1235049	231291	132496	161030	-	83844	1843710
Lisboa	304730	461580	292317	258828	215364	625759	2158578
Alentejo	264543	207806	42209	74318	-	-	588876
Algarve	150861	40135	62763	50818	-	-	304577
Total	3316981	1338530	774706	934893	335277	1019599	7719986

Study Description

Table 4 – Number of contacts per NUT and Habitat

	2.000 hab.	2.000 to 10.000 hab.	10.000 to 20.000 hab.	20.000 to 50.000 hab.	50.000 to 100.000 hab.	More than 100.000 hab.	Total
North	390	114	72	114	36	90	816
Center	360	66	36	48	-	24	534
Lisbon	90	132	84	72	60	180	618
Alentejo	78	60	12	24	-	-	174
Algarve	42	12	18	18	-	-	90
<i>Total</i>	960	384	222	276	96	294	2232

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

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

ANONYMISED DATA

According to data regulations in participating countries, only anonymised data will be made available to users. Before depositing data, each national team is responsible for checking their data confidentiality.

	Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
Respondent questionnaires	Yes	
Interviewer questionnaires	Yes	
Contact forms	Yes	

LANGUAGE OF THE SURVEY INTERVIEWS

Portuguese

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION (PROCESS)

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?	

Study Description

The fieldwork agency	
The Programme Director or its team	
Any other person (please specify): two independent translators	X
e. Were professional translators involved in the translation process?	
Yes	X
No	
f. What type of translation procedure was followed?	
Simple back-translation	
Iterative back-translation	
Other types of back-translation procedure	
TRADP or equivalent	
None of these	X
- The national coordinator and a member of the research team compared the two translations and decided upon the final one.	
g. Were there any questions or concepts that caused particular problems when being translated into your language?	
Yes	
No	X
Which?	

FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING	
Total number of interviewers:	56
Number of experienced interviewers:	47
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	9
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	56
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. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE INTERVIEWERS	
a. Employment status of interviewers:	
Free-lance interviewers	X
Employed by the survey organization	
Other (please give details):	
b. Payment of interviewers:	
Hourly	
Per completed interview	X
Assigned payment (a fix payment for an assigned number of interviews)	
Regular fixed salary	
Bonus payment	X
Other (please give details):	

Study Description

C. VISITS TO THE RESPONDENTS		
Total number of minimum visits per respondent/sampling unit:		4
Among the total, required visits on week-ends:		1
Among the total, required visits in the evening:		2
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		Yes
b. Was any incentive offered to respondent?		
No incentives		
Unconditional monetary incentives (paid before the interview)		
Conditional monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)		
Unconditional non-monetary incentives (given before the interview)		
Conditional non-monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)		X
Please specify and give as much details as possible about the incentives:		
- Participants were given a calculator at the end of each interview.		
c. Use of other types of response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, hotline):		
Yes		X
No		
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:		
In the advance letter the contact details of the fieldwork organisation and the national research team were made available to the respondents, in order to give the respondents the possibility to contact these organisations. This happened in some cases and it contributed to the clarification of the project's objectives and as a consequence the respondents participated with the interview.		
E. STRATEGY FOR REFUSAL CONVERSION		
Yes		X
No		
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:		
Providing the interviewers a good training and a good preparation, with the following rules:		
1. Visit the house at different times of the day, evenings, weekends		
2. Importance of presenting the survey as a scientific work		
3. Make use of materials provided (advance letter and leaflet)		
4. Be prepared to deal with respondents' concerns		
5. Be prepared to deal with negative responses		
6. Refusals were not paid		
7. Calculator to present as an incentive to the respondent		
F. PRETEST PERIOD (DD/MM/YY)		
From: 08-05-2008		
To: 12-05-2008		
Number of pretest interviews:		50

CONTROL OPERATIONS

Please note that refusals and non-contacts refer to what is considered as the final status of the sample unit.

Study Description

	Interviews	Refusals	Non-contacts	
Number of units selected for back-checking		652	102	58
Number of back-check achieved		602	79	35
Number of units where outcome was confirmed		587	67	9
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	P T	P T	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		
a. How was the CAPI questionnaire programme checked?		
- Through script checking		
b. Who did the CAPI questionnaire checking?		
The fieldwork agency		X
The Programme Director or its team		
Any other person (please specify):		
C. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - PAPI		NAP
a. Was the scanning of optical or keying questionnaire checked?		
Yes		
No		
b. Who did the PAPI questionnaire checking?		
The fieldwork agency		
The Programme Director or its team		
Any other person (please specify):		
c. Approximate proportion of questionnaires checked?		

Study Description

V. COUNTRY REPORT FOR ROMANIA

STUDY NO.

ZA4773

VERSION

Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10049 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10049>)

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

EVS Foundation/Tilburg University: European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Romania. GESIS Cologne, Germany, ZA4773
Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10049

UNIVERSE

Persons 18 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

450

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

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

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

Correspondence with NUTS classification

NUTS level 1-2-3 codes are available in Romania.

County	NUTS	County	NUTS	County	NUTS
Alba	R0121	Constanța	R0223	Mureș	R0125
Arad	R0421	Covasna	R0123	Neamț	R0214
Argeș	R0311	Dâmbovița	R0313	Olt	R0414
Bacău	R0211	Dolj	R0411	Prahova	R0316
Bihor	R0111	Galați	R0224	Sălaj	R0116
Bistrița-Năsăud	R0112	Giurgiu	R0314	Satu Mare	R0115
Botoșani	R0212	Gorj	R0412	Sibiu	R0126
Brăila	R0221	Harghita	R0124	Suceava	R0215
Brașov	R0122	Hunedoara	R0423	Teleorman	R0317
Bucharest	R0321	Ialomița	R0315	Timiș	R0424
Buzău	R0222	Iași	R0213	Tulcea	R0225
Călărași	R0312	Ifov	R0322	Vâlcea	R0415
Caras-Severin	R0422	Maramureș	R0114	Vaslui	R0216
Cluj	R0113	Mehedintzi	R0413	Vrancea	R0226

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

NUMBER OF UNITS

1489

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Multistage stratified sample, with random selection in each stage

Stratification factors:

- The socio-cultural area (18 areas)
- The size of the locality (4 type of towns, 2 types of villages)

Stages

1. the selection of the localities

Stratified sampling procedure.

Stratification criteria:

- the socio-cultural area (18 areas identified starting from their degree of economic and human development and their administrative unit),
- size of the locality (for towns: under 10000, 10-50000, 50-200000, and 200000+ inhabitants; and for villages: under 3865 and over 3865 inhabitants - 3865 is the median size of a village in Romania)

1bis. Determining the number of interviews for each locality (proportional with the distribution of the population in the 18*6 strata obtained by combining the two criteria mentioned above; in fact, we renounced on those strata with less than 7 interviews needed, redistributing the questionnaires to the closer strata).

2. the selection of the election sections

- In each locality there have been interviewed people from 1, 2 or 3 voting sections, randomly selected on the voting lists - the lists with the people of voting age from each locality are organized by sections, which include homogenous areas of the locality, of 500-2000 voters (or even less, in very small localities).
- The selection of these sections was randomly done.
- The number of election sections in each locality is given by the number of respondents supposed to be interviewed in the respective locality, in such a way that:
 - the minimum number of selected people in an election section is 5 (for keeping the costs under control),
 - and the number of election sections to be maximal (for ensuring a better coverage of different types of areas within the locality).

3. the selection of the respondents was randomly done from the election lists by the interview operators.

Sampled unit after office sampling:

Individuals (name, address, age).

Allowed substitutions:

1. No substitution within the household is allowed. However, we admit the below exception.

Study Description

2. Tenants:

Premises

- In Romania, some 90% of the households own their house. Some 5% benefit from social housing or have a house given by their employer. All these people are registered on the voting lists.
- The remaining 5% are tenants, most of them not being enlisted on the voting lists. However, for most of these houses, the owner is enlisted on the respective voting list (in the section where the house belong; the owner is usually also enlisted on the voting lists from the place where he actually lives)

Decision:

- Let suppose that Ion Ionescu is selected from the voting lists. Contacting him to the indicated address proves that he is only the owner, but at the respective address there are tenants living. Ion Ionescu will be replaced in this case (and only in this case) by one of the tenants, randomly selected within the household by using the rule of celebrating the first birthday from the beginning of year.

Main and secondary samples:

Premises

- Huge external (irregular) migration affects Romania. Some 4 millions out of 21.5 are said to be part of the phenomena. Most of this migration started in 2001-2006. This makes difficult to compare the resulting sample to the framework given by the 2002 census.
- There are very different response rate from a locality to another, depending on the size of locality, the distance to Bucharest, the North-South and East-West location etc. One may opt for designing different sample sizes for each locality, depending on the expected response rate and desired number of interviews. However, this may make extremely difficult to administrate the entire data collection, and would actually modify the resulting (average) response rate.
- In order to avoid at least one of the two above biases in the sample structure and to allow creating a reliable weighting procedure, one may opt for reducing the second source of errors (given by the different response rates within various localities).

Decision:

For each voting section the sample was extracted from the voting lists using the below procedure:

- The first list of respondents including the number of people, equal to the number of desired interviews in the respective voting section, was randomly extracted from the voting list.
- After contacting all the addresses included in the sample (first list), the interviewer returned to the voting list and extracted again a 'substitute sample' meant to replace the 'no contact' and 'refusal' addresses. And the process was repeated until each interviewer filled in the total number of questionnaires designed for a given settlement. Consequently, the interviewer had not the possibility to choose between the addresses, being forced to contact all the addresses extracted from the election list. At each round of the iterative process, the interview operator has randomly extracted a number enough to reach the total number if all would answer. Let's say that an interviewer has had to fill in 10 questionnaires in a given electoral section. He had extracted in the beginning a list of 10 addresses and after the first round he/ she had filled in 6 questionnaires. He/ she extracted a new list of 4 addresses and tried to contact all of them.
- A number of 973 questionnaires were filled in on the first round, 338 questionnaires on the second one, 150 questionnaires on the third one, 25 questionnaires on the fourth round, 2 questionnaires on the fifth round and 1 questionnaire on the sixth one (total number 1489 questionnaires).
- At the end of the process, in each locality, the sample contains about the same number of interviews as the desired one. (Some of the questionnaires will not be filled in, others will be excluded from analysis for various reasons related to the reliability of the field operators). The overall structure did not differ from the structure of the population at least on geographical, locality size and ethnical criteria.

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

CHARACTERISTIC OF SAMPLE

Study Description

Response and non response (numbers)	
A. Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	2801
B. Refusal by respondent:	256
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	215
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	344
E. Language barrier:	12
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	32
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	109
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	16
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	18
J. Address not traceable:	20
K. Other ineligible address:	104
L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	7
M. Respondent deceased:	0
Y. Invalid interviews:	38
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1489
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:	132

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

Please specify:

- No panel component

REPRESENTATIVITY

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

a. National weights variables included in the data set:	
Yes	X
No	
b. If Yes, please specify very precisely and with as much details as possible what type of weights. Document as much as possible:	
the sample is weighted according to the intersection of age groups by sex by residential area (urban/rural - according to the Romanian administrative units). The attached Excel files include information about the distribution registered within the population and within the sample according to the three characteristics. The proposed weights do not change the representativeness obtained according top other criteria, such as levels of attained education, ethnicity, regional distribution, locality size etc.	
c. Provide all information necessary for the Methodology Group to compute weights (what is the selection probability for each potential respondent?)	

Study Description

Number of inhabitants over 18 year in your country at the time of interviewing (ideally number of residential people that are not institutionalised = sample frame):	17 994 636
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

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

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

ANONYMISED DATA

According to data regulations in participating countries, only anonymised data will be made available to users. Before depositing data, each national team is responsible for checking their data confidentiality.

	Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
Respondent questionnaires	Yes	
Interviewer questionnaires	Yes	
Contact forms	Yes	

LANGUAGE OF THE SURVEY INTERVIEWS

Romanian, Hungarian

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION (PROCESS)

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	X
No	
c. If Yes, please list the question numbers:	
- Q3-v8; Q68-v236	
d. Who did the translation of the questionnaire?	
The fieldwork agency	
The Programme Director or its team	X
Any other person (please specify): professional translators	X
e. Were professional translators involved in the translation process?	
Yes	X

Study Description

No	
f. What type of translation procedure was followed?	
Simple back-translation	
Iterative back-translation	X
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?	

FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING	
Total number of interviewers:	97
Number of experienced interviewers:	87
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	10
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	87
How many members of the research team attended/participated/organized training sessions of interviewers?	4
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): students, having other (part-time) jobs	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):	X
- additional payment for sampling	
- additional payment for the contact forms	
C. VISITS TO THE RESPONDENTS	
Total number of minimum visits per respondent/sampling unit:	4
Among the total, required visits on week-ends:	-
Among the total, required visits in the evening:	-
- the rule was to have at least 4 visits, at different hours, and at least 2 different days.	

Study Description

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		X
No		
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:		
The website of our team announced the data collection and asked for cooperation of the ones who might be interviewed. However, the impact of our website outside the academic world is almost null.		
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)		
From: 20-04-2008		
To: 24-04-2008		
Number of pretest interviews:		20

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	10%		0
Number of back-check achieved	321 + about 1100		0
Number of units where outcome was confirmed		280	0
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	110 (P) 211 (T)		0

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?		

Study Description

Yes, data corrected individually	X
Yes, data corrected automatically	
Yes, data corrected both individually and automatically	
No, no correction was done	
c. Were data corrected always according to filter instructions?	
Yes	
No	X
d. Who did the data corrections?	
The fieldwork agency	
The Programme Director or its team	X
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. VERIFICATOIN OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - PAPI	
a. Was the scanning of optical or keying questionnaire checked?	
Yes	
No	X
b. Who did the PAPI questionnaire checking?	NAP
The fieldwork agency	
The Programme Director or its team	
Any other person (please specify):	
c. Approximate proportion of questionnaires checked?	NAP

Study Description

V. COUNTRY REPORT FOR SLOVAK REPUBLIC

STUDY NO.

ZA4771

VERSION

Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10047 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10047>)

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

EVS Foundation/Tilburg University: European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Slovak Republic. GESIS Cologne, Germany, ZA4771 Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10047

UNIVERSE

Persons 18 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

457

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

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

- There were regional changes on NUTS 3 level, not on NUTS 2 level.

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

Region (NUTS 2)	NUTS 3 Codes	NUTS2
Bratislavský	SK 01	Bratislavský region
Trnavský	SK 21	SK02 Western Slovakia (Západné Slovensko)
Trenčiansky	SK22	
Nitriansky	SK23	
Žilinský	SK31	SK03 Central Slovakia (Stredné Slovensko)
Banskobystrický	SK32	SK04 Eastern Slovakia (Východné Slovensko)
Prešovský	SK041	
Košický	SK042	

Correspondence with NUTS classification

Study Description

The categories of the variable Region are identical with NUTS classification

Code	Akronym anglický /slovenský	Regional levels
SK0 Slovenská republika	NUTS 1 / RŠÚ 1	country
SK01 Bratislavský kraj	NUTS 2 / RŠÚ 2	area
SK01 Bratislavský kraj	NUTS 3 / RŠÚ 3	Region
SK02 Západné Slovensko	NUTS 2 / RŠÚ 2	area
SK021 Trnavský kraj	NUTS 3 / RŠÚ 3	Region
SK022 Trenčiansky kraj	NUTS 3 / RŠÚ 3	Region
SK023 Nitriansky kraj	NUTS 3 / RŠÚ 3	Region
SK03 Stredné Slovensko	NUTS 2 / RŠÚ 2	area
SK031 Žilinský kraj	NUTS 3 / RŠÚ 3	Region
SK032 Banskobystrický kraj	NUTS 3 / RŠÚ 3	Region
SK04 Východné Slovensko	NUTS 2 / RŠÚ 2	area
SK041 Prešovský kraj	NUTS 3 / RŠÚ 3	Region
SK042 Košický kraj	NUTS 3 / RŠÚ 3	Region

Source: http://www.uvo.gov.sk/vestnik/NUTS_2006.html

ADDITIONAL COUNTRY-SPECIFIC VARIABLES

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

NUMBER OF UNITS

1509

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Target population consists of individuals over 18 years, who live in households in Slovak Republic; their amount is 4,055, 109 according to Bureau of Statistics of Slovak Republic.

The setting of representative sample from target population was carried out by random stratified multistage selection. The collection of data was realized in 300 selected residential units (1st level of the selection). From the lists of households' addresses that existed for these selected units, certain amount of addresses was randomly selected (2nd level of the selection). The number of selected addresses varied in each region and it exceeded more than the twice time the number of needed interviews in the unit: the aim was to achieve average return of 5 interviews for one unit.

The selection of households was made in two stages:

The first stage - the selection of 300 selection units

For the regional division of Slovak Republic the model of 8 regions (NUTS 2) was used.

First, the percentage of inhabitants in each region was calculated. The calculation was based on the data from Bureau of Statistics of Slovak Republic for the number of inhabitants over 18 years. Then the territory of Slovakia was divided in 300 artificial residential units (covering villages, towns, cities). For each region specific number of residential units was created that corresponded to the number of population. There were two types of residential units: a) residential units that were identical to or smaller than the municipality (i. e. in case of the municipalities, in which the number of inhabitants was greater

Study Description

or equal to 1/300 from all inhabitants of Slovak Republic in the given age; b) residential units that cover several municipalities (villages) with less number of households than is the average number of households of the residential unit (1/300). In the second type of residential unit, stratified sampling of the municipalities was made.

The second stage - the selection of respondents:

The necessary number of addresses of households was selected by systematic random selection from the database of addresses for each territorial selective unit (adding circuit), integrated into the inquiry. Contact/respondent was the member of household that was over 18 years of age (18 years including) and had his/her birthday soonest.

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

CHARACTERISTIC OF SAMPLE

Response and non response (numbers)	
A. Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	2700
B. Refusal by respondent:	262
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	191
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	274
E. Language barrier:	2
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	39
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	217
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	0
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	122
J. Address not traceable:	30
K. Other ineligible address:	0
L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
M. Respondent deceased:	0
Y. Invalid interviews:	2
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1523
X. Number of units not accounted for (A-[sum of B to M,Y,Z]): if all sample units are accounted for, X will=0:	0

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

Please specify:

- No panel component

REPRESENTATIVITY

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

Gender

Parameter	Country level	Non-weighted sample	Difference
Male:	47,85	40,09	-7,76
Female:	52,15	59,91	7,76

Study Description

Age

Parameter	Country level	Non-weighted sample	Difference
18-19	3,83	1,26	-2,57
20-29	21,25	7,42	-13,83
30-44	27,78	21,01	-6,77
45-64	32,22	42,54	10,32
65 and more	14,92	27,77	12,85

Educational distribution

Parameter	Country level	Non-weighted sample	Difference
2, a, b, c	23,25	21,21	-2,04
3c	31,67	34,00	2,33
3.b, 3a	34,45	33,93	-0,52
4, 5	10,62	10,87	0,25

Degree of urbanisation

Parameter	Country level	Non-weighted sample	Difference
Less than 499	5,76	6,76	1,00
500 - 1999	24,53	27,44	2,91
2000 - 4999	14,26	16,63	2,37
5000 - 19 999	15,73	15,24	-0,49
20 000 - 99 999	27,2	24,72	-2,48
100 000 and more	12,52	9,21	-3,31

Region (NUTS2)

Parameter	Country level	Non-weighted sample	Difference
Region			
Bratislavský	11,79	8,48	-3,31
Trnavský	10,49	8,61	-1,88
Trenčiansky	11,35	13,98	2,63
Nitriansky	13,43	16,77	3,34
Žilinský	12,66	11,33	-1,33
Banskobystrický	12,26	13,12	0,86
Prešovský	14,05	15,11	1,06
Košický	13,96	12,59	-1,37

Ethnicity

Parameter	Country level	Non-weighted sample	Difference
Slovak	86,29	88,07	1,78
Hungarian	9,66	10,67	1,01
other	4,05	1,26	-2,79

Study Description

Differences between country level, non-weighted and weighted sample in age categories used in analysis

age	Country level	Non-weighted sample	Difference 1	Weighted sample	Difference 2
18 – 24	14.2	5.0	-9.2	14.4	
25 – 34	21.3	10,2	-11.1	19,9	
35 – 44	17.4	14,5	-2.9	18,6	
45 – 54	18.6	22,1	+3.5	15,9	
55 – 64	13.7	20,5	+7.	16,3	
65 and more	14.9	27,8		14,9	
18 and more total	100%	100,0		100,0	

Weighting was done with different age classification, reasons are given in 22.1

WEIGHTS AND CHARACTERISTIC OF NATIONAL POPULATION

a. National weights variables included in the data set:	
Yes	X
No	
b. If Yes, please specify very precisely and with as much details as possible what type of weights. Document as much as possible:	
- gender, age, education, ethnicity, level of urbanisation/size of municipality, region.	
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):	4 319 997
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:	

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

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

ANONYMISED DATA

According to data regulations in participating countries, only anonymised data will be made available to users. Before depositing data, each national team is responsible for checking their data confidentiality.

	Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
Respondent questionnaires	Yes	
Interviewer questionnaires	Yes	
Contact forms	Yes	

LANGUAGE OF THE SURVEY INTERVIEWS

Slovak, Hungarian

Study Description

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION (PROCESS)

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	
The Programme Director or its team	X
Any other person (please specify):	X
- In adoption of Hungarian questionnaires two Slovak-Hungarian bilingual sociologists took part.	
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	
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?	

FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING	
Total number of interviewers:	124
Number of experienced interviewers:	124
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	124
How many members of the research team attended/participated/organized training sessions of interviewers?	2
Written EVS specific instructions:	
Yes	X
No	

Study Description

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	
Other (please give details):	
b. Payment of interviewers:	
Hourly	
Per completed interview	X
Assigned payment (a fix payment for an assigned number of interviews)	
Regular fixed salary	
Bonus payment	
Other (please give details):	
C. VISITS TO THE RESPONDENTS	
Total number of minimum visits per respondent/sampling unit:	4
Among the total, required visits on week-ends:	1
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	
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)	X
Please specify and give as much details as possible about the incentives:	
- small gift	
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	X
No	
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:	
- Positive mode of speech, tact, attuning to the time chart of respondent.	
F. PRETEST PERIOD (DD/MM/YY)	
From: 10-06-2008	
To: 20-06-2008	
Number of pretest interviews:	4

Study Description

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	5%	10%	10%	
Number of back-check achieved		76	46	28
Number of units where outcome was confirmed		65	30	18
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	M	M	M	

CLEANING / VERIFICATION OF DATA AND QUESTIONNAIRE

A. CHECKING OF DATA	
a. Were data checked for consistency?	
Yes	X
No	
b. If yes, were the data edited?	
Yes, data corrected individually	
Yes, data corrected automatically	
Yes, data corrected both individually and automatically	X
No, no correction was done	
c. Were data corrected always according to filter instructions?	
Yes	X
No	
d. Who did the data corrections?	
The fieldwork agency	X
The Programme Director or its team	
Any other person (please specify):	
B. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - CAPI	NAP
a. How was the CAPI questionnaire programme checked?	
b. Who did the CAPI questionnaire checking?	
The fieldwork agency	
The Programme Director or its team	
Any other person (please specify):	
C. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - PAPI	
a. Was the scanning of optical or keying questionnaire checked?	
Yes	X
No	
b. Who did the PAPI questionnaire checking?	
The fieldwork agency	X
The Programme Director or its team	
Any other person (please specify):	
c. Approximate proportion of questionnaires checked?	25%

Study Description

V. COUNTRY REPORT FOR SLOVENIA

STUDY NO.

ZA4780

VERSION

Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10056 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10056>)

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

EVS Foundation/Tilburg University: European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Slovenia. GESIS Cologne, Germany, ZA4780
Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10056

UNIVERSE

Persons 18 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

441

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

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

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

Pomurska
 Podravaska
 Koroska
 Savinjska
 Zasavska
 Spodnje-posavska
 Gorenjska
 Notransjko-kraska
 Goriska
 Obalno-kraska
 Jugovzhodna Slovenija
 Osrednjeslovenska

Correspondence with NUTS classification

SI001 Pomurska
 SI002 Podravaska
 SI003 Koroska
 SI004 Savinjska
 SI005 Zasavska
 SI006 Spodnje-posavska
 SI009 Gorenjska
 SI00A Notransjko-kraska
 SI00B Goriska

Study Description

SI00C Obalno-kraska
 SI00D Jugovzhodna Slovenija
 SI00E Osrednjeslovenska

ADDITIONAL COUNTRY-SPECIFIC VARIABLES

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

NUMBER OF UNITS

1366

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):

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

Study Description

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

a. National weights variables included in the data set:	
Yes	
No	X

Study Description

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:	

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

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

ANONYMISED DATA

	Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
Respondent questionnaires	Yes	
Interviewer questionnaires	Yes	
Contact forms	Yes	

LANGUAGE OF THE SURVEY INTERVIEWS

Slovenian

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION (PROCESS)

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):	

Study Description

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

FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING	
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. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE INTERVIEWERS	
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):	
C. VISITS TO THE RESPONDENTS	
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

Study Description

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:		
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		

Study Description

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. VERIFICATOIN 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%

Study Description

V. COUNTRY REPORT FOR SPAIN

STUDY NO.

ZA4756

VERSION

Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10032 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10032>)

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

EVS Foundation/Tilburg University: European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Spain. GESIS Cologne, Germany, ZA4756
Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10032

UNIVERSE

Persons 18 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

443

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

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

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

Correspondence with NUTS classification

ES211 Álava
 ES421 Albacete
 ES521 Alicante
 ES611 Almería
 ES411 Ávila
 ES431 Badajoz
 ES530 Illes Balears
 ES511 Barcelona
 ES412 Burgos
 ES432 Cáceres
 ES612 Cádiz
 ES522 Castellón
 ES422 Ciudad Real
 ES613 Córdoba
 ES111 La Coruña
 ES423 Cuenca
 ES512 Girona
 ES614 Granada
 ES424 Guadalajara
 ES212 Guipúzcoa
 ES615 Huelva
 ES241 Huesca

Study Description

ES616 Jaén
 ES413 León
 ES513 Lérida
 ES230 La Rioja
 ES112 Lugo
 ES300 Madrid
 ES617 Málaga
 ES620 Murcia
 ES220 Navarra
 ES113 Ourense
 ES120 Asturias
 ES414 Palencia
 ES701 Las Palmas
 ES114 Pontevedra
 ES415 Salamanca
 ES702 Santa Cruz de Tenerife
 ES130 Cantabrië
 ES416 Segovia
 ES618 Sevilla
 ES417 Soria
 ES514 Tarragona
 ES242 Teruel
 ES425 Toledo
 ES523 Valencia
 ES418 Valladolid
 ES213 Vizcaya
 ES419 Zamora
 ES243 Zaragoza
 ES630 Ceuta
 ES640 Melilla

ADDITIONAL COUNTRY-SPECIFIC VARIABLES

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

NUMBER OF UNITS

1500

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Regarding the process before the address selection; the process will be self-weighting and stratified, according to regions (autonomous communities) and size of the settlement. This is the most habitual practice for this kind of sampling procedures in Spain, according to the survey organization.

Study Description

It is proposed to conduct the survey in around 150-160 sampling points.

In the selection of the census sections the interviewer has to go to the first number of the first street. From then that building interviewer has to count ten floors, which can be located in one or several buildings (for example; if a building has 5 floors, the interviewer should go to the first floor of the third building, which would make the tenth floor). In that moment the selection the door and last unit is done by Kish method (in case of CAPI, it would be the computer the one which says which door and which person of the selected household has to be interviewed).

The interviewer walks along the street in the specified numbering/direction, until he/she finds a crosswalk with the portion and numbering specified in the routes. Apart from exceptions the census sections to conduct the interviews (for this example, in urban areas like Madrid) the random walks are conducted in the structure of blocks which has between 2000 and 3000 inhabitants, and the number of interviews conducted is normally around 6. The selection of the section in which the interview has to be conducted, is designed, in a random way, by the fieldwork department in the survey organisation. The interviewers don't decide where to start etc.

The survey organisation has specified a very strict control of the random walk. The interviewers have very clear instructions on how to proceed with the route and where to stop to start the interviewing. There is a strict control with some supervisors who will do the random walk and will make sure the random walk was conducted properly, otherwise the whole route will be annulated, so the interviewers know they will be checked.

For the sample distribution table see "Other documentation".

CHARACTERISTIC OF SAMPLE

Response and non response (numbers)	
A. Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	2953
B. Refusal by respondent:	909
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	0
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	142
E. Language barrier:	25
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	11
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	0
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	105
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	0
J. Address not traceable:	27
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:	1500
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:	234

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

Please specify:

- No panel component

REPRESENTATIVITY

Study Description

	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)		

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

WEIGHTS AND CHARACTERISTIC OF NATIONAL POPULATION

a. National weights variables included in the data set:		
Yes		
No		X
b. If Yes, please specify very precisely and with as much details as possible what type of weights. Document as much as possible:		
c. Provide all information necessary for the Methodology Group to compute weights (what is the selection probability for each potential respondent?)		
Number of inhabitants over 18 year in your country at the time of interviewing (ideally number of residential people that are not institutionalised = sample frame):		
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:		

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

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

ANONYMISED DATA

According to data regulations in participating countries, only anonymised data will be made available to users. Before depositing data, each national team is responsible for checking their data confidentiality.

	Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
Respondent questionnaires		x
Interviewer questionnaires		x
Contact forms		x

LANGUAGE OF THE SURVEY INTERVIEWS

Spanish

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION (PROCESS)

WebTrans is a questionnaire database and translation system designed by Gallup Europe.

Study Description

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	X
No	
c. If Yes, please list the question numbers:	
d. Who did the translation of the questionnaire?	
The fieldwork agency	
The Programme Director or its team	
Any other person (please specify): Translator	X
e. Were professional translators involved in the translation process?	
Yes	X
No	
f. What type of translation procedure was followed?	
Simple back-translation	X
Iterative back-translation	
Other types of back-translation procedure	
TRADP or equivalent	
None of these	
g. Were there any questions or concepts that caused particular problems when being translated into your language?	
Yes	X
No	
Which?	
- Q123 & Q124	

FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING	
Total number of interviewers:	24
Number of experienced interviewers:	22
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	2
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	24
How many members of the research team attended/participated/organized training sessions of interviewers?	2
Written EVS specific instructions:	
Yes	
No	X
Training in refusal conversion:	
Yes	X

Study Description

No	
B. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE INTERVIEWERS	
a. Employment status of interviewers:	
Free-lance interviewers	
Employed by the survey organization	X
Other (please give details):	
b. Payment of interviewers:	
Hourly	
Per completed interview	X
Assigned payment (a fix payment for an assigned number of interviews)	
Regular fixed salary	
Bonus payment	
Other (please give details):	
C. VISITS TO THE RESPONDENTS	
Total number of minimum visits per respondent/sampling unit:	4
Among the total, required visits on week-ends:	1
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	No
Use of brochure, leaflet, written information	Yes
b. Was any incentive offered to respondent?	
No incentives	
Unconditional monetary incentives (paid before the interview)	
Conditional monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	X
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:	
- 10 euro	
c. Use of other types of response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, hotline):	
Yes	X
No	
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:	
- Information hotline and brochure	
E. STRATEGY FOR REFUSAL CONVERSION	
Yes	X
No	
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:	
- There was no specific strategy, but the interviewers were taught in different situations how to deal with respondents to enhance the response.	
F. PRETEST PERIOD (DD/MM/YY)	
From: 07-05-2008	
To: 15-05-2008	
Number of pretest interviews:	32

CONTROL OPERATIONS

Study Description

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	*	*	*
Number of back-check achieved		351 *	*
Number of units where outcome was confirmed		291 *	*
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	78 (P) 273 (T)		

* information is not available

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		X
Yes, data corrected both individually and automatically		
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		
a. How was the CAPI questionnaire programme checked?		
- information not available		
b. Who did the CAPI questionnaire checking?		
The fieldwork agency		X
The Programme Director or its team		
Any other person (please specify):		
C. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - PAPI		NAP
a. Was the scanning of optical or keying questionnaire checked?		
Yes		
No		
b. Who did the PAPI questionnaire checking?		
The fieldwork agency		
The Programme Director or its team		
Any other person (please specify):		
c. Approximate proportion of questionnaires checked?		

Study Description

V. COUNTRY REPORT FOR SWITZERLAND

STUDY NO.

ZA4797

VERSION

Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10026

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

EVS Foundation/Tilburg University: European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Switzerland. GESIS Cologne, Germany, ZA4797 Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10026

UNIVERSE

Persons 18 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

450

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

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

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

- CH01 Region Lemanique
- CH011 Vaud
- CH012 Valais
- CH013 Geneve

- CH02 Espace Mittelland
- CH021 Bern
- CH022 Freiburg
- CH023 Solothurn
- CH024 Neuchatel
- CH025 Jura

- CH03 Nordwestschweiz
- CH031 Basel-stadt
- CH032 Basel-landschaft
- CH033 Aargau

- CH04 Zurich
- CH040 Zurich

- CH05 Ostschweiz
- CH051 Glarus
- CH052 Schaffhausen
- CH053 Appenzell A. Rh.

Study Description

- CH054 Appenzell I. Rh.
- CH055 St. Gallen
- CH056 Graubünden
- CH057 Thurgau

- CH06 Zentralschweiz
- CH061 Luzern
- CH062 Uri
- CH063 Schwyz
- CH064 Obwalden
- CH065 Nidwalden
- CH066 Zug

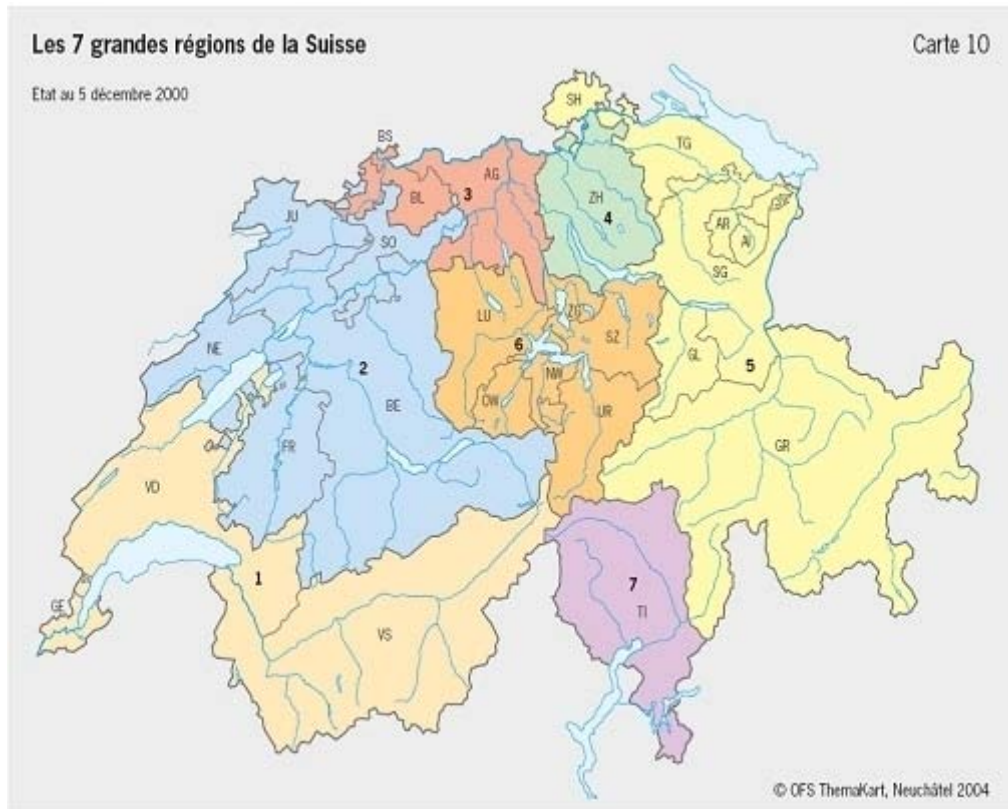
- CH07 Ticino
- CH070 Ticino

Correspondence with NUTS classification

Switzerland (NUTS 1) is made up of 26 cantons (NUTS 3), which make up 7 large regions (NUTS 2).

Regions	Cantons which constitutes the Region	Inhabitants (in thousands)	Area (in km ²)
Lemanic Region (1)	VD, VS, GE	1 327	8 718
Mittelland Area (2)	BE, FR, SO, NE, JU	1 679	10 062
Nord-West Switzerland (3)	BS, BL, AG	995	1 959
Zurich Region (4)	ZH	1 248	1 729
Eastern Switzerland (5)	GL, SH, AR, AI, SG, GR, TG	1 028	4 485
Central Switzerland (6)	LU, UR, SZ, OW, NW, ZG	684	4 485
Ticinese (7)	TI	307	2 812

Study Description



ADDITIONAL COUNTRY-SPECIFIC VARIABLES

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

NUMBER OF UNITS

1272

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Expected achieved interviews 1230

Response rate 45%

Number of valid addresses 2730

Estimated rate of not eligible addresses 8%

Total number of addresses delivered to MIS Trend (Fieldwork Institut) 2970

Valid interviews expected per sample point 10

Expected achieved interviews 1230

Study Description

Number of sample points 123

These sample points were randomly selected in the 7 bigs regions (NUTSII) within strata by the size of the strata and the size of the sample points.

Valid interviews expected per sample point 10

Response rate 45%

Number of valid addresses per sample point 23

To obtain in mean 10 interviews in each sample point, 40 addresses (1) within each sample point were randomly selected on the basis of the mailing list of the Swiss Post (this list also contains the number of households for each building). One person of MIS Trend visited the selected addresses to take down the exact indication on the corresponding mailbox or outside doorbell and gives this information back to the central team.

Finally, to be in adequate to the defined target response rate, 23 addresses per sample point were selected to obtain 2970 valid addresses.

This number was estimated by the national team, based on its experience.

CHARACTERISTIC OF SAMPLE

Response and non response (numbers)	
A. Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	2970
B. Refusal by respondent:	406
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	497
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	406
E. Language barrier:	21
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	9
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	6
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	25
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	33
J. Address not traceable:	3
K. Other ineligible address:	31
L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	32
M. Respondent deceased:	0
Y. Invalid interviews:	3
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1270
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:	-228
- Broken appointment:	128
- Contact nut no interview, other:	100

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

Please specify:

- No panel component

REPRESENTATIVITY

Study Description

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

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

WEIGHTS AND CHARACTERISTIC OF NATIONAL POPULATION

a. National weights variables included in the data set:	
Yes	X
No	
b. If Yes, please specify very precisely and with as much details as possible what type of weights. Document as much as possible: A national weighting schema was proposed based on inclusion probability (regions, sample points and size of household).	
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):	6 053 300
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:	

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

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

ANONYMISED DATA

According to data regulations in participating countries, only anonymised data will be made available to users. Before depositing data, each national team is responsible for checking their data confidentiality.

	Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
Respondent questionnaires		Yes
Interviewer questionnaires		Yes
Contact forms		Yes

LANGUAGE OF THE SURVEY INTERVIEWS

Swiss German, French, Italian

Study Description

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION (PROCESS)

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	
The Programme Director or its team	
Any other person (please specify):	X
We have adopted the Italian, French and German translations from Italy, France and Germany.	
We also have used the translation of some questions coming from ESS round2 or ISSP2003.	
The source of the translation is indicated in Webtrans.	
e. Were professional translators involved in the translation process?	
Yes	X
No	
f. What type of translation procedure was followed?	
Simple back-translation	
Iterative back-translation	
Other types of back-translation procedure	
TRADP or equivalent	
None of these	X
A professional translator for every language has reviewed the entire adapted questionnaire and made the necessary changes to the translation.	
g. Were there any questions or concepts that caused particular problems when being translated into your language?	
Yes	
No	X
Which?	

FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING	
Total number of interviewers:	34
Number of experienced interviewers:	31
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	3

Study Description

How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	34
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	
No	X
B. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE INTERVIEWERS	
a. Employment status of interviewers:	
Free-lance interviewers	X
Employed by the survey organization	
Other (please give details):	
b. Payment of interviewers:	
Hourly	X
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:	1
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	Yes
b. Was any incentive offered to respondent?	
No incentives	
Unconditional monetary incentives (paid before the interview)	
Conditional monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	X
Unconditional non-monetary incentives (given before the interview)	
Conditional non-monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	X
Please specify and give as much details as possible about the incentives:	
- The respondents could choose for Sfr 30 in cash or a gift of the same value. The gifts were: voucher for flowers or for train tickets. The respondents could also make a donation of Sfr 30 to a proposed association.	
c. Use of other types of response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, hotline):	
Yes	X
No	
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:	
- A free telephone number was at the disposal of all selected households for any kind of information.	
E. STRATEGY FOR REFUSAL CONVERSION	

Study Description

Yes		X
No		
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:		
- Recontact of the refusals by another interviewer than the one initially assigned. Special letter personalised by the new interviewer and send to refusals prior to the face-to-face contact		
F. PRETEST PERIOD (DD/MM/YY)		
From: 23-04-2008		
To: 23-04-2008		
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	303	917	545
Number of back-check achieved	303	469	293
Number of units where outcome was confirmed	302	469	293
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	T	45 (T) 424 (M)	19 (T) 274 (M)

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		
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		
The Programme Director or its team		
Any other person (please specify):		
B. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - CAPI		
a. How was the CAPI questionnaire programme checked?		
Checking done by employees of FORS and project manager of MIS Trend. Quantitative pretest with 15 real respondents in all three fielded languages (German, French en Italian).		
b. Who did the CAPI questionnaire checking?		
The fieldwork agency		
The Programme Director or its team		

Study Description

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

Study Description

V. COUNTRY REPORT FOR UKRAINE

STUDY NO.

ZA4781

VERSION

Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10057 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10057>)

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

EVS Foundation/Tilburg University: European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Ukraine. GESIS Cologne, Germany, ZA4781
Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-06-30) DOI:10.4232/1.10057

UNIVERSE

Persons 18 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

442

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

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

Study Description

	Ukraine 1996-1999 datafiles	Ukraine 2008 datafile
UA: Volyn oblast	3	UA11
UA: Zakarpattia oblast	7	UA12
UA: Ivano-Frankivsk oblast	9	UA13
UA: Lviv oblast	14	UA14
UA: Rivne oblast	18	UA15
UA: Ternopil oblast	20	UA16
UA: Chernivtsi oblast	25	UA17
UA: Vinnytsia oblast	2	UA21
UA: Kirovograd oblast	12	UA22
UA: Poltava oblast	17	UA23
UA: Hmelnytsk oblast	23	UA24
UA: Cherkasy oblast	24	UA25
UA: Zhitomyr oblast	6	UA31
UA: city of Kyiv	11	UA32
UA: Kyiv oblast	10	UA33
UA: Sumy oblast	19	UA34
UA: Chernigiv oblast	26	UA35
UA: city of Dnipropetrovsk	4	UA41
UA: Dnipropetrovsk oblast	4	UA42
UA: city of Zaporizhia	8	UA43
UA: Zaporizhia oblast	8	UA44
UA: city of Donetsk	5	UA45
UA: Donetsk oblast	5	UA46
UA: Luhansk oblast	13	UA47
UA: city of Kharkiv	21	UA48
UA: Kharkiv oblast	21	UA49
UA: city of Sevastopol	1	UA61
UA: Crimea	1	UA62
UA: Mykolayiv oblast	15	UA63
UA: city of Odessa	16	UA64
UA: Odessa oblast	16	UA65
UA: Kherson oblast	22	UA66

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

Study Description

Region code	Region label
UA11	Volyn oblast
UA12	Zakarpattia oblast
UA13	Ivano-Frankivsk oblast
UA14	Lviv oblast
UA15	Rivne oblast
UA16	Temopil oblast
UA17	Chernivtsi oblast
UA21	Vinnitsia oblast
UA22	Kirovograd oblast
UA23	Poltava oblast
UA24	Hmelnytsk oblast
UA25	Cherkasy oblast
UA31	Zhitomyr oblast
UA32	city of Kyiv
UA33	Kyiv oblast
UA34	Sumy oblast
UA35	Chernigiv oblast
UA41	city of Dnipropetrovsk
UA42	Dnipropetrovsk oblast
UA43	city of Zaporizhia
UA44	Zaporizhia oblast
UA45	city of Donetsk
UA46	Donetsk oblast
UA47	Luhansk oblast
UA48	city of Kharkiv
UA49	Kharkiv oblast
UA51	city of Sevastopol
UA52	Crimea
UA53	Mykolayiv oblast
UA54	city of Odessa
UA55	Odessa oblast
UA56	Kherson oblast

Correspondence with NUTS classification

- There is no NUTS classification for Ukraine at the present time.

ADDITIONAL COUNTRY-SPECIFIC VARIABLES

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

NUMBER OF UNITS

1507

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The sampling procedure involved the population of Ukraine aged 18 years and above, based on the 2001 Census Data.

Selection of settlements:

We select settlements (for urban population) and administrative districts (for rural population) using PPS (Probability Proportional to Size) method. We use computerized procedure for this - we have developed our own software for sample

Study Description

design.

Selection of starting points:

Within each settlement / administrative district a list of residential postal districts is constructed. Then certain number of postal districts are randomly chosen taking into account number of residential routes, which is proportional to the number of apartments. The number of selected postal units depends on the size of the ultimate clusters that we want.

Once the postal districts are selected, a rule for designating the first household is developed, which randomly selects a carrier route (if there is more than one), a street on the route, a building on the street, and an apartment in that building.

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):	2871
B. Refusal by respondent:	194
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	306
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	291
E. Language barrier:	6
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	61
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	133
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	71
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	297
J. Address not traceable:	4
K. Other ineligible address:	0
L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
M. Respondent deceased:	0
Y. Invalid interviews:	1
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1507
X. Number of units not accounted for (A-[sum of B to M,Y,Z]): if all sample units are accounted for, X will=0:	0

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

Please specify:

- No panel component

REPRESENTATIVITY

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

Study Description

Age x gender
(01/01/2009)

Age	Total	Male	Female
18_29	8746,4	4454,7	4291,7
30_39	6547,4	3231,5	3316,0
40_49	6670,2	3151,0	3519,2
50_59	6440,7	2854,3	3586,3
60_69	4296,6	1688,0	2608,6
70+	5075,8	1604,1	3471,7
Total	37777,1	16983,6	20793,4

Educational distribution

category 15+*	N	%
non-educated (including ISCED -- 0)	36,262	0.09
categories according to ISCED -- 0	no separate data	no separate data
categories according to ISCED -- 1	765,530	1.90
categories according to ISCED -- 2	4,637,499	11.51
categories according to ISCED -- 3	19,041,545	47.26
categories according to ISCED -- 4	9,673,878	24.01
categories according to ISCED -- 5	419,027	1.04
categories according to ISCED -- 6	5,717,298	14.19
total population 15+	40,291,039	100.00

*Source :CENSUS 2001

WEIGHTS AND CHARACTERISTIC OF NATIONAL POPULATION

a. National weights variables included in the data set:	
Yes	
No	X
b. If Yes, please specify very precisely and with as much details as possible what type of weights. Document as much as possible:	NAP
c. Provide all information necessary for the Methodology Group to compute weights (what is the selection probability for each potential respondent?)	
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):	38 066 630
The population size (ideally over 18, residential and not institutionalised) of the areas/strata at each step in the sample:	Othr documentation
The actual number of interviewed respondent at each step of the sample for each area/stratum:	other documentation

Study Description

Age	Statistics	Distribution in data file	Distribution after weighting
18_29	23,2	19,6	23,3
30_44	25,5	23,4	25,4
45_60	27,9	30,8	28,0
61+	23,4	26,3	23,4
Total	100,0	100,0	
Sex			
Мужской	45	38,0	45,0
Женский	55	62,0	55,0
Total	100,0	100	
Urban-rural			
Urban	69,1	64,5	69,2
Rural	30,9	35,5	30,8
Total	100,0	100	

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

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

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

ANONYMISED DATA

According to data regulations in participating countries, only anonymised data will be made available to users. Before depositing data, each national team is responsible for checking their data confidentiality.

	Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
Respondent questionnaires	Yes	
Interviewer questionnaires		Yes
Contact forms		Yes

LANGUAGE OF THE SURVEY INTERVIEWS

Ukrainian, Russian

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION (PROCESS)

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION (PROCESS)

Translation was done from ENGLISH to Ukrainian and Russian using the Web Trans system. Translation was done by staff of the Institute for Economy and Forecasting National Academy of Science of Ukraine (Department for Monitoring of the Social-Economic Process) during May-July 2008.

Translations were required for Ukrainian and Russian languages. In the beginning as country that participated in the 1999 wave Ukraine reviewed the translation of all the questions that were used in the 1999 EVS wave and that became the part

Study Description

of the 2008 questionnaire. The main purpose of the review procedure was to check quality of the questions used in the 1999 EVS wave and, if necessary, correct mistakes. After reviewing and translation of new questions from 2008 English Master Questionnaire into Ukrainian language we started adaptation of 2008 Russian Questionnaire, where each expression that is not familiar or used in the given language/cultural context was replaced by an expression that is suitable. The questions regarding education, political parties, religion, income distribution will be completed with Ukrainian classifications in both questionnaires. According to translation guidelines during reviewing and adaptation procedures we were aware of the importance of comparability of EVS questions over time (between waves).

FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING		
Total number of interviewers:		99
Number of experienced interviewers:		99
Number of inexperienced interviewers:		0
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?		99
How many members of the research team attended/participated/organized training sessions of interviewers?	all	
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		
Employed by the survey organization		
Other (please give details): Free-lancers working with KIIS on a regular basis.		X
b. Payment of interviewers:		
Hourly		
Per completed interview		
Assigned payment (a fix payment for an assigned number of interviews)		
Regular fixed salary		
Bonus payment		
Other (please give details): per completed interview with all expenses compensated.		X
C. VISITS TO THE RESPONDENTS		
Total number of minimum visits per respondent/sampling unit:		3
Among the total, required visits on week-ends:		1
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		No
Use of brochure, leaflet, written information		Yes
b. Was any incentive offered to respondent?		
No incentives		
Unconditional monetary incentives (paid before the interview)		
Conditional monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)		X

Study Description

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:	
Incentives in form of money were offered to the respondents before the interview and paid upon completion of the interview; the amount differend from region to region (our fieldwork department decision) and from respondent to respondent (interviewer decision).	
c. Use of other types of response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, hotline):	
Yes	X
No	
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:	
Regional teams made phone calls to help with rescheduling interview appointments; also main office's telephone number was used as a hotline for interviewers and respondents.	
E. STRATEGY FOR REFUSAL CONVERSION	
Yes	X
No	
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:	
- Raising monetary incentives (within definite limits)	
F. PRETEST PERIOD (DD/MM/YY)	
From: 24-06-2008	
To: 27-06-2008	
Number of pretest interviews:	10

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		195	29	72
Number of back-check achieved		195	29	72
Number of units where outcome was confirmed		172	29	72
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	P	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?	

Study Description

	The fieldwork agency	X
	The Programme Director or its team	
	Any other person (please specify):	
	B. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - CAPI	NAP
	a. How was the CAPI questionnaire programme checked?	
	b. Who did the CAPI questionnaire checking?	
	The fieldwork agency	
	The Programme Director or its team	
	Any other person (please specify):	
	C. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - PAPI	
	a. Was the scanning of optical or keying questionnaire checked?	
	Yes	X
	No	
	b. Who did the PAPI questionnaire checking?	
	The fieldwork agency	X
	The Programme Director or its team	
	Any other person (please specify):	
	c. Approximate proportion of questionnaires checked?	
	- 100% by automatic procedure, 10% manually for new workers.	

Additional country-specific information
National datasets EVS 2008

Education
National datasets EVS 2008

Study Description

EUROPEAN VALUES STUDY 2008 - INTEGRATED DATASET

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION ALBANIA

EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

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

Description of educational system:

INSTITUTIONS TYPES AND CREDENTIALS

Types of higher education institutions:

Universitet (University), Akademi (Academy), Shkolle e Larte jo Universitare (Non-University Higher School)

SCHOOL LEAVING AND HIGHER EDUCATION CREDENTIALS:

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

STRUCTURE OF EDUCATION SYSTEM

Pre-higher education:

Duration of compulsory education: 9

Age of entry: 6

Age of exit: 14

STRUCTURE OF SCHOOL SYSTEM:

Basic First Stage

- Type of school providing this education: Cikël i Ulët

- Length of program in years: 4

- Age level from: 6 to: 10

Basic Second Stage

- Type of school providing this education: Cikël i Lartë

- Length of program in years: 4

- Age level from: 10 to: 14

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

General Secondary

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

- Length of program in years: 3

Study Description

- Age level from: 15 to: 18
- Certificate/diploma awarded: Dëftesë Pjekurie (Maturity Certificate)
- Prevocational
- Type of school
- Length of program in years: 3
- Age level from: 15 to: 18
- Certificate/diploma awarded: Dëftesë e përfundimit dhe Çertifikatë e aftësive profesionale për punëtor të kualifikuar
- Vocational
- Type of school providing this education: Shkollë Teknike
- Length of program in years: 5
- Age level from: 14 to: 19
- Certificate/diploma awarded: Dëftesë e përfundimit dhe Çertifikatë e aftësive profesionale për punëtor të kualifikuar

SCHOOL EDUCATION:

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

HIGHER EDUCATION:

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

Main laws/decrees governing higher education:

Academic year:

Classes from: Oct to: Jun

Languages of instruction: Albanian

Stages of studies:

Post-secondary studies (technical/vocational type):

Non-university level:

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

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

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION ARMENIA

EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

1. General primary, General basic
2. General secondary
3. Primary professional
4. Secondary professional
5. Incomplete higher
6. Post graduate and higher professional
7. Scientific degree

Description of educational system:

General primary, General basic

This category includes two groups of individuals: those individuals who have covered the three years elementary courses and those individuals who after completing the Primary educational level, finish five year of general basic courses. A certificate is awarded upon completion.

General secondary

Those individuals who have graduated from schools, colleges, comprehensive schools and other educational establishments with general secondary curriculum.

Primary professional

Those individuals who have acquired primary professional education (from trade, industrial, branch professional or vocational colleges) after completing their General Basic education.

Secondary professional

Those individuals who have graduated from technical colleges, colleges or other equivalent state or private secondary professional educational establishments.

Incomplete higher

Those individuals, who are studying or used to study at an HEI and have passed half of the period of education, as well as to those who have covered the entire syllabus but have not passed the State qualification examinations or maintained their graduation papers.

Post-graduate professional and higher professional

This category includes two groups of individuals: individuals who have graduated from a postgraduate course, research studentship, or are engaged in graduate studies, and individuals who have graduated from state and private institutions of higher education (HEI), such as university, institute, academy, conservatoire, as well as baccalaureate and magistrate.

Scientific degree

Two educational levels are combined into this category: Doctor of Science and Candidate of Science.

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

Level 0 - Pre-primary education

Level 1 - Primary education or first stage of basic education= General primary, General basic

Level 2 - Lower secondary or second stage of basic education = General secondary

Study Description

Level 3 - (Upper) secondary education = Primary professional, Secondary professional

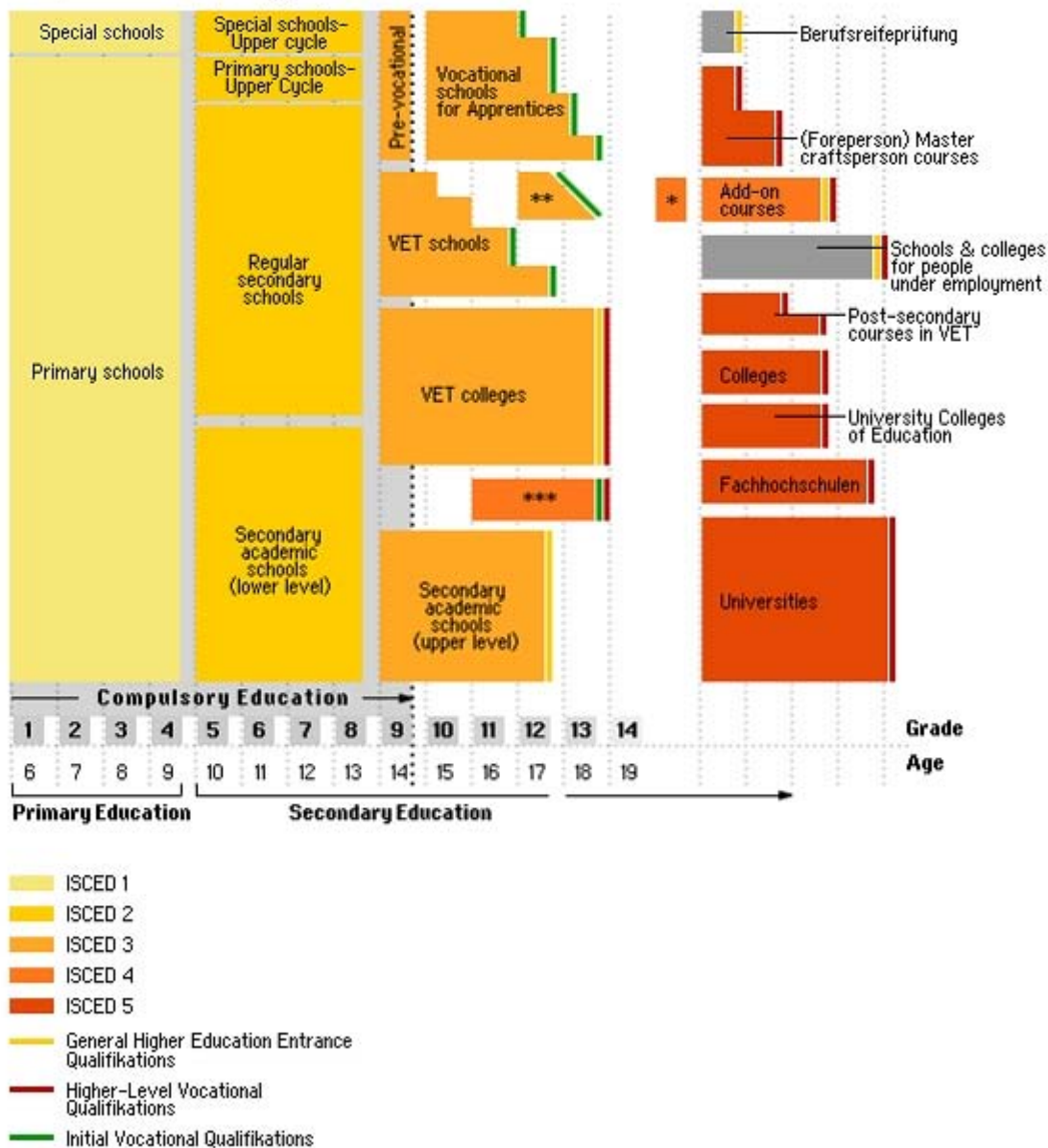
Level 4 - Post-secondary non-tertiary education = Incomplete higher

Level 5 - First stage of tertiary education = Post-graduate professional and higher professional

Level 6 - Second stage of tertiary education = With scientific degree

Study Description

Description of the educational system



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

1. Just pupil (without any graduation): "ISCED 1 - Primary level of education
2. Finished school without any graduation: "ISCED 1 - Primary level of education
3. Regular secondary schools (or Primary schools with graduation after 8 grades - former times): "ISCED 2 - Lower Secondary level of education
4. VET school (vocational education and training) or Pre Vocational Schools: "ISCED 3 B - Upper secondary level of education
5. Vocational Schools for Apprentices: "ISCED 3 B - Upper secondary level of education
6. Secondary academic Schools or VET Colleges: "ISCED 3 A - Upper secondary level of education e
7. Matura (second chance education) : "ISCED 4 - Post-secondary non-tertiary
8. Educational Institutions for health professions and nurses: "ISCED 4 B - Post-secondary non-tertiary
9. Colleges or Post-Secondary Courses in VET: "ISCED 5 B - First stage of tertiary education

Study Description

10. BA (University, Fachhochschule): "ISCED 5 A - First stage of tertiary education
11. MA (University, Fachhochschule) : "ISCED 5 A - First stage of tertiary education
12. Conferral of a doctorate, postdoctoral lecture qualification "ISCED 6 - Second stage of tertiary education

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION AZERBAIJAN

EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

- 1 None
- 2 Primary education (1-4 grades)
- 3 Incomplete general secondary (5 - 8 or 9 grades)
- 4 General secondary (9-10 or 10-11 grades)
- 5 Vocational school
- 6 Technicum/ Colledge
- 7 Incomplete higher (Bachelor)
- 8 Complete higher (Master)
- 9 Science degree (post graduate courses)

Description of educational system:

STRUCTURE OF EDUCATION SYSTEM

Pre-higher education:

Structure of school system:

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

- School education:

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

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

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

- Higher education:

The system of higher education in the Azerbaijan Republic consists of the following types of state or private institutions: universities, academies, institutes, colleges and conservatoires. One of the most important reforms is the transition to a multi-level system of higher professional education in compliance with the Law on Education. This reform began in 1993. Institutions have the right to choose their approach to the multi-level education of specialists, determine the contents of this

Study Description

education, and draw up academic plans for these disciplines. Several institutions have started to offer the Magister as from 1997. The only restrictions are those imposed by the requirements of state educational standards to maintain a minimum of knowledge. The institutions' right to autonomy is guaranteed by the Law on Education. They have acquired independence in financial and management matters. They can therefore obtain their own financial resources.

- Main laws/decrees governing higher education:

Decree: Law on Education Year: 1992

Concerns: All higher education institutions.

Languages of instruction: Russian, English, Azerbaijani

- Stages of studies:

University level studies:

University level first stage: Bakalavr:

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

- University level second stage: Magistr:

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

- University level third stage: Doctor:

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

- Teacher education:

Training of secondary school teachers

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

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

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

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

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION BELARUS

EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

1. No formal education
2. General primary education
3. General basic education
4. Vocational education without cocurrent provision of general secondary education
5. Vocational education with cocurrent provision of general secondary education
6. General secondary education
7. Specialized secondary education
8. Bachelor's degree
9. Specialist's diploma
10. Magister's degree
11. Degree of Kandidat Nauk
12. Degree of Doktor Nauk

Description of educational system:

1. General primary education (4 years)

General primary education is a compulsory step and necessary condition for getting general basic education.

2. General basic education

General basic education is a compulsory step. It includes step of general primary education. Presently its apprenticeship lasts for 9 years. Acquisition of general basic education is necessary for completion of general secondary education in establishments which provide secondary, vocational and specialized secondary education.

3. General secondary education

It includes step of general basic education.

4. Vocational education

One can get vocational education on the basis of general basic education or general secondary education with cocurrent provision of general secondary education or without it.

5. Specialized secondary education

Specialized secondary education is carried out on the basis of general basic education, general secondary education and vocational education. Some colleges provide specialized secondary education integrated with higher education and on particular specialities - higher education of the first level.

6. Higher education

The right to receive higher education is given to those, who have general secondary education or specialized secondary education.

The national categories have been recoded into the EVS education standard classification by addressing the ISCED-manual and consulting with the Methodology Group.

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

Study Description

Educational levels	ISCED-level
A No formal education	0
B General primary education	1
C General basic education	2A
D Vocational education without cocurrent provision of general secondary education	3C
E Vocational education with cocurrent provision of general secondary education	3A
F General secondary education	3A
G Specialized secondary education	4A
H Bachelor's degree	5A (first degree)
I Specialist's diploma	5A (second degree)
J Magister's degree	5A (third degree)
K Degree of Kandidat Nauk	6 (first degree)
L Degree of Doktor Nauk	6 (second degree)

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION BELGIUM

EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

ISCED 97	EVS 1999 Belgium	EVS 2009 Belgium (Dutch)	EVS 2009 Belgium (French)
0. Pre Primary	1. Lager onderwijs niet voltooid	1. Lager onderwijs niet voltooid	1. Ecole primaire non terminée
1. Primary of first stage basic	2. Geen schoolopleiding na lager onderwijs	2. Lager onderwijs	2. Ecole primaire avec certificate d'études
2. Lower secondary of second stage of basic education			
2A. To provide direct access to level 3A or 3B	5. Lager secundair algemeen vormend	5. Lager secundair onderwijs: algemeen (ASO)	5. Enseignement secondaire inférieur général
2B. To provide direct access to level 5B	3. Lager secundair beroepsonderwijs	3. Lager secundair onderwijs: beroeps (BSO)	3. Enseignement secondaire inférieur professionnel
2C. to lead directly to level 5A or 5B	4. Lager secundair technisch onderwijs	4. Lager secundair onderwijs: technisch (TSO) (A3)	4. Enseignement secondaire inférieur technique
3. Upper secondary education			
3A. To provide direct access to 5A	8. Hoger secundair algemeen vormend	8. Hoger secundair onderwijs: algemeen (ASO)	8. Enseignement secondaire supérieur général
3B. To provide direct access to 5B	6. Hoger secundair beroepsonderwijs	6. Hoger secundair onderwijs: beroeps (BSO)	6. Enseignement secondaire supérieur professionnel
3C. To provide direct access to 5A or 5B	7. Hoger secundair technisch onderwijs	7. Hoger secundair onderwijs: technisch (TSO) (A2)	7. Enseignement secondaire supérieur technique
4. Post secondary non-tertiary			
4A. Prepare for entry of level 5			
4B. Access to level 5 (for direct labour market)			
5. First stage of tertiary education			
5A. Theoretical based lead to entry to advanced research programs and professions with high skills requirements	11. Universitair onderwijs: kandidaturen 12. Universitair onderwijs: licentiaat of doctoraat	11. Universitair onderwijs: kandidatuur of academische bachelor 12. Universitair onderwijs: licentiaat of academische master 13. Universitair onderwijs: doctoraat of PhD	11. Enseignement universitaire: candidatures ou bachelor 12. Enseignement universitaire: licence ou master 13. Enseignement universitaire: doctorat
5B. Practically oriented, occupationally specific, more practical	9. Hoger niet-universitair onderwijs: korte type (twee-drie jaar) 10. Hoger niet-universitair onderwijs: lange type	9. Hoger niet-universitair onderwijs: korte type (A1) (HOKT) (Professionele Bachelor) 10. Hoger niet-universitair onderwijs: lange type (HOLT)	9. Enseignement supérieur non universitaire: type court (2-3 ans) 10. Enseignement supérieur non universitaire: type long
6. Second stage of tertiary			

Description of educational system:

The education system is divided in four general parts: preschool education for ages 2,5 to 6, primary education for ages 6 to 12, secondary education for ages 12 to 18, and tertiary education in both university and nonuniversity format averaging from three to five years.

Primary education lasts for six years and leads to the Getuigschrift van Lager Onderwijs (Primary Education Certificate). Secondary education is provided for young people aged 12 to 18 in four branches: ASO (general), TSO (technical), KSO

Study Description

(artistic) and BSO (vocational), each divided into three 2-year periods. Pupils study as many subjects as possible during basic education. From the third and fourth year of secondary education, pupils can opt for a certain branch of study within ASO, TSO, KSO, or BSO. They may also follow a 7th year after the 6th TSO, KSO or BSO year, or study for a 5th year after the 4th BSO year. In the fifth and sixth years of secondary education pupils are offered either occupational training or higher education training. From age 15/16, pupils may also attend from 1 day/week to 15 weeks/year part-time secondary education, while having signed a part-time labour or apprenticeship contract. General, vocational and technical secondary education lead to the Diploma van Secundair Onderwijs.

Universities and university colleges (in Flemish: "Hogescholen") offer higher education programmes; transfer from one type to another is possible thanks to bridging courses. Entrance examinations exist only for Civil Engineering, Architecture, Dental Sciences, Medical Sciences, Nautical Sciences and Fine Arts. For the Flemish Community, the most recent amendments linked to the Bologna Process are specified in the Higher Education Act of April 4, 2003. The degree structure from 2004/2005 is based on three main cycles (Bachelor-Master-PhD). The transitional period should end in 2006 and in 2010 for some programmes. A credit system based on ECTS has been applied since 1991 in universities and since 1994 in university colleges. The new Act endorses the compatibility of the existing credit system and the ECTS. Universities and University colleges have been delivering diploma supplements since 1991 and 1994 respectively. They are now adapted to the international one and all students can obtain a free English version of their diploma supplement on request. The Flemish community is a member of ENQA (European Network for Quality Assurance in Higher Education) through the VLIR (Flemish Interuniversity Council)) and the VLHORA (Flemish Council of University Colleges). The concept of accreditation has been integrated into the Higher Education Act. Private non-state higher education institutions can become registered institutions subject to the accreditation procedure. Before the academic year 2004/2005, university colleges used to offer both short-term (one cycle) three-year programmes and long-term (two cycles) four-to-five year programmes. As from 2004/2005, profession-oriented Bachelor's degrees are offered only in university colleges and two-tier Bachelor's and Master's degrees are offered in Universities and University colleges in an association framework. Thanks to associations allowed by the new Act, holders of a profession-oriented Bachelor's degree have access to Master programmes.

Owing originally to Article 17 of the Constitution of 1831 (which was retained as Article 24 in the new constitution), Belgium has more private than public schools, and almost all private schools are government subsidized. Federalization of education in 1989 gave the communities authority to organize education with federally provided financial resources and gave them very few areas of decision-making under federal control. The federal government determines the length of compulsory education, the minimum requirements for obtaining diplomas, and pensions and other benefits of teachers. Although at the community level the education authorities can set their own time tables, curriculum, and teaching methods, education has remained fairly comparable across the three communities. Belgian educators are well aware of the need to retain high standards in education, and to maintain its strong position among the world's 15 main trading nations.

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

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

1. Pre-school education/ no education (under 3rd grade)
2. Primary education lower cycle (4th - 7th grade)
3. Primary education upper cycle (8th grade)
4. One year, two or three years vocational school (manual)
5. Secondary vocational 4 yrs (manual)
6. Secondary vocational 4 yrs (non manual)
7. Secondary orientation (1978-1988)
8. Secondary general (grammar schools)
9. Higher schools
10. University: Graduate studies, Art academy
11. University: Graduate studies, Natural science, mathematics
12. University: Graduate studies, Social studies
13. University: Scientific or artistic post-graduate studies, Master degree
14. PhD studies/ Doctor's Degree

Description of educational system:

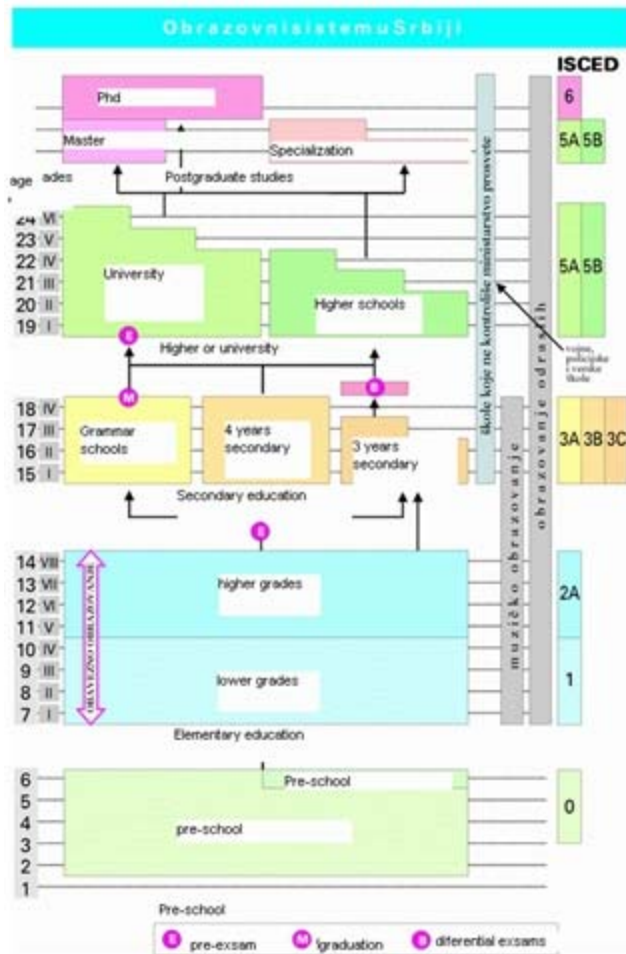
Educational system in BIH is organized in following way:

- Preschool
- Grade school/elementary school (duration 8 years, starting at age 7)
- High school (3 or 4 years program, starting at age 15)
- Higher schools (2-3 years starting after finished high school)
- University (4-6 years starting after finished high school).

In order to adjust BIH educational system to the ISCED classification, it was necessary to break the national categories not only according to type of school but also according to last finished grade.

Here is the corresponding scheme which is same as a Serbian:

Study Description



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

Educational level	ISCED level
1. No education (under 3rd grade)	0
2. Primary education lower cycle (4th – 7th grade)	1
3. Primary education upper cycle (8th grade)	2A
4. One year, two or three years vocational school (manual)	3C
5. Secondary vocational 4 yrs (manual)	3B
6. Secondary vocational 4 yrs (non manual)	3B
7. Secondary orientation (1978-1988)	3B
8. Secondary general (grammar schools)	3A
9. Higher schools	5B
10. University: Graduate studies, Art academy	5A (first cycle)
11. University: Graduate studies, Natural science, mathematics	5A (first cycle)
12. University: Graduate studies, Social studies	5A (first cycle)
13. University: Scientific or artistic post-graduate studies, Master degree	5A (second cycle)
14. Phd studies/ Doctor's Degree	6

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION BULGARIA

EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

1. Primary
2. Lower secondary
3. Secondary general
4. Secondary general (language, mathematics and life sciences)
5. Secondary general (sports and arts gymnasiums)
6. Secondary vocational
7. Semi-higher education
8. Collage
9. Higher education - bachelor
10. Higher education - master
11. Higher education - doctor

Description of educational system:

The Bulgarian educational system consisted of three types of schools: state, municipal, and private (including religious). The grade levels were primary (first to fourth grade), basic (fifth to seventh grade), and secondary (eighth to twelfth grade). Children began first grade at age six and were required to attend school until age sixteen. Secondary school students had the choice of studying for three years at professional-vocational schools or for four years at technical schools or general high schools. Religious schools operated only on the high-school level. Specialized high schools taught foreign languages, mathematics, and music; admittance to them was by special entrance exams.

Bulgaria has over 40 universities and other institutes of higher education and about 50 colleges and technical schools. ("College" refers to semi-higher-learning institutions for nursing, paramedical training, teaching, and technical education.) A relatively new feature of the Bulgarian educational scene is the recently (re) established private schools, which receive no financial support from the state budget.

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

National educational categories	ISCED
Primary	ISCED-1
Lower secondary	ISCED-2
Secondary general	ISCED-3A
Secondary general (language, mathematics and life sciences)	ISCED-3A
Secondary general (sports and arts gymnasiums)	ISCED-3A
Secondary vocational	ISCED-3C/4C
Semi-higher education	ISCED-5A/5B
Collage	ISCED-5A/5B
Higher education - bachelor	ISCED-5A/5B
Higher education - master	ISCED-5A/5B
Higher education - doctor	ISCED-6

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION CYPRUS

EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

1. Primary school (some classes)
2. Primary school ----- 5 years and 8 months - 11 years and 8 months
3. Gymnasio (general lower secondary school) ----- 11 years and 8 months - 15 years
4. Lykeio (comprehensive upper secondary school) ----- 15-18 years of age
5. Technical and vocational upper secondary school ----- 15-18 years of age
6. Technical Institutions of University level
7. University/ Polytechnics
8. Post-graduate studies (Master)
9. Doctor's Degree

Description of educational system:

- Pre-primary education

Pre-primary education (i.e. attending a kindergarten) is compulsory for children of 4 years and 8 months of age. It is part of Basic Education, which includes kindergartens [nipiagogeia] and primary schools [dimotika scholeia]. It falls, in general, into the same legislative frame as that of primary schools with the exception of specific regulations governing the operation of community kindergartens and those of the private sector.

- Compulsory full-time education

(a) Phases

Prodimotiki (kindergarten) ---- 4 years and 8 months-5 years and 8 months.

Dimotiko Scholeio (primary school) ---- 5 years and 8 months - 11 years and 8 months.

Gymnasio (general lower secondary school) ---- 11 years and 8 months - 15 years.

(b) Admissions criteria

The age of the pupil is the only admission criterion. Admission to public-sector schools is free of charge for all pupils.

Admission to Gymnasias is based on the primary school leaving certificate.

- Upper secondary and post-secondary education

Eniaio Lykeio (comprehensive upper secondary school) ---- 15-18 years of age.

(b) Admissions criteria

The certificate awarded at the end of compulsory education is an entrance requirement for upper secondary education.

Pupils can attend the school of their choice within their catchment area.

(c) Curriculum control and content

In schools that offer courses leading to the leaving certificate (apolytirio) the general compulsory subjects are the same for all pupils.

(d) Assessment, progression and qualifications

Assessment is the same as in compulsory education. At the end of the final year, there are final compulsory external examinations organized by the Ministry of Education and Culture in all schools. The pupils are awarded a leaving certificate (apolytirio), which allows them to enter the job market, take the entrance examinations for higher education or be accepted at various schools (colleges and universities) abroad

- Upper Secondary Technical and Vocational Education

Techniki Sholi (technical upper secondary school); 15-18 years of age.

Upper Secondary Technical and Vocational Education is provided by the Ministry of Education and Culture, and, more specifically, by the Directorate of Secondary Technical and Vocational Education. It is integrated into the national school system and maintains close links with industry and other training institutions. The majority of pupils who attend Technical

Study Description

and Vocational Schools are between 15 and 18 years of age.

- Higher education

Tertiary education in Cyprus is provided by four different types of institutions:

1. Public and Private Universities
2. Public and Private Institutions of Tertiary Education (Collages)
3. Open University of Cyprus
4. Technological University of Cyprus

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

EVS Cyprus Classifications		
Primary school (some classes)		
Primary school	5 years and 8 months - 11 years and 8 months	ISCED 1
Gymnasio (general lower secondary school)	11 years and 8 months - 15 years	ISCED 2
Lykeio (comprehensive upper secondary school)	15-18 years of age	ISCED 3
Technical and vocational upper secondary school)	15-18 years of age	ISCED 3
Technical Institutions of University level		ISCED 4
University/Polytechnics		ISCED 5
Post-graduate studies (Master)		ISCED 6
Doctor's Degree		ISCED 6

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION CZECH REPUBLIC

EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

0.	Uneducated	ISCED0
1.	Incomplete basic education (First level of basic education, First level of Special and assisted schools)	ISCED1
2.	Basic education (First and second level of basic education, First level of eight-year or six-year grammar schools)	ISCED2A
3.	Basic education (Special and assisted schools, School with modifyteaching plan)	ISCED2C
4.	Secondary education with a leaving examination (Secondary apprentice training centers)	ISCED3A
5.	Secondary education with a leaving examination (Grammar schools, Secondary vocation schools)	ISCED3A
6.	Secondary education – Conservatory	ISCED3B
7.	Secondary education with certificate of apprenticeship (Secondary apprentice training centers)	ISCED3C
8.	Secondary education with vocational certificate or final exam (Secondary vocation schools)	ISCED3C
9.	Graduate of secondary education with a leaving examination following the secondary education (extension course, higher qualification after leaving examination)	ISCED4A
10.	Graduate of secondary education with vocational certificate or final exam following the secondary education (apprentice training, retraining study, study of languages, etc.)	ISCED4C
11.	University education - Bachelor's (Bc, BcA., Higher vocational education - DiS., specialization after leaving examination)	ISCED5B
12.	University education - Master's or Engineering (Honorary degree - Mgr., Ing., Ing. arch., MUDr., MDDr., MvDr., PhDr., RNDr., JUDr., PharmDr., ThLic., ThDr., PaedDr., RSDr.)	ISCED5A
13.	University education - Doctoral programs (Ph.D., Th.D., CSc., DrSc.)	ISCED6

Description of educational system:

Compulsory school attendance from the age of six years

Basic school (základní škola) has two levels: common school (=first level = 1st to 5th grade), second level (6th - 9th grade). At the second level, the child can study either at basic school or at grammar school. = category 2 in EVS variable = 9 years at school

Secondary school:

- For manually skilled worker - vocational schools, "střední odborné učiliště" SOÚ - 3 or 4 years long (categories 3 and 4 in EVS variable)
- Branch secondary school - "střední odborná škola" (commercial academy, technical school etc.) - 4 years (categories 5 and 6 in EVS variable) - School Leaving Examination
- Grammar school ("gymnasium"): 4 years (categories 6 in EVS variable) - School Leaving Examination
- College / university: three levels - bachelor's level, master's level, doctor's level
 - bachelor: 3 - 4 years (in average) - category 7 in EVS variable
 - master: 2 - 3 years (in average) - category 8 in EVS variable
 - doctor (Ph.D.): 3-4 years (in average) - category 8 in EVS variable

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

- Already provided in the specification of educational variable

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION DENMARK

EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

Highest level completed in school education

1. is in school
2. municipal primary and lower secondary school: 7th grade or lower
3. municipal primary and lower secondary school: 8th grade or equivalent without exam
4. municipal primary and lower secondary school leaving examination: 9th grade state controlled exam
5. technical preparatory exam
6. 10th grade state controlled exam and primary and lower secondary school advanced leaving examination
7. advanced technical preparatory exam
8. equivalent to municipal primary and lower secondary school: 8th grade
9. equivalent to municipal primary and lower secondary school: 9th grade
10. equivalent to municipal primary and lower secondary school: 10th grade without exam
11. equivalent to municipal primary and lower secondary school courses without exam
12. equivalent to 9th grade state controlled exam and primary and lower secondary school leaving examination
13. equivalent to 10th grade state controlled exam and primary and lower secondary school advanced leaving examination
14. upper secondary school or higher preparatory education without exam
15. upper secondary school leaving examination
16. other (including foreign school)

Aside from the education variable (Q110), the Danish questionnaire has a separate variable for the vocational education of the respondent (Q110.dk.2), with the following categories:

Vocational training/higher education

1. semiskilled worker courses
2. professional education (apprentice, EFG (basic vocational education) e.g. administrative assistant)
3. 1-year commercial exam, higher commercial exam (HHX), 1-2 year electronic data processing education
4. business school (certificate in business language, HA, HD) or education from the financial sector
5. 2-3 year Technical education (e.g. laboratory technician, technical assistant, dental hygienist)
6. higher technical education (e.g. machine technician, BSc Engineering)
7. 1 year social and health education programme (e.g. employment counsellor)
8. 3-4 year social and health education programme (e.g. nurse)
9. 3-4 year teaching education programme (e.g. primary and lower secondary school teacher, librarian, journalist)
10. master from university or higher educational institution (e.g. graduate engineer, dentist, lawyer)
11. education: military defence, police, postal service etc
12. other (including foreign school)
100. NAP (no further education)

Description of educational system:

Description of the educational system

Education in Denmark is compulsory for children aged approximately 6-16. The school years up to the age of fifteen/sixteen are known as Folkeskole ("public school"). About 82% of young people take further education in addition to this.

Government-funded education is usually free of charge and open to everyone. Denmark has a tradition of private schools and about 13% of all children at basic school level attend private schools.

Today, education in Denmark is broken down into five age groups:

Study Description

- * Pre-School Education
- * Folkeskole Education
- * (Upper) Secondary Education
 - o Gymnasium
 - o Higher Preparatory Examination (HF)
 - o Higher Commercial Examination Programme
 - o Higher Technical Examination Programme (HTX)
 - o Vocational secondary education
- * Higher Education
- * Adult Education

The "Folkeskole" is the Danish municipal primary and lower secondary school. The Folkeskole consists of one year of pre-school class, nine years of primary and lower secondary education and an optional one-year 10th form. Education is compulsory in Denmark for everyone between the ages of 6-7 and 16. Whether the education is received in a publicly provided school, in a private school or at home is a matter of individual choice, as long as accepted standards are met. It is education itself that is compulsory, not school.

Upper secondary education: typically begins at the end of full-time compulsory education. In Denmark, this level divides into:

1. general education qualifying for access to higher education and
2. vocational or technical education qualifying primarily for access to the labour market.

It normally caters for the 16-19-year-olds and comprises 1) the general upper secondary education provision of the Gymnasium, the higher preparatory examination or HF-programme, the higher commercial examination or HHX-programme and the higher technical examination or HTX-programme, and 2) the vocational education and training programmes, the basic social and health training programmes etc.

Upper secondary education is not compulsory, but usually free of charge, and students have a wide range of programmes to choose from. Some education programmes are academically oriented, the most common being the Gymnasium, while other programmes are more practically oriented, training students for jobs as e.g. artisans or clerks through a combination of teaching in vocational schools and apprenticeship.

Higher education: typically begins at the end of upper secondary education and comprises the short-cycle higher non-university programmes, the medium-cycle university and non-university programmes as well as the long-cycle university programmes.

The education variable in the EVS data covers primary, lower secondary and upper secondary school (Q110). Higher education is covered by the country-specific variables based on question Q110.dk.1 and Q110.dk.2

Please see "Other documentation" for further information.

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

The correspondence between the ISCED standard classification and the Danish variables on school education and higher education is listed in the following table. Since the Danish questionnaire includes two variables on education (school education and vocational training/higher education) it is necessary to combine these variables in order to classify the Danish educations in the ISCED categories.

Please see "Other documentation" for further information.

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION ESTONIA

EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

1. Primary education (Completed 6th grade)
2. Primary education (Completed 9th grade)
3. Primary education (vocational training on basis of primary school; higher step of level II)
4. Primary education (vocational training on basis of secondary education; higher step of level II)
5. Secondary education (higher step of level II)
6. Post-secondary non-tertiary education (on basis of general secondary; first step of level III)
7. Tertiary education (diploma education; level III)
8. Tertiary education (vocational training; first step of level III)
9. Tertiary education (Bachelor degree; first step of level III)
10. Tertiary education (Master's degree)
11. Tertiary education (PhD)

Description of educational system:

The Estonian educational system corresponds now to the Bologna Declaration. In order to enable the older respondents easily recognize their educational level, correspondence with previous educational levels was described in brackets behind every new category (see above).

In accordance with the Law of Education of the Republic of Estonia student is obliged to go to school until reaching comprehensive education (9 grades) or getting 17 years old. Schoolable is child, who gets a 7 years old for October 1st on current year. By request of the parents school can accept child, who has got 7 years old for April 30th on current year. General schools work with the programs of primary, basic and secondary as well as certain programs of special education. General curricula are taught in both vocational and college education schools.

Young people can acquire profession in vocational, college type and higher schools.

Purpose of vocational school is to help a person in acquiring, changing or raising qualification and preparing him/her for participation in changeable labour market. Basic training in vocational schools is pursued by four-stage programs which differ by their contents and length.

Professional college trains specialist of higher professional skills to work for different fields.

The system of higher education covers university (studies based on university programs - therein also doctoral studies, post-graduate art programs and etc.) and non-university studies (colleges).

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

Study Description

Codes in Estonian questionnaire (V14.1.)	ISCED level
1.	1
2.	2A
3.	3B/3C
4.	4B
5.	3A
6.	5B2
7.	5B1
8.	5B1
9.	5A1
10.	5A2,5A3
11.	6

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION FINLAND

EDUCATION

highest level education respondent (Q110)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	primary education	64	5,6	5,7	5,7
	lower secondary education	62	5,5	5,5	11,3
	upper secondary vocational education	187	16,5	16,7	27,9
	upper secondary general education	121	10,7	10,8	38,8
	post-secondary, non-tertiary vocational education	61	5,4	5,4	44,2
	vocational college (first stage of tertiary)	277	24,4	24,7	68,9
	polytechnic, university of applied sciences	103	9,1	9,2	78,1
	university, lower academic (BA, BSc)	60	5,3	5,4	83,5
	university, higher academic (MA, MSc)	161	14,2	14,4	97,9
	second stage of tertiary (licentiate, PhD)	24	2,1	2,1	100,0
	Total	1120	98,8	100,0	
Missing	dk	14	1,2		
Total		1134	100,0		

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION FRANCE

EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

Study Description

CLASSIFICATION ISCED 1997	FRENCH EQUIVALENT
0 - Pre-primary education	0 - Ecole primaire sans certificat d'études (code 1 in educational questions)
1 - Primary education or first stage of basic education	1 - Ecole primaire avec certificat d'études (code 2)
2 - Lower secondary or second stage of basic education	2 - Collège
2A: programmes designed for direct access to level 3A or 3B;	2A - Collège d'enseignement général (de la 6ème à la 3ème) (code 3)
2B: programmes designed for direct access to level 3C;	2B - Collège avec enseignement professionnel (de la 6ème à la 3ème) (code 4)
2C: programmes primarily designed for direct access to the labour market at the end of this level	<i>No equivalent in France</i>
3 - (Upper) secondary education	3 - Lycée
3A: programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A;	3A - Enseignement général des lycées (de la seconde à la terminale) sans baccalauréat (code 6)
	3A - Enseignement général des lycées (de la seconde à la terminale) avec baccalauréat (code 6)
3B: programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5B;	3B - Enseignement professionnel des lycées (de la seconde à la terminale) sans baccalauréat (code 7)
	3B - Enseignement professionnel des lycées (de la seconde à la terminale) avec baccalauréat (code 7)
3C: programmes not designed to lead directly to level 5A or 5B.	3C - Enseignements conduisant au CAP, BEP, BP (code 5)
4 - Post-secondary non-tertiary education	<i>BAC is the diploma necessary to enter level 5. The category 4 exists but very few people follow this type of education</i>
4A: programmes that prepare for entry to level 5;	
4B: programmes not giving access to level 5 (primarily designed for direct labour market entry)	
5 - First stage of tertiary education	5 - Premier et deuxième cycle de l'enseignement supérieur
5A: programmes that are largely theoretically based and are intended to provide sufficient qualifications for gaining entry into advanced research programmes and profession with high skills requirements.*	5A1 - Deug et classes préparatoires aux grandes écoles (code 9)
* distinguish within 5A between BA, MA, higher vocational training and university.	
	5A2 - Maîtrise, écoles d'ingénieur, écoles de commerce (code 10)
5B: programmes that are practically oriented/occupationally specific; mainly designed for participants to acquire the practical skills, and know-how needed for employment in a particular occupation or trade or class of occupations or trades -the successful completion of which usually provides the participants with a labour-market relevant qualification.	5B - Sections de technicien supérieur, enseignement supérieur spécialisé, DUT (bac + 2) (code 8)
6 - Second stage of tertiary education	5A3 and 6 - Master, DESS, DEA et doctorat (bac + 5) (codes 11 and 12)

Description of educational system:

Education is compulsory from 6 to 16. Education system has three levels: primary (school), secondary (college and high

Study Description

school) and higher education (i.e. tertiary).

Higher educational system has two main orientations: schools (both private and public) and university. "Baccalauréat" or "bac" is a diploma obtained through examination at the end of secondary education; it allows to follow a university course. Levels for higher education has been harmonized according new European rules: License (3 years after bac), Master (5 years after bac) and Doctorate (8 years after bac). At high school and tertiary level, educational system is divided between academic (or general) training and professional training, courses are different.

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

- Already provided at the specification of the educational variable above.

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION GEORGIA

EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

None	1
Primary education	2
Incomplete general secondary (8-9 years)	3
Vocational education (school, center)	4
Complete general secondary (10-11 years)	5
Complete specialized college/institute (former technikum)	6
Technical and specialized institutes	7
Incomplete higher (Bachelor's degree)	8
Complete higher=(master's degree) (former University Diploma)	9
PHD (former Aspirantura) (Metsnierebata Doktor)	10

Description of educational system.

Please give a short description of the educational system and give details of how the national categories have been recoded into the EVS education standard classification

Reform has been top down and little grassroots participation has been substantially factored in - and it is highly debatable if the type of education being provided in institutions of higher education matches the economic needs of Georgia as an evolving post-Soviet economy, and some are questioning whether it can actually complete on a global level.

Education reform in the last few years in Georgian has brought forth an overall transformed system that has now more centralized control, both in terms of what is actually taught and standardized testing. Student must pass a national testing program in order to enter the uni-versity and a national program of study "National curriculum" (which has been implemented since 2006-2007 school year). All this has been designed under the direction of the Georgian Ministry of Education. The curriculum and program of student is common for all schools. All the students attend the same level of "secondary education". However, there is a movement to eliminate schools where instruction is provided in minority languages, and emphasis is that within a few years Georgian will be the language of instruction at all schools. Russian tracked departments where instruction is provided in Russian and not Georgian is also being eliminated at the level of higher education.

Secondary education is divided into three stages in Georgia. The first stage is primary education (1-VI forms), the second is basic stage (VII-IX forms) and the third secondary stage (X-XII forms). There exists a compulsory and elective subject taught at all educational levels. Compulsory subjects are common for all schools and as for elective subjects, any school are able to designate any elective subject, and at the third stage even students can elect some of the subject to be studies according their preference. After the graduation of school a person can enter the university.

After the second stage student can leave the school and move to professional school (lyceum) or college. Some colleges and lyceums in Georgian are considered to serve for both vocational and college preparation insomuch as while taking required subjects and learning something of a profession, a student has the option to later enter the university. These institutions serve as preparation course and many continue their higher education at the university level.

However, this is not automatic as a student must still pass a national standardized examination (implemented since 2005 year) to earn a place and this may not always be at the institution of first choice, and he or she must designate several choices.

Getting into the University of his or her preference has become highly selective. With education reform test scores have become the main deciding factor. And some of colleges and lyceums do not give access to tertiary education; they are intended to provide direct access to the labour market entry for graduates. However, many are unable to find jobs as there is high un-employment in Georgia and limited opportunity for new graduates to find placements.

The highly proclaimed reform in the educational system may have been effective in eliminating petty corruption at the level

Study Description

of schools and the ability to enter the system of higher education by basing access on a national standardized examination. However, in effect this has had an opposite impact - many students who previously were able to enter the university are now not able and education in the public schools has been more devoted to teaching the test - things that can be easily tested.

The option for alternative types of education has been diminished and based on job opportunities and cultural factors, alternative types of education are not considered as inferior. The academic level of education in Georgia has always been extremely high and the percentage of those with university degrees is higher than even Western Europe and the United States.

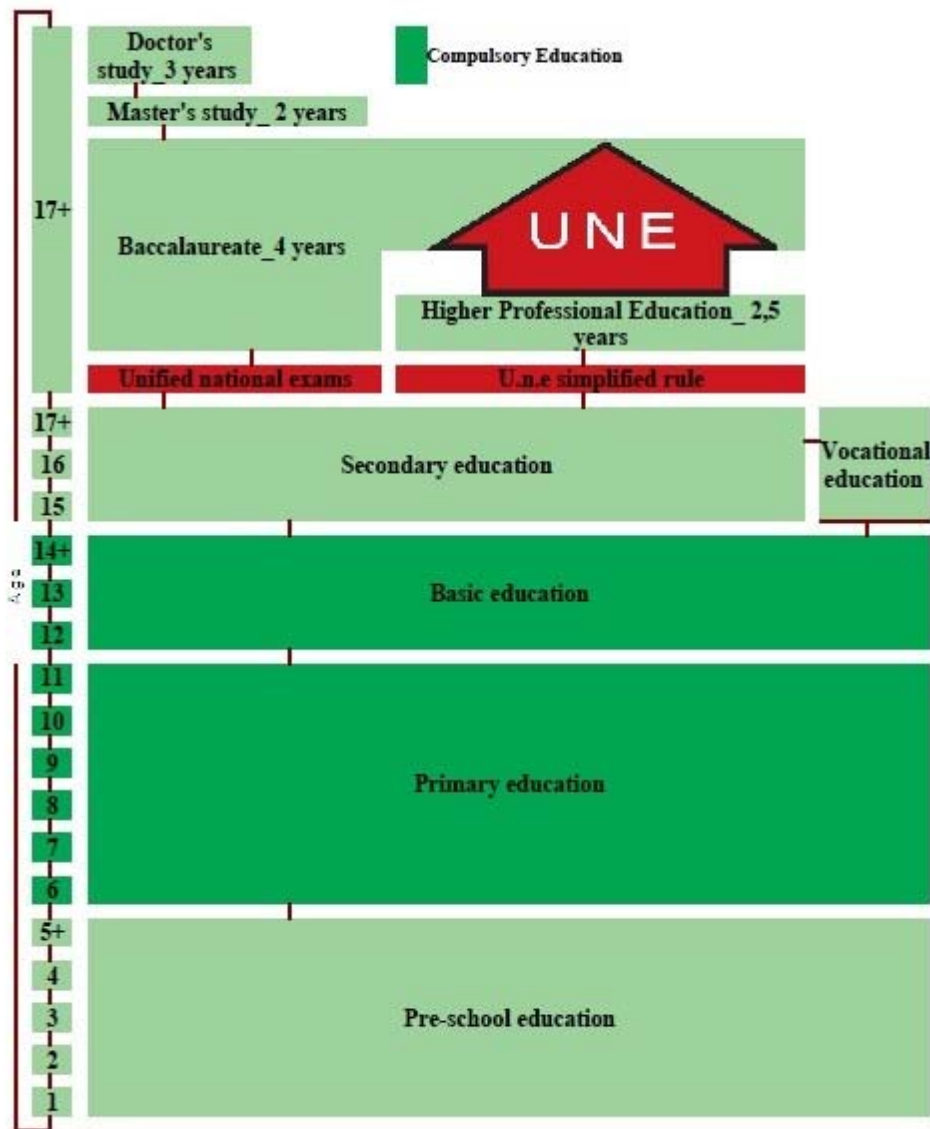
Also, now developed Georgian language skills are required and the option to be tested in Russian is no longer an option and this is keeping minorities from being able to enter Georgian university, or receiving financial assistance when they don't test well (even if offered a place in the university), and the overall impact of reform may be further separating speakers of minority languages from mainstream Georgian society. This has even been noted in the selection of textbooks that gives a one-side view of history from the perspective of ethnic Georgians - discounting or not mentioning the contribution made by other ethnic or religious groups to Georgian history.

There is also a focused on rising the level of IT education and that it will become an integral part of the total education process and computers have been provided to schools and opportunities given for teachers to be trained in new methods of teaching. Previously degrees were awarded diplomas (till 2005 year) and did not closely correspond to degree in the West. Graduation was often based on who was able to pass the State examination.

There have also been changes in the types of degrees issued and terms of study for various academic awards (see attachment). These are now more in line with how degrees are awarded in Europe and the United States, BA, BS, MA, MSc and PhD and specialized certificates (now being implemented in institutions of higher education).

There is also discussions of how credits can be transferred between institutions and degrees are based on the number of earned credits with more opportunities for student choice for elective classes, thus giving more variety and opportunity for programs to be better designed to individual student needs.

Study Description



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

Study Description

None	Pre-primary education	0	
Primary education	First stage of basic education	1	
Incomplete general secondary (8-9 years)	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education	2A	
Vocational education (school, center)		3C	
Complete general secondary (10-11 years)	(upper) secondary education	3A	
Complete specialized college/institute (former technikum)	Post secondary non tertiary education	4A	We used to have this type of institutions in soviet times, but it doesn't exist any more. Though we probably will meet some interviewers with this type of education
Technical and specialized institutes	First stage of tertiary education	5B	
Incomplete higher (Bachelor's degree)	First stage of tertiary education	5A	
Complete higher=(master's degree) (former University Diploma)	First stage of tertiary education	5A	After the reforms of educational system, we have accepted the structure of European educational levels. We didn't have before BA and MA, so when a student was graduating the university, he/she was granted with the Diploma equivalent to MA.
PHD (former Aspirantura) (Metsnieriabata Doktor)	Second stage of tertiary education	6	After finishing Aspirantura if one had worked on certain essay, he/she could become a candidate for becoming PHD. Then if one wanted to become PHD he had to make science research on certain essay, and is essay was approved he/she was becoming PHD.

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION GERMANY

EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

A correct operationalization of the educational level as measured by ISCED-97 needs two different questions. The first measures general education, the second vocational education:

General Education:

V1: Welchen höchsten allgemeinbildenden Schulabschluss haben Sie? Bitte sagen Sie es mir anhand von Liste V1

1. Zur Zeit Schüler(in), besuche eine allgemeinbildende Vollzeitschule
2. Schule beendet ohne Abschluss
3. Volks-/Hauptschulabschluss
4. Mittlere Reife/Realschulabschluss, Fachschulreife
5. Polytechnische Oberschule mit Abschluss 8. oder 9. Klasse
6. Polytechnische Oberschule mit Abschluss 10. Klasse
7. Fachhochschulreife, fachgebundene Hochschulreife, Abschluss einer Fachoberschule
8. Abitur, allgemeine Hochschulreife, erweiterte Oberschule mit Abschluss 12. Klasse (Hochschulreife)
9. Anderen Abschluss, und zwar: _____

Vocational Education:

V2: Welchen höchsten beruflichen Ausbildungs- oder Hochschul-/Fachhochschulabschluss haben Sie? Was von der Liste V2 trifft auf Sie zu?

1. Keinen beruflichen Ausbildungs- oder Hochschul-/Fachhochschulabschluss
2. Berufliches Praktikum, Volontariat
3. Berufsvorbereitungsjahr
4. Beruflich-betriebliche Anlernzeit mit Abschlusszeugnis, aber keine Lehre
5. Abgeschlossene Lehre (gewerblich, kaufmännisch, landwirtschaftlich)
6. Vorbereitungsdienst für den mittleren Dienst in der öffentlichen Verwaltung
7. Berufsqualifizierender Abschluss an einer Berufsfachschule/Kollegschule oder Abschluss einer 1-jährigen Schule des Gesundheitswesens
8. Meister-/Technikerausbildung oder gleichwertiger Fachschulabschluss oder Abschluss einer 2- oder 3-jährigen Schule des Gesundheitswesens
9. Abschluss einer Fachakademie oder Abschluss einer Berufsakademie oder Abschluss einer Verwaltungsfachhochschule
10. Abschluss der Fachschule der ehemaligen DDR
11. Fachhochschulabschluss (auch Ingenieurabschluss, ohne Verwaltungsfachhochschule)
12. Abgeschlossenes Studium: Bachelor
13. Abgeschlossenes Studium an wissenschaftlicher Hochschule, Universität, Akademie, Polytechnikum: Diplom, Magister, Staatsexamen, Master
14. Promotion, Habilitation
15. Anderen beruflichen Ausbildungs- oder Hochschul-/Fachhochschulabschluss, und zwar:

The relatively huge number of categories is due to the fact that the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic (1949-1990) did not have the same educational systems. Therefore, in German studies both systems have to be covered by the questions on education.

Description of educational system:

The German educational system is separated into general education on the one hand and vocational education on the other hand. All German pupils have to attend general education for at least 10 years of schooling. Educational policies are

Study Description

part of the responsibility of the federal states (Bundesländer). Therefore, the exact educational trajectories depend on the place of residence. In all countries, schooling starts at age 6 in primary school. In all federal states after 4 or 6 six years at primary school the pupils switch to secondary education. In most countries, three basic types of schools propose secondary education. These are hierarchically ordered with respect to the difficulty of the curriculum. The lowest level is represented by the "Hauptschule". This type of school prepares pupils for basic vocational trainings they can apply for after finishing the Hauptschule. The second type of secondary school is the "Realschule". Here, again the school prepares pupils for additional vocational training but at a somewhat higher level. Both, Hauptschule and Realschule end after 10 years of schooling (so regularly at age 16) (mittlere Reife). Afterwards most of the graduates leave general education for vocational education. Nowadays the possibility exists for pupils from Hauptschule and Realschule (if they meet minimum requirements of achievement) to continue the general education at the "Gymnasium" (i.e., the third general type of secondary schools in Germany). The Gymnasium prepares the pupils for tertiary education by providing the formally required certificate for studying at university (the Abitur). Gymnasium is 8 years in some federal states but 9 years in most. Hence, German pupils are regularly 18 or 19 when they finish the most advanced form of general education (the Abitur) after - overall - 12 or 13 years of schooling.

In addition to the certificates of general education, in Germany, vocational education is required for successful access to the labour market.

Those pupils leaving the system of general education with the "mittlere Reife" (i.e., after 10 of schooling) will apply for positions in the dual system of vocational training. This means that they will have a working contract in a firm (and working in their future profession) but will be at the same time taught specific professional skills/competencies in schools for vocational training. Vocational training in general takes 2 to 3 years. After several years of experience, especially in crafts, vocational training can be supplemented by a degree of "Meister" (master craftsman). This degree is often required to run an own crafts business and to form apprentices.

Graduates from the Gymnasium have the choice between pursuing their vocational training in the dual system of vocational training or at universities of applied sciences (Fachhochschulen), technical universities or general universities. The requested minimum length of studies is 3 years for universities of applied sciences and 4,5 years for technical and general universities. The recent introduction of Bachelors and Masters degrees in tertiary education now allows leaving university after three years.

The precise setting of the educational systems is different from federal state to federal state. Especially the transitions from second to tertiary education can vary considerable across federal states, the southern being - overall - more restrictive than the northern.

The following table shows how the categories of the variables can be mapped into the ISCED-1997 scheme.

ISCED-97 classification according to formal and vocational education, Micro-Census 2003 (cf. Schroedter et al. 2006, p. 19, slightly modified version*)

Study Description

	kein berufl. Abschl.	berufl. Abschl. ohne Angabe	Ausb. I (z.B. B/WJ)	Ausb. II (z.B. Lehr-ausb.)	Meister/ Techn.	FH/ UNI	Promo-tion, Habili-tation
kein Schulabschluss	1	1	2B	3B	5B	5A	6
Schulabschluss ohne Angabe	1	--	2B	3B	5B	5A	6
Haupt-/Völksschule/ Polytechnische Oberschule mit Abschluss 8. oder 9. Klasse	2B	2B	2B	3B	5B	5A	6
Realschule/ Polytechnische Oberschule mit Abschluss 10. Klasse	2A	2A	2A	3B	5B	5A	6
Fachhochschulreife/Abitur	3A	3A	3A	4A	5B	5A	6

- Ausb. I: Beruflich-betriebliche Anlernzeit mit Abschlusszeugnis, aber keine Lehre, berufliches Praktikum, Volontariat oder Berufsvorbereitungsjahr
- Ausb. II: Abgeschlossene Lehre (gewerblich, kaufmännisch, landwirtschaftlich), Vorbereitungsdienst für den mittleren Dienst in der öffentlichen Verwaltung, berufsqualifizierender Abschluss an einer Berufsfachschule/Kollegschule oder Abschluss einer 1-jährigen Schule des Gesundheitswesens
- Meister/Tech.: Meister-/Technikerausbildung oder gleichwertiger Fachschulabschluss oder Abschluss einer 2- oder 3-jährigen Schule des Gesundheitswesens, Abschluss einer Fachakademie oder Abschluss einer Berufsakademie oder Abschluss an einer Verwaltungsfachhochschule oder Abschluss einer Fachschule der ehemaligen DDR
- FH/UNI: Fachhochschulabschluss (auch Ingenieurabschluss, ohne Verwaltungsfachhochschule), abgeschlossenes Studium: Bachelor, abgeschlossenes Studium an wissenschaftlicher Hochschule, Universität, Akademie, Polytechnikum: Diplom, Magister, Staatsexamen, Master,

* Answer categories were slightly modified with respect to the European Social Survey; deviating from the Micro-Census the former East German "Polytechnische Oberschule mit Abschluss 8. oder 9. Klasse" is seen as equivalent to the "Haupt-/Volksschule", not to the "Realschule".

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

- Please see " Other documentation" for the combining both questions into the ISCED-97 scheme.

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION GREECE

EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

1. Not education at all/ Some years of primary education
2. Primary School
3. 3 grades of Secondary school (Lower secondary education)
4. Secondary Education (i.e. 6 grades of Secondary School or 3 grades Upper Secondary School)
5. Technical Vocational Secondary Education
6. Vocational Training Institutes (IEK)
7. Higher education: Technological Education Institutes
8. Higher education: University
9. Post Graduate Education

Description of educational system:

The Greek educational system comprises of 3 educational levels:

- Primary education (6 years of education, admitted age: 6 years old)
- Secondary education (6 years. That is, 3 years of lower secondary education and 3 years of higher post compulsory secondary education) Furthermore, Post compulsory secondary education consists of two types of schools: Unified Upper Secondary or Technical Vocational Secondary education
- Higher education, which is divided to Universities and Technological Education Institutes

The compulsory education is 9 years (6 primary school and 3 lower secondary education)

Further to the above levels and within the Post compulsory Secondary education there is the Vocational Training Institutes, which provide formal but unclassified level of education. These Institutes accept graduates from both lower secondary and upper secondary according to the relevant specialization they provide.

Students are admitted to public higher education according to their performance at national level examination taking place at the last grade of Secondary Education.

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

1. Not education at all/ Some years of primary education = ISCED 0
2. Primary School (Primary) = ISCED 1A
3. 3 grades of Secondary school (Lower secondary education) = ISCED 2A
4. Secondary Education (i.e. 6 grades of Secondary School or 3 grades Upper Secondary School) = ISCED 3a
5. Technical Vocational Secondary Education = ISCED 3C
6. Vocational Training Institutes (IEK) = ISCED 4C
7. Higher Education: Technological Education Institutes = ISCED 5B
8. Higher Education: University = ISCED 5A
9. Post graduate education = ISCED 5A
10. PhD holder = ISCED 6

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION HUNGARY

EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

1. nem járt iskolába: no official qualification
2. 1-4 osztály elemi/általános iskola vagy azzal egyenértéku: primary school, grades 1-4
3. 5-7 osztály általános iskola vagy azzal egyenértéku: primary school, grades 5-7
4. befejezett általános iskola vagy azzal egyenértéku: completed primary school
5. befejezetlen középiskola: uncompleted secondary school
6. szakmunkásképző, szakiskola: vocational training school
7. érettségi, befejezett szakközépiskola: vocational secondary school
8. érettségi, befejezett gimnázium: secondary grammar school
9. szakiskolai érettségi: postsecondary maturity course (after vocational training school)
10. érettségire épülő?, felsőfokra nem akkreditált szakképzés, középfokú technikum: post secondary, but not as tertiary accredited vocational training, secondary technical
11. felsőfokra akkreditált szakképzés, felsőfokú technikum: higher vocational qualification, higher technical
12. befejezetlen felsőfokú tanintézet (foiskola vagy egyetem): uncompleted higher education (college or university)
13. foiskolai diploma: college degree
14. egyetemi diploma: university degree
15. posztgraduális végzettség/ felsőfokú végzettség, tudományos fokozattal: postgraduate education (PhD, DLA)

Description of educational system:

School education:

Basic education lasts for eight years divided into two stages of four years each. Secondary education is provided in academic secondary schools (=secondary grammar schools, gimnázium) or vocational secondary schools (szakközépiskola). Schools often offer more than one programme (e.g. academic and vocational, academic four- or six-year courses). The typical institutions offering general education and a Secondary School Leaving Certificate (érettségi) are known as academic secondary schools (gimnázium) and may be attended for four, five (e.g. bilingual secondary schools), six or eight years. Secondary vocational schools (szakközépiskola) and vocational schools (szakiskola) train in the fields of humanities, technical, agricultural sciences and services. Secondary vocational schools (szakközépiskola) provide general education in the first four years and award the Secondary School Leaving Certificates. Vocational education generally begins after the fourth year, although some introductory vocational subjects may also be taught during the first four years. The length of vocational courses may vary from one to three years up to vocational programmes. Vocational schools (szakiskola) do not award secondary school leaving certificates and the level of the vocational qualification is lower than that in the vocational secondary schools (szakközépiskola).

Higher education:

Hungarian higher education has a dual system with colleges and universities. Some colleges are associated with universities and operate as college faculties within universities. A university can also offer college level courses. The duration of training at college level is minimum 3 years, maximum 4 years; the duration of education at university level is minimum 4 years, maximum 5 years (with the exception of medical universities where it is 6 years). According to the binary pattern, colleges and universities grant F?iskolai Oklevél (College-level Degree) and universities grant Egyetemi Oklevél (University-level Degree). Universities organize three-year PhD courses, specialized further education courses (with a normal duration of one to three years) and various continuous education courses. The Act LXXX of 1993 on Higher Education established two institutions to provide professional advice on the development and control of higher education: the Hungarian Accreditation Committee (HAC) and the Higher Education and Scientific Council (HESC). On 1 June 1999, Parliament passed Act LII of 1999 on Restructuring the Institutions of Higher Education and amended Act LXXX of 1993 on Higher Education. By passing the above law the number of state run universities and colleges decreased significantly. The number of higher education institutions was 89 (55 run by the State, 28 by Churches and 6 by foundations). At present,

Study Description

the new network of higher education institutions consists of 18 state universities, 2 non-state universities, 13 state colleges, 5 church universities and 22 colleges and 12 colleges run by foundations. From September 1, 2003 all higher education institutions use the ECTS system. In Hungary, reforms in higher education in line with the objectives of the Bologna declaration have already been launched. In September 2005, Bachelor programmes are offered in the technology and agriculture fields. They will be offered in all fields of study in September 2006. A two-level secondary school leaving examination was introduced in 2005. It replaces the entrance examinations in higher education.

Non-university level post-secondary studies (technical/vocational type):

Since September 1, 1996, a new form of higher learning has been introduced under the designation accredited higher vocational training (akkreditált iskolai rendszerű felsőfokú szakképzés). At present this type of post-secondary study is called higher vocational training (felsőfokú szakképzés) and it is integrated into the system of higher education. This short-cycle post-secondary course is not a degree course. The graduates obtain a vocational certificate (bizonyítvány). The 2-year programmes are offered mainly by colleges (sometimes by universities) and in many cases in collaboration with secondary vocational schools. Higher, more practice-oriented education is offered in non-university higher education institutions (=college, főiskola). Courses last for three or four years and after the defence of a thesis and successful completion of the final examination, graduates obtain a Főiskolai Oklevél (College-level Degree). This qualification - which may also be called "Bachelor" - entitles holders to practise a profession or to continue further higher education studies and obtain the Szakirányú Továbbképzési Oklevél (Post-college Further Specialization Degree) in one to three years or in some cases the Egyetemi Oklevél (University-level Degree). Universities also offer college level courses.

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

National educational variable (EVS)	Corresponding ISCED-97 level
nem járt iskolába	0
1-4 osztály elemi/általános iskola vagy azzal egyenértékű	1
5-7 osztály általános iskola vagy azzal egyenértékű	1
befejezett általános iskola vagy azzal egyenértékű	2A
befejezetlen középiskola	2A
szakmunkásképző, szakiskola	3C
érettségi, befejezett szakközépiskola	3A (vocational)
érettségi, befejezett gimnázium	3A (general)
szakiskolai érettségi	4A
érettségire épülő, felsőfokra nem akkreditált szakképzés; középfokú technikum; érettségi utáni szakmunkásképző, szakiskola	4C
felsőfokra akkreditált szakképzés, felsőfokú technikum	5B
befejezetlen felsőfokú tanintézet (főiskola vagy egyetem)	3A
főiskolai diploma (bachelor's degree)	5A
egyetemi diploma (master's degree)	5A
posztgraduális végzettség/ felsőfokú végzettség, tudományos fokozattal	6

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION IRELAND

EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

1. Did not complete primary education
2. Completed Primary
3. Youthreach Training Certificate or Group Certificate
4. Inter/Junior Certificate
5. Vocational Training Opportunities Scheme (VTOS) or Leaving Cert Applied
6. Leaving Certificate or LCVP
7. Post Leaving Cert Course, Teagasc Cert/Diploma, Secretarial/Technical Course, or Apprenticeship
8. National Cert/ Diploma or Cadetship
9. Primary Degree
10. Postgraduate Diploma or Masters Degree
11. Doctorate

Description of educational system:

Education in Ireland is compulsory from age 6 to 16 or until students have completed three years of second level (post primary) education.

While there is no national provision for pre-schooling in Ireland, first level schools accept children on or after their fourth birthday. The vast majority of schools are State funded, privately owned "all-through" schools, catering for pupils from 4 to 12 years of age. The great majority of pupils transfer to second level school when they have completed the full first level course - generally at about 12 years of age.

For registration in a second level school, students must be aged 12 on 1 January in the first year of attendance. The second level education sector comprises secondary, vocational, community and comprehensive schools. They are largely State funded and follow the same State prescribed curriculum and take the same State public Examinations. The second level school span is predominantly a six-year cycle, taken by ages 12 to 18. The terminology of "lower secondary" and "upper secondary" is not used in Ireland, but the terms "Junior Cycle" and "Senior Cycle" are commonly used. Apart from internal school tests, there are two key public examinations taken by students - the Junior Certificate (age 15/16) and the Leaving Certificate (age 17/18). These are external examinations set by the State Examinations Commission. A great deal of public attention is focused on the Leaving Certificate Examination as entry to third level education is closely linked to the results achieved by students at this examination.

Third level education in Ireland is provided mainly by universities, institutes of technology and colleges of education. In addition, a number of other third level institutions provide specialist education in a number of professions such as medicine and law. Most third level education institutions are supported very substantially by the State.

For young people and adults who have left education early or without adequate qualifications, second-chance and alternative programmes are available.

(Dept of Education, 2004, A Brief Description of the Irish Education System, p.5-6, available at www.education.ie)

National categories recoded according to schema outlined in A Brief Description of the Irish Education System, see http://www.education.ie/servlet/blobServlet/dept_education_system.pdf?language=EN , second page)

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

1. Did not complete primary education (0)

Study Description

2. Completed Primary (1)
 3. Youthreach Training Certificate or Group Certificate (2C)
 4. Inter/Junior Certificate (2A)
 5. Vocational Training Opportunities Scheme (VTOS) or Leaving Cert Applied (3C)
 6. Leaving Certificate or LCVP (3A)
 7. Post Leaving Cert Course, Teagasc Cert/Diploma, Secretarial/Technical Course, or Apprenticeship (4C)
 8. National Cert/ Diploma or Cadetship (5B)
 9. Primary Degree (5A)
 10. Postgraduate Diploma or Masters Degree (5A)
 11. Doctorate (6)
- ISCED Classification in Parenthesis

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION KOSOVO

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

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION LITHUANIA

EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

Provided by the national EVS research team

1. Unfinished elementary, never went to school
2. Elementary (4 grades completed)
3. Unfinished general education and vocational training (completed less than 10 grades of general school and 1-2 years of professional training providing professional qualification)
4. General vocational training (3 years duration vocational training providing general education and professional qualification)
5. General education/unfinished secondary (10 grades completed)
6. General education/unfinished secondary and vocational education without completion of secondary education (Vocational-technical school and etc.)
7. Secondary school/gymnasium (completed secondary education)
8. Secondary vocational training (with completion of secondary education and providing professional qualification)
9. Post secondary vocational training (secondary education and 1-2 duration professional training providing professional qualification)
10. Professional college, college (non-university higher education - bachelor's degree in profession)
11. University (Bachelor's degree - 4 year duration studies)
12. University (Master's degree - 2 years duration studies)
13. Doctoral studies (Doctor's degree)

It is very likely that the national research team has suggested extended variable list for educational categories so that people who completed their education in Soviet times or even earlier could be attributed to appropriate category corresponding their education level completed. However for analysis purpose it should be "compressed" as for some categories there is no possibility to attribute respondents appropriately. Exp. for higher education; two levels (Bachelor's and Master's degrees) of university education introduced not long ago as well as non-university higher education (college) category. And majority of people who acquired higher education before reestablishment of independence got diplomas certifying higher education. Even at present with two tiered system for some professions exp. medical doctors are not applicable.

Description of educational system:

In accordance with the Law of Education of the Republic of Lithuania attendance of general or other type of schools is compulsory for children under the age of 16 inclusive.

Pre school education means care of children under 3 years of age and teaching 3-6 years old children according to the education programs.

General schools work with the programs of primary, basic and secondary as well as certain programs of special education.

General curricula are taught in both vocational and college education schools.

Young people can acquire profession in vocational, college type and higher schools.

Purpose of vocational school is to help a person in acquiring, changing or raising qualification and preparing him/her for participation in changeable labour market. Basic training in vocational schools is pursued by four-stage programs which differ by their contents and length.

Professional college trains specialist of higher professional skills to work for different fields.

The system of higher education covers university (studies based on university programs - therein also doctoral studies, post-graduate art programs and etc.) and non-university studies (colleges).

Study Description

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

1. Non finished primary (0)
2. Primary (1)
3. Basic (2)
4. Secondary (3)
5. Vocational school (4)
6. Higher non-university (vocational college) (5B)
7. Higher university education (university, academy) (5A)
8. Doctoral studies (6)

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION LUXEMBOURG

EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

1. Pas de formation
2. Ecole primaire
3. Primaire supérieur
4. Enseignement complémentaire
5. Enseignement général secondaire inférieur
6. Certificat d'enseignement secondaire technique inférieur
7. Bac technique (jusque 13e ou 14e du régime technique)
8. Diplôme de fin d'études secondaires
9. Diplôme de technicien (jusque 13e du régime technique)
10. Certificat d'apprentissage professionnel
11. Certificat de capacité manuelle CCM
12. Certificat d'initiation technique et professionnelle CITP
13. Certificat d'Aptitude technique et professionnelle CATP
14. Brevet de maîtrise artisanale
15. BTS, instituteur, éducateur gradué, DUT
16. Enseignement supérieur Bac +2, DEUG
17. Enseignement supérieur bac +3, Bachelor, Licence
18. Enseignement supérieur bac +4, Master1
19. Enseignement supérieur Bac + 5, DEA, DESS, Master2
20. Enseignement supérieur - Doctorat

Description of educational system:

The Luxembourg State organizes and controls the educational system. Compulsory education covers a total of eleven years, two years of preprimary education, six years of primary education, and three years of secondary education. Public education in Luxembourg is free. The costs are paid by the public budget making education one of the largest expenditures in the state budget. Municipalities pay for textbooks and equipment at the primary level. By the Act of 14 July 1986, school children are now paid an allowance. School transport is free. Financial assistance and scholarships are granted to students in higher education based on parental income and academic success.

Compulsory Full-time education between the ages of 4 and 16:

- Spillschoul (pre-primary schools) 4-6 years of age
- Primary education 6-12 years of age
- Secondary education 12-16 years of age
 - General secondary education
 - Technical secondary education

Upper secondary and post-secondary education:

- Lycée général (general secondary school) 16-19 years of age
- Lycée technique (technical secondary school)
 - Intermediate stage/upper stage (2+2 years): 16-19 years of age
 - Intermediate stage (3 years): 16-18 years of age

Post-compulsory general secondary education continues in lycées and is organized in two stages:

General upper secondary education during the fourth and fifth years of secondary school (16 to 17 years of age), and the period of specialization in the sixth and seventh years of secondary education (17 to 19 years of age). Technical secondary

Study Description

education is offered in technical lycées and is sub-divided into an intermediate and upper stage. Some technical lycées also offer post-secondary vocational training (especially in the tertiary sector).

Higher Education

In July 2003, the University of Luxembourg was created. It integrates in one single institution the former Centre Universitaire de Luxembourg (University Centre of Luxembourg), the Institut Supérieur de Technologie (Higher Technological Institute), the Institut Supérieur d'Études et de Recherches Pédagogiques (Institute for Higher Studies and Research in Teaching), the Institut d'Études Éducatives et Sociales (Institute for Educational and Social Studies).

The newly created university still offers at present the courses organized so far by all the former institutions named above. That means: 1-2 years of university studies in languages, human sciences, Economics, law and sciences; a 4-year degree as industrial engineer, two 3-year courses for preschool and primary teacher training and for graduated educators and 2-year short Higher Education Management Courses.

The University of Luxembourg also provides postgraduate education (e.g. Diplôme d'Etudes Supérieures Spécialisées en contentieux communautaire, MBA at the Luxembourg School of Finance). Apart from the University of Luxembourg there is a 2-year higher vocational training leading to a Higher Technician's diploma (Brevet de technicien supérieur - BTS) in commercial sciences or in arts.

Further information on: http://eacea.ec.europa.eu/ressources/eurydice/pdf/047DN/047_LU_EN.pdf

For the correspondence between national and educational categories and ISCED standard classification, please see "EVS CROSS-NATIONAL COMPARABILITY CLASSIFICATIONS LUXEMBOURG 2008" in Other documentation.

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

Attendance at school is compulsory for 11 years and starts with the age of 4 to end on the earliest at the age of 15:

- two years in the Spillschoul (pre-primary school, from 4 to 6 years)
- six years in primary education (from 6 to 12 years)
- three years in the secondary education (General / technical secondary education from 12 to 15 years)

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION MALTA

EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

1. No schooling
2. Primary
3. Secondary school
4. Sixth Form / Upper Secondary / Junior Lyceum
5. MCAST
6. University (Bachelor)
7. University (Masters)
8. Doctorate (PhD)

Description of educational system:

The educational system in Malta is divided into three core branches which are primary education (ages 5 to 11), secondary education (ages 11 to 16) and tertiary Education for students that have passed the first two primary stages. Malta has one University which is recognized by major foreign Universities worldwide. Education in Malta is compulsory for students aged from five to sixteen years old. The Maltese Educational System is essentially based on the British education model.

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

Educational category codes*	Educational category labels in English**	ISCED classification***
1	No schooling	0
2	Primary	1
3	Secondary school	2 / 3
4	Sixth Form / Upper Secondary / Junior Lyceum	4
5	MCAST	4
6	University (Bachelor)	5
7	University (Masters)	5
8	Doctorate (PhD)	6

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION MOLDOVA, REPUBLIC OF

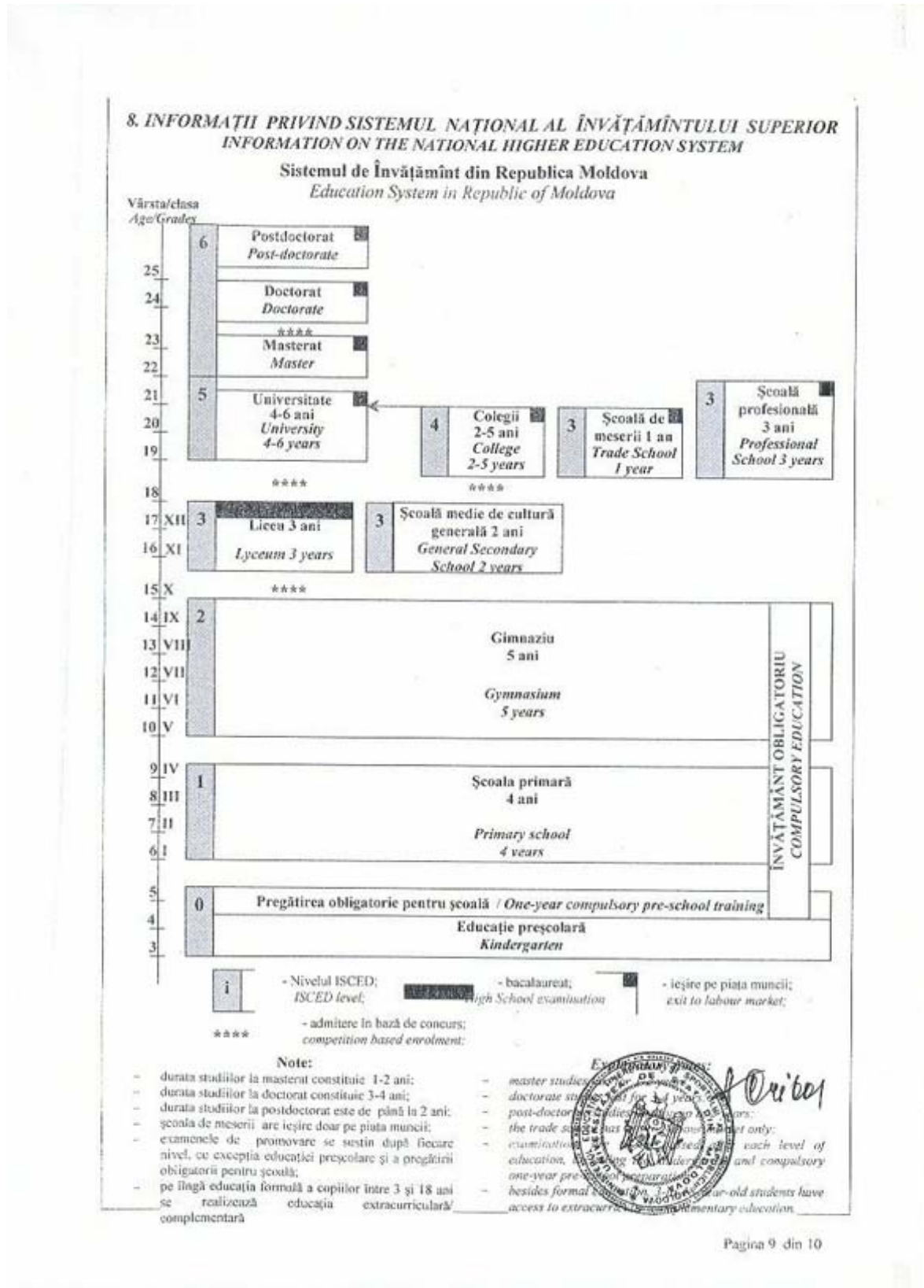
EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

1. Fara educatie - No formal education
2. Scoala primara - Primary school
3. Gimnaziu - Gymnasium
4. Liceu - Lyceum
5. Scoala medie de cultura generala - General secondary School
6. Scoala profesionala - Professional school
7. Scoala de meserii - Trade school
8. Colegiu - College
9. Studii superioare incomplete-3 ani de studiu dupa 2005 sau 3 ani de studiu inainte de 2005 care nu au fost finalizati cu alti 2 ani de studiu - Incomplete superior education-3 years of studies after 2005 or 3 years of studies before 2005 when the person didn't finalized with additional 2 years of studies
10. Studii superioare complete-4 ani de studiu finalizati înainte de reglementarile procesului de la Bologna (2005) sau 3 ani de studiu + master dupa 2005 - Complete superior education-3 years of studies + master after 2005
11. Masterat inceput inainte de 2005 - Post-University started before 2005
12. Doctorat - Doctorate
13. Postdoctorat - Post-doctorate

Description of educational system:

Study Description



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

Study Description

ISCED-codes

0 - Fara educatie - No formal education

1 - Scoala primara - Primary school

2 - Gimnaziu - Gymnasium

3A - Liceu - Lyceum

3A - Scoala medie de cultura generala - General secondary School

3C - Scoala profesionala - Professional school

3C - Scoala de meserii - Trade school

4A - Colegiu - College

5A - Studii superioare incomplete-3 ani de studiu dupa 2005 sau 3 ani de studiu inainte de 2005 care nu au fost finalizati cu alti 2 ani de studio - Incomplete superior education-3 years of studies after 2005 or 3 years of studies before 2005 when the person didn't finalized with additional 2 years of studies

5A - Studii superioare complete-4 ani de studiu finalizati inainte de reglementarile procesului de la bologna (2005) sau 3 ani de studiu + master dupa 2005 - Complete superior education-3 years of studies + master after 2005

6 - Masterat inceput inainte de 2005 - Post-University started before 2005

6 - Doctorat - Doctorate

6 - Postdoctorat - Post-doctorate

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION MONTENEGRO, REPUBLIC OF

EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

1. Pre-school education/ no education (under 3rd grade)
2. Primary education lower cycle (4th - 7th grade)
3. Primary education upper cycle (8th grade)
4. Secondary vocational 3 yrs (manual)
5. Secondary vocational 4 yrs (manual)
6. Secondary vocational 4 yrs (non manual)
7. Secondary orientation (1978-1988)
8. Secondary general (grammar schools)
9. Higher schools
10. University: Graduate studies, Art academy
11. University: Graduate studies, Natural science, mathematics
12. University: Graduate studies, Social studies
13. University: Scientific or artistic post-graduate studies, Master degree
14. PhD studies/ Doctor's Degree

Description of educational system:

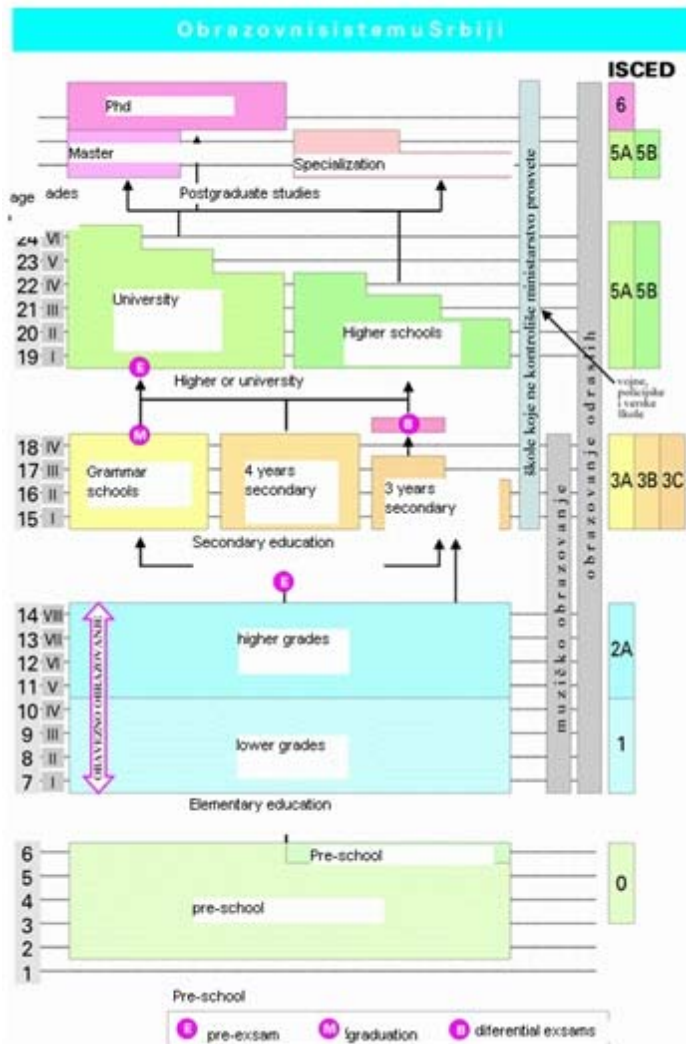
Educational system in Serbia is organized in following way:

- Preschool
- Grade school/elementary school (duration 8 years, starting at age 7)
- High school (3 or 4 years program, starting at age 15)
- Higher schools (2-3 years starting after finished high school)
- University (4-6 years starting after finished high school).

In order to adjust Serbian educational system to the ISCED classification, it was necessary to break the national categories not only according to type of school but also according to last finished grade.

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

Study Description



Educational level	ISCED level
1. No education (under 3rd grade)	0
2. Primary education lower cycle (4th – 7th grade)	1
3. Primary education upper cycle (8th grade)	2A
4. Secondary vocational 3 yrs (manual)	3C
5. Secondary vocational 4 yrs (manual)	3B
6. Secondary vocational 4 yrs (non manual)	3B
7. Secondary orientation (1978-1988)	3B
8. Secondary general (grammar schools)	3A
9. Higher schools	5B
10. University: Graduate studies, Art academy	5A (first cycle)
11. University: Graduate studies, Natural science, mathematics	5A (first cycle)
12. University: Graduate studies, Social studies	5A (first cycle)
13. University: Scientific or artistic post-graduate studies, Master degree	5A (second cycle)
14. PhD studies/ Doctor's Degree	6

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION NETHERLANDS

EDUCATION

Specify the educational variable:

We used the following variables (supplied by the EVS-Methodology Group)

1 – Lagere school niet voltooid	[A]
2 – Lagere school	[B]
3 – Lbo, vbo, leao, lts, ambachtsschool, huishoudschool, lhno, vmbo (niveaus 1-3; basisberoepsgericht, kaderberoepsgericht, gemengd)	[C]
4 – Mulo, ulo, mavo, vmbo (niveau 4; theoretische leerweg)	[D]
5 – Kmbo, leerlingwezen, mbo, meao, mts (duur < 2 jaar)	[E]
6 – Leerlingwezen, mbo, meao, mts (duur 2-4 jaar)	[F]
7 – Leerlingwezen, mbo, meao, mts (4-jarig)	[G]
8 – MBO-plus	[H]
9 – Mts, msvm, havo	[I]
10 – Hbs, vwo, atheneum, gymnasium	[J]
11 – Hbo, kweekschool, conservatorium, MO-acten	[K]
12 – WVO bachelor	[L]
13 – WVO master, WVO doctoraal, technisch-economische hogeschool oude stijl	[M]
14 – Promotie-onderzoek	[N]

Description of educational system.

Please give a short description of the educational system and give details of how the national categories have been recoded into the EVS education standard classification

The Dutch education system has a long tradition and a trustworthy reputation. The laws issued in 1815 have guaranteed its quality. The Dutch education is structured in a way that the final degree can be reached by several different study routes. This means that pupils and students always have the possibility to switch from one level to another.

Children begin their school careers in primary education at the age of four and end when they are twelve.

On the advice of the primary school, based on results of the final exam, they move on to secondary education, which branches into:

- pre-vocational (VMBO) - 4 years;
- senior general (HAVO) - 5 years;
- pre-university (VWO) - 6 years

After secondary education, graduates move on to senior secondary vocational education or higher education that includes:

- higher professional education (HBO) lasts 3- 4 years culminating with a Bachelor diploma;
- university education (WO) lasts 4- 5 years and results in Master degree

There are two main types of universities: universities of applied sciences known in Dutch as hogescholen and universities training students for the independent practice of science.

At universities of applied sciences Bachelor programmes are given for four years and classic universities offer a three year Bachelor programmes which consequently can be preceded with a Master programme taking another 1- 2 years depending of the study field.

Study Description

(Source: Modified from http://www.eurogates.nl/en_dutch_education_system/)

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

Please see " Other documentation" for the country specific table.

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION NORTHERN CYPRUS

EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

1. Primary school (some classes)
2. Primary school ---- 5 years and 8 months - 11 years and 8 months
3. Middle School (general lower secondary school) ---- 11 years and 8 months - 15 years
4. Lycee (comprehensive upper secondary school) ---- 15-18 years of age
5. Technical and vocational upper secondary school ---- 15-18 years of age
6. Technical Institutions of University level
7. University
8. Post-graduate studies (Master)
9. Doctor's Degree

Description of educational system:

- Pre-primary education

Pre-primary education (i.e. attending a kindergarten) is compulsory for children of 4 years and 8 months of age. It is part of Basic Education, which includes kindergartens [nipiagogeia] and primary schools [dimotika scholeia]. It falls, in general, into the same legislative frame as that of primary schools with the exception of specific regulations governing the operation of community kindergartens and those of the private sector.

- Compulsory full-time education

(a) Phases

Prodimotiki (Kindergarten) ----- 4 years and 8 months -5 years and 8 months.

Dimotiko Scholeio (primary school) ---- 5 years and 8 months - 11 years and 8 months.

Gymnasio (general lower secondary school) ---- 11 years and 8 months - 15 years.

(b) Admissions criteria

The age of the pupil is the only admission criterion. Admission to public-sector schools is free of charge for all pupils.

Admission to Gymnasia is based on the primary school leaving certificate.

- Upper secondary and post-secondary education

Eniaio Lykeio (comprehensive upper secondary school) ---- 15-18 years of age.

(b) Admissions criteria

The certificate awarded at the end of compulsory education is an entrance requirement for upper secondary education.

Pupils can attend the school of their choice within their catchment area.

(c) Curriculum control and content

In schools that offer courses leading to the leaving certificate (apolytirio) the general compulsory subjects are the same for all pupils.

(d) Assessment, progression and qualifications

Assessment is the same as in compulsory education.

- Upper Secondary Technical and Vocational Education

Techniki Sholi (technical upper secondary school) ---- 15-18 years of age.

Upper Secondary Technical and Vocational Education is provided by the TCC Ministry of Education and Culture, and, more specifically, by the Directorate of Secondary Technical and Vocational Education. It is integrated into the national school system and maintains close links with industry and other training institutions. The majority of pupils who attend Technical and Vocational Schools are between 15 and 18 years of age.

- Higher education

Study Description

Tertiary education in Cyprus is provided by two different types of institutions:

1. Public and Private Universities
2. Open University of the TCC

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

EVS Cyprus Classifications		
Primary school (some classes)		
Primary school	5 years and 8 months - 11 years and 8 months	ISCED 1
general lower secondary school	11 years and 8 months - 15 years	ISCED 2
comprehensive upper secondary school	15-18 years of age	ISCED 3
Technical and vocational upper secondary school	15-18 years of age	ISCED 3
Technical Institutions of University level		ISCED 4
University		ISCED 5
Post-graduate studies (Master)		ISCED 6
Doctor's Degree		ISCED 6

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION NORTHERN IRELAND

EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

National educational variable (EVS)	Corresponding ISCED-97 level
1. No qualification, left school before age 11	0
2. No qualification, left school between age 11 and 14	1
3. No qualification, left school after age 14	2A
4. NVQ level 1 or equiv.	3C
5. NVQ level 2 or equiv.	3C
6. CSE below grade 1, GCSE below grade C	3C
7. O level, GCSE grade A-C or equiv.	3C
8. AS/A-level or equiv.	3A
9. NVQ level 3 or equiv.	3A
10. Access courses	4A
11. NVQ level 4 or equiv.	5B
12. NVQ level 5 or equiv.	5B
13. Bachelor's degree (first/foundation degree)	5A (first degree)
14. Master's degree (higher degree)	5A (second degree)
15. PhD	6

Description of educational system:

The education system in Northern Ireland has recently undergone extensive review at both a structural and curricular level. Compulsory education in Northern Ireland is for ages 4 to 16. It is divided into five stages:

1. Foundation stage - ages 4 to 6 years
2. Key stage 1 - ages 6 to 8 years
3. Key stage 2 - ages 8 to 11 years
4. Key stage 3 - ages 11 to 14 years
5. Key stage 4 - ages 14 to 16 years.

The school system comprises three main stages; pre-school (0-5years), primary (5-11 years) and post-primary (11-18 years). Following a selective test at 11 years, pupils are allocated to either a secondary or grammar school. However, this process has been revised and the selective test will be abolished from 2008, when parents and pupils will be able to choose schools.

There is a range of school types in Northern Ireland. These include:

- o 'controlled' schools, attended mainly by Protestant pupils and owned and funded by the five Education and Library Boards (local education authorities), although boards of governors are increasingly taking control;
- o 'catholic maintained' schools, attended mainly by Catholic pupils and owned by the Catholic church through a system of trustees and managed by a board of governors;
- o 'voluntary schools', owned by the school trustees and managed by a board of governors, who employ staff. Regular costs are funded by the Department of Education;
- o 'integrated schools' which bring together Catholic and Protestant pupils and teachers;
- o 'Irish language schools' which provide education for pupils in the Irish medium, and;
- o 'special schools' which meet the requirements of pupils with special educational needs.

In December 2006 a review, entitled, 'Schools for the future', recommended changes to the funding and planning of education in Northern Ireland, including an increase in sharing and collaboration between schools and a rationalisation of school provision. Significant changes to the Northern Ireland Curriculum were implemented from 2007 and from 2010, a new body, the Education and Skills Authority (ESA) will oversee the delivery of education provision and support services in Northern Ireland.

Study Description

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

- Already provided at specification educational variable above.

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION POLAND

EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

1. Unfinished primary
2. Primary
3. Lower secondary
4. Basic vocational education
5. Unfinished upper secondary general education
6. Upper secondary general education
7. Upper secondary vocational or technical education
8. Post-secondary non-tertiary education
9. Unfinished university education
10. Higher professional education (eq. bachelor degree)
11. University education (eq. master degree)
12. Ph.D./ doctoral studies

Description of educational system:

Polish educational system consists of three levels:

I. Primary level - primary school - 6-year (compulsory)

II. Secondary level is divided in two sub-levels

II a. Lower secondary (gymnasium) ---- 3-year (compulsory)

- Basic vocational (zasadnicza szkoła zawodowa) ---- 2-year (direct way to work)

II b. Upper secondary general education (lyceum) ---- 3-year (ended with maturation certificate - gives a right to enter III higher level schools)

- Upper secondary vocational (technical) ---- 3-year (ended with maturation certificate - gives a right to enter III higher level schools)

III. Higher Education has three forms a) post-secondary schools, b) college, c) graduate school

- College education (3-year); BA (licencjat - bachelor degree)

- Graduate school (2-year); MA (magister - university degree) or specific vocational title: engineer or doctor (physician).

- Scientific degree - PhD (doctor).

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

Study Description

Code	Polish name	English translation	International code
01	niepełne podstawowe	Unfinished primary	ISCED 0
02	podstawowe	Primary	ISCED 1
03	gimnazjalne	Lower secondary	ISCED 2
04	zasadnicze zawodowe	Basic vocational education	ISCED 3C
05	niepełne średnie (niepełne licealne)	Unfinished upper secondary general education	ISCED 2
06	średnie (licealne) ogólnokształcące	Upper secondary general education	ISCED 3A
07	średnie (licealne) zawodowe	Upper secondary vocational or technical education	ISCED 3A
08	pomaturalne (policealne)	Post-secondary non-tertiary education	ISCED 4B
09	niepełne wyższe (bez żadnego dyplomu)	Unfinished university education	ISCED 3A
10	wyższe licencjackie lub zawodowe (bez magisterium)	Higher professional education (eq. bachelor degree)	ISCED 5B
11	wyższe magisterskie (magister)	University education (eq. master degree)	ISCED 5A
12	doktorat	Ph.D./ doctoral studies	ISCED 6

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION PORTUGAL

EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

1. Nenhum
2. Ensino Básico 1 (até à 4ª classe)
3. Ensino Básico 2 (preparatório/5º e 6º anos)
4. Ensino Básico 3 (até ao 9º ano/5º ano dos liceus, escola comercial / industrial)
5. Ensino Secundário Cursos Tecnológicos
6. Ensino Secundário Cursos Gerais (12º/7º ano dos liceus completo, propedêutico, serviço cívico)
7. Ensino Superior - Bacharelato
8. Ensino Superior - Licenciatura
9. Ensino Superior - Mestrado (Pré-Bolonha)
10. Ensino Superior - Mestrado (Pós-Bolonha)
11. Ensino Superior - Doutoramento

Description of educational system:

Compulsory education in Portugal lasts nine years, taking pupils from the age of six to fifteen. In state-run (public) schools this basic education is free. Financial assistance may be available for extra expenses such as school meals, transport and textbooks, depending on the family's circumstances.

The Ministry of Education (Ministério da Educação) is responsible for the administration of state schools in Portugal.

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

- 1 → Not completed Primary (compulsory) education
- 2 + 3 → Primary education or First Stage of basic education
- 4 → Lower secondary or Second stage of basic education
- 5 + 6 → Upper secondary education
- 7 + 8 → First Stage of tertiary education
- 9 → Second stage of tertiary education
- 10 → First Stage of tertiary education
- 11 → Second stage of tertiary education

Study Description

National Education Classification	English name	ISCED 1997
Educação Pré-Escolar	Pre-school education	0
Ensino Básico 1 (até à 4ª classe)	Basic Level 1	1
Ensino Básico 2 (preparatório/5ª e 6ª anos)	Basic Level 2	1
Ensino Básico 3 (até ao 9º ano/5º ano dos liceus)	Basic Level 3	2
Escolas Profissionais	Vocational training	3C
Secundário incompleto (10ª, 11ª, 12ª ano incompletos/6ª e 7ª ano dos liceus, propedéutico, serviço cívico (incompletos))		2
Ensino Secundário Cursos Tecnológicos*	Vocational education	3B
Ensino Secundário Cursos Gerais * (12ª/7ª ano dos liceus completo, propedéutico, serviço cívico)	General secondary education	3A
Ensino Superior – Bacharelato	Bachelor	5B
Ensino Superior – Licenciatura	Graduation	5A
Ensino Superior – Mestrado (New)	Master (New)	5A
Ensino Superior – Mestrado (old)	Master (Old)	6
Ensino Superior – Doutoramento	PhD	6

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION ROMANIA

EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

Romanian	English	ISCED 97	1999/2000 EVS variable
1. fără școală	No school at all	0	1 inadequate education
2. școală primară neterminată	Unfinished primary school	0	1 inadequate education
3. școală primară terminată	Graduated primary school (grades 1-4)	1	1 inadequate education
4. gimnaziu incomplet	Unfinished gymnasia	1	1 inadequate education
5. gimnaziu complet	Graduated gymnasia (grades 5-8)	2A	2 compl compulsory education
6. școală de ucenici (complementară)	Apprentice (complementary) school	3B	3 (compl) elementary educ+basic voc qualification
7. școală profesională	Professional school	3B	4 2nd, intern vocational qualification
8. liceu neterminat	Unfinished highschool	2A	5 2nd, intern general qualification
9. liceu terminat	Graduated highschool	3A	6 full 2nd maturity level certificate
10. școala de maiștri	Foreman school	4B	4 2nd, intern vocational qualification
11. școală postliceală	Post-highschool	4B	7 higher educ- lower-level 3d certificate
12. facultate neterminată	Unfinished university studies	3A	7 higher educ- lower-level 3d certificate
13. facultate – subingineri sau colegiu	Sub-engineers or College	5B	7 higher educ- lower-level 3d certificate
14. facultate complet	BA (graduated university)	5A (first degree)	8 higher educ- upper-level 3d certificate;
15. masterat	Master's Degree	5A (second degree)	8 higher educ- upper-level 3d certificate;
16. doctorat	PhD	6	8 higher educ- upper-level 3d certificate;

Description of educational system:

Study Description

National education classification

General Description of the levels

Currently used labels:

<u>Primary education.</u>		The first 4 years of compulsory education.
<u>Gymnasia</u> (alternative label: lower secondary)		Degrees V-VIII. Compulsory.
<u>Academic Route</u>		
	<u>Lyceum</u> (alt. lab.: High School; Upper Secondary)	4 years (degrees IX-XII), respectively 5 years (degrees IX-XIII) for the pedagogical highschoools. Some highschoools offer evening courses for older graduates of the compulsory education or of the complementary schools or the first step of the lyceum, which may complete their education. In such cases the lyceum last for 5 years.
	<u>Post-high-school.</u>	Similar to college, gives a more specific qualification to the graduates. 2-3 years. Admission is conditioned by graduating lyceum. Quite infrequent nowadays.
	<u>University.</u> (alt. lab.: Faculty; Higher Education)	Structured according to the Bologna process (3+2+3 in the social sciences, for instance). BA, MA, PhD are organized as different stages, the access to the upper level being conditioned by graduating all the inferior ones.
<u>Vocational Route</u>		
	<u>Apprentice school</u> (older label: complementary school)	2-3 years (nowadays it tends to be replaced by the Arts and Vocational Schools – see below, “the historical changes”). Access is conditioned by graduating the gymnasia.
	<u>Professional school</u>	3-5 years. Access is conditioned by graduating the gymnasia.
	<u>Foremen school</u>	2-3 years. Access is conditioned by graduating the professional school or the lyceum.

Mandatory education is nowadays 10 years, but no generation has graduated yet under this system. All respondent in the EVS sample were supposed to graduate from a system where the primary school and gymnasia were compulsory, but the older ones still may have completed their education when only the first 4 years of school (primary school) were compulsory.

Historical changes:

- up to the 50s: gymnasia involved only 3 years of instruction - compulsory education included only 7 years of schooling.
- Up to 1992: In highschoool there was a mandatory exam for being admitted in the XIth degree. Failing to pass the exam meant no other diploma then the mandatory (8 years education). The two parts of the lyceum divided by the respective exam were called Step One and Step Two.
- Starting the 70s up to the early 2000s: Colleges (Sub-Engineer Faculties) were organized as shorter forms of university education (only 3 years, as compared to 4-6 years of instruction, as the regular university comprised).

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

- Already provided in the table at the specification if the educational variable.

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION SERBIA

EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

1. Pre-school education/ no education (under 3rd grade)
2. Primary education lower cycle (4th - 7th grade)
3. Primary education upper cycle (8th grade)
4. Secondary vocational 3 yrs (manual)
5. Secondary vocational 4 yrs (manual)
6. Secondary vocational 4 yrs (non manual)
7. Secondary orientation (1978-1988)
8. Secondary general (grammar schools)
9. Higher schools
10. University: Graduate studies, Art academy
11. University: Graduate studies, Natural science, mathematics
12. University: Graduate studies, Social studies
13. University: Scientific or artistic post-graduate studies, Master degree
14. PhD studies/ Doctor's Degree

Description of educational system:

Educational system in Serbia is organized in following way:

Preschool

Grade school/elementary school (duration 8 years, starting at age 7)

High school (3 or 4 years program, starting at age 15)

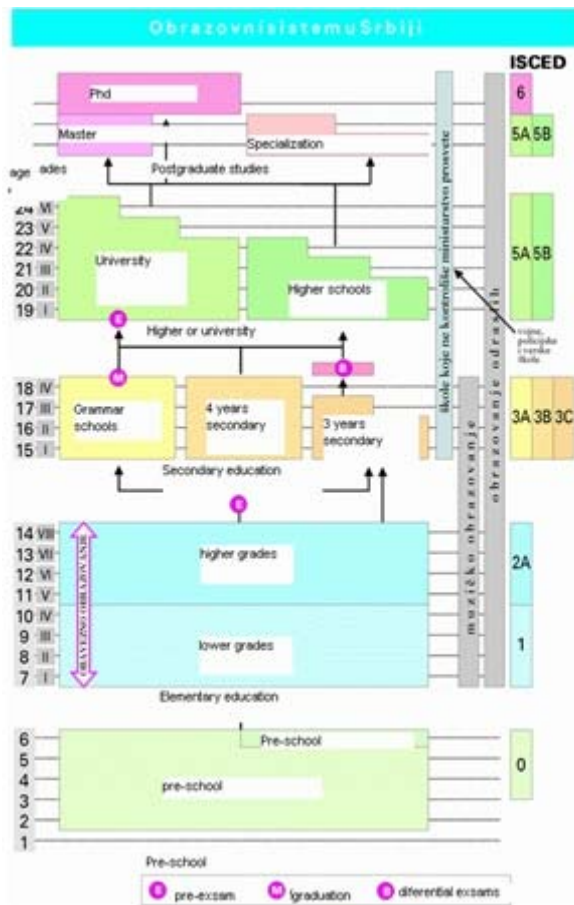
Higher schools (2-3 years starting after finished high school)

University (4-6 years starting after finished high school).

In order to adjust Serbian educational system to the ISCED classification, it was necessary to break the national categories not only according to type of school but also according to last finished grade.

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

Study Description



Electoral level

(ISCED level)

1. Pre-school education/ no education (under 3rd grade) (0)
2. Primary education lower cycle (4th - 7th grade) (1)
3. Primary education upper cycle (8th grade) (2A)
4. Secondary vocational 3 yrs (manual) (3C)
5. Secondary vocational 4 yrs (manual) (3B)
6. Secondary vocational 4 yrs (non manual) (3B)
7. Secondary orientation (1978-1988) (3B)
8. Secondary general (grammar schools) (3A)
9. Higher schools (5B)
10. University: Graduate studies, Art academy (5A - first cycle)
11. University: Graduate studies, Natural science, mathematics (5A - first cycle)
12. University: Graduate studies, Social studies (5A - first cycle)
13. University: Scientific or artistic post-graduate studies, Master degree (5A - second cycle)
14. PhD studies/ Doctor's Degree (6)

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION SLOVAK REPUBLIC

EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

Slovakia A. National educational classification

Slovak educational categories for EVS 2008 in Slovak	Slovak educational categories for EVS 2008 (translation into English)
1 – Neukončená základná škola (neukončená ľudová škola alebo meštianka)	incomplete elementary school (first stage of elementary school, incomplete "folk school" or incomplete "meštianka" – "town school")
2 Ukončená základná škola (osem tried ľudovej školy alebo ukončená meštianka)	Completed elementary school (or eight years of "folk" school or completed "town school")
3 Základné vzdelanie + zaučenie, odborná príprava, kurz (bez výučného listu)	Completed elementary school +vocational training or courses (without the certificate of apprenticeship)
4 Vyučeníá s výučným listom alebo osvedčením (bez maturity)	vocational training with the certificate of apprenticeship (without maturity level certificate)
5 Odborná škola alebo hospodárska škola (bez maturity)	vocational school or trade school (without maturity level certificate)
6 Vyučení (-á) s maturitou	Completed apprentice's training institution with the maturity certificate
7 Úplné stredoškolské odborné s maturitou (napr. priemyslovka, stredná zdravotná škola)	Completed vocational upper secondary education (i. e. Technical schools, Medical/Nursery school)
8 Úplné stredoškolské všeobecné (gymnázium, SVŠ, ekonomická škola, obchodná akadémia,)	Completed general upper secondary education (grammar school, secondary comprehensive school, Business school, Academy of Commerce)
9 Nadstavbové, pomaturitné štúdium	follow-up, post-maturity education, (2 years finished with certificate)
10 Vysoká škola – bakalárske štúdium	University, college education – bachelor degree
11 Vysoká škola - ukončené magisterské, inžinierske štúdium (alebo jeho ekvivalent)	University, college – completed Master or Engineering study programme (or its equivalent)
12 Postgraduálne štúdium (tituly CSc., PhD., Doc., atd., ale nie PhDr.!)	Postgraduate (third) level of higher education study (titles as CSc., PhD., Doc., etc., not PhDr.!)

Description of educational system:

Education is compulsory from ages 6 to 16 and is fully funded by the state at all levels. Church and private schools have augmented a spectrum of state schools and they receive subsidies from the state. The literacy rate is almost 99%.

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

Study Description

Slovakia A. National educational classification

Slovak educational categories for EVS 2008 (translation into English)	ISCED codes	Proposition for EVS 2008 in English
1 Incomplete elementary school (first stage of elementary school, incomplete "folk school" or incomplete "meštianka" – "town school")	01	1 inadequate education
2 Completed elementary school (or eight years of "folk" school or completed "town school")	02	2 compulsory education
3 Completed elementary school +vocational training or courses (without the certificate of apprenticeship)	02c	3 (compulsory) elementary education + basic voc qualification
4 vocational training with the certificate of apprenticeship (without maturity level certificate)	03c	4 2nd intermediate vocational qualification
5 vocational school or trade school (without maturity level certificate)	03c	
6 Completed apprentice's training institution with the maturity certificate	03b	5 2nd, intermediate vocational qualification
7 Completed vocational upper secondary education (i. e. Technical schools, Medical/Nursery school)	03a	6 full 2nd maturity level certificate
8 Completed general upper secondary education (grammar school, secondary comprehensive school, Business school, Academy of Commerce)	03a	
9 follow-up, post-maturity education, (2 years finished with certificate)	04a	7 higher education lower-level 3rd certificate
10 University, college education – bachelor degree	05a	
11 University, college – completed Master or Engineering study programme (or its equivalent)	05a	8 higher education upper-level 3d certificate
12 Postgraduate (third) level of higher education study (titles as CSc., PhD., Doc., etc., not PhDr.)	06	

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION SLOVENIA

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.

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

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION SPAIN

EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

1. no sabe leer ni escribir (analfabeto)
2. Estudios primarios incompletos (hasta 5.º EGB /5.0 Primaria)
3. Estudios primarios completos EGB, hasta 6.º o 7.º (inclusive), 6.º Primaria o 1.º ESO (inclusive)
4. Estudios secundarios, primer ciclo: EGB, hasta 8.º o 1.º de BUP (inclusive), 2.º ESO o 3.º ESO (inclusive)
5. Estudios secundarios, segundo ciclo : Bachillerato (3A) y F.P (3C); Hasta 2.º BUP o 3.º BUP (inclusive) (3B) 4.º ESO o 1.º Bachillerato LOGSE (inclusive), (3C)
6. Hasta COU (inclusive) (4A) . 2.º FP LOGSE (4B) (inclusive), 2.º Bachillerato (inclusive),
7. Estudios tercer grado, primer ciclo: Facultades Universitarias, Diplomaturas,
8. Estudios tercer grado, primer ciclo: Escuelas Universitarias no técnicas
9. Estudios tercer grado, primer ciclo: Ingenierías Técnicas
10. Estudios tercer grado, primer ciclo: Otras enseñanzas que exigen Bachillerato Superior o titulación equivalente
11. Estudio de tercer grado, segundo ciclo: Facultades universitarias, licenciaturas
12. Estudios tercer grado, segundo ciclo: Escuelas técnicas superiores
13. Estudios tercer grado, segundo ciclo: Estudios Eclesiásticos, Militares y otros superiores
14. Estudios tercer grado, segundo ciclo: Estudios no reglados, de nivel equivalente al universitario
15. Estudios de tercer grado, tercer ciclo: Doctorado, Masters, Estudios de Postgraduado

Description of educational system:

There have been several changes in the education system in Spain, the law has changed 4 times since democracy; it is very complicated to summarize, because it will depend on every age group.

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

Study Description

Cod ISCED	ISCED DENOMINATION (in Spanish)	description of ISCED category
LEVEL 0	Enseñanza preescolar	Fase inicial de la enseñanza organizada, están destinados esencialmente a familiarizar a niños de muy corta edad con un entorno de tipo escolar. Los programas a este nivel están diseñados para niños de al menos 3 años y no mayores de 6.
LEVEL 1	Enseñanza Primaria o primer ciclo de la educación básica	Proyectos destinados a proporcionar a los alumnos una sólida educación básica en lectura, escritura y aritmética. La educación primaria comienza a la edad de 5, 6 ó 7. Los programas de enseñanza primaria no requieren educación formal previa, aunque cada vez es más común que los niños hayan asistido a enseñanza preescolar.
LEVEL 2	Primer ciclo de enseñanza secundaria o segundo ciclo de educación básica	Los contenidos de educación de este ciclo suelen estar destinados a completar la educación básica iniciada en el nivel 1. Los programas suelen seguir un modelo más orientado por asignaturas; los profesores son más especializados y generalmente varios imparten enseñanza en su especialización. Este nivel puede suponer de 2 a 6 años de escolarización. (Para los países de la OCDE son 3 años)
LEVEL 3	Segundo ciclo de enseñanza secundaria	La fase final de la educación secundaria en muchos países. En este nivel se puede observar una mayor especialización que en el nivel 2 y con frecuencia es preciso que los profesores sean más calificados o especializados que en este último. Hay diferencias considerables en la duración de los programas en y entre los países que puede variar de 2 a 5 años de escolarización. NIVEL 3A programas de nivel 3 diseñados para dar acceso directo a nivel 5A NIVEL 3B programas de nivel 3 diseñados para dar acceso directo a nivel 5B NIVEL 3C programas de nivel 3 diseñados para dar acceso directo a nivel 5A o 5B. Por tanto, estos programas llevan directamente al mercado laboral, programas de nivel 4 u otros programas de nivel 3
LEVEL 4	Enseñanza postsecundaria, no superior	Comprende programas que desde un punto de vista internacional unen el segundo ciclo de secundaria a la enseñanza postsecundaria, aunque en un contexto nacional puedan considerarse a todas luces como programas de segundo ciclo de secundaria o de enseñanza postsecundaria. Estos programas no pueden considerarse programas de nivel superior. No suelen ser mucho más avanzados que los de nivel 3 pero sirven para ampliar los conocimientos de los participantes que ya han cursado un programa de nivel 3. Tienen típicamente una duración equivalente en tiempo completo de entre 6 meses y 2 años. NIVEL 4A programas de nivel 4 diseñados para dar acceso directo a nivel 5A NIVEL 4B programas de nivel 4 diseñados para dar acceso directo a nivel 5B
LEVEL 5	Primer ciclo de la educación superior (no conduce directamente a una calificación avanzada)	Este nivel consta de programas superiores de contenido educativo más avanzado que los de los niveles 3 y 4. NIVEL 5A programas basados en gran parte en teoría que pretenden dar preparación suficiente para acceder a programas de investigación avanzada y profesiones altamente cualificadas. La duración de las categorías es: Media: de 3 a menos de 5 años; Larga, de 5 a 6 años; Muy larga: más de 6 años. NIVEL 5B programas que son generalmente más específicos práctica/ técnica y ocupacionalmente que los programas de nivel 5A. La duración de las categorías es: Corta: de 2 a 3 años, de 3 a 5 años; Larga de 5 a 6 años; Muy larga: más de 6 años
LEVEL 6	Segundo ciclo de la enseñanza superior (conduce directamente a una calificación de investigación avanzada)	Este nivel está reservado a los programas de enseñanza superior que conducen a una calificación de investigación avanzada; por consiguiente, están dedicados a estudios avanzados e investigaciones originales. Para más información el sitio oficial de UNESCO ISCED es: http://www.uis.unesco.org/

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION SWITZERLAND

EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

ISCED CODE	ISCED-1997	Swiss codes	Swiss categories
0	Not completed primary (compulsory) education	1	Incomplete compulsory school
1	Primary education or first stage of basic education	2	Primary school
2A	Lower secondary or Second stage of basic education	3	Secondary education (first stage)
3C	Upper secondary education	4	Elementary vocational training (enterprise and school, 1-2 year)
3B		5	Apprenticeship (vocational training, dual system)
3B		6	General training school (2-3 years)
3A		7	Vocational baccalaureate
3A		8	School preparing for university
4B	Post secondary, non tertiary education	9	Vocational training (second education)
4A		10	Vocational baccalaureate after vocational training
4A		11	School for adult preparing for university
5B	First stage of tertiary education (not leading directly to an advanced research qualification)	12	Higher vocational training
5A		13	University of applied science and pedagogical university (<i>Bachelor</i>)
5A		14	University of applied science and pedagogical university (<i>Master</i>)
5A		15	University diploma and post-graduate (including technical) (<i>Bachelor</i>)
5A		16	University diploma and post-graduate (including technical) (<i>Master</i>)
6	Second stage of tertiary education (leading to an advanced research qualification)	17	University doctorate

Description of educational system:

Switzerland provides various schools at different levels. Because the cantons are responsible for the educational service, the names, the programs, the subjects, the duration, the starting age and the number of the students vary significantly between the cantons. Therefore a classification of the education isn't easy for this country.

The general features of the Educational System are the following:

Kindergarten is voluntary and free. Compulsory schooling, which lasts for 9 years begins with primary school (between the ages of 6 and 7) and ends with secondary level I. Again, since there are, in fact, 26 slightly different educational systems, the length of study at each level may vary slightly.

In spite of the growing interchangeability of the elements of the educational program the secondary level I of compulsory school is organized by separate schools or sections according to the division of education and professions at the further levels of education or at the world of work. Depending on their section during the last years at the secondary I level, students either choose to go on to a vocational training, to a vocational school, to diploma schools or secondary schools ("Maturitätsschulen"). The latter allows entrance into the public university system. Besides attending university, other paths

Study Description

in higher education include attending an advanced vocational training ("Fachhochschule/école technique supérieure") or a Teachers' Training College. In the last decade, the status of many of the certificates of the vocational training education has been changed to the tertiary level and the admittance and the program of these departments are still in a changing process. This is also true for the curricula and the programs of the secondary education level schools.

An important part of the students chooses to start the career with an apprenticeship. The vocational training is completed by different types of schooling. The possibilities range from one day per week to full time vocational school. In case of emphasizing the study part of this training, it is possible to start an academic career at either a secondary school or a technical or vocational school leading to a higher technical or vocational degree.

Education curriculum:

Pre-primary education	Kindergarten (1-2 years)		
Compulsory School	Primary school (6 years)		
	Secondary level I (three different levels) (3 years)		
Secondary level II	Secondary school or graduation diploma schools (3-4 years)	General training schools (2-3 years)	Vocational schools (-training) (2-4 years)
Tertiary level	Universities (3-6 years)		Advanced vocational training (3-4 years)

"Pre-primary Education: (1 to 2 years)"

Kindergarten: ISCED-97: level 0

Swiss children aged 5 and 6 may attend Kindergarten (German-speaking cantons), école enfantine (French-speaking cantons), or scuola dell'infanzia (Italian-speaking cantons) for at least one year before entering primary school. Kindergarten is not compulsory. Nevertheless, today an average of around 99% of all children throughout Switzerland receives preschool education. 63% attend for two years. In the past, the differences between German, French, and Italian pre-schools were more pronounced, with the German-speaking schools emphasizing play and the French and Italian pre-schools emphasizing learning. Currently, the differences are less marked, with all schools striving for a fine balance between play and education. Kindergarten is regulated by the communes and cantons. In all cantons, children have the right to receive pre-school education and to receive it at no cost. In a country where roughly one fifth of the population (over 1.3 million people) is non-Swiss, Kindergarten also plays an important role in integrating foreigners into Swiss society. The children can attend extra classes to study the regional language and, while maintaining their own identity, begin to learn about their new country and acquaint themselves better with the local dialect.

"Compulsory Schooling (9 years)"

Primary School: ISCED-97: level 1

Primary school is the first level of the Swiss nine-year compulsory schooling. Children start at age 6 or 7 and finish at 12 or 13. Since primary schools, like Kindergarten, are governed by the cantons, there are numerous differences in the curricula, the length of the school year, the age at which students pass on to the secondary level, and teacher-training.

Secondary Level I: ISCED-97: level 2

Secondary Level I comprises the final years of required schooling. Here the children are divided into sections. The sections with standard requirements prepare children for vocational training or higher secondary education. The sections with advanced requirements prepare the children for the pre-university track. Again, depending on when they started primary school, Swiss children finish their compulsory schooling at age 15 or 16.

"Secondary Level II (2 to 4 years)"

Secondary school (Gymnasium) + Graduation Diploma (Berufsmatur) Schools (3-4 years): ISCED-97: level 3A+3B

Secondary schools or academic high-schools last 3-4 years and prepare students for entrance into any of the nine Swiss

Study Description

universities or the two federal institutes of technology. The curriculum includes 3 basic subjects (language, second national language, and mathematics) and compulsory subjects (history, geography, physics, chemistry, biology, music/arts, sports). Students also choose a major ("Schwerpunktfach" or "option spécifique") and, the following year, a minor ("Ergänzungsfach" or "option complémentaire") subject. At the end of their studies, students take a cantonal matriculation examination ("Matura" or "baccalauréat"). All cantons as well as the federal authorities recognize the "Matura" certificate. This is important, since only 10 cantons out of 26 have universities. The number of young people with this university entrance certificate has more than doubled since 1970, and the number of women in this group has risen over 50% within 30 years.

Nowadays, there exists also an opportunity to get a university entrance certificate through an advanced program offered by the vocational schools.

General Training Schools (Diploma Schools) (2-3 years): ISCED-97: level 3B+3C

General training schools or diploma schools offer students 2-3 years of general education at a higher level and an opportunity to learn about professions. The curriculum includes the mother-tongue language, other languages including at least one other national language, mathematics, the humanities, and studies in a field the student wishes to explore: administration, tourism, health care, pre-school teaching, etc. Students take an examination at the end of their studies to obtain a diploma. This diploma is recognized throughout Switzerland and enables students to continue with a higher level vocational training or to enter the work place.

Vocational Schools (2-4 years): ISCED-97: level 3C+3B

Over one half of the Swiss students who finish their compulsory schooling choose to continue their education with vocational training. The training lasts from 2 to 4 years depending on the trade or profession selected, and there are currently about 260 federally registered vocations under federal governance. Examples are: industry, commerce, banking, insurance, hotel trade, other sectors of the service industries, and domestic sciences. Health care training is organized separately by the Swiss Red Cross. Training in agriculture and forestry are covered under separate federal legislation. The Swiss system of vocational training is a dual system, which enables the student to gain both practical and theoretical knowledge in the chosen field. The student signs an apprenticeship contract which is approved by cantonal authorities. After this, the apprentice attends a cantonal or regional training school one or more days a week and spends the rest of the week on the job, paid on the basis of an official rate system, under the guidance of a master, who has had several years of experience and study in his or her trade and has acquired a master certificate. At the end of the training, the apprentice takes a final examination and, upon passing, receives a federal diploma, which, in accordance to the fulfilled program, may lead to advanced vocational training.

"Tertiary level (3-6 years)"

Universities (3-6 years): ISCED-97: level 5a+6a

Switzerland has one university for every 650,000 inhabitants. Five are located in the German-speaking part (Basel, Zürich, Berne, St. Gallen and Lucerne) in addition to one Federal Institute of Technology (ETH Zürich). Three (Lausanne, Geneva, Neuchâtel) are in the French-speaking part including one Federal Institute of Technology (EPUL Lausanne). One university is bilingual, the University of Fribourg, offering classes in both French and German. The last, and most recently founded university, is the Università della Svizzera italiana in the canton of Ticino. Although the universities are similar in structure, they each have their own particular strength. For example, St. Gallen specializes in economics, business administration and law, Lucerne specializes in Catholic theology and philosophy, the Università della Svizzera italiana emphasizes architecture and communication. The two Federal Institutes of Technology focus on engineering, architecture, and natural sciences. All Swiss universities stress teaching as well as research. The total length of university studies varies, depending on the subject and the degree desired, usually between 4 to 6 years. Degrees conferred are the Lizentiat or licence, the Diploma or diplôme, and the Doktorat, the first two are the equivalent of a master's degree, the last of a PhD. Actually, and the universities are changing to the bachelor/master system of the Bologna declaration.

Advanced Vocational Training

Non-university higher education which includes advanced vocational training and teacher-training on most levels is very important in the Swiss educational system and has undergone many changes in the last decade.

Study Description

- Vocational higher education + technical or vocational school: ISCED-97: level 5b+4a

We count these programs to the tertiary level although there are options of education that lead to a specification in the chosen profession which has to be interpreted as level 4a of ISCED-97 classification.

- Technical or vocational high school (3-4 years): ISCED-97: level 5b

The first technical or vocational high school or colleges of higher education (Fachhochschule or école technique supérieure) were adopted by the Federal government in 1995, and all 36 current colleges were formally recognized by the state. These schools offer university-level courses, but with a more practical and technical emphasis, for example: engineering, agriculture, commerce, business management, teaching, social sciences, and health care. The training lasts between 3 and 4 years, and students with a diploma from a Fachhochschule may continue their studies at the Federal Institute of Technology or another university.

"Important historical changes"

The vocational training is the most frequent post-compulsory education in Switzerland. More than two thirds of young people choose to begin a vocational training after their compulsory schooling. During the first half of the years 1990, apprenticeships declined for general training schools, however this trend was related to economical recession. In the second half of the 1990s, enrolment in general training school decreased, while apprenticeships met a new development. Since 2002, admissions in vocational training have been on the decrease, while those in school preparing for university or vocational baccalaureate have increased.

More recently, the Bologna declaration has put in motion a series of reforms needed to make the Swiss educational system more compatible to European higher Education. The implementation of the new system has been launched in middle 2005, in parallel to the revision of the High educational training's law. Since 1990, the number of students beginning a tertiary education has increased of 19% and, according to the predictions, this trend will continue until 2015.

Reference:

<http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/fr/index/infothek/nomenklaturen/blank/blank/isced/01.html>

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

- Already provided in the table at the specification if the educational variable.

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION UKRAINE

EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

1. Incomplete primary education (less than 3/4 classes)
2. Primary education (3/4 classes)
3. Basic (incomplete) high education (4/5-9 classes)
4. Completed general high education (10-12 classes)
5. Vocational technical training (trained man)
6. Vocational technical training without completed high education
7. Basic higher education (junior specialist, bachelor)
8. Completed higher education (specialist)
9. Completed higher education (master)
10. Academic degree (candidate, doctor, PhD)

Description of educational system:

Most of people in the country after 9 years of study in "middle" school either go to a technical school ("PTU" etc) or technical college ("technicum" etc) or stay in the "middle" school for 2 more years to get general secondary education. After this some people are going to a college ("institute", "university", "academy" etc) for 4-6 years of study to receive bachelor (4 years), "specialist" (5 years) or master (5-6 years) degree. After this some people are also going for about 3 years of study to get Ph.D.

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

Category	Code	ISCED
		0
Incomplete primary education (less than 3/4 classes)	1	1
Primary education (3/4 classes)	2	1
Basic (incomplete) high education (4/5-9 classes)	3	2
Completed general high education (10-12 classes)	4	3
Vocational technical training (trained man)	5	3
Vocational technical training without completed high education	6	3
Basic higher education (junior specialist, bachelor)	7	5
Completed higher education (specialist)	8	6
Completed higher education (master)	9	6
Academic degree (candidate, doctor, PhD)	10	6

Occupation
National datasets EVS 2008

Study Description

EUROPEAN VALUES STUDY 2008 - INTEGRATED DATASET

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION ALBANIA

OCCUPATION

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

- No deviations

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION ARMENIA

OCCUPATION

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

- No deviations

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION AZERBAIJAN

OCCUPATION

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

- No deviations

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION BELARUS

OCCUPATION

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

- No deviations

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION BELGIUM

OCCUPATION

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

- No deviations

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

OCCUPATION

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

- No deviations

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION BULGARIA

OCCUPATION

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

- No deviations

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION CYPRUS

OCCUPATION

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

- No deviations

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION CZECH REPUBLIC

OCCUPATION

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

- See "Other documents", for corrections of values from ISCO-88-CS to ISCO-88-INT (international).

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION DENMARK

OCCUPATION

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

- No deviations

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION ESTONIA

OCCUPATION

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

- No deviations

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION FRANCE

OCCUPATION

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

- There are deviations from ISCO88. They are highlighted in "Occupation V15" in section "Other documentation".

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION GEORGIA

OCCUPATION

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

We have some extra codes in the variables v339b, v346b, v357c, e.g. These codes are not in "Occupation: ISCO88 4 digits" so they have not appropriate labels in the SPSS file. Please find the codes with its definitions below:

Study Description

1238	Heads of departments (services) that are not included in other groups
2313	Agronomists and specialists of related professions.
2413	Specialists of commercial activities
2461	Members of the clergy
3146	Dispatchers (besides flying control officers)
4224	Workers occupied with agricultural service
5144	Workers occupied in dry-cleaning and painting process
5145	Wash-house workers
5146	Workers occupied in custom tailoring and in repairing of clothing and footwear
5147	Workers occupied in repairing works of apartments, furniture, household appliances, TV and radio equipment, clocks and watches and etc.
5310	Workers occupied in gas distribution service in towns, villages and inhabited localities.
5320	Workers occupied in utility service (water-pipe and sewage system functioning)
5340	Workers implementing supervision of electro energy (energy distribution)
5510	Workers occupied with advertising-designing works
7138	Painters, building surface cleaning workers and related professions
7217	Farriers; farriers working with sickles and press
7443	The profession of workers occupied in clothing industry
7450	The professions of workers occupied in manufacturing of construction materials
7460	The professions of workers occupied with production of toys and educational-visual materials
7511	Professions of workers occupied in service and repairing works of machinery
7513	The professions of workers of services and repairing works of means of transportation
7514	Professions of workers occupied in service and repairing works of equipments for sea and river boats
7521	Telephone operators, telegraphers and workers of related professions
7522	Professions of workers occupied in service and repairing works of equipment of communicational buildings and stations
7610	Professions of workers occupied in geological-searching works
7620	Professions of workers occupied in topographic and geodesic works
8125	Other related professional groups that do not belong to previous groups
8133	Operators of ceramics and porcelain manufacturing equipment
9334	Non qualified workers occupied in communication service
9350	Non qualified workers occupied in manufacturing fields that were not included in other groups
9411	Porter, cloakroom attendant, lift operator.
9412	Stockmen, markers, packers of goods, packers of products
9413	Loader, assistant workers.
9414	Charwomen of service and manufacturing buildings and territories
9415	Courier and other professions of non qualified workers, that were not included in other groups
9990	Military men, (soldiers)

Source: Methodological Questionnaire - Georgia

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION GERMANY

OCCUPATION

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

- No deviations

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION GREECE

OCCUPATION

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

- No deviations

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION HUNGARY

OCCUPATION

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

- No deviations

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION IRELAND

OCCUPATION

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

- No deviations

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION KOSOVO

OCCUPATION

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

- No deviations

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION LITHUANIA

OCCUPATION

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

The occupational codes do correspond. However, it is worth to say that the Lithuanian version is somewhat modified (extended); general categories are subdivided according to area of activity, thus additional codes that are not present in English ISCO88 version occurred.

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION LUXEMBOURG

OCCUPATION

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

- No deviations

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION MALTA

OCCUPATION

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

- No deviations

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION MOLDOVA, REPUBLIC OF

OCCUPATION

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

- No deviations

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION MONTENEGRO, REPUBLIC OF

OCCUPATION

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

- No deviations

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION NETHERLANDS

OCCUPATION

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

- No deviations

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION NORTHERN CYPRUS

OCCUPATION

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

- No deviations

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION NORTHERN IRELAND

OCCUPATION

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

- No deviations

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION POLAND

OCCUPATION

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

- No deviations from standard ISCO88.

Two additional variables were included into questionnaire to increase accuracy of coding occupations

a) socio-occupational category and b) branch of economy. They are after the standards used in Polish sociological research. a) socio-occupational category and b) branch of economy.

They are after the standards used in Polish sociological research.

Please see " Other documentation" for country-specific information.

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION PORTUGAL

OCCUPATION

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

- No deviations

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION SERBIA

OCCUPATION

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

- No deviations

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION SLOVAK REPUBLIC

OCCUPATION

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

- No deviations

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION SLOVENIA

OCCUPATION

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

- No deviations

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION SPAIN

OCCUPATION

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

- No deviations

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION SWITZERLAND

OCCUPATION

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

- We used the code '9999' if the information we had was not sufficient to determine the ISCO88-code.

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION UKRAINE

OCCUPATION

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

- No deviations

Political parties
National datasets EVS 2008

Study Description

EUROPEAN VALUES STUDY 2008 - INTEGRATED DATASET

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION ALBANIA

POLITICAL PARTIES

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

1. Partia Socialiste e Shqipërisë (PSSH)

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

2. Partia Socialdemokrate e Shqipërisë (PSD)

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

3. Partia Demokratia Sociale e Shqipërisë (PDSSH)

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

4. Lëvizja Socialiste për Integrim (LSI)

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

5. Partia Demokratia Liberale

The Liberal Democracy Party - na

6. Aleanca Demokratike (AD)

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

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

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

8. Partia Agrare Ambientaliste (PAA)

The Environmentalist Agrarian Party is an Albanian political party, founded in 1991.[1] The party is led by Lufter Xhuveli. Initially the party was known as the Agrarian Party of Albania (Partia Agrare e Shqipërisë), until a name change took place in 2003. It is a reformist party that supports a free market economic system.

9. Partia Demokratike (PD)

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

Study Description

government with Sali Berisha becoming Prime Minister.

10. Partia Demokratike e Re (PDR)

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

11. Partia Demokratike e reformuar

Reformed Democratic Party - na

12. Partia Republikane (PR)

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

13. Partia Demokristiane e Shqipërisë (PDK)

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

14. Partia Balli Kombëtar (PBK)

National Front Party - na

15. Partia Levizja e Legalitetit

Movement for Legality Party - na

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

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

1. Partia Republikane (PR) - 19.96%
2. Partia Socialdemokrate e Shqipërisë (PSD) - 12.74 %
3. Partia Socialiste e Shqipërisë (PSSH) - 8.89 %
4. Lëvizja Socialiste për Integrim (LSI) - 8.40 %
5. Partia Demokratike (PD) - 7.67 %

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6. Partia Demokrate e Re (PDR) - 7.42 %
7. Partia Agrare Ambientaliste (PAA) - 6.56 %
8. Aleanca Demokratike (AD) - 4.76 %
9. Partia Demokracia Sociale e Shqipërisë (PDSSH) - 4.25 %
10. Partia Bashkimi për të Drejtat e Njeriut (PBDNJ) - 4.13 %
11. Partia Demokristiane e Shqipërisë (PDK) - 3.26 %
12. Partia Balli Kombëtar (PBK) - 1.68 %
13. Bashkimi Liberal Demokrat (BLD) - 1.06 %
14. Partia Komuniste e Shqipërisë (PKSH) - 0.65 %
15. Partia Balli Kombëtar Demokrat (PBDK) - 0.56 %

Date of the last national legislative elections:

- 25-06-2005

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION ARMENIA

POLITICAL PARTIES

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

1. National Democratic Party
2. National Agreement Party
3. National Unity Party
4. 'Prosperious Armenia' Party
5. 'Dashink' Party
6. 'Heritage' Party
7. 'People's' Party
8. Democratic Way Party
9. Impeachment Alliance
10. Armenian Revolutionary Federation Dashnakcutyun
11. Democratic Party of Armenia
12. Party of the Youth of Armenia
13. People's Party of Armenia
14. Communist Party of Armenia
15. Public Party of Armenia
16. Marksist Party of Armenia
17. 'Hanrapetutyun' Party
18. United Labour Party
19. United Liberal National Party
20. 'New Times' Party
21. Social-Democratic Henchak Party
22. Christian-Democratic Renaissance Party
23. Party of 'Country of Legality'

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

1. National Democratic Party - 7
2. National Agreement Party - 5
3. National Unity Party - 4
4. 'Prosperious Armenia' Party - 10
5. 'Dashink' Party - 9
6. 'Heritage' Party - 8
7. 'People's' Party - 3
8. Democratic Way Party - 6
9. Impeachment Alliance - 8
10. Armenian Revolutionary Federation Dashnakcutyun - 3
11. Democratic Party of Armenia - 2
12. Party of the Youth of Armenia - 9
13. People's Party of Armenia - 3
14. Communist Party of Armenia - 1
15. Public Party of Armenia - 9
16. Marksist Party of Armenia - 1
17. 'Hanrapetutyun' Party - 8
18. United Labour Party - 5
19. United Liberal National Party - 9
20. 'New Times' Party - 6

Study Description

- 21. Social-Democratic Henschak Party - 3
- 22. Christian-Democratic Renaissance Party - 7
- 23. Party of 'Country of Legality' - 5

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

- 1. National Democratic Party (0.63 %)
- 2. National Agreement Party (0.31%)
- 3. National Unity Party (3.69%)
- 4. 'Prosperious Armenia' Party (15.13%)
- 5. 'Dashink' Party (2.44%)
- 6. 'Heritage' Party (6.0%)
- 7. 'People's' Party (2.74%)
- 8. Democratic Way Party (0.62%)
- 9. Impeachment Alliance (1.29%)
- 10. Armenian Revolutionary Federation Dashnakcutyun (13.16%)
- 11. Democratic Party of Armenia (0.27%)
- 12. Party of the Youth of Armenia (0.17%)
- 13. People's Party of Armenia (1.68%)
- 14. Communist Party of Armenia (0.65 %)
- 15. Public Party of Armenia (33.91%)
- 16. Marksist Party of Armenia (0.20%)
- 17. 'Hanrapetutyun' Party (1.65%)
- 18. United Labour Party (4.39%)
- 19. United Liberal National Party (0.20%)
- 20. 'New Times' Party (3.48%)
- 21. Social-Democratic Henschak Party (0.07%)
- 22. Christian-Democratic Renaissance Party (0.25%)
- 23. Party of 'Country of Legality' (7.05%)

Date of the last national legislative elections:

- 12-05-2007

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION AZERBAIJAN

POLITICAL PARTIES

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

- New Azerbaijan Party (Yeni Azərbaycan Partiyası)

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

- Musavat (Equality) Party

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

- Azerbaijan Popular Front Party (Azərbaycan Xalq Cəbhəsi Partiyası)

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

- Ana Vatan (Motherland Party)

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

- Umid (Hope) Party of Azerbaijan

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

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

Study Description

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

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

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

Date of the last national legislative elections:

- 06-11-2005

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION BELARUS

POLITICAL PARTIES

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

Liberal Democratic Party

Building a legal state with multiform economy by parliamentary methods and propaganda of liberalism and liberal democracy ideas, recognition of multiparty system, pluralism, guarantee of civic rights and freedoms, refusal from acts of violence, creation of favorable conditions for worthy life for every citizen of Belarus, provision of person's free development in economic, political and cultural spheres.

Belarusian Social Sports Party

Contribution to the strengthening of a economically developed, socially oriented, stable state by means of public norms perfection; uniting progressive forces of the Republic of Belarus for a realization of social programs, which promote the growth of Belarusian nation's mental, cultural and economical potential; attention riveting to problems of the younger generation upbringing, propaganda of civic consciousness, patriotism and healthy life-style ideas; citizens involvement in local government, social problems decision.

Belarusian Party "The Greens" ["Zyalyoniya"]

Creation of healthy living environment for a person, which social and natural parameters provide maximum opportunities for his/her development; development of spirituality, high-toned relations to every living thing, training and dissemination of ecological style of thinking to all spheres of life, including political sphere; peace amongst nations and states; prohibition and - in future - destruction of nuclear, chemical and biological weapon and the most cruel types of conventional weapons.

Social-Democratic Party of Peoples Concord [Narodnai Zgody]

Building a civilised, legal state, carrying out democratic reforms.

Agrarian Party

Omni faceted participation in government and local authorities activity by means of members deputation to these authorities through elections; political education and upbringing of citizens, formation and development of their consciousness in patriotic and statehood spirit; brining out citizens' opinion on any social and political life issues and making it known to a wide public, government and local authorities; participation in elections as established by law; participation in adoption and realization of programs for economic and social development of rural areas; preservation of spirituality and moral principles of peoples life, development of the centuries-old potential of Belarusian village material and spiritual culture.

Agrarian Party has changed its title for Belarusian Agrarian Party since the study period.

Republican Party

Revival and creation of a strong, sovereign, humane, democratic Belarusian state with sufficient degree of integration with the ex-Soviet Union republics and Western countries; provision of high standard of life's quality; creation of an economy on conceptual new basis, which relies on market mechanism and provides the real filling of political sovereignty of the Republic of Belarus and well-being of its people; determined observance of human rights in the Republic of Belarus

Conservative Christian Party - BNF

Establishment of the democratic society and building a strong Belarusian state

Party BNF

Implementation of the Program of public association BNF "Revival" by means of participation in forming of the public authorities of the Republic of Belarus

Study Description

Republican Party of Labor and Justice

Creation of a society of economic well-being and social justice

Party of Communists Belarusian

Uniting and political development of wage workers for a achievement of final liberation from exploitation of all kinds and building a classless society of social justice

United Civic Party

Contribution to the creation of public society and legal state on the basis of free market relations, human rights priority, panhuman values and pluralism in all directions of public development; protection of Belarus citizens rights, freedoms and legitimate interests within applicable legislation, contribution to the creation of conditions for raising citizens standard of life by resolute economy's reforms, integration of the state into world economic community

Belarusian Patriotic Party

Contribution to building a social justice society; contribution to the creation of a renewed union of brotherly nations and preeminently of Russia, Belarus, Ukraine; support of the President in his efforts to execute his election program and immediate measures for Belarus coming out of crisis; defence of national interests, honour and dignity of motherland in all spheres

Party "Belarusian Social-Democratic Assembly" [Hramada]

Creation of a human, democratic society on the basis of multiform economy and versatility of party structures; jural and social protection of working people; assertion of the principles of individual freedom, social justice and solidarity

Belarusian Social-Democratic Party (Assembly) [Hramada]

Building a solidair society on the basis of the principles of freedom, equality, social justice, democracy and priority of law; building an independent, democratic, legal and social Belarusian state - an equal subject of the European and world community

Communist Party of Belarus

Orientation of the society to the socialistic way of development, which leads to the building of society of social justice based on the principles of collectivism, freedom and equality, government by the people; strengthening of the Belarusian statehood; renewal of the state union of nations of the USSR on a voluntary basis

Supporters of the political policy of the President of the Republic of Belarus A.G. Lukashenko

Plan-based approach, consistency, gradualness, and continuity in the state policy; policy geared towards evolutionary and progressive development of the national economy, towards further integration into the world's economy; combination of the advantages of market economy and efficient social protection; improvement of the existing economic basis rather than making a revolutionary break of the former system; continuity in the functioning of state institutions everywhere it has proved effective; political continuity as the major principle of state administration and activities of the country's leaders.

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

1. Communist Party of Belarus
2. Agrarian Party
3. Republican Party of Labor and Justice, Party of Communists Belarusian
4. Belarusian Party "The Greens" ["Zyalyoniya"], Republican Party, Belarusian Patriotic Party, Party "Belarusian Social-Democratic Assembly" [Hramada], Belarusian Social-Democratic Party (Assembly) [Hramada], Supporters of the political policy of the President of the Republic of Belarus A.G. Lukashenko
5. Liberal Democratic Party, Belarusian Social Sports Party, Social-Democratic Party of Peoples Concord [Narodnai Zgody]

Study Description

- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9. United Civic Party
- 10. Conservative Christian Party - BNF, Party BNF

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

Political parties	Party size	Number of seats
A Liberal Democratic Party	33892 (01/03/09)	0
B Belarusian Social Sports Party	1463 (01/12/08)	nonparticipating
C Belarusian Party "The Greens" ["Zyalyoniya"]	1143 (01/02/09)	nonparticipating
D Social-Democratic Party of Peoples Concord [Narodnai Zgody]	2101 (01/02/08)	nonparticipating
E Agrarian Party	8637 (01/10/05)	1
F Republican Party	10913 (01/01/06)	did not pass through registration of candidates for deputy
G Conservative Christian Party – BNF	1273 (01/01/08)	nonparticipating
H Party BNF	1819 (27/02/09)	0
I Republican Party of Labor and Justice	3258 (20/02/09)	0
J Party of Communists Belarusian	1257 (01/03/09)	0
K United Civic Party	3434 (01/01/08)	0
L Belarusian Patriotic Party	1103 (01/06/03)	did not pass through registration of candidates for deputy
M Party "Belarusian Social-Democratic Assembly" [Hramada]	2787 (27/02/09)	0
N Belarusian Social-Democratic Party (Assembly) [Hramada]	1136 (20/02/08)	0
O Communist Party of Belarus	6035 (01/03/08)	6
P Supporters of the political policy of the President of the Republic of Belarus A.G. Lukashenko	–	–

Date of the last national legislative elections:

- 28-09-2008

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION BELGIUM

POLITICAL PARTIES

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

Classification of political parties (Belgium)

	Name	Original complet name	Translation	Type of party	Region
1	CD&V	Christen-Democratisch en Vlaams	Christian Democratic and Flemish	Christian Democratic Party	Flemish
2	Open VLD	Vlaamse Liberalen en Democraten	Flemish Liberals and Democrats	Liberal Party	Flemish
3	SP.a	Socialisten en Progressieven anders	Socialist and Progressive Alternative	Social democratic Party	Flemish
4	Vlaams Belang	Vlaams Belang	Flemish Interest	Extreme Right Party	Flemish
5	Groen!	Groen!	Green!	Green Party	Flemish
6	Lijst Dedecker	Lijst Dedecker	List Dedecker	Neoliberal populist party	Flemish
7	N-VA	Nieuw-Vlaamse Alliantie	New-Flemish Alliance	Flemish nationalist party	Flemish
8	SLP	Sociaal Liberale Partij	Social-Liberal Party	Social Liberal Party	Flemish
9	PS	Parti Socialiste	Socialist Party	Social Democratic Party	Wallonia
10	MR	Mouvement Réformateur	Reform Party	Liberal Party	Wallonia
11	CDH	Centre Démocrate Humaniste	Centre Democratic Humaniste	Christian Democratic Party	Wallonia
12	Ecolo	Ecolo	Ecolo	Green Party	Wallonia
13	FN	Front National	National Front	Extreme Right Party	Wallonia
14	PTB-UA	Parti du Travail de Belgique – Unité Antifasciste	Communist Party	Communist Party	Wallonia
15	LiDé	Libéral Démocrate	Libéral Democrats	Libertarian Party	Wallonia

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

We have used partly the Expert Survey of Liesbeth Hooghe, Ryan Bakker, Anna Brigeovich, Catherine De Vries, Erica Edwards, Gary Marks, Jan Rovny, Marco Steenbergen (2008), "Reliability and Validity of Measuring Party Positions: The Chapel Hill Expert Survey of 2002 and 2006". Unpublished Manuscript.

L-R : 'position of party in 2006 in terms of its overall ideological stance' (0=extreme left; 5=center and 10=extreme right).

1. PS - 3.5
2. SPA-spirit - 3.22
3. Ecolo - 2.83
4. Groen! - 1.89
5. MR - 6.67
6. Open VLD - 6.78
7. CDH - 5.5
8. CD&V - 5.56
9. NVA - 7.89
10. VB - 9.67
11. LDD - 8.50
12. LSP - 3.50
13. FN - 9.70
14. PTB-UA - 1.00

Study Description

15. Lidé - 8.50

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

Name	Translation	Percentage of the votes
CD&V/N-VA	Christian Democratic and Flemish/New-Flemish Alliance	18,51 %
Open VLD	Flemish Liberals and Democrats	11,83 %
SP.a/Spirit	Socialist and Progressive Alternative/Social-Liberal Party	10,26 %
Vlaams Belang	Flemish Interest	11,99 %
Groen!	Green!	3,98 %
Lijst Dedecker	List Dedecker	4,03 %
PS	Socialist Party	10,86 %
MR	Reform Party	12,52 %
CDH	Centre Democratic Humaniste	6,06 %
Ecolo	Ecolo	5,10 %
FN	National Front	1,97 %
PTB-UA	Communist Party	0,22 %
LIDÉ	Libéral Democrats	/

Date of the last national legislative elections:

- 10-06-2007

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

POLITICAL PARTIES

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

1 - BPS

Bosnia-Herzegovina Patriotic Party - Sefer Halilovic is a Bosniak political party in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It was founded by the former commander of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sefer Halilovic.

2 - S BiH

Party for BiH is a political party in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It has been described as 'multi-ethnic', and is led by Haris Silajdzic. Some consider it to be one of the more liberal parties in the Bosnian political spectrum. On the issues of the internal divisions of Bosnia, SBiH wants to eliminate two entities. It is considered a Bosniak nationalist party by the political ruling classes of Republika Srpska.

3 - HKDU

Croatian Christian Democratic Union of BiH is a right wing political party in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

4 - SDP

Social-Democratic Party is a political party in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The party is a successor of the Communist league of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and was enlarged by the inclusion of the Socijaldemokrati BiH party to the original SDP. The current president of the party is Zlatko Lagumdžija, former Bosnian foreign minister.

5 - SRS RS

Serbian Radical Party of RS is a Serbian political party in Bosnia and Herzegovina. At the last legislative elections, 5 October 2002, the party won no seats in the House of Representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and 4 out of 83 in the National Assembly of the Republic of Srpska.

6 - HSP

Croatian Party of Rights is a right-wing Croatian political party in Bosnia and Herzegovina. At the last legislative elections, 5 October 2002, the party won no seats in the House of Representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but 1 out of 140 seats in the House of Representatives of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

7 - Croatian Party of Rights dr. Jurisic Djapic

8 - SDS

Serbian Democratic Party is a Republika Srpska right-wing political party in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is led by Mladen Bosic. He succeeded Dragan Cavic. The status of the leading party in Republika Srpska and the main Serb party in Bosnia and Herzegovina the SDS lost to the Alliance of Independent Social Democrats (SNSD), led by the Prime Minister of Republika Srpska Milorad Dodik, in the parliamentary elections of October 2006. The Serbian Democratic Party is under sanctions from the United States. The sanctions prohibit any transfer of funds and material from the US to the SDS and vice versa

9 - BSP

Bosnia-Herzegovina Party of Rights

10 - HDZ

Croatian Democratic Union is a political party of Croats in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is an observer member of the European People's Party (EPP). The party was formed on August 18, 1990 at the 1st party convention held in Sarajevo, and it participated on all multi-party elections held in Bosnia and Herzegovina since 1991. It regularly won the support of the Croatian electorate up to 2000, and participated in the government. It returned to power in 2002,

Study Description

where it remained until 2006. At the legislative election of October 2002, the party was part of the Coalition (Koalicija), that won 9.5 % of the popular vote and 5 out of 42 seats in the House of Representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and 16 out of 140 seats in the House of Representatives of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Major leaders have included Mate Boban, Jadranko Prlic, Dario Kordi?, Ante Jelavic, Dragan Covic, Ivo Miro Jovic.

11 - HDZ 1990

Croatian Democratic Union is a political party of Croats in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It split of the Croatian Democratic Union of Bosnia and Herzegovina and is led by Bozo Ljubic. In the 2006 it was the leading member of the Croats Together (Hrvatsko Zajednistvo) coalition.

12 - DNZ

Democratic People`s Unity of BiH is a Bosniak national political party in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It was founded in 1990 by Alija Izetbegovic, Muhamed Filipovic and Fikret Abdic. The party was the first Bosniak party of national orientation in Yugoslavia since the banning of the multiparty system in 1945 by the Communist Yugoslav Leadership. It achieved considerable success in elections after the fall of Communism in the early 1990s. It founded the newspaper Ljiljan. The party remains the strongest political party among the Bosniak population in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and it has branches in Croatia and Serbia (Sandzak region). The party is an observer member of the European People's Party (EPP).

13 - BOSS

Bosnian Party - Mirnes Ajanovic is a multi-ethnic left populist political party in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In the last legislative election, on 5 October 2002, the party won 1.5% of the popular vote, one seat out of 42 in the House of Representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and three seats out of 140 in the House of Representatives of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

14 - SP

Socialistic Party is a Serbian political party in Bosnia and Herzegovina. After the signing of the Dayton Accord, the party became a vocal opponent of the government of Radovan Karadzic and the Serb Democratic Party.[1]. At the last legislative elections, 5 October 2002, the party won 1.9 % of the popular vote and 1 out of 42 seats in the House of Representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and 3 out of 83 in the National Assembly of the Republic of Srpska. It was rename to simply Socijalisticka partija after entering the political scene throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina. SPRS is linked to the Socialist Party of Serbia.

15 - SDA

Party of Democratic Action is a Bosniak national political party in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It was founded in 1990 by Alija Izetbegovic, Muhamed Filipovic and Fikret Abdic. The party was the first Bosniak party of national orientation in Yugoslavia since the banning of the multiparty system in 1945 by the Communist Yugoslav Leadership. It achieved considerable success in elections after the fall of Communism in the early 1990s. It founded the newspaper Ljiljan. The party remains the strongest political party among the Bosniak population in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and it has branches in Croatia and Serbia (Sandzak region). The party is an observer member of the European People's Party (EPP).

16 - HSS

Croatian Peasants Party is a conservative political party in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

17 - NHI

New Croatian Initiative is a Croatian political party in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In 2007, the division of the Croatian Peasant Party in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the New Croatian Initiative merged. The New Croatian Initiative was formed as a splinter group from the Croatian Democratic Union of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Kresimir Zubak.

18 - PDP

Party of Democratic Progress is a Serbian political party in Bosnia and Herzegovina. At the last legislative elections, 5

Study Description

October 2002, the party won 4.6 % of the popular vote and 2 out of 42 seats in the House of Representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and 9 out of 83 in the National Assembly of the Republic of Srpska. The party is an observer member of the European People's Party (EPP).

19 - LDS

Liberal Democratic Party is a liberal party in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The party is a member of the European Liberal Democrat and Reform Party. At the last legislative elections, 5 October 2002, the party won no seats in the House of Representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but 1 out of 140 seats in the House of Representatives of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The current leader of the party is Dr Lamija Tanovic.

20 - NS RZB

People's Party Work for Progress is a multi-ethnic party in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which enjoys support from all ethnic groups in Bosnia, but most of its members and voters are Croats. It was founded and run by wealthy Herzegovina businessman Mladen Ivankovic-Lijanovic, from Siroki Brijeg.

21 - SNSD

The Alliance of Independent Social Democrats is a parliamentary party in the Bosnia and Herzegovina. Its president, Milorad Dodik, is the Prime Minister of the Republika Srpska. The party grew out of the Independent Members of Parliament Caucus of the National Assembly of the Republika Srpska to become the Party of Independent Social Democrats. In December 2001, it united with the Democratic Socialist Party, a splinter party of the Socialist Party of the Republika Srpska. After the unification, the party changed its name to Alliance of Independent Social Democrats, retaining its Serbian language acronym.

22 - Bosnia-Podrinje People's Party

23 - SDU

Social-Democratic Union

24 - DEPOS

Democratic Movement of the Srpska is a multi-ethnic political party in Bosnia and Herzegovina. At the last legislative elections, 5 October 2002, the party won 1.4% of the popular vote and 1 out of 42 seats in the House of Representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and 2 out of 140 seats in the House of Representatives of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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

1. --

2.

BOSS - Bosanska stranka - Mirnes Ajanovic

SP - Socijalisticka partija

SDU - Socijal-demokratska unija

3.

SDP - Socijal-demokratska partija

DEPOS - Demokratski pokret Srpske

Stranka penzionera - umirovljenika BiH

4.

LDS - Liberalno demokratska stranka

NS RZB - Narosna stranka Radom za boljitak

SNSD - Savez nezavisnih socijaldemokrata

Study Description

5.

BSP - Bosanskohercegovačka stranka prava
HSS - Hrvatska seljačka stranka

6.

PDP - Partija demokratskog progresa

7.

S BiH - Stranka za BiH
Bosansko - podrinjska narodna stranka
DNZ - Demokratska narodna zajednica BiH
NHI - Nova hrvatska inicijativa

8.

BPS- Bosanskohercegovačka patriotska stranka - Sefer Halilovic

9.

HKDU - Hrvatska krscanska demokratska unija BiH
HDZ 1990 - Hrvatska demokratska zajednica 1990 Hrvatsko zajedništvo

10.

SRS RS - Srpska radikalna stranka RS
HSP - Hrvatska stranka prava
Hrvatska stranka prava dr. Jurisic - Dapic
SDS - Srpska demokratska stranka
HDZ - Hrvatska demokratska zajednica
SDA - Stranka demokratske akcije

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.

Parties	Federation			Srpska			
	Votes	%	Seats	Votes	%	Seats	Total
Party of Independent Social Democrats				262,203	46.93%	7	7
Party of Democratic Action	217,961	25.54%	8	20,514	3.67%	1	9
Party for Bosnia and Herzegovina	196,230	22.99%	7	23,257	4.16%	1	8
Social Democratic Party of Bosnia and Herzegovina	131,450	15.40%	6				5
Serbian Democratic Party				108,616	19.44%	3	3
Croatian Democratic Union of Bosnia and Herzegovina	68,188	7.99%	3				3
Croats Together	52,095	6.10%	2				2
Bosnian-Herzegovinian Patriotic Party-Sefer Halilović	37,608	4.41%	1				1
Party of Democratic Progress				28,410	5.08%	1	1
People's Party Work for Betterment	27,487	3.22%	1				1
Democratic People's Alliance				19,868	3.56%	1	1
Democratic People's Community	16,221	1.90%	1				1
Total			28			14	42

Date of the last national legislative elections:

- 01-10-2006

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION BULGARIA

POLITICAL PARTIES

Please give a short description of each political party in the data set, and indicate the position of political parties in relation to each other on a 10 point left-right scale.

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

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

Coalition for Bulgaria - Bulgarian Socialist Party, Party of Bulgarian Social Democrats, Political Movement Social Democrats, Bulgarian Agrarian People's Union Alexander Stambolijski, Civil Union "Roma", Movement for Social Humanism, Green Party of Bulgaria, Communist Party of Bulgaria - 30,95%

National Movement for Stability and Progress - 19,88%

Democrats for a Strong Bulgaria - 6,44%

National Union Attack - 8,14%

Movement for Rights and Freedoms - 12,81%

United Democratic Force - Union of Democratic Forces, Democratic Party, George's Day Movement, Bulgarian Agrarian People's Union, Movement for an Equal Public Model - 7.68%

Coalition Bulgarian People's Union - Union of Free Democrats, Bulgarian People's Union, VMRO - 5,19%

Novoto Vreme (New Age) Party - 2.95%

Date of the last national legislative elections:

- 25-06-2005

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION CYPRUS

POLITICAL PARTIES

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

1. Disi (Democratic Rally)-Right party
2. Akel (Progressive Party of Working People -Left party
3. Diko (Democratic Party) -Center party
4. Edek (Movement for Social Democracy) -Left party
5. Evroko (European Party) -Right party
6. Oikologoi (Ecological and Environmental Movement)

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

1. Disi - 10
2. Akel - 1
3. Diko - 6
4. Edek - 3
5. Evroko - 10
6. Oikologoi - 5

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

1. Disi - 30.3%
2. Akel - 31.1%
3. Diko - 17.9%
4. Edek - 8.9%
5. Evroko - 5.8%
6. Oikologoi - 2%

Date of the last national legislative elections:

- 21-05-2006

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION CZECH REPUBLIC

POLITICAL PARTIES

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

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

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

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

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

Nr.	Name of political party	Valid votes	
		total	%
1	Strana zdravého rozumu	24 828	0.46
2	Ceské hnutí za národní jednotu	216	0.00
3	Balbinova poetická strana	6 897	0.12
4	Liberální reformní strana	253	0.00
5	Právo a Spravedlnost	12 756	0.23
6	NEZAMSLI	33 030	0.61
7	Ceská pravice	395	0.00
8	Koruna Česká (monarch.strana)	7 293	0.13
9	Občanská demokratická strana	1 892 475	35.38
10	Ceská str.sociálně demokrat.	1 728 827	32.32
11	SNK Evropská demokrate	111 724	2.08
12	Unie svobody-Demokratická unie	16 467	0.30
13	Helax-Ostrava se baví	1 375	0.02
14	Pravý Blok	20 382	0.38
15	4 VIZE-www.4vize.cz	3 109	0.05
16	Ceská str.národ.socialistická	1 387	0.02
17	Moravané	12 552	0.23
18	Strana zelených	336 487	6.29
19	Humanistická strana	857	0.01
20	Komunistická strana Cech a Moravy	685 328	12.81
21	Koalice pro Českou republiku	8 140	0.15
22	Národní strana	9 341	0.17
23	Folklor i Společnost	574	0.01
24	Křesť.demokr.unie-Cs.str.lid.	386 706	7.22
25	NEZ.DEMOKRATÉ(předs.V.Zelezný)	36 708	0.68
26	STRANA ROVNOST SANCI	10 879	0.20

Date of the last national legislative elections:

- 02-06-2006 - 03-06-2006

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION DENMARK

POLITICAL PARTIES

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

The Social Democrats:

Ideology: Social democracy, democratic socialism. The second largest party. Since the Social Democrats were last in government, ending 2001, it is the first time the Social Democrats are not the most popular party since the end of World War II. The party is currently led by Helle Thorning-Schmidt. Member of the Party of European Socialists and the Socialist International.

Danish Social Liberal Party:

Ideology: Social liberalism and liberalism. Center of left-right scale, however, they support the left side of the parliament and is currently in opposition. The party president is Søren Bald, and political leader and spokesperson is Margrethe Vestager. Member of Liberal International and the European Liberal Democrat and Reform Party.

Conservative Peoples Party:

Ideology: Liberal conservatism, conservatism. Extolls the virtues of capitalism, but it is not considered an especially radical party, being quite moderated by the popularity of the welfare state in Denmark. Thus, close to the mainstream of European conservatives, with an extra liberal streak. Committed to a right-of-centre alliance, working most closely with the liberal Venstre and somewhat less closely with the Danish People's Party. Led by Lene Espersen. Member of the European People's Party (EPP).

Socialist Peoples Party:

Ideology: Democratic socialism and green/red-green politics, Eco-socialism. The party sees a democratic socialist Denmark as the end goal of its politics. The party is a strong supporter of human rights, the rights of minorities, and democracy. Led by Villy Søvndal. Member of Nordic Green Left Alliance and European Green Party.

Danish Peoples Party:

Ideology: Danish Nationalism, Conservatism, National conservatism, Social conservatism, Cultural conservatism, Right-wing populism. The third largest party in Denmark. Supports a government consisting of the Liberal and Conservative parties. The Danish People's Party officially regards itself as center-right, but has been accused of being right-wing, populist, or xenophobic by those who oppose it. In order to support the present right wing government the Danish People's Party has insisted on a very strict policy towards immigrants and refugees. Led by Pia Kjaersgaard. While in the European Parliament, its single MEP, Mogens Camre, sits as a member of the Union for a Europe of Nations grouping, the party does not belong to Alliance for Europe of the Nations Party.

Christian Democrats:

Founded in 1970 to oppose the liberalization of restrictions on pornography and the legalization of abortion. It was founded as "Kristeligt Folkeparti", Danish for: Christian People's Party. In the 2007 parliamentary elections, the party received no seats, and in 2008 Bodil Kornbek was replaced by Bjarne Hartung Kirkegaard who represents its more rightist and religious wing. The party is a member of the European People's Party (EPP) and the Centrist Democrat International.

Venstre, Denmark's Liberal Party:

The largest political party in Denmark. Founded with a basis on free market liberalism, it is now a right of centre party. Led by Anders Fogh Rasmussen until the new Prime Minister Lars Løkke Rasmussen took over as formally appointed party leader. Currently governs in coalition with the Conservative People's Party, with support from the Danish People's Party. Member of Liberal International and sits with the European Liberal Democrat and Reform Party in the European Parliament

Study Description

New Alliance (Liberal Alliance):

Ideology: Classical liberalism. Founded in 2007 under the name New Alliance (Ny Alliance). Its founding members were Naser Khader (MP), Anders Samuelsen (MEP) - both former members of the Danish Social Liberal Party - and Gitte Seeberg (MEP), a former member of the Conservative People's Party. The party originally opposed the influence of the right-wing Danish People's Party on the Government, as well as the alleged left-leaning opposition strategy of the Social Liberal Party. In 2008, the party moved somewhat to the right, emphasizing the liberalist parts of its programme, and changed its name from New Alliance into Liberal Alliance. Currently led by Anders Samuelsen.

Red-Green Alliance (Enhedslisten):

Ideology: Socialism, leftist, environmentalism, anti-capitalism and Revolutionary. The party is generally considered the left-most party in parliament. The party has never obtained more than six out of the 179 seats in parliament. It has never sought to become part of any government coalition. The party has collective leadership. It is a founding member of The European Anticapitalist Left (EACL) , cooperates with a number of international organizations, including The European Alliance of EU-critical Movements (TEAM), and The New European Left Forum (NELF), and is an observer to the Party of the European Left

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

1. Red-Green Alliance (Enhedslisten)
- 2.
3. Socialist Peoples Party
4. Social Democrats
5. Danish Social Liberal Party; Christian Democrats
- 6.
7. Venstre, Denmark's Liberal Party; New Alliance (Liberal Alliance)
8. Conservative Peoples Party
- 9.
10. Danish Peoples Party

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

Parties	Votes	%	Seats	+/- *
Liberals (Venstre) (V)	908,472	26.2%	46	-6
Social Democrats (Socialdemokraterne) (A)	881,037	25.5%	45	-2
Danish People's Party (Dansk Folkeparti) (O)	479,532	13.9%	25	1
Socialist People's Party (Socialistisk Folkeparti) (F)	460,975	13.0%	23	12
Conservative People's Party (Det Konservative Folkeparti) (C)	359,404	10.4%	18	±0
Social Liberal Party (Det Radikale Venstre) (B)	177,161	5.1%	9	-8
New Alliance (Ny Alliance) (Y)	97,295	2.8%	5	5
Red-Green Alliance (Enhedslisten) (Ø)	74,982	2.2%	4	-2
Christian Democrats (Kristendemokraterne) (K)	30,013	0.9%	0	±0
Candidates without parties	549	0.0%	0	±0
Subtotal	3,459,420	100.0%	175	—

* Change in seats compared to the previous national legislative election

Date of the last national legislative elections:

- 13-11-2007

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION ESTONIA

POLITICAL PARTIES

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

		Description of parties
1.	Estonian Centrist Party (Eesti Keskerakond)	Centrist, a bit left oriented, social-liberalist party. Emphasizes progressive income tax system, strong social policy and formation of strong middle-class.
2.	Estonian Reform Party (Eesti Reformierakond)	Right-oriented conservative party. Emphasizes ethics and moral in politics and in governing.
3.	Estonian Peoples Union (Eestimaa Rahvaliid)	Centrist national-conservative party, has been more oriented to rural inhabitants and farmers, recently has become more oriented to wider population.
4.	Pro Patria and Res Publica Union (Isamaa ja Res Publica Liit)	The union of the two right-oriented conservative parties. Emphasizes ethics and moral in politics and in governing. Emphasizes survival of Estonian nationality, culture and language.
5.	Estonian Social Democratic Party (Sotsiaaldemokraatlik Erakond)	Social-democratic party (previous name was "Moderates"), a shift to left has been recent. Lays emphasis on employment and the rights of employees.
6.	Estonian Green Party (Erakond Eestimaa Rohelised)	Emphasizes ecological values.
7.	Estonian Christian Democrats (Erakond Eestimaa Kristlikud Demokraadid)	Too small to obtain 1% of votes
8.	Estonian Independence Party (Eesti Iseseisvuspartei)	Too small to obtain 1% of votes
9.	Estonian Left Party (Eesti Vasakpartei)	Too small to obtain 1% of votes
10.	Russian Party in Estonia (Vene Erakond Eestis)	Too small to obtain 1% of votes
11.	Estonian Constitution Party (Konstitutsioonierakond)	Too small to obtain 1% of votes

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

		Position of political party On the 10 points scale
1.	Estonian Centrist Party (Eesti Keskerakond)	3
2.	Estonian Reform Party (Eesti Reformierakond)	7
3.	Estonian Peoples Union (Eestimaa Rahvaliid)	4
4.	Pro Patria and Res Publica Union (Isamaa ja Res Publica Liit)	7
5.	Estonian Social Democratic Party (Sotsiaaldemokraatlik Erakond)	4
6.	Estonian Green Party (Erakond Eestimaa Rohelised)	5
7.	Estonian Christian Democrats (Erakond Eestimaa Kristlikud Demokraadid)	7
8.	Estonian Independence Party (Eesti Iseseisvuspartei)	9
9.	Estonian Left Party (Eesti Vasakpartei)	1
10.	Russian Party in Estonia (Vene Erakond Eestis)	2
11.	Estonian Constitution Party (Konstitutsioonierakond)	2

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

The list of leading parties in Estonia, that received the Parliament mandates on the last national elections:

Party	Share in vote	Number of mandates in Riigikogu (Parliament)
Reform Party	30,7%	31
Centre Party	28,7%	29
Pro Patria and Res Publica Union	18,8%	19
Estonian Social-Democratic Party	9,9%	10
Estonian Peoples' Union	5,9%	6
Estonian Greens	5,9%	6

Date of the last national legislative elections:

- 04-03-2007

Estonia does not have two rounds of elections.

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION FINLAND

POLITICAL PARTIES

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

1. KESK (Suomen Keskusta) (Center Party)
2. KOK (Kansallinen Kokoomus) (National Coalition Party) =Cons.
3. SDP (Suomen Sosialidemokraattinen Puolue) (Social Democrats)
4. VAS (Vasemmistoliitto) (Left League)
5. VIHR (Vihreä Liitto) (Greens)
6. KD (Kristillisdemokraatit) (Christian democrats)
7. RKP (Ruotsalainen Kansanpuolue) (Swedish Party)
8. PS (Perussuomalaiset) (True Finns) = Populist party

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

1. KESK = 6
2. KOK = 7
3. SDP = 5
4. VAS = 3
5. VIHR = 11
6. KD = 7
7. RKP = 7
8. PS = 11

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

Parliament elections 2007

1. KESK - 23.1%
 2. KOK - 22.3%
 3. SDP - 21.4%
 4. VAS - 8.8%
 5. VIHR - 8.5%
 6. KD - 4.9%
 7. RKP - 4.6%
 8. PS - 4.1%
- MUUT (OTHERS) - 2.3%

Date of the last national legislative elections:

- 18-03-2007

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION FRANCE

POLITICAL PARTIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

Date of the last national legislative elections:

- June 2007

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION GEORGIA

POLITICAL PARTIES

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

1	National movement
2	Labor Party
3	New Rightists Party
4	Republican Party
5	Industrial Party
6	Conservative Party
7	For United Georgia
8	People's Party
9	Georgia's way+
10	National Democratic Party
11	Party "Samarlianoba" (Justice)
12	Christian-Democratic movement +
13	Party of Future
14	Party "Tavisufleba" (Party of freedom movement) ???

Party name: United National Movement

Motto: "Georgia will be united!"

- Party program -

To present and defense the interests of the society. To strength the independence of the State, providing the territorial integrity, to strength the security system of the State.

To help in the development of democratic society, to build legislative State on the base of rule of Law, to defend the human rights, to help in creation of powerful civil society.

To develop free market economy on the base of strength economic potential of the country, to create strong guarantees for social defense and social development.

To establish democratic governmental institutions in Georgia and to participate in their work.

To support Euro-Atlantic orientation, to have more deep cooperative relations with neighbor countries on the base of partnership.

By the expression and execution of political will active participation in political life of Georgia.

Uncompromised fight against corruption.

Providing of permanent society control on the work of the government.

To support democratic reforms.

Cooperation with civil organizations for the creation of transparency systems.

Party leaders: Mikheil Saakashvili - Chairman, David Kirkitadze - General Secretary.

- Brief history -

The United National Movement was created as a result of the merger of two parties, the National Movement and the United Democrats in November 2004. These two constituent organizations, in their turn, were created in the early 2000s, and the leaders of both of them came from the reformist wing of the Citizens Union of Georgia, who quit that party being dissatisfied with its activities. The National Movement was founded in December 2001. In 2002, it took part in the local self-government elections and achieved an important success in the Tbilisi Council Elections. After these elections, its leader, Mikheil Saakashvili, became the Chairman of the Tbilisi City Council. The United Democrats' Party, created in 2003, was led by Zurab Zhvania and a group of other reformist leaders who broke away from Eduard Shevardnadze's government in 2002. In the 2003 parliamentary elections, both parties participated as, respectively, the

Study Description

Saakashvili-National Movement bloc and the Burjanadze-United Democrats bloc. After it became obvious that the elections were rigged, these parties played a key role in organizing the protest events that became known as Rose Revolution and led to the resignation of President Shevardnadze. In the March 2004 repeat parliamentary elections these two parties took part in a joint list. This list also included representatives of the Republican Party and the Union of National Forces, who were in a bloc with the National Movement in the 2003 elections and in the days of the revolution. The joint list was victorious, with 66.2 percent of the vote. Later, representatives of the latter two groups went over to the opposition. At the current stage, the party has two clear-cut priorities in its activities. These are the restoration of the country's territorial integrity and the improvement of social conditions for the people. Regarding the former issue, the party is working on intensifying political negotiations, elaborating projects for peacefully settling conflicts and enlisting international support. With regard to the latter issue, the party promotes such measures as making more funds available to the social programmes, creating favourable conditions for business, especially the medium-size and small businesses (through tax liberalization, the simplification of licensing) and other initiatives.

Party name: Georgian Labour Party - GLP

Party Motto: Democratic State, Social Justice, Prosperity for Everyone

We fight for... : 10 Major Principles of Party Program

1. Democratic State

GLP respects all the democratic values. GLP's aspiration is to promote equality for all, so the equal rights and freedoms to everyone is main principal of our view. Everyone have a say in decisions that affects their lives, so the public sector institutions are promoted. Is excluded all forms of discrimination, especially in race, ethnicity, social belonging, belief or any other attribute. Women and men have similar rights in all spheres of life. The only source of power recognised by GLP is the will of Georgian citizens, which is expressed by democratic election. We are against the Presidential power, which is not balanced by the Parliamentary and Judiciary branches, as it is today. Country has to provide economic and social policies, which aims to reduce poverty and responses the needs of all citizens. We want to create safer, more democratic and successful state, to serve the interests of Georgian People and International Society. The Georgia needs a political system that safeguards our liberties and defends democratic values. These all is important to bring the State closer to the People.

2. Rule of Law

The government authority may only act in accordance with acting laws. Those, who make and enforce the law are themselves compelled to adhere to it. We are for government, which acts according laws, and not according personal orders. Our aspiration is to establish in the country the real modern governance. Making government more responsive and accountable - is GLP's top issue in its agenda. People must have the opportunity to participate and influence the decision-making process, Government provides.

3. Country's steadiness and security

Georgia, with growing economy, high standards of living, sturdy military infrastructure, will be the state, which answers the challenges entire world assigns. Georgia always played and will play the principal role in strengthening stability and security In the Caucasus. We want to expand our trade-economic relations with other countries, but we don't want the threats to appear from these countries. Georgia will promote peace, stability, and democratization within the country, and will guarantee national sovereignty and territorial integrity. In this case we consider importantly international assistance, because Georgia's geopolitical location, its communicational projects invokes colossal international interests. Analyzing the historical aspects and future challenges, we know that our national security strategy must correspond to the international security strategy. We are for stable and mutually profitable relations with all democratic states and we can make our contribution for regional stability.

4. Encouragement of civil society

Citizens have the right to unite and make their sway on country development. Vital civil society is the basis for democratic future. We obligate ourselves to expand citizen's opportunities and build a State which is an area of freedom, security, tolerance, justice and equal rights. These all will serve and ensure observance of laws by society and individuals.

5. Human rights and freedoms

Human rights and freedoms are the main values, the state must protect. Freedom requires protection from oppression and violation. Freedom should be spread to all life spheres. Freedom of speech is key aspect. Elections must express the will of citizens, but this is not enough to protect human rights. Everyone can have full political rights without being

Study Description

discriminated against on the basis of class, gender, religion or race. Abuse of human rights is gigantic threat for state, and the threat to one is the threat to everyone.

6. Developing local governance

Our approach is: mayors and heads of all cities and rayon of Georgia must be elected. We must achieve a better balance between urban and rural areas, taking in mind their economic potential, location, strategic interests, budgetary relations, rights of minorities and etc. Democracy has to be promoted within the regions, not only in capital. State should carry out staid socio-economic policy, for keeping Country united. Suitable legal base is needed for refinement of local self-governance.

7. Economic well-being

GLP's objective is to build a stronger, dynamic economy and a fairer society, with opportunity and prosperity for all. Country must use its resources effectively, among them human, financial, technological and other resources to combat the poverty. In economic sphere, the cornerstone is the free market economy, which, foremost, serves the interests of the people, of the country and the international community, when the competition is based on the respect and all the participants of the process have common opportunities. Employment and the protection of institute of private property must be at the top of the Georgian agenda.

GLP considers importantly the policies of International Financial and Economic organizations, to assist the motion for more prosperous world economy.

Low taxes and stable political-economic situation can make Georgia one of the excellent places for business developments, especially in European area. Georgia seeks to have a significant share in producing global benefits. Ensuring economic security needs multilateral attention. It is connected to the energetic, financial, industrial, trade and other safeties, and they wholly guarantee the stable environment for economic growth.

8. Improving social sphere

Medical service, education should be attainable for each strata of population. First of all this means equal rights and parity of all before the law. Equal access to knowledge and medical service is top priority. State should resolve social and environmental troubles, or they will grow into political, economic or security troubles for the State.

9. Against crime and corruption

Motion against crime and corruption is an issue of common concern for all citizens. Crime and corruption has a direct impact on their lives. Government must carry responsibility to work heavily to combat organized crime and corruption. Improving the security of our communities must be a top priority for the government of Georgia.

10. Euro Atlantic Integration

Georgia seeks to be the part of Europe. We want to ensure internal democracy and strengthen international security. This is the aim - to build the Euro-Atlantic community. Safer societies mean safer states, and safer states mean safer international community. The integration gives us the opportunity to safeguard our freedom and security - the values, which are invaluable. Georgia has to resolve internal problems, to achieve the standards and principles, necessary for moving forward.

Party Leaders and Ruling Bodies:

Biography of the Chairman - Shalva Natelashvili

Was born in 1958 February 17, Dusheti rayon, Georgia. Studied in Georgian State University on faculty of law. He continued post-graduate study in Diplomatic Academy of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of USSR. Worked in Prosecutors Office on several positions. In 1992-1999 years was the member of the Parliament of Georgia - chairman of the Judicial Committee, chairman of the "Labour" Fraction, leader of coalition "United Georgia", member of the Bureau. He is the one of the authors of Georgian Constitution. From 1995 he is the founder and the chairman of the Georgian Labour Party. Member of the World's Association of Lawyers. He is married and has two children.

Shalva Natelashvili is known as the most radical oppositional political leader in the country, which is struggling for the prosperous future, people's interests, democracy and economic development.

Party's supreme ruling body is Congress, which is held once in 4 years. Congress elects General Council, Political Committee, revision commission and the Secretariat. Congress also proves the youth and women leaders. Congress adopts the Program, makes changes in the Statute and determines the main strategy. Party has the regional organizations in each part of the Country. Secretariat carries out Party's Daily work. The Secretaries are:

- General Secretary - Ioseb Shatberashvili;
- Organizational Secretary - Konstantine Gugushvili;
- Political Secretary - Giorgi Gugava.

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Party name: New Rights Party of Georgia

Party ideology: Center right

Party motto: "We are democratic defenders of your rights and values"

Party priorities:

REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT - We promote a political regime that is based on the true principles of liberal representative republic, and trust that men are born free by nature, and that they enter into a social contract to secure the blessings of freedom and prosperity for their own and future generations.

LIMITED GOVERNMENT - We believe in the fundamental principle that the government's primary responsibility is to secure citizens' rights to life, liberty, and happiness, and to give each citizen the equality of opportunity rather than the equality of result.

RULE OF LAW - We certify that liberty exists only in a polity where everyone is equal before the law, and where the citizens and government alike respect and live by the rule of law.

PRIVATE PROPERTY - We defend the sanctity of private property and promote free enterprise as the only just and viable model of economic life ever conceived by men.

DIGNITY - We protect national dignity, Georgia's heritage and cultural traditions, its language and its independence, and advocate active citizenship by all peoples of Georgia.

Policy Issues

Based on our trust that the role of a just and accountable political regime is to promote equality of opportunity rather than results, we advocate policies of small government, lower taxes, and local control. Our party is dedicated to building a center-right force with a principled political program focusing on the following specific issues:

DEFENDING THE DEMOCRATIC VALUES AND THE RULE OF LAW - Notwithstanding the promises of the Rose Revolution, the democratic aspiration of the Georgian people are threatened by flagrant electoral violations, attempts to merge politics and governance by creating a state party, constant infringements on the rule of law, regular use of torture, limitation of the freedom of speech, and pressure the business community to toe the governmental line. The Georgian people deserve to live in a free society, in which the government helps secure rather than violates their fundamental and natural rights. We believe in a country in which political and economic freedom are paramount will allow the Georgian people to flourish, live better lives, stand guard the nation's historic values.

ESTABLISHING BALANCED CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT - In February 2004, Georgia's new, revolutionary government passed, without any discussion or deliberation, very damaging constitutional amendments, which altered an already authoritarian political regime into an even more undemocratic system of one-man rule. Under the revised Constitution, the Georgian people are virtually removed from the political process, the powers of the executive branch are increased dramatically, all decision making on the most fundamental issues is left only in the hands of the President, while the roles of the legislature and the judiciary are dramatically reduced. It will be impossible to promote democracy and further the cause of freedom in Georgia without a dramatic transformation of the Georgian constitutional order and establishment of a more equitable balance between the legislature, the executive, the judiciary branches. We must ensure that the ultimate control over the government rests with the citizens, through their elected representatives. At the same time, Saakashvili's government has weakened balance between central and local authorities, usurping the powers of the already weak local government officials and elected representatives. Because self-government the backbone of any democracy, and because Georgia will soon hold elections to local government offices, the New Conservative Party has made reform in this area a cornerstone of its political activity. We have developed a comprehensive proposal for local self-government and are calling on the government to join us in allowing those who are closest to the people to exercise greater control and responsibility over the affairs of the country.

DEVELOPING A CONCEPT OF NATIONAL SECURITY, REFORMING THE ARMED FORCES, AND JOINING NATO - Ever since Georgia's independence in 1991, our government has operated without a clear and realistic conception of national security threats and challenges, and the steps that Georgia must undertake to protect the safety and independence of its citizens. To address this, we believe that the Parliament must develop, present for public discussion, and ultimately approve a comprehensive national security strategy for Georgia. This strategy must be coupled with a vision for the Georgian army of the future-small, highly trained, and mobile forces which will be in a position to not only protect Georgia, but play a role in international operations in defense of freedom. In the immediate term, the Parliament must approve a law designating a minimum of no less than 2 percent of the GDP toward defense spending and tying finances to reforms in the Ministry of Defense. Furthermore, New Conservatives are Georgia's

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foremost advocates of NATO membership. To help promote NATO membership, Party is a strong advocate of rapid removal of remaining Russian forces from Georgia and of the country's withdrawal from the Commonwealth of Independent States.

GROWING THE GEORGIAN ECONOMY AND FIGHTING CORRUPTION - Constitutional and national security reforms must achieve one important task-to establish an environment in which the nation's economy can revive, helping the pocketbooks of the Georgian people, so that they can live better lives. Overcoming the current economic crisis requires policies which will allow the business community to invest in the economy, and will not put chains of high taxes and regulations on the hard-working entrepreneurs. This cannot happen so long as Georgian businesses are scared of an evermore intrusive government which will use any means, be they legal or illegal, to harass entrepreneurs and their enterprises. While the Saakashvili administration claims to have proposed a reformed tax code, this initiative fails to address the most fundamental and structural problems of the government's revenue scheme and gives the government far too much power over the private enterprises and individual citizens. We support real tax reform which will significantly increase state revenues, while reducing the tax burden on all citizens, so that they can put their money back into the economy. Our policies will not only grow the economy, but will also dramatically reduce corruption. Accurate budget planning, adequate financing of the budget, and reduction of bureaucracy level in the state sector, will allow the country to overcome corruption and nepotism.

IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION - Our country will not survive without a highly educated workforce. Yet the quality of education has deteriorated dramatically over the last decade. Georgia must devote every available resource to the problems of elementary, secondary, and higher education before more youngsters graduate without gaining an adequate knowledge. The first step in this process must be to give the councils of local governments real control over local schools, power that today rests in the hands of bureaucrats from the Ministry of Education, who, notwithstanding their good intentions, cannot know the needs of small, tightly knit, local communities all across the country. New Conservatives stand for educational policies that teach our children about the Georgian culture, heritage, and literature, rather than value-less and irresponsible notions advocated by the current government, which have the potential to destroy those precious ideas, beliefs, and morals that have helped Georgia survive for millennia.

Party leaders:

David Gamkrelidze, MD, is Chairman of the New Conservative Party and leader of the Parliament's Conservative Opposition. He is the founder and former President of Georgia's first private insurance company, Aldagi, which grew from its formation in 1990 to become one of the largest businesses in the country. Gamkrelidze, who was born in 1964, came to politics actively in 1998, upon election to the Tbilisi City Council. He was elected to Parliament in 1999. He is married to Dr. Marina Madichi and is a father of two.

Gamkrelidze is Georgia's principal advocate of public policy based on the values individual liberty and responsibility, limited government, and the sanctity of private property. His current highest political priority is strengthening the voice of the Georgian opposition. He is also devoted to promotion of national security, and is the author of the historic September 13, 2002, binding resolution, through which the Parliament unanimously declared NATO membership as the principal foreign policy priority of the Georgian state. Active in numerous civic and voluntary organizations, Gamkrelidze is the one of the founders and Chairman of Georgia for NATO, an organization devoted to popularization of Georgia's NATO membership. He is also Board Member at several public policy organizations and think tanks.

In leading the New Conservative Party, Gamkrelidze is assisted by the Main Committee, which has the following membership:

Party Structure:

Party main body is Congress of the party. Congress is held once in 4 years before Parliament and Presidential Elections. Congress determines the strategy and priorities of the party. Congress elects Chairman, Co-chairmen, General Secretary, and Revision commission. Congress also adopts the Main council of the party, Youth chairman and Women's club chairwoman. Party also has Political council that consists of chairmen of rayon organizations and party leaders. Political council is held twice per year and helps main Council to deal with organizational issues.

Party history

Established in June 2001, the New Conservative Party was the first group to openly challenge the failed policies of Eduard Shevardnadze's regime. Today, it aims to unify the center-right conservative and free market political forces across the country and is the only viable alternative to the backward, big government, high taxing, and undemocratic policies of the Mikheil Saakashvili administration. The Party is dedicated to the betterment of Georgia, protection of rights and liberties, and advancement democracy in Georgia.

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Since its founding, the New Conservative Party has successfully faced three elections. During the June 2002 local government elections, it was the only party to field candidates across the entire country and elected twice as many deputies to the regional Sakrebulo (legislative councils) as its nearest competitor. During the invalidated November 2, 2003 Parliamentary elections, when the New Conservative Party was seen as receiving the brunt of the pressure from the administrative resource, it nevertheless overcame the seven percent barrier necessary to enter Parliament, both in the official results and the independent Parallel Vote Tabulations (PVT). In the repeat March 28, 2004 Parliamentary elections, it established a coalition called the Conservative Opposition with Industry Save Georgia party, which was the only opposition group to overcome the seven percent barrier. Today, the coalition represents Georgia's official opposition and holds 17 Parliamentary seats.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF GEORGIA

The Republican Party of Georgia was founded on May 21, 1978. Unlike dissident groups operating then, which mainly focused on protection of human rights foreseen under the Soviet Constitution, the Republican Party's platform from the very outset aimed at restoring the independence of Georgia, introducing political pluralism, forming democratic institutions, ensuring the independence of media, and forming the market economy. The Republicans have set up illegal groups in Tbilisi, Batumi, Sokhumi, Zugdidi, Tkibuli, and Chiatura. During this period, two issues of self-published magazine "Samreklo" were printed and disseminated.

In 1983-84, the State Security Committee (KGB) has arrested four founders and leaders of the Party - Vakhtang Dzabiradze (Chairman of the Party's National Committee in 1979-1995), Levan and David Berdzenishvili, and Vakhtang Shonia. Another active member Pridon Jajanidze was arrested later. With the judgment of 20 April 1984, the Supreme Court of the Georgian SSR has indirectly recognized the existence of the Republican Party. Charged with "anti-Soviet campaign and propaganda", founders of the Party were tried for setting up the "anti-Soviet organization - so-called Republican Party." They served their full sentences in the Soviet camps for political prisoners in Perm and Mordovia. Owing to the firmness and high moral virtues of the arrested, big majority of the Party members were left beyond the reach of KGB.

From the late 1980s, the Republican Party openly participates in the political processes developing in Georgia. In the first multi-party elections of 28 October 1990, the Republicans have won 3 seats in the Supreme Council, where they acted as the co-founders of the opposition faction "Democratic Center." In June 1991 the Republican Party has collected 20% of votes in the elections of the Supreme Council of Achara Autonomous Republic, where it has formed the opposition faction "Achara." The Republicans were represented in the temporary supreme bodies of the country - the Consultative and State Councils (in 1992).

Since the unification with the Union of Free Democrats (in 1991) and the political organization "Democratic Elections in Georgia" (in 1992), the Republicans come along as a rather stable team. After the 11 October 1992 parliamentary elections, a 10 member opposition faction "Republicans" was formed in the Parliament. The faction has publicly discussed number of draft laws and concepts on the administrative-territorial arrangement of Georgia, statuses of Abkhazia and Achara, and the reforms of executive, legislative, and judicial branches. With its full composition, the faction was very active and of principle in political debates; it advocated against Georgia's membership in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). The Republican Party has developed its own draft of the Constitution of Georgia, which was based on the parliamentary type of republic and the decentralized model of governance. The Republicans have greatly contributed to the 1995 Constitution as well - several leaders of the Party served as members on the State Constitutional Commission.

After the Republican Party, Public Front, and "Kartia 91" merged in 1994, the united Republican Party was formed that ran short of time, however. Following the defeat in 5 November 1995 parliamentary elections, the Republican Party was restored as an independent political organization. At the party congress held in February 1996, the National Committee elected Ivlian Haindrava the Chairman of the Party.

Members of the Republican Party left beyond the Parliament continued working on the vital problems of statehood, and frequently and actively participating in international conferences and

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seminars. In August 1997 the Republican Party has displayed the concept paper on possible ways of resolution of the conflict in Abkhazia. In the following years, new proposals have been developed in this regard.

In May 1999 the Republican Party, in partnership with the National-Democratic Party and the Industrial Party has formed the political alliance "National-Democratic Alliance - the Third Path", the slogan of which was "Neither Shevardnadze, Nor Abashidze." In the parliamentary elections of 1999, the Alliance has collected 4,46% of votes (under the official data) and was unable to make up to the 7% electoral threshold already increased by then. Even after the defeat in the elections, the Republican Party continued carrying on an uncompromised struggle with the power centers of Shevardnadze and Abashidze, but due to the lack of adequate support from the partners, the Alliance was disbanded in July 2001.

A new version of the Charter was adopted at the Party Congress held in March 2000. David Berdzenishvili was elected the Chairman of the National Committee of the Party. At the multithousand rally held in front of the Parliament in late October 2001, the Republican Party has introduced the slogan "Georgia without Shevardnadze", which was accepted by the three-entity election block formed in the spring of 2002 - "National Movement - Democratic Front" (Saakashvili-Davitashvili's "National Movement", the Republican Party, Zviad Dzidziguri's "Union of National Forces - the Conservatives").

In the self-governance elections held on 2 June 2002, the "National Movement - Democratic Front" has gained 24% of votes in Tbilisi. Mikheil Saakashvili became the Chairman of the Sakrebulo, while David Berdzenishvili - the Chairman of the joint faction ("National Movement - Democratic Front").

In the 2 November 2003 parliamentary elections the same block has won the first place (according to the exit polls and parallel counting - with 27% of the votes). The Republicans headed the electoral campaign in Batumi (with a slogan "Batumi - without Abashidze") and participated in the organization of national protest campaign against the elections forged by the Shevardnadze and Abashidze authorities, ending up with the resignation of Shevardnadze on the 23rd of November. The Republican Party has played a determinant role in defeating Abashidze's "Aghordzineba" in Achara during the repeated parliamentary elections held on 28th of March, entailing the public protests and Abashidze's escape to Moscow on the 6th of May. The Republican Party ended up having 5 representatives in the Parliament of Georgia.

Shortly after the November 2003 events, the Republicans had to enter into harsh debates with the Saakashvili's team on a number of fundamental issues. The Republicans have strictly and reasonably stated the constitutional changes adopted by Saakashvili in February 2004, owing to which the new authorities have drastically reduced functions of the Parliament and have given a green light to super-presidential authoritarianism. The Constitutional Law on the Status of Achara Autonomous Republic, adopted by the Parliament of Georgia in June 2004, was assessed to be antidemocratic and inconsistent with the strategic objectives of the statehood arrangements of the country. Instead of self-governance, direct presidential governance under the democratic facade was practically introduced in Achara. The attempts to reach revolutionary objectives through the human rights violations and neglect of rule of law were regarded as unacceptable as well. This has already become evident in the spring of 2004. The Republicans concluded that after the joint and successful fight against the Shevardnadze and Abashidze authorities, there was no further need and possibility of being in a political block with the National Movement. In June 2004 the Republicans split up with the ruling party and its leader Mikheil Saakashvili.

In the 20 June 2004 elections to the Supreme Council of Achara former partners - National Movement and the Republican Party - turned out to be the main contenders. In Batumi the authorities have conducted the elections in line with Shevardnadze's methods, while in regions it has resorted to Abashidze-type of results (more than 90% almost in every district). According to the official data, the Republican Party has gained only 13.5% of the Acharian electorate. Three persons ended up representing the Party in a 30-seat Supreme Council of Achara. Same number of members represented the Party in the Tbilisi Sakrebulo as well. By 2006, the Republican Party was the only opposition force having MPs in all three major representative bodies.

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On 27 June 2005, the next Congress of the Republican Party was held, echoing the challenges of building and strengthening the Party in the new reality. David Usupashvili was elected the Chairman of the Party, and the National Committee of the Party was renewed and increased in number also (Guram Berishvili, David Berdzenishvili, Levan Berdzenishvili, Valeri Gelashvili, Murman Dumbadze, Paata Zakareishvili, Zurab Marakvelidze, Lasha Natsvlshvili, Temur Nergadze, Pridon Sakvarelidze, David Usupashvili, Ivlian Haindrava, Tinatin Khidasheli). In order to increase the efficiency of parliamentary activities, the Republicans, together with the also oppositionist Conservatives and non-party members of the Parliament, have formed the opposition faction "Democratic Front" in the fall of 2005. As a result, the faction has gathered the most prominent figures of the political alliance headed by Saakashvili in 2002-2004 (Koba Davitashvili, Levan Berdzenishvili, Zviad Dzidziguri, David Berdzenishvili, David Zurabishvili and others).

In February 2006 the Party published a platform-type document "The Republican Choice" - a detailed assessment of Saakashvili's government's two-year activities in terms of democracy, institutional development, and effectiveness, as well as the Republican vision of solution of the problems. Together with the independent experts the Republicans have developed a new and broad concept of Abkhazian problem resolution, the model of self-governance, package of legislative initiatives ensuring independence of the judicial system, the reform model of country's constitutional arrangement, and other significant documents.

Saakashvili's government carries out a fierce fight against the Republican Party, as one of the main political opponents. Among others, illegal and dishonest methods are used also. For instance, in July 2005, the masked and armed assailants have beaten Valeri Gelashvili, Republican MP, almost to death in the central district of Tbilisi. Instead of investigating this case, in April 2006, the presidential majority, referring to an obviously concocted accusation of business lobbying, has dismissed him from the Parliament.

Currently the Republican Party cooperates with other democratic political parties and prepares for the local self-governance elections. As of May 2006, there are up to 3,000 party members and up to 5,000 registered supporters; 24 regional organizations and local offices of the party, 19 regional initiative groups have been established and are functioning.

The Political Movement Industry Will Save Georgia (Industrial Party)

Brief history

Industry Will Save Georgia is one of those successful parties in Georgia, which has not been formed from a faction that was created in the legislative body. It takes its origin in the Industrialists' Union, a civic organization created to protect the interests of the Georgian business community, especially its manufacturing sector. The party was founded in April 1999 upon the initiative of its future leaders, the people who worked in the business sector, disagreed with the economic policy of the government and wanted to influence it. Its list (in a bloc with the political association of Georgia's Sportsmen) came third and exceeded the threshold for party lists in the 1999 parliamentary elections, and in the repeat 2004 parliamentary elections, its joint list with the New Conservative Party came the second with 7.6 percent of the vote, also exceeding the threshold. Until February 2006, its MPs were in the same faction with the New Conservative Party, and since February, the party has had a separate faction in the Georgian Parliament.

From the day of its creation, the party's priority has been to foster local business development. In the party's view, this can be best achieved by liberalizing the tax laws. The party often criticizes the International Monetary Fund's recommendations to the country, which they believe render the locally manufactured goods uncompetitive compared to foreign imports. The party views economic development as a solution to the most important problems that the country is faced with, in particular, social problems and the problem of restoring territorial integrity. The party's slogan is: "Let us save industry, and industry will save Georgia."

Structure

The internal relations, goals, and ways of achieving them are regulated by the statute, which was adopted at the Constituent Congress in 1999 and amended in 2005, although the main principles of the organization's work remain the same.

The supreme body of the movement is the Congress, which convenes at least once in four years. No fewer than 200

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delegates attend. The main functions of the Congress include adopting, amending or appending the statute, assessing the party's work, and electing the chair, deputy chair, secretaries, the Council, the Main Committee and members of the Audit Commission.

During the period between the congresses, the party is governed by the Council. It is elected for a four-year term, and the number of members is set by the Congress. The Council is convened at least once in three months and maps out the party's strategy and tactics.

The party's executive body is the Main Committee, whose members are nominated by the Council and approved by the Congress. It is in charge of ensuring the implementation of decisions taken by the Congress and the Council. The Main Committee's meetings are held at least once a month. The committee takes all the decisions which are not special prerogatives of the Council and the Congress.

The party's activities and central apparatus are governed by the chair, deputy chair and secretaries. They are elected by the Congress for a four-year term and are at the same time members of the Main Committee. The chair or, in his or her absence, deputy chair represents the party in relations with other entities.

The party's financial activities are managed by the Audit Commission. It has five members, who are nominated by the Council and approved by the Congress for a four-year term. The Commission sets the rules of its work independently. Its exclusive function is to audit financial documents of the party. The Commission reports to the Council annually and to the Congress once in four years.

The party's principle of the territorial division of its branches follows the pattern of the country's administrative division. The basic unit is the primary organization, whose scope coincides with the boundaries of the electoral precincts. The primary organizations form zone, district and regional organizations. The primary organizations are responsible for directly working with voters. Their activities are intense during the campaign period, whereas during the periods between the elections they are mainly busy conducting the population census. The members of the primary organizations are continuously involved in canvassing, recording the residents' passport data, counting how many residents are eligible to vote and how many of them are party supporters. The primary organizations are also responsible for attracting new members and supporters.

The primary organizations' activities are coordinated by the district branches. The relation between these two levels of party hierarchy is often mediated by an intermediary structural unit, the zone organization. The latter are set up in the districts that are quite large in terms of area and population. Zone organizations coordinate the relations and efficient exchange of information between the district and primary organizations.

Apart from coordinating the efforts of the primary and zone levels, the district organizations are responsible for compiling the lists of party members and voters and staging cultural and sports events. At the same time, they collect information on local problems and try to respond to these whenever possible. In particular, when there is a need for legal advice or a social or community problem arises, residents file an application with the party organization and ask for help. The latter contacts appropriate state government departments and tries to help resolve the issue.

According to character of the district, councils working with specific social groups are created within the district organizations. This may include councils which focus on problems of ethnic minorities or internally displaced persons. The party organizations try to involve representatives of these target groups as heads of the councils in order to make their work more relevant and efficient. Local branches of the youth and women organizations also function at the district level. They are involved in organizing public relations and cultural and sports events at the local level.

In their own turn, the district organizations create regional branches. Their activities are lead by the chair, who is elected by the local members and approved by the superior body. The regional and district organizations are obliged under the statute to report quarterly to the Main Committee on their activities.

In parallel with the party's main structure, there exist the youth and women's organizations. The majority of the members of the youth organization are sportsmen, who take active part in sports events organized by the party. Young people are also often used to disseminate various sorts of information, such as brochures on the party programme, among the voters.

The party's women's organization is involved in studying the problems of and assisting the poor, including homeless children, mothers of large families and young artists. It has also carried out the project of greater involvement of housewives in public life. This envisaged involving housewives in organizing different political, cultural and educational events.

Membership

The rules of admitting and expelling members are laid out in the statute. The candidate for membership must apply in

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writing to the party's territorial organization. Usually the decision is taken by the regional office.

The party pays great attention to the new members' political past, reputation and motives for joining the party. This information is collected during the interview with the candidate, an interview that is decisive for taking the decision on admission. The party does not have a target plan for admission of new members because it believes that pursuing numbers might detract from the quality of human resources.

The grounds for expulsion from the party are set out in the statute. Violation of the statute and/or Georgian law as well as any action that causes moral or material damage to the organization might constitute the grounds for expulsion. The decision on expulsion is taken by the regional organization. Expulsion from the ranks of the party is the only sanction which the statute envisages for mala fide members. There are no other formal mechanisms provided for resolving conflicts within the party. Frequently used informal methods of resolving conflicts include discussions in primary units that involve the parties to the conflict and other members.

Public relations and international contacts

The party maintains both formal and informal relations with the public. Informal relations are usually maintained by local organizations. They meet personally with acquaintances and neighbours and familiarize them with the party's activities and goals. Contacts with the media comprise the formal component of the public relations work, and this is taken care of by the central governing body. Only the head organization has the professional press service, which, if needed, provides services to regional and district offices as well. In the party's opinion, the media currently show little interest in covering the party's activities. With rare exceptions, the electronic media do not cover local-level party events and take interest only if party leaders take part in them. Therefore, the party does not see a need to keep public relations services at the local level.

The party relies mainly on its own resources in formulating and implementing its policy. However, it does admit that it needs expert assistance in terms of streamlining structure and improving work efficiency. The party is actively involved in educational projects funded by international NGOs, in particular, the National Democratic Institute and the International Republican Institute. The party's women's organization also cooperates with international organizations and takes part in different educational programmes on gender issues. The party has almost no experience of relations with foreign parties, citing lack of experience and resources as the reasons for this. It admits that the party has so far not taken an initiative in seeking international connections and has only responded to emerging opportunities

Party name: Georgian Conservators

Party ideology: Right wing

Party leaders: Zviad Dzidziguri, Kakha Kukava

Party program:

- Elections of mayors in all cities of Georgia
- Solution of Tskhinvali region problem
- To defense the rights of pensioners, rehabilitation of political repression victims
- Against corruption, liberal taxation, pensions providing, against sale of state properties, social differentiation of pensions
- Against monopolization of TV state channel and requests to have the opposition on state channel.

Party history: First appearance of the conservators on Georgian political stage was in 80-ies of XX century. At that time major part of conservators was with Zviad Gamsakhurdia and Merab Kostava. They were involved in National-liberation movement. In the spring of 1990 with the management of the leader of conservators, Zviad Dzidziguri was conducted well-known "Samtredia railway" action, by which it become possible to conduct first democratic, free and multi-party elections in Georgia.

After the elections in October the National forces become the government. The members of the party were represented at different positions of legislative and executive government. In 1992 after forced collapse of government, in Georgia began oppositional movement, in which one of the main force was National-Conservative party. In 1995 the government of Shevardnadze had arrested most members of the party including Zviad Dzidziguri.

In 2000 by the multi protests from opposition movement and different international organizations the members of National government were released. Conservators created the union of National Forces, in which were united all forces, which were not cooperated with Shevardnadze regime at all levels.

The Union of National Forces planned to destroy the regime of Shevardnadze, and to conduct again democratic elections in Georgia after 10 years and to establish legislative government in Georgia. For this reason there were

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created election block "Democratic front" together with National Movement (Mikheil Saakashvili) and Republican Party (David Berdzenishvili), which won Tbilisi self-government elections. On 8th of April, 2003 was conducted the congress of the Union of National Forces of Georgia, where it was established as united political party - Conservators. There was elected the chairman of the party - Zviad Dzidziguri and political council with 17 members in it. In November of 2003 Conservators actively participated in "Rose revolution". Zviad Dzidziguri has won elections in Samtredia majoritarian district and Bidzina Gujabidze in Lanchkhuti. At spring sessions of 2004 the conservators officially separated from national Movement and has left majority fraction.

Movement for United Georgia

Irakli Okruashvili (b. 1973) initially supported Saakashvili's National Movement and served in 2004-2006, successively, as the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Economic Development. He created the Movement for United Georgia in September 2007 and was arrested on 2 September 2007 for corruption, money laundering and abuse of office. He eventually was granted political asylum in France in April 2008.

People take part in a rally, against the arrest of former defense minister Irakli Okruashvili, in central Tbilisi, September 28, 2007. The rally was planned by supporters of Okruashvili who was arrested on Thursday on charges of money-laundering and corruption.

People's Party

Mr. Koba Davitashvili, is the leader of the party. The party has no website or internet based blog, thus very limited information is available about their activities, programs, etc., Party has no seats in the parliament of Georgia as well as no representatives in the Georgian government.

Party "Tavisufleba" (Party of freedom movement)

Mr. Konstantin Gamsakhurdia is the leader of the party. The party has no website or internet based blog, thus very limited information is available about their activities, programs, etc., Party has no seats in the parliament of Georgia as well as no representatives in the Georgian government.

Party name: National Democratic Party (NDP)

Party Motto: Truth everywhere and always

Party priorities:

Market economy

Small businesses developing

Social guarantees for people

Fighting corruption

Territorial integrity

Developing western values in Georgia

National traditions

Party leaders:

Bachuki Kardava - Chairman

Uta Lipartia - D / Chairman

David Shukakidze - D / Chairman

Shota Inaneishvili - Political Secretary

Giorgi Khmelidze - Executive Secretary

Jaba Samushia - Head of PR Department

Party structure:

The Congress of the party is the NDP's main body. Congress is held every 2 years. The Congress determines the strategy and priorities of the party. The Congress elects Presidium that runs the session, Main Council, Leader of the party, General Secretary and Speaker of the Main Council.

The party Main Council meets one a month and runs the party between Congress's sessions. The main Council's Presidium meets once a week and supervises the executive branch of the party.

The party also has a Big Council that consists of chairmen of rayon organizations and party leaders. The Big council is held every 6 month and is an advisory branch of the party.

Party history:

In 1906 Ilia Chavchavadze started the process of forming the National Democratic wing party. But after his death the

Study Description

official process was stopped and only in 1917 was the National Democratic Party officially founded. First chairman was Spiridon Kedia.

In 1981 Giorgi Chanturia restored party. He was the chairman of the NDP till he was killed in 1994. After 1996 his wife Irina Sarishvili-Chanuria was the leader of the party

Georgia's way

Georgia's Way is a political party in Georgia. It was registered on March 11, 2006. The chairman of the party is former Georgian Foreign Minister Salome Zourabichvili, who was sacked by Prime Minister Zurab Nougaideli in October 2005. The former French diplomat had participated in a series of disputes with members of Parliament and had been heavily criticized by a number of Georgian ambassadors.

The day after her sacking, Zourabichvili called on Georgians to gather in the thousands at the Tbilisi Hippodrome to express solidarity with her. Addressing the crowd the former Cabinet Minister said, "This is not a political gathering... this does not mean a call for revolution. Georgia has already undergone a revolution [the 2003 Rose Revolution] and this was the correct way; but unfortunately they [the authorities] have turned away from this road... People, who need democracy, who want a civilized European system, are here. Today, I will start a new life, together with you - for you and your children, calmly, as it should be in a civilized country."

Georgia's Way held its inaugural assembly on March 12, in front of roughly 2000 supporters gathered in the Tbilisi Philharmonic Hall. Zourabichvili said that Georgia currently faced two major threats: a return back to a pre-Rose Revolution period and, as she put it 'revolutionism'. MP Gia Tortladze became the chairman of the party's political council, but has since resigned. Mr Tortladze is a member of the Democratic Front parliamentary faction, which unites MPs from the weaker opposition Republican Party and Conservative Party of Georgia groupings.

At present it is difficult to define the policies of Georgia's Way, which has largely stuck to pragmatic and constructive criticism of the government. Zourabichvili has been largely against protest rallies frequently organised by the less popular opposition parties such as the Georgian Labour Party. Speaking to Rustavi 2 television on July 11 the 54 year-old said, "People do not want to come out into the streets and they do not want revolutions and upheavals. People want democracy and people want a fair investigation of the Girgvliani murder case." 28-year-old Sandro Girgvliani, the head of the United Georgian Bank's international relations department, became a high-profile murder case after a televised report indicated that several top-level officials from the Interior Ministry could have links to the crime. Also on 28th July, Zourabichvili became the only opposition leader to hail the Kodori Gorge operation which saw the government remove rebel warlord Emzar Kvitsiani from the territory. She went on to say that she "congratulate[d] the authorities on the decision to relocate the [exiled pro-Tbilisi] Abkhaz authorities to [the] Gorge."

In broad terms Ms Zourabichvili does appear to lean towards some form of liberalism. While addressing the March assembly of Georgia's Way, the opposition leader remarked, "We have to bring back Georgian values; the tolerance and solidarity that are we are losing today. We have to accept others' opinions, because without the diversity of opinions it is impossible to build a state". In addition the group promised to base itself on the protection of private property and human rights, and the rule of law. The safeguarding of a free and responsible media is also one of the main views espoused by the movement.

Although party chairman Zourabichvili enjoys a high reputation in the country Georgia's Way has not been able to establish itself in the political field. At the city council elections in Tbilisi on October 5, 2006 only 2.77% of the constituency voted for the party. Six months before, an opinion poll conducted by the Georgian weekly Kviris Palitra suggested that Zourabichvili would garner 23.1% of the votes at presidential elections

Christian-Democratic movement

What does Christian Democracy mean to us?

Christianity and Democracy are two concepts which provide ultimate solution to all those problems our movement is designed to address. Christianity has long been an essential part of the Georgian reality, while democracy is a relatively new phenomenon, which is in its starting phase. We see Christian Democracy as a spiritual and political way of life in the 21st century Georgia. Therefore, for us it is a policy based on Christian values, which should be carried out in all important spheres of life - economy, social welfare, culture, education, etc...

About our movement

The Christian Democratic Movement is neither a religious organisation nor a secular society for Christians. It is simply a political party with no intention to replace the church and turn a political podium into a pulpit. We clearly distance

Study Description

political statements from religious preaching and fully acknowledge that forming a political programme from the Bible is virtually impossible. However, we plan to carry out a well thought-out, responsible policy which will be based on a Christian ideology.

What are the major principles of the Christian democratic policy?

1. Moral values

Our movement is based on Christian ethics and moral values. We strongly believe that distancing politics from moral values is unacceptable.

2. Responsibility

A human being is free and therefore responsible. This is a Christian concept of understanding a human phenomenon. We believe that only humans with a sense of responsibility - as a modern nation - are capable of building a real democracy.

3. Solidarity

Benevolence and supportiveness are virtues which can unite the whole society and facilitate a social, ethnic and cultural dialogue in the country.

4. Knowledge

A belief in God without knowledge can cause fanaticism. Only a nation focused on knowledge and education can build a modern state.

5. Work

In Georgia hard work is supposed to be the only means to achieving a universal value - independence of an individual.

6. Belief in God

All above mentioned principles are united into a phenomenon which is the foundation stone for the Georgian national and state perception and simultaneously rules out any nationalistic or religious intolerance. This phenomenon is a belief in God, which shaped Georgia into a country where people from all folks of life have lived together in peace and agreement.

What do we support?

- An honest and responsible internal and foreign policy based on moral values;
- Membership to Euro-Atlantic organisations;
- Rational, peaceful and friendly relations with all neighbouring countries;
- Rule of law and order;
- A fair and tolerant state;
- Uninfringeable property rights as a guarantor of individual freedom;
- A social dialogue between all classes of the population;
- Patriotism based on education;
- Establishment of Christian values in all spheres of life;
- Christian tolerance;
- Protection of cultural traditions and national identity;
- Independence of state and church from one another;

We believe:

Georgian Christian Democracy is the only ideology which will successfully address the challenges Georgia as a modern state is facing at an international or national level and preserve our national and cultural identity.

Please indicate, if relevant, the position of political parties in relation to each other on a 10 point left-right scale. On this scale, 1 is the most extreme left position, 10 is the most extreme right position. 11 can be used to indicate that a political party cannot be ranked on the 10 points scale.

Study Description

		left 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	right 10	11
1	National movement		2							9		
2	Labor Party		2									
3	New Rightists Party								8			
4	Republican Party								8			
5	Industrial Party						6					
6	Conservative Party				4							
7	For United Georgia						6					
8	People's Party			3								
9	Georgia's way							7				
10	National Democratic Party							7				
11	Party "Samartlianoba" (Justice)											11
12	Christian-Democratic movement								8			
13	Party of Future											11
14	Party "Tavisufleba" (Party of freedom movement)											11

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

	Name of Party/Electoral Bloc	Number of Votes (proportional)	
1	Political Union of Citizens' "Georgian Policy"	8,231	0.46%
2	Georgian Republican Party	67,037	3.78%
3	"Rightist Alliance, Topadze-Industrialists"	16,440	0.93%
4	"Shalva Natelashvili – Georgian Labor Party"	132,092	7.44%
5	United National Movement – for Victorious Georgia"	1,050,237	59.18%
6	Political Union "Union of Georgian Sportsmen"	3,308	0.19%
7	United Opposition (National Council, New Rights)	314,668	17.73%
8	National Party of Radical Democrats of All Georgia	3,180	0.18%
9	Political Union "Christian-Democratic Alliance"	15,839	0.89%
10	Giorgi Targamadze – Christian-Democrats"	153,634	8.66%
11	"Traditionalists – Our Georgia and Women's Party	7,880	0.44%
12	Georgian Political Party "Our Country"	2,101	0.12%

When was the last national legislative elections? (DD/MM/YY):

- 21.05.08 last parliamentary elections

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION GERMANY

POLITICAL PARTIES

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

1. SPD (Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands): Social-Democratic Party
2. CDU (Christlich Demokratische Union): Christian Democratic Union
3. CSU (Christlich Soziale Union): Christian Social Union (Bavarian Sister Party of the CDU)
4. B'90/Gruene (Buendnis '90/Gruene): Green party (ecological orientation with strong emphasis on issues of civil liberties)
5. FDP (Freie Demokratische Partei): Liberal party
6. Die Linke.PDS: Socialist party: follow-up party of the East German PDS (Partei des Demokratischen Sozialismus: Party of the Democratic Socialism) and the West German WASG (Wahlalternative Arbeit & Soziale Gerechtigkeit: Voting Alternative Work & Social Justice); the PDS was the follow-up party of the former SED (Sozialistische Einheitspartei Deutschlands: Socialist United Party of Germany) of the German Democratic Republic; the WASG was founded in January 2005 in West Germany as a reaction to social reforms (Agenda 2010) under chancellor Gerhard Schröder and the coalition of the SPD and B90/Gruene; the fusion between the WASG and the PDS took place in June 2007.
7. NPD (Nationaldemokratische Partei Deutschlands): Right-wing extremist party; currently observed by the office responsible for defending the constitution
8. Republikaner: Right-wing extremist party; in the past most successful in the South of Germany
9. DVU (Deutsche Volksunion): Right-wing extremist party; in the past most successful in the North and East of Germany

Alliances at the time of the survey: Great Coalition between the CDU/CSU and the SPD.

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

The positions of the following parties were computed on the basis of the data of the Politbarometer for July 2005 (ZA-No.: West Germany ZA4257, East Germany: ZA4256).

During the survey, respondents were asked to locate the position of the German main parties on an 11 point left to right scale. Since the Politbarometer use 11 point scales ranging from 1 to 11, the empirical party means were multiplied by 10/11. For the right wing extremist parties (Republikaner, DVU, NPD) the number of respondents was insufficient to provide appropriate estimates of the party position. For this reasons these parties were coded at 9 on the scale by discretion of the German Project team.

1. PDS (now: Die Linke.PDS) = 2
2. B90/Gruene = 4
3. SPD = 5
4. FDP = 6
5. CDU = 7
6. CSU = 7
7. Republikaner = 9
8. DVU = 9
9. NPD = 9

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

Entitled to vote: 62.168.489

Votes cast: 44.005.575 (70,8%)

Study Description

	First vote (constituency candidates) (in %)	Second vote (proportional lists)(in %)
CDU	32,0	27,3
SPD	27,9	23,0
FDP	9,4	14,6
DIE LINKE	11,1	11,9
GRÜNE	9,2	10,7
CSU	7,4	6,5
NPD	1,8	1,5
REP	0,1	0,4
Piraten (Pirates)*	0,1	2,0
Others	0,9	4,1

*The Pirate-Party is part of the international movement claiming more protection of privacy and informational liberties. This party participated for the first time at German national legislative elections in 2009 (i.e., after the fieldwork of the EVS).

Date of the last national legislative elections:

- 27-09-2009

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION GREECE

POLITICAL PARTIES

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

ND - New Democracy:

A centre-right party that is currently on Government for a second consecutive term (2004-2007 and 2007-today). Running prime minister, Mr Kostas Karamanlis, has been the leader of New Democracy since 1997.

PA.SO.K- Pan-Hellenic Socialist Movement:

A centre-left, social democratic party that is currently the main opposition. PASOK was in office before New Democracy, for eleven consecutive years (Three terms: 1993-1996, 1996-2000 and 2000-2004). Mr Giorgos Papandreou has been the leader of PASOK since 2004.

KKE - Communist Party of Greece:

Proposed policies oppose the EU, NATO and market economy. In favor of a state regulated economy and a strong welfare state. Secretary general of KKE, Ms Aleka Papariga, is the longest serving leader of Greek parliamentary political parties, being in this position since 1991.

SY.RIZ.A- Coalition of the Radical Left:

Coalition of left reformist parties, the most important of which is SYNASPISMOS. SYRIZA accepts market economy and the EU, while at the same time advocating the need for a strong welfare state. SYRIZA prioritizes the protection of the environment and supports radical changes in social issues (homosexual marriage, state-church separation, legalization of "soft" drugs etc). SYN has a newly elected leader, Mr Alexis Tsipras, who is the youngest among Greek parliamentary parties' leaders, but he is not a parliament member. Mr. A. Alavanos is the leader of SYRIZA in the parliament.

LAOS- Popular Orthodox Rally:

Party of the far-right. It is the newest Greek parliamentary party. It was founded in 2000 by a former New Democracy member of parliament, Mr Giorgos Karatzaferis. Nationalist, euro-scepticist, populist party that managed for the first time to elect representatives in the last elections (2007).

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

- 1.
2. KKE
3. SYRIZA
- 4.
5. PASOK
- 6.
- 7.
8. ND
- 9.
10. LAOS

ND - 41.83%

PASOK - 38.10 %

KKE - 8.15%

SYRIZA - 5.04%

LAOS - 3.80%

Study Description

Rest of the parties - 3.08%

Date of the last national legislative elections:

- 16-09-2007

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION HUNGARY

POLITICAL PARTIES

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

The description reflects the situation during the fieldwork of EVS 2008 in Hungary.

1. Magyar Szocialista Párt (MSZP): Hungarian Socialist Party. A successor of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (MSZMP, the former governing communist party), MSZP describes itself as a social democratic party. Since the 2006 general elections a governing party with the largest parliamentary faction. Governing in coalition with SZDSZ until April 2008, since May 2008 alone, forming the first minority government of Hungary.
2. Fidesz Magyar Polgári Szövetség (Fidesz): Fidesz - Hungarian Civic Union. A large conservative and centre-right political party with the second largest parliamentary faction. Currently in opposition, Fidesz was a leading governing party between 1998 and 2002.
3. Szabad Demokraták Szövetsége (SZDSZ): Alliance of Free Democrats. A liberal party with a small parliamentary faction, a former coalition partner of MSZP until April 2008. One of the two large political parties after the first free elections in 1990.
4. Magyar Demokrata Fórum (MDF): Hungarian Democratic Forum. A centre-right political party represented with a small faction in the Parliament. The other large political party after the first free elections in 1990. 1998-2002 part of the coalition government with Fidesz, but now rather opposed to it.
5. Kereszténydemokrata Néppárt (KDNP): Christian Democratic People's Party. A Christian Democratic party, represented in the Parliament due to a common election list with Fidesz.
6. Centrumpárt: Centre Party. A party of the political centre, came into being in 2001 as an alliance of the KDNP, MDNP (Hungarian Democratic People's Party) and the Greens. Many of its founders left the party before the 2006 general elections, where the party got less than 1% of the votes. Not a member of the Parliament.
7. Magyar Igazság és Élet Pártja (MIÉP): Hungarian Justice and Life Party. A right-wing party with a longer tradition and a shrinking base. The party is led since its foundation in 1993 by writer István Csurka. Not a member of the Parliament.
8. Magyar Kommunista Munkáspárt (Munkáspárt): Hungarian Communist Workers' Party. A left-wing communist party, another successor of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party (MSZMP). The party has never been represented in the Parliament since the 1990.
9. Független Kisgazda és Polgári Párt (FKgP): Independent Smallholders, Agrarian Workers and Civic Party. A right-wing party, representing the farmers and the agrarian workers. The FKgP was an ally of Fidesz and member of the government 1998-2002, but lost the majority of its supporters, and not member of the Parliament since 2002.
10. Jobbik Magyarországért Mozgalom (JOBBIK): Movement for a Better Hungary. A young, radically nationalistic party. Jobbik leader Gábor Vona founded paramilitary Magyar Gárda (National Guard) in 2008, an organisation later disbanded by the court for activities against the human rights of minorities. Currently not member of the Parliament, but reached almost 15% at the 2009 EP elections.

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

1. Magyar Kommunista Munkáspárt
- 2.
3. Szabad Demokraták Szövetsége
4. Magyar Szocialista Párt
5. Centrumpárt
6. Magyar Demokrata Fórum
7. Fidesz Magyar Polgári Szövetség
8. Kereszténydemokrata Néppárt, Független Kisgazda és Polgári Párt
- 9.
10. Magyar Igazság és Élet Pártja, Jobbik Magyarországért Mozgalom

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.

first round
(territorial list, total number of votes: 5 408 050):

MSZP	43,21 %
FIDESZ-KDNP	42,03 %
SZDSZ	6,50 %
MDF	5,04 %
MIEP-Jobbik	2,20 %
MUNKÁSPART	0,41 %
CENTRUM	0,32 %
others	0,28 %

second round
(individual candidates, where there was no final result in the first round,
total number of votes: 3 239 752):

MSZP	46,62 %
FIDESZ-KDNP	46,65 %
SZDSZ	1,99 %
MDF	0,51 %
MIEP-Jobbik	0,01 %
MUNKÁSPART	0,00 %
CENTRUM	0,00 %
MSZP-SZDSZ common candidates	2,25 %
FIDESZ-KDNP-MDF common candidates	1,02 %
Somogyért	0,43 %
Independent candidate	0,42 %
other	0,11 %

Date of the last national legislative elections:

- First round: 09-04-2006
- Second round: 23-04-2006

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION IRELAND

POLITICAL PARTIES

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

1. Fianna Fail: Ireland' largest party. Draws support from all social classes. Left-leaning positions on economic matters, while remaining populist on social issues.
2. Fine Gael: Second Largest party. Centre-right party. Less nationalist than Fianna Fail.
3. Labour Party: Third largest party. Left wing and social democratic.
4. Green Party: Ecological and social liberal agenda.
5. Sinn Fein: All -Ireland democratic socialist, republican party. Aims to achieve a 32-County democratic socialist republic and the end of British rule in Ireland.
6. Progressive Democrats: Party with a liberal agenda on economic and social matters. Defunct as a political party as of Nov 08.
7. Socialist Party: Marxist Party, no national representation as of 2007 election, only four local representatives in urban Dublin.

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

1. Socialist Party
2. ---
3. Green Party, Sinn Fein
4. Labour Party
5. ---
6. Fine Gael
7. Fianna Fail
8. Progressive Democrats
9. ---
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.

1. Fianna Fáil: - 77 seats (46.67% of seats) - 41.56% first preference votes
2. Fine Gael: - 51 seats (30.91% of seats) - 27.32% first preference votes
3. Labour Party: - 20 seats (12.12% of seats) - 10.13% first preference votes
4. Green Party: - 6 seats (3.64% of seats) - 4.69% first preference votes
5. Sinn Féin: - 4 seats (2.42% of seats) - 6.94% first preference votes
6. Progressive Democrats: - 2 seats (1.21% of seats) - 2.73% first preference votes
7. Socialist Party: - 0 seats - 0.64% first preference vote

Date of the last national legislative elections:

- 24-05-2007

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION KOSOVO

POLITICAL PARTIES

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

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

Study Description

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 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 Sylja, 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

Study Description

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-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

Study Description

Kosovo elections and institutions, since they don't recognize Kosovo as independent country.

Please see " Other documentation" for more information.

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 sceanovic'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.

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION LITHUANIA

POLITICAL PARTIES

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

1. Labour Party - reg. 11.25.2003 (www.darbopartija.lt)
2. Liberal and Center Union - reg.14.07.2003 (www.lcs.lt)
3. Lithuanian Polish Election action - reg. 23.09.1994 (not available)
4. Lithuanian Peoples' Union "For Just Lithuania" - reg. 02.08.1996 (not available)
5. Liberal Union of Lithuanian Republic - reg. 2006 (www.liberalusajudis.lt)
6. Lithuanian Russian Union - reg.28.12.1998 (www.sojuz.ru.lt)
7. Lithuanian Social Democratic Party - reg. 01.17.1990 (www.lsdp.lt)
8. Lithuanian Peasants Populist Union - reg. 2005 (www.lvls)
9. New Union (social liberals) - reg. 12.06.1998 (www.nsajunga.lt)
10. Party "Order and Justice" - reg. 2006 (www.idp.lt)
11. Citizen's Democracy Party - reg.2006 (www.pdp.lt)
12. Revival of Nation Party - reg. 2008 (www.tsajunga.lt)
13. Homeland Union: Lithuanian Christian Democrats - reg. 2008m.

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

1. Labour Party (6)
2. Liberal and Center Union (8)
3. Lithuanian Polish Election action (4)
4. Lithuanian Peoples' Union "For Just Lithuania" (3)
5. Liberal Union of Lithuanian Republic (7)
6. Lithuanian Russian Union (4)
7. Lithuanian Social Democratic Party (4)
8. Lithuanian Peasants Populist Union (4)
9. New Union (social liberals) - (5)
10. Party "Order and Justice" (6)
11. Citizen's Democracy Party (5)
12. Revival of Nation Party (5)
13. Homeland Union: Lithuanian Christian Democrats (7)

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

Labour Party - 28%

A.Brazauskas and A.Paulauskas coalition 'For work for Lithuania' (Social Democrats and New Union) - 21%

Homeland Union - 15%

Rolandas Paksas coalition 'For order and justice' (Liberal Democrats and 'For just Lithuania') - 11%

Liberal and Center Union - 9%

Farmers and New Democracy union (now Lithuanian peasants popular union) - 7%

Lithuanian Polish election action - 4%

Christian Conservative social union - 2%

Date of the last national legislative elections:

- 10-10-2004

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION LUXEMBOURG

POLITICAL PARTIES

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

1. KPL - d'Kommunisten
2. Déi Gréng
3. ADR - Alternativ Demokratesch Reformpartei
4. LSAP - D'Sozialisten
5. DP Demokratesch Partei
6. Déi Lénk
7. CSV - Chrëschtlech Sozial Vollekspartei
8. Biergerlëscht

For more elaborate information on political parties in Luxembourg see "Other documentation".

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

- 1.
2. KPL
3. Déi Lénk
4. Déi Greng, LSAP
- 5.
- 6.
7. CSV
8. DP
9. ADR
- 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.

- Liste 1: KPL - d'Kommunisten: 1,47% (0 mandat)
Liste 2: déi gréng: 11,71% (7 mandats)
Liste 3: ADR - Alternativ Demokratesch Reformpartei: 8,13% (4 mandats)
Liste 4: LSAP - D'Sozialisten: 21,56% (13 mandats)
Liste 5: DP: 14,98% (9 mandats)
Liste 6: déi Lénk: 3,29% (1 mandat)
Liste 7: CSV - Chrëschtlech Sozial Vollekspartei: 38,04% (26 mandats)
Liste 8: Biergerlëscht: 0,81% (0 mandat)

Date of the last national legislative elections:

- 07-06-2009

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION MALTA

POLITICAL PARTIES

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

There are two major contemporary political parties in Malta:

The Nationalist Party

It is currently the party in Government after winning the election in March 2008. The party presently holds 35 seats in the 69 member house of Representatives. The Party is a member of the European People's Party (EPP) and its 2 MEPs in the European Parliament sit in the EPP-ED Group. The party is led by Dr Lawrence Gonzi.

The Malta Labour Party

It is currently the main party of opposition in Malta having thirty-four of the sixty-nine seats in the Maltese House of Representatives. Following the loss of the election, Dr. Alfred Sant resigned as MLP leader on 10th March 2008. The first round of the election of the new leader will be held on 5 June 2008

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

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
5. Malta Labour Party (MLP)
6. Nationalist Party (PN)
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 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.

PN: 49.34%
MLP: 48.79%
AD: 1.31%
Other: 0.6%

Total number of valid votes: 290 799.

Date of the last national legislative elections:

- 08-03-2008

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION MOLDOVA, REPUBLIC OF

POLITICAL PARTIES

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

And give the position of political parties in relation to each other on a 10 point left-right scale.

1. Partidul Democrat din Moldova - 4
2. Partidul Comunistilor din Republica Moldova - 1
3. Partidul "Alianta "Moldova Noastra"" - 5
4. Partidul Agrar din Moldova - 4
5. Partidul Socialist din Moldova - 2
6. Partidul Popular Crestin Democrat - 7
7. Miscarea Profesionistilor "Speranta-Nadejda" - 4
8. Partidul Liberal - 7
9. Partidul Social-Liberal - 5
10. Noul Partid National Moldovenesc - 8
11. Partidul Social-Democrat din Moldova - 3
12. Miscarea social-politica "Forta Noua" - 7
13. Partidul Socialistilor din Republica Moldova "Patria-Rodina" - 2
14. Miscarea social-politica "Ravnopravie" - 3
15. Partidul Ecologist "Alianta Verde" din Moldova - 3
16. Partidul Liberal Democrat din Moldova - 6
17. Partidul Popular Republican - 7
18. Partidul Republican din Moldova - 7
19. Uniunea Muncii "Patria-Rodina" - 2
20. Uniunea Centrista din Moldova - 5
21. Partidul Dezvoltarii Spirituale "Moldova Unita" - 4
22. Partidul Democratiei Sociale din Moldova - 3
23. Partidul Conservator - 6
24. Partidul National Liberal - 7
25. Miscarea Social-Politica pentru Neam si Tara - 5

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

	Votes	Percentages	No. of places in the Parliament
Partidul Comuniștilor din Republica Moldova (PCRM)	716,336	45.98%	56
Partidul Popular Creștin Democrat (PPCD)	141,341	9.07%	11
Blocul electoral "Moldova Democrată" (BMD)	444,377	28.53%	34
Partidul Social-Democrat din Moldova (PSDM)	45,551	2.92%	0
Blocul electoral "Patria-Родина" (BEPR)	77,490	4.97%	0
Kirilov Silvia (candidat independent)	3,145	0.2%	0
Mișcarea Social-Politică Republicană "Ravnopravie" (MSPRR)	44,129	2.83%	0
Uniunea Centristă din Moldova (UCM)	11,702	0.75%	0
Bușmachiu Alexandru (candidat independent)	747	0.05%	0
Partidul Uniunea Muncii "Patria-Родина" (PUMPR)	14,399	0.92%	0
Lăguta Maia (candidat independent)	1,011	0.06%	0
Mătei Ștefan (candidat independent)	1,934	0.12%	0
Partidul Țărănesc Creștin Democrat din Moldova (PȚCDM)	21,365	1.37%	0
Ivanțoc Andrei (candidat independent)	1,678	0.11%	0
Arsenii Alexandru (candidat independent)	572	0.04%	0
Busuioc Alexei (candidat independent)	983	0.06%	0
Tătaru Tudor (candidat independent)	2,273	0.15%	0
Ghelici Fiodor (candidat independent)	1,102	0.07%	0
Slivinschi Victor (candidat independent)	495	0.03%	0
Soloviov Anatolii (candidat independent)	452	0.03%	0
Partidul Republican din Moldova (PRM)	592	0.04%	0
Tiron Mircea (candidat independent)	284	0.02%	0
Partidul Dreptății Social-Economice din Moldova (PDSBM)	25,870	1.66%	0

Date of the last national legislative elections:

- 05-04-2005

- Please see " Other documentation" for "National political parties in Republic of Moldova 2008"

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION MONTENEGRO, REPUBLIC OF

POLITICAL PARTIES

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

and please indicate the position of political parties in relation to each other on a 10 point left-right scale.

Name of the party in Montenegrin language	English translation	Left-right scale
1. Demokratska partija socijalista - DPS	Democratic Party of Socialists	6
2. Socijaldemokratska partija - SDP	Socialdemocratic party	4
3. Pokret za promjene - PZP	Movement for Changes	5
4. Srpska narodna stranka - SNS	Serb People's Party (their translation)	8
5. Socijalistička narodna partija - SNP	Socialist People's Party	3
6. Narodna stranka - NS	People's Party	7
7. Bošnjačka stranka - BS	Bosniak's Party	6
8. Hrvatska građanska inicijativa - HGI	Croatian Civic Initiative	6
9. Liberalna partija Crne Gore - LP CG	Liberal Party of Montenegro	6
10. Demokratska srpska stranka - DSS	Democratic Serbian Party	7
11. Srpska radikalna stranka Dr Vojislav Šešelj - SRS	Serbian Radical Party dr Vojislav Šešelj	9
12. Narodna Socijalistička stranka Crne Gore - NSS	People's Socialists Party of Montenegro	4
13. Demokratska stranka jedinstva - DSJ	Democratic Party of Unity	8
14. Demokratski savez u Crnoj Gori - DS CG	Democratic Alliance in Montenegro	6
15. Demokratska unija Albanaca - DUA	Democratic Union of Albanians	7
16. Albanska alternativa - AA	Albanian Alternative	8

Incumbent coalition is formed by DPS and SDP. DPS inherited Communist Party in Montenegro and has been in power since reintroducing multiparty system in early nineties. In 1997 it was divided into two parties - DPS and SNP. SNP continued to exist as pro-serbian opposition party since then.

After last parliamentary election held in September 2006 parties were grouped in following coalitions:

- DPS and SDP - winning majority of 41 mandate (total number of MPs in National Parliament is 81), out of which they decided to "give" one mandate to HGI small local party representing Croat minority in Montenegro.
- SNP, NS and DSS coalition won 11 mandates and competed basically on moderate Serbian national platform.
- Serbian list included SNS, SRS, NSS and DSJ and won 12 mandates. This was more extreme Serbian coalition.
- LP CG and BS coalition won 3 mandates. This was unusual coalition, LP CG was in the past pro-Montenegrin party (this issue being very important in pre-referendum period) and BS national Bosniak's party.
- PZP - new opposition civic party emerged from prominent NGO "Group for changes" won 11 mandate. It is not officially in coalition with any other party, however, very willing to cooperate with other oppositional parties on different issues against ruling coalition.
- DUA, DS CG and AA are Albanian national parties but they are not in coalition or were for the elections. Each of them won one mandate.

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

Parties with original language names

Party	Votes	%	Seats
KOALICIJA ZA EVROPSKU CRNU GORU – MILO ĐUKANOVIĆ – DPS – SDP	164737	47.65	41
SRPSKA LISTA – ANDRIJA MANDIĆ	49730	14.38	12
SNP – NS – DSS – KOALICIJA SOCIJALISTIČKA NARODNA PARTIJA CRNE GORE, NARODNA STRANKA I DEMOKRATSKA SRPSKA STRANKA	47683	13.79	11
POKRET ZA PROMJENE – NEBOJŠA MEDOJEVIĆ	44483	12.87	11
"LIBERALI I BOSNJIČKA STRANKA ISPRAVNI U PROSLI, PRAVA BUDUĆNOST" – MIODRAG MIKO ŽIVKOVIĆ	12748	3.69	3
KOALICIJA DEMOKRATSKI SAVEZ U CRNOJ GORI – PARTIJA DEMOKRATSKOG PROSPERITETA, MEHMET BARDHI	4373	1.26	1
DUA – FERHAT DINOŠA	3693	1.07	1
GRABANSKA LISTA	2906	0.84	
"ALBANSKA ALTERNATIVA"	2656	0.77	1
SAVEZ KOMUNISTA JUGOSLAVIJE – KOMUNISTI CRNE GORE	2343	0.68	
FORCA	2197	0.64	
"DEMOKRATSKA STRANKA CRNE GORE – DIO KOJI NEDOSTAJE"	1284	0.37	
Invalid	6922	2.00	
Total	357757	100	81

Total Turnout (71.4% or 357757 out of 499430)

Study Description

Parties with English names

Party	Votes	%	Seats
Coalition for a European Montenegro (DPS-SDP)	164737	47.65	41
Serbian List – Andrija Mandić	49730	14.38	12
SNP-NS-DSS Coalition: Socialist People's Party of Montenegro, People's Party and Democratic Serb Party	47683	13.79	11
Movement for Changes – Nebojša Medojević	44483	12.87	11
Liberals and Bosniak Party – Miodrag Miko Živković	12748	3.69	3
Coalition Democratic Alliance in Montenegro – Party of Democratic Prosperity - Mehmet Bardhi	4373	1.26	1
Democratic Union of Albanians – Ferhat Dinoša	3693	1.07	1
Civic List	2906	0.84	
Albanian Alternative	2656	0.77	1
League of Communists of Yugoslavia – Communists of Montenegro	2343	0.68	
New Democratic Force - FORCA	2197	0.64	
Democratic Party of Montenegro – The Missing Part	1284	0.37	
Invalid	6922	2.00	
Total	357757	100	81

Date of the last national legislative elections:

- 10-09-2006

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION NETHERLANDS

POLITICAL PARTIES

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

We used the following variables (supplied by the EVS-Methodology Group):

- 1 – CDA..... [A]
- 2 – PvdA..... [B]
- 3 – SP..... [C]
- 4 – VVD..... [D]
- 5 – PVV (Partij voor de Vrijheid)..... [E]
- 6 – GroenLinks..... [F]
- 7 – Christen Unie..... [G]
- 8 – D66..... [H]
- 9 – SGP..... [I]
- 10 – PvdD (Partij voor de Dieren)..... [J]
- 11 – Groep Verdonk/Trots op Nederland..... [K]

Please indicate, if relevant, the position of political parties in relation to each other on a 10 point left-right scale. On this scale, 1 is the most extreme left position, 10 is the most extreme right position. 11 can be used to indicate that a political party cannot be ranked on the 10 points scale.

- 1.
- 2. SP
- 3. GroenLinks, PvdD
- 4. PvdA
- 5. D66
- 6. CDA
- 7. VVD, Christen Unie
- 8. SGP
- 9. PVV, Trots op Nederland
- 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

Parties 2006 Holland	National elections			
CDA 2.608.573 (votes) 26,5 (%) 41 (chairs)	PvdV 579.490 5,9 9	PvdD 179.988 1,8 2	VSP 12.522 0,1 0	Nederland Transparant 2.318 0,0 0
PvdA 2.085.077 21,2 33	GroenLinks 463.054 4,6 7	SGP 153.266 1,6 2	ABC 5.149 0,1 0	Groen W'ijl 2.297 0,0 0
SP 1.630.803 16,6 25	ChristenUnie 390.969 4,0 6	EénNL 62.829 0,6 0	Partij voor Nederland 5.010 0,1 0	LibDem 2.276 0,0 0
VVD 1.443.312 14,7 22	D66 193.232 2,0 3	Fortuyn 20.956 0,2 0	Lijst 21 4.339 0,0 0	Lijst 14 2.181 0,0 0
CDDP 559 0,0 0	HetZeteltje 185 0,0 0	SMP 184 0,0 0	TOP 114 0,0 0	Other - - -

Total 9.838.683 votes
100,0 %
150 chairs
(official 2006 results from anp.nl)

When was the last national legislative elections?

- 22 November 2006

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION NORTHERN CYPRUS

POLITICAL PARTIES

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

Turkishcypriot parties:

- Communal Democracy Party or TDP
- Cyprus Socialist Party or KSP
- Democratic Party or DP
- Freedom and Reform Party or ORP
- National Unity Party or UBP
- Nationalist Justice Party or MAP
- Our Party or BP
- Patriotic Unity Movement or YBH
- Republican Turkish Party or CTP
- United Cyprus Party or BKP
- Politics for People Party or HIS
- People's Party or HP

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

TC Parties	
1=extreme left	Cyprus Socialist Party or KSP
2	Patriotic Unity Movement or YBH United Cyprus Party or BKP
3	Communal Democracy Party or TDP
4	Republican Turkish Party or CTP
5	
6	
7	People's Party or HP
8	Politics for People Party or HIS, Freedom and Reform Party or ORP Democratic Party or DP Our Party or BP
9	National Unity Party or UBP
10=extreme right	Nationalist Justice Party or MAP

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

1. CTP - 44.51%,
2. UBP - 31.67%,
3. Peace and Democratic Movement - 5.84%,
4. DP - 13.4%

Date of the last national legislative elections:

- 20-02-2005

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION NORTHERN IRELAND

POLITICAL PARTIES

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

Although Northern Ireland is part of the United Kingdom, politics are quite distinctive as two of the major British political parties do not contest elections there and the Conservative Party has received only limited support in recent elections. There are many Northern Ireland-specific parties and these, on the whole, predominate. Political parties have tended to be identified as "unionist or loyalist", which means they are seeking a full constitutional relationship between Ireland and Great Britain or as "nationalist or republican", where they have a desire for greater autonomy or independence from Great Britain.

- o Democratic Unionist Party is the largest party in Northern Ireland and is dedicated maintaining Northern Ireland as part of the United Kingdom. It has close links to Protestant churches and is considered a Protestant party.
- o Sinn Fein ('Ourselves Alone') is a nationalist and republican party, dedicated to Irish unity and since 2001 has been the largest Nationalist party. Sinn Fein is organised on an all-Ireland basis.
- o Social Democratic Labour Party (SDLP) is a nationalist party but is distinct from Sinn Fein in its rejection of violence to achieve Irish nationalist goals. It is also a socialist party and is affiliated to the Socialist International.
- o Alliance Party has attempted to adopt a liberal, neutral position and claims to work on behalf of all religious and cultural communities in Northern Ireland.
- o Ulster Unionist Party is the more moderate of the two main unionist parties in Northern Ireland. Prior to a split in unionism in the 1960's, it was the sole unionist party.
- o Progressive Unionist Party is the left-wing party of unionism. A small party, it was linked to the paramilitary Ulster Volunteer Force and draws its support from the loyalist working class.
- o UK Unionist Party is a small unionist party which believes that Northern Ireland should be governed by the government in London with no regional government. It is strongly opposed to the Republic of Ireland having any role in the governance of Northern Ireland.
- o Conservative Party is the second largest political party in the UK, however is only small in Northern Ireland. Its political position is centre-right and ideological stance is conservatism.
- o Workers party is considered to be a non-violent left-wing socialist and nationalist party. It developed from Sinn Fein.
- o Green party is a regional grouping of the Irish Green Party.
- o Socialist Environmental Alliance is a minor political party with strong left-wing views.
- o Socialist Party is organised in both the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland and is active in the Trade Union movement.

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

1. Socialist Environmental Alliance
2. Socialist Party

Study Description

3. Workers' Party
4. PUP, Green Party
5. Sinn Fein
6. SDLP
7. Alliance
8. UUP
9. DUP
10. Conservative, UK Unionist

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

DUP - 30.1%
SinnFein - 26.2%
UUP - 14.9%
SDLP - 15.2%
Alliance Party - 5.2%
Green Party - 1.7%
PUP - 0.6%
UK Unionists - 1.5%
Conservatives - 0.5%
Social Environmental Alliance - 0.3%
Socialist Party - 0.1%
Workers Party - 0.1%

Date of the last national legislative elections:

- 07-03-2007

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION POLAND

POLITICAL PARTIES

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

Code	Polish name	English name	Description
01	Krajowa Partia Emerytów i Rencistów	National Party of Retirees and Pensioners	single issue party in defense of the interests of the pensioners
02	Liga Polskich Rodzin (LPR)	League of Polish Families	rightist-nationalistic movement
03	Partia Demokratyczna (PD)	Democratic Party	center-wing of post-solidarity movement
04	Partia Kobiet (PK)	Women's Party	feminist liberal party
05	Platforma Obywatelska RP (PO RP)	Citizens' Platform	center-right, liberal party (main party of the ruling coalition)
06	Polska Partia Pracy (PPP)	Polish Labor Party	leftist-wing of post-solidarity movement
07	Polskie Stronnictwo Ludowe (PSL)	Polish Peasants' Party	peasant party (member of the ruling coalition)
08	Prawo i Sprawiedliwość (PiS)	Law and Justice	right wing of post-solidarity movement, nationalist
09	Samobrona Rzeczypospolitej RP (SRP)	Self-Defense of the Republic of Poland	populist movement; mainly agrarian interests
10	Socjaldemokracja Polska (SDPL)	Social Democracy of Poland	social-democratic, social liberal, post-communist party
11	Sojusz Lewicy Demokratycznej (SLD)	Democratic Left Alliance	social-democratic, post-communist party
12	Unia Polityki Realnej (UPR)	Union of Real Politics	extreme right-wing liberal-conservative party
13	Unia Pracy (UP)	Labor Union	left-wing of post-solidarity movement

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

1. 4
2. 9
3. 6
4. 5
5. 7
6. 1
7. 5
8. 8
9. 4
10. 3
11. 2
12. 10
13. 2

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

Party	votes	seats
Polska Partia Pracy (Polish Labour Party)	0,99	0
Liga Polskich Rodzin (League of Polish Families)	1,30	0
Prawo i Sprawiedliwość (Law and Justice)	32,11	166
Platforma Obywatelska RP (Citizens' Platform)	41,51	209
Polskie Stronnictwo Ludowe (Polish Peasants' Party)	8,91	31
Samobrona Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej (Self-Defense of the Republic of Poland)	1,53	0
Mniejszość Niemiecka (German Minority)	0,20	1
Lewica i Demokraci (SLD+SDPL+PD+UP)	13,15	53
Partia Kobiet (Women's Party)	0,28	0
Samobrona Patriotyczna (Patriotic Self-Defense)	0,02	0

Date of the last national legislative elections:

- 21-10-2007

Was there any change in the political parties related variables since the EVS 1999 ?

Yes

If Yes, please specify for each change with as much details as possible

Polish name	Polish/English name	Polish code	EVS code (1999)	Change
AWS	PL Akcja Wyborcza Solidarnosc (Electoral Action Solidarity)	1	2101	Disappeared
ROP	PL ROP (Ruch Odrodzenia Polski)(Movement for Reconstruction of Poland)	3	2103	Disappeared
UWS	PL UW Unia Wolności i Samorządności (Union of Freedom and Self-government)	7	2107	Transformed into Democratic Party
Blok dla Polski	PL Narodowo-Chrześcijańsko-Demokratyczny Blok dla Polski (National-Christian Democratic Bloc for Poland)	9	2109	Disappeared

There are two new main parties

Polish name	English name	Polish code	Political significance
Prawo i Sprawiedliwość	Law and Justice	8	Main oppositional party since 2007, and a former ruling party (2005-2007)
Platforma Obywatelska RP	Citizens' Platform	9	Main party of the ruling coalition since 2007

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION PORTUGAL

POLITICAL PARTIES

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

The Bloco de Esquerda (Left Block).

This is a left wing party established in 1999 through the fusion of the three other parties: União Democrática Popular (Popular Democratic Union), Partido Socialista Revolucionário (Revolutionary Socialist Party) and Política XXI (XXI Politics). Other small political groups and trends also join the party.

The Partido Ecologista - Os Verdes (The Ecological Party - The Greens)

This is a left wing ecological party born in 1982. This party forms an alliance with the Partido Comunista Português (Portuguese Communist Party), and currently has two elected deputies in the parliament. The party's political concerns refer to promoting an active intervention regarding the environment.

The Centro Democrático Social - Partido Popular (Social Democratic Centre - Popular Party)

This is a right wing conservative party that was born in 1974. This Party has made alliances with the Partido Social Democrática (Social Democratic Party). In 1979 this alliance also included the Monarchic Party and was called the "Democratic Alliance". In 2002 the Social Democratic Party won the legislative elections and after 20 years, another alliance was made with this party, the "Democratic Coalition". As a result of this alliance, the Social Democratic Centre - Popular Party was responsible for the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Labour.

The Partido Socialista (Socialist Party)

This is a left centre party, born in 1973 by militants of the Portuguese Socialist Action. After the Portuguese Revolution (April 25th 1974) against dictatorship, the Socialist Party won the first elections of 1975. Since then, the Socialist Party has been, together with Social Democratic Party, one of the most important parties in Portugal, i.e., the ones that can get more electoral votes and that, therefore, have won more local and legislative elections.

The Partido Social Democrata (Social Democratic Party)

This is a right centre party, born in 1974, firstly under the name of Partido Popular Democrático (Popular Democratic Party). The party ideological principles are based on Social Democracy. The Social Democratic Party has been, together with the Socialist Party, one of the most important parties in Portugal, i.e., the ones that can get more electoral votes and that, therefore, have won more local and legislative elections.

The Partido Comunista Português (Portuguese Communist Party)

This is a left wing party. It is Marxist -Leninist party and its organization is based on democratic centralism. The party was born in 1921 as the Portuguese section of the International Communist Party. By the end of this decade the party would become illegal by the dictatorship installed in Portugal which lasted for five decades. The Portuguese Communist Party would play an important role against the dictatorship. Since the Portuguese Revolution (April 25th 1974) against dictatorship, the Portuguese Communist Party has been an important political force, being very close to the working class.

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

- 1 - 2. Bloco de Esquerda (Left Block)
- 2 - 3. Partido Ecologista - Os Verdes (The Ecological Party - The Greens)
- 2 - 3. Partido Comunista Português (Portuguese Communist Party)
- 4 - 5. Partido Socialista (Socialist Party)
- 6 - 7. Partido Social Democrata (Social Democratic Party)
- 8 - 9. Centro Democrático Social/Partido Popular (Social Democratic Centre/Popular Party)

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.

- Partido Socialista (PS) - 45,05%
- Partido Social Democrata (PSD) - 28,70%
- Partido Comunista Português (PCP-PEV) - 7,56%
- Centro Democrático Social / Partido Popular (CDS-PP) - 7,26%
- Bloco de Esquerda (B.E.) - 6,38%
- Partido Comunista dos Trabalhadores Portugueses (PCTP/MRPP) - 0,84%
- Partido da Nova Democracia (PND) - 0,70%
- Partido Humanista (PH) - 0,30%
- Partido Nacional Renovador (PNR) - 0,16%
- Partido Operário de Unidade Socialista (POUS) - 0,10%
- Partido Democrático do Atlântico (PDA) - 0,03%

Date of the last national legislative elections:

- 20-02-2005

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION ROMANIA

POLITICAL PARTIES

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

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

Left-right scales

party	ideology	1 Left	10 right	Observations
PD	Undetermined	5,5		The party claim to belong to the popular family. However, they declared to be social-democrats until recently (2005), when they have a congress to decide which is their orientation...
PSD	Social-democrat	3		
PNL	liberal	8		
PNG-CD	populist	6*		They combine nationalism, populism, xenophobia, racism, strong religious attitudes etc.
UDMR	Ethnic party	6*		
PRM	Nationalism and communism	5,5*		
PC	Unclear	6		They combine liberal attitudes with strong leftist support for extensive social protection.
PIN	Unclear	5,5		
PNT-CD	Christian-democracy	6		

*the ideology and the attitudes of these parties are very difficult to be defined on the left-right scale.
The last 3 parties (not bolded) are very small (less than 5% of the votes).

*the ideology and the attitudes of these parties are very difficult to be defined on the left-right scale.
The last 3 parties (not bolded) are very small (less than 5% of the votes).

- PSD (The Social-Democratic Party) was formerly named the Romanian Party of Social Democracy (PDSR) and the Democratic Front of National Salvation (FDSN). FDSN separated in 1991 from the National Salvation Front (FSN), where it has been constituted the conservative wing. Until recently, the party was dominated by the figure of the former president Ion Iliescu, who is still an important member of the PSD. Since many of its founding members, particularly Ion Iliescu, were parts or somehow related to the communist nomenclature, PSD was and still is labeled (and accused) as being neo-communist.

- PD (Democratic Party) is the party of the current president Traian Basescu. Until recently, the party claimed a social-democratic ideology, but in 2005, after coming to power, they decided to join the family of popular parties. PD and PSD have common routes, since PD is the continuator of the National Salvation Front (FSN), established in January 1990. Nowadays, the party fully depends on the decisions of the president Traian Basescu (according to the Romanian constitution, when become president, Basescu was forced to resign from OD, becoming the "mediator" of the political debate). His idea to have a two-party political system, involving the merging of PD and PNL was one of the sparks for broking the government alliance between the respective parties.

- PNL (the National Liberal Party) was reestablished in 1990, 40 years after its dismissal under the communist rule. PNL knew during the past 15 years several crumbings and re-unifications, different wings leaving and eventually re-joining the party.

- PLD (The Liberal-Democrat Party) is the only wing who left PNL (in March 2007) after the reunification of all the liberal fractions. PLD supported the current president Basescu, this being the major difference to the in power PNL. The name of the party reminds of Basescu's supporters intention to merge the Liberal and the Democrat party, which eventually happened in December 2007.

Study Description

- PRM (the Great Romania Party) is a nationalist party, dependent on the image of its founder and president, Corneliu Vadim Tudor, who was the runner up in the 2000 presidential elections.

- PNG (the New Generation Party) claim to be a representative of Christian-Democracy. However, the ideology is not important, the party being practically bought in 2003 by its billionaire president Gigi Becali, a former shepherd better known as owner of the football club Steaua Bucuresti. Becali promote populist positions, with some religious, anti-Semitic, nationalistic, and homophobic nuances.

- UDMR (the Democratic Union of Hungarians from Romania) is an ethnic party, collecting votes almost exclusively from the Hungarian minority, located mostly in Transylvania. They are also part of the European Popular Party.

- PN?-CD (the Christian and Democratic National Party of Peasants) was established re-established in December 1989 after the communist interdiction to exist. They have been in power in 1996-2000, but they have lost popularity and never managed to accede in the parliament since.

- PC (the Conservative Party, organized around the mass-media mogul Dan Voiculescu) and PIN (The National Initiative Party, a small group who left PD in early 2005, after a conflict with Traian Basescu) are two other small parties (1-2% of the voters), both with unclear ideology.

Alliances at the time of the survey:

None important enough to be mentioned. PNL and UDMR were governing together, despite not having the majority in the Parliament.

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

Senate

- National Union PSD + PUR : 37.16% (3.760.560 votes)
[PUR=The Romania Umanist Paty, the former name of PC]
- Justice and Truth PNL - PD Alliance: 31.71% (3.209.073)
- PRM : 13.63% (1.379.789)
- UDMR : 6.26% (633.735)
- PNG : 2.36% (239.106)
- PNTCD : 1.91% (193.318)

The Deputy Chamber

- National Union PSD + PUR: 36.64% (3.692.608)
- Justice and Truth PNL - PD Alliance: 31.26% (3.150.301)
- PRM : 12.93% (1.302.724)
- UDMR : 6.20% (624.717)
- PNG : 2.23% (225.171)
- PNTCD: 1.84% (185.501)

Date of the last national legislative elections:

- 28-11-2004

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION SLOVAK REPUBLIC

POLITICAL PARTIES

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

SDKU - Slovak Democratic and Christian Union

It is the rightwing and centrist formation and affiliates to the ideas of "modern Christian democracy". Until the 1998, SDKÚ members were strict opponents to HZDS and were considered a reliable source of information about the political situation in Slovakia by foreign observers. SDKÚ led a governmental coalition in 1998 - 2002. The public appreciated mainly its success in the foreign policy - the increased international acceptability of the country and the progress in the EU accession process. In the 2002 electoral campaign, SDKU strictly excluded cooperation with V. Meciar's HZDS. SDKÚ lead 2002 - 2006 government that implemented neoliberal reforms (flat tax, cuts in social protections, huge foreign investment stimuli, deregulation and privatization). Since 2006 this party is in opposition.

SLOBODNÉ FÓRUM

This party was formed in November 2003 by MP elected as SDKÚ members. They are critics of cuts in social protection. Close failure in 2006 election.

SMK - Party of Magyar Coalition

It is considered the most stable and internally cohesive political subject in Slovakia. The party represents voters of Magyar nationality and has been in the National Council permanently since the 1990. In 1998 and 2002 elections term in the government, supported neoliberal reforms.

KDH - Christian Democratic Movement

This party has been continuously in the National Council since the 1990 elections. Its electoral base does not exceed 10%. In recent years, KDH has been putting stress on right-wing conservative and national values.

ANO - Alliance of New Citizen

The party was founded in May 2001. ANO is a rightwing political subject with a liberal orientation. Its supporters are mainly the former voters for the governmental coalition (1998-2002). ANO supports free market economy, privatization of health care and pension system. It failed in 2006 election.

HZDS -L'S -Movement for Democratic Slovakia

The party was the leader of governmental coalitions from 1992 to 1998. Centrist part, claiming social market economy, implemented protective economic policy and domestic capital. It is the centrist party that was criticized internationally for alleged low respect of democratic values. Since 1992, HZDS won all the parliamentary elections, but with decreasing votes. In 1998 - 2006 in opposition in that time its representatives subjected to numerous investigations but finally declared innocent. Since 2006 it is in government.

SMER - Social Democracy

It is Left-centrist party formed around Robert Fico, a former member of the Slovak Democratic Left. Fico became independent MP (deputy) in 1998. In 2002 - 2006 it was strongest opposition party, since 2006 heading the government. Claims social-democratic ideals but has been but slightly and slowly changing the economic and social status quo that resulted of the neoliberal reforms of the government headed by the SDKU.

KSS - Communist Party of Slovakia

The party claims to be descendant of the pre-1989 KSS. It avows the state ownership of strategic business organizations, social justice, free education and free health care for all. KSS won seats in the National Council in 2002 for the first time after the political change in 1989. In the parliamentary elections held in 1990, 1992, 1994, 1998 and 2006, it had not succeeded.

Study Description

SNS - Slovak National Party

Right Centrist Party with long history from the period of national emancipation. Widely criticized for reviving Hungarian - Slovak tensions. It failed in 2002 election due the party rift but united succeeded in 2006 election. It is now the governmental party.

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

- 1.
2. KSS
- 3.
4. SMER
- 5.
6. Slobodné Fórum; HZDS -L'S
7. KDH; SNS; SMK
8. SDKU; ANO
- 9.
- 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.

Only parties with more than 1% of votes	votes
ANO	1,42
KSS	3,88
KDH	8,31
HZDS	8,79
Slobodné fórum	3,47
SDKU	18,35
SNS	11,73
SMER - sociálna demokracia	29,14
SMK -	11,68

Date of the last national legislative elections:

- 17-06-2006 (historically lowest turnout - 49,9%)

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION SLOVENIA

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

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION SPAIN

POLITICAL PARTIES

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

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

Country-wide parties	LEFT-RIGHT	
PSOE (Partido Socialista obrero español, in Basque Country PSE, In Catalonia PSC, In Galicia PSG)	4	Main left party, in Government between 1982 and 1996, and from 2004
PP (Partido Popular)	7	Main right party, in Government between 1996 and 2004
IU (Izquierda Unida)	3	left wing party, former communist party and currently composed also by the green party and other leftist parties..
Regional-nationalist		
BNG (Bloque nacionalista gallego)	3	nationalist-left party from Galicia region, governing in Galicia in coalition with the socialist party
CC (Coalición canaria)	6	Regionalist party from Canary Islands
UPN (Unión del Pueblo Navarro)	7	right wing party in the region of Navarra. In general Elections they present their lists as PP (partido popular) and in the rest of elections they present their lists as UPN
CDN (Convergencia democrática de Navarra)	6	second nationalist party (Center-right) in Navarra region.
PNV (Partido Nacionalista Vasco)	6	Nationalist party from the Basque Region. Governing in Basque Country since first elections. They also present lists in Navarra Region as Nafarroa Bai
EA (Eusko alkartasuna)	5	Second nationalist party from the Basque Region, separated in the 80s from PNV. They also present lists in Navarra region as Nafarroa Bai
ANV (acción nacionalista vasca)	2	Radical nationalist party, considered by many heritage of Batasuna (illegalized nationalist party), and currently under high risk of illegalisation
Nafarroa Bai	5	Coalition PNV, EA and Aralar in Navarra Region
CHA (Chunta aragonesista)	5	Nationalist party of Aragon region
IC - verts (Iniciativa per Catalunya)	3	Catalan IU (left wing party composed by catalan communist party, green party and other leftist parties)
CiU (Convergencia i Unió)	6	Catalan nationalist party, in Catalan overmment from first democratic elections until 2003
ERC (Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya)	3	Catalan nationalist party, governing in Catalonia in coalition with the Socialist party since 2003
PA (Partido andalucista)	5	Regionalist party of Andalusia

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

1. psoe - 43,64%
2. PP - 40,11%
3. CiU - 3,05
4. PNV - 1,20%
5. ERC - 1,17%
6. IU - 3,80%
7. BNG - 0,82%
8. CC - 0,65%
9. UPyD - 1,20%
10. Na-Bai - 0,24%

Study Description

Date of the last national legislative elections:

- March 2009

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION SWITZERLAND

POLITICAL PARTIES

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

For variables v264 (Q75a) and v265 (Q75b)

Swiss code	Denomination
1	Radicals
2	Christian democrats
3	Socialist party
4	Swiss people party
5	Liberal party
6	Christian-social
7	Swiss labor party
8	Green party
9	Green liberal party
10	Swiss democrats
11	Federal Democratic Union
12	Evangelical People's Party
13	Lega dei Ticinesi
14	Other
26	Other political party
77	Nap
88	Dk
99	na

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

Left-right scale (1= extreme left; 10=extreme right)*	Left-right position	English
7	Right, conservative	Radicals
6	Center right, conservative	Christian democrats
3	Far left	Socialist party
8	Right, conservative	Swiss people party
7	Right, conservative	Liberal party
6	Center, liberal	Christian-social
2	Far left	Swiss labor party
3	Left	Green party
6	Center, liberal	Green liberal party
8	Far right	Swiss democrats
8	Far right	Federal Democratic Union
6	Center	Evangelical People's Party
8	Far right	Lega dei Ticinesi

*Scale based on opinion of experts (cf. Hug & Schulz, 2007)

*Scale based on opinion of experts (cf. Hug & Schulz, 2007)

Notes that:

- We put the Swiss Peoples Party in the category "right, conservative", others would place it between "right, conservative" and "far right". The position of this party is far less homogenous, in opposite to left parties.
- In canton of Wallis, the Christian-social Party is related to Christian-democrat Party.

Study Description

Locate the position of every listed political party in a 10 point scale is difficult because of the great number of small parties and the regional diversity of every Canton. If we compare the parties' system evolution of Switzerland with other Western Europe countries, we observe some similar trends: in one hand, the same big parties are present and their evolution is analogous and, in the other hand, the new parties get a good share of the vote. However, some differences can be note. The number of parties is clearly greater than most of Western Europe countries and Switzerland doesn't have parties in the extreme right or left position on the margins of the political scene. The left political wing is very low and the "Bourgeois camp" particularly strong. The National Council gives a rather true picture of the electorate (see below, Faction Factions and parties in the Swiss Parliament in the 47th legislative 2008-2011)

References:

Hug, S. & Schulz, T. (2007). Left-right positions of political parties in Switzerland. *Party Politics*, 13, 305-30.

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

Factions and parties in the Swiss Parliament in the 47 legislative 2008-2011

Faction	Parties (and repartition)	National Council	Council of the States	Size
Swiss People's Party	Swiss People's Party (69), Lega dei Ticinesi (1)	63	7	69
Social-Democrats	Social-Democrats (52)	43	9	52
Radical-Liberal Faction	Radicals (43), Liberal Party (4)	35	12	47
Christian Democrats /EPP /glp	Christian Democrats (43), Evangelical People's Party (2), Green Liberal Party (4)	36	16	52
Green Faction	Green Party (22), Christian-Social Party (1), Labor party (1)	22	2	24
Factionless	Federal Democratic Union	1		1
Total		200	46	246

The National Council gives a rather true picture of the electorate, in spite of the reapportionment in cantons. On the contrary, the Council of the States, because of the system of the majority vote, comprises few Social-Democrats and Swiss People's Party and many Radicals and Christian-Democrats.

Concerning the political alliances between parties and except the factions described above, there are important variations between the Cantons and they are done and broken according to the dealt subjects. In general, the small parties joint their forces to bigger ones in order to defend a subject. One can note that the Greens and the Socialists often form a camp, the so-called Bourgois parties another group. In several Cantons the Swiss people's party become allies with Radicals, whereas in other Radicals are more close to Christian-democrats. At the time of the survey in Switzerland, there will be a federal voting (1st June 2008) about three subjects: "the democratical naturalization", "the people's sovereignty without governmental propaganda" and "the economical quality and efficacy in health insurance offices". Only the Swiss people party had defended those three initiatives and none of them have been accepted by the people.

Date of the last national legislative elections:

- 21-10-2007

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION UKRAINE

POLITICAL PARTIES

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

Communist Party of Ukraine

The party strongly supports the communist ideology: nationalization of big industry, extend and make more close relationships with Russia and Byelorussia, joining the United Economic Space. The party is in the strong opposition to joining the NATO. The electorate is situated mostly in the big cities of the South and East.

The Progressive Socialist Party of Ukraine

Extreme left-wing party whose leader is Nataliya Vitrenko. The position of the party is the integration with Russia and Byelorussia, anti-NATO, anti-EU. The party members strongly support the idea of nationalization of the economy, giving the Russian the state status etc.

The Socialist Party of Ukraine

The party ideology is European socialism. The leader of the party is former speaker of the parliament Oleksandr Moroz. The party supports the idea of great regulation of the economy by the state, increasing social help programs. The party members are against privatization of big state factories and plants.

Party of regions

This party was created in March 2001. According to the party's leadership in 2002, from the creation of the party to the end of 2001 the number of members jumped from 30,000 to half million. The party's leader is former Ukrainian Prime Minister Viktor Yanukovich. Its electoral and financial base is located primarily in the east and south-east of Ukraine, where it enjoys wide popular support. In the Eastern Ukrainian Donetsk Oblast the party claims to have over 700,000 members. The ideology of the party is close to the liberal one. The party program supports big and medium business interests. Besides the program of the party is pro-Russian: the party supports the idea of giving the Russian the state status and to exercise more close relations with Russia. The party is against joining the NATO.

Bloc Yuliya Tymoshenko - the bloc consists of 3 parties: Reforms and Order party, All-Ukrainian Union "Fatherland", Ukrainian Social Democratic Party. The leader of the party is the Prime-Minister of Ukraine Yuliya Tymoshenko. The ideology of the party is social-democratic: the party program supports the idea of solidarity and justice, as a result - their position is to extend the social programs in order to establish more fair order. The party electorate is situated mostly in the Central and Western regions.

People's Self-Defence Bloc

Bloc of parties that consists of Civic party "PORA", European party of Ukraine, and civic movement People's Self-Defense. Now it is the part of wider Our Ukraine - People's Self Defence Bloc in the parliament. Unlike propresidential Our Ukraine this bloc is more likely to support the prime-minister Yyulia Tymosheko, and her policy.

Lytvyn Bloc

Consists of 2 parties: People's Party and Labor Party. The leader is the former speaker of the parliament Volodymyr Lytvyn. The ideology of the party is centrist. Now the party tries to position themselves as "the bridge" between Western and Eastern Ukraine.

"United Center" Party

This party was organized from some members of Our Ukraine - Self-Defence Bloc with the help of the president Viktor Yushchenko secretariat's head Viktor Baloga. Its ideology consists of patriotism, pragmatism, and truth. The party positions itself as propresidential, and promotes the idea of uniting around the president V.Yushchenko.

Our Ukraine Bloc

The bloc of People's Union "Our Ukraine", and 4 smaller parties. The bloc members are more likely to support the

Study Description

president V. Yushchenko, and follow his policy. The ideology is close to the liberal one, but unlike Party of Regions is pro-Western - the members of the party strongly support the joining to NATO and EU. Besides unlike Party of Regions the party members support and organize programs of ukrainization. The electorate is situated mostly in the Western regions.

All-Ukrainian Union "Freedom"

The right-wing party whose leader is Tyagnybok. The party strongly supports anti-Russia, nationalistic and xenophobia ideas.

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

1. The Progressive Socialist Party of Ukraine
2. Communist Party of Ukraine
3. The Socialist Party of Ukraine
4. Bloc Yuliya Tymoshenko
5. Lytvyn Bloc
6. Party of regions
7. People's Self-Defence
8. "United Center" Party
9. Our Ukraine Bloc
10. All-Ukrainian Union "Freedom"

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

Party of regions - 34.37%

Bloc Yuliya Tymoshenko - 30.71%

Our Ukraine-People's Self-Defense Bloc (People's Self-Defence Bloc, Our Ukraine Bloc, "United Center" party) - 14.15%

Communist Party of Ukraine - 5.39%

Lytvyn Bloc - 3.96%

The Socialist Party of Ukraine - 2.86%

The Progressive Socialist Party of Ukraine - 1.32%

All-Ukrainian Union "Freedom" - 0.76%

Date of the last national legislative elections:

- 30-09-2007

Electoral Systems
National datasets EVS 2008

Study Description

EUROPEAN VALUES STUDY 2008 - INTEGRATED DATASET

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION ALBANIA

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

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

- Two or more votes registered

Description of the electoral system with details and precision:

CHAMBER: Kuvendi

ELECTORAL LAW: 16 May 1997

CONSTITUENCIES:

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

VOTING SYSTEM: Mixed voting system:

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

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

Voting is not compulsory.

VOTER REQUIREMENTS:

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

ELIGIBILITY:

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

INCOMPATIBILITIES:

(not applicable)

CANDIDACY REQUIREMENTS:

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

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION ARMENIA

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

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:

1. In accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Armenia, elections of the President, elections to the National Assembly, elections to local self-government bodies in the Republic of Armenia shall be held through universal, equal, direct suffrage, by secret ballot.
2. Citizens of the Republic of Armenia, who have the right to vote, shall participate in elections directly, by freely expressing their will, on voluntary basis.
3. The state shall encourage that presidential, National Assembly and local self-government elections be held under the principles of competitiveness and alternative.
4. The state, the government and local self-government bodies, as well as bodies and officials forming the Central Electoral Commission, shall bear responsibility, within the framework of the powers given to them by the legislation, for the legality of preparation, organization and conduct of elections.
5. Elections in the Republic of Armenia shall be held only in the territory of the Republic of Armenia.

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION AZERBAIJAN

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

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

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION BELARUS

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

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 electoral system of the Republic of Belarus is based on the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus, Electoral Code of the Republic of Belarus, Law of the Republic of Belarus on Central Commission of the Republic of Belarus for Elections and Nation-Wide Referendums, other legislative acts of the Republic of Belarus, and resolutions of the Central Commission. The Republic of Belarus applies a simple majority system under which deputies of any level and the President of the Republic of Belarus are elected directly by electors in the republic.

Elections of the President and deputies are free and conducted on the basis of direct, equal and universal suffrage by secret ballot. Elections of Deputies of the Chamber of Representatives, Deputies of Local Councils of Deputies are held in one-mandate constituencies. Elections of Members of the Council of the Republic are held on the basis of equal and indirect suffrage at vote by secret ballot. The referendum is held by universal, free, equal and secret ballot.

Elections are arranged by electoral commissions formed of representatives of political parties, other public organizations, labor collectives, and individuals.

Electors are citizens of the Republic of Belarus over 18. Citizens recognized incapable by the court, persons kept by the court verdict in places of deprivation of liberty do not participate in elections, referendum. Persons in relation to whom, in the order established by the criminal procedural legislation, the measure of preventive punishment - custody was elected do not take part in voting.

Requirements to Candidates for President of the Republic of Belarus: a citizen of the Republic of Belarus by birth, not younger than 35 years old, possessing the right to vote and permanently living in the Republic of Belarus at least ten years directly prior to the elections. Requirements to Candidates for Deputies: a citizen of the Republic of Belarus who has reached the age of 21 years, permanently living in the Republic of Belarus may be elected a Deputy of the Chamber of Representatives; a citizen of the Republic of Belarus who has reached the age of 18 years may be elected a Deputy of a local Council of Deputies.

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION BELGIUM

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

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:

Suffrage in Belgium is based on the "one man, one vote" principle: every Belgian national, male or female, who has reached the age of 18 has the right to cast one vote (unless this right has been suspended or the individual is ineligible for some reason).

Voting in Belgium is compulsory and secret. Everyone is obliged to take part in the elections at the six different levels: the European level (members of the European Parliament), the Federal level (all members of the Chamber of Representatives and some members of the Senate), the Community level (members of the Councils), the Regional level (members of the Councils), the Provincial level (members of the Councils) and the Municipal (members of the Councils) level.

In Belgium, the principle by which the members of the Federal Parliament, the European Parliament, and the Councils at the different levels (Community, Region, Province, Municipality) are elected is one of proportional representation. It is a system in which the seats in the legislative assemblies are allocated roughly in proportion to the number of votes each party receives within the electoral districts or constituencies, which form the territorial basis for the direct elections. Since the 1995 election for the Federal Parliament, there have been two different systems for assigning the votes according to the constituencies.

For the Chamber of Representatives, there are twenty constituencies. For the Senate, there are only three constituencies, geographically similar to the three regions: Flanders, Wallonia and Brussels. Proportional representation in Belgium allows all political parties and political groupings and movements to take part in the distribution of the seats, as long as they have a number of votes equivalent to at least the electoral divisor (i.e. the number of valid votes in an electoral district or constituency divided by the number of seats allocated to the constituency).

Representation in the assemblies can be by individuals or political parties. In Belgium, the votes in the legislature are divided and distributed among the political parties or groupings, each of which has the same proportion of the legislature as it does of the popular vote. In principle, proportional representation of the parties is combined with selection of the actual persons who sit in the assembly on behalf of the parties. Thus the voter in Belgium has several options. He can select a party and the particular people who will represent it in the assembly: (1) he may simply cast his vote for a party list and thereby accept the priority list of the party in question. This is called a "top-of-the-list vote; (2) if he is concerned about who will actually sit in the assembly, he may cast a "preference" vote by marking an individual candidate on his ballot sheet. In practice, however, the chance of preference voting changing the order of the seats, certainly at the national level, is very low indeed.

To allocate seats to the parties, the votes for the party list and the preference votes are first aggregated to ascertain the total vote for the party. The seats are then allocated to parties, constituencies and individuals according to a rather complicated procedure.

The proportional representation system in Belgium is closely linked to its multi-party system. Today, the Belgian multi-party system is characterized by extreme fragmentation. Not only does it reflect the major political and social cleavages which have polarized and continue to polarize Belgian society (at least to a certain extent). It also reflects the emergence of new conflict dimensions and new issues. One major cleavage along ethical-religious lines - and the first to be institutionalized - is the opposition between the Liberal Party and the Catholic Party. The importance of the socio-economic left-right cleavage appeared with the birth of the socialist movement, which led to the opposition between the Liberal and the Socialist parties. This three-party system lasted until 1965.

Study Description

In the Sixties and the Seventies the number of parties represented in Parliament rose dramatically. First there was the breakthrough of the Federalist - communitarian and regional - parties as a direct result of the increasing linguistic-cultural cleavage between the Flemish and the French-speaking Belgians: the Volksunie (VU) in Flanders, the Rassemblement Wallon (RW) in Wallonia, and the Front Démocratique des Francophones (FDF) in the Brussels Region. The saliency of this last cleavage produced splits within the traditional parties. Each traditional party split into two branches, a Flemish and a French-speaking one, which are organisationally and programmatically independent. At the end of the Seventies, the Belgian multi-party system expanded again with the emergence of the ultra-Flemish nationalist and anti-immigrant party, the "Vlaams Blok" (VB); the Francophone extreme right-wing party "Front National"; the Poujadist party, Union Démocratique pour le Respect du Travail (UDRT)/Respekt voor de Arbeid and Democratie (RAD); and the Green parties, AGALEV in Flanders and ECOLO in the French-speaking part of Belgium.

By 1981, fourteen parties were represented in Parliament. A small reduction in the number of parties occurred during the 1980's when the Communists, the RW and the UDRT lost their representatives. However, the 1991 election introduced some newcomers in Parliament, the Francophone extreme right parties, the Front National (FN) and AGIR, and the populist libertarian ROSSEM party. From the beginning of the 2003 there are a few kartels between parties, namely CD&V and N-VA as well as SP.A and Spirit. During the last regional elections of 2009 those parties present themselves however separately again.

Today, there are no longer national parties in Belgium, except for some small unionist parties. All parties are homogeneous Flemish or Francophone and present themselves either in the Flemish or in the French-speaking constituencies, or else in the undivided bilingual electoral district of Brussels-Halle- Vilvoorde.

The political parties determine the character of the political landscape. They play a powerful role. They stand between the electorate and their representatives. They decide who will occupy the seats assigned to them in the constituencies by use of a priority list which is put on each ballot sheet. They have a firm grip on Belgian politics. Belgium is an advanced example of party government. The Belgian multi-party system usually leads to a coalition government. In fact, since 1919, except for the period between 1950 and 1954, there has never been a single-party majority government. No one party has succeeded in forming a homogeneous executive at the national level. The political cost of such a fragmented party system is seen in recurrent governmental crises and, since the 1970's, delays in the formation of government.

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

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 Three-person presidency is elected by popular vote to serve a 4-year term. In the House of Peoples (Dom Naroda) 15 members are elected to serve 4-year terms. In the National House of Representatives (Predstavnicki Dom) 42 members are elected by proportional vote to serve 4-year terms. The seats are made up of 5 Bosniaks, 5 Croats, and 5 Serbs. Members are elected by the Bosniak/Croat Federation's House of Representatives and the Republika Srpska's National Assembly. 28 seats are allocated from the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and 14 seats from the Republika Srpska.

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION BULGARIA

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

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:

Bulgaria is a parliamentary representative democratic republic, whereby the Minister-Chairman is the head of government, and of a multi-party system. Executive power is exercised by the government. Legislative power is vested in both the government and the National Assembly.

The Bulgarian electoral system is proportional with national threshold of 4% (electoral barrier). The allocation of 240 mandates in the National Assembly is based on the d'Hondt method (rule).

According to the electoral system, after 1990, Bulgaria holds three types of elections.

- 1) parliamentary: 1991; 1994; 1997; 2001; 2005;
- 2) local elections: 1991; 1995; 1999; 2003; 2007;
- 3) presidential elections: 1992; 1996; 2001; 2006;

The Bulgarian unicameral parliament, the National Assembly or Narodno Sabranie, consists of 240 deputies who are elected for 4-year-terms by popular vote. The votes are for party or coalition lists of candidates for each of the thirty one multimandate electoral regions. A party or coalition must garner a minimum of 4% of the vote in order to enter parliament. Parliament is responsible for enactment of laws, approval of the budget, scheduling of presidential elections, selection and dismissal of the prime minister and other ministers, declaration of war, deployment of troops outside of Bulgaria, and ratification of international treaties and agreements.

The president of Bulgaria (Georgi Parvanov since 22 January 2002) is directly elected for a 5-year term with the right to one re-election. The president serves as the head of state and commander in chief of the armed forces. The President's main duties are to schedule elections and referendums, represent Bulgaria abroad, conclude international treaties, and head the Consultative Council for National Security. The President may return legislation to the National Assembly for further debate--a kind of veto--but the legislation can be passed again by an absolute majority vote.

The Council of Ministers is the principal organ of the executive branch. It is usually formed by the majority party in Parliament, if one exists, or by the largest party in Parliament along with coalition partners. Chaired by the Prime Minister, it is responsible for carrying out state policy, managing the state budget, and maintaining law and order. The Council must resign if the National Assembly passes a vote of no confidence in the Council or the Prime Minister or rejects a vote of confidence. The current governmental coalition is made of the Bulgarian Socialist Party (BSP), National Movement Simeon II (NMS), and the Movement for Rights and Freedoms (representing mainly the Turkish minority).

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION CYPRUS

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

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 House of Representatives (Vouli ton Antiprosópon) has 59 members elected for a five year term, 56 members by proportional representation and 3 observer members representing the Maronite, Roman-Catholic and Armenian minorities. 24 seats are allocated to the Turkish community. Cyprus has a multi-party system, with two or three strong parties and a third party that is electorally successful.

According to article 62(1) of the Constitution the number of representatives is 50. Out of this number 35 are elected by the Greek Cypriot Community and 15 by the Turkish Cypriot Community. The Turkish Cypriot seats remain vacant since 1964 when the Turkish Cypriot representatives withdrew from the House.

However, for the smooth running of the House of Representatives and of the Committees in particular, the House decided in July 1985 by adopting law 124, to increase the seats to 80. Of these 56 (70%) representatives are elected by the Greek Cypriot Community and 24 (30%) by the Turkish Cypriot Community, as provided in article 62(2) of the Constitution.

Parliamentary elections are held once every five years. There are 56 parliamentary seats. The number of seats is distributed by district according to the number of registered voters in each district. Voters vote for candidates in their district...they can either only indicate their party of preference or also indicate their preferred candidates of their party in their district (not allowed to vote for candidates of different parties). There are two rounds of seat allocation. During the first round for a party to be allowed a seat it must secure a specified number of votes. This number is different for each district and depends on the total number of registered voters in the district and the number of seats allocated to that district. After the following round of allocation, the votes of each party that were not used towards securing a seat are tallied up on a national level. Eligible to secure a seat from the second round of allocation are only parties that have secured over 1/56 of valid votes. The remaining seats are allocated again based on a specific number of votes that is calculated from the total number of remaining votes and the number of seats that were not allocated during the first round. Each party that is allocated a seat during the second round of allocation is awarded that seat in the district where it had the largest number of remaining votes. The representatives with the most preference votes from their party in a specific district get the seats allocated to their party in that district.

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION CZECH REPUBLIC

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

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:

Elections to the Czech Parliament (Chamber of Deputies)

- proportional electoral system
- 1 vote
- 14 districts
- 5% threshold for parties, for 2-party coalition 10%, 3-party coalition 15% etc.
- d'Hondt method
- closed lists (2 preferential votes - 7% threshold for winning seat)

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION DENMARK

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

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:

Denmark elects a legislature on a national level. The Danish Parliament (Folketinget) has 179 members elected for four year terms. 135 of them are elected by proportional representation in 17 constituencies and 40 others are allotted in proportion to the total vote of the parties. The Faroe Islands and Greenland directly elect 2 members each. Denmark has a multi-party system. Election normally result in two strong parties. The government is usually formed by a coalition of parties and is a minority government that is based on support from one or more other parties.

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION ESTONIA

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

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:

See "Other documents" for an elaborate description of the electoral system of Estonia.

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION FINLAND

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

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:

Members of Parliament are elected every fourth year. Every Finnish citizen who has reached the age of 18 not later than on the day of the election is entitled to vote in parliamentary elections.

For the purpose of parliamentary elections the country has been divided into 15 electoral districts in accordance with the division into provinces. A number of representatives proportional to the number of Finnish citizens residing in the district six months prior to the elections is elected from each district.

Parliamentary elections in Finland follow the principles below:

- the elections are direct, secret and proportional
- the elections are general elections in which all voters have equal rights of voting
- each voter shall cast his/her vote personally
- voting takes place in the presence of election authorities.

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION FRANCE

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

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

- Two or more votes registered

Description of the electoral system with details and precision:

Legislative elections are held every five years. Their goal is to elect deputies to National Assembly. There is one deputy per ward. Overall there are 577 deputies at National Assembly.

Legislative elections can be advanced if the President of Republic has dissolved National Assembly (e.g. in 1981, 1986, 1997). Poll consists in two turns: deputies are elected at the first turn with absolute majority and at the second turn with relative majority.

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION GEORGIA

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

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

Only one single vote registered :

Total number of voters: 3 465 736

The number of voters participated in parliamentary elections, 21st of May 2008: 1 850 407

Description of the electoral system with details and precision :

THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND ELECTION SYSTEM

The legal framework for elections consists of the Constitution (1995), the UEC (2001, amended numerous times), other legislative acts including the Criminal Code and Administrative Offences Code, and legal acts of the election administration.

Only two months prior to the elections, on 11 and 12 March 2008, major changes to the parliamentary election system were introduced into the Constitution. In addition, the UEC was amended on 21 March to include the changes to the election system, as well as amendments to the election administration, campaign regulations, and complaints and appeals procedures.¹ These amendments take into account a number of recommendations made by the OSCE/ODIHR, although others remain unaddressed. Opposition parties, domestic observer organizations and the Public Defender voiced dissatisfaction at the inadequate level of consultations and lack of transparency during the amendment process.

Although the UEC is generally conducive to the conduct of democratic elections, it contains a number of new provisions which liberalize campaign restrictions, resulting in an unequal playing field in favour of the ruling UNM party. In particular, Article 76 now allows use of administrative resources for campaign purposes and Article 76 prima 1 permits political officials³ to mix campaign activities with official duties. These provisions fall short of OSCE commitments. These amendments were introduced by the majority without any consultation with key stakeholders. In addition, remaining gaps, inconsistencies, and ambiguities in the UEC resulted in uncertainties and varying interpretations among the stakeholders, thus impeding effective implementation of the law.

The new Parliament consists of 150 members elected for a four-year term. Under the March 2008 amendments, 75 members are elected under a list-based proportional system in one nationwide constituency, and another 75 are elected in 75 single-mandate constituencies. The election system was modified without reaching a consensus between the UNM and opposition parties. The threshold which parties and blocs must pass to participate in the allocation of mandates from the proportional component was lowered from 7 to 5 per cent. In the majoritarian component, the candidate who receives the highest number of votes, but not less than 30 per cent of votes cast, is elected. If no candidate receives the required plurality, a second round is held within two weeks between the two candidates who received the highest number of votes.

The UEC does not require single-mandate constituencies to be of equal or comparable size. In these elections, the number of voters in individual election districts, which as a rule coincide with the administrative districts, ranged from around 6,000 to over 140,000. Such large variations undermine one of the main principles of electoral rights, namely the equality of the vote. In amending the Constitution and the UEC, Parliament did not try to address this imbalance.

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION GERMANY

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

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

- Two or more votes registered

Description of the electoral system with details and precision:

The elections for the national legislative body of the Federal Republic of Germany - the German Bundestag - are a mixed type of majority and proportional vote. As a general rule, half of the seats (311 seats) in the parliament are attributed by simple majority voting in subfederal constituencies (most often but not always at the county level).

The other half of the seats (311) are attributed through proportional representation with the German Bundesländer serving as constituencies (i.e., the parties have to form lists for each Bundesland). Parties will gain seats in the parliament only if they reach more than 5 per cent of the votes (based on the elective population).

Therefore, German voters have two votes: the first one to elect the candidate from his constituency (first vote), the second one for the list at the level of the Bundesland (second vote).

The overall composition of the parliament (i.e., the distribution of the seats) is determined by the proportional representation. For this reason, the German system is generally considered to be proportional and not majoritarian. The normal legislative period is four years. The next election in Germany is scheduled for September 2013.

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION GREECE

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

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:

Greece has a mixed electoral system. 260 out of 300 seats of parliament are allocated to parties by applying Simple Proportional Representation. The rest 40 seats are given as a majority bonus to the party with the highest percentage of votes. There is a 3% threshold on a national level, in order for a party to participate in the allocation of parliamentary seats.

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION HUNGARY

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

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

- Two or more votes registered

Description of the electoral system with details and precision:

The Act on the election of Members of Parliament adopted in 1989 (hereinafter: the Act) has introduced a two-round, mixed election system in Hungary, which combines the elements of voting for individual constituencies and for a list of candidates.

The Hungarian National Assembly has 386 members: 176 elected in individual constituencies, a maximum of 152 on regional lists, and a minimum of 58 on the national list.

Accordingly, the structure of the Hungarian electoral system is the following:

- 176 individual constituencies: the territory of the country has been split into 176 individual constituencies, and one representative from each constituency shall become Member of Parliament.
- 20 regional constituencies: the Act has institutionalized 20 regional constituencies covering the territory of 19 counties and the capital city. In these constituencies, citizens vote for a list of candidates. Maximum 152 mandates shall be allocated from the lists.
- National (compensation) list: From this list, minimum 58 mandates shall be allocated in the ratio of votes cast on the individual candidates of parties getting no mandate and the votes cast on their regional lists but resulting in no mandate either (the two together: surplus votes).

Hungarian citizens have two votes at the parliamentary elections. They can cast one vote on a candidate in the individual constituency and another on the regional list. They cannot vote on the national list directly.

An important element of the electoral system is the mandate threshold, the point of which is that only those parties shall get mandate on regional and national lists that have obtained more than 5% of the valid votes cast on the regional lists at country level.

The candidature system functions as an important screen as well by ensuring that political forces possessing really significant support from the society get seats in the Parliament.

Candidature

- In the individual constituencies, both independent candidates and party candidates shall collect 750 valid recommendation slips to run for candidacy.
- The party able to nominate candidates in one quarter of the individual constituencies in the regional constituency, but at least in two individual constituencies, may launch regional list.
- The party having set regional lists in seven regional constituencies is entitled to launch national list.

The system of allocation of mandates

- The individual constituencies are built on the principle of absolute majority i.e. the candidate having obtained more than half of the votes of citizens in the constituency shall become MP. If no candidate has reached this rate in the constituency, another round shall be implemented. The Act does not require absolute majority in the second round i.e. the candidate having obtained the most votes shall get the mandate.
- In the regional constituencies, the candidates on the party lists get mandates in the ratio of votes cast and in the order they are listed on the ballot paper (fixed list). Mandates shall be allocated in line with the Hagenbach-Bischoff method, nevertheless, the list that has not reached more than 5% of the valid votes cast on all party lists and consolidated at national level cannot get any mandate.

Study Description

- On the national list (compensation list), parties get mandates in ratio of their surplus votes. Surplus votes are the votes cast in the individual constituencies on candidates entailing no mandate in any round of the election, and the votes cast in regional constituencies in the actual round of the election which have not reached the threshold for getting mandate and which exceeded the number of votes used for obtaining mandate. Mandates shall be allocated by means of the d'Hondt method, nevertheless, the party that has not reached the 5% parliamentary threshold cannot get any mandate on the national list, either.

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION IRELAND

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

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:

- Proportional Representation by single tranferable vote.

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION KOSOVO

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

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.

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION LITHUANIA

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

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

- Two or more votes registered

Description of the electoral system with details and precision:

Members of the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania are elected for a four-year term in seventy-one single-member constituencies and one multi-member constituency on the basis of universal and equal suffrage, by secret ballot in direct, mixed-system elections.

Regular elections to the Seimas are held on the year of the expiration of the powers of the Seimas members, on the second Sunday in October. This year the election is held on 10 October.

141 members of the Seimas are elected: 71 - in single-member constituencies and 70 - in the multi-member constituency.

Single-member constituencies are formed to comprise 1/71 of the resident voters (± 20 per cent) while the territory of the multi-member constituency is the entire Lithuania.

In a single-member constituency, a candidate is considered elected if no less than 40 per cent of the voters on the voter register of that constituency participated in the elections, and the said candidate received more than half of the votes cast.

In the multi-member constituency, it is voted for the lists of candidates and the rating of candidates on the lists. The more votes are cast for a particular list, the larger the number of candidates from that list is elected. Mandates are obtained only if a list receives at least 5 per cent of the vote (in the case of a coalition - 7 per cent).

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION LUXEMBOURG

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

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:

Mode of designation : Directly elected 60

Constituencies: 4 multi-member (23 seats for the South, 21 for the Center, 9 for the North and 7 for the East) constituencies.

Voting system: Proportional: Party-list proportional representation system, with seats allotted according to the Hagenbach-Bischoff method. Under this system, political groups submit lists of candidates, whose number may not exceed the number of seats to be filled in the district.

- Electors may cast a preferential vote or split their vote between different lists. Accordingly, they can either vote for a list (in which case the latter is deemed to have received a number of votes equal to the number the elector was entitled to cast) or for a particular name on any list (in which case their votes may not exceed the number of Deputies to be elected in the district concerned). Each party-list obtains as many seats as its total number of (individual candidates and list) votes encompasses the applicable quotient. Remaining seats are allotted to parties with the highest average after the second count.

- Vacancies between general elections are filled by the "next-in-line" candidates i.e., those of the same party-list who received the highest number of votes short of being elected.

- Voting is compulsory for citizens residing in the country until the age of 75. Only citizens over 75 years old and those residing abroad are allowed to vote by post. Failure to vote is punishable by a fine of between 100 and 250 euro's. In case of repeated abstention over a period of five years, the fine can increase to between 500 and 1,000 euro's and citizens risk having their names removed from the voters' roll.

- Elections are held every five years on the first Sunday of June. If the date coincides with Pentecost, they are held on the last Sunday of May. Parliamentary elections must be held on the same day as those to the European Parliament if they are due in June of the same year.

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION MALTA

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

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 Maltese Islands are divided into 13 electoral divisions each returning 5 members to the House of Representatives. A list of eligible voters, in the form of an electoral register, is revised and published every April and October in the Government Gazette. When elections are called, by means of a Writ under the hand of the President of the Republic, the Electoral Commission prints and distributes voting documents to voters according to the last-published electoral register. The Electoral Commission proceeds to carry out all the administrative and organizational functions necessary to ensure the correct and smooth-running of such elections.

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION MOLDOVA, REPUBLIC OF

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

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:

- Please see " Other documentation" for "Electoral Code (General Definitions and Principles)".

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION MONTENEGRO, REPUBLIC OF

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

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, 250 members are elected through a party-list proportional representation system to serve 4-year terms.

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION NETHERLANDS

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

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:

Parliamentary representative democracy. The Dutch parliament consists of the first and second chamber. The second chamber is elected every four years by means of proportional representation. Citizens vote for a specific person who is a member of a certain political party.

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION NORTHERN CYPRUS

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

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:

'Half presidential', parliamentary system where the president holds stronger powers than the regular parliamentary system, and is directly elected by the public, with a government and parliament that are elected separately from the president. The president must be independent from any political party.

- Presidential elections: Held once every five years. The president elect must secure over 50% of valid votes. Elections may be held over two rounds if a candidate does not gather more than 50% of the vote from the first round. The two candidates from the first round with the most votes make it to the second round.
- Parliamentary elections: Held once every five years. There are 52 parliamentary seats. The number of seats is distributed by district according to the number of registered voters in each district. Voters vote for candidates in their district - they can either only indicate their party of preference or also indicate their preferred candidates of their party in their district (not allowed to vote for candidates of different parties). There are two rounds of seat allocation. During the first round for a party to be allowed a seat it must secure a specified number of votes. This number is different for each district and depends on the total number of registered voters in the district and the number of seats allocated to that district. After the following round of allocation, the votes of each party that were not used towards securing a seat are tallied up on a national level. Eligible to secure a seat from the second round of allocation are only parties that have secured over 1/52 of valid votes. The remaining seats are allocated again based on a specific number of votes that is calculated from the total number of remaining votes and the number of seats that were not allocated during the first round. Each party that is allocated a seat during the second round of allocation is awarded that seat in the district where it had the largest number of remaining votes. The representatives with the most preference votes from their party in a specific district get the seats allocated to their party in that district.

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION NORTHERN IRELAND

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

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:

Members of the Northern Ireland Assembly, the devolved legislature of Northern Ireland are elected under the single transferable vote form of proportional representation. The Single transferable vote (STV) is a system of preferential voting designed to minimize "wasted" votes and provide proportional representation while ensuring that votes are explicitly expressed for individual candidates rather than for party lists. It typically achieves this by using multi-seat constituencies (voting districts) and by transferring all votes that would otherwise be wasted to other eligible candidates. STV initially allocates an elector's vote to his or her most preferred candidate and then, after candidates have been either elected or eliminated, transfers surplus or unused votes according to the voters' stated preferences. Proportional representation (PR), sometimes referred to as full representation, is a category of electoral formula aimed at securing a close match between the percentage of votes that groups of candidates (grouped by a certain measure) obtain in elections and the percentage of seats they receive.

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION POLAND

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

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:

Proportional with 5% edge (exception for German Minority), distribution of votes according to d'Hondt's system.

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION PORTUGAL

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

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 constitution states that the people exercise political power through universal, equal, direct, secret, and periodic elections. All citizens over the age of eighteen have the right to vote, and those over the age of twenty-one have the right to hold public office, under conditions of equality and freedom. Portuguese citizens are obliged to register to vote, but voting itself is voluntary. Freedom of association is guaranteed and is defined to include the right to establish or join political parties and "through them to work democratically to give form to the will of the people and to organize political power."

Elections for the president's term of five years in Portugal's semi-presidential system are by popular vote. If a candidate fails to receive an absolute majority on the first ballot, a runoff election between the two leading candidates is to be held within two weeks.

Elections for the four-year legislative terms of the Assembly of the Republic are by proportional representation in each constituency. Portugal uses the d'Hondt method of proportional representation, which is based on the highest average method and favors large parties by awarding them a greater percentage of assembly seats than the percentage of votes they won. Small parties are protected in that there is no minimum percentage of votes they must receive to gain a seat in the assembly. Nonetheless, unless these parties were members of a coalition, they rarely won a seat in the assembly. The d'Hondt method was adopted because it leads to stronger, more stable governments in countries that are deeply divided and have multiple parties.

Municipal elections, which served as a barometer of public opinion on the national government, are held every four years. In contrast to national elections, this schedule was maintained because local governments did not fall. The national parties participated in these elections.

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION ROMANIA

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

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:

At the time of the survey, proportional voting (closed list PR) was used for the national elections, as well as for the local elections. The voters were voting a party list valid for their county (they correspond to the NUTS3 regions). The dimension of the county varies from about 300.000 inhabitants to 2.000.000. Each county had assigned a number of seats in the Senate and in the Chamber of Deputies (proportional to the county's population). There were redistributions done at national level after the ballot: The votes for the parties/candidates who did not reach the electoral threshold (5% out of the total number of votes at national level for the parties, 6% for the two-parties alliances, with additional percent points for each additional party in the alliance; 10% of the total number of votes in the respective county, if an independent candidate) were redistributed to the parties which passed the threshold. Then, they were assigning each party a number of seats in each county according to its resulting importance etc.

A few months after the survey, the new electoral law, which was under debate at the time of data collecting, was adopted. The new law, used in the November 2008 general elections, is a combination of FPTP and PR systems. The country is divided into electoral districts (about 70.000 voters) and voters get to choose candidates rather than party lists. In order to win seats, a party has to pass one of two alternative thresholds. The first one is the same as the one used in the previous system. The alternative threshold requires a party to win 6 seats for the lower chamber and 3 seats for the upper chamber. If a candidate wins 50% + 1 of the votes, he/she is directly elected (provided the party passes any of the two thresholds). If no candidate wins 50% + 1 of the votes in a district, the votes are pooled by party and then they are redistributed first at county level and then at the national level.

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION SLOVAK REPUBLIC

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

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:

- Party system, 5% of votes is required.

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION SLOVENIA

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

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.

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION SPAIN

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

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

- Two or more votes registered

Description of the electoral system with details and precision:

The Spanish electoral system is a proportional system with a majoritarian correction (D'hondt formula). Electoral district is the Province (51 districts). It's a Monarchic-Parlamentarian system.

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION SWITZERLAND

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

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 Swiss Federal Parliament consists of two Houses. The two Houses have strictly the same powers: they legislate, approve treaties, vote the budget and the loans, and supervise the Federal Council and the Administration. They elect, in a plenary session, the members of the Federal Council and the Federal Judges.

The House of the People, called National Council, has 200 members allotted, between the cantons, in proportion of the population. The allotment is re-examined every ten years. The deputies are elected for a period of four years, according to the system of the proportional representation. Each canton (at large) represents a constituency. Therefore some cantons elect, altogether, more than 30 deputies, others only 2 or 3. In the cantons which return only one member, the majority vote (first past the post) is obvious.

All adult Swiss citizens above the age of 18 enjoy both "active and passive" voting rights in elections to the National Council: in other words, they may cast their votes and also stand themselves for election. Only federal civil servants are required to choose between their profession and elected office, if they are elected.

People can vote by either using a list of candidates of one party or by writing a proper list of candidates from different parties. On either list, one can put twice the name of each candidate.

The Federate House is called the Council of the States, with 46 members, two for each canton, and one for each half canton. Elections to the Council of States are not administered at federal level; they are governed by cantonal provisions. Deputies are, generally, elected by the people, for a period of four years, by the system of the two rounds majority vote. Their prestige is slightly superior to that of the National Councilors.

In federal matters, Switzerland presents, every allowance being made, a similar structure to that of the United States. It is an assemblage of cantons, like the Union is an assemblage of states. Therefore there are a Swiss State and 26 cantonal States. What distinguishes federalism from other systems is the juridical character of these cantonal states, principally the various details which make them different from mere departments, like the French departments for example.

Study Description

VI. COUNTRY-SPECIFIC DOCUMENTATION UKRAINE

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

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:

According to the Ukraine's electoral system, the 450 seats in Parliament are divided among all parties that achieved a minimum 3% nationwide vote tally. The number of seats that are allocated to each party, above the 3% participation rate quota, is calculated using the Hamilton method of apportionment.

Other documentation
National datasets EVS 2008

Other documentation: Albania

Sampling procedure

1. NUMBER OF PSUs planned:	192	
2. STRATIFICATION CRITERIA	Administrative division	
2.a. REGIONS	Code (according to nomenclature)	Name of region
	1	Berat
	2	Diber
	3	Durres
	4	Elbasan
	5	Fier
	6	Gjirokaster
	7	Korce
	8	Kukes
	9	Lezhe
	10	Shkoder
	11	Tirane
	12	Vlore
2.b. URBANISATION CATEGORIES	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:	Albania Census 2001	

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

c. Conducted interviews

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

6. SELECTION OF STARTING POINTS	
a. SELECTION OF SETTLEMENTS	<p>Albania is divided into 12 administrative divisions called (official <i>qark/qarku</i>, but often <i>prefekturë/prefektura</i> Counties), 36 districts and 351 municipalities.</p> <p>Each municipality has a certain number of urban and rural settlements. In each settlement there is a certain number of polling places.</p> <p>Primary sampling units (PSU): Polling places in Albania. Sample frame: polling place data base.</p> <p>For both urban and rural areas we choose the exact number of polling places mentioned in the table above. For this procedure we use the program that first sorts the polling places by region and type of settlement. Then it counts number of polling places in each region/urbanity group, and then divides this number with the number of polling stations we want to select (number x). Then the random number, between 1 and x is selected. This is the first polling place that is in the sample. After that each x-st polling place is selected. This procedure is repeating for each region/urbanity group.</p>
b. SELECTION OF STARTING POINTS	Random selection of one address in each selected PSU
PLEASE INDICATE THE SOURCE OF ADDRESS LIST, IF YOU DO YOUR STARTING POINT SELECTION LIST-BASED. INDICATE THE RECENCY OF THE LIST, TOO (YEAR)	Polling places data base, 2006.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLING PLAN

Sample selection:

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

Other documentation: Armenia

Sampling procedure

1. NUMBER OF PSUs planned :	216	
2. STRATIFICATION CRITERIA	Administrative division	
2.a. REGIONS	Code (according to nomenclature)	Name of region
	1	Aragatsotn
	2	Ararat
	3	Armavir
	4	Gegharkunik
	5	Kotayk
	6	Lori
	7	Shirak
	8	Syunik
	9	Tavush
	10	Vayots Dzor
	11	Yerevan
2.b. URBANISATION CATEGORIES	Code (as it will appear in the datafile)	Category
	1.	Capital
	2.	Big cities (50 000 – 1 000 000)
	3	Towns (< 50 000)
	4	Urban
3. BASE OF POPULATION FIGURES:	[+] 15 years old resident population	
4. SOURCE OF POPULATION FIGURES, WITH REFERENCE YEAR:	Database from the Department of Statistics of Armenia (2000)	

5. PSU ALLOCATI ON																																																																																													
a. SIZE OF THE POPULATI ON	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2"></th> <th colspan="4">Urbanisation</th> <th></th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2"></th> <th>Yerevan</th> <th>big cities</th> <th>towns</th> <th>villages</th> <th>total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="11">Regions</td> <td>1 Aragatsotn</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>22389</td> <td>67682</td> <td>90071</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 Ararat</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>53966</td> <td>130458</td> <td>184424</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 Armavir</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>67265</td> <td>119553</td> <td>186818</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 Gegharkunik</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>53023</td> <td>100174</td> <td>153197</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 Kotayk</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>99927</td> <td>109985</td> <td>209912</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6 Lori</td> <td></td> <td>72746</td> <td>41417</td> <td>75956</td> <td>190119</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7 Shirak</td> <td></td> <td>104796</td> <td>15395</td> <td>65773</td> <td>185964</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8 Syunik</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>65804</td> <td>33350</td> <td>99154</td> </tr> <tr> <td>9 Tavush</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>33666</td> <td>58168</td> <td>91834</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10 Vayots Dzor</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>13713</td> <td>25178</td> <td>38891</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11 Yerevan</td> <td>858106</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>858106</td> </tr> <tr> <td>total</td> <td>858106</td> <td>177542</td> <td>466565</td> <td>786277</td> <td>2288490</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>								Urbanisation							Yerevan	big cities	towns	villages	total	Regions	1 Aragatsotn			22389	67682	90071	2 Ararat			53966	130458	184424	3 Armavir			67265	119553	186818	4 Gegharkunik			53023	100174	153197	5 Kotayk			99927	109985	209912	6 Lori		72746	41417	75956	190119	7 Shirak		104796	15395	65773	185964	8 Syunik			65804	33350	99154	9 Tavush			33666	58168	91834	10 Vayots Dzor			13713	25178	38891	11 Yerevan	858106				858106	total	858106	177542	466565	786277	2288490
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c. Conducted interviews	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2"></th> <th>total</th> <th>%</th> <th>Conducted interviews</th> <th>%</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1 Aragatsotn</td> <td></td> <td>90071</td> <td>3.9%</td> <td>59</td> <td>3.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 Ararat</td> <td></td> <td>184424</td> <td>8.1%</td> <td>121</td> <td>8.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 Armavir</td> <td></td> <td>186818</td> <td>8.2%</td> <td>122</td> <td>8.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 Gegharkunik</td> <td></td> <td>153197</td> <td>6.7%</td> <td>101</td> <td>6.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 Kotayk</td> <td></td> <td>209912</td> <td>9.2%</td> <td>137</td> <td>9.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6 Lori</td> <td></td> <td>190119</td> <td>8.3%</td> <td>124</td> <td>8.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>								total	%	Conducted interviews	%	1 Aragatsotn		90071	3.9%	59	3.9	2 Ararat		184424	8.1%	121	8.1	3 Armavir		186818	8.2%	122	8.1	4 Gegharkunik		153197	6.7%	101	6.7	5 Kotayk		209912	9.2%	137	9.1	6 Lori		190119	8.3%	124	8.3																																													
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6 Lori		190119	8.3%	124	8.3																																																																																								

7 Shirak	185964	8.1%	120	8.0
8 Syunik	99154	4.3%	65	4.3
9 Tavush	91834	4.0%	60	4.0
10 Vayots Dzor	38891	1.7%	27	1.8
11 Yerevan	858106	37.5%	564	37.6
total	2288490	100.0%	1500	100.0

6. SELECTION OF STARTING POINTS																																														
a. SELECTION OF SETTLEMENTS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> List all CU (Column A to D in the following example) and their populations (Column E). Calculate the total population (9 141) Calculate the running cumulative population (Column F) Determine the number of sites which will be visited and the total sample size desired (In Column G, Number 15 in the following example) Scaled cumulative population (Column G) Add the random generated number between 0 to 1 (0.20 in the following example) Scaled cumulative population (Column H) The Selected PSU is that where the integer number changes. <table border="1" data-bbox="481 1279 1398 1794"> <thead> <tr> <th>A</th> <th>B</th> <th>C</th> <th>D</th> <th>E</th> <th>F</th> <th>G</th> <th>H</th> <th>J</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Region</th> <th>City/town/village</th> <th>PSU stat ID</th> <th>PSU Name</th> <th>Population 15 and over</th> <th>Cumulative population</th> <th>Scaled cumulative population</th> <th>Random scaling of cumulative population</th> <th>Select ed PSU</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>15</td> <td>0.20</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>4 272</td> <td>4 272</td> <td>0.14</td> <td>0.49</td> <td>0.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>4 869</td> <td>9 141</td> <td>0.29</td> <td>0.49</td> <td>0.00</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">9 141</p>	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	Region	City/town/village	PSU stat ID	PSU Name	Population 15 and over	Cumulative population	Scaled cumulative population	Random scaling of cumulative population	Select ed PSU							15	0.20						4 272	4 272	0.14	0.49	0.00					4 869	9 141	0.29	0.49	0.00
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b. SELECTION	For urban area: list of residential addresses and choose random addresses from the																																													

OF STARTING POINTS	selected settlements – one for each PSU For rural area: the first house the interviewer sees when entering the village
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Other documentation: Azerbaijan

Sampling procedure

1. Overview of the Country Population Composition

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

Table 1.

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

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

Table 2.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 3.

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

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

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

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

Table 4.

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

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

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

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

Table 5.

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

Table 6.

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

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

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

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

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

3. Nation-wide Sampling Concept

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

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

In total, 116 ECs are identified as initial units.

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

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

Table 7.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 8.

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

ECs proportional distribution is shown in the next table.

Table 9.

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

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

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

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

Therefore, the hierarchical units of selection are:

At the first step - EC,

At the second step - ED,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 10.

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

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

Table 11.

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

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

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

Table 12.

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

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

Table 13. 18-35 age * female and male

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 15.

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

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

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

Table 16.

Summaries of Total Sampling Model

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

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

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

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

Table 17. Sample as a result of the completed fieldwork

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

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

Other documentation: Belarus

Sampling procedure

Target population: Persons 18 years or older, who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

Belarus doesn't have NUTS-codes. The classification for regions used in the survey includes six administrative-territorial region (voblasts) and the city of Minsk. This resembles NUTS-2 regions and corresponds to national statistic codes of administrative-territorial and territorial units.

Region x Population Size – Total Population

Region	Population (aged 18+)	%	Urban, %	Rural, %
Brest region	1135525	14,4	64,9	35,1
Vitebsk region	1048649	13,4	71,9	28,1
Gomel region	1182771	15,0	71,9	28,1
Grodno region	889318	11,3	66,9	33,1
Minsk (capital city)	1511945	19,2	100	–
Minsk region	1186623	15,1	54,4	45,6
Mogilev region	915844	11,6	75,1	24,9
Total	7870675	100	73,5	26,5

All statistic data – as on 01.01.2008.

Net sample size: 1500.

Sampling design: a multi-stage, stratified, random probability approach.

Sampling frame. For selection of PSUs: “Population structure according to sex and age of the Republic of Belarus on the 1st of January, 2008 and annual average population size in 2007” (Ministry of statistics and analysis of the Republic of Belarus. Minsk-2008), data of the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarus. For selection of SSUs: Maps of settlements.

For the selection of sample units we use the stratification as it is described below.

Hierarchical structure of the sampling design:

1. Selection of urban settlements and rural administrative areas acting as primary sampling units (PSU).

For each region we prepared the list of urban settlements according to the following categories:

- population size over 200 thousand;
- population size from 100 to 200 thousand;
- population size from 50 to 100 thousand;
- population size less than 50 thousand.

Urban settlements were randomly non-repeatedly selected with probability, proportional to population size.

The sample coefficient and the sampling rate were calculated in order to determine (if it was necessary) the number of target sampling points of urban settlements in different categories.

We do not group rural settlements. Administrative areas were randomly non-repeatedly selected in proportion to strata size (rural population of the region). The number of administrative areas to be selected was calculated similarly.

In each chosen administrative area at least one village was randomly selected. If the needed number of interviews was not obtained we selected at least one more village in the same administrative area.

2. Modeling the routes. In the big cities all areas had to be represented and 1–2 streets in each city-area were randomly selected from the map in accordance with the target sample size. In the rural settlements (with more than 1 street) streets were also randomly selected.

3. Selection of dwellings by random route procedures from a starting address using the appointed selection step.

Before following the route the list of dwellings in the selected street including not-residential, not occupied, not yet ready for occupation, derelict or demolished dwellings was made by interviewers. The selection step was calculated: the total number of dwellings in the list was divided by the target number of respondents for this street. The non-whole number was made a whole one by rounding off to the smaller number. In order to find the number of the starting point of the route, the selection step was divided by 2 (if the selection step was an odd number, we added 1 and the received number was divided by 2). In order to find the number of the next point of the route, the interviewer counted the number of dwellings equal to the selection step starting from the next dwelling of the list.

4. Selection of flats (for apartment houses). In the chosen dwelling flats with determined scheme of numeration (if numeration contained “4” and “5”) were selected. The number of the "starting" flat was taken from the range of numbers: № 4, 5, 14, 15, 24 and so on. If in the first dwelling it was the flat № 4, in the next house the interviewer started from the flat № 5, in the following house he/she started from the flat № 14 and so on.

If the flat was not occupied or the interviewer got a refusal, he/she moved to the next flat, indicated by the route scheme. In two- or three-storeyed houses number of completed interviews was not to exceed 2, four- or five-storeyed houses – 3, in houses with bigger number of storeys – 5.

5. Selection of an eligible respondent within the household using the last birthday method. Only one person per household was interviewed. If the target person was unavailable, up to 4 visits to the household were made to secure an interview.

The number of respondents for each category of urban settlements

Region	Target sample size – Total	Target sample size – Urban	Urban – over 200 000	Urban – from 100 to 200 000	Urban – from 50 to 100 000	Urban – less than 50 000	Target sample size – Rural
Brest region	216	140	48	45	0	47	76
Vitebsk region	201	144	56	22	30	36	57
Gomel region	225	162	78	0	49	35	63
Grodno region	170	114	50	0	15	49	56
Minsk (capital city)	288	288					
Minsk region	226	124	0	23	31	70	102
Mogilev region	174	130	58	33	0	39	44
Total	1500	1102	290	123	125	276	398

Region	Urban settlements over 200 000	Population (aged 18+)	Target sample size	Actual sample size
Brest region	Brest	253579	48	47
Vitebsk region	Vitebsk	294506	56	53
Gomel region	Gomel	409916	78	76
Grodno region	Grodno	263352	50	50
Minsk region	–	0	0	0
Mogilev region	Mogilev	304900	58	57
Total		1526253	290	283

Region	Population – Urban settlements from 100 000 to 200 000	Actual sampling points	Target sample size	Actual sample size
Brest region	237269	2	45	47
Vitebsk region	114588	1	22	20
Gomel region	0	0	0	0
Grodno region	0	0	0	0
Minsk region	121773	1	23	19
Mogilev region	176615	1	33	34
Total	650245	5	123	120

Region	Population – Urban settlements from 50 000 to 100 000	Actual sampling points	Target sample size	Actual sample size
Brest region	0	0	0	0
Vitebsk region	157155	2	30	28
Gomel region	254341	4	49	47
Grodno region	76008	1	15	13
Minsk region	160962	2	31	37
Mogilev region	0	0	0	0
Total	648466	9	125	125

Region	Population – Urban settlements less than 50 000	Target sampling points	Actual sampling points	Target sample size	Actual sample size
Brest region	246981	4	4	47	49
Vitebsk region	187775	3	3	36	40
Gomel region	186771	3	3	35	39
Grodno region	256016	4	4	49	53
Minsk region	363245	6	5	70	68
Mogilev region	206202	3	3	39	39
Total	1446990	23	22	276	288

The number of respondents for rural settlements

Region	Population – Rural	Target sampling points	Actual sampling points	Target sample size	Actual sample size
Brest region	397696	6	6	76	79
Vitebsk region	294625	4	4	57	57
Gomel region	331743	5	5	63	66
Grodno region	293942	4	4	56	57
Minsk region	540643	8	7	102	102
Mogilev region	228127	4	4	44	45
Total	2086776	31	30	398	406

Additional sample distributions

Region	Population size (aged 18+)	Population size, %	Actual sample size, %
Brest region	1135525	14,4	14,8
Vitebsk region	1048649	13,4	13,2
Gomel region	1182771	15,0	15,2
Grodno region	889318	11,3	11,5
Minsk (capital city)	1511945	19,2	18,5
Minsk region	1186623	15,1	15,1
Mogilev region	915844	11,6	11,7
Total	7870675	100	100

Region	Population – Urban, %	Sample – Urban, %	Population – Rural, %	Sample – Rural, %
Brest region	64,9	64,4	35,1	35,6
Vitebsk region	71,9	71,2	28,1	28,8
Gomel region	71,9	71,1	28,1	28,9
Grodno region	66,9	67,1	33,1	32,9
Minsk (capital city)	100	100	–	–
Minsk region	54,4	54,9	45,6	45,1
Mogilev region	75,1	74,3	24,9	25,7
Total	73,5	72,9	26,5	27,1

Additional population distributions (of gender, age, education)

Country level

Age	Gender	
	Male	Female
18-24	588962	566010
25-34	727940	715212
35-44	674850	706200
45-54	722464	810004
55-64	419595	537027
65-74	293253	518065
75 and older	159866	431227
Total	3586930	4283745

Regional level

Region	Gender	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and older	Total
Brest region	Male	80321	103549	100879	105051	63136	42029	26163	521128
	Female	73905	103757	103933	114817	79030	73648	65307	614397
Vitebsk region	Male	73638	91082	90369	98410	58300	42459	22213	476471
	Female	69901	88545	93033	106830	74010	74880	64979	572178
Gomel region	Male	87742	100946	101782	111464	61135	45510	25507	534086
	Female	81003	109123	108222	123138	77772	81090	68337	648685
Grodno region	Male	62499	76178	82944	80955	47248	35377	20302	405503
	Female	57889	74972	84212	87293	60591	64748	54110	483815
Minsk (capital city)	Male	132650	159874	116924	126152	77916	46655	20845	681016
	Female	142687	156260	129756	161087	107648	80153	53338	830929
Minsk region	Male	84515	111156	102699	113071	63094	47196	25859	547590
	Female	77434	100945	106123	120749	78486	83749	71547	639033
Mogilev region	Male	67597	85155	79253	87361	48766	34027	18977	421136
	Female	63191	81610	80921	96090	59490	59797	53609	494708

Other documentation: Belgium

Representativity

Age * gender: Country & Regional level

area	BE		BE1		BE2		BE3	
gender	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-19	1.252.956	1.199.814	129.072	124.216	695.020	665.209	428.864	410.389
20-64	3.210.419	3.183.951	318.296	324.862	1.870.201	1.830.976	1.021.922	1.028.113
64+	760.934	1.058.792	58.595	93.450	474.735	625.459	227.604	339.883
total	5.224.309	5.442.557	505.963	542.528	3.039.956	3.121.644	1.678.390	1.778.385

Educational distribution: Country & Regional level

degree	BE	BE1	BE2	BE3
1	667.960	98.102	410.669	159.190
2	1.322.652	89.237	737.692	495.723
3-5	1.827.659	149.974	1.043.663	634.022
6-8	2.811.260	220.303	1.702.368	888.589
9	1.154.243	97.291	693.383	363.568
10	227.048	29.579	143.265	54.203
11-13	670.618	141.575	333.966	195.077

Age * Gender * Education: Country level

(Gender 1 = Male; Gender 2 = Female)

	Total	15-24	25-49	50-n	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-n
General total														
Total	8681439	1264288	3736725	3680426	625494	638794	661181	712115	768760	817002	777667	708725	666836	2304865
Gender 1	4209455	640962	1885827	1682666	319650	321312	332341	359658	389655	412905	391268	355667	332752	994247
Gender 2	4471984	623326	1850899	1997760	305844	317481	328840	352458	379105	404097	386400	353058	334084	1310617
Education 1														
Total	667960	32423	161664	473873	15845	16578	19664	29028	29078	40311	43583	45340	51371	377162
Gender 1	273091	18806	79139	175145	9551	9256	10074	14890	15103	17745	21328	20567	21777	132801
Gender 2	394870	13616	82525	298728	6294	7322	9590	14138	13976	22566	22255	24774	29594	244361
Education 2														
Total	1322652	115835	218312	988505	97195	18641	19473	26149	37970	56232	78489	99811	123275	765419
Gender 1	568655	63659	106404	398592	51371	12288	10160	13356	18961	27168	36760	44658	53523	300411
Gender 2	753997	52176	111907	589913	45824	6353	9313	12793	19009	29063	41729	55153	69752	465008
Education 3-5														
Total	1827659	448109	615086	764464	367119	80990	70991	96435	123234	160071	164355	157862	151614	454988
Gender 1	931697	238179	343791	349727	190319	47859	40864	55412	71525	90764	85226	80322	75742	193664
Gender 2	895961	209930	271294	414737	176799	33131	30126	41023	51709	69307	79129	77540	75872	261324
Education 6-8														

Total	2811260	540972	1431810	838477	144973	395999	272808	281110	305816	303227	268850	228777	187436	422264
Gender 1	1448435	273823	746640	427972	68223	205600	150007	149831	157058	154853	134891	117115	97847	213010
Gender 2	1362825	267149	685171	410505	76751	190399	122801	131279	148758	148374	133959	111662	89590	209254
Education 9														
Total	1154243	80045	724624	349574	184	79861	146608	148189	155030	149279	125519	96539	88700	164334
Gender 1	458925	27206	287187	144531	34	27172	58622	56445	62806	58259	51055	41498	38912	64121
Gender 2	695318	52839	437437	205042	150	52689	87986	91743	92224	91020	74463	55041	49788	100213
Education 10														
Total	227048	14378	144015	68655	0	14378	30220	34227	27816	26975	24778	19101	16957	32597
Gender 1	135991	6804	83927	45260	0	6804	15910	19949	15796	16974	15299	11727	10776	22758
Gender 2	91057	7574	60088	23395	0	7574	14310	14278	12020	10001	9478	7374	6182	9839
Education 11-13														
Total	670618	32526	441215	196878	179	32347	101419	96979	89815	80908	72095	61295	47482	88101
Gender 1	392662	12486	238738	141438	153	12333	46705	49775	48407	47142	46709	39780	34175	67483
Gender 2	277957	20040	202477	55440	26	20014	54714	47203	41409	33765	25386	21515	13307	20618

Age * Gender * Education: Regional level

BE1

	Total	15-24	25-49	50-n	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-n
General total														
Total	826061	123610	392414	310038	56040	67571	86794	87726	80052	72642	65200	59076	54067	196895
Gender 1	391388	60192	197736	133460	28267	31926	41908	44833	41659	37181	32155	28706	25818	78936
Gender 2	434673	63418	194678	176577	27773	35645	44886	42893	38393	35462	33045	30370	28249	117959
Education 1														
Total	98102	5834	35357	56911	2484	3350	4732	6220	7887	8035	8484	6679	5927	44305
Gender 1	40113	2741	16510	20862	1374	1367	1898	2722	4344	3923	3624	3053	2442	15368
Gender 2	57989	3093	18847	36049	1110	1983	2834	3498	3543	4112	4860	3626	3485	28937
Education 2														
Total	89237	15288	25317	48632	12545	2743	3206	4203	5400	5865	6642	6702	7959	33971
Gender 1	40825	8304	12027	20494	6766	1538	1124	1457	2806	3112	3528	2928	3916	13649
Gender 2	48412	6984	13289	28139	5779	1205	2082	2746	2594	2753	3114	3774	4043	20322
Education 3-5														
Total	149974	43797	53624	52553	31334	12463	10742	12476	10575	9908	9923	7880	10157	34516
Gender 1	72109	21774	28790	21546	15544	6229	5876	6885	5648	5454	4926	4288	4618	12640
Gender 2	77865	22023	24834	31008	15789	6234	4865	5591	4927	4454	4997	3592	5540	21876
Education 6-8														
Total	220303	47663	105643	66997	9677	37987	28740	21131	20249	20046	15476	13779	11994	41224
Gender 1	109877	23468	56877	29532	4582	18886	15118	11755	11447	10184	8373	6477	5629	17426
Gender 2	110426	24195	48766	37465	5095	19101	13622	9376	8803	9863	7102	7302	6365	23798
Education 9														
Total	97291	5219	61237	30835	0	5219	13730	14628	12968	10893	9018	7807	6045	16983
Gender 1	38970	1788	27417	9765	0	1788	6247	6752	6272	4418	3727	2637	2242	4887
Gender 2	58321	3432	33820	21069	0	3432	7483	7875	6696	6476	5290	5170	3803	12096

Education 10														
Total	29579	1228	17983	10369	0	1228	4553	4000	3244	3801	2384	2475	1800	6093
Gender 1	14040	634	8545	4861	0	634	2021	1982	1427	2224	891	1156	838	2867
Gender 2	15539	593	9439	5507	0	593	2532	2018	1818	1577	1493	1319	963	3226
Education 11-13														
Total	141575	4581	93253	43741	0	4581	21091	25067	19728	14093	13274	13754	10185	19803
Gender 1	75454	1484	47570	26400	0	1484	9624	13278	9716	7866	7085	8168	6134	12098
Gender 2	66121	3097	45683	17341	0	3097	11467	11789	10012	6227	6189	5586	4051	7704

BE2

	Total	15-24	25-49	50-n	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-n
General total														
Total	5065006	713734	2161261	2190010	350132	363602	371254	394894	447340	486818	460955	414710	387833	1387468
Gender 1	2479873	363477	1094777	1021619	179317	184161	187593	199407	226988	246967	233822	210339	195723	615558
Gender 2	2585133	350257	1066485	1168391	170815	179442	183662	195487	220353	239851	227132	204371	192110	771910
Education 1														
Total	410669	18811	85171	306687	8950	9861	11480	15647	13877	21949	22219	26251	32258	248178
Gender 1	169885	11916	41165	116803	5547	6370	5545	8357	7407	9219	10637	12330	13072	91401
Gender 2	240784	6894	44006	189883	3403	3491	5935	7290	6470	12730	11582	13921	19186	156776
Education 2														
Total	737692	37172	103373	597147	30111	7061	7412	8747	17566	28673	40975	54672	72213	470262
Gender 1	309853	19670	48613	241569	14717	4953	3662	5068	8036	13010	18837	22965	30347	188257
Gender 2	427839	17502	54760	355578	15394	2107	3750	3679	9530	15662	22138	31707	41866	282005
Education 3-5														
Total	1043663	257206	335286	451170	220000	37206	32311	44098	69094	91045	98738	94187	89787	267197
Gender 1	549885	137324	196993	215569	114610	22713	19652	28146	42230	52294	54671	47490	45871	122208
Gender 2	493778	119882	138294	235602	105390	14493	12659	15952	26865	38751	44068	46697	43916	144989
Education 6-8														
Total	1702368	318271	875326	508771	90877	227395	154643	168437	190397	191784	170064	140716	111554	256502
Gender 1	877949	164025	449448	264476	44341	119684	85649	87030	95987	98545	82236	73582	59402	131493
Gender 2	824419	154247	425878	244295	46536	107711	68994	81407	94410	93239	87828	67134	52152	125009
Education 9														
Total	693383	51684	442429	199270	92	51592	89012	86309	95881	94266	76962	58133	49851	91286
Gender 1	277581	17933	173768	85880	0	17933	34818	31764	38414	36840	31932	26079	22377	37425
Gender 2	415802	33752	268661	113389	92	33660	54195	54544	57467	57425	45030	32054	27474	53861
Education 10														
Total	143265	10711	93935	38619	0	10711	19276	24061	18267	16915	15417	11567	10234	16818
Gender 1	93123	5344	58691	29088	0	5344	10602	14806	11139	11510	10635	7929	7417	13742
Gender 2	50142	5367	35244	9531	0	5367	8674	9255	7129	5405	4782	3639	2817	3075
Education 11-13														
Total	333966	19880	225740	88346	102	19777	57119	47596	42257	42187	36581	29184	21936	37226
Gender 1	201598	7266	126098	68233	102	7164	27665	24236	23774	25548	24875	19964	17237	31032
Gender 2	132369	12613	99642	20113	0	12613	29455	23361	18483	16639	11705	9220	4699	6194

BE3

	Total	15-24	25-49	50-n	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-n
General total														
Total	2790372	426943	1183051	1180378	219322	207621	203133	229496	241367	257542	251513	234940	224936	720502
Gender 1	1338193	217292	593315	527586	112067	105225	102840	115418	121009	128758	125291	116622	111211	299753
Gender 2	1452178	209651	589736	652791	107256	102395	100292	114078	120359	128784	126223	118318	113725	420749
Education 1														
Total	159190	7779	41136	110276	4411	3368	3452	7161	7314	10327	12881	12410	13186	84679
Gender 1	63093	4149	21464	37479	2630	1520	2631	3811	3352	4603	7067	5184	6263	26032
Gender 2	96097	3629	19671	72796	1781	1849	821	3351	3963	5724	5813	7226	6923	58647
Education 2														
Total	495723	63375	89622	342726	54538	8837	8854	13198	15004	21694	30872	38436	43103	261186
Gender 1	217977	35684	45764	136529	29888	5796	5373	6830	8119	11046	14395	18764	19260	98505
Gender 2	277746	27691	43858	206197	24650	3041	3481	6368	6884	10647	16477	19672	23844	162681
Education 3-5														
Total	634022	147106	226175	260740	115785	31321	27938	39861	43565	59118	55694	55795	51670	153275
Gender 1	309703	79081	118009	112613	60165	18917	15336	20380	23648	33016	25629	28544	25253	58816
Gender 2	324318	68024	108167	148127	55620	12404	12602	19481	19917	26102	30065	27251	26417	94460
Education 6-8														
Total	888589	175037	450842	262709	44420	130617	89424	91542	95169	91397	83310	74283	63889	124538
Gender 1	460609	86330	240315	133964	19300	67030	49240	51046	49624	46125	44281	37057	32816	64091
Gender 2	427980	88707	210527	128745	25120	63587	40185	40496	45545	45273	39028	37226	31073	60447
Education 9														
Total	363568	23142	220958	119469	92	23049	43865	47252	46181	44120	39540	30599	32804	56066
Gender 1	142374	7486	86002	48886	34	7452	17557	17929	18119	17001	15396	12782	14294	21810
Gender 2	221194	15656	134956	70583	58	15597	26308	29323	28061	27119	24143	17817	18510	34257
Education 10														
Total	54203	2439	32096	19668	0	2439	6391	6166	6305	6259	6977	5059	4923	9686
Gender 1	28827	825	16691	11311	0	825	3287	3161	3231	3240	3773	2642	2521	6148
Gender 2	25376	1614	15405	8357	0	1614	3104	3005	3074	3019	3203	2417	2402	3538
Education 11-13														
Total	195077	8065	122221	64790	77	7989	23209	24315	27830	24627	22240	18358	15361	31071
Gender 1	115610	3736	65070	46805	50	3685	9416	12261	14916	13728	14748	11648	10804	24352
Gender 2	79467	4329	57152	17986	26	4303	13792	12054	12914	10899	7492	6710	4557	6719

European Values Study 2009 Belgium Process evaluation of the data collection

Koen Abts, Maarten Hermans, Marc Swyngedouw & Jaak Billiet

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1 Introduction

1.1 Objective of this report

The aim of this document is to record the data collection activities undertaken within the context of the fourth wave of the European Values Study (EVS) implemented in Belgium in 2008-2009. It provides documentation about the daily activities and decisions taken, and constitutes an evaluation of the entire implementation process including sampling, fieldwork activities, and the resulting final dataset.

1.2 Background information on the EVS

The European Values Study is a large-scale, cross-national, and longitudinal survey research program on basic human values. It provides insights into the ideas, beliefs, preferences, attitudes, values and opinions of citizens all over Europe. It is a unique research project on how Europeans think about life, family, work, religion, politics and society.

The European Values Study started in 1981, when a thousand citizens in the European Member States of that time were interviewed using standardized questionnaires. Every ten years, the survey is repeated in an increasing number of countries. The fourth wave, of which this report is part, covers no less than 45 European countries, from Iceland to Azerbaijan and from Portugal to Norway. In total, about 70,000 people in Europe have been interviewed. For an overview of the participating countries in the four waves, see the appendix.

The EVS questionnaire is divided in three parts: besides a common question program for all countries there is a voluntary supplement program and further country-specific questions. In Belgium only the common question program is included in the questionnaire. The common question program consists of various items concerning leisure time, working world, politics, religion, family and marriage, society, morals and sexuality and demography.

1.3 Structure of the report

In this report you will find a general description of the implementation of EVS Wave 4 in Belgium, followed by an exploration of sampling and non-sampling errors. A detailed draw up of the timing of the implementation is given in the third part and in the last chapter you will find the contact procedure and the use of contact forms, back-checks and refusal conversion activities.

2 General description of the EVS–implementation

In this second chapter we document the decisions taken regarding the funding agencies, the selection of the survey organization, the sampling method, the data collection methods, the fieldwork period, the interviewers as well as the timing of implementation.

2.1 Budget and funding agencies

The costs of both the national survey and the national research EVS research team are borne by each country. In Belgium, the funding comes largely from the *Koning Boudewijnstichting* or *Fondation Roi Baudouin* and to a lesser degree from the *Center for Sociological Research*, Catholic University of Leuven.

2.2 Selection of survey organisation

As prescribed by European competition rules, a call for tender was published by the K.U.Leuven procurement office. The call was published on 07/01/2009. To meet the requirements in the call for tender, the subscribers had to show proof of the concordance with the legal requirements, the dispose of sufficient funds and the technical competency.

The criteria on which applicants were judged: the conformity with technical requirements and quality of service (40%); the roadmap for the project (30%); and the price for the project and the transparency of the costs (30%).

Two survey organizations reacted to the call for tender: TNS Dimarso and Significant. The bids submitted by these two organisations were evaluated and discussed internally. Since the first two criteria were scored almost equally for both companies in the evaluation, the tender with the lowest price was selected. On this basis, the survey implementation was awarded to TNS Dimarso.

2.3 Sampling procedure

In this chapter the sampling procedure of the EVS in Belgium is documented. The sampling design is more or less identical with what has been used in the Belgian Election Surveys (ISPO) and in the European Social Survey. This section is derived from the description provided by prof. Jaak Billiet. A detailed description of the sampling design is included in the appendix.

2.3.1 Sample method

The samples are so called PPR samples. These are two-step samples that after a stratification stage (number of sets of equal size (e.g. 20 cases) proportional to region and province), result in equal selection probabilities for the secondary units (sampled persons). We will describe the steps required to achieve this sampling design.

In principle, the number of sets (PSU's depending of planned sample size) are first proportionally divided over provinces (and thus regions), it is randomly chosen how much sets will fall in each geographical administrative unit (a city or village). This is anyway proportional to size of the population in the cities/villages.

In the second step, it was the intention that the sample persons (secondary cases) of each set are completely randomly selected from the National Population Register (NPR). Since the NPR data was however not available because the permission of the privacy commission was not obtained in time, we had to use the Orgassim data, that is a register of all un-named individuals (with address, age and gender) for every address in Belgium.

Because of the small sample size (1600 effective interviews expected), the stratification step will be disproportional since we plan a sample of equal size in the Flemish region (mostly Dutch speaking) and in Wallonia-Brussels (mostly French speaking). The proportions are normally 58% Flemish and 42% French speaking. We plan thus 50% in both subpopulations. This means that the samples must always be weighted before using the EVS integrated sample.

We thus plan 800 Flemish and 800 French speaking at the end. The gross sample sizes are then 1600 plus 1600. The reason for this sample size is that we expect 8% ineligibles and a response of 58% minimum. The number of Flemish cases in Brussels will be more or less in balance with the number of French speaking in the communities in Flemish regions near Brussels.

Population and planned sample in the stratification stage

Since we will take two samples, one for Flemish and one for French speaking, we apply two sets of population statistics. These population statistics are described in this section.

The Flemish or Dutch-speaking population consists of the respondents of the Flemish region and the Dutch-speaking respondents in Brussels. Working with sets (PSU's) of size 20 and given the population distribution in Flanders (see table 2.2, the sampling design results in a proportional distribution of the 75 sets selected per province. This distribution is described in table 2.3.

The French-speaking population consists of the respondents of the Walloon region and the French speaking respondents in Brussels. Working with sets (PSU's) of size 20 and given the population distribution in Wallonia and Brussels (see table 2.4), this results in the proportional distribution of the 75 sets selected per province in the French-speaking region, as presented in table 2.5.

The reason of selecting 1600 sampled persons for obtaining 800 respondents by region is that we expect 8% ineligibles (permanent ill, deceased, moved outside of to other

Table 2.1: Population Belgium per province

Province	Frequency	Percent	C. frequency	C. percent
Antwerpen (FL)	1372541	16.20	1372541	16.20
Brussel hoofdstad (FR ^a)	819071	9.67	2191612	25.87
Henegouwen (FR)	1021198	12.05	3212810	37.92
Limburg (FL)	666144	7.86	3878954	45.78
Luik (FR)	832453	9.83	4711407	55.61
Luxemburg (FR)	202136	2.39	4913543	57.99
Namen (FR)	363561	4.29	5277104	62.29
Oost-Vlaanderen (FL)	1131978	13.36	6409082	75.65
Vl. Brabant (FL ^a)	842865	9.95	7251947	85.60
Wl. Brabant (FR)	289131	3.41	7541078	89.01
West-Vlaanderen (FL)	931281	10.99	8472359	100.00
Total ^b			8472359	100

^a About 8% Dutch-speaking in Brussels (capital) and about 2% French-speaking in Vlaams Brabant (estimations).

^b Included are those 18 years or older in 2008.

region, unable) and we expect a response rate of 58%. The gross sample size was this fixed at 3000 cases, namely $1600 / (0.92 \cdot 0.58) = 2.999$. This means 1500 units in each gross subsample, namely 75 sets (PSU's) of 20 persons each.

The reason for selecting 1600 sampled persons is to compensate for the expected ineligibles, etc. We expect 8% ineligibles (permanent ill, deceased, moved outside of to other region, unable) and we want to work with response rate of 58%. In the European Social Survey, it is about 60%, but to be sure we take somewhat more. This means: $1600/0.92/0.58 = 2998.5$, take 3000. A complete sample of 3000 means 1500 units in each gross subsample. This is 75 sets (PSU's) of 20 persons in each subsample.

Selection of PSU's

Each administrative unit (villages, cities, towns) is identified by an unique NIS-number. Sets¹ are selected proportional to size of NIS-units within each province of Flanders, and each province of Wallonia (and Brussels).

We randomly assign sets (the primary units) to NIS-units (villages, towns, cities) with a probability proportional to the size of population in each NIS-unit. These primary

¹We use the term "sets" instead of "clusters" since the latter is appropriate for cluster samples in which all secondary elements of a cluster are included in the sample, and this is not the case in our sampling design. The secondary units are here random selection from the NIS-units to which the sets are allocated.

Table 2.2: Population Flemish region per province, +18 in 2008

Province	Frequency	Percent	C. frequency	C. percent
Antwerpen	1372541	27.76	1372541	27.76
Limburg	666144	13.47	2038685	41.23
Oost-Vlaanderen	1131978	22.89	3170663	64.12
Vl-Brabant	842865	17.05	4013528	81.17
West-Vlaanderen	931281	18.83	4944809	100.00

Table 2.3: Number of sets selected per provincie in the Flemish region

Province	Frequency	Percent	C. frequency	C. percent
Antwerpen	21	28.00	21	28.00
Limburg	10	13.33	31	41.33
Oost-Vlaanderen	17	22.67	48	64.00
Vl-Brabant	13	17.33	61	81.33
West-Vlaanderen	14	18.67	75	100.00

sampling units contain the secondary sampling units, the individual respondents. We follow strictly the PPR-procedure, within both subsamples, resulting in equal selection probability for the secondary units.

A possible misunderstanding is that the sets vary in the number of secondary units according to population size of selected geographical NIS-units. This is *not* the case in a PPR-sample design. All sets are equally sized, independent of the size of the NIS-unit to which they are randomly allocated: small, medium, large, . . . it plays no role with regards to the number of secondary units per set. *But* the likelihood of allocating a set to a NIS-unit depends on the size of the NIS-unit. The probability of assigning a set to a NIS-unit is proportional to the population size of that NIS-unit.

The combination of an equal number of randomly assigned secondary units in a set and the selection of NIS-units with a selection probability proportional to size of the NIS-units, results in *equal selection probabilities* for each secondary unit. This is demonstrated below in formula 2.4, which is applied within each province (and within each subsample since provinces in each subsample have numbers of sets are proportional to size of population).

We will demonstrate how this formula is derived. First, a cumulative distribution of population +18 of all NIS (villages, cities) within the province is made. The larger a NIS size the larger the interval of numbers in that NIS. M_i sets must be selected in province i (M is number of sets). The cumulative distribution is very important since it indicates

Table 2.4: Population French region per province, +18 in 2008

Province	Frequency	Percent	C. frequency	C. percent
Brussel hoofdstad	819071	23.22	819071	23.22
Henegouwen	1021198	28.95	1840269	52.17
Luik	832453	23.60	2672722	75.77
Luxemburg	202136	5.73	2874858	81.50
Namen	363561	10.31	3238419	91.80
Waals Brabant	289131	8.20	3527550	100.00

Table 2.5: Number of sets selected per provincie in the French region

Province	Frequency	Percent	C. frequency	C. percent
Brussel hoofdstad	17	22.67	17	22.67
Henegouwen	22	29.33	39	52.00
Luik	18	24.00	57	76.00
Luxemburg	4	5.33	61	81.33
Namen	8	10.67	69	92.00
Waals Brabant	6	8.00	75	100.00

the lower border and the higher border of each each NIS–unit to which the M_i random selected numbers between 1 and P_i are assigned.

Let M_i be the number of sets in a province i , P_i the size of population in a province i and G_j the size of NIS–unit j (city, town, village).

The probability that a set is selected in NIS–unit j is given by the following equation:

$$G_j/P_i \tag{2.1}$$

The larger G_j , the higher the probability that a selected set will be assigned to that NIS unit. It is thus clear that at this first stage, citizens within larger NIS units are more likely to be selected (proportional to size).

Final computation of PPR–probability of secondary units

Remember that the number of individuals n within each set is equal. Therefore once one set is assigned to a NIS-code (city, village, town), the probability for a secondary unit (individual sampint unit) within that NIS-unit is:

$$n/G_j \tag{2.2}$$

(the number of sets in an NIS-unit is G_i/n . The probability of one set in a unit, once a set is assigned to a NIS-unit, is thus $1/G_i/n = n/G_i$).

The combined probability of step 1 and step 2 in PPR, given that there are M_i sets to be selected in the province, is thus:

$$\frac{G_j}{P_i} * \frac{n}{G_i} * m_i \quad (2.3)$$

more simple because G_i disappears:

$$\frac{M_i * n}{P_i} \quad (2.4)$$

This probability is equal for every unit of the population in province P_i (in a province with for example 14 sets of each 20 cases per set is this thus $280/P_i$)

The formula holds for every province, and since provinces are proportional in region, the probabilities in each region are equal (normally for the whole of Belgium, but we have disproportional samples). The selection probabilities of the secondary units are already given before.

This is the combination of the probability of having a set in a NIS-code in case of m_i sets and the probability of having an individual sampling unit within a NIS-code once a set is assigned. This combined probability is the probability of having a secondary unit (individuals) in a province.

After this procedure is applied to all provinces in Flanders and French subsample the selection probability for a Flemish person is 0.000303 and for a French speaking is 0.00042).

2.3.2 Re-adjustment of sample frame

The initial objective was to use as sample frame the Belgian National Register. This aim had to be adjusted, because the use of the Belgian national register for sampling purposes is subject to approval by a privacy committee (“Commissie voor de bescherming van de persoonlijke levenssfeer”). At the end of March, the committee did not approve the use of the Belgian National Register as a sample frame for the EVS 2009 study.

This rejection resulted in the need for an adequate, alternative sample frame. In the end, there were two possible alternative sampling frames: a database called *Wegner* and another called *Orgassim*. In previous surveys at CeSO–K.U.Leuven, the quality (coverage, corresponding variables, application of sampling method, etc.) was already carefully evaluated. On the one hand, *Wegner* is a commercial, individual–based database containing information on age, gender and name. The database is regularly updated. Its population coverage rate is low. People aged below 15 and over 60 are best covered.

On the other hand, *Orgassim* is a database based on some information of the National Register and contains information on the age and gender of all persons residing at each address. For people aged 75 and over, the exact age is not known. The database does not contain individual names. The population coverage is rather high. However, the database is updated just once a year, at the beginning of each year.

In the end, *Orgassim* was chosen as the sample frame. The reason was its high population coverage rate, the population coverage rate being considered the most critical quality feature. To make up for one of *Orgassim*'s main weaknesses, however, the lack of individual names, *Orgassim* was matched with *Wegner*. Having access to the individual name was considered important to facilitate the contact procedure: the introduction letter can be addressed personally and the interviewer can more easily search for and find the respondent when having information on age, gender and individual name. In general, it is comparatively more difficult to obtain individual names for the 15–34 categories (the more mobile categories) and for people living in apartments.

2.3.3 Re-adjustment of sample size and additional addresses

After evaluating the tender of the selected survey organization TNS–Dimarso, the national EVS research team decided to change the net sample size because the budget does not allow to realize a net sample of 1.600. Therefore, the net sample size is reduced to 1.500, in particular 750 realised interviews for the Dutch-speaking population as well as 750 realised interviews for the French-speaking population.

Since the survey organization objected that the initial sample frame was not used and the noncontacts and ineligibles would be higher in the case of the sample obtained from *Orgassim*, the national EVS research team decided nevertheless to maintain the original sample design, namely a gross sample size of 3.000 as well as 150 sets of 20 persons.

A second remark of the survey organization was to sample the selected sets in the largest cities at the level of postal codes. The solution of the national EVS research team was using the initial sample design to start and to re-select the assigned number of sets in the large selected cities at the level of postal codes. However, the assumption was that at least two sets had to be selected in those cities.

A two-step approach was followed. On the one hand the procedure in case of cities with more than two sets is as follows: the originally assigned number of sets of 20 persons were re-sampled at the level of postal code. This procedure is used in the case of Antwerpen, Brugge, Doornik, Namen, and Braine L'Alleud. On the other hand the procedure in case of cities with only two sets is as follows: the two originally selected sets of 20 persons are split up in three sets, namely one set of 14 persons and two sets of 13 persons, whereby those three smaller sets are selected at the level of postal code. This situation arises in the case of the municipalities of Mechelen, Charleroi, Gent and Aalst. See the appendix for the resulting, final sample and the selected sets.

Finally, during the fieldwork, an additional 21 addresses were sampled for the Brussels region. The reason was the low response rate observed during the fieldwork. Following this rationale, an extra 21 addresses have been sampled randomly distributed over the different sampled municipalities in the regio of Brussels.

2.3.4 Obtaining information from *Orgassim*

The actual information was requested from *Orgassim*. In accordance to the described sample design, for each set, twenty addresses are drawn. The sample, containing infor-

mation on address, age and gender was received the 5th of April.

2.4 Data collection methods and tools

The interviews were face-to-face. To assist the interviewers Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) questionnaires and contact forms were used. To help the interviewer obtaining cooperation, introduction letters were prepared.

2.4.1 Introduction letter

An introduction letter was written based on the introduction letters of previous surveys. The letter contains info about: EVS (e.g. survey objective, countries participating, institutions involved); the sampling process; how the respondent would be contacted; the expected duration of an interview; the confidentiality of results; and the processing of results

The sample unit received first hand information prior to the first direct contact with the interviewer since an introduction letter was sent out in advance. If the individual's name was known, the letter was addressed to that name. If the individual's name was not known, the letter was addressed to the resident(s) of the address. See the appendix for the introduction letter.

Envelopes with university logos were used, so the respondent would be able to discern the letter from advertisements.

2.4.2 Contact forms

Dutch and French versions were prepared based on the standard EVS contact forms. The contact form consists of four sections: general overview of contact attempt; result of contact; questions concerning refusals; and questions on sample units.

Based on the PAPI version of the contact form, a CAPI version was designed by the survey organisation. Both versions were filled out, but only the last version was considered.

2.4.3 CAPI questionnaire and show cards

The EVS questionnaire is made up by the EVS–University of Tilburg. In Belgium, changes in the translation of previously asked questions is performed by *WEBTRANS*, which has been used fully. The process of translating the questionnaire is entirely done by the national EVS research team.

The questionnaire was pre-tested before finalization. The pretest period in Belgium ranged from 11/03/2009 to 20/03/2009. A total of eight pretest interviews were conducted and evaluated.

The final PAPI version was handed to the survey organisation for programming into CAPI, while extra attention to possible language-related issues. The CAPI questionnaire was checked by three persons independently by screening all the possible routings in the

CAPI format. On the one hand the field manager of the survey organisation and on the other hand two job students—supervised by the national EVS research team—have tried out all possible routings. Besides this procedure, the CAPI questionnaire was also tested by doing different interviews with persons with various social–economic status.

The Dutch and French versions of the CAPI questionnaire were completed on the 15th of April, 2009. Together with the questionnaire, show cards were prepared in relation to each corresponding question.

2.5 Study period

In Belgium the fieldwork activities started on the 30th of April 2009 and were completed on the 2nd of August 2009. The main reason for the late start of the fieldwork was the unexpected change of the national Programme Director during the preparation of the fieldwork, from prof. Koen Van Eijck to prof. Marc Swyngedouw.

2.6 Interviewers

The fieldwork was preformed by a total of 104 interviewers. The majority ($n = 87$) of the interviewers, selected by the field agency, had previous experience with scientific survey research. Interviewers were classified as experienced if they had participated in at least one academic social survey in the past three years. The inexperienced interviewers ($n = 17$) were trained by the field agency and have already worked on non–academic market research. They also participated in the EVS–briefing, as did all interviewers.

The interviewers had an average age of 54 years, ranging from 25 years to 90 years. A crosstabulation of educational level by gender is provided in table 2.6.

Table 2.6: Crosstabulation of education and gender of interviewers

	Man	Women
Primary educ.	7	2
Secondary educ.	13	23
Higher educ. (non–univ.)	25	19
Higher educ. (univ.)	12	3

2.6.1 Training

Most of the interviewers involved in the EVS face-to-face survey have already participated in scientific survey research. A general introduction into survey research was thus not necessary. Basic training concerning contact procedures, response maximization and the use of CAPI in interviews was only reiterated shortly in the project specific instructions. Specific briefings in regard to the EVS study were developed and organized by the

national EVS research team. The project specific instructions in this briefing contained the following topics.

- *EVS background information*: introduction to EVS; funding source and the organizing partners, general information about the topics in the EVS questionnaire; and an overview of the target population and sampling procedure.
- *Contact procedure*: overview of the ESS rules on contact procedure (e.g. direct and personal visits; minimum four contact attempts; and minimum one evening and one weekend contact attempt); explanation of the use of the contact forms; and explanation of different contact strategies to avoid definitive refusal.
- *Interviewing*: how to conduct interviews (e.g. setting, speed, interview behavior, dealing with item–nonresponse; and handling difficult questions).
- *Questionnaire*: overview of the questionnaire; structure of the questionnaire; specific instructions concerning specific questions which may raise possible problems.
- *Interview control*: overview of the procedure of interviewer and interview control.
- *Practical organization*: overview of the used material and the time schedule of the field work by interviewer.

All interviewers followed the same training module in Brussels. In total, eight training sessions were organized by the national EVS research team.

2.6.2 Number of interviews by interviewer

According to the instructions of EVS interviewers could, in principle, not interview more than two sets of 20 persons. At the start, interviewers received one cluster of 20 respondents. After approval more sets could be assigned to an interviewer. Since TNS–Dimarso had problems to cover some municipalities, the national EVS research team decided to assign the most successful interviewers one or two clusters extra after an evaluation of the overall performance of these interviewers (number of interviews, nonresponse rate, duration and punctuality).

There are 16 interviewers who achieved five interviews or less, two who achieved 44 interviews, one with 48 and one with 56 interviews.

2.7 Timing of implementation

In this section the time planning and actual implementation timing of the EVS survey in Belgium are discussed. There are three broad stages in the survey implementation: the preparatory work prior to the actual fieldwork, the follow-up during the fieldwork and the finalization of the survey data.

The preparatory work prior to the actual fieldwork started at the end of December 2008. The preparation of the call for tender was finished at the beginning of January

Table 2.7: Number of completed interviews by interviewer

Interviews	Frequency
1–5	16
6–10	29
11–15	23
16–20	10
21–25	15
26–30	5
31–60	6

2009; while the selection of the survey organisation was done at the end of January 2009. The validation and translation of the questionnaire using WEBTRANS was executed during the period of January 2009 to March 2009.

The co-ordination of the translation of the Dutch and French questionnaire took a lot of time. The sample design was sent to EVS at 13th February 2009. The PAPI–CAPI transformation process started at the beginning of March 2009 and finished at the beginning of April 2009. In every stage of the programming process, checks were made by the national EVS research team. Often mistakes were found, so that adjustments and additional checks had to be made, which resulted in a time-consuming process.

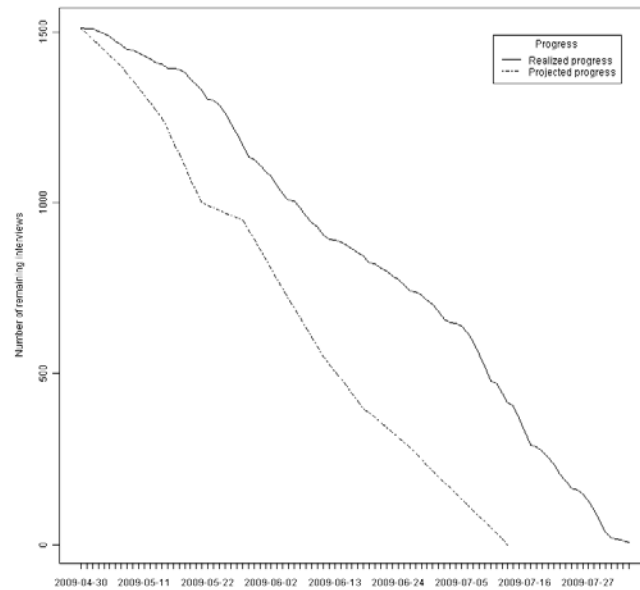
The preparation and translation of the PAPI and CAPI contact forms was finished at the beginning of the beginning of April, while the EVS trainings of the interviewers was also prepared during the same period. At the end of April 2009, eight interviewer trainings were organized by the national EVS research team.

The follow-up during the fieldwork started at the end of April 2009 until the beginning of August 2009. This stage consists of the control of contact procedures and data quality as well as the telephone control. The activity “control of contact procedure” refers to control of the first three completed interviews by interviewer. Especially, as far as the evaluation of the first three completed interviewers by each interviewer were concerned, the request was to spend a maximum of four days on each batch, this during the start up of the fieldwork in May 2009.

In another section the whole procedure of the control of contact procedures is explained. Besides, during the period of May 2009 until August 2009 there were regularly meetings of the national EVS research team with the survey organisation TNS-Dimarso in regard to the progress of the fieldwork. Every week TNS–Dimarso was giving the most recent and detailed information about the progress of the fieldwork: the detailed breakdown of response and non–response categories by gender, age, province and region as well as the progress of each interviewer and its response rate.

At the same time the national EVS research team was generating a so-called progress report to evaluate the status of the fieldwork at every stage in the data collection process. At last, the daily supervision and interaction with TNS–Dimarso was doing by phone

Figure 2.1: Projected versus realized progress



and e-mail. Almost every day there were contacts between the national EVS research team and TNS–Dimarso to solve specific problems or to answer questions and remarks.

Problems that received additional attention from both parties, were especially the high proportion of non-contacts during the whole process of data collection and the low response rate in Brussels, the slow start up of the fieldwork in French-speaking Belgium and the tendency that the planning of the fieldwork overruns its time schedule. These problems were the most important and recurring topics in the discussions with the survey organisation TNS–Dimarso. The mismatch between the projected schedule and the realized schedule is visualized in figure 2.1. The slow fieldwork was compensated by extending the deadline from the 13th of July to early August.

The finalization of the survey data started at the beginning of September 2009 until the end October 2009. This phase consists of implementation of the data protocol and the data cleaning programmes; the check of the data coding; the data deposit to the EVS archive; the data checking and weighting; and the technical reporting.

3 Sampling and non-sampling errors

In this chapter non-sampling and sampling errors are documented. This information is needed to be able to evaluate the accuracy of the data. First coverage errors will be discussed, followed by interviewer errors, non-response errors, measurement errors and finally processing errors.

3.1 Coverage errors and sampling validity

The error that appears when the sample frame diverges from the actual population is called the coverage error. The National Register is the best sample frame available. The coverage error is assumed to be relatively small and of no significant effect.

The outcome of a sampling procedure depends on probability. To avoid a sample with a biased distribution compared to the population distribution, the population distribution of age*gender was compared with the age*gender distribution obtained in the drawn sample.

To statistically test whether the sample population significantly deviates from the population, a contingency table was used. Based on the contingency table containing the age and gender for the sample and the population, the χ^2 was calculated (Welkenhuysen-Gybels and Loosveldt, 2002).

The sample was recoded along the same categories as the available statistics for Belgium (FOD Economie, 2005). Twelve age groups were constructed for each gender. The χ^2 value for each category was calculated. All obtained values were summed and compared with the χ^2 value for 23 degrees of freedom.

Neither the cell χ^2 values, nor the summed χ^2 values are beyond the boundaries of significance. The highest cell χ^2 value is 2.786 ($p = 0.06$, $df = 1$). The summed χ^2 value is not significant either because using 23 degrees of freedom and a χ^2 value of 12.54, the p-value equals 0.9612.

We can conclude, based on the χ^2 comparison, that the sample and the population distribution in terms of age and gender do not differ significantly.

3.2 Interviewer errors

Interviewers can have an important influence on the survey. Trying to minimize this type of error can be done by controlling for: falsified data, influenced responses, incorrect recorded responses, deviation from survey procedures and differential performance for sample units (non-standardized behaviour).

To control for these interviewer effects, controls were implemented after the first 3 interviews. These first 3 interviews were evaluated during the fieldwork. After interviewers had accomplished their packages of 3 interviews and their complete sets, they had to wait for approval before they could obtain new addresses. The indicators to evaluate the interviewers were: respondent identity; timing and deadline; interviewer quality; item non-response; duration of the interview; completeness of the open questions on job situation; and other remarks.

Based on the evaluation of these indicators, recommendations were made by the national EVS research to the survey organization. Three interviewers were taken of the research because the low quality of their interviews and significantly low response rates compared to the other interviewers. A lot of interviewers got a warning and performed better in their subsequent interviews, while only the best interviewers received more than 2 clusters after evaluation.

There is neither a significant relation between the average response rate per interviewer and his or her years of experience ($t = -0.16, df = 102, p = 0.87$), nor his or her age ($t = 0.3056, df = 102, p = 0.76$). The average duration of the interviews was 66 minutes.

Table 3.1: Number of interviews by duration

Duration of interview	Frequency
25 to 50 min.	166
51 to 75 min.	1038
76 to 100 min.	238
101 to 125 min.	44
126 to 150 min.	12
150 to 175 min.	6
175 to 250 min.	2

3.3 Response rate

Outcomes of all approaches to individuals in the sample were defined and recorded according to a pre-specified set of categories that distinguish non-eligibility, non-contacts and refusals. Model “contact forms,” were produced by the EVS, for translation and use by national teams.

$$\text{RESPONSE RATE} = \frac{\text{NUMBER OF ACHIEVED INTERVIEWS}}{\text{NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS SELECTED - INELIGIBLES}}$$

When calculating the response rate, the number of ineligible was subtracted from the number of selected individuals. Respondents were deemed ineligible if they were a member of one of the following categories:

- Respondent deceased

Figure 3.1: Average duration interviews and years of experience interviewer

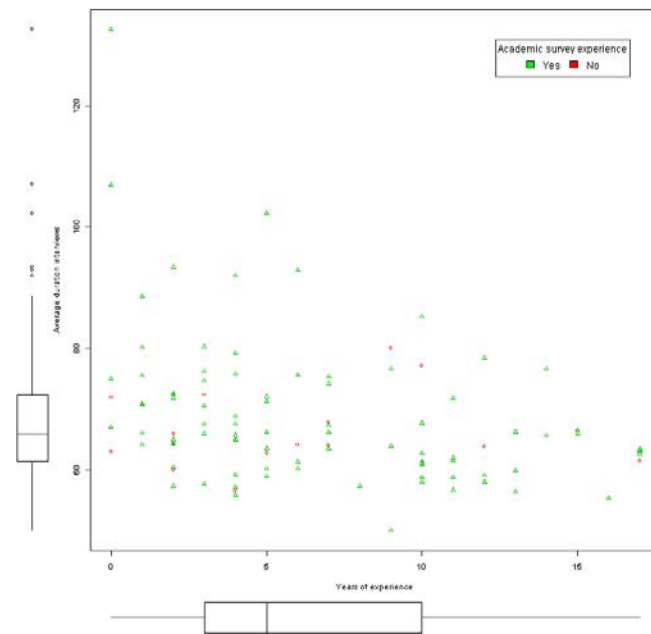
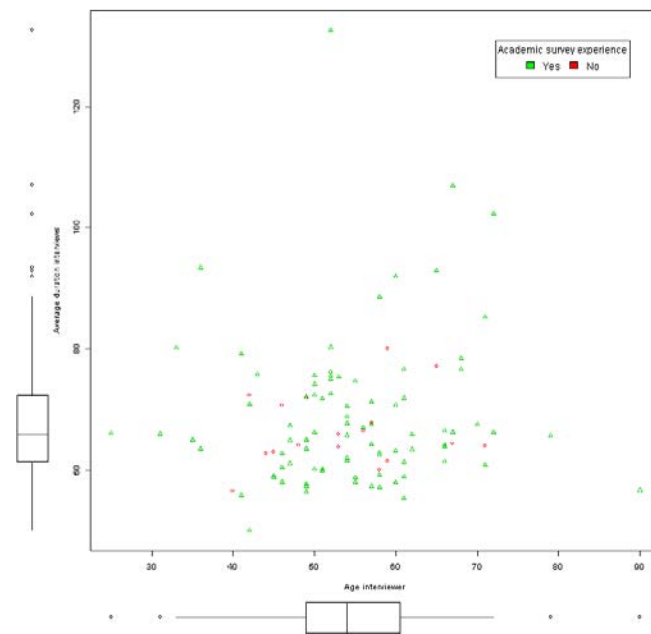


Figure 3.2: Average duration interviews and age interviewer



- Address not occupied by respondent (unoccupied/demolished / not yet built)
- Respondent emigrated/left the country long term
- Respondent resides in an institution

A detailed breakdown by (non)reponse categories is provided in table 3.3 on page 18. The same information is summarized in table 3.2. The response rate for Belgium can be calculated on the basis of that data as $1509/(3021-509) = 60.0\%$.

Table 3.2: Aggregated breakdown of (non)reponse categories

Outcome	Frequency	Percentage
Achieved	1509	50.0
No contact	293	9.7
Refusal	646	21.4
Ineligible	509	16.8
Revisit	4	0.1
Other	60	2.0
Total	3021	100

3.3.1 Unit non-response

As the overall responserate is 60%, we further explore the unit non-response in this section. The unit non-response is calculated using the information in the contact forms.

In figure 3.3 we visualize the “raw response rate” (the mean proportion of completed interviews), conditional on region, age and gender. The distribution of the persons in the sampling design over the different (non)response categories by gender, province and age is tabulated in table 3.5 on page 26.

Finally we calculated the average response rate the interviewers achieve: forty-two percent of the interviewers achieve a response rate of 0.61 or better. The percentages in table 3.6 (page 27) are based on the number of interviewers who completed at least 5 interviews.

3.3.2 Item non-response

Some questions are more vulnerable to item-non response than others. The proportion item non-response (i.e. questionnaire only partially being completed, some items which should have been answered, skipped/left blank) was evaluated for the variables in the questionnaire. The item non-response for both the main socio-demographic variables, as well the variables with a high item non-response is visualized in figure 3.4.

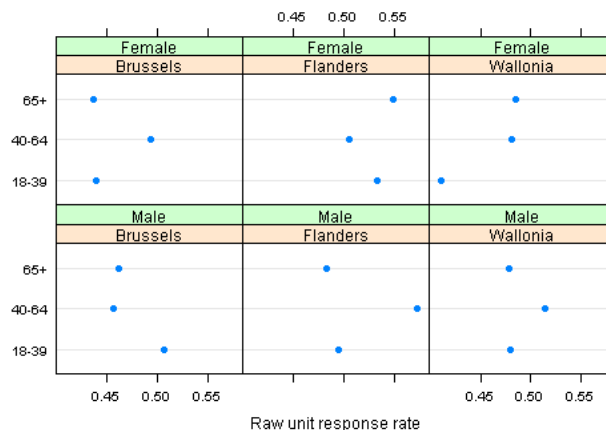
Table 3.3: Breakdown of by (non)reponse categories

Code	Outcome category	Frequency	Proportion
Refusal			
32	Household refusal	22	0.0073
42	Resp. refused	624	0.2066
No contact			
21	Not at home	282	0.0933
22	At home, did not open door	8	0.0026
23	Unable to reach house	3	0.0010
Ineligible			
11	Adress not valid	93	0.0308
31	Proxy language barrier	21	0.0070
33	Proxy not capable	58	0.0192
34	Proxy unavailable (until end fieldwork)	169	0.0559
41	Resp. language barrier	71	0.0235
43	Resp. not capable	65	0.0215
44	Resp. unavailable (until end fieldwork)	32	0.0106
Revisit			
35	Proxy unavailable (temporary)	1	0.0003
36	Proxy not able	1	0.0003
37	Appointment with proxy	0	0.000
45	Resp. unavailable (temporary)	1	0.0003
46	Appointment with resp.	1	0.0003
Other			
38	Proxy, other	56	0.0185
47	Resp., other	3	0.0010
52	Partial interview	1	0.0003
Achieved/completed			
51	Completed interview	1509	0.4995
Total		3021	100

The item non-response for the socio-demographic variables is very low. The survey-items on household income, the educational level of the respondents parent, the Left-Right orientation and party-preference show a noticeable item non-response, ranging from 4% (party preference) to 11% (household income).

To examine the item non-response on the identified variables, we calculated the mean item non-response by different categories: employment status, sex, region, educational

Figure 3.3: Socio-demographic distribution of the raw responderate



level and age. The means are mutually unconditional. The most noticeable difference is between regions, with respondents from Wallonia demonstrating a high item non-response.

3.3.3 Follow-up reports

The fieldwork was monitored weekly. To have an insight in what was happening in the field, follow-up reports were generated based on the intermediate data produced by the fieldwork organization. In total 13 fieldwork reports were generated. Each of the 13 fieldwork reports contained information about the fieldwork progress, the distribution of obtained interviews of fundamental sociological characteristics: age, province, region and gender as well as a ranking of interviewers by progress (number of achieved, ineligible, refusal or no contact per interviewer).

As an example a part of one of the last follow-up reports is included in the appendix. These results are based on intermediate data, provided by the field agency, and do not completely reflect the final outcome results of EVS Wave 4. No fieldwork report was compiled after the fieldwork ended.

3.3.4 Measurement and processing errors

Before a questionnaire is submitted to the fieldwork agency, several steps are taken to avoid measurement errors stemming from the questionnaire (ambiguous questions, confusing instructions, etc.) influencing the survey. For instance, the CAPI questionnaire

Figure 3.4: Proportion item nonresponse per variable

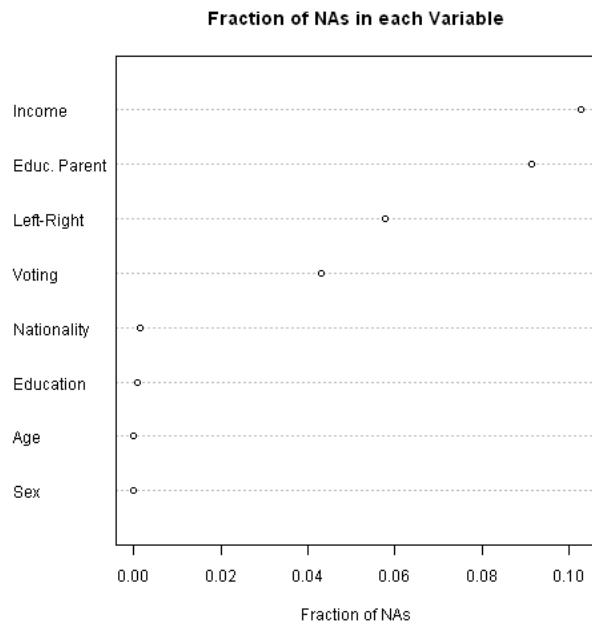


Figure 3.5: Proportion item nonresponse on income-variable

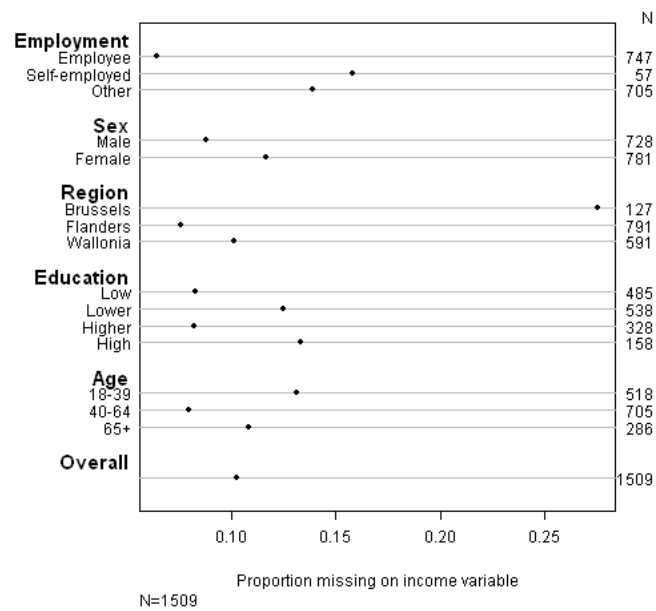


Figure 3.6: Proportion item nonresponse on voting variable

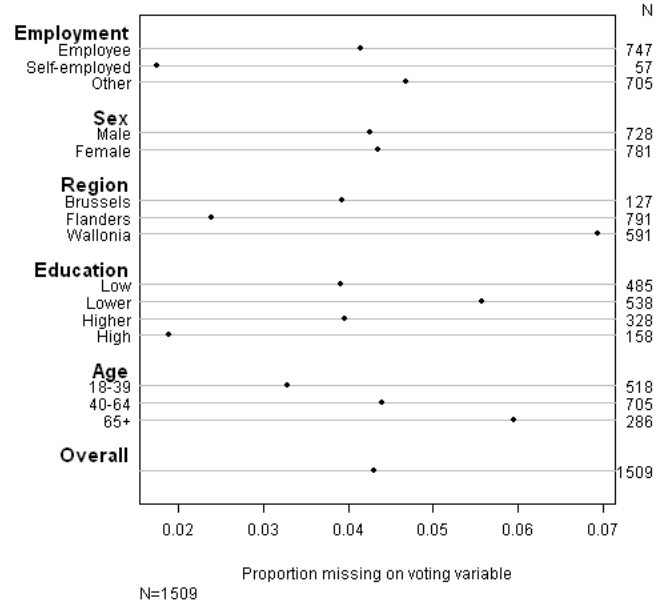
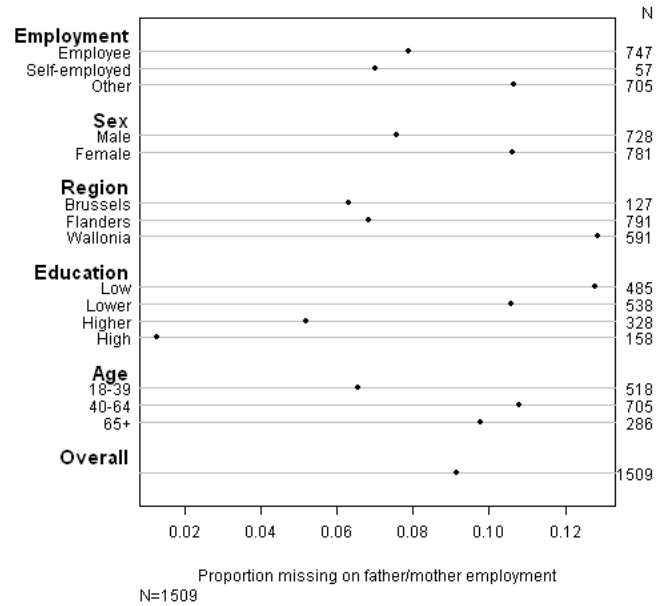


Figure 3.7: Proportion item nonresponse on parent education



was tested by doing different pretest interviews in quasi-real situations, namely a test interview with persons with various social-economic status.

Several problems can be described as processing errors. We will focus on the transformation of PAPI into CAPI questionnaire, the coding of specific variables and data cleaning. In a first step, the (paper) questionnaire was checked manually for inconsistencies, both internal and between the Dutch and French version.

The field agency converted this PAPI version to CAPI and provided the final CAPI-datafile, together with the software, used for administrating the CAPI-questionnaire. The CAPI questionnaire was checked by three persons independently by screening all the possible routings in the CAPI format. On the one hand the field manager of the fieldwork agency did it, on the other hand two job students has tried out the possible routings.

The bulk of the coding into standardized nomenclatura (ISCO88, NUTS, ...) was done by the field agency according to the official classification-files provided by the EVS. Certain labeling-errors where discovered and corrected. The answers on open questions where normalized and translated to English. All the corrections were made using SPSS and the (annotated) SPSS-syntax file was uploaded to the EVS.

When data processing had produced some flaws, data was edited to rectify the errors. This editing-step was preformed according to the steps prescribed by the EVS (GESIS, 2008). First of all, the data structure was checked. The variables were checked for order and incorrect variable and value labels, with the SPSS-syntax file, provided by the EVS as reference. A comparison between the answer categories of the variables in the data protocol and those in the final data file was done.

The answers on different questions were not checked for logical consistency, but the data was examined for errors in routing and filtering between questions. Some issues were discovered (e.g. redirect not reflected in the allowed labels) and corrected in the uploaded SPSS-syntax.

3.3.5 Remedial measures

Contact procedure and contact forms

Dutch and French versions of the contact forms were prepared based on the standard EVS contact forms. The contact forms consists of four sections: general overview of contact attempt; result of contact; questions regarding refusals; and questions on sample units.

Back-checks

Quality control back-checks had to be carried out on at least 10% of respondents, 5% of refusals and 5% of cases where no contact with the sampled person was made including ineligible (non contacts). All cases selected for control purposes had to be randomly selected. All back-checks were conducted by the field organisation. Quality control back-checks of respondents involved a short interview with the respondent by telephone. This included checks on whether an interview was indeed conducted

Re-contact and refusal conversion

The sample points with the lowest response rates were recontacted, primarily in Brussels and the Walloon region of Belgium.

This is reflected in the contact file, which contains 3021 observations (3000 + 21). Originally 3000 addresses were selected to achieve the number of interviews needed. In Brussels however, due to low response, 21 addresses were replaced by a new address. The replaced addresses were marked “invalid addresses”.

In Wallonia, non contacts and soft refusals were re-contacted, this happened for 429 addresses. As there was no specific instruction on how to fit this into the contact file, the contacts made by the second interviewer can be found in the loops 11-20 (the contacts made by the first interviewer are in loops 1-10).

Only interviewers that had previously (not only for EVS, but taking previous academic assignments into account) achieved high response rates worked on re-issued addresses.

3.3.6 Construction of weights

In a first step, we compared the educational distribution in the realized sample with the population. As generally expected in surveys, lower-educated respondents are under-represented. This was also tested formally by comparing the two distributions using a chi-squared test ($\chi^2 = 99.32, df = 3; p < 0.001$).

For the remaining socio-demographic variables (age, gender and region), it was not immediately clear whether there was a need for weighing. Introducing additional variables for which the realized sample does not differ from the population will unnecessarily increase the variance of the resulting weight-variable and reduce the average number of respondents in the different cells. We therefore aim for an as parsimonious as possible weighting design.

To arrive at this design, we used a loglinear model (Poisson regression analysis with a log link function).¹ We model the distribution of respondents in the realized sample over the different categories of the three socio-demographic variables. This approach allows us to evaluate for which variables—and their interaction effects—the realized sample significantly differs from the population.

Additionally, we evaluated different intervals for dividing the age-variable by looking at the variance of the resulting weight-variable and settled on a trichotomous categorization. One of the final models is presented in table 3.7 on page 27. The realized sample only significantly differs for age (using three categories) and region. The significant effect of region is in line with the expectations, as French-speaking respondents were oversampled on purpose. Gender and the different interaction-terms do not have a significant effect.

Based on these results we retain three variables for weighing: education, age (three categories) and region.

For the construction of the weight-variable itself we need the joint population distribution of education, age and region. The population statistics for this joint distribution are not available. Estimations of these population statistics are available, using data

¹Thanks to Koen Beullens for his input on this section.

from the Labour Force Survey (FOD Economie, 2005). However, constructing survey-weights on the basis of survey-data is generally not recommended, as the non-response mechanisms will likely be the same.

To minimize our reliance on survey-data for generating weights, we only use the estimation of the educational distribution and constructed the joint population-distribution using the census-data for age and region (FOD Economie, 2008). The distribution is obtained using Iterative Proportional Fitting (IPF, see for instance Agresti, 2002, pp. 343–344), implemented in WEIGHT 2.1 (Hajnal, 1995). IPF uses an iterative algorithm to obtain maximum likelihood estimations of the unknown or incomplete cell values using the known marginal values of a table.

Using this derived joint population-distribution we calculate the weights using the general formula

$$g_i = P_i/p_i \tag{3.1}$$

where P_i denotes the proportion of category i in the population and p_i the proportion of category i in the realized sample. This resulting weight thus combines the design weight (overrepresentation of French-speaking respondents) with weights correcting for differential response.

Table 3.4: Breakdown of (non)reponse categories per province

	Achieved	No contact	Refusal	Ineligible	Revisit	Other	Response rate
Antwerpen	225	30	90	64	0	11	0.63
Vlaams-Brabant	123	26	47	58	0	6	0.61
Brussel	127	70	64	91	0	9	0.47
West-Vlaanderen	164	24	57	27	1	7	0.65
Oost-Vlaanderen	165	34	90	43	2	6	0.56
Limburg	114	13	44	25	1	3	0.65
Waals-Brabant	58	12	38	12	0	0	0.54
Henegouwen	218	41	98	75	0	8	0.60
Namen	107	2	38	12	0	1	0.72
Luxemburg	42	8	13	16	0	1	0.66
Luik	166	33	67	86	0	8	0.61
Brussel	127	70	64	91	0	9	0.47
Vlaanderen	791	127	328	217	4	33	0.62
Wallonië	591	96	254	201	0	18	0.62
Total	1509	293	646	509	4	60	0.60

Table 3.5: Breakdown of by (non)reponse categories

Category	Achieved	Total	Inel.	Refusal	Non-contact	Resp. rate
<hr/> Age						
15-24	189	344	46	52	57	0,63
25-34	227	498	98	87	86	0,57
35-44	269	553	74	130	80	0,56
45-54	299	543	58	114	72	0,62
55-64	266	478	54	106	52	0,63
65-74	157	308	43	79	29	0,59
75-99	102	297	97	80	18	0,51
Bxl1	127	361	84	65	85	0,46
<hr/> Vla						
Antwerp	225	420	54	90	51	0,61
Fr. Brabant	123	260	53	47	37	0,59
Brussels	127	361	84	65	85	0,46
W-Flanders	164	280	29	57	30	0,65
E-Flanders	165	340	42	90	43	0,55
Limburg	114	200	25	45	16	0,65
Wal	591	1160	183	254	132	0,6
<hr/> Fr. Brabant						
Hainaut	58	120	9	38	15	0,52
Namur	218	440	69	98	55	0,59
Luxembourg	107	160	11	38	4	0,72
Liège	42	80	15	13	10	0,65
Liège	166	360	79	67	48	0,59
<hr/> Gender						
Male	728	1466	231	312	195	0,59
Fem	781	1555	239	336	199	0,59
<hr/> Total						
Total	1509	3021	470	648	394	0,59

Table 3.6: Average response rate interviewers

Responserate	Percentage
< 0.15	0
0.16-0.30	2.27
0.31-0.45	18.18
0.46-0.60	37.50
0.61-0.75	21.59
0.76-0.99	17.05
1	3.41

Table 3.7: Loglinear model of nonresponse pattern by age, region & gender

	Estimate	Std. Error	χ^2 value	$\Pr(>\chi^2)$
(Intercept)	-8.7035	0.0470	34226.0	0.0001
40-65	0.1914	0.0579	10.94	0.0009
65+	-0.1968	0.0834	5.56	0.0183
Flanders	-0.0903	0.0547	2.73	0.0985
Wallonia	0.1372	0.0592	6.38	0.0204
Female	-0.0662	0.0470	1.98	0.1594
F1*Female	0.0000	0.0001	0.30	0.7366
W1*Female	-0.0670	0.0360	-1.86	0.7746
40-65*F1	0.0070	0.0668	0.01	0.9167
40-65*W1	-0.0140	0.0718	0.04	0.8450
65+*F1	0.0022	0.0972	0.00	0.9819
65+*W1	-0.1654	0.1061	2.43	0.1188
lftcl*Female	0.1129	0.0579	3.81	0.0511
65+*Female	-0.1613	0.0834	3.74	0.0532
40-65*F1*Female	-0.0779	0.0668	1.36	0.2440
40-65*W1*Female	-0.0318	0.0718	0.20	0.6575
65+*F1*Female	0.0257	0.0972	0.07	0.7913
65+*W1*Female	-0.0868	0.1061	0.67	0.4134

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4 Appendix

1. EVS: participating countries, wave 1–4
2. Detailed sample design
3. Example progress report

Table: Overview participating countries per wave

1981	1990	1999	2008
			Albania
			Armenia
	Austria	Austria	Austria
			Azerbaijan
	Belarus	Belarus	Belarus
Belgium	Belgium	Belgium	Belgium
	Bulgaria	Bulgaria	Bulgaria
			Bosnia-Herzegovina
		Croatia	Croatia
			Cyprus
	Czech Republic	Czech Republic	Czech Republic
Denmark	Denmark	Denmark	Denmark
	Estonia	Estonia	Estonia
	Finland	Finland	Finland
France	France	France	France
			Georgia
Germany	Germany		Germany
	Germany East		
Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain
		Greece	Greece
	Hungary	Hungary	Hungary
Iceland	Iceland	Iceland	Iceland
Ireland	Ireland	Ireland	Ireland
Italy	Italy	Italy	Italy
			Kosovo
	Latvia	Latvia	Latvia
	Lithuania	Lithuania	Lithuania
		Luxembourg	Luxembourg
			Macedonia Republic
Malta	Malta	Malta	Malta
			Moldova
			Montenegro
The Netherlands	The Netherlands	The Netherlands	The Netherlands
Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland	Northern Ireland
Norway	Norway		Norway
	Poland	Poland	Poland
	Portugal	Portugal	Portugal
	Romania	Romania	Romania
	Russia	Russia	Russia
			Serbia

	Slovak Republic	Slovak Republic	Slovak Republic
	Slovenia	Slovenia	Slovenia
Spain	Spain	Spain	Spain
Sweden	Sweden	Sweden	Sweden
	Switzerland		Switzerland
		Turkey	Turkey
		Ukraine	Ukraine

Detailed sample design

Flemish sample

number of sets and number of cases to be select per province and commune (city) **Flemish part**

----- prov=Antwerpen -----

Obs	Gemeente	Number Hits	samp_ cases
1	ANTWERPEN	3	60
2	BOECHOUT	1	20
3	BRASSCHAAT	1	20
4	KAPellen	1	20
5	RANST	1	20
6	WUUSTWEZEL	2	40
7	MECHELEN	2	40
8	ARENDONK	1	20
9	GEEL	1	20
10	HERENTALS	3	60
11	KASTERLEE	1	20
12	MEERHOUT	1	20
13	RAVELS	1	20
14	WESTERLO	2	40
----		----	----
prov		21	420

----- prov=Limburg -----

Obs	Gemeente	Number Hits	samp_ cases
15	BERINGEN	1	20
16	DIEPENBEEK	2	40
17	OPGLABBEEK	1	20
18	SINT-TRUIDEN	1	20
19	BILZEN	2	40
20	LANAKEN	1	20
21	MAASMECHELEN	2	40
----		----	----
prov		10	200

----- prov=Oost-Vlaanderen -----

Number	samp_	Gemeente	Number Hits	samp_ cases
22		AALST	2	40
23		NINOVE	1	20
24		ZOTTEGEM	1	20
25		DENDERMONDE	1	20
26		LEBBEKE	1	20
27		WETTEREN	1	20
28		ASSENEDE	1	20
29		MALDEGEM	1	20
30		DESTELBERGEN	1	20
31		EVERGEM	1	20
32		GENT	2	40
33		ZULTE	1	20
34		ZINGEM	1	20
35		SINT-NIKLAAS	2	40
----			----	----
prov			17	340

----- prov=V1-Brabant -----

Obs	Gemeente	Number Hits	samp_ cases
-----	----------	----------------	----------------

36	BEERSEL	1	20
37	DILBEEK	1	20
38	GALMAARDEN	1	20
39	HALLE	1	20
40	LIEDEKERKE	1	20
41	MACHELEN	1	20
42	PEPINGEN	1	20
43	VILVOORDE	1	20
44	SINT-GENESIUS-RODE	1	20
45	HULDENBERG	1	20
46	KEERBERGEN	2	40
47	LINTER	1	20
----		----	----
prov		13	260

----- prov=West-Vlaanderen -----

Obs	Gemeente	Number Hits	samp_ cases
48	BRUGGE	4	80
49	OOSTKAMP	1	20
50	TORHOUT	1	20
51	ZONNEBEKE	1	20
52	KORTRIJK	1	20
53	MENEN	1	20
54	WAREGEM	1	20
55	IZEGEM	2	40
56	DE PANNE	1	20
57	VEURNE	1	20
----		----	----
prov		14	280
		=====	=====
		75	1500

----- prov=Brussel hoofdstad & Walloon-----

Obs	Gemeente	Number Hits	samp_ cases
1	ANDERLECHT	1	20
2	AUDERGHEM	1	20
3	BRUXELLES	1	20
4	ETTERBEEK	2	40
5	FOREST	1	20
6	IXELLES	1	20
7	JETTE	1	20
8	SAINT-GILLES	2	40
9	SCHAERBEEK	1	20
10	UCCLE	4	80
11	WOLUWE-SAINT-LAMBERT	1	20
12	WOLUWE-SAINT-PIERRE	1	20
----		----	----
prov		17	340

----- prov=Henegouwen -----

Obs	Gemeente	Number Hits	samp_ cases
13	ATH	1	20
14	BERNISSART	1	20
15	CHAPELLE-LEZ-HERLAIMONT	1	20
16	CHARLEROI	2	40
17	COURCELLES	1	20
18	MANAGE	2	40
19	PONT-A-CELLES	1	20
20	MONS	1	20
21	QUAREGNON	1	20
22	SILLY	1	20
23	SOIGNIES	1	20
24	ANDERLUES	1	20
25	BEAUMONT	1	20
26	BINCHE	1	20
27	ERQUELINNES	1	20
28	MORLANWELZ	1	20
29	TOURNAI	3	60
30	LEUZE-EN-HAINAUT	1	20
----		----	----
prov		22	440

number of sets and number of cases to be select per province and commune (city) French

----- prov=Luik -----

Obs	Gemeente	Number Hits	samp_ cases
31	FERRIERES	1	20
32	VERLAINE	1	20
33	ENGIS	1	20
34	CHAUDFONTAINE	1	20
35	FLERON	1	20
36	HERSTAL	2	40
37	LIEGE	6	120
38	SAINT-NICOLAS	1	20
39	FLEMALLE	1	20
40	DISON	1	20
41	FEXHE-LE-HAUT-CLOCHER	1	20
42	HANNUT	1	20
----		----	----
prov		18	360

----- prov=Luxemburg -----

Obs	Gemeente	Number Hits	samp_ cases
-----	----------	----------------	----------------

43	ARLON	1	20
44	AUBANGE	1	20
45	NEUFCHATEAU	2	40
----		----	----
prov		4	80

----- prov=Namen -----

Obs	Gemeente	Number Hits	samp_ cases
46	ROCHEFORT	1	20
47	SOMME-LEUZE	1	20
48	FOSSES-LA-VILLE	1	20
49	NAMUR	3	60
50	JEMEPPE-SUR-SAMBRE	1	20
51	WALCOURT	1	20
----		----	----
prov		8	160

number of sets and number of cases to be select per province and commune (city) French

----- prov=Waals Brabant -----

Obs	Gemeente	Number Hits	samp_ cases
52	BRAINE-L'ALLEUD	4	80
53	CHASTRE	1	20
54	WALHAIN	1	20
----		----	----
prov		6	120
		=====	=====
		75	1500

The cases are in last step randomly selected from the National Register.

Voortgangsrapport week 11 (04-08-2009)

Binnengekomen interviews lopen van 18/07 t.e.m. 25/07, aantal: 30 (groep 11). Groep 11 heeft brief één gekregen (30 stuks), groep 9 de tweede brief (29 stuks), groep 8 de 3^e brief (42 stuks).

Voortgangsrapport algemeen

Week	Datum	Aantal	Totaal	Projectie	Projectie VI/W/B
	29/04/2009		0		
	30/04/2009		0		
	01/05/2009		0		
Week 19	04/05/2009		0		
	05/05/2009	23	23		
	06/05/2009	30	53		
	07/05/2009	33	86		
	08/05/2009	30	116		
Week 20	11/05/2009	34	150		
	12/05/2009	24	174		
	13/05/2009	10	184		
	14/05/2009	22	206		
	15/05/2009	19	225		
Week 21	18/05/2009	48	273	300	
	19/05/2009	36	309		
	20/05/2009	20	329		
	21/05/2009		329		
	22/05/2009		329		
Week 22	25/05/2009	123	452	400	
	26/05/2009	29	481		
	27/05/2009	22	503		
	28/05/2009	49	552		
	29/05/2009	27	579		
Week 23	01/06/2009		579	550	
	02/06/2009	60	639		
	03/06/2009	23	662		
	04/06/2009	25	687		
	05/06/2009	13	700	(heziening)	
Week 24	08/06/2009	27	727	750	550/225/50
	09/06/2009	15	742		
	10/06/2009	20	762		
	11/06/2009	9	771		
	12/06/2009		771		
Week 25	15/06/2009	36	807	825	600/300/60
	16/06/2009	26	833		
	17/06/2009	10	843		
	18/06/2009	14	857		
	19/06/2009	5	862		
Week 26	22/06/2009	13	875	960	650/450/70
	23/06/2009	25	900		

	24/06/2009	17	917		
	25/06/2009	8	925		
	26/06/2009	19	944		
Week 27	29/06/2009	52	996	1170	725/550/120
	30/06/2009	20	1016		
	01/07/2009	29	1045		
	02/07/2009	24	1069		
	03/07/2009	6	1075		
Week 28	06/07/2009	40	1115	1395	750/580/140
	07/07/2009	47	1162		
	08/07/2009	30	1191		
	09/07/2009	22	1213		
	10/07/2009	43	1256		
Week 29	13/07/2009	47	1303	1470	
	14/07/2009	16	1319		
	15/07/2009	20	1339		
	16/07/2009	20	1359		
	17/07/2009	18	1377		
	22/07/2009	25	1402		
	23/07/2009	12	1414		
	24/07/2009	12	1426		
	27/07/2009	21	1447		
	28/07/2009	4	1451		
	29/07/2009	12	1463		
	30/07/2009	8	1471		

Response naar categorieën

		Achieved	Total	Inelegeble	Refusal	No contact	Responsrate
Geslacht	Man	693	1353	210	298	152	0,61
	Vrouw	741	1447	227	332	147	0,61
Leeftijd	15-24	182	319	43	48	46	0,66
	25-34	209	454	89	87	69	0,57
	35-44	254	502	67	125	56	0,58
	45-54	285	503	55	111	52	0,64
	55-64	257	446	50	103	36	0,65
	65-74	150	293	37	79	27	0,59
	75-99	97	283	96	77	13	0,52

Brussel	Brussel	105	284	70	70	39	0,49
Vlaanderen							
	Antwerpen	224	415	53	89	49	0,62
	Vlaams-Brabant	103	215	46	42	24	0,61
	West-Vlaanderen	164	280	29	57	30	0,65
	Oost-Vlaanderen	165	334	40	89	40	0,56
	Limburg	114	200	25	45	16	0,65
		770	1444	193	322	159	0,62
Wallonië							
	Waals-Brabant	50	103	7	38	8	0,52
	Henegouwen	203	407	67	97	40	0,6
	Namen	101	158	12	42	3	0,69
	Luxemburg	40	80	14	13	13	0,61
	Luik	165	324	74	48	37	0,66
		559	1072	174	238	101	0,62
Totaal		1434	2800	437	630	299	0,61

Response naar interviewers

intr	total	achieved	inel	refusal	nocontact	resprate
Total	2800	1433	437	630	300	0,61
00009	1	1	0	0	0	1
00009	12	6	4	1	1	0,75
00009	16	5	5	0	6	0,45
00043	4	0	0	1	3	0
00043	7	0	2	1	4	0
00043	10	5	2	0	3	0,63
00043	7	1	2	1	3	0,2
00043	7	1	1	5	0	0,17
00043	20	10	1	3	6	0,53
00043	13	8	1	4	0	0,67
00043	9	2	2	2	3	0,29
00043	15	10	5	0	0	1
00043	5	1	0	4	0	0,2
00043	7	1	2	3	1	0,2
00043	11	8	0	1	2	0,73

Other documentation: Bosnia-Herzegovina

Sampling procedure

1. NUMBER OF PSUs planned:	190	
2. STRATIFICATION CRITERIA	Administrative division	
2.a. REGIONS	Code (according to nomenclature)	Name of region
	1	Unsko-sanski
	2	Posavski
	3	Tuzlanski
	4	Zenicko-dobojski
	5	Bosansko-podrinjski
	6	Srednje-bosanski
	7	Hercegovačko-neretvanski
	8	Zapadno-hercegovački
	9	Sarajevo
	10	Herceg-bosanski (kanton br.10)
	11	Banja Luka
	12	Doboj
	13	Bjeljina
	14	Vlasenica
	15	Sarajevo - Romanija
	16	Foča
	17	Trebinje
	18	Distrikt Brcko
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:	SMR estimation according to last Census data																																																																																			
5. PSU ALLOCATION																																																																																				
a. THE SIZE OF THE POPULATION	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>urban</th> <th>rural</th> <th>total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>1 Unsko-sanski</td><td>94188</td><td>205869</td><td>300057</td></tr> <tr><td>2 Posavski</td><td>5190</td><td>46133</td><td>51323</td></tr> <tr><td>3 Tuzlanski</td><td>102454</td><td>282949</td><td>385403</td></tr> <tr><td>4 Zenicko-dobojski</td><td>129172</td><td>304670</td><td>433842</td></tr> <tr><td>5 Bosansko-podrinjski</td><td>5767</td><td>9611</td><td>15378</td></tr> <tr><td>6 Srednje-bosanski</td><td>27103</td><td>151662</td><td>178765</td></tr> <tr><td>7 Hercegovacko-neretvanski</td><td>93996</td><td>166079</td><td>260075</td></tr> <tr><td>8 Zapadno-hercegovacki</td><td>8458</td><td>64010</td><td>72468</td></tr> <tr><td>9 Sarajevo</td><td>267379</td><td>52861</td><td>320240</td></tr> <tr><td>10 Herceg-bosanski (kanton br.10)</td><td>7304</td><td>35561</td><td>42865</td></tr> <tr><td>11 Banja Luka</td><td>219525</td><td>329006</td><td>548531</td></tr> <tr><td>12 Doboј</td><td>59450</td><td>150156</td><td>209606</td></tr> <tr><td>13 Bjeljina</td><td>40624</td><td>82760</td><td>123384</td></tr> <tr><td>14 Vlasenica</td><td>30011</td><td>129516</td><td>159527</td></tr> <tr><td>15 Sarajevo - Romanija</td><td>15558</td><td>31668</td><td>47226</td></tr> <tr><td>16 Foča</td><td>17381</td><td>52801</td><td>70182</td></tr> <tr><td>17 Trebinje</td><td>27074</td><td>30075</td><td>57149</td></tr> <tr><td>18 Distrikt Brcko</td><td>33639</td><td>39982</td><td>73621</td></tr> <tr><td>total</td><td>1184273</td><td>2165369</td><td>3349642</td></tr> </tbody> </table>					urban	rural	total	1 Unsko-sanski	94188	205869	300057	2 Posavski	5190	46133	51323	3 Tuzlanski	102454	282949	385403	4 Zenicko-dobojski	129172	304670	433842	5 Bosansko-podrinjski	5767	9611	15378	6 Srednje-bosanski	27103	151662	178765	7 Hercegovacko-neretvanski	93996	166079	260075	8 Zapadno-hercegovacki	8458	64010	72468	9 Sarajevo	267379	52861	320240	10 Herceg-bosanski (kanton br.10)	7304	35561	42865	11 Banja Luka	219525	329006	548531	12 Doboј	59450	150156	209606	13 Bjeljina	40624	82760	123384	14 Vlasenica	30011	129516	159527	15 Sarajevo - Romanija	15558	31668	47226	16 Foča	17381	52801	70182	17 Trebinje	27074	30075	57149	18 Distrikt Brcko	33639	39982	73621	total	1184273	2165369	3349642
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	9 Sarajevo	15	3	18	
	10 Herceg-bosanski (kanton br.10)	0	2	2	
	11 Banja Luka	12	19	31	
	12 Doboј	3	9	12	
	13 Bjeljina	2	5	7	
	14 Vlasenica	2	7	9	
	15 Sarajevo - Romanija	1	2	3	
	16 Foča	1	3	4	
	17 Trebinje	2	2	4	
	18 Distrikt Brcko	2	2	4	
	total	65	125	190	
	c. Conducted interviews		Statistics		Conducted interviews
1 Unsko-sanski		300057	9.0%	144	9.5
2 Posavski		51323	1.5%	24	1.6
3 Tuzlanski		385403	11.5%	184	12.2
4 Zenicko-dobojski		433842	13.0%	200	13.2
5 Bosansko-podrinjski		15378	0.5%	8	0.5
6 Srednje-bosanski		178765	5.3%	89	5.9
7 Hercegovacko-neretvanski		260075	7.8%	111	7.3
8 Zapadno-hercegovacki		72468	2.2%	32	2.1
9 Sarajevo		320240	9.6%	135	8.9
10 Herceg-bosanski (kanton br.10)		42865	1.3%	8	0.5
11 Banja Luka		548531	16.4%	253	16.7
12 Doboј		209606	6.3%	80	5.3
13 Bjeljina		123384	3.7%	55	3.6
14 Vlasenica		159527	4.8%	71	4.7
15 Sarajevo - Romanija		47226	1.4%	23	1.5
16 Foča		70182	2.1%	31	2.1
17 Trebinje		57149	1.7%	32	2.1
18 Distrikt Brcko		73621	2.2%	32	2.1
total		3349642	100.0%	1512	100.0

<p>6. SELECTION OF STARTING POINTS</p>	
<p>a. SELECTION OF SETTLEMENTS</p>	<p>Bosnia and Herzegovina is divided into 18 administrative divisions. Each division is divided into 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 Bosnia and Herzegovina. Sample frame: polling place data base.</p> <p>For both urban and rural areas we choose the exact number of polling places mentioned in the table above. For this procedure we use the program that first sorts the polling places by region and type of settlement. Than it counts number of polling places in each region/urbanity group, and then divides this number with the number of polling stations we want to select (number x). Then the random number, between 1 and x is selected. This is the first polling place that is in the sample. After that each x-st polling place is selected. This procedure is repeating for each region/urbanity group.</p>
<p>b. SELECTION OF STARTING POINTS</p>	<p>Random selection of one address in each selected PSU</p>
<p>PLEASE INDICATE THE SOURCE OF ADDRESS LIST, IF YOU DO YOUR STARTING POINT SELECTION LIST-BASED. INDICATE THE RECENCY OF THE LIST, TOO (YEAR)</p>	<p>Polling places data base, 2006.</p>

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLING PLAN

Sample selection:

Target group	Bosnia and Herzegovina population aged 18 years and above.
Sample universe	1991 Census Data
Sample type	Tree stage stratified representative sample
Definition of PSU, SSU, TSU	Primary sampling units (PSU): Polling places in Bosnia and Herzegovina 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	18 regions: Type of settlement: urban and rural
Sample allocation by strata	Proportional to number of the target group households

Other documentation: Bulgaria

Representativity

Age*gender / Degree of urbanisation: Country & Region

	Total				Vidin			
	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.
Total	6361942	3044541	3317400	42.0%	97253	46305	50947	41.8%
18-24	739513.7	379127.2	360386.4	31.0%	8979	4668	4310	24.8%
25-34	1141344	583025	558319	29.8%	13048	6717	6331	27.5%
35-44	1056871	532682	524189	33.6%	14734	7536	7198	25.3%
45-54	1081758	530327	551431	34.5%	15105	7489	7616	28.7%
55-64	1017708	474170	543538	46.0%	18112	8500	9612	44.4%
65-74	770944	331987	438957	75.9%	14528	6303	8225	65.3%
75+	553803	213223	340580	80.6%	12747	5092	7655	72.3%

	Vratsa				Montana			
	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.
Total	170277	81996	88281	43.7%	136906	65607	71298	38.9%
18-24	18137	9460	8677	34.3%	14099	7391	6707	24.4%
25-34	25069	12695	12374	35.5%	18309	9483	8826	28.5%
35-44	28831	14679	14152	33.4%	21015	10548	10467	26.3%
45-54	28938	14556	14382	34.8%	22326	11262	11064	28.1%
55-64	29050	13934	15116	46.9%	23888	11269	12619	41.5%
65-74	22248	9628	12620	62.4%	20610	8842	11768	58.4%
75+	18004	7044	10960	67.4%	16659	6812	9847	64.9%

	Veliko Tarnovo				Gabrovo			
	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.
Total	235916	112015	123901	33.5%	114592	54537	60055	20.9%
18-24	29725	14377	15348	19.2%	10710	5688	5022	13.7%
25-34	40371	20357	20014	24.1%	18276	9653	8623	12.6%
35-44	35021	17586	17435	27.7%	17579	8743	8836	12.4%
45-54	39200	19348	19852	28.1%	18403	8991	9412	15.0%
55-64	39497	18886	20611	36.4%	21090	9686	11404	20.5%
65-74	29814	12826	16988	53.3%	16355	7056	9299	34.6%
75+	22288	8635	13653	57.2%	12179	4720	7459	42.8%

	Lovech				Pleven			
	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.
Total	130911	63377	67534	39.6%	251393	121329	130065	35.4%
18-24	13394	7073.74	6320.29	28.8%	26104	13612	12493	27.7%
25-34	18773	9883	8890	33.5%	36855	19134	17721	27.0%
35-44	21151	10915	10236	30.0%	40197	20367	19830	27.1%
45-54	21325	10820	10505	31.6%	42697	21423	21274	27.9%
55-64	22731	10655	12076	39.3%	44056	21026	23030	36.6%
65-74	18918	8353	10565	55.6%	34656	15113	19543	51.8%
75+	14619	5677	8942	62.4%	26828	10654	16174	55.6%

	Ruse				Varna			
	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.
Total	214152	102621	111532	25.5%	375782	181055	194727	18.6%
18-24	24801	13068	11734	16.7%	43307	22364	20943	16.6%
25-34	36298	18705	17593	19.1%	78808	40163	38645	13.4%
35-44	35036	17572	17464	20.4%	64062	32455	31607	15.6%
45-54	36038	17743	18295	22.3%	62469	30308	32161	16.3%
55-64	36269	16747	19522	28.2%	58400	27336	31064	20.1%
65-74	26721	11450	15271	39.0%	40997	17507	23490	28.8%
75+	18989	7336	11653	40.2%	27739	10922	16817	30.2%

	Dobrich				Razgrad			
	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.
Total	168212	81464	86748	33.7%	111882	53781	58102	53.4%
18-24	19930	10324	9606	28.4%	13606	6943	6664	49.1%
25-34	28491	14571	13920	30.9%	18762	9563	9199	54.8%
35-44	29264	14753	14511	28.1%	20555	10490	10065	48.9%
45-54	29421	14355	15066	27.1%	19293	9521	9772	48.8%
55-64	28717	13518	15199	35.7%	18639	8490	10149	55.3%
65-74	19763	8796	10967	48.1%	13116	5708	7408	62.2%
75+	12626	5147	7479	50.3%	7911	3066	4845	61.6%

	Silistra				Targovishte			
	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.
Total	109400	53356	56043	54.9%	108840	52521	56319	49.3%
18-24	12578	6538	6039	52.8%	12963	6666	6297	45.5%
25-34	16699	8519	8180	55.8%	18098	9229	8869	47.5%
35-44	19300	9833	9467	52.2%	19109	9732	9377	41.8%
45-54	18910	9412	9498	50.6%	18389	9277	9112	45.0%
55-64	19629	9373	10256	54.6%	17496	8075	9421	50.6%
65-74	14251	6416	7835	61.7%	13687	5934	7753	60.9%
75+	8033	3265	4768	61.4%	9098	3608	5490	62.4%

	Shumen				Blagoevgrad			
	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.
Total	160540	76792	83748	37.3%	267845	129764	138081	41.4%
18-24	20650	10426	10224	29.8%	34960	17579	17381	37.4%
25-34	28822	14378	14444	32.9%	46908	24054	22854	38.3%
35-44	27766	14285	13481	34.2%	49466	24539	24927	40.2%
45-54	26884	13332	13552	34.7%	49037	24508	24529	37.9%
55-64	25259	11663	13596	41.7%	38966	18690	20276	41.4%
65-74	18736	7984	10752	48.7%	30457	13301	17156	51.8%
75+	12423	4724	7699	47.0%	18051	7093	10958	52.0%

	Kyustendil				Pernik			
	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.
Total	127704	61270	66433	34.6%	119475	57179	62296	25.8%
18-24	12605	6650	5954	26.2%	11426	5852	5574	14.0%
25-34	19590	10083	9507	25.6%	18657	9494	9163	15.6%
35-44	20788	10598	10190	26.9%	18825	9457	9368	15.8%
45-54	21650	10754	10896	27.9%	20837	10339	10498	18.4%
55-64	21772	10324	11448	36.5%	19922	9375	10547	29.9%
65-74	17936	7948	9988	50.5%	17207	7504	9703	43.7%
75+	13363	4913	8450	54.5%	12601	5158	7443	47.9%

	Sofia				Sofia Capitol			
	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.
Total	215160	104294	110866	42.0%	1041796	487216	554580	4.6%
18-24	22983	11894	11089	33.5%	127594	64651	62943	3.7%
25-34	33231	17155	16076	34.6%	239312	119883	119429	3.6%
35-44	35416	18205	17211	34.4%	168509	84045	84464	4.9%
45-54	35924	18285	17639	36.5%	167316	77782	89534	4.8%
55-64	35487	17095	18392	44.3%	156923	69719	87204	5.0%
65-74	29795	12897	16898	55.3%	99247	40837	58410	6.1%
75+	22324	8763	13561	61.6%	82895	30299	52596	5.2%

	Kardzhali				Pazardzhik			
	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.
Total	127165	62054	65111	59.0%	240382	116465	123917	38.6%
18-24	16865	8511	8354	52.3%	29847	15388	14459	36.1%
25-34	23011	12160	10851	58.5%	39863	20911	18952	36.0%
35-44	22596	11672	10924	55.3%	43111	21840	21271	36.1%
45-54	23277	11281	11996	56.7%	43472	21842	21630	35.3%
55-64	17558	8204	9354	62.9%	36655	17263	19392	39.0%
65-74	15168	6755	8413	68.1%	29086	12467	16619	46.5%
75+	8690	3471	5219	65.4%	18348	6754	11594	48.2%

	Plovdiv				Smolyan			
	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.
Total	587005	278844	308161	26.5%	108163	51653	56510	47.0%
18-24	68706	34974	33732	21.0%	12808	6601	6207	35.3%
25-34	109709	55768	53941	19.9%	16596	8521	8075	43.7%
35-44	96734	48312	48422	23.2%	19274	9672	9602	44.0%
45-54	98913	48323	50590	23.3%	22030	10763	11267	45.0%
55-64	90536	41847	48689	28.2%	17252	7904	9348	49.1%
65-74	72192	30829	41363	38.6%	12443	5391	7052	59.8%
75+	50215	18791	31424	40.2%	7760	2801	4959	61.7%

	Stara Zagora				Haskovo			
	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.
Total	296280	142135	154145	31.9%	219599	105433	114166	30.9%
18-24	32803	16997	15806	24.8%	24513	12540	11973	22.9%
25-34	51352	26688	24664	23.7%	35710	18486	17224	22.8%
35-44	48497	24593	23904	23.8%	35412	17756	17656	22.8%
45-54	50886	24789	26097	25.0%	38973	19467	19506	23.9%
55-64	47962	22212	25750	34.9%	33810	15955	17855	33.1%
65-74	38006	16510	21496	50.5%	29053	12710	16343	48.7%
75+	26774	10346	16428	52.4%	22128	8519	13609	51.0%

	Burgas				Sliven			
	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.
Total	341044	164381	176663	28.4%	164840	79213	85627	33.8%
18-24	40602	20715	19887	25.8%	21510	11174	10336	30.3%
25-34	64912	33082	31830	25.0%	28272	14520	13752	29.7%
35-44	58092	29319	28773	25.6%	27514	13730	13784	28.3%
45-54	59766	29257	30509	24.3%	29049	14358	14691	28.7%
55-64	52804	25084	27720	28.1%	25733	12005	13728	35.2%
65-74	38943	16794	22149	38.7%	19865	8540	11325	45.9%
75+	25925	10130	15795	41.4%	12897	4886	8011	49.9%

	Yambol			
	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.
Total	119426	57884	61542	34.0%
18-24	13307	7002	6305	20.5%
25-34	17542	9170	8372	23.4%
35-44	19017	9450	9567	23.5%
45-54	21230	10742	10488	25.5%
55-64	19495	9335	10160	39.8%
65-74	17146	7588	9558	55.8%
75+	11689	4597	7092	56.9%

Political parties

Description of the political parties in Bulgaria and position of these parties with respect to the 10 point left-right scale.

Party	Left – right scale 10	In the parliamentary group of:	Brief description
Ataka Ataka	9	Coalition “Ataka” Koalitsiya “Ataka”	Considered to be a nationalist party, similar to other European nationalist’s parties. It is a typical populist party
Bulgarian Agrarian Popular Union – Alexander Stamboliiski Bulgarski zemedelski naroden sayuz A. Stamboliyski (BZNS)	2	Coalition for Bulgaria Koalitsiya za Bulgaria	An agrarian party, very left-wing, the heir to the official Agrarian Union that adopted the programme of the Bulgarian Communist Party in the time of the Communist regime.
Bulgarian Social Democratic Party Bulgarska sotsialdemokraticheska partiya	4	-	This party claims to stand closest to the social-democratic parties of Europe. It was part of the coalition “United Democratic Forces” in the previous, 39 th National Assembly, but is not currently represented in parliament.
Bulgarian Socialist Party (BSP) Bulgarska sotsialisticheska partiya	3	Coalition for Bulgaria Koalitsiya za Bulgaria	The renamed former Communist Party. A member of the Party of European Socialists (PES). Currently one of the three parties in the governing triple coalition (together with MRF and NMSS)
Bulgarian Agrarian Popular Union – Popular Union Bulgarski zemedelski naroden sayuz – Naroden sayuz	5	Coalition “Bulgarian People’s Union” Koalitsiya “Bulgarski naroden sayuz”	Defines itself as a centrist (conservative) party; it is heir to the Bulgarian Agrarian Union, prohibited in 1947(by that point being centrist-left) by the communist regime.
Communist Party of Bulgaria Komunisticheska partiya na Bulgaria	2	Coalition for Bulgaria Koalitsiya za Bulgaria	A small orthodox communist party, in coalition with BSP.
Democratic Party Demokraticheska partiya	7	-	The revived Democratic Party which existed before the communist regime came to power. In coalition with UDF. At present it has one representative in parliament.
Democrats for Strong Bulgaria Demokrati za silna Bulgaria (DSB)	9	Separate parliamentary group	A modern democratic party with a pro-European orientation; is critical of Bulgaria’s dependence on present-day Russia. A member of the European People’s Party.
Citizens for European Development of Bulgaria Grazhdani za evropeysko razvitie na Bulgaria (GERB)	6	Not represented in parliament.	A newly created party, formed by a leader who was previously the body guard of T. Zhivkov and Simeon Saxecoburggothski. Some analysts define it as a populist party. It is in process of becoming a member of the European People’s Party. At the last local elections it won considerable support.
Green Party in Bulgaria Zelena partiya v Bulgaria	3	Coalition for Bulgaria Koalitsiya za Bulgaria	A left-oriented party; it, was initially in coalition with UDF before the latter became a party. In recent years it has been close to BSP.
Movement for Equality Social Model Dvizhenie za ravnopraven sotsialen model (DROM)	4	Coalition “United Democratic Forces” Koalitsiya “Obedineni demokraticni sili”	Party representing the interest of the Bulgarian Roma.
Movement Gergyovden Dvizhenie Gergyovden	6	Coalition “United Democratic Forces” Koalitsiya “Obedineni demokraticni sili”	Centrist-liberal party, in coalition with the United Democratic Forces.
Movement for Rights and Freedoms (MRF) Dvizhenie za prava i svobodi (DPS)	4	Separate parliamentary group	Its main electorate are the Bulgarian Turks, although the leadership denies this is an ethnic party. Member of the European Liberal Democratic and Reformer Party (ELDR). Currently one of the three parties in the governing triple coalition claiming liberal ideological inclination and yet strong social protectionism
National Movement Simeon the Second (NMSS) Natsionalno dvizhenie Simeon Vtori (NDSV)	5	Separate parliamentary group	Created after the return of the former monarch Simeon Saxecoburggothski to Bulgaria in 2001. The name of the leader figures in the designation of the party. It defines itself as a liberal party and is a member of the European Liberal Democrat and Reform Party (ELDR). It is part of the ruling triple coalition, but in recent months some of its parliamentary group broke away to form an independent group (Bulgarian New Democracy).
The New Times Novoto vreme	6		A party created in 2004 by MPs who were in the previous, 39 th National Assembly, elected on the ticket of NMSS in 2001. Some of its leaders are former student leaders. It defines itself as a right-wing liberal party. Not currently represented in parliament.

Party of Bulgarian Social-democrats Partiya Bulgarski sotsialdemokrati	4	Coalition for Bulgaria Koalitsiya za Bulgaria	Defines itself as a social-democratic party and is in close cooperation with BSP; member of the Party of European Socialists.
Party of Bulgarian Women Partiya na bulgarskite zheni	4	-	This party came in the spotlight after the elections of 2001, when NMSS won the elections; it then held the mandate for NMSS. It is considered a centrist party and claims to be representing and defending women's interests.
Party "Roma" Partiya "Roma"	3	Coalition for Bulgaria Koalitsiya za Bulgaria	A party representing the interests of the Bulgarian Roma; in coalition with BSP.
Political Movement "Evrroma" Politicheskoto dvizhenie "Evrroma"	3	-	The party enjoys considerable support among the Roma population of Bulgaria. Its leader was an MP in the 39 th National Assembly, but was deprived of MP immunity and sat a sentence in prison.
Political Movement Social Democrats (PDS) Politicheskoto dvizhenie sotsialdemokrati	4	Coalition for Bulgaria Koalitsiya za Bulgaria	Presents itself as an authentic modern social-democratic party. Member of Coalition for Bulgaria, but in recent years has become increasingly critical of BSP and the coalition government.
Union of Democratic Forces (SDS) Sayuz na demokratichnite sili (SDS)	7	United Democratic Forces Koalitsiya "Obedineni demokraticni sili"	At the start of reforms it was a coalition. In 1996 was transformed into a center-right political party. It is the main opposition to BSP. Between 1997 and 2001 it ruled in the coalition United Democratic Forces.
Union of Free Democrats (SSD) Sayuz na svobodnite demokrati (SSD)	6	Bulgarian People's Union Koalitsiya "Bulgarski naroden sayuz"	Party of the centre-right; formed by the former mayor of Sofia after he split off from UDF. Is currently represented in parliament in coalition with Popular Union.
VMRO – Bulgarian National Movement BMPO – Bulgarsko natsionalno dvizhenie	8	Bulgarian People's Union Koalitsiya "Bulgarski naroden sayuz"	Presents itself as a continuation of the Internal Macedonian-Odrin Revolutionary Organization (VMRO) that existed before 1922. Defines itself as a patriotic party; recognizes the independence of the Republic of Macedonia.

Other documentation: Cyprus

Sampling procedure

(Areas Under the Control of The Cyprus Government)

1. NUMBER OF PSUs:	125	
2. STRATIFICATION CRITERIA	Level: NUTS 2	
2.a. REGIONS	Code (according to nomenclature)	Name of region
	1	CYPRUS (Nicosia, Limassol, Larnaka, Famagusta, Pafos) Note: In Cyprus there are 5 districts. In each district there is only one town. For national surveys we always cover all districts.
2.b. URBANISATION CATEGORIES	Code (as it will appear in the datafile)	Category
	1.	Rural
	2.	Urban
3. BASE OF POPULATION FIGURES:	Total population: 778700 Population 18 years or older): 605024	
4. SOURCE OF POPULATION FIGURES, WITH REFERENCE YEAR:	Demographic report 2006 End of the year Population, Statistical Services, Republic of Cyprus	

5. PSU ALLOCATION				
a. THE SIZE OF THE POPULATION				
		Urban (towns)	Rural (villages)	total
	CYPRUS (NUTS 2)	542900	235800	778700
	Nicosia	228400	78700	307100
	Limassol	180100	43500	223600
	Larnaka	80400	49700	130100
	Famagusta	-	43000	43000

	<table> <tr> <td>Pafos</td> <td>54000</td> <td>20900</td> <td>74900</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total (NUTS 2)</td> <td>542900</td> <td>235800</td> <td>778700</td> </tr> </table>	Pafos	54000	20900	74900	Total (NUTS 2)	542900	235800	778700																																					
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6. SELECTION OF STARTING POINTS	
a. SELECTION OF SETTLEMENTS	<p>Urban areas: For the purposes of sample selection each district is divided into a number of enumeration areas of approximately the same size (~1000 persons each).</p> <p>These enumeration areas are treated as primary sampling units. PSUs are randomly selected with the aid of purpose-built computer software.</p> <p>Rural areas: For rural areas villages are treated as PSUs. Rural enumeration areas (villages) have a probability of being selected which is proportionate to their size (randomly selected)</p> <p>The distribution of the primary sampling units selected among the five districts and among urban and rural areas within each district is representative of the true population.</p>
b. SELECTION OF	We have a database of all streets belonging to each PSU. Using a

STARTING POINTS	<p>purpose-built computer software we randomly select one street from each sampling unit. Our starting point is the third house on the right side of the street. Starting from that household, the interviewer follows a random walking technique to cover the interviews allocated to for each sampling point.</p> <p>In villages, the church is usually used as the starting point. For this survey we will also add the coffee shops (usually located in the centre of the village), the elementary school and the first house the interviewer sees when entering the village. The other locations mentioned are not available in most of the villages.</p>
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Other documentation: Cyprus (North)

Sampling procedure

1. NUMBER OF PSUs:	66	
2. STRATIFICATION CRITERIA	Level: NUTS 2	
2.a. REGIONS	Code (according to nomenclature)	Name of region
	1	CYPRUS (Turkish Cypriot Community: Nicosia, Famagusta, Kyrenia, Morphou and Iskele)
2.b. URBANISATION CATEGORIES	Code (as it will appear in the datafile)	Category
	1.	Rural
	2.	Urban
3. BASE OF POPULATION FIGURES:	Total population: 265,100 Population 18 years or older): 194,750	
4. SOURCE OF POPULATION FIGURES, WITH REFERENCE YEAR:	Census 2006 (TCC)	

5. PSU ALLOCATION				
a. BY THE SIZE OF THE POPULATION				
		Urban (towns)	Rural (villages)	total
	TCC			
	Nicosia	73857	11722	85579
	Famagusta	46237	18032	64269
	Kyrenia	57152	5006	62158
	Morphou	20045	11071	31116
	Iskele	8198	13780	21978
	Total	205489	59611	265100

<p>b. PSU ALLOCATION PLAN BY URBANIZATION LEVEL</p>	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2"></th> <th>Urban</th> <th>Rural</th> <th>total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="8" style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Regions</td> <td>TCC</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nicosia</td> <td>17</td> <td>3</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Famagusta</td> <td>11</td> <td>4</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Kyrenia</td> <td>13</td> <td>2</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Morphou</td> <td>6</td> <td>4</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Iskele</td> <td>2</td> <td>4</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>...</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>total</i></td> <td><i>49</i></td> <td><i>17</i></td> <td><i>66</i></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Urban	Rural	total	Regions	TCC				Nicosia	17	3	20	Famagusta	11	4	15	Kyrenia	13	2	15	Morphou	6	4	10	Iskele	2	4	6	...				<i>total</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>66</i>																
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<p>TCC Sample: 500 individuals</p> <p>Nicosia: 168 individuals (21 starting points, 8 ind each) Morphou: 60 individuals (10 starting points, 6 ind each)</p> <p>Famagusta: 120 individuals (15 starting points, 8 ind. each) Iskele: 45 individuals (6 starting points, 3 with 8 ind, 3 with 7)</p> <p>Kyrenia: 107 individuals (15 starting points, 11 with 8 ind, 2 with 6 ind and 1 with 7)</p>																																																							

C. CONDUCTED INTERVIEWS	
6. SELECTION OF STARTING POINTS	
a. SELECTION OF SETTLEMENTS	<p>Urban areas: For the purposes of sample selection each district is divided into a number of enumeration areas of approximately the same size (~1000 persons each).</p> <p>These enumeration areas are treated as primary sampling units. PSUs are randomly selected with the aid of purpose-built computer software.</p> <p>Rural areas: For rural areas villages are treated as PSUs. Rural enumeration areas (villages) have a probability of being selected which is proportionate to their size (randomly selected)</p> <p>The distribution of the primary sampling units selected among the five districts and among urban and rural areas within each district is representative of the true population.</p>
b. SELECTION OF STARTING POINTS	<p>We have a database of all streets belonging to each PSU. Using a purpose-built computer software we randomly select one street from each sampling unit. Our starting point is the third house on the right side of the street. Starting from that household, the interviewer follows a random walking technique to cover the interviews allocated to for each sampling point.</p> <p>In villages, the coffee shops (usually located in the centre of the village), the elementary school and the first house the interviewer sees when entering the village will be used as starting points.</p>

Other documentation: Czech Republic

Sampling procedure

1. NUMBER OF PSUs planned:	21 stratum		
2. STRATIFICATION CRITERIA	Combination of region (NUTS3) and size of city		
2.a. REGIONS	Code (according to nomenclature)	Name of region	
Variable V371b			Nr. Of habitants 15years and older
	CZ010	HL. M. PRAHA	1 010 939
	CZ020	STŘEDOČESKÝ	939 078
	CZ031	JIHOČESKÝ	519 446
	CZ032	PLZEŇSKÝ	462 388
	CZ041	KARLOVARSKÝ	251 231
	CZ042	ÚSTECKÝ	675 738
	CZ051	LIBERECKÝ	354 519
	CZ052	KRÁLOVÉHRADECKÝ	459 049
	CZ053	PARDUBICKÝ	421 049
	CZ061	VYSOČINA	427 974
	CZ062	JIHOMORAVSKÝ	944 324
	CZ071	OLOMOUCKÝ	530 946
	CZ072	ZLÍNSKÝ	494 466
CZ081	MORAVSKOSLEZSKÝ	1 046 119	
2.b. URBANISATION CATEGORIES	Code (as it will appear in the datafile) variable v370	Category	
	1. code 3 – 8	Urban (70%)	
	2. code 1 – 2	Rural (30%)	

3. BASE OF POPULATION FIGURES:	8 522.012 habitants 18years and old (2007)
4. SOURCE OF POPULATION FIGURES, WITH REFERENCE YEAR:	Czech statistical office, 2001 – 2008 www.czso.cz

5. PSU ALLOCATION				
	psucode	Stratum	Total population	Interviewed respondent
	11	Praha	1014119	206
	21	Střední Čechy - střední	724371	146
	22	Střední Čechy - malé	221572	45
	31	Jihozápad - krajské	221572	46
	32	Jihozápad - střední	460189	111
	33	Jihozápad - malé	230094	30
	41	Severozápad - krajské	127830	25
	42	Severozápad - střední	724371	138
	43	Severozápad - malé	110786	45
	51	Severovýchod - krajské	238616	35
	52	Severovýchod - střední	647673	164
	53	Severovýchod - malé	315314	47
	61	Jihovýchod - krajské	357925	70
	62	Jihovýchod - střední	656195	163
	63	Jihovýchod - malé	349402	62
	71	Střední Morava - krajské	153396	33
	72	Střední Morava - střední	570975	135
	73	Střední Morava - malé	315314	75
	81	Moravskoslezsko - krajské	272704	78
	82	Moravskoslezsko - střední	647673	135
	83	Moravskoslezsko - malé	161918	32
		Czech republic	8522012	1821
a. THE SIZE OF THE				

POPULATION	
b. PSU ALLOCATION PLAN BY URBANIZATION LEVEL	The stratum 22, 33, 43, 53, 63, 73, 83 include the rural population, stratum 11, 31, 41, 51, 61, 71, 81 include the typical urban population (regional centre towns).
c. Conducted interviews	See table in point 5.

6. SELECTION OF STARTING POINTS	Stage 1 – Selection of localities (election districts) Election districts were stratified by 21 stratum (combination of 8 region and 3 types of municipalities size). The election districts into each stratum were arranged according to factor score (We prepared factor analysis for each district that included all available and relevant socio-political information. Our target was a good representation of all social types of Czech households). We applied systematically selection with step k. The probability of a district selection is the number of selected districts (in concrete stratum) to all districts in concrete stratum.
a. SELECTION OF SETTLEMENTS	We selected election districts directly.
b. SELECTION OF STARTING POINTS	random
PLEASE INDICATE THE SOURCE OF ADDRESS LIST, IF YOU DO YOUR STARTING	Completed list of households is made in each selected district. The source of addresses were the interviewers, collection of addresses carried out 2008 year.

POINT SELECTION LIST-BASED. INDICATE THE REGENCY OF THE LIST, TOO (YEAR)	
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DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLING PLAN	
Sample selection:	
Target group	The population of Czech Republic – 18 years old
Sample universe	All households with at least one Czech nationality member born in 1990 or earlier, living in the Czech republic.
Sample type	Stratified probability sampling
Definition of PSU, SSU, TSU	PSU: Stage 1 – Selection of localities (election districts) Stage 2 – Selection of Households Stage 3 – Selection of Respondent

<p>Selection procedure of PSU, SSU, HH and respondent</p>	<p>PSU: Election districts were stratified by 21 stratum (combination of 8 region and 3 types of municipalities size). The election districts into each stratum were arranged according to factor score (We prepared factor analysis for each district that included all available and relevant socio-political information. Our target was a good representation of all social types of Czech households). We applied systematically selection with step k. The probability of a district selection is the number of selected districts (in concrete stratum) to all districts in concrete stratum.</p> <p>HH: Completed list of households is made in each selected district. The selection method was simple random sampling (by SPSS Complex Sample) in each selected district.</p> <p>Respondent: The interviewers used the Kish tables for selecting of respondent.</p>
<p>Stratification</p>	<p>The definition of stratification in Czech Republic according to 8 regions (NUTS 2) and locality size (three levels - regional center, middle town, small locality). There are 21 strata altogether (region Prague is only in one size level and Central Bohemia lacks regional center). Sampling is realized independently in each stratum and proportionately to the stratum size. The selection is made by professional software (SPSS Complex Sample).</p>

Sample allocation
by strata

PSU code (from Contact data file)

	Frequency	Percent
11	360	12%
21	260	9%
22	80	3%
31	75	3%
32	160	5%
33	80	3%
41	40	1%
42	240	8%
43	60	2%
51	80	3%
52	240	8%
53	100	3%
61	120	4%
62	240	8%
63	120	4%
71	60	2%
72	200	7%
73	100	3%
81	100	3%
82	220	7%
83	60	2%
Total	2995	100%

Representativity

Age * Gender: Country & Regional

<i>Czech republic: age distribution by sex and age as of 31 December 2007</i>															
	COUNTRY LEVEL	REGIONAL LEVEL													
Age	CZ0 ČR	CZ010 Hl.m.Praha	CZ020 STČ kraj	CZ031 JIČ kraj	CZ032 PLZ kraj	CZ041 KVA kraj	CZ042 ÚST kraj	CZ051 LIB kraj	CZ052 KHR kraj	CZ053 PAR kraj	CZ061 VYS kraj	CZ062 JIM kraj	CZ071 OLM kraj	CZ072 ZLN kraj	CZ080 MSL kraj
Both sexes	10.381.130	1.212.097	1.201.827	633.264	561.074	307.449	831.180	433.948	552.212	511.400	513.677	1.140.534	641.791	590.780	1.249.897
0	114.410	13.098	14.479	6.906	6.094	3.405	9.642	5.036	6.100	5.706	5.371	12.300	6.895	6.054	13.324
1	106.165	12.414	13.375	6.383	5.841	3.196	8.915	4.477	5.497	5.262	5.083	11.441	6.387	5.602	12.292
2	102.988	11.801	13.083	6.171	5.520	3.018	8.732	4.260	5.399	4.938	5.082	11.108	6.174	5.649	12.053
3	98.219	10.794	12.364	5.961	5.074	2.888	8.584	4.339	5.155	4.868	4.769	10.666	5.928	5.251	11.578
4	94.463	9.736	11.706	5.776	5.000	2.860	8.375	4.083	5.071	4.653	4.771	10.020	5.844	5.190	11.378
5	93.596	9.256	11.660	5.829	4.986	2.924	8.267	4.138	4.911	4.704	4.689	10.128	5.680	5.184	11.240
6	92.013	9.384	11.277	5.659	4.914	2.957	8.004	4.043	4.923	4.548	4.506	9.672	5.745	5.199	11.182
7	90.074	8.481	10.888	5.680	4.931	2.817	7.931	4.050	4.918	4.623	4.688	9.388	5.523	5.249	10.907
8	88.875	8.269	10.383	5.641	4.660	2.704	7.620	3.976	4.913	4.783	4.615	9.484	5.556	5.193	11.078
9	90.140	8.192	10.516	5.607	4.742	2.862	7.789	4.039	4.954	4.787	4.848	9.671	5.703	5.183	11.247
10	90.532	8.184	10.699	5.756	4.659	2.725	7.700	3.979	5.000	4.856	4.902	9.674	5.689	5.176	11.533
11	90.659	8.025	10.626	5.625	4.778	2.717	7.731	4.048	4.969	4.767	4.844	9.841	5.657	5.297	11.734
12	96.236	8.623	11.215	6.066	5.102	3.029	8.211	4.157	5.265	5.038	5.258	10.334	5.982	5.687	12.269
13	107.285	9.492	12.155	6.892	5.800	3.338	9.202	4.570	5.751	5.517	5.831	11.774	6.945	6.289	13.729
14	121.268	10.717	13.763	7.593	6.432	3.728	10.445	5.294	6.541	6.304	6.645	13.601	7.726	7.120	15.359
15	122.027	11.147	13.965	7.548	6.231	3.648	10.198	5.344	6.640	6.482	6.568	13.486	7.845	7.301	15.624
16	129.287	11.904	14.656	8.087	6.730	4.059	10.647	5.593	7.028	6.605	6.775	14.291	8.297	7.806	16.809
17	130.881	12.426	14.691	8.271	6.870	4.122	10.604	5.687	6.828	6.604	7.069	14.155	8.454	7.755	17.345
18	129.286	12.714	14.379	8.077	6.952	4.149	10.577	5.572	6.936	6.435	6.717	13.969	8.395	7.553	16.861
19	134.946	13.696	14.924	8.259	7.007	4.305	11.240	5.794	7.083	6.887	7.026	14.528	8.607	7.977	17.613
20	134.600	14.617	14.701	8.319	7.042	4.336	11.226	5.792	7.085	6.729	6.817	14.465	8.493	7.860	17.118
21	137.884	15.198	15.303	8.378	7.196	4.308	11.447	5.708	7.246	6.919	7.199	14.857	8.548	8.060	17.517
22	141.548	15.992	15.715	8.453	7.514	4.346	11.421	5.890	7.529	7.081	7.324	15.656	8.916	8.246	17.465

23	142.563	16.675	15.936	8.790	7.629	4.373	11.317	5.878	7.460	6.991	7.226	15.948	8.827	8.295	17.218
24	143.139	16.941	15.985	8.629	7.740	4.281	11.562	6.004	7.362	6.983	7.339	15.824	8.807	8.236	17.446
25	147.306	17.998	16.350	8.900	7.837	4.434	11.880	6.123	7.579	7.148	7.535	16.391	9.149	8.431	17.551
26	148.438	18.965	16.676	9.029	7.921	4.255	11.692	6.042	7.474	7.243	7.405	16.628	9.499	8.565	17.044
27	157.885	20.648	18.083	9.514	8.472	4.384	12.313	6.517	8.026	7.683	7.785	17.739	9.819	8.727	18.175
28	174.492	23.353	20.414	10.479	9.131	4.919	13.854	7.160	8.771	8.399	8.217	19.486	10.593	9.691	20.025
29	180.031	24.110	21.504	10.701	9.421	5.077	14.126	7.576	9.259	8.641	8.548	19.682	11.088	9.808	20.490
30	182.758	24.819	21.899	10.838	9.634	5.128	14.037	7.484	9.368	8.910	8.557	20.436	11.103	9.963	20.582
31	187.378	24.621	22.522	10.905	9.992	5.409	14.774	7.962	9.727	9.104	8.885	20.585	11.675	10.198	21.019
32	190.802	24.494	23.164	11.117	10.310	5.672	15.287	8.006	9.664	9.304	8.982	21.042	11.834	10.558	21.368
33	192.383	24.087	23.230	11.379	10.451	5.662	15.681	8.365	10.068	9.246	8.946	21.087	11.745	10.532	21.904
34	180.078	21.816	21.816	10.799	9.737	5.387	14.830	7.747	9.271	8.786	8.485	19.612	10.905	9.921	20.966
35	163.037	19.393	19.830	9.730	8.724	4.815	13.635	6.913	8.427	7.892	7.929	17.470	9.969	9.144	19.166
36	153.810	18.335	18.744	9.165	8.044	4.570	12.551	6.602	8.106	7.399	7.480	16.545	9.207	8.505	18.557
37	148.041	17.617	17.702	9.025	7.822	4.467	12.113	6.304	7.803	7.139	7.161	16.088	8.726	8.262	17.812
38	142.396	16.496	16.803	8.630	7.604	4.418	11.514	5.896	7.526	6.895	6.835	15.610	8.718	8.006	17.445
39	135.940	15.951	15.952	8.220	7.160	4.099	10.961	5.704	7.092	6.469	6.587	14.912	8.228	7.765	16.840
40	136.186	16.151	16.079	8.196	7.184	4.151	10.856	5.459	7.006	6.475	6.789	14.852	8.325	7.540	17.123
41	137.912	15.890	15.794	8.380	7.490	4.146	11.041	5.642	7.020	6.417	6.711	15.256	8.421	7.911	17.793
42	143.736	17.031	16.366	8.654	7.621	4.372	11.637	5.899	7.352	6.781	7.081	15.733	8.679	8.125	18.405
43	150.196	17.713	17.220	8.939	8.138	4.511	12.184	6.176	7.627	7.006	7.358	16.373	8.887	8.693	19.371
44	144.856	17.218	16.074	8.882	7.734	4.421	11.697	5.902	7.337	6.794	7.140	15.677	8.883	8.559	18.538
45	130.538	15.185	14.723	8.032	6.953	3.955	10.074	5.226	6.694	6.315	6.632	14.258	7.912	7.682	16.897
46	127.354	14.356	14.190	7.935	6.968	3.777	9.485	4.926	6.448	6.202	6.717	14.079	8.052	7.784	16.435
47	125.442	14.119	13.894	7.812	6.806	3.915	9.602	4.986	6.309	6.033	6.469	13.949	8.061	7.497	15.990
48	124.143	13.513	13.837	7.926	6.874	3.726	9.421	4.883	6.465	6.063	6.510	13.952	7.884	7.442	15.647
49	134.322	14.782	15.077	8.585	7.248	4.060	10.640	5.393	6.876	6.536	6.946	14.758	8.461	7.829	17.131
50	144.882	15.798	16.375	9.364	7.973	4.358	11.423	5.790	7.509	7.192	7.274	16.270	9.064	8.484	18.008
51	149.621	16.527	17.107	9.636	8.247	4.512	11.627	6.040	8.000	7.420	7.397	16.705	9.302	8.704	18.397
52	151.453	17.277	17.184	9.585	8.596	4.483	11.925	6.051	8.231	7.557	7.578	16.676	9.521	8.696	18.093
53	151.987	17.803	17.711	9.583	8.405	4.542	12.222	6.255	8.263	7.584	7.028	16.423	9.573	8.646	17.949
54	153.291	18.062	17.850	9.513	8.662	4.832	12.192	6.448	8.248	7.649	7.038	16.362	9.429	8.661	18.345
55	156.067	18.641	18.228	9.489	8.704	4.563	12.707	6.910	8.495	7.772	7.246	16.754	9.480	8.625	18.453
56	156.760	18.554	17.938	9.611	8.275	4.894	13.196	6.907	8.530	7.653	7.241	16.713	9.684	8.591	18.973
57	153.996	17.992	17.836	9.292	8.256	4.804	13.252	7.058	8.603	7.444	7.053	16.334	9.356	8.533	18.183
58	149.419	17.480	17.541	9.013	8.244	4.609	13.005	6.716	8.010	7.150	6.945	15.650	9.169	8.101	17.786
59	154.039	18.204	17.967	9.324	8.409	4.832	13.446	7.058	8.430	7.397	7.076	16.207	9.465	8.148	18.076

60	158.860	19.486	18.530	9.711	8.801	4.816	14.001	7.331	8.737	7.594	7.324	16.704	9.567	8.206	18.052
61	152.871	20.144	17.973	9.327	8.418	4.233	12.616	6.649	8.330	7.563	7.056	16.934	9.128	8.177	16.323
62	122.888	16.598	14.607	7.378	6.992	3.370	9.219	5.051	6.818	5.779	5.935	13.447	7.108	6.884	13.702
63	127.176	17.244	14.666	7.403	7.261	3.444	9.789	5.252	7.044	6.050	5.876	13.859	7.580	6.821	14.887
64	122.442	16.326	14.113	7.187	6.854	3.294	9.194	4.988	6.868	5.816	5.597	13.688	7.318	6.604	14.595
65	107.157	13.309	11.982	6.446	5.891	3.023	8.253	4.282	5.733	5.079	5.095	12.229	6.623	5.942	13.270
66	101.586	11.780	11.025	5.950	5.639	2.938	7.868	4.016	5.420	4.906	4.866	11.681	6.257	5.846	13.394
67	98.270	10.800	10.734	5.811	5.452	2.985	7.859	3.820	5.128	4.641	4.802	11.056	6.157	5.755	13.270
68	85.658	9.195	9.300	5.080	4.902	2.730	6.859	3.456	4.576	4.293	4.302	9.406	5.443	5.211	10.905
69	81.123	9.246	9.111	4.921	4.583	2.456	5.910	3.057	4.402	3.939	4.198	9.176	5.230	5.046	9.848
70	75.547	8.557	8.483	4.592	4.263	2.245	5.610	2.870	4.114	3.822	4.096	8.526	4.707	4.575	9.087
71	73.203	8.376	8.295	4.640	4.256	2.156	5.294	2.733	4.053	3.796	3.810	8.213	4.595	4.404	8.582
72	72.076	8.265	8.272	4.652	4.084	2.102	5.352	2.687	3.901	3.703	3.849	8.182	4.363	4.408	8.256
73	71.645	8.304	8.276	4.616	4.150	2.028	5.129	2.753	4.074	3.836	3.731	7.890	4.492	4.409	7.957
74	70.481	8.523	8.013	4.501	4.003	1.820	4.958	2.693	4.120	3.736	3.751	7.975	4.378	4.376	7.634
75	71.801	8.977	8.160	4.498	4.101	1.845	4.948	2.731	4.049	3.761	3.802	8.033	4.508	4.399	7.989
76	69.229	8.757	7.916	4.276	4.069	1.810	4.670	2.638	3.864	3.656	3.453	7.761	4.345	4.166	7.848
77	67.556	8.948	7.768	3.997	3.946	1.708	4.490	2.529	3.974	3.474	3.422	7.747	4.145	3.906	7.502
78	61.287	8.007	6.981	3.689	3.426	1.558	4.007	2.321	3.565	3.219	3.126	7.181	3.861	3.614	6.732
79	57.669	7.803	6.612	3.541	3.167	1.385	3.890	2.169	3.344	2.915	2.936	6.715	3.549	3.398	6.245
80	52.586	7.295	6.099	3.084	2.914	1.278	3.396	2.091	3.083	2.664	2.625	6.180	3.267	3.020	5.590
81	48.979	6.935	5.626	2.893	2.552	1.169	3.331	1.951	2.789	2.527	2.469	5.735	3.118	2.862	5.022
82	44.505	6.223	5.015	2.644	2.374	1.080	2.925	1.870	2.589	2.227	2.186	5.133	2.780	2.557	4.902
83	40.778	5.948	4.559	2.352	2.159	1.012	2.767	1.670	2.334	2.005	1.987	4.845	2.525	2.217	4.398
84	36.761	5.398	4.062	2.148	2.019	893	2.471	1.545	2.083	1.725	1.694	4.328	2.299	2.080	4.016
85	31.340	4.682	3.457	1.848	1.632	781	2.145	1.307	1.758	1.556	1.454	3.709	1.942	1.686	3.383
86	26.221	3.910	2.882	1.499	1.331	578	1.731	1.064	1.485	1.135	1.242	3.273	1.661	1.512	2.918
87	19.596	2.907	2.132	1.168	965	438	1.316	803	1.117	943	973	2.384	1.234	1.163	2.053
88	13.165	1.907	1.355	750	643	325	854	513	705	612	687	1.656	905	822	1.431
89	6.253	957	621	385	325	138	392	246	337	284	316	737	404	368	743
90	5.215	832	556	332	298	123	301	156	293	238	242	663	322	296	563
91	4.470	750	488	279	224	89	265	152	244	200	232	542	301	235	469
92	4.407	682	449	264	254	95	262	150	255	236	228	544	298	248	442
93	4.534	704	517	307	209	86	249	166	270	204	236	592	287	267	440
94	3.265	529	344	189	144	54	202	132	185	180	176	402	220	186	322
95	2.341	350	265	123	102	37	148	85	149	112	124	314	151	134	247
96	1.531	256	158	94	74	34	82	57	95	69	93	174	86	83	176

97	1.028	174	108	60	37	17	67	41	52	49	54	143	55	75	96
98	666	114	81	37	27	8	35	21	45	38	38	95	42	25	60
99	361	59	39	19	16	3	27	10	17	8	27	51	22	24	39
100+	544	65	73	35	26	11	31	15	35	42	39	56	29	34	53
<i>Average age</i>	40,3	41,7	40,0	40,3	40,7	39,6	39,4	39,8	40,7	40,2	40,0	40,6	40,3	40,4	39,9
Males	5.082.934	585.728	591.863	312.046	276.348	150.909	409.122	212.030	270.333	251.418	254.552	555.338	313.286	288.136	611.825
0	58.331	6.733	7.483	3.471	3.058	1.688	4.939	2.589	3.134	2.897	2.716	6.269	3.489	3.163	6.702
1	54.752	6.436	6.880	3.282	3.014	1.709	4.574	2.261	2.773	2.732	2.663	5.937	3.273	2.862	6.356
2	52.818	5.933	6.802	3.157	2.887	1.548	4.495	2.154	2.806	2.557	2.635	5.646	3.138	2.879	6.181
3	50.557	5.512	6.344	3.066	2.611	1.513	4.362	2.245	2.669	2.494	2.495	5.501	2.991	2.708	6.046
4	48.475	5.018	6.044	2.924	2.548	1.515	4.331	2.097	2.608	2.411	2.384	5.134	2.997	2.685	5.779
5	48.127	4.757	5.978	3.031	2.569	1.504	4.286	2.137	2.535	2.497	2.366	5.205	2.930	2.669	5.663
6	47.268	4.855	5.885	2.886	2.426	1.502	4.133	2.087	2.531	2.314	2.348	4.945	2.931	2.638	5.787
7	46.657	4.305	5.681	2.913	2.533	1.462	4.102	2.121	2.551	2.400	2.431	4.836	2.883	2.777	5.662
8	45.505	4.211	5.239	2.947	2.411	1.382	3.890	2.044	2.546	2.449	2.378	4.947	2.809	2.662	5.590
9	46.329	4.283	5.433	2.870	2.433	1.512	3.979	2.033	2.641	2.454	2.475	4.951	2.987	2.628	5.650
10	46.386	4.163	5.443	2.943	2.389	1.388	3.912	2.007	2.615	2.508	2.551	4.933	2.930	2.682	5.922
11	46.500	4.097	5.567	2.873	2.424	1.403	3.928	2.087	2.529	2.498	2.435	5.060	2.853	2.698	6.048
12	49.465	4.433	5.720	3.163	2.637	1.577	4.185	2.148	2.758	2.613	2.774	5.188	3.000	2.923	6.346
13	55.038	4.737	6.195	3.548	3.016	1.731	4.707	2.321	2.987	2.815	3.020	6.040	3.598	3.256	7.067
14	62.097	5.468	7.042	3.851	3.354	1.909	5.453	2.730	3.246	3.255	3.422	6.946	3.954	3.649	7.818
15	62.709	5.722	7.142	3.932	3.171	1.929	5.320	2.799	3.423	3.372	3.365	6.906	3.966	3.679	7.983
16	66.534	6.042	7.499	4.174	3.424	2.133	5.547	2.853	3.654	3.495	3.400	7.410	4.255	4.023	8.625
17	66.962	6.367	7.478	4.291	3.517	2.068	5.423	2.885	3.498	3.393	3.678	7.228	4.356	3.950	8.830
18	65.981	6.498	7.448	4.020	3.535	2.131	5.333	2.789	3.594	3.252	3.517	7.122	4.311	3.834	8.597
19	68.851	7.030	7.674	4.217	3.600	2.193	5.713	2.909	3.602	3.421	3.631	7.439	4.312	4.130	8.980
20	69.238	7.681	7.519	4.247	3.631	2.241	5.862	2.955	3.596	3.510	3.487	7.427	4.321	4.002	8.759
21	71.218	8.083	7.911	4.265	3.706	2.191	5.965	2.986	3.789	3.571	3.730	7.521	4.360	4.157	8.983
22	72.982	8.361	8.160	4.364	3.824	2.219	5.869	3.073	3.878	3.629	3.749	8.106	4.607	4.219	8.924
23	73.616	8.718	8.303	4.565	3.888	2.243	5.850	2.981	3.855	3.581	3.691	8.277	4.513	4.239	8.912
24	73.986	8.743	8.193	4.434	4.006	2.203	5.949	3.078	3.843	3.662	3.869	8.198	4.479	4.339	8.990
25	75.609	9.241	8.295	4.560	4.084	2.237	6.092	3.128	3.910	3.699	3.923	8.486	4.701	4.322	8.931
26	76.386	9.794	8.432	4.680	4.128	2.182	6.146	3.082	3.850	3.749	3.828	8.490	4.776	4.408	8.841
27	81.480	10.609	9.227	4.915	4.417	2.212	6.335	3.327	4.239	3.987	4.096	9.004	5.101	4.520	9.491
28	89.605	12.069	10.291	5.438	4.688	2.509	7.109	3.710	4.513	4.281	4.280	9.885	5.528	5.031	10.273

29	92.293	12.395	10.864	5.396	4.849	2.590	7.227	3.944	4.807	4.444	4.418	10.113	5.756	4.920	10.570
30	93.512	12.616	11.007	5.560	4.889	2.532	7.394	3.756	4.791	4.702	4.440	10.417	5.686	5.049	10.673
31	95.938	12.654	11.420	5.512	5.047	2.717	7.526	4.108	4.960	4.645	4.652	10.589	6.058	5.226	10.824
32	97.444	12.512	11.735	5.644	5.223	2.826	7.778	4.042	4.971	4.851	4.661	10.681	6.090	5.409	11.021
33	98.520	12.215	12.004	5.780	5.334	2.864	8.092	4.266	5.175	4.769	4.557	10.719	6.023	5.496	11.226
34	92.841	11.285	11.179	5.475	5.030	2.687	7.754	4.001	4.761	4.563	4.492	10.022	5.664	5.136	10.792
35	83.761	10.030	10.198	4.935	4.421	2.526	6.888	3.454	4.282	4.061	4.072	9.084	5.173	4.730	9.907
36	78.891	9.381	9.628	4.642	4.185	2.311	6.360	3.333	4.254	3.725	3.852	8.611	4.672	4.382	9.555
37	75.808	9.035	9.177	4.591	4.044	2.312	6.193	3.246	3.964	3.660	3.667	8.093	4.392	4.246	9.188
38	73.307	8.392	8.692	4.353	3.946	2.254	6.053	2.999	3.803	3.587	3.549	8.096	4.440	4.138	9.005
39	69.748	8.041	8.205	4.171	3.648	2.101	5.641	2.902	3.626	3.289	3.406	7.712	4.321	3.915	8.770
40	69.853	8.288	8.284	4.236	3.718	2.071	5.486	2.723	3.569	3.294	3.501	7.676	4.230	3.900	8.877
41	70.558	7.885	8.202	4.309	3.854	2.144	5.590	2.900	3.592	3.259	3.450	7.772	4.309	4.093	9.199
42	73.503	8.605	8.342	4.413	3.964	2.212	6.044	3.037	3.750	3.392	3.635	8.065	4.456	4.093	9.495
43	76.917	8.894	8.865	4.609	4.172	2.322	6.244	3.083	3.947	3.591	3.758	8.450	4.592	4.440	9.950
44	73.796	8.542	8.229	4.550	3.966	2.284	6.052	2.953	3.672	3.436	3.747	7.962	4.448	4.315	9.640
45	66.347	7.625	7.676	4.081	3.546	1.989	5.143	2.630	3.305	3.169	3.424	7.269	4.009	3.894	8.587
46	64.607	7.147	7.251	4.017	3.509	1.953	4.851	2.486	3.257	3.144	3.423	7.052	4.084	3.922	8.511
47	63.749	6.999	7.088	3.941	3.406	2.012	4.872	2.504	3.152	3.051	3.384	7.110	4.113	3.831	8.286
48	62.991	6.635	7.081	4.082	3.465	1.841	4.822	2.508	3.249	3.048	3.339	7.135	4.009	3.807	7.970
49	67.220	7.217	7.517	4.329	3.613	2.028	5.359	2.624	3.480	3.288	3.669	7.403	4.131	3.927	8.635
50	72.657	7.636	8.241	4.794	4.032	2.168	5.725	2.915	3.824	3.619	3.782	8.048	4.558	4.287	9.028
51	74.363	7.820	8.607	4.958	4.072	2.294	5.774	2.968	3.966	3.698	3.773	8.324	4.589	4.410	9.110
52	75.299	8.286	8.665	4.820	4.353	2.208	5.972	3.040	4.016	3.818	3.887	8.212	4.725	4.391	8.906
53	74.993	8.415	8.864	4.939	4.179	2.321	5.995	3.061	4.074	3.734	3.477	8.028	4.810	4.212	8.884
54	75.716	8.610	8.916	4.726	4.315	2.352	6.059	3.122	4.065	3.854	3.571	8.087	4.634	4.259	9.146
55	76.555	8.744	9.065	4.876	4.268	2.278	6.209	3.320	4.173	3.822	3.715	8.206	4.637	4.245	8.997
56	76.176	8.812	8.884	4.706	4.183	2.410	6.404	3.340	4.182	3.713	3.609	8.101	4.727	4.065	9.040
57	74.928	8.431	8.807	4.650	4.119	2.267	6.451	3.453	4.166	3.710	3.481	7.880	4.614	4.168	8.731
58	72.155	8.122	8.640	4.512	4.088	2.262	6.288	3.236	3.839	3.505	3.438	7.521	4.437	3.893	8.374
59	74.544	8.499	8.897	4.604	4.181	2.363	6.565	3.460	4.026	3.651	3.468	7.734	4.500	3.933	8.663
60	76.093	9.039	9.123	4.763	4.252	2.282	6.918	3.525	4.154	3.671	3.621	7.771	4.509	3.958	8.507
61	72.539	9.254	8.718	4.594	4.052	1.965	6.079	3.197	3.972	3.668	3.397	7.960	4.340	3.840	7.503
62	57.346	7.522	7.000	3.538	3.330	1.620	4.400	2.410	3.221	2.664	2.754	6.205	3.219	3.169	6.294
63	59.327	7.880	7.034	3.490	3.443	1.602	4.611	2.553	3.222	2.852	2.769	6.424	3.546	3.130	6.771
64	56.696	7.496	6.690	3.382	3.258	1.510	4.244	2.311	3.186	2.722	2.618	6.406	3.294	3.043	6.536
65	49.275	6.032	5.607	3.052	2.795	1.402	3.816	1.953	2.588	2.343	2.394	5.602	3.026	2.701	5.964

66	46.204	5.358	5.070	2.717	2.653	1.299	3.606	1.787	2.478	2.247	2.280	5.198	2.809	2.599	6.103
67	44.525	4.901	4.902	2.704	2.516	1.323	3.596	1.737	2.276	2.071	2.163	5.006	2.728	2.622	5.980
68	37.833	4.152	4.149	2.299	2.205	1.185	2.982	1.486	2.046	1.918	1.886	4.090	2.456	2.188	4.791
69	35.495	3.996	3.983	2.100	2.089	1.047	2.516	1.356	1.951	1.749	1.861	4.005	2.253	2.196	4.393
70	32.760	3.722	3.693	1.986	1.904	945	2.454	1.240	1.749	1.607	1.766	3.697	2.009	1.881	4.107
71	31.020	3.508	3.599	1.956	1.843	922	2.257	1.147	1.761	1.553	1.637	3.410	1.901	1.793	3.733
72	30.232	3.436	3.436	1.891	1.756	893	2.302	1.130	1.627	1.572	1.643	3.364	1.821	1.816	3.545
73	29.551	3.423	3.390	1.948	1.766	861	2.106	1.173	1.712	1.577	1.533	3.241	1.830	1.758	3.233
74	28.684	3.467	3.252	1.898	1.666	771	2.027	1.074	1.783	1.513	1.517	3.221	1.721	1.751	3.023
75	28.768	3.561	3.306	1.900	1.738	798	1.963	1.098	1.649	1.466	1.514	3.117	1.772	1.698	3.188
76	26.978	3.431	3.126	1.749	1.603	731	1.793	1.070	1.554	1.416	1.414	2.918	1.709	1.495	2.969
77	25.634	3.477	2.945	1.547	1.508	697	1.613	942	1.568	1.376	1.373	2.890	1.578	1.409	2.711
78	23.052	3.042	2.656	1.414	1.372	599	1.470	806	1.421	1.262	1.219	2.617	1.462	1.325	2.387
79	20.849	2.917	2.412	1.352	1.183	466	1.282	740	1.222	1.093	1.086	2.383	1.278	1.261	2.174
80	18.406	2.716	2.152	1.141	1.068	433	1.101	716	1.100	961	975	2.123	1.123	987	1.810
81	16.609	2.499	1.954	1.016	907	375	1.050	627	986	920	821	1.939	1.056	923	1.536
82	14.617	2.220	1.693	872	825	331	833	580	834	810	753	1.623	917	820	1.506
83	12.678	2.012	1.415	752	718	279	741	501	764	625	616	1.509	776	705	1.265
84	11.206	1.756	1.316	664	615	255	616	478	675	531	549	1.331	694	621	1.105
85	9.125	1.426	1.027	547	478	220	604	407	512	462	424	1.034	582	502	900
86	7.544	1.145	849	446	373	181	491	310	427	345	384	890	490	419	794
87	5.561	865	549	376	281	125	363	217	330	246	303	709	364	303	530
88	3.572	523	364	201	177	79	224	149	206	166	186	438	265	232	362
89	1.644	261	165	97	82	42	102	63	90	73	87	196	113	92	181
90	1.362	204	139	93	81	34	82	38	82	69	61	172	93	86	128
91	1.094	171	136	68	57	20	52	30	73	52	53	134	73	76	99
92	1.053	153	119	65	67	20	54	35	59	62	65	133	51	71	99
93	1.012	160	119	57	49	24	52	31	67	45	64	128	61	70	85
94	756	131	75	46	27	15	44	39	31	55	48	77	61	39	68
95	510	72	58	27	34	9	28	16	31	24	29	65	35	31	51
96	328	39	36	23	11	7	20	10	25	14	24	33	16	26	44
97	205	38	25	12	6	5	11	7	6	15	13	25	5	18	19
98	137	31	12	13	5	1	6	6	9	6	4	23	5	4	12
99	82	15	8	5	3	-	4	1	5	2	3	13	4	9	10
100+	120	10	23	7	4	3	9	4	10	7	11	9	5	5	13
Average age	38,8	40,0	38,6	38,9	39,4	38,2	37,9	38,3	39,1	38,6	38,6	38,9	38,7	38,7	38,3

Females	5.298.196	626.369	609.964	321.218	284.726	156.540	422.058	221.918	281.879	259.982	259.125	585.196	328.505	302.644	638.072
0	56.079	6.365	6.996	3.435	3.036	1.717	4.703	2.447	2.966	2.809	2.655	6.031	3.406	2.891	6.622
1	51.413	5.978	6.495	3.101	2.827	1.487	4.341	2.216	2.724	2.530	2.420	5.504	3.114	2.740	5.936
2	50.170	5.868	6.281	3.014	2.633	1.470	4.237	2.106	2.593	2.381	2.447	5.462	3.036	2.770	5.872
3	47.662	5.282	6.020	2.895	2.463	1.375	4.222	2.094	2.486	2.374	2.274	5.165	2.937	2.543	5.532
4	45.988	4.718	5.662	2.852	2.452	1.345	4.044	1.986	2.463	2.242	2.387	4.886	2.847	2.505	5.599
5	45.469	4.499	5.682	2.798	2.417	1.420	3.981	2.001	2.376	2.207	2.323	4.923	2.750	2.515	5.577
6	44.745	4.529	5.392	2.773	2.488	1.455	3.871	1.956	2.392	2.234	2.158	4.727	2.814	2.561	5.395
7	43.417	4.176	5.207	2.767	2.398	1.355	3.829	1.929	2.367	2.223	2.257	4.552	2.640	2.472	5.245
8	43.370	4.058	5.144	2.694	2.249	1.322	3.730	1.932	2.367	2.334	2.237	4.537	2.747	2.531	5.488
9	43.811	3.909	5.083	2.737	2.309	1.350	3.810	2.006	2.313	2.333	2.373	4.720	2.716	2.555	5.597
10	44.146	4.021	5.256	2.813	2.270	1.337	3.788	1.972	2.385	2.348	2.351	4.741	2.759	2.494	5.611
11	44.159	3.928	5.059	2.752	2.354	1.314	3.803	1.961	2.440	2.269	2.409	4.781	2.804	2.599	5.686
12	46.771	4.190	5.495	2.903	2.465	1.452	4.026	2.009	2.507	2.425	2.484	5.146	2.982	2.764	5.923
13	52.247	4.755	5.960	3.344	2.784	1.607	4.495	2.249	2.764	2.702	2.811	5.734	3.347	3.033	6.662
14	59.171	5.249	6.721	3.742	3.078	1.819	4.992	2.564	3.295	3.049	3.223	6.655	3.772	3.471	7.541
15	59.318	5.425	6.823	3.616	3.060	1.719	4.878	2.545	3.217	3.110	3.203	6.580	3.879	3.622	7.641
16	62.753	5.862	7.157	3.913	3.306	1.926	5.100	2.740	3.374	3.110	3.375	6.881	4.042	3.783	8.184
17	63.919	6.059	7.213	3.980	3.353	2.054	5.181	2.802	3.330	3.211	3.391	6.927	4.098	3.805	8.515
18	63.305	6.216	6.931	4.057	3.417	2.018	5.244	2.783	3.342	3.183	3.200	6.847	4.084	3.719	8.264
19	66.095	6.666	7.250	4.042	3.407	2.112	5.527	2.885	3.481	3.466	3.395	7.089	4.295	3.847	8.633
20	65.362	6.936	7.182	4.072	3.411	2.095	5.364	2.837	3.489	3.219	3.330	7.038	4.172	3.858	8.359
21	66.666	7.115	7.392	4.113	3.490	2.117	5.482	2.722	3.457	3.348	3.469	7.336	4.188	3.903	8.534
22	68.566	7.631	7.555	4.089	3.690	2.127	5.552	2.817	3.651	3.452	3.575	7.550	4.309	4.027	8.541
23	68.947	7.957	7.633	4.225	3.741	2.130	5.467	2.897	3.605	3.410	3.535	7.671	4.314	4.056	8.306
24	69.153	8.198	7.792	4.195	3.734	2.078	5.613	2.926	3.519	3.321	3.470	7.626	4.328	3.897	8.456
25	71.697	8.757	8.055	4.340	3.753	2.197	5.788	2.995	3.669	3.449	3.612	7.905	4.448	4.109	8.620
26	72.052	9.171	8.244	4.349	3.793	2.073	5.546	2.960	3.624	3.494	3.577	8.138	4.723	4.157	8.203
27	76.405	10.039	8.856	4.599	4.055	2.172	5.978	3.190	3.787	3.696	3.689	8.735	4.718	4.207	8.684
28	84.887	11.284	10.123	5.041	4.443	2.410	6.745	3.450	4.258	4.118	3.937	9.601	5.065	4.660	9.752
29	87.738	11.715	10.640	5.305	4.572	2.487	6.899	3.632	4.452	4.197	4.130	9.569	5.332	4.888	9.920
30	89.246	12.203	10.892	5.278	4.745	2.596	6.643	3.728	4.577	4.208	4.117	10.019	5.417	4.914	9.909
31	91.440	11.967	11.102	5.393	4.945	2.692	7.248	3.854	4.767	4.459	4.233	9.996	5.617	4.972	10.195
32	93.358	11.982	11.429	5.473	5.087	2.846	7.509	3.964	4.693	4.453	4.321	10.361	5.744	5.149	10.347
33	93.863	11.872	11.226	5.599	5.117	2.798	7.589	4.099	4.893	4.477	4.389	10.368	5.722	5.036	10.678
34	87.237	10.531	10.637	5.324	4.707	2.700	7.076	3.746	4.510	4.223	3.993	9.590	5.241	4.785	10.174

35	79.276	9.363	9.632	4.795	4.303	2.289	6.747	3.459	4.145	3.831	3.857	8.386	4.796	4.414	9.259
36	74.919	8.954	9.116	4.523	3.859	2.259	6.191	3.269	3.852	3.674	3.628	7.934	4.535	4.123	9.002
37	72.233	8.582	8.525	4.434	3.778	2.155	5.920	3.058	3.839	3.479	3.494	7.995	4.334	4.016	8.624
38	69.089	8.104	8.111	4.277	3.658	2.164	5.461	2.897	3.723	3.308	3.286	7.514	4.278	3.868	8.440
39	66.192	7.910	7.747	4.049	3.512	1.998	5.320	2.802	3.466	3.180	3.181	7.200	3.907	3.850	8.070
40	66.333	7.863	7.795	3.960	3.466	2.080	5.370	2.736	3.437	3.181	3.288	7.176	4.095	3.640	8.246
41	67.354	8.005	7.592	4.071	3.636	2.002	5.451	2.742	3.428	3.158	3.261	7.484	4.112	3.818	8.594
42	70.233	8.426	8.024	4.241	3.657	2.160	5.593	2.862	3.602	3.389	3.446	7.668	4.223	4.032	8.910
43	73.279	8.819	8.355	4.330	3.966	2.189	5.940	3.093	3.680	3.415	3.600	7.923	4.295	4.253	9.421
44	71.060	8.676	7.845	4.332	3.768	2.137	5.645	2.949	3.665	3.358	3.393	7.715	4.435	4.244	8.898
45	64.191	7.560	7.047	3.951	3.407	1.966	4.931	2.596	3.389	3.146	3.208	6.989	3.903	3.788	8.310
46	62.747	7.209	6.939	3.918	3.459	1.824	4.634	2.440	3.191	3.058	3.294	7.027	3.968	3.862	7.924
47	61.693	7.120	6.806	3.871	3.400	1.903	4.730	2.482	3.157	2.982	3.085	6.839	3.948	3.666	7.704
48	61.152	6.878	6.756	3.844	3.409	1.885	4.599	2.375	3.216	3.015	3.171	6.817	3.875	3.635	7.677
49	67.102	7.565	7.560	4.256	3.635	2.032	5.281	2.769	3.396	3.248	3.277	7.355	4.330	3.902	8.496
50	72.225	8.162	8.134	4.570	3.941	2.190	5.698	2.875	3.685	3.573	3.492	8.222	4.506	4.197	8.980
51	75.258	8.707	8.500	4.678	4.175	2.218	5.853	3.072	4.034	3.722	3.624	8.381	4.713	4.294	9.287
52	76.154	8.991	8.519	4.765	4.243	2.275	5.953	3.011	4.215	3.739	3.691	8.464	4.796	4.305	9.187
53	76.994	9.388	8.847	4.644	4.226	2.221	6.227	3.194	4.189	3.850	3.551	8.395	4.763	4.434	9.065
54	77.575	9.452	8.934	4.787	4.347	2.480	6.133	3.326	4.183	3.795	3.467	8.275	4.795	4.402	9.199
55	79.512	9.897	9.163	4.613	4.436	2.285	6.498	3.590	4.322	3.950	3.531	8.548	4.843	4.380	9.456
56	80.584	9.742	9.054	4.905	4.092	2.484	6.792	3.567	4.348	3.940	3.632	8.612	4.957	4.526	9.933
57	79.068	9.561	9.029	4.642	4.137	2.537	6.801	3.605	4.437	3.734	3.572	8.454	4.742	4.365	9.452
58	77.264	9.358	8.901	4.501	4.156	2.347	6.717	3.480	4.171	3.645	3.507	8.129	4.732	4.208	9.412
59	79.495	9.705	9.070	4.720	4.228	2.469	6.881	3.598	4.404	3.746	3.608	8.473	4.965	4.215	9.413
60	82.767	10.447	9.407	4.948	4.549	2.534	7.083	3.806	4.583	3.923	3.703	8.933	5.058	4.248	9.545
61	80.332	10.890	9.255	4.733	4.366	2.268	6.537	3.452	4.358	3.895	3.659	8.974	4.788	4.337	8.820
62	65.542	9.076	7.607	3.840	3.662	1.750	4.819	2.641	3.597	3.115	3.181	7.242	3.889	3.715	7.408
63	67.849	9.364	7.632	3.913	3.818	1.842	5.178	2.699	3.822	3.198	3.107	7.435	4.034	3.691	8.116
64	65.746	8.830	7.423	3.805	3.596	1.784	4.950	2.677	3.682	3.094	2.979	7.282	4.024	3.561	8.059
65	57.882	7.277	6.375	3.394	3.096	1.621	4.437	2.329	3.145	2.736	2.701	6.627	3.597	3.241	7.306
66	55.382	6.422	5.955	3.233	2.986	1.639	4.262	2.229	2.942	2.659	2.586	6.483	3.448	3.247	7.291
67	53.745	5.899	5.832	3.107	2.936	1.662	4.263	2.083	2.852	2.570	2.639	6.050	3.429	3.133	7.290
68	47.825	5.043	5.151	2.781	2.697	1.545	3.877	1.970	2.530	2.375	2.416	5.316	2.987	3.023	6.114
69	45.628	5.250	5.128	2.821	2.494	1.409	3.394	1.701	2.451	2.190	2.337	5.171	2.977	2.850	5.455
70	42.787	4.835	4.790	2.606	2.359	1.300	3.156	1.630	2.365	2.215	2.330	4.829	2.698	2.694	4.980
71	42.183	4.868	4.696	2.684	2.413	1.234	3.037	1.586	2.292	2.243	2.173	4.803	2.694	2.611	4.849

72	41.844	4.829	4.836	2.761	2.328	1.209	3.050	1.557	2.274	2.131	2.206	4.818	2.542	2.592	4.711
73	42.094	4.881	4.886	2.668	2.384	1.167	3.023	1.580	2.362	2.259	2.198	4.649	2.662	2.651	4.724
74	41.797	5.056	4.761	2.603	2.337	1.049	2.931	1.619	2.337	2.223	2.234	4.754	2.657	2.625	4.611
75	43.033	5.416	4.854	2.598	2.363	1.047	2.985	1.633	2.400	2.295	2.288	4.916	2.736	2.701	4.801
76	42.251	5.326	4.790	2.527	2.466	1.079	2.877	1.568	2.310	2.240	2.039	4.843	2.636	2.671	4.879
77	41.922	5.471	4.823	2.450	2.438	1.011	2.877	1.587	2.406	2.098	2.049	4.857	2.567	2.497	4.791
78	38.235	4.965	4.325	2.275	2.054	959	2.537	1.515	2.144	1.957	1.907	4.564	2.399	2.289	4.345
79	36.820	4.886	4.200	2.189	1.984	919	2.608	1.429	2.122	1.822	1.850	4.332	2.271	2.137	4.071
80	34.180	4.579	3.947	1.943	1.846	845	2.295	1.375	1.983	1.703	1.650	4.057	2.144	2.033	3.780
81	32.370	4.436	3.672	1.877	1.645	794	2.281	1.324	1.803	1.607	1.648	3.796	2.062	1.939	3.486
82	29.888	4.003	3.322	1.772	1.549	749	2.092	1.290	1.755	1.417	1.433	3.510	1.863	1.737	3.396
83	28.100	3.936	3.144	1.600	1.441	733	2.026	1.169	1.570	1.380	1.371	3.336	1.749	1.512	3.133
84	25.555	3.642	2.746	1.484	1.404	638	1.855	1.067	1.408	1.194	1.145	2.997	1.605	1.459	2.911
85	22.215	3.256	2.430	1.301	1.154	561	1.541	900	1.246	1.094	1.030	2.675	1.360	1.184	2.483
86	18.677	2.765	2.033	1.053	958	397	1.240	754	1.058	790	858	2.383	1.171	1.093	2.124
87	14.035	2.042	1.583	792	684	313	953	586	787	697	670	1.675	870	860	1.523
88	9.593	1.384	991	549	466	246	630	364	499	446	501	1.218	640	590	1.069
89	4.609	696	456	288	243	96	290	183	247	211	229	541	291	276	562
90	3.853	628	417	239	217	89	219	118	211	169	181	491	229	210	435
91	3.376	579	352	211	167	69	213	122	171	148	179	408	228	159	370
92	3.354	529	330	199	187	75	208	115	196	174	163	411	247	177	343
93	3.522	544	398	250	160	62	197	135	203	159	172	464	226	197	355
94	2.509	398	269	143	117	39	158	93	154	125	128	325	159	147	254
95	1.831	278	207	96	68	28	120	69	118	88	95	249	116	103	196
96	1.203	217	122	71	63	27	62	47	70	55	69	141	70	57	132
97	823	136	83	48	31	12	56	34	46	34	41	118	50	57	77
98	529	83	69	24	22	7	29	15	36	32	34	72	37	21	48
99	279	44	31	14	13	3	23	9	12	6	24	38	18	15	29
100+	424	55	50	28	22	8	22	11	25	35	28	47	24	29	40
<i>Average age</i>	41,8	43,4	41,4	41,6	42,1	41,0	40,8	41,3	42,3	41,7	41,4	42,2	41,8	42,1	41,4

Educational distribution: Country & regional

Total population 15 years old and older by education and NUTS3 - 1. 3. 2001									
Codes	NUTS3	Total population 15 and older	Education						
			Un- educated	Primary education	Appren- ticeship	Secondary with GCE	Higher post- secondary schools	Univer- sity	Un- identified educatin
	ČR celkem	8.537.266	37.932	1.975.109	3.255.400	2.134.917	296.254	762.459	113.127
CZ010	HL. M. PRAHA	1.010.939	1.465	146.511	292.029	309.156	52.715	190.373	20.155
CZ020	STŘEDOČESKÝ	939.078	4.286	218.041	380.694	230.405	31.586	66.123	12.229
CZ031	JIHOČESKÝ	519.446	1.990	122.772	201.825	131.029	17.225	40.468	6.127
CZ032	PLZEŇSKÝ	462.388	1.833	106.832	183.071	115.972	14.274	36.089	6.150
CZ041	KARLOVARSKÝ	251.231	2.142	70.636	97.323	57.550	7.807	14.072	3.843
CZ042	ÚSTECKÝ	675.738	5.617	186.175	267.484	151.927	19.712	36.498	13.942
CZ051	LIBERECKÝ	354.519	1.488	85.191	142.578	84.758	11.216	25.036	5.740
CZ052	KRÁLOVÉHRADECKÝ	459.049	1.937	103.690	183.030	116.020	16.522	34.506	5.281
CZ053	PARDUBICKÝ	421.049	1.673	96.137	172.362	103.667	14.981	29.662	4.240
CZ061	VYSOČINA	427.974	1.509	103.731	174.353	103.897	13.669	28.830	3.494
CZ062	JIHOMORAVSKÝ	944.324	3.256	220.758	351.000	233.424	32.675	97.824	8.643
CZ071	OLOMOUCKÝ	530.946	3.039	125.990	208.586	131.709	16.020	43.368	5.273
CZ072	ZLÍNSKÝ	494.466	2.129	123.193	193.818	119.738	15.750	38.104	3.863
CZ081	MORAVSKOSLEZSKÝ	1.046.119	5.568	265.452	407.247	245.665	32.102	81.506	14.147

Degree of urbanisation: Country & regional

Czech republic: Degree of urbanisation 31 December 2007		
	Degree of urbanisation (%)	Total population
COUNTRY LEVEL		
CZ0 ČR	70,5	10.381.130
REGIONAL LEVEL		
CZ010 Hl.m. Praha	70,5	1.212.097
CZ020 STČ kraj	54,7	1.201.827
CZ031 JIČ kraj	65,0	633.264
CZ032 PLZ kraj	67,9	561.074
CZ041 KVA kraj	83,4	307.449
CZ042 ÚST kraj	80,3	831.180
CZ051 LIB kraj	78,6	433.948
CZ052 KHR kraj	68,3	552.212
CZ053 PAR kraj	62,0	511.400
CZ061 VYS kraj	58,5	513.677
CZ062 JIM kraj	62,7	1.140.534
CZ071 OLM kraj	57,6	641.791
CZ072 ZLN kraj	60,8	590.780
CZ080 MSL kraj	76,2	1.249.897

Gender * Age * Education: Country

Total population 15 years old and older by education, age and sex - 1. 3. 2001								
Age	Education							Total population 15 and older
	Primary education	Apprenticeship	Secondary with GCE	Higher post-secondary schools	University	Uneducated	unidentified education	
ISCED	ISCED2A, ISCED2C	ISCED3C	ISCED3A, ISCED3B	ISCED4A, ISCED4C	ISCED5A, ISCED5B, ISCED6	ISCED0, ISCED1		
Males (abs.)								
15 - 19	283.423	40.354	19.608	558	-	679	4.618	349.240
20 - 24	36.903	180.280	174.199	17.713	13.828	1.967	5.929	430.819
25 - 29	28.782	217.832	121.740	15.643	48.098	1.859	7.749	441.703
30 - 34	22.003	167.403	99.221	7.030	47.147	1.613	6.999	351.416
35 - 39	23.535	165.260	93.426	6.461	53.934	1.609	6.612	350.837
40 - 44	24.290	180.009	72.135	5.718	52.108	1.614	5.753	341.627
45 - 49	39.761	207.679	77.055	7.472	54.705	1.850	5.891	394.413
50 - 54	38.195	215.866	82.148	9.941	48.077	1.471	5.122	400.820
55 - 59	33.006	154.592	65.252	11.194	39.211	968	3.360	307.583
60 - 64	34.546	104.556	44.142	8.963	24.537	681	2.088	219.513
65 - 69	35.220	87.378	34.050	7.907	24.013	741	1.667	190.976
70 - 74	34.713	72.234	27.468	7.031	20.200	599	1.645	163.890
75 - 79	28.405	47.085	19.375	5.137	13.309	466	1.430	115.207
80 +	20.171	32.558	9.775	2.865	6.085	361	1.226	73.041
unidentified	124	297	199	26	128	5	1.203	1.982
Celkem	683.077	1.873.383	939.793	113.659	445.380	16.483	61.292	4.133.067
Females (abs.)								
15 - 19	274.602	24.738	29.365	695	-	494	4.329	334.223
20 - 24	31.546	108.856	217.853	30.273	17.022	1.396	5.899	412.845

25 - 29	27.200	162.273	153.766	25.938	46.435	1.434	6.286	423.332
30 - 34	24.826	123.268	127.180	14.349	41.064	1.241	4.358	336.286
35 - 39	33.901	115.807	124.046	15.742	43.563	1.310	3.769	338.138
40 - 44	52.644	122.872	98.038	16.604	39.732	1.473	3.223	334.586
45 - 49	91.932	138.806	104.875	19.098	35.766	1.834	3.425	395.736
50 - 54	91.102	148.329	118.977	19.245	29.330	1.806	3.316	412.105
55 - 59	100.889	100.194	83.527	14.936	28.568	1.457	2.652	332.223
60 - 64	97.328	78.751	52.705	8.359	13.123	1.471	1.962	253.699
65 - 69	118.753	71.171	33.930	6.084	9.688	1.822	2.137	243.585
70 - 74	123.036	83.065	20.725	4.404	6.565	1.935	2.500	242.230
75 - 79	117.734	60.752	17.918	3.897	3.992	1.797	3.045	209.135
80 +	106.335	42.953	12.037	2.941	2.135	1.974	4.132	172.507
unidentified	204	182	182	30	96	5	802	1.501
Celkem	1.292.032	1.382.017	1.195.124	182.595	317.079	21.449	51.835	4.442.131
Age	Education							Total population 15 and older
	Primary education	Apprenticeship	Secondary with GCE	Higher post-secondary schools	University	Uneducated	unidentified educatin	
Total (abs.)								
15 - 19	558.025	65.092	48.973	1.253	-	1.173	8.947	683.463
	82	10	7	0		0	1	100
20 - 24	68.449	289.136	392.052	47.986	30.850	3.363	11.828	843.664
25 - 29	55.982	380.105	275.506	41.581	94.533	3.293	14.035	865.035
	6	44	32	5	11	0	2	100
30 - 34	46.829	290.671	226.401	21.379	88.211	2.854	11.357	687.702
35 - 39	57.436	281.067	217.472	22.203	97.497	2.919	10.381	688.975
40 - 44	76.934	302.881	170.173	22.322	91.840	3.087	8.976	676.213
45 - 49	131.693	346.485	181.930	26.570	90.471	3.684	9.316	790.149
50 - 54	129.297	364.195	201.125	29.186	77.407	3.277	8.438	812.925

55 - 59	133.895	254.786	148.779	26.130	67.779	2.425	6.012	639.806
60 - 64	131.874	183.307	96.847	17.322	37.660	2.152	4.050	473.212
65 - 69	153.973	158.549	67.980	13.991	33.701	2.563	3.804	434.561
70 - 74	157.749	155.299	48.193	11.435	26.765	2.534	4.145	406.120
75 - 79	146.139	107.837	37.293	9.034	17.301	2.263	4.475	324.342
80 +	126.506	75.511	21.812	5.806	8.220	2.335	5.358	245.548
unidentified	328	479	381	56	224	10	2.005	3.483
Celkem	1.975.109	3.255.453	2.134.956	296.259	762.470	37.933	113.130	8.575.310
Total (v %)								
15 - 19	28,25	2,00	2,29	0,42	-	3,09	7,91	7,97
20 - 24	3,47	8,89	18,36	16,20	4,05	8,87	10,46	9,84
25 - 29	2,83	11,68	12,90	14,04	12,39	8,68	12,41	10,09
30 - 34	2,37	8,93	10,61	7,22	11,57	7,52	10,04	8,02
35 - 39	2,91	8,63	10,19	7,49	12,79	7,69	9,18	8,03
40 - 44	3,89	9,30	7,97	7,53	12,04	8,14	7,93	7,89
45 - 49	6,67	10,64	8,52	8,97	11,87	9,71	8,23	9,21
50 - 54	6,55	11,19	9,42	9,85	10,15	8,64	7,46	9,48
55 - 59	6,78	7,83	6,97	8,82	8,89	6,39	5,31	7,46
60 - 64	6,68	5,63	4,54	5,85	4,94	5,67	3,58	5,52
65 - 69	7,79	4,87	3,18	4,72	4,42	6,76	3,36	5,07
70 - 74	7,99	4,77	2,26	3,86	3,51	6,68	3,66	4,74
75 - 79	7,40	3,31	1,75	3,05	2,27	5,97	3,96	3,78
80 +	6,40	2,32	1,02	1,96	1,08	6,16	4,74	2,86
unidentified	0,02	0,01	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,03	1,77	0,04
Celkem	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00	100,00

Occupation

*****Correction values from ISCO-88-CS to ISCO-88-INT (international)*****
RECODE v339c v346c v357c
(1112=1212)(1113=1125)(1150=1319)(1160=1251)(1170=1150)(1171=1151)(1172=1152)
(1173=1153)(1174=1154)(1175=1155)(1176=1156)(1177=1158)(1180=1160)(1181=1161)
(1182=1162)(1183=1163)(1184=1164)(1185=1165)(1186=1166)(2225=3222)
(2311 319=2310)(2341 thru 2343=2340)(2353 thru 2356=2359)(2412=2411)(2413=2412)
(2421 2423 2424 2426=2429)(2427=2421)(2425=2422)(2432 thru 2439=2432)(2445=2444)
(2446=2445)(2447=2446)(2452 2457=2455)(2453=2451)(2454 2455=2452)(2456=2453)
(2458=2454)(3129=3121)(3133=3139)(3134=3133)(3146=3145)(3233 3234=3231)
(3226=3228)(3225=3226)(3224=3225)(3223=3224)(3222=3223)(3221=3222)
(3311 3312=3310)(3331 3332=3330)(3341 thru 3349=3340)(3418=3417)(3435 3436=3439)
(3451 thru 3453=3451)(3454=1252)(3455=1251) (3456=5164)(3479=3474)(3481 3482=3475)
(3490=3480)(4123=4122)(4213 4214=4211)(4215=4213)(4216 4219=4215)(4224=4221)
(5124=5123)(5141 thru 5144=5141)(5145 5146=5143)(5164 5165=5169)(5230=5210)
(5220=5230)(5211 5212=5220) (6114=6113)(6115=6114)(6125 6126=6129)(6142=6141)
(6143=6142)(6153=6154)(7112 7113 7116=7111)(7114=7112)(7115=7113)(7123 thru
7126=7129)(7122=7123)(7139=7136)(7216=7214)(7217=7216)(7222 7223 7228=7221)(7224
7225=7222)(7226=7223)(7227=7224)(7233 7234=7231)(7235=7233)(7236=7234)
(7239=7231)(7245=7243)(7246=7241)(7247=7245)(7312=7311)(7313=7312)(7314=7313)
(7419=7416)(7439=7436)(7443=7442)(7510 thru 7518=7510)(7519=6100)(7610=7222)
(8124=8123)(8125=8124)(8126=8121)(8149=9143)(8156=8159)(8164=8163)(8180=8163)
(8219=8212)(8223=8221)(8224=8223)(8225=8224)(8226=8229)(8252=8251)(8253=8252)
(8254 8255=8253)(8267 8268=8269)(8287=8286)(8312=8311)(8313 8314=8312)
(8321 =8322)(8325 8326=8324)(9112 thru 9114=9112)(9121 9129=9120)(9134=9132)
(9142=9141)(9143 9144=9142)(9154 9159=9151)(9169=9162)(9213 9214=9213)(9314
9315=9313)(9323=9322)(9333 thru 9339=9333)(0100 thru 0104=1320)(0200 thru
0214=SYSMIS).

Exe

Political parties

Description of the political parties in the Czech Republic and position of these parties with respect to the 10 point left-right scale.

Czech	English	Left-Right ²	Economic	Social	Electoral Presence	Legislative Presence	Other Profile
Strana zdravého rozumu	Party of Common Sense	4,5	populist	populist	EP, national, regional	none	populist
České hnutí za národní jednotu	Czech Movement for National Unity	9	left, populist	ultra-conservative	national	none	nationalist, xenophobic
Balbinova poetická strana	Balbin Poetic Party	6	populist	populist	EP, national, regional	none	populist, nonconformist
Liberální reformní strana	Liberal-Reform Party	6,5	right	liberal	EP, national, regional	none	liberal, nonconformist
Právo a Spravedlnost	Law and Justice	8	populist	conservative	national, regional	none	conservative
Nezávislí	Independents	5	center	center	EP, national, regional	national - upper chamber	Electoral party of municipal politicians
Česká pravice	Czech Right	7,5	populist	conservative	national	none	conservative
Koruna česká	Czech Crown	7	right	conservative	EP, national, regional	none	monarchist
Občanská demokratická strana	Civic Democratic Party	7	right	moderately conservative	EP, national, regional	EP, national, regional	free market
Česká strana sociálně demokratická	Czech Social Democratic Party	3	left	moderately liberal	EP, national, regional	EP, national, regional	Pro-EU
SNK Evropští demokraté	SNK- European Democrats	5,5	center	moderate to liberal	EP, national, regional	EP, regional	Pro-EU
Unie svobody - Demokratická unie	Freedom Union - Democratic Union	6	moderate right	liberal	EP, national, regional	none	once parliamentary, virtually ceased to exist.
Helax-Ostrava se baví	Helax- Ostrava is Having Fun.	4	populist	populist	EP, national	none	populist, regional, nonconformist

² For the major parties, the values are those of the BMI 2008 study (panel of 70 experts surveyed, conducted in September 2008). For the minor subjects, the data are estimates of *ad-hoc* small N political scientists panel.

Other documentation: Denmark

Questionnaire translation

Comments to problematic variables:

1. There seems to be problems with Q108: "Have you ever experienced any of the following events? If yes, at what age have you experienced this for the first time?" Several respondents have reported an age when XX happened that is above their current age. This leads us to think that some people might have reported for example the age of mother when mother died instead of respondent's age when mother died. The cases in which this might have happened are only possible to find when mother was older when she died than respondent is now. If respondent's mother was younger when she died than respondent is now (and it is the age of mother when she died, that respondent has reported) it is not possible to point out that respondent has misunderstood the question.
2. Question 118a is missing for all respondents. This is due to a mistake the field work organisation has made in the CAPI-program.

Differences between the Danish questionnaire and the Master Questionnaire

- Missing

In the Danish questionnaire, missing categories are differently constructed. Therefore, we have adjusted the missing values, so they correspond with the categories in the Master Questionnaire. However, for the country specific variables, we have kept the Danish values. This also occurs when the questions are differently composed in the Danish questionnaire, why new 'nap' categories occur. (These questions are listed in the excel sheet with translated labels and values.

- In the Danish questionnaire (Q5, Q6, Q14 and Q52) there is a separate variable for the category "don't know".
- Q30D: The EVS category 'Heaven' is translated to 'Paradise' in the Danish questionnaire
- Q118A: Missing due to error in the questionnaire – the variable can not be used
- Q111A: A code for 'nap' is missing in the EVS labels & values-syntax. This is added in the Danish translation.
- Q117A: A code for 'nap' is missing in the EVS labels & values-syntax. This is added in the Danish translation.
- Q132: In the Danish questionnaire, it is possible to answer "no one in the role of a parent", why two 'nap'-categories occur. We have recoded this variable so it corresponds with the EVS Master Questionnaire (there is only one 'nap' category)

Education: Description of the educational system

EVS education standard classification	Highest level of school education (DK)	Vocational training/higher education (DK)
1 inadequately completed elementary education	1 "is in school" 2 "municipal primary and lower secondary school: 7th grade or lower" 3 "municipal primary and lower secondary school: 8th grade or equivalent without exam" 8 "equivalent to municipal primary and lower secondary school: 8th grade" 9 "equivalent to municipal primary and lower secondary school: 9th grade" 10 "equivalent to municipal primary and lower secondary school: 10th grade without exam" 11 "equivalent to municipal primary and lower secondary school courses without exam"	Must be irrelevant (i.e. respondent has no further education than school education)
2 completed (compulsory) elementary education	4 "municipal primary and lower secondary school leaving examination: 9th grade state controlled exam" 6 "10th grade state controlled exam and primary and lower secondary school advanced leaving examination" 12 "equivalent to 9th grade state controlled exam and primary and lower secondary school leaving examination" 13 "equivalent to 10th grade state controlled exam and primary and lower secondary school advanced leaving examination" 14 "upper secondary school or higher preparatory education without exam"	Must be irrelevant (i.e. respondent has no further education than school education)
3 (compulsory) elementary education and basic vocational qualification	5 "technical preparatory exam" 7 "advanced technical preparatory exam"	Must be irrelevant (i.e. respondent has no further education than school education)
		1 "semiskilled worker courses" 2 "professional education (apprentice, EFG (basic vocational education) e.g. administrative assistant)" 3 "1-year commercial exam, higher commercial exam (HHX), 1-2 year electronic data processing education" 7 "1 year social and health education programme (e.g. employment counsellor)"
4 secondary, intermediate vocational qualification	No categories in the Danish questionnaire corresponds to this category	
5 secondary, intermediate general qualification	No categories in the Danish questionnaire corresponds to this category	
6 full secondary, maturity level certificate	15 "upper secondary school leaving examination"	Must be irrelevant (i.e. respondent has no further education than school education)
7 higher education - lower-level tertiary certificate		5 "2-3 year Technical education (e.g. laboratory technician, technical assistant, dental hygienist)" 6 "higher technical education (e.g. machine technician, BSc Engineering)" 8 "3-4 year social and health education programme (e.g. nurse)" 9 "3-4 year teaching education programme (e.g. primary and lower secondary school teacher, librarian, journalist)" 11 "education: military defence, police, postal service etc"
8 higher education - upper-level tertiary certificate		4 "business school (certificate in business language, HA, HD) or education from the financial sector" 10 "master from university or higher educational institution (e.g. graduate engineer, dentist, lawyer)"
Outside of category	16 "other (including foreign school)"	
		12 "other (including foreign school)"

Other documentation: Estonia

Sampling procedure

1. NUMBER OF PSUs planned :	250	
2. STRATIFICATION CRITERIA	Level: NUTS 3	
2.a. REGIONS	Code (according to nomenclature)	Name of region
	EE001	PÕHJA-EESTI
	EE004	LÄÄNE-EESTI
	EE006	KESK-EESTI
	EE007	KIRDE-EESTI
	EE008	LÕUNA-EESTI
2.b. URBANISATION CATEGORIES	Code (as it will appear in the datafile)	Category
	1	Urban
	2	Rural
3. BASE OF POPULATION FIGURES:	<input type="checkbox"/> +] labour force (18 years or older) <input type="checkbox"/>] 15 years old resident UNTIL 74 YEARS OLD <input type="checkbox"/>] resident population, or <input type="checkbox"/>] total population	
4. SOURCE OF POPULATION FIGURES, WITH REFERENCE YEAR:	Statistical Office of Estonia 2007	

5. PSU ALLOCATION																																															
a. BY THE SIZE OF THE POPULATION	URBANISATION																																														
	Level: NUTS 3																																														
		URBAN	RURAL	total																																											
	EE001	358957	63527	422484																																											
	EE004	68647	56113	124760																																											
	EE006	45624	62067	107691																																											
	EE007	124342	15065	139407																																											
EE008	152701	116154	268855																																												
<i>Total</i>	750271	312926	1063197																																												
b. PSU ALLOCATION PLAN BY URBANIZATION LEVEL	URBANISATION																																														
	Level: NUTS 3																																														
		URBAN (6/PSU)	RURAL (6/PSU)	total																																											
	EE001	84	15	99																																											
	EE004	16	14	30																																											
	EE006	11	14	25																																											
	EE007	29	4	33																																											
EE008	36	27	63																																												
<i>Total</i>	176	74	250																																												
C. CONDUCTED INTERVIEWS	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Code</th> <th>Region</th> <th>Number of inhabitants of age 18+</th> <th>Proportion of inhabitants of age 18+</th> <th>Actual Number of interviewed respondents:</th> <th>Actual Proportion of interviewed respondents (unweighted):</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>North Estonia</td> <td>428695</td> <td>39,4%</td> <td>567</td> <td>37,4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>West Estonia</td> <td>129479</td> <td>11,9%</td> <td>188</td> <td>12,4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>Central Estonia</td> <td>112070</td> <td>10,3%</td> <td>154</td> <td>10,1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>North-Eastern Estonia</td> <td>142536</td> <td>13,1%</td> <td>187</td> <td>12,3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>South Estonia</td> <td>275279</td> <td>25,3%</td> <td>422</td> <td>27,8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>1088059</td> <td>100,0%</td> <td>1518</td> <td>100,0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Code	Region	Number of inhabitants of age 18+	Proportion of inhabitants of age 18+	Actual Number of interviewed respondents:	Actual Proportion of interviewed respondents (unweighted):	1	North Estonia	428695	39,4%	567	37,4%	4	West Estonia	129479	11,9%	188	12,4%	6	Central Estonia	112070	10,3%	154	10,1%	7	North-Eastern Estonia	142536	13,1%	187	12,3%	8	South Estonia	275279	25,3%	422	27,8%		TOTAL	1088059	100,0%	1518	100,0%
	Code	Region	Number of inhabitants of age 18+	Proportion of inhabitants of age 18+	Actual Number of interviewed respondents:	Actual Proportion of interviewed respondents (unweighted):																																									
	1	North Estonia	428695	39,4%	567	37,4%																																									
	4	West Estonia	129479	11,9%	188	12,4%																																									
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	7	North-Eastern Estonia	142536	13,1%	187	12,3%																																									
	8	South Estonia	275279	25,3%	422	27,8%																																									
		TOTAL	1088059	100,0%	1518	100,0%																																									

<p>6. SELECTION OF STARTING POINTS</p>	
<p>a. SELECTION OF SETTLEMENTS</p>	<p>We use manual random selection of settlements from the list of PCUs.</p>
<p>b. SELECTION OF STARTING POINTS</p>	<p>We have a list of telephone owners with addresses by settlements. According to this list we use in selecting (systematic) starting points of routes.</p> <p>In smaller settlements like villages we use following starting points according to specific to the settlement: post-office, shop, bus-stop, local authority, school, library, first house in a rotated way</p> <p>INFO+ 2007/2008 catalogues (15 books by counties)</p>

Electoral system

RIIGIKOGU ELECTION ACT

Passed on 12.06.2002, published in RT I 2002, 57, 355, entered into force pursuant to § 86

Amended by the following acts (date of adoption, publication in *Riigi Teataja*, date of enforcement):

12.02.2003 (RT I 2003, 26, 156) 21.03.2003

18.12.2003 (RT I 2003, 90, 601) 1.01.2004

21.01.2004 (RT I 2004, 6, 32) 14.02.2004

24.03.2004 (RT I 2004, 22, 148) 8.04.2004

22.09.2004 (RT I 2004, 71, 501) 29.10.2004

9.06.2005 (RT I 2005, 37, 281) 10.07.2005

7.06.2006 (RT I 2006, 30, 231) 14.07.2006

Chapter 1

GENERAL PROVISIONS

§ 1. Bases of election system

(1) The Riigikogu is comprised of 101 members.(2) Riigikogu elections shall be free, general, uniform and direct. Voting shall be secret.(3) Each voter shall have one vote.

(4) Election results shall be verified on the basis of proportional representation.

§ 2. Time of regular elections

(1) Regular Riigikogu elections shall be held on the first Sunday of March of the fourth year following the preceding Riigikogu election year.(2) The President of the Republic shall, by a resolution, call regular Riigikogu elections on the basis of clause 78 3) of the Constitution of the Republic of Estonia at least three months before the election day.

§ 3. Bases and time of extraordinary elections

(1) The President of the Republic shall, by a resolution, call extraordinary Riigikogu elections on the basis of clause 78 3) of the Constitution of the Republic of Estonia:

within three days as of the duty to call elections arising in the cases prescribed in §§ 89 and 119 of the Constitution of the Republic of Estonia; 2) within three days as of publication of the results of a referendum in the *Riigi Teataja* in the case prescribed in subsection 105 (4) of the Constitution of the Republic of Estonia.

(2) In the case prescribed in § 97 of the Constitution of the Republic of Estonia, the President of the Republic may, on the proposal of the Government of the Republic, call extraordinary Riigikogu elections within three days as of the date of an expression of no confidence in the Government of the Republic or the Prime Minister.

(3) Extraordinary Riigikogu elections shall not be held earlier than twenty days or later than forty days after the elections are called.

(4) The date for extraordinary Riigikogu elections shall be specified by the President of the Republic. Extraordinary elections shall be held on a Sunday.

§ 4. Right to vote and to stand as candidate

(1) Estonian citizens who have attained 18 years of age by election day have the right to vote.

(2) A person who has been divested of his or her active legal capacity with regard to the right to vote shall not have the right to vote.

(3) A person who has been convicted of a criminal offence by a court and is imprisoned shall not participate in voting.

(4) Estonian citizens who have attained 21 years of age by the last day for the registration of candidates have the right to stand as candidates.

(5) A person who has been divested of his or her active legal capacity with regard to the right to vote shall not have the right to vote.

(6) A person who has been convicted of a criminal offence by a court and is imprisoned shall not stand as a candidate for election to the Riigikogu.

[RT I 2006, 30, 231, entered into force 14. 07. 2006]

Chapter 2

CAMPAIGNING

§ 5. Campaigning restriction

(1) The time of active election campaigning is deemed to be the time from the last day for the registration of candidates.

(2) Active election campaigning is prohibited on election day.

(3) Election campaigning is prohibited in polling places and premises through which voters enter polling places.

[RT I 2006, 30, 231, entered into force 14. 07. 2006]

§ 51. Prohibition of political outdoor advertising

Advertising an independent candidate, political party or person who runs as party nominated candidate, electoral coalition or person who runs as candidate in the list of electoral coalition, or their logo or other sign or programme on a building, facility, inner or outer side of public transport vehicle or taxi, or any other political outdoor advertising shall be prohibited during the active election campaigning period.

[RT I 2005, 37, 281, entered into force 10. 07. 2005]

Chapter 3

ELECTORAL DISTRICTS AND POLLING DIVISIONS

§ 6. Electoral districts

Riigikogu elections shall be held in twelve multi-mandate electoral districts:

Electoral district no. 1: the Tallinn city districts of Haabersti, Põhja-Tallinn and Kristiine;

Electoral district no. 2: the Tallinn city districts of Kesklinn, Lasnamäe and Pirita;

Electoral district no. 3: the Tallinn city districts of Mustamäe and Nõmme;

Electoral district no. 4: Harjumaa (except Tallinn) and Raplamaa;

Electoral district no. 5: Hiiumaa, Läänemaa and Saaremaa;

Electoral district no. 6: Lääne-Virumaa;

Electoral district no. 7: Ida-Virumaa;

Electoral district no. 8: Järvamaa and Viljandimaa;

Electoral district no. 9: Jõgevamaa and Tartumaa (except the city of Tartu);

Electoral district no. 10: the city of Tartu;

Electoral district no. 11: Võrumaa, Valgamaa and Põlvamaa;

Electoral district no. 12: Pärnumaa.

§ 7. Distribution of mandates between electoral districts

(1) The National Electoral Committee shall, by a resolution, divide the mandates between the electoral districts as follows:

1) the total number of voters shall be divided by the number 101;

2) the number of voters in an electoral district shall be divided by the number obtained as a result of the calculation specified in clause 1) of this subsection;

3) each electoral district shall be awarded a particular number of mandates in correspondence with the integer of the number obtained as a result of the calculation made according to clause 2) of this subsection;

4) mandates which are not distributed pursuant to clause 3) of this subsection shall be distributed on the basis of the largest-remainder rule, using the fractions of numbers obtained as a result of the calculation specified in clause 2) of this subsection.

(2) The number of voters shall be obtained on the basis of the information held in the Estonian Population Register (hereinafter population register) as at the first day of the month when the elections are called.

(3) The Minister of Internal Affairs shall submit the number of voters by county and, in Tallinn, by city district to the National Electoral Committee within three working days as of the calling of elections.

(4) The National Electoral Committee shall promptly disclose a resolution specified in subsection (1) of this section.

[RT I 2004, 22, 148, entered into force 8. 04. 2004]

§ 8. Formation of polling divisions

(1) In order to hold voting, polling divisions shall be formed in the territory of an electoral district.

(2) Polling divisions shall be formed by a regulation of the rural municipality or city government, which shall set out:

- 1) the numeration of the polling divisions;
- 2) the boundaries of the polling divisions;
- 3) the location of polling places;
- 4) at least one polling division where voters can vote outside the polling division of their residence (subsection 41 (2));
- 5) a polling division where voters can vote if the information on their residence in the rural municipality or city is entered in the population register to the accuracy of the rural municipality or city, or in Tallinn to the accuracy of the city district.

(3) Polling divisions are permanent. Voting shall be held in the same polling divisions for Riigikogu, local government council, European Parliament elections and referendums, unless the rural municipality or city government determines otherwise and amends the regulation specified in subsection (2) of this section.

(4) A rural municipality or city government may amend a regulation specified in subsection (2) of this section not later than on the fiftieth day before election day or in extraordinary cases later. The rural municipality or city government shall promptly notify the National Electoral Committee and the chief processor of the population register of any such amendments.

(5) A rural municipality or city government shall make the information specified in subsection (2) of this section public before each election.

(6) A county electoral committee shall make the information specified in subsection (2) of this section public during the week before the start of advance polls.

[RT I 2006, 30, 231, entered into force 14. 07. 2006]

Chapter 4

ELECTORAL COMMITTEES

§ 9. Types of electoral committees

(1) Riigikogu elections are organised by the following electoral committees:

- 1) the National Electoral Committee;
- 2) the county electoral committees;
- 3) division committees.

(2) In the cities of Tallinn and Tartu, the functions of the county electoral committees shall be performed by the city electoral committee.

§ 10. Term of authority of electoral committee

(1) The term of authority of the National Electoral Committee shall be four years.

(2) The term of authority of county electoral committees and the electoral committees of the cities of Tallinn and Tartu shall be four years.

(3) Division committees shall be formed before regular and extraordinary Riigikogu elections. The authority of a division committee shall continue until the new membership of the committee is appointed.

§ 11. Member of electoral committee

(1) A person who has the right to vote according to subsections 4(1)-(3) of this Act and whose authority of a member of an electoral committee has not been terminated in the course of the last five years by a decision of the National Electoral Committee may be a member of an electoral committee. A member of an electoral committee shall be proficient in Estonian.

(2) A person may be a member of only one electoral committee.

(3) The authority of a member of an electoral committee shall terminate prematurely

- 1) if it becomes evident that he or she has no right to vote according to subsections 4 (1)-(4) of this Act;
- 2) upon his or her resignation;
- 3) upon his or her death;
- 4) by a decision of the National Electoral Committee.

(4) A person may be released from his or her duties as a member of an electoral committee by a reasoned resolution of the official who or body which appointed him or her either on the initiative of the official or body or on the proposal of the electoral committee.

- (5) The authority of a member of an electoral committee shall be suspended
- 1) if he or she becomes an authorised representative of a political party;
 - 2) if he or she becomes an authorised representative of an independent candidate;
 - 3) if he or she is nominated as a candidate for election to the Riigikogu;
 - 4) by a decision of a county electoral committee or the National Electoral Committee.
- (6) [Repealed - RT I 2006, 30, 231 – entered into force 14. 07. 2006]
- (7) The authority of a member of an electoral committee shall be restored:
- 1) in the cases prescribed in clauses (5) 1) and 2) of this section, as of the date when the election results are announced;
 - 2) in the case prescribed in clause (5) 3) of this section, as of the date following the date when the candidate is not registered or declines to stand as a candidate or as of the date when the election results are announced if the candidate is not elected.
- (8) A member of an electoral committee shall not campaign for or against political parties or candidates.
- (9) A member of an electoral committee shall be independent in the performance of his or her duties. A member of an electoral committee shall operate pursuant to law and the instructions of a superior electoral committee.
- [RT I 2006, 30, 231, entered into force 14. 07. 2006]

§ 12. Working procedures of electoral committee

- (1) The work format of an electoral committee shall be a meeting, which shall be convened by the chairman of the committee or, in his or her absence, by the deputy chairman, and in the absence of both the chairman and the deputy chairman, by the youngest member of the electoral committee.
- (2) An electoral committee has a quorum if at least one-half of the members of the committee are present, including the chairman or deputy chairman.
- (3) Minutes shall be taken of the meetings of an electoral committee.
- (4) The meetings of an electoral committee shall be public. Everyone has the right to examine resolutions of an electoral committee and the minutes of committee meetings.
- (5) An electoral committee shall decide issues within its competence by a majority of votes in favour. Any dissenting opinion of a member of the committee shall be recorded in the minutes.
- (6) If the authority of a member of an electoral committee is suspended or terminates, the chairman shall notify the first alternate member thereof who shall assume the obligations of the member of the electoral committee.
- (7) On the basis of a resolution of an electoral committee, alternate members or other persons may participate in election activities.
- (8) If a member of the National Electoral Committee cannot participate in a meeting of the Committee, an alternate member who has all the rights and obligations of a member of the Committee, except the rights and obligations of the Chairman or Deputy Chairman, shall substitute for him or her.
- (9) For the time elections are being organised, the employment contract or service relationship of a member or alternate member of an electoral committee or a person assisting the committee shall be suspended on the basis of a proposal made by the electoral committee.

§ 13. Assistance to electoral committee

- (1) State and local government bodies, administrative agencies and other agencies are, within their competence, required to assist electoral committees in the organisation of elections.
- (2) An electoral committee has the right to address state or local government bodies, administrative agencies or other agencies in writing regarding issues concerning the organisation of elections. An answer shall be provided to an inquiry made by an electoral committee within three working days as of the receipt thereof.

§ 14. Formation of National Electoral Committee

- (1) The members of the National Electoral Committee shall be as follows:
 - 1) a judge of a court of first instance appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court;
 - 2) a judge of a court of appeal appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court;

- 3) an adviser to the Chancellor of Justice appointed by the Chancellor of Justice;
 - 4) an official of the State Audit Office appointed by the Auditor General;
 - 5) a public prosecutor appointed by the Chief Public Prosecutor;
 - 6) an official of the Chancellery of the Riigikogu appointed by the Secretary General of the Riigikogu;
 - 7) an official of the State Chancellery appointed by the State Secretary.
- (2) The members of the Committee shall be appointed not later than on the tenth day before the authority of the Committee terminates.
- (3) The Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the National Electoral Committee shall be elected by the electoral committee from among its members at the first meeting of the committee. The first meeting of the electoral committee shall be convened by the Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the National Electoral Committee not later than on the seventh day after the beginning of the term of the committee.
- (4) The person who appoints a member of the National Electoral Committee to office shall appoint an alternate member for the member.
- (5) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court may appoint a judge as a member of the National Electoral Committee only with the consent of the judge and after considering the opinion of the chief judge of the court.
- (6) Operational and clerical support shall be provided to the National Electoral Committee by the Chancellery of the Riigikogu.
- (7) [The National Electoral Committee shall establish its working procedure.](#)
- (8) National Electoral Committee is entered in the state register of state and local government agencies.

[RT I 2006, 30, 231, entered into force 14. 07. 2006]

§ 15. Competence of National Electoral Committee

- (1) The function of the National Electoral Committee is to verify voting results and election results across the whole country, ensure the uniformity of the conduct of Riigikogu elections, instruct other electoral committees, exercise supervision over their activities and perform other functions arising from law.
- (2) The National Electoral Committee has the right to:
- 1) suspend or terminate the authority of a member of a county electoral committee or a division committee if she or she violates the Riigikogu Election Act, a regulation of the National Electoral Committee or instructions of a superior electoral committee;
 - 2) issue precepts for the elimination of deficiencies of an act of a county electoral committee or division committee or a resolution of a county electoral committee;
 - 3) suspend an act of a county electoral committee or division committee or the validity of a resolution of a county electoral committee;
 - 4) to repeal a resolution of a county electoral committee or to declare an act of a division committee or a county electoral committee unlawful and to issue a precept to the division committee or county electoral committee for elimination of the violation;
 - 5) to declare the voting results in the polling division, the electoral district, the county, the city of Tallinn or Tartu or the state invalid and to hold a repeat vote if the violation significantly affected or could have significantly affected the voting results.
- (3) The National Electoral Committee shall issue regulations in the cases prescribed in subsection (4) of this section. Regulations of the National Electoral Committee shall be signed by the Chairman. Regulations enter into force on the third day after publication in the *Riigi Teataja*.
- (4) The National Electoral Committee shall establish the following by a regulation:
- 1) [the working procedure of the National Electoral Committee](#);
 - 2) the procedure for the nomination and registration of candidates;
 - 3) [the standard format of applications for the registration of candidates, the standard format of the list of candidates in an electoral district, the standard format of the national lists of](#)

candidates, the standard format of applications to stand as a candidate and the standard format of the personal data forms of candidates;

4) the standard format of polling lists;

5) the procedure for voting in foreign states;

6) the procedure for the holding of voting and verification of voting results and election results;

7) the standard format of ballot papers;

8) the standard format of the records of voting results and election results;

9) the status of observer;

10) the procedure for the use of money allocated for the organisation of elections;

11) [Repealed - RT I 2004, 6, 32 - entered into force 14. 02. 2004]

(5) The National Electoral Committee shall adopt a resolution in order to resolve an individual matter within the competence of the National Electoral Committee. The resolution shall be signed by the chairman of the committee. The resolution shall enter into force upon signature thereof.

(6) Regulations, resolutions and instructions of the National Electoral Committee shall be binding on county electoral committees and division committees.

[RT I 2006, 30, 231, entered into force 14. 07. 2006]

§ 16. Formation of county electoral committee

(1) A county electoral committee shall be comprised of up to thirteen members.

(2) A county secretary shall be the chairman of a county electoral committee. The county governor, on the proposal of the county secretary, shall appoint the members of the county electoral committee not later than on the tenth day before the authority of the committee terminates. The county governor, on the proposal of the county secretary, shall also appoint up to four alternate members who, during the term of authority of the committee and in the order specified by the county governor, shall replace the members of the committee whose authority is suspended or terminates.

(3) The chairman of the electoral committees of the cities of Tallinn and Tartu shall be the corresponding city secretary. The city council, on the proposal of the city secretary, shall appoint the members of the city electoral committee not later than on the tenth day before the authority of the committee terminates. The council shall also appoint up to four alternate members who, during the term of authority of the committee and in the order specified by the council, shall replace the members of the committee whose authority is suspended or terminates.

(4) The deputy chairman of a county electoral committee shall be elected by the committee from among its members.

(5) Operational and clerical support shall be provided to county electoral committees and the electoral committees of the cities of Tallinn and Tartu by the county governments and the city governments of Tallinn and Tartu respectively.

§ 17. Competence of county electoral committee

(1) The function of a county electoral committee is to verify voting results in the county, instruct division committees, exercise supervision over their activities and perform other functions arising from this Act.

(2) A county electoral committee has the right to:

1) suspend the authority of a member of a division committee if she or she violates the Riigikogu Election Act, a regulation of the National Electoral Committee or instructions of a superior electoral committee;

2) to propose to the National Electoral Committee to terminate the authority of a member of a county electoral committee who has violated Riigikogu Election Act, a regulation of the National Electoral Committee or instructions of a superior electoral committee;

3) issue precepts for the elimination of deficiencies of an act of a division committee;

4) suspend an act of a division committee;

5) declare an act of a division committee unlawful;

6) to make a proposal to the National Electoral Committee to declare the voting results in the polling division invalid and to hold a repeat vote in the polling division if the violation

significantly affected or could have significantly affected the voting results.

(3) A county electoral committee shall adopt a resolution in order to resolve an individual matter within the competence of the county electoral committee. The resolution shall be signed by the chairman of the committee. The resolution shall enter into force upon signature thereof.

(4) Resolutions and instructions of county electoral committees shall be binding on division committees.

[RT I 2006, 30, 231, entered into force 14. 07. 2006]

§ 18. Formation of division committee

(1) A division committee shall be comprised of up to nine members.

(2) The chairman and members of a division committee shall be appointed by a resolution of the local government council (hereinafter *council*) on the proposal of the rural municipality or city secretary not later than twenty days prior to election day.

(3) The rural municipality or city secretary shall put forward half of the members of a division committee and the rest of the members shall be put forward by political parties.

(4) Political party participating in the election shall put forward one member candidate for a division committee to the rural municipality or city secretary not later than forty-five days prior to election day.

(5) The consent of the person is required to put him or her forward as a member of a division committee.

(6) If political parties do not put forward candidates or if the number of candidates put forward is smaller than the number of places parties have in the division committee, the council shall appoint the rest of the members on the proposal of the rural municipality or city secretary.

(7) If the number of member candidates for a division committee put forward by parties exceeds the number of places parties have in the division committee the rest of the candidates are appointed alternate members of the division committee.

(8) The council shall also appoint, on the proposal of the rural municipality or city secretary and pursuant to subsection 7 of this section, at least two alternate members who, during the term of authority of the committee and in the order specified by the council, shall replace the members of the committee whose authority is suspended or terminates.

(9) A division committee shall elect a deputy chairman of the committee from among its members.

(10) Operational and clerical support shall be provided to a division committee by the rural municipality government or city government.

[RT I 2006, 30, 231, entered into force 14. 07. 2006]

§ 19. Competence of division committee

The function of a division committee is to conduct voting, verify voting results in the polling division and perform other functions arising from this Act.

Chapter 5

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS

§ 20. Registration of voters

(1) Voters shall be registered in the population register.

(2) The procedure for maintenance of the population register shall be prescribed by law.

(3) Voters shall be registered on the basis of the following information entered in the population register:

1) given name and surname;

2) date of birth;

3) personal identification code;

4) information on citizenship;

5) information on divestment of active legal capacity;

6) information on place of residence.

§ 21. Polling card

(1) The chief processor of the population register shall organise the preparation of polling cards and their sending to voters not later than on the twentieth day before election day. A

polling card shall not be sent to a voter if the information on his or her residence is entered in the population register on the initiative of a local government to the accuracy of the rural municipality or city, or in Tallinn to the accuracy of the city district.

(2) The following shall be entered on a polling card:

- 1) the given name and surname of the voter;
- 2) the year of birth of the voter;
- 3) the residential address of the voter;
- 4) the name of the rural municipality or city and the number of the polling division where the voter is entered in the polling list;
- 5) the time and place of voting on advance polling days and election day.

(3) A voter who has not received a polling card by fifteen days before election day or whose polling card contains incorrect information may file an application with the rural municipality or city secretary for clarification to be given or errors to be corrected. The rural municipality or city secretary shall promptly review the application together with the person who prepared the polling card and shall respond to the application in writing within three working days as of receiving the application.

§ 22. Polling list

(1) The chief processor of the population register shall organise the preparation and printing of the polling lists for each polling division on the basis of the information held in the population register and shall organise the delivery of polling lists to the division committees not later than by the seventh day before election day. Electronic lists of electors shall be delivered to the National Electoral Committee by the seventh day before election day.

(2) The basis for the preparation of polling lists shall be the information prescribed in subsection 20 (3) of this Act, as at thirty days before election day. Upon preparation of a polling list, any changes made to the information specified in clauses 20 (3) 1)-5) of this Act later than thirty days before election day shall also be taken into account. Any changes made to the residential address less than thirty days before election day shall not be taken into account.

(3) A person shall not be entered in a polling list if he or she has been convicted of a criminal offence by a court pursuant to information held in the punishment register and if, as of thirty days before election day, he or she is to be imprisoned until election day.

(4) A voter shall be entered in the polling list of the polling division in the territory of which his or her residence, as entered in the population register, is located on the thirtieth day before election day. If the information on the residence of a voter is entered in the population register to the accuracy of the rural municipality or city, or in Tallinn to the accuracy of the city district, the voter shall be entered in the polling list of a polling division determined pursuant to clause 8 (2) 5) of this Act.

(5) The following information on each voter shall be entered in the polling list:

- 1) given name and surname;
- 2) personal identification code;
- 3) residential address.

(6) Voters shall be entered in a polling list in alphabetical order according to their surnames.

(7) The person who prepares a polling list shall sign the polling list not later than on the seventh day before election day and the chairman of the division committee shall sign the polling list on election day after the close of voting. The Chairman of the National Electoral Committee shall sign the list of voters who voted electronically after the close of voting.

(8) Polling lists shall be preserved permanently in the archives.

[RT I 2006, 30, 231, entered into force 14. 07. 2006]

§ 23. Accessibility of polling lists

(1) A voter may check the correctness of information entered in the polling list concerning himself or herself.

(2) After election day, the authorised representatives of political parties and independent candidates and their authorised representatives may, in the event of justified interest, examine polling lists to the extent necessary and the lists may also be used for scientific purposes.

§ 24. Checking correctness of information entered in polling list and correction of errors

(1) If a voter finds that information entered in the polling list concerning himself or herself contains errors, he or she shall submit an application for correction of the errors to the division committee which shall promptly forward it to the rural municipality or city secretary.

(2) The rural municipality or city secretary shall promptly review the application together with the person who prepared the polling list and shall respond to the applicant and inform the division committee of the results of the review.

(3) The division committee shall correct the error in the polling list on the basis of a notice issued by the rural municipality or city secretary.

(4) If it is clear from the documents submitted to a division committee that the information entered in the polling list contains errors, the division committee may correct the errors. The rural municipality or city secretary shall be promptly informed of correction of the errors.

§ 25. Making amendments to polling list

(1) A polling list shall be amended only if:

1) a person who has not been entered in any polling list but who has the right to participate in voting pursuant to this Act is to be entered in the list;

2) a person who does not have the right to participate in voting is to be deleted from the list.

(2) In order to amend a polling list, a person shall submit an application to be entered in the population register or an application for the amendment of register information which is the basis for the registration of voters to a rural municipality or city secretary. The rural municipality or city secretary shall review the application together with the person who prepared the polling list and shall promptly respond to the person.

(3) If a person is entered in the population register or if register information which is the basis for the registration of voters is amended such that this brings about the entry of the person in a polling list, the rural municipality or city secretary shall promptly notify the division committee thereof.

(4) A division committee shall make an amendment in a polling list on the basis of a notice issued by the rural municipality or city secretary.

(5) If a rural municipality or city secretary denies an application specified in subsection (2) of this section, the applicant may file an action with an administrative court of his or her residence against the act of the rural municipality or city secretary. The action shall be filed with the rural municipality or city secretary who shall forward the action and his or her written explanation to the administrative court of his or her location within twenty-four hours.

(6) The administrative court shall review the action and make a judgment within three working days after the date of receipt of the action.

(7) The administrative court shall make one of the following judgments:

1) to dismiss the complaint;

2) to satisfy the action and issue a precept to the rural municipality or city secretary to arrange that the person be entered in the population register or to amend the register information which is the basis for the registration of voters.

(8) If the administrative court satisfies the action, the person shall be promptly entered in the population register or the information pertaining to him or her shall be amended and the division committee shall be promptly notified thereof.

Chapter 6

NOMINATION AND REGISTRATION OF CANDIDATES

§ 26. Party

(1) Political parties which are entered in the non-profit associations and foundations register not later than on the last day for the nomination of candidates may participate in Riigikogu elections.

(2) The Minister of Justice shall send a list of political parties to the National Electoral Committee within three working days after the elections are called. Political parties which are in the non-profit associations and foundations register on the date the elections are called shall be entered in the list.

(3) Political parties shall participate in Riigikogu elections under their own name.

(4) A political party shall, upon nominating candidates, submit a written notice to the

National

Electoral Committee which sets out the names, personal identification codes, addresses and telecommunications numbers of the authorised representatives of the political party. A person entitled to represent a political party according to the Non-profit Associations Act (RT I 1996, 42, 811; 1998, 96, 1515; 1999, 10, 155; 23, 355; 67, 658; 2000, 55, 365; 88, 576; 2001, 56, 336; 93, 565) or the articles of association of the political party shall sign the notice. If a political party is not in the list set out in subsection (2) of this section, the political party shall also submit a certificate concerning entry in the non-profit associations and foundations register.

(5) A political party may authorise up to two persons to represent the party.

(6) Within two days after the last day for the nomination of candidates, the Minister of Justice shall send the lists of the members of political parties which are entered in the non-profit associations and foundations register, as at the last day for the nomination of candidates, to the National Electoral Committee in electronic form. The lists shall include the names and personal identification codes of the members and the date on which they became members of the political party.

§ 27. Independent candidate

(1) Every person who has the right to stand as a candidate (subsections 4 (4)-(6)) may nominate himself or herself as an independent candidate and perform the acts necessary for registration. A person who has the right to vote pursuant to subsections 4 (1)-(3) of this Act may nominate another person as an independent candidate and perform the acts necessary for registration on the basis of a corresponding authorisation document.

(2) An independent candidate may be nominated in only one electoral district.

§ 28. Candidate documents

(1) The following are candidate documents:

- 1) an application to stand as a candidate;
- 2) a personal data form of the candidate.

(2) In an application to stand as a candidate, a person shall:

- 1) express his or her desire to stand as a candidate in the list of a political party or to stand as an independent candidate;
- 2) confirm that he or she complies with the requirements of this Act for candidates standing in Riigikogu elections.

(3) The following information shall be entered on the personal data form of a candidate:

- 1) given name and surname;
- 2) personal identification code;
- 3) membership of a political party;
- 4) residential address;
- 5) telecommunications numbers.

(4) The following information may be entered on the personal data form of a candidate:

- 1) place of birth;
- 2) education, area of specialisation, name of educational institution and time of graduation;
- 3) research degree;
- 4) place of employment;
- 5) position.

(5) The National Electoral Committee shall not disclose the personal identification code, residential address or telecommunications numbers of a candidate.

(6) A candidate shall use only his or her given name and surname as his or her name when standing as a candidate.

§ 29. List of candidates

(1) A political party shall prepare:

- 1) the lists of candidates in electoral districts;
- 2) the national list of candidates.

(2) Nominated candidates shall be included in both lists specified in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) The number of candidates in an electoral district may exceed the number of mandates in

the electoral district by up to two candidates.

(4) A person may stand as a candidate in only one electoral district. Standing as a candidate is not related to the electoral district of the residence of the person.

(5) A person may stand as a candidate in the list of candidates of only one political party. A person who is nominated as an independent candidate or who is a member of another political party shall not stand in a list of candidates.

(6) A political party may put forward only one list of candidates for registration in an electoral district.

(7) The order of the candidates in a list shall be specified by the political party.

(8) All the authorised representatives of a political party shall sign the lists of candidates in electoral districts and the national list of candidates.

§ 30. Nomination of candidates

(1) The nomination of candidates shall begin on the working day following the distribution of mandates. A political party may put forward its candidates after submission of a notice specified in subsection 26 (4) of this Act.

(2) The nomination of candidates shall end on the forty-fifth day before election day at 6 p.m.

(3) In order to register candidates, a political party shall submit the following to the National Electoral Committee:

- 1) an application for the registration of candidates;
- 2) the lists of candidates in electoral districts;
- 3) the national list of candidates;
- 4) a copy of the payment order certifying the payment of security;
- 5) the candidate documents of each candidate (subsection 28 (1)).

(4) An independent candidate shall submit the following to the National Electoral Committee:

- 1) an application for registration of the candidate;
- 2) a copy of the payment order certifying the payment of security;
- 3) the candidate documents (subsection 28 (1)).

(5) Before nominating candidates, a political party or an independent candidate shall deposit an amount, the size of which is equal to two minimum salary rates as established by the Government of the Republic for each person nominated, in the bank account of the National Electoral Committee as security.

[RT I 2006, 30, 231, entered into force 14. 07. 2006]

§ 31. Acceptance and return of documents

(1) The National Electoral Committee shall maintain records concerning the nomination of candidates.

(2) The registration documentation of candidates shall be delivered by an authorised representative of the political party. The registration documentation of an independent candidate shall be delivered by the independent candidate or his or her authorised representative.

(3) If not all the required documents are submitted to the National Electoral Committee or if the documents contain errors or omissions or they are not in conformity with the standard format established by the National Electoral Committee, the person who accepts documents shall propose to the submitter of the documents that the required documents or information be submitted, that documents conforming with the standard format be submitted or that the errors

be corrected. All submitted documents shall be returned.

(4) If a political party or an independent candidate wishes to make amendments to the registration documentation of candidates, the National Electoral Committee shall return all the

submitted documents and, upon re-submission thereof, the documents shall be deemed to have been submitted for the first time.

(5) If a candidate is deleted from the list of nominated candidates on the basis of a personal application, the National Electoral Committee shall return the candidate documents to him or her and inform an authorised representative of the political party or independent candidate

thereof. The political party need not re-submit the registration documentation of candidates.

(6) If a political party or an independent candidate submits documents before 6 p.m. on the forty-fifth day before election day and it becomes evident that not all the required documents have been submitted, that the documents contain omissions or are not in conformity with the standard format established by the National Electoral Committee, or that the submitted documents contain errors which cannot be corrected immediately, the documents shall be accepted. The person who accepts the documents shall propose to the submitter of the documents that the missing documents or information be submitted, that documents conforming to the standard format established by the National Electoral Committee be submitted or that the errors be corrected. In such case, the political party or independent candidate shall perform the required acts not later than before 6 p.m. on the forty-third day before election day.

§ 32. Registration of candidates

(1) The National Electoral Committee shall, after expiry of the term for the nomination of candidates but not later than on the fortieth day before election day, register all persons nominated in accordance with the requirements of this Act in the order of their nomination.

(2) Each candidate shall be assigned a registration number. Registration numbers shall begin at 101 and shall be assigned to the candidates according to the lists of political parties in an electoral district. Independent candidates shall be assigned registration numbers after the candidates of political parties have been assigned numbers. The sequence of assigning numbers between political parties and independent candidates shall be determined by way of drawing lots.

(3) If, within the term specified in subsection 31 (6) of this Act, a political party or an independent candidate fails to perform the acts required by the National Electoral Committee, the National Electoral Committee shall not register:

1) any of the candidates nominated by the political party if documents specified in clauses 30 (3) 1), 2), 3) or 4) of this Act are missing or if the documents contain errors or are not in conformity with the standard format;

2) a candidate if documents or information concerning him or her are missing or if their documents contain errors or are not in conformity with the standard format.

(4) The National Electoral Committee shall adopt a reasoned resolution on failure to register a candidate.

(5) The National Electoral Committee shall revoke a resolution to register a candidate if:

1) the candidate declines to stand as a candidate on the basis of a written application which may be submitted by him or her within three days after registration;

2) the candidate dies;

3) it is established that the candidate does not comply with the requirements prescribed in subsections 4 (4)-(6) and 29 (5) of this Act.

(6) The National Electoral Committee shall register a person who was not registered previously after the term specified in subsection (1) of this section if the Committee finds that the person complies with the requirements prescribed in subsections 4 (4)-(6) and 29 (5) of this Act or if the resolution of the National Electoral Committee not to register the candidate is revoked by a judgment of the Supreme Court.

(7) A resolution on registration may be revoked and a person who was not registered may be registered not later than on the day before the start of advance polls.

[RT I 2004, 71, 501, entered into force 29. 10. 2004]

§ 33. Consolidated list of candidates in electoral district

(1) After the registration of candidates, the National Electoral Committee shall prepare a consolidated list of candidates in each electoral district.

(2) Candidates shall be entered in the consolidated list of candidates in an electoral district by the lists of candidates of political parties in the electoral district in the order of their registration numbers. The name of the political party which puts forward the list shall be indicated at the top of the list of candidates in the electoral district. Independent candidates shall be entered in the consolidated list of candidates in an electoral district in the order of their registration numbers after the lists of candidates of political parties in the electoral

district.

(3) The registration number and name of each candidate shall be set out in the consolidated list of candidates in an electoral district. If several candidates with the same name stand in one electoral district, their dates of birth shall also be set out in the consolidated list.

(4) The National Electoral Committee shall inform the electoral committees, representations organising voting in foreign states and masters of ships of all corrections and amendments to consolidated lists of candidates in electoral districts, and they shall make the corresponding corrections or amendments to the consolidated lists of candidates in the electoral districts. The consolidated lists of candidates shall not be amended after the start of advance polls.

[RT I 2004, 71, 501, entered into force 29. 10. 2004]

Chapter 7

VOTING PROCEDURE

§34. Polling place

(1) Voting in a polling division shall be held at a polling place designated by the rural municipality or city government. Different polling places may be designated for voting on election day and on advance polling days.

(2) A polling place shall have places for the distribution of ballot papers, voting booths and a ballot box. In a polling division where voters can vote outside the polling division of their residence, the polling place shall have a separate voting booth and ballot box for voters voting outside the polling division of their residence during advance polls. The consolidated list of candidates in the electoral district and the national lists of candidates shall be posted in the polling place.

(3) Order in a polling place shall be maintained by the division committee. Lawful oral orders given by members of the division committee are mandatory for all persons in the polling place.

§ 35. Voting booth

(1) A voting booth shall enable voting to be secret.

(2) There shall be a table and a writing instrument in a voting booth. The consolidated list of candidates in the electoral district shall be placed on the wall of the voting booth, except the booth designated for electors voting outside the polling division of their residence.

[RT I 2006, 30, 231, entered into force 14. 07. 2006]

§ 36. Ballot box

(1) Before voting opens, the division committee shall inspect and seal the ballot box. Ballot boxes sealed before the start of advance polls shall be used for advance polls only.

(2) The opening of a ballot box shall be covered. It shall be opened only to deposit a ballot paper in the box.

(3) After the close of voting on advance polling days, the division committee shall seal the opening of the ballot box used for advance polls.

§ 37. Ballot paper

(1) [The standard format of ballot papers shall be established by the National Electoral Committee.](#)

(2) The National Electoral Committee shall organise the preparation of ballot papers and their delivery to the division committees.

(3) After the receipt of ballot papers, the division committee shall affix the seal of the division committee to the ballot papers. The National Electoral Committee shall affix its seal to ballot papers used for voting in foreign states and on board ships.

§ 38. Time of voting

(1) Voting on election day shall open at 9 a.m. and close at 8 p.m.

(2) Advance polls shall be held

1) from the thirteenth day to the ninth day before election day, in a polling division designated by the county electoral committee. Voting shall open at 12.00 a.m. and close at 8 p.m.;

2) from the sixth day to the fourth day before election day in all polling divisions. Voting shall open at 12.00 a.m. and close at 8 p.m.;

3) from the sixth day to the fourth day before election day by electronic means. Voting opens on the sixth day before the day of election at 9.00 a.m. and lasts on 24-hour basis until the

voting closes on the fourth day before the election day at 8.00 p.m.

(3) Home voting shall be held on election day in the cases prescribed in this Act.

(4) Voting in custodial institutions shall be held in on the days prescribed in clause (2) 2) of this section in the cases prescribed in this Act.

[RT I 2006, 30, 231, entered into force 14. 07. 2006]

§ 39. Voting

(1) A voter shall vote in the polling division where he or she is entered in the polling list, except in the cases prescribed in §§ 41-45 and 47 and in Chapter 8 of this Act.

(2) In order to obtain a ballot paper, a voter shall present an identity document to the division committee. The voter shall sign the polling list against receipt of the ballot paper.

(3) The voter shall complete the ballot paper in a voting booth.

(4) The voter shall write the registration number of the candidate in the electoral district of his or her residence for whom he or she wishes to vote in the designated space on the ballot paper.

(5) The voter shall complete the ballot paper himself or herself. If he or she is unable to complete the ballot paper himself or herself due to a physical disability, another voter, but not a candidate in the election district of his or her residence, may do so at his or her request and in his or her presence.

(6) Voters are not allowed to take ballot papers outside the polling place. If a voter spoils the ballot paper, he or she has the right to be given a new ballot paper by the division committee. The voter shall return the spoiled or unused ballot paper to the division committee.

(7) After completing the ballot paper, the voter shall fold the ballot paper and hand it to a member of the division committee who shall affix the seal of the division committee to the outside of the folded ballot paper.

(8) The voter shall deposit the ballot paper in the ballot box himself or herself. If he or she is unable to deposit the ballot paper in the ballot box himself or herself due to a physical disability, another voter may do so at his or her request and in his or her presence.

[RT I 2006, 30, 231, entered into force 14. 07. 2006]

§ 40. Advance polls

(1) Advance polls shall be held pursuant to the procedure prescribed in § 39 of this Act.

(2) A voter entered in the polling list who has attained 18 years of age by the day of the advance polls has the right to vote at the advance polls.

(3) Advance polls shall be organised by at least three members of the division committee.

(4) A member of the division committee shall mark the date of voting in the polling list concerning each voter who has voted.

(5) The division committee shall keep the ballot box and voting documents on advance polling days and the following days such that only members of the division committee have access to them.

§ 41. Specifications for advance polls held outside polling division of residence

(1) On advance polling days (subsection 38 (2)), voters may vote outside the polling division of their residence in a polling division designated by the county electoral committee, or the rural municipality or city government.

(2) A division committee designated by the rural municipality or city government shall organise voting outside the polling division of residence. The rural municipality or city government may designate a division committee which, in addition to advance polls, organises voting only at the location of a voter (§ 43) or only in custodial institutions (§ 45).

(3) A county electoral committee, except the Harjumaa County Electoral Committee and the Tartumaa County Electoral Committee shall designate, not later than on the forty-fifth day before election day, at least one polling division located in a county town, where voters may vote outside the polling division of their residence on the days prescribed in clause 38 (2) 1) of this Act. In the city of Tallinn or Tartu, such polling division shall be designated by the city electoral committee. A county electoral committee shall publish its decision during the week before the start of advance polls.

[RT I 2006, 30, 231, entered into force 14. 07. 2006]

§ 42. Advance polls held in polling places outside polling division of residence

(1) A voter who wishes to vote in a polling place outside the polling division of his or her residence shall present an identity document to a member of the division committee and the voter shall be entered in the list of voters voting outside the polling division of their residence.

(2) The member of the division committee shall issue a ballot paper, two envelopes and the consolidated list of candidates in the electoral district of the residence of the voter to the voter.

The voter shall sign the list of voters voting outside the polling division of their residence against the receipt of a ballot paper.

(3) The voter shall complete the ballot paper pursuant to the provisions of subsections 39 (3)-(6) of this Act.

(4) The voter shall place the ballot paper in one of the envelopes given by the member of the division committee. The voter shall place the envelope in the other envelope given by a member of the division committee. The voter or the member of the division committee shall write the name, personal identification code and residential address of the voter on the outer envelope. The voter shall deposit the envelope in the ballot box prescribed for the ballot papers of voters voting outside the polling division of their residence.

§ 43. Advance polls held outside polling division of residence at location of voter

(1) If a voter who wishes to vote outside the polling division of his or her residence is unable to vote at a polling place located in a polling division due to his or her state of health or for another good reason, he or she may, until 4 p.m. on the last day of advance polling, submit a written application to vote at his or her location to the rural municipality or city government of his or her location or to a division committee prescribed in subsection 41 (2) of this Act. The division committee shall register the application. The rural municipality or city government shall register the application and forward it to the corresponding division committee.

(2) Voting shall be organised by at least two members of the division committee pursuant to the provisions of subsections 39 (4)-(6) and 42 (1), (2) and (4) of this Act.

§ 44. Electronic voting

(1) A voter may vote electronically on the webpage of the National Electoral Committee on days prescribed in clause 38(2)3). A voter shall vote himself or herself.

(2) A voter shall identify himself or herself on the basis of a certificate on identity documents permitting digital authentication.

(3) After identification of the voter, the consolidated list of candidates in the electoral district of the residence of the voter shall be displayed to the voter on the webpage.

(4) The voter shall mark the name of the candidate in favour of whom he or she wishes to vote

in the electoral district of his or her residence, and shall confirm the vote by giving a digital signature with the aid of a certificate permitting digital signing on the identity document.

(5) A notice that the vote has been accepted shall be displayed to the voter on the webpage.

(6) The voter may change his or her electronically given vote:

1) by voting again electronically at the time prescribed in clause 38(2)3) of this Act;

2) by voting with a ballot paper from the sixth to the fourth day before election day pursuant to the procedure provided for in §§ 40-43, 45 or 47 of this Act.

[RT I 2006, 30, 231, entered into force 14. 07. 2006]

§ 45. Voting in custodial institutions

(1) Voting in custodial institutions shall be held on the days prescribed in clause 38 (2) 2) of this Act.

(2) The administration of a custodial institution shall submit an application for voting to be held to the division committee prescribed in subsection 41 (2) of this Act.

(3) Voting shall be organised by at least two members of the division committee pursuant to the provisions of subsections 39 (4)-(6) and 42 (1), (2) and (4) of this Act.

(4) Upon verification of the voting results, the votes of voters who voted at advance polls in a custodial institution shall be taken into account pursuant to the provisions of § 48 of this Act.

[RT I 2004, 6, 32, entered into force 14. 02. 2004]

§ 46. Home voting

(1) If a voter is unable to vote at a polling place due to his or her state of health or for another good reason, he or she may apply to vote at home.

(2) In order to vote at home, a voter shall submit a written application to the rural municipality or city government or to the division committee of his or her residence by 4 p.m. on election day and the division committee shall register the application. If the application is submitted to the rural municipality or city government, the rural municipality or city government shall register the application and forward it to the appropriate division committee.

(3) Home voting shall be held by at least two members of the division committee. The members are appointed based on the principle that they do not belong to the same party or they have not been put forward to be members of a division committee by the same party. Home voting shall be organised pursuant to the provisions of subsections 39 (1), (2), (4), (5), (6) and (8) of this Act.

(4) A home voter shall sign the list of home voters against the receipt of a ballot paper.

[RT I 2006, 30, 231, entered into force 14. 07. 2006]

§ 47. Voting in Estonia by voters residing in foreign states

(1) A voter residing in a foreign state who has been entered in the list of voters permanently residing in a foreign state and who has not voted pursuant to the procedure provided for in Chapter 8 may vote during advance polls in any polling division designated pursuant to the procedure provided for in the first sentence of subsection 41 (2) or subsection 41 (3) of this Act.

(2) In order to obtain a ballot paper, a voter shall present an identity document to the division committee and shall be entered in the list of voters voting outside the polling division of their residence.

(3) A member of the division committee shall issue a ballot paper, two envelopes and the consolidated list of candidates in the electoral district of the residence of the voter to the voter.

The voter shall sign the list of voters voting outside the polling division of their residence against the receipt of a ballot paper.

(4) The voter shall complete the ballot paper pursuant to the provisions of subsections 39 (3)-(6) of this Act.

(5) The voter shall place the ballot paper in one of the envelopes given by the member of the division committee. The voter shall place the envelope in the other envelope given by a member of the division committee. The voter or the member of the division committee shall write the name, personal identification code, residential address and number of the electoral district of the voter on the outer envelope. The voter shall deposit the envelope in the ballot box prescribed for the ballot papers of voters voting outside the polling division of their residence.

(6) Upon the verification of voting results, votes cast pursuant to the procedure prescribed in subsection (1) of this section shall be taken into account pursuant to the provisions of subsections 48 (1) and (2) and subsections 55 (2)-(6) of this Act.

[RT I 2004, 6, 32, entered into force 14. 02. 2004]

§ 48. Calculation of votes cast during advance polls outside polling division of residence

(1) A division committee shall pack the envelopes with the ballot papers of electors who voted outside the polling division of their residence by the counties, and by the cities of Tallinn and Tartu, and shall forward the envelopes to the county electoral committee of their location.

(2) The county electoral committee shall forward the envelopes with ballot papers specified in subsection (1) of this section to the electoral committees of the appropriate counties through the National Electoral Committee not later than on the second day before election day.

(3) A county electoral committee shall forward the envelopes with ballot papers received from other county electoral committees pursuant to the procedure provided for in subsection (2) of this section to the corresponding division committees not later than on the day preceding election day.

(4) After receipt of the envelopes with ballot papers pursuant to the procedure provided for in

subsection (3) of this section, the division committees shall check whether a voter has been entered in the polling list of the polling division and whether he or she has not voted in the polling division of his or her residence. At least three members of the division committee shall be present during the verification.

(5) If a voter has not been entered in the polling list of the polling division or has voted outside the polling division of his or her residence several times, the division committee shall reject all envelopes with ballot papers of the voter.

(6) If a voter has voted once, a member of the division committee shall make a notation in the polling list concerning voting at the advance polls.

(7) After performing the acts prescribed in subsections (5) - (6) of this Article, the division committee shall open the outer envelopes, deposit the inner envelopes with ballot papers in the ballot box used at the advance polls and seal the opening of the ballot box again.

[RT I 2006, 30, 231, entered into force 14. 07. 2006]

§ 481. Counting of electronically given votes

(1) In case of several electronically given vote (subsection 44(6)), the last vote shall be taken into account.

(2) After the close of electronic voting, the National Electoral Committee shall prepare a list of persons who voted electronically by polling divisions and shall forward the list to the county electoral committees not later than on the second day before the day of the referendum. A county electoral committee shall forward the list to division committees not later than on the day preceding the election day.

(3) If a voter has voted electronically, a member of the division committee shall make a notation in the polling list concerning voting electronically.

(4) If a voter has voted electronically as well as with a ballot paper, the ballot paper of the voter shall be taken into account. The division committee shall send an appropriate communication to the National Electoral Committee, whereby the National Electoral Committee shall annul the electronically given vote of the voter.

(5) If a voter has voted several times outside the polling division of his or her residence, and electronically, all envelopes with ballot papers of the voter as well as the electronically given vote shall be rejected. The division committee shall send an appropriate communication to the National Electoral Committee, whereby the National Electoral Committee shall annul the electronically given vote of the voter.

[RT I 2006, 30, 231, entered into force 14. 07. 2006]

Chapter 8

VOTING IN FOREIGN STATE

§ 49. Preparation of voting

(1) Voting in a foreign state for voters permanently residing in the foreign state and voters temporarily staying there shall be organised by representations of Estonia.

(2) An honorary consulate, the honorary consul of which is an Estonian citizen, may be designated to organise voting by an order of the Government of the Republic. In such case, the honorary consulate shall perform the acts prescribed in this Chapter.

(3) Voting shall be organised by the head of a representation or an official designated by him or her. In the case prescribed in subsection (2) of this section, voting shall be organised by an honorary consul or a person designated by him or her. The person who organises voting must be a person who has the right to vote pursuant to subsections 4 (1) and (2) of this Act.

(4) The chief processor of the population register shall organise the forwarding of lists of voters permanently residing in foreign states to the representations. The following information

shall be entered in the list of voters:

- 1) given name and surname;
- 2) personal identification code;
- 3) residential address, if known;
- 4) the number of the electoral district of which the consolidated list of candidates is sent to the voter.

(5) If the address of a voter permanently residing in a foreign state or a voter temporarily staying there is known, the representation shall send him or her a polling card by post or electronic mail not later than on the eighty-fifth day before election day.

(6) The following shall be entered on a polling card:

- 1) the given name and surname of the voter;
- 2) the date of birth of the voter;
- 3) the address of the voter;
- 4) the address of the representation;
- 5) the procedure for submitting an application to vote by post, for voting by post and for voting at the representation;
- 6) the due date for the receipt by the representation of applications to vote by post;
- 7) the due date for the receipt by the representation of ballot papers sent by post;
- 8) the time of voting at the representation;
- 9) the time of electronic voting.

[RT I 2006, 30, 231, entered into force 14. 07. 2006]

§ 50. Submission of application to vote

(1) If a voter wishes to vote by post, he or she shall send a corresponding application to the Estonian representation in the country of his or her habitual residence. If the country of habitual residence of a voter does not have a representation of Estonia, the voter shall send the application to the nearest representation of Estonia.

(2) A voter who has been entered in the list of voters permanently residing in a foreign state shall:

- 1) append a copy of the page of his or her identity document containing personal data to the application;
- 2) indicate in the application his or her residential address in the foreign state.

(3) A voter who has not been entered in the list of voters permanently residing in a foreign state shall:

- 1) append copies of documents which certify his or her identity and that he or she has the right to vote in accordance with subsections 4(1) and (2) of this Act;
- 2) indicate his or her residential address in the foreign state;
- 3) indicate his or her last residence in Estonia (the county, the city district in Tallinn, or the city of Tartu). If a voter permanently residing in a foreign state has not had a residence in Estonia, he or she shall indicate the last residence of his or her parents or grandparents in Estonia.

(4) A voter temporarily staying in a foreign state shall indicate his or her residential address in Estonia in the application in addition to the information prescribed in clauses (2) 1) and 2) of this section.

(5) Applications shall have been received by the representation not later than on the thirtieth day before election day.

[RT I 2006, 30, 231, entered into force 14. 07. 2006]

§ 51. Sending of election documents to voter

(1) At the earliest possible opportunity, a representation shall send the following to voters who sent their applications in due time and who comply with the requirements of this Act:

- 1) a ballot paper;
- 2) the consolidated list of candidates in the electoral district pursuant to the information in the list of voters permanently residing in a foreign state or in accordance with clause 50 (3) 3) or subsection 50 (4) of this Act;
- 3) two envelopes.

(2) If a voter permanently residing in a foreign state has indicated Tallinn as his or her last residence or the last residence of his or her parents or grandparents but has not specified the city district, the consolidated list of candidates in electoral district no. 1 shall be sent to the voter.

(3) If a voter permanently residing in a foreign state has indicated Petseri county as his or her last residence or the last residence of his or her parents or grandparents, the consolidated list of candidates in electoral district no. 11 shall be sent to the voter.

[RT I 2006, 30, 231, entered into force 14. 07. 2006]

§ 52. Voting by post

(1) A voter shall complete a ballot paper pursuant to the provisions of this Act. The voter shall place the completed ballot paper in one of the envelopes sent by the representation. The voter shall place this envelope in the other envelope sent by the representation. The voter shall write his or her name and personal identification code and the number of the electoral district on the outer envelope. A voter temporarily staying in a foreign state shall also write his or her residential address in Estonia on the outer envelope. Thereafter the voter shall send the ballot paper to the representation.

(2) Ballot papers sent by post shall have been received by the representation on the day determined by the representation, which shall be determined such that the National Electoral Committee will receive the ballot papers not later than on the fourth day before election day.

(3) A representation shall prepare a list of voters who voted by post and shall forward the list to the National Electoral Committee such that the National Electoral Committee will receive the list not later than on the fourth day before election day.

(4) Upon voting by post, the expenses relating to the acts specified in subsection 50 (1) of this Act and subsection (1) of this section shall be borne by the voter.

§ 53. Electronic voting in foreign states

(1) A voter who has been entered in the list of voters permanently residing in a foreign state or who is temporarily staying in a foreign state may vote on the webpage of the National Electoral Committee.

(2) Electronic voting shall be held at the time prescribed in subsection 38 (2)3) of this Act and pursuant to the procedure prescribed in § 44 of this Act.

[RT I 2006, 30, 231, entered into force 14. 07. 2006]

§ 54. Voting at representation

(1) If a voter does not submit an application to vote by post within the term provided for in subsection 50 (5) of this Act or does not send a ballot paper to the representation by the due date provided for in subsection 52 (2) of this Act, he or she may vote at the representation at a time determined by the representation.

(2) A representation shall allow voting at the representation on at least two days in the period between fifteen days and ten days before election day.

(3) At a representation, a voter shall complete a ballot paper pursuant to the provisions of this Act. Thereafter the voter shall place the completed ballot paper in an envelope. The voter shall place this envelope in another envelope. The voter or the person organising the voting shall write the name and personal identification code and the number of the electoral district of the voter on the outer envelope. A voter temporarily staying in a foreign state shall also write his or her residential address in Estonia on the outer envelope.

(4) A voter voting at a representation shall sign the list of voters voting at the representation against the receipt of a ballot paper.

§ 55. Taking ballot papers into account upon verification of voting results

(1) The ballot papers received by a representation shall be taken into account in the verification of voting results if they are received by the National Electoral Committee not later than on the fourth day before election day.

(2) When the National Electoral Committee has received the envelopes with ballot papers of voters permanently residing in a foreign state, the Committee shall verify that the voters permanently residing in a foreign state have not voted several times and that the voters permanently residing in a foreign state who voted in Estonia are entered in the list of voters permanently residing in a foreign state.

(3) If a voter permanently residing in a foreign state has voted several times or has not been entered in the list of voters permanently residing in a foreign state, the National Electoral Committee shall not take into account any of the envelopes with ballot papers of the voter. If a voter has voted electronically as well as with a ballot paper, the ballot paper of the voter shall be taken into account. If a voter has voted several times with a ballot paper and

electronically, none of the envelopes with ballot papers of the voter as well as the electronically given vote shall be taken into account.

(4) The National Electoral Committee shall designate a county electoral committee for each electoral district which shall verify the voting results of voters permanently residing in a foreign state.

(5) The National Electoral Committee shall forward the ballot papers of voters permanently residing in a foreign state to the electoral committee designated in subsection (4) of this section not later than on the second day before election day.

(6) Envelopes with the ballot papers of voters permanently residing in a foreign state shall remain in the county electoral committee and shall be opened on election day in order to verify the voting results.

(7) Not later than on the day before election day, the National Electoral Committee shall forward the envelopes with the ballot papers of voters temporarily staying in a foreign state to the corresponding division committees where the ballots are to be taken into account when the voting results are being verified pursuant to the provisions of subsections 48 (4)-(7) of this Act.

[RT I 2006, 30, 231, entered into force 14. 07. 2006]

§ 56. Voting on board ship flying national flag of Estonia and located in international waters or waters of foreign state

(1) If a ship flying the national flag of the Republic of Estonia which has voters on board is located in international waters or waters of a foreign state on advance polling days or election day, the master of the ship may submit an application to the National Electoral Committee to hold voting on board the ship.

(2) The master of a ship shall organise voting on board the ship pursuant to the provisions of this Act. A voter shall vote on board a ship pursuant to the provisions of subsections 42 (3) and (4) of this Act. Upon verification of the voting results, votes cast on board a ship shall be taken into account pursuant to the provisions of subsections 55 (1) and (7) and subsections 48 (4)-(7) of this Act.

Chapter 9

VERIFICATION OF VOTING RESULTS AND ELECTION RESULTS

§ 57. Verification of voting results in division committees

(1) A division committee shall open the ballot boxes used on election day after the close of voting. More than one-half of the members of the division committee shall be present at the opening.

(2) Before the ballot boxes are opened, the division committee shall count and cancel all ballot papers that were not issued to voters and all spoiled ballot papers returned by voters. Ballot papers shall be cancelled by cutting off a corner of the ballot paper.

(3) Before the ballot boxes are opened, the division committee shall use the polling list to verify the number of voters and the signatures given in receipt of a ballot paper and notations made to verify the number of those who participated in the voting and immediately forward them to the National Electoral Committee. Solely notations concerning electors who voted outside the polling division of their residence, electronically or at home made in the polling list shall be considered. The number of voters shall be entered in a standard format record.

(4) When a ballot box is opened, the condition of the impression of the seal on the box shall be inspected.

(5) The seal of the division committee shall be affixed to the outside of ballot papers of home voters, and the ballot papers shall be placed among the ballot papers of voters who voted at the polling place.

(6) The seal of the division committee shall be affixed to the outside of ballot papers of voters who voted outside the polling division of their residence, and together with the ballot papers of persons who voted at the advance polls these ballot papers shall be placed, upon the compilation of the summary provided for in subsection 58 (4), among the ballot papers of persons who voted on election day.

(7) The division committee shall verify the number of ballot papers extracted from the boxes

including the number of invalid ballot papers and the number of votes cast for candidates and political parties, and shall enter these numbers in a standard format record.

(8) A ballot paper shall be deemed to be invalid if:

- 1) it does not bear two seals of the division committee;
- 2) no candidate registration number or more than one candidate registration number has been written on the ballot paper,
- 3) the candidate whose number is written on the ballot paper is not standing in the electoral district;
- 4) the candidate registration number written on the ballot paper has been changed;
- 5) the candidate registration number written on the ballot paper is illegible.

(9) If no candidate registration number has been written on a ballot paper but the will of the voter is clear and unambiguous, the ballot paper shall be deemed to be valid.

(10) A standard format record shall be prepared concerning the verification of the voting results. The chairman of the committee shall sign the record. The date and time of preparation of the record shall be indicated therein.

(11) After verification of the voting results, valid ballot papers shall be packed by candidate. Invalid ballot papers, ballot papers which were not issued to voters and spoiled ballot papers returned by voters shall be packed separately. The polling division from which the ballot papers originate and the type and number of ballot papers in the pack shall be marked on the pack. The chairman of the division committee shall sign the label.

(12) Ballot papers, polling lists, records concerning voting results and any dissenting opinions of members of the committee shall be promptly delivered to the county electoral committee.

(13) Voting results shall be verified in a division committee in public.

[RT I 2006, 30, 231, entered into force 14. 07. 2006]

§ 58. Counting of votes cast at advance polls

(1) A division committee shall open the ballot box used for advance polls to count the votes after 7 p.m. on election day. At least three members or alternate members of the committee shall be present at the opening.

(2) The votes cast in the advance polls shall be counted in a room separate from the polling place.

(3) The inner envelopes which contain the ballot papers of voters who voted outside the polling division of their residence shall be opened, and the ballots shall be taken into account when summaries are made concerning the results of the advance polls and they shall be kept separately from other ballot papers until the seal of the division committee is fixed to them.

(4) A summary, signed by the chairman of the committee, shall be prepared concerning the results of the advance polls. The results of the advance polls shall be promptly delivered to the

county electoral committee or the National Electoral Committee.

(5) The results of the advance polls shall not be disclosed before 8 p.m.

(6) The counting of votes cast at the advance polls in a polling division shall be public.

Persons who are present at the counting of votes shall follow any oral orders given by members of the division committee. Persons who are present at the counting of votes shall not bring any means of communication into the room where the votes are counted or leave the room before 8 p.m.

[RT I 2006, 30, 231, entered into force 14. 07. 2006]

§ 59. Verification of voting results of voters permanently residing in foreign state

(1) The county electoral committee designated in subsection 55 (4) of this Act shall begin counting the votes cast by voters permanently residing in a foreign state at 7 p.m. on election day. At least three members of the county electoral committee shall be present at the opening of the envelopes, including the chairman or deputy chairman of the committee.

(2) The inner envelopes which contain the ballot papers of voters permanently residing in a foreign state shall be opened and a seal shall be affixed to the outside of the ballot papers.

(3) On the basis of the ballot papers, the county electoral committee shall verify the number of

voters permanently residing in a foreign state who participated in the voting, the number of

invalid ballot papers and the number of votes cast for candidates and political parties. A ballot paper shall be declared invalid pursuant to the provisions of subsections 57 (8) and (9) of this Act.

(4) The voting results of voters permanently residing in a foreign state shall not be disclosed before 8 p.m.

(5) A standard format record shall be prepared concerning verification of the voting results of voters permanently residing in a foreign state. The chairman of the committee shall sign the record. The date and time of preparation of the record shall be indicated therein.

(6) The voting results of voters permanently residing in a foreign state shall be verified in public, taking into account the restrictions prescribed in subsection 58 (6) of this Act.

§ 60. Verification of voting results in county electoral committees

(1) On the basis of the records received from the division committees, the county electoral committees shall verify the number of voters entered in the lists, the number of voters who were given a ballot paper, the number of ballot paper extracted from the polling boxes including the number of invalid ballot papers and the number of votes cast for candidates and political parties. The result obtained shall be checked by recounting the ballot papers.

(2) If the numbers obtained by recounting the ballot papers are different from the numbers in the records of a division committee, the county electoral committee shall set out the differences and the circumstances which caused such differences in the appendix to the record. The records of the division committee shall not be amended. The county electoral committee shall adopt a decision concerning the final voting results.

(3) A county electoral committee shall prepare a record concerning voting results in the county, in each electoral district in Tallinn and in the city of Tartu which shall be signed by the chairman of the committee. The date and time of preparation of the record shall be indicated therein.

(4) Voting results shall be verified in a county electoral committee in public.

[RT I 2006, 30, 231, entered into force 14. 07. 2006]

§ 601. Counting of electronically given votes

(1) National Electoral Committee shall verify the results of electronic voting after 7 p.m. on election day.

(2) At least one-half of the members of the National Electoral Committee, including the Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the Committee shall be present at the counting of votes.

(3) Voting results shall be verified in the National Electoral Committee in public, taking into account the restrictions provided for in subsection 58 (6) of this Act.

(4) The results of voting shall not be disclosed before 8 p.m.

[RT I 2006, 30, 231, entered into force 14. 07. 2006]

§ 61. Verification of voting results in National Electoral Committee

(1) On the basis of the records concerning the voting results of voters in counties and voters permanently residing in a foreign state which are received from the county electoral committees and on the basis of the voting results of voters who voted electronically, the National Electoral Committee shall, for each electoral district, verify the number of voters entered in the polling lists, the number of voters who were given a ballot paper, the number of voters who participated in voting, the number of invalid ballot papers and the number of votes cast for candidates and political parties.

(2) The National Electoral Committee shall prepare a record concerning the voting results which shall be signed by the Chairman of the Committee. The date and time of preparation of the record shall be indicated therein.

(3) [Repealed - RT I 2006, 30, 231 – entered into force 14. 07. 2006]

(4) The verification of voting results in the National Electoral Committee shall be public.

§ 62. Verification of election results

(1) A simple quota shall be calculated for each electoral district, which shall be obtained by dividing the number of valid votes cast in the electoral district by the number of mandates in the district.

(2) A candidate for whom the number of votes cast exceeds or equals the simple quota is elected.

(3) In the lists of candidates of those political parties in an electoral district whose candidates receive at least 5 per cent of the votes nationally, the candidates shall be ranked according to the number of votes cast for each candidate. The votes cast for candidates standing in the list of candidates of the same political party in an electoral district shall be totalled. A list shall receive as many mandates as the number of times the number of votes it receives in the electoral district exceeds the simple quota. Mandates obtained pursuant to subsection (2) of this section are also deemed to be mandates of a political party. The number of mandates of a political party shall be increased by one if the remaining votes total at least 75 per cent of the simple quota. A political party shall also be given a mandate if the number of votes is at least 75 per cent of the simple quota. The candidates at the top of the list for whom the number of votes cast is at least 10 per cent of the simple quota are elected. If at least two candidates receive an equal number of votes, the candidate who is further towards the top of the national list of candidates shall be elected.

(4) Mandates which are not distributed in electoral districts on the basis of a simple quota shall be distributed as compensation mandates between the political parties whose candidates receive at least 5 per cent of the votes nationally.

(5) The compensation mandates shall be divided according to the d'Hondt distribution method with the distribution series of 1, 20.9, 30.9, 40.9, etc. In calculating the comparative figure of each party, as many first elements of the series shall be omitted as the number of mandates obtained by the party in the electoral districts. If the comparative figures of at least two political parties are equal, the political party whose candidates are further towards the bottom of the general list of candidates in the electoral district shall be given the mandate.

(6) The candidate who is further towards the top of the list and for whom the number of votes cast is at least 5 per cent of the simple quota shall be given a compensation mandate in the national list of candidates. Upon the distribution of mandates, the candidates who were elected in electoral districts shall be omitted.

(7) If, upon the distribution of compensation mandates, it becomes evident that there are not enough candidates in the national list of candidates for whom the number of votes cast is at least 5 per cent of the simple quota of his or her electoral district, the candidate of the same list who has received the highest percentage of votes of the simple quota of his or her electoral

district shall be given a compensation mandate. In the event of an equal number of votes, the candidate who is further towards the top of the submitted list shall be given a compensation mandate.

(8) No political party shall be given more mandates than there are candidates in its list.

(9) If a resolution to register a candidate of a political party is revoked (subsection 32 (5)), the votes cast for him or her in a foreign state shall be retained by that political party. The votes of a candidate who dies after the start of advance polls shall also be retained by the political party. If a resolution to register an independent candidate is revoked or if he or she dies, the votes cast for him or her shall not be taken into account in the verification of election results.

(10) The National Electoral Committee shall prepare a record concerning the election results which shall be signed by the Chairman of the Committee. The date and time of preparation of the record shall be indicated therein.

(11) Election results shall be verified in the National Electoral Committee in public.

[RT I 2006, 30, 231, entered into force 14. 07. 2006]

Chapter 10

SPECIFICATIONS FOR EXTRAORDINARY RIIGIKOGU ELECTIONS

§ 63. Specifications for extraordinary Riigikogu elections

(1) Extraordinary Riigikogu elections shall be held in accordance with this Act, taking into account the specifications provided for in this Chapter.

(2) The National Electoral Committee shall establish the following terms for acts concerning extraordinary elections to the Riigikogu:

1) submission of the number of Estonian citizens with the right to vote (subsection 7 (3));

2) amendment of the division of polling divisions (subsections 8 (3) and (4));

3) formation of division committees (§ 18);

- 4) sending of polling cards (§ 21);
- 5) submission of the list of political parties (subsection 26 (2));
- 6) nomination of candidates (§ 30);
- 7) registration of candidates (§ 32);
- 71) time of advance polls (subsection 38 (2));
- 8) sending of polling cards to voters temporarily residing in a foreign state (subsection 49 (5));
- 9) submission of applications to representations to vote by post (§ 50);
- 10) receipt of ballot papers sent by post (subsection 52 (2));
- 11) the time of voting at a representation (subsection 54 (2)).

(3) In the event of extraordinary Riigikogu elections, a total of at least ten days shall be provided for the nomination and registration of candidates.

(4) In the event of extraordinary elections, voters shall be entered in the list of the polling division in the territory of which their residence, as entered in the population register, is located on the date elections are called. If the address details of the residence of a voter are entered in the population register to the accuracy of the rural municipality or city, or in Tallinn to the accuracy of the city district, the voter shall be entered in the polling list of a polling division determined pursuant to clause 8 (2) 5) of this Act.

[RT I 2004, 6, 32, entered into force 14. 02. 2004]

Chapter 11

ELECTION EXPENDITURE

§ 64. Expenditure relating to organisation of elections

(1) Expenses incurred in the preparation and organisation of Riigikogu elections shall be covered from the state budget.

(2) The National Electoral Committee shall prepare a draft budget for election expenditure.

(3) The National Electoral Committee shall decide on the distribution of budget expenditure on the basis of the size of the allocations from the state budget.

(4) Expenses relating to the registration of voters (Chapter 5) shall be covered from the state budget out of separate funds allocated to the budget of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

§ 65. Report on financing of election campaign of political party or independent candidate

(1) A political party or an election coalition shall submit a report on the expenditure relating to its election campaign and the sources of the funds used (hereinafter report) to the Riigikogu committee specified in subsection 14 (2) of the Anti-corruption Act within one month after election day. The Riigikogu committee specified in subsection 14 (2) of the Anti-corruption Act shall disclose such reports.

(2) If a person who stands as a candidate in the list of a political party incurs expenditure for the election campaign separately from the campaign expenditure of the political party, the report shall also contain information on these expenses. The provisions concerning the reports of political parties apply to the specified expenditure.

(3) [Repealed - RT I 2003, 90, 601, entered into force 1. 01. 2004]

(4) A report shall consist of a part which sets out the sources of funds and a part relating to the expenditure.

[RT I 2003, 90, 601, entered into force 1. 01. 2004]

§ 66. Funds used for election campaign

(1) A political party or an independent candidate shall set out the following in a report:

- 1) the date of receipt of the funds;
- 2) the type of funds;
- 3) the value of the funds in kroons;
- 4) the name and personal identification code or registry code of the person who allocated the funds.

(2) The following are the types of funds received by a political party:

- 1) membership fees established by the articles of association of the political party;
- 2) donations by natural persons;

- 3) allocations from the state budget;
- 4) income earned on the assets of the political party;
- 5) loan or credit received under the conditions provided in subsection 121 (4) of the Political Parties Act (RT I 1994, 40, 654; 1996, 37, 739; 42, 811; 1998, 59, 941; 1999, 27, 393; 2002, 21, 117; 29, 174; 42, 264; 57, 355; 102, 602; 2003, 4, 22; 90, 601).

(3) The following are the types of funds received by an independent candidate:

- 1) donations (monetary donations, non-monetary donations and activity support);
- 2) estate;
- 3) loans;
- 4) personal funds.

(4) Anonymous and concealed donations are prohibited.

[RT I 2004, 6, 32, entered into force 14. 02. 2004]

§ 67. Election campaign expenditure

(1) A political party or an independent candidate shall set out the following in a report:

- 1) the date on which the expenditure is incurred;
- 2) the name and personal identification code or registry code of the beneficiary;
- 3) the number of the invoice which is the basis of the payment;
- 4) the type of expenditure;
- 5) the size of the payment in kroons.

(2) The types of expenditure are:

- 1) advertising expenses (expenses for publications, television advertising, radio advertising and advertising in newspapers and magazines shall be set out separately);
- 2) public relations expenses;
- 3) publication expenses;
- 4) transportation expenses;
- 5) rent expenses;
- 6) expenses for the organisation of public events;
- 7) communication expenses;
- 8) postal expenses;
- 9) other expenses.

(3) An expenditure report shall also set out information on outstanding contractual payments and unpaid invoices. A political party or an independent candidate shall submit an additional report on outstanding contractual payments and unpaid invoices.

Chapter 12

COMPLAINTS

§ 68. Definition of complaint

For the purposes of this Act, a complaint is a request for the review of a resolution of an electoral committee and for the declaration of the resolution as invalid or for the declaration of an act of an electoral committee as unlawful, which is filed with a county electoral committee or the National Electoral Committee and is prepared according to the requirements of this Act.

§ 69. Requirements for complaint

(1) A complaint shall be prepared in writing and shall set out the following:

- 1) the name of the body with which the complaint is filed;
- 2) the name, postal address and telecommunications numbers of the complainant;
- 3) information on the resolution or a description of the act against which the complaint is filed;
- 4) a clearly expressed request;
- 5) the reasons for the complaint;
- 6) the date.

(2) A complaint shall be signed by the complainant. A complaint filed by a political party shall be signed by an authorised representative of the political party.

(3) If a complaint is not in conformity with the requirements prescribed in subsections (1) and (2) of this section or the complaint is filed in violation of the procedure prescribed in §§ 70 and 71 of this Act, the body with which the complaint is filed may refuse to review the

complaint and may return it to the complainant.

§ 70. Procedure for filing complaint against act of division committee and for review of complaint

(1) If an individual, a candidate or a political party (hereinafter interested person) finds that an act of a division committee violates his or her rights, the person may file a complaint with the county electoral committee.

(2) The complaint shall be filed with the county electoral committee within three days as of the act prescribed in subsection (1) of this section being performed.

(3) The county electoral committee shall review the complaint and adopt a resolution within three working days as of receipt of the complaint. The county electoral committee shall promptly communicate the resolution to the complainant.

(4) The complaint shall be reviewed in public. The county electoral committee shall inform the complainant of the date and place of review of the complaint.

(5) The county electoral committee shall adopt one of the following resolutions:

1) to dismiss the complaint;

2) to satisfy the complaint;

3) to satisfy the complaint partially.

(6) If a county electoral committee satisfies the complaint the committee may decide to perform acts prescribed in subsection 17 (2) of this Act.

[RT I 2006, 30, 231, entered into force 14. 07. 2006]

§ 71. Procedure for filing complaint against resolution or act of county electoral committee and for review of complaint

(1) If an interested person finds that a resolution or act of a county electoral committee violates his or her rights, the person may file a complaint with the National Electoral Committee. A person whose complaint against an act of a division committee is dismissed by a county electoral committee may file a complaint against the act of the division committee with the National Electoral Committee.

(2) The complaint shall be filed with the county electoral committee which adopted the resolution or performed the act against which the complaint is filed or which reviewed the complaint filed against an act within three days as of the resolution or act prescribed in subsection (1) of this section being adopted or performed. The county electoral committee shall forward the complaint together with its written explanation promptly to the National Electoral Committee.

(3) The National Electoral Committee shall review the complaint and adopt a resolution within three working days as of receipt of the complaint. The National Electoral Committee shall promptly communicate the resolution to the complainant.

(4) The complaint shall be reviewed in public. The National Electoral Committee shall inform the complainant of the date and place of review of the complaint.

(5) The National Electoral Committee shall adopt one of the following resolutions:

1) to dismiss the complaint;

2) to satisfy the complaint;

3) to satisfy the complaint partially.

(6) If the National Electoral Committee satisfies the complaint the committee may decide to perform acts prescribed in subsection 15 (2) of this Act.

[RT I 2006, 30, 231, entered into force 14. 07. 2006]

§ 72. Filing of complaints against resolutions or acts of National Electoral Committee

(1) If an interested person finds that an act of a division committee, a resolution or act of a county electoral committee or a resolution or act of the National Electoral Committee violates his or her rights, the person may file an appeal with the Supreme Court pursuant to the procedure prescribed in the Constitutional Review Court Procedure Act (RT I 2002, 29, 174; 2003, 4, 22; 24, 148).

(2) An appeal against a resolution or act of an electoral committee may be filed with the Supreme Court after adjudication of the matter in the National Electoral Committee. The appeal shall be filed with the Supreme Court through the National Electoral Committee within three days as of the resolution or act of the National Electoral Committee being announced or

performed.

§ 73. Invalidation of voting results

(1) If the National Electoral Committee or the Supreme Court has declared the voting results in a polling division, an electoral district, a county, the city of Tallinn or Tartu or the state invalid, the National Electoral Committee shall determine a new date for the election and a repeat vote shall be held in the corresponding polling division, electoral district or county or in the city of Tallinn or Tartu or in the whole state. The results of Riigikogu elections shall be verified after the results of the repeat vote become clear.

(11) Repeat vote shall not be held if the National Electoral Committee has declared the results of electronic voting invalid and invited the persons who voted electronically to vote on election day pursuant to the procedure provided for in articles 39 or 46 of this Act.

(2) The provisions of §§ 40-45 and 47 and Chapter 8 of this Act do not apply to a repeat vote. [RT I 2006, 30, 231, entered into force 14. 07. 2006]

Chapter 121

RESPONSIBILITY

[RT I 2003, 26, 156, entered into force 21. 03. 2003]

§ 731. Failure to submit information or materials or to comply with resolution of electoral committee

(1) Failure to submit information or materials for the organisation of elections or failure to comply with a resolution of an electoral committee is punishable by a fine of up to 20 fine units.

(2) The provisions of the Penal Code (RT I 2001, 61, 364; 2002, 82, 480; 86, 504; 105, 612; 2003, 4, 22) and of the Code of Misdemeanour Procedure (RT I 2002, 50, 313; 110, 654) apply to misdemeanours provided in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) Police prefectures shall conduct extra-judicial proceedings in the matters of misdemeanours provided in subsection (1) of this section.

§ 732. Violation of the restrictions established on political outdoor advertising

(1) Violation of the restrictions established on political outdoor advertising is punishable by a fine of up to 300 fine units.

(2) The same act, if committed by a legal person, is punishable by a fine of up to 50,000 kroons.

(3) Pursuant to the procedure provided for in this Act, the following shall be responsible for the failure to fulfil the requirements established on political outdoor advertising or violation of

the established restrictions, as the publishers of advertising:

1) party who orders advertising if the advertising ordered by him/her violates the requirements

or restrictions established for advertising pursuant to this Act, except in cases provided for in clauses 2 and 4 of this section;

2) mediator or producer of advertising, if his/her activities violate the requirements or restrictions established for advertising pursuant to this Act;

3) person who presents advertising to the public, person who exhibits advertising to the public or person who transmits advertising to the public, if his/her activities violate the restrictions established for advertising pursuant to this Act;

4) the advertisers mentioned in clauses 1–3 of this section solidarily if their activities violate the requirements or restrictions established for advertising pursuant to this Act and it is impossible to identify their separate liabilities.

(4) The provisions of the General Part of the Penal Code (RT I 2001, 61, 364; 2002, 86, 504; 82, 480; 105, 612; 2003, 4, 22; 83, 557; 90, 601; 2004, 7, 40; 46, 329; 54, 387; 56, 401; 88, 600; 2005, 20, 126) and of the Code of Misdemeanour Procedure (RT I 2002, 50, 313; 110, 654; 2003, 26, 156; 83, 557; 88, 590; RT III 2004, 9, 96; RT I 2004, 46, 329; 54, 387 and 390;

56, 403) apply to the misdemeanour provided in subsection (1) and (2) of this section.

(5) A police prefecture is the extra-judicial body which conducts proceedings in matters of misdemeanours provided for in subsections (1) and (2) of this section.

(6) County or city courts shall hear misdemeanour matters provided for in subsections (1) and (2) of this section.

[RT I 2005, 37, 281, entered into force 10. 07. 2005]

§ 733. Taking ballot papers outside the polling place

(1) Violation of prohibition to take ballot papers outside the polling place is punishable by a fine of up to 20 fine units.

(2) The provisions of the General Part of the Penal Code and of the Code of Misdemeanour Procedure apply to the misdemeanour provided in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) Police prefectures shall conduct extra-judicial proceedings in the matters of misdemeanours provided in subsection (1) of this section.

[RT I 2006, 30, 231, entered into force 14. 07. 2006]

Chapter 13

FINAL PROVISIONS

§ 74. Registration of members of Riigikogu and declaration of election results

(1) The National Electoral Committee shall, by a resolution, register the elected members of the Riigikogu after election day if the term for filing complaints and appeals with the National Electoral Committee and the Supreme Court has expired or if final resolutions have been adopted in respect of filed complaints and appeals.

(2) In the case prescribed in § 73 of this Act, the National Electoral Committee shall register the elected members of the Riigikogu after the repeat vote, taking into consideration the provisions of subsection (1) of this section.

(3) The election results are deemed to be declared on the date following publication of the resolution of the National Electoral Committee set out in subsection (1) or (2) of this section in the *Riigi Teataja*.

§ 75. Registration of alternate members of Riigikogu

(1) The National Electoral Committee shall register alternate members of the Riigikogu by a resolution. The National Electoral Committee shall forward the resolution to the Board of the Riigikogu.

(2) Alternate members shall be registered to the political parties whose candidates have collectively received at least 5 per cent of the valid votes nationally.

(3) Candidates shall be registered, by each electoral district, to political parties as alternate members for candidates who were elected in electoral districts and shall be ranked according to the number of votes received. If candidates receive an equal number of votes from the voters, the candidate who was positioned further towards the top of the list of candidates of the political party in the electoral district shall be positioned ahead. Unelected candidates for whom the number of votes cast amounts to at least 10 per cent of the simple quota of the electoral district shall be registered as alternate members.

(4) Unelected candidates for whom the number of votes cast amounts to at least 5 per cent of the simple quota of the electoral district shall be registered as alternate members for candidates who were elected on the basis of compensation mandates in the order specified in the national list of the political party, and thereafter the rest of the unelected candidates of the same political party shall be registered in the order of the percentage of votes calculated on the basis of the simple quota of the electoral district. If the percentage of votes of candidates is equal, the candidate who was positioned further towards the top of the national list of the political party shall be positioned ahead.

§ 76. Registration of additional mandates

(1) The table of comparative figures of political parties which is approved by a resolution of the National Electoral Committee shall be the basis for the distribution of additional mandates. The National Electoral Committee shall forward the resolution to the Board of the Riigikogu.

(2) The table of comparative figures sets out the comparative figures obtained for political parties (subsection 62 (5)) in size order, starting from the comparative figure which was the first not to be taken into account upon distribution of compensation mandates.

(3) If at least two comparative figures are equal, the comparative figure of the political party which received more votes from voters shall receive a higher ranking. If the number of votes

of political parties is equal, the political party or election coalition whose candidates are further towards the bottom of the general list of candidates in the electoral district shall receive a higher ranking.

[RT I 2006, 30, 231, entered into force 14. 07. 2006]

§ 77. Return of security

Security shall be returned to an independent candidate or a political party if the candidate is elected or receives votes to the extent of at least one-half of the simple quota in the electoral district or if the candidates of the political party receive at least 5 per cent of the votes nationally. The National Electoral Committee shall transfer unreturned security into the public revenues.

§ 78. Implementation of electronic voting

Electronic voting shall not be implemented before 2005.

§§ 79–85 [Not included in the current text]

§ 86. Entry into force of Act

This Act enters into force on the tenth day after publication in the *Riigi Teataja*, except for §§ 75 and 79 which enter into force on 2 March 2003

Education: Correspondence with ISCED Classification

ISCED standard classification	Highest level of school education (DK)	Vocational training/higher education (DK)
0: Pre-primary education or none education	<i>Not an option in the questionnaire (due to it being less than the compulsory level of education)</i>	
1: Primary education or first stage of basic education	<i>Not an option in the questionnaire (due to it being less than the compulsory level of education)</i>	
2: Lower secondary or second stage of basic education	1 "is in school" 2 "municipal primary and lower secondary school: 7th grade or lower" 3 "municipal primary and lower secondary school: 8th grade or equivalent without exam" 4 "municipal primary and lower secondary school leaving examination: 9th grade state controlled exam" 5 "technical preparatory exam" 6 "10th grade state controlled exam and primary and lower secondary school advanced leaving examination" 7 "advanced technical preparatory exam" 8 "equivalent to municipal primary and lower secondary school: 8th grade" 9 "equivalent to municipal primary and lower secondary school: 9th grade" 10 "equivalent to municipal primary and lower secondary school: 10th grade without exam" 11 "equivalent to municipal primary and lower secondary school courses without exam" 12 "equivalent to 9th grade state controlled exam and primary and lower secondary school leaving examination" 13 "equivalent to 10th grade state controlled exam and primary and lower secondary school advanced leaving examination" 14 "upper secondary school or higher preparatory education without exam"	<i>Must be irrelevant (i.e. respondent has no further education than school education)</i>
3A: General (upper) secondary education	15 "upper secondary school leaving examination"	<i>Must be irrelevant (i.e. respondent has no further education than school education)</i>
3B: Pre-vocational or pre-technical (upper) secondary education	<i>No educations in Denmark corresponds to this category</i>	
3C: Vocational or technical (upper) secondary education		1 "semiskilled worker courses" 2 "professional education (apprentice, EFG (basic vocational education) e.g. administrative assistant)" 3 "1-year commercial exam, higher commercial exam (HHX), 1-2 year electronic data processing education" 7 "1 year social and health education programme (e.g. employment counsellor)"
4A: Post-secondary non-tertiary education	<i>Not an option in the questionnaire</i>	
4B: Post-secondary non-tertiary education	<i>No educations in Denmark corresponds to this category</i>	
4C: Post-secondary non-tertiary education	<i>No educations in Denmark corresponds to this category</i>	
5A: First stage of tertiary education (general)		4 "business school (certificate in business language, HA, HD) or education from the financial sector" 8 "3-4 year social and health education programme (e.g. nurse)" 9 "3-4 year teaching education programme (e.g. primary and lower secondary school teacher, librarian, journalist)" 10 "master from university or higher educational institution (e.g. graduate engineer, dentist, lawyer)"
5B: First stage of tertiary education (vocational)		5 "2-3 year Technical education (e.g. laboratory technician, technical assistant, dental hygienist)" 6 "higher technical education (e.g. machine technician, BSc Engineering)" 11 "education: military defence, police, postal service etc"
6: Second stage of tertiary education	<i>Not an option in the questionnaire</i>	
<i>Outside of category</i>	16 "other (including foreign school)"	
<i>Outside of category</i>		12 "other (including foreign school)"

Pravý Blok	Right Bloc	8	right	conservative	EP, national, regional	none	conservative
4 VIZE	4 Visions	4	moderate left	liberal	national, regional	none	new politics
Česká strana národně socialistická	Czech National Socialist Party	4,5	populist	conservative	EP, national, regional	none	nationalist
Moravané	Moravians	6	moderate left	conservative	EP, national, regional	none	regionalist
Strana zelených	Green Party	4,5	centre	liberal	EP, national, regional	national	environmentalist, new politics
Humanistická strana	Humanistic Party	2,5	left	liberal	EP, national	none	anti-US, radical
Komunistická strana Čech a Moravy	Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia	1,5	left	moderately conservative	EP, national, regional	EP, national, regional	communist
Koalice pro Českou republiku	Coalition for the Czech Republic	5,5	populist	populist	national	none	ad hoc one shot pre-electoral alliance
Národní strana	National Party	9	populist	ultra-conservative	EP, national, regional	none	nationalist, xenophobic
Folklor i společnost	Folklore and Society	4	moderate left	center	national, regional	none	regional
Křesťanská demokratická unie - Československá strana lidová	Christian-Democratic Union- Czech and Slovak People Party	6	centre	conservative	EP, national, regional	EP, national, regional	christian, rural
Nezávislí demokraté	Independent Democrats	7	populist	populist	EP, national, regional	EP	populist, anti-EU

Nr.	Name of political party	Valid votes	
		total	%
1	Strana zdravého rozumu	24 828	0.46
2	České hnutí za národní jednotu	216	0.00
3	Balbínova poetická strana	6 897	0.12
4	Liberální reformní strana	253	0.00

5	Právo a Spravedlnost	12 756	0.23
6	NEZÁVISLÍ	33 030	0.61
7	Česká pravice	395	0.00
8	Koruna Česká (monarch.strana)	7 293	0.13
9	Občanská demokratická strana	1 892 475	35.38
10	Česká str.sociálně demokrat.	1 728 827	32.32
11	SNK Evropští demokraté	111 724	2.08
12	Unie svobody-Demokratická unie	16 457	0.30
13	Helax-Ostrava se baví	1 375	0.02
14	Pravý Blok	20 382	0.38
15	4 VIZE-www.4vize.cz	3 109	0.05
16	Česká str.národ.socialistická	1 387	0.02
17	Moravané	12 552	0.23
18	Strana zelených	336 487	6.29
19	Humanistická strana	857	0.01
20	Komunistická strana Čech a Moravy	685 328	12.81
21	Koalice pro Českou republiku	8 140	0.15
22	Národní strana	9 341	0.17
23	Folklor i Společnost	574	0.01
24	Křesť.demokr.unie-Čs.str.lid.	386 706	7.22
25	NEZ.DEMOKRATÉ(předs.V.Železný)	36 708	0.68
26	STRANA ROVNOST ŠANCÍ	10 879	0.20

Other documentation: France

Geographical units V13

ZEAT CODE (NUTS 1)	NAME
1	REGION PARISIENNE
2	BASSIN PARISIEN
3	NORD
4	EST
5	OUEST
7	SUD-OUEST
8	CENTRE-EST
9	MEDITERRANEE

REGION CODE (NUTS 2)	NAME
11	ILE-DE-FRANCE
21	CHAMPAGNE-ARDENNE
22	PICARDIE
23	HAUTE-NORMANDIE
24	CENTRE
25	BASSE-NORMANDIE
26	BOURGOGNE
31	NORD-PAS-DE-CALAIS
41	LORRAINE
42	ALSACE
43	FRANCHE-COMTE
52	PAYS DE LA LOIRE
53	BRETAGNE
54	POITOU-CHARENTES
72	AQUITAINE
73	MIDI-PYRENEES
74	LIMOUSIN
82	RHONE-ALPES
83	AUVERGNE
91	LANGUEDOC-ROUSSILLON
93	PROVENCE-ALPES-COTE D'AZUR
94	CORSE

ZEAT CODE (NUTS 1)	REGION CODE (NUTS 2)	DEPARTMENT CODE (NUTS 3)	NAME
8	82	1	AIN
2	22	2	AISNE
8	83	3	ALLIER
9	93	4	ALPES-DE-HAUTE-PROVENCE
9	93	5	HAUTES-ALPES
9	93	6	ALPES-MARITIMES
8	82	7	ARDECHE
2	21	8	ARDENNES
7	73	9	ARIEGE
2	21	10	AUBE
9	91	11	AUDE
7	73	12	AVEYRON
9	93	13	BOUCHES-DU-RHONE
2	25	14	CALVADOS
8	83	15	CANTAL
5	54	16	CHARENTE
5	54	17	CHARENTE-MARITIME
2	24	18	CHER
7	74	19	CORREZE
9	94	2A	CORSE-DU-SUD
9	94	2B	HAUTE-CORSE
2	26	21	COTE-D'OR
5	53	22	COTES-D'ARMOR
7	74	23	CREUSE
7	72	24	DORDOGNE
4	43	25	DOUBS
8	82	26	DROME
2	23	27	EURE
2	24	28	EURE-ET-LOIR
5	53	29	FINISTERE
9	91	30	GARD
7	73	31	HAUTE-GARONNE
7	73	32	GERS
7	72	33	GIRONDE
9	91	34	HERAULT
5	53	35	ILLE-ET-VILAINE
2	24	36	INDRE
2	24	37	INDRE-ET-LOIRE
8	82	38	ISERE
4	43	39	JURA
7	72	40	LANDES
2	24	41	LOIR-ET-CHER
8	82	42	LOIRE
8	83	43	HAUTE-LOIRE
5	52	44	LOIRE-ATLANTIQUE
2	24	45	LOIRET
7	73	46	LOT
7	72	47	LOT-ET-GARONNE
9	91	48	LOZERE
5	52	49	MAINE-ET-LOIRE
2	25	50	MANCHE
2	21	51	MARNE
2	21	52	HAUTE-MARNE
5	52	53	MAYENNE
4	41	54	MEURTHE-ET-MOSELLE
4	41	55	MEUSE

5	53	56	MORBIHAN
4	41	57	MOSELLE
2	26	58	NIEVRE
3	31	59	NORD
2	22	60	OISE
2	25	61	ORNE
3	31	62	PAS-DE-CALAIS
8	83	63	PUY-DE-DOME
7	72	64	PYRENEES-ATLANTIQUES
7	73	65	HAUTES-PYRENEES
9	91	66	PYRENEES-ORIENTALES
4	42	67	BAS-RHIN
4	42	68	HAUT-RHIN
8	82	69	RHONE
4	43	70	HAUTE-SAONE
2	26	71	SAONE-ET-LOIRE
5	52	72	SARTHE
8	82	73	SAVOIE
8	82	74	HAUTE-SAVOIE
1	11	75	PARIS
2	23	76	SEINE-MARITIME
1	11	77	SEINE-ET-MARNE
1	11	78	YVELINES
5	54	79	DEUX-SEVRES
2	22	80	SOMME
7	73	81	TARN
7	73	82	TARN-ET-GARONNE
9	93	83	VAR
9	93	84	VAUCLUSE
5	52	85	VENDEE
5	54	86	VIENNE
7	74	87	HAUTE-VIENNE
4	41	88	VOSGES
2	26	89	YONNE
4	43	90	TERRITOIRE DE BELFORT
1	11	91	ESSONNE
1	11	92	HAUTS-DE-SEINE
1	11	93	SEINE-SAINT-DENIS
1	11	94	VAL-DE-MARNE
1	11	95	VAL-D'OISE

Code	Country	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
FR	France			
FR1		Île de France		
FR10			Île de France	
FR101				Paris
FR102				Seine-et-Marne
FR103				Yvelines
FR104				Essonne
FR105				Hauts-de-Seine
FR106				Seine-Saint-Denis
FR107				Val-de-Marne
FR108				Val-d'Oise
FR2		Bassin Parisien		
FR21			Champagne-Ardenne	
FR211				Ardennes
FR212				Aube
FR213				Marne
FR214				Haute-Marne
FR22			Picardie	
FR221				Aisne
FR222				Oise
FR223				Somme
FR23			Haute-Normandie	
FR231				Eure
FR232				Seine-Maritime
FR24			Centre	
FR241				Cher
FR242				Eure-et-Loir
FR243				Indre
FR244				Indre-et-Loire
FR245				Loir-et-Cher
FR246				Loiret
FR25			Basse-Normandie	
FR251				Calvados
FR252				Manche
FR253				Orne
FR26			Bourgogne	
FR261				Côte-d'Or
FR262				Nièvre
FR263				Saône-et-Loire
FR264				Yonne
FR3		Nord - Pas-de-Calais		
FR30			Nord - Pas-de-Calais	
FR301				Nord
FR302				Pas-de-Calais
FR4		Est		

FR41		Lorraine	
FR411			Meurthe-et-Moselle
FR412			Meuse
FR413			Moselle
FR414			Vosges
FR42		Alsace	
FR421			Bas-Rhin
FR422			Haut-Rhin
FR43		Franche-Comté	
FR431			Doubs
FR432			Jura
FR433			Haute-Saône
FR434			Territoire de Belfort
FR5	Ouest		
FR51		Pays de la Loire	
FR511			Loire-Atlantique
FR512			Maine-et-Loire
FR513			Mayenne
FR514			Sarthe
FR515			Vendée
FR52		Bretagne	
FR521			Côtes-d'Armor
FR522			Finistère
FR523			Ille-et-Vilaine
FR524			Morbihan
FR53		Poitou-Charentes	
FR531			Charente
FR532			Charente-Maritime
FR533			Deux-Sèvres
FR534			Vienne
FR6	Sud-Ouest		
FR61		Aquitaine	
FR611			Dordogne
FR612			Gironde
FR613			Landes
FR614			Lot-et-Garonne
FR615			Pyrénées-Atlantiques
FR62		Midi-Pyrénées	
FR621			Ariège
FR622			Aveyron
FR623			Haute-Garonne
FR624			Gers
FR625			Lot
FR626			Hauts-Pyrénées
FR627			Tarn
FR628			Tarn-et-Garonne
FR63		Limousin	

FR631			Corrèze
FR632			Creuse
FR633			Haute-Vienne
FR7	Centre-Est		
FR71		Rhône-Alpes	
FR711			Ain
FR712			Ardèche
FR713			Drôme
FR714			Isère
FR715			Loire
FR716			Rhône
FR717			Savoie
FR718			Haute-Savoie
FR72		Auvergne	
FR721			Allier
FR722			Cantal
FR723			Haute-Loire
FR724			Puy-de-Dôme
FR8	Méditerranée		
FR81		Languedoc-Roussillon	
FR811			Aude
FR812			Gard
FR813			Hérault
FR814			Lozère
FR815			Pyrénées-Orientales
FR82		Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	
FR821			Alpes-de-Haute-Provence
FR822			Hautes-Alpes
FR823			Alpes-Maritimes
FR824			Bouches-du-Rhône
FR825			Var
FR826			Vaucluse
FR83		Corse	
FR831			Corse-du-Sud
FR832			Haute-Corse
FR9	Départements d'Outre-Mer		
FR91		Guadeloupe	
FR910			Guadeloupe
FR92		Martinique	
FR920			Martinique
FR93		Guyane	
FR930			Guyane
FR94		Réunion	
FR940			Réunion

EVS 2008

Survey in France

Description of sampling procedure

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Responsibilities

Scientific team responsible for the survey in France is the association ARVAL, chaired by Pierre Bréchon, and represented at the Steering Committee of EVS by Jean-Francois Tchernia. ARVAL has delegated management of the survey at the Research Laboratory PACTE (IEP Grenoble / CNRS). Jean-Francois Tchernia is responsible for the technical direction of the survey.

1.2 Methodological frame

The choice of the polling institute conducting the fieldwork was done by public tender. PACTE requested in this tender that the institutes be able to produce two samples:

- ❑ a random sample, said main sample, with variations of sample size from 1500 to 3000 interviews;
- ❑ a sample by "quotas strengthened", with variations of sample size ranging from 500 to 1500 interviews.

At the end of the bidding process, and taking into account estimates proposed PACTE decided to proceed with the production of two samples: a random sample of 1500 interviews and a quota sample of 1500 interviews. A third sample has been produced: an over-sample of young people in order to obtain a minimum of 600 respondents aged 18 to 29. This is a quota sample.

The sampling method presented here deals only with the random sample.

The production of the field investigation has been entrusted by PACTE to ISL (Institut de sondages Lavielle). Within ISL, the proposal and methodology of the project were supported by Jean-Pierre Lacaille, CEO, and Michèle Marronnier, Director of Studies ; the survey is managed and monitored by Claire Blanchard, Research director ; the data collection is coordinated by Alain Berthon, director of fieldwork.

2 SAMPLING METHOD

2.1 Definition of population

Population surveyed is defined as people aged 18 and over residing in France on the metropolitan territory. Foreigners residing in metropolitan France on a permanent basis, and whose knowledge of french is sufficient to respond to the questionnaire are taken into account in the sample. All interviews are conducted in French.

To clarify the concept of foreigner residing in France, ISL has proposed the following definition: a person who is living in France for at least one year and has no close project to return to his/her country.

2.2 Expectations of PACTE

The request contained in the tender is that the main sample will include at least 1500 useful interviews, selected through random procedures.

Sample is drawn at three levels:

- ❑ random sampling of points,
- ❑ random sampling of households in the sampling points,
- ❑ random selection of a person in the household.

2.3 Selection of sampling points

Objective is to draw sampling points according to a random process based on an exhaustive list of common metropolitan France, and respecting stratification by ZEAT and size of locality. Field organisation has to achieve an average of six useful interviews per sampling point, which gives 250 sampling points for 1500 interviews.

In a first step, points are distributed according to a matrix region (ZEAT) X size of locality, in proportion to the population of each cell compared to the French population. This first stage, which aims to stratify the sample is based on the following categories:

ZEAT regions (NUTS I)

- Région parisienne
- Bassin parisien
- Nord
- Est
- Ouest
- Sud-ouest
- Centre-est
- Méditerranée

Size of locality

- Less than 2 000 inhabitants
- 2 000 to less than 5 000 inhabitants
- 5 000 to less than 10 000 inhabitants
- 10 000 to less than 20 000 inhabitants
- 20 000 to less than 50 000 inhabitants
- 50 000 to less than 100 000 inhabitants
- 100 000 to less than 200 000 inhabitants
- 200 000 inhabitants and more
- Paris and suburbs

For each cell of this cross-tabulation, the procedure is to draw localities entering the sample. To make this run, the file of all the French localities is ranked in order of size and region. The smallest localities (rural) are grouped into cantons. In this design, the step used to draw localities is the reverse of the sampling rate. The first locality is designated by a random number between 1 and the step. Each locality is weighted by its permanent population (primary residences).

A city may be drawn several times if the ratio between population of the stratum and population of the town is smaller than the step. In the latter case, an additional draw is made within the metropolitan area on a smaller unit: the islet or block, ie all the buildings forming a group by adjacency (buildings that are separated by no street). The blocks are designated by a random sampling of one address (random selection on the basis of the telephone directory). A check is made on the situation of islets in the same town, in order to avoid conducting the survey in islets too close.

2.4 Selection of households in the sampling points

This selection takes place in two stages:

1. Constitution of the mailing list used by interviewers to draw households. The file is constituted by direct search of addresses using a method of random route.
2. The addresses collector are used extensively by imposing operating rules to interviewers.

The method provides a full traceability at every step, but more importantly the dissociation between collection of addresses and interviewing avoids that interviewers be tempted to optimize the draw, from their point of view, and thus bias the sample.

The specific stages of this mode of selection of households are as follows.

- Random selection in the directory of an initial address that will serve as a starting point for the interviewer in charge of drawing the addresses in the sampling point and providing the local file.
- The interviewer follows rules of random route to tackle a list of accommodations with the name on mailboxes or on digicodes¹. The number of addresses of homes that an interviewer has to collect is proportional to the falls expected. Based on the experience gained on ESS, ISL has estimated the multiplier to 2.12: to achieve 6 interviews on a survey point, the interviewer constituting the local file faces 13 addresses of homes. In practice, it is requested to 15, two addresses collected being placed in reserve in case the number of interviews would not be attained with 13.
- The addresses are centralized at the institute which is the full sample is integrated. After checking the file and elimination, if ever², the file is validated by the institute and then redistributed to the interviewers who will make the interviews. Both groups of interviewers (those who constitute the file and those who use it) are distinct, but some interviewers may participate in two stages, particularly in small localities.

¹ During the stage of address collection, there has been no case of building without mailbox or digicode.

² Elimination in the case of an interviewer mistake in the procedure followed to elaborate the address file. It is notably the case when the block drawn is on the border between two localities and that block belongs to the wrong locality.

2.5 Selection of respondent in the household

The person in the home to whom is submitted the questionnaire is selected randomly. The method used is the closest anniversary date. To this end, the interviewer fills in during the initial contact (which may be made with any adult person in the household) a table describing all eligible persons from home: name, date of birth precise (day, month and year) and gender. The selection is made by the interviewer from the table³.

³ See document called CONTACT.

2.6 Methods used to optimize answer rate

Different methods are used to maximize the response rate.

- ❑ Interviewers have an accompanying letter signed by both the project team (Pierre Bréchon and Jean-Francois Tchernia) and CEO of ISL (Jean-Pierre Lacaille). The letter bears the logo of CNRS and the ISL.
- ❑ The interviewers have to do up to five attempts by varying the days and hours to get in touch with home before dropping an adress. The experience of ISL on the ESS has indeed shown that the fifth attempt improves the response rate of almost 10%.
- ❑ Salaries of interviewers are established to maximize the response rate: each interviewer has thirteen addresses to process, and receives a bonus beyond the sixth interview.

			Total individus	%v	Région ZEAT																	
					RP	%v	BP Est	%v	BP Ouest	%v	Nord	%v	Est	%v	Ouest	%v	Sud Ouest	%v	Sud Est	%v	Médite rranée	%v
Total			47216759	100,0	8768978	100,0	3762823	100,0	4470190	100,0	3043326	100,0	4119013	100,0	6384254	100,0	5250631	100,0	5669218	100,0	5748327	100,0
%h			100,0		18,6		8,0		9,5		6,4		8,7		13,5		11,1		12,0		12,2	
Age de l'individu	18-24	masculin %h	2641329	5,6	503901	5,7	209731	5,6	245757	5,5	204851	6,7	231386	5,6	372088	5,8	269056	5,1	315266	5,6	289293	5,0
		féminin %h	2592654	5,5	508592	5,8	202187	5,4	248038	5,5	200571	6,6	220736	5,4	357460	5,6	258085	4,9	308181	5,4	288804	5,0
	25-34	masculin %h	3860692	8,2	842582	9,6	303033	8,1	352374	7,9	257611	8,5	350752	8,5	494315	7,7	385359	7,3	465983	8,2	408684	7,1
		féminin %h	3869718	8,2	872204	9,9	300199	8,0	347339	7,8	258084	8,5	341536	8,3	479341	7,5	380437	7,2	460087	8,1	430491	7,5
	35-44	masculin %h	4221536	8,9	833702	9,5	338584	9,0	401501	9,0	277913	9,1	387284	9,4	558744	8,8	442817	8,4	506305	8,9	474686	8,3
		féminin %h	4353648	9,2	887126	10,1	339281	9,0	407562	9,1	280963	9,2	389839	9,5	559078	8,8	459225	8,7	522888	9,2	507685	8,8
	45-54	masculin %h	4403014	9,3	829687	9,5	367183	9,8	425776	9,5	287018	9,4	392459	9,5	587651	9,2	474629	9,0	533096	9,4	505514	8,8
		féminin %h	4535244	9,6	889992	10,1	362707	9,6	427883	9,6	292509	9,6	386379	9,4	598495	9,4	492032	9,4	545131	9,6	540116	9,4
	55-64	masculin %h	3251662	6,9	581057	6,6	258855	6,9	305605	6,8	184260	6,1	288820	7,0	438668	6,9	369025	7,0	403707	7,1	421664	7,3
		féminin %h	3477884	7,4	604816	6,9	273155	7,3	324603	7,3	204878	6,7	302347	7,3	480078	7,5	403361	7,7	423475	7,5	461171	8,0
	65-74	masculin %h	2555918	5,4	356343	4,1	207625	5,5	253785	5,7	151100	5,0	223321	5,4	376315	5,9	331731	6,3	304366	5,4	351332	6,1
		féminin %h	3107427	6,6	438248	5,0	253649	6,7	303795	6,8	202114	6,6	272227	6,6	459885	7,2	385723	7,3	370470	6,5	421316	7,3
	75-	masculin %h	1684073	3,6	233682	2,7	134932	3,6	167168	3,7	83479	2,7	123116	3,0	245358	3,8	238305	4,5	198146	3,5	259888	4,5
		féminin %h	2661962	5,6	387047	4,4	211702	5,6	259005	5,8	157975	5,2	208811	5,1	376778	5,9	360844	6,9	312116	5,5	387685	6,7
Dernier diplôme obtenu	aucun diplôme %h		8485919	18,0	1252587	14,3	790936	21,0	938231	21,0	646876	21,3	809603	19,7	1123189	17,6	889282	16,9	956017	16,9	1079199	18,8
	CEP, BEPC, brevet élémentaire %h		12378566	26,2	1920026	21,9	1079821	28,7	1244340	27,8	849262	27,9	985066	23,9	1800106	28,2	1457147	27,8	1494730	26,4	1548069	26,9
	CAP, BEP %h		11246172	23,8	1707499	19,5	939543	25,0	1133835	25,4	726656	23,9	1162911	28,2	1657299	26,0	1269183	24,2	1390279	24,5	1258966	21,9
	Bac général, techno et professionnel %h		6455842	13,7	1363707	15,6	452191	12,0	538131	12,0	384321	12,6	529973	12,9	848687	13,3	726439	13,8	784682	13,8	827710	14,4
	Diplôme supérieur au bac %h		8650261	18,3	2525159	28,8	500332	13,3	615653	13,8	436211	14,3	631461	15,3	954973	15,0	908579	17,3	1043510	18,4	1034384	18,0

		Total individus	%v	Région ZEAT																					
				RP	%v	BP Est	%v	BP Ouest	%v	Nord	%v	Est	%v	Ouest	%v	Sud Ouest	%v	Sud Est	%v	Médite rranée	%v				
Total		47216759	100,0	8768978	100,0	3762823	100,0	4470190	100,0	3043326	100,0	4119013	100,0	6384254	100,0	5250631	100,0	5669218	100,0	5748327	100,0				
%h		100,0		18,6		8,0		9,5		6,4		8,7		13,5		11,1		12,0		12,2					
Sexe de l'individu	masculin	18-24	aucun diplôme %h	353271 100,0	0,7 100,0	65871 18,6	0,8 100,0	34446 9,8	0,9 100,0	35893 10,2	0,8 100,0	28316 8,0	0,9 100,0	33227 9,4	0,8 100,0	38091 10,8	0,6 100,0	31270 8,9	0,6 100,0	39617 11,2	0,7 100,0	46539 13,2	0,8 100,0		
			CEP, BEPC, brevet élémentaire %h	582414 100,0	1,2 100,0	111959 19,2	1,3 100,0	46903 8,1	1,2 100,0	55835 9,6	1,2 100,0	44584 7,7	1,5 100,0	47399 8,1	1,2 100,0	82310 14,1	1,3 100,0	56904 9,8	1,1 100,0	69406 11,9	1,2 100,0	67114 11,5	1,2 100,0	67664 10,4	1,2 100,0
			CAP, BEP %h	650209 100,0	1,4 100,0	99754 15,3	1,1 100,0	58954 9,1	1,6 100,0	67335 10,4	1,5 100,0	52348 8,1	1,7 100,0	61837 8,1	1,5 100,0	98141 15,1	1,5 100,0	67744 10,4	1,3 100,0	76431 11,8	1,3 100,0	67664 10,4	1,2 100,0	67664 10,4	1,2 100,0
			Bac général, techno et professionnel %h	723125 100,0	1,5 100,0	149647 20,7	1,7 100,0	48845 6,8	1,3 100,0	61046 8,4	1,4 100,0	55588 7,7	1,8 100,0	62554 8,7	1,5 100,0	107604 14,9	1,7 100,0	76814 10,6	1,5 100,0	88442 12,2	1,6 100,0	72585 10,0	1,3 100,0	72585 10,0	1,3 100,0
			Diplôme supérieur au bac %h	332309 100,0	0,7 100,0	76669 23,1	0,9 100,0	20582 6,2	0,5 100,0	25647 7,7	0,6 100,0	24014 7,2	0,8 100,0	26369 7,9	0,6 100,0	45942 13,8	0,7 100,0	36324 10,9	0,7 100,0	41371 12,4	0,7 100,0	35390 10,6	0,6 100,0	35390 10,6	0,6 100,0
			aucun diplôme %h	517160 100,0	1,1 100,0	94245 18,2	1,1 100,0	51660 10,0	1,4 100,0	54105 10,5	1,2 100,0	42633 8,2	1,4 100,0	49558 9,6	1,2 100,0	55391 10,7	0,9 100,0	45042 8,7	0,9 100,0	60305 11,7	1,1 100,0	64222 12,4	1,1 100,0	64222 12,4	1,1 100,0
		CEP, BEPC, brevet élémentaire %h	269934 100,0	0,6 100,0	62854 23,3	0,7 100,0	21556 8,0	0,6 100,0	24963 9,2	0,6 100,0	17950 6,6	0,6 100,0	20603 7,6	0,5 100,0	30124 11,2	0,5 100,0	25729 9,5	0,5 100,0	30331 11,2	0,5 100,0	35824 13,3	0,6 100,0	35824 13,3	0,6 100,0	
		CAP, BEP %h	1258802 100,0	2,7 100,0	183812 14,6	2,1 100,0	111087 8,8	3,0 100,0	132679 10,5	3,0 100,0	87027 6,9	2,9 100,0	125791 10,0	3,1 100,0	189409 15,0	3,0 100,0	138011 11,0	2,6 100,0	158725 12,6	2,8 100,0	132262 10,5	2,3 100,0	132262 10,5	2,3 100,0	
		Bac général, techno et professionnel %h	614122 100,0	1,3 100,0	130921 21,3	1,5 100,0	46406 7,6	1,2 100,0	53492 8,7	1,2 100,0	39005 6,4	1,3 100,0	56347 9,2	1,4 100,0	86111 14,0	1,3 100,0	63511 10,3	1,2 100,0	73551 12,0	1,3 100,0	64778 10,5	1,1 100,0	64778 10,5	1,1 100,0	
		Diplôme supérieur au bac %h	1200674 100,0	2,5 100,0	370749 30,9	4,2 100,0	72324 6,0	1,9 100,0	87136 7,3	1,9 100,0	70996 5,9	2,3 100,0	98454 8,2	2,4 100,0	133280 11,1	2,1 100,0	113067 9,4	2,2 100,0	143070 11,9	2,5 100,0	111597 9,3	1,9 100,0	111597 9,3	1,9 100,0	
		35-44	aucun diplôme %h	616135 100,0	1,3 100,0	106936 17,4	1,2 100,0	65292 10,6	1,7 100,0	70336 11,4	1,6 100,0	50636 8,2	1,7 100,0	58879 9,6	1,4 100,0	71691 11,6	1,1 100,0	49751 8,1	0,9 100,0	69377 11,3	1,2 100,0	73237 11,9	1,2 100,0	73237 11,9	1,3 100,0
			CEP, BEPC, brevet élémentaire %h	551084 100,0	1,2 100,0	108230 19,6	1,2 100,0	45966 8,3	1,2 100,0	54444 9,9	1,2 100,0	41443 7,5	1,4 100,0	44207 8,0	1,1 100,0	65762 11,9	1,0 100,0	57656 10,5	1,1 100,0	62313 11,3	1,1 100,0	71064 12,9	1,2 100,0	71064 12,9	1,2 100,0
			CAP, BEP %h	1592283 100,0	3,4 100,0	216504 13,6	2,5 100,0	139046 8,7	3,7 100,0	166485 10,5	3,7 100,0	108718 6,8	3,6 100,0	166158 10,4	4,0 100,0	250777 15,7	3,9 100,0	182480 11,5	3,5 100,0	199950 12,6	3,5 100,0	162166 10,2	2,8 100,0	162166 10,2	2,8 100,0
			Bac général, techno et professionnel %h	522623 100,0	1,1 100,0	112743 21,6	1,3 100,0	37281 7,1	1,0 100,0	44150 8,4	1,0 100,0	28073 5,4	0,9 100,0	45339 8,7	1,1 100,0	69417 13,3	1,1 100,0	57478 11,0	1,1 100,0	62378 11,9	1,1 100,0	65764 12,6	1,1 100,0	65764 12,6	1,1 100,0
			Diplôme supérieur au bac %h	939411 100,0	2,0 100,0	289290 30,8	3,3 100,0	50999 5,4	1,4 100,0	66087 7,0	1,5 100,0	49043 5,2	1,6 100,0	72701 7,7	1,8 100,0	101097 10,8	1,6 100,0	95452 10,2	1,8 100,0	112288 12,0	2,0 100,0	102456 10,9	1,8 100,0	102456 10,9	1,8 100,0

		Total individus	%v	Région ZEAT																			
				RP	%v	BP Est	%v	BP Ouest	%v	Nord	%v	Est	%v	Ouest	%v	Sud Ouest	%v	Sud Est	%v	Médite rranée	%v		
Total		47216759	100,0	8768978	100,0	3762823	100,0	4470190	100,0	3043326	100,0	4119013	100,0	6384254	100,0	5250631	100,0	5669218	100,0	5748327	100,0		
%h		100,0		18,6		8,0		9,5		6,4		8,7		13,5		11,1		12,0		12,2			
Sexe de l'individu	masculin	45-54	aucun diplôme	611120	1,3	114651	1,3	59088	1,6	68748	1,5	44490	1,5	57273	1,4	68278	1,1	53483	1,0	70828	1,2	74281	1,3
			%h	100,0		18,8		9,7		11,2		7,3		9,4		11,2		8,8		11,6		12,2	
			CEP, BEPC, brevet élémentaire	979383	2,1	167843	1,9	88914	2,4	96764	2,2	74303	2,4	77350	1,9	132327	2,1	109659	2,1	117313	2,1	114908	2,0
			%h	100,0		17,1		9,1		9,9		7,6		7,9		13,5		11,2		12,0		11,7	
			CAP, BEP	1444462	3,1	200273	2,3	130388	3,5	156432	3,5	94499	3,1	150082	3,6	221649	3,5	163463	3,1	178560	3,1	149116	2,6
		%h	100,0		13,9		9,0		10,8		6,5		10,4		15,3		11,3		12,4		10,3		
		Bac général, techno et professionnel	502290	1,1	98217	1,1	38501	1,0	42030	0,9	30566	1,0	42734	1,0	69148	1,1	56707	1,1	61606	1,1	62783	1,1	
		%h	100,0		19,6		7,7		8,4		6,1		8,5		13,8		11,3		12,3		12,5		
		Diplôme supérieur au bac	865759	1,8	248704	2,8	50292	1,3	61802	1,4	43160	1,4	65021	1,6	96248	1,5	91318	1,7	104788	1,8	104426	1,8	
		%h	100,0		28,7		5,8		7,1		5,0		7,5		11,1		10,5		12,1		12,1		
		55-64	aucun diplôme	644421	1,4	103290	1,2	58505	1,6	72076	1,6	41231	1,4	61381	1,5	81021	1,3	65540	1,2	80325	1,4	81051	1,4
			%h	100,0		16,0		9,1		11,2		6,4		9,5		12,6		10,2		12,5		12,6	
			CEP, BEPC, brevet élémentaire	903211	1,9	133451	1,5	76087	2,0	85213	1,9	56117	1,8	71016	1,7	140699	2,2	110920	2,1	112255	2,0	117454	2,0
			%h	100,0		14,8		8,4		9,4		6,2		7,9		15,6		12,3		12,4		13,0	
			CAP, BEP	880843	1,9	129564	1,5	74323	2,0	90842	2,0	49880	1,6	96221	2,3	126767	2,0	98800	1,9	113606	2,0	100839	1,8
		%h	100,0		14,7		8,4		10,3		5,7		10,9		14,4		11,2		12,9		11,4		
		Bac général, techno et professionnel	341056	0,7	67734	0,8	24226	0,6	26989	0,6	18516	0,6	28150	0,7	42230	0,7	40876	0,8	40821	0,7	51515	0,9	
		%h	100,0		19,9		7,1		7,9		5,4		8,3		12,4		12,0		12,0		15,1		
		Diplôme supérieur au bac	482130	1,0	147017	1,7	25713	0,7	30484	0,7	18516	0,6	32053	0,8	47952	0,8	52890	1,0	56700	1,0	70806	1,2	
		%h	100,0		30,5		5,3		6,3		3,8		6,6		9,9		11,0		11,8		14,7		
65-74	aucun diplôme	682087	1,4	67270	0,8	61430	1,6	80528	1,8	43456	1,4	62492	1,5	108108	1,7	88930	1,7	82280	1,5	87593	1,5		
	%h	100,0		9,9		9,0		11,8		6,4		9,2		15,8		13,0		12,1		12,8			
	CEP, BEPC, brevet élémentaire	979302	2,1	113043	1,3	84206	2,2	99962	2,2	61602	2,0	72810	1,8	157157	2,5	136252	2,6	120955	2,1	133315	2,3		
	%h	100,0		11,5		8,6		10,2		6,3		7,4		16,0		13,9		12,4		13,6			
	CAP, BEP	432767	0,9	63829	0,7	33838	0,9	41323	0,9	26871	0,9	54277	1,3	58412	0,9	51265	1,0	50333	0,9	52619	0,9		
%h	100,0		14,7		7,8		9,5		6,2		12,5		13,5		11,8		11,6		12,2				
Bac général, techno et professionnel	211862	0,4	40252	0,5	14102	0,4	16069	0,4	10185	0,3	18280	0,4	26320	0,4	26242	0,5	24194	0,4	36219	0,6			
%h	100,0		19,0		6,7		7,6		4,8		8,6		12,4		12,4		11,4		17,1				
Diplôme supérieur au bac	249899	0,5	71949	0,8	14049	0,4	15904	0,4	8985	0,3	15462	0,4	26319	0,4	29042	0,6	26604	0,5	41585	0,7			
%h	100,0		28,8		5,6		6,4		3,6		6,2		10,5		11,6		10,6		16,6				
75-	aucun diplôme	462894	1,0	40081	0,5	38559	1,0	54492	1,2	24490	0,8	33629	0,8	77791	1,2	70925	1,4	53890	1,0	69035	1,2		
	%h	100,0		8,7		8,3		11,8		5,3		7,3		16,8		15,3		11,6		14,9			
	CEP, BEPC, brevet élémentaire	790731	1,7	99081	1,1	69343	1,8	78870	1,8	40612	1,3	53479	1,3	120570	1,9	114420	2,2	97265	1,7	117092	2,0		
	%h	100,0		12,5		8,8		10,0		5,1		6,8		15,2		14,5		12,3		14,8			
	CAP, BEP	144896	0,3	24169	0,3	11135	0,3	12896	0,3	8403	0,3	17280	0,4	16724	0,3	16735	0,3	16612	0,3	20942	0,4		
%h	100,0		16,7		7,7		8,9		5,8		11,9		11,5		11,5		11,5		14,5				
Bac général, techno et professionnel	127907	0,3	24103	0,3	8340	0,2	10516	0,2	5261	0,2	10381	0,3	15155	0,2	17424	0,3	13633	0,2	23095	0,4			
%h	100,0		18,8		6,5		8,2		4,1		8,1		11,8		13,6		10,7		18,1				
Diplôme supérieur au bac	157644	0,3	46247	0,5	7555	0,2	10394	0,2	4713	0,2	8347	0,2	15118	0,2	18801	0,4	16745	0,3	29724	0,5			
%h	100,0		29,3		4,8		6,6		3,0		5,3		9,6		11,9		10,6		18,9				

		Total individus	%v	Région ZEAT																					
				RP	%v	BP Est	%v	BP Ouest	%v	Nord	%v	Est	%v	Ouest	%v	Sud Ouest	%v	Sud Est	%v	Médite rranée	%v				
Total		47216759	100,0	8768978	100,0	3762823	100,0	4470190	100,0	3043326	100,0	4119013	100,0	6384254	100,0	5250631	100,0	5669218	100,0	5748327	100,0				
%h		100,0		18,6		8,0		9,5		6,4		8,7		13,5		11,1		12,0		12,2					
Sexe de l'individu	féminin	18-24	aucun diplôme	257190	0,5	47777	0,5	24129	0,6	27062	0,6	21950	0,7	23584	0,6	26728	0,4	22997	0,4	28614	0,5	34349	0,6		
			%h	100,0		18,6		9,4		10,5		8,5		9,2		10,4		8,9		11,1		13,4			
			CEP, BEPC, brevet élémentaire	582245	1,2	105162	1,2	51236	1,4	59833	1,3	44131	1,5	47024	1,1	81310	1,3	57932	1,1	69729	1,2	65889	1,1		
			%h	100,0		18,1		8,8		10,3		7,6		8,1		14,0		9,9		12,0		11,3			
			CAP, BEP	463776	1,0	70832	0,8	39397	1,0	49607	1,1	40216	1,3	45437	1,1	70738	1,1	43694	0,8	53608	0,9	50248	0,9		
		%h	100,0		15,3		8,5		10,7		8,7		9,8		15,3		9,4		11,6		10,8				
		Bac général, techno et professionnel	814745	1,7	168338	1,9	57878	1,5	75036	1,7	62249	2,0	68498	1,7	113610	1,8	84414	1,6	97149	1,7	87573	1,5			
		%h	100,0		20,7		7,1		9,2		7,6		8,4		13,9		10,4		11,9		10,7				
		Diplôme supérieur au bac	474697	1,0	116482	1,3	29547	0,8	36501	0,8	32025	1,1	36193	0,9	65074	1,0	49048	0,9	59082	1,0	50745	0,9			
		%h	100,0		24,5		6,2		7,7		6,7		7,6		13,7		10,3		12,4		10,7				
		25-34	aucun diplôme	478125	1,0	90314	1,0	47424	1,3	49945	1,1	42944	1,4	47237	1,1	49146	0,8	37856	0,7	51963	0,9	61296	1,1		
			%h	100,0		18,9		9,9		10,4		9,0		9,9		10,3		7,9		10,9		12,8			
			CEP, BEPC, brevet élémentaire	292072	0,6	63723	0,7	25816	0,7	29521	0,7	21115	0,7	24502	0,6	32997	0,5	25301	0,5	32630	0,6	36467	0,6		
			%h	100,0		21,8		8,8		10,1		7,2		8,4		11,3		8,7		11,2		12,5			
			CAP, BEP	980794	2,1	156558	1,8	84070	2,2	100735	2,3	68303	2,2	98294	2,4	143707	2,3	104544	2,0	117545	2,1	107039	1,9		
		%h	100,0		16,0		8,6		10,3		7,0		10,0		14,7		10,7		12,0		10,9				
		Bac général, techno et professionnel	685581	1,5	145584	1,7	52649	1,4	59529	1,3	44729	1,5	59131	1,4	90849	1,4	70682	1,3	85433	1,5	76995	1,3			
		%h	100,0		21,2		7,7		8,7		6,5		8,6		13,3		10,3		12,5		11,2				
Diplôme supérieur au bac	1433146	3,0	416026	4,7	90241	2,4	107609	2,4	80994	2,7	112372	2,7	162641	2,5	142054	2,7	172516	3,0	148694	2,6					
%h	100,0		29,0		6,3		7,5		5,7		7,8		11,3		9,9		12,0		10,4						
35-44	aucun diplôme	677755	1,4	121777	1,4	72089	1,9	75381	1,7	58878	1,9	69278	1,7	77714	1,2	52556	1,0	72163	1,3	77918	1,4				
	%h	100,0		18,0		10,6		11,1		8,7		10,2		11,5		7,8		10,6		11,5					
	CEP, BEPC, brevet élémentaire	756104	1,6	133474	1,5	65998	1,8	82945	1,9	61262	2,0	65616	1,6	101828	1,6	75652	1,4	84027	1,5	85303	1,5				
	%h	100,0		17,7		8,7		11,0		8,1		8,7		13,5		10,0		11,1		11,3					
	CAP, BEP	1181418	2,5	180830	2,1	94383	2,5	119525	2,7	76086	2,5	123267	3,0	176750	2,8	135816	2,6	147527	2,6	127233	2,2				
%h	100,0		15,3		8,0		10,1		6,4		10,4		15,0		11,5		12,5		10,8						
Bac général, techno et professionnel	680656	1,4	143560	1,6	45604	1,2	55186	1,2	35163	1,2	55633	1,4	84540	1,3	80709	1,5	87817	1,5	92444	1,6					
%h	100,0		21,1		6,7		8,1		5,2		8,2		12,4		11,9		12,9		13,6						
Diplôme supérieur au bac	1057715	2,2	307485	3,5	61207	1,6	74524	1,7	49572	1,6	76044	1,8	118247	1,9	114493	2,2	131355	2,3	124787	2,2					
%h	100,0		29,1		5,8		7,0		4,7		7,2		11,2		10,8		12,4		11,8						

		Total individus	%v	Région ZEAT																						
				RP	%v	BP Est	%v	BP Ouest	%v	Nord	%v	Est	%v	Ouest	%v	Sud Ouest	%v	Sud Est	%v	Médite rranée	%v					
Total		47216759	100,0	8768978	100,0	3762823	100,0	4470190	100,0	3043326	100,0	4119013	100,0	6384254	100,0	5250631	100,0	5669218	100,0	5748327	100,0					
%h		100,0		18,6		8,0		9,5		6,4		8,7		13,5		11,1		12,0		12,2						
Sexe de l'individu	féminin	45-54	aucun diplôme %h	653947 100,0	1,4 18,5	120674 18,5	1,4 9,6	62883 9,6	1,7 10,9	70967 10,9	1,6 8,7	56651 8,7	1,9 10,3	67331 10,3	1,6 11,7	76649 11,7	1,2 8,3	54392 8,3	1,0 11,0	71802 11,0	1,3 11,1	1,3 11,1	72600 11,1	1,3 11,1		
			CEP, BEPC, brevet élémentaire %h	1415968 100,0	3,0 16,0	226871 16,0	2,6 9,2	130860 9,2	3,5 10,8	153060 10,8	3,4 8,0	113690 8,0	3,7 8,5	119799 8,5	2,9 14,7	208562 14,7	3,3 10,6	149650 10,6	2,9 11,6	164215 11,6	2,9 12,3	2,3 12,3	2,3 12,3	128536 11,9	2,2 11,9	
			CAP, BEP %h	1076803 100,0	2,3 16,7	180016 16,7	2,1 7,8	83537 7,8	2,2 10,8	100148 10,8	2,2 9,3	100148 9,3	1,9 5,5	59151 5,5	1,9 9,9	106668 9,9	2,6 14,5	156251 14,5	2,4 10,6	129619 10,6	2,5 12,0	2,5 12,0	2,3 12,3	2,3 12,3	128536 11,9	2,2 11,9
			Bac général, techno et professionnel %h	561500 100,0	1,2 21,9	123116 21,9	1,4 6,9	38678 6,9	1,0 7,8	43635 7,8	1,0 5,1	43635 5,1	0,9 7,0	28657 7,0	0,9 7,0	39462 7,0	1,0 12,5	70110 12,5	1,1 11,8	66495 11,8	1,3 12,9	1,3 12,9	1,3 12,9	79082 14,1	1,4 14,1	
			Diplôme supérieur au bac %h	827026 100,0	1,8 28,9	239316 28,9	2,7 5,7	46750 5,7	1,2 7,3	60073 7,3	1,3 4,2	60073 4,2	1,1 4,2	34360 4,2	1,1 4,2	53119 4,2	1,3 10,5	86924 10,5	1,4 11,1	91876 11,1	1,7 12,6	1,7 12,6	1,8 12,6	1,8 13,4	110636 13,4	1,9 13,4
		55-64	aucun diplôme %h	730796 100,0	1,5 13,6	99039 13,6	1,1 9,0	65946 9,0	1,8 11,0	80564 11,0	1,8 7,6	55184 7,6	1,8 10,2	74753 10,2	1,8 14,2	103950 14,2	1,6 10,5	76851 10,5	1,5 11,5	84354 11,5	1,5 12,3	1,5 12,3	1,5 12,3	90155 11,9	1,6 11,9	
			CEP, BEPC, brevet élémentaire %h	1376543 100,0	2,9 14,2	195115 14,2	2,2 8,8	121737 8,8	3,2 10,1	139338 10,1	3,1 6,8	92929 6,8	3,1 8,5	117460 8,5	2,9 15,5	213826 15,5	3,3 10,6	162595 10,6	3,1 11,8	169223 11,8	3,0 12,3	3,0 12,3	3,0 12,3	164320 11,9	2,9 11,9	
			CAP, BEP %h	659190 100,0	1,4 17,5	115293 17,5	1,3 7,0	46040 7,0	1,2 8,7	57290 8,7	1,3 4,6	30053 4,6	1,0 10,1	66360 10,1	1,6 13,6	89535 13,6	1,4 12,0	79155 12,0	1,5 12,8	84226 12,8	1,5 12,8	1,5 12,8	1,5 12,8	91237 13,8	1,6 13,8	
			Bac général, techno et professionnel %h	341674 100,0	0,7 24,0	81975 24,0	0,9 6,0	20543 6,0	0,5 7,3	24971 7,3	0,6 4,1	14063 4,1	0,5 6,5	22212 6,5	0,5 11,5	39399 11,5	0,6 12,2	41714 12,2	0,8 11,7	39983 11,7	0,7 11,7	0,7 11,7	0,7 11,7	56814 16,6	1,0 16,6	
			Diplôme supérieur au bac %h	369681 100,0	0,8 30,7	113393 30,7	1,3 5,1	18888 5,1	0,5 6,1	22441 6,1	0,5 3,4	12650 3,4	0,4 5,8	21562 5,8	0,5 9,0	33367 9,0	0,5 11,6	43046 11,6	0,8 12,4	45689 12,4	0,8 12,4	0,8 12,4	0,8 12,4	58646 15,9	1,0 15,9	
		65-74	aucun diplôme %h	889790 100,0	1,9 9,8	87116 9,8	1,0 8,7	77769 8,7	2,1 11,3	100390 11,3	2,2 7,7	68775 7,7	2,3 10,6	94711 10,6	2,3 16,2	143779 16,2	2,3 10,6	109951 10,6	2,1 12,4	94314 12,4	1,7 10,6	1,7 10,6	1,7 10,6	112987 12,7	2,0 12,7	
			CEP, BEPC, brevet élémentaire %h	1535129 100,0	3,3 13,1	200378 13,1	2,3 8,7	134288 8,7	3,6 9,8	150879 9,8	3,4 6,7	102648 6,7	3,4 7,9	120590 7,9	2,9 15,6	239433 15,6	3,8 12,5	192396 12,5	3,7 12,5	192488 12,5	3,4 12,5	3,4 12,5	3,4 12,5	202031 13,2	3,5 13,2	
			CAP, BEP %h	332010 100,0	0,7 17,4	57640 17,4	0,7 6,9	22838 6,9	0,6 8,2	27283 8,2	0,6 5,6	18469 5,6	0,6 10,9	36128 10,9	0,9 12,5	41666 12,5	0,7 12,1	40159 12,1	0,8 12,6	41927 12,6	0,7 12,6	0,7 12,6	0,7 12,6	45901 13,8	0,8 13,8	
			Bac général, techno et professionnel %h	193818 100,0	0,4 23,3	45145 23,3	0,5 5,7	11129 5,7	0,3 7,6	14760 7,6	0,3 4,0	7749 4,0	0,3 6,4	12483 6,4	0,3 10,7	20644 10,7	0,3 13,1	25463 13,1	0,5 11,8	22884 11,8	0,4 11,8	0,4 11,8	0,4 11,8	33562 17,3	0,6 17,3	
			Diplôme supérieur au bac %h	156679 100,0	0,3 30,6	47969 30,6	0,5 4,9	7626 4,9	0,2 6,7	10482 6,7	0,2 2,9	4474 2,9	0,1 5,3	8316 5,3	0,2 9,2	14363 9,2	0,2 11,3	17755 11,3	0,3 12,0	18858 12,0	0,3 12,0	0,3 12,0	0,3 12,0	26835 17,1	0,5 17,1	
		75-	aucun diplôme %h	911227 100,0	1,9 10,3	93546 10,3	1,1 7,9	71717 7,9	1,9 10,7	97743 10,7	2,2 7,4	67240 7,4	2,2 8,4	76271 8,4	1,9 15,9	144852 15,9	2,3 14,2	129738 14,2	2,5 10,6	96183 10,6	1,7 10,6	1,7 10,6	1,7 10,6	133937 14,7	2,3 14,7	
			CEP, BEPC, brevet élémentaire %h	1364445 100,0	2,9 14,6	198843 14,6	2,3 8,6	116911 8,6	3,1 9,7	132714 9,7	3,0 5,6	76876 5,6	2,5 7,6	103213 7,6	2,5 14,2	193200 14,2	3,0 13,3	182082 13,3	3,5 12,6	172581 12,6	3,0 12,6	3,0 12,6	3,0 12,6	188026 13,8	3,3 13,8	
			CAP, BEP %h	147916 100,0	0,3 19,2	28425 19,2	0,3 7,1	10507 7,1	0,3 7,6	11255 7,6	0,3 4,5	6630 4,5	0,2 10,2	15110 10,2	0,4 11,3	16774 11,3	0,3 12,0	17698 12,0	0,3 12,4	18353 12,4	0,3 12,4	0,3 12,4	0,3 12,4	23164 15,7	0,4 15,7	
			Bac général, techno et professionnel %h	134882 100,0	0,3 24,0	32373 24,0	0,4 5,9	8008 5,9	0,2 7,9	10723 7,9	0,2 3,3	4518 3,3	0,1 6,5	8770 6,5	0,2 10,0	13550 10,0	0,2 13,3	17912 13,3	0,3 10,8	14527 10,8	0,3 10,8	0,3 10,8	0,3 10,8	24501 18,2	0,4 18,2	
			Diplôme supérieur au bac %h	103491 100,0	0,2 32,7	33861 32,7	0,4 4,4	4558 4,4	0,1 6,3	6570 6,3	0,1 2,6	2710 2,6	0,1 5,3	5447 5,3	0,1 8,1	8402 8,1	0,1 13,0	13414 13,0	0,3 10,1	10473 10,1	0,2 10,1	0,2 10,1	0,2 10,1	18057 17,4	0,3 17,4	

Nombre de questionnaires utiles : 1501

Les poids nuls sont affectés à zéro

Poid maximum rencontré : 8.10565

Poid minimum rencontré : 0.161398

Nombre maximum d'itérations : 1000

Nombre d'itérations effectuées : 81

	Echantillon Recherché	Echantillon Initial	Echantillon Redressé
Q133 S(1-8) "QUOTA - SEXE x AGE "			

001 Homme 18-29 ans	9.7	7.4617	9.7
002 Homme 30-44 ans	13	12.1252	13.0003
003 Homme 45-59 ans	12.8	11.7255	12.8
004 Homme 60 ans et plus	12.4	14.1905	12.4001
005 Femme 18-29 ans	9.6	8.3278	9.5997
006 Femme 30-44 ans	13.3	14.1239	13.2997
007 Femme 45-59 ans	13.2	14.1239	13.2002
008 Femme 60 ans et plus	16	17.9214	16.0001
ZEAT S(1-9) "REGION ZEAT "			

001 Région parisienne	18.6	13.2578	18.589
002 Bassin Parisien Est	8	7.2618	8.0011
003 Bassin Parisien Ouest	9.5	9.7268	9.5012
004 Nord	6.4	7.5283	6.4009
005 Est	8.7	8.7941	8.7012
006 Ouest	13.5	14.6569	13.5018
007 Sud Ouest	11.1	14.2572	11.1014
008 Sud Est	12	14.1239	12.0016
009 Méditerranée	12.2	10.3931	12.2017
HAB5 S(1-5) "Catégorie d'agglomération (En 5)			

001 Rural	24.6	27.1819	24.5722
002 2 A 20	16.8	19.5203	16.7817
003 20 A 100	13.3	14.0573	13.2852
004 > 100 Hab	28.9	27.8481	28.8669
005 Agglo PARIS	16.5	11.3924	16.4939
Dernier diplôme obtenu			

001 Sans diplôme	18	6.8621	17.9998
002 Certificat d'études ou brevet, En	26.2	18.2545	26.1997
003 CAP, BEP, brevet professionnel	23.8	26.449	23.8001
004 Bac	13.7	17.8548	13.7001
005 Diplôme Supérieur au bac	18.3	30.5796	18.3002

	Total	%v	Commune rurale	%v	Unité urbaine de moins de 20000 habitants	%v	Unité urbaine de 20000 à 99999 habitants	%v	Unité urbaine de 100000 à 1999999 habitants	%v	Unité urbaine de Paris	%v
Total	47216759	100,0	11594175	100,0	7933097	100,0	6282223	100,0	13628273	100,0	7778991	100,0
%h	100,0%		24,6%		16,8%		13,3%		28,9%		16,5%	
Région ZEAT												
RP	8768978	18,6	331810	2,9	413694	5,2	244483	3,9			7778991	100,0
%h	100,0%		3,8%		4,7%		2,8%				88,7%	
BP Est	3762823	8,0	1508366	13,0	810097	10,2	858152	13,7	586208	4,3		
%h	100,0%		40,1%		21,5%		22,8%		15,6%			
BP Ouest	4470190	9,5	1634120	14,1	950302	12,0	780317	12,4	1105451	8,1		
%h	100,0%		36,6%		21,3%		17,5%		24,7%			
Nord	3043326	6,4	407151	3,5	387670	4,9	415523	6,6	1832983	13,4		
%h	100,0%		13,4%		12,7%		13,7%		60,2%			
Est	4119013	8,7	1224378	10,6	867529	10,9	679770	10,8	1347336	9,9		
%h	100,0%		29,7%		21,1%		16,5%		32,7%			
Ouest	6384254	13,5	2379467	20,5	1525789	19,2	790865	12,6	1688133	12,4		
%h	100,0%		37,3%		23,9%		12,4%		26,4%			
Sud Ouest	5250631	11,1	1806997	15,6	951215	12,0	736552	11,7	1755868	12,9		
%h	100,0%		34,4%		18,1%		14,0%		33,4%			
Sud Est	5669218	12,0	1477530	12,7	916747	11,6	983586	15,7	2291355	16,8		
%h	100,0%		26,1%		16,2%		17,3%		40,4%			
Méditerranée	5748327	12,2	824357	7,1	1110055	14,0	792975	12,6	3020940	22,2		
%h	100,0%		14,3%		19,3%		13,8%		52,6%			

	TOTAL	%
TOTAL	1501	100.0%
REGION ZEAT		
Région parisienne	199	13.3%
Bassin Parisien Est	109	7.3%
Bassin Parisien Ouest	146	9.7%
Nord	113	7.5%
Est	132	8.8%
Ouest	220	14.7%
Sud Ouest	214	14.3%
Sud Est	212	14.1%
Méditerranée	156	10.4%
Catégorie d'agglomération (en 5)		
Rural	408	27.2%
2 A 20	293	19.5%
20 A 100	211	14.1%
> 100 Hab	418	27.8%
Agglo PARIS	171	11.4%

**GRAND GROUPE 1 : MEMBRES DE L'EXÉCUTIF ET DES CORPS LÉGISLATIFS, HAUTS
FONCTIONNAIRES DES SERVICES PUBLICS, DIRIGEANTS ET CADRES DE DIRECTION DES
ENTREPRISES**

11 Membres de l'Exécutif et des corps législatifs et cadres supérieurs de l'Administration publique

- 111 Membres des corps législatifs
 - 1110 Membres des corps législatifs
- 112 Membres de l'Exécutif et cadres supérieurs de l'Administration publique
 - 1120 Membres de l'Exécutif et cadres supérieurs de l'Administration publique
- 113 Chefs de village traditionnels
 - 1130 Chefs de village traditionnels
- 114 Dirigeants et cadres supérieurs d'organisations spécialisées¹
 - 1141 Dirigeants et cadres supérieurs de partis politiques
 - 1142 Dirigeants et cadres supérieurs d'organisations d'employeurs et de travailleurs et d'autres organisations socio-économiques
 - 1143 Dirigeants et cadres supérieurs d'organisations humanitaires et d'autres organisations

12 Directeurs de société¹

- 121 Directeurs²
 - 1210 Directeurs
- 122 Cadres de direction, production et opérations³
 - 1221 Cadres de direction, agriculture, chasse, sylviculture et pêche
 - 1222 Cadres de direction, industries manufacturières
 - 1223 Cadres de direction, bâtiment et travaux publics
 - 1224 Cadres de direction, commerce de gros et de détail
 - 1225 Cadres de direction, restauration et hôtellerie
 - 1226 Cadres de direction, transports, entreposage et communications
 - 1227 Cadres de direction, entreprises d'intermédiation et de service aux entreprises
 - 1228 Cadres de direction, services de soins personnels, de nettoyage et services similaires
 - 1229 Cadres de direction, non classés ailleurs
- 123 Autres cadres de direction spécialisés⁴
 - 1231 Cadres de direction, services administratifs et financiers
 - 1232 Cadres de direction, personnel et relations professionnelles
 - 1233 Cadres de direction, ventes et commercialisation
 - 1234 Cadres de direction, publicité et relations publiques
 - 1235 Cadres de direction, achats et distribution
 - 1236 Cadres de direction, services informatiques
 - 1237 Cadres de direction, recherche-développement
 - 1239 Autres cadres de direction non classés ailleurs

13 Dirigeants et gérants de petites entreprises¹

- 131 Dirigeants et gérants de petites entreprises
 - 1311 Dirigeants et gérants de petites entreprises dans l'agriculture, la chasse, la sylviculture et la pêche²
 - 1312 Dirigeants et gérants de petites entreprises dans les industries manufacturières
 - 1313 Dirigeants et gérants de petites entreprises dans le bâtiment et les travaux publics
 - 1314 Dirigeants et gérants de petites entreprises dans le commerce de gros et de détail
 - 1315 Dirigeants et gérants de petites entreprises dans la restauration et l'hôtellerie
 - 1316 Dirigeants et gérants de petites entreprises dans les transports, l'entreposage et les communications
 - 1317 Dirigeants et gérants de petites entreprises d'intermédiation et de service aux entreprises
 - 1318 Dirigeants et gérants de petites entreprises de services de soins personnels, de nettoyage et de services similaires
 - 1319 Dirigeants et gérants de petites entreprises non classés ailleurs

GRAND GROUPE 2 : PROFESSIONS INTELLECTUELLES ET SCIENTIFIQUES**21 Spécialistes des sciences physiques, mathématiques et techniques**

- 211 Physiciens, chimistes et assimilés
 - 2111 Physiciens et astronomes
 - 2112 Météorologues
 - 2113 Chimistes
 - 2114 Géologues et géophysiciens
- 212 Mathématiciens, statisticiens et assimilés
 - 2121 Mathématiciens et assimilés
 - 2122 Statisticiens¹
- 213 Spécialistes de l'informatique²
 - 2131 Concepteurs et analystes de systèmes informatiques
 - 2132 **Programmateurs en informatique**
 - 2139 Spécialistes de l'informatique non classés ailleurs
- 214 Architectes, ingénieurs et assimilés
 - 2141 Architectes, urbanistes et ingénieurs de la circulation routière
 - 2142 Ingénieurs civils
 - 2143 Ingénieurs électriciens
 - 2144 Ingénieurs électroniciens et des télécommunications
 - 2145 Ingénieurs mécaniciens
 - 2146 Ingénieurs chimistes
 - 2147 Ingénieurs des mines, ingénieurs métallurgistes et assimilés
 - 2148 Cartographes et géomètres
 - 2149 Architectes, ingénieurs et assimilés, non classés ailleurs

22 Spécialistes des sciences de la vie et de la santé

- 221 Spécialistes des sciences de la vie
 - 2211 Biologistes, botanistes, zoologistes et assimilés
 - 2212 Pharmacologistes, pathologistes et assimilés
 - 2213 Agronomes et assimilés
- 222 Médecins et assimilés (à l'exception des cadres infirmiers)
 - 2221 Médecins
 - 2222 Dentistes
 - 2223 Vétérinaires
 - 2224 Pharmaciens
 - 2229 Médecins et assimilés (à l'exception des cadres infirmiers) non classés ailleurs
- 223 Cadres infirmiers et sages-femmes
 - 2230 Cadres infirmiers et sages-femmes

23 Spécialistes de l'enseignement

- 231 Professeurs d'université et d'établissements d'enseignement supérieur
 - 2310 Professeurs d'université et d'établissements d'enseignement supérieur
- 232 Professeurs de l'enseignement secondaire
 - 2320 Professeurs de l'enseignement secondaire
- 233 Instituteurs de l'enseignement primaire et de maternelle
 - 2331 Instituteurs de l'enseignement primaire
 - 2332 Instituteurs de classe maternelle
- 234 Enseignants spécialisés dans l'éducation des handicapés
 - 2340 Enseignants spécialisés dans l'éducation des handicapés
- 235 Autres spécialistes de l'enseignement
 - 2351 Spécialistes des méthodes d'enseignement
 - 2352 Inspecteurs de l'enseignement
 - 2359 Autres spécialistes de l'enseignement, non classés ailleurs

24 Autres spécialistes des professions intellectuelles et scientifiques

- 241 Spécialistes des fonctions administratives et commerciales des entreprises
 - 2411 Cadres comptables
 - 2412 Spécialistes des problèmes de personnel et de développement de carrière
 - 2419 Spécialistes des fonctions administratives et commerciales des entreprises non classées ailleurs
- 242 Juristes
 - 2421 Avocats
 - 2422 Magistrats
 - 2429 Juristes non classés ailleurs
- 243 Archivistes, bibliothécaires, documentalistes et assimilés
 - 2431 Archivistes paléographes et conservateurs de musée
 - 2432 Bibliothécaires, documentalistes et assimilés
- 244 Spécialistes des sciences sociales et humaines
 - 2441 Economistes¹
 - 2442 Sociologues, anthropologues et assimilés
 - 2443 Philosophes, historiens et spécialistes des sciences politiques
 - 2444 Linguistes, traducteurs et interprètes
 - 2445 Psychologues
 - 2446 Spécialistes du travail social
- 245 Écrivains et artistes créateurs et interprètes²
 - 2451 Auteurs, journalistes et autres écrivains
 - 2452 Sculpteurs, peintres et assimilés
 - 2453 Compositeurs, musiciens et chanteurs
 - 2454 Chorégraphes et danseurs
 - 2455 Acteurs et metteurs en scène de cinéma, de théâtre et d'autres spectacles
- 246 Membres du clergé
 - 2460 Membres du clergé
- 247 Cadres administratifs des services publics³
 - 2470 Cadres administratifs des services publics

Attention : cette catégorie n'apparaît pas dans la classification qui m'a été remise. La garder, toutefois, car elle me semble indispensable !

GRAND GROUPE 3 : PROFESSIONS INTERMÉDIAIRES

31 Professions intermédiaires des sciences physiques et techniques

- 311 Techniciens des sciences physiques et techniques
 - 3111 Techniciens des sciences chimiques et physiques
 - 3112 Techniciens du génie civil
 - 3113 Techniciens en électricité
 - 3114 Techniciens en électronique et en télécommunications
 - 3115 Techniciens en construction mécanique
 - 3116 Techniciens en chimie industrielle
 - 3117 Techniciens des mines, techniciens métallurgistes
 - 3118 Dessinateurs industriels
 - 3119 Techniciens des sciences physiques et techniques non classés ailleurs
- 312 Pupitreurs et autres opérateurs de matériels informatiques^{1,2}
 - 3121 Assistants informaticiens
 - 3122 Techniciens de matériels informatiques
 - 3123 Techniciens de robots industriels
- 313 Techniciens d'appareils optiques et électroniques
 - 3131 Photographes et techniciens d'appareils enregistreurs d'images et de son
 - 3132 Techniciens de matériels d'émissions de radio, de télévision et de télécommunications
 - 3133 Techniciens d'appareils électromédicaux
 - 3139 Techniciens d'appareils optiques et électroniques non classés ailleurs
- 314 Techniciens des moyens de transport maritime et aérien
 - 3141 Officiers mécaniciens de navires
 - 3142 Officiers de pont et pilotes
 - 3143 Pilotes d'avions et assimilés
 - 3144 Contrôleurs de la circulation **aérienne**
 - 3145 Techniciens de la sécurité aérienne
- 315 Inspecteurs d'immeubles, de sécurité, d'hygiène et de qualité
 - 3151 Inspecteurs de sécurité incendie et d'immeubles
 - 3152 Inspecteurs de sécurité et d'hygiène, et contrôleurs de qualité

32 Professions intermédiaires des sciences de la vie et de la santé

- 321 Techniciens et travailleurs assimilés des sciences de la vie et de la santé
 - 3211 Techniciens des sciences de la vie
 - 3212 Techniciens agronomes et forestiers
 - 3213 Conseillers agricoles et forestiers
- 322 Professions intermédiaires de la médecine moderne (à l'exception du personnel infirmier)
 - 3221 Assistants médicaux
 - 3222 Hygiénistes, inspecteurs de la santé et responsables de l'environnement¹
 - 3223 Diététiciens et spécialistes de la nutrition
 - 3224 Optométriciens et opticiens
 - 3225 Assistants de médecine dentaire
 - 3226 Kinésithérapeutes et assimilés
 - 3227 Assistants vétérinaires
 - 3228 Assistants pharmaciens et préparateurs en pharmacie
 - 3229 Professions intermédiaires de la médecine moderne (à l'exception du personnel infirmier) non classées ailleurs
- 323 Personnel infirmier et sages-femmes (niveau intermédiaire)²
 - 3231 Personnel infirmier (niveau intermédiaire)
 - 3232 Sages-femmes (niveau intermédiaire)

33 Professions intermédiaires de l'enseignement

- 331 Professions intermédiaires de l'enseignement primaire
 - 3310 Professions intermédiaires de l'enseignement primaire
- 332 Professions intermédiaires de l'enseignement préprimaire
 - 3320 Professions intermédiaires de l'enseignement préprimaire
- 333 Professions intermédiaires de l'éducation des handicapés
 - 3330 Professions intermédiaires de l'éducation des handicapés
- 334 Autres professions intermédiaires de l'enseignement
 - 3340 Autres professions intermédiaires de l'enseignement

34 Autres professions intermédiaires**341 Professions intermédiaires des finances et de la vente**

- 3411 Courtiers en valeurs et cambistes
- 3412 Agents d'assurances
- 3413 Agents immobiliers
- 3414 Agents de voyages
- 3415 Agents commerciaux et agents commerciaux techniciens
- 3416 Acheteurs
- 3417 Estimateurs, experts en évaluation et vendeurs aux enchères
- 3419 Professions intermédiaires des finances et de la vente non classées ailleurs
- 342 Agents commerciaux et courtiers
 - 3421 Courtiers en marchandises
 - 3422 Agents concessionnaires
 - 3423 Agents d'établissement de contrats d'emploi et de recrutement de main-d'oeuvre
 - 3429 Agents commerciaux et courtiers non classés ailleurs
- 343 Professions intermédiaires de la gestion administrative
 - 3431 Secrétaires d'administration et professions intermédiaires assimilées de la gestion administrative¹
 - 3432 Professions juridiques intermédiaires et intermédiaires assimilés des fonctions administratives et commerciales des entreprises
 - 3433 Comptables
 - 3434 Professions intermédiaires de la statistique et des mathématiques, et assimilées
 - 3439 Professions intermédiaires de la gestion administrative non classées ailleurs
- 344 Professions intermédiaires de l'administration publique des douanes et des impôts, et assimilées
 - 3441 Inspecteurs des douanes et des frontières
 - 3442 Contrôleurs des impôts
 - 3443 Agents des services publics accordant des prestations sociales
 - 3444 Agents des services publics accordant des permis et des licences
 - 3449 Professions intermédiaires de l'administration publique des douanes et des impôts, et assimilées, non classées ailleurs¹
- 345 Inspecteurs de la police judiciaire et détectives
 - 3450 Inspecteurs de la police judiciaire et détectives
- 346 Professions intermédiaires du travail social
 - 3460 Professions intermédiaires du travail social
- 347 Professions intermédiaires de la création artistique, du spectacle et du sport
 - 3471 Décorateurs et dessinateurs modélistes de produits industriels et commerciaux
 - 3472 Annonceurs-présentateurs de radio, de télévision et de spectacles
 - 3473 Musiciens, chanteurs et danseurs de rue, de boîte de nuit et assimilés
 - 3474 Clowns, magiciens, acrobates et assimilés
 - 3475 Athlètes, sportifs et assimilés
- 348 Assistants laïcs des cultes
 - 3480 Assistants laïcs des cultes

GRAND GROUPE 4 : EMPLOYÉS DE TYPE ADMINISTRATIF**41 Employés de bureau¹**

- 411 Secrétaires et opérateurs sur clavier
 - 4111 Sténographes et dactylographes
 - 4112 Opérateurs de traitement de texte et assimilés
 - 4113 Opérateurs de saisie de données
 - 4114 Opérateurs sur machines à calculer
 - 4115 Secrétaires
- 412 Employés des services comptables et financiers
 - 4121 Teneurs de livres
 - 4122 Employés de service statistique ou financier
- 413 Employés d'approvisionnement, d'ordonnancement et des transports
 - 4131 Employés du service des stocks
 - 4132 Employés du service d'ordonnancement de la production
 - 4133 Employés du service des transports
- 414 Employés de bibliothèque, de service du courrier et assimilés
 - 4141 Employés de bibliothèque et classeurs-archivistes
 - 4142 Employés de service du courrier
 - 4143 Codeurs, correcteurs d'épreuves et assimilés
 - 4144 Écrivains publics et assimilés
- 419 Autres employés de bureau²
 - 4190 Autres employés de bureau

42 Employés de réception, caissiers, guichetiers et assimilés

- 421 Caissiers, guichetiers et assimilés
 - 4211 Caissiers et billettistes
 - 4212 Guichetiers de banque et autres guichetiers
 - 4213 Croupiers et assimilés
 - 4214 Prêteurs sur gages et bailleurs de fonds
 - 4215 Encaisseurs et assimilés
- 422 Employés de réception et d'information de la clientèle
 - 4221 Employés d'agence de voyages
 - 4222 Réceptionnistes et employés d'information
 - 4223 Téléphonistes-standardistes

GRAND GROUPE 5 : PERSONNEL DES SERVICES ET VENDEURS DE MAGASIN ET DE MARCHÉ**51 Personnel des services directs aux particuliers et des services de protection et de sécurité**

- 511 Agents d'accompagnement et assimilés
 - 5111 Agents d'accueil de voyage et stewards
 - 5112 Contrôleurs et receveurs de transports publics
 - 5113 Guides
- 512 Intendants et personnel des services de restauration
 - 5121 Economes (collectivités), intendants et gouvernantes
 - 5122 Cuisiniers
 - 5123 Serveurs et barmen
- 513 Personnel soignant et assimilé¹
 - 5131 Gardes d'enfants
 - 5132 Aides-soignants en institution
 - 5133 Aides-soignants à domicile
 - 5139 Personnel soignant et assimilé, non classé ailleurs
- 514 Autre personnel des services directs aux particuliers
 - 5141 Coiffeurs, spécialistes des soins de beauté et assimilés
 - 5142 Personnel de compagnie et valets de chambre
 - 5143 Agents de pompes funèbres et embaumeurs
 - 5149 Autre personnel des services directs aux particuliers, non classé ailleurs
- 515 **Astrologues, diseurs de bonne aventure et assimilés**
 - 5151 **Astrologues et assimilés**
 - 5152 **Diseurs de bonne aventure, chiromanciens et assimilés**
- 516 Personnel des services de protection et de sécurité
 - 5161 Pompiers
 - 5162 Agents de police
 - 5163 Gardiens de prison
 - 5169 Personnel des services de protection et de sécurité, non classé ailleurs

52 Modèles, vendeurs et démonstrateurs

- 521 Mannequins et autres modèles
 - 5210 Mannequins et autres modèles
- 522 Vendeurs et démonstrateurs en magasin
 - 5220 Vendeurs et démonstrateurs en magasin
- 523 **Vendeurs et démonstrateurs à l'étal et sur les marchés**
 - 5230 **Vendeurs et démonstrateurs à l'étal et sur les marchés**

GRAND GROUPE 6 : AGRICULTEURS ET OUVRIERS QUALIFIÉS DE L'AGRICULTURE ET DE LA PÊCHE**61 Agriculteurs et ouvriers qualifiés de l'agriculture et de la pêche¹**

- 611 Agriculteurs et ouvriers qualifiés des cultures
 - 6111 Agriculteurs et ouvriers qualifiés des cultures de plein champ et maraîchères²
 - 6112 **Agriculteurs et ouvriers qualifiés de la culture des arbres**
 - 6113 **Agriculteurs et ouvriers qualifiés du jardinage, l'horticulture et des pépinières**
 - 6114 **Agriculteurs et ouvriers qualifiés dans les cultures mixtes**
- 612 Éleveurs et ouvriers qualifiés de l'élevage
 - 6121 Éleveurs et ouvriers qualifiés de l'élevage de bétail et d'autres animaux domestiques et de la production laitière
 - 6122 Aviculteurs et ouvriers qualifiés de l'aviculture
 - 6123 **Éleveurs et ouvriers qualifiés de l'apiculture et de la sériciculture**
 - 6124 **Éleveurs et ouvriers qualifiés de l'élevage mixte**
 - 6129 Éleveurs et ouvriers qualifiés de l'élevage et assimilés non classés ailleurs
- 613 Agriculteurs et ouvriers qualifiés sur exploitation sans orientation dominante
 - 6130 Agriculteurs et ouvriers qualifiés sur exploitation sans orientation dominante
- 614 Professions du forestage et assimilées
 - 6141 Exploitants et ouvriers forestiers
 - 6142 Charbonniers en charbon de bois et ouvriers assimilés
- 615 Pêcheurs, chasseurs et trappeurs
 - 6151 Aquaculteurs et ouvriers de l'aquaculture
 - 6152 Pêcheurs de la pêche côtière et en eaux intérieures
 - 6153 Pêcheurs de la pêche en haute mer
 - 6154 Chasseurs et trappeurs

**GRAND GROUPE 7 : ARTISANS ET OUVRIERS DES MÉTIERS DE TYPE
ARTISANAL¹**

71 Artisans et ouvriers des métiers de l'extraction et du bâtiment

- 711 Mineurs, carriers, boutefeux et tailleurs de pierre
 - 7111 Mineurs et carriers
 - 7112 Boutefeux
 - 7113 Fendeurs et tailleurs de pierre, ciseleurs
 - 712 Ouvriers du bâtiment (gros oeuvre) et assimilés
 - 7121 Ouvriers utilisant des techniques et matériaux traditionnels
 - 7122 Maçons
 - 7123 Ouvriers du travail du béton, maçons ragréeurs et assimilés
 - 7124 Charpentiers en bois et menuisiers du bâtiment
 - 7129 Ouvriers du bâtiment (gros oeuvre) et assimilés non classés ailleurs
 - 713 Ouvriers du bâtiment (finitions) et assimilés
 - 7131 Couvreurs et zingueurs
 - 7132 Poseurs de revêtements de sol et carrelers
 - 7133 Plâtriers
 - 7134 Monteurs en isolation thermique et acoustique
 - 7135 Vitriers
 - 7136 Plombiers et tuyauteurs
 - 7137 Électriciens du bâtiment et assimilés
 - 7139 **Ouvriers du bâtiment (finitions) et assimilés, non classés ailleurs**
- Attention : cette catégorie n'apparaît pas dans la classification qui m'a été remise. La garder, toutefois, car elle semble utile**
- 714 Ouvriers peintres, ravaleurs de façades et assimilés
 - 7141 Peintres en bâtiment et poseurs de papiers peints²
 - 7142 **Vernisseurs et peintres assimilés**
 - 7143 Ravaleurs de façades et ramoneurs

72 Artisans et ouvriers des métiers de la métallurgie, de la construction mécanique et assimilés

- 721 Mouleurs de fonderie, soudeurs, tôliers-chaudronniers, monteurs de charpentes métalliques et assimilés
 - 7211 Mouleurs et noyauteurs de fonderie
 - 7212 Soudeurs et oxycoupeurs
 - 7213 Tôliers-chaudronniers
 - 7214 Charpentiers métalliers et monteurs de charpentes métalliques
 - 7215 Gréeurs et épisseurs de câbles
 - 7216 Scaphandriers et hommes-grenouilles
- 722 Forgerons, outilleurs et assimilés
 - 7221 Forgerons, estampeurs et conducteurs de presses à forger
 - 7222 Outilleurs et assimilés
 - 7223 Régleurs et régleurs-conducteurs de machines-outils
 - 7224 Meuleurs, polisseurs et affûteurs
- 723 Mécaniciens et ajusteurs de machines
 - 7231 Mécaniciens et ajusteurs de véhicules à moteur
 - 7232 Mécaniciens et ajusteurs de moteurs d'avion
 - 7233 Mécaniciens et ajusteurs de machines agricoles et industrielles
- 724 Mécaniciens et ajusteurs d'appareils électriques et électroniques
 - 7241 Mécaniciens, ajusteurs et réparateurs d'appareils électriques
 - 7242 **Ajusteurs d'appareils électroniques¹**
 - 7243 **Mécaniciens et réparateurs d'appareils électroniques**
 - 7244 Monteurs et réparateurs d'installations télégraphiques et téléphoniques
 - 7245 Monteurs et réparateurs de lignes électriques

73 Artisans et ouvriers de la mécanique de précision, des métiers d'art, de l'imprimerie et assimilés

- 731 Mécaniciens de précision sur métaux et matériaux similaires
 - 7311 Mécaniciens-réparateurs d'instruments de précision
 - 7312 Facteurs et accordeurs d'instruments de musique
 - 7313 Joailliers et orfèvres
- 732 Potiers, souffleurs de verre et assimilés
 - 7321 Potiers et assimilés (produits céramiques et abrasifs)
 - 7322 Souffleurs, mouleurs, tailleurs, meuleurs et polisseurs de verre
 - 7323 Graveurs sur verre
 - 7324 Peintres-décorateurs sur verre et céramique, et assimilés
- 733 Ouvriers des métiers d'artisanat sur bois, sur textile, sur cuir et sur des matériaux similaires
 - 7331 Ouvriers des métiers d'artisanat sur bois et sur des matériaux similaires
 - 7332 Ouvriers des métiers d'artisanat sur textile, sur cuir et sur des matériaux similaires
- 734 Artisans et ouvriers de l'imprimerie et assimilés
 - 7341 Compositeurs typographes et assimilés
 - 7342 Stéréotypeurs et clicheurs-galvanoplastes
 - 7343 Graveurs d'imprimerie et photograpeurs
 - 7344 Personnel de la photographie et assimilés
 - 7345 Relieurs et assimilés
 - 7346 Imprimeurs sérigraphes, à la planche et sur textile

74 Autres artisans et ouvriers des métiers de type artisanal

- 741 Artisans et ouvriers de l'alimentation et assimilés
 - 7411 Bouchers, poissonniers et assimilés¹
 - 7412 Boulangers, pâtisseries et confiseurs¹
 - 7413 Ouvriers de la fabrication des produits laitiers
 - 7414 Ouvriers de la conserverie de fruits, de légumes et assimilés
 - 7415 Dégustateurs et classeurs de denrées alimentaires et de boissons
 - 7416 Ouvriers de la préparation du tabac et de la fabrication des produits du tabac
- 742 Artisans et ouvriers du traitement du bois, ébénistes et assimilés
 - 7421 Ouvriers du traitement du bois
 - 7422 Ébénistes, menuisiers et assimilés
 - 7423 Régleurs et régleurs-conducteurs de machines à bois
 - 7424 Vanniers, brosiers et assimilés
- 743 Artisans et ouvriers des métiers du textile et de l'habillement et assimilés
 - 7431 Préparateurs de fibres
 - 7432 Tisserands, tricoteurs et assimilés
 - 7433 Tailleurs, couturiers, chapeliers et modistes
 - 7434 Fourreurs et assimilés
 - 7435 Patronniers et coupeurs du textile, du cuir et assimilés
 - 7436 Couseurs, brodeurs et assimilés
 - 7437 Tapissiers et assimilés
- 744 Artisans et ouvriers du travail du cuir, des peaux et de la chaussure
 - 7441 Tanneurs, peaussiers et mégissiers
 - 7442 Artisans et ouvriers de la chaussure et assimilés

GRAND GROUPE 8 : CONDUCTEURS D'INSTALLATIONS ET DE MACHINES ET OUVRIERS DE L'ASSEMBLAGE**81 Conducteurs d'installations et de matériels fixes et assimilés¹**

- 811 Conducteurs d'installations d'exploitation minière et d'extraction des minéraux
 - 8111 Conducteurs d'installations de mine
 - 8112 Conducteurs d'installations de préparation des minerais et de la roche
 - 8113 Foreurs, sondeurs de puits et assimilés
- 812 Conducteurs d'installations de transformation des métaux
 - 8121 Conducteurs de fours à minerais et de fours de première fusion des métaux
 - 8122 Conducteurs de fours de deuxième fusion des métaux, couleurs de fonderie et conducteurs de laminoirs
 - 8123 Conducteurs d'installations de traitement thermique des métaux
 - 8124 Tréfileurs et étireurs de métaux
- 813 Conducteurs d'installations de verrerie et de céramique et assimilés
 - 8131 Conducteurs de fours de verrerie et de céramique, et conducteurs de machines assimilés
 - 8139 Conducteurs d'installations de verrerie et de céramique et assimilés non classés ailleurs
- 814 Conducteurs d'installations pour le travail du bois et la fabrication du papier
 - 8141 Conducteurs d'installations pour le travail du bois
 - 8142 Conducteurs d'installations pour la fabrication de la pâte à papier
 - 8143 Conducteurs d'installations pour la fabrication du papier
- 815 Conducteurs d'installations de traitement chimique
 - 8151 Conducteurs d'installations de fragmentation et de broyage, et d'installations de malaxage chimique
 - 8152 Conducteurs d'appareils de traitement thermique de la chimie
 - 8153 Conducteurs d'appareils de filtrage et de séparation chimiques
 - 8154 Conducteurs d'appareils de distillation et de réacteurs chimiques (traitement du pétrole et du gaz naturel excepté)
 - 8155 Conducteurs d'installations de raffinage de pétrole et de gaz naturel
 - 8159 Conducteurs d'installations de traitement chimique non classés ailleurs
- 816 Conducteurs d'installations de production d'énergie et assimilés
 - 8161 Conducteurs d'installations de production d'énergie
 - 8162 Chauffeurs de machines à vapeur et de chaudières
 - 8163 Conducteurs d'incinérateurs, d'installations de traitement de l'eau et assimilés
- 817 Conducteurs de robots industriels
 - 8171 Conducteurs de ligne d'assemblage automatisée
 - 8172 Conducteurs de robots industriels

82 Conducteurs de machines et ouvriers de l'assemblage

- 821 Conducteurs de machines à travailler les métaux et les produits minéraux
 - 8211 Conducteurs de machines-outils
 - 8212 Conducteurs de machines à fabriquer du ciment et d'autres produits minéraux
- 822 Conducteurs de machines pour la fabrication des produits chimiques
 - 8221 Conducteurs de machines pour la fabrication de produits pharmaceutiques et cosmétiques
 - 8222 Conducteurs de machines pour la fabrication de munitions et d'explosifs
 - 8223 Conducteurs de machines de traitement superficiel des métaux
 - 8224 Conducteurs de machines pour la fabrication de produits photographiques
 - 8229 Conducteurs de machines pour la fabrication des produits chimiques non classés ailleurs
- 823 Conducteurs de machines pour la fabrication de produits en caoutchouc et en matières plastiques
 - 8231 Conducteurs de machines pour la fabrication des produits en caoutchouc
 - 8232 Conducteurs de machines pour la fabrication des produits en matières plastiques
- 824 Conducteurs de machines à bois
 - 8240 Conducteurs de machines à bois
- 825 Conducteurs de machines d'imprimerie, de machines à relier et de machines de papeterie
 - 8251 Conducteurs de machines d'imprimerie
 - 8252 Conducteurs de machines à relier
 - 8253 Conducteurs de machines de papeterie

- 826 Conducteurs de machines pour la fabrication de produits textiles et d'articles en fourrure et en cuir
 - 8261 Conducteurs de machines à préparer les fibres, à filer et à bobiner
 - 8262 Conducteurs de métiers mécaniques à tisser et à tricoter
 - 8263 Conducteurs de machines à piquer
 - 8264 Conducteurs de machines à blanchir, à teindre et à nettoyer
 - 8265 Conducteurs de machines à préparer les fourrures et le cuir
 - 8266 Conducteurs de machines pour la fabrication des chaussures et assimilés
 - 8269 Conducteurs de machines pour la fabrication de produits textiles et d'articles en fourrure et en cuir, non classés ailleurs
- 827 Conducteurs de machines pour la fabrication de denrées alimentaires et de produits connexes
 - 8271 Conducteurs de machines pour la préparation des viandes et du poisson
 - 8272 Conducteurs de machines pour la fabrication des produits laitiers
 - 8273 Conducteurs de machines à moudre les céréales et les épices
 - 8274 Conducteurs de machines pour la production d'articles de boulangerie-pâtisserie, d'articles à base de céréales et d'articles de chocolaterie
 - 8275 Conducteurs de machines pour le traitement des fruits, des légumes, des noix et des amandes
 - 8276 Conducteurs de machines pour la production du sucre
 - 8277 Conducteurs de machines pour le traitement du thé, du café et du cacao
 - 8278 Conducteurs de machines de brasserie et de machines pour la fabrication du vin et d'autres boissons
 - 8279 Conducteurs de machines pour la production du tabac
- 828 Ouvriers de l'assemblage¹
 - 8281 Monteurs en construction mécanique
 - 8282 Monteurs en appareillages **électroniques**
 - 8283 Monteurs d'appareils électriques
 - 8284 Assembleurs d'articles en métal, en caoutchouc et en matières plastiques
 - 8285 Assembleurs d'articles en bois et en matières similaires
 - 8286 Assembleurs d'articles en carton, en textile et en matières similaires
 - 8287 **Assembleurs d'articles de plusieurs matières²**

Attention : cette catégorie n'apparaît pas dans la classification qui m'a été remise. La garder, toutefois, car elle semble utile

- 829 Autres conducteurs de machines et ouvriers de l'assemblage
 - 8290 Autres conducteurs de machines et ouvriers de l'assemblage

83 Conducteurs de véhicules et d'engins lourds de levage et de manoeuvre

- 831 Conducteurs de locomotives et assimilés
 - 8311 Conducteurs de locomotives
 - 8312 Serre-freins, aiguilleurs et agents de manoeuvre
- 832 Conducteurs de véhicules à moteur
 - 8321 Conducteurs de motocycles
 - 8322 Chauffeurs de taxi et conducteurs d'automobiles et de camionnettes
 - 8323 Conducteurs d'autobus et de tramways
 - 8324 Conducteurs de poids lourds et de camions
- 833 Conducteurs de matériels mobiles agricoles et d'autres engins mobiles
 - 8331 Conducteurs de matériels motorisés agricoles et forestiers
 - 8332 Conducteurs d'engins de terrassement et de matériels similaires
 - 8333 Conducteurs de grues, d'engins de levage divers et de matériels similaires
 - 8334 Conducteurs de chariots élévateurs
- 834 Matelots de pont et assimilés
 - 8340 Matelots de pont et assimilés

GRAND GROUPE 9 : OUVRIERS ET EMPLOYÉS NON QUALIFIÉS¹**91 Employés non qualifiés des services et de la vente**

- 911 Vendeurs ambulants et assimilés
 - 9111 Vendeurs ambulants de produits alimentaires
 - 9112 Vendeurs ambulants de produits non-alimentaires²
 - 9113 Vendeurs de porte en porte et vendeurs au téléphone
- 912 Cireurs de chaussures et autres travailleurs des petits métiers des rues
 - 9120 Cireurs de chaussures et autres petits métiers des rues
- 913 Aides de ménage et autres aides, nettoyeurs et blanchisseurs
 - 9131 Aides de ménage et nettoyeurs domestiques
 - 9132 Aides et nettoyeurs dans les bureaux, les hôtels et autres établissements
 - 9133 Laveurs et repasseurs de linge à la main
- 914 Personnel du service d'immeuble, laveurs de vitres et assimilés
 - 9141 Personnel du service d'immeuble
 - 9142 Laveurs de véhicules, de vitres et assimilés
- 915 Messagers, porteurs, gardiens, portiers et assimilés
 - 9151 Messagers, porteurs de colis ou de bagages, livreurs
 - 9152 Portiers, gardiens et assimilés
 - 9153 Encaisseurs de distributeurs automatiques à prépaiement, releveurs de compteurs et assimilés
- 916 Éboueurs et manoeuvres assimilés
 - 9161 Éboueurs
 - 9162 Balayeurs et manoeuvres assimilés

92 Manoeuvres de l'agriculture, de la pêche et assimilés

- 921 Manoeuvres de l'agriculture, de la pêche et assimilés
 - 9211 Aides et manoeuvres agricoles
 - 9212 Manoeuvres forestiers
 - 9213 Manoeuvres pêcheurs, chasseurs et trappeurs

93 Manoeuvres des mines, du bâtiment et des travaux publics, des industries manufacturières et des transports

- 931 Manoeuvres des mines, du bâtiment et des travaux publics
 - 9311 Manoeuvres des mines et des carrières
 - 9312 Manoeuvres de chantier de travaux publics et d'entretien: routes, barrages et ouvrages similaires
 - 9313 Manoeuvres du bâtiment
- 932 Manoeuvres des industries manufacturières¹
 - 9321 Manœuvres pour l'assemblage
 - 9322 Manœuvres pour la mise en paquet et assimilés
- 933 Manoeuvres des transports et manutentionnaires
 - 9331 Conducteurs de véhicules à main ou à pédale
 - 9332 Conducteurs de véhicules ou de machines tractées par des animaux
 - 9333 Manipulateurs de cargaisons

GRAND GROUPE 0 : FORCES ARMÉES

- 01 Forces armées
 - 010 Forces armées
 - 0100 Forces armées

Party or political orientation	Position on left-right scale	Short description
Ligue communiste révolutionnaire (LCR)	1	Extreme left leninist party
Lutte ouvrière (LO)	1	Extreme left trotskist party
Other extreme left	1	Extreme left - Small parties with no precision
Parti communiste français (PCF)	2	Communist party, now marginal but very powerful from 50s to 70s
Les Verts	3	Ecologist party, allied to socialist party in elections since end of 90s
Parti socialiste (PS)	4	interuptions
Other left	4	Left - Small parties with no precision
Parti radical de gauche (PRG)	4	Left wing of the old Radical Party who was very important in the first half of 20th
Mouvement des citoyens (MDC)	4	Dissident party from socialist party, allied to socialist party in elections
Other ecologists	5	Ecologist - Small parties with no precision
UDF - Mouvement démocrate (MoDem)	5	Rest of christian-democrat party created by President Giscard d'Estaing in the 70s, opponent to President Sarkozy
Nouveau centre	6	Dissidence from UDF, supports President Sarkozy
Union pour un mouvement populaire (UMP)	7	New version of the gaullist party, party of President Sarkozy
Other right	7	Right - Small parties with no precision
Chasse, pêche, nature et traditions (CPNT)	7	Party of hunters and fishers
Mouvement pour la France (MPF)	9	Dissident party from gaullist party, sometimes allied to gaullist party in elections
Front national (FN)	10	Extreme right party created by Jean-Marie Le Pen, rather important during the 80s and 90s, declining since 2007
Other extreme right	10	Extreme right - Small parties with no precision

	1st turn		2nd turn	
Registered electors	43 888 779	100%	35 223 911	100%
Abstention	17 363 796	39,56%	14 093 565	40,01%
Voters	26 524 983	60,44%	21 130 346	59,99%
blanks or nulls	501 931	1,89%	723 561	3,42%
votes	26 023 032	98,11%	20 406 785	96,58%

	Votes (1st turn)		Votes (2nd turn)	
	N	%	N	%
Political parties				
Union pour un mouvement populaire (UMP)	10 289 028	39,54	9 463 408	46,37
Divers droite (DVD)	641 600	2,47	238 585	1,17
Majorité présidentielle (small parties supporting Sarkozy)	616 443	2,37	432 921	2,12
Mouvement pour la France (MPF)	312 587	1,20	0	0
Presidential majority (all parties supporting Sarkozy)	11 859 658	45,57	10 134 914	49,66
Parti socialiste (PS)	6 436 136	24,73	8 622 529	42,25
Parti communiste français (PCF)	1 115 719	4,29	464 739	2,28
Les Verts	845 884	3,25	90 975	0,45
Various left parties, including MRC	513 457	1,97	503 674	2,47
Parti radical de gauche (PRG)	343 580	1,32	333 189	1,63
Left parties represented at National assembly	9 254 776	35,56	10 015 106	49,08
UDF - Mouvement démocrate (Modem)	1 981 121	7,61	100 106	0,49
Front national (FN)	1 116 005	4,29	17 107	0,08
Extreme left	887 887	3,41	0	0
Various parties and candidates with no party	267 987	1,03	33 068	0,16
Chasse, pêche, nature et traditions (CPNT)	213 448	0,82	0	0
Various ecologists parties	208 465	0,80	0	0
Regionalist parties, autonomist parties et independence movements	131 585	0,51	106 459	0,52
Extreme right	102 100	0,39	0	0

Other documentation: Georgia

Sampling procedure

The used sample design involved **a five-stage random cluster sampling** and the sampling frame was based on data from the 2002 census, which is considered as having been the most accurate population information available in Georgia. In this sampling design the sampling units were:

- 1) Regions and individual cities (Tbilisi and six other principal cities)
- 2) Towns and villages (primary sampling units, PSUs)
- 3) Districts in cities, towns, and villages in rural areas (sampling points, SPs)
- 4) Household (a group of individuals living under the same roof and using the same kitchen for cooking their meals)
- 5) Randomly selected adult members of households

At the first stage, the number of respondents was allocated using probability-proportional-to-size (PPS) method. Likewise, at the second and third stages, PSUs and SPs were selected with a probability proportional to the unit size. Households (fourth stage) were selected using a random route technique and respondents for the household level (fifth stage) they were selected via the next-birthday technique. Response and rates for respondent cooperation are attached to this technical report.

Further details about each stage of the sampling design are given below.

Stage 1 - Primary sampling units

At the first stage of the sampling design Georgia was divided into 11 regions; the division being based on the official administrative and geographic regions of the country.

1	Tbilisi
2	Kakheti
3	Shida Kartli
4	Kvemo Kartli
5	Samtskhe Javakheti
6	Ajara
7	Guria
8	Samegrelo
9	Imereti & Svaneti
10	Mtskheta Mtianeti
11	Racha

Each region was stratified according to three criteria:

- a) Large cities over 45,000 individuals - There are seven large cities in Georgia including the capital. All of them will be included in the sampling frame and are regarded as having been self-representative cities or PSUs.
- b) Other cities and towns with populations of less than 45,000
- c) Rural settlements

The number of interviews in all 10 regions was allocated proportional to the size of the adult population in each region.

Stage 2 - Selection of PSUs

In this stage the PSUs are equivalent to “rayons”- there are a total of 59 rayons (PSUs) in Georgia (excluding Abkhazia and Ossetia). The final sample covered 24 PSUs; this included seven self-representative PSUs were also included in this number. Due to the security reasons, areas close to Ossetian (town of Akhlagori, which was and continues to be under by Russian

troops and the buffer zone areas), as well as the town Zugdidi (villages and small towns surrounding town of Zugdidi) were excluded from the sampling framework.

Stage 3 - Selection of sampling points (SPs)

In urban areas the SPs were census districts whereas in rural areas an entire village was considered as an SP. There are total of 16,582 registered census districts in Georgia and for each one, information existed as to its location/address and the size of the adult population.

In the pre-selected PSUs (according to PPS), the number of SPs were determined and per each selected SP around 10 interviews were completed. Rural areas villages are considered as a separate SP and from the list of villages, (this list contains information on the number of adult population per village), and the SPs was selected by PPS. The achieved sampling framework consisted of 188 randomly selected (via PPS) SPs

Stage 4 - Selection of households

Selection of households was conducted by the application of a random route technique. For each one, SP starting points were identified and given to supervisors who then instructed interviewers as to how sampling mechanism was to be completed. Interviewers were then instructed to make up to two call backs if the original respondent was not available at the time of the initial contact.

SAMPLING POINTS

The interviewer was given a route map in which a starting point for each sample point was accurately indicated. Every interviewer was then expected to have conducted no less than 10 interviews for urban SP and 5 among rural sampling points.

The choice of starting points for all SP was made by the project manager or supervisor and was not left to the interviewer's discretion. The STARTING POINT may be any point along the route, including day care establishments, schools, hospitals, administration buildings, or the beginning or end of a street (the starting point was indicated on the route map beforehand). If the starting point was the beginning of a street, it is necessary to keep to one side of the street (right or left). If a crossroad is met during the route, it is necessary to turn at this juncture and stay to the same side of the route until an appropriate respondent was chosen (i.e. if the left side is chosen, it was necessary to keep to the left side of the crossroad). If the required number of appropriate

respondents was not found and the street ended, the interviewer should then have turned to the other side of the street and continued to the left handed side of the street.

If the starting point had been a multi-storied building, the interviewer should have proceeded to the top floor and knocked at the door of the apartment on the side of which he followed during the route. It was not possible to skip any apartment until the appropriate respondent was found. After the interview with the appropriate respondent was completed the interviewer was to have followed the route and selected every fifth apartment. The interviewer followed this method after a successful interview was completed. In other cases s/he should have visited the next apartment until an interview was completed.

If the interviewer were meeting private houses/plots on the sampling route, he should follow the instructions as indicated above and to have visited every fifth household.

Interviews were held only in buildings that contained residences. Exceptions were those buildings (private hospitals, shops, restaurants, etc.), where one or more families permanently resided.

The interviewer must allow the supervisor to have been informed of and coordinated with him any changes that were concerned with the route that occurred during the fieldwork.

Note:

The fieldwork was originally planned earlier, however, due to Russia Georgia was we had to postpone it for several weeks. Moreover, though the random sampling methodology was strictly followed by the field force (and consequently quality control procedure has proved this), we found big difference between when gender data is compared to the census information. One of the main reason for having more women than man in the final data file is that before and after the war males were either mobilized for army or tend not to be at household during the fieldwork. On regular basis, when we conduct the fieldworks using the same methodology we have much smaller bias for gender.

Comparative statistics:

	Census statistics	Survey statistics
Gender		
Male	47.1%	37.1%
Female	52.9%	62.9%
Age		
18 - 29	24.70%	20.2%
30 - 50	42.03%	40.3%
51 - 65	20.03%	21.8%
66 - 100	13.24%	10.0%
No answer		1.7%
Education		
Complete higher	21.1%	35.1%
Incomplete higher	3.2%	5.5%
Complete specialized secondary	14.8%	22.3%
Complete general secondary (10-11 years)	33.8%	25.0%
Incomplete general secondary (8-9 years)	10.9%	9.0%
Primary education	16.2%	3.1%

NB. Census statistics comes from 2002 census and only nationwide stats are available at the moment.

Other documentation: Germany

Sampling procedure

1. Introduction and summary of sampling procedure

The sampling design for the German part of the European Values Study 2008 is a two-stage address random sample layered across federal states and municipalities. The addresses were drawn from resident registers of municipalities which were sampled at the second stage of sampling.

The design was devised by the German programme director in close cooperation with the fieldwork agency and validated by the EVS Methodology Group. The sampling was commissioned to BIK Aschpurwis + Behrens GmbH in Hamburg.

The overall expected net sample size was 2000 interviews with 1000 interviews in West Germany and 1000 interviews in East Germany (thus an oversampling of the East Germany population allowing for independent analyses of both parts of Germany). The targeted response rate was 60%.

2. Sampling Method

2.1. Definition of the population

The population surveyed is defined as people aged 18 and older residing in private households on the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany. Foreigners are included in the definition of the population but the interviews were only realized when the German language proficiency of respondents was sufficient to answer the questionnaire. All interviews were conducted in German.

2.2. Overall sampling design

The basis for the study is a random sample draw from resident registers of German municipalities (a national resident register does not exist). Therefore the sampling has to proceed in two steps: (1) a random sample of municipalities had to be drawn and (2) random samples of from the municipalities' resident registers.

The sample design is disproportional and takes the distinction of East and West Germany into account where the East and West of Berlin are attributed to the respective parts of Germany. In order to realize the oversampling of East German population, the sample of municipalities is stratified according to the federal states and to 7 size-classes of the municipalities (in order to reflect the population of the municipalities in the sampling probabilities).

2.3. Selection of Municipalities

Sampling of municipalities is based on the allocation table that BIK Aschpurwis + Behrens GmbH compiles on behalf of the ADM-Sampling System. The present allocation table is based on the annually updated register of German municipalities dating from December 31. 2007. The information on the population size of the municipalities (individuals living in private households) stems from the official estimation of the German population published by the statistical offices of the German Federal states with exception of Berlin and Hamburg where an extract of the resident register from December 31. 2006 constitutes the data base.

The disproportional distribution of the municipalities takes into account that within each municipality about 10 interviews should be realized. This distribution can lead to sparse tables in the allocation table. In some cells of the table the number of interviews is higher because there are not enough municipalities in the joint distribution of municipality sizes and federal states (i.e. more addresses are drawn in bigger cities).

Based on these considerations 100 municipalities are sampled randomly from the West Germany (including West Berlin) and 78 municipalities from East Germany (including East Berlin). The probabilities of the municipalities are proportional to the proportion of individuals aged 18 or older living in private households.

10 of the municipalities sampled during this first step refused to draw samples from the local resident register for mostly technical reasons. In these cases a substitute municipality was drawn from the same size-class in the same federal state. The substituted municipalities are reported in Table 1.

Municipality ID	First draw		Second draw (substitute municipalities)	
	Identification code (GKZ)	Name	Identification code (GKZ)	Name
38	05758008	Enger, Stadt	05354004	Alsdorf, Stadt
83	09471191	Stegaurach	09187129	Bad Feilnbach
84	09274146	Kumhausen	09272147	Schönberg, Markt
85	09275151	Tiefenbach	09275154	Vilshofen an der Donau, Stadt
93	09674163	Knetzgau	09771122	Dasing
94	09774118	Bubesheim	09774124	Deisenhausen
138	14284470	Weißwasser/O.L., Stadt	14173140	Limbach-Oberfrohna, Stadt
143	14365000	Leipzig, Stadt	Addressrandom	
162	15085190	Ilsenburg(Harz), Stadt	15091060	Coswig(Anhalt), Stadt
168	16061045	HeilbadHeiligenstadt, Stadt	16074018	Eisenberg, Stadt

Table 1: Substituted municipalities

The only exception is Leipzig because no substitute municipality could be selected within this size-class in Saxony (Dresden was already sampled). Therefore, in Leipzig 10 Sample points were drawn from the “ADM-Face-to-Face Auswahlgrundlage” and the addresses were sampled by two stage address random. This means that a first interviewer did the address random and delivered the addresses to the sampling agency. These were then provided to a second interviewer for the survey.

The actual list of sampled municipalities is reported in Appendix 1. The regional distribution of municipalities is shown in Figure 1.

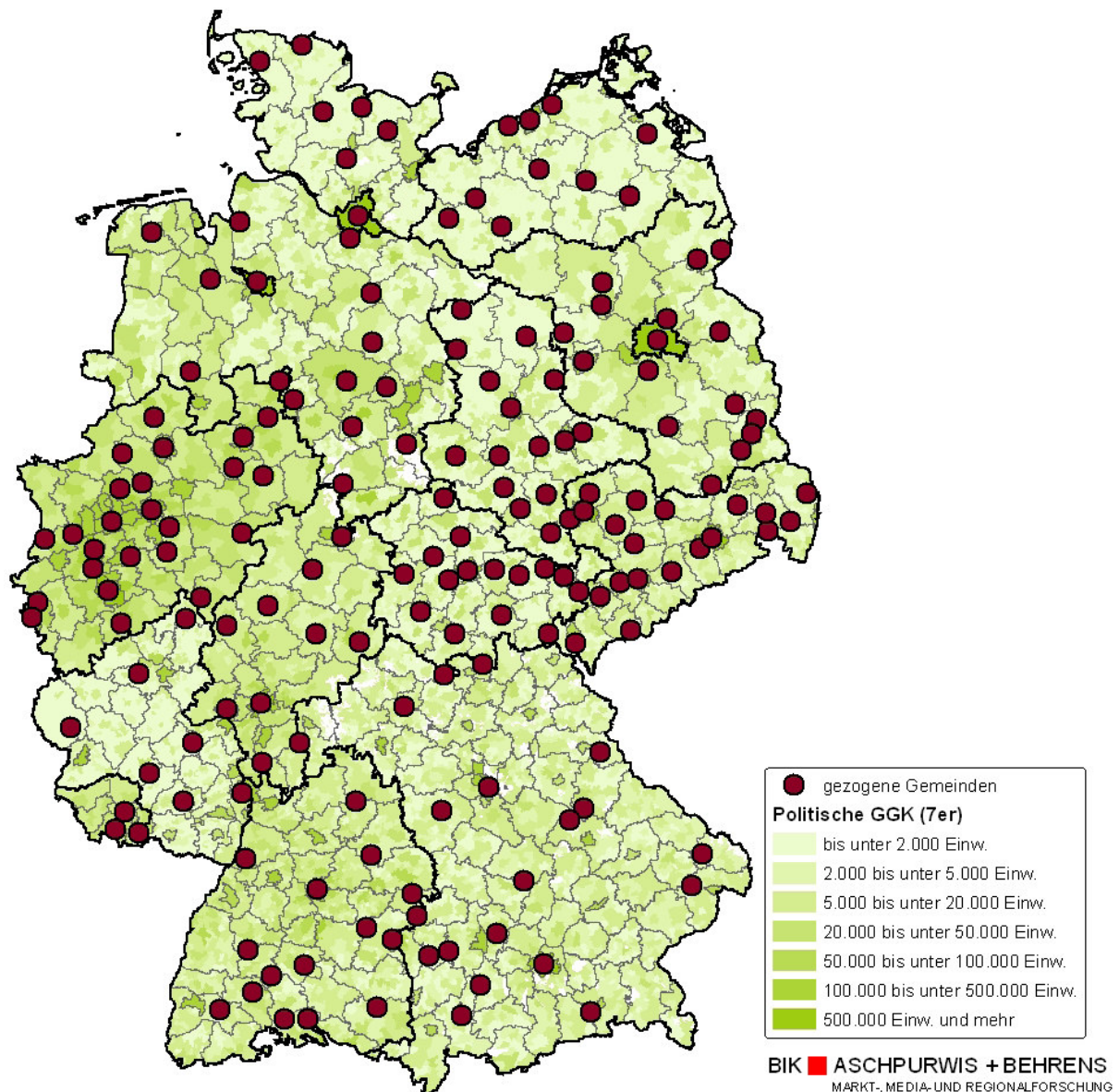


Figure 1: Regional Distribution of Primary Sampling Units (Municipalities) (source: **BIK Aschpurwis + Behrens**)

2.4. Selection of respondents

All municipalities were asked to draw a random sample from their resident register (i.e., individuals). The gross number of addresses drawn from the registers was calculated based on the projected number of interviews in the net sample under the assumption of a 60% response rate plus a rate of 10% invalid addresses (ineligible individuals). Within each cell of the allocation table (federal state by municipality size) the same number of interviews were projected. The gross sample thus contains 3700 individuals. Details about the distribution of the gross sample are reported in Appendix 1.

During the fieldwork the sampling strategy had to be adapted due to interviewer non-response. In 21 from 178 sample points the interviewer did not start fieldwork when the addresses were delivered by the fieldwork agency. In 7 of these cases the original addresses were sent to other interviewers because the interviewers immediately refused treatment of the addresses. In 8 of these cases a new addresses were sampled and other interviewers were assigned to fieldwork. Theses addresses, therefore, are non-systematic non-response (279 addresses). For the last six municipalities the interviewers could not be replaced and the missing cases for the net sample

were sampled through additional addresses in structurally similar municipalities from the allocation table.

In addition, due to poor performance of the fieldwork agency in matters of response rate, additional addresses had to be drawn in numerous municipalities in order to achieve the net number of interviews.

Overall 5146 addresses were sampled from the municipalities' residents' registers (actual gross sample). Details about the distribution of the first gross sample (the original sample), the actual gross sample (including the additional addresses) and the net sample are given in Appendix 1.

2.5. Methods to improve response rate

In the beginning of the fieldwork, each respondent was offered a 5 Euro incentive for participation in the survey. Due to low overall response the incentive was raised to 15 Euros during the fieldwork.

Appendix 1: Municipalities included in the actual gross sample and number of Addresses (V20.3c)

ID Municipality	Municipality	NUTS1- Level	Size class of Municipality	Projecte d N° of Interviews	Gross sample 1 (before substitution)	Additional Addresses	Gross sample 2 (after substitution)	N° Interviews realized (net sample)
1	Flensburg, Stadt	1	5	3	6	1	7	6
2	Kiel, Landeshauptstadt	1	6	7	13	0	13	7
3	Langenhorn	1	2	5	9	2	11	7
4	Plön, Stadt	1	3	12	22	5	27	11
5	Rendsburg, Stadt	1	4	6	11	3	14	9
6	Wiemersdorf	1	1	8	14	9	23	11
Schleswig- Holstein (NUTS1)		1		41	75	20	95	51
7	Hamburg, Freie u Hansestadt	2	7	26	48	6	54	30
Hamburg (NUTS1)		2		26	48	6	54	30
8	Goslar, Stadt	3	4	10	19	4	23	10
9	Uslar, Stadt	3	3	9	17	5	22	10
10	Peine, Stadt	3	4	10	19	4	23	10
11	Hannover, Landeshauptstadt	3	7	8	14	0	14	4
12	Rheden	3	1	8	14	0	14	8
13	Obernkirchen, Stadt	3	3	9	17	7	24	11
14	Celle, Stadt	3	5	11	20	9	29	11
15	Rosengarten	3	3	9	17	8	25	19
16	Munster, Stadt	3	3	9	17	27	44	27
17	Oldenburg (Oldenburg), Stadt	3	6	16	30	9	39	12
18	Aurich, Stadt	3	4	10	19	0	19	4
19	Alfhausen	3	2	8	14	8	22	9
Niedersachsen (NUTS1)		3		117	217	81	298	135
20	Bremen, Stadt	4	7	8	14	16	30	15
21	Bremerhaven, Stadt	4	6	2	3	0	3	2

Bremen (NUTS1)		4		10	17	16	33	17
22	Düsseldorf, Stadt	5	7	10	19	8	27	11
23	Essen, Stadt	5	7	10	19	13	32	13
24	Krefeld, Stadt	5	6	10	19	0	19	7
25	Remscheid, Stadt	5	6	10	19	17	36	21
26	Dormagen, Stadt	5	5	11	20	5	25	18
27	Nettetal, Stadt	5	4	11	20	0	20	4
28	Aachen, Stadt	5	6	10	19	7	26	12
29	Bonn, Stadt	5	6	11	20	5	25	6
30	Köln, Stadt	5	7	11	20	5	25	12
31	Münster, Stadt	5	6	10	19	8	27	15
32	Coesfeld, Stadt	5	4	11	20	10	30	10
33	Olfen, Stadt	5	3	10	19	14	33	10
34	Marl, Stadt	5	5	11	20	7	27	12
35	Emsdetten, Stadt	5	4	11	20	15	35	19
36	Bielefeld, Stadt	5	6	11	20	1	21	12
37	Rietberg, Stadt	5	4	11	20	11	31	20
38	Enger, Stadt	5	4	10	19	0	19	5
39	Vlotho, Stadt	5	3	11	20	0	20	5
40	Petershagen, Stadt	5	4	10	19	0	19	6
41	Paderborn, Stadt	5	6	10	19	8	27	12
42	Dortmund, Stadt	5	7	11	20	30	50	20
43	Olsberg, Stadt	5	3	11	20	0	20	12
44	Iserlohn, Stadt	5	5	12	22	0	22	8
45	Lüdenscheid, Stadt	5	5	12	22	15	37	13
46	Siegen, Stadt	5	6	10	19	13	32	18
Nordrhein-Westfalen (NUTS1)		5		266	493	192	685	301
47	Frankfurt am Main, Stadt Wiesbaden,	6	7	10	19	15	34	9
48	Landeshauptstadt	6	6	11	20	19	39	11
49	Bensheim, Stadt	6	4	10	19	0	19	8
50	Breuberg, Stadt	6	3	9	17	0	17	9
51	Herborn, Stadt	6	4	9	17	8	25	10

52	Marburg, Universitätsstadt	6	5	7	13	3	16	9
53	Lautertal (Vogelsberg)	6	2	5	9	0	9	6
54	Künzell	6	3	10	19	9	28	11
55	Kaufungen	6	3	9	17	13	30	9
56	Borken (Hessen), Stadt	6	3	10	19	0	19	10
	Hessen (NUTS1)	6		90	169	67	236	92
57	Steinebach/ Sieg	7	1	8	14	17	31	17
58	Bad Kreuznach, Stadt	7	4	6	11	7	18	5
59	Baumholder, Stadt	7	2	9	17	0	17	
60	Thür	7	1	9	17	10	27	6
61	Bitburg, Stadt	7	3	14	26	0	26	
62	Kaiserslautern, Stadt	7	5	5	9	0	9	
63	Ludwigshafen am Rhein, Stadt	7	6	9	17	13	30	9
	Rheinland-Pfalz (NUTS1)	7		60	111	47	158	37
	Stuttgart,							
64	Landeshauptstadt	8	7	9	17	3	20	12
65	Krautheim, Stadt	8	2	9	17	0	17	
66	Gaildorf, Stadt	8	3	9	17	0	17	8
67	Heidenheim an der Brenz, Stadt	8	4	12	22	0	22	5
68	Niederstotzingen, Stadt	8	2	10	19	0	19	10
69	Karlsruhe, Stadt	8	6	11	20	12	32	8
70	Alpirsbach, Stadt	8	3	10	19	5	24	10
71	Breitnau	8	1	3	6	8	14	5
72	Rottweil, Stadt	8	4	12	22	23	45	22
73	Villingen-Schwenningen, Stadt	8	5	13	24	0	24	8
74	Engen, Stadt	8	3	9	17	20	37	18
75	Stockach, Stadt	8	3	9	17	9	26	16
76	Albstadt, Stadt	8	4	12	22	14	36	11
77	Ulm, Universitätsstadt	8	6	11	20	8	28	13
78	Laichingen, Stadt	8	3	9	17	9	26	18
79	Bad Waldsee, Stadt	8	3	10	19	0	19	16

Baden-Württemberg (NUTS1)		8		158	295	111	406	180
80	Ingolstadt, Stadt München,	9	6	13	24	0	24	
81	Landeshauptstadt	9	7	14	26	6	32	22
82	Landsberg am Lech, Stadt	9	4	10	19	12	31	14
83	Stephanskirchen	9	3	11	20	2	22	15
84	Kumhausen	9	2	9	17	0	17	11
85	Tiefenbach	9	3	10	19	17	36	12
86	Vohenstrauß, Stadt	9	3	11	20	0	20	14
87	Kallmünz, Markt	9	2	9	17	13	30	15
88	Teublitz, Stadt	9	3	10	19	5	24	13
89	Neustadt b.Coburg, Stadt	9	3	11	20	10	30	5
90	Ansbach, Stadt	9	4	11	20	4	24	10
91	Nürnberg, Stadt	9	7	14	26	0	26	7
92	Schweinfurt, Stadt	9	5	8	14	12	26	7
93	Mering, Markt	9	3	11	20	0	20	5
94	Bubesheim	9	1	14	26	25	51	19
95	Ziemetshausen, Markt	9	2	9	17	12	29	9
96	Biessenhofen	9	2	9	17	0	17	8
Bayern (NUTS1)		9		184	341	118	459	186
Saarbrücken,								
97	Landeshauptstadt	10	6	3	6	4	10	3
98	Schiffweiler	10	3	7	13	0	13	3
99	Blieskastel, Stadt	10	4	6	11	7	18	14
Saarland (NUTS1)		10		16	30	11	41	20
100	Berlin, Stadt (WEST)	11	7	32	59	28	87	22
101	Berlin, Stadt (OST)	11	7	88	163	0	163	36
Berlin (NUTS1)		11		120	222	28	250	58
Brandenburg an der Havel,								
102	Stadt	12	5	9	17	0	17	6
103	Cottbus, Stadt	12	6	17	31	29	60	31
104	Panketal	12	3	12	22	10	32	12
105	Schwielochsee	12	1	15	28	25	53	22

106	Rathenow, Stadt	12	4	12	22	10	32	9
107	Müncheberg, Stadt	12	3	12	22	10	32	12
108	Ruhland, Stadt	12	2	8	14	0	14	8
109	Fehrbellin	12	3	12	22	6	28	3
110	Neuruppin, Stadt	12	4	12	22	9	31	20
111	Drebkau, Stadt	12	3	11	20	2	22	7
112	Peitz, Stadt	12	2	9	17	11	28	18
113	Dahme/Mark, Stadt	12	3	11	20	16	36	16
114	Ludwigsfelde, Stadt	12	4	11	20	7	27	17
115	Angermünde, Stadt	12	3	12	22	9	31	12
116	Schwedt/Oder, Stadt	12	4	12	22	6	28	12
	Brandenburg (NUTS1)	12		175	321	150	471	205
117	Neubrandenburg, Stadt	13	5	9	17	16	33	12
118	Rostock, Hansestadt Schwerin,	13	6	14	26	17	43	27
119	Landeshauptstadt	13	5	10	19	16	35	11
120	Bad Doberan, Stadt	13	3	12	22	22	44	12
121	Gielow	13	1	10	19	11	30	8
122	Güstrow, Stadt	13	4	8	14	14	28	11
123	Wittenburg, Stadt	13	2	18	33	0	33	9
124	Ribnitz-Damgarten, Stadt	13	3	13	24	24	48	12
125	Züssow	13	1	11	20	0	20	
126	Spornitz	13	1	11	20	0	20	
	Mecklenburg- Vorpommern (NUTS1)	13		116	214	120	334	102
127	Chemnitz, Stadt	14	6	17	31	0	31	20
128	Zwickau, Stadt	14	5	15	28	28	56	14
129	Hohenstein-Ernstthal, Stadt	14	3	12	22	0	22	12
130	Brand-Erbisdorf, Stadt	14	3	12	22	0	22	12
131	Oelsnitz/Vogtl., Stadt	14	3	12	22	0	22	
132	Geringswalde, Stadt	14	2	11	20	0	20	12
133	Breitenbrunn/Erzgeb.	14	2	11	20	25	45	26
134	Dresden, Stadt	14	7	35	64	0	64	37

135	Bautzen, Stadt	14	4	11	20	0	20	12
136	Schirgiswalde, Stadt	14	2	10	19	19	38	8
137	Horka	14	1	11	20	0	20	15
138	Weißwasser/O.L., Stadt	14	4	11	20	20	40	22
139	Riesa, Stadt	14	4	11	20	30	50	9
140	Löbau, Stadt	14	3	12	22	12	34	12
141	Freital, Stadt	14	4	11	20	18	38	12
142	Kamenz, Stadt	14	3	12	22	0	22	12
143	Leipzig, Stadt*	14	7	35	64	0	64	38
144	Krostitz	14	2	10	19	7	26	12
145	Markranstädt, Stadt	14	3	12	22	9	31	12
146	Grimma, Stadt	14	3	12	22	10	32	9
147	Dahlen, Stadt	14	2	10	19	0	19	8
	Sachsen (NUTS1)	14		293	538	178	716	314
148	Dessau-Roßlau, Stadt	15	5	6	11	12	23	6
149	Halle (Saale), Stadt Magdeburg,	15	6	16	30	35	65	35
150	Landeshauptstadt	15	6	16	30	0	30	17
151	Kusey	15	1	9	17	0	17	11
152	Salzwedel, Stadt	15	4	10	19	0	19	7
153	Wulfen	15	1	9	17	17	34	9
154	Haldensleben, Stadt	15	3	12	22	22	44	12
155	Weißenfels, Stadt	15	4	10	19	19	38	22
156	Blankenburg (Harz), Stadt	15	3	12	22	22	44	12
157	Tucheim	15	1	10	19	25	44	18
158	Helbra	15	2	17	31	0	31	19
159	Obhausen	15	1	10	19	0	19	12
160	Aschersleben, Stadt	15	4	10	19	7	26	7
161	Stendal, Stadt	15	4	11	20	14	34	13
162	Jessen (Elster), Stadt	15	3	11	20	14	34	12
	Sachsen-Anhalt (NUTS1)	15		169	315	187	502	212
163	Erfurt, Stadt	16	6	10	19	8	27	11
164	Gera, Stadt	16	6	9	17	4	21	9
165	Jena, Stadt	16	6	9	17	9	26	12

166	Weimar, Stadt	16	5	4	8	18	26	11
167	Eisenach, Stadt	16	4	12	22	10	32	12
168	Heilbad Heiligenstadt, Stadt	16	3	9	17	8	25	8
169	Nordhausen, Stadt	16	4	12	22	5	27	3
170	Bad Langensalza, Stadt	16	3	10	19	9	28	10
171	Greußen, Stadt	16	2	10	19	0	19	2
172	Schmalkalden, Kurort, Stadt	16	3	9	17	0	17	6
173	Seebergen	16	1	11	20	9	29	13
174	Hellingen	16	1	10	19	3	22	8
175	Nahetal-Waldau	16	2	10	19	0	19	1
176	Saalfeld/Saale, Stadt	16	4	12	22	2	24	8
177	Tanna, Stadt	16	2	11	20	20	40	10
178	Seelingstädt	16	1	11	20	7	27	11
	Thüringen (NUTS1)	16		159	297	112	409	135
	BRD- WEST			1,000	1,855	697	2,552	1071
	BRD- EAST			1,000	1,848	747	2,595	1004
	BRD total			2,000	3,703	1,444	5,147	2075

* In Leipzig the municipality refused to draw a random sample from the local address register. For this reason, the addresses in Leipzig were drawn by a two stage random route procedure. I.e., a first interviewer collected the addresses (household) and the second interviewer administered the questionnaires.

Representativity

Age*Gender, country level

Age	Gender (Proportion)	
	Men	Women
18 – 19	0.012	0.012
20 – 24	0.030	0.029
25 – 29	0.031	0.030
30 – 34	0.029	0.028
35 -39	0.035	0.034
40 – 44	0.044	0.042
45 – 49	0.043	0.041
50 – 54	0.036	0.036
55 – 59	0.032	0.033
60 – 64	0.025	0.026
65 – 74	0.055	0.062
75 +	0.031	0.055
Total	0.490	0.510

Age*Gender, regional level

	Age	Gender (Proportion)	
		Men	Women
Schleswig-Holstein	18 - 19	0.01	0.01
	20 - 24	0.03	0.03
	25 - 29	0.03	0.03
	30 - 34	0.03	0.03
	35 -39	0.04	0.03
	40 - 44	0.05	0.04
	45 - 49	0.04	0.04
	50 - 54	0.03	0.03
	55 - 59	0.03	0.03
	60 - 64	0.03	0.03
	65 - 74	0.06	0.07
	75 +	0.03	0.05
	Total	0.49	0.51
Hamburg	18 - 19	0.01	0.01
	20 - 24	0.03	0.03
	25 - 29	0.04	0.04
	30 - 34	0.04	0.04
	35 -39	0.04	0.04
	40 - 44	0.05	0.04
	45 - 49	0.04	0.04
	50 - 54	0.03	0.03
	55 - 59	0.03	0.03
	60 - 64	0.03	0.03
	65 - 74	0.05	0.06
	75 +	0.03	0.05
	Total	0.49	0.51
Niedersachsen	18 - 19	0.01	0.01
	20 - 24	0.03	0.03
	25 - 29	0.03	0.03
	30 - 34	0.03	0.03
	35 -39	0.03	0.03
	40 - 44	0.04	0.04
	45 - 49	0.04	0.04
	50 - 54	0.04	0.03

	55 - 59	0.03	0.03
	60 - 64	0.03	0.03
	65 - 74	0.06	0.06
	75 +	0.03	0.06
	Total	0.49	0.51
Bremen	18 - 19	0.01	0.01
	20 - 24	0.03	0.03
	25 - 29	0.04	0.03
	30 - 34	0.03	0.03
	35 -39	0.04	0.03
	40 - 44	0.04	0.04
	45 - 49	0.04	0.04
	50 - 54	0.03	0.03
	55 - 59	0.03	0.03
	60 - 64	0.03	0.03
	65 - 74	0.06	0.06
	75 +	0.03	0.06
	Total	0.49	0.51
Nordrhein-Westfalen	18 - 19	0.01	0.01
	20 - 24	0.03	0.03
	25 - 29	0.03	0.03
	30 - 34	0.03	0.03
	35 -39	0.03	0.03
	40 - 44	0.04	0.04
	45 - 49	0.04	0.04
	50 - 54	0.04	0.04
	55 - 59	0.03	0.03
	60 - 64	0.02	0.03
	65 - 74	0.05	0.06
	75 +	0.03	0.06
	Total	0.49	0.51
Hessen	18 - 19	0.01	0.01
	20 - 24	0.03	0.03
	25 - 29	0.03	0.03
	30 - 34	0.03	0.03
	35 -39	0.04	0.04
	40 - 44	0.04	0.04
	45 - 49	0.04	0.04
	50 - 54	0.04	0.04
	55 - 59	0.03	0.03
	60 - 64	0.03	0.03
	65 - 74	0.05	0.06
	75 +	0.03	0.05
	Total	0.49	0.51
Rheinland-Pfalz	18 - 19	0.01	0.01
	20 - 24	0.03	0.03
	25 - 29	0.03	0.03
	30 - 34	0.03	0.03
	35 -39	0.03	0.03
	40 - 44	0.04	0.04
	45 - 49	0.04	0.04
	50 - 54	0.04	0.04
	55 - 59	0.03	0.03
	60 - 64	0.02	0.02
	65 - 74	0.05	0.06
	75 +	0.03	0.06
	Total	0.49	0.51
Baden-Württemberg	18 - 19	0.01	0.01
	20 - 24	0.03	0.03

	25 - 29	0.03	0.03
	30 - 34	0.03	0.03
	35 -39	0.04	0.03
	40 - 44	0.04	0.04
	45 - 49	0.04	0.04
	50 - 54	0.04	0.03
	55 - 59	0.03	0.03
	60 - 64	0.02	0.02
	65 - 74	0.05	0.06
	75 +	0.03	0.05
	Total	0.49	0.51
Bayern	18 - 19	0.01	0.01
	20 - 24	0.03	0.03
	25 - 29	0.03	0.03
	30 - 34	0.03	0.03
	35 -39	0.04	0.03
	40 - 44	0.04	0.04
	45 - 49	0.04	0.04
	50 - 54	0.04	0.03
	55 - 59	0.03	0.03
	60 - 64	0.03	0.03
	65 - 74	0.05	0.06
	75 +	0.03	0.05
	Total	0.49	0.51
Saarland	18 - 19	0.01	0.01
	20 - 24	0.03	0.03
	25 - 29	0.03	0.03
	30 - 34	0.03	0.03
	35 -39	0.03	0.03
	40 - 44	0.04	0.04
	45 - 49	0.04	0.04
	50 - 54	0.04	0.04
	55 - 59	0.04	0.04
	60 - 64	0.03	0.03
	65 - 74	0.06	0.07
	75 +	0.03	0.06
	Total	0.49	0.51
Berlin	18 - 19	0.01	0.01
	20 - 24	0.03	0.03
	25 - 29	0.04	0.04
	30 - 34	0.04	0.03
	35 -39	0.04	0.04
	40 - 44	0.05	0.04
	45 - 49	0.04	0.04
	50 - 54	0.03	0.03
	55 - 59	0.03	0.03
	60 - 64	0.03	0.03
	65 - 74	0.05	0.06
	75 +	0.02	0.05
	Total	0.49	0.51
Brandenburg	18 - 19	0.01	0.01
	20 - 24	0.03	0.03
	25 - 29	0.03	0.03
	30 - 34	0.03	0.02
	35 -39	0.03	0.03
	40 - 44	0.04	0.04
	45 - 49	0.05	0.05
	50 - 54	0.04	0.04
	55 - 59	0.04	0.04

	60 - 64	0.02	0.02
	65 - 74	0.06	0.07
	75 +	0.03	0.05
	Total	0.50	0.50
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	18 - 19	0.01	0.01
	20 - 24	0.04	0.03
	25 - 29	0.03	0.03
	30 - 34	0.03	0.02
	35 -39	0.03	0.03
	40 - 44	0.04	0.04
	45 - 49	0.05	0.05
	50 - 54	0.04	0.04
	55 - 59	0.04	0.04
	60 - 64	0.02	0.02
	65 - 74	0.06	0.07
	75 +	0.03	0.06
	Total	0.50	0.50
Sachsen	18 - 19	0.01	0.01
	20 - 24	0.03	0.03
	25 - 29	0.03	0.03
	30 - 34	0.03	0.03
	35 -39	0.03	0.03
	40 - 44	0.04	0.04
	45 - 49	0.04	0.04
	50 - 54	0.04	0.04
	55 - 59	0.04	0.04
	60 - 64	0.03	0.03
	65 - 74	0.06	0.08
	75 +	0.03	0.07
	Total	0.49	0.51
Sachsen-Anhalt	18 - 19	0.01	0.01
	20 - 24	0.03	0.03
	25 - 29	0.03	0.03
	30 - 34	0.03	0.02
	35 -39	0.03	0.03
	40 - 44	0.04	0.04
	45 - 49	0.04	0.04
	50 - 54	0.04	0.04
	55 - 59	0.04	0.04
	60 - 64	0.03	0.03
	65 - 74	0.06	0.08
	75 +	0.03	0.06
	Total	0.49	0.51
Thüringen	18 - 19	0.01	0.01
	20 - 24	0.03	0.03
	25 - 29	0.03	0.03
	30 - 34	0.03	0.02
	35 -39	0.03	0.03
	40 - 44	0.04	0.04
	45 - 49	0.05	0.04
	50 - 54	0.04	0.04
	55 - 59	0.04	0.04
	60 - 64	0.03	0.03
	65 - 74	0.06	0.07
	75 +	0.03	0.06
	Total	0.49	0.51

Educational distribution, country level

ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion of total
[1] 1B	1912	0.028
[3] 2B	10188	0.151
[4] 2A	2837	0.042
[5] 3B	31404	0.464
[6] 3A	2415	0.036
[7] 4A	3538	0.052
[8] 5B	5174	0.077
[9] 5A	9408	0.139
[10] 6	739	0.011
[99] not codable	2	0.000
Total	67618	1.000

Source: FDZ der statistischen Aemter des Bundes und der Laender, Mikrozensus 2007, Eigene Berechnungen (GESIS / GML, Mannheim)

Educational distribution, regional level

NUTS1-Level: Federal States

[1] SH Schleswig-Holstein		
ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion
[1] 1B	59	0.026
[3] 2B	328	0.144
[4] 2A	102	0.045
[5] 3B	1152	0.504
[6] 3A	80	0.035
[7] 4A	131	0.057
[8] 5B	142	0.062
[9] 5A	270	0.118
[10] 6	20	0.009
Total	2284	1.000
[2] HH Hamburg		
ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion
[1] 1B	54	0.036
[3] 2B	218	0.147
[4] 2A	79	0.053
[5] 3B	542	0.365
[6] 3A	83	0.056
[7] 4A	132	0.089
[8] 5B	61	0.041
[9] 5A	288	0.194
[10] 6	27	0.018
[99] not codable	0	0.000
Total	1485	0.999
[3] NI Niedersachsen		
ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion
[1] 1B	182	0.028
[3] 2B	1067	0.165
[4] 2A	307	0.048
[5] 3B	3169	0.491
[6] 3A	192	0.030
[7] 4A	347	0.054
[8] 5B	373	0.058
[9] 5A	763	0.118
[10] 6	48	0.007
[99] not codable	1	0.000
Total	6450	1.000
[4] HB Bremen		
ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion

[1] 1B	26	0.047
[3] 2B	91	0.164
[4] 2A	33	0.060
[5] 3B	214	0.386
[6] 3A	28	0.051
[7] 4A	38	0.069
[8] 5B	28	0.051
[9] 5A	90	0.162
[10] 6	6	0.011
Total	554	1.000
[5] NW Nordrhein-Westfalens		
ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion
[1] 1B	609	0.041
[3] 2B	2507	0.170
[4] 2A	536	0.036
[5] 3B	6354	0.432
[6] 3A	676	0.046
[7] 4A	1168	0.079
[8] 5B	785	0.053
[9] 5A	1936	0.132
[10] 6	146	0.010
Total	14718	1.000
[6] HE Hessen		
ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion
[1] 1B	144	0.029
[3] 2B	764	0.154
[4] 2A	209	0.042
[5] 3B	2182	0.440
[6] 3A	206	0.042
[7] 4A	286	0.058
[8] 5B	323	0.065
[9] 5A	786	0.158
[10] 6	59	0.012
Total	4959	1.000
[7] RP Rheinland-Pfalz		
ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion
[1] 1B	90	0.027
[3] 2B	636	0.193
[4] 2A	125	0.038
[5] 3B	1515	0.459
[6] 3A	109	0.033
[7] 4A	162	0.049
[8] 5B	213	0.065
[9] 5A	415	0.126
[10] 6	37	0.011
Total	3302	1.000
[8] BW Baden-Wuerttemberg		
ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion
[1] 1B	267	0.031
[3] 2B	1486	0.171
[4] 2A	364	0.042
[5] 3B	3823	0.440
[6] 3A	303	0.035
[7] 4A	381	0.044
[8] 5B	728	0.084
[9] 5A	1236	0.142
[10] 6	101	0.012
Total	8688	1.000
[9] BY Bayern		

ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion
[1] 1B	212	0.021
[3] 2B	1684	0.167
[4] 2A	390	0.039
[5] 3B	4871	0.482
[6] 3A	293	0.029
[7] 4A	370	0.037
[8] 5B	759	0.075
[9] 5A	1397	0.138
[10] 6	126	0.012
[99] not codable	1	0.000
Total	10103	1.000
[10] SL Saarland		
ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion
[1] 1B	26	0.030
[3] 2B	174	0.204
[4] 2A	31	0.036
[5] 3B	405	0.474
[6] 3A	33	0.039
[7] 4A	55	0.064
[8] 5B	34	0.040
[9] 5A	89	0.104
[10] 6	6	0.007
[99] not codable	0	0.000
Total	854	0.999
[11] BEw West-Berlin		
ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion
[1] 1B	122	0.069
[3] 2B	205	0.115
[4] 2A	87	0.049
[5] 3B	627	0.353
[6] 3A	93	0.052
[7] 4A	95	0.053
[8] 5B	111	0.062
[9] 5A	398	0.224
[10] 6	40	0.022
Total	1778	1.000
[12] BEo Ost-Berlin		
ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion
[1] 1B	12	0.011
[3] 2B	68	0.062
[4] 2A	50	0.045
[5] 3B	435	0.394
[6] 3A	48	0.044
[7] 4A	48	0.044
[8] 5B	117	0.106
[9] 5A	292	0.265
[10] 6	31	0.028
[99] not codable	0	0.000
Total	1103	0.998
[13] BB Brandenburg		
ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion
[1] 1B	32	0.015
[3] 2B	178	0.082
[4] 2A	93	0.043
[5] 3B	1102	0.509
[6] 3A	75	0.035
[7] 4A	88	0.041
[8] 5B	295	0.136

[9] 5A	288	0.133
[10] 6	18	0.008
Total	2167	1.001
[14] MV Mecklenburg-		
ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion
[1] 1B	21	0.015
[3] 2B	152	0.105
[4] 2A	85	0.059
[5] 3B	778	0.537
[6] 3A	30	0.021
[7] 4A	34	0.023
[8] 5B	181	0.125
[9] 5A	154	0.106
[10] 6	13	0.009
Total	1448	1.000
[15] SN Sachsen		
ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion
[1] 1B	25	0.007
[3] 2B	257	0.070
[4] 2A	134	0.037
[5] 3B	1954	0.535
[6] 3A	77	0.021
[7] 4A	90	0.025
[8] 5B	550	0.151
[9] 5A	529	0.145
[10] 6	36	0.010
Total	3652	1.000
[16] ST Sachsen-Anhalt		
ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion
[1] 1B	20	0.010
[3] 2B	211	0.101
[4] 2A	114	0.054
[5] 3B	1175	0.561
[6] 3A	50	0.024
[7] 4A	58	0.028
[8] 5B	229	0.109
[9] 5A	227	0.108
[10] 6	9	0.004
[99] not codable	0	0.000
Total	2094	1.000
[17] TH Thuringen		
ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion
[1] 1B	11	0.006
[3] 2B	161	0.081
[4] 2A	98	0.050
[5] 3B	1106	0.559
[6] 3A	38	0.019
[7] 4A	54	0.027
[8] 5B	245	0.124
[9] 5A	250	0.126
[10] 6	16	0.008
Total	1979	1.000

Source: FDZ der statistischen Aemter des Bundes und der Laender, Mikrozensus 2007, Eigene Berechnungen (GESIS / GML, Mannheim)

Age*Gender*Education, country level

Age=18-24	Men		Women	
ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion	Freq.	Proportion
[1] 1B	79	0.022	72	0.022

[3] 2B	574	0.162	378	0.114
[4] 2A	520	0.147	489	0.148
[5] 3B	986	0.279	809	0.244
[6] 3A	696	0.197	725	0.219
[7] 4A	116	0.033	171	0.052
[8] 5B	35	0.010	76	0.023
[9] 5A	526	0.149	587	0.177
[10] 6	3	0.001	1	0.000
[99] not codable	1	0.000	0	0.000
Total	3535	1.000	3309	1.000
Age=25-34	Men		Women	
ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion	Freq.	Proportion
[1] 1B	134	0.028	148	0.031
[3] 2B	393	0.081	395	0.083
[4] 2A	161	0.033	203	0.043
[5] 3B	2134	0.439	1896	0.398
[6] 3A	154	0.032	143	0.030
[7] 4A	417	0.086	584	0.123
[8] 5B	302	0.062	314	0.066
[9] 5A	1103	0.227	1030	0.216
[10] 6	62	0.013	53	0.011
[99] not codable	0	0.000	0	0.000
Total	4860	1.000	4765	1.000
Age=35-44	Men		Women	
ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion	Freq.	Proportion
[1] 1B	186	0.027	216	0.033
[3] 2B	480	0.071	598	0.090
[4] 2A	176	0.026	235	0.036
[5] 3B	3320	0.490	3307	0.500
[6] 3A	142	0.021	130	0.020
[7] 4A	466	0.069	630	0.095
[8] 5B	722	0.107	537	0.081
[9] 5A	1155	0.171	896	0.135
[10] 6	125	0.018	67	0.010
Total	6773	1.000	6617	1.000
Age=45-54	Men		Women	
ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion	Freq.	Proportion
[1] 1B	140	0.023	130	0.027
[3] 2B	439	0.073	414	0.087
[4] 2A	126	0.021	72	0.015
[5] 3B	3106	0.520	2517	0.529
[6] 3A	105	0.018	44	0.009
[7] 4A	308	0.052	137	0.029
[8] 5B	677	0.113	559	0.118
[9] 5A	969	0.162	784	0.165
[10] 6	108	0.018	99	0.021
Total	5978	1.000	4756	1.000
Age=55-64	Men		Women	
ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion	Freq.	Proportion
[1] 1B	130	0.027	168	0.034
[3] 2B	414	0.087	921	0.187
[4] 2A	72	0.015	199	0.040
[5] 3B	2517	0.529	2683	0.544
[6] 3A	44	0.009	53	0.011
[7] 4A	137	0.029	113	0.023
[8] 5B	559	0.118	311	0.063
[9] 5A	784	0.165	458	0.093
[10] 6	99	0.021	27	0.005
[99] not codable	0	0.000	0	0.000

Total	4756	1.000	4933	1.000
Age=65-74	Men		Women	
ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion	Freq.	Proportion
[1] 1B	111	0.024	161	0.031
[3] 2B	605	0.132	1849	0.360
[4] 2A	34	0.007	181	0.035
[5] 3B	2506	0.548	2345	0.457
[6] 3A	23	0.005	39	0.008
[7] 4A	79	0.017	73	0.014
[8] 5B	572	0.125	231	0.045
[9] 5A	567	0.124	235	0.046
[10] 6	78	0.017	17	0.003
Total	4576	1.000	5130	1.000
Age=75+	Men		Women	
ISCED-1997 - GML	Freq.	Proportion	Freq.	Proportion
[1] 1B	49	0.021	133	0.033
[3] 2B	414	0.174	2045	0.508
[4] 2A	29	0.012	181	0.045
[5] 3B	1250	0.526	1335	0.332
[6] 3A	20	0.008	52	0.013
[7] 4A	59	0.025	58	0.014
[8] 5B	265	0.112	103	0.026
[9] 5A	248	0.104	107	0.027
[10] 6	42	0.018	11	0.003
Total	2376	1.000	4025	1.000

Source: FDZ der statistischen Aemter des Bundes und der Laender, Mikrozensus 2007, Eigene Berechnungen (GESIS / GML, Mannheim)

Age*Gender*Education, regional level

NUTS1-Level: Federal States

Schleswig-Holstein				
age = [1] 18-24	Men		Women	
	Freq.	Proportion	Freq.	
[1] 1B	2	0.018	2	0.020
[3] 2B	23	0.207	15	0.147
[4] 2A	19	0.171	15	0.147
[5] 3B	27	0.243	28	0.275
[6] 3A	22	0.198	24	0.235
[7] 4A	5	0.045	5	0.049
[8] 5B	1	0.009	1	0.010
[9] 5A	12	0.108	12	0.118
[10] 6	0	0.000	0	0.000
Total	111	1	102	1
age = [2] 25-34	Men		Women	
	Freq.	Proportion	Freq.	
[1] 1B	5	0.034	4	0.027
[3] 2B	15	0.101	13	0.088
[4] 2A	5	0.034	8	0.054
[5] 3B	72	0.483	69	0.469
[6] 3A	4	0.027	4	0.027
[7] 4A	15	0.101	17	0.116
[8] 5B	7	0.047	7	0.048
[9] 5A	26	0.174	25	0.170
[10] 6	1	0.007	1	0.007
Total	149	1	147	1
age = [3] 35-44	Men		Women	
	Freq.	Proportion	Freq.	
[1] 1B	8	0.034	7	0.029

[3] 2B	18	0.076	21	0.088
[4] 2A	6	0.025	7	0.029
[5] 3B	119	0.504	133	0.559
[6] 3A	5	0.021	5	0.021
[7] 4A	17	0.072	26	0.109
[8] 5B	23	0.097	13	0.055
[9] 5A	39	0.165	23	0.097
[10] 6	3	0.013	1	0.004
Total	236	1	238	1
age = [4] 45-54	Men		Women	
	Freq.	Proportion	Freq.	
[1] 1B	5	0.024	6	0.030
[3] 2B	13	0.063	21	0.106
[4] 2A	5	0.024	8	0.040
[5] 3B	107	0.519	115	0.578
[6] 3A	5	0.024	2	0.010
[7] 4A	13	0.063	11	0.055
[8] 5B	22	0.107	13	0.065
[9] 5A	31	0.150	21	0.106
[10] 6	5	0.024	1	0.005
Total	206	1	199	1
age = [5] 55-64	Men		Women	
	Freq.	Proportion	Freq.	
[1] 1B	4	0.024	5	0.028
[3] 2B	15	0.088	25	0.140
[4] 2A	4	0.024	6	0.034
[5] 3B	95	0.559	115	0.642
[6] 3A	2	0.012	2	0.011
[7] 4A	5	0.029	5	0.028
[8] 5B	17	0.100	7	0.039
[9] 5A	26	0.153	13	0.073
[10] 6	3	0.018	0	0.000
Total	170	1	179	1
age = [6] 65-74	Men		Women	
	Freq.	Proportion	Freq.	
[1] 1B	3	0.018	4	0.022
[3] 2B	23	0.141	57	0.318
[4] 2A	2	0.012	9	0.050
[5] 3B	93	0.571	89	0.497
[6] 3A	1	0.006	2	0.011
[7] 4A	4	0.025	3	0.017
[8] 5B	17	0.104	6	0.034
[9] 5A	19	0.117	8	0.045
[10] 6	2	0.012	0	0.000
Total	163	1	179	1
age = [7] 75+	Men		Women	
	Freq.	Proportion	Freq.	
[1] 1B	1	0.013	3	0.024
[3] 2B	11	0.141	60	0.472
[4] 2A	1	0.013	8	0.063
[5] 3B	44	0.564	45	0.354
[6] 3A	2	0.026	2	0.016
[7] 4A	3	0.038	3	0.024
[8] 5B	6	0.077	1	0.008
[9] 5A	10	0.128	4	0.031
[10] 6	2	0.026	0	0.000
Total	78	1	127	1
Hamburg				
age = [1] 18-24	Men		Women	

	Freq.	Proportion	Freq.	
[1] 1B	2	0.026	3	0.041
[3] 2B	16	0.205	8	0.108
[4] 2A	10	0.128	9	0.122
[5] 3B	16	0.205	14	0.189
[6] 3A	18	0.231	16	0.216
[7] 4A	2	0.026	5	0.068
[8] 5B	0	0.000	1	0.014
[9] 5A	13	0.167	17	0.230
[10] 6	0	0.000	0	0.000
Total	78	1	74	1
age = [2] 25-34	Men		Women	
	Freq.	Proportion	Freq.	
[1] 1B	3	0.023	4	0.029
[3] 2B	10	0.077	8	0.059
[4] 2A	7	0.054	5	0.037
[5] 3B	39	0.300	33	0.243
[6] 3A	9	0.069	5	0.037
[7] 4A	21	0.162	23	0.169
[8] 5B	6	0.046	5	0.037
[9] 5A	34	0.262	49	0.360
[10] 6	1	0.008	2	0.015
Total	130	1	136	1
age = [3] 35-44	Men		Women	
	Freq.	Proportion	Freq.	
[1] 1B	6	0.036	7	0.047
[3] 2B	17	0.103	15	0.101
[4] 2A	7	0.042	8	0.054
[5] 3B	54	0.327	48	0.324
[6] 3A	8	0.048	8	0.054
[7] 4A	20	0.121	18	0.122
[8] 5B	9	0.055	7	0.047
[9] 5A	38	0.230	34	0.230
[10] 6	5	0.030	4	0.027
Total	165	1	148	1
age = [4] 45-54	Men		Women	
	Freq.	Proportion	Freq.	
[1] 1B	5	0.044	6	0.050
[3] 2B	12	0.106	19	0.157
[4] 2A	4	0.035	5	0.041
[5] 3B	48	0.425	47	0.388
[6] 3A	5	0.044	4	0.033
[7] 4A	7	0.062	13	0.107
[8] 5B	8	0.071	5	0.041
[9] 5A	22	0.195	21	0.174
[10] 6	3	0.027	2	0.017
Total	113	1	121	1
age = [5] 55-64	Men		Women	
	Freq.	Proportion	Freq.	
[1] 1B	4	0.042	4	0.043
[3] 2B	13	0.135	19	0.202
[4] 2A	4	0.042	4	0.043
[5] 3B	39	0.406	43	0.457
[6] 3A	2	0.021	1	0.011
[7] 4A	6	0.063	5	0.053
[8] 5B	6	0.063	4	0.043
[9] 5A	18	0.188	13	0.138
[10] 6	4	0.042	1	0.011
Total	96	1	94	1

age = [6] 65-74	Men		Women	
	Freq.	Proportion	Freq.	
[1] 1B	3	0.034	3	0.028
[3] 2B	13	0.146	28	0.264
[4] 2A	2	0.022	5	0.047
[5] 3B	47	0.528	55	0.519
[6] 3A	1	0.011	3	0.028
[7] 4A	3	0.034	2	0.019
[8] 5B	4	0.045	2	0.019
[9] 5A	13	0.146	7	0.066
[10] 6	2	0.022	1	0.009
Total	89	1	106	1
age = [7] 75+	Men		Women	
	Freq.	Proportion	Freq.	
[1] 1B	1	0.022	2	0.022
[3] 2B	8	0.178	32	0.356
[4] 2A	0	0.000	9	0.100
[5] 3B	22	0.489	36	0.400
[6] 3A	1	0.022	2	0.022
[7] 4A	3	0.067	5	0.056
[8] 5B	2	0.044	1	0.011
[9] 5A	6	0.133	3	0.033
[10] 6	1	0.022	1	0.011
Total	45	1	90	1

Source: FDZ der statistischen Aemter des Bundes und der Laender, Mikrozensus 2007, Eigene Berechnungen (GESIS / GML, Mannheim)

Germany Weights: Additional information and tables

V20.3b: The population size (ideally over 18, residential and not institutionalised) of the areas/strata at each step in the sample:

First stratum for sampling: 16 German federal States (Bundesländer)		
N°	Region (NUTS1)	Number of inhabitants
1	Schleswig-Holstein	2.315.767
2	Hamburg	1.416.055
3	Niedersachsen	6.489.075
4	Bremen	559.071
5	Nordrhein-Westfalen	14.734.062
6	Hessen	5.003.853
7	Rheinland-Pfalz	3.320.906
8	Baden-Württemberg	8.735.241
9	Bayern	10.210.696
10	Saarland	871.825
11	Berlin-West	1.749.767
12	Berlin-Ost	1.103.445
13	Brandenburg	2.188.891
14	Mecklenburg Vorpommern	1.457.769
15	Sachsen	3.682.264
16	Sachsen-Anhalt	2.117.728
17	Thüringen	2.000.686

Second stratum for sampling (municipalities within federal states):

Equivalences of the size classes of municipalities:

1= less than 2.000

2= 2000 to less than 5.000

3= 5000 to less than 20.000

4= 20.000 to less than 50.000

5= 50.000 to less than 100.000

6= 100.000 to less than 500.000

7= 500.000 and more

Municipality Level	Size class of Municipality	NUTS1
Flensburg, Stadt	5	1
Kiel, Landeshauptstadt	6	1
Langenhorn	2	1
Plön, Stadt	3	1
Rendsburg, Stadt	4	1
Wiemersdorf	1	1
Hamburg, Freie u Hansestadt	7	2
Goslar, Stadt	4	3
Uslar, Stadt	3	3
Peine, Stadt	4	3
Hannover, Landeshauptstadt	7	3
Rheden	1	3
Obernkirchen, Stadt	3	3
Celle, Stadt	5	3
Rosengarten	3	3
Munster, Stadt	3	3
Oldenburg (Oldenburg), Stadt	6	3
Aurich, Stadt	4	3
Alfhausen	2	3
Bremen, Stadt	7	4
Bremerhaven, Stadt	6	4
Düsseldorf, Stadt	7	5
Essen, Stadt	7	5
Krefeld, Stadt	6	5
Remscheid, Stadt	6	5
Dormagen, Stadt	5	5
Nettetal, Stadt	4	5
Aachen, Stadt	6	5

Bonn, Stadt	6	5
Köln, Stadt	7	5
Münster, Stadt	6	5
Coesfeld, Stadt	4	5
Olfen, Stadt	3	5
Marl, Stadt	5	5
Emsdetten, Stadt	4	5
Bielefeld, Stadt	6	5
Rietberg, Stadt	4	5
Enger, Stadt	4	5
Vlotho, Stadt	3	5
Petershagen, Stadt	4	5
Paderborn, Stadt	6	5
Dortmund, Stadt	7	5
Olsberg, Stadt	3	5
Iserlohn, Stadt	5	5
Lüdenscheid, Stadt	5	5
Siegen, Stadt	6	5
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Frankfurt am Main, Stadt	7	6
Wiesbaden, Landeshauptstadt	6	6
Bensheim, Stadt	4	6
Breuberg, Stadt	3	6
Herborn, Stadt	4	6
Marburg, Universitätsstadt	5	6
Lautertal (Vogelsberg)	2	6
Künzell	3	6
Kaufungen	3	6
Borken (Hessen), Stadt	3	6
<hr/>		
Steinebach/ Sieg	1	7
Bad Kreuznach, Stadt	4	7
Baumholder, Stadt	2	7

Thür	1	7
Bitburg, Stadt	3	7
Kaiserslautern, Stadt	5	7
Ludwigshafen am Rhein, Stadt	6	7
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Stuttgart, Landeshauptstadt	7	8
Krautheim, Stadt	2	8
Gaildorf, Stadt	3	8
Heidenheim an der Brenz, Stadt	4	8
Niederstotzingen, Stadt	2	8
Karlsruhe, Stadt	6	8
Alpirsbach, Stadt	3	8
Breitnau	1	8
Rottweil, Stadt	4	8
Villingen-Schwenningen, Stadt	5	8
Engen, Stadt	3	8
Stockach, Stadt	3	8
Albstadt, Stadt	4	8
Ulm, Universitätsstadt	6	8
Laichingen, Stadt	3	8
Bad Waldsee, Stadt	3	8
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Ingolstadt, Stadt	6	9
München, Landeshauptstadt	7	9
Landsberg am Lech, Stadt	4	9
Stephanskirchen	3	9
Kumhausen	2	9
Tiefenbach	3	9
Vohenstrauß, Stadt	3	9
Kallmünz, Markt	2	9
Teublitz, Stadt	3	9
Neustadt b.Coburg, Stadt	3	9

Ansbach, Stadt	4	9
Nürnberg, Stadt	7	9
Schweinfurt, Stadt	5	9
Mering, Markt	3	9
Bubesheim	1	9
Ziemetshausen, Markt	2	9
Biessenhofen	2	9
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Saarbrücken, Landeshauptstadt	6	10
Schiffweiler	3	10
Blieskastel, Stadt	4	10
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Berlin, Stadt (WEST)	7	11
Berlin, Stadt (EAST)	7	11
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Brandenburg an der Havel, Stadt	5	12
Cottbus, Stadt	6	12
Panketal	3	12
Schwielochsee	1	12
Rathenow, Stadt	4	12
Müncheberg, Stadt	3	12
Ruhland, Stadt	2	12
Fehrbellin	3	12
Neuruppin, Stadt	4	12
Drebkau, Stadt	3	12
Peitz, Stadt	2	12
Dahme/Mark, Stadt	3	12
Ludwigsfelde, Stadt	4	12
Angermünde, Stadt	3	12
Schwedt/Oder, Stadt	4	12
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Neubrandenburg, Stadt	5	13
Rostock, Hansestadt	6	13
Schwerin, Landeshauptstadt	5	13

Bad Doberan, Stadt	3	13
Gielow	1	13
Güstrow, Stadt	4	13
Wittenburg, Stadt	2	13
Ribnitz-Damgarten, Stadt	3	13
Züssow	1	13
Spornitz	1	13
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Chemnitz, Stadt	6	14
Zwickau, Stadt	5	14
Hohenstein-Ernstthal, Stadt	3	14
Brand-Erbisdorf, Stadt	3	14
Oelsnitz/Vogtl., Stadt	3	14
Geringswalde, Stadt	2	14
Breitenbrunn/Erzgeb.	2	14
Dresden, Stadt	7	14
Bautzen, Stadt	4	14
Schirgiswalde, Stadt	2	14
Horka	1	14
Weißwasser/O.L., Stadt	4	14
Riesa, Stadt	4	14
Löbau, Stadt	3	14
Freital, Stadt	4	14
Kamenz, Stadt	3	14
Leipzig, Stadt	7	14
Krostitz	2	14
Markranstädt, Stadt	3	14
Grimma, Stadt	3	14
Dahlen, Stadt	2	14
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Dessau-Roßlau, Stadt	5	15
Halle (Saale), Stadt	6	15
Magdeburg, Landeshauptstadt	6	15

Kusey	1	15
Salzwedel, Stadt	4	15
Wulfen	1	15
Haldensleben, Stadt	3	15
Weißenfels, Stadt	4	15
Blankenburg (Harz), Stadt	3	15
Tuchem	1	15
Helbra	2	15
Obhausen	1	15
Aschersleben, Stadt	4	15
Stendal, Stadt	4	15
Jessen (Elster), Stadt	3	15
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Erfurt, Stadt	6	16
Gera, Stadt	6	16
Jena, Stadt	6	16
Weimar, Stadt	5	16
Eisenach, Stadt	4	16
Heilbad Heiligenstadt, Stadt	3	16
Nordhausen, Stadt	4	16
Bad Langensalza, Stadt	3	16
Greußen, Stadt	2	16
Schmalkalden, Kurort, Stadt	3	16
Seebergen	1	16
Hellingen	1	16
Nahetal-Waldau	2	16
Saalfeld/Saale, Stadt	4	16
Tanna, Stadt	2	16
Seelingstädt	1	16
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V20.3c: The actual number of interviewed respondent at each step of the sample for each area/stratum.....

ID Municipality	Municipality	NUTS1-Level	Size class of Municipality	Projected N° of Interviews	Gross sample 1 (before substitution)	Additional Adresses	Gross sample 2 (after substitution)	N° Interviews realized
1	Flensburg, Stadt	1	5	3	6	1	7	6
2	Kiel, Landeshauptstadt	1	6	7	13	0	13	7
3	Langenhorn	1	2	5	9	2	11	7
4	Plön, Stadt	1	3	12	22	5	27	11
5	Rendsburg, Stadt	1	4	6	11	3	14	9
6	Wiemersdorf	1	1	8	14	9	23	11
Schleswig-Holstein (NUTS1)		1		41	75	20	95	51
7	Hamburg, Freie u Hansestadt	2	7	26	48	6	54	30
Hamburg (NUTS1)		2		26	48	6	54	30
8	Goslar, Stadt	3	4	10	19	4	23	10
9	Uslar, Stadt	3	3	9	17	5	22	10
10	Peine, Stadt	3	4	10	19	4	23	10
11	Hannover, Landeshauptstadt	3	7	8	14	0	14	4
12	Rheden	3	1	8	14	0	14	8
13	Obernkirchen, Stadt	3	3	9	17	7	24	11
14	Celle, Stadt	3	5	11	20	9	29	11
15	Rosengarten	3	3	9	17	8	25	19
16	Munster, Stadt	3	3	9	17	27	44	27
17	Oldenburg (Oldenburg), Stadt	3	6	16	30	9	39	12
18	Aurich, Stadt	3	4	10	19	0	19	4

19	Alfhausen	3	2	8	14	8	22	9
Niedersachsen (NUTS1)		3		117	217	81	298	135
20	Bremen, Stadt	4	7	8	14	16	30	15
21	Bremerhaven, Stadt	4	6	2	3	0	3	2
Bremen (NUTS1)		4		10	17	16	33	17
22	Düsseldorf, Stadt	5	7	10	19	8	27	11
23	Essen, Stadt	5	7	10	19	13	32	13
24	Krefeld, Stadt	5	6	10	19	0	19	7
25	Remscheid, Stadt	5	6	10	19	17	36	21
26	Dormagen, Stadt	5	5	11	20	5	25	18
27	Nettetal, Stadt	5	4	11	20	0	20	4
28	Aachen, Stadt	5	6	10	19	7	26	12
29	Bonn, Stadt	5	6	11	20	5	25	6
30	Köln, Stadt	5	7	11	20	5	25	12
31	Münster, Stadt	5	6	10	19	8	27	15
32	Coesfeld, Stadt	5	4	11	20	10	30	10
33	Olfen, Stadt	5	3	10	19	14	33	10
34	Marl, Stadt	5	5	11	20	7	27	12
35	Emsdetten, Stadt	5	4	11	20	15	35	19
36	Bielefeld, Stadt	5	6	11	20	1	21	12
37	Rietberg, Stadt	5	4	11	20	11	31	20
38	Enger, Stadt	5	4	10	19	0	19	5
39	Vlotho, Stadt	5	3	11	20	0	20	5
40	Petershagen, Stadt	5	4	10	19	0	19	6
41	Paderborn, Stadt	5	6	10	19	8	27	12
42	Dortmund, Stadt	5	7	11	20	30	50	20
43	Olsberg, Stadt	5	3	11	20	0	20	12
44	Iserlohn, Stadt	5	5	12	22	0	22	8
45	Lüdenscheid,	5	5	12	22	15	37	13

	Stadt							
46	Siegen, Stadt	5	6	10	19	13	32	18
Nordrhein-Westfalen (NUTS1)		5		266	493	192	685	301
47	Frankfurt am Main, Stadt	6	7	10	19	15	34	9
48	Wiesbaden, Landeshauptstadt	6	6	11	20	19	39	11
49	Bensheim, Stadt	6	4	10	19	0	19	8
50	Breuberg, Stadt	6	3	9	17	0	17	9
51	Herborn, Stadt	6	4	9	17	8	25	10
52	Marburg, Universitätsstadt	6	5	7	13	3	16	9
53	Lautertal (Vogelsberg)	6	2	5	9	0	9	6
54	Künzell	6	3	10	19	9	28	11
55	Kaufungen	6	3	9	17	13	30	9
56	Borken (Hessen), Stadt	6	3	10	19	0	19	10
Hessen (NUTS1)		6		90	169	67	236	92
57	Steinebach/ Sieg	7	1	8	14	17	31	17
58	Bad Kreuznach, Stadt	7	4	6	11	7	18	5
59	Baumholder, Stadt	7	2	9	17	0	17	
60	Thür	7	1	9	17	10	27	6
61	Bitburg, Stadt	7	3	14	26	0	26	
62	Kaiserslautern, Stadt	7	5	5	9	0	9	
63	Ludwigshafen am Rhein, Stadt	7	6	9	17	13	30	9
Rheinland-Pfalz (NUTS1)		7		60	111	47	158	37
64	Stuttgart, Landeshauptstadt	8	7	9	17	3	20	12

89	Neustadt b.Coburg, Stadt	9	3	11	20	10	30	5
90	Ansbach, Stadt	9	4	11	20	4	24	10
91	Nürnberg, Stadt	9	7	14	26	0	26	7
92	Schweinfurt, Stadt	9	5	8	14	12	26	7
93	Mering, Markt	9	3	11	20	0	20	5
94	Bubesheim	9	1	14	26	25	51	19
95	Ziemetshausen, Markt	9	2	9	17	12	29	9
96	Biessenhofen	9	2	9	17	0	17	8
Bayern (NUTS1)		9		184	341	118	459	186
97	Saarbrücken, Landeshauptstad t	10	6	3	6	4	10	3
98	Schiffweiler	10	3	7	13	0	13	3
99	Blieskastel, Stadt	10	4	6	11	7	18	14
Saarland (NUTS1)		10		16	30	11	41	20
100	Berlin, Stadt (WEST)	11	7	32	59	28	87	22
101	Berlin, Stadt (OST)	11	7	88	163	0	163	36
Berlin (NUTS1)		11		120	222	28	250	58
102	Brandenburg an der Havel, Stadt	12	5	9	17	0	17	6
103	Cottbus, Stadt	12	6	17	31	29	60	31
104	Panketal	12	3	12	22	10	32	12
105	Schwielochsee	12	1	15	28	25	53	22
106	Rathenow, Stadt	12	4	12	22	10	32	9
107	Müncheberg, Stadt	12	3	12	22	10	32	12
108	Ruhland, Stadt	12	2	8	14	0	14	8
109	Fehrbellin	12	3	12	22	6	28	3
110	Neuruppin, Stadt	12	4	12	22	9	31	20
111	Drebkau, Stadt	12	3	11	20	2	22	7

112	Peitz, Stadt	12	2	9	17	11	28	18
113	Dahme/Mark, Stadt	12	3	11	20	16	36	16
114	Ludwigsfelde, Stadt	12	4	11	20	7	27	17
115	Angermünde, Stadt	12	3	12	22	9	31	12
116	Schwedt/Oder, Stadt	12	4	12	22	6	28	12
Brandenburg (NUTS1)		12		175	321	150	471	205
117	Neubrandenburg , Stadt	13	5	9	17	16	33	12
118	Rostock, Hansestadt	13	6	14	26	17	43	27
119	Schwerin, Landeshauptstad t	13	5	10	19	16	35	11
120	Bad Doberan, Stadt	13	3	12	22	22	44	12
121	Gielow	13	1	10	19	11	30	8
122	Güstrow, Stadt	13	4	8	14	14	28	11
123	Wittenburg, Stadt	13	2	18	33	0	33	9
124	Ribnitz- Damgarten, Stadt	13	3	13	24	24	48	12
125	Züssow	13	1	11	20	0	20	
126	Spornitz	13	1	11	20	0	20	
Mecklenburg- Vorpommern (NUTS1)		13		116	214	120	334	102
127	Chemnitz, Stadt	14	6	17	31	0	31	20
128	Zwickau, Stadt	14	5	15	28	28	56	14
129	Hohenstein- Ernstthal, Stadt	14	3	12	22	0	22	12
130	Brand-Erbisdorf, Stadt	14	3	12	22	0	22	12
131	Oelsnitz/Vogtl., Stadt	14	3	12	22	0	22	

132	Geringswalde, Stadt	14	2	11	20	0	20	12
133	Breitenbrunn/Erz geb.	14	2	11	20	25	45	26
134	Dresden, Stadt	14	7	35	64	0	64	37
135	Bautzen, Stadt	14	4	11	20	0	20	12
136	Schirgiswalde, Stadt	14	2	10	19	19	38	8
137	Horka	14	1	11	20	0	20	15
138	Weißwasser/O.L. , Stadt	14	4	11	20	20	40	22
139	Riesa, Stadt	14	4	11	20	30	50	9
140	Löbau, Stadt	14	3	12	22	12	34	12
141	Freital, Stadt	14	4	11	20	18	38	12
142	Kamenz, Stadt	14	3	12	22	0	22	12
143	Leipzig, Stadt*	14	7	35	64	0	64	38
144	Krostitz	14	2	10	19	7	26	12
145	Markranstädt, Stadt	14	3	12	22	9	31	12
146	Grimma, Stadt	14	3	12	22	10	32	9
147	Dahlen, Stadt	14	2	10	19	0	19	8

**Sachsen
(NUTS1)**

		14		293	538	178	716	314
148	Dessau-Roßlau, Stadt	15	5	6	11	12	23	6
149	Halle (Saale), Stadt	15	6	16	30	35	65	35
150	Magdeburg, Landeshauptstad t	15	6	16	30	0	30	17
151	Kusey	15	1	9	17	0	17	11
152	Salzwedel, Stadt	15	4	10	19	0	19	7
153	Wulfen	15	1	9	17	17	34	9
154	Haldensleben, Stadt	15	3	12	22	22	44	12
155	Weißenfels, Stadt	15	4	10	19	19	38	22

156	Blankenburg (Harz), Stadt	15	3	12	22	22	44	12
157	Tuchem	15	1	10	19	25	44	18
158	Helbra	15	2	17	31	0	31	19
159	Obhausen	15	1	10	19	0	19	12
160	Aschersleben, Stadt	15	4	10	19	7	26	7
161	Stendal, Stadt	15	4	11	20	14	34	13
162	Jessen (Elster), Stadt	15	3	11	20	14	34	12
Sachsen-Anhalt (NUTS1)		15		169	315	187	502	212
163	Erfurt, Stadt	16	6	10	19	8	27	11
164	Gera, Stadt	16	6	9	17	4	21	9
165	Jena, Stadt	16	6	9	17	9	26	12
166	Weimar, Stadt	16	5	4	8	18	26	11
167	Eisenach, Stadt	16	4	12	22	10	32	12
168	Heilbad Heiligenstadt, Stadt	16	3	9	17	8	25	8
169	Nordhausen, Stadt	16	4	12	22	5	27	3
170	Bad Langensalza, Stadt	16	3	10	19	9	28	10
171	Greußen, Stadt	16	2	10	19	0	19	2
172	Schmalkalden, Kurort, Stadt	16	3	9	17	0	17	6
173	Seebergen	16	1	11	20	9	29	13
174	Hellingen	16	1	10	19	3	22	8
175	Nahetal-Waldau	16	2	10	19	0	19	1
176	Saalfeld/Saale, Stadt	16	4	12	22	2	24	8
177	Tanna, Stadt	16	2	11	20	20	40	10
178	Seelingstädt	16	1	11	20	7	27	11
Thüringen (NUTS1)		16		159	297	112	409	135

0

BRD- WEST	1,000	1,855	697	2,552	1071
BRD- EAST	1,000	1,848	747	2,595	1004
BRD total	2,000	3,703	1,444	5,147	2075

* In Leipzig the municipality refused to draw a random sample from the local address register. For this reason, the addresses in Leipzig were drawn by a two stage random route procedure. I.e., a first interviewer collected the addresses (household) and the second interviewer administered the questionnaires.

Education

Combining both question into the ISCED-97 scheme follows the following classification rules (this is a standardized classification for German educational variables in international surveys):

Education: ISCED97: national educational classification should be at least as detailed as this ISCED97 classification plus a distinction within 5A between BA, MA, higher vocational training and university

ISCED-97	Germany (version of Schroedter et al. 2006' slightly modified with respect to the German part of the European Social Survey)
0. Pre-primary education	nap
1. Primary education or first stage of basic education	- Schule beendet ohne Abschluss bzw. ohne Angabe, ob Schulabschluss und kein beruflicher Ausbildungsabschluss - Schule beendet ohne Abschluss und ohne Angabe, ob beruflicher Ausbildungsabschluss
2. Lower secondary or second stage of basic education 2A: programmes designed for direct access to level 3A or 3B; 2B: programmes designed for direct access to level 3C; 2C: programmes primarily designed for direct access to labour market at the end of this level	2A: - Mittlere Reife/Realschulabschluss, Fachschulreife - Polytechnische Oberschule mit Abschluss 10. Klasse UND - kein beruflicher Ausbildungsabschluss - beruflich-betriebliche Anlernzeit mit Abschlusszeugnis, aber keine Lehre, berufliches Praktikum, Volontariat oder Berufsvorbereitungsjahr - ohne Angabe, ob beruflicher Ausbildungsabschluss 2 B: - Volks-/Hauptschulabschluss - Polytechnische Oberschule mit Abschluss 8. oder 9. Klasse UND - kein beruflicher Ausbildungsabschluss - beruflich-betriebliche Anlernzeit mit Abschlusszeugnis, aber keine Lehre, berufliches Praktikum, Volontariat oder Berufsvorbereitungsjahr - ohne Angabe, ob beruflicher Ausbildungsabschluss ODER - Schule beendet ohne Abschluss - ohne Angabe, ob allgemeinbildenden Schulabschluss UND - beruflich-betriebliche Anlernzeit mit Abschlusszeugnis, aber keine Lehre, berufliches Praktikum, Volontariat oder Berufsvorbereitungsjahr
3. (Upper) secondary education 3A: programmes designated to provide direct access to level 5A; 3B: programmes designated to provide direct access to level 5B; 3C: programmes not designed to lead directly to level 5A or 5B	3A: - Fachhochschulreife, fachgebundene Hochschulreife, Abschluss einer Fachoberschule - Abitur, allgemeine Hochschulreife, erweiterte Oberschule mit Abschluss 12. Klasse UND - kein beruflicher Ausbildungsabschluss - beruflich-betriebliche Anlernzeit mit Abschlusszeugnis, aber keine Lehre, berufliches Praktikum, Volontariat oder Berufsvorbereitungsjahr - ohne Angabe, ob beruflicher Ausbildungsabschluss 3B: - abgeschlossene Lehre (gewerblich, kaufmännisch, landwirtschaftlich) oder Vorbereitungsdienst für den mittleren Dienst in der öffentlichen Verwaltung - berufsqualifizierender Abschluss an einer Berufsfachschule/Kollegschule oder Abschluss einer 1-jährigen Schule des Gesundheitswesens
4. Post-secondary non-tertiary education 4A: programmes that prepare for entry to level 5; 4B: programmes not giving access to level 5 (primarily designed for direct labour market entry)	4A: - Fachhochschulreife, fachgebundene Hochschulreife, Abschluss einer Fachoberschule - Abitur, allgemeine Hochschulreife, erweiterte Oberschule mit Abschluss 12. Klasse UND - abgeschlossene Lehre (gewerblich, kaufmännisch, landwirtschaftlich) oder Vorbereitungsdienst für den mittleren Dienst in der öffentlichen Verwaltung - berufsqualifizierender Abschluss an einer Berufsfachschule/Kollegschule bzw. Abschluss einer 1-jährigen Schule des Gesundheitswesens
5. First stage of tertiary education 5A: programmes that are largely theoretically based and are intended to provide sufficient qualifications for gaining entry into advanced research programmes and profession with high skills requirements (distinguish within 5A between BA, MA, higher vocational training and university); 5B: programmes that are practically oriented/occupationally specific; mainly designed for participants to acquire the practical skills, and know-how needed for employment in a particular occupation or	5A: - Fachhochschulabschluss (auch Ingenieurabschluss, ohne Verwaltungsfachhochschule) - Abgeschlossenes Studium: Bachelor - Abgeschlossenes Studium an wissenschaftlicher Hochschule, Universität, Akademie, Polytechnikum: Diplom, Magister, Staatsexamen, Master 5B: - Meister-/Technikerausbildung oder gleichwertiger Fachschulabschluss oder Abschluss einer 2- oder 3-jährigen Schule des Gesundheitswesens - Abschluss einer Fachakademie oder Abschluss einer Berufsakademie oder Abschluss einer Verwaltungsfachhochschule

trade or class of occupations or trades – the successful completion of which usually provides the participants with a labour-market relevant qualification	- Abschluss der Fachschule der ehemaligen DDR
6. second stage of tertiary education	- Promotion, Habilitation

* Schroedter, J. H./Lechert, Y./Lüttinger, P. (2006): Die Umsetzung des Bildungsskala ISCED-1997 für die Volkszählung 1970, die Mikrozensus-Zusatzerhebung 1971 und die Mikrozensen 1976-2004. ZUMA-Methodenbericht 2006/2007.

Other documentation: Greece

Sampling procedure

1. NUMBER OF PSUs:	150	
2. STRATIFICATION CRITERIA	Level: NUTS 2	
2.a. REGIONS	Code (according to nomenclature)	Name of region
	GR11	Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki
	GR12	Kentriki Makedonia
	GR13	Dytiki Makedonia
	GR14	Thessalia
	GR21	Ipeiros
	GR22	Ionia Nisia
	GR23	Dytiki Ellada
	GR24	Stereia Ellada
	GR25	Peloponnisos
	GR30	Attiki
	GR41	Voreio Aigaio
	GR42	Notio Aigaio
	GR43	Kriti

2.b. URBANISATION CATEGORIES	Code (as it will appear in the datafile)	Category
	URB	URBAN/SEMI URBAN AREAS
	RUR	RURAL
3. BASE OF POPULATION FIGURES:		
4. SOURCE OF POPULATION FIGURES, WITH REFERENCE YEAR:	Population Census 2001	

5. PSU ALLOCATION

a. BY THE SIZE OF THE POPULATION

NO	REGION	TOTAL	URBAN	RURAL
GR11	EASTERN MACEDONIA & THRAKI	491,485	284,550	206,935
GR12	CENTRAL MACEDONIA	1,511,183	1,133,685	377,498
GR13	WESTERN MACEDONIA	240,567	114,944	125,623
GR14	THESSALIA	604,865	358,254	246,611
GR21	IPIROS	288,588	117,188	171,400
GR22	IONIAN ISLANDS	172,854	59,506	113,348
GR23	WESTERN GREECE	587,699	322,446	265,253
GR24	CENTRAL GREECE	492,840	260,241	232,599
GR25	PELOPONISSOS	520,821	233,515	287,306
GR30	ATTIKI	3,088,349	3,057,691	30,658
GR41	NORTHERN AEGEAN	168,431	71,187	97,244
GR42	SOUTHERN AEGEAN	238,136	141,556	96,580
GR43	KRITI	475,106	270,608	204,498
	TOTAL	8,880,924	6,425,371	2,455,553

b. PSU ALLOCATION PLAN BY URBANIZATION LEVEL		URBAN	RURAL	TOTAL
	GR11	5	4	9
	GR12	19	5	24
	GR13	2	2	4
	GR14	6	4	10
	GR21	2	3	5
	GR22	1	2	3
	GR23	5	4	9
	GR24	4	5	9
	GR25	4	5	9
	GR30	52	1	53
	GR41	1	2	3
	GR42	2	2	4
	GR43	5	3	8
TOTAL	108	42	150	

C. CONDUCTED INTERVIEWS	NO	REGION	TOTAL (18+)	%	Conduct ed intervie ws	%
	GR11	EASTERN MACEDONIA & THRAKI	491,485	5.5	90	6.0
	GR12	CENTRAL MACEDONIA	1,511,183	17.0	240	16.0
	GR13	WESTERN MACEDONIA	240,567	2.7	40	2.7
	GR14	THESSALIA	604,865	6.8	100	6.7

	GR21	IPIROS	288,588	3.2	50	3.3
	GR22	IONIAN ISLANDS	172,854	1.9	30	2.0
	GR23	WESTERN GREECE	587,699	6.6	90	6.0
	GR24	CENTRAL GREECE	492,840	5.5	90	6.0
	GR25	PELOPONISS OS	520,821	5.9	90	6.0
	GR30	ATTIKI	3,088,349	34.8	530	35.3
	GR41	NORTHEN AEGEAN	168,431	1.9	30	2.0
	GR42	SOUTHERN AEGEAN	238,136	2.7	40	2.7
	GR43	KRITI	475,106	5.3	80	5.3
			8,880,924		1,500	

6. SELECTION OF STARTING POINTS	
a. SELECTION OF SETTLEMENTS	<p>Multistage Systematic PPS sampling will be implemented for the selection of the sample. In this sampling method, the properties of systematic sampling and sampling proportional to size are combined into a single sampling scheme. The whole process is computerized via a specialized programme which Metron Analysis has developed for sampling purposes.</p> <p>More specifically at the first stage, we select PSUs (buildings blocks) as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The sampling frame to be used by Metron Analysis is a detailed electronic data file of the latest population Census of year 2001. Sampling frame covers all geographical regions and building blocks of the country providing detailed information about the population size of each building block, blocks' codes which specify the exact location, urbanity and regional information (region,

	<p>prefecture, town etc).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At first, the sampling frame is sorted by the resident population size (in descending order of building blocks into every Region and Urbanity codes). • Secondly, the sampling interval is calculated ($q=Tz/n$) where Tz is the Greece resident population total= 10,961,758. • As in the ordinary one-random-start systematic sampling, we select a random number from the closed interval $[1,q]$. Let it be Q_0. The n (125) selection numbers for inclusion in the sample are hence $Q_0, Q_0+q, Q_0+2q, \dots, Q_0+(n-1)q$. <p>The population element identified for the sample from each selection is the first unit in the list (buildings block) for which the cumulative size G_k is greater than or equal to the selection number. Given this method, the inclusion probability of the kth element in the sample is proportional to its size.</p>
<p>b. SELECTION OF STARTING POINTS</p>	<p>At the second stage, we select a constant number of households within PSU as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The upper left point of each sampling block is selected as the starting address ➤ In case sampled address corresponds to a single house, this is the selected dwelling and starting household. In case sampled address corresponds to a block of flats starting dwelling is the block of flats. In this case, all households in the dwelling will be recorded and a starting household will be selected via simple random method. ➤ Via systematic sampling a random route will be designed from the sampled starting household. Sampling interval will be calculated so as not to select more than household in the same dwelling. <p>At the third stage, we will select one person falling in target population based on the closest birthday method.</p>

Representativity

Age*Gender: Country and regional level

Age	All areas			Urban areas			Rural areas			
	Country Level	Both Genders	Males	Females	Both Genders	Males	Females	Both Genders	Males	Females
18 - 24		1,148,319	601,037	547,282	878,719	449,758	428,961	269,600	151,279	118,321
25 - 34		1,722,591	880,607	841,984	1,317,793	660,253	657,540	404,798	220,354	184,444
35 - 44		1,569,196	781,272	787,924	1,191,179	577,677	613,502	378,017	203,595	174,422
45 - 54		1,404,338	694,534	709,804	1,044,328	508,402	535,926	360,010	186,132	173,878
55 - 64		1,205,247	571,445	633,802	822,207	385,068	437,139	383,040	186,377	196,663
65 - 74		1,171,287	540,341	630,946	752,960	337,877	415,083	418,327	202,464	215,863
75 +		659,946	279,087	380,859	418,185	170,704	247,481	241,761	108,383	133,378
TOTAL		8,880,924	4,348,323	4,532,601	6,425,371	3,089,739	3,335,632	2,455,553	1,258,584	1,196,969

Source: Census 200

Age	All areas			Urban areas			Rural areas			
	ATTIKI	Both Genders	Males	Females	Both Genders	Males	Females	Both Genders	Males	Females
18 – 24		405,640	205,321	200,319	402,239	203,381	198,858	3,401	1,940	1,461
25 – 34		637,923	320,941	316,982	632,418	317,892	314,526	5,505	3,049	2,456
35 – 44		569,706	273,254	296,452	564,877	270,795	294,082	4,829	2,459	2,370
45 – 54		511,089	241,717	269,372	506,034	239,216	266,818	5,055	2,501	2,554
55 – 64		394,915	181,835	213,080	390,026	179,394	210,632	4,889	2,441	2,448
65 – 74		357,323	156,437	200,886	352,884	154,100	198,784	4,439	2,337	2,102
75 +		211,753	85,246	126,507	209,213	84,058	125,155	2,540	1,188	1,352
TOTAL		3,088,349	1,464,751	1,623,598	3,057,691	1,448,836	1,608,855	30,658	15,915	14,743

Age	All areas			Urban areas			Rural areas			
	EASTERN MACEDONIA & THRAKI	Both Genders	Males	Females	Both Genders	Males	Females	Both Genders	Males	Females
18 - 24		68,388	39,443	28,945	42,221	23,159	19,062	26,167	16,284	9,883
25 - 34		86,339	44,294	42,045	54,895	27,424	27,471	31,444	16,870	14,574
35 - 44		82,586	41,137	41,449	51,943	25,190	26,753	30,643	15,947	14,696
45 - 54		74,402	37,313	37,089	44,141	22,033	22,108	30,261	15,280	14,981
55 - 64		71,922	33,729	38,193	37,582	17,462	20,120	34,340	16,267	18,073

65 - 74	75,710	35,306	40,404	37,666	17,169	20,497	38,044	18,137	19,907
75+	32,138	12,984	19,154	16,102	6,403	9,699	16,036	6,581	9,455
TOTAL	491,485	244,206	247,279	284,550	138,840	145,710	206,935	105,366	101,569

Age	All areas			Urban areas			Rural areas		
	Both Genders	Males	Females	Both Genders	Males	Females	Both Genders	Males	Females
WESTERN MACEDONIA									
18 - 24	29,454	15,550	13,904	16,213	8,564	7,649	13,241	6,986	6,255
25 - 34	43,605	22,407	21,198	22,982	11,302	11,680	20,623	11,105	9,518
35 - 44	43,555	22,528	21,027	23,279	11,473	11,806	20,276	11,055	9,221
45 - 54	35,284	18,508	16,776	18,131	9,458	8,673	17,153	9,050	8,103
55 - 64	33,574	16,404	17,170	14,119	6,873	7,246	19,455	9,531	9,924
65 - 74	37,067	17,593	19,474	13,631	6,366	7,265	23,436	11,227	12,209
75+	18,028	7,715	10,313	6,589	2,758	3,831	11,439	4,957	6,482
TOTAL	240,567	120,705	119,862	114,944	56,794	58,150	125,623	63,911	61,712

Age	All areas			Urban areas			Rural areas		
	Both Genders	Males	Females	Both Genders	Males	Females	Both Genders	Males	Females
CENTRAL MACEDONIA									
18 - 24	201,975	102,684	99,291	160,992	80,779	80,213	40,983	21,905	19,078
25 - 34	294,916	148,918	145,998	231,313	114,550	116,763	63,603	34,368	29,235
35 - 44	267,154	131,957	135,197	209,038	101,112	107,926	58,116	30,845	27,271
45 - 54	233,344	114,282	119,062	178,571	86,899	91,672	54,773	27,383	27,390
55 - 64	217,914	102,826	115,088	151,544	70,732	80,812	66,370	32,094	34,276
65 - 74	205,535	95,792	109,743	138,848	63,005	75,843	66,687	32,787	33,900
75 +	90,345	37,026	53,319	63,379	25,689	37,690	26,966	11,337	15,629
TOTAL	1,511,183	733,485	777,698	1,133,685	542,766	590,919	377,498	190,719	186,779

Age	All areas			Urban areas			Rural areas		
	Both Genders	Males	Females	Both Genders	Males	Females	Both Genders	Males	Females
IPIROS									
18 - 24	36,163	18,317	17,846	18,821	8,716	10,105	17,342	9,601	7,741
25 - 34	46,803	24,019	22,784	22,847	11,204	11,643	23,956	12,815	11,141
35 - 44	46,427	23,961	22,466	21,116	10,239	10,877	25,311	13,722	11,589
45 - 54	47,477	24,619	22,858	19,863	9,899	9,964	27,614	14,720	12,894
55 - 64	41,430	19,949	21,481	14,168	6,805	7,363	27,262	13,144	14,118
65 - 74	43,324	20,305	23,019	12,891	6,041	6,850	30,433	14,264	16,169

75+	26,964	11,181	15,783	7,482	3,029	4,453	19,482	8,152	11,330
TOTAL	288,588	142,351	146,237	117,188	55,933	61,255	171,400	86,418	84,982

Age	All areas			Urban areas			Rural areas		
	Both Genders	Males	Females	Both Genders	Males	Females	Both Genders	Males	Females
IONIAN ISLANDS									
18 – 24	17,960	9,062	8,898	6,627	3,261	3,366	11,333	5,801	5,532
25 – 34	31,279	15,903	15,376	11,427	5,617	5,810	19,852	10,286	9,566
35 – 44	30,644	15,697	14,947	11,246	5,498	5,748	19,398	10,199	9,199
45 – 54	27,414	14,149	13,265	9,844	5,001	4,843	17,570	9,148	8,422
55 – 64	22,665	10,874	11,791	7,336	3,408	3,928	15,329	7,466	7,863
65 – 74	25,894	12,180	13,714	7,704	3,421	4,283	18,190	8,759	9,431
75+	16,998	7,535	9,463	5,322	2,202	3,120	11,676	5,333	6,343
TOTAL	172,854	85,400	87,454	59,506	28,408	31,098	113,348	56,992	56,356

Age	All areas			Urban areas			Rural areas		
	Both Genders	Males	Females	Both Genders	Males	Females	Both Genders	Males	Females
THESSALIA									
18 - 24	71,044	36,679	34,365	46,807	23,923	22,884	24,237	12,756	11,481
25 - 34	107,204	54,741	52,463	68,861	33,753	35,108	38,343	20,988	17,355
35 - 44	102,322	51,711	50,611	66,522	32,100	34,422	35,800	19,611	16,189
45 - 54	95,881	48,926	46,955	59,465	30,082	29,383	36,416	18,844	17,572
55 - 64	92,311	44,326	47,985	49,167	23,412	25,755	43,144	20,914	22,230
65 - 74	87,341	41,109	46,232	43,442	19,934	23,508	43,899	21,175	22,724
75+	48,762	20,586	28,176	23,990	9,929	14,061	24,772	10,657	14,115
TOTAL	604,865	298,078	306,787	358,254	173,133	185,121	246,611	124,945	121,666

Age	All areas			Urban areas			Rural areas		
	Both Genders	Males	Females	Both Genders	Males	Females	Both Genders	Males	Females
WESTERN GREECE									
18 – 24	79,589	41,914	37,675	49,216	25,638	23,578	30,373	16,276	14,097
25 – 34	110,448	57,965	52,483	64,606	32,556	32,050	45,842	25,409	20,433
35 – 44	102,833	53,289	49,544	59,890	29,564	30,326	42,943	23,725	19,218
45 – 54	91,672	47,450	44,222	51,813	26,109	25,704	39,859	21,341	18,518
55 – 64	76,147	36,882	39,265	38,675	18,498	20,177	37,472	18,384	19,088
65 – 74	79,048	36,938	42,110	37,355	17,087	20,268	41,693	19,851	21,842
75+	47,962	20,987	26,975	20,891	8,819	12,072	27,071	12,168	14,903

TOTAL	587,699	295,425	292,274	322,446	158,271	164,175	265,253	137,154	128,099
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Age	All areas			Urban areas			Rural areas		
	Both Genders	Males	Females	Both Genders	Males	Females	Both Genders	Males	Females
CENTRAL GREECE									
18 - 24	58,751	31,657	27,094	34,416	18,225	16,191	24,335	13,432	10,903
25 - 34	91,515	48,945	42,570	53,021	27,452	25,569	38,494	21,493	17,001
35 - 44	83,845	43,945	39,900	48,038	24,374	23,664	35,807	19,571	16,236
45 - 54	74,013	37,766	36,247	40,885	20,657	20,228	33,128	17,109	16,019
55 - 64	71,726	34,582	37,144	34,694	16,708	17,986	37,032	17,874	19,158
65 - 74	71,112	34,286	36,826	31,518	14,794	16,724	39,594	19,492	20,102
75+	41,878	19,215	22,663	17,669	7,735	9,934	24,209	11,480	12,729
TOTAL	492,840	250,396	242,444	260,241	129,945	130,296	232,599	120,451	112,148

Age	All areas			Urban areas			Rural areas		
	Both Genders	Males	Females	Both Genders	Males	Females	Both Genders	Males	Females
PELOPONISSOS									
18 - 24	57,664	31,075	26,589	28,862	15,007	13,855	28,802	16,068	12,734
25 - 34	92,267	48,467	43,800	46,367	23,260	23,107	45,900	25,207	20,693
35 - 44	88,479	45,894	42,585	44,280	21,902	22,378	44,199	23,992	20,207
45 - 54	79,179	40,807	38,372	37,966	19,337	18,629	41,213	21,470	19,743
55 - 64	71,920	35,928	35,992	29,830	14,663	15,167	42,090	21,265	20,825
65 - 74	80,038	38,786	41,252	29,299	13,792	15,507	50,739	24,994	25,745
75+	51,274	23,729	27,545	16,911	7,355	9,556	34,363	16,374	17,989
TOTAL	520,821	264,686	256,135	233,515	115,316	118,199	287,306	149,370	137,936

Age	All areas			Urban areas			Rural areas		
	Both Genders	Males	Females	Both Genders	Males	Females	Both Genders	Males	Females
NORTHERN AEGEAN									
18 - 24	24,037	15,874	8,163	9,943	5,772	4,171	14,094	10,102	3,992
25 - 34	29,327	15,513	13,814	14,060	7,176	6,884	15,267	8,337	6,930
35 - 44	25,764	13,163	12,601	12,076	5,949	6,127	13,688	7,214	6,474
45 - 54	23,957	11,997	11,960	10,640	5,341	5,299	13,317	6,656	6,661
55 - 64	22,132	10,386	11,746	8,550	3,951	4,599	13,582	6,435	7,147
65 - 74	25,412	11,908	13,504	9,245	4,209	5,036	16,167	7,699	8,468
75+	17,802	7,917	9,885	6,673	2,773	3,900	11,129	5,144	5,985

TOTAL	168,431	86,758	81,673	71,187	35,171	36,016	97,244	51,587	45,657
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Age	All areas			Urban areas			Rural areas		
	Both Genders	Males	Females	Both Genders	Males	Females	Both Genders	Males	Females
SOUTHERN AEGEAN									
18 – 24	32,796	18,739	14,057	20,695	11,579	9,116	12,101	7,160	4,941
25 – 34	52,083	27,050	25,033	32,932	16,775	16,157	19,151	10,275	8,876
35 – 44	42,946	22,241	20,705	26,499	13,522	12,977	16,447	8,719	7,728
45 – 54	39,353	20,608	18,745	24,306	12,641	11,665	15,047	7,967	7,080
55 – 64	29,195	14,843	14,352	16,247	8,271	7,976	12,948	6,572	6,376
65 – 74	25,296	12,418	12,878	12,705	6,037	6,668	12,591	6,381	6,210
75+	16,467	7,516	8,951	8,172	3,420	4,752	8,295	4,096	4,199
TOTAL	238,136	123,415	114,721	141,556	72,245	69,311	96,580	51,170	45,410

Age	All areas			Urban areas			Rural areas		
	Both Genders	Males	Females	Both Genders	Males	Females	Both Genders	Males	Females
KRITI									
18 - 24	64,858	34,722	30,136	41,667	21,754	19,913	23,191	12,968	10,223
25 - 34	98,882	51,444	47,438	62,064	31,292	30,772	36,818	20,152	16,666
35 - 44	82,935	42,495	40,440	52,375	25,959	26,416	30,560	16,536	14,024
45 - 54	71,273	36,392	34,881	42,669	21,729	20,940	28,604	14,663	13,941
55 - 64	59,396	28,881	30,515	30,269	14,891	15,378	29,127	13,990	15,137
65 - 74	58,187	27,283	30,904	25,772	11,922	13,850	32,415	15,361	17,054
75+	39,575	17,450	22,125	15,792	6,534	9,258	23,783	10,916	12,867
TOTAL	475,106	238,667	236,439	270,608	134,081	136,527	204,498	104,586	99,912

Source: Census 2001

Educational distribution: Country level

BOTH GENDERS	LEVEL OF EDUCATION										
	TOTAL	PhD Holder	Post Graduate Education	Higher education: Technological Education Institutes and Universities	Vocational Training	Secondary Education	Technological Education Institutes	3 Grades of Secondary Education	Primary School	Some years of Primary Education Knowledge of Reading and Writing	No school Not Knowing Reading and Writing
18 - 24	1,127,359	235	48,630	32,662	95,827	468,104	99,473	244,977	117,402	7,183	12,865
25 - 34	1,722,591	5,148	280,550	120,892	124,643	576,154	117,178	234,996	228,729	12,928	21,373
35 - 44	1,569,196	7,613	241,314	85,730	62,471	465,790	83,186	171,436	415,821	16,416	19,419
45 - 54	1,404,338	7,349	178,969	47,015	43,657	303,105	48,344	112,868	606,149	35,112	21,770
55 - 64	1,205,247	4,043	88,897	22,594	18,228	183,149	19,277	64,204	613,713	135,998	55,144
65 - 74	1,171,287	2,129	50,992	10,424	9,191	128,959	7,301	46,955	505,643	285,748	123,945
75+	659,946	727	23,694	3,439	3,866	51,370	1,702	25,787	285,788	147,950	115,623
TOTAL	8,859,964	27,244	913,046	322,756	357,883	2,176,631	376,461	901,223	2,773,245	641,335	370,139

Degree of urbanisation: Country level

NO	REGION	POPULATION 18+				
		TOTAL	URBAN	%	RURAL	%
GR11	EASTERN MACEDONIA & THRAKI	491,485	284,550	3.20	206,935	2.33
GR12	CENTRAL MACEDONIA	1,511,183	1,133,685	12.77	377,498	4.25
GR13	WESTERN MACEDONIA	240,567	114,944	1.29	125,623	1.41
GR14	THESSALIA	604,865	358,254	4.03	246,611	2.78
GR21	IPIROS	288,588	117,188	1.32	171,400	1.93
GR22	IONIAN ISLANDS	172,854	59,506	0.67	113,348	1.28
GR23	WESTERN GREECE	587,699	322,446	3.63	265,253	2.99
GR24	CENTRAL GREECE	492,840	260,241	2.93	232,599	2.62
GR25	PELOPONISSOS	520,821	233,515	2.63	287,306	3.24
GR30	ATTIKI	3,088,349	3,057,691	34.43	30,658	0.35
GR41	NORTHERN AEGEAN	168,431	71,187	0.80	97,244	1.09
GR42	SOUTHERN AEGEAN	238,136	141,556	1.59	96,580	1.09
GR43	KRITI	475,106	270,608	3.05	204,498	2.30
	TOTAL	8,880,924	6,425,371	72.35	2,455,553	27.65
	Source: Census 2001					

Gender*Age*Education: Country level

MALES	LEVEL OF EDUCATION										
	TOTAL	PhD Holder	Post Graduate Education	Higher education: Technological Education Institutes and Universities	Vocational Training	Secondary Education	Technological Education Institutes	3 Grades of Secondary Education	Primary School	Some years of Primary Education Knowledge of Reading and Writing	No school Not Knowing Reading and Writing
18 - 24	589,868	115	20,365	16,545	37,694	224,420	68,293	138,052	72,863	4,444	7,077
25 - 34	880,607	3,246	125,339	58,860	50,029	276,228	86,130	133,012	127,765	7,926	12,072
35 - 44	781,272	5,102	123,024	48,457	28,907	209,788	68,883	88,413	190,626	8,330	9,742
45 - 54	694,534	5,269	103,798	28,596	21,804	137,244	41,048	62,575	271,692	13,654	8,854
55 - 64	571,445	3,161	58,696	14,941	10,571	89,000	16,596	36,793	286,558	42,255	12,874
65 - 74	540,341	1,785	37,095	7,386	5,831	66,745	6,341	27,531	246,506	112,139	28,982
75+	279,087	618	17,546	2,396	2,247	26,158	1,479	14,569	139,190	55,374	19,510
TOTAL MALES	4,337,154	19,296	485,863	177,181	157,083	1,029,583	288,770	500,945	1,335,200	244,122	99,111

FEMALES	LEVEL OF EDUCATION										
	TOTAL	PhD Holder	Post Graduate Education	Higher education: Technological Education Institutes and Universities	Vocational Training	Secondary Education	Technological Education Institutes	3 Grades of Secondary Education	Primary School	Some years of Primary Education Knowledge of Reading and Writing	No school Not Knowing Reading and Writing
18 - 24	537,491	120	28,265	16,117	58,133	243,684	31,179	106,925	44,540	2,740	5,788
25 - 34	841,984	1,902	155,211	62,032	74,614	299,926	31,048	101,984	100,964	5,002	9,301
35 - 44	787,924	2,511	118,290	37,273	33,564	256,002	14,303	83,023	225,195	8,086	9,677
45 - 54	709,804	2,080	75,171	18,419	21,853	165,861	7,296	50,293	334,457	21,458	12,916
55 - 64	633,802	882	30,201	7,653	7,657	94,149	2,681	27,411	327,155	93,743	42,270
65 - 74	630,946	344	13,897	3,038	3,360	62,214	960	19,424	259,137	173,609	94,963
75+	380,859	109	6,148	1,043	1,619	25,212	223	11,218	146,598	92,576	96,113
TOTAL FEMALES	4,522,810	7,948	427,183	145,575	200,800	1,147,048	87,690	400,278	1,438,046	397,214	271,028

Other documentation: Hungary

Sampling procedure

Sampling methodology: Multistage Stratified Random Probability Sampling for the residents aged 18 or older of Hungary included into the Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services. Stratifying variables are age, region and urbanization (type of the settlement respondent living in). Population distributions were provided by the Hungarian Central Statistical Office (HCSO) from the Settlement Statistical Database System 2007. The size of the population: 8.325.518 person.

The attributes of the stratifying variables:

age	region	type of settlement
18-34 years	Budapest	capital (Budapest)
35-54 years	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	county capital or city with county rights
55 years and older	Central Transdanubia	other city
	Northern Great Plain	village
	Northern Hungary	
	Southern Great Plain	
	Southern Transdanubia	
	Western Transdanubia	

Distribution of the population by the type of the settlement and proposed sample size:

type of settlement	%	sample size
Budapest	17.16%	257
County capitals or city with county rights	20.30%	305
Other city	29.94%	449
Village	32.61%	489
TOTAL	100.00%	1500

1. Budapest

The population of the 23 districts of Budapest was distributed into 7 geographical units:

District	Inner-Buda	Northern-Buda	Southern-Buda	Downtown	Northern-Suburb	Eastern-Suburb	Southern-Suburb
1	√						
2	√						
3		√					
4					√		
5				√			
6				√			
7				√			
8				√			
9				√			
10						√	
11			√				
12	√						
13					√		
14					√		
15					√		
16						√	
17						√	
18							√
19							√
20							√
21							√
22			√				
23							√
TOTAL	3	1	2	5	4	3	5

The distribution of the population of Budapest by region and age:

	18-34	35-54	55 and above	TOTAL
Inner-Buda	2.61%	2.90%	4.87%	10.38%
Northern-Buda	2.19%	2.37%	2.86%	7.42%
Southern-Buda	2.91%	3.27%	4.70%	10.88%
Downtown	4.51%	5.12%	5.82%	15.45%
Northern-Suburb	6.77%	7.80%	9.22%	23.79%
Eastern- Suburb	3.87%	4.47%	4.90%	13.24%
Southern- Suburb	5.58%	6.31%	6.95%	18.84%
TOTAL	28.44%	32.24%	39.32%	100.00%

Proposed sample size for Budapest by age and geographical units:

	18-34	35-54	55 and above	TOTAL
Inner-Buda	7	7	13	27
Northern-Buda	7	6	7	20
Southern-Buda	7	8	12	27
Downtown	12	13	15	40
Northern-Suburb	17	20	24	61
Eastern- Suburb	10	11	13	34
Southern- Suburb	14	16	18	48
TOTAL	74	81	102	257

2. County capitals and cities with county rights

Capitals of the counties and other cities with county rights are self-representing (included on their own right into the sample). The distribution of the population of these cities by age:

Settlement	18-34	35-54	55 and above	TOTAL
Békéscsaba	0.93%	1.11%	1.15%	3.19%
Debrecen	3.18%	3.52%	3.34%	10.04%
Dunaújváros	0.80%	0.88%	0.90%	2.58%
Eger	0.85%	0.95%	0.98%	2.78%
Érd	0.89%	1.05%	0.97%	2.91%
Győr	1.96%	2.09%	2.19%	6.24%
Hódmezővásárhely	0.70%	0.79%	0.83%	2.32%
Kaposvár	0.98%	1.13%	1.22%	3.33%
Kecskemét	1.68%	1.86%	1.73%	5.27%
Miskolc	2.59%	2.93%	3.12%	8.64%
Nagykanizsa	0.79%	0.91%	0.89%	2.59%
Nyíregyháza	1.90%	2.04%	1.76%	5.70%
Pécs	2.20%	2.64%	2.83%	7.67%
Salgótarján	0.62%	0.73%	0.81%	2.16%
Sopron	0.84%	0.94%	0.98%	2.76%
Szeged	2.44%	2.74%	2.82%	8.00%
Székesfehérvár	1.59%	1.73%	1.74%	5.06%
Szekszárd	0.52%	0.61%	0.60%	1.73%
Szolnok	1.13%	1.30%	1.28%	3.71%
Szombathely	1.22%	1.33%	1.41%	3.96%
Tatabánya	1.09%	1.21%	1.18%	3.48%
Veszprém	0.92%	1.00%	0.95%	2.87%
Zalaegerszeg	0.94%	1.04%	1.03%	3.01%
TOTAL	30.76%	34.53%	34.71%	100.00%

Proposed sample size for county capitals and cities with county rights by age:

Name of settlement	18-34	35-54	55 and above	TOTAL
Békéscsaba	3	3	4	10
Debrecen	10	10	10	30
Dunaújváros	2	3	3	8
Eger	3	3	3	9
Érd	3	3	3	9
Győr	6	6	7	19
Hódmezővásárhely	2	2	3	7
Kaposvár	3	3	4	10
Kecskemét	5	6	5	16
Miskolc	8	9	9	26
Nagykanizsa	2	3	3	8
Nyíregyháza	6	6	5	17
Pécs	7	8	9	24
Salgótarján	2	2	2	6
Sopron	3	3	3	9
Szeged	7	8	9	24
Székesfehérvár	5	5	5	15
Szekszárd	2	2	2	6
Szolnok	3	4	4	11
Szombathely	4	4	4	12
Tatabánya	3	4	4	11
Veszprém	3	3	3	9
Zalaegerszeg	3	3	3	9
TOTAL	95	103	107	305

3. Other cities and villages

Other cities and villages were distributed regionally and by the type of the settlement into 14 strata in order to define the numbers of proposed sampled size by strata and the numbers of the primary sampling units (settlements) by using an average number of 10 respondents by units:

Region	Type of settlement	Distribution of the population	Sample size	Primary sampling units
Western Transdanubia	city	3.10%	30	3
Western Transdanubia	village	6.86%	64	6
Central Transdanubia	city	5.95%	56	6
Central Transdanubia	village	7.15%	67	7
Southern Transdanubia	city	4.72%	44	4
Southern Transdanubia	village	6.74%	63	6
Central Hungary (without Budapest)	city	9.61%	90	9
Central Hungary (without Budapest)	village	7.23%	68	7
Northern Hungary	city	6.00%	56	6
Northern Hungary	village	9.53%	89	9
Northern Great Plain	city	9.61%	90	9
Northern Great Plain	village	8.05%	76	7
Southern Great Plain	city	8.88%	83	8
Southern Great Plain	village	6.57%	62	6
TOTAL		100.00%	938	93

The actual numbers of respondents in these strata were defined in two stages. In the first stage the settlements were selected strata by strata using a method that selects units randomly with probability proportional to size without replacement. In the second stage the actual sample sizes were defined by settlement and age groups.

Name of settlement	Region	Type of settlement	Population size			Sample size		
			18-34	35-54	55 and above	18-34	35-54	55 and above
Abony	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	3979	4168	4302	3	3	4
Ács	Central Transdanubia	Village	1862	1957	2033	3	4	3
Ajka	Central Transdanubia	City	8170	9409	9055	3	3	3
Bag	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	Village	928	1038	1160	3	3	4
Baja	Southern Great Plain	City	9043	10743	11615	3	3	4
Bakonybél	Central Transdanubia	Village	343	416	427	3	3	3
Balkány	Northern Great Plain	City	1754	1883	1636	4	4	3
Balmazújváros	Northern Great Plain	City	4620	5094	4906	4	4	3
Balsa	Northern Great Plain	Village	189	254	305	3	4	3
Baracs	Central Transdanubia	Village	821	1049	992	3	3	3
Bekecs	Northern Hungary	Village	637	837	582	3	3	4
Bélapátfalva	Northern Hungary	City	798	1024	995	3	3	3
Bicske	Central Transdanubia	City	2963	3436	3017	3	3	3
Boldva	Northern Hungary	Village	663	672	548	3	3	3
Budaörs	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	6363	7706	6627	4	3	3
Bükkszentkereszt	Northern Hungary	Village	325	375	368	3	3	3
Cegléd	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	9635	10350	10885	3	3	4
Csabdi	Central Transdanubia	Village	336	344	273	3	4	3

Csány	Northern Hungary	Village	499	628	763	3	4	4
Csenger	Northern Great Plain	City	132 9	1451	1467	3	4	3
Csorvás	Southern Great Plain	City	135 5	1542	1842	3	4	4
Dabas	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	423 8	4708	4153	3	3	3
Dunapataj	Southern Great Plain	Village	847	1011	1167	3	4	4
Egerfarmos	Northern Hungary	Village	172	185	233	3	4	4
Egyházashetye	Western Transdanubia	Village	82	118	157	3	4	3
Encs	Northern Hungary	City	176 1	2049	1780	3	3	3
Erdőkertes	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	Village	169 7	1939	1677	3	3	3
Esztergom	Central Transdanubia	City	764 5	8137	8600	3	3	4
Fegyvernek	Northern Great Plain	Village	183 9	1901	1958	4	4	3
Gávavencsellő	Northern Great Plain	Village	930	1045	1216	3	3	4
Gyál	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	565 5	6474	5459	3	4	3
Gyarmat	Western Transdanubia	Village	341	376	414	3	4	4
Gyöngyösfalu	Western Transdanubia	Village	274	353	275	3	3	4
Györsövényház	Western Transdanubia	Village	214	235	256	4	3	4
Hajdúböszörmény	Northern Great Plain	City	824 8	8896	8303	3	3	3
Hatvan	Northern Hungary	City	586 0	6657	6824	3	4	3
Hévíz	Western Transdanubia	City	114 4	1369	1782	3	4	3
Hévizgyörk	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	Village	722	867	903	3	3	4
Hort	Northern Hungary	Village	883	1079	1243	3	4	3

Jászapáti	Northern Great Plain	City	231 6	2558	2591	3	3	4
Jászszentlászló	Southern Great Plain	Village	640	713	849	3	4	3
Karcag	Northern Great Plain	City	585 6	5836	6026	3	3	3
Keszthely	Western Transdanubia	City	516 8	5993	6430	3	3	4
Kétújfalu	Southern Transdanubia	Village	191	208	183	4	3	4
Kiskőrös	Southern Great Plain	City	371 5	4210	4595	3	3	4
Kiskunfélegyháza	Southern Great Plain	City	799 7	8897	9559	3	3	4
Kisvejte	Southern Transdanubia	Village	107	100	121	3	4	3
Komoró	Northern Great Plain	Village	402	417	336	4	4	3
Kosd	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	Village	599	674	624	2	4	3
Kunhegyes	Northern Great Plain	City	217 2	2451	2453	3	4	3
Kurd	Southern Transdanubia	Village	290	389	372	3	4	4
Lánycsók	Southern Transdanubia	Village	719	838	696	3	3	4
Lepsény	Central Transdanubia	Village	907	926	792	3	3	3
Makó	Southern Great Plain	City	612 3	7051	7935	3	3	3
Mecseknádasd	Southern Transdanubia	Village	383	493	609	3	4	4
Medgyesegyháza	Southern Great Plain	Village	953	1053	1343	3	3	4
Mezőkövesd	Northern Hungary	City	430 4	4987	5340	3	3	3
Mór	Central Transdanubia	City	409 5	4474	3584	3	3	3
Nádudvar	Northern Great Plain	City	228 1	2605	2470	3	3	3
Nagyigmánd	Central Transdanubia	Village	778	863	866	3	3	4

Nagykarácsony	Central Transdanubia	Village	347	414	463	3	3	4
Nagykátá	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	340 4	3615	3416	3	4	3
Nagykovács	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	Village	135 8	1726	1296	3	4	3
Nyárlőrinc	Southern Great Plain	Village	601	676	676	3	4	4
Nyíribrony	Northern Great Plain	Village	298	338	330	3	4	4
Orosháza	Southern Great Plain	City	766 7	8744	1002 5	3	4	3
Ózd	Northern Hungary	City	980 1	1068 7	1119 2	3	3	3
Órbottyán	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	Village	153 3	1827	1410	3	4	3
Paks	Southern Transdanubia	City	554 1	6138	5044	4	4	4
Pannonhalma	Western Transdanubia	City	919	967	1027	3	4	3
Pápa	Central Transdanubia	City	831 3	9234	9274	3	3	3
Pásztó	Northern Hungary	City	244 5	2924	2920	3	3	4
Pécel	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	351 1	3885	3621	4	4	3
Pecöl	Western Transdanubia	Village	216	222	261	3	4	4
Poroszló	Northern Hungary	Village	747	826	972	3	3	4
Pusztaszer	Southern Great Plain	Village	336	461	507	3	3	4
Romonya	Southern Transdanubia	Village	117	136	113	3	4	3
Ruzsa	Southern Great Plain	Village	580	760	911	3	3	4
Sárbogárd	Central Transdanubia	City	358 8	3770	3414	3	4	3
Siófok	Southern Transdanubia	City	603 7	6952	7605	3	4	4
Százhalombatta	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	490 0	5243	3933	3	4	4

Szeghalom	Southern Great Plain	City	276 9	2854	2600	3	4	4
Szeleste	Western Transdanubia	Village	158	206	223	3	4	4
Szente	Northern Hungary	Village	87	105	119	3	4	3
Szigethalom	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	406 2	4347	3595	3	3	3
Szigetvár	Southern Transdanubia	City	281 2	3355	3255	3	3	4
Szorgalmatos	Northern Great Plain	Village	264	255	191	4	3	4
Taksony	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	Village	146 1	1801	1670	3	4	3
Tamási	Southern Transdanubia	City	241 6	2768	2779	3	4	4
Tiszabercel	Northern Great Plain	Village	500	495	563	4	4	4
Tiszalök	Northern Great Plain	City	149 7	1645	1650	3	4	4
Vésztő	Southern Great Plain	City	201 5	2105	2148	4	4	4
Visonta	Northern Hungary	Village	254	328	335	3	3	3
TOTAL						290	325	323

Oversampling

Considering former experiences about differences of response rates for the different strata the survey agency suggested a disproportional oversampling design as follows:

	18-34	35-54	55 and above
Budapest	3x	2,4x	1,8x
Non-Budapest	2,4x	2x	1,4x

The final sample sizes by strata are the followings:

Budapest

	18-34	35-54	55 and above	TOTAL
Inner-Buda	21	17	23	61
Northern-Buda	21	14	13	48
Southern-Buda	21	19	22	62
Downtown	36	31	27	94
Northern-Suburb	51	48	43	142
Eastern- Suburb	30	26	23	79
Southern- Suburb	42	38	32	112
TOTAL	222	193	183	598

County capitals and cities with county rights

name of settlement	18-34	35-54	55 and above	TOTAL
Békéscsaba	7	6	6	19
Debrecen	24	20	14	58
Dunaújváros	5	6	4	15
Eger	7	6	4	17

Érd	7	6	4	17
Győr	14	12	10	36
Hódmezővásárhely	5	4	4	13
Kaposvár	7	6	6	19
Kecskemét	12	12	7	31
Miskolc	19	18	13	50
Nagykanizsa	5	6	4	15
Nyíregyháza	14	12	7	33
Pécs	17	16	13	46
Salgótarján	5	4	3	12
Sopron	7	6	4	17
Szeged	17	16	13	46
Székesfehérvár	12	10	7	29
Szekszárd	5	4	3	12
Szolnok	7	8	6	21
Szombathely	10	8	6	24
Tatabánya	7	8	6	21
Veszprém	7	6	4	17
Zalaegerszeg	7	6	4	17
TOTAL	227	206	152	585

Other cities and villages

Name of settlement	Region	Type of settlement	18-34	35-54	55 and above	TOTAL
Abony	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	7	6	6	19
Ács	Central Transdanubia	Village	7	8	4	19
Ajka	Central Transdanubia	City	7	6	4	17
Bag	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	Village	7	6	6	19
Baja	Southern Great Plain	City	7	6	6	19
Bakonybél	Central Transdanubia	Village	7	6	4	17
Balkány	Northern Great Plain	City	10	8	4	22
Balmazújváros	Northern Great Plain	City	10	8	4	22
Balsa	Northern Great Plain	Village	7	8	4	19
Baracs	Central Transdanubia	Village	8	6	4	18
Bekecs	Northern Hungary	Village	7	6	6	19
Bélapátfalva	Northern Hungary	City	7	6	4	17
Bicske	Central Transdanubia	City	7	6	4	17
Boldva	Northern Hungary	Village	7	6	4	17
Budaörs	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	10	6	4	20
Bükkszentkereszt	Northern Hungary	Village	7	6	4	17
Cegléd	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	7	6	6	19
Csabdi	Central Transdanubia	Village	7	8	4	19
Csány	Northern Hungary	Village	8	8	6	22
Csenger	Northern Great Plain	City	7	8	4	19
Csorvás	Southern Great Plain	City	7	8	6	21
Dabas	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	8	6	4	18
Dunapataj	Southern Great Plain	Village	7	8	5	20

Egerfarmos	Northern Hungary	Village	7	8	6	21
Egyházashetye	Western Transdanubia	Village	7	8	4	19
Encs	Northern Hungary	City	7	6	4	17
Erdőkertes	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	Village	7	6	4	17
Esztergom	Central Transdanubia	City	7	6	6	19
Fegyvernek	Northern Great Plain	Village	10	8	4	22
Gávavencsellő	Northern Great Plain	Village	7	6	6	19
Gyál	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	7	8	4	19
Gyarmat	Western Transdanubia	Village	7	8	6	21
Gyöngyösfalu	Western Transdanubia	Village	7	6	5	18
Györsövényház	Western Transdanubia	Village	10	6	6	22
Hajdúböszörmény	Northern Great Plain	City	7	6	4	17
Hatvan	Northern Hungary	City	7	8	4	19
Hévíz	Western Transdanubia	City	7	8	4	19
Hévizgyörk	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	Village	8	6	6	20
Hort	Northern Hungary	Village	7	8	4	19
Jászapáti	Northern Great Plain	City	7	6	6	19
Jászszentlászló	Southern Great Plain	Village	7	8	4	19
Karcag	Northern Great Plain	City	7	6	4	17
Keszthely	Western Transdanubia	City	7	6	6	19
Kétújfalu	Southern Transdanubia	Village	10	6	6	22
Kiskőrös	Southern Great Plain	City	7	6	5	18
Kiskunfélegyháza	Southern Great Plain	City	7	6	6	19
Kisvejte	Southern Transdanubia	Village	7	8	4	19
Komoró	Northern Great Plain	Village	10	8	4	22
Kosd	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	Village	5	8	4	17

Kunhegyes	Northern Great Plain	City	7	8	4	19
Kurd	Southern Transdanubia	Village	7	8	5	20
Lánycsók	Southern Transdanubia	Village	8	6	6	20
Lepsény	Central Transdanubia	Village	7	6	5	18
Makó	Southern Great Plain	City	8	6	4	18
Mecseknádasd	Southern Transdanubia	Village	7	8	5	20
Medgyesegyháza	Southern Great Plain	Village	7	6	6	19
Mezőkövesd	Northern Hungary	City	7	6	4	17
Mór	Central Transdanubia	City	8	6	4	18
Nádudvar	Northern Great Plain	City	7	6	4	17
Nagyigmánd	Central Transdanubia	Village	8	6	6	20
Nagykarácsony	Central Transdanubia	Village	7	6	6	19
Nagykátá	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	7	8	4	19
Nagykovács	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	Village	7	8	4	19
Nyárlőrinc	Southern Great Plain	Village	8	8	6	22
Nyíribrony	Northern Great Plain	Village	7	8	6	21
Orosháza	Southern Great Plain	City	7	8	4	19
Ózd	Northern Hungary	City	8	6	4	18
Órbottyán	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	Village	7	8	4	19
Paks	Southern Transdanubia	City	10	8	6	24
Pannonhalma	Western Transdanubia	City	7	8	4	19
Pápa	Central Transdanubia	City	7	6	4	17
Pásztó	Northern Hungary	City	7	6	6	19
Pécel	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	10	8	4	22
Pecöl	Western Transdanubia	Village	7	8	5	20
Poroszló	Northern Hungary	Village	7	6	6	19

Pusztaszer	Southern Great Plain	Village	7	6	5	18
Romonya	Southern Transdanubia	Village	7	8	4	19
Ruzsa	Southern Great Plain	Village	7	6	6	19
Sárbogárd	Central Transdanubia	City	7	8	4	19
Siófok	Southern Transdanubia	City	7	8	5	20
Százhalombatta	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	7	8	6	21
Szeghalom	Southern Great Plain	City	7	8	5	20
Szeleste	Western Transdanubia	Village	7	8	6	21
Szente	Northern Hungary	Village	7	8	4	19
Szigethalom	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	7	6	4	17
Szigetvár	Southern Transdanubia	City	7	6	6	19
Szorgalmatos	Northern Great Plain	Village	10	6	6	22
Taksony	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	Village	7	8	4	19
Tamási	Southern Transdanubia	City	7	8	6	21
Tiszabercel	Northern Great Plain	Village	10	8	6	24
Tiszalök	Northern Great Plain	City	7	8	6	21
Vésető	Southern Great Plain	City	10	8	6	24
Visonta	Northern Hungary	Village	8	6	4	18
TOTAL			696	650	452	1798

Full proposed sample size: 2.981 person. Projected response rate: 50,3%. (Experts of the survey agency suggested that a response rate of 70% is improbable even if it is documented by ESS in Hungary).

The random selection is done by the Central Office for Administrative and Electronic Public Services using the sampling design for each settlement.

Requested visit number: 1+3 revisits. No substitution is allowed.

In other questions of the fieldwork the EVS-Guidelines and the appendices apply.

Actual number of interviewed respondents

	18-34	35-54	55 and above	TOTAL
Inner-Buda	13	9	14	36
Northern-Buda	8	8	8	24
Southern-Buda	10	12	8	30
Downtown	18	15	9	42
Northern-Suburb	16	17	13	46
Eastern- Suburb	9	7	8	24
Southern- Suburb	13	15	22	50
TOTAL	87	83	82	252

Name of settlement	18-34	35-54	55 and above	TOTAL
Békéscsaba	3	6	2	11
Debrecen	9	10	13	32
Dunaújváros	2	4	2	8
Eger	4	3	4	11
Érd	3	6	4	13
Győr	10	7	4	21
Hódmezővásárhely	2	3	2	7
Kaposvár	2	5	2	9
Kecskemét	5	3	7	15
Miskolc	11	8	8	27
Nagykanizsa	4	3	4	11
Nyíregyháza	4	6	5	15
Pécs	8	8	4	20
Salgótarján	2	2	3	7
Sopron	6	3	0	9
Szeged	10	6	7	23

Székesfehérvár	6	4	5	15
Szekszárd	3	2	1	6
Szolnok	4	4	4	12
Szombathely	4	5	3	12
Tatabánya	4	4	3	11
Veszprém	6	2	3	11
Zalaegerszeg	3	6	0	9
TOTAL	115	110	90	315

Name of settlement	Region	Type of settlement	18-34	35-54	55 and above	TOTAL
Abony	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	4	2	6	12
Ács	Central Transdanubia	Village	3	5	3	11
Ajka	Central Transdanubia	City	3	6	4	13
Bag	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	Village	5	1	3	9
Baja	Southern Great Plain	City	4	3	3	10
Bakonybél	Central Transdanubia	Village	3	3	4	10
Balkány	Northern Great Plain	City	5	6	1	12
Balmazújváros	Northern Great Plain	City	4	5	3	12
Balsa	Northern Great Plain	Village	6	4	1	11
Baracs	Central Transdanubia	Village	2	4	3	9
Bekecs	Northern Hungary	Village	1	6	3	10
Bélapátfalva	Northern Hungary	City	4	2	3	9
Bicske	Central Transdanubia	City	4	2	3	9
Boldva	Northern Hungary	Village	5	5	0	10
Budaörs	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	6	2	3	11
Bükkszentkereszt	Northern Hungary	Village	3	4	1	8
Cegléd	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	1	3	3	7
Csabdi	Central Transdanubia	Village	3	5	3	11

Csány	Northern Hungary	Village	3	4	5	12
Csenger	Northern Great Plain	City	3	6	1	10
Csorvás	Southern Great Plain	City	3	5	4	12
Dabas	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	2	3	3	8
Dunapataj	Southern Great Plain	Village	2	4	5	11
Egerfarmos	Northern Hungary	Village	5	4	5	14
Egyházashetye	Western Transdanubia	Village	3	7	2	12
Encs	Northern Hungary	City	6	5	2	13
Erdőkertes	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	Village	3	4	2	9
Esztergom	Central Transdanubia	City	3	4	3	10
Fegyvernek	Northern Great Plain	Village	1	4	2	7
Gávavencsellő	Northern Great Plain	Village	1	4	6	11
Gyál	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	4	3	3	10
Gyarmat	Western Transdanubia	Village	3	4	5	12
Gyöngyösfalu	Western Transdanubia	Village	2	4	4	10
Györsövényház	Western Transdanubia	Village	5	2	2	9
Hajdúböszörmény	Northern Great Plain	City	3	4	2	9
Hatvan	Northern Hungary	City	6	4	1	11
Hévíz	Western Transdanubia	City	3	2	2	7
Hévizgyörk	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	Village	4	3	3	10
Hort	Northern Hungary	Village	3	5	3	11
Jászapáti	Northern Great Plain	City	3	2	6	11
Jászszentlászló	Southern Great Plain	Village	3	7	2	12
Karcag	Northern Great Plain	City	3	4	2	9
Keszthely	Western Transdanubia	City	3	1	4	8
Kétújfalu	Southern Transdanubia	Village	4	2	3	9
Kiskőrös	Southern Great Plain	City	1	5	4	10
Kiskunfélegyháza	Southern Great Plain	City	4	3	5	12
Kisvejte	Southern Transdanubia	Village	2	7	2	11
Komoró	Northern Great Plain	Village	5	5	2	12
Kosd	Central Hungary	Village	0	2	4	6

	(without Budapest)					
Kunhegyes	Northern Great Plain	City	1	3	1	5
Kurd	Southern Transdanubia	Village	4	4	3	11
Lánycsók	Southern Transdanubia	Village	4	4	3	11
Lepsény	Central Transdanubia	Village	3	4	2	9
Makó	Southern Great Plain	City	4	4	2	10
Mecseknádasd	Southern Transdanubia	Village	3	6	3	12
Medgyesegyháza	Southern Great Plain	Village	5	1	3	9
Mezőkövesd	Northern Hungary	City	4	4	2	10
Mór	Central Transdanubia	City	4	3	1	8
Nádudvar	Northern Great Plain	City	5	3	1	9
Nagyigmánd	Central Transdanubia	Village	2	3	5	10
Nagykarácsony	Central Transdanubia	Village	3	3	5	11
Nagykátá	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	1	4	4	9
Nagykovácsi	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	Village	2	0	0	2
Nyárlőrinc	Southern Great Plain	Village	4	5	3	12
Nyíribrony	Northern Great Plain	Village	3	4	5	12
Orosháza	Southern Great Plain	City	2	2	3	7
Ózd	Northern Hungary	City	4	3	1	8
Órbottyán	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	Village	5	5	1	11
Paks	Southern Transdanubia	City	6	5	2	13
Pannonhalma	Western Transdanubia	City	6	3	3	12
Pápa	Central Transdanubia	City	4	2	2	8
Pásztó	Northern Hungary	City	3	3	5	11
Pécel	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	3	4	4	11
Pecöl	Western Transdanubia	Village	5	4	3	12
Poroszló	Northern Hungary	Village	5	3	1	9
Pusztaszer	Southern Great Plain	Village	3	3	4	10
Romonya	Southern Transdanubia	Village	4	4	3	11
Ruzsa	Southern Great Plain	Village	3	1	5	9
Sárbogárd	Central Transdanubia	City	3	6	2	11

Siófok	Southern Transdanubia	City	2	0	2	4
Százhalmobatta	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	3	3	6	12
Szeghalom	Southern Great Plain	City	3	7	5	15
Szeleste	Western Transdanubia	Village	2	6	2	10
Szente	Northern Hungary	Village	4	5	2	11
Szigethalom	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	City	4	4	2	10
Szigetvár	Southern Transdanubia	City	5	4	1	10
Szorgalmatos	Northern Great Plain	Village	4	3	5	12
Taksony	Central Hungary (without Budapest)	Village	4	7	4	15
Tamási	Southern Transdanubia	City	2	0	3	5
Tiszabercel	Northern Great Plain	Village	6	4	3	13
Tiszalök	Northern Great Plain	City	2	3	6	11
Véztő	Southern Great Plain	City	5	4	3	12
Visonta	Northern Hungary	Village	3	5	3	11
TOTAL			319	349	278	946

Other documentation: Ireland

Sampling information

Region x Community Size - Total Population

Census 2006

Region	Co. Boro	Towns 10,000+	Towns 5,000-10,000	Towns 1,500-5,000	Rural <1,500
Co. Dublin 1,187,176 28.00%	1,187,176 28.00%				
Rest of Leinster 1,107,947 26.10%		369,990 8.70%	93,422 2.20%	93,269 2.20%	551,266 13.00%
Munster 1,173,340 27.70%	326,889 7.70%	122,301 2.90%	82,353 1.90%	75,734 1.80%	566,063 13.40%
Conn/Ulster 771,385 18.20%	72,729 1.70%	59,288 1.40%	44,039 1.10%	64,482 1.50%	530,847 12.50%
Total 4,239,848 100%	1,586,794 37.40%	551,579 13.00%	219,814 5.20%	233,485 5.50%	1,648,176 38.90%

By NUTS 3 Regions

Border	11%
Dublin	28%
Mid-East	11%
Midland	6%
Mid-West	8%
South-East	11%
South-West	15%
West	10%
State	100%

Age x Gender (Census 2006)

<u>Age</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
	%	%	%
18-24	13%	14%	13%
25-34	23%	24%	23%
35-44	19%	20%	19%
45-54	16%	16%	16%
55+	28%	26%	29%

Representativity

Age*Gender : Country and regional level

Country Level	Male	Female	Total
15-24	321007	311725	632732
25-34	366739	355700	722439
35-44	315249	308185	623434
45-54	262533	259280	521813
55-64	205504	201551	407055
65-74	127435	135113	262548
75 & older	79660	125718	205378

Border	Male	Female
15-24	34122	32238
25-34	35069	34409
35-44	34274	33338
45-54	29715	28718
55-64	24423	22943
65-74	15477	15460
75 & older	10480	15774

Dublin	Male	Female
15-24	95288	96822
25-34	120214	119046
35-44	85012	85640
45-54	67494	71262
55-64	51618	54617
65-74	32183	37966
75 & older	18883	33479

Mid-East	Male	Female
15-24	34429	33175
25-34	42589	41709
35-44	39100	37939
45-54	29215	28586
55-64	21543	20459
65-74	10944	11301
75 & older	6184	9891

Midland	Male	Female
15-24	18559	17326
25-34	20429	19261
35-44	19162	18246
45-54	16279	15098
55-64	11982	11424
65-74	7586	7689
75 & older	5020	7368

Mid-West	Male	Female
15-24	27950	26457
25-34	29074	27327
35-44	26690	25484
45-54	23463	22220
55-64	18649	18085
65-74	11498	11797
75 & older	7255	11061

South-East	Male	Female
15-24	33175	31316
25-34	35754	34294
35-44	34549	33753
45-54	29583	28635

55-64	23790	22944
65-74	15349	15636
75 & older	9455	13999

South-West	Male	Female
15-24	45756	44365
25-34	51008	48586
35-44	46641	44896
45-54	39914	38683
55-64	31873	31027
65-74	20190	21465
75 & older	12645	19806

West	Male	Female
15-24	31728	30026
25-34	32602	31068
35-44	29821	28889
45-54	26870	26078
55-64	21626	20052
65-74	14208	13799
75 & older	9738	14340

Educational distribution: Country and regional level

Country Level	
Total	3375399
Total whose full-time education has ceased	2850333
Did not complete primary education	16167
Completed Primary	497918
Lower secondary	573411

Upper secondary	559934
PLC Course, Teagasc Cert/ Dip,etc.	1133345
National Cert/ Diploma or Cadetship	301327
Primary Degree	1994606
Postgraduate Diploma or Masters Degree	2295933
Doctorate	14412
Not stated	130237
Total whose full-time education not ceased	525066
Total at school, university, etc	349596
Other	175470

	Border	Border
	Total	366440
	Total whose full-time education has ceased	314870
1	Did not complete primary education	2306
2	Completed Primary	73464
3 & 4	Lower secondary	72018
5 & 6	Upper secondary	55502
7	PLC Course, Teagasc Cert/ Dip,etc.	127520
8	National Cert/ Diploma or Cadetship	32216
9	Primary Degree	215238
10	Postgraduate Diploma or Masters Degree	247454
11	Doctorate	648
	Not stated	12511
	Total whose full-time education not ceased	51570
	Total at school, university, etc	35462
	Other	16108

	Dublin	Dublin
	Total	969524
	Total whose full-time education has ceased	798969
1	Did not complete primary education	4605
2	Completed Primary	121496
3 & 4	Lower secondary	131230
5 & 6	Upper secondary	149602
7	PLC Course, Teagasc Cert/ Dip,etc.	280832
8	National Cert/ Diploma or Cadetship	80983
9	Primary Degree	511417
10	Postgraduate Diploma or Masters Degree	592400
11	Doctorate	6573
	Not stated	43549
	Total whose full-time education not ceased	170555
	Total at school, university, etc	107376
	Other	63179

	Mid-East	Mid-East
	Total	367064
	Total whose full-time education has ceased	312908
1	Did not complete primary education	1474
2	Completed Primary	44475
3 & 4	Lower secondary	62863
5 & 6	Upper secondary	65512
7	PLC Course, Teagasc Cert/ Dip,etc.	128375
8	National Cert/ Diploma or Cadetship	38273
9	Primary Degree	232160

10	Postgraduate Diploma or Masters Degree	270433
11	Doctorate	1445
	Not stated	12714
	Total whose full-time education not ceased	54156
	Total at school, university, etc	35153
	Other	19003

	Midland	Midland
	Total	195429
	Total whose full-time education has ceased	167681
1	Did not complete primary education	1176
2	Completed Primary	32143
3 & 4	Lower secondary	37420
5 & 6	Upper secondary	34478
7	PLC Course, Teagasc Cert/ Dip,etc.	71898
8	National Cert/ Diploma or Cadetship	16418
9	Primary Degree	122794
10	Postgraduate Diploma or Masters Degree	139212
11	Doctorate	342
	Not stated	9023
	Total whose full-time education not ceased	27748
	Total at school, university, etc	17675
	Other	10073

	Mid-West	Mid-West
	Total	287010
	Total whose full-time education has ceased	242335
1	Did not complete primary education	1246

2	Completed Primary	41580
3 & 4	Lower secondary	51657
5 & 6	Upper secondary	50639
7	PLC Course, Teagasc Cert/ Dip,etc.	102296
8	National Cert/ Diploma or Cadetship	25854
9	Primary Degree	178789
10	Postgraduate Diploma or Masters Degree	204643
11	Doctorate	988
	Not stated	10783
	Total whose full-time education not ceased	44675
	Total at school, university, etc	31277
	Other	13398

	South-East	South-East
	Total	362232
	Total whose full-time education has ceased	313607
1	Did not complete primary education	1687
2	Completed Primary	59484
3 & 4	Lower secondary	75967
5 & 6	Upper secondary	63520
7	PLC Course, Teagasc Cert/ Dip,etc.	139487
8	National Cert/ Diploma or Cadetship	31488
9	Primary Degree	234495
10	Postgraduate Diploma or Masters Degree	265983
11	Doctorate	711
	Not stated	11948
	Total whose full-time education not ceased	48625
	Total at school, university, etc	33490
	Other	15135

	South-West	South-West
	Total	496855
	Total whose full-time education has ceased	421720
1	Did not complete primary education	1916
2	Completed Primary	70152
3 & 4	Lower secondary	88616
5 & 6	Upper secondary	83320
7	PLC Course, Teagasc Cert/ Dip,etc.	171936
8	National Cert/ Diploma or Cadetship	47189
9	Primary Degree	302445
10	Postgraduate Diploma or Masters Degree	349634
11	Doctorate	2307
	Not stated	18998
	Total whose full-time education not ceased	75135
	Total at school, university, etc	52386
	Other	22749

	West	West
	Total	330845
	Total whose full-time education has ceased	278243
1	Did not complete primary education	1757
2	Completed Primary	55124
3 & 4	Lower secondary	53640
5 & 6	Upper secondary	57361
7	PLC Course, Teagasc Cert/ Dip,etc.	111001
8	National Cert/ Diploma or Cadetship	28906
9	Primary Degree	197268
10	Postgraduate Diploma or Masters Degree	226174

11	Doctorate	1398
	Not stated	10711
	Total whose full-time education not ceased	52602
	Total at school, university, etc	36777
	Other	15825

Degree of urbanisation : Country and regional level

Country Level

Total Population	4239848
Population in Aggregate Town Areas	2574313
Population in Aggregate Rural Areas	1665535
% of Total Population in Towns 100,000 and over	29.2%
% of Total Population in Towns 10,000 and 99,999	19.5%
% of Total Population in Towns 1,500 to 9,999	12%
% of Total Population in Towns under 1,500	7%
% of Total Population in Remainder of Region	32.3%

Regional Level

Border	Border
Total Population	468375
Population in Aggregate Town Areas	163123
Population in Aggregate Rural Areas	305252
% of Total Population in Towns 100,000 and over	0
% of Total Population in Towns 10,000 and 99,999	21.9
% of Total Population in Towns 1,500 to 9,999	13
% of Total Population in Towns under 1,500	13.8
% of Total Population in Remainder of Region	51.4

Dublin	Dublin
Total Population	1187176
Population in Aggregate Town Areas	1160501
Population in Aggregate Rural Areas	26675
% of Total Population in Towns 100,000 and over	88.1
% of Total Population in Towns 10,000 and 99,999	5.7
% of Total Population in Towns 1,500 to 9,999	4
% of Total Population in Towns under 1,500	0.3
% of Total Population in Remainder of Region	2
Mid-East	Mid-East
Total Population of Region	475360
Population in Aggregate Town Areas	288216
Population in Aggregate Rural Areas	187144
% of Total Population in Towns 100,000 and over	0
% of Total Population in Towns 10,000 and 99,999	37
% of Total Population in Towns 1,500 to 9,999	23.6
% of Total Population in Towns under 1,500	8.1
% of Total Population in Remainder of Region	31.3
Midlands	Midlands
Total Population of Region	251664
Population in Aggregate Town Areas	103719
Population in Aggregate Rural Areas	147945
% of Total Population in Towns 100,000 and over	0
% of Total Population in Towns 10,000 and 99,999	25.2
% of Total Population in Towns 1,500 to 9,999	16
% of Total Population in Towns under 1,500	11.6
% of Total Population in Remainder of Region	47.2

Mid-West	Mid-West
Total Population of Region	361028
Population in Aggregate Town Areas	163620
Population in Aggregate Rural Areas	197408
% of Total Population in Towns 100,000 and over	0
% of Total Population in Towns 10,000 and 99,999	31.9
% of Total Population in Towns 1,500 to 9,999	13.5
% of Total Population in Towns under 1,500	11.6
% of Total Population in Remainder of Region	43.1
South-East	South-East
Total Population of Region	460838
Population in Aggregate Town Areas	200447
Population in Aggregate Rural Areas	260391
% of Total Population in Towns 100,000 and over	0
% of Total Population in Towns 10,000 and 99,999	27.1
% of Total Population in Towns 1,500 to 9,999	16.4
% of Total Population in Towns under 1,500	10.1
% of Total Population in Remainder of Region	46.4
South West	South West
Total Population of Region	621130
Population in Aggregate Town Areas	344919
Population in Aggregate Rural Areas	276211
% of Total Population in Towns 100,000 and over	30.7
% of Total Population in Towns 10,000 and 99,999	13.2
% of Total Population in Towns 1,500 to 9,999	11.7

% of Total Population in Towns under 1,500	6.8
% of Total Population in Remainder of Region	37.6
West	West
Total Population of Region	414277
Population in Aggregate Town Areas	149768
Population in Aggregate Rural Areas	264509
% of Total Population in Towns 100,000 and over	29.2
% of Total Population in Towns 10,000 and 99,999	19.5
% of Total Population in Towns 1,500 to 9,999	12
% of Total Population in Towns under 1,500	7
% of Total Population in Remainder of Region	32.3

Gender*Age*Education : Country level

		Male	Female
		15-24	15-24
	Total	321007	311725
	Total whose full-time education ceased	146610	121142
1 & 2	Primary (incl. no formal education)	7833	4564
2 & 3	Lower Secondary	36593	17229
5 & 6 & 7	Upper Secondary	67422	50720
8	Third-Level Non-Degree	10442	16013
9 & 10 & 11	Third Level Degree or above	16567	27033
	Not stated	7753	5583
	Total at school, university, etc	150371	166830
	Other	24026	23753

		Male	Female
		25-34	25-34
	Total	366739	355700
	Total whose full-time education ceased	324855	312797
1 & 2	Primary (incl. no formal education)	15341	9421
2 & 3	Lower Secondary	55132	34663
5 & 6 & 7	Upper Secondary	109445	87333
8	Third-Level Non-Degree	44596	58285
9 & 10 & 11	Third Level Degree or above	87486	113997
	Not stated	12855	9098
	Total at school, university, etc	10980	12303
	Other	30904	30600

		Male	Female
		35-44	35-44
	Total	315249	308185
	Total whose full-time education ceased	296894	288911
1 & 2	Primary (incl. no formal education)	21160	15597
2 & 3	Lower Secondary	80395	61079
5 & 6 & 7	Upper Secondary	89597	96745
8	Third-Level Non-Degree	35013	44199
9 & 10 & 11	Third Level Degree or above	60096	63436
	Not stated	10633	7855
	Total at school, university, etc	2098	3355
	Other	16257	15919

		Male	Female
		45-54	45-54
	Total	262533	259280
	Total whose full-time education ceased	252988	248133
1 & 2	Primary (incl. no formal education)	42061	37159
2 & 3	Lower Secondary	69496	63510
5 & 6 & 7	Upper Secondary	71369	74026
8	Third-Level Non-Degree	21105	27404
9 & 10 & 11	Third Level Degree or above	40175	38254
	Not stated	8782	7780
	Total at school, university, etc	813	1777
	Other	8732	9370

		Male	Female
		55-64	55-64
	Total	205504	201551
	Total whose full-time education ceased	200741	196460
1 & 2	Primary (incl. no formal education)	76769	62467
2 & 3	Lower Secondary	36473	46424
5 & 6 & 7	Upper Secondary	41837	42764
8	Third-Level Non-Degree	10429	15394
9 & 10 & 11	Third Level Degree or above	26181	20143
	Not stated	9052	9268
	Total at school, university, etc	248	533
	Other	4515	4558

		Male	Female
		65-74	65-74
	Total	127435	135113
	Total whose full-time education ceased	125433	132953
1 & 2	Primary (incl. no formal education)	61405	55100
2 & 3	Lower Secondary	17806	26499
5 & 6 & 7	Upper Secondary	20523	24217
8	Third-Level Non-Degree	4442	7523
9 & 10 & 11	Third Level Degree or above	12576	9324
	Not stated	8681	10290
	Total at school, university, etc	75	102
	Other	1927	2058

		Male	Female
		75 & over	75 & over
	Total	79660	125718
	Total whose full-time education ceased	78443	123973
1 & 2	Primary (incl. no formal education)	44147	61061
2 & 3	Lower Secondary	8837	19275
5 & 6 & 7	Upper Secondary	9395	18105
8	Third-Level Non-Degree	1938	4544
9 & 10 & 11	Third Level Degree or above	6361	6146
	Not stated	7765	14842
	Total at school, university, etc	53	58
	Other	1164	1687

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

	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. Than 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	G	H	T
Democratic Party of Kosovo	Demokratika partija Kosova (PDK)	Partia Demokratike 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 Mitrovica problem.
Democratic League of Kosovo	Demokratika liga Kosova (LDK)	Lidhja Demokratike 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 Kosovë 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	Demokratika liga Dardanije (LDD) - Albanska	Lidhja Demokratike 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

	Demohrišcanska Partija Kosova	Shqiptare Demokratiane e Kosovës																		leaders are Besa Gaxherri, Adem Salihaj, Xhemaj 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 buduće Kosovo	Aleanca për Ardhmërinë 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, Gjylnaz 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 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 Reformiste 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 Ashkanlive 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 Vakrat Coalition	Koalicija Vakrat	Koalicioni Vakrat	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	The Coalition Vakrat (<i>Koalicija Vakrat</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	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 Kosova, no matter what Kosova's status turns out to be; improvement of the living conditions for all in Kosova, which would be a condition for the real return of the people who are outside the territory of Kosova against their own will; and we stand for a multiethnic Kosova: 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 Metohijska 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 Demokratika Inicijativa Kosova	Iniciativa e re Demokratike 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 Socijaldemokratosa Kosova i Metohije	Lidhja e Socijaldemokratëve 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 Rucker 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)					

<p>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.</p>					

Other documentation: Lithuania

Sampling Procedure

1. NUMBER OF PSUs planned :	152	
2. STRATIFICATION CRITERIA	Level: NUTS 3	
2.a. REGIONS	Code (according to nomenclature)	Name of region
	LT001	Alytaus apskritis
	LT002	Kauno apskritis
	LT003	Klaipėdos apskritis
	LT004	Marijampolės apskritis
	LT005	Panevėžio apskritis
	LT006	Šiaulių apskritis
	LT007	Tauragės apskritis
	LT008	Telšių apskritis
	LT009	Utenos apskritis
	LT00A	Vilniaus apskritis
2.b. URBANISATION CATEGORIES	Code (as it will appear in the datafile)	Category
	1.	Rural (village)
	2.	Town
	3.	Big city
3. BASE OF POPULATION FIGURES:	[2 689 369] total population aged 18+	
4. SOURCE OF POPULATION FIGURES, WITH REFERENCE YEAR:	Statistics Lithuania, Lithuanian population by age (as by the end of 2007)	

5. PSU ALLOCATION							
a. BY THE SIZE OF THE POPULATION		URBANISATION					
		Level: NUTSX3	Vilnius	Big cities	Towns	Villages	total
Regions	Alytaus apskritis	0	0	88366	62482		150848
	Kauno apskritis	0	312661	106425	152021		571107
	Klaipėdos apskritis	0	159788	71282	79497		310567
	Marijampolės apskritis	0	0	74105	74363		148468
	Panevėžio apskritis	0	97216	47580	95936		240732
	Šiaulių apskritis	0	109029	74815	111806		295650
	Tauragės apskritis	0	0	43677	61324		105001
	Telšių apskritis	0	0	83649	56283		139932
	Utenos apskritis	0	0	81697	70003		151700
	Vilniaus apskritis	453804	0	99595	148623		702022
	<i>Total</i>		<i>453804</i>	<i>678694</i>	<i>771191</i>	<i>912338</i>	
b. PSU ALLOCATION PLAN BY URBANIZATION LEVEL		Level: NUTS X	Vilnius (X/PSU)	Big cities (X/PSU)	Towns (X/PSU)	Villages (X/PSU)	total
Regions	Alytaus apskritis				5	3	8
	Kauno apskritis			17	5	8	30
	Klaipėdos apskritis			9	4	4	17
	Marijampolės apskritis				4	4	8
	Panevėžio apskritis			5	3	5	13
	Šiaulių apskritis			6	4	6	16
	Tauragės apskritis				2	4	6
	Telšių apskritis				4	3	7
	Utenos apskritis				4	4	8
	Vilniaus apskritis		25		6	8	39
	<i>total</i>		<i>25</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>152</i>

C. CONDUCTED INTERVIEWS							
		statistics			Conducted interviews		
	Counties	Total	Urban	Rural	Total %	Urban	Rural
	1. Alytaus	5.35%	4.61	6.91	5.30%	4.60%	6.80%
	8. Kauno	20.36%	22.11	16.68	20.30%	22.10%	16.70%
	3. Klaipėdos	11.00%	12.12	8.64	11.00%	12.10%	8.70%
	4. Marijampolės	5.24%	3.87	8.12	5.30%	3.80%	8.20%
	5. Panevezio	8.55%	7.6	10.54	8.50%	7.60%	10.50%
	6. Šiauliai	10.45%	9.62	12.18	10.50%	9.70%	12.20%
	7. Tauragės	3.70%	2.27	6.68	3.70%	2.30%	6.60%
	8. Telsiai	4.92%	4.35	6.13	4.90%	4.30%	6.20%
	9. Utenos	5.38%	4.24	7.77	5.40%	4.20%	7.80%
	10. Vilniaus	25.05%	29.2	16.35	25.10%	23.3%	16.3
	Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

6. SELECTION OF STARTING POINTS	
a. SELECTION OF SETTLEMENTS	<p>Computerised method is being used for settlement selection. The procedure is similar to described above: the sampling program assigns random numbers to settlements, than rank orders it by this random number and it chooses the 6 uppermost town and village from the complete listing.</p> <p>There is a different approach for large cities: we have to choose 5 PSUs from 4 cities. In this case we use the same method: we sort our cities in random order and than we choose Settlement1 to PSU1, than Settlement2 to PSU2, and so on. After running out of available, not yet assigned settlements we go back to the beginning of our list and we continue. So PSU5 will be Settlement1 again, and if we would have to choose PSU6 that would be Settlement2, and so on.</p> <p>Completing this procedure you will have a list of settlements with the number of PSUs assigned to them – now we have to translate these PSUs into starting points.</p> <p>Capital (Vilnius), 4 large cities (Kaunas, Klaipėda, Šiauliai and Panevėžys) and two medium size cities (Alytus and Marijampolė) are always being included into the sample.</p>
b. SELECTION OF	For capital city and large cities we use city maps. The cities are divided

STARTING POINTS	into micro districts. Than streets are being selected randomly in each micro district. Primary starting point is assigned with odd numbers or even numbers (left or right side of the street). In small settlements starting point is being assigned using a list of a certain objects, i.e.: 1. Bus station; 2. Train station; 3. Post office; 4. Church; 5. Local government building; 6. The first house interviewer sees entering settlement.
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Other documentation: Luxembourg

Sampling procedure

Final Sampling design description Luxembourg

PSUCODE STRATA	NAT_F	CAGE5_F	POP BASE SONDAGE	SAMPLE SIZE	ENSEMBLE DES REpondANTS (INCLUANT HORS CHAMPS)	ENSEMBLE DES R/EPONDANTS (EXCLUANT HORS CHAMPS)
1	Autre Europe 27	18-19	325	44	20	17
2	Autre Europe 27	20-24	554	44	17	10
3	Autre Europe 27	25-29	1554	89	24	20
4	Autre Europe 27	30-39	3338	53	15	14
5	Autre Europe 27	40-49	2946	47	9	9
6	Autre Europe 27	50-64	2244	47	17	15
7	Autre Europe 27	65 +	854	42	16	9
8	Luxembourg	18-19	6478	139	77	75
9	Luxembourg	20-24	12662	233	104	94
10	Luxembourg	25-29	18157	366	139	124
11	Luxembourg	30-39	31029	283	107	105
12	Luxembourg	40-49	41876	347	133	130
13	Luxembourg	50-64	51441	449	171	163
14	Luxembourg	65 +	52790	473	135	95
15	France	18-19	318	44	23	18
16	France	20-24	732	38	14	11
17	France	25-29	2813	104	23	19
18	France	30-39	5461	67	23	21
19	France	40-49	3640	47	16	16
20	France	50-64	3245	48	14	13
21	France	65 +	1354	45	17	16
22	Belgique	18-19	181	44	24	20
23	Belgique	20-24	370	34	15	12
24	Belgique	25-29	1040	84	22	19
25	Belgique	30-39	2939	46	13	12
26	Belgique	40-49	2730	38	19	18
27	Belgique	50-64	2536	46	13	13
28	Belgique	65 +	1129	46	20	16
29	Allemagne	18-19	136	49	25	21
30	Allemagne	20-24	233	41	16	10
31	Allemagne	25-29	599	66	18	14
32	Allemagne	30-39	1500	29	12	12
33	Allemagne	40-49	2216	29	10	10
34	Allemagne	50-64	1701	43	20	18
35	Allemagne	65 +	1348	43	15	12
36	Portugal	18-19	1847	77	30	28
37	Portugal	20-24	4122	84	38	34
38	Portugal	25-29	7699	156	42	38
39	Portugal	30-39	15076	156	47	45
40	Portugal	40-49	13149	129	46	43
41	Portugal	50-64	10252	128	37	22
42	Portugal	65 +	1881	41	12	7
43	Italie	18-19	281	54	26	25
44	Italie	20-24	525	40	13	13
45	Italie	25-29	1081	62	13	13
46	Italie	30-39	2719	42	15	12
47	Italie	40-49	2778	41	11	11
48	Italie	50-64	3174	45	12	12
49	Italie	65 +	3457	48	14	11
50	Autre pays	18-19	703	53	25	21

51	Autre pays	20-24	1280	60	25	17
52	Autre pays	25-29	2912	104	31	12
53	Autre pays	30-39	5785	83	23	14
54	Autre pays	40-49	4067	54	21	16
55	Autre pays	50-64	2290	45	12	9
56	Autre pays	65 +	980	44	8	6
Total			348 527	5233	1857	1610

Representativity

Age * Gender : Country level

Annexe 2_LU – Distribution par âge et sexe de la population

			SEXE		Total
			1.00 homme	2.00 femme	
AGE	1.00 18-19 ans	Effectif	5131	5138	10269
		% du total	1.5%	1.5%	2.9%
	2.00 20-24 ans	Effectif	10321	10157	20478
		% du total	3.0%	2.9%	5.9%
	3.00 25-29 ans	Effectif	17792	18063	35855
		% du total	5.1%	5.2%	10.3%
	4.00 30-39 ans	Effectif	33972	33875	67847
		% du total	9.7%	9.7%	19.5%
	5.00 40-49 ans	Effectif	37709	35693	73402
		% du total	10.8%	10.2%	21.1%
	6.00 50-64 ans	Effectif	39191	37692	76883
		% du total	11.2%	10.8%	22.1%
	7.00 65 ans et plus	Effectif	26692	37101	63793
		% du total	7.7%	10.6%	18.3%
Total	Effectif	170808	177719	348527	
	% du total	49.0%	51.0%	100.0%	

Educational distribution: Country level

EVS Correspondance see v14	Nomenclature EU-SILC/PSELL-3	Frequency	Percent
1.	Pas de formation	1898	,5
2.	Ecole primaire	52552	14,5
3	Primaire supérieur	29393	8,1
4	Ens. Complémentaire	17620	4,8
6	Certif. d'ens. second. techn. inf.	23628	6,5
10	Certif. d'apprent. prof.	14204	3,9
11	Certif. de Capacité Manuelle :CCM	3264	,9
12	Certif. d'Initiation Techn. et Prof. : CITP	5007	1,4
13	Certif. d'Aptit. Techn. et Prof : CATP	49545	13,6
9	Dipl. de techn. (jusque 13e du reg. technicien)	8037	2,2

7	Bac techn. (jusque 13e ou 14e du reg. technique)	15811	4,3
5	Ens. second. général inf.	18304	5,0
8	Dipl. de fin d'études second.	31506	8,7
14	Brevet de maîtrise artisanale	8810	2,4
15+16	Ens. sup. BAC +2	15708	4,3
17	Ens. sup. BAC +3	16654	4,6
18	Ens. sup. BAC +4	21321	5,9
19	Ens. sup. BAC +5 ou plus	24961	6,9
20	Ens. sup. Doctorat	5405	1,5
	Total	363628	100,0

Age * Sex * Education : Country level

classes d'âge	EVS correspondance See v14		Sexe		Total
			Masculin	Féminin	
18-24	2	Ecole primaire	382	628	1010
	3	Primaire supérieur	476	579	1055
	4	Ens. Complémentaire	132	352	484
	6	Certif. d'ens. second. techn. inf.	5561	3402	8963
		Certif. d'apprent. prof.	83	68	151
	11	Certif. de Capacité Manuelle :CCM	416	168	584
	12	Certif. d'Initiation Techn. et Prof. : CITP	690	98	788
	13	Certif. d'Aptit. Techn. et Prof : CATP	2071	888	2959
	9	Dipl. de techn. (jusque 13e du reg. technicien)	1301	271	1572
	7	Bac techn. (jusque 13e ou 14e du reg. technique)	664	2042	2706
	5	Ens. second. général inf.	961	2643	3604
	8	Dipl. de fin d'études second.	3432	3670	7102
	14	Brevet de maîtrise artisanale	0	15	15
	15+16	Ens. sup. BAC +2	834	1759	2593
	17	Ens. sup. BAC +3	701	910	1611
	18	Ens. sup. BAC +4	533	871	1404
	19	Ens. sup. BAC +5 ou plus	228	186	414
	20	Ens. sup. Doctorat	0	22	22
	Total	18465	18572	37037	
25-34	1	Pas de formation	264	3	267
		Ecole primaire	3546	3199	6745
		Primaire supérieur	1475	1521	2996
		Ens. Complémentaire	1386	1481	2867
		Certif. d'ens. second. techn. inf.	1725	1527	3252
		Certif. d'apprent. prof.	162	447	609
		Certif. de Capacité Manuelle :CCM	291	382	673
		Certif. d'Initiation Techn. et Prof. : CITP	648	237	885
		Certif. d'Aptit. Techn. et Prof : CATP	5052	3728	8780
		Dipl. de techn. (jusque 13e du reg. technicien)	1102	625	1727
		Bac techn. (jusque 13e ou 14e du reg. technique)	1591	1977	3568
		Ens. second. général inf.	936	899	1835
		Dipl. de fin d'études second.	1364	2511	3875
		Brevet de maîtrise artisanale	429	74	503
		Ens. sup. BAC +2	1643	1724	3367
		Ens. sup. BAC +3	1685	3898	5583
		Ens. sup. BAC +4	3509	2642	6151
		Ens. sup. BAC +5 ou plus	5274	4269	9543
	Ens. sup. Doctorat	432	344	776	

		total	32514	31488	64002
35-44		Pas de formation	364	44	408
		Ecole primaire	4067	3454	7521
		Primaire supérieur	2397	2645	5042
		Ens. Complémentaire	1814	1666	3480
		Certif. d'ens. second. techn. inf.	2002	1951	3953
		Certif. d'apprent. prof.	1041	840	1881
		Certif. de Capacité Manuelle :CCM	429	71	500
		Certif. d'Initiation Techn. et Prof. : CITP	459	116	575
		Certif. d'Aptit. Techn. et Prof : CATP	6895	7576	14471
		Dipl. de techn. (jusque 13e du reg. technicien)	891	831	1722
		Bac techn. (jusque 13e ou 14e du reg. technique)	2090	3125	5215
		Ens. second. général inf.	585	1628	2213
		Dipl. de fin d'études second.	2154	3158	5312
		Brevet de maîtrise artisanale	2678	542	3220
		Ens. sup. BAC +2	2096	3066	5162
		Ens. sup. BAC +3	1753	2268	4021
		Ens. sup. BAC +4	2640	2958	5598
		Ens. sup. BAC +5 ou plus	4417	2627	7044
		Ens. sup. Doctorat	782	345	1127
	Total	39554	38911	78465	
45-54		Pas de formation	69	143	212
		Ecole primaire	6207	5540	11747
		Primaire supérieur	2535	2474	5009
		Ens. Complémentaire	1203	2378	3581
		Certif. d'ens. second. techn. inf.	1438	2694	4132
		Certif. d'apprent. prof.	1065	1844	2909
		Certif. de Capacité Manuelle :CCM	619	69	688
		Certif. d'Initiation Techn. et Prof. : CITP	836	981	1817
		Certif. d'Aptit. Techn. et Prof : CATP	6143	5244	11387
		Dipl. de techn. (jusque 13e du reg. technicien)	919	996	1915
		Bac techn. (jusque 13e ou 14e du reg. technique)	1137	1367	2504
		Ens. second. général inf.	1962	1781	3743
		Dipl. de fin d'études second.	3003	3646	6649
		Brevet de maîtrise artisanale	1779	34	1813
		Ens. sup. BAC +2	620	896	1516
		Ens. sup. BAC +3	851	1504	2355
		Ens. sup. BAC +4	1903	2495	4398
		Ens. sup. BAC +5 ou plus	3096	1195	4291
		Ens. sup. Doctorat	1105	397	1502
	Total	36490	35678	72168	
55-64		Pas de formation	96	100	196
		Ecole primaire	2815	4533	7348
		Primaire supérieur	1355	2410	3765
		Ens. Complémentaire	659	2148	2807
		Certif. d'ens. second. techn. inf.	867	578	1445
		Certif. d'apprent. prof.	1785	1702	3487
		Certif. de Capacité Manuelle :CCM	55	345	400
		Certif. d'Initiation Techn. et Prof. : CITP	39	401	440
		Certif. d'Aptit. Techn. et Prof : CATP	4363	1998	6361
		Dipl. de techn. (jusque 13e du reg. technicien)	589	164	753
		Bac techn. (jusque 13e ou 14e du reg. technique)	389	684	1073
		Ens. second. général inf.	1302	2536	3838
		Dipl. de fin d'études second.	2584	2327	4911
		Brevet de maîtrise artisanale	752	417	1169
		Ens. sup. BAC +2	648	922	1570

	Ens. sup. BAC +3	870	1132	2002
	Ens. sup. BAC +4	1812	815	2627
	Ens. sup. BAC +5 ou plus	1952	714	2666
	Ens. sup. Doctorat	985	281	1266
	Total	23917	24207	48124
65-74	Pas de formation	736	44	780
	Ecole primaire	4035	5706	9741
	Primaire supérieur	1933	3696	5629
	Ens. Complémentaire	683	2118	2801
	Certif. d'ens. second. techn. inf.	715	145	860
	Certif. d'apprent. prof.	1594	1792	3386
	Certif. de Capacité Manuelle :CCM	165	186	351
	Certif. d'Initiation Techn. et Prof. : CITP	311	153	464
	Certif. d'Aptit. Techn. et Prof : CATP	2148	1363	3511
	Dipl. de techn. (jusque 13e du reg. technicien)	132	71	203
	Bac techn. (jusque 13e ou 14e du reg. technique)	83	516	599
	Ens. second. général inf.	295	1506	1801
	Dipl. de fin d'études second.	770	908	1678
	Brevet de maîtrise artisanale	681	94	775
	Ens. sup. BAC +2	474	553	1027
	Ens. sup. BAC +3	278	406	684
	Ens. sup. BAC +4	917	16	933
	Ens. sup. BAC +5 ou plus	452	263	715
Ens. sup. Doctorat	259	228	487	
	Total	16661	19764	36425
75 and over	Pas de formation	11	23	34
	Ecole primaire	3138	5303	8441
	Primaire supérieur	1696	4201	5897
	Ens. Complémentaire	95	1505	1600
	Certif. d'ens. second. techn. inf.	274	748	1022
	Certif. d'apprent. prof.	863	917	1780
	Certif. de Capacité Manuelle :CCM	66	0	66
	Certif. d'Initiation Techn. et Prof. : CITP	23	15	38
	Certif. d'Aptit. Techn. et Prof : CATP	1520	556	2076
	Dipl. de techn. (jusque 13e du reg. technicien)	146	0	146
	Bac techn. (jusque 13e ou 14e du reg. technique)	140	6	146
	Ens. second. général inf.	147	1124	1271
	Dipl. de fin d'études second.	1146	834	1980
	Brevet de maîtrise artisanale	1101	213	1314
	Ens. sup. BAC +2	337	135	472
	Ens. sup. BAC +3	129	269	398
	Ens. sup. BAC +4	206	3	209
	Ens. sup. BAC +5 ou plus	196	92	288
Ens. sup. Doctorat	162	64	226	
	Total	11396	16008	27404

Additional tables representativity

Nationality * age * gender

ANNEXE 3_LU – Effectif de la population selon les critères de pondération

1. Combinaison entre groupes de nationalité, classe d'âge et sexe (variable AUX1)

AUX1	NAT5_F	CAGE5_F	SEX_F	pop	%
1	Luxembourg	18-19	H	3 244	0,93
2	Luxembourg	18-19	F	3 234	0,93
3	Luxembourg	20-24	H	6 445	1,85
4	Luxembourg	20-24	F	6 217	1,78
5	Luxembourg	25-29	H	9 326	2,68
6	Luxembourg	25-29	F	8 831	2,53
7	Luxembourg	30-39	H	15 858	4,55
8	Luxembourg	30-39	F	15 171	4,35
9	Luxembourg	40-49	H	21 269	6,10
10	Luxembourg	40-49	F	20 607	5,91
11	Luxembourg	50-64	H	25 689	7,37
12	Luxembourg	50-64	F	25 752	7,39
13	Luxembourg	65 +	H	21 828	6,26
14	Luxembourg	65 +	F	30 962	8,88
15	Portugal	18-19	H	937	0,27
16	Portugal	18-19	F	910	0,26
17	Portugal	20-24	H	2 086	0,60
18	Portugal	20-24	F	2 036	0,58
19	Portugal	25-29	H	3 854	1,11
20	Portugal	25-29	F	3 845	1,10
21	Portugal	30-39	H	7 648	2,19
22	Portugal	30-39	F	7 428	2,13
23	Portugal	40-49	H	7 080	2,03
24	Portugal	40-49	F	6 069	1,74
25	Portugal	50-64	H	5 715	1,64
26	Portugal	50-64	F	4 537	1,30
27	Portugal	65 +	H	943	0,27
28	Portugal	65 +	F	938	0,27
29	Limit. + Italie	18-19	H	448	0,13
30	Limit. + Italie	18-19	F	468	0,13
31	Limit. + Italie	20-24	H	940	0,27
32	Limit. + Italie	20-24	F	920	0,26
33	Limit. + Italie	25-29	H	2 774	0,80
34	Limit. + Italie	25-29	F	2 759	0,79
35	Limit. + Italie	30-39	H	6 542	1,88
36	Limit. + Italie	30-39	F	6 077	1,74
37	Limit. + Italie	40-49	H	5 884	1,69
38	Limit. + Italie	40-49	F	5 480	1,57
39	Limit. + Italie	50-64	H	5 493	1,58
40	Limit. + Italie	50-64	F	5 163	1,48
41	Limit. + Italie	65 +	H	3 122	0,90
42	Limit. + Italie	65 +	F	4 166	1,20
43	Autre pays	18-19	H	502	0,14
44	Autre pays	18-19	F	526	0,15
45	Autre pays	20-24	H	850	0,24
46	Autre pays	20-24	F	984	0,28
47	Autre pays	25-29	H	1 838	0,53
48	Autre pays	25-29	F	2 628	0,75
49	Autre pays	30-39	H	3 924	1,13
50	Autre pays	30-39	F	5 199	1,49
51	Autre pays	40-49	H	3 476	1,00
52	Autre pays	40-49	F	3 537	1,01
53	Autre pays	50-64	H	2 294	0,66
54	Autre pays	50-64	F	2 240	0,64

TABLEAU 1

	55	Autre pays	65 +	H	799	0,23
	56	Autre pays	65 +	F	1 035	0,30
	Total				348 527	100,0

Nationality * gender * activity

2. Combinaison entre la nationalité, le sexe et le statut d'activité (variable AUX2)

TABEAU 5	AUX2	NAT_F	ACTIF_F	pop	%	
	1	Autre Europe 27	H - act	4 547	1,30	
	2	Autre Europe 27	H - ina	1 100	0,32	
	3	Autre Europe 27	F - act	3 616	1,04	
	4	Autre Europe 27	F - ina	2 552	0,73	
	5	Luxembourgeois	H - act	63 197	18,13	
	6	Luxembourgeois	H - ina	40 462	11,61	
	7	Luxembourgeois	F - act	46 798	13,43	
	8	Luxembourgeois	F - ina	63 976	18,36	
	9	Français	H - act	7 215	2,07	
	10	Français	H - ina	1 331	0,38	
	11	Français	F - act	5 872	1,68	
	12	Français	F - ina	3 145	0,90	
	13	Belge	H - act	4 754	1,36	
	14	Belge	H - ina	1 033	0,30	
	15	Belge	F - act	3 088	0,89	
	16	Belge	F - ina	2 050	0,59	
	17	Allemand	H - act	2 693	0,77	
	18	Allemand	H - ina	903	0,26	
	19	Allemand	F - act	2 110	0,61	
	20	Allemand	F - ina	2 027	0,58	
	21	Portugais	H - act	23 169	6,65	
	22	Portugais	H - ina	5 094	1,46	
	23	Portugais	F - act	17 999	5,16	
	24	Portugais	F - ina	7 764	2,23	
	25	Italien	H - act	4 492	1,29	
	26	Italien	H - ina	2 782	0,80	
	27	Italien	F - act	2 953	0,85	
	28	Italien	F - ina	3 788	1,09	
	29	Autre nationalité	H - act	6 299	1,81	
	30	Autre nationalité	H - ina	1 737	0,50	
	31	Autre nationalité	F - act	4 996	1,43	
	32	Autre nationalité	F - ina	4 985	1,43	
	Total				348 527	100,0

Monthly income

Classe de revenus mensuels (variable AUX3)

TABEAU 4	AUX3	rev_f	pop	%
	1	0 coassuré	64 303	18,45
	2	0- assuré	21 856	6,27
	3	0-1000	21 193	6,08
	4	0-1499	21 992	6,31
	5	1500-1999	41 827	12,00

6	2000-2499	36 739	10,54
7	2500-2999	33 544	9,62
8	3000-3499	25 819	7,41
9	3500-4499	32 820	9,42
10	4500-5999	24 152	6,93
11	6000 +	24 282	6,97
Total		348 527	100,0

Active/pensioned*social security group

4. Combinaison entre caisse de sécurité sociale (actif et pensionné) et regroupements de caisse de sécurité sociale (ouvrier, fonctionnaire, employé ou non salarié) (variable AUX4)

TABLEAU 3	AUX4	Regroupement de caisses	Type	pop	%
	1	Ouvrier	Actif	100 903	28,95
	2	Fonctionnaire	Actif	36 416	10,45
	3	Employé	Actif	95 831	27,50
	4	Non salarié	Actif	19 100	5,48
	5	Ouvrier	Pension	46 968	13,48
	6	Fonctionnaire	Pension	12 165	3,49
	7	Employé	Pension	26 067	7,48
	8	Non salarié	Pension	11 077	3,18
	Total				348 527

(non)paid*monthly work hours

5. Combinaison entre caisse de sécurité sociale (actif et pensionné) et regroupements de caisse de sécurité sociale (ouvrier, fonctionnaire, employé ou non salarié) par mois (variable AUX5)

(Combinaison entre caisse de sécurité sociale d'affiliation (salarié et non salarié) et nombre d'heures de travail par mois)

TABLEAU 2	AUX5	heure_f	pop	%
	1	Caisse de non salariés, actif	16 399	4,71
	2	Caisse de non salariés, inactif	13 778	3,95
	3	Caisse de salariés, inactif	131 385	37,70
	4	Caisse de salariés, 0-60 heures par mois	8 892	2,55
	5	Caisse de salariés, 61-119 heures pas mois	18 909	5,43
	6	Caisse de salariés, 120-164 heures par mois	21 111	6,06
	7	Caisse de salariés, 165-172 heures par mois	35 629	10,22
	8	Caisse de salariés, 173 heures et plus par mois	102 424	29,39
	Total			348 527

Weights and Characteristics of national population

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

Annexe 1 LU – Effectif de base de sondage, de l'échantillon, des répondants et des répondants valides par strate

PSUCODE STRATA	NAT_F	CAGE5_F	POP BASE SONDAGE	SAMPLE SIZE	ENSEMBLE DES REpondANTS (INCLUANT HORS HAMPS)	ENSEMBLE DES R/EpondANTS (EXCLUANT HORS CHAMPS)
1	Autre Europe 27	18-19	325	44	20	17
2	Autre Europe 27	20-24	554	44	17	10
3	Autre Europe 27	25-29	1554	89	24	20
4	Autre Europe 27	30-39	3338	53	15	14
5	Autre Europe 27	40-49	2946	47	9	9
6	Autre Europe 27	50-64	2244	47	17	15
7	Autre Europe 27	65 +	854	42	16	9
8	Luxembourg	18-19	6478	139	77	75
9	Luxembourg	20-24	12662	233	104	94
10	Luxembourg	25-29	18157	366	139	124
11	Luxembourg	30-39	31029	283	107	105
12	Luxembourg	40-49	41876	347	133	130
13	Luxembourg	50-64	51441	449	171	163
14	Luxembourg	65 +	52790	473	135	95
15	France	18-19	318	44	23	18
16	France	20-24	732	38	14	11
17	France	25-29	2813	104	23	19
18	France	30-39	5461	67	23	21
19	France	40-49	3640	47	16	16
20	France	50-64	3245	48	14	13
21	France	65 +	1354	45	17	16
22	Belgique	18-19	181	44	24	20
23	Belgique	20-24	370	34	15	12
24	Belgique	25-29	1040	84	22	19
25	Belgique	30-39	2939	46	13	12
26	Belgique	40-49	2730	38	19	18
27	Belgique	50-64	2536	46	13	13
28	Belgique	65 +	1129	46	20	16
29	Allemagne	18-19	136	49	25	21
30	Allemagne	20-24	233	41	16	10
31	Allemagne	25-29	599	66	18	14
32	Allemagne	30-39	1500	29	12	12
33	Allemagne	40-49	2216	29	10	10
34	Allemagne	50-64	1701	43	20	18
35	Allemagne	65 +	1348	43	15	12
36	Portugal	18-19	1847	77	30	28
37	Portugal	20-24	4122	84	38	34
38	Portugal	25-29	7699	156	42	38
39	Portugal	30-39	15076	156	47	45
40	Portugal	40-49	13149	129	46	43
41	Portugal	50-64	10252	128	37	22
42	Portugal	65 +	1881	41	12	7
43	Italie	18-19	281	54	26	25
44	Italie	20-24	525	40	13	13
45	Italie	25-29	1081	62	13	13
46	Italie	30-39	2719	42	15	12
47	Italie	40-49	2778	41	11	11
48	Italie	50-64	3174	45	12	12
49	Italie	65 +	3457	48	14	11
50	Autre pays	18-19	703	53	25	21
51	Autre pays	20-24	1280	60	25	17

52	Autre pays	25-29	2912	104	31	12
53	Autre pays	30-39	5785	83	23	14
54	Autre pays	40-49	4067	54	21	16
55	Autre pays	50-64	2290	45	12	9
56	Autre pays	65 +	980	44	8	6
Total			348 527	5233	1857	1610

**EVS
CROSS-NATIONAL
COMPARABILITY
CLASSIFICATIONS**

Luxembourg 2008

Monique Borsenberger
CEPS/INSTEAD

A. National educational classification in Luxembourg

A1. ISCED 97

- 0. - Pre-primary education
 - 1. Pas de formation
- 1. - Primary education or first stage of basic education
 - 2. Ecole primaire,
 - 3. Primaire supérieur
 - 4. Enseignement complémentaire
- 2 - Lower secondary or second stage of basic education
 - 2A: programs designed for direct access to level 3A or 3B;
 - 5. Enseignement général secondaire inférieur
 - 6. Certificat d'enseignement secondaire technique inférieur
 - 2B: programs designed for direct access to level 3C;
 - 2C: programs primarily designed for direct access to the labor market at the end of this level
- 3 - (Upper) secondary education -
 - 3A: programs designed to provide direct access to level 5A;
 - 7. Bac technique (jusque 13^e ou 14^e du régime technique)
 - 8. Diplôme de fin d'études secondaires
 - 3B: programs designed to provide direct access to level 5B;
 - 9. Diplôme de technicien (jusque 13^e du régime technique)
 - 3C: programs not designed to lead directly to level 5A or 5B.
 - 10. Certificat d'apprentissage professionnel
 - 11. Certificat de capacité manuelle CCM
 - 12. Certificat d'initiation technique et professionnelle CITP
 - 13. Certificat d'Aptitude technique et professionnelle CATP
- 4 - Post-secondary non-tertiary education
 - 4A: programs that prepare for entry to level 5;
 - 4B: programs not giving access to level 5 (primarily designed for direct labour market entry)
 - 14. Brevet de maîtrise artisanale
- 5 - First stage of tertiary education
 - 5B: programs that are practically oriented/occupationally specific; mainly designed for the participants to acquire the practical skills, and know-how needed for employment in a particular occupation or trade or class of occupations or trades - the successful completion of which usually provides the participants with a labor-market relevant qualification.
 - 15. BTS, instituteur, éducateur gradué, DUT

5A: programs that are largely theoretically based and are intended to provide sufficient qualifications for gaining entry into advanced research programs and profession with high skills requirements.*

- 16. Enseignement supérieur Bac +2, DEUG
- 17. Enseignement supérieur bac +3, Bachelor, Licence
- 18. Enseignement supérieur bac +4, Master1
- 19. Enseignement supérieur Bac + 5, DEA, DESS, Master2

6 - Second stage of tertiary education

- 20. Enseignement supérieur - Doctorat

In Luxembourg, 40% of the population (including Luxembourger) aged more than 16 years has achieved his highest level of education abroad, mainly in Portugal, Belgium, France or Germany. This explain why we don't make any differences in category 5 for example as it would be necessary to take into account all the national specificities and changes.

One possibility would be to ask a filter question like: "In which country do you achieved your highest level of education?" We would put all the four different classifications, from France, Belgium, Portugal or Germany, taken from their national questionnaire, and at least for these countries we will have more detailed information. What is your opinion?

A2. 1999/2000 EVS-variable

This list is a proposal. Please would like to provide us with some details of the construction of this classification I)

1 inadequate education

- a. Pas de formation

2 compl compulsory education

- a. Ecole primaire,
- b. Primaire supérieur
- c. Enseignement complémentaire

3 (compl) elementary educ+basic voc qualification

- 3.a compl) elementary educ
 - a. Enseignement général secondaire inférieur
 - b. Certificat d'enseignement secondaire technique inférieur
- 3.b basic voc qualification
 - a. Certificat d'apprentissage professionnel
 - b. Certificat capacité manuelle

- c. Certificat d'initiation technique et professionnelle CITP
- d. Certificat d'Aptitude technique et professionnelle CATP

4 2nd, interm vocational qualification

- a. Brevet de maîtrise artisanale
- b. Bac technique (jusque 13^e ou 14^e du régime technique)

5 2nd, interm general qualification

- a. Diplôme de fin d'études secondaires

6 full 2nd maturity level certificate

- a. Enseignement supérieur Bac +2
- b. Enseignement supérieur bac +3

7 higher educ- lower-level 3d certificate

- c. Enseignement supérieur bac +4
- d. Enseignement supérieur Bac + 5 ou plus mais sans doctorat

8 higher educ- upper-level 3d certificate

- a. Enseignement supérieur -Doctorat

B. National political parties in Luxembourg

B1 Position of every listed political party on a 10 points left to right scale and description

- 2. KPL - Kommunistesch Partei Lëtzebuerg / PCL – Parti Communiste Luxembourgeois
- 3. Déi Lénk - La Gauche
- 4. Déi Gréng / Les Verts
- 4. LSAP - Lëtzebuenger Sozialistesche Arbeiterpartei /
POSL - Parti Socialiste Ouvrier Luxembourgeois
- 7. CSV - Chrëschtlech Sozial Vollekspartei / PCS - Parti Chrétien Social
- 8. DP - *Demokratesch Partei* / PD - Parti Démocratique (Libéral)
- 9. ADR - Alternativ Demokratesch Reformpartei / Parti réformiste d'alternative démocratique/
Alternative Democratic Reform Party

B.2 Description of the political parties

- **PCS/CSV, Parti Chrétien Social (7)**

The **Christian Social People's Party** (Luxembourgish: *Chrëschtlech Sozial Vollekspartei*, French: *Parti populaire chrétien social*, German: *Christlich Soziale Volkspartei*), abbreviated to **CSV** or **PCS**, is the largest political party in Luxembourg. The party follows a Christian Democratic and conservative ideology, and is strongly pro-European - it is a member of the European People's Party (EPP).

It is led by François Biltgen, who is the current Minister of Labour and Employment. The current Prime Minister, Jean-Claude Juncker, is also a member of the CSV. He governs in coalition with the Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party (LSAP). The CSV has been the largest party in the Chamber of Deputies since the party's formation, and currently holds 24 of 60 seats in the Chamber. Since the Second World War, every Prime Minister of Luxembourg has been a member of the CSV, with only one exception (Gaston Thorn, 1974–1979).

- **POSL/LSAP, Parti Socialiste Ouvrier Luxembourgeois (4)**

The **Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party** (Luxembourgish: *Lëtzebuenger Sozialistesesch Arbechterpartei*, French: *Parti Ouvrier Socialiste Luxembourgeois*, German: *Luxemburger Sozialistische Arbeiterpartei*), abbreviated to **LSAP** or **POSL**,^[1] is a social democrat political party in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

The LSAP is currently the second-largest party in the Chamber of Deputies, having won 14 of 60 seats at the 2004 election. It is the junior partner in the governing grand coalition with the Christian Social People's Party. The leading LSAP member in the government is Jean Asselborn, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

- **PD/DP, Parti Démocratique (Libéral) (8)**

The **Democratic Party** (Luxembourgish: *Demokratesch Partei*, French: *Parti Démocratique*, German: *Demokratische Partei*), abbreviated to **DP**, is a liberal political party in Luxembourg.

Since its formation in 1955, the party has been one of the three major parties in Luxembourg, along with the Christian Social People's Party (CSV) and the Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party (LSAP). Except for the CSV, the DP is the only party to have provided a Prime Minister since the Second World War (Gaston Thorn, 1974–79). Excepting Thorn's premiership, the DP and LSAP have alternated as junior coalition partners to the ruling CSV.

The party is a member of the Liberal International and the European Liberal Democrat and Reform Party.

From 1999-2004, it was the second largest party in the Chamber of Deputies of Luxembourg, with 15 of 60 seats. During that time it was part of a coalition government with the Christian Social People's Party. As a result of the 2004 election, the DP lost 5 seats, bringing its total down to 10. The party also lost its

place as the coalition partner of the Christian Social People's Party to the Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party.

- **ADR (9)**

The **Alternative Democratic Reform Party** (Luxembourgish: *Alternativ Demokratesch Reformpartei*, French: *Parti réformiste d'alternative démocratique*, German: *Alternative Demokratische Reformpartei*), abbreviated to **ADR**, is a political party in Luxembourg.

Initially a single-issue party demanding equality of state pension provision, political success has required the ADR to develop positions on all matters of public policy. Recently, the party has moved away from the core pensions theme; generally, the ADR is a conservative populist party, and is sometimes described as being nationalistic.^[1] It is the only party in the Chamber of Deputies to take a Eurosceptic line.

The party was founded in 1987, and has rapidly become a significant political party on the national level. The ADR is represented in the Chamber of Deputies by four members, one from each constituency, making it the fifth-largest party, behind the CSV, LSAP, DP, and the Greens.

The ADR has its roots in a demonstration in Luxembourg City on 28 March 1987, held to protest at the disparities between state pensions. The large crowd, and the collection of 10,000 signatures for a petition demanding change, persuaded the organizers that there was widespread public support. The party was founded on the 12 May 1987 as the 'Action Committee 5/6 Pensions for Everyone' (*Aktiounskomitee 5/6 Pensioun fir jiddfreen*).^[2]

In the 1989 election to the Chamber of Deputies, on 18 June 1989, the party achieved remarkable success by attracting votes from far beyond its core support base. Many Luxembourgers voted for the ADR as a protest vote, allowing the ADR to register 7.3% of the vote, win 4 of the 60 seats, and come fourth.^[2] The spectacular triumph of the party in the election required the leadership to formulate a new party strategy. On 12 November 1989, the name was amended to 'Action Committee 5/6' (*Aktiounskomitee 5/6*), reflecting its increased attention to other concerns.^[2]

On 22 November 1992, the name was changed again, to 'Action Committee for Democracy and Pensions Justice' (*Aktiounskomitee fir Demokratie an Rentengerechtigkeet*).^[2] At the 10 October 1993 local elections, the ADR won 7 seats in communal councils. At the 1994 general election, the ADR got 9.0% of the vote and 5 seats, putting the ADR over the threshold required to qualify as a caucus, but the ADR fell to fifth place, behind the resurgent Greens.^[2]

In the 1999 legislative election, the party enjoyed increased success, winning 9.4% of the vote and 7 seats. The results put the ADR back into fourth place, but the Greens managed to hold on to their seat in the simultaneous European elections.^[2] October 1999 saw ADR candidates elected in ten communes, with two winning in each of Luxembourg City and Esch-sur-Alzette.^[2] The ADR lost two of its Chamber of Deputies seats at the 2004 general election, and its share of the vote fell to under 10%.^[2]

On 2 April 2006 the name was changed once more, to its current name of 'Alternative Democratic Reform Party' (*Alternativ Demokratesch Reformpartei*).^[2] Significantly, for the first time, the name makes no reference to pension reform, signalling the eagerness of the ADR to further solidify its position as a major party in national politics. However, on 1 May, Aly Jaerling left the party to sit as an independent in the Chamber of Deputies, complaining of the move away from campaigning for pensions and towards nationalism.^[1] As a result of Jaerling's departure, the party lost its status as a caucus and now only qualifies as a 'group', threatening its future security. It became more nationalistic.

- **DÉI GRÉNG, Parti Vert (4)**

The Greens were originally founded in 23 June 1983. In the 1984 election, the party got two seats in the Chamber of Deputies. In 1985, however the party split between two parties one called 'GLEI' (Green List, Ecological Initiative) and the other called 'GAP' (Green Alternative Party). They competed separately in the 1989 election, where each won two seats.

In 1994, the two parties presented a common list for elections, and won five seats in the Chamber, winning nearly 11% of the vote and making this alliance the fourth force in parliament. In that year's European elections, which coincided with the national elections, the party won one of the six seats allotted to Luxembourg. In 1995, the two parties merged officially. That same year, the Greens' MEP, Jup Weber, left the party again and joined the European Radical Alliance in the European Parliament.

In the 1999 elections, the party lost a considerable number of votes (falling to 9%), but retained its five seats in the Chamber and re-gained its single seat in the European Parliament. It received some competition from the Green and Liberal Alliance, led by Jup Weber, who received 1% of the vote and no representation. In 2004, the Greens regained the ground that they had lost in 1999 and won two additional seats in the Chamber. Although they won 15% of the vote in the coinciding European elections, placing them third, they retained only their single seat. The party is currently the fourth largest party in the Chamber of Deputies and remains in opposition, but was invited for the coalition talks with the Christian Social People's Party.

- **DÉI LÉNK - La Gauche (3)**

The Left (Luxembourgish: *Déi Lénk*, French: *La Gauche*, German: *Die Linke*) is a socialist political organization in Luxembourg. Déi Lénk was formed on January 30 1999 by a group of like minded activists, many of them affiliated with existing political parties, notably the Communist Party of Luxembourg, the New Left, the Revolutionary Socialist Party and the Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party. One of the aims of this new organization was to present a leftist alternative to Social Democracy.

In the 1999 national elections Déi Lénk won 3.3% of the votes and one seat in the parliament.

Later however a dispute arose between a number of members of the Communist Party and the majority of Déi Lénk. As a consequence the KPL and Déi Lénk ran separate lists in the 2004 elections. Déi Lénk won 1.9% of the votes, and accordingly lost its parliamentary presence.

It is associated with the European United Left - Nordic Green Left in the European Parliament. It does not currently have any members in the parliament, however. The party participates both in the European Anticapitalist Left and the Party of the European Left.

- **d'Kommunisten (KPL) (2)**

The **Communist Party of Luxembourg** (Luxembourgish: *Kommunistesch Partei Lëtzebuerg*, French: *Parti Communiste Luxembourgeois*, German: *Kommunistische Partei Luxemburg*), abbreviated to **KPL** or **PCL**, is a political party in Luxembourg.

Founded on 2 January 1921, the KPL was launched, making it one of the oldest parties in Luxembourg.

Following the end of the Second World War, the party joined the National Union Government (1945 – 47). Its first minister was Charles Marx. After Marx's death, in a car accident in 1946, he was replaced by Dominique Urbany. However, after the death of the leader of the LSAP, the coalition collapsed. With the principle of an all-inclusive government gone, the KPL was excluded from the next government, and never returned another member to the cabinet.

In 1964, the United States State Department estimated the party membership to be approximately 500.^[1] In legislative elections held in the same year, the party registered 12.4% of the vote, and won 5 of the Chamber of Deputies' 56 seats. The party's representation in the Chamber peaked at the following election, with six deputies, but fell, until the KPL lost its last remaining deputy in 1994.

In 1999, many party members were co-founders of the Left (Luxembourgish: *Déi Lénk*). Accordingly KPL members ran on the Déi Lénk lists in the 1999 and 2000 elections and no separate KPL lists existed. After disputes between leading KPL members and a majority within Déi Lénk shortly before the 2004 elections the party again ran separate lists. A number of Déi Lénk members were subsequently expelled from the Communist Party.

- **FPL - Fräi Partei Lëtzebuerg (9)**

The **Free Party of Luxembourg** (Luxembourgish: *Fräi Partei Lëtzebuerg*), abbreviated as **FPL**, was a political party in Luxembourg. Founded in 2003, it emerged onto the political scene in the run-up to the 2004 legislative elections for the Chamber of Deputies. It fielded 8 candidates, none of whom was elected. The party totalled 0.1% of votes cast nationally, finishing last of the eight party lists. Following the 2004 legislative elections, the party had difficulty in continuing to organize.

Most of the party's candidates were from the northern Oesling region of Luxembourg, a sparsely-populated area characterized by its relative isolation from the south of Luxembourg. The FPL's founder, Jean Ersfeld, is a local personality with a limited following in that region. The party's manifesto was essentially right-wing and nationalist, seeking to appeal to the rural communities in the north.

Among the issues of concern to supporters of the FPL was immigration. As in other small countries of Europe, such as Monaco, the European Union's support for political rights for immigrants has been viewed as particularly problematic.

Finally we don't keep it in the list as it appears only for the last legislative elections and has actually no official head office and no visibility in the country.

B3 Political alliances at the time of the survey

The actual political coalition on the government is the Christian Social People's Party (Parti chrétien-social - CSV) and the Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party (Parti ouvrier socialiste luxembourgeois - LSAP).

C. List of religious denominations

Anglicane
Baha'i
Catholique
Juive
Musulmane
Néo-apostolique
Orthodoxe
Protestante
Témoins de Jéhovah
Autre. Préciser :
NSP
S.R.
Ne s'applique pas

There is a convention between the government and the main churches (Catholic, Protestant, Juif). The last one was signed in 2007 with the Muslim religion.

D. List of household income categories (to be used in question 125)

Approximate WEEKLY	Approximate MONTHLY	Approximate ANNUAL
Less than €40	Less than €150	Less than €1800
€40 to under €70	€150 to under €300	€1800 to under €3600
€70 to under €120	€300 to under €500	€3600 to under €6000
€120 to under €230	€500 to under €1000	€6000 to under €12000
€230 to under €350	€1000 to under €1500	€12000 to under €18000
€350 to under €460	€1500 to under €2000	€18000 to under €24000
€460 to under €580	€2000 to under €2500	€24000 to under €30000
€580 to under €690	€2500 to under €3000	€30000 to under €36000
€690 to under €923	€3000 to under €4000	€36000 to under €48000
€923 to under €1150	€4000 to under €5000	€48000 to under €60000
€1150 to under €1442	€5000 to under €6250	€60000 to under €75000
€1442 to under €1730	€6250 to under €7500	€75000 to under €90000
€1730 to under €2310	€7500 to under €10000	€90000 to under €120000
€2310 or more	€10000 or more	€120000 or more

E. Classification for regions: NUTS-1-2-3 (to be used in questions 133, 134, and 136)

Only NUTS 1 for Luxembourg

Political Parties

Description of the political parties

PCS/CSV, Parti Chrétien Social (7)

The Christian Social People's Party (Luxembourgish: Chrëschtlech Sozial Vollekspartei, French: Parti populaire chrétien social, German: Christlich Soziale Volkspartei), abbreviated to CSV or PCS, is the largest political party in Luxembourg. The party follows a Christian Democratic and conservative ideology, and is strongly pro-European - it is a member of the European People's Party (EPP).

It is led by François Biltgen, who is the current Minister of Labour and Employment. The current Prime Minister, Jean-Claude Juncker, is also a member of the CSV. He governs in coalition with the Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party (LSAP). The CSV has been the largest

party in the Chamber of Deputies since the party's formation, and currently holds 24 of 60 seats in the Chamber. Since the Second World War, every Prime Minister of Luxembourg has

been a member of the CSV, with only one exception (Gaston Thorn, 1974–1979).

POSL/LSAP, Parti Socialiste Ouvrier Luxembourgeois (4)

The Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party (Luxembourgish: Lëtzebuerger Sozialistesche Arbechterpartei, French: Parti Ouvrier Socialiste Luxembourgeois, German: Luxemburger Sozialistische Arbeiterpartei), abbreviated to LSAP or POSL,^[1] is a social democrat political party in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

The LSAP is currently the second-largest party in the Chamber of Deputies, having won 14 of

60 seats at the 2004 election. It is the junior partner in the governing grand coalition with the Christian Social People's Party. The leading LSAP member in the government is Jean Asselborn, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

PD/DP, Parti Démocratique (Libéral) (8)

The Democratic Party (Luxembourgish: Demokratesch Partei, French: Parti Démocratique, German: Demokratische Partei), abbreviated to DP, is a liberal political party in Luxembourg. Since its formation in 1955, the party has been one of the three major parties in Luxembourg, along with the Christian Social People's Party (CSV) and the Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party (LSAP). Except for the CSV, the DP is the only party to have provided

a Prime Minister since the Second World War (Gaston Thorn, 1974–79). Excepting Thorn's premiership, the DP and LSAP have alternated as junior coalition partners to the ruling CSV. The party is a member of the Liberal International and the European Liberal Democrat and Reform Party.

From 1999-2004, it was the second largest party in the Chamber of Deputies of Luxembourg, with 15 of 60 seats. During that time it was part of a coalition government with the Christian Social People's Party. As a result of the 2004 election, the DP lost 5 seats, bringing its total down to 10. The party also lost its place as the coalition partner of the Christian Social People's Party to the Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party.

ADR (9)

The **Alternative Democratic Reform Party** (Luxembourgish: *Alternativ Demokratesch Reformpartei*, French: *Parti réformiste d'alternative démocratique*, German: *Alternative Demokratische Reformpartei*), abbreviated to **ADR**, is a political party in Luxembourg.

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The ADR has its roots in a demonstration in Luxembourg City on 28 March 1987, held to protest at the disparities between state pensions. The large crowd, and the collection of 10,000 signatures for a petition demanding change, persuaded the organizers that there was widespread public support. The party was founded on the 12 May 1987 as the 'Action Committee 5/6 Pensions for Everyone' (Aktiounskomitee 5/6 Pensioun fir jiddfereen).^[2]

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In 1994, the two parties presented a common list for elections, and won five seats in the Chamber, winning nearly 11% of the vote and making this alliance the fourth force in parliament. In that year's European elections, which coincided with the national elections,

the party won one of the six seats allotted to Luxembourg. In 1995, the two parties merged officially. That same year, the Greens' MEP, Jup Weber, left the party again and joined the European Radical Alliance in the European Parliament.

In the 1999 elections, the party lost a considerable number of votes (falling to 9%), but retained its five seats in the Chamber and re-gained its single seat in the European Parliament. It received some competition from the Green and Liberal Alliance, led by Jup Weber, who received 1% of the vote and no representation. In 2004, the Greens regained the ground that they had lost in 1999 and won two additional seats in the Chamber. Although they won 15% of the vote in the coinciding European elections, placing them third, they retained only their single seat. The party is currently the fourth largest party in the Chamber of Deputies and remains in opposition, but was invited for the coalition talks with the Christian Social People's Party.

DÉI LÉNK - La Gauche (3)

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In the 1999 national elections Déi Lénk won 3.3% of the votes and one seat in the parliament.

Later however a dispute arose between a number of members of the Communist Party and the majority of Déi Lénk. As a consequence the KPL and Déi Lénk ran separate lists in the 2004 elections. Déi Lénk won 1.9% of the votes, and accordingly lost its parliamentary presence.

It is associated with the European United Left - Nordic Green Left in the European Parliament. It does not currently have any members in the parliament, however. The party participates both in the European Anticapitalist Left and the Party of the European Left.

d'Kommunisten (KPL) (2)

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Founded on 2 January 1921, the KPL was launched, making it one of the oldest parties in Luxembourg.

Following the end of the Second World War, the party joined the National Union Government (1945 – 47). Its first minister was Charles Marx. After Marx's death, in a car accident in 1946, he was replaced by Dominique Urbany. However, after the death of the leader of the LSAP, the coalition collapsed. With the principle of an all-inclusive government gone, the KPL was excluded from the next government, and never returned another member to the cabinet.

In 1964, the United States State Department estimated the party membership to be approximately 500.^[1] In legislative elections held in the same year, the party registered 12.4% of the vote, and won 5 of the Chamber of Deputies' 56 seats. The party's representation in the Chamber peaked at the following election, with six deputies, but fell, until the KPL lost its last remaining deputy in 1994.

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FPL - Fräi Partei Lëtzebuerg (9)

The Free Party of Luxembourg (Luxembourgish: Fräi Partei Lëtzebuerg), abbreviated as FPL, was a political party in Luxembourg. Founded in 2003, it emerged onto the political scene in the run-up to the 2004 legislative elections for the Chamber of Deputies. It fielded 8 candidates, none of whom was elected. The party totalled 0.1% of votes cast nationally, finishing last of the eight party lists. Following the 2004 legislative elections, the party had difficulty in continuing to organize.

Most of the party's candidates were from the northern Oesling region of Luxembourg, a sparsely-populated area characterized by its relative isolation from the south of Luxembourg. The FPL's founder, Jean Ersfeld, is a local personality with a limited following in

that region. The party's manifesto was essentially right-wing and nationalist, seeking to appeal to the rural communities in the north.

Among the issues of concern to supporters of the FPL was immigration. As in other small countries of Europe, such as Monaco, the European Union's support for political rights for immigrants has been viewed as particularly problematic.

Finally we don't keep it in the list as it appears only for the last legislative elections and has actually no official head office and no visibility in the country.

B3 Political alliances at the time of the survey

The actual political coalition on the government is the Christian Social People's Party (Parti chrétien-social - CSV) and the Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party (Parti ouvrier socialiste luxembourgeois - LSAP).

Other documentation: Malta

Sampling procedure

1. NUMBER OF PSUs:	158																																																
2. STRATIFICATION CRITERIA	Level: NUTS 2																																																
2.a. REGIONS	Code (according to nomenclature)	Name of region																																															
	MT	Malta & Gozo																																															
2.b. URBANISATION CATEGORIES	Code (as it will appear in the datafile)	Category																																															
	NOT APPLICABLE	NOT APPLICABLE																																															
3. BASE OF POPULATION FIGURES:	General Population 18+ [317,925]																																																
4. SOURCE OF POPULATION FIGURES, WITH REFERENCE YEAR:	Census of Population and Housing 2005 (National Statistics Office)																																																
5. PSU ALLOCATION																																																	
a. BY THE SIZE OF THE POPULATION	<p>NB – The level of urbanisation is over 90% in Malta and Gozo so we cannot talk about localities being metropolitan or rural. The level of urbanisation is very similar across the board, therefore selection of localities will not be based on degree of urbanisation.</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2"></th> <th colspan="4">Urbanisation</th> <th></th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2"></th> <th>Level: NUTSX</th> <th>URB1</th> <th>URB2</th> <th>URB3</th> <th>URB4</th> <th>total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="4" style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Regions</td> <td>REG1</td> <td colspan="4">NOT APPLICABLE</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>REG2</td> <td colspan="4">NOT APPLICABLE</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>REG3</td> <td colspan="4">NOT APPLICABLE</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>REG4</td> <td colspan="4">NOT APPLICABLE</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>							Urbanisation							Level: NUTSX	URB1	URB2	URB3	URB4	total	Regions	REG1	NOT APPLICABLE						REG2	NOT APPLICABLE						REG3	NOT APPLICABLE						REG4	NOT APPLICABLE					
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b. PSU ALLOCATION PLAN BY URBANIZATION LEVEL	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2"></th> <th colspan="4">Urbanisation</th> <th></th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2"></th> <th>Level: NUTSX</th> <th>URB1</th> <th>URB2</th> <th>URB3</th> <th>URB4</th> <th>total</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2"></th> <th>(X/PSU)</th> <th>(X/PSU)</th> <th>(X/PSU)</th> <th>(X/PSU)</th> <th>(X/PSU)</th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Region</td> <td>REG1</td> <td colspan="4">NOT APPLICABLE</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>							Urbanisation							Level: NUTSX	URB1	URB2	URB3	URB4	total			(X/PSU)	(X/PSU)	(X/PSU)	(X/PSU)	(X/PSU)		Region	REG1	NOT APPLICABLE																		
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6. SELECTION OF STARTING POINTS																							
a. SELECTION OF SETTLEMENTS	<p>Each PSU is assigned a random number and the uppermost PSUs are selected from the complete listing. The Maltese Islands are officially divided into 6 geographical districts and the required number of PSUs is selected from each of these 6 districts to ensure geographical spread. PSUs are drawn with probability according to the population size. Total coverage of the Maltese islands is obtained by dividing the Maltese population in every 200 residents in all localities of the country. This allows a wide selection of PSUs.</p>																						
b. SELECTION OF STARTING POINTS	<p>150 PSUs are randomly selected to ensure a wide geographical spread all over the Maltese Islands. One street within each PSU will be randomly selected and these will constitute the starting point. On the basis of these starting points, a walking pattern is established and the interviewer follows the established route, seeking to interview the eligible person in every nth door.</p>																						

Other documentation: Moldova, Republic of

Sampling procedure

1. NUMBER OF PSUs planned :	264	
2. STRATIFICATION CRITERIA		
2.a. REGIONS	Code (according to nomenclature)	Name of region
	1	Cahul and Cantemir
	2	Taraclia
	3	Autonomous administrative-territorial unit Gagauzia
	4	Basarabasca, Hincesti, Leova and Cimislia
	5	Causeni, Stefan Voda
	6	Anenii Noi, Criuleni, Dubasari, Ialoveni and Straseni
	7	Municipality Chisinau and other rural and urban localities
	8	Orhei, Rezina, Soldanesti, Telenesti
	9	Ungheni, Calarasi, and Nisporeni
	10	Municipality Balti and the counties: Falesti, Glodeni, Riscani, Singerei
	11	Soroca, Drochia and Floresti
	12	Briceni, Edinet, Ocnita and Donduseni
2.b. URBANISATION CATEGORIES	Code (as it will appear in the datafile)	Category
	1.	Municipalities
	2.	Towns with less than 15,000 inhabitants
	3	Towns with 15,000 inhabitants or more
	4	Rural
3. BASE OF POPULATION FIGURES:	National representative survey, citizens of Rep. of Moldova (without Transnistria), 15+ years old	
4. SOURCE OF POPULATION FIGURES, WITH REFERENCE YEAR:	the Census made in October 2004	

5. PSU ALLOCATION						
a. BY THE SIZE OF THE POPULATION		Municipalities	Towns >15.000	Towns <15.000	Rural	Total
	1	0	35520	5136	139910	180566
	2	0	0	13704	29243	42947
	3	23459	34811	0	97441	155711
	4	0	15270	38392	207180	260842
	5	0	17685	11973	131166	160824
	6	0	33378	16731	324186	374295
	7	593802	15608	39458	69023	717891
	8	0	25640	23138	226741	275519
	9	0	32703	29005	188614	250322
	10	122708	15126	39402	256613	433849
	11	0	51570	16973	207346	275889
	12	0	18405	50507	194176	263088
	total	739969	295716	284419	2071639	3391743
b. BY URBANIZATION LEVEL		Municipalities	Towns >15.000	Towns <15.000	Rural	Total
	1	0	3	1	11	15
	2	0	0	1	3	4
	3	2	3	0	8	13
	4	0	1	4	17	22
	5	0	2	1	11	14
	6	0	3	2	27	32
	7	40	0	0	6	46
	8	0	2	2	18	22
	9	0	3	2	16	21
	10	8	1	4	16	29
	11	0	5	2	17	24
	12	0	2	4	16	22
	total	50	25	23	166	264
c. CONDUCTED INTERVIEWS		Population	%	Conducted interviews	%	
	Region 1	180566	5,3	80	5,2	
	Region 2	42947	1,3	19	1,2	
	Region 3	155711	4,6	69	4,4	
	Region 4	260842	7,7	115	7,4	
	Region 5	160824	4,7	68	4,4	

		Region 6	374295	11,0	185	11,9
		Region 7	717891	21,2	338	21,8
		Region 8	275519	8,1	125	8,1
		Region 9	250322	7,4	114	7,4
		Region 10	433849	12,8	195	12,6
		Region 11	275889	8,1	125	8,1
		Region 12	263088	7,8	118	7,6
		Total	3391743	100	1551	100

<p>6. SELECTION OF STARTING POINTS</p>	
<p>a. SELECTION OF SETTLEMENTS</p>	<p>Since 2003, Republic of Moldova is divided into 32 counties (named ‘Raion’), 3 municipalities, and an autonomous administrative-territorial unit. Our sampling design changed according to the new administrative units. We decided to divide the country into twelve regions, according to the 1st January 2006 population data of the <i>Statistical and Sociological Analysis Department of Republic of Moldova</i>, results from the Census made in October 2004:</p> <p>The sample population will be divided accordingly to the number of population living in each one of the above-mentioned regions. The sample coverage considers all 12 regions which represent 100% of the total population of Moldova. The adjoined table also presents the population by county and type of locality in order to have a more detailed overview of the sample structure:</p> <p>No replacements will be made. The exception can be caused by fluding, lack of transport because of the weather conditions, etc.</p>
<p>b. SELECTION OF STARTING POINTS</p>	<p>The number of interviews in each locality was determined by population size. The only restriction was that no more than 6 interviews were conducted in one sampling point. The sample was selected using the selection with the probability proportionate to population size. Let’s fallow the steps in details 1 to understand better the sampling procedure.</p> <p>According to the population leaving in each area we established the percentage of population leaving in each region.</p> <p>Considering the percentage of population leaving in each region by type of locality, we’ve allocated a number of questionnaires in each cell proportionate to the population size.</p> <p>All the municipalities and towns with more than 15.000 inhabitants were included in the sample. For the towns with less than 15.000 inhabitants and for the rural area (green area of the table) the number of localities was determined considering the fact that a locality will have 2-3 sampling points with 6 questionnaires per sampling point.</p> <p>Method of selecting households in detail, including the “skip” interval between households if a “random walk” procedure is used.</p> <p>In each locality, first we calculate the number of Sampling Points (Starting Sampling Units - SSU) that is needed it applying the formula:</p> <p><i>Required number of SSUs = total number of interviews/number of interviews per sampling point</i></p> <p>The following rule was also respected: “no more than 6 interviews for each SSU”. An SSU is represented by a street.</p> <p>During all these years of research projects in Republic of Moldova</p>

	<p>we had to create a methodology also for selection of SSUs which can be used in the field. Many factors have to be taken into consideration here:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in rural area the houses are not numbered - we can't have access to the information like lists of streets, lists of voters, lists of election precincts (the situation is different for each locality) - the lists of landline phone users are not public information for all the localities - there is no on-line (or other format) data base with the list of streets from localities (it's very hard to find on the net even an on-line map of the capital Chisinau), etc. <p>Considering all these situations we had to adapt the selection of SSUs to the information that is available for each type of locality.</p>
<p>PLEASE INDICATE THE SOURCE OF ADDRESS LIST, IF YOU DO YOUR STARTING POINT SELECTION LIST-BASED. INDICATE THE RECENCY OF THE LIST, TOO (YEAR)</p>	

5.1 Case of the capital Chisinau

For Chisinau, we will use a special procedure for dividing the locality by five sectors, in order to cover the whole area.

TABLE 9.

No	Sector	Percent of population	Number of questionnaires	Number of SSU
1	Botanica	27,1%	75	10
2	Buiucani	17,6%	49	7
3	Centru	14,8%	41	6
4	Ciocana	18,6%	51	7
5	Riscani	21,9%	60	10
	Total	100,0%	276	40

Selection the street in Chisinau was made considering the size of the streets (boulevards, large streets and small streets) and the criteria of covering each sector.

5.2. Case of other municipalities Balti and Comrat and urban area: we split the city's map in several squares. From each square we choose the main boulevard, one or more large streets and some small streets.

For the rest of the municipalities and towns we are using phonebooks. It was settled a starting point in the section of the households (exclude companies) and an interval for pages (first, we divided the number of pages to the number of SSUs).

Then, we've chosen from each page selected from the phone book the third household from the page. That household is situated on the street Mihai Eminescu (for example). This street will be considered the first SSU and we will continue with this procedure till the list of street is complete for that municipality/town.

Example: the phone books for Comrat have 150 pages and we have to select 3 SSUs. So, $150:3=50$; we will have an interval of 50. We will take page 4, 54, 104 and we will select the third household from each page. These three household are situated on three streets; these three streets will be considered SSUs.

Selection of the households:

- a. Block of flats: the interviewer have chosen the block of flats which were situated at number 3, 8, 13, 18 and so on.
 - a1. With less than 5 entrances – the interviewer will choose the entrance number A and the apartments number 3, 8, 13, 18, 23 and so on. Restriction: no more than 3 interviews per entrance. This restriction ensured that the all 6 interviews per SSU were made in at least 2 entrances from the same blocks of flats. If the interviewer didn't do all three interviews on that entrance he/she went on the next entrance using the same interval of five in selecting the apartments.
 - a2. With more than 4 entrances - the interviewer has chosen the entrance number A and the apartments number 3, 8, 13, 18, 23 and so on. Restriction: no more than 3 interviews per entrance. This restriction ensures that the all 6 interviews per SSU were made in at least 2 entrances from the same blocks of flats. From the moment when he/she ended the third interview he/she added to the entrance the step 3 (for example, if she/he ended the third interview at the entrance number 2, he/she has chosen the entrance $2+3 =$ the fifth entrance and he/she has chosen the third apartment from that entrance and then the 8th, 13th and so on).
- b. Houses: like in rural area, the interviewer will choose the households which are at number 3, 8, 13, 18, 23 and so on.

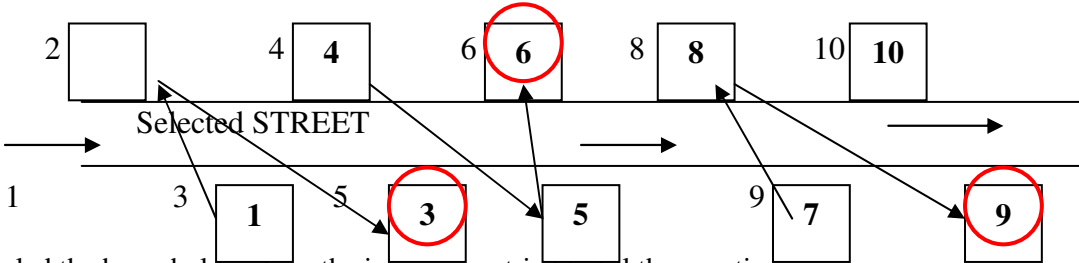
5.3. Case of rural localities

In rural area, the supervisor established 3 different streets (SSUs) in that rural locality upon the follow rule: one central street, one in the east side of the village (has not to intersect the central street) and one in the west side of the village (also, not to intersect the other two streets) – alternative model can be north and south part of the locality.

Selection of the households:

The interviewer had a starting point – the household number 3 - which was communicated at the briefing to all interviewers. The interviewer started from the household number three and then he/she used an interval (statistical step) of three (3). In most of the villages the household are not numbered; that’s why the interviewers counted the households in the following way: the household number 1 will be the first house on the right side of the road; the household number two will be the first house on the left side of the road and so on.

If the houses were only at the right/left side of the street the interviewer went in the household number 3, 6, 9, etc. which are on one side of the street. If the street was ended and the interviewer didn’t complete all 6 interviews for that SSU the interviewer used the rule “go to right”.



There are circled the households where the interviewer tried to fill the questionnaires.

1. Step 6 – Method of respondent selection in detail, including any quotas applied at any stage of sampling

The person to be interviewed in a family was selected according to the following procedure: the ‘last birthday’.

2. Step 7 – Guidelines for replacing respondent originally selected if unavailable (substitution).

The respondent was selected out of all members of the selected household, not only from those present during the visit. NO SUBSTITUTION of the selected respondent within the selected household was allowed.

3. Step 8 – Call-back policy, including

If there was no one at home in the selected household during the first call, the interviewer made two call-backs. If the designated respondent is not at home, the interviewer will make an appointment for later in the day. If two call-backs are unsuccessful, the interviewer proceeds to the next eligible household.

POPULATION PARAMETERS FOR MOLDOVA

(Population parameters/Sample demographic statistics)

Age & Sex - 15 years and over. Source: “The structure of resident population by area, sex and age group in Republic of Moldova 01.01.2006*”

	Urban			Rural			Total		
Age \ Sex	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
15-19	2,2%	2,3%	4,6%	3,6%	3,7%	7,3%	5,9%	6,1%	11,9%

20-29	4,3%	4,5%	8,7%	6,8%	6,8%	13,6%	11,0%	11,3%	22,3%
30-44	6,0%	5,8%	11,8%	6,9%	6,4%	13,3%	12,9%	12,2%	25,1%
45-59	6,1%	5,2%	11,3%	7,0%	6,1%	13,2%	13,2%	11,3%	24,5%
60+	3,5%	2,4%	5,9%	6,4%	3,9%	10,3%	10,0%	6,3%	16,2%
TOTAL	22,2%	20,2%	42,3%	30,7%	27,0%	57,7%	52,9%	47,1%	100,0%

Age \ Sex	Population			Sample		
	Female	Male	Both	Female	Male	Both
15-19	5.9%	6.1%	11.9%	4.7%	3.2%	7.9%
20-29	11.0%	11.3%	22.3%	9.8%	6.1%	15.9%
30-44	12.9%	12.2%	25.1%	12.2%	8.7%	20.9%
45-59	13.2%	11.3%	24.5%	16.8%	12.5%	29.3%
60+	10.0%	6.3%	16.2%	16.0%	10.0%	26.0%
TOTAL	52.9%	47.1%	100.0%	59.5%	40.5%	100.0%

We also have a statistic regarding people who are left for working abroad; the census results from 2004 speak about 273.000 persons working abroad,

Number of people who are left outside the country (source: Census, October 2004)

Age group	Total	%
15-19	23405	9,0%
20-29	103069	39,5%
30-44	93738	35,9%
45-59	38928	14,9%
60+	1829	0,7%
Total	260969	100,0%

Media references speak about 1,000,000 persons (most of them of young age – 20-45 years old, as we can see also in the table bellow) working abroad, especially in the warm seasons. The census results are much away from the reality in our point of view; you have to take in consideration also the fact that the census took place in October and starting from March the number of people who are left for working abroad is increasing. The Statistical Department confirmed also that 57% of people who are not in the country are males.

For all that reasons you might expect to use a weighting model.

Representativity

Age * Gender: Country level

Age group	Male	Female	Total
18-24	250802	243017	493819
25-34	279200	275605	554805
35-44	228848	241594	470442
45-54	253482	284343	537825
55-64	149310	183011	332321
65-74	90459	135663	226122
75+	48739	94134	142873
Total	1300840	1457367	2758207

Age group	Male	Female	Total
18-24	9.09%	8.81%	17.90%
25-34	10.12%	9.99%	20.11%
35-44	8.30%	8.76%	17.06%
45-54	9.19%	10.31%	19.50%
55-64	5.41%	6.64%	12.05%
65-74	3.28%	4.92%	8.20%
75+	1.77%	3.41%	5.18%
Total	47.16%	52.84%	100.00%

Educational distribution: Country level

Population Census data for 2004		
<i>category</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>%</i>
University	304091	11.1%
secondary specialized	287328	10.5%
secondary general	910387	33.3%
general obligatory	869256	31.8%
primary	275274	10.1%
without primary school, but literate	61376	2.2%
illiterate	29028	1.1%
not indicated	440	0.0%
Total	2737180	100.0%

Degree of urbanization: Regional level

Region	Counties	Population by type of locality				Population
		Municipalities	Towns >15.000	Towns <15.000	Rural	
1	Cahul	0	35520	0	83711	119231
	Cantemir	0	0	5136	56199	61335
	Total Region 1	0	35520	5136	139910	180566
2	Taraclia	0	0	13704	29243	42947
	Total Region 2	0	0	13704	29243	42947
3	UTA Gagauzia	23459	34811	0	97441	155711
	Total Region 3	23459	34811	0	97441	155711
4	Basarabasca	0	0	11184	17711	28895
	Cimislia	0	0	12806	47943	60749
	Hincesti	0	15270	0	104287	119557
	Leova	0	0	14402	37239	51641
	Total Region 4	0	15270	38392	207180	260842
5	Causeni	0	17685	4178	68495	90358
	Stefan Voda	0	0	7795	62671	70466
	Total Region 5	0	17685	11973	131166	160824
6	Anenii Noi	0	0	8304	73224	81528
	Criuleni	0	0	7105	64878	71983
	Dubasari	0	0	0	34235	34235
	Ialoveni	0	15067	0	82734	97801
	Straseni	0	18311	1322	69115	88748
	Total Region 6	0	33378	16731	324186	374295
7	Chisinau	593802	15608	39458	69023	717891
	Total Region 7	593802	15608	39458	69023	717891
8	Orhei	0	25640	0	90188	115828
	Rezina	0	0	10143	37690	47833
	Soldanesti	0	0	6274	35644	41918
	Telenesti	0	0	6721	63219	69940
	Total Region 8	0	25640	23138	226741	275519
9	Calarasi	0	0	14460	60291	74751
	Nisporeni	0	0	12041	52856	64897
	Ungheni	0	32703	2504	75467	110674
	Total Region 9	0	32703	29005	188614	250322
10	Falesti	0	15126	0	74708	89834
	Glodeni	0	0	10397	50087	60484
	Riscani	0	0	13309	55621	68930
	Singerei	0	0	15696	71302	86998
	Balti	122708	0	0	4895	127603
	Total Region 10	122708	15126	39402	256613	433849
11	Drochia	0	16600	0	69804	86404
	Floresti	0	0	16973	71633	88606
	Soroca	0	34970	0	65909	100879
	Total Region 11	0	51570	16973	207346	275889
12	Briceni	0	0	14157	63120	77277
	Donduseni	0	0	9702	36216	45918
	Edinet	0	18405	7414	57717	83536
	Ocnita	0	0	19234	37123	56357
	Total Region 12	0	18405	50507	194176	263088
Total		739969	295716	284419	2071639	3391743

Electoral System

Electoral Code

No 1381-XIII of 21.11.97

Monitorul Oficial al R.Moldova No 81/667 of 08.12.1997

Title I.

General Definitions and Principles

Chapter 1. General Definitions And Principles

Article 1. General Definitions Used in this Code

For purposes of this Code, the following terms have the indicated meanings:

"Electoral poster" refers to the appeals, statements, photographs and other materials used by electoral contestants for purposes of electoral propaganda.

"Electoral propaganda" refers to the preparation and distribution of information seeking to determine the voters to vote for one or another electoral contestant.

"Voter" refers to a citizen of the Republic of Moldova eligible to vote.

"Election", unless specified otherwise, refers to the election of deputies to Parliament and the local public administration bodies, or conducting a referendum. It also stands for the actions of citizens, parties, other socio-political organisations, electoral blocs, electoral and other state bodies connected with the preparation of voter rolls, the nomination and registration of candidates, pre-electoral campaigning, voting and the tabulation of results, as well as for other election-related actions under current laws.

"General elections" refers to any type of elections conducted within one day - Sunday, or any other day - indicated in the decree establishing the date of elections, throughout the entire territory of the republic.

"Early elections" refers to the elections of the elective body upon termination of its mandate before term, dissolution or in the event of territorial-administrative reorganisation.

"Electoral bloc" refers to voluntary union of two or more parties and/or other socio-political organisations, which are registered with the Central Electoral Commission in the event of parliamentary and general local elections, or with the district electoral councils in the event of new local elections for joint participation in elections.

"Electoral campaign" refers to the time period allowed for activities aimed at determining the voters to cast their votes for one or another candidate, commencing for each electoral contestant on the day he/she is registered with the Central Electoral Commission or district electoral council, and ending on the day of his/her exclusion or the day of the election.

"Candidate" refers to an individual who runs for an eligible public position on behalf of parties, other socio-political organisations or electoral blocs, as well as independently.

"Independent candidate" refers to an individual proposing his/her candidacy for an eligible public position, independently of parties, other socio-political organisations or electoral blocs.

"District" refers to an administrative electoral unit where elections and referendums are organized and conducted.

"Code of Conduct" refers to a convention concluded between electoral competitors and representatives of mass-media regarding the modality of unfolding and coverage of the electoral campaign in a way that excludes the harming of dignity and reputation of electoral competitors.

"Electoral contestants" refers:

- in a parliamentary election, to independent candidates, registered with the Central Electoral Commission, as well as to parties, other socio-political organisations and electoral blocs whose lists of candidates have been registered with the Central Electoral Commission;
- in local elections, to parties, other socio-political organisations, electoral blocs and individuals running for the position of mayor or councillor to the local council, registered by corresponding district electoral councils.

"Appeal" request to cancel or revise an act, a decision or an action.

"Central Electoral Commission" and **"CEC"** refer to the commission appointed to ensure proper election administration and which operates continuously under this Code.

"Nomination of Candidates" refers to a procedure of adoption by parties and socio-political organizations of decisions regarding candidatures for elective positions, unfolded during the sessions of governing bodies of the parties and other social-political organizations, in accordance with their statutes, after the announcement of the date of elections.

"Domicile" refers to a person's permanent place of residence, confirmed in the ID with the "domicile" stamp.

"Voting rights" refers to a citizen's constitutional right to elect, be elected and vote with respect to the most important issues of the state and the society on the whole and/or issues of special local interest.

"List of candidates" refers to the list of candidates proposed by parties, other socio-political organisations and/or electoral blocs for participation in elections.

"Voter rolls" refers to the lists of citizens with the right to vote residing within a precinct.

"Petition" refers to the list of voter signatures collected in support of candidates or to initiate a referendum.

"Locality" herein refers to a territorial-administrative unit, organized according to current laws (district, municipality, town, village (commune) and territorial-administrative unit with special status).

"The minimum of special places for electoral posters" refers to specially arranged places for electoral posters, placed in one locality. The panels for electoral posters are placed in a well-balanced way in the radius of the whole locality. The minimum area given to a candidate on a panel is 1 square meter. The space for electoral publicity granted to the candidates should be equal for everybody.

"Electoral bodies" refers to bodies that organize the election of deputies to Parliament and the local public administration authorities and referendums.

"Socio-political organizations" refers to parties, fronts, leagues, political people's movements, registered according to the Law on Parties and Other Socio-Political Organisations.

"Parties" refers to voluntary citizen organisations, organized and registered according to the Law on Parties and Other Socio-Political Organisations.

"Electoral period" refers to the time period commencing on the day when the date of elections is officially announced and ending on the day when the final election results are confirmed by the competent bodies.

"Individuals entitled to observe the electoral procedures" refers to observers of the electoral contestants at precincts, foreign observers accredited by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, observers accredited by the Central Electoral Commission, as well as representatives of mass media.

"Referendum" refers to the vote of the people with respect to major issues of the state and the society as a whole, intended to solve these, as well as to citizen consultation on local issues of special interest.

"Residence" refers to a person's temporary place of residence, confirmed in the ID with the "residence" stamp.

"Revocation" refers to withdrawal of the mandate of an individual holding an elected public office by a court's decision and of the mandate of the mayor by local referendum.

[Modified via Law no.31-XV of 13.02.03, in force as of 28.02.03]

[The modification introduced via Law no. 1381-XV of 21.11.97 was found unconstitutional through the Constitutional Court Ruling no.13 of 14.03.02]

[Modified via Law no.842-XV of 14.02.2002]

Modified via Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

[Modified via the Law no.1227-XIV of 21.09.2000]

[Notion introduced according to the Law no.894-XIV of 23.03.2000]

[Notion introduced according to the Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

Article 2. Principles of Participation in Elections

(1) Citizens of the Republic of Moldova participate in elections on the basis of universal, equal and direct suffrage, with free and secret voting.

(2) Participation in elections is based on the citizen's free will. No one may exercise pressure on a voter to force him/her to participate or not in the elections, nor on the expression of a voter's free will.

(3) Citizens of the Republic of Moldova residing outside of the country shall enjoy full voting rights under this Code. Representatives of diplomatic and consular missions shall be obliged to help these citizens exercise their voting rights.

Article 3. Universality of Voting

Citizens of the Republic of Moldova have the right to elect and be elected irrespective of race, nationality, ethnic origin, language, religion, gender, opinion, political affiliation, property or social origin.

Article 4. Equality of Voting

Every voter is entitled to one vote in one election. All votes have equal legal effect.

Article 5. Direct Voting

Every voter votes in elections personally. Voting on behalf of other individuals is prohibited.

Article 6. Secret Voting

Voting in elections or referendums is secret. Therefore, any possibility to control a voter's will shall be excluded.

Article 7. Free Voting

No one has the right to exert any pressure on a voter to make him/her vote or not, nor to prevent him/her from expressing his/her will.

Article 8. Election Day

Elections shall be held within one day, on a Sunday, or any other day as indicated in the decree establishing the date of the election, throughout the entire territory of the republic or of the corresponding area.

Article 9. Place to Exercise the Voting Right

(1) The voting right shall be exercised in the locality where the voter is registered for a permanent residence visa, unless otherwise stipulated in this Code.

(2) In the case when the voter has a domicile and residence at the same time, in the period of the residence validity, the voter votes in the locality in which he/she has his/her residence.

Article 10. Voting for One Electoral Contestant

In an election a voter votes for one single electoral contestant, and expresses his/her will with respect to a single issue in a referendum.

Chapter 2. The Right To Elect And Be Elected. Limitations

Article 11. The Right to Elect

Citizens of the Republic of Moldova, who by the day of the elections have reached the age of 18, have the right to vote in elections in the Republic of Moldova, except for those deprived of this right.

Article 12. The Right to Be Elected

Citizens of the Republic of Moldova eligible to vote and meeting the requirements set forth in this Code have the right to be elected.

Article 13. Limitations

(1) The following individuals cannot vote:

- a. those who do not meet the requirements specified in Article 11;
- b. those declared incapacitated by a final decision of a court of law;
[Letter b) modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]
- c. those sentenced to imprisonment by a final decision of a court of law.

(2) The following individuals cannot be elected:

- a. military personnel in active service;
[Let.a) in the wording of the Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

[Let.b) abrogated, the rest are renumbered according to the Law no.403-XIV of 14.05.99]

- b. persons mentioned in paragraph 1;
- c. persons convicted to deprivation of liberty by a final court decision serving their sentence in detention centers.

[Let.c (d) introduced via Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

[Paragraph 3 abrogated via Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

(3) Citizens of the Republic of Moldova who are not entitled to be members of a political party or other socio-political organisation as well as Government members and civil servants, because of the position they hold, shall suspend their position in office upon their registration as electoral contestants.

[Paragraph (3) modified via the Law no. 842-XV of 14.02.2002]

[Paragraph (3) added via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

[Paragraph (3) abrogated via Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

Title II. Common Provisions

Chapter 3. Electoral Bodies

Article 14. The System of Electoral Bodies

(1) In order to organize and conduct elections, the following shall be established:

- a. Central Electoral Commission (permanent);
- b. District Electoral Councils;
- c. Precinct Electoral Bureaus.

Article 15. Representation in Electoral Bodies

(1) Electoral contestants may appoint for the duration of the electoral campaign to electoral bodies which registered them, as well as to lower level electoral bodies one member-representative entitled to a consultative vote. Parties, other socio-political organizations and electoral blocs running in elections may appoint for the duration of the electoral campaign to Central Electoral Commission one member-representative entitled to consultative vote.

[Paragraph 1 art.15 completed via Law no.894-XIV of 23.03.2000]

(2) Within three days members representing electoral contestants shall be confirmed by the corresponding electoral bodies, and in case they are not accepted they will receive a written answer indicating the grounds for their rejection.

[Paragraph 2 art.15 completed via Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

(3) In the event that electoral contestants join into a bloc after they have nominated their representatives to the corresponding electoral bodies, the member-representatives shall be recalled from the electoral bodies, except for one member, appointed by a decision of the bloc leaders. If the leaders of an electoral bloc fail to do so within three days of the day of forming the bloc, the electoral bodies shall expel the representatives subject to withdrawal. Electoral contestant adhering to an already existing electoral bloc shall recall the representative member from the electoral bodies.

Section I. Central Electoral Commission

Article 16. Formation of the Central Electoral Commission

(1) The Central Electoral Commission is a state body established to organize and conduct elections.

(2) The Central Electoral Commission consists of 9 members with a deliberative vote: 1 member is appointed by the President of Republic of Moldova, 1 by the Government of Republic of Moldova, 7 by the Parliament, including 5 by the opposition parties, according to the percentage of the mandates they hold. The Central Electoral Commission's members may not be members of parties or other socio-political organizations. The nominal composition of the commission is confirmed through the Decision of Parliament with the vote of the majority of elected parliament members.

[Paragraph 2, art.16 modified via Law no.894-XIV of 23.03.2000]

(3) The members of the Central Electoral Commission are irremovable. The vacancy of the function can appear in the case of the mandate expiry, resignation, demission or decease. Demission can be executed by the Parliament in the following cases:

- a. adoption on his/her regard of final judicial decision in a criminal case;
- b. the loss of Republic of Moldova citizenship;
- c. the person is declared functionally limited or functionally incapacitated by a final court decision;
- d. serious violation of the Republic of Moldova Constitution and of the present Code

(4) The Central Electoral Commission shall conduct its activity in compliance with the Constitution, this Code and the commission's regulation, approved by its resolution.

(5) The Central Electoral Commission is a legal entity, has its own budget, bank account, and seal representing the state coat of arms.

Article 17. Composition and Mandate of the Central Electoral Commission

(1) Chairman, deputy chairman and secretary of the Central Election Commission (CEC) are elected among CEC members with a majority of votes of the total number of its members. The sitting for election of CEC chairman, deputy chairman and secretary will be chaired by two CEC members chosen with a simple majority of votes of CEC members, who are in charge with supervision of the procedure of debating on candidacies and electing of chairman, deputy chairman and secretary of CEC, with inclusion of results in a report. The sitting for election of chairman, deputy chairman and secretary of CEC will take place not later than within 15 days since enforcement of the decision confirming the new CEC members. Revocation from these offices takes place in cases stipulated by Articles 16, 19 and 20 of this code.

(2) If the candidate for the position of Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson or Secretary of the commission does not receive a majority of votes, another round of elections shall be organized in which the candidates nominated for the same position in the previous round may participate.

(3) The Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and Secretary of the commission shall work on a permanent basis. Other members of the commission shall be summoned by the Chairperson on a case-by-case basis. The Chairman of the Commission is equal to the function of Minister, whereas the Deputy Chairman and Secretary are equal to the function of deputy-minister.

(4) Should any one of the positions mentioned in paragraph (1) become vacant, it shall be filled pursuant to the same procedures as in the case of elections.

(5) Within two days of the date of its establishment, the Central Electoral Commission shall make public its composition, location of its office and its contact data.

(6) The mandate of the CEC is five years. Upon expiration of the mandate, the composition of the Commission may be changed. The same individuals may serve for another term, but for no more than two consecutive terms.

[Art.17 modified via Law no.276-XVI of 4.11.2005; Law no.176-XVI of 22.07.05; Law no.894-XIV of 23.03.2000; Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

Article 18. Meetings and Resolutions of the Central Electoral Commission

(1) The meetings of the CEC shall be deliberative provided that the majority of its members entitled to deliberative vote participate.

(2) The Central Electoral Commission shall adopt resolutions by a vote of the majority of its members entitled to deliberative vote.

(3) Resolutions of the Central Electoral Commission, adopted within its competence, shall be binding for local public administration bodies, enterprises, institutions and organizations, high rank officials, political parties, other socio-political organizations and their bodies, as well as for all the citizens.

(4) The Decisions of Central Electoral Commission are placed, within 24 hours after adoption on the Central Electoral Commission's official website and are published within 3 days in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Moldova.

[Paragraph 3 art.18 introduced via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

Article 19. Status of CEC Members

(1) Members of the CEC shall be of outstanding character and have an exceptionally high reputation for personal integrity and professional skills to exercise electoral activities.

(2) Members of the Commission entitled to a deliberative vote:

- a. may not be members of any political party or other socio-political organization that have nominated candidates for eligible public positions;
- b. may not engage in political activities;
- c. cannot make statements for or against electoral contestants;
- d. cannot contribute in any way to the activities unfolded by electoral contestants, except when exercising their competence as provided in this Code.

Article 20. Cease of CEC Membership

(1) Membership in the Central Electoral Commission shall cease upon:

- a. mandate expiration;
- b. resignation;
- c. revocation;
- d. incapacity to exercise the mandate;
- e. decease.

[Paragraph (1) introduced via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

(2) In the event a member of the commission fails to conform to Article 19 paragraph (2) or acts in a manner which is incompatible with his/her member status, he/she may be recalled.

(3) The request to recall a member of the CEC shall be addressed to the Supreme Court of Justice by the institution that nominated the respective member to the CEC and by the commission members.

(4) Based on the Supreme Court's ruling on recalling of a member of the CEC and/or cease of CEC membership prior to mandate expiration, within ten days thereof, the relevant body shall propose and the Parliament shall confirm a new member to serve until the expiration of his/her predecessor's mandate.

[Paragraph (4) modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

Article 21. Release from Other Responsibilities. Compensation

(1) Members of the CEC not working on a permanent basis shall be released from their professional duties for the duration of the electoral period by a CEC Resolution.

(2) The positions of Chairperson, Vice-Chair-man and Secretary of the CEC shall be regarded as public officers of first rank, whereas members of the commission entitled to a deliberative vote, released from their basic workplace, as public officers of second rank.

(3) Members of the commission shall be paid according to the rank of their position, but not less than the average of their payment at their last permanent workplace plus raises, supplements, allowances and remuneration. Members not working on a permanent basis shall receive a 25% salary raise, for the period they are released from their permanent workplace.

Article 22. General Responsibilities of the Central Electoral Commission

The Central Electoral Commission shall:

- a. study the method of organizing and holding elections in order to improve the electoral law and procedures;
- b. make recommendations to Government and Parliament concerning the timelines of operating changes to the electoral law;
- c. develop regulations and instructions intended to improve the electoral procedures;
- d. keep a roster of trained personnel for appointment to District Electoral Councils and Precinct Electoral Bureaus;
- e. set up District Electoral Councils and Precinct Electoral Bureaus for the partial elections to the local councils or for mayor;
- f. cooperate with the following during the organisation and holding of elections:
 - o The Ministry of the Interior with respect to establishing security procedures to protect voting sites and materials;
 - o State enterprises and institutions whom it shall contract for services such as ballot printing and equipment supply;
 - o Media outlets and public associations in conducting civic and voter education activities and informing citizens about the electoral process;
- g. analyze the structure of electoral districts, in terms of the existing organisation of administrative-territorial units of the republic;
- h. implement programmemes of civic education in-between elections;
- i. develop voter information programmemes during electoral periods;
- j. provide the media information on the unfolding of elections and the election administration practices employed;
- k. report on an annual basis to Parliament and, when specifically requested, to the President, Government or Parliament;
- l. communicate election issues to the press and the public at large;
- m. establish contacts with political parties, other socio-political and non-governmental organisations entitled to put forward candidates for public offices, and see to their unhindered participation in the electoral process;

- n. consult indigenous non-governmental organisations interested to conduct civic education campaigns during elections;
- o. organize training courses and seminars for individuals qualified to participate in the electoral process as members of district electoral councils or precinct electoral bureaus, as representatives of political parties or other socio-political organisations, electoral blocs or potential candidates, as officers in the apparatus of electoral councils or as members of support groups;
- p. analyze electoral frauds, including allegations of fraud, committed past or current elections as well as likely to be committed in future elections and take preventive measures; notify public authorities about issues needing consideration according to current laws;
- q. organize preliminary consultations with parties, other socio-political organizations, with electoral blocks and representatives of mass-media and assures the signing by these of the Code of conduct until the start of the electoral campaign.

[Modified via Law no.31-XV of 13.02.03, in force as of 28.02.03]

[Modified via Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

[Modified via Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

Article 23. Apparatus of the Central Electoral Commission

(1) The CEC may be assisted by an apparatus whose staff shall be appointed by the Government at the recommendation of the CEC. Officers of the apparatus shall be hired by resolution of the commission. Some officers of the apparatus, nominated by the commission, shall work on a permanent basis, whereas the rest of the officers shall be summoned for the electoral period, and shall be released from their professional duties at their basic workplace for the duration of the electoral period.

(2) The salaries and expenses of the CEC apparatus shall be paid by the Commission from its budget. The salary of an apparatus officer shall be equal to one of a second rank public officer, but not lower than the average salary paid at the previous permanent workplace, plus raises, supplements, allowances and remuneration. Equivalence with definite positions shall be determined by the CEC. Members not working on a permanent basis shall receive a 25% salary raise for the period they are released from their basic place of work.

Article 24. Funding of Central Electoral Commission's Activity

Funds for CEC operations shall be provided from the State budget. The budget of the Central Electoral Commission is drawn up according to the expenses connected to the functioning of its apparatus and the conduct of the elections, specifying the activities that it intends to carry out during the budgetary year. Each year, at a time determined by the Government, the Commission shall submit a budget request to the Government, for inclusion in the state budget draft of expenditures connected with the the Commission functioning and the ones related to election administration. The request shall include specifications concerning activities the Commission intends to undertake during the course of the upcoming fiscal year.

Article 25. Meetings and Operations of the Central Electoral Commission

(1) Meetings of the Commission may be called by the Chairperson or upon the request of 3 Commission members". In the event a meeting is requested by the Commission members, the decision to convene the meeting shall be made within 48 hours of submission of the request.

(2) All meetings in which the Commission discusses electoral matters, including meetings in which the Commission is called upon to make a decision about election issues, shall be open to the press, and also to the public. Meetings of the Commission shall be held only after 48 hours of public notice has been given, except for meetings during electoral

periods, in which case shorter notice may be given if the matter to be discussed needs urgent consideration.

(3) The Central Electoral Commission shall ensure that election operations are conducted in an open manner enabling the press and public to follow the commission's activity.

Article 26. Responsibilities of the Central Electoral Commission during the Electoral Period

(1) During an electoral period, the CEC shall have the following responsibilities:

- a. coordinate the activity of all electoral bodies to prepare and conduct elections, according to this Code;
- b. oversee the implementation of this Code's provisions and other laws that affect the conduct of elections;
- c. establish electoral districts and district electoral councils and supervise their activity;
- d. based on the data provided by the Ministry of Justice, publish the list of parties and other socio-political organisations entitled to run in elections, register electoral contestants and their trustees in the event of parliamentary elections;
- e. distribute funds allotted for conducting elections; oversee the provision of electoral councils and bureaus with offices, transportation and telecommunication; and deal with other issues of technical and material support for elections;
- f. establish the form of ballots and voter rolls, the records of meetings of electoral councils and bureaus and other documents for conducting elections; and design of voting boxes and stamps for the electoral councils and bureaus;
- g. consider communications from public bodies on issues concerning the preparation and conduct of elections;
- h. resolve issues regarding participation in elections of those citizens that are outside the country at the time of voting;
- i. sum up the results of the elections in the entire country and, if necessary, prepare a report on the elections results to be submitted to the Constitutional Court;
- j. issue resolutions with regard to the operations of district electoral councils and precinct electoral bureaus, election procedures, the method of organizing and conducting the elections and technical and administrative issues;
- k. provide training for poll workers and election information for voters;
- l. consider statements and complaints regarding decisions and actions of district electoral councils and precinct electoral bureaus and adopt mandatory resolutions thereupon;
- m. issue resolutions regarding the release of electoral council members from their basic workplace for the time period of working with the electoral council and determines the number of electoral bureau members who may be released from their basic workplace and the term of release;
- n. organize the conduct of the second round of elections, repeat, early, new or partial elections, pursuant to the provisions of this Code;
- o. collect information about citizen participation in elections, sum up preliminary results and make final results public.

(2) During the electoral campaign, the CEC may exercise full authority even if the member-representatives entitled to a consultative vote have not been appointed to the Commission yet.

[Modified via Law no.31-XV of 13.02.03, in force as of 28.02.03]

[Modified via Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

[Modified via Law no.1227-XIV of 21.09.2000]

[Modified via Law no.894-XIV of 23.03.2000]

[Modified via Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

Section II. Electoral Districts and District Electoral Councils

[Title in the wording of Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

Article 27. Formation of Electoral Districts and District Electoral Councils

[Title of art.27 in the wording of the Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

(1) At least 55 days before elections, Central Electoral Commission shall establish electoral districts that shall correspond to the borders of administrative-territorial units of second level of the Republic of Moldova, and, at least 50 days before elections, district electoral councils. In elections at any level and in republican referendum, electoral districts and district electoral councils shall be established within the same terms.

(2) District electoral councils shall consist of 7-11 members entitled to deliberative vote. Three of them must have completed higher legal education or public administration education.

(3) In local elections and referenda, the district electoral councils are formed on the basis of proposals submitted by first and/or second level local councils, and when there's a lack of such proposals, the Central Election Commission will appoint them. To the extent possible, individuals having higher legal education shall be appointed to district electoral councils.

(4) Candidate-ship for 2 members of the electoral district councils are nominated by district courts, for the other 2 members, in case of local elections - by the local councils of the first level and, respectively, second level. The candidate-ships of the other members with the right of deliberative vote are nominated by the parties and other socio-political organizations represented in Parliament at the date when the electoral district councils are constituted, proportional to the mandates. The members of the electoral district council nominated by the district court and by local councils may not be counselors in local councils and members of parties.

(5) District electoral councils, within three days of their formation, shall elect by secret vote from among their members a chairperson, vice-chairperson and secretary. The district electoral council shall promptly notify the Central Electoral Commission of the results of these elections.

(6) Within four days of the date of its formation, district electoral councils shall make public the names of their members, the location of their office and the means of contacting them.

(7) District electoral councils may adopt decisions by a majority vote of its members entitled to deliberative vote.

(8) District electoral councils shall be assisted by an apparatus whose personnel shall be approved by the Central Electoral Commission, at the recommendation of the district electoral council. For the time period of release from their basic workplace, officers shall receive a 25% salary increase.

[Modified via Law no.31-XV of 13.02.03, in force as of 28.02.03]

[Modified via Law no.842-XV of 14.02.2002]

[Modified via Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

[Modified via Law no.894-XV of 23.03.2000]

[Modified via Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

Article 28. Responsibilities of District Electoral Council

District electoral councils shall have the following responsibilities:

- a. oversee the execution of this Code and other laws affecting the conduct of elections;
- b. form electoral bureaus and supervise the activity of precinct electoral bureaus; train their members, promote the technique of voting and the importance of the vote;
[Let.b) modified via Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]
- c. distribute allotted financial funds among precinct electoral bureaus;
- d. receive and examine communications of local public administration bodies, directors of state entities, institutions and organizations regarding the preparation and conduct of elections;
- e. exercise control over the timely elaboration and review of the voter rolls;
- f. ensure precinct electoral bureaus with a supply of forms for voters rolls, protocols and ballots, etc.;
- g. register independent candidates and lists of candidates from political parties, socio-political organizations, and electoral blocs and make public information about them;
- h. decide the withdrawal of responsibilities that the members of councils and electoral bureaus have to fulfill at their permanent workplace, for the period during which they work within electoral bureaus;
[Let.h) introduced via Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]
[Letter h) modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]
- i. sum up election results in the district, submit related documents to the Central Electoral Commission and assure that results are published in the local press;
- j. collect information from the precinct electoral bureaus about citizen participation in elections, sum up preliminary results of the election and submit them to CEC;
- k. consider statements and complaints about decisions and actions taken by precinct electoral bureaus, and adopt mandatory decisions regarding them;
- l. take other actions connected with the organization and conduct of elections.

Section III. Precincts and Precinct Electoral Bureaus

Article 29. Establishment of Precincts and Precinct Electoral Bureaus

(1) To conduct voting and count the votes, electoral districts shall be divided into precincts.

(2) Precincts will be established by district electoral councils in localities based on the recommendation of mayors of villages (communes) and cities (municipalities) no later than 35 days before elections. Each precinct shall have no less than 30 and no more than 3,000 voters. In elections at any level and in republican referendum, precincts shall be established in the same term.

[Paragraph 2 art.29 completed via Law no.894-XIV of 23.03.2000]

[Paragraph 2 art.29 modified via Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

[Paragraph 2 art.29 modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

(3) Special precincts may also be established at hospitals, sanatoriums, maternity wards, asylums and homes for elderly. Such precincts must have no less than 30 voters.

(4) Military personnel shall vote at general precincts where military units are located.

(5) In parliamentary elections and republican referendums, precincts shall also be formed at Moldovan diplomatic and consular missions for workers of these representatives and members of their families, as well as for Moldovan citizens traveling to these countries, regardless of their number. These precincts shall be considered to belong to the electoral district of Chisinau Municipality.

[Paragraph 5 art.29 modified via Law no.1227-XIV of 19.10.2000]

(6) In new local, partial elections and local referenda, when the second level district electoral council is not constituted, it is the Central Electoral Commission that shall establish the precincts and their electoral bureaus.

[Paragraph 6 art.29 introduced by the Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

[Paragraph 6 art. 29 modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

(7) A district electoral council shall number its precincts and make information available about the size of each precinct bureau, its polling station location, its telephone number, and means of contacting it.

(8) Precincts shall be ordered alphabetically according to the locality where the district electoral council is situated and continuing with those in municipalities, towns, communes and villages.

[Paragraph 8 art.29 completed by the Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

(9) Mayoralties shall provide information and necessary assistance to precinct bureaus to ensure proper fulfillment of their duties as stipulated in this Code.

(10) Precinct electoral bureaus shall be formed by the district councils no later than 20 days before the election and will consist of 5 -11 members entitled to deliberative vote. In elections at any level and in republican referendum, precinct electoral bureaus shall be established in the same term.

[Paragraph 10 art.29 completed via Law no.894-XIV of 23.03.2000]

[Paragraph 10 art.29 completed via Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

[Paragraph 10 art. 29 modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

(11) 3 candidates for the electoral office members of the polling station electoral council are nominated by the local councils. The other members of the polling station electoral council with a deliberative vote are nominated by parties and other socio-political organizations represented in the Parliament at the date of its formation in the ratio of their representation. Members of the polling stations electoral councils can not be counselors in the local councils and party members.

[Paragraph 11 art.29 modified via Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

(12) The precinct electoral bureau shall elect, within two days of its formation, from among its members a chairperson, a vice-chairperson and a secretary of the bureau, will immediately notify the district electoral council of its decision, and will make public membership and location of electoral bureau and means of contacting it.

(13) At diplomatic missions and consulates, a chairperson and secretary of the precinct bureau shall be elected. At diplomatic missions and consulates with less than three workers, voting shall be done by diplomatic mail, in which case the ballots must be sent to the Central Electoral Commission by election day.

(14) To ensure the exercise of the constitutional right to vote, the Central Electoral Commission may form precincts and precinct electoral bureaus in other instances as well.

(15) Members of a precinct electoral bureau entitled to deliberative vote may not be councilors in local councils, party members or members of any other socio-political organization running in elections.

[Paragraph 15 art.29 completed via the Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

Article 30. Responsibilities of Precinct Electoral Bureaus

Precinct electoral bureaus shall have the following responsibilities:

- a. together with public administration bodies provide for the review of voter rolls, ensure integrity of the lists and electoral ballots, and be responsible for their correct and complete development;
[Let.a) modified via Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]
- b. consider statements about mistakes in voter rolls, make changes in them, and issue certificates of the right to vote to voters who, on election day, will be away from their place of residence;
- c. develop supplementary voter rolls on which persons who vote based on voting certificates are entered, as well as voters who, for various reasons, were not included on the main voter rolls;
- d. notify the public residing within the precinct about the election day and the location of the polling place, prepare the polling station premises for voting and install ballot boxes and booths; organize voting on the scheduled day, ensure public order in the premises of the polling station;
- e. tabulate election results in the precinct, complete the protocols, and convey them along with all ballots to the district electoral council;
- f. consider requests and complaints regarding preparation for elections and organization of voting, and make decisions regarding them which shall be attached to the bureau's protocols;
- g. convey to the district electoral council data regarding citizens participation in elections, as well as the data required for tabulation of the preliminary results of the elections;
- h. exercise other responsibilities in keeping with this law.

Section IV. Support for and Activity of Electoral Councils and Bureaus, Modification of Their Composition and Their Termination

Article 31. Assistance to Electoral Councils and Bureaus

(1) Public bodies, enterprises, organizations and institutions, official persons, parties and other socio-political organizations and their bodies shall be obliged to provide support to electoral councils and bureaus in fulfilling their duties and supply information and materials necessary for their activity.

(2) In matters relating to the preparation and conduct of elections, electoral councils and bureaus may address requests to public bodies, enterprises, organizations and institutions, official persons, parties and other socio-political organizations and their bodies which shall consider the matter and respond within three days of receiving the request, but no later than election day.

Article 32. Organization of the Activity of Electoral Councils and Bureaus

(1) Meetings of electoral councils and bureaus during electoral period shall be called and convened by the chairperson, and, in case of his/her absence or at his/her request, by the vice-chairperson. In addition, a meeting may be called at the request of at least one-third of the voting members of the council/bureau.

(2) A quorum for conducting a meeting of an electoral council/bureau shall be more than half of its voting members. All decisions of electoral councils and bureaus shall be taken by an open vote of the majority of its voting members, signed by the chairperson and the secretary. Upon a tie vote, the chairperson's vote shall decide. Members of the council or bureau who do not agree with adopted decisions have the right to put in writing their own opinion, which shall be attached to the record of the meeting.

(3) The decisions of electoral councils or bureaus adopted within the scope of their authority must be complied with by all public bodies, enterprises, institutions and organizations, parties, other socio-political organizations, and all citizens.

(4) The Central Electoral Commission shall establish by a resolution the number of electoral body members who shall be released from their basic professional duties and the time period of release. Such individuals shall receive from the electoral fund a 25% salary increase to the average monthly wage at their normal workplace, plus raises, supplements, allowances and remuneration, but not less than an average wage per current year, or per previous year if elections are conducted in January or February. If pensioners or temporarily unemployed persons are summoned, they shall receive an average country salary per current year, or per previous year if elections are conducted in January or February.

[Paragraph 4 art.32 in the wording of the Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

[Paragraph 4 art. 32 modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

(5) If necessary it is allowed to conclude individual work contracts for the determined time period. Inquired expenses shall be covered from the funds allotted for elections.

[Paragraph 5 art. 32 introduced via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002] (6) Members of electoral councils or bureaus entitled to deliberative vote may not campaign for or against candidates running for eligible public office; engage in any other political activity on behalf of any electoral contestant; be affiliated with any of them; make any financial or other contribution, directly or indirectly, to any electoral contestant. In local elections members of electoral councils and bureaus entitled to deliberative vote may not be relatives by blood or by law with a candidate running in elections.

Article 33. Changes in the Membership of Electoral Councils and Bureaus

(1) The membership of the electoral council or bureau shall cease:

- a. upon request;
- b. upon recall.

(2) The institution or the electoral contestant who nominated or appointed a member to the electoral council or bureau shall have the right to recall that member.

(3) If a member resigns or is recalled from the electoral council or bureau before elections day, a replacement can be nominated or appointed as established by this Code.

Article 34. Termination of Electoral Councils and Bureaus

(1) Electoral councils and bureaus established under this Code shall terminate their activities and be dissolved by a decision of the electoral body that has established them, as soon as practicable after the elections for which they were formed were concluded.

[Paragraph 1 art.34 modified via Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

(2) Ordinarily, district electoral councils and precinct electoral bureaus shall cease to exist as soon as the Central Electoral Commission (or the relevant district electoral council) makes public the results of the elections.

(3) After dissolution of electoral councils or bureaus in compliance with this Code, their members shall cease to be remunerated and return to their normal employment.

[Paragraph 3 art.34 modified via Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

Chapter 4. Material Support of Elections

Article 35. Supply of Materials Necessary for Conducting Elections

- (1) Expenses connected with the preparation and conduct of elections shall be borne by the State.
- (2) The amount of these expenses shall be established by Parliament within the limits of the provisions of the law on the state budget for the year when the elections are conducted. The relevant proposals shall be submitted by the Central Electoral Commission to the Government. The Government shall examine them and then present them to Parliament for approval. In the event that the expenses are not foreseen in the ongoing year budget, their amount shall be established by Parliament, at the proposal of the CEC.
- (3) As soon as possible after the conclusion of the election, the Central Electoral Commission shall submit to Parliament a report on the management of the allotted sum along with a statement of the Court of Accounts.
- (4) Funds not used shall be transferred back to the state budget.
- (5) The method of distribution and spending of funds, as well as the method of publication of the final expense report, shall be established by the Central Electoral Commission under the conditions provided for by this Code.
- (6) Public authorities, enterprises, institutions and organizations shall make available office space and equipment necessary for preparation and conduct of elections and for results tabulation, for use by electoral councils and bureaus.
- (7) State mass media shall, free of charge, publish statements and materials presented by the electoral councils, electoral programs of electoral contestants, and other election-related materials, including materials designed for civic education or voter information purposes.

Article 36. Prohibition of Foreign Support to Electoral Campaign

- (1) Direct or indirect funding or material support of any kind for the electoral campaign of candidates in an election and electoral contestants by foreign countries, foreign, international or joint enterprises, institutions, organisations, as well as by natural persons who are not citizens of the Republic of Moldova is prohibited. Such funds shall be confiscated to the state budget.
- (2) In the event that a contestant in an election receives on his/her account undeclared funds from abroad or has knowingly used such funds, the Central Electoral Commission shall ask the Supreme Court to nullify the registration of the contestant. The Supreme Court shall examine the complaint and render its judgment within five days, but no later than the day preceding the elections day.

[Modified via Law no.31-XV of 13.02.03, in force as of 28.02.03]

Article 37. State Material Support for Electoral Campaigns

- (1) The electoral competitors receive loans without interest rates from the state.
- (2) Loans from the state budget may be received by the agency or a financial agent only, appointed for this purpose by the contestant. Financial agents shall be natural or legal entities, registered with the Ministry of Finance. They shall share all responsibilities with the contestants who appointed them.
- (3) Loans received from the state shall be paid fully or partially by the state depending on the overall number of votes received by the electoral contestant in the respective district. The sum to be paid by the state shall be established by dividing the sum of the credit by the number of voters who participated in the elections, and then multiplying it by the number of valid votes cast for the contestant.

(4) Electoral contestants who fail to receive at least three percent of the valid votes cast in the election throughout the republic, or in the relevant district, including the independent candidates who were not elected, shall pay back loans received from the state within two months of the conclusion of voting. Other electoral contestants shall repay the loans within four months.

(5) In the event that the elected and validated mayor refuses to exercise his/her mandate, he/she pays back the expenditure related to the organisation and holding of elections.

[Completed via Law no.31-XV of 13.02.03, in force as of 28.02.03]

[Paragraph 4 art. 37 modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

[Paragraph 4 art.37 modified via Law no.894-XIV of 23.03.2000]

Article 38. Conditions and Method of Support for Electoral Campaigns

(1) Direct or indirect financing and material support in any form for the electoral campaign of a contestant in an election by natural and legal entities may be used only under the following conditions:

- a. financial or other support for the candidates in elections, within one month of the announcement of the campaign period, shall be announced in the press, including a newspaper of Republic-wide circulation in the case of independent candidates or lists of candidates in an election for Parliament, or a newspaper with regional circulation in the relevant rayon, in the case of independent candidates or lists of candidates in local elections;

[Let.a) modified via the Law no.1227-XIV of 21.09.2000]

[Let.a) modified via the Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

[Letter a) modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

- b. after the appropriate electoral council or bureau is formed, electoral contestants shall also report any funds or other support they obtain from the sources described in this Article, prior to making use of them.

(2) Electoral contestants shall open a bank account which will be specified as an "Electoral Account", to which the participants shall transfer their own money, funds granted by natural and legal entities of the country. These funds may only be transferred into the account with the candidate's prior consent. The ceiling of funds to be wired to the electoral accounts shall be established by the CEC.

(3) Electoral contestants shall confirm with the Central Electoral Commission the person responsible for the finances (treasurer). Electoral contestant who fail to open a bank account under "Electoral Fund" shall communicate the fact to the Central Electoral Commission.

(4) Legal entities may wire money to the "Electoral Fund" only through bank transfer, which is to be accompanied by a note on the existence or non-existence of a foreign share in the statutory capital.

(5) The following may not, under any circumstances, fund or support electoral campaigns:

- a. citizens of the Republic of Moldova who haven't reached the age of 18 years;
- b. state funded organizations;
- c. anonymous persons;
- d. charity or religious organizations.

(6) Legal and natural entities may not order electoral advertising materials for the electoral contestants and may not cover the expenses related to their production without

electoral contestants' consent, and from the funds not wired to "Electoral Fund" of the relevant candidate.

(7) Funds wired to the "Electoral Fund" may not be used for personal interests. Electoral contestants may not offer voters money or gifts, may not distribute goods free of charge, including humanitarian aid or other charity.

(8) Electoral contestants shall submit bi-weekly financial reports to the electoral bodies, which will include data on the income and expenses and their sources.

[Paragraphs 3,4,5,6,7,8 art. 32 introduced via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

(9) The bank will notify the Central Electoral Commission and the relevant electoral council of the funds transferred to a contestant's account within 24 hours of the day of the transfer. To check the sources of income, the accuracy of the record and spending of funds by candidates, the CEC or the district electoral council may request that the Court of Accounts or the Fiscal Inspector of the Ministry of Finances review the correctness of book-keeping and usage of these funds.

(10) The Central Electoral Commission or district electoral councils shall maintain a file including all the data referred to in this Article, and shall make the file available to the public for information purposes. In addition, the respective electoral body shall compile this information on a weekly basis and issue a weekly report on the amount of contributions received by each electoral contestant, and the sources from which it has been received. The respective electoral body shall release its final pre-election report two days prior to election day, and shall also prepare a final report compiling all the information it has received concerning the amount and sources of contributions to the contestants in an election.

[Paragraph 4 (10) art.38 modified via Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

Chapter 5. Voter Rolls

Article 39. Voter Rolls

(1) Voter rolls shall be developed by the mayoralty in two copies for every polling station. After being developed, the rolls will be checked with voters who are on the lists, at their domicile. Then the rolls will be signed by the mayor and made public no later than 20 days before election day.

[Paragraph 1 art.39 modified via the Law no.894-XIV of 23.03.2000]

[Paragraph 1 art.39 modified via the Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

[Paragraph 1 art. 39 modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

(2) The local administrative authorities check every year (after January 1) the voter lists, updating them on the basis of the specifications made at the voters' domicile and present the respective information at the Central Electoral Commission no later than March 1.

(3) The voter rolls will include the voter's last name and first name, year of birth, place of residence, type and number of the voter's identification document. The order on the lists shall be established by the mayoralties.

(4) Voter rolls of citizens in the military residing in military units, their family members, other voters residing in military units, will be compiled on the basis of data submitted by military unit commanders. Military personnel residing outside military units, and their family members, shall be included on the voter rolls at their place of residence.

(5) Voter rolls for electoral precincts formed in rest houses, hospitals and other curative institutions shall be compiled on the basis of data presented by the heads of the above-mentioned institutions.

[Paragraph 4 art.39 modified via the Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

(6) Voter rolls for electoral precincts constituted outside the Republic of Moldova shall be compiled on the basis of data collected by heads of diplomatic missions and consular offices who operate on the soil of the respective countries.

(7) A voter may be included on only one voter roll and at only one electoral precinct, based on acts attesting their domicile within the perimeter of the respective polling station.

[Paragraph 6 art.39 modified via the Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

[Phrase "based on residence visa" of art.39 paragraph (6) is declared unconstitutional via resolution of Constitutional Court no 15 of 27.05.98]

(8) In the event that the voter changes his/her residence in the period between the day of determining the rolls and election day, the precinct bureaus, at the voter's request and upon presentation of his/her passport or some other form of identification, shall issue the voter a voting right certificate. The voter who receives such a certificate shall confirm it by signing the voter list next to his/her name.

Article 40. Review of Voter Rolls

(1) Twenty days before elections the voter roll shall be made available for inspection in a public place within the precinct. The mayoralty shall keep a copy of the list. Not later than twenty days prior to elections, voters shall be notified of the location of the precinct at which they must vote.

[Paragraph 1 art.40 modified via the Law no.894-XIV of 23.03.2000]

[Paragraph 1 art. 40 modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

(2) Citizens shall be provided with an opportunity to become familiar with the voter rolls and to verify the accuracy of their compilation. They have the right to appeal against their names being incorrectly omitted or excluded from the list, as well as mistaken personal data introduced in the list. The appeals are examined by the respective electoral bodies within 24 hours.

Chapter 6. Nomination and Registration of Candidates

Article 41. Nominating Candidates

(1) In the case of parliamentary elections, the process of nominating the candidates starts 60 days before the elections date and ends 30 days before the elections date.

[Paragraph 1 art.41 modified via Law no.1227-XIV of 21.09.2000]

[Paragraph 1 art.41 in the wording of Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

[Paragraph 1 art. 41 modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

(2) The following have the right to nominate a candidate for election, provided they meet all applicable requirements set forth in this Code:

- a. Parties and other socio-political organizations registered prior to the announcement of elections, in accordance with their statutes and current legislation;
- b. Electoral blocs formed on the basis of decisions adopted according to the statutes of parties and other socio-political organizations, registered respectively with the

CEC upon general local and parliamentary elections, or by district electoral councils upon new elections, within 15 days of their formation - or, if they were formed prior to the electoral period, within 15 days of the commencement of that period;

[Letter b) modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

- c. Citizens of the Republic of Moldova who nominate themselves (independent candidates).

(3) Candidate statements of agreement to run in an election shall be submitted as follows:

- a. Statements by candidates for the office of deputies to Parliament shall be submitted to the Central Electoral Commission;

[Letter a) paragraph 3 art.41 modified via Law no.1227-XIV of 21.09.2000]

- b. Statements by candidates for council local elections shall be submitted to district electoral councils.

[Letter b) modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

Article 42. Collection of Signatures in Support of a Candidate

(1) Signatures are collected only in support of an independent candidate or for initiating a referendum. In local election signatures are collected only in the districts where independent candidates are running in elections.

[Paragraph 1 art.42 completed via the Law no.894-XIV of 23.03.2000]

(2) Only independent candidates and members of a citizen initiative group, who appoint and/or support independent candidates, their trustees, as well as members of initiative group for holding a referendum, have the right to collect signatures.

[Paragraph 2 art.42 modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

(3) Lists for collecting signatures in support of an independent candidate, as well as for initiating a referendum (hereinafter petitions) must contain the last and first name, year of birth, profession, position (occupation), place of work, place of residence and party membership of the candidate, as well as the last and first name of the voter who collects the signatures. Individual sheets of the petitions shall contain only signatures of voters who live in a single locality.

(4) Voters who support the candidate, as well as initiating a referendum, shall indicate on the petition their first and last names, year of birth, place of residence, type and number of identification document, date of signing, and signature.

[Paragraph 4 art.42 modified via Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

(5) Each voter may sign the petition for only one candidate in any particular election.

[Paragraph 5 art.42 modified via the Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

(6) The individual who gathers voters' signatures must sign every sheet of the petition in the presence of the head of local public administration authority where signatures were collected. Signature collectors shall introduce at the end of each sheet of names an attestation to the effect that the collector personally collected the signatures and confirmed the identity of the persons whose names appear on that sheet. The petition shall be certified on each page with the official stamp of the respective local public administration.

Article 43. Submission and Review of Nominating Petitions

(1) No later than 30 days before general elections, the appropriate electoral body shall start reviewing the accuracy of the signature lists that are submitted to it, in terms of the eligibility of the persons whose names appear on the petitions to vote in the elections, their residence, and the authenticity of their signatures. The petitions shall be verified within five days of the day of submission.

[Paragraph 1 art.43 modified via the Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

[Paragraph 1 art.43 completed via the Law no.894-XIV of 23.03.2000]

[Paragraph 1 art.43 modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

(2) The electoral council shall inform submitters of such lists about the results of the review and shall announce the total number of names included on the petitions submitted by individual contestants in elections, as well as the number of signatures found valid.

(3) Persons collecting signatures for nominating petitions shall be held responsible for the authenticity of the data on petitions.

(4) Petitions in which names have been entered prior to the official start of the nomination period, the lists in which the number of the counterfeited signatures constitutes more than 5% of the total number of the signatures or petitions which have not been signed by the signature collector, or have not been certified by the stamp of the local public administration authority, shall be considered null and void.

Article 44. Registration of Candidates

(1) To register a candidate for an election, the following documents must be submitted to the Central Electoral Commission or district electoral councils no later than 30 days before election day:

- a. an official record of the meeting of the supreme or territorial body of the party, other socio-political organisation or electoral bloc regarding the nomination of the candidate (list of candidates);
- b. petitions containing the required number of signatures in support of independent candidates;
- c. biographical data about the candidate;
- d. the candidate statement of agreement to run for the office for which his/her candidacy has been proposed;
- e. a declaration by the candidate stating his/her real estate, bank accounts, securities, inheritance and income over the two years preceding the election year, and the sources of that income, including income derived from investment funds and lease of property, etc.
- f. a declaration by the candidate for mayor on giving up, for the duration of the mandate, any functions that are incompatible with the position of mayor, in the event of election and validation.
- g. a declaration on suspension from previously held position, for the time period of electoral campaign - for the persons who fall under the provisions of paragraph (13) of art. 13.

(2) Representatives of parties and other socio-political organisation, electoral blocs and independent candidates shall submit the documents for registration only after to the Central Electoral Commission, relevant district electoral councils make public the place and time of receiving those documents. This information shall be made public within two days of the launch of candidate designation period. If representatives of several political parties, socio-political organisation, several electoral blocs, several independent candidates simultaneously submit all the necessary documents to the relevant body entitled to register them, the order or receiving them shall be established by lots in accordance with the regulations developed by the Central Electoral Commission and published in the Official Gazette of Republic of Moldova.

(3) The relevant electoral body shall register candidates for elections within seven days of the date of submission of the documents enumerated in paragraph (1).

(4) Candidates in an election may not serve on any electoral council or bureau during the period of that election.

(5) The relevant electoral body shall issue a certificate of candidacy to registered candidates as soon as possible but no later than three days of the day of registration.

(6) The relevant electoral body shall have published in the mass media funded from the state budget its rulings on registration of independent candidates or lists of candidates.

(7) Upon expiration of the term for registration of candidates, the relevant electoral body shall publish the integral list of candidates that it has registered, providing their names, surnames, year of birth, locality of residence, political affiliation, professions (occupations), and the name of the party, socio-political organisation or electoral bloc that has nominated them.

[Modified via Law no.31-XV of 13.02.03, in force as of 28.02.03]

[Modified via Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

[Modified via Law no.1227-XIV of 21.09.2000]

[Modified via Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

Chapter 7. Electoral Campaign

Article 45. Trustees of Electoral Contestants

(1) Contestants in an election may designate trustees in every district. Trustees assist the contestants in conducting their electoral campaign, campaign for them and represent their interests in relations with public bodies, the voters and electoral councils and bureaus. The number of trustees for each electoral contestant shall be determined by the CEC or the relevant district electoral council.

(2) The contestants shall independently choose their trustees and notify the relevant election council, which shall register and certify them.

(3) Trustees of contestants in parliamentary elections shall be registered by the Central Electoral Commission. In elections for mayors and councilors in local councils, trustees of candidates shall be registered by the respective district electoral council.

[Paragraph (3) modified via Law no.31-XV of 13.02.03, in force as of 28.02.03]

[Paragraph (3) modified via Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

[Paragraph (3) modified via Law no.1227-XIV of 21.09.2000]

(4) Contestants in an election may, at any time before the day preceding elections, suspend a trustee's authority, and replace him/her with other persons.

(5) Trustees of candidates shall upon request be granted leave from their normal place of employment without remuneration. Neither could they be remunerated from funds allotted for the conduct of elections. For the electoral period they may not be dismissed or transferred from their usual job responsibilities without their consent.

[Paragraph 5 art.45 in the wording of the Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

(6) Trustees of candidates having public functions may not use public means and goods for electoral campaigns.

Article 46. Guaranteed Rights of Electoral Candidates and Contestants in Elections

(1) The electoral contestants shall participate in the electoral campaign on an equal basis and have equal access to mass media, including radio and television, financed by the state budget.

(2) All electoral contestants shall be guaranteed equal opportunities for technical and material support and funding of the electoral campaign.

(3) Candidates may be relieved from their job duties at their normal place of employment throughout the electoral campaign. Candidates relieved from their job duties shall present documents on remuneration to the Central Electoral Commission no later than two of the elections day. The Central Electoral Commission will pay out of the means allocated for the unfolding of elections, the average salary in accordance with the documents of remuneration presented by the candidates within a period of three months from the day of elections.

[Paragraph (3) art. 46 modified via Law no.842-XV of 14.02.2002]

[Paragraph (3) art.46 modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

[Paragraph (3) art.46 modified via Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

(4) Candidates for parliamentary elections may use all state-owned means of transportation (except taxi) on the soil of the entire country free of charge. In local elections candidates shall exercise this right within the relevant electoral district only.

[Paragraph 4 art.46 modified via Law no.1227-XIV of 21.09.2000]

[Paragraph 4 art.46 modified via Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

(5) During the electoral period, candidates may not be fired or transferred to another place of work or position without their consent. Also may not have a criminal case filed against them, arrested, detained or be subjected to any administrative sanctions without the agreement of the electoral body which registered them, with the exception of cases of flagrant offences.

[Paragraph 5 art.46 modified via the Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

[Paragraph 6 art.46 is declared unconstitutional via resolution of the Constitutional Court no.43 of 27.07.99]

[Paragraph 6 art.46 modified via the Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

(6) Candidates in an election may, no later than five days prior to election, withdraw their candidacy by addressing in writing a declaration to this effect to the electoral body which registered their candidacy. Parties, socio-political organizations and electoral blocs may modify their registered nominating petitions, within the same term and in conformity with Articles 79 and 126 thereof.

[Paragraph 6 art.46 modified via Law no.480-XIV of 02.07.99]

[Paragraph 6 art.46 in the wording of the Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

(7) If a candidate in an election withdraws his/her candidacy after ballot papers have already been printed, the precinct electoral bureau shall stamp "withdrawn" next to his/her name, on the ballot.

(8) Electoral contestant who has withdrawn his/her candidacy is obliged to return the material and financial supplies which he/she has been allotted from the state budget to conduct the electoral campaign.

Article 47. Pre-election Campaigning

(1) Citizens of the Republic of Moldova, parties and other socio-political organizations, electoral blocs, candidates and trustees of candidates have the right to put forward for free discussion all aspects of candidates' electoral programs, and the political, professional and personal qualities of the candidates; and to campaign for or against

candidates in elections at meetings, reunions, meetings with the electorate, using means of mass media and other forms of communication except for those that disturb public order or are unethical. Electioneering for an electoral contestant is allowed only after his/her registration with an electoral body.

[Paragraph 1 art.47 completed via the Law no.894-XIV of 23.03.2000]

[Paragraph 2 art.47 excluded via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

(2) During electoral campaigns, public audiovisual institutions will grant free of charge air time, within the limits set by Central Electoral Commission, to electoral contestants for public debates. For electioneering purposes, each electoral contestant will be granted against charge air time not exceeding two hours for the entire electoral campaign, including no more than two minutes per day for each institution.

[Paragraph 2 art.47 modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

(3) During roundtables private audiovisual institutions may organize free of charge debates, giving equal opportunities to all electoral contestants, and inviting representatives of all electoral contestants to the same show or grouping them according to certain criteria previously announced by the Central Electoral Commission. All electoral contestants' speeches shall be chronometered during the show, all electoral contestants shall be granted equal time. Electoral contestants shall be informed on the time of broadcasting the relevant shows seven days prior to the broadcast, the timetable is approved by the Central Electoral Commission. The air time granted against charge at each institution shall not exceed two minutes per day for each electoral contestant.

[Paragraph 3 art.47 modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

(4) It is prohibited to air, apart from the air time granted free of charge during debates, spots and TV or radio reports, on the activity of the electoral contestant or on their or their trustees participation in meetings with the voters, on working visits of the electoral contestants who hold offices at republican or rayon level. No electoral candidate shall be entitled to privileges due to the offices they hold.

[Paragraph 4 art.47 modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

(5) Electoral contestants shall be liable for the content of published or aired electoral materials. Each advertising material shall bear the name of the electoral candidate, date of publishing, turnout, name of the Publishing House.

[Paragraph 5 art.47 completed via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

(6) Public or private audiovisual institutions shall provide equal opportunities for electoral candidates to buy air time, by establishing equal fees. Conditions of booking air time and the relevant fees shall be announced seven days prior to the broadcast of the relevant show. Fees for the air time granted to electoral contestants may not exceed fees for the commercials. Air time for electoral spots shall be granted at the same broadcasting hours.

[Paragraph 6 art.47 modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

(7) During the electoral period, all the TV shows with analytic, informative, entertaining or any other character, which mention in one way or another the electoral participants, are broadcasted with the observance of the respective concept and regulations. The TV shows that deal, directly or indirectly, with the electoral participants will be broadcasted only with the title "Electoral" (electoral campaign), for calculation of the air time. If damages to the reputation of one of the electoral participants are brought outside the "Electoral" TV shows, he will have the right to refutation on the same conditions.

(8) On election day, prior to closing polling stations mass media shall refrain from announcing results of questioning electorate regarding their vote "for" or "against" electoral contestants, or failure to vote for them.

(9) Refusal to broadcast or publish free of charge or against fee electoral spots in compliance with this law may be appealed in court.

[Paragraphs 2-10 art.47 introduced via Law no.894-XIV of 23.03.2000]

(10) Electoral contestants may organize meetings with the electorate. Electoral councils and bureaus and local public administration authorities shall ensure that opportunity to organize such meetings is provided on equal terms and conditions to all contestants.

(11) For the time period of electoral campaign, as well as for the time period of conducting a referendum, air time granted to Parliament, Presidency, and Government press service may not be used to electioneer or to campaign for or against the issues put up for referendum.

[Paragraph 3 art.47 introduced via Law no.480-XIV of 02.07.99]

(12) After registration of electoral contestants by the relevant electoral body, they shall have the right to post their slogans, which may not run counter to law or ethics.

[Paragraph 13 (4) (3) art.47 modified via the Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

(13) The local public administrative authorities are obliged, in a period of 3 days from the date of registering the electoral candidate, to establish and guarantee a minimum of special places for electoral posters, to establish the premises for organizing and holding meetings for the electoral candidates with the voters.

(14) Campaign activity on election day and the day preceding the elections is prohibited.

[Paragraph 6 (5) art.47 completed via the Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

Chapter 8. Ballot Preparation

Article 48. Form of Ballot-Papers

(1) The design and the text of the electoral ballot for the election of Parliament shall be approved by a vote of the Central Electoral Commission. In local elections, the design of ballots shall be approved by the CEC whereas their text by the relevant district electoral council.

(2) The ballot is divided horizontally in 2 parts. The upper part of the ballot, called "Ballot counterfoil", will have a size of at least 5 cm and will be detachable. The counterfoil will have the following elements: title - "Ballot counterfoil", number of counterfoil, elections' type and date, space for writing the voter's name and surname, a special area for applying the stamp of the polling station's control and also for the name, surname and signature of the person responsible for giving the ballot. The ballot shall be divided into as many rectangles as there are electoral contestants. The size of the rectangle must be large enough to include the first and last name, the date of birth, occupation, position and place of employment of the candidate, the name of the party, socio-political organisation or electoral bloc that nominated the respective candidate or list or candidates, and the electoral sign or symbol of the contestant, upon request. Identical electoral symbols or signs shall be prohibited.

(3) Electoral contestants shall be entered on the ballot in the order of their registration with the relevant electoral body.

(4) In the left side of the rectangle shall be printed the electoral sign or the symbol of the electoral contestant that nominated the list of candidates or the relevant candidate, or the electoral sign of the independent candidate at his/her desire. The electoral signs and symbols shall be presented to the relevant electoral body by the contestants no later than the last day of candidates registration.

(5) In the right side of every rectangle, and at an equal distance from the top and bottom margins, a 15 mm diameter circle shall be printed in which the voter applies the stamp with the inscription "voted" on it to select a candidate.

(6) Electoral ballots shall be drawn up in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Moldova "On the Functioning of Languages Spoken in the Republic of Moldova".

(7) In the event that several types of elections are held simultaneously, the ballots shall be of different colors.

[Art.48 modified via Law no.276-XVI of 4.11.2005]

[Modified via Law no.31-XV of 13.02.03, in force as of 28.02.03]

[Modified via Law no.1227-XIV of 21.09.2000]

[Modified via Law no.894-XIV of 23.03.2000]

Article 49. Preparation of Ballot-Papers

(1) Electoral ballots shall be printed based on instructions from the responsible electoral bodies. Members of electoral bodies and members' representatives of electoral contestants may assist at the drafting of voter rolls and at their printing.

(2) Ballots shall be printed no later than three days prior to elections, in a quantity not to exceed the number of voters. After printing, the ballots are folded in such a way that the face on which the voter votes should not be visible.

[Paragraph 2 art.49 modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

(3) Printed ballots shall be stored by the responsible district electoral council and delivered to precinct electoral bureaus on the eve of elections based on an act of delivery.

[Paragraph 3 art.49 modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

(4) The premises where ballots are stored shall be guarded by the police. Only the chairperson of the relevant district electoral council or precinct electoral bureau, accompanied by at least two other members of the council or bureau, shall have access to them during this period.

(5) Representatives of electoral contestants, as well as any voter, shall have the right to inspect sample ballots at the precinct electoral bureau.

(6) The ballots for parliamentary elections shall be delivered to district electoral councils by the Central Electoral Commission not later than two days before the election.

[Paragraph 6 art.49 modified via Law no.1227-XIV of 21.09.2000]

[Paragraph 6 art.49 modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

Chapter 9. Voting

Article 50. Time and Place of Voting

Voting is carried out on election day between (7:00 and 21:00).

The precinct electoral bureau shall publicly announce the time and place of voting no later than 10 days before election day.

Article 51. Voting Conditions

(1) During the time allotted for voting the polling place may not be closed nor may voting be terminated, with the exception of cases of mass disorders, natural disasters, or other unforeseen circumstances which make conducting the elections impossible or dangerous for the voters. In such cases the chairperson of the precinct electoral bureau may suspend voting for no more than two hours to put the electoral precinct into its proper condition or move it to other place, having notified the voters of this fact.

(2) Individuals with the right to be in attendance at the voting may not be compelled to leave the polling place during a time when voting has been suspended.

Article 52. Organization of Voting

(1) Voting shall be carried out at specially equipped places with desks for ballot issue, voting booths or rooms for secret voting and voting boxes. Boxes must be placed in such a way that to approach them the voters shall enter voting booths to vote in secret. The premises shall have a sufficient number of booths or rooms so as to avoid a large accumulation of voters.

(2) For purposes of maintaining order in the electoral precinct and avoiding a large accumulation of voters, the precinct electoral bureau shall establish a path for the movement of voters, beginning with the entry to the tables where the ballots are passed out, then to the secret voting booths, and on to the ballot boxes.

(3) The polling station shall be laid out in a way to allow the members of the precinct electoral bureau and other authorized persons present at the precinct to continuously observe all aspects of the voting process, including voter identification and issuance of ballots, and voters' placing of ballots into ballot boxes.

(4) The provision of the electoral precinct with booths, ballot boxes, and other necessary materials shall be the responsibility of local government.

(5) Precinct bureaus shall be responsible for organizing voting, ensuring the secret expression of the voters' will, equipping the premises and maintaining order at polling stations.

Article 53. Voting

(1) Every voter must vote in person. Voting for other individuals is not allowed. The precinct electoral bureau shall hand out ballots to voters based on the voter roll, only upon the presentation of an identification document. Voters shall confirm receipt of the ballot by signing the voter roll next to his/her name. The person responsible with giving the ballot will fill it in, writing down the name of the voter for whom the ballot is issued, the series and number of the voter's ID, his name, surname and signature.

(2) Citizens residing on the territory of the electoral precinct not included on the voter rolls shall be entered on a supplementary voter roll upon presentation of an identification document showing their place of residence within the precinct. Citizens who have presented the precinct bureau a certificate of the right to vote shall be included on the same list. The certificate shall remain at the precinct electoral bureau and be attached to the protocol.

[Paragraph 2 art.53 in the wording of Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

(3) The voting is done on the basis of the ID and the accompanying slip which certifies the domicile or, depending on the case, the voter's residence in the radius of the respective polling station.

(4) In the moment when giving the ballot, one of the members of the electoral office applies on page 6 of the ID's accompanying slip the "Voted" stamp and the date of the voting.

(5) The chairperson and precinct electoral bureau members shall vote at the polling station where they conduct their activity, and shall be entered to supplementary lists based on the certificate of the right to vote.

(6) The chairperson of the precinct electoral bureau shall keep a record of the events during voting and vote counting. At the request of bureau members, of the persons authorized to attend electoral procedures, or of any voter, the chairperson shall note their comments and complaints regarding electoral procedures, which shall be attached to the protocol of the precinct electoral bureau.

Article 54. Balloting Procedure

(1) The ballot shall be filled out by the voter in a secret voting booth or room. A voter who is unable to fill out the ballot him/herself has the right to invite another individual into the booth, with the exception of members of the electoral bureau, representatives of candidates, and other accredited individuals entitled to attend electoral procedures.

(2) The voter shall apply the stamp with the inscription "voted" in the circle of only one of the rectangles on the ballot, which shall signify that he/she has voted for the corresponding electoral contestant. The circles in the rest of the rectangles should be left blank.

(3) It shall be prohibited for any person to take a ballot out of the polling place.

(4) A voter may not vote for more than one electoral contestant.

(5) Before the voter introduces the voting ballot into the box, the latter will tear off the ballot's counterfoil, whereas one of the members of the polling station's electoral office, who will always stand next to the box, will apply on the other side of the ballot and of the counterfoil the special stamp of the polling station's electoral office.

(6) If a voter has inadvertently spoiled a ballot, at his/her request the precinct electoral bureau shall cancel it and issue a new ballot only once. In this event, a note shall be made in the minutes of the voting and in the voter roll.

(7) The elector introduces the voting ballot with the "Voted" stamp into the box. The member of the polling station's electoral office who always stands next to the box must keep all the counterfoils of voting ballots introduced in the box.

(Art.48 modified via Law no.276-XVI of 4.11.2005; Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002; Law no.894-XIV of 23.03.2000]

Article 55. Voting Security

(1) At 07:00 a.m. on election day the chairperson of the precinct electoral bureau, in the presence of no less than half of the members of the bureau, shall check the ballot boxes and seal them. The chairperson shall also check the voter rolls, ballots, and seals, and announce the beginning of the voting. The chairperson shall invite the other members of the bureau, any other persons authorized to attend voting operations at the polling station, as well as the voters who may be present at the time of opening to observe his/her actions.

(2) Ballots shall be stored in a secure place in the electoral precinct, packed in bundles of 100, and issued by the precinct chairperson in necessary quantities to members of the bureau for distribution to voters whenever necessary.

(3) Members of the precinct electoral bureau as well as representatives of the electoral contestants and persons authorized to attend the polling station shall be obliged to have and display identification badges. Persons who enter polling stations shall be prohibited from displaying any emblems, badges or other symbols having to do with the electoral campaign.

(4) If, for health or other well grounded reasons, the voter is unable to be present in the polling place, the precinct electoral bureau, at his/her oral or written request, shall send no less than two members of the bureau with a special ballot box and everything necessary for voting in the place where the voter is located in order to conduct the voting. On the voter roll beside the name of the respective persons a specification shall be made "voted at the place of stay".

[Paragraph 4 art.55 modified via Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

(5) Individuals being detained on the basis of an arrest order until a court sentence is handed down, individuals sentenced to incarceration under a court decision which has not taken legal force, and individuals serving terms for committing an administrative legal violation shall also vote following the procedure described in paragraph (4).

(6) In the event the chairperson of the precinct bureau authorizes a special ballot box to leave the polling station, he/she shall announce this fact as well as the list of voters that requested to vote at place of residence beforehand to the member representing the contestants and the individuals accredited to observe electoral procedures, and shall give them the opportunity to accompany the mobile box using their own transportation if necessary.

(7) The responsibility for maintaining order on election day in the polling place and territory adjacent to it within a radius of 100 meters shall be assigned to the chairperson of the precinct electoral bureau. The decisions he/she makes to maintain order shall be mandatory for all.

(8) The following individuals are entitled to be present during the sessions of the electoral bodies, vote counting and tabulation, activities related to the voter rolls, ballots, voting certificates, and compilation of the protocols on elections and referendum results:

- a. members of the superior electoral bodies;
- b. representatives of the electoral contestants to electoral bodies;
- c. domestic, national, foreign and international observers accredited by the relevant bodies;
- d. mass media representatives.

No other individual may remain in the polling section longer than it takes one to vote.

[Paragraph 8 art.55 modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

(9) It shall be strictly prohibited for anyone to enter a polling place with a firearm or bladed weapon, except for a security officer coming to vote or a security officer responding to a request by the chairperson of the precinct electoral bureau to assist in reestablishing order.

[Article 55 modified via Law no.894-XIV of 23.03.2000]

Chapter 10. Vote Counting

Article 56. Votes Counting by the Precinct Electoral Bureau

- (1) Upon completion of voting, the chairperson of the precinct electoral bureau shall announce the end of voting and give instructions to close the premises. The electoral bureau then begins counting the votes.
- (2) Prior to opening the ballot box, all unused ballots shall be counted, and canceled by the precinct electoral bureau by applying the stamp "canceled" thereupon.
- (3) After checking the seals on the ballot boxes, the chairperson of the precinct bureau in the presence of the members of the bureau and other individuals with the right to attend shall open the ballot boxes. Mobile boxes shall be opened first, the votes counted, and then the other boxes shall be opened.
- (4) The electoral precinct must be provided with a sufficient number of tables so that all ballots taken from the ballot boxes may be counted in one place visible to all members of the precinct bureau and others in attendance. Markers with the names of the electoral contestants shall be installed on the table for vote counting.
- (5) Prior to counting the votes for the various contestants in the election, the precinct electoral bureau shall count the total number of ballots which were deposited in the ballot boxes. The bureau shall also count the number of voters issued ballots, as determined by the number of names on the voter roll and supplementary list which were counter signed by voters. The obtained numbers are obligatory checked with the number of ballot counterfoils.
- (6) The number of ballots contained in mobile boxes shall first be counted separately, and reconciled with the number of ballots issued for this purpose, prior to including them in the count of votes for the various contestants in the election.
- (7) Using a procedure determined by the precinct electoral bureau, or upon instructions from the Central Electoral Commission or relevant district electoral council, members of the precinct electoral bureau shall unfold the ballots and determine for which electoral contestant the ballot was cast. The ballots for each shall be counted and bound together separately, and the results of the counting shall be entered on a special counting form as they are determined.
- (8) Before the number of votes obtained by each electoral contestant is entered on the protocol, observers and other accredited individuals shall be granted an opportunity to recheck the figures entered on the counting form.
- (9) The precinct electoral bureau shall not include invalid ballots in vote counting.
- (10) After closing the polling place, the precinct electoral bureau shall remain in continuous session during the count and until the preparation of the protocol and minutes has been completed. All members of the precinct bureau shall remain at the precinct and participate in the operations of the bureau during this entire period, unless prevented from doing so by a physical disability or other extraordinary circumstances.

Article 57. Invalid Ballots

- (1) The following types of ballots shall be considered invalid:
 - a. ballots on which there is no control stamp of the electoral precinct;
 - b. ballots of other than the legally approved form;
 - c. ballots on which the seal with the inscription "voted" has been applied in more than one rectangle;

[Letter c) paragraph 1 art.57 modified via Law no.894-XIV of 23.03.2000]

[Letter c) paragraph 1 art.57 modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

- d. ballots on which the seal with the inscription "voted" has not been applied in any rectangle;

[Letter d) paragraph 1 art.57 modified via Law no.894-XIV of 23.03.2000]

- e. ballots in which the voter has added the name of other additional electoral contestants;
- f. spoiled ballots, either mutilated or de-faced, in which the voter's option is not clear.

(2) As long as the intention of the voter is clear, the ballot may not be declared invalid simply because the voter applied several times the "Voted" stamp in a single rectangle, or applied it beyond the circle of the rectangle or on the electoral contestant's symbol.

[Paragraph 2 art.57 modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

(3) Prior to declaring a ballot invalid, the chairperson of the precinct electoral bureau shall provide all members of the bureau, observers, and other accredited individuals present at the precinct with an opportunity to inspect it.

(4) If members of the precinct electoral bureau have doubts about the validity of a ballot, the question shall be decided by a vote, and the results of the vote entered in the protocol.

Article 58. Protocol and Minutes of the Precinct Electoral Bureau

(1) The precinct electoral bureau shall develop a protocol, in two copies, including:

- a. the number of voters included on the voter rolls;
 - b. the number of voters added on supplementary lists;
 - c. the number of voters who have been issued ballots;
 - d. the number of voters who participated in the voting;
 - e. the number that shows the difference between the number of ballot counterfoils and the number of those people that have participated in the voting;
 - f. the number of electoral ballots declared invalid;
 - g. the number of valid votes cast for each electoral contestant / for each issue put up for referendum;
 - h. the total number of valid votes cast;
- [Let.h) introduced via the Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]*
- i. the number of ballots received by the precinct electoral bureau;
 - j. the number of unused and canceled ballots.

(2) In parliamentary elections, the format of the protocol shall be established by the CEC, whereas in local elections by the relevant district electoral council. Prior to election day the relevant electoral council shall provide precinct electoral bureaus with the necessary number of protocol forms.

[Paragraph 2 art.58 modified via Law no.1227-XIV of 21.09.2000]

(3) The results of the vote counting shall be considered at a meeting of the precinct electoral bureau and entered into the protocol, which shall be signed by the chairperson, deputy chairperson, secretary, and other members of the bureau. The absence of signatures of individual members of the precinct electoral bureau shall not make the protocol invalid. However, the reasons for the absence of these signatures shall be indicated in the minutes of the electoral bureau.

(4) The protocol on the voting results shall be prepared in several copies in the presence of precinct electoral bureau members, representatives of electoral contestants and other persons entitled to assist at the electoral procedures. A copy of the protocol is kept at the

electoral office of the voting station, a copy is presented to the electoral district council, a copy is immediately posted at the entrance into the polling station, whereas the others, are obligatorily handed to representatives of electoral competitors and observers.

[Paragraph 4 modified via the Law no.894-XIV of 23.03.2000]

(5) The chairperson of the precinct bureau shall also prepare the minutes of the bureau based on the written record of the bureau's activities during the period of voting and thereafter. The minutes will include a brief account of statements and complaints and decisions adopted regarding them made by the bureau. The chairperson shall also give the other members an opportunity to provide written comments and additions to the minutes. The chairperson shall then sign the minutes and request the other members of the bureau to do so and to express their comments on the minutes. Complaints shall be attached to the minutes.

(6) The chairperson of the precinct electoral bureau shall deliver as soon as practicable, but in no event later than 18 hours after the announcement of the closing of the electoral precincts, to the district electoral council the protocol, minutes, invalid, unused, or protested ballots, and the stamps of the electoral precinct, in a sealed box. The sealed box shall be transported under police guard, with the chairperson and at least two members of the precinct bureau in attendance at all times.

(7) Electoral bureau stamps shall be kept in a box at the polling station. After elections stamps shall be delivered to district electoral councils at their request.

Article 59. Tabulation of Votes by the District Electoral Council

(1) After receiving from the precinct electoral bureaus the protocols and reports showing the results of the vote in the precincts, the district electoral council shall first establish the number of voters who participated in the election. The district electoral council shall promptly report this figure to the Central Electoral Commission. In the event the number of votes cast throughout the entire electoral district was less than the one required for the validity of the elections in that district, the district council should also indicate that fact to the Central Electoral Commission. Either the Central Electoral Commission or the district electoral council should promptly announce publicly that the election in the Republic or that district was invalid.

(2) On the basis of the records of precinct electoral bureaus, the district electoral council shall determine, with respect to the entire district:

- a. the overall number of voters included in the voter rolls;
 - b. the number of voters on supplementary lists;
 - c. the number of voters who have been issued ballots;
 - d. the number of voters who voted;
 - e. the number that shows the difference between the number of ballot counterfoils and the number of people that have participated in the voting;
 - f. the number of ballots declared invalid;
 - g. the number of valid votes cast for each electoral contestant / for each question subject to referendum;
 - h. the total number of valid votes cast;
- [Let.h) introduced via the Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]*
- i. the number of ballots received by the district electoral council;
 - j. the number of canceled and unused electoral ballots.

(3) The district electoral council shall then draw up a record on vote tabulation throughout the entire electoral district. This record shall be signed by all members of the district electoral council, who shall also have the opportunity to have whatever comments they wish to make attached in writing to the record. Copies of the record on vote tabulation will be handed over to the representatives of electoral contestants.

(4) The district electoral council shall submit the record of its vote tabulation in the district to the Central Electoral Commission within 48 hours of the closing of the voting places. When submitting the protocol to the Central Electoral Commission, the District electoral council posts at the entrance - the table with the detailed information concerning the district elections results.

[Modified via Law no.31-XV of 13.02.03, in force as of 28.02.03]

[Modified via Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

Article 60. Review of Election Results by the Central Electoral Commission

(1) Upon parliamentary or local elections, or republican referendums, based on the documents received from district electoral councils the CEC shall develop within five days a protocol including:

[Paragraph 1 art.60 modified via Law no.1227-XIV of 21.09.2000]

- a. the overall number of voters included on the voter rolls;
- b. the number of voters on supplementary lists;
- c. the number of voters who have been issued ballots;
- d. the number of voters who voted;
- e. the number that shows the difference between the number of ballot counterfoils and the number of people that have participated in the voting;
- f. the number of ballots declared invalid;
- g. the number of valid votes cast for each electoral contestant / for each issue put up for referendum;
- h. the total number of valid votes cast.

[Let.h) introduced via the Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

(2) The CEC shall then draw up a record indicating the summing up of the voting results nationally, which shall be signed by all members of the commission, and shall draw up minutes on the election results. Copies of the record on the voting results shall be handed over to representatives of the electoral contestants.

(3) If necessary, the documents mentioned in paragraph (2) shall be submitted to the Constitutional Court for confirmation of results and validation of mandates.

[Modified via Law no.31-XV of 13.02.03, in force as of 28.02.03]

[Modified via Law no.1227-XIV of 21.09.2000]

[Completed via Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

Article 61. Announcement of Preliminary Results

(1) Prior to receiving all election results from subordinate electoral councils and bureaus, the electoral body responsible for determining the overall results of an election shall periodically announce partial results as soon as practicable upon reception.

(2) The electoral body responsible for determining the results of an election shall publicly announce the overall results of that election as soon as practicable once all the results have been received from the subordinate electoral councils and bureaus, unless appeals filed with it or the competent court are likely to affect the outcome of the election.

(3) Responsible for determining the results of an election shall be:

- a. the Central Electoral Commission with respect to parliamentary elections, general local elections and republican referenda; or
[Letter a) paragraph 3 art.61 modified via Law no.1227-XIV of 21.09.2000]
- b. the appropriate district electoral council, in case of local elections and referendums.

Article 62. Retention of Election Records

(1) The Central Electoral Commission shall retain the electoral materials.

(2) Upon expiration of the electoral period, district electoral councils shall dispose of the electoral documents and materials as follows:

- a. Candidate lists, unused/canceled voter ballots, invalid and contested ballots, protocols and minutes received by district electoral councils from precinct electoral bureaus, shall be delivered to the Central Electoral Commission;
- b. Valid ballots received from precinct electoral bureaus shall be submitted to the court in the relevant electoral district;
- c. Other sensitive voting materials, such as stamps of precinct electoral bureaus and the district electoral councils, shall be returned to the Central Electoral Commission.

(3) The Central Electoral Commission shall issue regulations allowing access to the materials described in this Article when it is necessary to prolong elections (to validate deputy candidates' mandates) or for historical research, investigation into election administration techniques and practices, and in other justified instances.

[Paragraph 3 art.62 modified via the Law no.480-XIV of 02.07.99]

Chapter 11. Observation and Press Coverage

Article 63. Observers

(1) At the request of any electoral contestant in an election, the district electoral council shall accredit for any precinct a representative to observe the election. The trustee of a candidate in the election may also be accredited as an observer. In the event the district council finds that an individual proposed for accreditation under this subsection is unacceptable, it shall promptly inform the electoral contestant who proposed that person of its reasons.

(2) At the request of electoral contestants, the Central Electoral Commission shall accredit an observer for monitoring the elections in polling stations established outside the Republic of Moldova. As observers can be accredited the citizens of the Republic of Moldova abroad, as well as the representatives of international and foreign nongovernmental organizations.

(3) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs will accredit representatives of international organizations, foreign governments, and international non-governmental organizations as observers.

(4) By a Central Electoral Commission Resolution, the district electoral councils shall accredit representatives of qualified public associations from the Republic of Moldova to observe the election at the precincts. For purposes of this subsection, a "qualified" public association is one which is committed under its statute to promote human rights and democratic values, and is found by the Central Election Commission (or, in the case of regional organizations, the district electoral council) to be capable of exercising civic functions with respect to the election.

(5) Accredited observers shall have the right to attend any electoral operation, including on the election day, without interfering with the voting process or other election operations carried out by electoral bureaus, and shall report any irregularities observed to the chairperson of an electoral bureau. Observers may, make copies of the electoral documents which are issued on the basis of a verbal request.

(6) The observers can be accredited before the beginning of the electoral period and can perform their activity on elections day and also in the periods before, during and after the elections.

Article 64. Press Coverage of Elections

(1) During electoral campaign, the press and media shall cover elections pursuant to regulations adopted by the CEC.

(2) Mass media representatives shall have the same rights as accredited observers.

(3) On election day, prior to the closing of all polling places, the media shall refrain from making public materials, including interviews with voters, indicating how the contestants in the election are faring or how likely they are to obtain votes.

(4) Mass media will broadcast, at the Central Electoral Commission's request, social, civic and electoral education video clips; will carry on information campaigns for voters regarding the voting procedure and other voting features.

[Paragraph 4 art.64 modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

(5) Public audiovisual institutions are obliged, whereas the private ones have the right, at the Central Electoral Commission's request, to organize public debates, during the whole electoral campaign, in equal conditions for all the electoral competitors. They are offered for debates not less than 90 minutes per day, time that can be used for one or more TV shows.

(6) The audiovisual institutions have the right to choose the format of the debates, with the condition to respect, in general, the equality among all the electoral competitors of the air time offered for debates.

Chapter 12. Judicial Proceedings

Section I. Complaints with Respect to the Organization and Conduct of Elections

Article 65. Complaints

(1) Any voter or any electoral contestant may appeal a decision or action by an electoral council and bureau to court or higher level electoral bodies.

(2) The appeal (complaint) shall describe the motives and evidence of the action complained about, and be signed by and bear the identity data of the complainant.

Article 66. Submission of Appeals

(1) Actions and decisions of electoral bodies may be appealed within three days of discovering the action or taking the decision.

[Paragraph 1 art.66 in the wording of the Law no.403-XIV of 14.05.99]

(2) Appeals (complaints) against decisions and actions by the precinct bureaus and district electoral councils shall be filed with the court in the population point where the respective council or bureau is located.

(3) Actions and decisions by the CEC shall be appealed to the Supreme Court of Justice.

Article 67. Consideration of Appeals (Complaints)

(1) Appeals against actions and decisions by the CEC filed during an electoral period shall be acted upon within five days of their filing.

(2) Appeals based on actions of district electoral councils or precinct electoral bureaus shall be examined within 3 days of filing, but no later than election day.

(3) Appeals submitted to court on the day of elections shall be considered on the same day, whereas appeals regarding electoral body decisions on results tabulation and mandate award shall be examined by court simultaneously with the legality of the election and the validation of mandates.

[Paragraph 3 art.67 in the wording of the Law no.403-XIV of 14.05.99]

(4) The activity of the courts during an electoral period shall be organized in such a way that statements, complaints and appeals can be submitted freely and in due time.

(5) Complaints submitted to court shall be considered pursuant to the Code of Civil Procedure and the Law on Contentious Business.

[Paragraph 5 art.67 modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

Article 68. Decisions by Courts with Respect to Appeals (complaints)

(1) A court of law shall adopt and pass judicial decisions under the Code of Civil Procedure and Law on Contentious Business.

(2) After examining the materials regarding the legality of the election and validation of mandates, a court shall adopt a resolution on confirming legality of elections in the relevant electoral district, validate mandates of the elected councilors and mayors, as well as the list of deputy candidates.

(3) In the event that a court has confirmed legality of elections, whereas tabulation mistakes are found in protocols, the court shall, on its own initiative, or at the request of contesting part, annul, totally or partially, the protocol and shall exclude the electoral contestant, who has been cast a smaller number of valid votes, replacing him/her with the electoral contestant who has been cast a greater number of valid votes on sequential division.

(4) A court of law shall not validate results of local elections in the relevant electoral district if frauds committed during elections or during vote tabulation have affected the election results.

(5) Court decisions shall be final and binding for execution from the moment they are made.

(6) Court decisions may be appealed within three days of their adoption.

(7) Such appeals shall be examined within three days of submission.

[Modified via Law no.31-XIV of 13.02.03, in force as of 28.02.03]

[Modified via Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

[Modified via Law no.403-XIV of 14.05.99]

Section II. Penalties for Electoral Law Violation

Article 69. Juridical Penalties

(1) Individuals who, by violence, treachery, threat, substitution or other method prevent citizens from freely exercising their voting rights; purposefully distribute false information about electoral contestants; commit any other action against the honor and dignity of

candidates; conduct electoral propaganda on the day preceding the elections and on the day of elections; hinder the activity of electoral councils and bureaus or the voting at precincts shall be held accountable according to current laws.

(2) The Central Electoral Commission can sanction the competitors of the electoral process for violating the provisions of the present code by applying:

- a. a warning;
- b. a fine.

[Art.69 completed via the Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

Article 70. Criminal Penalties

(1) The following acts shall constitute crimes and be punished in keeping with the Criminal Code:

- a. using any means to stand in the way of free exercise of the right to vote or be elected and if the same actions are combined with causing serious bodily harm or a threat to human life;
- b. falsifying by any means voting results;
- c. opening ballot boxes before the termination of voting as established by law;
- d. damaging or forcibly entering the premises of the electoral precincts, or stealing ballot boxes or electoral documents.

(2) Criminal cases for crimes described in paragraph (1) shall be pursued by prosecution bodies.

(3) The chairpersons of electoral bodies and other officials are obliged to inform the prosecution bodies immediately whenever they become aware of evidence that an action, which in their opinion includes elements of a crime, related to conducting elections has been committed.

[Paragraph 3 art.70 modified via the Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

(4) Criminal cases regarding the offenses listed in paragraph (1) performed during the electoral campaign are examined by the prosecutor's office in a period of 5 days.

Article 71. Administrative Offenses

(1) The following shall constitute administrative legal violations and be punished in accordance with the Code on Administrative Offences, and Article 70 of this Code, unless they also constitute crimes:

[Paragraph 1 art.71 completed via the Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

- a. failure by official persons to provide data and materials to electoral bodies as well as failure to abide by their decisions;
- b. destroying, smudging, or making unusable by other means voter rolls and electoral posters;
- c. officials organizing public meetings at which the sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages is permitted, or failing to take measures to conduct such meetings in an orderly manner;
- d. deliberately entering on the voter rolls individuals who do not have the right to vote in accordance with this Code, individuals who do not really exist, or intentionally including the same individuals on more than one list; unjustifiably refusing to accept and consider complaints pertaining to actions related to the elections;
- e. knowingly agreeing to entering an individual on more than one list of candidates;

- f. members of electoral bodies failing to make public proposals for the registration of candidates;
- g. using funds obtained from abroad or not publicly declaring funds received;
- h. preventing people with the right of vote from entering the polling place or exercising their right to vote;
- i. refusing to follow the instructions of the chairperson of the precinct electoral bureau to provide for order in the polling place and the area adjacent to it;
- j. unjustifiably failing to issue a ballot to a voter included on the lists or issuing one and the same individual more ballots than he/she is entitled to cast in the election;
- k. members of precinct electoral bureau unjustifiably leaving from the polling places before the election results are summed up and they have signed the record;
- l. continuing to campaign on the day preceding the elections and on election day;
[Let.l) completed via Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]
- m. taking an electoral ballot issued for voting off of the premises of an electoral precinct;
- n. falsifying signatures on lists in support of an independent candidate.

(2) The administrative legal violations specified in paragraph (1), depending on the case, shall be based on records drawn up by the mayor of the locality; the chairperson of electoral bodies, and on records drawn up by police bodies which exercise their functions with respect to supervision of electoral operation.

(3) Records stating administrative offences shall be submitted to the court in the location of the population point where the legal violation has been committed.

(4) The court will examine the respective cases regarding administrative offences in a period of 2 days. The period of appeal is 2 days. The appeal courts will solve the cases in a period of 2 days.

Title III.

Elections To Parliament

Article 72. Applicability of this Chapter

This Title (Articles 72-94) shall be applicable only to elections for mandates to serve in Parliament of the Republic of Moldova.

Article 73. Elections to Parliament

(1) Parliament of the Republic of Moldova shall be elected by an universal, equal, direct, secret and freely expressed vote, for a period of four years.

(2) Elections to Parliament shall be conducted based on one national electoral district in which 101 deputies shall be elected.

Article 74. Administrative Electoral Districts and Precincts. District Electoral Councils and Precinct Electoral Bureaus

(1) For administrative purposes, the Central Electoral Commission shall establish, at least 55 days prior to election day, administrative electoral districts corresponding to the territorial-administrative units of the second level of the Republic of Moldova, and at least 50 days prior to elections, electoral councils, pursuant to the provisions of Article 27 of this Code, to be correspondingly applied. The responsibilities of the district electoral councils shall include those put forth in Article 28 of this Code, to be applied correspondingly except for letter (g).

[Paragraph 1 art.74 modified via the Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

[Paragraph 1 art.74 modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

(2) Electoral districts shall be divided into precincts, pursuant to Article 29 of this Code, to be applied correspondingly.

(3) The precinct electoral bureaus shall be formed and shall exercise their responsibilities, pursuant to Article 29 and 30 of this Code, to be applied correspondingly.

Article 75. Candidates for Election to Parliament

Citizens of the Republic of Moldova, eligible to vote, who have reached the age of 18 years by and on election day, live permanently in the country and meet the requirements provided herein may be candidates for deputy mandates.

Article 76. Declaration and Date of Elections

(1) The election of deputies shall be held within three months of the expiration of Parliament's mandate.

(2) The day of elections to Parliament shall be scheduled by a resolution of Parliament no later than 60 days before election day.

[Paragraph 2 art.76 modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

(3) In the event of Parliament dissolution, elections of the new Parliament shall be determined by the same decree of the President of the Republic of Moldova. Early elections shall be conducted no later than 45 days of the day when the decree becomes effective.

[Paragraph 3 art.76 modified via the Law no.894-XIV of 23.03.2000]

Article 77. Registration of Electoral Candidates

In order to be registered electoral candidates shall submit to the Central Electoral Commission the documents described in Article 44 of this Code.

Article 78. Special Requirements for Petitions

(1) Petitions in support of an independent candidate are developed and verified pursuant to Articles 42-43 of this Code, to be correspondingly applied.

(2) To be registered by the Central Electoral Commission, independent candidates shall submit petitions containing signatures of at least 2,000 and at most 2,500 supporters eligible to vote.

[Paragraph 2 art.78 completed via the Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

(3) Upon verification of petitions, the Central Electoral Commission shall nullify false signatures and signatures that were applied to several petitions.

(4) In the event that, upon verification, the submitted number of signatures is found insufficient or if in the result of invalid signatures being excluded from the petition the overall number of signatures decreases under the minimum threshold provided for in paragraph (2) of this Article, the independent candidate shall not be registered and the decision to that effect shall be conveyed to him/her within 24 hours of adoption.

[Paragraph 4 art.78 in the wording of the Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

(5) Submitting supplementary petitions after verification by the Central Electoral Commission shall not be allowed.

Article 79. Special Requirements for Candidate List Registration

At least 51 registered candidates and at most the number of deputies in Parliament provided for in the Constitution, plus two deputy candidates, shall be included on a list.

Article 80. Replacement of Candidates on Lists

(1) Electoral contestants shall have the right to recall their candidacy, their entire list of candidates or reverse their decision to include any particular candidate on the list. Parties or socio-political organizations shall also have the right to withdraw from an electoral bloc and withdraw their candidates from the list at any time before the elections, but no later than five days prior to election day.

[Paragraph 1 art.80 modified via the Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

(2) A decision to withdraw an entire list of candidates or an individual candidate shall be adopted by the nominating person or organization, submitted to the Central Electoral Commission and then made public.

(3) Replacement of a candidate must be done before the expiration of the term of candidate registration. The Central Electoral Commission shall make public the decision to register the new candidate.

(4) In the event a party and/or a socio-political organization withdraws from an electoral bloc and at the same time withdraws its candidates after the expiration of the term of registration, the list of the electoral bloc shall be remade excluding the candidates of the respective party or socio-political organization. The same procedure will be applied in the event of the withdrawal of candidates from the lists by parties and/or socio-political organizations.

Article 81. Voter Rolls

Voter rolls for elections of deputies to Parliament shall be developed pursuant to Chapter (5) Articles 39-40 of this Code, to be correspondingly applied.

Article 82. Electoral Propaganda during Parliamentary Elections

Propaganda during parliamentary elections shall be carried out pursuant to Chapter (7) Articles 45-47 of this Code, to be correspondingly applied.

Article 83. Voting Ballots

(1) Voting ballots shall be developed pursuant to Chapter (8) Articles 48-49 of this Code, to be correspondingly applied.

(2) On the ballot-paper independent candidate shall be listed in a separate rectangle where his/her first and last name shall be written, including the specification "independent candidate."

Article 84. Voting

Voting during the parliamentary elections shall be carried out pursuant to Chapter (9) Articles 50-55 of this Code, to be correspondingly applied.

Article 85. Vote Counting and Election Results Tabulation

Election results are summed up pursuant to Chapter (10) Articles 56-60 of this Code, to be correspondingly applied.

Article 86. Determination of the Threshold of Representation

(1) Upon receiving records of the voting results in all districts from all district electoral councils, the Central Electoral Commission shall sum up the number of valid votes cast for each party, other socio-political organization, and each electoral bloc in order to establish whether or not they have passed the minimal threshold of representation.

(2) The minimal threshold of representation is as follows:

- a. for a party or socio-political organisation - 4% of the valid votes in the country as a whole;
- b. for electoral blocs formed out of two or more parties and/or other socio-political organisations - 8% of the valid votes in the country as a whole.

(3) Parties, other socio-political organizations and electoral blocs receiving less votes than the percentage specified in paragraph (2) shall be excluded from the award of mandates by a decision of the Central Electoral Commission.

[Article 86 modified via the Law no.894-XIV of 23.03.2000]

[Article 86 modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

Article 87. Calculation of the Number of Mandates Obtained by the Electoral Contestants

(1) The distribution of parliamentary seats among the electoral contestants shall be conducted by the Central Electoral Commission through a sequential division of the number of valid votes cast for each electoral candidate, except for independent candidates, by 1, 2, 3, 4..., etc. up to the figure that corresponds to the number of seats in Parliament.

(2) Of the results of all divisions and of the number of valid votes cast for independent candidates, as many numbers shall be selected in declining order as there are mandates to be distributed. Parties, other social-political organizations and electoral blocs shall receive as many mandates as they own numbers in the declining range.

(3) Independent candidates shall be considered elected if they receive at least three percent of the valid votes cast in the election throughout the republic.

[Paragraph 3 art.87 included via the Law no.894-XIV of 23.03.2000]

[Paragraph 3 art.87 excluded via the Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

Article 88. Award of Mandates

(1) The Central Electoral Commission shall award mandates to electoral contestants in the order of their inclusion on the candidate lists, beginning with the first candidate on the list.

(2) If the last mandate to be awarded stands for more candidates with the same number of votes cast, the Central Electoral Commission shall award the mandate by lots, which fact shall be entered in a record.

(3) In the event a party, other socio-political organization or an electoral bloc is awarded a number of mandates higher than the number of candidates on the list, the extra number selected in declining order of the relevant organization shall be eliminated, and replaced by a number selected in declining order of the other electoral contestants.

(4) Individuals included on candidate lists who are not elected shall be declared deputy candidates. A deputy candidate shall be declared elected by the Constitutional Court in the event that, for certain reasons, a deputy mandate owned by a party, socio-political organization or electoral bloc becomes vacant. The deputy candidate may refuse the deputy mandate by submitting a statement to that effect to the Constitutional Court.

[Paragraph 4 art.88 in the wording of the Law no.1107-XIV of 30.06.2000]

Note: The phrase "deputy candidates" introduced via modification of the Law no.480 of 02.07.99 is declared unconstitutional via resolution of the Constitutional Court no.1 of 11.01.2000

[Paragraph 4 art.88 in the wording of the Law no.480-XIV of 02.07.99]

(5) In the event that, after the election is held and the mandates are awarded, the electoral contestant who put forward a candidate list is found not to have deputy candidates on it, the vacant mandates shall be attributed to the electoral contestants following next in the declining order formed upon mandate award.

[Paragraph 5 art.88 included via Law no.1107-XIV of 30.06.2000]

[Paragraph 5 art.88 excluded via Law no.480-XIV of 02.07.99]

(6) In the event that the deputy mandate obtained by the independent candidate becomes vacant, the Central Electoral Commission shall restore the declining order excluding the number of the respective candidate and including the following one.

Article 89. Confirmation of Results and Mandate Validation by the Constitutional Court

(1) The Central Electoral Commission shall, within 48 hours of the election results tabulation, submit to Constitutional Court the acts mentioned in Article 60 and the lists of elected deputies and deputy candidates.

[Paragraph 1 art.89 modified via Law no.1107-XIV of 30.06.2000]

Note: The phrase "deputy candidates" introduced via modification of the Law no.480 of 02.07.99 is declared unconstitutional via resolution of the Constitutional Court no.1 of 11.01.2000

(2) Within 10 days of the date of receiving documents from the Central Electoral Commission, the Constitutional Court shall either confirm or not, through a decision, the legality of the elections. Simultaneously, the Constitutional Court shall validate the mandates of the elected deputies.

(3) If the elections are declared valid, the Central Electoral Commission shall issue deputy licenses to elected candidates.

Note: The phrase "deputy candidates" introduced via modification of the Law no.480 of 02.07.99 is declared unconstitutional via resolution of the Constitutional Court no.1 of 11.01.2000

[Art.89 modified and completed via Law no.480-XIV of 02.07.99]

Article 90. Validation of Election Results by the Central Electoral Commission

(1) The protocol with respect to election results, along with the decision of the Constitutional Court validating elections and at least two-thirds of the number of mandates, shall be submitted, within two days, to Parliament. A copy of these documents shall be submitted to the Central Electoral Commission.

(2) The Central Electoral Commission shall cause the final election results to be published within 24 hours of receiving them from the Constitutional Court.

Article 91. Invalid Elections

Elections under this Chapter shall be invalid if less than half of the voters included on the voter rolls have participated.

Article 92. Null Elections

Should the Constitutional Court determine that during the voting and vote counting the provisions of this Code were violated and affected the voting results and awarding of mandates, the elections shall be declared null.

Article 93. Repeat Elections

(1) If elections are declared null and void, the Central Electoral Commission shall within two weeks organize repeat elections of the same electoral candidates and based on the same voter rolls and the same electoral councils and bureaus.

(2) Electoral candidates who committed fraud shall be excluded from the voting ballots, and electoral councils and bureaus which committed such frauds shall be replaced.

(3) The repeat election shall be considered valid if at least one-third of the voters included on the voter rolls voted.

Article 94. New Elections

(1) In the event that the repeat elections are declared null or invalid, Central Electoral Commission shall establish the date of new elections within 60 days of the day last elections were declared null and invalid.

[Paragraph 1 art.94 modified via the Law no.894-XIV of 23.03.2000]

[Paragraph 1 art.94 modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

(2) Upon early elections, if even the repeat elections are declared void and null, President of the Republic of Moldova shall establish by decree the date of new elections observing the term indicated in Article 76 paragraph (3) of this Code.

[Paragraph 2 art.94 included via the Law no.894-XIV of 23.03.2000]

(3) New elections shall be conducted pursuant to this Code.

Title V.

Law of the Republic of Moldova on the Procedure of Electing the President of the Republic of Moldova

No.1234-XIV of 22.09.2000

Official Monitor of the Republic of Moldova no.139–140/996 of 02.11.2000

- Article 1. The election of the President of the Republic of Moldova
- Article 2. Determining the date of the election
- Article 3. The requirements for candidates to the position of President of the Republic of Moldova
- Article 4. Appointment and competence of the special commission
- Article 5. The nomination of candidates for the position of President of the Republic of Moldova
- Article 6. Special session of the Parliament
- Article 7. Presentation of the candidates running for the position of President of the Republic of Moldova
- Article 8. The voting
- Article 9. Special provisions regarding the election of President of the Republic of Moldova
- Article 10. Repeat elections

- Article 11. Election results
- Article 12. Validation of the results of electing the President of the Republic of Moldova
- Article 13. New elections
- Article 14. Taking the oath

The Parliament adopts this organic law.

Article 1. The election of the President of the Republic of Moldova

(1) The President of the Republic of Moldova shall be elected by secret vote by the Parliament.

(2) Parliament of the same legislature shall elect the President of the Republic of Moldova only once, except for cases of resignation, ousting, impossibility to exercise the function, or decease.

[Art.1 completed via the Law no.201-XV of 17.06.04, enforced on 02.07.04]

Article 2. Determining the date of the election

(1) The election for the position of President of the Republic of Moldova shall be conducted no latter than 45 days before the end of the acting President's mandate.

(2) In the event of the vacancy in the position of the President of the Republic of Moldova due to resignation, dismissal, full incapacity to exercise competence or death, elections shall be conducted within two months of the day when the vacancy has occurred.

(3) The date of the election for the position of President of the Republic of Moldova shall be determined by a Parliament resolution.

Article 3. The requirements for candidates to the position of President of the Republic of Moldova

Any Moldovan citizen entitled to vote who is 40 years of age, has resided or resides permanently on the territory of the Republic of Moldova for not less than 10 years, speaks the state language and satisfies requirements of this law may run for the position of President of the Republic of Moldova.

Article 4. Appointment and competence of the special commission

(1) At the suggestion of parliamentary factions, Parliament shall establish a special commission for the election to the position of President of the Republic of Moldova (hereinafter special commission) which shall have the following competence:

- a. to receive applications for nominating candidates for the position of President of the Republic of Moldova;
- b. to verify the correspondence of candidates nominated for the position of President of the Republic of Moldova with the requirements set forth in Article 3 thereof;
- c. to distribute to the members of Parliament the list of candidates nominated for the position of President of the Republic of Moldova and the copies of papers submitted for each candidate;
- d. to establish and modify the model of the voting ballot;
- e. to organize and hold the voting for the position of President of the Republic of Moldova;
- f. to tabulate election results and declare invalid ballots which:

- are not signed and stamped;
 - intention of the voter is not clear;
 - a line is crossed on all the candidates;
 - have other names added on it;
- g. to solve disputes and litigation arisen during the voting;
- h. to submit the results of the voting for the Parliament approval;
- i. to exercise other functions, in compliance with the provisions of this law, legislation in force and its regulation.

(2) Members of the special commission shall elect the chairman and secretary, determine their competence and approve regulation for the commission activity.

(3) Sessions of the special commission are deliberative provided half of the members are present and the decisions are passed with the majority vote of commission members. Decisions and protocols are signed by chairman and secretary of the commission and the stamp with the seal of the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova is applied on them.

Article 5. The nomination of candidates for the position of President of the Republic of Moldova

(1) The candidate for the position of President of the Republic of Moldova may be nominated commencing the day elections are determined by:

- a. person designating him/herself supported by not less than 15 deputies;
- b. a group of at least 15 deputies;

(2) Applications for nominating candidates for the position of President of the Republic of Moldova shall be signed by all the deputies who support it, and will be submitted to the special commission not later than 5 days before the election day together with:

- a. a written consent by the nominated candidate and his health certificate issued by the designated medical institution;
- b. declaration on all candidate's incomes for the year preceding and the election year;
- c. biographical data of the candidate (CV).

(3) The deputies who sign one application for nominating a candidate for the position of President of the Republic of Moldova may not sign other such applications.

(4) It is prohibited to withdraw signatures from the application for nominating a candidate to the position of the President of the Republic of Moldova.

(5) Candidate for the position of the President of the Republic of Moldova may any time before the announcement of the vote withdraw his candidature.

Article 6. Special session of the Parliament

The President of the Republic of Moldova shall be elected at a special session of the Parliament on the day established according to Article 2.

Article 7. Presentation of the candidates running for the position of President of the Republic of Moldova

(1) The chairperson of the special committee or one of its members shall introduce to Parliament the candidates nominated for the position of the President of the Republic of Moldova.

(2) Each nominated candidate shall be entitled to deliver a brief speech to the Parliament and to answer deputies' questions.

(3) A representative of the MP group that nominated a candidate for the position of President of the Republic of Moldova shall be entitled to take the floor to support the nominated candidate.

Article 8. The voting

(1) The voting for the candidates for the position of President of the Republic of Moldova shall be secret.

(2) The candidates shall be included in the ballot paper in the order of their nomination.

(3) Each deputy shall be issued a ballot.

(4) Deputies shall vote by striking through the names of the candidates against whom they vote.

(5) Immediately after the voting, the special commission shall compile a protocol to include:

- a. total number of deputies who were issued ballots;
- b. total number of ballots cast into the ballot box;
- c. total number of votes cast for each candidate;
- d. total number of ballots declared invalid;
- e. other necessary data.

Article 9. Special provisions regarding the election of President of the Republic of Moldova

(1) Candidate is elected by the vote of 3/5 of the elected deputies. If none of the candidates is cast the required number of votes, then a second-round election shall be organized within three days between the two candidates who received the highest number of votes in the first round.

(2) If only one candidate runs in the first round of elections or none of the candidates is cast the required number of votes during the second round, then repeat elections shall be organized.

(3) Upon parity vote in the first round, the special commission shall at lots decide the candidates who will run in the second round.

Article 10. Repeat elections

(1) Repeat elections shall be conducted within 15 days of the ordinary election that failed to elect the President of the Republic of Moldova, according to this law.

(2) If the repeat elections fail to elect the President of the republic, then the incumbent President shall dissolve the Parliament and establish the date of parliamentary elections.

Article 11. Election results

(1) The special commission shall tabulate the election results and submit the relevant information to the Parliament.

(2) Based on the data submitted by the special commission, Parliament shall pass a resolution to confirm that the President of the Republic of Moldova is elected.

(3) Parliament resolution and documents of the special commission shall be immediately submitted to Constitutional Court.

Article 12. Validation of the results of electing the President of the Republic of Moldova

Within three days of receiving the Parliament resolution on the election of President of the Republic of Moldova, the Constitutional Court shall consider the constitutionality of the elections of President of the Republic of Moldova during a public session and shall issue a resolution on validation of election results that shall be immediately published.

Article 13. New elections

In the event Constitutional Court does not validate election results for the position of the President of the Republic of Moldova, new elections shall be conducted in compliance with the procedure established by this law within three days of the relevant decision.

Article 14. Taking the oath

(1) The candidate whose election has been validated by the Constitutional Court, shall, in the presence of Parliament and the Constitutional Court, and within the time period stipulated in Article 79, paragraph (2) of the Constitution, take the following oath:

"I swear that I will devote all my power and knowledge to secure the welfare of the Republic of Moldova, to observe the Constitution and the laws of the country, to protect democracy, fundamental human rights and freedoms as well as the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of Moldova."

(2) The effective exercise of the mandate of the President of the Republic of Moldova shall commence on the day of taking the oath.

Chairman of the Parliament
Dumitru Diacov

Title V. Local Elections

Article 118. Applicability of this Title

Provisions of this Title (Articles 118-140) shall be applicable only to elections of mayors and councilors in local councils.

[Modified via Law no.31-XV of 13.02.03, in force as of 28.02.03]

[Article 118 modified via Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

Article 119. Local Elections

(1) Mayors of towns (municipalities), villages (communes) and councillors in district, town (municipal) and village (commune) councils shall be elected by a universal, equal, direct, secret and freely expressed vote, for a four year term, which begins from the date of conducting local general elections.

(2) The number of councilors shall be established by the Law on Local Public Administration.

(3) In special status administrative-territorial units, local elections shall be conducted under provisions of this Code and acts adopted by the representative authorities of the relevant administrative-territorial units.

[Modified via Law no.31-XV of 13.02.03, in force as of 28.02.03]

[Modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

Article 120. Electoral Districts and Precincts. District Electoral Councils and Precinct Electoral Bureaus

(1) For conducting elections of local councils and mayors, each district, special status autonomous administrative territorial unit, town (municipality), village (commune) shall constitute one electoral district. Town (municipality), village (communal) electoral districts shall be formed by the district electoral councils of the second level administrative-territorial units of the Republic of Moldova at least 45 days prior to election day.

(2) Town (municipality), village (communal) district electoral councils shall be established by the second level administrative-territorial units' district electoral councils of the Republic of Moldova at least 40 days prior to election day. District electoral councils are formed and exercise their responsibilities, pursuant to Articles 27 and 28 of this Code, to be correspondingly applied. Upon new or partial elections, district electoral councils shall be established by the Central Electoral Commission.

(3) Electoral districts for the election of local councils and mayors shall be divided into precincts for which electoral bureaus shall be set up. Precinct electoral bureaus are formed and exercise their responsibilities, pursuant to Articles 29 and 30, to be correspondingly applied.

[Modified via Law no.31-XV of 13.02.03, in force as of 28.02.03]

[Modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

[Modified via Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

Article 121. Special Responsibilities of the Electoral Councils

In localities where only one electoral precinct is formed for local elections, district electoral council shall exercise the responsibilities of precinct electoral bureau as well.

Article 122. Determination of Election Day

(1) The date of the general local or early elections shall be established by a resolution of Parliament no later than 60 days before the election day.

[Paragraph 1 art.122 modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

(2) The date of the repeat, new and partial elections shall be determined by the Central Electoral Commission under this Code.

Article 123. Special Limitations on Voting Right

(1) The active-duty military shall not participate in local elections.

(2) Voters who do not reside in the relevant administrative-territorial unit may not participate in the elections of the local council and mayor.

[Modified via Law no.31-XV of 13.02.03, in force as of 28.02.03]

[Paragraph 2 art.123 added via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

Article 124. Special Qualifications for Being Elected

(1) The right to be elected as councilors to local councils is granted to the citizens of the Republic of Moldova who are eligible to vote, and have reached 18 years of age by and including on election day.

(2) The right to be elected mayor is granted to the citizens of the Republic of Moldova who are eligible to vote, and have reached 25 years of age by and including on election day.

[Modified via Law no.31-XV of 13.02.03, in force as of 28.02.03]

[Modified via Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

[Modified via Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

Article 125. Nomination, Submission of Candidacy and Registration of Candidates

Nomination, submission of candidacy and registration of candidates shall be conducted according to Chapter 6 (Articles 41-44), to be applied correspondingly.

Article 126. Special Requirements for Nomination of Candidates by Parties, other Socio-political Organisations and Electoral Blocs

(1) Number of candidates for councilors in lists should contain at least 1/2 of the number of mandates available for the respective electoral district and at most two deputy candidates.

(2) Parties, other socio-political organisations and electoral blocs may nominate only one candidate for mayor per electoral district. One person may not run in several electoral districts of the same level.

(3) An individual may run for councilor position in councils of first level administrative-territorial units of the Republic of Moldova, as well as in that of the second level administrative-territorial unit. An individual may run for both mayor and local councilor, but not in more than one electoral district of the same level.

[Modified via Law no.31-XV of 13.02.03, in force as of 28.02.03]

[Modified via Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

[Modified via Law no.480-XIV of 02.07.99]

[Modified via Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

Article 127. Special Requirements for Nomination of Independent Candidates

Citizens of the Republic of Moldova may propose themselves as independent candidates for election of local council, provided they are supported by two percent of the district voters, divided by the number of councilor positions available to be filled through the election, but not less than 50 persons, and for mayor if they are supported by five percent of the district voters, but not less than 150 voters and not more than 10,000 voters.

[Modified via Law no.31-XV of 13.02.03, in force as of 28.02.03]

[Modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

Article 128. Voter rolls

Voter rolls for local elections shall be developed pursuant to Chapter 5 (Articles 39-40), to be applied correspondingly.

Article 129. Electoral Campaign

Electoral campaign shall be carried on during local elections pursuant to Chapter 7 of (Articles 45-47), to be applied correspondingly.

Article 130. Ballot-Papers

For election to councils of districts, towns (municipalities), villages (communes), and mayors of towns (municipalities), villages (communes) separate ballots shall be developed pursuant to Chapter 8 of (Articles 48-49), to be applied correspondingly.

[Modified via Law no.31-XV of 13.02.03, in force as of 28.02.03]

[Article 130 modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

Article 131. Voting

Voting in local elections shall be conducted pursuant to Chapter 9 (Articles 50-55), to be applied correspondingly.

Article 132. Summing up the Votes and Tabulation of Election Results

(1) Votes shall be counted and local elections results shall be tabulated pursuant to Chapter 10 (Articles 56-62), to be applied correspondingly.

(2) Number of votes cast for each candidate running for mayor and councilor positions; name and surname of the elected mayors and councilors; name of party, other socio-political organisation, or electoral bloc which nominated them; and/or specification "independent candidate", shall be entered into the protocol.

[Modified via Law no.31-XV of 13.02.03, in force as of 28.02.03]

[Modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

Article 133. Award of Council Mandates

(1) The mandate of councilor for district, town (municipality) or village (commune) councils shall be awarded by the relevant district electoral councils.

(2) Seats in council shall be distributed among parties, other socio-political organisations and electoral blocs through sequential division of the number of valid votes cast for each party, other socio-political organisation or electoral bloc by 1,2,3,4... etc., up to the figure that corresponds to the number of seats established for the respective electoral district.

(3) From the results of all the divisions and the number of valid votes cast for independent candidates they shall select in declining order as many numbers as there are mandates to be distributed in the electoral district. The quantity of numbers chosen in declining order at the disposal of party, other socio-political organisation, or electoral bloc shall correspond to the number of seats due to them.

(4) An independent candidate shall be considered elected provided number of votes cast for him/her frames into the numbers selected in declining order.

(5) Council seats shall be distributed to candidates running for council in the order of their registration on the lists, beginning with the list which received the most votes.

(6) If there is more than one candidate with the same number of votes for the last non-distributed seat, district electoral council shall award the mandate by lots, fact that shall be entered in a record.

(7) If a party, other socio-political organisation or electoral bloc is awarded a number of mandates higher than the number of candidates on its list, the extra number selected in

declining order of the relevant organisation shall be eliminated and replaced by a number selected in declining order of the other electoral contestants.

(8) If only independent candidates run for councils, district electoral council shall draw up a list with the number of votes cast for them in declining order and award every candidate one mandate until the mandates are exhausted.

(9) Candidates included in the lists but who are not elected shall be declared deputy candidates. In the event a council mandate belonging to a party, other socio-political organisation, or electoral bloc becomes vacant before the end of term, it will be awarded to one of the deputy candidates of the respective party, in the order of their entry in the list.

(10) In the event that the mandate awarded to an independent candidate becomes vacant, the vacancy shall be completed by restoring the declining order, excluding number belonging to the respective candidate and including the number following in the range.

(11) If only independent candidates are included on the ballot papers, in the event of a vacant mandate, the deputy candidate is awarded the mandate under par. (10).

(12) Mandates to deputy candidates shall be awarded by the Central Electoral Commission, pursuant to this Article and based on the documents stored by CEC.

[Modified via Law no.842-XV of 14.02.2002]

Article 134. Election of the Mayor

(1) Candidates running for mayor shall be considered elected provided that they are cast more than half of the valid votes cast by all the voters who attended voting.

(2) If neither candidate running for the mayor gathered more than half of the valid votes cast, in two weeks a second-round election shall be conducted between the two candidates who gathered the greatest number of votes. If more contestants in the first round obtained an equal number of votes, district electoral council shall select by lots who shall run in the second round and conclude a protocol thereupon, which fact shall be entered into a record.

(3) In the second-round election the candidate who gains the greatest number of votes shall be considered elected, regardless of the number of voters who took part in the election. Upon tie vote the candidate who was cast the highest number of votes in the first round shall be considered elected.

[Article 134 introduced via Law no.31-XV of 13.02.03, in force as of 28.02.03]

[Article 134 excluded via Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

[Paragraph (3) art.134 completed via Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

Article 135. Confirmation of Legality of the Elections and Validation of the Elected Candidates

(1) District electoral councils of the first level administrative-territorial units submit protocols regarding the results of the elections to the relevant district or municipality courts, whereas those of the second level administrative-territorial units to the courts where the electoral councils of the second level administrative-territorial units are based. Chisinau municipality district electoral council shall submit the relevant acts to the district court where the Chisinau municipality district electoral council is situated.

(2) The courts, within 10 days of receiving the district electoral councils' reports, shall either confirm or not the legality of the elections in every district by a decision which

they, within 24 hours of adoption, shall submit to the Central Electoral Commission and the respective district electoral councils, which will publish the final results.

(3) At the same time the courts shall validate the mandates of elected councillors and mayors and mention this in the decision. Individuals elected to several positions, which are defined in Article 7 of the Law on the Status of Local Elected Officers, shall submit to court their approval to be validated on of those positions. Courts shall also confirm the list of deputy candidates.

(4) The council shall be considered legally constituted when mandates of at least 2/3 of the total number of councilors are validated.

(5) The district electoral council shall issue to the elected councilors and mayors licenses according to the design approved by the Central Electoral Commission.

[Modified via Law no.31-XV of 13.02.03, in force as of 28.02.03]

[Modified via Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

[Modified via Law no.403-XIV of 14.05.99]

Article 136. Invalid Elections

The election shall be considered invalid in certain districts if less than 1/3 of the number of voters included on voter rolls have participated in the election. The decision to declare the election invalid shall be adopted by the Central Election Commission based on the decisions and documents received from the district electoral councils.

Article 137. Null Elections

The election shall be declared null if serious violations of this Code have been committed during the electoral operations affecting the results of voting and the award of mandates. The decision regarding the declaration of elections null shall be adopted by the CEC based on the decisions by the respective courts.

Article 138. Repeat Elections

(1) If in certain districts or precincts, elections have been declared null or invalid, the Central Electoral Commission within two weeks shall organize repeat elections with the same candidates and electoral councils and bureaus and using the same voter rolls.

[Paragraph 1 art.138 modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

(2) Electoral contestants found guilty of fraud shall not participate in the repeat election and shall be excluded (deleted) from the voting ballots. The electoral councils and bureaus, which committed such frauds shall be replaced.

(3) Repeat voting shall be considered valid provided no less than 1/3 of the voters included on the voter rolls vote in the relevant electoral district.

[Paragraph 3 art.138 introduced via the Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

Article 139. New Elections

(1) New elections shall be declared if:

- a. the local council has resigned, has been dissolved, or has become less than 1/3 in the number established by the Law on Local Public Administration;
- b. the mayor has resigned, was revoked or is not able to exercise his/her mandate any longer;
- c. after the repeat election the council and/or mayor has not been elected;
- d. if local elections were not held in certain localities;

- e. if upon administrative-territorial reorganisation, local public administration bodies (councils, mayors) have to be elected in the newly established administrative-territorial units.

(2) The new elections date shall be determined by the Central Electoral Commission no later than 60 days before the day of election.

(3) The new elections shall be conducted in compliance with the provisions of this Code.

[Modified via Law no.31-XV of 13.02.03, in force as of 28.02.03]

[Modified via Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

[Modified via Law no.778-XIV of 03.02.2000]

Article 140. Partial Elections

(1) The Central Electoral Commission within two weeks shall determine partial elections in one or several districts if after the elections the established number of councilors have not been elected.

(2) Partial elections for the vacant mandates shall be conducted pursuant to the provisions of the Titles I, II and V.

(3) The partial elections shall be determined by the resolution of the Central Electoral Commission no later than 60 days before the election day.

Title VI.

Referendum

Article 141. Applicability of this Chapter

The provisions of this Title (Articles 141 - 202) shall be applicable only to the organization and conduct of republican and local referenda.

Chapter 13. Republican Referendum

Article 142. Republican Referendum

(1) Republican referenda are held in view of fulfillment of the power of the people and of citizen right to participate directly in the administration of public affairs.

(2) The vote in the referendum is universal, equal, secret and freely expressed, pursuant to the Constitution and this Code.

[Paragraph 3 art.142 abrogated via the Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99,]

[the rest of the paragraphs are renumbered]

[Paragraph 3 art.142 was declared unconstitutional via resolution of the Constitutional Court no 15 of 27.05.98]

(3) The decisions adopted based on republican referenda have supreme juridical power upon their confirmation by the Constitutional Court, and have binding effect everywhere on the territory of the Republic of Moldova.

[Paragraph 3 art.142 in the wording of the Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

[The phrase "do not need confirmation" from art.142 paragraph(4) was declared unconstitutional via the resolution of the Constitutional Court no 15 of 27.05.98]

Article 143. Types of Republican Referenda

(1) Upon the type of question subject to referenda, republican referenda may be constitutional, legislative and consultative.

[Paragraph 1 art.143 modified via the Law no.1107-XIV of 30.06.2000]
[Paragraph 1 art.143 modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

(2) Constitutional referenda consider issues related to Constitution revision.

[Paragraph 2 art.143 modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

(3) Legislative referenda consider draft laws or some of the their provisions of major importance.

[Paragraph 2 art.143 in the wording of the Law no.1107-XIV of 30.06.2000]
[Paragraph 3 art.143 excluded based on the Law no.1107-XIV of 30.06.2000]
[Paragraphs to follow are renumbered]
[Paragraph 3 art.143 added via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

(4) Consultative referenda consider issues of national interest, in order to consult public opinion on such issues and for further adoption of relevant final decisions by competent public bodies.

Article 144. Initiating Republican Referendum

(1) A republican referendum may be initiated by:

- a. at least 200,000 citizens of the Republic of Moldova eligible to vote. In case of constitutional referendum, provisions of Article 141 letter a) paragraph (1) of the Constitution shall be applied;
[Letter a) paragraph 1 art.144 modified via the Law no.1107-XIV of 30.06.2000]
[Let.a) modified via the Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]
- b. no less than 1/3 of the members of Parliament;
- c. President of the Republic of Moldova;
- d. Government.

(2) Those mentioned in paragraph (1) may initiate any type of referendum provided in Article 143.

(3) If the referendum is initiated by those mentioned in paragraph (1) letter a), petitions shall be attached to the proposal on initiating the referendum.

(4) The proposal on initiating the referendum shall include problems subject to referendum stated clearly, avoiding misinterpretation as well as the aim of conducting the referendum and the date. Issues running counter to each other shall not be subject to referendum.

[Paragraph 4 art.144 completed via the Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

Article 145. Restrictions Imposed on Conducting Republican Referendum

(1) A republican referendum may not be held in territories under a state of war or emergency, nor within 120 days after the respective state is suspended or terminated. If the referendum was already established prior to the first day of the state of war or emergency being declared, then the referendum shall be countermanded or postponed, pursuant to the terms of determining referenda provided for by this Code. The decision to postpone or countermand a referendum shall be adopted by the body which issued the decision to hold the republican referendum.

(2) A republican referendum cannot take place in a period within 120 days before or after the day of parliamentary, or local elections or the day of another referendum, as well as on the day of their conduct.

*[Paragraph 2 art.145 modified via the Law no.1227-XIV of 21.09.2000]
[Paragraph 2 art.145 completed via the Law no.480-XIV of 02.07.99]*

Article 146. Issues which May be Proposed for Republican Referendum

(1) The following may be questions for republican referendum:

- a. adoption of the Constitution of the Republic of Moldova;
- b. approval of constitutional laws adopted by the Parliament revising provisions regarding the sovereignty, independence and unity of the state, as well as issues related to the permanent neutrality of the state;
- c. other issues of national interest.

*[Paragraph 1 art.143 modified via the Law no.1227-XIV of 21.09.2000]
[Paragraph 1 art.146 modified via the Law no.1107-XIV of 30.06.2000]*

(2) It is binding to organise and hold referenda on the issues indicated in letter b) paragraph (1).

[Paragraph (2) art. 146 introduced via the Law no.1107-XIV of 30.06.2000]

Article 147. Issues Which May not Be Subject to Republican Referendum

The following may not be questions for Republican referendum:

- a. issues related to the state budget, taxes;
- b. issues regarding amnesty or pardon;
- c. extraordinary or emergency measures for establishing public order, health or security;
- d. electing, appointing or dismissing persons for/on/from positions which is the competence of Parliament, Government or President of the Republic of Moldova;
- e. issues which are the competence of judicial and prosecution bodies may not be proposed for referendum either.

[Article 147 modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

[Article 148 excluded by Law no.1107-XIV of 30.06.2000]

Article 148. Initiating Referenda for Constitution Revision

(1) Referenda for constitution revision are initiated in compliance with Article 141 of the Constitution.

(2) The proposal on conducting a referenda for Constitution revision is submitted to the Constitutional Court, which is obliged within 10 days to review the constitutionality of the issues to be subject to referenda and to present a notification.

(3) After Constitutional Court reviews the constitutionality of the issues to be subject to referenda, the proposal on conducting a referendum together with the notification of the Constitutional Court are submitted for the Parliament examination.

(4) Constitution revision may not be question for referendum if it will result in violation of fundamental human rights and freedoms.

(5) If both Parliament and citizens simultaneously initiate the revision of the same Constitution provisions, the examination of the said provisions in Parliament shall cease.

[Article 148 introduced via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

[Article 149 excluded by Law no.1227-XIV of 21.09.2000]

Article 150. Resolution or Decree on Establishing of Republican Referenda

(1) Within six months of receiving proposals on initiating a referendum, Parliament shall adopt one of the following resolutions:

- a. regarding establishing of the referendum within at least 60 days of adopting the resolution;
- b. regarding the refusal to conduct the proposed referendum, in case the latter is initiated by deputies;

[Letter b) modified via the Law no. 1107-XIV of 30.06.2000]

[The phrase "or by citizens" from Article 150 paragraph (1) letter b) was declared unconstitutional based on the Resolution of the Constitutional Court no. 15 of 11.04.2000]

[Letter b) modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

- c. regarding solving issues proposed for referendum without further conducting it.

[Letter c) completed via the Law no. 1107-XIV of 30.06.2000]

[Letter c) modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

[Paragraph (2) art. 150 excluded based on the Law no. 1107-XIV of 30.06.2000]

[Paragraphs to follow renumbered]

[Paragraph (2) art. 150 was declared unconstitutional based on the Resolution of the Constitutional Court no. 15 of 11.04.2000]

(2) In the resolution or the decree regarding the conduct of the republican referendum shall be specified the determined date of referendum, name of the law or resolution to be adopted, and questions proposed for referendum.

[Art.150 modified and completed via the Law no.480-XIV of 02.07.99]

[Paragraph 3 art.150 abrogated via the Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

Article 151. Determining the Referendum

(1) The date of republican referendum shall be determined by Parliament, through resolution, if the initiative to conduct the referendum belongs to citizens or members of Parliament; by the President of the Republic of Moldova, if the initiative to hold the referendum belongs to him/her, and in such a case shall be a consultative one.

[Paragraph 1 art.151 completed via the Law no.480-XIV of 02.07.99]

(2) The referendum shall be determined for no later than 60 days before the date of the referendum.

Article 152. Initiation of Referendum by Citizens

(1) Citizens shall establish a citizen initiative group to initiate a republican referendum. An initiative group is established at citizen meetings attended by at least 300 citizens eligible to vote. No later than 10 days before the meeting, the initiators shall notify the local government of the locality in written form where the meeting shall be held, time, place, and objective of that meeting.

(2) Before the meeting, the participants shall be registered and their last and first names and addresses shall be entered on a list.

(3) A chairperson and a secretary of the meeting shall be elected. During the meeting, the opportunity to hold the referendum shall be discussed and the questions to be proposed for referendum shall be determined.

(4) In the event that the majority of participants in the meeting vote for the referendum, an initiative group shall be established to organise the collection of signatures. The group shall be constituted of at least 100 citizens eligible to vote. The group shall elect from among its members the executive bureau including a chairperson, a vice-chairperson and a secretary who will represent the group and organise its activity.

(5) A protocol of the meeting shall be prepared containing the results of the vote on the issues included in the agenda. The documents of the meeting - list of participants, protocol, clearly and correctly determined questions proposed for referendum, and list of the citizen initiative group members including their identity data, shall be signed by the chairperson and secretary of the meeting.

Article 153. Registration of Citizen Initiative Groups

(1) The citizen initiative group for holding the referendum shall be registered with the Central Electoral Commission. For registration, the group shall submit to the council:

- a. documents of the citizen meeting which elected the initiative group, confirmed by the mayor of the locality where the meeting took place;
- b. consent of the members of the initiative group to collect signatures in support of the referendum;
- c. application for registration.

[Paragraph 1 art.153 modified via the Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

(2) The Central Electoral Commission within 15 days of receiving the documents mentioned in paragraph (1) of this Article shall adopt a resolution regarding either the registration of the initiative group or the refusal to register the group. The resolution regarding the registration of the initiative group shall provide the terms for signature collection, which may be no shorter than two months and no longer than three months.

(3) Upon registration, members of the initiative group shall be issued certificates according to the design established by the Central Electoral Commission.

(4) The data regarding the registration of the initiative group and the questions to be put up for referendum shall be made public through mass media.

Article 154. Signature Collection

(1) From the registration day, members of the initiative group are entitled to freely collect signatures for holding the referendum (hereinafter referred to as petitions).

(2) Signatures shall be collected according to Article 42 hereof, to be correspondingly applied.

Article 155. Special Requirements for Petitions

Prior to collecting the signatures, the question (questions) proposed for referendum shall be written on each sheet of the petition. Collection of signatures on petitions without the text of questions being written on them is prohibited.

Article 156. Responsibility for Accuracy of Petitions

(1) The individual who gathers voters' signatures must sign every sheet of the petition and make a note to the effect that the collector personally collected the signatures and confirmed the identity of the persons whose names appear on that sheet by verifying their ID. Each petition shall be certified by the relevant local public administration bodies.

(2) Members of the initiative group must warn the persons that they can sign only one petition.

(3) Petitions that have data entered before the initiative group was registered or petitions which have not been signed by the signature collector, or have not been certified by the stamp of the local public administration bodies, shall be considered null and void.

Article 157. Submission and Review of Petitions

(1) No later than on the last day of the signature collection term, the initiative group shall develop a protocol indicating the number of collected signatures, the date when initiative group was registered, and the date when the collection of signatures was concluded. The protocol signed by the members of the initiative group together with the petitions shall be submitted to the Central Electoral Commission.

(2) Within 15 days of petitions submission, Central Electoral Commission shall check authenticity of the signatures (all or at random) on the submitted lists. Signatures by persons who have signed twice or more times the petitions shall be excluded. Petitions found in breach of Article 156, par. (1) thereof shall be annulled. Upon verification of petitions, CEC shall develop a protocol and adopt a resolution regarding holding the referendum.

(3) In the event that the required number of signatures was not submitted, the CEC shall adopt a resolution refusing to hold the referendum and suspending the registration of the citizen initiative group.

(4) Protocol on the verification of petitions, verified petitions, and CEC' resolution regarding the initiation of the referendum shall be submitted to the Permanent Bureau of Parliament within three days.

[Modified via Law no.31-XV of 13.02.03, in force as of 28.02.03]

Article 158. Electoral Districts, Precincts, Electoral Councils and Bureaus

(1) For administration of the republican referendum, CEC shall form administrative electoral districts, which shall correspond to the second level administrative-territorial units of the Republic of Moldova, and district electoral councils pursuant to the provisions of the Article 27 hereof, to be correspondingly applied.

[Paragraph 1 art.158 modified via the Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

[Paragraph 1 art.158 modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

(2) The responsibilities of the district electoral councils shall be those provided in Article 28 of this Code, to be correspondingly applied.

(3) Electoral district shall be divided into precincts, pursuant to Article 29 of this Code, to be correspondingly applied. A precinct electoral bureau shall be formed for each precinct and exercise its responsibilities, pursuant to Article 29 and 30 of this Code, to be correspondingly applied.

(4) Authority of district councils and precinct bureaus shall expire upon the confirmation of republican referendum results by the Constitutional Court.

(5) Where the electoral district stands for only one locality and only one precinct, no precinct bureau shall be established, its responsibilities shall be exercised by the district electoral council.

[Art.159 excluded via the Law no.480-XIV of 02.07.99]

Article 160. Granting Support, Organizing Activity, Changing Membership and Disbanding Electoral Councils and Bureaus for Referendum

Granting support, organizing activity, changing membership and dismissing councils and bureaus for referendum shall be conducted pursuant to Articles 31-34 of this Code, to be correspondingly applied.

Article 161. Lists of Citizens Eligible to Participate in Referenda

The lists of citizens eligible to participate in the republican referenda (voter rolls) shall be developed in compliance with Chapter 5 (Articles 39-40) hereof, to be correspondingly applied.

Article 162. Ballot Papers

(1) Ballot papers shall contain the text of the question or the draft law proposed for republican referendum. To the right of the question or draft law two rectangles with the words "for" and "against" shall be placed on the horizontal, and under them two circles shall be placed.

[Paragraph 1 art.162 in the wording of the Law no.480-XIV of 02.07.99]

(2) In case the referendum proposal contains more than one separate question, each question shall be printed on a different ballot-paper. In case several referenda are held at the same time, the ballot-papers shall be of different color.

[Paragraph 2 art.162 modified via the Law no.480-XIV of 02.07.99]

(3) Ballot papers shall be developed in accordance with the Law on languages spoken in the Republic of Moldova.

(4) Ballots shall be printed in a quantity that does not exceed the number of voters in the district.

[Paragraph 4 art.162 modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

(5) Ballots with the same question shall be printed in the same format, with the same font, on paper of the same color and density.

(6) The design and text of ballots and the model of protocols of electoral councils and bureaus for the republican referendum shall be approved by the Central Electoral Commission.

[Paragraph 6 art.162 modified via the Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

(7) Ballots shall be distributed to district electoral councils three days prior to the republican referendum and to the precinct electoral bureaus one day prior to the referendum.

[Paragraph 7 art.162 modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

Article 163. Agitation for Referendum

Debates on the questions proposed for referendum shall be conducted pursuant to Article 47 of this Code, to be correspondingly applied.

Article 164. Voting

(1) Voting in the republican referendum shall be performed pursuant to Chapter 9 (Articles 50-55) of this Code, to be correspondingly applied.

(2) Voters shall fill out the ballots by applying the "Voted" stamp inside one of the two circles under the rectangles with the words "for" or "against", thus expressing their will.

*[Paragraph 2 art.164 in the wording of the Law no.480-XIV of 02.07.99]
[Paragraph 2 art. 164 modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]*

Article 165. Monitoring Republican Referendum and its Mass Media Coverage

Observation and coverage of the organization and holding the referendum shall be conducted, pursuant to Chapter 11 (Articles 63-64) of this Code, to be correspondingly applied.

Article 166. Counting the Votes and Summing up Referendum Results

(1) The results of the republican referendum shall be summed up under Chapter 10 (Articles 56-60) of this Code, to be correspondingly applied.

(2) The number of votes cast for " for " and "against " shall be entered into record on summing up the referendum results.

[Paragraph 2 art.166 modified via Law no.480-XIV of 02.07.99]

(3) The results of the referendum shall be examined by CEC, which shall adopt a resolution on this.

Article 167. Validation of Republican Referendum Results

(1) The CEC resolution and the protocol regarding the results of the referendum shall be submitted to the Constitutional Court.

(2) The Constitutional Court within 10 days shall examine the documents received from the CEC and shall either confirm or contest the results of the republican referendum.

Article 168. Adoption, Publication and Enactment of Referendum Proposal

(1) A republican referendum proposal shall be considered adopted if it gains the majority of voters who participated in the referendum. In the event that the draft of a constitutional law is proposed for referendum, it shall be considered adopted if it obtains at least half of the voter's votes entered on voter rolls.

[Paragraph (1) art. 168 modified via Law no.1107-XIV of 30.06.2000]

(2) The adopted referendum proposal shall be published in a special issue of the Official Monitor of the Republic of Moldova. Date of adoption is considered the day upon which the referendum was conducted. The proposal shall come into effect upon its publishing in the Official Monitor or on the date specified in its text.

Article 169. Repeal and Amendment of Resolution Adopted during Republican Referendum

A referendum proposal may be repealed or amended through republican referendum, or through the procedures provided for the repeal of the Constitution.

[Article 169 modified via the Law no.1227-XIV of 21.09.2000]

Article 170. Documents of Republican Referendum

Referendum documents shall be stored pursuant to Article 62 of this Code to be correspondingly applied.

Article 171. Invalid Republican Referendum

The CEC shall declare a referendum invalid if less than 3/5 of the voters included on voter rolls participated in the referendum.

[Art.171 modified via the Law no.480-XIV of 02.07.99]

Article 172. Null Referendum

The Constitutional Court shall declare a referendum null throughout the republic or in certain administrative-territorial units, if serious violations of this Code occurred during the voting and vote counting and affected the results of the referendum.

Article 173. Repeat Republican Referendum

(1) In the event that the referendum is declared null, the CEC within one month shall organise a repeat referendum, throughout the republic or in certain administrative-territorial units.

(2) The electoral councils and bureaus guilty of fraud shall be replaced.

(3) The repeat republican referendum shall be organized and conducted under this Title and Code.

Article 174. New Referendum

A republican referendum for the same proposal may be held in at least two years after the day of the previous referendum.

Chapter 14. Local Referendum

Article 175. Local Referendum

Local referendum is the vote of the people on issues of special interest for the village (commune), town (municipality), district, special status administrative-territorial unit. Mayors of villages (communes) and towns (municipalities) are revoked through local referendum.

[Modified via Law no.31-XV of 13.02.03, in force as of 28.02.03]

[Modified via Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

Article 176. Restrictions on Holding Local Referendum

(1) A local referendum may not be held in territories under a state of war, occupation or emergency. If the referendum date is established for the day, on which later the state of war, occupation or emergency is declared, then the referendum shall be countermanded or postponed, pursuant to the terms of determining referenda provided for by this Code.

(2) Local referendum may not be conducted 120 days prior or after the day of conducting any type of elections or referendum in the same territory, unless conducted on the same day.

(3) The decision to postpone local referendum shall be adopted by the Central Electoral Commission at the recommendation of the local council or the representative authority of the special status administrative-territorial unit, which issued the decision to hold the referendum.

(4) Local referendums on revoking mayors may be initiated one year after the respective mayor has been in office or after the last referendum to revoke his/her mandate was held. Referendums to revoke mayors may not be initiated six months before the termination of their mandate.

[Modified via Law no.31-XV of 13.02.03, in force as of 28.02.03]

[Modified via Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

Article 177. Issues that May be Proposed for Local Referendum

(1) Issues that are of special importance for the respective locality and that fall in the competence of local public administration bodies may be proposed for local referendum.

(2) A referendum to revoke a mayor may be initiated when a mayor does not act in the interests of the local community, does not exercise his/her powers of local elected officer adequately and in accordance with current laws or breaches moral and ethical norms, which facts need to be confirmed in the established manner.

[Modified via Law no.31-XV of 13.02.03, in force as of 28.02.03]

[Modified via Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

Article 178. Issues which May not be Proposed for Local Referendum

The following issues may not be proposed for referendum:

- a. taxes and budget;
- b. extraordinary or emergency measures for establishing public order, health or security;
- c. electing, appointing or dismissing persons for/on/from positions which are the competence of Parliament, Government or President of the Republic of Moldova;
- d. the revocation of a mayor through a final decision of the court;
- e. issues in the competence of Court and Prosecutor's office;
- f. modifying administrative-territorial subordination of localities, except for the cases provided in the Law on Special Legal Status of Gagauzia (Gagauz-Yeri).

[Modified via Law no.31-XV of 13.02.03, in force as of 28.02.03]

[Modified via Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

[Completed via Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

[Completed via Law no.480-XIV of 02.07.99]

Article 179. Determining the Date of Local Referendum

The date of local referendum is determined by the Central Electoral Commission at the recommendation of village (commune), town (municipality), or rayonal council or representative bodies of special status administrative-territorial units.

[Article 179 modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

Article 180. Initiating Local Referendum

A local referendum may be initiated by:

- a. half of the elected councilors;
- b. mayor of the village (commune), town (municipality), except where a referendum to revoke the mayor is being initiated;
- c. representative bodies of special status administrative-territorial units;
- d. 10% of the citizens eligible to vote, residents of the respective administrative-territorial unit.

[Modified via Law no.31-XV of 13.02.03, in force as of 28.02.03]

[Modified via Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

Article 181. Registration of Citizen Initiative Group

(1) In the event that the initiative to hold a referendum comes from citizens, a citizen initiative group shall be established, including no less than 20 citizens eligible to vote and residing in the respective administrative-territorial unit. At least 30 citizens should

participate at the founding meeting of the initiative group. At least three days before the meeting, the initiators shall communicate to the mayor in written form the time, place and aim of the meeting.

(2) A citizen initiative group is registered by the local public administration bodies, within five days of the date of submitting the application, the protocol of establishment, and the questions proposed for the referendum. Where a referendum on revoking the mayor is being initiated, the initiative group is to be registered by the district or municipal court where the respective locality is situated.

(3) In the decision of registration the term for signature collection, no less than 30 days and no more than 60 days, as well as the questions subject to the referendum shall be stated.

(4) Upon registration of the citizen initiative group, its members shall be issued certificates according to a design established by the Central Electoral Commission.

(5) The information regarding the registration of the citizen initiative group shall be published in the local press.

[Modified via Law no.31-XV of 13.02.03, in force as of 28.02.03]

[Modified via Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

[Modified via Law no.1217-XIV of 31.07.2000]

Article 182. Collecting Signatures

(1) Members of the citizen initiative group registered in keeping with Article 181 shall have the right to collect signatures for holding local referendum.

(2) Signatures shall be collected according to Article 42 of this Code, to be correspondingly applied.

(3) For holding a local referendum, at least 10% of voters signatures entitled to vote and residing in the relevant administrative-territorial unit are necessary.

Article 183. Special Requirements for Petitions

The question (questions) proposed for referendum shall be written on each sheet of the petition. Collection of signatures on petitions without the text of questions being written on them is prohibited.

Article 184. Responsibility for Accuracy of Petitions

(1) The person collecting the signatures shall sign each sheet of the petitions. Above the signature collector's signature at the end of each sheet of names shall appear an attestation to the effect that the collector personally collected the signatures and verified the identity of the persons whose names appear on that sheet, based on their ID. Each petition shall be authenticated by applying the stamp of the local authorities.

(2) Persons collecting signatures on the petitions shall bear responsibility for the authenticity of the data on the petitions, and shall avert the person who signs that he/she may sign only one petition list.

(3) Petitions on which data have been entered before the initiative group was registered or petitions which have not been signed by the signature collector, or have not been certified by the stamp of the local public administration bodies, shall be considered null and void.

Article 185. Submission and Review of Petitions

(1) Petitions shall be submitted, after authentication, to the local council or to the representative bodies of the special status administrative-territorial units. Where a referendum to revoke the mayor is being initiated, petitions are submitted to the district or municipal court where the respective locality is situated.

(2) Petitions submitted by citizen initiative group shall be reviewed within 15 days. Signatures by persons who have signed the petitions twice or more times, shall be excluded. If upon the review it is found out that the required number of signatures has not been collected, then the procedure shall be suspended and the registration of the citizen initiative group shall be cancelled.

[Modified via Law no.31-XV of 13.02.03, in force as of 28.02.03]

[Modified via Law no.1217-XIV of 31.07.2000]

[Modified via Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

Article 186. Adoption and Publication of the Decision Regarding The Conduct of Local Referendum

(1) Within 15 days after submitting the petitions or the adoption of the decision of the local council, of the executive body of the administrative-territorial unit or of the mayor, the respective local council or the representative bodies of special status administrative-territorial unit shall either approve or reject the proposal to hold the local referendum.

(2) The decision on conducting the referendum shall contain:

- a. proposal on the date of the referendum, no sooner than one month and no latter than 45 days of the day the decision was adopted;
- b. questions proposed for referendum;
- c. the reasons for revoking the mayor, where a referendum to that effect is proposed.

(3) Language of the questions subject to referendum shall be clear so that a double interpretation is not possible. Conflicting issues may not be proposed for the same referendum.

(4) The decision to conduct local referendum shall be made public within three days of the day of adoption.

[Modified via Law no.31-XV of 13.02.03, in force as of 28.02.03]

[Modified via Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

Article 187. Electoral Districts and Precincts

(1) For conducting local referendum, the following electoral districts (according to the case) shall be established: villages (communes), towns (municipalities), district, or special status administrative-territorial units.

(2) Electoral districts shall be established by the Central Electoral Commission at the recommendation of local public administration bodies, at least 30 days prior to local referendum.

(3) Precincts shall be formed by the relevant district electoral councils at least 20 days prior to local referendum.

(4) Precincts shall be formed pursuant to administrative-territorial principles, by dividing localities into precincts including at least 30 and at most 3,000 voters. Precincts shall be numbered.

(5) Where the electoral district includes only one locality and only one precinct has been established, the district electoral council shall exercise the responsibilities of the precinct electoral bureau.

[Modified via Law no.842-XV of 14.02.2002]

Article 188. Establishment of Electoral Councils and Bureaus for Local Referendum

(1) District councils for referendum shall be formed by the Central Electoral Commission, at the recommendation of local councils or representative bodies of special status administrative-territorial units, including 5-11 members, no later than 25 days prior to the date of local referendum.

[Paragraph 1 art.188 modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

(2) Precinct bureaus established for the local referendum shall be formed by district electoral councils established for the local referendum, at the recommendation of local public administration bodies, including 5-11 members, no later than 20 days prior to the date of local referendum.

[Paragraph 2 art.188 modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

(3) Chairpersons of rayon electoral councils, Chisinau municipality electoral council and special status administrative-territorial units' electoral councils established for the conduct of local referendum shall be elected by the relevant councils.

[Paragraph 3 art.188 modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

(4) Electoral councils and bureaus formed to conduct the referendum may not include councilors of local councils, members of the initiative group, members of parties or other socio-political organizations running in elections.

[Paragraph 4 art.188 modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

(5) During the first session of the second level administrative-territorial unit district electoral council established for the conduct of local referendum, the deputy-chairperson and the secretary of the council shall be elected by a vote of the majority of its members, whereas at the first session of the village (communal), city (municipal) electoral council and precinct electoral bureau the chairperson, deputy-chairperson, and the secretary of the bureau shall be elected.

[Paragraph 5 art.188 modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

(6) Within two days of the date of establishment, electoral councils and bureaus shall make public their membership, address, and telephone numbers.

(7) The authority of the electoral councils and bureaus shall expire after validation of the referendum results.

Article 189. Cumulating Electoral Councils and Bureaus Mandate

In the event that the local referendum is held simultaneously with (local, parliamentary) elections or republican referendum, electoral councils and bureaus established and functioning pursuant to Chapter 3 of this Code, shall exert the functions and responsibilities of the councils and bureaus for the conduct of the referendum.

[Article 189 modified via Law no.1227-XIV of 21.09.2000]

Article 190. Granting Assistance, Organizing the Activity, Modifying the Composition, and Disbanding Councils and Bureaus for Referendum

Granting assistance, organizing the activity, modifying the composition, and disbanding the councils and bureaus for referendum shall be conducted pursuant to Article 31-34 of this Code, to be correspondingly applied.

Article 191. Responsibilities of Councils and Bureaus for the Conduct of the Local Referendum

Electoral councils and bureaus established for the conduct of local referendum shall have the responsibilities provided in Articles 28, 30 of this Code, to be correspondingly applied.

Article 192. Lists of Citizens Eligible to Participate in Referendum

The lists of citizens eligible to participate in the local referendum (voter rolls) shall be developed pursuant to Chapter 5, (Article 39-40) of this Code, to be correspondingly applied.

Article 193. Ballot Papers

(1) The ballot papers shall contain the text of the question proposed for referendum, to the right of the text on the horizontal two rectangles shall be placed with the words "for" and "against", and under them two circles shall be placed.

[Paragraph 1 art.193 modified via the Law no.480-XIV of 02.07.99]

(2) In case the referendum proposal contains more than one separate question, each question shall be printed on a different ballot-paper. In the event that several referenda are held at the same time or the referendum is held at the same time with elections, the ballot papers shall be of different color.

(3) Ballots shall be compiled pursuant to the Law on languages spoken on the territory of the Republic of Moldova.

(4) Ballots shall be printed in a quantity that does not exceed the number of voters in the district.

[Paragraph 4 art.193 modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

(5) Ballots with the same question shall be printed in the same format, with the same font, on paper of the same color and density.

(6) Design of the ballots and of the protocols of councils established for local referendum shall be established by the Central Electoral Commission, whereas the text of the ballots by the district electoral councils.

(7) Ballots shall be distributed to precinct bureaus two days prior to the date of the referendum.

Article 194. Agitation

Free debates upon the issues proposed for local referendum shall be conducted pursuant to Article 47 of this Code, to be correspondingly applied.

Article 195. Voting

(1) Voting in the referendum shall be carried out pursuant to Chapter 9, (Articles 50-55) of this Code, to be correspondingly applied.

(2) Voters shall fill out the ballot by applying "Voted" stamp inside one of the two circles under the rectangles with the words "for" and "against", thus expressing their will.

[Paragraph 2 art.195 in the wording of the Law no.480-XIV of 02.07.99]

[Paragraph 2 art.195 modified via the Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

Article 196. Counting the Votes and Summing up Local Referendum Results

(1) Local referendum results shall be summed up pursuant to Chapter 10 (Articles 56-60) of this Code, to be correspondingly applied.

(2) The number of the votes cast for "for" and "against" shall be entered separately on a protocol on summing the results.

[Paragraph 2 art.196 modified via the Law no.480-XIV of 02.07.99]

(3) The results of the referendum shall be examined by the district electoral council which shall adopt a resolution in this respect.

Article 197. Validation of the Local Referendum Results

(1) The district council, within two days of the determination of results, shall submit to the court of the respective territory the report on the conduct of the referendum, to which the protocol and the complaints, as well as a description on their solution, shall be attached. Chisinau municipality council shall submit the respective acts to the Tribunal of the Chisinau municipality.

(2) The court, within ten days of receiving the acts mentioned in paragraph (1) of this Article, shall confirm or not the legality of the conduct of local referendum and its results.

(3) Within 24 hours of adoption, the court rulings shall be transmitted to the Central Electoral Commission and district electoral council established for referendum, which shall publish the final results of the local referendum.

[Paragraph 3 art.197 completed via the Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

Article 198. Adoption, Repeal, and Amendment of Referendum Proposal by Referendum

(1) A local referendum proposal shall be considered adopted by referendum if it gains the majority of voters votes who participated in the referendum. A referendum proposal is referred to as being adopted on the day upon which the referendum was conducted.

(2) When a mayor is revoked through referendum, the Central Electoral Commission determines the date of new elections for mayor, pursuant to Title V (Articles 118-140) thereof, which is to be applied correspondingly.

(3) Adopted referendum proposal may be repealed or amended by local referendum, or by the decision of the relevant local council, adopted by the vote of 2/3 of the councillors, pursuant to the Law on Local Public Administration.

[Modified via Law no.31-XV of 13.02.03, in force as of 28.02.03]

[Modified via Law no.796-XV of 25.01.2002]

Article 199. Invalid Local Referendum

The referendum shall be declared invalid, if less than half of voters included on the voter rolls have voted.

Article 200. Null Local Referendum

Local referendum shall be declared null by court throughout the entire district or only in the precinct, if serious violations of this Code occurred during the voting and vote counting affecting the results of the referendum.

Article 201. Repeat Local Referendum

If the referendum is declared null, bodies which adopted the decision to conduct the referendum shall organise, within two weeks, a repeat referendum. The councils and bureaus for conduct of referendum, held responsible for frauds, shall be replaced.

Article 202. New Local Referendum

New local referendum on the same issues may be conducted no sooner than a year of the previous referendum.

Title VII.

Final and Transition Provisions

Article 203. Effective Date

This Code shall enter into effect on the day of its publication.

[Art.203 modified via the Law no.268-XIV of 04.02.99]

[The phrase "enter into effect on the day of its adoption" from art.203 was declared unconstitutional based on the resolution of the Constitutional Court no.15 of 27.05.98]

Article 204. Transition Provisions

After the Electoral Code is enforced:

1. Parliament, within ten days, shall adopt a resolution on setting up a (permanent) Central Electoral Commission, pursuant to the provisions of Section I, Chapter 3 (Articles 16-22) of this Code.
2. Bodies mentioned in Article 16, paragraph (2), shall submit to the Parliament, within five days, candidates for the Central Electoral Commission.
3. The Government, -
 - a. within a month:
 - o will submit proposals to Parliament on adjusting the legislation to the Electoral Code provisions;
 - o will provide headquarters, financial-material support and necessary equipment to the Central Electoral Commission.
 - b. will include in the draft of the state budget for the 1998 fiscal year, funds necessary for the activity of the Central Electoral Commission and for the organization and conduct of elections;
4. Elections to Parliament of the XIVth legislature, shall be conducted on March 22, 1998, pursuant to the President's decree No. 371-II, of November 18, 1997. All the terms related to elections to Parliament of the XIVth legislature shall commence at the date of the Code' s publication.
5. Central Electoral Commission, -
 - a. will draft and adopt its Regulation within ten days;
 - b. will submit to the Government an estimation of expenses necessary for the commission's activity and for holding elections;
 - c. after formation, will start fulfilling the responsibilities provided in Article 22.
6. Formation and functioning of electoral bodies not provided under this Code shall be prohibited.

Article 205. Final Provisions

On the date of coming into effect of this Code, the Law No. 1040-XII, enacted on 05.26.92 on referendum, the Law No. 1609-XII, enacted on 10.14.93 on elections to the Parliament, the Law No. 308-XIII, enacted on 12.7.94 on local elections, the Law No. 833-XIII, enacted on 05.16.96 on the election of the President of the Republic of Moldova, the Law No. 1133-XIII, enacted on 04.02.97 on the recall of the mayor of the village (commune), towns, shall be abrogated.

**Chairman Of The Parliament Of Republic Of Moldova
Dumitru Motpan**

Chisinau, November 21, 1997
No 1381-XII

National political parties in Republic of Moldova 2008

We recommend including in the list of parties only the political parties which is really active in terms of their presence, results at local or general elections. These parties are highlighted in yellow.

The full list of parties and other social-political organizations of the Rep. of Moldova¹ (Romanian):

Nr.	Parties:	Chairman:
1.	Partidul Democrat din Moldova	Dumitru Diacov
2.	Partidul Comuniștilor din Republica Moldova	Vladimir Voronin
3.	Partidul "Alianța «Moldova Noastră»"	Serafim Urechean
4.	Partidul Agrar din Moldova	Anatol Popusoi
5.	Partidul Socialist din Moldova	Victor Morev
6.	Partidul Legii și Dreptății	Nicolae Alexei
7.	Partidul Popular Creștin Democrat	Iurie Roșca
8.	Mișcarea Profesioniștilor "Speranța-Nadejda"	Vladimir Florea
9.	Partidul Liberal	Mihai Ghimpu
10.	Partidul Social-Liberal	Oleg Serebrian
11.	Noul Partid Național Moldovenesc	Ion Țurcanu
12.	Partidul Social-Democrat din Moldova	Eduard Mușuc
13.	Mișcarea social-politică "Forța Nouă"	Valeriu Pleșca
14.	Partidul Socialiștilor din Republica Moldova "Patria-Rodina"	Veronica Abramciuc, Eduard Smirnov
15.	Mișcarea social-politică "Ravnopravie"	V. Klimentko
16.	Partidul Ecologist "Alianța Verde" din Moldova	Andrei Dumbrăveanu
17.	Partidul Național Român	Dionisie Guțu
18.	Partidul Popular Republican	Nicolae Andronic
19.	Partidul Republican din Moldova	Ion Curtean
20.	Uniunea Muncii "Patria-Rodina"	Gheorghe Sima
21.	Uniunea Centristă din Moldova	Mihai Petrache
22.	Partidul Dezvoltării Spirituale "Moldova Unită"	Ana Tcaci
23.	Partidul Democrației Sociale din Moldova	Dumitru Braghiș

¹ I consider a very difficult and subjective task to rank the parties from 'left to right'. If you have my point of view on this matter let me know, but please advice what should I consider when I have to take this decision? Should I consider what they are really doing or what they are saying in media?

24.	Partidul Conservator	Natalia Nirca
25.	Partidul Național Liberal	Vitalia Pavlicenco
26.	Mișcarea Social-Politică pentru Neam și Țară	Tudor Deliu

The full list of parties and other social-political organizations of the Rep. of Moldova (English):

Nr.	Parties:
1.	Democratic Party of Moldova
2.	Party of Communists of Moldova
3.	"Moldova Noastra (Our Moldova)" Alliance
4.	Agrarian Party of Moldova
5.	Socialist Party of Moldova
6.	Party of Law and Justice
7.	People's Christian Democratic Party
8.	Professionals' Movement "Speranta-Nadejda"
9.	Liberal Party
10.	Social Liberal Party
11.	New National Moldovan Party
12.	Social-Democratic Party of Moldova
13.	Socio-political Movement "Forta Noua" (New Force)
14.	Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova "Patria-Rodina"
15.	Socio-political Movement "Ravnopravie" (Equality)
16.	Environmental Party of Moldova "Green Alliance"
17.	National Romanian Party
18.	Republican Popular Party
19.	Republican Party of Moldova
20.	Labor Union "Patria-Rodina"
21.	Centrist Union of Moldova
22.	Party of Spiritual Development "Moldova Unita" (United Moldova)
23.	Social Democracy Party of Moldova
24.	Conservative Party
25.	National Liberal Party
26.	Socio-political Movement for Nation and Country

Description of the parties in details:

1. Democratic Party of Moldova

Historic background

Foundation of the "For a Democratic and Prosperous Moldova" socio-political movement

The founding conference of "For a Democratic and Prosperous Moldova" socio-political movement (FDPM) was held on February 8, 1997. There were 860 delegates from all Moldovan towns and rayons at the conference. FDPM was founded at the initiative of the members of the "Pro Lucinschi" bloc who intended to establish a centrist movement aimed at supporting the President elected in 1996 in implementing his program. Party governing bodies were elected during the conference. Furthermore, party statute and political programs were approved. Dumitru Diacov was elected the Chairman of the FDPM.

Participation in the governing of Alliance for Democracy and Reforms

Based on the principles of its electoral platform, FDPM decided to join the Alliance for Democracy and Reforms (ADR). ADR Government was formed as a result of complex negotiations and was the first coalition government in the history of the country. ADR Government included representatives of all political parties members of the coalition.

The first congress of the "For a Democratic and Prosperous Moldova" socio-political movement of October 17, 1998

993 delegates from 39 rayons, towns and municipalities were elected at the first Congress. Dumitru Diacov was reelected as the Chairman of "For a Democratic and Prosperous Moldova" movement. The Congress elected FDPM governing bodies and adopted the movement's statute and program. In addition, the first Congress made an appeal to all centrist political parties and socio-political movements to form a single political party capable of influencing the country development.

The second congress of the "For a Democratic and Prosperous Moldova" socio-political movement of April 15, 2000

On April 15, 2000 "For a Democratic and Prosperous Moldova" socio-political movement was reorganized into the Democratic Party of Moldova. The Congress elected the governing bodies, approved amendments to the FDPM statute, and adopted the party political and economic program. Dumitru Diacov was elected as the party Chairman. In the time period within the two FDPM congresses, the movement's membership considerably increased from 8,000 members in 1998 to 25,000 in 2000.

Political Program

The Republic of Moldova will be able to meet the standards of the XXIst century provided it ensures the following:

- positive image of the country;
- public order and security of the citizens;
- implementation of the European democratic values;

- supremacy of the law;
- human rights observance;
- assumption of political responsibility;
- social solidarity.

Achievement of the objectives set for the economy, social security, foreign affairs, environment will contribute to the edification of a modern and efficient state. The increase of the populations' living standards is based on a dynamic and competitive market economy.

No modern society could exist or develop successful without an efficient state, which would guarantee:

- Order and justice, rule of law;
- Fundamental human rights and freedoms;
- Conditions boosting private initiatives;
- Decent living for the socially vulnerable strata of the society;
- Environment protection.

The Democratic Party of Moldova considers that with the adoption of the new Constitution in July 1994, was launched a process of establishing a legal framework for the modern state, a market economy and a civil society. Important roles in this respect have played the amendments to the Constitution with regard to parliamentary republic adopted on July 5, 2000.

It is important to accelerate the enforcement of the administrative-territorial and public administration reform. The reform is aimed to free the state from the duties not characteristic to it. By empowering local government to solve the problems ordinary citizens are facing, these would be solved faster and more efficiently.

DPM considers the consistent enforcement of the judicial reform as being its top priority. By turning judges into independent and competent bodies, citizen's confidence in them will considerably increase. The prestige of the prosecution will rise if it will be freed from functions, which are not within its competence and if the equality of the parts involved in the trial will be ensured. It is of high importance to develop and adopt up to date Penal, Civil, Procedural and Fiscal Codes.

DPM reiterates that eastern districts of the Republic of Moldova, which are outside legal control, are an integral part of our country. PDM supports peaceful resolution of the Transnistrian problem, by means of negotiations in compliance with the Constitution and other laws of the Republic of Moldova, and by observing both the interests of the entire nation and of the people residing in the eastern districts. PDM opposes the further dislocation of the Russian army on the soil of Moldova and militates for their immediate evacuation. Moldova should undertake permanent and various diplomatic efforts to settle Transnistrian conflict. We strongly believe that it is necessary to actively involve influential international organizations such as, UN, OSCE, Council of Europe, and European Union, etc., in this conflict resolution.

In order to live in a democratic society, with a market economy and civil society the following prerequisites are necessary:

- Citizens readiness to have private initiatives;
- Citizens readiness to assume responsibility for their actions;

- Law and other peoples' rights observance;
- Openness to dialog, other opinions, pluralism of ideas.

DPM will strive to consolidate civil society and its institutions in an effort to create a favorable legal framework for the promotion of its policy at the local and central level, and a favorable environment for the society as a whole.

Economic Program

While developing this program DPM attentively studied the experience of other European countries, which are governed today, as a rule, by the social democrats.

The basic principle of the authentic democracy and its natural foundation is the development of market economy based on private property. Any type of a program, including economic one, will not be complete if it does not undertake a realistic analysis of the Republic of Moldova 10-year transition period, marked by trials and errors. In our program we haven't reduced the analysis of the transition period to an overview of concrete individuals who are to be blamed for their mistakes, but rather considered the key elements, which could bring success:

- Price liberalization;
- Privatization;
- Macroeconomic stability.

The experts in the field, at least, already know for a fact that inconsistency in the macroeconomic stabilization process and weak budgetary and fiscal policy, which relied mainly on exaggerated internal and foreign loans, has progressively ruined country's economy.

The state played an uncertain role during the transition years, to put it differently, the state auto-excluded itself from the economic process. It relied on the fact that the private sector will influence the establishment of market infrastructure in the Republic of Moldova.

Other important elements of our economic program are the macroeconomic stability and establishing an economic environment, which would abolish all the barriers in the development of business and licensing.

A separate component of our economic program is the development of small and medium business. This desideratum is frequently called upon as a miracle, which would pull the country out of the crisis. We see it not only from an economic, but also from poverty eradication and creating a middle class perspective. The latter, i.e. middle class, is a potential for the future of our party. Also in our economic program we put forward issues related to the agrarian sector and its development, as more than 70% of the country population are working in this sector. A special attention in the program is given to the economy globalization and international economic relations. We have a small economy and it should be opened to the rest of the world, whereas the country should benefit of foreign economic relations. All the activities we plan are targeted toward ensuring a sustainable economic growth, and solving social problems.

Thus, top priorities in our economic agenda are social problems. Eradicating poverty by reducing the unemployment, ensuring citizen access to a minimum social security, Medicare and education are only some of the economic measures we'll undertake in order to offer a real chance to the country.

Governing bodies of the Democratic Party of Moldova (DPM)

The Congress:

- Adopts and amends DPM program and statute; Adopts the party strategy and tactics;
- Elects the party Chairman for a 4 year term;
- Elects the party National Council for a 4 year term;
- Elects the party National Censor Commission for a 4 year term;
- Adopts decisions on party reorganization or merger with other political parties, or termination of the party activity;
- Examines the appeals submitted to the Congress by party members or subdivisions.

National Council:

- Elaborates and coordinates the implementation of the party strategy;
- Elects or ousts Vice-chairs, secretaries, members of the Central Executive Bureau, establishes their responsibilities;
- Nominates DPM candidate in presidential elections;
- Approves DPM list of candidates in parliamentary elections;
- Approves the strategy of the political party in electoral campaigns;
- Approves the decisions on changing DPM electoral logo and symbol;
- Approves the organizational structure of the party apparatus;
- Approves the internal party regulation;
- Upon violation of the party program or statute, approves decisions on reorganization of the county, district, or branches' councils; establishes the procedure of convening extraordinary meetings/ conferences in the respective units;
- Co-opts new members or excludes members of the National Council who fail to fulfil their duties;
- Analyzes and coordinates the activity of its parliament faction, as well as of its representatives in the local public administration;
- During electoral campaigns, adopts decisions on establishing together with other political parties or socio-political organization electoral alliances and blocs;
- Approves the quota of DPM membership fees, DPM annual budget and its execution;
- Submits to the Congress proposals on DPM reorganization or dissolution.

Central Executive Bureau of the National Council:

- Coordinates the activity of the party within National Council sessions;
- Adopts decisions on the implementation of the decisions of the Congress and National Council;
- Oversees the way party structures enforce the decisions of the party governing bodies;
- Evaluates the activity of the parliament faction and of the party representatives in the local public administration bodies;
- Finds leagues, associations, specialized commissions and working groups in the fields related to the party's strategic objectives;
- Confirms the list of candidates for the local elections proposed by the county councils;
- Develops and approves the Regulation on the organization and structure of the party subdivisions, other regulations;
- Confirms apparatus' staff;
- Organizes editorial as well as other activities;
- Administers party's assets, decides on the way financial resources are spent;

- Elaborates and implements staff and party activists' training program;
- Approves the statutes of the legal entities it may found in compliance with the law;
- Coordinates the activity of the party youth branch.

Censors National Commission:

Censors National Commission is the central revision and control body of the party.

Statistics

Number of Democratic Party of Moldova members: 21,000.

The Permanent Executive Body of the Democratic Party is formed out of 35 persons, out of which 5 are women, i.e. 8.57 %. The average age of the Permanent Executive Body members is 44.17 years. The representation per nationality of the Executive Body is as follows: 32 Moldovans, 2 Russians, and 1 Gagauz.

All the members of this body have a university degree. The following is the professional representation of the Democratic Party Executive Body: 2 journalists; 3 agronomists; 4 jurists; 5 economists; 2 lecturers; 8 engineers; 2 doctors; and 9 other.

Participation in elections

Parliamentary Elections on March 22, 1998

To achieve better results in 1998 parliamentary elections, "For a Democratic and Prosperous Moldova" socio-political movement formed an alliance with the "New Force" socio-political movement, Civic Party of Moldova and Democratic Peoples' Party of Moldova, entitled "For a Democratic and Prosperous Moldova" electoral bloc.

About 294,000 votes (18,16% of the valid votes) were cast for the "For a Democratic and Prosperous Moldova" electoral bloc on March 22 parliamentary elections. According to the election results, the bloc received 24 seats in Parliament.

General Local Elections on March 22, 1999

On March 17, 1999 Centrist Alliance of Moldova (CAM) electoral bloc submitted to the Central Electoral Commission the petition on its registration as electoral candidate in the general local elections of May 23, 1999. Centrist Alliance of Moldova electoral bloc was established by "For a Democratic and Prosperous Moldova" movement, "New Force" socio-political movement and Party of Progressive Forces.

Based on the election results, as part of the Centrist Alliance of Moldova, "For a Democratic and Prosperous Moldova" movement received 64 mandates in the county councils (20,51%) and 1,214 mandates in the village, city and municipality councils (19,89%). Furthermore, 93 mayors (14,78% out of the total mandates) were elected on the Centrist Alliance's list.

Early Parliamentary Elections February 25, 2001

On February 25 early parliamentary elections 79,757 votes (5,02 % of the valid votes) were cast for the Democratic Party of Moldova. Consequently, DPM failed to pass the 6% threshold of representation.

General Local Elections 25 May-8 June 2003

In the local elections of 2003 DPM received:

- 92 mandates in the rayonal and municipal councils (8,17%);
- 936 mandates in city and village councils (8,63%);
- 73 mayor mandates (8,13%).

2. Party of Communists of Moldova

Historic background

Following the suspension of the Communist Party activity in August 1991, an initiative group headed by Vladimir Voronin was established in order to fight for annulling the law stipulating the suspension of the party registration. Under the provisions of the Law on Political Parties and Other Socio-Political Organizations the Committee started collecting signatures for establish a new Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova.

In October of 1993 the Party of Communists founding conference was held. At the conference 179 delegates of the Party of Communists were elected representing party organizations and committees from Chisinau, Balti, Comrat, Cahul, Soroca, Drochia, Straseni and other rayons of the republic. Also at the conference the establishment of the Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova was declared, the Statute was approved, and the Republican Party Soviet was elected together with other three co-chairs, one of them being Vladimir Voronin. A call was issued during the conference to all interested persons to join the party. Following the conference, the Party Republican Soviet started forming party structures.

In April 1994 the second founding conference was held. The statute of the Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova was amended during the conference. In the same month the Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova was officially registered. During the first Congress of the Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova held in December 1994, 3100 communists representing 165 primary party organizations from 35 rayonal committees elected 409 delegates.

The Congress approved the party Program, operated several modifications to the Statute, and elected the Central Committee and Central Revision Commission of the Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova.

The Plenary of the Central Committee elected the Executive Political Committee and designated Vladimir Voronin as its Secretary.

In March 1995, the Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova joined the Union of Communist Parties.

In August 1996 the second Congress of the Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova was held. At the third Congress held in March 1997, 409 delegates from all the administrative-territorial units of Moldova were elected and 417 primary structures of the party.

The Party of Communists took part in the 1995, 1999 and 2003 local elections and 1998 and 2001 parliamentary elections. The Party also designated its candidate in the 1996, 2000 and 2001 presidential elections.

After the 1998 parliamentary elections Communist Faction stayed in opposition to the Alliance for Democracy and Reforms and gave a non-confidence vote to the Sturza Government. In 2000 the Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova voted for the parliamentary governing system in the Republic of Moldova.

As a result of early parliamentary elections of February 25, 2001 the Party of Communists received 71 out of the 101 seats in Parliament, thus they formed the majority in parliament capable to modify the Constitution and to appoint the head of state. On April 4, 2001 Vladimir Voronin, First Secretary of the Party of Communists, was elected the President of the Republic of Moldova.

During the IV Congress of the Party of Communists held on April 21-22, 2001 the party bylaws were amended and two new positions were established: Chairperson of the Party of Communists and Executive Secretary of the Party of Communists Central Committee. On April 22, 2002 Vladimir Voronin was elected as the Party Chairperson. Victor Stepaniuc, Leader of the Communist faction in Parliament, was elected as Executive Secretary.

The Congress elected from among Central Committee members the Political Executive Bureau including 12 members, among others Eugenia Ostapciuc, Vasile Iovv, Valerian Cristea, Iurie Stoicov, Valerie Garev, Victoria Novic, etc.

On September 27, 2003 Party of Civic Dignity of Moldova joined PCRM.

On December 11, 2004 the V Congress of PCRM was held. 630 delegates out of those 641 elected by all city and rayonal party organisations participated to the Congress. The Congress re-elected Vladimir Voronin as the Party Chairperson and designated the composition of the Central Committee and Central Revision Commission. Following the V Congress of PCRM, the Plenary of the Central Committee and Central Revision Commission newly elected were held. The Plenary of the Central Committee elected the Executive Political Committee's members, and Valeriu Sava and Victor Stepaniuc as secretaries of the party Central Committee.

As a result of winning 2005 parliamentary elections, the PCRM received 56 parliamentary seats. This allowed PCRM to promote his leader, Vladimir Voronin, with the support of PPCD, PDM and PSL, for a second mandate as the President of Moldova. On April 19, 2005 PCRM approved the activity program and composition of the Tarlev II Government.

The program of the Communist Party of the Republic of Moldova

The communist party of the Republic of Moldova is the party of the working class, peasantry, intelligentsia, and all the working class. It struggles for the socialist development of Moldova with an ultimate goal to build a communist society.

Communist Party of the Republic of Moldova relies on the Marxist-Leninist theory, modern experience of the world communist and working class movement, plus socio-political and economic situation in the Republic.

Communist party has the following major goals:

1. **Socialism** in its reformed form, responsive to the contemporary production level, environmental safety, and society needs and goals;
2. **Sovereignty of the people**, accomplished via Soviets and other democratic forms of peoples' self-government;

3. **Justice**, envisioning guaranteed right to work and appropriate remuneration, affordable free education and medical assistance, housing, rest and social security;
4. **Equality**, based on abolished exploitation of citizen by citizen and all types of social parasites, as well as preponderance of the public ownership on the production means;
5. **Patriotism and internationalism**, peoples friendship and brotherhood; observing national traditions;
6. **Citizens' accountability** to the society and society's accountability to the citizen, equal citizen's rights and responsibilities.

Lessons of history

The Great October Soviet Socialist Revolution marked an epochal change in the capitalist relations. For the first time in the world history conditions generating exploitation of a human being by another human being were abolished and the right to work and rest, free education and Medicare, housing and social security were ensured.

A historic dispute arose between socialism and capitalism after the Great October victory in Russia and the socialist revolutions in a series of European, Asian countries and Americas. Although in the late 80th and early 90th the socialism suffered a great but temporary loss, the fight between the two historic systems hasn't finished yet, it just entered a new stage.

In the second half of the 20th century a group of well developed capitalist countries, employing intricate colonization methods and destructively exploiting material, labor and intellectual resources of the "third world", extended the contradiction between labor and capital outside their national borders. They spread it to all the continents, by borrowing and modifying some socialist management methods, thus managing to ensure capitalism sustainability and its relative stability in their countries.

Nevertheless, the nature of the capitalism hasn't changed in essence. It still undergoes a crisis. Furthermore, it brought the humanity to a new spiral of contradictions that generated global problems unknown before, i.e. environmental, demographic, social and ethnical, etc.

Nevertheless, regardless of the capitalism evolutions the exploitation of human being by another will still lie at its core. This results in the stratification of the society, antagonism between its different social classes, uneven development and exploitation of one country by another. An illustration of this is the way western countries try to break into the economy of our republic, to conquer its market and assets, to impose unequal contracts, to offer credits under enslaving conditions, thus increasing Moldova's dependence to its creditors.

During the socialist times, former regressive economy, poverty, analphabetism, social inequality were overcome. In the shortest possible terms the ruined economy recovered, industry and technical-scientific potential was developed, and modern agriculture flourished. Education, science, culture, Medicare, social assistance, nation's wellbeing reached very high levels.

Though, together with the positive changes in the economic and socio-political life of the republic as well as SSSR as a whole, some problems occurred, requiring serious improvement of the social ties. By the 80s the soviet society was undergoing a crisis, generated mainly by the crisis of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Confident in security of their positions, communist leaders continued to ignore the realities of the time, turned the party into a "conceited party", thus dooming the party. "Gorbachev's perestroika" supposedly intended to renew the socialism, in reality meant a departure from socialism.

With the Western efforts, the Soviet Union was brought to a deep crisis that resulted in its fall and division into separate states. In their turn those states failed to overcome the crisis, and furthermore deepened it, thus reaching the verge of national catastrophes.

Characteristics of the current situation of the country

The current political and social-economic state of the Republic of Moldova is determined by a deep crisis, which affected all the spheres: economy and governing system, politics and culture, way of living and morality. As a result of the redistribution of property conducted by the governing regime against the will of the people, the economic structure ceased to be a socialist one. Forced introduction of market economy relations resulted in a delimitation of the society into the rich few and poor many that constitute the great majority of the population. The capitalization of the social ties has deepened the social discrepancies that ensued an increase in the peoples' dissatisfaction with the continuously worsening living conditions. Factories and companies are closed, number of unemployed rises, production potential of the republic created by generations is ruined and destroyed, agriculture is destroyed.

Education system, science and culture were catastrophically ruined. Alien spiritual values penetrating peoples' consciousness - ideas of unionism, which discredit our recent past lead to spiritual degradation of the society, especially of the young generation.

The people are deprived of the basic social, economic and political rights.

The economic frauds have exceeded any other types of crime. The criminalization of the society poses a threat to the personal and social security of the citizens. Practically the dictatorship of capital, which is intertwining with criminal world, is established in the republic.

The people are eliminated from the control over the state power.

The great majority of the population of the republic came to the understanding that the crisis Moldova is facing, is a consequence of the destroyed socialist system and conscious dismantle of the SSSR. More and more people realize that there are limited possibilities of an isolated development of the country or that based on the Western credits and to continue such a policy would mean the loss of the sovereignty and national catastrophe.

Ways of overcoming the crisis

The lessons learned from history, nowadays realities impose a new perspective on the contemporary social development. Faithful to the socialist principles, the Communist party rejects dogmatism, theoretical and practical errors, which resulted in a distortion of edification of a new society, in a anti-democratic and anti-humane deformation.

The communist party sees two consecutive political stages in overcoming the crisis: During the first general democratic stage, the communists together with the progressive forces will strive to liquidate consequences of the reforms, put an end to the predatory privatization of the public property, recover the economic and technical-scientific potential of the country and social accomplishments in view of improving living and cultural standards of population.

The state will recover the public property, the cornerstone of economy, by purchasing the shares of the privatized company, among other things. Nevertheless, private sector is allowed, mainly in the production and sale of goods and provision of services.

Integration processes in the CIS, European and international economic structures will be actively supported.

Rule of the people, protection of the basic social-economic rights of the working class will be restored.

During this stage the multi-layered economy will be preserved.

During the second stage, revival of the socialist society, working class will increasingly get involved in the state governing via direct sovereignty of people, when not only professional politicians get involved, but also workers, peasants, working intelligentsia voicing and defending state and working class interests. A transition is made to the preponderance of the socialist structure in the multi-layered economy and its orientation to maximally satisfying working class needs. During this stage the exploitation of individual by individual is eliminated.

In order to overcome the crisis several measures are to be undertaken:

Political:

- Adoption of a new, democratic electoral law;
- Conducting a referendum on issues of major importance for the society;
- Participation of the working class in the public administration at all levels, which would allow political organization of the society to acquire the best domestic and foreign expertise in the sovereignty of the people;
- National consensus based on the revival of the centuries old friendship of the nations;
- Abolishing the use of power in settling moot points;
- Establishing favorable conditions so as to ensure citizens political rights and freedoms.

Economical:

- State regulation in developing strategic branches of industry, which are to be based on socialist production principles. Simultaneously, entrepreneurship in small business, agriculture, trade and services may develop;
- Fighting against corruption, against economic enslavement of the country in the form of foreign credits, against the sale of the country resources and loss of its intellectual potential, which turn the country into an appendix of other countries;
- Reforming fiscal policy and elaboration of state programs aimed to support domestic producers in concrete branches of economy (firstly to scientific and high-tech productions), introducing taxation on preferential terms for domestic producers;
- Drafting legislation on land. It will declare land public property, which is transferred for unlimited use to collective and peasant's farms, as well as for personal, horticultural, and woodland plots, and could be inherited and leased. The state will assist the farmers in working the land. The land may not be purchased or sold and may not be in private property;
- State control over the activity of commercial banks, financial groups, foundations, other financial and credit institutions.

Social:

- Abolishing unemployment, restoring rights of the citizens of the Republic of Moldova to labor, rest, free medical assistance and various types of education;

- Passing and enforcing legislation guaranteeing minimum living to all strata of the society, permanent indexation of salaries, pensions, stipends, and other payments according to the inflation rate; as well as the right to housing;
- State support in boosting science, education, culture, and comprehensive resolution of environmental problems;
- State support to family, motherhood and childhood, restoring the network of children and youth rehabilitation institutions.

Individual and society

Communist party supports:

- Socialist transformation of the society, against political, economic and spiritual violence of working class, violation of human rights. It supports society resistance and disobeys to lawlessness and arbitrariness, by using appropriate fighting forms in compliance with "Human Rights Declaration", Constitution and Republic of Moldova legislation;
- Restoring the prestige of voluntary work, creative attitude to work;
- Respect to Moldovan, Russian and other languages and cultures of the Moldovan nations, which is of national importance and act as the basis and means of spiritual interethnic communication and social consolidation;
- Respect and protection of the citizen's rights provided in Constitution, regardless of nationality, providing equal opportunities to the citizens of the country to take part in all the spheres of the country life;
- Forbidding lynch law over the history of the Moldovan people and their sovereignty, whose first record in history goes back as far as 1359; as well as ethno-phobia, xenophobia and other socio-cultural anomalies among certain strata of the society;
- Stopping the denigration of the soviet history, memory and teaching of V. I. Lenin;
- Liberty of conscience of all the citizens, respect of Christianity and other religious confessions, on the same time prohibiting employing religion for political purposes;
- Drastic measures to fight crime, banditry, and other social vices infringing individual freedom.

Party building

The Communist Party has identified the following as the major goals for party building:

- Finishing the establishment of party branches in rayons and villages of the Republic;
- Delegating the task of organizational and ideological work to the workforce;
- Insuring party discipline, equality and comradeship relations between the party members;
- Providing moral, and when possible, material assistance to the party veterans;
- Implementation by the party members of the party tasks, enlarging party membership;
- Forming children, youth and women communist oriented organizations;
- Running in elections of the representative bodies at all the levels.

The way we see the renovated party

Given the complex political and socio-economic conditions our Republic is facing, there is a need for a political organization having close ties to the working class and defending their interests. Such an organization is the communist party of the Republic of Moldova.

The Communist Party - is an independent political organization, having its own Program and Bylaws. In its activity the party relies on the principles of ideological commonness and party comradeship, broad democracy and conscious discipline, and does not tolerate double-dealers, time-servers and careerists among its members, does not allow totalitarianism and new ideological monopoly in the society, cult of personality and party oligarchy.

This is the party, which adopted what was the best from the experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, of Moldova, and of the world communist movement. Its theoretical basis is the Marxist-Leninist teaching.

This is the party, which strives for the adoption of legislation protecting working class by combining the work of the communist deputies and councilors of all the levels, with extra-parliamentary political activity of the party in the masses, as well as in the working class, women, trade union, veteran and youth movements.

The party seeks to convince the young people of the promising and prospective character of its course, which will provide them optimal possibilities in education, career and social life. The party supports youth movement, is concerned about the problems and future of the young people, and sees them as its ally and resource.

Party organizations collaborate with trade unions, and support their goals and activities in the social care of the working class.

Party collaborates with women and veteran organizations, various movements uniting people to achieve justice and equality in the society.

In the essence this is an internationalist party, which militates in favor of political alliances and blocs with all the parties who care about the problems of the people of the Republic of Moldova, and against the forces inducing national and territorial conflicts. The party strives to become the party of social consensus and cooperation.

The party supports sovereign, independent, one and indivisible State and one Communist organization.

The party is steadily defending party and non-party members upon persecution, including for ideological reasons, provides them moral, material and other kind of support.

The Communist Party of the Republic of Moldova cooperates with communist and socialist parties of the states established on the soil of the former USSR, and militates for the elaboration and implementation of a joint workplan on defending the interests of the working class from those countries. It is a full right member of the Union of the Communist Parties whose development is considered to be the major political condition for the free will and renovated federation of equal and sovereign republics.

The Communist Party is open for cooperation with communist and left-wing parties of the international communist movement, is ready to keep liaison with them, and actively get involved in the world communist movement defending working class rights and interests.

The Communist Party has a red flag, its party hymn is the "International", its symbol is a hammer, sickle and a book as the symbol of the union of the workers of the city, village and intelligentsia. Its motto is - Republic, Sovereignty of the People, Socialism.

Chairman of the Communist Party of the Republic of Moldova, Vladimir Voronin.

Governing bodies of the Communist Party of the Republic of Moldova

The Congress of the Communist Party of the Republic of Moldova

The Congress is the supreme governing body of the Communist Party of the Republic of Moldova. It has the following responsibilities:

- Adopts and amends the party program and statute;
- Examines the reports of the Central Committee and Central Revision and Control Commission;
- Adopts the party strategy and tactics;
- Decides on founding party press;
- Elects the party Chairman;
- Elects the Central Committee and Central Revision and Control Commission;
- Designates candidates for the presidential elections from among party members;
- Examines and solves problems the party is confronted with.

The Central Committee (CC) of the Communist Party of the Republic of Moldova

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Republic of Moldova coordinates the activity of the party in the time period within congresses. It has the following responsibilities:

- Convenes party congresses and congresses, monitors the implementation of its decisions;
- Designates candidates for parliamentary elections;
- Coordinates the activity of party members in local public administration bodies;
- Elects the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee and the Secretary;
- Establishes and coordinates the activity of press institutions of the county, municipal and territorial party committees;
- Establishes the number of party apparatus personnel and their responsibilities;
- Adopts party's budget.

Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Republic of Moldova

Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Republic of Moldova has the following responsibilities:

- Organizes the activity of the Communist Party, oversees the implementation of the Congress decisions;
- Keeps liaison with primary party organizations;
- Designates, appoints and dismisses party apparatus personnel;
- Estimates the party's budget and oversees allocation of funds.

Party Commission of the of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Republic of Moldova

The Party Commission is aimed to increase the efficiency of the Central Committee.

Executive Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Republic of Moldova

The Executive Secretary coordinates the activity of the Executive Political Committee, Central Committee's secretaries, Central Committee's apparatus, and party commissions in charge of enforcing Congress resolutions and orders of the party chairperson.

Central Revision and Control Commission

The Central Revision and Control Commission contributes to the financial discipline and correct spending of the party money. It oversees correct allocation of funds originating from the membership fees.

Statistics

As of 2001, there were 10,362 members of the Communist Party of the Republic of Moldova.

The Parliament faction of the Communist Party of the Republic of Moldova consists of 71 deputies, out of which - 8 women, i.e. 11.3%. The average age of the communist deputies is 54.7 years. Age representation of the Communist faction is as follows:

- Up to 30 years - 1 person;
- Between 31 and 40 years - 1 person;
- Between 41 and 50 years - 17 persons;
- Between 51 and 60 years - 40 persons;
- Between 61 and 70 years - 11 persons;
- Elder than 70 years - 1 person.

All the Communist deputies have a university degree. The following is the professional representation of the communist faction:

- 9 lawyers;
- 9 economists;
- 13 professors;
- 18 agronomists;
- 16 engineers;
- 6 other professions.

27 Communist deputies hold the position of First Secretaries of the Party Territorial Committees, 30 were deputies in the XIVth legislature Parliament, and 43 reside in the Chisinau Municipality.

Seven out of 10 Chairs of the Parliament Permanent Commissions are members of the Communist faction.

Participation in elections

General local elections April 16, 1995

The Party of Communists won:

- 206 mandates (16.32%) in the municipal and rayon councils;
- 848 mandates (8%) in the city and village councils;

- 43 mandates of mayors (5.4%) in cities and villages.

Presidential elections 1996

- First round (November 17)

Vladimir Voronin, designated by the Party of Communists to run for the office of the President of the Republic of Moldova, was cast 159,393 votes (10.23%) and thus failed to qualify for the second round.

Parliamentary elections March 22, 1998

PCRM accumulated 487 002 votes (30,01%), thus they received 40 mandates in the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova.

General local elections May 23, 1999

PCRM participated in the general local elections on May 23, 1999 within electoral bloc "The bloc of Communists', Agrarians' and Socialists" which received:

- 118 mandates (37,82%) in the county councils and Chisinau Municipal Council;
- 2235 mandates (36,61%) in municipal, city and village councils;
- 124 mandates (19,71%) of mayors in municipalities, cities and villages.

Presidential elections 2000

December 1

Vladimir Voronin, Party of Communists candidate for the office of the President of the Republic of Moldova was cast 48 out of the 100 deputies. Pavel Barbalat, the Chair of the Constitutional Court, gathered 37 votes. Fifteen ballots were declared invalid.

December 4

Vladimir Voronin was cast 50 votes. Pavel Barbalat was cast 35 votes. Thirteen ballots were declared invalid.

December 21

December 21 elections were declared null, due to the low turnout of the deputies, even 61 out of the 101 deputies didn't cast their ballots.

Parliamentary elections February 25, 2001

In the February 25 early parliamentary elections the Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova scored a major victory, being cast 50,07% of the valid votes. The party thus received 71 out of the 101 mandates in Parliament.

Presidential elections April 4, 2001

On April 4, 2001 the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova elected Vladimir Voronin, the Chair of the Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova, as the President of the country. 89 out of the 100 deputies cast their ballots in favor of Vladimir Voronin. Eleven deputies of the Christian-Democratic Peoples' Party boycotted the elections on the grounds that they support none of the three candidates (Dumitru Braghis, Valerian Cristea and Vladimir Voronin).

General local elections May 25-June 8, 2003

PCRM received:

- 615 mandates (54,62%) in the rayonal and municipal councils;
- 5416 mandates (49,96%) in city and village councils;
- 368 mayor mandates (40,98%).

Note: The candidate of PCRM in the function of the general mayor of Chisinau city, Vasile Zgardan, was cast in the second round 46.1% of the votes, losing thus in favor of Serafim Urechean.

Parliamentary elections March 6, 2005

As a result of 2005 parliamentary elections, PCRM was cast 716 336 votes (45.98%), receiving thus 56 parliamentary seats.

Presidential elections April 4, 2005

Parliament of the Republic of Moldova re-elected Vladimir Voronin, Chairperson of PCRM, as the President of Moldova. 75 deputies out of those 78 participating at the voting procedure, voted in favour of Vladimir Voronin. For Gheorghe Duca, president of the Academy of Sciences of Moldova, voted 1 deputy, 2 ballots being declared invalid. Vladimir Voronin was re-elected as the President of Moldova by PCRM deputies, with the support of PPCD, PDM and PSL deputies. AMN parliamentary faction boycotted voting procedure.

3. "Moldova Noastra (Our Moldova)" Alliance

Historic background

"Moldova Noastra" Alliance (MNA) was established as a party on July 19, 2003 as a result of the merger of the Social-Democratic Alliance of Moldova (SDAM), Liberal Party (LP) and Independents' Alliance of Moldova (IAM). On the day of its establishment, another party, Peoples' Democratic Party, joined MNA. These are only four of the total of six parties that established MNA in view of 2003 general local elections. The merger was conducted under the SDAM legal basis.

Social-Democratic Alliance of Moldova

SDAM is the legal successor of the Social-political Movement "Civic Alliance for Reforms" and was established under the decision of its First Congress held on April 19, 1997. The Congress also approved the program, bylaws and elected movement's governing bodies. The Second Congress held on November 28, 1998 decided to amend and complete the bylaws, which were also revised at the III Congress of November 27, 1999. During the latter a new party name was approved, i.e. Party of Social Democracy "Furnica" (Ant). Two years later on December 15, 2001 at the IV Congress 645 out of the 647 delegates voted for another party name - Social-Democratic Alliance of Moldova - and for amending and completing the bylaws. The Congress unanimously voted a revised version of the party program and elected Former Prime Minister and leader of "Braghis Alliance" Faction in Parliament, Dumitru Braghis, as the Party Chairperson.

In January 2002, Socio-political Movement "Plai Natal" (Motherland) registered on February 26, 1999 and headed by Vladimir Babii, joined the Party. The decision to adhere to the Social-Democratic Alliance of Moldova was taken at the IV Extraordinary Congress of the Socio-political Movement "Plai Natal" held on January 4, 2002.

Liberal Party

The Liberal Party was created, at the unifying Congress of March 24th 2002, on the basis of the merger of the Party of Rebirth and Reconciliation of Moldova (1995); the National Peasant Christian-Democratic Party (1993) and the Social Liberal Union "Force of Moldova". The latter was established on September 22, 2001 through the merger of the National Liberal Party (1993) and the Social-Political Movement "For Order and Justice" (2000).

This fusion was a result of a long evolution and, often, contradictory, of the center-right political parties and, specially, of the overwhelming victory of the Communist extreme at the parliamentary elections from 2001.

The Liberal Party has centered its Program on the liberal doctrine and on the most recent neo-liberal achievements. The Liberal Party is largely represented in the local public administration, has Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen at the Councils of the territorial units of grade II, thousands of local counselors, hundreds of mayors, etc. Among the party leaders are: Mircea Snegur, first President of the Republic of Moldova (1991-1996); Valeriu Muravschi, former Prime Minister (1991-1992); Vlad Ciobanu, former Vice-Chairman of the Parliament (1999-2000); Mircea Rusu, former Deputy of the Parliament, President of the Union of Industrials and Entrepreneurs; Mihai Cimpoi, former deputy, Chairman of the Union of Writers, more than 30 deputies which in, 1991, voted the Declaration of the Independence of the Republic of Moldova, deputies and ministers from other democratic, reformist Parliaments

and Governments, noteworthy personalities from diverse areas of the public life. Also, in the party act youth and women organizations, which are structured on the local and national level.

The Liberal Party maintains relations with liberal oriented parties from Belgium, Denmark, Hungary, Netherlands, Romania, Russia, Ukraine etc.

Veaceslav Untila was elected Chairman of the party on October 27th, 2002, on an alternative basis, via general suffrage of the party.

Independents' Alliance of Moldova

On October 13, 2001 the Founding Congress of the Independents' Alliance of the Republic of Moldova gathered 400 delegates from all the administrative territorial units of the Republic. The congress elected Serafim Urechean, Mayor of the Chisinau Municipality as the Chair of the Alliance.

The Congress decided not to embrace any classical political platform, but rather decided the Alliance to become a democratically oriented socio-political movement, whose immediate goal would be to run in the upcoming elections within a broad democratic coalition.

Immediately after the Founding Congress, in November - December 2001 the Independents' Alliance of the Republic of Moldova embarked on establishing primary organizations in the territories. The party established ten primary organizations in two counties, 2 primary organizations in Gagauz-Yeri, five organizations in districts and ten in the Chisinau municipality. Further, Chairs and Deputy Chairs of the county, territorial and local organizations were elected. Those structures would represent the party governing body in the time period between conferences and general assemblies. In addition, the Congress elected Revision and Control Commissions for Alliances' structures at all the levels.

The first Congress of the Independents' Alliance of the Republic of Moldova convened on January 19, 2002 in Chisinau and brought together 1,048 delegates from all over the Republic. At issue was the socio-political situation in the Republic of Moldova as well as Alliance's priorities for the future. The Congress adopted the Manifest "Independents' Alliance of Moldova - Moldova's pro-European project". Further the Congress elected Alliance's governing bodies, approved party symbol and anthem.

Democratic Peoples' Party of Moldova

Democratic Peoples' Party of Moldova (DPPM) was established in 1997. The first Congress approved party program and bylaws. The Second Congress of January 30, 1999 approved the revised version of the party bylaws. The Third Congress, held on July 19, 2003 decided on joining "Moldova Noastra" Alliance.

The Founding Congress of the "Moldova Noastra" Alliance brought together almost 900 delegates who adopted the party program and bylaws, elected the party governing bodies. Dumitru Braghis, former Chair of SDAM was elected as Coordinating Co-chair of the newly established party, Serafim Urechean, former Chair of the IARM, and Veaceslav Untila, former Chair of the LP were also elected as the party Co-chairs. "Moldova Noastra" Alliance adopted a social-liberal doctrine, its symbol represents the image of sunrise with the phrase "Moldova Noastra" at the bottom.

The Program

A decade after the proclamation of independence, The Republic of Moldova is still prisoner of an imperfect political system and underdevelopment. The failures of the previous governments have created conditions for lasting nostalgic left-wing in power. This leads to the blocking of economic reforms, isolation of Moldova from the western financial, economic and political institutions and consequently, to a chronic poverty and political instability.

In these circumstances the emergence of a big and influential political party, firmly oriented towards development and modernization appears to be the only solution to face the risk of compromising the future of the Republic of Moldova. Being aware of the vital need of having such a political force in Moldova, The Social-Democrat Alliance of Moldova, The Liberal Party and The Alliance of the Independent merge to create the Party "Alliance «Moldova Noastra»" (Our Moldova).

The Party "Alliance «Moldova Noastra»" assumes the role of modern and responsible political party, based on democratic order, inter-ethnic peace and preoccupation for prosperity of the people of Moldova. Our main objectives are: democracy and market economy, national dignity and inter-ethnic harmony, European integration.

1. We want a new type of political formation

In its activity the Party shall be based on the doctrine concept of contemporary social-liberalism, which, presently, represents the result of convergence of liberal and social-democrat trends, in the direction of combining the principles of individual freedom and social solidarity, minimum involvement of the state and the responsibility of the state to ensure equal and unconditional observance of the law, the primacy of private property, free competition and initiative, increased social protection. The joint effort of liberal and social-democrat policies in western Europe have resulted in a new political thinking and practice, according to which ensuring general well-being is inconceivable without the well-being of each individual. We are sure that social-liberal policies open the most effective ways of development for the former socialist countries, which experienced the ruining practice of building a rich country with poor people. The experience of post-communist countries has demonstrated that only strong liberal reforms along with a solid social component can speed up transition and put the economy back on track.

In order to attain these objectives, the Party shall promote only those professionals with reform-oriented way of thinking, untainted by the old mentality and bureaucratic stereotypes. We are strongly intent on the need of reshuffling our political class and diminishing the influence of persons who represent oligarchic and criminal groupings and persons compromised by previous faulty governments.

The gradual renewal of the political class, by promoting young and highly qualified people, overcoming primitive and populist approaches will lead to the establishment of a modern and competitive political formation, capable of stopping the social and economic decline and re-launching democratic and economic reforms. In the same time, the Party is against nihilist attempts to blame some politicians and their political experience for the sole reason of their not being part of the young generation of politicians. The Party is in favour of continuing the political experience of all generations, by combining efforts for the benefit of the country. We are aware of the fact that the trust of the population in democratic values can be regained only by the coming to power of a team of sacrifice, which would demonstrate self-denial, honesty and correctness, and insist on total transparency in the process of resolving the problems. To achieve this goal the Party will promote a Code of Honour to be applied and observed by all politicians involved in the leadership of the country in state structures of all levels.

2. Who we are

The Party "Alliance «Moldova Noastra»", created as a result of the merger of: The Social-Democrat Alliance of Moldova; The Liberal Party; The Alliance of the Independent, unites representatives of democratic, reform-oriented forces of Moldova, being a part of the multi-party system, established in our country as a result of the democratic and national revival movement at the end of 1980's beginning of the 1990's of the last century.

In its policy the Party starts from the awareness of the responsibilities for the destiny of the population and of the country, for the protection of national interests and democratic institutions, for observance of fundamental rights and freedoms, for realization of civilized standards of living for all.

The party is ready to face the political and social-economic challenges of the beginning of the XXI century . The Party wants to give political expression to the new realities, as a response to the imperative of re-grouping democratic and reform-oriented forces of the society, changing the forms and contents of political activity aiming at promoting genuine democratic reforms, combating the offensive of totalitarian forces, for a true European integration of the Republic of Moldova.

The distorted social-economic reforms, the inconsistency in the political orientation demand the emergence of a new formation on the political stage, which could define clearly a strategic, democratic and reforming orientation, as an alternative to both the comunists and the previous governments. A clear, constructive and convincing alternative is proposed to the citizens of Moldova, a new concept about the ways of overcoming the extremely difficult situation of the society.

The Party intends to convince the people that in the first half of the last decade the democratic forces achieved an advanced speed of reforms, one of the highest in the post-soviet countries, but after the coming to power of the nostalgic forces, the process of democratization and reforms stopped. "Alliance «Moldova Noastra»" considers that democracy and reforms must become attractive and gain the support of the entire society. This can only be achieved through radical and rapid transformations, through a coherent and speedy way towards the rule of law and market economy.

3. A hard legacy

The collapse of the soviet totalitarian system has generated favorable conditions for the emergence of the independent Republic of Moldova and for the realization of the choice of the population for democracy, reforms and european integration. The reforming intentions, then, ended up in an obvious failure, bringing about the total decline of the economy, the social disaster and political instability

These developments had two main causes:

a) due to its geographical location and the intersection of some great geopolitical interests, the Republic of Moldova has become a buffer-zone, a fact that has generated instability, territorial disintegration of the state, criminalization of the society and, partly, of the power; the existence of influence leverages of some political circles, including those from outside the country, did not allow the Republic of Moldova to pursue a consistent policy of European integration and a pragmatic approach in relations with the neighbouring countries. The permanent destructive interference from outside generated false ethnic problems, which

hindered the consolidation of the society in the idea of building a state with the rule of law and market economy.

b) Another major negative factor was the coming back of people with old mentality in the key leadership positions, who just mimed the reforms and maintained the restrictive and distributive character of the bureaucratic state structures. The distortion of reforms ruined the economic potential, stopped the process of establishment of a large category of entrepreneurs, perpetuated the stereotypes of the administrativ-directivist system. This led to a mingling of criminality and power representatives of all levels, thus creating a society in which a small oligarchy dominates over the greatest majority of people who live in poverty. On this background, the electorate, out of despair, chose the populist and nostalgic forces. As a result the population is affected by immorality, disease and social vices: degradation of the environment, degradation of education, alcoholism, prostitution, drugs etc.

4. Our option

The Republic of Moldova is part of the European cultural area and the main effort of ensuring a place in this new European architecture is integration- plenary and unequivocal- in the European structures. For this purpose we must modernize the society and the state, on the basis of western European values, taking into account the specific character and centuries old traditions of our people. In its activity the Party is firmly based on the constitutional norms and the laws of the Republic of Moldova, at the same time being guided by the norms of western democracies, the principle of priority of the rights and freedoms of the citizens. The party recognizes the supremacy of the norms and principles enshrined in the fundamental European acts, to which Moldova is party.

Because Moldova was torn away from the European social, economic, cultural and spiritual development, "Alliance «Moldova Noastra»" is aware of the entire gravity of the problems we face, first of all the old, equalitarianist mentality, servile to any regime. Implicitly, "Alliance «Moldova Noastra»" shall develop and implement a series of vast economic, social and cultural programs, aimed at bringing our country back in the area of European culture.

5. We have a clear social orientation

The Party is a political organization representing the interests of the middle class, the business people, the qualified workers, the free farmers, civil servants, teachers, healthcare employees, culture and arts people, pensioners and other categories of population, regardless of ethnic origin and religion.

The party will attract reform-oriented people, entrepreneurs, representatives of the business sector who share the values of free society, who are aware of the need for a force to protect and promote their interests, for the benefit of the entire society.

The Party will ensure a balance of central and regional interests, the interests of different ethnic groups, an atmosphere of social, inter-ethnic and religious tolerance. Partidul va asigura echilibrul intereselor centrale si zonale, al intereselor diferitelor grupuri etnice, un climat favorabil stabilitatii si tolerantei sociale, interetnice si interconfesionale.

6. Why this doctrine base

A political formation can unite people only around a doctrine which represents a set of values, ideas and concepts on society. Starting with our European vocation, we find that the greatest achievements of European nations in the XX century were achieved by combining liberal and

social-democrat policies. The liberal option allowed for the free initiative and competition, non-interference of the state in the activity of economic entities and eventually this led to the establishment of stable, dynamic and performing economies, with a strong social potential. At the same time, the social-economic developments in the developed countries proved the need to complete the traditional liberal ideas with new elements of profound social orientation - ideas promoted by social-democrat parties. Thus, the ideas and practices of social-liberalism are more and more frequent, which means the combination of strong aspects of economic freedom with elements of advanced social protection. The Party considers immutable the principles of private property, economic freedom, priority of the citizens' rights in relation with state structures, limited state interference in business activities. At the same time, in the period of transition the excessive polarization of the society in the rich and the poor is very dangerous, hence the need for the state to interfere in order to protect the disadvantaged categories of population. In the Republic of Moldova social-liberalism is nowadays the most timely political doctrine, because the economy needs efficient and fast liberal reforms, and the society needs a balanced social policy, which can only be ensured by a strong economic policy. Under present conditions, the social-liberalism will enable, on one hand, to ensure freedom of individuals, entrepreneurs, on the other hand - to curb the continuing impoverishment of the population and the process of corruption and criminalization of the Power.

7. What tipe of country we need

The realization of the conceptual goals of the Partyi requires a consistent realization of the political tasks. In the initial stage, a major objective will be the consolidation of reform-oriented forces, the building of an effective opposition, the renewal of moldovan political elite. These aims can be reached by having a significant parliamentary Faction and by active participation in the local public administration. The completion of state-building requires the formation of a national bodyready for modernization and European integration, which would ensure the strict observance of the law by all citizens and primarily by all public and state structures.

The Party "Alliance «Moldova Noastra»" considers that our state can be strong if it consists of free and socially protected citizens. A state created by citizens for citizens means a minimum state, that is a state that has limited prerogatives in relation with individuals. The citizens control in the most direct and democratic way the activity of state structures and in cases of breaches of the social contract, expressed in the Constitution, they can sanction the state. In our vision the "minimum state" is not a weak state. On the contrary, the lesser it obstructs the freedoms and initiatives of the people the stronger it is. The Party is in favour of completing the legislative and institutional process related to the parliamentary regime of the Republic of Moldova, by reducing the power of the President, increasing the competences of the prime minister, who is to be responsible for the promoted poicies. As the role of political parties increases in a parliamentary regime, the position of prime minister must be held by the leader of the party which wins the elections or by a person appointed by the majority coalition. The Party is in favour of a mixed electoral system when the MPs are elected partly on party lists and partly in uninominal constituencies.

It is necessary to reform the excessive state apparatus aiming at increasing the status of public officials, their professionalism and responsibility, reducing interference of state structures in the econmic activities, in conditions of adequate remuneration which would diminish corruption.

The Party calls for ensuring the national unity of the state through solidarity about a generally accepted idea, which at the present stage is the realization of European integration of Moldova. Societal solidarity in view of integration of the state in the European structures implies awareness of each citizen - regardless of nationality - of the personal responsibility for the destiny of the Republic of Moldova, of respect for cultural, historical values of the majority and for the Romanian language, ensuring the conditions for the preservation of ethnical, cultural and linguistic identity of the minorities.

Alliance "Moldova Noastra" considers that ethnic dimensions can be overcome by building a state of citizens, equal before the law and responsible before the society. Along with ensuring the development of the culture of minorities, the Party considers that their rapid integration in the society through learning the Romanian language, the history and culture of the majority is absolutely necessary. The Party intends to propose a Program of harmonization of inter-ethnic relations in our country, which envisages the creation through a referendum of a federation of ethno-cultural communities, maintaining the territorial integrity of the state.

A balanced interaction of the state and the society is only possible by stimulating self-management of citizens, by developing civil structures, by cooperation between them and by recognizing the role of the civil society in achieving public goals through an efficient control over the activities of the state.

8. Our priorities

A. Economic reform and social protection:

- Re-launching of the privatization program and attracting foreign investments;
- Development and implementation of a vast post-privatization program;
- Adoption of a stimulative fiscal code, which would significantly reduce fiscal burden, create optimal conditions for the development of small and medium size businesses;
- Ensuring favorable investment environment, stimulation of free initiative and competition;
- Diversification of markets for Moldovan products;
- Deepening of reform in agriculture and development of a complex program of rural policies;
- Ensuring energy security;
- Revitalization of national industry;
- Nominal compensations for utilities and transport expenses for disadvantaged categories of population;
- Implementation of a real Program of poverty reduction.

B. Eradication of criminality and corruption, through:

- elimination by all possible means of monopolies and ensuring free competition;
- replacing current burdensome fiscal system with a transparent and relaxing one;
- diversification of energy sources;
- promotion of transparency in the activity of all state and public bodies;
- maximum reduction of bureaucratic barriers - numerous restrictive authorizations, licenses, instructions ;
- cancellation of economic conditions for activity of oligarchy groups;
- protection of domestic producers through legislation to ensure fair competition;
- stimulation of involvement of banking system in economic activities;
- logistic assistance from the state to exportation of agricultural products;

- development of adequate legal framework and stable conditions for attracting foreign investments;
- implementation of a unitary information system for monitoring imports and exports;
- revision of legislation to ensure independence (including financial) of the judges;
- abrogation of the Law on the Press and elimination of restrictive provisions related to the liabilities of journalists, in view of ensuring freedom of expression and access to information.

C. In the social sphere, the Party's options are:

- realization of a national poverty reduction program to create jobs, including the youth ;
- increase the standard of living and diminish the existing sharp difference of income of different categories of population, creation of equal opportunities;
- creation of a modern and democratic system of education, professional training and continuous education, which would help diminish unemployment, illegal migration. Would provide for free and legal movement of labor force;
- increase budget funds for all social sectors, including healthcare, with a subsequent implementation of a European model of insurance system in healthcare, which would contribute to the improvement of health condition of the population;
- continuous improvement of the system of social assistance, to ensure assistance from the state to the most disadvantaged categories of population;

D. In the field of foreign policy:

The Party's priority is European integration by getting as close as possible to the political, economic and security structures of Europe. This goal can be achieved with the clearly expressed support of Romania, with which we will share a common historical, economic, cultural, linguistic area. The idea of a "common national area" is also valid for Moldovan citizens of Russian and Ukrainian nationality, as Russia and Ukraine will gradually advance in their European integration policies. Along with the European integration priority, there is a need for privileged relations with neighbouring Romania and Ukraine, the tendency towards a strategic partnership with USA and Russia. The relations with all countries shall be based on the principle of mutual advantage. The Party will continue to favour an international approach in the process of settling Trans-Dniester conflict, on the basis of universally accepted standards, for we consider that inadequate precedents would lead to destabilization in south-eastern Europe and would pose danger to the European security as a whole. Achieving fulfilment of international commitments of Russia to withdraw its military and ammunition from the eastern region of Moldova is instrumental for the consolidation of the sovereignty of the Republic of Moldova and its democratic institutions, for the security in this part of the world, for preventing manifestations of terrorism, extremism and separatism. Another priority will be the establishment of agreements with states in view of providing protection for Moldovan workers abroad.

9. Transitory provisions

Based on the above principles, the Party will further develop a series large economic, social and cultural programs on the basis of social-liberal doctrine.

Governing borders

The Congress

The Congress is the supreme governing body of the party. It is convened by the Supreme Council whenever it is deemed necessary, but at least once in four years. The Party co-chairs or at least 1/3 of the Supreme Council, or at least 10 territorial organizations representing 1/3 of the total party members may convene the Extraordinary Congress. The decision to convene the Congress shall be adopted at least 45 days in advance. The decision to convene the Extraordinary Congress shall be adopted at least 20 days in advance. The decision shall provide for the representation at the Congress and its agenda. Delegates to the Congress shall be elected at the conferences of territorial organizations according to the representation quota established by the Supreme Council. In addition to them, delegates to Congress shall include party Co-chairs, members of the Permanent Bureau of the Central Political Council, Chair of the Censor Commission, MPs, heads of the ministerial departments, Co-chairs of the Court of Ethics and Arbitrary.

The Congress:

- Adopts and modifies the party program and bylaws;
- Hears reports on the activity of the Supreme Council, Central Censor Commission and Court of Ethics and Arbitrary;
- Decides, at the request of interested parties, on sanctions or withdrawing party membership;
- Decides on party reorganization or liquidation;
- Establishes the party strategy and tactics, determines basic objectives of the party;
- Elects the party co-chairs, including the Coordinating Co-chair, members of the Supreme Council, Central Censor Commission and Court of Ethics and Arbitrary.

The Party Co-chairs shall be elected at the Founding Congress from among the Social-Democratic Alliance of Moldova, Liberal Party and Independents' Alliance of the Republic of Moldova. The Congress shall be considered deliberative provided more than half of elected deputies are in attendance. The decision shall be adopted by a simple majority of the registered deputies. The decisions related to approving the program and bylaws, reorganization or liquidation of the party, and revoking Co-chairs are adopted by the vote of 2/3 of delegates to the Congress. Outstanding personalities from the country and abroad may also attend the Congress. The Permanent Bureau shall approve the list of guests. Guests may attend the Congress, take the floor, however are not entitled to vote. At the Founding Congress the party governing bodies are elected out of the political parties that took part in the merger process by observing parity principle. The representation quota in the party governing bodies shall be established individually by the Supreme Council for each new party willing to adhere to the "Moldova Noastra" Alliance.

Co-chairs

Co-chairs shall run the party based on consensus and shall coordinate the activity of party bodies at the national level. They shall:

- Represent the party in relations with domestic and international institutions and public authorities;
- Issue declarations on behalf of the party on domestic and foreign policy matters;
- Convene and chair the sessions of the central party bodies and preside other party governing structures, which they are a part of. The Coordinating Co-chair shall enjoy a priority in chairing the sessions;
- Recommend governing bodies to examine issues related to party activity;
- Report to party governing bodies on the way they exercise their prerogatives;

- Ensure the enforcement of decisions adopted by the party central governing bodies.

The Congress elects Co-chairs for a four-year period. Co-chairs, including Coordinating Co-chair, are elected for a two-year period at the merger Congress. Their mandate shall expire after the parliamentary elections. Whenever they deem it necessary, based on a consensus Co-chairs may delegate a part of their competencies to the Supreme Council Deputy Chairs. When a consensus is not reached among Co-chairs, the Permanent Bureau is convened to mediate on the dispute.

Coordinating Co-chair is overseeing the party activity and has the following responsibilities:

- Represents the party without a proxy, sign party decisions and declarations adopted at the sessions of the party governing bodies that he/she presided, as well as other documents;
- Opens and presides together with the Co-chairs the sessions of the Congress, Supreme Council, Central Political Council and Permanent Bureau;
- Allocates party funds in line with the budget approved, opens bank accounts of the party;
- Signs in the name of the party, in consultation with the Co-chairs, political conventions and agreements, which are later on to be approved by the Permanent Bureau;
- Recommends Permanent Bureau, in consultation with the Co-chairs, draft agreements on establishing blocs or alliances with other parties;
- Issues orders on problems falling within their competence.

In cases when the position of Coordinating Co-chair becomes vacant, or in cases when he/she is absent or may not perform his duties, one of the Co-chairs shall serve as interim.

Supreme Council

Supreme Council is the party governing body between party Congresses. It guarantees the enforcement of the party program and bylaws. Supreme Council:

- Adopts declarations on issues of major importance for the socio-political life of the country;
- Convenes Party Congress and determines representation principles at the Congress;
- Decides on membership fees and on payment procedure;
- Decides on closing party rayon organizations;
- Is entitled to form commissions and other working groups of the Supreme Council so as to ensure that its functions are duly exercised and approves their regulations;
- Reports to Congress on its activities;
- Elects 3 deputy Chairpersons of the Party Supreme Council, working in line with the Regulation approved by the Supreme Council. During the first session of the Supreme Council after the merger, Deputy Chairpersons are elected at the recommendation of the Co-Chairs from Social-Democratic Alliance of Moldova, Liberal Party and Independents' Alliance of the Republic of Moldova;
- Elects members of the Central Political Council;
- Passes decisions on issues related to party activity and that are not the exclusive competence of the Congress.

The following are ex-officio members of the Party Supreme Council: Co-Chairs of the party, deputies in Parliament, heads of ministerial departments, Executive Secretary, Chairs of the

Rayon Political Councils, Chairs of Republic Associations of Mayors and Councilors of the party, leaders of the organizations in the field, Editor in Chief of the party media outlet. Supreme Council is convened whenever it is deemed necessary, but at least once in six months. The sessions of the Supreme Council are considered deliberative provided more than half of the members attend. The session of the Supreme Council of the party is convened by the Central Political Council or at least 1/3 of the Supreme Council of the Party. In the time period between the Congresses, Supreme Council may recruit new members to replace those who for different reasons left the Council.

Central Political Council

Central Political Council is the supreme party governing body in the time period between the sessions of the Supreme Party Council. It:

- Develops and manages the implementation of ongoing programs of the party;
- Elects the Permanent Bureau. At the first session of the Central Political Council after the merger it is elected based on parity principles at the recommendation of Co-Chairs of the Permanent Bureau;
- Approves party budget, rules for spending it;
- Approves propositions on establishing electoral blocs in view of parliamentary and local elections;
- Hears the report of the Republican Mayors and Councilors' Association, faction in Parliament, heads of ministerial departments;
- Approves candidates to run on the party lists for the mayors and councilors positions;
- At the recommendation of the Permanent Bureau approves the candidates lists for parliamentary elections. The draft candidate list shall be developed in line with a regulation approved by the Supreme Council;
- Approves establishment of fora, leagues and associations;
- Endorses decisions on reorganization of party territorial branches;
- Decides on other issues related to party activity, which are not the exclusive competence of the Congress and Supreme Council of the party;
- At the recommendation of Coordinating Co-chair elects the party Executive Secretary;
- Establishes party media outlets;
- Upon severe violations of the party bylaws and decisions of the governing bodies by the territorial subdivisions, based on the conclusions of the Permanent Bureau, the Central Political Council shall oust the leadership of the territorial organizations with the vote of 2/3 of the members present at the session. In such cases, an organizational committee shall be established to organize an extraordinary conference of the territorial branch.

The following are ex officio members of the Political Council: Party Co-chairs, Deputy Chairs of the Party Supreme Council, MPs, heads of ministerial departments, Executive Secretary, Chairs of the Political Councils of the territorial branches, leaders of republican territorial organizations, Editor in chief of the party media outlet. Central Political Council's sessions are deliberative provided more than half of its members are in attendance. Decisions are taken by the vote of majority. The sessions of the Central Political Council are convened by the Coordinating Co-chair or at the initiative of at least 1/3 of Central Political Council members.

Permanent Bureau of the Political Council

Permanent Bureau of the Political Council (hereinafter Bureau) is responsible for ongoing political and organizational activity of the party in the time period between Political Council sessions. The following are ex officio members of the Bureau: party Co-chairs, Deputy Chairs of the Supreme Council. Parliamentary faction delegates one representative to the Permanent Bureau. Bureau convenes on a session whenever it deems it necessary, however at least once in 2 weeks. Bureau's sessions are deliberative provided more than half of its members are in attendance. Decisions are passed by a simple majority vote. Bureau is convened by the Coordinating Co-chair or at the initiative of at least 1/3 of its members.

Permanent Bureau of the Political Council:

- Represents the legal entity of the party and acts on its behalf in line with the party bylaws;
- Informs the registering body on the party activity;
- Coordinates electoral campaigning. Trains party candidates running for various positions;
- Prepares the Congress, sessions of the Supreme Council and Central Political Council;
- Approves Regulation on membership cards, ways they are used, issued and stored;
- Approves the budget, organizational chart, wages of the apparatus in line with labor legislation in the Republic of Moldova;
- Organizes trainings for party members, heads of party territorial organizations;
- Fulfils other responsibilities, except for those within the exclusive competence of the Congress, Supreme Council and Central Political Council;
- Proposes to the Central Political Council the candidate list for parliamentary elections.

Apparatus

Apparatus is responsible for ongoing party activity, control over the enforcement of the decisions issued by the party governing bodies, and logistical support to territorial organizations. Apparatus works in compliance with a Regulation passed by the Permanent Bureau. Apparatus is headed by an Executive Secretary elected by the Central Political Council at the recommendation of the Coordinating Co-chair.

Central Censors Commission

It is responsible to oversee economically and financially party's republican and territorial governing bodies, patrimony management, budget spending. It:

- Elects the Chair and Deputy Chair of the Commission and serves on a pro bono basis;
- Reports to the Congress, informs Supreme Council, Central Political Council and Permanent Bureau;
- Works pursuant to the Regulation approved by the Supreme Council;
- Endorses internal regulation of the party related to profit and loss accounts.

Commissions convenes on sessions whenever necessary, but at least once in six months. Commission sessions are deliberative provided more than half of its members are in attendance. Decisions are passed by a simple majority vote.

Court of Ethics and Arbitrary

It examines applications complaints submitted to the Supreme Council.

Court of Ethics and Arbitrary:

- Inquires on the conflicts between governing bodies of territorial organizations in different rayons, and between them and central level bodies;
- Mediates conflicts between party members, or between party members and party leadership.

Party Congress elects the members of the Court of Ethics and Arbitrary. The Court shall elect from among its members 3 Co-chairs that would run the Court on a consensus basis, on a rotation basis. Court sessions are deliberative provided more than half of its members are in attendance. Decisions are passed by a simple majority vote. Court acts based on its own Regulation approved by the Supreme Council. It shall submit activity reports to the party Congress. Members of the Court may not serve in party governing bodies or Central Censor Commission.

Statistics

As a result of the merger Moldova Noastra Alliance registered 50 thousand members united in 845 primary party organizations based in villages, communes and towns, in 32 rayon organizations, in Gagauz Yeri, and Chisinau and Balti Municipalities.

Numerous personalities are members of the party: 11 deputies, political scientists and economists, businessmen, scientists, professors and medical workers, experts in finance, local public administration, people of culture and sports, workers, farmers and peasants.

Participation in elections

Notes:

1. The results of the participation in elections refer to:
 - Liberal Party, including National Liberal Party and Movement for Order and Justice, which established on September 2001 the Social Liberal Union "Force of Moldova", Party of Rebirth and Reconciliation of Moldova and National Peasants' Christian-Democratic Party;
 - Social Democratic Alliance of Moldova, including Social-political Movement "Plai Natal (Motherland)";
 - Independents' Alliance of Moldova;
 - Peoples' Democratic Party of Moldova.
2. Party "Alliance "Moldova Noastra"" and Social Liberal Union "Force of Moldova" didn't participate in elections.

Parliamentary elections February 27, 1994

National Liberal Party ran in the parliamentary elections of February 27, 1994 within the electoral bloc "Peasants and Intellectuals Bloc" and was cast 163,513 votes (9,21%).

General local elections April 16, 1995

National Liberal Party ran in general local elections of April 16, 1995 jointly with "Alliance of Democratic Forces" electoral bloc, which gathered:

- 252 mandates (19.67%) in the municipal and rayonal councils;
- 2,333 mandates (21.43%) in the village and city councils;
- 83 mandates (15.93%) of mayors in cities and villages.

Peasants' Christian-Democratic Party, later National Peasants' Christian-Democratic Party, was part of the same bloc - "Alliance of Democratic Forces" electoral bloc.

Presidential elections 1996

- **First round, November 17**
Mircea Snegur, leader of Party of Rebirth and Reconciliation of Moldova, was cast 603,652 votes (38.75%), over 430,836 votes (27.66%) of Petru Lucinschi ranked the second.
- **Second round, December 1**
Mircea Snegur was cast 782,933 votes (45.98%), thus he was beaten by Petru Lucinschi, 919,831 votes (54.02%).

Parliamentary elections March 22, 1998

National Liberal Party (Andrei Iuri-Apostol), together with Liberal Party of Moldova (Ion Borsevici) and with National Peasants' Party of Moldova (Semion Certan) formed the "Alliance of Democratic Forces" electoral bloc in view of March 22 parliamentary elections, which was cast 36,344 votes (2.24%).

Peasants' Christian-Democratic Party ran in elections jointly with the "Democratic Convention of Moldova" electoral bloc. The bloc was cast 315,206 votes (19.42%). "Democratic Convention of Moldova" electoral bloc received 26 seats in the Republic of Moldova Parliament.

Party of Rebirth and Reconciliation of Moldova participated in 1998 parliamentary elections within the "Democratic Convention of Moldova" electoral bloc.

Socio-political Movement "Civic Alliance for Reforms" ran jointly with the "Civic Alliance "Furnica"" electoral bloc that gathered 53,338 votes (3.29%).

Peoples' Democratic Party of Moldova participated in electoral campaign 1998 within the "For a Democratic and Prosperous Moldova" electoral bloc that got 294,691 votes (18.16%).

General local elections May 23, 1999

In the general local elections held on May 23, 1999

National Liberal Party got:

- 11 mandates (3.53%) in the county councils and Chisinau Municipal Council;
- 227 mandates (3.72%) in the village, city and municipal council;
- 21 mandates (3.34%) of mayors in municipalities, cities and villages.

National Peasants' Christian Democratic Party received:

- 4 mandates (1.28%) in the county councils;
- 102 mandates (1.67%) in the village, city and municipal council;
- 13 mandates (2.07%) of mayors in municipalities, cities and villages.

Party of Rebirth and Reconciliation of Moldova ran in the general local elections of May 23, 1999 jointly with the "Democratic Convention of Moldova" electoral bloc, which received:

- 42 mandates (13.46%) in the county councils and Chisinau Municipal Council;
- 859 mandates (14.07%) in the village, city and municipal council;
- 86 mandates (13.83%) of mayors in municipalities, cities and villages.

Socio-political Movement "Civic Alliance for Reforms" participated in the local elections 1999 within Social Democratic Union "Furnica-Speranta", which won:

- 16 mandates (5.13%) in the county councils and Chisinau Municipal Council;
- 249 mandates (4.08%) in the village, city and municipal council;
- 18 mandates (2.86%) of mayors in municipalities, cities and villages.

Peoples' Democratic Party of Moldova gathered:

- 25 mandates (0.41%) in the village and city council.

Parliamentary elections February 25, 2001

In the parliamentary elections held on February 25:

National Liberal Party was cast 44,548 votes representing 2.81% of the valid votes.

National Peasants' Christian-Democratic Party gathered 27,575 votes (1.74%).

Party of Rebirth and Reconciliation of Moldova was cast 91,894 votes (5.79%).

Party of Social Democracy "Furnica" participated in 2001 early parliamentary elections within the "Braghis Alliance" electoral bloc, which gathered 212,071 votes (13.36%). The party thus received 19 mandates in Parliament.

Socio-political movement "Plai Natal"(Motherland) together with National Youth League of Moldova formed the "Plai Natal" electoral bloc. The bloc gathered 25,009 votes (1.58%).

Socio-political Movement "For Order and Justice" won 23,099 votes (1.46%).

General local elections May 25-June 8, 2003

Social Democratic Alliance of Moldova, Liberal Party, Independents' Alliance of Moldova and Peoples' Democratic Party of Moldova participated in 2003 May-June local elections within the "Social-Liberal Alliance "Moldova Noastra"" electoral bloc which received:

- 227 mandates (20.16%) in the rayonal and municipal councils;
- 2,402 mandates (22.16%) in city and village councils;
- 191 mayor mandates (21.27%).

4. Agrarian Party of Moldova

Historic background

In April 1990, the parliamentary group "Countryside life", including 60 deputies founded the Agrarian Democratic Party of Moldova (ADPM). The ADPM was established on October 19, 1991 when the Congress adopted the program and bylaws and elected Dumitru Motpan as the party Chair.

On August 10, 1993 the parliamentary group "Countryside life" and several independent deputies accused the Peoples' Front of Moldova of incompetence, blamed them for the failure to ratify the economic section of the Treaty on Establishing CIS on August 4, 1993, and asked for early parliamentary elections. The Parliament of the Republic of Moldova declared early parliamentary elections for February 27, 1994.

On the eve of elections a great number of supporters joined ADPM, fact which secured the success registered by the party in elections. The party was cast 43.18% of the valid votes and got 54 out of 104 seats in Parliament. The party also secured the positions of Chair of Parliament, two Deputy Chairs and eight out of ten Commission Chairs. At the recommendation of the ADPM the Cabinet headed by Andrei Sangheli was approved.

After elections ADPM revised the political program of 1991, which was also at issue at the VI Party Congress. The latter was convened at the time Andrei Sangheli, designated by the Agrarian Party as a candidate in 1996 presidential elections lost the race.

The enrolling of Mircea Snegur in the party marked the ascension of the ADPM. Aware of the fact that Petru Lucinschi would be his major opponent in 1996 elections, in 1995 Mircea Snegur supported the protest rallies against the decision of the Ministry of Education to replace the course of History of Romanians with the History of Moldova. In April 1995, the President of the country set forth a legal initiative regarding the name of the state official language, which triggered a very "hostile" reaction of the parliamentary majority that resulted in Snegur's dissociation from ADPM. Once the President left, another 11 deputies (in fact 10, as deputy Marina Levitski later on returned back to ADPM) headed by Nicolae Andronic, Party Deputy Chair, left the Agrarian Party.

Given the crisis within the party, the II Extraordinary Congress of the Agrarian Democratic Party of Moldova was convened. The Congress approved the political program "Moldova on the eve of XXI century".

Agrarian Party's defeat in presidential elections led to a continuously diminishing authority of the party, fact that determined the resignation of Sangheli Government, and dissociation of another group of deputies, headed by Dumitru Diacov, Parliament Deputy Chair, from the party.

As a result ADPM engaged in the 1998 electoral race weakened, having lost many of its members and electorate, and unable to rebuild its shattered image. The results of 1998 parliamentary elections (the party failed to pass the 4% threshold of representation) marked the end of ADPM glory.

Program (adopted at the IV Congress of the Agrarian Democratic Party of Moldova in June 1997)

I. Transitory provisions:

Agrarian Democratic Party of Moldova (ADPM) is a socio-political, democratically oriented organization; it pursues the reorganization of the country in line with the principles of democratic pluralism, market economy, rule of law and civil society.

ADPM is a centrist political party that militates for:

- Reform of the society and social progress, provided any revolutionary perturbation or socio-economic shocks are avoided;
- Liberalization of economy and social life, provided disorder and anarchy are not allowed;
- Society spiritual revival, without denying the best of the past;
- Principality in ideology matters and consistency in politics, by avoiding intolerance towards other ways of thinking and aggressiveness towards opponents.

ADPM is a party of the peasants, farmers, and intelligentsia from villages and cities.

At the core of its ideology lies spiritual values and conceptual orientations of the people working in the countryside: realism and good will in their practical activity; responsibility and rational sobriety in changing their way of life; care for cultural traditions of the people; appreciation of working people; and inclination to live in line with law and social equity.

ADPM is a party defending first of all the interests of people involved in agricultural sector. At the same time, the principles and values reflected in its political program are deeply rooted in the mind of Moldovan citizens, and therefore belong to all the people. That is why, ADPM sees its political program as the basis for spiritual unification of all the citizens, regardless of nationality, religion, profession or residence.

II. Perspectives for Moldova's development as a sovereign and independent state:

In the recent years Moldova has consolidated its authority in the world. Moldova has become a full right member of UN, Council of Europe, CIS as well as other international organizations. Those factors had a great impact on the consolidation of the country sovereignty. Currently, the settlement of energy, financial, and food security issues, as well as consolidation of spiritual independence and promotion of original culture of the multinational people of Moldova have gained a major importance in ensuring the country's independence and sovereignty.

The socio-economic and political reformation processes, undertaken in the recent years have been seen as contradictory and having equivocal results. The consequences of radical changes in the social life have become a burden for the great majority of the population. The modernization of the society proved to be a more complicated and difficult endeavor than it was originally expected.

Nowadays it is clear that in pursuing reforms, all of us became the victims of the events triggered by the collapse of the Soviet Union and extremist policies promoted by nationalist and radical forces at the beginning of the country independence. There are a series of flaws in the reform strategy and some of its consequences still persist:

1. Simplified view on the role of state in a contemporary democratic society. As a result, the chaotic character of the economic liberalization conducted in Moldova, which in its turn led to the small number of viable companies, destabilization of economic life, diminishing production, worsening living standards.

2. Adoption of social-economic concepts and constitutional-judiciary organization of the Western countries, by disregarding the country's own experience. As a result - poor efficiency of the newly introduced forms, predisposition to legal formality, which are clearly seen nowadays.
3. Lack of a clear vision on "What society are we edifying?" This led to peoples' disorientation, begot legal nihilism, and diminished moral barriers preventing the ever-increasing crime, especially corruption.
4. Flaws in the socio-economic transformations, and as a result worsening living standards of the population, sudden deepening division of the population according to their income.
5. Lack of principality and consistency in the national-cultural policy, persistence of conditions allowing to distinguish people according to ethnic criteria, which caused a series of conflicts, increased tension in society, and weakened the spiritual potential of Moldovan people.

By uniting patriotic forces of the society, the Agrarian Democratic Party, managed to attenuate the negative consequences of unwise reformation strategy, adopt the Constitution of the Republic, consolidate Moldova's positions worldwide, solve Gagauz problem, establish a legal framework allowing to normalize relations with Transdnistria, undertake productive steps towards establishing a legal framework for civilized market economy development, all of which contributed to the social stability.

The perspectives for Moldova's development as an independent state are determined today by the success of the following directions:

1. Rising the state role in supporting the rule of law and ensuring an order in the society, in establishing conditions for the market economy, social entrepreneurship, in consolidating and developing principles of democratic development, as provided in the Constitution of the Republic of Moldova.
2. Taking into account the interests of population when planning and implementing social transformations, firstly in the economic reforms.
3. Defining the most appropriate model of democratic state for our country based on the historic experience of the Moldovan people and achievements of Western civilization.
4. Priority should be given to agriculture and industry of the republic. The latter's efficiency should be considered a cornerstone in overcoming the economic crisis.
5. Consolidating rule of law, fighting corruption should be viewed as a national strategic goal.
6. Boosting the "human resources" development. Society efforts should be directed towards multi-lateral personality development, raising professional level, legal and political awareness, and towards preventing "exodus" of talented people from the country.
7. Establishing conditions for turning ethnic and cultural factor into a factor consolidating citizens of the Republic of Moldova.

III. Social, spiritual, and material welfare of the Moldovan people:

Our goal is the social and spiritual prosperity, to satisfy welfare needs, to encourage each citizen to pursue his civic, cultural and professional goals.

Our main values are human dignity, political, economic and social democracy and civil society. To achieve the said goals and adopt the said values it is necessary to accomplish the following tasks:

1. Consolidating the statehood and territorial integrity of Moldova:

To achieve this, the following are necessary:

- Boost foreign political activity in view of further consolidating the country's positions worldwide, by observing international law norms and Moldova's neutrality, which is provided in the Constitution; given the historic traditions of Moldova and its political, economic and cultural contacts with other countries, increase their role in conflict resolution in the Black Sea region;
- Improve the cooperation between the three branches: legislative, executive and judiciary;
- Contribute to the consolidation of spiritual independence of the Moldovan people; develop its socio-cultural originality in the dialogue with other nations and cultures;
- Solve Transdnistrian problem within the framework of the Memorandum signed by the parties, based on democratic, and mutually agreeable principles;
- Rise the state role in determining and enforcing administrative, legal and judicial measures oriented towards fostering a civilized market economy in Moldova;
- Reform local government in view of establishing a democratic socially-oriented state; ensure high quality services.

2. Ensuring rule of law, fighting corruption:

- Develop a national program on fighting crime and implement it;
- Inventory the property in the country;
- Establish an efficient control over the financial and economic processes of the country;
- Oversee and make public the income of high rank officials and their families;
- Toughen sanctions for violating financial discipline, for offences related to job responsibilities;
- Improve the judiciary system, law enforcement, the activity of organizations and institutions of national security; increase the liability of decision making bodies for the results of their activity;
- Foster cooperation of Moldovan legal bodies with relevant international organizations;
- Devise measures (including the legal ones) aimed to involve the population in overseeing the observance of law enforcement at enterprises, organizations, institutions and at the citizens' residence;
- Conduct education campaigns to encourage people to oppose the violation of law.

3. Consolidating civic consensus in the country:

- Abandon simplistic approach towards the history of Moldova, educate community spirit and that of responsibility for one's own future;
- Establish a favorable environment for the harmonization of economic interests of different groups of population;
- Ensure conditions for the free development of ethnic minorities' culture, and foster interaction between those cultures;
- Educate and train young generation on interethnic cultural principles;
- Promote equilibrated linguistic policy, improving the study of Moldovan language, continuing the study of Russian, Ukrainian, Bulgarian, Gagauz and other languages; eliminate conditions allowing for violation of human rights based on linguistic principle;

- Establish conditions favoring political consensus in the society, lessen political confrontations between political parties, by reaching public consensus on major issues society is facing, consolidate center positions;
- Conduct education and cultural campaigns to educate a social partnership attitude.

4. Accelerating the transition to a democratic state and establishing a civil society:

- Perfect economic, financial, administration, leadership, social and cultural organization in line with Constitution provisions;
- Enforce the principles of democracy, rule of law, human rights in the society;
- Consolidate legislative system of Moldova based on norms shared by the Council of Europe member states;
- Establish accountability and public control over public officers at all the levels, including Ministry of Internal Affairs;
- Contribute towards the set up and development of public organizations active in defending human rights and freedoms;
- Consolidate democratic principles via decentralization of state power and that of governing system;
- Contribute to the observance of human rights and freedoms proclaimed in the Constitution, freedom of speech and belief;
- Improve electoral system so as to ensure a better representation of citizens in developing state policy and encourage their participation in its implementation;
- Education and cultural campaigns aimed to raise cultural, political and judicial awareness of the citizens.

5. Adjusting the general strategy of economic reform:

- Gradual social orientation of economic reforms;
- Intensify state control and regulation in organizing economic and financial activity;
- Recover economic integrity of the Republic;
- Turn the system of financial and economic institutions of the country into a single, functional and highly efficient complex;
- Keep macro-economic stability so as to boost investments and attract foreign capital;
- Support domestic producers: protect their interests on domestic and foreign markets; establish viable mechanisms between producers, traders and mediators;
- Develop a program on fighting shadow economy;
- Support to agriculture and industry sectors;
- Modernize industry, construction and transportation sectors, increase their share in the Republic economy;
- Achieve a balance between the interests of the state and entrepreneurs.

6. Developing the agricultural and industry sectors of the Republic:

In the current circumstances the state support of agriculture and industry sectors is considered as the most important element of the strategy aimed to overcome the economic crisis in Moldova. It is necessary to:

- Develop free market, by establishing special financial aid funds to credit farmers;
- Develop mechanisms and ensure well-functioning of the land market, by observing the peasants' rights and interests, and efficient use of land of the Republic;

- Boost negotiations with international aid institutions in view of securing for Moldova long-term investment credits for the development of industry and agriculture sectors;
- Devise mechanisms to boost farming, raise its cost-efficiency, introduce new technologies; define the optimum proportion of farms;
- Provide global markets for domestic products, and raise their competitiveness;
- Focus on improving living standards in rural areas.

7. Increase citizens' social security:

- Define minimal living standard, and the degree of state responsibility in ensuring it;
- Take measures to prevent actions that might result in worsening living standards of the socially vulnerable population;
- Reform pension and social security system so as to ensure a better protection of pensioners, disabled, families with many children; contribute to the set up of non-governmental retirement funds;
- Provide a guaranteed minimum of Medicare and social allowances to social vulnerable population; accelerate the reform of insurance Medicare; establish a favorable economic, legal and organizational environment for raising the quality of medical services provided to population;
- Adjust environment protection to international standards;
- Develop and implement a plan on the job market, including measures for creating workplaces on state budget account; boost industry companies opening branches in the rural area; improve the human resource training in line with the latest economic changes;
- Improve women working conditions, especially in rural areas, mother and child care, guarantee children's rights observance;
- Support youth, provide equal access to education and culture, regardless of social status or residence;
- Ensure the observance of citizens' rights to rest and sports; support professional sports and participation in Olympic games.

8. Spiritual revival of the society:

- Consolidate Moldovan people to make themselves respected as a political and spiritual community at the international level;
- Educate patriotic attitude among the citizens of the country, promote the principles of democracy, supremacy of law, equality of all under law;
- Assist people to open up their moral and cultural potential, to revive and consolidate cultural traditions;
- Improve the social and moral environment in the society, overcome distrust and estrangement in the society;
- Abandon aggressive actions as a means of settling economic, political, international, regional and other kind of problems;
- Depoliticize education, science, and art;
- Guarantee the observance of freedom of belief principle;
- Undertake measures to raise the prestige of socially useful work, to foster intolerant attitude towards those who breach the law, towards violation of human rights and freedoms.

9. Developing science, culture, education and art:

- Reform scientific institutions by revising their scope of work, so as to use more efficiently allocated funds and to relate their scope of work with the challenges the country is facing;
- Develop and implement mechanisms of co-funding (state and business) science and culture, of supporting scientists, people of art, etc;
- Adjust the number of scholarships to the real needs of the country;
- Adjust the volume of work of the university lecturers to that of the European countries;
- Improve the professional level and methodology of university lecturers;
- Modernize the education system of the republic by adjusting its curricula to the standards of democratic countries;
- Encourage young people to provide feedback on the education process, get involved in solving internal problems of the institutions.

IV. ADPM's attitude towards political parties and socio-political movements and organizations:

- Assist organizations and institutions in defending human rights, ensuring public order and rule of law, social security of the population, environmental protection, and charity;
- Actively cooperate with left and right wing political parties and socio-political movements, pursuing similar goals to ADPM;
- Keep liaison, hold consultations and negotiations with opposition parties on issues of mutual interest;
- Encourage partnership with public organizations pursuing similar goals to ADPM;
- Keep liaison with foreign political parties sharing the same ideology, as well as with international organizations and institutions active in the fields of interest for ADPM.

In the five years of activity, the Agrarian Democratic Party faced a lot of challenges, contradictions, but also had great achievements.

ADPM was and still is a party, whose main goal is to ensure the welfare of the Moldovan people and to foster social and spiritual progress, and whose values are freedom, democracy, solidarity and social equality.

ADPM Governing bodies (under the Statute approved by the IV Congress of June 14, 1997)

The Congress is the supreme governing body of the ADPM. It includes delegates elected at the rayon and municipal conferences or at the general party assemblies.

ADPM Congress:

- Adopts decisions on establishing and developing ADPM;
- Adopts and amends ADPM program and statute;
- Adopts the party symbol;
- Adopts decisions on problems in the party activity;
- Examines and hears the reports submitted by the party governing bodies;
- Evaluates the socio-economic situation in the country, based on the basic principles of the party ideological program;
- Elects ADPM republican bodies, which govern the party in the time period between the Congresses, namely National Council, the party Chair, Prime-Deputy Chair and 3

Deputy Chairs, National Censor Commission; further the Congress establishes the number of the members in those governing bodies.

The Congress is convened once in 4 years, in exceptional cases it is convened at the request of 1/3 of the Republican Council members. The representation at the Congress is established by the Republican Council, which also sets the date and develops the agenda.

Republican Council (105-119 persons) includes Chairs of the rayonal and municipality ADPM organizations, as well as representatives of the organizations elected to the Congress. The Party Chair is also the Chair of the Council, whereas the Deputy Chairs are members of the Council.

Republican Council convenes trimestrially, or if necessary more often. The Executive Committee is also entitled to convene the extraordinary sessions of the Council, as is a group of at least 1/3 of the council members.

Executive Committee (17-19 members) coordinates party activity and is elected by the Republican Council. The Party Chair heads the Committee, whereas the Deputy Chairs are among the Council members. The Executive Committee approves the organizational chart. It convenes whenever it is deemed necessary, but no rare than once a month.

The governing bodies and leadership are elected by the majority vote (50+1), as are their decisions. The decisions are considered valid provided 2/3 of the total number of party members attend.

Statistics

As of February 199 ADPM registered 9,458 members in 36 second level administrative-territorial units, with at least 150 members in each of them. The highest number of members was registered in:

- Chisinau - 627 members;
- Anenii-Noi - 621 members;
- Balti - 584 members;
- Donduseni - 498 members;
- Floresti - 480 members;
- Rezina - 393 members;
- Basarabeasca - 312 members;
- Straseni - 311 members;
- Briceni - 300 members; and
- UTA Gagauz-Yeri - 293 members.

The lowest ADPM representation was registered in Cantemir, Drochia, Criuleni, Leova, Causeni, Orhei, Camenca and Soldanesti, ranging between 150-200 members.

Participation in elections

Parliamentary elections February 27, 1994

In the February 24, 1994 parliamentary elections the Agrarian Democratic Party of Moldova was cast 766,589 votes (43.18%). It received 56 seats in Parliament of the Republic of Moldova.

General local elections April 16, 1995

In the local elections of April 16 ADPM won:

- 643 mandates (50.95%) in the rayonal and municipal councils;
- 6,501 mandates (61.36%) in city and village councils;
- 513 mayor mandates (64.45%) in cities and villages.

Presidential elections 1996

First round (November 17, 1996)

The Agrarian Democratic Party of Moldova candidate, Andrei Sangheli, was cast 147,555 votes (9.47%), was ranked the fourth.

Parliamentary elections March 22, 1998

In March 22 parliamentary elections ADPM was cast 58,874 votes, i.e. 3.63%. It thus failed to pass the 4% threshold of representation.

General local elections May 23, 1999

The Agrarian Democratic Party of Moldova ran in May 23 elections jointly with the Communist Party of the Republic of Moldova and Party of the Socialists of Moldova. The parties formed the "Communists', Agrarians' and Socialists' Bloc", which won:

- 118 mandates (37.82%) in the county councils and Chisinau Municipal Council;
- 2,235 mandates (36.61%) in the village, city and municipal council;
- 124 mandates (19.71%) of mayors in municipalities, cities and villages.

Parliamentary elections February 25, 2001

In the February 25 early parliamentary elections the Agrarian Democratic Party of Moldova was cast 18,473 valid votes, i.e. 1.16%, and failed to pass the 6% threshold of representation.

General local elections May 25-June 8, 2003

In the local elections 2003, ADPM received:

- 31 mandates (2.75%) in the rayonal and municipal councils;
- 268 mandates (2.47%) in city and village councils;
- 18 mayor mandates (2.00%).

5. Socialist Party of Moldova

Historic background

On August 11, 1992 several members of the Communist Party, whose activity was prohibited in 1991 founded the Socialist Party of Moldova (SPM).

A year after it was established, Socialist Party of Moldova decided to run jointly with "Unitate-Edintso" (Unity) Movement in the 1994 parliamentary elections. For the first time in the history of the Republic of Moldova a left-wing coalition was formed, which was also supported by the Communist Party. The Electoral Bloc "Socialist Party and Unitate-Edinstvo Movement" received 28 seats in Parliament.

The "Socialist Union" faction managed to promote its interests in Parliament by forming a coalition with the majority faction, namely Democratic Agrarian Party of Moldova. The cooperation of the Agrarian Democratic Party and "Socialist Union" Faction lasted until 1996 presidential elections, when several disagreements arose between the parties regarding candidates to be designated to run for the presidency. Those disagreements greatly affected the unity of the coalition, that of the "Socialist Union", as well as the integrity of the Socialist Party of Moldova itself. As a result of deepening crisis, in 1996 the Socialist Party split in two groups. One headed by Eduard Smirnov, Veronica Abramciuc and Valentin Krilov in June 1997 founded the Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova. Another one headed by Aurel Cepoi, who founded the Socialist Action Party, supported Petru Lucinshi in the presidential elections.

After Petru Lucinschi's victory in the presidential race and installment of Ciubuc Government "Socialist Union" faction turned to opposition in Parliament.

The Socialist Party of Moldova ran in the 1998 parliamentary elections jointly with another three parties, which formed the "Socialist Union" Electoral Bloc. The latter failed to gather enough votes to pass the threshold of representation.

The Socialist Party of Moldova managed to secure seats in Parliament due to their participation in 2001 parliamentary elections within the "Braghis Alliance" Electoral Bloc. The bloc succeeded due to the authority of the former Prime Minister Dumitru Braghis and the employment of administrative levers.

The Socialist Party of Moldova also took part in the 1995, 1999 and 2003 local elections.

Governing bodies

The Congress is the supreme governing body of the Socialist Party of Moldova. It is convened at least two months prior to the launch of an electoral campaign. The Extraordinary Congress may be convened at the initiative of the Republican Council, Republican Control Commission or at least ? of the territorial organizations. The Congress is convened within two months and is deliberative provided more than half of the party members attend. The Congress:

- Adopts the party bylaws and program, and amends them;
- Approves the party electoral program;
- Approves the party candidate lists in parliamentary and local elections;
- Approves the Cooperative Agreements in elections with other parties and socio-political organizations developed by the Republican Council and debated upon by the party municipal, city and rayonal structures;
- Appoints editors of the party media outlets;
- Hears the report on the activity of the Party Republican Council;

- Evaluates the activity of the party members and supporters in the state bodies and local public administration;
- Cancels the resolutions of the party councils and conferences at all the levels, excludes party members based on an investigation conducted by the party control bodies;
- Approves and cancels the decisions of the party control bodies with regard to issues of major importance for the party, examined during party investigations;
- Approves the documents submitted by the Party Republican Council:
 - a. Regulation on the Control Commission;
 - b. Regulation on recruiting, registering and excluding party members;
 - c. Regulation on holding Congresses, Conferences, opinion polls, party debates;
 - d. Regulation on the membership fees and party financial and economic activity.
- Adopts decisions on the cease of party activity;
- Adopts other decisions within the competencies provided for in the bylaws and program.

The Congress may delegate to Republican Council the right to recruit new Congress members (in compliance with the norms of representation, but no more than 1/5 of its membership), to fill the vacancies, or to increase the number of members in primary organizations.

The Republican Council of the Socialist Party of Moldova is coordinating and assisting the activity of the party municipal, city and rayonal organizations as well as their theoretic and practical activity. The Republican Council is entitled to:

- Hear the reports of the party municipal, city and rayon organizations;
- Suspend the enforcement of the resolutions passed by party councils or organizations by violating the party governing documents; and recommend investigation of such cases;
- Negotiate with other parties, analyze political situation, develop recommendations to party organizations;
- Make declarations on the party behalf;
- Coordinate the activity of party media outlets;
- Establish and dissolve permanent or provisory working bodies;
- Convene the ordinary and extraordinary Party Congresses;
- Designate and recall party representatives in the state bodies;
- Draw party candidate lists for general elections and submit them for the Congress approval;
- Initiate recall of the party deputies from Parliament in line with the set guidelines.

The Republican Control Commission oversees the observance of bylaws and program provisions and of the financial discipline. It is guided in its activity by the Regulation approved by the Congress or Conference. Commission membership is elected via a secret vote. Members of the Control Commission may not simultaneously hold a position in the party executive body.

Statistics

In 1999 the Socialist Party of Moldova registered 7,132 members in 25 administrative-territorial units of the second level, with at least 150 members in 22 of them. The highest number of members and supporters was registered in the following second level administrative-territorial units:

- Chisinau - 1,658 members;

- Balti - 1,141 members;
- Ungheni - 371 members;
- Singerei - 367 members;
- Donduseni - 335 members.

The lowest membership was registered in Cimislia (3 members), Cahul (21 members), Camenca (115 members), Soroca (152 members), Hincesti (154 members) and Falesti (156 members).

Participation in elections

Parliamentary elections February 27, 1994

In view of parliamentary elections of February 27, 1994 the Socialist Party of Moldova formed an electoral bloc together with "Unitate-Edinstvo" Movement, entitled "Socialist Party and Unitate-Edinstvo Movement" Electoral Bloc. The bloc gathered 390,584 votes (22%) and received 28 seats in Parliament.

General local elections April 16, 1995

In the general local elections of April 16, 1995 "Socialist Party and Unitate-Edinstvo Movement" Electoral Bloc won:

- 82 mandates (6.5%) in the municipal and rayon councils;
- 286 mandates (2.7%) in the city and village councils;
- 13 mayor mandates (1.63%) in cities and villages.

Parliamentary elections March 22, 1998

The Socialist Party of Moldova took part in the parliamentary elections of March 22, 1998 within the "Socialist Union" Electoral Bloc, which also included "Unitate-Edinstvo" Movement, Moldovan Communists' Union and "VATAN" Peoples' Party. The Bloc gathered 29,647 votes (1.83%).

General local elections May 23, 1999

In the general local elections of May 23, 1999 the Socialist Party of Moldova received:

- 2 mandates (0.64%) in the county councils and Chisinau Municipality Council;
- 40 mandates (0.66%) in the municipal, city and village councils;
- 5 mayor mandates (0.79%) in municipalities, cities and communes.

Parliamentary elections February 25, 2001

The Socialist Party of Moldova took part in the early parliamentary elections of February 25, 2001 together with "Forta Noua" (New Force) Socio-political Movement; Professionals' Movement "Speranta-Nadejda" (Hope), Labor Union, Centrist Union of Moldova, and "Furnica" (Ant) Party of Social Democracy. All of them formed the "Braghis Alliance" Electoral Bloc, which was cast 212,071 valid votes (13.36%).

General local elections May 25-June 8, 2003

SPM won:

- 21 mandates in city and village councils (0.19%);
- 3 mayor mandates (0.33%).

6. Party of Law and Justice

Historic background

The Party of Socio-Economic Justice of Moldova (PSEJM) was founded on July 25, 1997. Marina Livitchi, incumbent Chair of the PSEJM was an outstanding member of the Democratic Agrarian Party of Moldova. She represented the Agrarian Party in the Parliament of XIII legislature (1994-1998).

The first Congress of the Party of Socio-Economic Justice of Moldova defined the party's strategic objectives: "promoting the idea of social justice, edifying a rule of law state; fighting corruption, bureaucracy and incompetence".

PSEJM took part in the 1998 parliamentary elections being cast 1.95% of the valid votes and in the 1999 general local elections.

Program

The supreme values of every citizen, as well as every democratic country, represent:

1. The power - to the law! The supremacy of the law, not of the functionary.
2. The human life, human rights, respect for individual.
3. Family and state welfare.
4. Ensured welfare for elderly people.
5. A happy future for the children.

Our republic is in a complicated social-political situation. The people continue to bear the social-economic crisis, the crisis of law. The suffering, misfortune, poverty, isolation of the people have affected nearly all the families. Large population masses are living in conditions of poverty, and a considerable part of them - in a vivid misery. The people are freezing in their houses because of the lack of heat and electrical power, many of them suffer from hunger and the lack of clothes. It is quite indignant the situation of the elderly people, teachers, doctors, young people, children and other socially non-protected categories of the people.

The level of salaries and pensions of many categories of Moldova population is deliberately lagged behind the officially established subsistence living standards, and the permanent delay of pensions, salaries, material aid payments is creating and deepening social tension and indignation of the society.

The economical reforming of the country through its ruining, aiming at an easier redistribution of the property of the whole people to a certain small group of people, the deterioration of living standards have led to a threatening criminality increase, organized corruptibility of the authorities in force. The authorities are contaminated with the virus of bribery. Public authorities of all levels are affected by corruption. Corruption and organized crime began to threaten the existence of the Republic of Moldova as an independent country.

The authorities in power got accustomed to this state of things, when the country that has proclaimed itself a constitutional democracy, is being transformed in an instrument of criminal structures.

In the conditions of the social-economic crisis that becomes more and more deep, the state bases are shattered, real possibilities for the formation of a large and stable middle class - lost, there is a strong requirement of a social-political center movement, capable enough to guarantee support of the interests of the people in an active fight against the corrupted functionaries in power.

The Goal of the Party

Fighting for power, in the name and benefit of the person, very resolutely, ardently, using all the means and methods granted by the Constitution of the Republic of Moldova and legislation in force, by the President, Parliamentary and local elections.

In order to attain the assumed goal, it is necessary to:

1. pay the salary debts to the budgetary system employees, "without putting to function the printing machine".

2. give real help to those in need. The social assistance must reach concrete people. In order to diminish the difference between living standards of the rich and the poor, the adoption of a law, protecting the poorest strata of the population, is needed.
3. develop the national industry by means of advantageous credits - "to revive the village". In order to do that, we have to reduce railway transport, gas and electric power tariffs for industrial consumers.
4. sustain the local initiative, the freedom of province initiatives, to ensure taxes payments by the economic agents in their territories, in order that local money are not transferred to the banks of the country capital.
5. liquidate the roots of corruption, to establish a severe control on the activity of civil servants, they being hired on a competition basis.
6. "oblige" the state to act in an honest way - within its means. In this case the State machinery will cost cheaper the taxpayers.
7. be absolutely transparent and open as to the activity of the Government and Parliament.
8. any citizen has the right to be informed on the movements of the Government and legislative organs.
9. We will not recede, and will not permit the people be misled. The party shall fulfil its assumed tasks. The interests of all the population groups will be coordinated and protected. The order shall be established in the country!
10. permanently act with the view to instruct the people and to actively propagate the party Program, to obtain mandates in the Parliament, as well as in local public administration organs throughout the country.
11. not admit incompetent, unprofessional persons or those persons who are not inclined to the needs of the people, to be elected or appointed in the Parliament and other public authorities organs. To exclude the cases of appointing people to occupy high posts on the principles of nepotism, family relationships, thirst for power of those, who want to become rich by misusing of high positions, they hold, and making abuse of State power.
12. bring into force the obligatory reception/acceptance by governing officials (state servants) of people's complaints and establish strict responsibilities for the consideration of these complaints in the established by law time terms.
13. oblige the State high authorities and civil servants to work in the benefit of the people, honestly, with responsibility, competence and professionalism. The observance of the law should be obligatory for the authorities, law infringements should lead to their removal from their posts.
14. create, in a short time period, an exact and strict legislation system that would ensure, in the first place, the inevitability of the punishment of any legislation offence.
15. fight in a merciless way, against the criminality, bribery and corruption. The fight should refer both - highest State authorities, and local level authorities.

Considering the present social-political situation, the party proposes, as a way out of the crisis, the following program:

I. Political Tasks

1. The party shall develop a sustained activity in order that the adopted legislation act in the benefit of the person, not to his/her detriment. The supremacy of the law, not of the functionaries, must dominate over the society.

In order to succeed in getting mandates in the supreme and local organs of power, we should have an active participation in the parliamentary and local elections.

We have to influence, in an active way, the selection and appointing of leaders of state structures, putting a strong accent on high professionalism and good personality.

For succeeding in getting Parliament mandates, we have to be very active in the explanation of our vision to the people, so that they understand and support the policy of our movement.

II. Economic and Poverty Reducing Issues, Development of Industry, Social Equity

In the conditions of state reforming, development of private property and transition to market economy, the party has the scope:

1. To sustain the economic reform and development of all forms of property. To contribute to the development of private, legal business on a competition basis. Those who became and are still becoming rich illegitimately, by committing frauds and betrayal of the country, misusing the power and the imperfection of laws, privatizing the property of the whole people, continuing to exploit the labor of the people for their personal interests, must be stopped and undergo punishment. This shall be done, together with state justice organs, by a special state service responsible for the control over super-incomes and privatization legitimacy of large industrial and agricultural units. To establish a state control over large enterprises and some industrial complex husbandry. At present, only the state is able to stop economy destruction and accelerate industrial development. Large enterprises must be restructured in smaller, but viable, groups of enterprises.

2. Unemployed persons consider that they are not appreciated at their real value and are rejected by the state. That is why one of our tasks is to create new jobs and reduce the unemployment rate down to 5%.

To attract investments into prospective industrial branches. To establish the price parity of industrial goods that are necessary for agriculture (tractors, combines, lubricants, equipment, fertilizers etc.).

3. To improve the process of reforming of agricultural enterprises in peasant husbandry and associations, to establish concrete terms of performing the agricultural reform and create real activity conditions for those who really want to grow agricultural products. Agricultural work must be performed by those with gifted by God.

4. Agricultural surfaces to be distributed to peasants for their lifetime, with the right to be inherited by their heirs, the agricultural land should become available for sale and purchase. To obtain the adopting of a law, permitting the marketing of agricultural land to foreigners, in the scope of building enterprises of processing agricultural raw materials, scientific and medical institutions.

5. To equalize, compulsory and urgently, the status of physicians, as well as other representatives of village intelligentsia.

6. To implement in the country the monopoly of collecting agricultural products from the arable lands that belong to the state.

7. To reach the run up of local industry. In order to achieve this, to reduce the railway transportation, gas and electric power tariffs for industrial consumers. The development of industry must outrun the development of agriculture.

8. The credit policy of the state has to be changed and the priority of receiving credits must belong, first of all, to the economic units investing in economy development, especially in prospective industrial branches, as well as in enterprises of agricultural processing. To revive the village by offering of preferential credits.

9. To have a mutually advantageous and efficient collaboration with both - the East, and the West, to practice a well-balanced approach problems solving, avoiding one-sided thinking.

10. To establish a perfect fiscal system, by liquidation of all contradictions, confusions, chaos in the fiscal and customs legislation. The fiscal system must be flexible, based on a differentiated approach, protecting the small and medium producer. The most unprotected groups of the society must enjoy fiscal facilities.

11. To avoid the inefficient Added Value Tax (AVT), at present sly persons avoid it, honest persons are crushed down by it.

12. To apply a simple, but obvious tax on incomes, that would really correspond to the incomes. This would guarantee permanent resources in the budget and will cease the hiding of incomes and the non-payment of taxes on part of the people.

13. For the infringement of fiscal legislation - severe material punishment, in case of repeated infringement - penal punishment. The main documents (for submitting to state control organs) shall be the receipt of fiscal tax payment - for entrepreneur activity, declaration of incomes - for physical and juridical persons. Honest and responsible people do not have anything to be afraid of. Only those who tend to enrich by roguery, fraud, by parasitical exploitation of the population, shall be punished.

14. Illegally privatized real estate and fortune of any kind, money resources, securities, will be confiscated by the state and distributed to support children, young people, poor, disabled persons and other non-protected categories of people.

15. For reducing the prices of industrial and consumer goods, and the improvement of the process of their sale, for the support of the producer and liquidation of the commerce dictate, a limit of 10% should be established as a commercial super-price for the goods, sold on commission conditions, and a commercial super-price of 30%, in case the commercial unit effects a prepayment for the products delivered by the producers and other citizens.

16. To improve the customs legislation, so that the citizens and economic agencies are aware of their rights and obligations, to establish very clear customs formalities and customs taxes procedures, in order to do away with cases of abuse, of extortion of money and of bribes on part of the custom-house offices. Bribe-takers must be punished - up to 10 years of imprisonment.

17. The pensions should be indexed in one year period to all the pensioners who, at the moment when the bank deposits have been devaluated, were at the age of 60 (men) and 55 (women). Pensions must be paid in time, without delays. Persons, found guilty of payments delays (one month delays), shall be committed for trial, the punishment being up to 10 years of imprisonment, as the pension is the sole income of elderly people. To have a 70%-increase of teachers, doctors wages, students' scholarships and money allowances of the policemen.

18. To lend real assistance to all those in need, i.e. to lend social assistance to concrete people. With the purpose of reducing the differences between the rich and the poor, to elaborate a law protecting the poorest population groups.

19. To establish the state monopoly on production and sale of alcoholic drinks and tobacco products, as well as other super-solicited or valuable profitable goods. These resources to be used for restitution of the population deposits.

20. To "teach" the state to live within its means. The number of ministries must be not larger than seven.. Having accomplished this, the next stage will be the redundancy of the personnel. In this case the taxpayers will have to pay less for the state machinery. Civil servants will be hired on a competition basis. As to Embassies and Consulates, their number is too large for a small country like Moldova. We shall be understood abroad, if their number will be diminished.

21. To give goal-oriented single-credits, for a 25 year period, to village young families - for the construction of dwelling houses for young teachers, doctors and specialists in other economy branches, to those who, after having graduated from higher education institutions, return back to live in the village.

22. Young people who have completed their higher education studies on a contract basis, to be granted ten-year period credits.

In the conditions of economic crisis and increasing poverty, the party:

1. shall strive to increase the salary to cover at least the average consumption basket and for the annual indexation of population bank savings and for the non-stipulated comply with the Government obligations, in respect of allowances for pensioners, disabled people, poor people, students and pupils.

2. shall oblige the Government to cease numerous autocracy deeds in the rise in prices for food alimentary products and communal services.

3. shall not admit the acceptance of pension reform, that foresees a 5-year step-up of the retirement age for men, as well as for women. A categorical "No!".

4. will obtain the adoption of a law providing free medical assistance to war invalids, disabled workers, disabled children and guaranteeing these categories of people discounts in purchase of the medicines.

5. to support the Governmental Program of gradual implementation of a system of medical social insurance, of health system general reform with the purpose to ensure all the citizens, indifferently of their social state and level of incomes, accessible and good quality free medical assistance.

6. shall guarantee to pensioners reduction in communal services payments and ensure sick pensioners, through the "Veteranul" network of shops, food products at state prices.

7. pensioners, invalids, orphans who have very low living standards, shall be guaranteed minimal pensions, not less than 60-70% of the established subsistence level. Unemployment allowances will be not less than minimum pension levels, allowances for re-qualifying/re-training in a new profession - not less than 80% of the minimum salary.

8. a specialized Government program of the integration of disabled people in the society (i.e. education and creation of jobs for these groups of people) will be elaborated.

9. village cultural institutions (clubs, libraries), as well as village kindergartens, will be revived. The payments for the children, as well as the salaries of the kindergarten staff, will be effected by the state.

10. in every county (district), town, (town or city area,) there will exist a state unit to sell medicines at guaranteed advantageous prices to pensioners, disabled persons and poor layers of the population.

11. there will be restored the roads of communication linking villages (communes) and district centers. The main republic road lines and capital communication lines will be improved to correspond to European standards. The state transport network will be restored in the districts of the republic. Disabled persons, war veterans and pensioners will be guaranteed transport discounts.

12. because of the high unemployment rate, many people are forced to leave the country and migrate abroad with the purpose of a better living. The solution of this problem is the restoring of former economic links, creation of new jobs, reviving the economy - the only basis, on which the population, especially its most vulnerable part, can be protected.

13. shall use any possibility to restore, on a new basis, the social insurance programs of secondary and higher education for the children from poor families, as well as free health assistance, minimal pension, and minimum consumer expenses.

14. will revive, in a compulsory way, the existent asylums and will open new asylums for very old people and lonely pensioners.

15. Will ensure free school lunches for children from poor families, as well as free transportation by specialized school buses for these children.

16. Taking into account the extremely severe demographic situation in the country, prevailing of mortality over birth rate, the party will oblige the Government to adopt a complex of measures for reviving the number of population, creation of favorable conditions for the wealth of young families, as well as for the for the social, material and juridical protection of large families, free medical assistance for pregnant women, organization and revival of specialized instruction and education senatorial institutions, compulsory reorganizing of summer rest camps for children.

17. Social Equity

It is in the family. where people strongly feel inflation (even if some of them do not understand the word) and find relief when prices are cut down. The family is the first to suffer from inflation, unemployment, delays in salaries payments.

The family suffers from misery and payment delays of small pensions and scholarships, from the lack of living-space, high criminality in the streets and autocracy of the functionaries.

At the first stage of reform, when the catastrophic conditions, inherited by us, had a decisive influence on our lives, two circumstances hampered the development of an active policy of supporting families.

First - the restricted state money resources. It is necessary to remember that all the efforts for the liquidation of these restrictions had as a result a brusque increase in prices and reduction of real family budget, especially, of the most unprotected layers of the population.

Second - the low efficiency of state power bodies activity. The weak organizing of the circulation of budget money resources, the so-called "without address" use of the money (i.e. very often - a direct embezzlement), the widespread practice of evading of tax payments - all these have led to a more severe restriction of available budget resources.

The first real successes in economy, in financial stabilization, make it possible to effect the first steps of an active social policy. "The offensive" taken against inflation was a success. Now we have to proceed to an "offensive" against low living standards. Transition to the investment stage of economic policy gives possibilities to improve the real living standards not only of certain social groups, but of the whole population, that leads to the reduction in social differences of Moldova society. Consolidation of the Moldovan state, harmonization of its organizing structures inspire hope in a future success, despite the so many problems we face.

18. System of Minimum Living Standards

There shall be adopted state minimum social standards and state social guarantees in the sphere of consumption, health protection, education, culture.

The system of minimum living standards system comprises two levels:

- the minimum standards, compulsory for the whole territory of Moldova (responsibility of republican level authorities);
- regional living standards, higher than the republican ones (the higher level is assured by local budgets, extra -budgetary resources and others).

The structure of minimum living standards of republican level comprises:

- salary amounts;
- pension amounts;
- emergency financial assistance;
- free general services in the sphere of education, health protection and culture.

At republican level, there should be continued the former financial assistance to pregnant women and newly-made mothers, emergency assistance, etc.

At local level, to the established republican living standards, additional financial assistance is established, in conformity with the economic realities of the concrete district. Besides, in the competence of local organs should be the whole nomenclature and concrete amounts of grants offered to large families.

In order to establish the competence delimitation in the social policy sphere between republican and local authorities, a social contract should be concluded between the republican bodies and local authorities, on the social policy principles, purposes and mechanisms.

The priority in financing and material assurance of the minimum living standards are possible both, at the republican level and at local levels, coping with the following requirements:

- compulsory (by the force of the law) inclusion, in all levels budgets, of the expenses for the maintenance of the social-cultural sphere, at the nowadays amounts, their exclusion from the budget being prohibited;
- detailed delimitation of the financed objects, these being distributed to budgets of different levels;
- devising transfers (budget lines from the republican and local budgets) - by using the system of state minimum standards in public education, culture, medical assistance, as a basis for determining the amount of the subsidies for the territorial units of the Republic of Moldova.

It is extremely important to restore the citizens' trust in the state, and first of all, to lessen the situation of the most vulnerable from the social point of view groups of people.

The adoption of laws, regulating the situation of various categories of population - laws on war veterans, state system of protection of mother and child, "Children of Moldova" state program, Family Code, the indexation of allowances to families with children.

Effective measures are highly needed in the constructions of apartments for the put in reserve militaries.

The support of the refugees and of the people living temporally here, development of the system of social adaptation of disabled persons, reduced prices medicines for pensioners and disabled persons, increase in students' scholarships and creation of jobs for the graduates from institutions of higher education - all these measures are very important for the society.

19. Securing Jobs

The key-targets of the labor market policy are a high use of labor force, assurance of availability of permanent jobs, obviation of causes impeding this process. That's just the direction, the state departments of labor forces put a strong accent in the development of their activity.

There is a strong necessity of elaboration and adopting, by a Government decision, of a long-term State Program of Use of Labor Forces.

Our policy foresees preventing measures taken with the purpose of stopping massive unemployment, protection of citizens' labor rights, organizing of negotiation processes at enterprises.

By certain administrative and economic measures we shall stimulate the enterprises interest in the creation of new jobs.

The social protection of the person, discharged as a result of enterprise insolvency or its structural reform, will be effected, taking into account the employees family situation, family dependants, number of the children in the family.

It is very important to elaborate efficient mechanisms of stopping hidden unemployment. Decisions will be taken to protect employees of the liquidated enterprises, development of an assurance system against unemployment, organizing of refresher courses, regulation of labor litigation.

To elaborate a state social-economic and scientific-technical program, the realization of which will positively influence the situation on the labor market, the mentioned program will be subject to a compulsory expertise of Labor Force Republican Service.

We shall contribute to the improvement of labor force use by supporting the small and medium business, by organizing of temporary/provisional jobs and supporting the development of individual work, family enterprise and farming activity, by intensive re-instruction of the people, including those to be discharged. In order to diminish the unemployment level, we consider as necessary the following:

- dismissal allowances in the amount of three months average salaries should be paid to persons, discharged from enterprises, institutions and organizations, in the result of staff redundancy, liquidation or reorganization of these;
- the Code of Labor project must put a special accent on the responsibility of the employers for mass dismissing of the employees and on preventing in advance the Labor Force Service and trade unions on the supposed dismissing;
- to elaborate specialized labor force support programs for the people with restricted possibilities on the labor market, offering to employers compensations for their expenses in organizing special jobs for disabled persons, for special instructive jobs for the young people, establishing of the practice of subsidized use of labor force.;
- to improve the guarantees of using the labor force on the labor market for the employees, originating from families that necessitate an increased social protection (one parent families and large families, families of pensioners and disabled persons) by creation of specialized jobs for this category of the population, of guaranteed professional training, fiscal payment facilities etc. to enterprises using their work;
- To take additional measures in order to pay scholarships and allowances to the unemployed during the period of re-instructing and adaptation to the new job.

Besides, we plan to elaborate measures that would change the structure of use of the labor force, first of all, in favor of services sphere, programs supporting small enterprises, of training and re-training specialists (including those to be dismissed), as well as specialized programs of displacement of discharged employees in new developed branches. Special programs will be elaborated to regulate the labor force circulation.

We intend to stimulate the establishment of efficient regional markets of labor force.

A number of programs to regulate internal social-economic migration and, first of all, programs dealing with displacement of employees from regions with bad living conditions:

- to increase, from 20% to 30%, the quota the resources of the State Fund for Labor Force Use, with the purpose to a more operative distribution of resources on the territory of the republic, granting a more considerable financial aid to areas with critical labor markets;
- distribution, on a competition basis, of resources, collected in centralized funds, for the creation of new jobs in the areas of the republic. Here, the priority will be given to the territories with the highest level of "labor tension", including the places with a traditional concentration of "the old branches";
- to grant fiscal facilities to certain republic districts, as a support of enterprises, considered to be bankrupt, and for the measures necessary to be taken for the re-orientation of the mentioned enterprises.

In the international labor migration we plan:

- to contribute to the realization of the Moldovan citizens' right to practice their professional activity abroad. In order to achieve this, a complex of issues of political, juridical and organizational character are needed in order to create a reliable system of

social protection of Moldova people, during their work abroad, as well as after their returning back to Moldova.

A huge importance is attributed to social partnership development. The social partnership is one of the main mechanisms in the obtaining of society conciliation and compromise between the employees' and employers' representatives, who, under the aegis of the state, jointly elaborate and realize the main decisions in the social- economic sphere. Our priorities in the sphere of social partnership are:

- improvement of the mechanism of collective and contract regulation of labor social relationships and increased efficiency of social partnership, oriented to collaboration and co-ordination of interests of the market economy main subjects - employers and employees;
- accelerated adopting of the new Labor Code of the Republic of Moldova and other draft bills relating with labor relationships, these documents must put an accent on the increased responsibility of the employers for the observance of labor legislation and labor protection, the prevention of labor conflicts;
- creation in the cities and districts of the country of associations (unions) of employers to assure their mandates, protection of employees, of their economic and labor relations, full responsibility for the assumed obligations.

We shall permanently tend that social partnership activity develop without conflicts and lead to conciliation, that all conflicts would be settled by the authorized organs in the domain.

There will be intensified the control on the improvement of labor conditions and labor protection, the observance of the collective and individual labor agreements. For the achievement of this, we plan:

- to elaborate and operate a stipulation mechanism of assurance of labor protection, that would determine the entrepreneur to invest resources in the improvement of labor conditions and, by this, to reduce the number of labor accidents;
- to create a state system of labor protection with clearly determined tasks and functions of all participants in the process of labor protection ensuring, its financial resources and terms of financing;
- to pass to a new order rule (system) of compensation of caused to employees losses, as mutilation, professional diseases, state social insurance of employees in case of labor accidents and professional diseases.

20. Policy of Incomes and of Reduction of Differentiation of Material Levels

The policy in the sphere of the population incomes shall be oriented towards the solution of the following main tasks:

- assurance of economically substantiated growth of the incomes originating from labor activity;
- contribution to the growth of incomes originating from the property and labor activity, creation of economic and juridical mechanisms to stimulate the use of these incomes in the investments and crediting of certain social programs, procurement of state securities;
- increase, proportionally to the consuming prices increase, of the incomes, payment tariffs and salaries of the employees working in the budget system;

- increase of the role of agreements on tariffs and collective and economic agreements, of the branches, of categories of employees.

To take clear steps in the increasing of incomes of the most unprotected groups of population and in the minimizing of the differentiation between the minimal values of salaries and pensions and minimum subsistence level.

It is important to specially underline the necessity of introducing of poverty allowances, granted by the state budget resources. Allowances must be paid to those unable to assure themselves a minimum subsistence level. In the official methodology of calculation of minimum subsistence level the following corrections should be introduced:

- to increase the expenses quota of the minimum subsistence budget for the procurement of indispensable non-alimentary goods, as for the most unprotected population groups the normative terms for clothes, shoes etc. and normative exploitation terms for the most common goods of long-term use (TV-sets, radio-sets, refrigerators) have expired;
- taking into account the permanent growing prices for medicines, house rent and communal services, to effect the corresponding modifications in the structure of expenses of the minimum subsistence budget;
- to define more accurately the content of minimum consumption price and the minimal living standard.

The main purpose of the incomes policy is the gradual improvement of living standards of the population.

In the elaboration of the incomes policy we shall start with the principal that labor payments and incomes, originating from labor activities, is the main component part of the population incomes. That will permit to assure a high level of labor activity and, consequently, the welfare of the citizens and whole society.

There must be certain artificial/imposed restrictions in the settlement of labor payment system in the conditions of market relations, free formation of goods and services prices. Besides, it is necessary that the state would influence on the creation of financial resources for labor payments at enterprises, as well as on regulation of labor payments from the budgets of all levels. Our policy in the labor remuneration is oriented at solving the following main severe problems:

- timely revising of the minimum labor remuneration level, revising of salaries tariffs and of salaries of the budget sphere employees;
- assuring state guarantees in the labor remuneration sphere, by elaborating the mechanism of determining the employers to observe a minimum of guarantees in the labor remuneration, timely effected salary payments and observance of compensation norms provided for the organization of labor and created conditions of labor;
- maintenance of rational relations between salaries in the private sector of economy and the salaries paid in the institutions of health protection, education, science, culture and other branches, by salaries indexation, effected on the basis of the unified tariff scale; inadmissibility of salaries delays in the branches of the budget system;
- establishing, as a social guarantee, the system of minimal compulsory by the hour payment;
- creation of minimum salary volumes (additional to those established by the state), as well as of payment tariffs, salaries, categories, on the grounds of bilateral negotiations between employers and employees representatives;

- co-ordination of students scholarships to the minimum subsistence level, its essential increase, inadmissibility of its reduction;
- liquidation of unfounded difference between salaries levels of various branches, as well as various categories of employees; on the basis of concluded agreements between representatives of executive bodies, associations of employers and trade unions.

We are worried about the differentiation of living standards in different Moldova population groups, fact that leads to social destabilization in the country. We intend to make efforts for the liquidation of the huge unfounded discrepancy between various levels of incomes and, first of all, differentiation between income taxes and personal property taxes levels.

21. Restoring the Population Bank Deposits

The state will assume the obligation to guarantee the restoring and preserving of the population bank deposits, on the basis of real existing financial resources. The restoring must not be effected on the basis of money issuing, as in this case, the mentioned initiative will mean bankruptcy. That is why, the corresponding debt of the state must be in the form of state bonds, and, in conformity with a special paying off schedule, the payment should be effected in a visible prospect term, by the introduction of state monopoly over tobacco, wines and vodka production. An accelerated mechanism of restoring the population bank deposits will be provided for the persons of so-called first and second pension ages, as well as for other categories, especially for the poor people.

The annual state budget must include important resources for the realization of bank deposits compensation programs.

There will be solved the problems of time terms, of conditions of calculation the compensations for those who enjoy this right, the procedure of guaranteed deposits transfers, issuing of special destination state securities, the possibilities of their use as means of payment in force major conditions, the paying off mechanism of internal state debts.

A common cause for the state and society should become the protection of depositors, who were affected by the dishonest or criminal actions of financial companies in banks.

For the restoring of population losses, a specialized state fund will be created, that would include part of incomes, originating from privatization, as well as from the arrested and confiscated patrimony, as a result of infringement of rights on the financial market.

The state will stimulate the municipal and private securities issuing, projects of investments and innovations in the cases when part of incomes, originating from their realization, will be used for covering the depositors needs.

The penalties for the juridical persons, operating with the population money resources, without legal licenses, will become more severe. These activities will be stopped and the owners and leaders of the companies, infringing the legislation of Moldova, will be responsible for criminal offence.

The rights of depositors public organizations in the control of financial companies entrepreneur activity will be enlarged.

A draft bill will be elaborated concerning the use, management and sale, for the depositors' needs, of the arrested and confiscated patrimony, as a result of rights infringement on the financial market.

In commercial banks we shall implement an insurance system of population deposits.

Pensions and Social Allowances

In our conception, efficient social protection supposes a radical improvement of the system of social allowances, given in the form of social insurance and social assistance.

The policy in the sphere of social payments and social allowances will be performed on the basis of creation of systems of two-three levels, on the basis of which, at the republican level, a special attention will be given to the improvement of legislation and mechanisms of state guarantees in the sphere of social payments to diverse categories of population.

We consider as necessary the improvement of pension legislation in force and creation of a reliable system of social insurance, that would take into account the citizens' labor contribution and the increased costs of living.

The three-level pension system will include:

- basic pension, paid to all those who do not have enough years of service (and length of insurance) and are not given a pension on the basis of the length of service;
- length of service (insured) pension, in correspondence with the number of years of service, and with the amount of the quota, paid to the Pension Fund, by every concrete person;
- non-state pension that, in case of its gradual development and enlargement, as a result of including more and more professions groups in it, gives the possibility to radically improve pension payments.

At the same time development of non-state pension systems must take place under the state control and be stimulated by fiscal facilities:

The priorities in the sphere of pension payments will be:

- approaching of the minimal pension level to minimum living standards, their gradual leveling;
- elaboration of an efficient mechanism of calculation and recalculation of pensions, permitting a more objective analysis of every citizen labor contribution;
- permanent measures to increase pension payments, proportionally to the changes of consuming prices and average wages, through indexation and periodical compensations of payments;
- gradual approach to the problem of guaranteeing pensions on the basis of a better realization of the principles of state insurance, implementing the mechanism of employee individual evidence, for a better stimulation of the active part of the population for the pension "obtaining";
- contribution to creation of non-state pension funds with the purpose of paying supplementary pensions from the employers and employees resources.

22. Youth Policy

Our young generation grew up in the period of huge transformations. In their understanding, the country is like a house under major repairs. Their system of values was constituted in a time period, characterized by the eclectic of socialist atavisms, by the turmoil of reorganization, by an anarchic market, by weak law observance, by the lack of social protection and by the cult of violence and cruelty in cinema-halls and on TV. In a sick society, those who suffer most of all and first of all, are the unprotected groups - the children and youth.

We, the adult generation, with a rich life experience, understand very clearly that we are passing through a period of transition. The young people, who know only reorganizations and reforms, sometimes can think that the situation will last forever and try to instinctively adapt to nowadays conditions of life.

In the socialist state, like in a patriarchal family, youth problems were not considered to be serious enough to merit the attention of the state. Our opinion is that specialized services for the youth, psycho-pedagogical consulting centers, labor exchanges, centers for training and retraining of employees, aid services for young families, orphanages and hotels for teenagers, consulting centers for minors, sexual education centers, health centers for reproductive age people and anti- AIDS centers.

The youth state policy supposes a complex approach that would attract and involve Moldova young people in the social life of the society.

The young people are instinctively attracted by liberty. They supported reforms and, as a result, the young people began to be valued in conformity with their faculty of reasoning, consciousness and energy, not in dependence of their parents social position or welfare, as it, practically, was in socialism. At present, the leaders of republican and local level are younger; due to the new thinking of the young journalists, a new conception of life appeared and becomes more and more powerful in the society. In the new wave of entrepreneurs, young persons constitute the majority; we should tend to a younger deputy corps, as well. Continuing to build a rich and powerful country, we will enhance our support to the young people and increase their role in the promotion of reforms in all society spheres. The country needs a new young generation of politicians and leaders, artists and scientists, entrepreneurs and farmers, young and active citizens, who would support the ideals of the civil society and the state of law. The future is in the hearts of the youth and we promise to:

- assure the elaboration and adoption of a law on the youth, to compensate the drawbacks of the social statute of the young people and to create certain mechanisms, permitting young men and women to enjoy their citizen rights, confirmed by the Constitution of the Republic of Moldova.
- guarantee jobs to the young people and the use of young labor force of the youth.

The aid of the state shall be oriented to support the labor activity of the young people, the small and medium entrepreneur activity and other important social initiatives of the young people, leading to the creation of new jobs. A special attention shall be given to the participation in the elaboration of youth programs, their financing from the social resources of the state.

- assure the access of the young people to higher education and specialized secondary education;
- continue reforms in education. To ensure young girls and boys high quality of general education, in accordance with their capabilities and desire;

- create a network of services to contribute to efficient career-guidance;
- establish a system of preferential credits, of reimbursement loans and other economic stimuli, with the purpose of obtaining a living space, credits covering other important expenses;
- participate in the social activity, expressing the interests of the youth and coinciding with the purposes of the state policy. That means the support of the non-governmental structures, that are trying to solve part of the youth problems;
- support initiatives of the youth in all spheres of society life, including the political one - in which the possibilities for the young people are quite restricted at present;
- develop a state system to support young talented people. Those who can achieve a sustained contribution to our science, engineering, culture and arts, politics and journalism, sports, must have at their disposal all necessary means to develop their capabilities.

23. Living Space Policy

The cornerstone of a strong family is the living space, that is why the creation of a system of living-spaces construction, accessible for the major part of Moldova population, is necessary. Though this is a very serious problem even for the wealthy categories of the society, the developing dwelling houses construction will give the possibility to solve this problem for the whole population. The living-space market was created. The main financing resources of living-spaces construction are extra-budget resources, together with various forms of state financial support.

Gradually, a new system of living-spaces and communal services payments appears.

The sale or transfer of plots of land for individual construction of dwelling houses was legalized.. The reanimation of dwelling houses construction will create the basis for the general development of economy. We consider as necessary the gradual change of the living-space sphere to a new basis, but without any losses, maintaining, at the same time, the policy of state subsidies in the sphere of living-spaces and communal services for the low remunerated categories of population.

We propose to create district and village funds aiming at development of living-spaces construction, its sources being distributed for the construction of social use (communal) flats, development of production basis for flats construction, supply of district dwelling house superstructure with objects of engineering and transport infrastructure, payment of compensations (subsidies) to the poor and other groups of population, so that these people, in their turn, were able to pay for the construction, procurement and maintenance of flats.

Main Initiatives of the Party

1. Taking into account the international experience of state apparatus construction, the party formulates the initiative of abrogating the position of prime-minister and transmitting his responsibilities to the president of the country.
2. In order to reduce the possibility of social tension in the country, the party will strive that the most important for the people problems, be solved in referendums. The representatives of the Republic of Moldova in the European Council, as well as the president of the Supreme Court of Justice and the General Prosecutor of the Republic should be elected.
3. All the citizens of the republic will be obliged to take part in elections. For that, the voting paper must contain one more point' vote against all', this fact will prevent cases

of counterfeiting votes. It is every citizen's duty to express his/her opinion, whatever it is.

4. The party will elaborate sets of draft bills necessary to be adopted in every legislature and will be publicly submitted in the election campaigns.
5. We shall contribute to the introduction of certain corrections in the mechanisms of collecting debts and taxes, as well as payments, to the budget and extra-budget fund, as well as in the repatriation mechanisms of the sums received from export, with the purpose of maintaining the production potential of the Republic of Moldova, the protection of patrimonial rights of owners of means of production.
6. To contribute to the free of charge or reasonable prices persons, transfer of the plots of land in the propriety of joint-stock companies and other privatized companies.
7. For the committing of a theft, indifferently of the amount of the stolen sum, the person who committed the fraud, must be conducted, in the presence of the people, on the main street of the city, with a plate "I am a thief", afterwards the given person should have to pay the corresponding penalty.
8. To guarantee the inviolability of home, no entry to strangers in dwelling houses after 11 p.m.
9. For severe and extremely severe infringements, for old people and children life threatening deeds, for sexual abuse of under age persons, life confinement should be applied.
10. More rigid penalties should be applied for the violation of traffic rules. In cases of alcohol intoxicated drivers, the applied penalty should be in the amount of 5 thousand lei, the penalty applied for inadequate high car lights luminosity, must be up to 1 thousand. In case of colliding into a dog or a cat, the penalty should amount from 50 to 500 lei.

In conformity with the Constitution, our country keeps the principal of neutrality. The national Army, nowadays in very bad conditions, has to be dissolved. The troops of carabineers and frontier guards should function on a contract basis service. In this way, the 'anti-regulation' relationships in the army will disappear, and the parents will not be afraid for their sons. It is necessary to reduce, to rational proportions, the number of the carabineer troops.

By a special decision of the Government of the Republic of Moldova, there should be taken measures to protect the retired military men, who have served the country on a contract basis, guaranteeing them high pensions and out of turn dwelling places.

The liquidation of the National Army and the reduced number of carabineer troops will create favorable conditions for the evacuation of the 14-th army from the territory of the republic, and liquidation of the Transdnistria military units.

With the purpose of establishing peace and understanding, on the territory of Transdnistria there will function three official languages.

11. In article 3 of the Constitution there will be introduced an additional paragraph with the following content: "The territory of the Republic of Moldova may not be estranged. Moldova shall never adhere to any military blocks".
12. To prohibit the political organizations that have the purpose to subminate the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Moldova.
13. To effect the redistribution of power authority responsibilities in the favor of the local public administration organs, fact that would assure a sufficient financial basis for the solution of the entire complex of social and economic problems in republic areas. To

force the enterprises to pay the taxes locally, in order that the money of districts and towns would not reach the banks of the capital of the country.

14. To contribute to reciprocal advantageous relationships with the main parties on the international scene, promoting an external politics that would assure peace and mutual understanding in the society.
15. The building of the Ministry of Defense Headquarters to be transmitted to a center of rehabilitation-recovery for veterans of war and armed conflicts.
16. The roads in the country, underground communications, the Zoo will attain the European quality level.
17. Entertainment Disneylands will be open in all the big cities of the republic.
18. The advocate, prosecutor, witness, accused person and the victim in the Court will be put to swear on the Bible.
19. Children from poor families should be offered free school lunches and they must be absolved of both official and non-official payments.
20. School curriculum must include religion as optional subject.
21. To reduce a certain number of scientific institutions as being unavailing and to create new institutions, where the subjects will be taught only in English, French and German; it is rational to have in Chisinau a Chess International Center "Kirsan Ilimjinov" for children and youth, in Ciadir-Lunga town - the Gagauz University "Demirel", in PS building of Bender
22. - the Slavonic University etc. In all higher education institutions will be organized groups with Russian teaching language, in parallel with Romanian teaching language groups.
23. Church must not be "separated from the state" - it can't stay apart from the restoration of the sacred places that are in ruins now. Their repair is not the concern of only some sponsors and church ministers. Of course, the liberty of confession will be preserved.
24. Double citizenship will be permitted with Romania, Russia, Ukraine, Israel, USA. Our citizens must not be impeded in their intention to offer aid to their 'small' native country.
25. It is rational to liquidate all the orphanages by creating conditions, in which even the poorest people would not give their children to the orphanage.
26. There must be open new houses for lonely elderly people.
27. At airports sick children (as well as sick elderly people) should be met at the plane and carried in wheel-chairs.
28. To create a specialized bus system to transport children to and from schools.
29. In case a whole complex of measures will be taken, the budget resources will be collected! In this case the state will be able to cope with its social protection obligations, development of science, education, culture.

There shall be solved the problems of large families:

- guaranteed free medical assistance to children and pregnant women;
- organizing of specialized health-educational institutions of sanatorium type, summer holidays rest of children;
- guaranteed monthly social payments will be paid.

92% of the citizens consider that the criminal situation and corruption are very severe, and efficient measures should be taken to improve the situation, but, unfortunately, they are delayed for so many years. How long the people can tolerate it yet? The society is uneasy about this state of things and insists that measures should be taken to ensure social and juridical protection, but the people opinion is ignored. Long ago, Lincoln used to say that you

can't ignore the public opinion as the success is guaranteed to you in everything, that takes into account the public opinion".

Ensuring the Independence and Territorial Integrity of the Republic of Moldova. Transnistria Problem. Foreign Policy.

The Republic of Moldova is a sovereign, Unitarian and indivisible state, that, as a member of the United Nations Organization, has pledged to observe the Statute and arguments of the organization. On this basis, the party will promote the following internal and foreign policy:

1. On the basis of an acceptable compromise and dialogue, the party will accelerate the elaboration and adopting of the concrete statute of Transnistria, with a clear legal orientation to the ensuring of integrity and economic integration of the regions of independent Moldova.
2. Observance of the common Constitution of the state of Moldova. The Transnistria constitution will be elaborated on the basis, theses and principles of the Constitution of the Republic of Moldova.
3. Common indivisible border lines of the state territory.
4. Common national currency and common economic legislation.

Governing bodies

The Congress is the supreme party governing body, which convenes for ordinary sessions once in three years. Whenever it is deemed necessary, the Party Republican Council may decide to convene an extraordinary session of the Congress. The Congress approves the general political strategy of the party, its bylaws and program as well as amends them. The Congress adopts its decisions with a simple majority vote of attending delegates, except for the decisions on the modification of the party bylaws or program, which are adopted by the vote of 2/3 of the Congress delegates. The Congress shall be deliberative provided at least 1/3 of the party members attends. Further, the Congress may rule on any issue pertaining to the party interests.

The Republican Council is the governing body coordinating the party activity and overseeing the enforcement of the Congress Resolutions. The Congress elects the Republican Council.

The Council operates in the time period between the Congresses and convenes whenever it's necessary, but at least once a year.

The Council may rule on any issue related to party activity and in doing so shall be guided by the general principles, party strategy, bylaws and program. The Council adopts decisions by a simple majority vote of its members. Upon parity vote, the Chair's vote shall be decisive.

The Presidium of the Republican Council is the executive body enforcing the Congress and Council Resolutions. The Congress or Council elects it from among the Council members. At the recommendation of the Party Chair, the Council excludes or elects new Presidium members. The Presidium deals with all the problems related to the party activity and decides on the party strategy in elections. It adopts decisions by the majority vote of its members. Upon parity vote, the Chair's vote shall be decisive.

The Presidium may deal with other problems affecting the party interests. However, Presidium shall communicate its decisions to the Republican Council. Presidium sessions shall be held at least once a month.

The Party Chair is elected by the Congress and runs the party activity. The Chair is also a member of the Republican Council and Council Presidium and heads both of them. The Chair represents the party in relations with other parties, movements, and public authorities home and abroad. The Republican Council decides on the Chair competencies.

Statistics

In 1999, the Party of Socio-Economic Justice of Moldova registered 13,928 members in 33 second level administrative-territorial units. In 31 of those units the party had at least 150 members, thus meeting the re-registration requirements provided in the Law no. 146-XIV of September 30, 1998 "On the Modification and Completion of the Law on Political Parties and Other Socio-political Organizations".

PSEJM registered the highest number of supporters in the following localities:

- Chisinau - 1474 members;
- Balti - 1316 members;
- Orhei - 767 members;
- Soroca - 696 members;
- Soldanesti - 633 members;
- Vulcanesti - 546 members;
- Anenii Noi - 494 members.

PSEJM was least represented in the following localities:

- Straseni - 39 members;
- Tiraspol - 62 members;
- Camenca - 167 members;
- Grigoriopol - 169 members;
- Nisporeni - 175 members.

Participation in elections

Parliamentary elections March 22, 1998

In the parliamentary elections of March 22, 1998 the Party of Socio-Economic Justice of Moldova was cast 31,663 valid votes (1.95%).

General local elections May 23, 1999

In the general local elections of May 23, 1999 the Party of Socio-Economic Justice of Moldova was cast:

- 1,544 votes (0.13%) for the elections of county councils and Chisinau Municipality Council; and won:
- 8 mandates (0.13%) in the municipal, city and village councils;
- 1 mayor mandate (0.16%).

7. People's Christian Democratic Party

Historic background

Christian-Democratic Peoples' Party (CDPP) is a political party of Christian-Democratic orientation, successor of the Democratic Movement of Moldova (1988-1989), Peoples' Front of Moldova (1989-1992) and Christian Peoples' Front of Moldova (1992-1999). CDPP is a full-rights member of Christian-Democratic Peoples' International.

CDPP opposed Communist regime and fought for the fall of the URSS and independence of the Republic of Moldova. Also they supported the de-Communization of Moldova, open and democratic society, administrative-territorial and agrarian reforms.

The party took part in 1990, 1994, 1998, 2001 parliamentary elections and 1999, 2003 local elections. After 1998 elections, the party joined the Alliance for Democracy and Reforms, whose goal was to stop the Communist Party and continue the reforms in the country.

Together with the Communist Party, Christian-Democrats gave a non-confidence vote to the reformist Government headed by Ion Sturza and voted for a new one headed by Dumitru Braghis.

Commencing January 9, 2002 Christian Democrats launched protest rallies opposing to the decision of the Minister of Education, Ilie Vancea, on compulsory study of Russian language in the primary schools. On January 22, 2002 Minister of Justice, Ion Morei, temporarily suspended the activity of the CDPP "for violating certain provisions of the legislation in force". Under international pressure the Minister of Justice cancelled his decision. Though Christian-Democratic Peoples' Party has continued the rallies and blamed the governing party for antidemocratic actions.

Program

Chapter I. Christianity and Democracy

Who we are

1. We are a popular formation, of Christian democratic essence, which politically and legally succeeds the Democratic Movement from Moldova (1988-1989), the Popular Front from Moldova (1989-1992) and (1989-1992) The Christian Democratic Front from Moldova (1992-1997). From the very beginning of our activity we promoted democratic, Christian and national values in the Republic of Moldova. We belong to the family of European Christian democrats and are part, as full right members, of the Popular Christian-Democrat International.

Our vision on the human being

2. We recognize that the human being is a coronet of divine creation, and not the ultimate outcome of all other things. Our policies are grounded on the Christian vision on human being, who is responsible in front of the God. Every human's dignity, either male or female, is inalienable. The man is a unique entity, totally unyielding, open to transcendence, with eternal own destine, implicitly with responsibility, with intelligence and free will. In the society any human being depends on the others. Being free, responsible and in solidarity, the man is supposed to participate in building up the society. This arrangement drives from our appeal to be together - laborers with the God in His creating and saving work. The CDPP respects with great recognition the supreme gift of the human life, which potentially comprises the individual and eternal happiness. The society through its regulations needs to support the respect of life at any stage, from conception to natural decease.

Fundamental values of our policy

Liberty

3. The liberty is inherent to human nature. This fact implies everybody's right and obligation to be fully responsible for his choices and actions, as well as of being co-responsible for the posterity and the whole Creation. Anybody who invokes freedom to himself he must recognize and respect the freedom of the others. The liberty of a citizen and state's authority are not realities that exclude themselves, they complete reciprocally. The state authority needs to guarantee all the individuals in a society a wide liberty, including in political and economic terms. The limits of those liberties need to be as wide as possible, determined exclusively by respecting the others' freedom and by realizing the necessary stability, which is strictly necessary for social living together. Each citizen of the Republic of Moldova needs to be capable to exercise his freedom within his family, at the work place, in society and in the state. We reject any false interpretation of freedom. Private ownership is an important premise of the economic and political freedom of a person.

Solidarity

4. Solidarity means to admit the interdependence and mutual correlation between the individuals and their communities. Any thing that affects a person has also consequences for the community this makes part of. The solidarity means practical actions, active assistance, rights and commitments between individuals and their communities, that make part from a whole and in an ultimate analysis merges into a universal. Based on these grounds the CDPP embraces the principle of solidarity between the individuals, social categories, local, national communities and nations. The solidarity needs to manifest not only on the horizontal, but also on the vertical. Thus, we assume the whole historical background of the Romanian people and are in solidarity with the future generations, whose legal interests we shall defend.

Justice

5. The Justice means application of principle of equality for all the people in the dignity and liberty given by the God. It means the right of any person to protection against arbitrary or abusive actions on behalf of the Power structures. Through justice we understand the application of same laws and rules for to all.

Human rights

6. We consider that any law needs to reflect the universal respect of fundamental and inalienable human rights stipulated by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the of the UN General Assembly in 1948, and by the European Convention of the Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms from 1950. Those declarations reflect both the individuals', as well as the social rights and need to be complemented by a new category of rights, such as: right to information, to a non-polluted environment, to personal life and family secret, and to genetic identity. The respect of laws should not mean domination of majority upon minority.

CDPP within the international Christian democrat political family

7. Through its values, principles, organization and actions belongs to the large political family of the Christian Democracy. Being a full rights member of the Christian Democrat and Popular International, the CDPP cooperates permanently and through all accessible means with other Christian-democratic parties.

Chapter II. Free Development of Personality

Individual, foundation, subject and purpose of the society

8. The modern notion of person derives from the divine revelation. Christianity addresses first of all to individual and then to collectivity. The person is not an isolated individual, but the human as spiritual entity, which is realized through co-union with the other (relative) and with the God. Deriving from this truth, we recognize the supremacy of individual in the hierarchy of the social values. Being the foundation of any human community, it provides the society with the rationale to be. The individual is a subject of rights and obligations that employs deliberately in public life, by subordinating its own interests to common good. Having the individual as purpose of the society, our objective is personal manifestation of everybody, whereas the personality is constituted into a fundamental principle of the Christian-democrat concept about society.

Equality between men and women

9. We recognize the right of any individual to determine his own fate. The CDPP respects the rights of women to equally involve with males in the political, social, professional, scientific, artistically and cultural life less any discrimination. We plead for practical insurance of the right of women also to other activities rather than housekeeping, for equal opportunities with the human ones, in order not to admit her discrimination at work, for increasing the role of the woman in all the life fields, including in politics and for its promoting in managing posts. The CDPP has within its framework a national women's organization who are involved in realizing our policies with regard to rights and role of woman in the society.

Family, fundamental social institution

10. The family, as smallest and most stable establishment of human living together, is in our view one of fundamental institutions of the nation and of the state. Being founded through uniting a male and female, being supposed to be father and mother, the family offers an optimal gift for personal development in love and co-habitat, tolerance, abnegation, consideration to others and responsibility. The familial cohesion constitutes a necessary element and a precondition of the social solidarity. The parents have the right to breed and bring up their children in compliance with their own convictions. Each family is entitled to a private dwelling. The abortion is regarded as a capital sin and a crime against life and human being. The state is obliged to intervene in order to insure a proper protection to the family, mother and child, for limiting the situations of family abandon, for fighting violence in family and vagrancy.

Youth - the future of our society

11. The youth related policy is a policy about our future. We have to assist the young in finding their own way towards a responsible adult life. The CDPP supports attraction and promotion of the young people in public and managing posts in any field of activity. The state needs to insure the young necessary conditions for living, a performing professional training, an education in the spirit of Christian morality and of unconditioned respect towards the laws and justice. We support the right of the young to unlimited access to education, as well as their right to benefit of advantageous long-term loans. The CDPP guarantees, based on its statutes, the access of the young to management structures of the Party at all levels in a considerable weight. Our young organization "New Generation", as plenipotentiary member of the European Union of the Democratic Youth, develops cooperation relations with similar organizations abroad with a view to conduct joint programs.

Recognizing the experience of generations

12. Based on the perspective of continuity and rapprochement between the generations, the experience of the elder generations constitutes an invaluable patrimony, which needs to be employed to the service of the society at large. In order to insure a real partnership between the generations, the CDPP has within a national organization of seniors. This organization offers the elder individuals to get involved in active political life.

Culture - the expression of the national identity

13. The culture provides a superior expression of the identity of the country. Being based on the multi-secular traditions, it belong to Romanians from the whole world and constitutes our concrete contribution to the patrimony of the European and universal civilization. The culture offers a favorable framework for harmonizing the inter-human relations and can provide for a civilized environment to social co-habitat. The Romanian language constitutes a basic element of our national culture. The CDPP considers that the Romanian language as official one in the Republic of Moldova needs to be protected by law and promoted in all the fields of the social life. We recognize and guarantee the inalienable right of the individuals of other ethnic minorities to study the official language and the culture of the majority, which makes possible to overcome isolation and their full integration in our society.

Education

14. Education represents a national priority and is perceived as an open and democratic system, based on the scientific, cultural and moral values, both informative and formative, through combination of educational factors, such as family, school, church and local community.

Science

15. The CDPP considers that R&D system is one of most important factors for country renovation. We will support the revival of a dynamic and autonomous R&D sector, supported by state, which leads to formation of new knowledge and theories, necessary innovations for sustainable development of the society.

Church and religious communities

16. Regardless to ethnical origin, the absolute majority of the population of the Republic of Moldova is orthodox Christians. Having in Basarabia a bi-millennium history, the Christianity is one of the essential factors of social cohesion. The CDPP supports the Church in its social activities and considers that the role of Church in the society should be redefined through a more active involvement thereof in the public life. The man shaped morally by Christian learning lives his historical destiny in society and state, whereas the eternal destiny in the Church, abnegating socially to his co-inhabitants and spiritually to God. The basic element of the Christian morality consists in capacity to subordinate the personal interests to common welfare.

The CDPP manifests a full responsibility towards all the religious confessions and considers that the political parties should not intervene into the inter-confessional relations.

Civil society

17. The civil society represents expression of privatization and guarantee of promoting democratic values, capacity of citizens to associate and resolve commonly their problems.

The development and consolidation of non-government sector is a basic element in insuring the functioning of the democratic institutions. We understand, that only a developed civil society can insure irreversibility of democratic processes in Moldova.

Mass-media, exercising liberty and responsibility

18. Mass media is the forth power in a state. It constitutes an efficient leverage of monitoring and control of the civil society on the political will and of the governing process. Both public and private institutions provide for a free circulation of ideas and values to the benefit of the entire society.

The free opinion constitutes an essential element of democracy. In line with that, liberty of expression implies also a responsibility.

Chapter III. Towards a Market, Social and Sustainable Economy

A new economic order

19. The concept of CDPP with regard to economy is based on the idea of responsible liberty, which means that any individual needs to enjoy freedom, but at the same time to manifest responsibility towards public and private ownership. Such an economic system can insure: sustainable development of the society, freedom to choose profession and job, equality of chances to involve in business, efficient usage of natural property, increasing well-being and social progress.

Private ownership

20. Dignity of person, in the light of Christian morality, requires that any individual have a field of availability of goods. This disposition, being guaranteed by the society is the right of ownership. The economic system, which is based on the private ownership on production means, proved to be the most efficient. The private ownership has both an individual and social dimension, being a premise to individual's freedom and an obstacle to concentration of economic and political power. In line with that, the ownership has an economic dimension expressed by personal interest, by decision making autonomy and competition idea. This is why, the private ownership needs to be guaranteed by the state, with a view to limit the authority of the public institutions on individuals and harmonize the individual interests with those of the community.

Sustainable development

21. Economic sustainable development is a process of economic growth, which insures prosperity, welfare, environment protection and enhancing living standards on permanent basis and for a long term. Reaching the objective of the sustainable development needs a rapid, consistent and coherent promotion of reforms designed to insure economic recovery and growth, convergence of economic performances, protection of natural and social environment, rationale usage of manpower, enhancing the living standards, social and economic cohesion, as well as solidarity among social groups.

Competition and market

22. Competition is a key principle of the market economy. It constitutes an important premise of the economic efficiency and social welfare. Consolidation of competition environment imposes to promote the policy of stimulating competition and protection of consumers

through removing barriers from market entrance, by way of raising exigency towards the quality of products demanded on both domestic and international markets.

Stimulating economic activity

23. Taxation should not suppress the free initiative and be to the detriment of the economic efficiency. The fiscal policies need to stimulate the economic activity, extension of private sector, creation of new jobs, and consequently, raising resources for social protection.

24. The CDPP promotes a strategy based on the principle of transforming the agrarian sector into a generator of added value and stimulator of economic growth. It is necessary to raise the bid of the agricultural production based on the consolidation of private ownership and formation of a viable agricultural society.

Middle class consolidation

25. The middle class constitutes the guarantee of stability and sustainable development of the society. The raising economic potential and consolidation of competition mechanisms can be realized in conditions of supporting small and middle enterprises. In this context it is necessary to support the small business, stimulate the intellectual produce, simplify the fiscal procedures and remove bureaucratic impediments from public administration. By forming and supporting a middle class it will be possible to diminish the discrepancy between a small number of rich and the immense mass of the poor.

Implementation mechanisms

Proceeding from these principles of setting up the economic order, the CDPP will promote the following mechanisms of implementation:

26. In the field of macroeconomic policies: adjusting the monetary policy to structural reforms in all the branches of the economy; utilization of monetary instruments to suppress the inflationist pressures; promotion of policy of non-intervention the foreign exchange market, formation of exchange rate based on free fluctuations; diversification of external sales and services markets, stimulating the domestic and foreign markets oriented towards export; insuring a stable basis of taxation; simplifying the fiscal system; establishing customs tariffs in compliance with international agreements; efficient management of budget resources at all levels, implementing a strict control regime upon the usage of those resources.

27. In industrial policy: supporting the priority branches, canalizing the investments towards those fields; acceleration of enterprise privatization and restructuring process; promoting the policy of increasing productivity, competition and quality during the manufacturing and sales process.

28. In agriculture: supporting the agricultural enterprise restructuring, of capitalizing and concentration of agriculture; development of agricultural infrastructure, creation of agricultural stock-exchanges, development of consulting services to agriculture; developing the funding system of the economic activities in the rural side, including through creating credit associations, supporting entrepreneurs that invest in the rural business.

29. In the field of energy supply: promoting a strategy aimed to insure the energy security, diversification of supply sources with fuels and energy, developing own capacities to produce electric power, optimize the energy consumption; insure the viability of the electric and energy system through realizing interconnections with the European energy system.

30. In infrastructure: Administrative decentralization of communal services; rehabilitation of road nets, reorganizing the railroad through avoiding inefficient sectors.

Social justice

31. The economic order and social justice are inseparable, each one being component part and complementary. Any unjustified economic policy in social terms provokes economic decline and social instability. The sustainable economic development presumes to insure labor conditions and decent living standards, social protection, enhancing welfare and living standards.

32. We consider that the state needs to insure any citizen bigger opportunities on the labor market, stability in his activities and a decent salary. The labor market needs to be a free creation and reciprocally profitable of those who work and o those who offer jobs. The role of the state in this process is to moderate the social dialogue and guarantee the equivalence and equity of services.

33. The social protection and social assistance should provide for: stimulating civil responsibility and solidarity; fair correlation of the contribution of salaries and employers to constituting the social insurance fund; creating some alternative resources to finance the social insurance spending through a combination of the system based on contributions with that based in taxation; developing and providing social services; facilitating the employment of socially vulnerable layers of population through certain legal and institutional mechanisms.

Chapter IV. For a Free and Functional State

Our view with regard to the state

34. In our view the state derives from the will of the citizens to have an authority in respecting the dignity of the individual and his fundamental rights. The state is the foundation of population co-inhabitation in peace, solidarity and justice. These fundamental values can be reached only in a just, democratic and social state. The task of the state is to promote the welfare of each citizen and of community, to protect the citizens from the threats from beyond the country and protect the justified interests thereof in their relations with other states. In a just state the weak individual also can affirm themselves.

Protection minorities

35. The CDPP considers that the state does not have to admit no manner of discrimination on ethnical criteria of the citizens of the country, to provide protection and respect to linguistic, religious and cultural identity of the individuals representing national minorities, the specific nature and spiritual values thereof being part of the common national patrimony.

Competence and moral value

36. We consider that the political power needs to be exercised only in transparency, by competent and moral persons. The CDPP supports promotion of people exclusively based on criteria of competence and moral value, so that in the society be established a clear hierarchy depending on the professionalism and fairness of those who administrate public affairs or are involved in politics. We promote the policy of clean hands. The competence and honor of the persons in public offices constitutes an essential condition for ceasing the economic collapse and for social progress of the Republic of Moldova.

Parliamentary democracy

37. Democracy means liberty and possibility to express the political will through a representative parliamentary system. The Parliament expresses the will of the people. The democracy represents at the same time the principle that establishes equilibrium between the individual and community in a society. The democratic solution enhances the responsibility of the members of the society through insuring everybody's' dignity.

Fighting corruption and organized crime

38. Fighting corruption and organized crime is a priority of ours. In order to uproot corruption and fraudulent enrichment, of joining the state with criminal elements, of illicit privatization and public funds embezzlement, the CDPP considers imperiously necessary to revise the current legal framework in terms of avoiding the stipulations that favor emergence and proliferation thereof. All public and state officials must declare their incomes and wealth. Any access to official posts should take place in conditions of maximum transparency. An important role in fighting corruption and organized crime should be played by the judiciary, which needs to be fully separated from other powers, having an absolute independence. The CDPP considers necessary to organize and hold some firm actions aimed at uprooting corruption, to eliminate Mafia structures and sending to trial the corrupted individuals, regardless to their position or post held.

Territorial unity

39. The CDPP reiterates its commitment to the main constitutional principle regarding the unitary and indivisible state. We consider, that restoration of legality and order on the whole territory of the Republic of Moldova must be realized through political methods, with the support and involvement of international organizations, excluding any blackmail from beyond or ultimatum conditions on behalf of the secessionists from Transdnistria.

Local autonomy

40. We plead for a genuine local autonomy, in compliance with the European Charter on Local Autonomy, affirming the principle of subsidiarity, which means a complementary sharing of power between the central authorities and local ones. The central authorities do not have to be assigned tasks that cannot be resolved properly by the local authorities. Both the central authorities, as well as the local ones must act for the common good.

Chapter V. Freedom and Peace Throughout the World

National unity

41. The CDPP remains focused on the idea of national unity, which needs to be accepted as a destiny and as a primary condition of peace in the region. The idea that national unity needs to be enlightened by the Christian morality, which means love towards one's neighbor, towards your family, towards your nation, towards surrounding nations, towards humanity. Nobody can integrate through love towards humanity if he/she does not love his nation. The Christian morality protects us against the excess of making the love towards one's own nation a reason for hatred or rejection of other nations.

European integration

42. Globalization and creation of certain inter-state entities to be optimal politically, economically, socially, military, etc. constitute tendencies of contemporary world. Autarchy and seclusion are anachronistic and counter-productive. Border transparency and promotion of common values are to the interest of the states. Republic of Moldova's adherence within a foreseeable future to European Union constitutes for us a major strategic objective. Before reaching this objective the relations of the Republic of Moldova with the European Union needs to be developed within the Agreement on Partnership and Cooperation from 1994. Also, the relation with the Council of Europe need to be focused in continuation on those three dimensions: inter-parliamentary, inter-governmental and local democracy cooperation.

Regional and trans-border cooperation

43. For us a particular importance has good neighborhood with those two adjacent countries: the Ukraine in the East, which is one of most important partners of the Republic of Moldova in terms of economic relations, and in the West with Romania, with whom we are linked in terms of special relations determined by the historical community and our linguistic, ethnic and cultural identity. We consider beneficial in all regards to constitute the Three-lateral Romania-Moldova-Ukraine, as well as those two Euro-regions: Lower Danube and Upper Prut.

Our military security

44. Taking into account the geopolitical position of the Republic of Moldova, the CDPP appreciates as inadequate the principle of permanent neutrality stipulated in the Constitution. The strategic irrevocable option of the CDPP is to integrate the Republic of Moldova into North-Atlantic Alliance (NATO) as the sole viable solution for defending independence, sovereignty and integrity of the state.

Chapter VI. The Right to Life and a Clean Environment

Protection of public health

45. The biological nature of the nation and its genetic patrimony represents a guarantee of our continuation in the world and eternity. Health protection of the population needs to be insured through a flexible system of illnesses prevention, though creating a modern medical infrastructure, of a net of balneary and climacteric treatment, seeking to fight the social sicknesses and promotion of a healthy life style. All the citizens, regardless to their financial state, social position and residential locality, need to have the same chances of health and treatment. The patient is entitled to choose the doctor, and the doctor to be free in exercising his profession. We support introducing mandatory health insurance. We consider that the subsidizing health protection needs to be reviewed, so that the share of budget spending in this field from GDP be raised to the level of European countries.

For a clean environment

46. The nature is creation of God. Care and protection of the environment means care for the forthcoming generations and constitute a priority of our policies. We plead for establishing and applying at national level of certain norms and laws that would insure mandatory inclusion of environment protection in any process of decision making economic, social or political. The production systems need to be the objective of some measures capable to reduce to minimum the impact thereof on the environment, thus seeking to reconcile the human with nature and economy with ecology, which constitutes the essence of a sustainable development.

Epilogue

We, the Christian Democrats of the Republic of Moldova, wish to contribute to erecting a new world in which the old animosities and rancor should be replaced by cooperation and genuine partnership. r International we wish to realize this task, being inspired by the fundamental values and principles of the Christian morality such as truth, liberty, responsibility, justice and solidarity.

We appeal to all the men and women from this country - both young and elder, either representing majority or minority - the appeal to join us, so that together build up a better world, fairer, based on more solidarity, freer and more democratic, both for our children and ourselves.

May the Lord help us!

The Program of the Christian-Democratic Peoples' Party was adopted on December 11, 1999 at the VI Congress of the party.

Governing bodies

The Congress

The Congress is the supreme party governing body, which as a rule convenes once a year. An Extraordinary Congress may be convened at the decision of the National Council or at the initiative of at least 1/3 of the party branches.

The Congress:

- Adopts and amends the program and statute;
- Adopts decision on the party tactics, strategy and activities;
- Elects the party Chairperson, National Council, General Secretary and Censor Commission;
- Examines reports on the activity of the National Council and Censor Commission.

The majority of the registered delegates elects the party Chairperson, National Council and Censor Commission via a secret vote.

The majority of the registered delegates elects the Deputy Chairpersons and General Secretary via an open vote.

The decision on amending the party statute and program, or party dissolution shall be adopted by the vote of 2/3 of the registered delegates.

National Council

National Council is the Supreme Governing Body of the CDPP in the time period within the congresses. It consists of the Chairperson and deputy chairpersons, General Secretary of the Party, branches' Chairpersons and their deputies, Chairperson of the autonomous party organizations plus a certain number of party members elected by the Congress.

The Chairperson of the CDPP branch could be recalled from the National Council prior to the Congress by the decision of the Conference of the relevant branch.

The Congress:

- Convenes the Congress and establishes the procedure of representation at the Congress;
- Designates the members of the Permanent Party Bureau;
- Establishes departments and decides on their responsibilities;
- Designates Coordinators in the territory;
- Decides party activities;
- Adopts decisions and resolutions;
- Approves the internal regulations of the youth, women, senior, and worker's branches;
- Approves the internal party regulation.

National Council sessions are convened at the decision of the Permanent Bureau or at the initiative of at least 1/3 of National Council members.

Permanent Bureau

Permanent Bureau is the executive control body in the time period within National Council sessions. It includes the Party Chairperson and Deputy Chairperson, General Secretary, and a certain number of party members elected by the National Council. The Permanent Bureau is headed by the party Chairperson and upon his/her absence by one of the Deputy Chairpersons vested by Chair.

The Permanent Bureau has the following responsibilities:

- Implements the decisions of the party Chairperson and National Council;
- Convenes ordinary sessions of the National Council and party departments;
- Examines the reports submitted by the heads of departments and by other party officials;
- Approves the budget.

Permanent Bureau Departments are established in order to organize the party activity in various fields. The departments are entitled to involve experts in the field for their activity.

Statistics

Christian-Democratic Peoples' Party includes 20,000 members in all administrative-territorial units of the Republic of Moldova. "New Generation" Youth Organization includes 5,000 young professionals and members from lyceums, colleges, and Universities.

In the 1994 parliamentary elections, the candidate list of "Christian-Democratic Peoples' Alliance" electoral bloc included 106 candidates, out of which 9 got into the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova. All 9 were men and came from the following professions: 3 - journalists, 2 - economists, 2 - professors and 2 - other. The average age of the "Christian-Democratic Peoples' Alliance" deputies was 36,3 years.

For the 1998 parliamentary elections the "Democratic Convention of Moldova" electoral bloc submitted to CEC for the registration a list of 108 candidates, out of which 42 represented Christian-Democratic Peoples' Front. Based on the election results only 8 candidates got into the Parliament. Their average age was 39,25 years.

In 2001 parliamentary elections CDPP received 11 mandates. Only one of them is a woman. The average age of the deputies is 46,45 years. CDPP faction includes 3 journalists, 2 economists, 2 teachers, 2 University professors and 2 other.

Participation in elections

1994 Parliamentary Elections

Christian-Democratic Peoples' Front ran in the February 27, 1994 parliamentary elections as part of the "Christian-Democratic Peoples' Front Alliance" electoral bloc. 133,606 voters (i.e. 7.53%) cast their votes in favor of the bloc, which received 9 mandates in Parliament.

1998 Parliamentary Elections

Christian-Democratic Peoples' Front ran in the March 22, 1998 parliamentary elections as part of the "Democratic Convention of Moldova" electoral bloc, together with the Party for Rebirth and Reconciliation, "Green Alliance" Environmental Party of Moldova, Women's Christian-Democratic League of Moldova, and Christian-Democratic Peasants' Party. 315,206 votes were cast for the Democratic Convention of Moldova that is 19.42%. Democratic Convention received 26 mandates.

1999 General Local Elections

Christian-Democratic Peoples' Front participated alone in the general local elections of May 23, 1999. The Front received:

- 24 mandates (7.69%) in the county councils and Chisinau municipality council;
- 341 mandates (5.59%) in the village, city and municipality councils;
- 24 of the mayors (3.82%) elected in communes, cities and municipalities were CDPP members.

24 of the mayors (3.82%) elected in communes, cities and municipalities were CDPP members.

2001 Parliamentary Elections

In the parliamentary elections of February 25, 2001 the Christian-Democratic Peoples' Party was cast 130,810 votes (around 8.24%). As a result the party received 11 seats in Parliament.

24 of the mayors (3.82%) elected in communes, cities and municipalities were CDPP members.

General local elections May 25-June 8, 2003

CDPP received:

- 82 mandates (7.28%) in the rayonal and municipal councils;
- 570 mandates (5.26%) in city and village councils;
- 20 mayor mandates (2.23%).

8. Professionals' Movement "Speranta-Nadejda"

Historic background

Professionals' Movement "Speranta-Nadejda" (PM "Speranta-Nadejda") was founded on April 30, 1997 in order to protect and promote citizens' political, economic, and social rights and establish favorable conditions for the promotion of democratic values.

PM "Speranta-Nadejda" ran in the 1998 and 2001 parliamentary elections and in the 1999 and 2003 local elections. Professionals' Movement managed to secure seats in Parliament on the "Braghis Alliance" electoral bloc list as a result of February 25, 2001 parliamentary elections.

Program

Professional's movement "Speranta-Nadejda" (hereinafter MOVEMENT) is a movement of the masses including citizens of the Republic of Moldova who value professionalism and competence, who have an active civic position and a deep concern for the fate of the country and its citizens, who care about social equality and civic consent in country, who strive to revive values like consciousness, responsibility, integrity as well as decent living standards, implying:

- Right to work and adequate remuneration;
- Rule of law and order;
- Security of the person and his/her property;
- Financial aid to elderly and young;
- Funding science, education and Medicare;
- Healthcare, sick leaves, protecting mother and child.

The MOVEMENT includes citizens regardless of their nationality, businessmen i.e. professionals in their own field, workers, entrepreneurs, youth, intelligentsia, rural and urban residents who wish their HOPES for a decent living to come true.

The MOVEMENT plays the role of advocator of the interests of the citizens who value professionalism and competence in all the fields of activity, so as to achieve the welfare of each citizen of the Republic of Moldova.

Being a progressive party, the MOVEMENT aims to consolidate democracy, establish a legal framework regulating economic and social life, providing sufficient guarantees and normal conditions for entrepreneurial activity aimed towards raising the living standards of the Moldovan citizens.

To achieve the goals set the MOVEMENT is guided in its activity by the Constitutional rights of its members, i.e. the right to strike and protest rallies, and the right to collect signatures for Appeals, Declarations and Letters.

While employing parliamentary propaganda and agitation, as well as while designating its members in the legislative body and in the local public administration, the MOVEMENT shall be guided by the following principles:

1. Ensuring via political methods the country's territorial unity and integrity, and society's non-scission based on ethnic criteria.

2. Fighting chauvinism, nationalism and other "isms", anarchism of "great ideas" and "great leaders", attempts to indoctrinate the country; exposing the destructive character of extreme left and right as well as of other forces destabilizing the situation in the country. Exposing clan interests of the politicians and petty politics.
3. Defending and promoting spiritual values and their roots, as well as religion.
4. Enforcing authorities' accountability to the citizens in compliance with the principle "State governors for the society rather than society for politicians and governing".

In economy and social sphere the MOVEMENT will strive for:

1. Professional administration, competence in the field of market economy meeting the interests of domestic producers.
2. Immediate re-examination of the fiscal mechanisms and regulation in view of boosting production and services.
3. Protection of entrepreneurs, domestic producers and service providers. Our markets are not transits.
4. Establishing conditions for setting the prices on domestic products in line with market economy principles, excluding other than economic constraints and protectionism.
5. Consolidating local government autonomy.
6. Developing national social security programs for concrete groups of population.
7. Full-rights partnership in the foreign relations. Protecting our citizens residing abroad, their freedom, honor and dignity.
8. Developing mechanisms to fight international financial Mafia structures. Fighting attempts to interfere in internal affairs of the Republic of Moldova. We are the masters of our house!
9. Developing an efficient and transparent public analysis and control mechanism over the budget spending, including expenditures on the state apparatus, diplomatic Corp, Force Ministries. Everyone - from the President to the mayor, should regularly report on how the public money is spent.
10. Demanding the governing to devise an efficient mechanism of communication and sharing ideas with the civil society, of finding solutions agreeable to both parties and taking into account expert's advice.
11. Turning Republic of Moldova into a state of shareholders and private owners of land, as a binding condition for achieving stability in the country. Perfecting the legal framework regulating securities market.
12. Amending the Civil Code, Penal Code, Code of Civil Procedure in order to better defend citizens' rights, including those on property.
13. Canceling resolutions, ordinances and other normative acts running counter to the rule of law, especially in banking, investments, and production.
14. Cooperating with those who share goals and objectives similar to those shared by the MOVEMENT.

All the MOVEMENT members have a clear stance: in order to defend their constitutional rights, professionals should join their efforts.

- The key to a dynamic development of the country is professional and competent human resources.
- The key to the social policy of the state is an increasing production.
- Workers and owners is the core of the statehood.
- Welfare of each human being is the core element of his/her freedom. Citizens' confidence that he would be protected is the core of transparency.

Governing bodies

The Congress is the supreme governing body of the PM "Speranta-Nadejda". It is convened once in four years at the initiative of 1/3 of the territorial organizations. The Republican Council shall decide the date of convocation, representation and agenda at least one month prior to the Congress meeting.

The Congress:

- Adopts, completes and modifies the Program and bylaws;
- Elects for a four year period Movements' Council, Censor Commission, and adopts the latter's Regulation;
- Hears and approves the reports of the Council and Censor Commission;
- Decides on excluding members from the Movement Council;
- Examines other issues recommended by the Movement Council.

Council is the governing body in the time period between the Congresses.

Executive Committee and Secretary oversee the party activity in enforcing the Congress and Council Resolutions and operate under the regulation approved by the Movement Council.

Statistics

As of 1999 PM "Speranta-Nadejda" had 6,363 members in 40 second level administrative-territorial units, whereas in 24 of them had at least 150 members. PM "Speranta-Nadejda" registered the greatest number of supporters in Chisinau (1,308); Balti (470); Briceni (312); Stefan-Voda (290); Ialoveni (255); Donduseni (227). The lowest representation was registered in Camenca (1 member); Grigoriopol (1 member); Slobozia (1 member); Ribnita (2 members); Ungheni (2 members); Riscani (6 members); Drochia (7 members); Tighina (9 members); Hincesti (11 members).

Participation in elections

1998 parliamentary elections

PM "Speranta-Nadejda" ran in the March 22, 1998 parliamentary elections within the Speranta Social-Democratic Electoral bloc, which was cast 21,282 votes (1.31%).

1999 local elections

In the local elections held on May 23, 1999 PM "Speranta-Nadejda" ran within the Social-Democratic Union "Furnica-Speranta". The bloc won:

- 16 mandates (5.13%) in the county councils;
- 249 mandates (4.08%) in the municipal, city and village councils;
- 18 mandates (2.86%) of the city and commune mayors.

2001 parliamentary elections

MP "Speranta-Nadejda" took part in the parliamentary elections of February 25, 2001 within the "Braghis Alliance" electoral bloc. The bloc was cast 212,071 valid votes, i.e. (13.36%).

General local elections May 25-June 8, 2003

In the local elections 2003, PM "Speranta-Nadejda" received:

- 2 mandates (0.18%) in the rayonal and municipal councils;
- 19 mandates (0.18%) in city and village councils;
- 3 mayor mandates (0.33%).

9. Liberal Party

Historic background

The Liberal Party (PL) is the successor by law of the Party of Reform (PR). The constitution conference of PR took place on September 5, 1993, when the statute and programme of this party were adopted. PR was initially created as a centre-right political party of Christian Democratic nature, which pledged to draft, support and promote the reform strategy in order to include the Moldovan society in family of civilized nations.

The 1st congress of PR took place on January 24, 1999. PL held the 2nd congress on April 24, 2005. It decided to change the name of PR into PL, adopted a new statute and programme of PL, approved a new symbol of the party, and elected the key management bodies of PL, maintaining Mihai Ghimpu in the post of PL chairman. The 2nd congress of PL also took attitude over a number of social problems, passing four resolutions in this regard: on functioning of languages in Moldova, settlement of the Transnistrian conflict, political, and social-economic situation in Moldova.

PL pledged to be a right-wing liberal political party after reformation processes, which pleads, in particular, for: support and promotion of young generation to the social-political life; respect and insurance of national sovereignty, independence, unity and integrity of Moldova; settlement of the Transnistrian conflict; withdrawal of the Russian Federation's army and military arsenal from Moldova's territory; Moldova's integration in Euro-Atlantic structures; respect for fundamental human rights and freedoms; insurance of a full press freedom through elimination of any control of public authorities and their representatives; promotion and insurance of an authentic local autonomy; encouragement of private initiative with respect for competition rules; combat of corruption, organised crime and illegal economy, etc.

The symbol of PL features two united men moving in the same direction, who are in the middle of an incomplete 12-star circle - an element of the symbol of the Council of Europe and European Union. The first letters of the Liberal Party - PL - close the circle.

PL participated in the 1994, 1998 and 2001 parliamentary elections but failed to succeed to the parliament.

Note: Not to mix up the Liberal Party, successor by law of the Party of Reform, and the Liberal Party which existed from March 24, 2002 to July 19, 2003, and merged into Our Moldova Alliance.

Program

I. General provisions

Establishment of the Party of Reform

Given the following global tendencies:

- Cooperation of the states and nations in resolving global problems;
- Cultural revival, environmentally clean existence of people, humanization of social relations;
- Rapid development of communication on all the meridians;
- Prevalence of economic problems over the political and ideological ones;
- Incontestable success of the free market and democracy;
- Openness to free market and free flow of values;

and being aware of the current and future situation of the Republic of Moldova and of the fact that Moldova has a chance to benefit of the changes in the contemporary world only by promoting cardinal reforms in the entire society, in compliance with the right to free association and political and civic activity we establish the Party of Reform as a response to the existing needs.

Party of Reform established in September 1993, focuses on positive changes in all the spheres of life, and intends to elaborate, support and to promote a reform strategy so as the Republic of Moldova could join the community of civilized nations.

Characteristics of the Party of Reform

As a center-right party and promoter of the radical and irreversible reform of the post-totalitarian state, Party of Reform will cooperate with other public associations in view of establishing universally accepted decent standards of living of the society.

Human dimension of the Party of Reform

Acknowledging that historic culture and faith are to be the driving forces and that only by observing human rights and freedoms there would be a place for us in the international community, the Party of Reform strives for humanization of social ties and political activities.

II. Fundamental Principles

Politics in our life

The economy, family, culture, faith, friends, science, peace, happiness - all these generally accepted human values are more closer to people than the politics is. But without politics no success in social spheres could be achieved. An efficient politics is the most important condition for the multilateral progress of the society. A positive politics, politics based on reforms would be the best solution for our society. Reform is a mentality, faith and way of life of the party members and its supporters.

Guaranteeing private property and protecting free enterprise

Given that the state wealth is based firstly on the wealth of each individual, the Party of Reform strives for state protection and guarantee of the private property and free enterprise. It also strives for the following provision to be included in the Constitution: Private property is the economic foundation of the state and is sacred.

Human rights observance

Party of Reform promotes human rights and freedoms as a fundamental principle under the rule of law. We promote citizens' equality under the law, regardless of sex, religion, nationality, social status, etc. Party of Reform is an active promoter of human rights, as well as those of children and ethnic minorities, which are recognized by the international law and international treaties and Conventions Republic of Moldova adhered to.

State economy

Party of Reform strives for the development of the Republic of Moldova economy, for an efficient transition strategy to market economy - the only viable models in the contemporary world. As the success of the reforms relies mainly on peoples' mentality the Party of Reform disseminates the ideals of market economy in the society in order to gain as many supporters of the reforms. In this respect, the entire program of the Party of Reform is dedicated to economic recovery and prosperity of the individual citizen.

For a modern state

Party of Reform constantly fights for the separation of powers into legislative, executive and judicial, guaranteeing human rights as the basic principle of efficient governing. We are in favor of a professional Parliament and Government and an independent judiciary.

Party of Reform militates for the real independence of the Republic of Moldova, a single, independent inseparable state, where people live in harmony regardless of their ethnic origin.

The party considers that it is the main role of the state to promote reforms and establish market economy and democratic society.

The Party of Reform acknowledges the role of the army, police and special services in ensuring individual security and rule of law and supports their de-politicization, enhancing their professionalism, and modernization from organizational, moral, technical and financial perspective.

Republic of Moldova in the world

As a proponent of the international law observance the Party of Reform supports Republic of Moldova integration in the European and international community, in the regional organizations and firmly opposes treaties and conventions, which might imperil the country's sovereignty.

III. Economic policy

The main goal of the party's economic policy is to ensure a general consensus for a rapid and legal transition from the socialist type economy to a management one and to guarantee a favorable environment for the wellbeing of the country population.

Character of the economic reforms

Party of Reform supports market economy based on private property and operating under economy laws. The economic reform should be radical and comprehensive, relying on scientific analysis adjusted to Republic of Moldova conditions. Party of Reform has its own program of transition and consolidation of market economy.

Assessment of current potential

It is binding firstly, to assess the material and human potential at all the social and economic levels, which includes:

- Evaluation of the domestic economic potential as well as the foreign one;
- Evaluation of the natural resources;
- Evaluation of human, scientific, and cultural potential.

Limitations of the privatized entities

A prerequisite of the democratic economy is the maximal distribution of the social capital to private owners. Establishing private proprietors and increasing their number is a strategic goal of the Party of Reform. Only the entities of strategic importance for the country should be under the state property. In this respect, Party of Reform opts for the revision of the State Privatization Program, perfecting the legal framework and increasing the number of privatized entities.

Concept of privatization

Privatization is not just a goal; it is the most efficient form of economic recovery. We believe that privatization via patrimony vouchers, allegedly a democratic method but economically inefficient, should be followed by the privatization as such, i.e. the major entities should be privatized using national currency. Party of Reform truly believes that the social strata represented by private proprietors and managers could assume the role of administrating and increasing the national patrimony, by cooperating with the rest of the society.

Investment policy

We consider that the state should get involved in the investment process, especially in the production and services fields, which reduce the unemployment, increase labor productivity and produce goods of mass consumption. Party of Reform opts for unrestricted use of income, amending the legislation so as to encourage, protect and support foreign and domestic investments and attract foreign capital. We oppose the policy of preferential support to inefficient and bankrupt state ventures.

Fiscal system

Party of Reform opts for a single tax system based on the real income declared by the taxpayer in his/her personal declaration of income, which is to be verified by the state control bodies. We consider that the funds allotted to culture, education, science, Medicare and sports should be exempted from taxes.

Reform of the financial and banking system

By supporting the abolishment of state monopoly on banking operations, we endorse:

- Establishment of an open financial market and support to private financial and banking institutions;
- A balanced budget over a long-term period;
- Positive balance of payment;
- National currency circulation, balancing exchange rate and ensuring its convertibility;
- Credit policy targeted towards economic reform, restructuring and recovery.

Science and technology policy

We endorse a favorable legal framework for boosting scientific and technological creativity and speeding up high-tech implementation.

Perpetuation of reforms

Party of Reforms is in favor of a concept program in economy - The Economic Convention, which would ensure the perpetuation of reforms and avoid the fluctuation of the Governments succeeding each other.

III. 1. Industry

It is the vision of the Party of Reform that the revival of industry via investments and new technologies, creation of new workplaces, as well as boosting and motivating creativity are impossible without an efficient privatization. National industry's social capital should be sold to private proprietors and to a less degree - transferred into the property of citizens based on patrimony vouchers.

Turning the industry profitable

Party of Reform considers as faulty the policy of supporting inefficient industrial giants and believes that only by changing the form of property and by liberalizing state's economic policy (abolishing administrative control and centralized planing) those enterprises could recover and become profitable. We support quantitative and qualitative restructuring of the industry by taking into account national interests and current and future possibilities of cooperation with the neighborhood countries.

National Program on industry

The Party of Reform will take part in the elaboration of a National Program on industry reform and development, which shall include the following:

- Strategies of stimulating transfer of know-how at the top levels, of establishing a favorable environment for the companies producing high-tech;
- Investment programs in the key industry branches, firstly high-tech (microelectronics), food and production of agricultural machinery;
- Identifying and diversifying energy sources, ensuring energetic self-sufficiency of the country;
- Efficient strategies of extending the world market for domestic products;
- Boosting import and export of high-tech licensing;
- Efficient methods of increasing the environmental safety of the industry;
- Employing technologies ensuring labor protection at the international standards.

III. 2. Agriculture

Key elements of the agricultural policy

The Party of Reform is in favor of legalizing the right on private property on land, which is a way of recovering the agriculture and the foundation of moral and traditional values. Given that the lack of agricultural machinery, Party of Reform recognizes the right to any type of association based on the private property. We believe that the state should create favorable crediting conditions to the private proprietors by establishing a modern agricultural, financial and banking system. We are in favor of establishing a network of service providers in agriculture:

- Centers of consulting, expertise and prognostication;
- Transportation and other agricultural services;
- Distribution services, provision of seeds and biological materials (from specialized research institutions) for stock-farms;
- Modern food industry, capable of capitalizing agricultural resources and bringing high profits for the producers, of saturating domestic market and successfully competing on the foreign markets.

Financial improvement

We found that the plots are in poor condition as is the water supply system. The Party of Reform supports long-term investments in the land reform.

Establishing a state social security system

A system of permanent social security is viewed of extreme importance: Medicare institutions, primary schools and kindergartens, agricultural and vocational training schools, appropriate pension system, efficient communication networks, service provision, cultural and religious institutions.

Establishing pilot enterprises and supporting private farms

Party of Reform is in favor of establishing some ventures and associations of private proprietors as pilot projects on market economy.

We will establish our own funds in support of private farmers and we'll take part in founding private banks, which would contribute to the agriculture recovery.

Expanding the market for domestic agricultural products

Party of Reform opts for an efficient program encouraging the export of domestic agricultural products and civilized expansion on world agricultural market.

III. 3. Services Reform (commerce, services, tourism)

Party of Reform considers that a special attention should be given to the development of the third sector in order to establish market economy infrastructure and extend the middle class, which is the foundation of the democratic society. We opt for the immediate and total privatization of this sector, as well as for the liberalization of commerce and prices, while at the same time protecting consumers' interests.

Legal framework regulating services sector

In order to accelerate the reform of the private sector we believe a legal framework should be developed boosting private initiatives in commerce and service provision. In addition, the following are needed: a program of short-term and long-term investments, advantageous credits, fiscal and customs measures aimed to support domestic products trade, personnel training at the international standards.

Putting into circulation the tourist patrimony

Party of Reform sees tourism as an important sector in economic recovery. It opts for investments in tourism, promoting current spas, improving the access to and increasing the competitiveness of all tourist regions, protecting by law the tourist patrimony, supporting by law and investments the rural tourism, training personnel in tourism.

The role of the third sector in the economic and social structure

The services sector is in a direct contact with customers and should be more responsible to ensure a better quality, via diversification, modernization, professionalism, privatization and competition. The Party of Reform views extension of service provision as one of its major goals in its economic and social policy.

III. 4. Transportation and communication

Party of Reform deems necessary a large scale privatization in the field of transportation and supports private enterprise in extending the infrastructure and modernizing the existing one

via investments and new technologies, a rapid, economic, civilized and environmental clean transport.

Party of Reform opts for investments in communications and information systems by establishing a national information system compatible to international information and communication systems.

III. 5. Boosting export

Party of Reform firmly insists on the state efforts to boost, protect and support export, re-export and export intermediating. In this respect we support the elaboration of a program and set up of a special fund.

IV. Protecting private property and free enterprise

Party of Reform views the protection of private property and free enterprise as a fundamental principle, and will contribute to the legalization of free enterprise and establishment of a legal framework regulating private property.

Major role of private property

Party of Reform views right to private property as a condition for individual freedom and opts for a maximum distribution of state property to private entrepreneurs - citizens of the Republic of Moldova. The right on property over land, money, estate, inventions, innovations, investments, brands, copyright, should be legalized, registered with specialized institutions, who would attest the respective right upon litigation and would protect them.

Free enterprise - engine of the society

Party of Reform defines free enterprise as a legal possibility of developing and carrying out an economic activity. Individual's right to develop a plan, to invest his/her property, intellect and energy, to cooperate with other fellows, to achieve success in business and thereby make a profit - are noble causes, which call to actions. Party of Reform welcomes and supports private initiative from all social strata and in all fields of activity via educating free enterprise attitude in the society, by supporting entrepreneurs, establishing market economy mechanisms and legalizing ownership.

Directing foreign financial aid to the private sector

Aware of the fact that financial aid should not be directed to inefficient and bankrupt companies, Party of Reform will encourage its members and supporters to develop competitive projects attracting foreign investments. Further, it will ensure political backup to reliable projects and will recommend foreign political parties, Governments, international economic organizations, and businessmen to invest in the private sector of our country.

V. Management policy

Party of Reform actively supports management and the managers in their efforts to organize the process of human innovations, to centralize the data on the economic and social evolution, to implement a dynamic and sufficient model of development, to develop a strategy of change. Party of Reform encourages and supports managers in their activity of involving citizens in the society reformation. We are in favor of a modern management system; self-confidence and cooperation coupled with courage and accountability.

Reconsidering social status of managers and proprietors

Party of Reform views as faulty the social policy and mentality, which morally disadvantages managers and proprietors, and the society which economically disadvantages them. It is necessary to rethink the national consciousness, via rebuilding positive image of that strata of society, which proved to be the engine of progress in our age. Party media outlets, scientists, businessmen and the entire party will contribute to a fair coverage of the proprietor and manager.

Economic position of the proprietor and manager

Party of Reform considers that economic entities should be consulted on any draft law, Government resolutions, etc pertaining to economic issues. As in the case of privatization, proprietors and managers should play a key role, of course based on their possibilities and competencies.

Developing and training future managers

In view of forming an efficient managerial staff at the national level for all the branches of economy, the Party of Reform opts for ongoing recruitment in Universities and other institutions of qualified persons based on their competence.

Party of Reform contributes to the education and discipline of the social strata of proprietors and managers, which should understand that society has entrusted them very difficult tasks and therefore it is entitled to expect from them expertise in the relevant fields, patriotism, morality and energy in achieving the ideals.

Legal and social protection of the proprietors and managers

Given the current situation when the businessmen are left alone to cope with criminal structures, the Party of Reform will foster cooperation between proprietors and managers, other sectors of the society and the state in view of protecting their property, dignity and security of their lives. In this respect, the Party of Reform will contribute to the development of a legal framework and to well functioning of all state institutions in view of ensuring efficient protection of businesses and businessmen.

Party of Reform will support trade unions and other associations of managers established in view of defending their legal rights and interests.

VI. Social policy

The goal of the Party of Reform's social policy is to develop and promote policies, which would reduce the social costs of transition to a rich, integrated and disciplined post-industrial society.

Human being - fundamental value

The Party of Reform views initiative, work and human creation as fundamental values of the national patrimony and main sources of development. We believe that the man is responsible for his own fate and is obliged to develop his skills, work and provide his family a decent living. As for the state-citizen relationship we shall be guided by the principle: the State exists for the citizens and not vice-versa. In a related note, we would plead that the rights and obligations of both parties be established.

Right to work

We consider the right to work as a fundamental right, and the state and business should establish a favorable environment for the citizen to exercise this right in accordance with his/her competencies. We believe that it is impossible to create workplaces and reduce unemployment without efficient privatization as well as without the participation of proprietors and managers. The State should support the efforts undertaken by the latter to create new workplaces. The State and private business shall develop programs, establish specialized structures and allot funds for the professional re-qualification. The Party of Reform believes that unemployment aid should be paid for six months at most.

Social partnership

Party of Reform considers that class struggle is politically wrong, inhuman and immoral. In its activity the party is guided by the social partnership, as only loyal and civilized collaboration of all the citizens, political actors and businessmen may ensure prosperity and social stability.

Trade unions in a democratic society

Recognizing the right to association in view of defending social and professional interests, the Party of Reform believes that the state should establish a legal framework allowing free functioning of the trade unions.

For a social security

The Party of Reform suggests the revision of the entire social security system, and opts for the establishment of state, private and mixed social assistance systems, as well as protection of citizens unable to work. To do this it is important to train social workers according to international standards, and establish a social assistance infrastructure. The Party of Reform is in favor of an efficient policy aimed to improve the situation of the elderly and disabled, to reintegrate socially and economically the unemployed and refugees.

Medical insurance

Party of Reform supports the idea that individual's health is defined not only by the absence of illness but also by his physical, psychological and social wellbeing. It favors a prophylactic, curative, and environmental medical insurance system. In this respect we support the diversification of medical services: private, state and insurance based.

Abolishing discrepancies in the retirement system

The Party of Reform believes that citizens should get equal pensions, for an equal amount of work of the same qualification, regardless of place of work, position, location and retirement date.

Policy in education, culture, science, religion, sports

Being aware of the key role played by intelligentsia the society edification, the Party of Reform opts for private investments as well as state contributions (equal to the quotas provided for in the budgets of developed countries) in education, science, culture, religion, sports. We consider that a well-educated individual is profitable from an economic point of view as well.

Education

Party of Reform opts for a state and private education systems, flexible and open for each student, young or old, based on his/her individual capacity. The state is obliged to ensure a democratic access to education and training, to ensure a degree recognized by international institutions. The Party of Reform also favors private and state programs of recruitment, support and training of talented kids and teenagers as well as for a national outreach and re-qualification system.

Autonomy of culture and free circulation of values

Culture and art, which are aimed to humanize and introduce us to human civilization, must be supported both by the state as well as by the businessmen, thus favoring the autonomy of art creation and its free circulation.

Science - catalyst of reforms

We believe that scientific research should be organized in such a manner as to motivate the researcher, including financially, to find solutions to the current problems the economy and society is facing. We opt for the reorientation of science towards research, including fundamental research - strategy that in the opinion of Party of Reform better responds to the current needs. We are in favor of a mixed, state and private network of international cooperation and scientific research supported by state via advantageous credits, tax exemption, and allocation of funds

The value and role of intelligentsia

Being a proponent of individual values and competencies, the Party of Reform believes that intelligentsia should assume its role of defending society interests, permanently encouraging it to participate in the social and economic transformations.

The youth - socio-political participation in the society of tomorrow

According to the vision of the Party of Reform the youth represents one of the major forces involved in implementing the reform and furthering democratic society. The state has the obligation to establish conditions necessary to identify, form and manifest intellectual potential of the young generation. We truly believe that the youth of our country, which is of unquestionable value, needs not an assistance policy but rather the elimination of all artificial barriers hindering them to assert themselves in the economic, social and political life.

The man - part of nature and its protection

Party of Reform consistently promotes the conscious-raising on the importance of environment, need to adjust the educational and production process to the environmental standards. The Party of Reform develops its own environmental programs as well as supports the state and international programs aimed to restore the natural potential. The Party favors a legal framework requiring that any type of economic activity should meet environmental standards.

Reinforcing Christian morality

According to the vision of the Democratic Party the Christian principles on which the human personality is shaped should be shared by the entire society. The state is to support the activity of religious institutions, respect their economical and confessional autonomy.

VII. The State: internal organization and foreign policy

The Party of Reform considers that there are no rich or poor countries, rather there are countries well or poorly managed.

Party of Reform pleads for optimizing the decision making process and making it more professional, increasing the level of moral and political accountability of the authorities, in view of establishing the rule of law and civil society sharing the system of international values.

VII. 1. Internal organization

Defending human rights and freedoms

The Party of Reform believes that one of the state's major obligations is to defend, guarantee and observe human rights and freedoms, i.e.: civil, economic, social, cultural in compliance with the international standards. We believe that a governing violating citizens' rights loses its legitimacy and should be abolished by the people.

Separation of powers

It is the Party of Reform believe that separation of powers: legislative, executive and judiciary is a fundamental principle, which should be clearly provided for in the Constitution and other laws of the Republic of Moldova.

Independent judiciary

We opt for a reform of judiciary, rule of law, independent judiciary and law enforcement forces. To insure a strict observance by all the branches of power of the legality and rule of law, in our opinion it is necessary to establish a Constitutional Court.

In support of administrative reform

The Party of Reform is the proponent of a new administrative-territorial reform, of establishing a legal framework favorable for the financial and institutional autonomy of the professional and responsible local administration.

Independence and territorial integrity of the state

Party of Reform considers that ensuring the territorial independence and integrity of the state is one of the states' major tasks as well as of all legal political parties.

National army

The army is defending the independence and territorial integrity of the state. The Party of Reform takes part in the elaboration of a special program on social reintegration of officers. Being an important part of the army elite, the officers should enjoy the status they deserve in society, whereas their intelligence and courage should be fully used.

VII. 2. Foreign policy

The Party of Reform considers as one of its major objectives in the foreign policy to represent Republic of Moldova's independence and interests abroad and cooperate with other institutions in view of achieving this objective.

International cooperation

We view as a priority the elaboration of a policy on cooperation with UN and other specialized organizations, as well as with governmental and non-governmental foreign organizations in view of furthering Republic of Moldova integration in the international and European community.

Foreign economic policy

We opt for an efficient and flexible policy, allowing continuous extension of international markets for domestic products, favoring Republic of Moldova's access to international economic organizations, and attracting foreign investments in the national economy. The main objective of the foreign economic policy is to achieve economic sustainability and autonomy of the national economy.

VIII. For parliamentary methods

The strategic objectives of the Party of Reform are specified in special programs for various fields, which are to be enforced via legal parliamentary methods.

We are in favor of democracy and political ethics, of civilized dialogue and loyal competition of ideas and personalities, as well as for the success of reforms.

Governing bodies of the Party of Reform

The Congress

Party Congress is convened by the Republican Council and reviews party achievements, analyses existing opportunities, and establishes the strategies for the future. The Congress adopts the electoral platform of the party in view of presidential elections and approves the candidate running for the office of the President of the Republic of Moldova, on behalf of the Party of Reform.

Republican Council

Republican Council is elected by the Party Conference for a 4 year term and has the following responsibilities:

- To implement the program;
- To coordinate political activity of the party branches in the territory;
- To approve the platforms and party candidate lists;
- Whenever deems as necessary, to modify the party statute and program;
- To elect the Permanent Bureau.

The Republican Council decides on the party participation in electoral blocs and alliances. Decisions are adopted by the majority vote of the present delegates. Chairs of the branches in the territory are ex officio members of the Republican Council.

Permanent Bureau

The Central Council elects permanent Bureau for a 2-year period. It operates continuously and has the following responsibilities: analysis; prognostication and coordination; developing recommendations, models and strategies; coordinating political, propaganda, informational, social, external, cultural, etc. activity of the party; and preparing the sessions of the Republican Council, Party Conferences and Congresses. Permanent Bureau is formed of experts and specialized sections. The decisions are adopted by the majority vote of the present members.

Statistics

Party of Reform includes 12,000 members.

For the parliamentary elections of February 27, 1994 the Party of Reform submitted for the registration with the Central Electoral Commission a list of 71 candidates, out of which 5 women.

The list for the parliamentary elections of March 22, 1998 included 53 candidates, out of which 8 women.

In parliamentary elections of February 25, 2001 Party of Reform joined "Faith and Justice" electoral bloc and had 54 candidates on the list.

The average age of the members of the Executive Body is 43.4 years.

Participation in elections

1994 parliamentary elections

In the parliamentary elections of February 27, 1994 Party of Reform was cast 41,980 votes, about 2.36%. It thus failed to pass the 4% threshold of representation and qualify for seats in Parliament.

1998 parliamentary elections

In the parliamentary elections of March 22, 1998 - 8,844 citizens, about 0.54%, voted for the Party of Reform.

2001 parliamentary elections

Party of Reform participated in the parliamentary elections of February 25 together with the National Romanian Party in the "Faith and Justice" electoral bloc. 10,686 votes were cast in favor of the bloc, which is 0.67% out of the valid votes cast.

General local elections May 25-June 8, 2003

Party of Reform participated in the local elections 2003 within the electoral bloc "Alliance Social-Liberal Moldova Noastra" which received:

- 227 mandates (20.16%) in the rayonal and municipal councils;
- 2,402 mandates (22.16%) in city and village councils;
- 191 mayor mandates (21.27%).

10. Social-Liberal Party

Historic background

Leaders of the Social-Liberal Party motivated the appearance of the new formation on the political scene of the Republic of Moldova as a necessity of being responsible for defiance provoked by popular disappointment given by government in the 1991-2000. They consider that this discontent and distrust in democratic political forces and their leaders called such amount of the votes in favor of the Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova (PCRM), which promised to come back to the "welfare" of the Soviet Union.

A group of intelligentsia, students, representatives of the civil society and business community formed the Social-Liberal Initiative Group headed by Oleg Serebrian. The Manifest released by the members of the initiative group on March 12, 2001 highlighted the intention to found a party, namely Social-Liberal Party, on the liberal niche of the political spectrum.

The Christian-Democratic Women's League, founded in 1990, was the first party to salute the initiative and subscribe to its principles. The National Youth League of Moldova, founded in 1991, followed the example shortly after.

The Founding Congress of the SLP was convened on May 9, 2001, on the European Day. The Congress adopted the party bylaws, elected the governing bodies as well as the party Chair - Oleg Serebrian.

SLP aims to establish a new political elite in the Republic of Moldova formed of young people, representing various religions and linguistic minorities and functioning according to some new principles enabling the party to avoid its stiffening.

Driven by the goal to secure broad representation in the territories, the SLP started establishing party structures at the grassroots, including in the "wastelands" of political representation. The major goal of the SLP's campaign of recruiting new members was to attract activists interested in solving community problems, activists well respected and appreciated by the community.

Another priority direction of the SLP activity is to monitor the Communist governing and to express its standpoint with regard to the actions of the country leadership. An illustration of this is the SLP boycott of the early local elections set by the Parliament for April 7, 2002 and later on outlawed by the Constitutional Court. Party's positions are made public by its representatives in media outlets (including the local ones) as well as during political events, one of the most important being the rally *In Europe without Communism* held on February 24, 2002 jointly with the European Movement of Moldova and other civic organizations.

On December 1, 2002 the X Congress of the SLP endorsed the decision of the Permanent Bureaus and National Councils of the Social-Liberal Party and Party of Democratic Forces on the merger of the two parties. The Congress voted amendments to the renewed Social-Liberal Party program and bylaws, elected the Honorary Chair, Deputy Chairs for Foreign Relations and for Political Affairs, and reconfirmed in their positions Deputy Chair on Economics and on Organizational Matters. The Congress also elected the National Censor and Ethics Commission.

The Political Program (adopted at the Congress of May 9, 2001)

I. A new reality, a new program

The Social Liberal Party (SLP) is a center-right political party, based on the social liberalism doctrine. The party expresses the political will and interests of the large categories of the Moldovan society, which militate for the authentic modernization of the country, for achieving the aspirations of liberty, democracy, social justice, solidarity, welfare, European and national unity. As a reformatory party of European vocation, SLP is an offspring of the three center-right political parties - Party of Democratic Forces, Christian-Democratic Women's League, and National Youth League, which founded the Social-Liberal Party.

SLP is founding its social-political measures on a thorough and lucid analysis of the profound changes, which took place in Moldova and Europe after the 1988-91 events, on the current stage of economic reforms in the country and on the imperious necessity for the country to progressively join up the new tendencies of the civilization. The social-liberals consider that the Republic of Moldova, on its way to reforms, must take as a guide a forward thinking, not a backward one. We wish to give a sense to the efforts of national rebuilding, so that the Republic of Moldova could take an active part in the economical and cultural competition of tomorrow.

In our vision, these years the Republic of Moldova has to take a real historical test. Now, when our country has consumed the experiences and agitation of pseudo-democratic governments of 1991-2001, it faces fundamental choices as to the possible directions of its future development. In this sense, the Moldovan social-liberals shall firmly and non-equivocally opt for the edification of a new democratic state with a competitive market economy shall plead for our national unity and for the plenary integration of the Republic of Moldova in the European and Euro-Atlantic structures.

The transition has fundamentally modified the coordinates of the political, social and economical systems, social relations, ways of life and values, which pattern human behavior. The society has diversified inside, the social categories redefined their identity, new social groups and forces appeared, which play an active role in different sectors of the economy. There have been great changes in the peoples' social mentalities and a new political and civic culture is springing up. Our program has been elaborated purposely from this very prospect of the new political and economical realities of the Republic of Moldova.

It is a program of sustainable development, of social-liberal prospect, in conformity with the present requirements of the internal reform, it is also in line with present European and global evolutions. It's a program of modernization and development, aimed to highlight the value of the resources and competencies, we have at our command, in order that the Republic of Moldova could gain the place it deserves in Europe and whole world.

The experience of developed societies shows us that the orientation to efficiency and profit - an intrinsic concern of the liberalism - has to be coupled with the concern for the social aspect of the progress. The Moldova social-liberals are fully aware of the fact that free market mechanisms themselves are not able to resolve the generated deficiencies and contradictions - that is why the mechanisms must be joined with the social interests and needs of human existence.

Our program is line with the tendencies of revising the social state, its regulation functions, in agreement with an increased interest for the values of solidarity and social justice. Our desire is to organize the society and economy in the way that would bring a greater welfare and would assure, on this ground, a substantial improvement of living standards, not only for a limited category of people, but for all social categories, for those many people who bear the

heavy burden of transition. The idea of social justice will acquire concreteness in our political activity.

We committed ourselves to build up a system of social-liberal values and join it up to the tendencies, structures and realities, that have arisen from the changes that took place in the Republic of Moldova in the recent years. We militate in favor of an efficient market economy, based on the combination of competitive mechanisms with an active, rationally proportioned role of the state in the orientation of economical and social policies.

On the basis of the analysis of the current situation and current state of reforms, that have been performed up to the present moment, we consider that, boosting the economic potential and people self-confidence, we can accomplish a change that would gradually reduce the gaps between the Republic of Moldova and other European countries, in order to catch up the "train" of European integration. This is our fundamental issue.

Such an important objective can't be carried out in a short period of time, but it has to be approached rapidly. That is why, the SLP suggests that the modernization and development of the Republic of Moldova become our national objective, the basis of the new political and social consensus. We hope that all forces and competencies of the Republic of Moldova will unite in the carrying-out of this objective.

The significance of our program is to establish and carry out a new mechanism of social development that would satisfy the needs and aspirations of the people, improve the living standards, assure the integration of the country in the structures of the developed world. We believe that we can speed up the changes through our own efforts, labor, brain power and good rational organization, by careful management of the resources, in order to assure prosperity and a decent living standard to all our citizens.

In the face of the difficult problems we confront at the beginning of this millennium, the Social-Liberal Party,

analyzing realistically the current state of Moldova society and economy, as well as the living standard of the absolute majority of the population, firmly pledging itself, as the main innovating force of the society, characterized by a profound attachment to the fundamental interests of our people, launches to its members and supporters, to all the citizens of the country, this **POLITICAL PROGRAM**, in the spirit of democratization and modernization of the Republic of Moldova, in view of its integration in the family of advanced European countries.

II. Transition dimensions in the Republic of Moldova

A. Global context of the change

The national Liberation Movement of 1988-91 took us out of the frame of an anachronical world and re-put in the natural way of evolution. In our vision, all the processes, the Moldova society passes through, are part of an ample historical process, that can be defined not only as a transition from the dictatorship to democracy, but also as a transition to a new model of society and civilization.

But in the fuss, the world passes through today, a deep crisis of values has influenced the modern societies evolution. Simultaneously with the expansion of knowledge and high technologies, developed countries evolve towards the post-industrial society, based on information and re-valuation of the results of science and communication means. The contemporary history created today an integrated world system, in which national economies

are integrated in an interdependent network and values exchange, that no country can develop on its own.

In a very short period of time, the political picture of the modern world and the world geopolitical relations has undergone radical changes. The most significant aspect of this, after the end of the cold war, is the transition from confrontation and rivalry to partnership, from the policy of global bipolar rivalry to the configuration of a polarized world.

At the same time, in the context of globalization, we witness deepening world discrepancies and a more and more acute polarization between the rich and the poor, both in some countries and in the whole world system structure. Besides, problems of social nature - local conflicts, especially those of interethnic and inter-confessional nature, present a considerable risk factor to the development and stability.

Facing the negative consequences of a system oriented only by market and profit generating mechanisms, in societies of all types exists a real demand for a model of sustainable development, that would harmonize economical efficiency, social justice, environment protection and human progress.

We can conceive the development of the Republic of Moldova only in strong connection with the development of the whole world. We must synchronize our country transition with the pan-European transition to the post-industrial society, a highly informed society and culturally intensive one. In these conditions, right now it is vital to opt for the model, which will dominate in Europe of tomorrow, and not to repeat models and experiences superannated by the developed countries.

B. Challenges of transition

The major difficulty that the European post-communist societies, including the Republic of Moldova, have to surmount, consists in the fact that these countries must simultaneously get through multiple solicitations:

- to operate a change of the political and social systems, i.e. a difficult and complex internal transition, aimed to strengthen the new democratic institutions, to adapt to the requirements of the free market economy and, at the same time, modernize all the structural aspects of the society;
- to retrieve, by very sustained efforts and high costs, economic, technological and civilization delays, accumulated during many decades and centuries of dependent development - in the conditions of a sharp competition on the world market;
- to adjust the country internal structures - beginning with institutional structures and ending with the profoundest ones - so that they would become compatible with the present European structures, fulfilling in this way the criteria and standards required for their competitive integration in these structures;
- to re-establish good-neighboring relations with its nearby states - sometimes putting apart historical dramas and injustice - and to participate in the edification of a new system of collective security on the continent, without discriminations and artificial divisions.

These are the challenges we have to cope with and to which our development projects should be referred.

SLP considers that the transformation, the Republic of Moldova gets over, implies a number of levels and horizons that cover the fundamental processes of medium and long duration. The transition process refers to the whole aggregate of changes that take place in the society configuration, thus, being multidimensional. The change comprises all the society components and dimensions - political and economic systems, institutions, social relations, civil society organizations, the forms of organizing, ways of life and mentalities.

The most difficult problem is the necessity of these components' simultaneous transformation. Inevitably, there have appeared asymmetry and contradictions in the speed and profoundness of changes of different spheres. De-synchronization between political and economical changes became the source of the most important and severe social tensions. The people found out that the extension of political liberties, guaranteed by the new institutions of democracy, are reduced in the conditions of new economical restraints. Social expectations, very amplified in the first phases of transition, came in conflict with the practical results of the economic pseudo-reforms, carried out by the compromised governments of 1991-2001.

In order to cope with the new challenges of the history, the Republic of Moldova has to change all the structures of the national economic system, to establish new functional correlation between them and orient them towards efficiency, modernization and opening, towards values of the contemporary Europe.

C. Establishment of the state of law and structural reform of the moldovan society

Even after ten years of transition, the Republic of Moldova didn't manage to become a real state of law, with mature and consolidated democratic institutions. The way to the new political structure was characterized by crises, tensions and severe errors. The Republic of Moldova began this great historical transition without the creation of necessary conditions, programs and preparatory forms. The changes were performed chaotically; and the legislative

vacuum, crisis of public administration institutions, chaos in the economical life and voluntarism of some decisions of the executive power - constituted permanent threats for the transition and national security.

The most complex process of transition - economical reform - remains the turntable of the systemic changes, we are involved in. From the former USSR we inherited a rigid economic system, with many lacks of balance and many obstructions. The transformation of a centralized planned economy into a modern competitive market economy is a process of long duration, much more complex in comparison with the changing of the political and institutional systems. That is why, in time terms, the transition from dictatorship to democracy can not coincide with the overcoming of the inherited economical crisis, to which new difficulties and restraints, determined by such a complex structural change, are being added. The inner difficulties were amplified by the conflicts in the Eastern and Southern parts of the Republic of Moldova, as well as by external unfavorable conditions, created by disintegration of regional markets and the world recession.

From the very first phases of transition, in the sphere of economic reforms have been made many serious mistakes. Certain political parties and currents sub-estimated the objective difficulties of the reform, promoted improvised and inadequate solutions, which produced disorder and non-recoverable losses. In this way, the Republic of Moldova became a country of "counter-performance", characterized by a much lower position in comparison with the economical level of the majority of countries in transition of the central and south-eastern part of Europe. Even today the Moldova industrial system comprises many non-efficient enterprises, with a very high consumption of resources and energy, and a very low efficiency. The internal market is still highly dominated by monopolies, as well as by a still insufficiently consolidated institutional frame. The investments in the reconstruction of the infrastructure and re-equipment of the industries were sporadic and insufficient, and the service sector - quite weak and undeveloped.

The competitive level of the Moldovan products is reduced, and high performance and efficiency is not the managerial behavior's first priority. These severe lacks of balance show us that, despite of constant efforts, we didn't manage to change the internal structure of the economy, its relations with the society and international competitor medium. Thus, in order to competitively integrate in the European Union, we need profound restructure programs, by which we shall be able to eliminate the lasting lack of balance of the economy, as well as the features specific to sub-development. A responsible national approach means taking into account the fact that the Republic of Moldova must integrate in the European economic system, which is dominated today by the competitive market, by tendencies of increasing profits and of controlling Trans-national enterprises and international financial bodies.

Social structure transition also generated dramatic processes, discontinuance, displacements and modifications of the statute of many social categories. Certain social categories have suffered a gradual erode and reduction of incomes, the labour force market is still in formation, quite unstable in tailoring and helping people adjust to the new work opportunities. Inter-human relations have been turned upside down, and civil society structures are not sufficiently consolidated. The diversification of economic interests and social behaviors did not lead either to a coherent joint of social groups, or to the solidarity of some sectors of these; the experience of social partnership is only at its beginning. Unemployment and social polarization presented a real shock of transition, very difficult to be surpassed in the years to come, contradicting expectations, illusions, hopes. The new economic mechanisms haven't been backed by coherent social policies and by an efficient system of social protection, that would have been able to protect those in difficulty.

The most profound phenomenon refers to the transforming the old social classes, grouped on the criterion of working occupation, in new social categories, structured on the criterion of incomes and property. In prospect, a growing differentiation between the farmers and industrial workers, a more pronounced insertion of brain workers (intelligentsia) in activities specific to market economy, a consolidation of new categories of entrepreneurs and businessmen will take place. Besides, inevitably, in medium-term, the Republic of Moldova will experience a severe stratification between pensioners and active labor forces, in parallel with a series of negative demographic processes, that will lead to the reduction and aging of the population.

SLP adapts its political program, anticipating that the evolution of social structures after the process of privatizing, will advance in a massive way. As a consequence of the private sector extinction, the formation of a medium class is visible as a medium and short term tendency. In the concept of SLP, the consolidation of the middle class is a strategic objective of its social policy, as this category will represent the balance structure of the society and the major social force of the changes, together with the intelligentsia and youth.

Changes in the political and socio-economic sphere have been backed by a reconstruction of cultural institutions and of the system of values, of individual and group behavior of education and scientific systems - vital dimensions for entering a new development cycle.

In the prospect of contemporary processes, we have to re-evaluate the role of cultural and human factors in the so-called equation of development. We proceed from the opinion that the performances of a society are determined by the qualification level of the performed work, by the cultural competence and value of human factor, by the way in which this potential is turned to good account. Value orientations, pragmatic dexterity, cultural aspirations and the people qualifications constitute today decisive variables of development. Political participation and social commitment will become more efficient as a new political and civic culture, a new mentality and new value horizon are arising and consolidating. A fundamental concern of our party is the establishing of the European culture traditions, a continuous support to educational institutions, in order to orient the educational process in agreement with the beginning to appear values and reference points of the united Europe.

The quality and efficiency of the society efforts of development depend on its human and intellectual heritage. In our case, these resources are not used in a sufficient way. The Republic of Moldova can not put forward the competitive advantages of its economy, at the same time, its comparative advantages gradually lose their significance. In consequence, we have to turn to good account our abilities and intellectual resources, the technical intelligence stock and good working skills of labor forces, still available trumps of the development competition.

D. Difficulties and restraints on the way of structural reforms

The transition proved to be a more complicated and longer process than we initially imagined. In order to understand the sense of the changes and their prospect for the Republic of Moldova, we need a critic evaluation of the way covered. It is important not to waste what we have gained up to now, to correct our errors and to give a new course to our political and economic life. Moldova society was not exempted from certain obstacles and errors on its way of democratic transformations. The causes include the complexity of this systemic change, the incoherence of certain measures taken by government bodies, as well as social tensions and upheavals, we experienced. The political authorities didn't always find the most appropriate solutions to the difficulties of this or that nature.

The excessive accent of the reform on the ideology in the first ten years of transition required enormous costs, the consequences being felt very badly after the parliamentary elections of February 2001. Politicizing and narrow party interests negatively marked the political life of the Republic of Moldova, with severe influences on the reform programs. Exacerbate confrontations between parties and fragility of the civil society also rendered difficult the social mentality change. Many political and civic structures understood quite late that life truths do not have political color, and future can't be constructed without a forward thinking.

The old enterprises have been destroyed before the creation of new market economy mechanisms, which were put to function very heavily, and without taking into account the structure of the society. Neither the parties, nor the government factors had a concrete and systematic contact with the realities of the country, sufficient enough to know the problems of the people and to propose adequate solutions of remedy.

The agricultural reform led to the fragmentation of the property, to a structural deadlock in this sphere. The industry suffered incoherent reforms, which did not change its structure configuration, but reduced its productive potential almost to zero. The reform programs did not synchronize the evolutions of real economy with policies of financial and monetary macro-stabilization. The legislative and executive institutions did not manage to regulate in time the specific to market economy operations. In these conditions, a series of phenomena, characteristic to "wild" capitalism - spreading of the underground economy, tax dodging, fraudulent privatization, speculation practices, pillage of public property, enrichment of Mafia groups, are taking place. The wave of infringement of the law, illegal deeds and corruption created in the society a feeling of uncertainty and affected its trust in the state institutions and democratic values.

Contrary to expectations, the change created a severe deepening of the social polarization. The social costs of the reform, higher than we could initially estimate, negatively influenced the level of living, especially on the level of living of those remunerated from the budgetary system, workers and vulnerable categories of the people. The diminution of the economic power of the Republic of Moldova reduced the funds necessary for certain social policies, oriented to socially unprotected categories.

Programs of the future can not ignore the drawbacks of these ten years, caused by near or more distant past, as well as by the present situation. These are the very things we have to concentrate in the nearest future.

We have the strong belief that the Moldovan social-liberals will be able to very well weigh the state of things and to have a realistic image on the future, taking into account the needs and interests of the people and the real problems of the country, without empty words.

III. The social-liberal doctrine

The SLP is a young party and a party of the young, a party with a strong belief for the future. By its members and its Program, the SLP declares itself a continuation of the ideals and political aspirations expressed by the National Liberation Movement of 1988-1991.

As a social-liberal party we will be the exponents of aspirations of liberty, progress and welfare, refusing firmly both the pressure of the forces of the right to involve the Republic of Moldova in the shock therapy, a reform model we reject and consider inadequate for the Moldovan realities, and the pressure of the forces of the left to turn the Moldovan society back to the planned economy and the "omnipotent state".

The political identity of the SLP is expressed by its social-liberal doctrine, by its conception on transition and the model of society the party proposes to the Republic of Moldova, by the system of values it promotes and by its political activity.

SLP sees itself as a contemporary social-liberal party, of European vocation. It is anchored to national realities, open to modernization and social development, a firm promoter of democratic liberties and social-economic reforms. The social liberalism represents our doctrinaire foundation, the reference system according to which we have to evaluate the current activities and attitudes, determined by the necessity to adapt to the specific situations of our country. Our ideals and activities are linked to the fundamental principles and values of the social liberalism - liberty and dignity of the person, equality of chances, respect of labor and property, public welfare, social justice, equality of sexes and human solidarity. By these values, the social-liberal doctrine differs from other social-liberal doctrines, on the one hand, and from the socialist one, on the other hand, doctrines that underline either the individual liberty in the detriment of social justice or on the social solidarity and the leveling equalitarianism, that suffocates free initiative and depreciates the significance of individual liberties.

The SLP is a reformatory party, dedicated to social progress, having the firm conviction that the Moldova economy must be established on a new structure of property that would stimulate the development, to diminish social discrepancies and to improve the living level of the people. We reject any dogmatic approach to reform tasks, being receptive and open to the ideas and solutions that lead to modernization and social development, for the welfare of the people. In the context of post-communist transition, the SLP is individualized on the Moldova political stage by a model of structural reform, adapted to national realities, in a rhythm which would take into account the degree of social supportability. The social-liberal project of the SLP is of a great current interest, being very adequate to the period of transition, by its virtues capable to balance the relation between the free market mechanisms and the intervention of the state, for the purpose of regulating the competitive medium, to moderate and correct the drawbacks and contradictions of the social organism.

The equality of chances - in the political, economical, social and cultural spheres - represents the essential condition for free development of the person, irrespective of his/her sex, ethnic, religion or social origin. Equality of rights and equality before law, the institutions serving the citizens and the justice, protection of people against abuses and violence represent the state of law.

Human and social solidarity, based on Christian moral values and on the communitary sense, is indispensable for the cohesion of the society, of nation and for the promotion of international cooperation. The competitive medium of the market economy also emphasized certain aggressive individualistic behaviors, race drives for rapid enrichment, altering often social and inter-human relations, diminishing the sense of responsibility and of belonging to community.

IV. A social-liberal party of european vocation

European Unity represents the pivot of the program of the Moldovan social-liberals, our whole activity being subordinated to this desideratum. We consider that only the federalization of Europe could abolish the frontiers that separate us from our co-nationals from Romania and Ukraine. Also, the SLP will opt for a better cultural and economic integration with Romania, for a historic reconciliation and edification of a strategic partnership with Ukraine.

As a contemporary party, of European vocation, detached from any national-extremist visions and attitudes, we militate for a well-balanced of all the regions and localities of the Republic of Moldova, for its internal cohesion, for interethnic harmony and valuing respect for the European moral and cultural patrimony. We consider as our task the increasing of the potential of creativity and enriching our identity with values of the European civilization.

In the spirit of our European vocation, we are the supporters of a substantial national policy and attitude, that would promote the national interests of the Republic of Moldova and assure the linguistic and confessional minorities all the rights to preserve and affirm their cultural identity, with the strict observance of the laws and constitutional order, and affirmation of loyalty to the Moldovan state as an Unitarian and indivisible state. Being based on these principles, the SLP rejects the theses and positions that aim at breaking up the Republic of Moldova and estranging the linguistic communities of the country, as well as other actions that could affect the unity and integrity of the Republic of Moldova.

SLP considers that political and civic liberties are manifested in the social frame and must be protected by the law. The equality of the citizens before law must not be affected by the privileges of wealth, of social position or of any other nature. We wish a society in which the rights and freedoms of every citizen would be correlated with his obligations and responsibilities, with the observance of the laws and public order.

The liberty of ones must not endanger or impede the freedom of the others, being incompatible with anarchical and destructive attitudes.

SLP regards the Person, with his/her needs and aspirations, as a beneficiary of the policy, promoted by the party, and the aim of the social development. By the essence of its political demarsh, our party is profoundly attached to the values of democracy, solidarity and social justice, the Person being the center of every political action, the **Political Action** based on the principal " the face turned to the citizen". The party takes the commitment to maintain a direct contact with the citizens, in order to assume their concrete problems and to adapt its political activity to their needs and aspirations.

The SLP will represent the interests of large categories of citizens, indifferently of the their sphere of activity. As a social-liberal party, our message is addressing especially to those who make a living from their work, to the industrial and budgetary employees, peasants (farmers) as well as to the middle class, intelligentsia, young people and private entrepreneurs, all those who side with the principles of the social liberalism.

SLP wishes that every young person could occupy the place in the society, he deserves. We have a strong belief in the youth, in their ability to promote a new civic mentality, to assure to the Republic of Moldova a respectable place in the Europe of the III-rd millennium.

We also wish to contribute to the creation of a climate in which Woman be able to plenary manifest her vital role in the society, as structural part of the intelligence and professionalism of our people. We take the commitment to re-considerate the role of the Woman in the society for guaranteeing an equal and active participation of women in the life of community and society, for a social protection of women-mothers.

Moldovan social-liberals put a special accent on the principles of co-management and social partnership, the civil society being called to have an effective participation, by numerous intermediary structures, in the projects and public policies elaboration. Their aspiration is to harmonize the political and economical freedoms, the imperative of economic growth and free

initiative with the exigencies of social and human development, the competitive atmosphere of the market economy with the equality of persons' chances to self-affirmation.

At the same time, the State, as a state of law, must be integrated and subjected to the control of the citizens and civil society organizations, while the separation of powers in the state has to be coupled with a large local autonomy. The state pursues the establishment of a general social stability, so that every social group and category could auto-determine itself, on the basis of its specific activity and responsibility. Thus, the state assumes a significant economic and social implication, by the mechanisms specific to a democratic society, and a consolidated and functional market economy.

The essence of the social liberalism consists in the synthesis of the based on the liberalism principles market economy, and a social policy of the guaranteed social minimum. The society, we desire to build in the Republic of Moldova, must assure the economic support of freedom, must guarantee the right to property and welfare, by assuring the right to labor and equitable distribution of the incomes, by non-discriminatory access to culture and education.

It is vital for us that the democracy was not only a principle of political organization, but also an operative factor in the civil society, in the economic and social life. If democracy were limited only to the political sphere, elections and the right of free expression and association of the people that would mean that in the sphere of the economic and social life would act exclusively mechanisms of competition and dictatorship of the money.

The SLP militates for the observance of the people' social rights, of the right to labor and social assurances, education and culture. By the essence of its political acts, the SLP pursues the economic development of the country, attenuation of social polarization and reduction of poverty, assurance of conditions for an active participation of the citizens in the public deeds and social activities.

The social market economy, we want to establish, is a functional and harmonious combination between free initiative and moderate intervention of the state. It is designed to establish a balance between partners, to eliminate the undesirable consequences of the competition and to impose the strict observance of the rules by the actors, implied in competition. The state and the market must be regarded as partners in the process of development. The social market economy is a mixed economy, compatible and competitive with the developed economies.

The concept of the SLP opposes to the exacerbate and suffocating domination of the state, to the concept of socialist configuration, but also regards with reservation the attitudes of radical liberals, who recommend a "minimal state", i.e. a state, retreated from the economic and social life. We consider that those who identify the reform with the retrieval of the state from the economic sphere, mean the centralized and authoritative old state. In our opinion that, instead of administrative means, the regulating role of the state must be effected exclusively by fiscal and budget policies, with the purpose of correcting the lack of balance on the market, of protecting the social rights and establishing social partnership with trade unions and other components of the civil society. In the new reality of the market economy, and especially, in the transition period, the essential role of the state is to establish a legislative, institutional and economic frame, capable to stimulate the development of goods and service markets, of capital markets and labor market, assuring in this way, the balance and efficient resources allocation in economy.

The social-liberal state has the obligation to involve into a series of objectives that visualize the general interests of the society, such as the national defense and public order, education, scientific research, sanitary assistance and environment protection, cultural projects of

national level. In the circumstances of social-economic and political transition, the state can't retrieve itself from the sectors that must be protected and supported to the benefit of the whole society. But we think that, as soon as the private property becomes dominant, and institutions of real market economy consolidated, the state will re-model its functions and will renounce to direct interventions in the economic activity.

In the context of economic integration, the role of the state is essential. It has the obligation to render the general national economy compatible with the European Union structures, to apply active commercial, industrial and agricultural policies, orienting national products to export, and to stimulate foreign investments. The state has to support, by a sustained protection, the formation and consolidation of the autochthonous capital, in correlation with the commercial agreements concluded with external partners. In the context of globalization of economic processes and of participation of the Republic of Moldova in international agreements of the liberalization of the commerce, the programs with the aim to improve the competitive degree of the national economy should be given a special interest.

V. Republic of Moldova facing millennium three

A. Reducing gaps - the capital problem of the Republic of Moldova

The SLP considers that the main problem of the Republic of Moldova relates the general modernization of the society, reduction of its social-economic gaps, in comparison with the rest of European states, and improvement the living standards.

Even a short analysis of our history of the last decade shows us the existence of a tendency to a permanent reproduction of gaps in the labor productivity and level of living. Under these circumstances, a huge "exodus" of resources and national wealth, has taken place and hence has been even broadened due to the wide scale corruption. If it is not stopped by the reorganization of the whole national economic system on a modern basis, this "exodus" risks perpetuate for a long historical epoch. For these reasons, the central point of our platform relates particularly to the stopping of this tendency and to its inversion, on the basis of the modernization of the national economy, in correlation with important transformations in the contemporary society.

The problems, faced by the Republic of Moldova today, have their roots in the weak performance of the former soviet economy, drawbacks in the efficiency and labor productivity, historically accumulated in diverse spheres. This relates to the precarious state of infrastructures and public services; an energy-consuming industry, missing flexibility, irrationally configured as to internal resources, weak technological equipment of agriculture, deficiencies in the system of sanitary assistance, of transport and communication means. The consumption of resources continues to be extremely high in comparison with the achieved result - new created economic values, i.e., the decisive factor of development and wealth. The Moldova society has to directly approach profound causes that generate these gaps and has to assume an ambitious purpose - namely, the purpose to lead out the country from the nowadays situation, raising it to the level of European developed countries.

SPL states that the historical stake of the present transition consists exactly in the reduction of these gaps, before they become irrecoverable. Taking into account "the geopolitical capital" we dispose of, SLP states that the Republic of Moldova still has the chance to cope with the challenges of millennium III, in case it reckons on people with new mentality, constitutes necessary state institutions and invests in education and people formation.

Now the whole Europe is at a crossroad moment. A new type of economy and society are appearing on the "old continent", with knowledge, information, high technologies, human and cultural potential as decisive development factors. This is our chance, we can not lose it. SLP considers that we have to re-evaluate the content and meaning of our transition from the very prospect of these long-term changes in the European and world maps.

At the same time, we are conscious of the fact that the new tendencies contain both, the risk to deepen the gaps between the rich and poor countries, and the possibility for the countries-laggards to a more rapid recuperation of technological gaps through investments in the researches that will predominate in the world of tomorrow. That is why our sole chance is the transformation of the cultural and intellectual capital, still available - and which we have the obligation to increase - in the main source of development.

Elimination of the gaps requires sustained efforts, precisely directed strategies and thoroughness in their application. Problems, accumulated during centuries and decades, can be solved only in medium- and long-time terms. We must effect, in a limited period of time, changes that took centuries to other societies. This requires a huge work concerning the reorganization of the society, in all the aspects, in order to enforce a new production system, efficient enterprises and modern technologies that would generate welfare and increase the civilization standard of the country.

We can not enter the present competition with agriculture of a subsistence level, a low productivity industry and an administration suffocated by bureaucracy and corruption. With the breaking of the national economy system during the first stage of the transition, some retrogressive steps, in comparison with the world economy dominant tendencies, took place. The existing gaps show also the amplitude of the changes we have to perform in the near future. This strategic reorientation of the Moldovan society and economy has to be begun without any delay. We can perform a change of such important proportions, only if we orient with lucidity and insight the country energies and evaluate with responsibility the consequences of our actions.

This program supposes new economical priorities and objectives, but also a new social solidarity, capable to support the national development efforts. We can not win in this battle if we do not realize a new social climate, a minimal consensus of all political and social forces on the objectives of strategic national interest, in the purpose of modernization of the Republic of Moldova.

B. Modernization of the Republic of Moldova - the strategical direction of the program of SLP

The central point of the program of SLP is the modernization of national economy, in consensus with radical changes of the contemporary society. The prosperity and welfare of the people depend on the completion of this objective.

Open to dialogue and negotiation, the SLP reaffirms its values and options, considering its economic and social program a viable alternative of development. On the basis of a thorough analysis of the causes that have determined the present state of things, SLP proposes realistic solutions to the problems of the Republic of Moldova. We need a good way of organizing, hard working, deep thinking, high professionalism and competence in everything we do. Our order rule words shall be the following - economic efficiency and welfare of the people.

The proposed Program is liable to lead to a new economic structure, a new course of the economical life, a new destiny and place of the Republic of Moldova in future Europe. The

essence of our Program is the modernization and development of the Moldovan society. All the measures of the economic policy, proposed by us, are subordinated to this purpose, considered by us the new basis of the political and social consensus in the Republic of Moldova. Only by an insistent promotion of this orientation we will realize an efficient economy, capable to generate resources and offer jobs. It is our strategic objective, for the realization of which we need an integrated program of national level.

C. Economic guide marks of our society model

The society, we aspire for, supposes a really democratic political system, decentralized and efficient, with well consolidated structures, laws and institutions, with an authority high enough to be able to organize national development efforts. Our options are directed to a model of sustainable and well-balanced development, based on the state of law virtues, on the market economy dynamism and on social democracy, carrying out principles of social justice.

Our project pursues the consolidation of the social market economy in the Republic of Moldova, a system that combines the orientation to efficiency with the concern of assuring citizens equal chances of affirmation and a real protection to disadvantaged layers of the people. We consider that the sense of the reform is to establish and make functional a new mechanism of social development, able to satisfy the needs and aspirations of the people to competitively integrate in the structures of the contemporary world. In our conception, the reform must change its center of gravity to real economy. Simultaneously with the spreading out of the process of privatizing, the reform enters its intensive phase of acquiring profoundness, efficiency, good economical rationality and prospect.

Its priority must become the criteria of economic efficiency, but not political slogans. Any reform project has to be considered from the point of view of its economical efficiency. This efficiency has to be a social one as well, with positive results for the people' lives and public benefit, not for some narrow privileged groups only. The coherence and continuity of the changes are obligatory conditions of development. We need a national strategy of reform, specialized bodies of economic-social prognosis to design the medium- and long-term correlation between objectives, resources and means, especially in the post-privatization phase , to establish a hierarchy of priorities and a connection between structural factors of development.

The decisive factor of development is our own effort. The place of the Republic of Moldova in the new geopolitical picture of Europe, nowadays in the process of its configuration, will be determined by the results of our own development efforts, by the results of the economic entrepreneurs activity, by an efficient management of resources. We consider our own efforts to be the fundamental source of economic recovery in the context of an ample economic and cultural integration characteristic to the contemporary world.

Development will offer a sustainable support to national security. The stability of the country must be consolidated and turned to good account for the benefit of the reform, national security having its very first support in the economical development of the country.

The Republic of Moldova of tomorrow will be organically integrated in the European structures, achieving a new synthesis between its peculiarities and the civilization of European level, thus, a competitive partner with a well-expressed identity.

D. Priority objectives of the following years

The model of society, the SLP militates for, presumes a series of policies and actions to assure an increase of the citizens level of living, on the basis of a sustainable social and human development. For the achievement of this objective we must reorganize the whole system of national production according to the rules of modern market economy, this presumes a well established mechanism with modern infrastructures and flexible interior and exterior circuits, economic agents of high performance, receptive and adaptable to the hostilities of the market and competition.

We will support the consolidation of the bank and financial systems, the development of the capital market, improvement of financial discipline in real economy circuits, development of commodity exchange, to confer functionality to the market economy, in order to attract and mobilize available resources for the development of an ample investment program.

In the fiscal policy we shall militate for the simplification of the tax system, for gradual reduction, on the basis of well-differentiated criteria, of taxes on salaries and profits, in order to facilitate investments and lessen the fiscal burden, especially for the categories with small incomes, young people and numerous families. As the tax basis becomes larger, the diminishing of taxes on salaries and profit will be correlated with the introduction of global income taxes for physical persons.

We shall sustain initiatives regarding the introduction of fiscal reductions and credits with accessible interests for the economic agents, who re-invest part of their profit in technical re-equipment and creation of new jobs. To our opinion, the vitality of the economy now depends on the re-launching out of investments - for the technical re-equipment and modernizing of infrastructures - and on orienting the production towards export, directions that have to become national priorities.

We will sustain the attraction of foreign capital, especially of firms with direct capital investments, a fundament condition for the technical re-equipment of the enterprises and increasing of the Moldovan export products competitiveness. We will militate for the simplification of legislation procedures, for the elimination of bureaucratic impediments.

In the conception of SPL, the privatization is not a scope in itself, but a necessary process for the basic restructuring of the society, a means of an increasing efficiency of utilized resources and stimulation of economic competition and performance. The extension of free initiative and consolidation of the private sector would determine a significant re-establish of the economic life. In the prospect of the following years, the private sector will comprise about 75-80 % of the general domestic product and the public sector will have to adapt itself to the competitive system.

We consider that privatization must not lead to the breaking up of the Moldovan economy, to the destroying of units of national industry system. The speed of privatization process can not be established arbitrarily, there should be put into account the capital, available on the internal market, and the quality of foreign investments. The SLP considers that this process must be carried on with the strict observance of the law, full transparency in every single case, avoiding thus fraudulent privatization.

E. Re-establishing of agriculture and renewal of moldovan village

SLP states that agriculture is a branch of major national importance, able, by its material and human potential, to assure the alimentary security of the population and the export of significant quantities of products. The governments of 1991-2001 pursued an irresponsible policy in the agricultural sphere, showing no interest for the producers.

Moldovan farmers have the chance to regain their identity and economical force, together with the reorganization of agriculture on a new basis and, in this way, to become a category of people joining the life of the contemporary civilization. In order to re-establish the agriculture production, a series of prior consistent measures should be followed:

- re-establish of a well-thought-out system of subventions, bonuses and allocations for agricultural producers, the system being able to compete both, as mechanism and level, with the bonuses practiced in the member countries of the European Union;
- support of agricultural producers by diverse forms of low interest short-term credits, as well as long-term credits for the purchasing of agricultural technical equipment. We have the obligation to act in the direction of protecting those, who produce agricultural products, and to eliminate the intermediary agents who artificially increase the price of the products;
- support of large modern agricultural units creation, of the type existing in the developed societies, by free association of farmers or on lease basis, with the maintenance of the individual property of the land. We consider that the excessive fragmentation of the agricultural land impedes the obtaining of a profitable agriculture;
- association of producers in agricultural societies or family farms represents a solution, imposed by the nowadays tendency to integration, both in favor of an intensive exploitation of large agricultural land areas, and for a more dynamic connection between the agricultural production and market.

We consider as necessary the integration of agricultural products in the national market circuit, by the establishment of agricultural and industrial societies, of holdings, assuring of agricultural supplies and agricultural products commercializing, development of the zootechnics' modern basis and creation of agricultural processing centers.

SLP will apply a national program of revival and improvement of civilization degree of the Moldovan village that will include the following measures:

- re-establishing of infrastructures and development of the public services, vital for rural communities, such as roads, supply of goods, post offices, medical dispensaries, schools, village libraries, club-houses, water supplies, connections to gas conduit networks, telephone extensions etc.;
- diversifying of economical and industrial activities that turn to good account local resources, beginning with small industry to the ecological tourism, with the purpose of bringing additional sources of incomes to agricultural workers;
- facilities to attract and preserve the village intelligentsia in villages (teachers, medical staff, specialists in agriculture etc.);
- revival of handicrafts and traditional artisan workings, conservation of the spiritual patrimony of the Moldovan village.

VI. Social-Liberal Party - a party for the young generation

A. Education, culture and science - national priorities

The SLP considers that the Republic of Moldova should firmly undertake the direction of contemporary Europe. All European nations, including the most developed, are today in a historical transition that will take a few decades and, through which, the Europe of Nations will become Europe of Regions, a transition from the industrial type civilization to the post-industrial society, an informational, intensive-intellectual and cultural society. The Republic

of Moldova has to respond simultaneously to the challenges of the internal reform and to challenges, implied by its adjusting to the new tendencies of the continental geopolitics.

The Republic of Moldova enters the historical competition for technological development with a relatively small cultural, scientific and human potential. That is why, the Moldovan social-liberals consider that, indifferently of how difficult the economic situation is, the Republic of Moldova should give a sustainable support to culture, health, education and science. Only in this way, the Republic of Moldova can correspond to the new European and global tendencies.

SLP programs of development are based on the creative force of the intelligentsia, its role in the transition to a new model of society is essential. The outcomes of the future will incorporate an ever-growing intellectual component, of thought and creation, in agreement with the exigencies of the informational society. Investments in education and formation of people is, in long term, the most advantageous for the development of a society. That is why, the education and instruction institutions, as well as those of scientific research, must be seen as strategic institutions for our national destiny.

SLP proceeds from the idea that our performance will be determined, first of all, by the competence and professionalism of the people, by their working abilities, by the capacity of institutional structures to turn to good account this potential. Education is the strategic factor of the future development, and the multidimensional and anticipative modeling of the human factor depends on it.

One of the major resources of the Republic of Moldova would be the human potential. In the development competition, the most favorable positions will belong to the societies investing in the spiritual formation of the people, in the future oriented education. The reform of the educational system will bring effects in all the components of the society, being the key factor of the transition to a new type of society. There must be a calling to a permanent study, the people have to learn that they have to improve their standards of living with their own forces and have the ability to daringly and clearly project their future.

In order to be enlisted in the new horizon of the post-industrial civilization, we have to reactivate the available potential of creativity, the intellectual forces and moral resources of the society, the will of self-affirmation and spirit of initiative of the youth, the educational system and all human factor qualities.

The SLP states the educational system as a national priority of a special attention in our long-term policy of development. In the view of its corresponding to the contemporary requirements, we will act for:

- the continuation of the education system reform, with an accent on modernizing and designing modern education programs, on assuring the material and technological basis of the education system, in agreement with the requirements of the informational society, stimulating the people motivations for a high quality education;
- assuring of an adequate level of salaries to teachers, in order to re-establish their social respect and dignity in a society wishing to study and give a good preparation to its people, in order to cope with the requirements of the future;
- restoring of the social prestige of school, improvement of discipline in educational units, prevention of severe dangers as a result of penetration into school of anarchical behavior and drugs consumption.

B. Let's offer a chance to the young

SLP endorses a concrete program of schooling for the future, the program addresses the whole country population, the youth being in the forefront. Applying of the program emphasizes at least four fundamental aspects of education:

- Learning the programming languages. This program, referring to the new "alphabetizing" of the population, represents the entrance door to the civilization world of tomorrow;
- creation of conditions, first of all, for the young generation, of learning and fluent use of two languages of international usage. It is an indispensable condition for an efficient communication in Europe of today and for the access to information;
- adopting a contemporary mentality, tolerant and moral, capable to definitively eliminate from the society the scourge of some severe social -political vices, as xenophobia, ethnical, religious intolerance or anti-Semitism;
- deepening of the process of learning the official state language of the Republic of Moldova as a fundamental element for the plenary and harmonious integration of the linguistic minorities in the Moldavian society.

Besides the four upper-mentioned, there are some additional important education aspects, such as religious education, family and social environment education, ecological, civic and economic education. This program, harmoniously integrated in a long-term social and economic strategy, must make common cause with the political forces, with the young generation and intelligentsia of the Republic of Moldova, with the whole society. Countries that wish to reduce the gaps of productivity, as it is the case of the Republic of Moldova, have to perseveringly promote the values specific to an economy, in which the culture and information become the determining sphere of activity.

The contemporary economic and technological progress is determined, in a decisive way, by the society capacity of intellectual creativity. At present we can't conceive the development of the society only on the basis of natural resources or traditional industries. New technologies have revolutionized the world. We can not talk about development if we do not undertake new forces of civilization. We need highways for automobiles, but also we need highways for information, for the circulation of ideas and knowledge. Our belief is that the Republic of Moldova can and must participate in this crucial change of the civilization. Taking into account the globalization of change processes and the fact, that we face a spectacular leap of the civilization, the Republic of Moldova must enroll even now in the movement for the new type of society, in order to build its future in agreement with the requirements of tomorrow.

Governing Bodies

SLP has the following national governing bodies:

The Congress is the supreme governing body of the SLP which is convened every four years.

The Congress includes:

- members of the Party National Council;
- members of the Regional Councils;
- members of the National Censor and Ethics Commission;
- delegates from regional party organizations.

The Congress:

- Adopts and amends SLP program and statute;
- Adopts the party strategy and tactics;
- Hears the activity report submitted by the party leadership;
- Elects on rotation basis the Party Chair;
- At the recommendation of the Chair elects 6 Deputy Chairs (responsible for ideology and propaganda; social problems; economic policy; international relations; political issues; and organizational matters);
- Elects the National Censor and Party Ethics Commission.

National Council is the supreme governing body in the time period between the Congresses. It includes: members of the Party Permanent Bureau, 15 Deputy Chiefs of the Permanent Bureau Departments; Deputy Chairs of the Regional Party Organizations; Heads of Departments of the General Secretariat; Secretaries of the primary party organizations with more than 100 members; SLP representatives in the Government and deputies in Parliament; and honorary members and members of the National Censor and Party Ethics Commission.

National Council:

- Convenes the Congress;
- Adopts resolutions and declarations;
- At the recommendation of the Party Chair, elects the General Secretary, Chairs of the primary organizations and 15 Heads of the Permanent Bureau Departments;
- At the recommendation of the Party General Secretary, elects Deputy Secretary on organizational matters, Deputy Secretary on liaison with territorial organizations, and Deputy Secretary on administrative matters;
- Elaborates and coordinates the implementation of the party strategy;
- Appoints deputies to the officials elected by the SLP Congress;
- Decides on the SLP standpoint on major political problems;
- Develops party strategy in elections for the national and local level;
- Decides on alliances with other political parties;
- Approves SLP list of candidates in national elections;
- Approves the internal party regulation;
- Grants honorary membership in the party.

Permanent Bureau is the executive body exercising control functions in the time period within the National Council sessions. It is headed by the party Chair and upon his absence by one of the Deputy Chairs he/she delegated. The Permanent Bureau includes: Party Chair, Deputy Chairs, General Secretary of the party, Deputy Secretaries, Chair of the National Censor Commission, Chairs of the primary organizations, Honorary Chair of the Party and 15 Chiefs of Departments elected by the National Council.

Permanent Bureau:

- Enforces National Council resolutions;
- Convenes National Council sessions;
- Hears the reports of national party administration;
- Submits for the National Council approval party position on major political issues;
- Designates SLP candidates in the general elections;
- At the recommendation of the General Secretary approves the structure of the General Secretariat;
- At the recommendation of the Department Chiefs, confirms Deputy Chairs in their positions;

- Recommends National Council to form alliances and conclude agreements with other political parties;
- Decides on the representation criteria for the SLP Congress.

General Secretariat undertakes ongoing activities of the Permanent Bureau and exercising the following functions:

- keeps liaison with the party regional and local organizations;
- exercises the functions of the party secretariat;
- administers Party resources and submits annual financial reports to the National Council;
- oversees collection of membership fees and enforcement of the Permanent Bureau decisions.

The Party Chair is elected on rotation basis. Candidates are designated by at least 15 delegates to the Congress. They should meet the following requirements:

- Age ranging 30-65 years;
- High education;
- No penal record;
- No record of collaboration with the Soviet political police;
- Not a member of the Communist party or other Communist, anarchist or fascist oriented parties;
- Fluent in the state language of the Republic of Moldova.

The Party Chair:

- Promotes SLP interests via legal means;
- Officially represents SLP;
- Chairs the sessions of the party governing bodies;
- Recommends the Congress candidates to the Deputy Chair position;
- Recommends National Council candidates to the Party General Secretary position, as well as Chief of Permanent Bureau Departments and Chairs of the primary organizations;
- Hires and ousts officers of the General Secretariat in compliance with the labor law of the Republic of Moldova.

No one is allowed to hold the office of the SLP Chair more than two consecutive terms. The Chair, General Secretary shall resign in corpore upon the loss of general elections. They would announce the resignation at the Extraordinary session to be convened no later than 8 weeks after elections. In such cases SLP Chair is not allow to run for the second mandate.

National Censor and Party Ethics Commission is the internal party financial and disciplinary control body. It includes five members elected by the Party Congress. Commission members elect its Chair and Deputy Chair.

Statistics

As of May 9, 2001 the date of its foundation, Social Liberal Party consisted of 13,140 members (2,190 members of the Social Liberal Initiative Group and 10,950 of the Women's Christian-Democratic League). After the merger with the National Youth League party membership increased to 18,615 members. In November 2001 the HR department started

revising the membership of the party. During the National Council session of April 7, 2002 it was announced that the Social Liberal Party included 6,570 members, more than 12,000 part members on paper were excluded from the party.

After the X Extraordinary Congress of the SLP the number of party primary organizations increased to 314 in all the administrative-territorial units of the Republic.

The average age of the SLP Permanent Bureau members, after the party reorganization at the X Extraordinary Congress, is 41 years. Two out of 39 members of the executive body are Doctors of science, 8 have a PhD degree. Twelve of them have graduated universities in Western Europe, Romania and Russia.

Participation in elections

Note: Election results refer also to the Christian-Democratic Women's Leagues, cofounder of SLP, National Youth League of Moldova and Party of Democratic Forces, which adhered later on to the party.

1994 parliamentary elections

In the February 27, 1994 elections Christian-Democratic Women's League headed by Lidia Istrati, together with the Congress of Intellectuals (later Democratic Unit Congress, then The Party of Democratic Forces), The Alliance of Free Peasants, Democratic Christian Party and National Liberal Party entered the electoral bloc "The Bloc of Peasants and Intelligentsia". The bloc received 163,513 (9.21%) of the valid votes cast. Thus the "Peasants and Intelligentsia" electoral bloc received 11 mandates in Parliament.

The Congress of Intellectuals ran in 1994 elections within the same electoral bloc.

1995 local elections

In the local elections held on April 16, 1995 the United Democratic Congress joined the "Alliance of Democratic Forces" electoral bloc, which won:

- 252 mandates (19.97%) in the municipal and rayonal councils;
- 2,333 mandate (22.02%) in the city and village councils.

Further 83 candidates (10.43%) who run on the Alliance list were elected as mayors.

1996 presidential elections

- **First round (November 17)**
Valeriu Matei, designated by the Party of Democratic Forces was cast 138,605 votes (8.9%), thus finishing the presidential race the fifth.

1998 parliamentary elections

In March 22, 1998 Christian-Democratic Women's' League, headed by Ala Mindacanu ran in elections jointly with the Christian-Democratic Peoples' Front, Party of Rebirth and Reconciliation, Green Party and Christian-Democratic Peasants' Party within the "Democratic Convention of Moldova" electoral bloc. Democratic Convention of Moldova was cast 315,206 votes (19.42%). The Convention received 26 mandates in Parliament.

In the March 22, 1998 parliamentary elections the Party of Democratic Forces was cast 143,428 votes (8.84%).

1999 general local elections

In the general local elections of May 23, 1999 Christian-Democratic Women's' League joined the Democratic Convention of Moldova, which received:

- 42 seats (13.46%) in the county councils and Chisinau Municipality;
- 859 seats (14.07%) in municipal, city and village councils;
- 87 mandates of municipality, city and village mayors.

National Youth League of Moldova didn't won any seat in the county, municipal, city of village council, neither any mayor mandate.

In the May 23, 1999 elections the Party of Democratic Forces won:

- 24 mandates (7.69%) in the county councils and Chisinau Municipality Council;
- 505 mandates (8.27%) in the municipal, city and village councils;
- 51 mandates (8.11%) of mayors in communes, cities and municipalities.

2001 parliamentary elections

In the parliamentary elections of February 25, 2001 Christian-Democratic Women's' League joined National Liberal Party, which received 44,548 votes (2.81%) of the valid votes cast.

National Youth League of Moldova joined "Plai Natal" electoral bloc, headed by Vladimir Babii. The bloc received 25,009 votes (1.58%).

In the February 25, 2001 parliamentary elections, the Party of Democratic Forces was cast 19,405 (1.22%) valid votes.

2003 general local elections

SLP participated in the local elections 2003 within electoral bloc "SDP-SLP" which got:

- 38 mandates in the rayonal and municipal councils (3.37%);
- 500 mandates in city and village councils (4.61%);
- 44 mayor mandates (4.90%).

11. New National Moldovan Party

Historic background

The founding Congress of the New National Moldovan Party (NNMP) was held on April 23, 1998. The Congress adopted the party program and bylaws. NNMP intends to contribute to the welfare and assertion of the national identity of the Republic of Moldova, to the consolidation of the civil society and to decent living for citizens of the country.

NNMP took part in the 1999 local elections and 2001 parliamentary elections.

Governing bodies

The Congress is the supreme party governing body and is convened, as a rule, once in 2 years. The extraordinary Congress may be convened at the decision of the National Steering Committee or at the request of at least 1/3 of the party branches.

The Congress has the following prerogatives:

- Elects the party Chair, Revision and Control Commission;
- Adopts the party program and bylaws, completes and amends them;
- Examines and adopts decisions on party activity;
- Hears and approves the reports submitted by the Chairperson, National Steering Committee and Revision and Control Commission;
- Examines other issues at the recommendation of the National Steering Committee;
- Confirms the mandates of the Congress delegates;
- Elects the Editor of the party media outlet.

The Congress Resolutions are passed by the majority vote of its delegates.

The National Steering Committee (NSC) is the party governing body in the time period between the Congresses and consists of the Party Chairperson, his/her deputies, Secretary, Chairs of the party branches, and a fixed number of members determined by the Congress. NSC has the following competencies:

- Convenes the Congress and establishes representation principles;
- At the recommendation of Party Chair, elects the deputy Chairs, members of the Executive Committee, party Secretary, and determines their responsibilities;
- Whenever it deems necessary, it recruits or ousts members of NSC in such a case the Congress shall confirm such decisions. In the time period between the Congresses, NSC may not recruit more than 1/3 of its members;
- Examines and adopts decisions on issues recommended by the Chair, Executive Committee, and party branches;
- Submits the Congress recommendations on the reorganization of the party and improving its activity.

The Party Chair holds the following prerogatives:

- Chairs the sessions of the Executive Committee;
- Chairs the sessions of the National Steering Committee;
- Temporarily delegates his/her responsibilities to one of the deputies, whenever he/she is unable to exercise his/her responsibilities in the time period between the Congresses;
- Approves work plans of the Party, NSC, Executive Committee and oversees the enforcement of the decisions passed by the Congress, NSC, and Executive Committee;
- Keeps liaison with other parties, governmental and non-governmental organizations;
- With the consent of the Executive Committee holds talks with other parties and socio-political organizations on forming blocs or political alliances in view of jointly running in elections or promoting joint interests. The results of the talks shall be confirmed by the decision of the NSC;
- Represents the party in its foreign relations;
- Signs contracts and financial documents;
- May hold other prerogatives, which are established by the NSC in the time period between the Congresses.

Executive Committee is the control body in the time period between the National Steering Committee sessions. The Party Chair heads the Executive Committee, and upon his/her absence the deputy Chairs do so.

Executive Committee:

- Exercises executive functions of the party;
- Convenes NSC sessions;
- Coordinates the activity of party branches and organizations;
- Oversees party editorial and PR activity;
- Administers the Party patrimony and reports to NSC in such matters.

The Party Secretary simultaneously holds the position of the Executive Committee Secretary. The Secretary reports to the Party Chair and heads the party apparatus.

Participation in elections

1999 general local elections

In the local elections of May 23, 1999 the New National Moldovan Party received 4 mandates (0,07%) in the city and village councils.

2001 parliamentary elections

The New National Moldovan Party took part in the parliamentary elections of February 25, 2001 in the "Alliance of Lawyers and Economists" Electoral Bloc and was cast 14,810 valid votes (0.93%).

12. Social-Democratic Party of Moldova

Historic background

The Founding Conference of the Social-Democratic Party of Moldova was held on May 13, 1990. It was organized by a Steering Committee established at the initiative of the Humanist Club. It is a parliamentary party sharing the modern social-democratic values and militating for Moldova's development in line with rule of law, political, economic and social democracy principles. The Founding Conference elected Alexandru Coselev, Oazu Nantoi and Ion Negura as the Party Co-chairpersons.

Initially, the Social-Democratic Party of Moldova fought for the independence of the Moldovan Soviet Socialist Republic.

In 1992 the party condemned Chisinau authorities intentions to resort to military in settling Transdnistrian conflict.

During 1996-1998, Social-Democratic Party of Moldova underwent some internal problems generated from within by controversial opinions on the party political course as well as well as from outside.

Social-Democratic Party of Moldova is a member of the Socialist International Union. Incumbent Party Chairperson, Oazu Nantoi attended in November 1999 the XXI Congress of the Socialist International Union. Social-Democratic Party of Moldova cooperates with a series of European and CIS social-democratic parties.

Social-Democratic Party of Moldova has its youth branch and a Women' Social-Democratic Union.

Social-Democratic Party of Moldova took part in the 1994, 1998, and 2001 parliamentary elections and 1995, 1999 and 2003 local elections.

The Congress is the supreme party governing body: The Congress:

- Elects the Party Chairperson based on a secret vote;
- Elects National Steering Committee;
- Elects the Chair of the Ethics, Revision and Control Commission;
- Approves the party program and bylaws;
- Amends and completes the program and bylaws;
- Decides on activities to be carried out by the National Steering Committee;
- Approves the report submitted by the Ethics, Revision and Control Commission;
- Passes other decisions on party activity.

The Congress is convened once in two years. The National Steering Committee shall decide to convene the Congress at least once month prior to the Congress session. The Congress may delegate some of its responsibilities to National Steering Committee. The Congress is the reunion of party delegates designated during the county conferences.

The Chairperson promotes the party program, organizes party activity, represents the party in relations with state bodies, other political parties and holds political responsibility for the party's election results. Social-Democratic Party of Moldova Chairperson convenes and chairs the sessions of the National Steering Committee and draws the agenda. In cases the Chairperson cannot exercise his/her responsibilities, those would be undertaken by his/her lawful successor, namely Senior Deputy Chairperson. In such a case, the latter shall convene the Congress within three months.

National Steering Committee is the party governing body in the time period between the Congresses. The National Steering Committee:

- Decides to convene the Party Congress;
- At the recommendation of the Chairperson elects the Senior Deputy Chairperson and Chairpersons;
- At the recommendation of the Chairperson, designates members of the Ethics, Revision and Control Commission;
- Elects Political Council of the National Steering Committee;
- Approves annual report submitted by the Chairperson;
- Approves decisions on party program and activities adopted by the Congress;
- Decides on the party participation in local, parliamentary and presidential elections;
- Decides on Political Council activity;
- Decides on setting up county primary organizations and other party structures;
- Approves Regulations on establishing party structures, party membership and ousting party members, disciplinary measures and record-keeping of the party members;
- Designates the editors of party media outlets;
- Settles other problems related to bylaws and program, which do not fall within the competence of the Congress.

National Steering Committee is entitled to delegate some of its prerogatives to Political Council. The Steering Committee includes:

- Party Chairperson;
- Senior Deputy Chairperson and Deputy Chairpersons;
- MPs, Cabinet members, President of the Republic of Moldova provided they represent Social-Democratic Party of Moldova;
- Chairs of county party organizations;
- Leaders of party youth and women organizations;
- Editors of the party media outlets;
- Members of the National Steering Committee elected by the Congress.

National Steering Committee session is convened whenever its necessary, but no rarely than once in six months, by:

- Decision of the Party Chairperson;
- Decision of the Political Council;
- Decision of at least 3 Conferences of the county party organizations.

National Steering Committee is convened within two months of:

- Congress session;
- Establishment of election date;
- End of electoral campaign.

Political Council is entitled to take political decisions to settle organizational issues related to party program and bylaws, which do not fall within the competence of the Steering Committee. The Political Council:

- Oversees the enforcement of NSC;
- Coordinates branches activity;
- Elaborates and submits for NSC approval party political course;
- Elaborates and submits for NSC approval Regulation on party structures' activity;
- Elaborates and submits for NSC approval draft documents and decisions;
- Draws and submits for NSC approval candidate lists for parliamentary elections, based on the recommendations of the county steering committees;
- Oversees observance of the bylaws while hosting county conferences, validates their resolutions, administers party patrimony;
- Draws the party budget and submits it for the approval of the NSC.

Political Council includes:

- Party Chairperson;
- Senior Deputy Chairperson and Deputy Chairpersons;
- MPs, Cabinet members, President of the Country provided there are members of the Social Democratic Party of Moldova;
- Members of Political Council elected by the NSC.

Ethics, Revision and Control Commission is the party body, which examines complaints and appeals on the National Steering Committee, examines conflicts between national and county bodies, settles appeals on Political Council resolutions.

Participation in elections

1994 parliamentary elections

Social Democratic Party of Moldova took part in February 27 elections within the "Social-Democratic Bloc", which was cast 65,028 (3.66%) of the valid votes.

1995 general local elections

Social Democratic Party of Moldova won in the April 16 elections:

- 39 mandates (3.09%) in the municipal and rayon councils;
- 273 mandates (2.58%) in the village and city councils;
- 23 mandates (2.89%) of mayors in villages and cities.

1998 parliamentary elections

In March 22 elections Social Democratic Party of Moldova was cast 30,169 votes (1.86%).

1999 general local elections

Social Democratic Party of Moldova took part in May 23 general local elections within the Social Democratic Union "Furnica-Speranta", which won:

- 16 mandates (5.13%) in county and Chisinau Municipality councils;
- 249 mandates (4.08%) in municipal, city and village councils;
- 18 mandates (2.86%) of mayors in municipalities, cities and communes.

2001 parliamentary elections

In the February 25 elections Social Democratic Party of Moldova was cast 39,247 (2.47%) of the valid votes.

General local elections May 25-June 8, 2003

SDPM participated in the local elections 2003 within electoral bloc "SDP-SLP" which won:

- 38 mandates in the rayonal and municipal councils (3.37%);
- 500 mandates in city and village councils (4.61%);
- 44 mayor mandates (4.90%).

13. Socio-political Movement "Forta Noua" (New Force)

Historic background

Socio-political Movement "Forta Noua" was founded on May 28, 1997. The first Congress held in December 1998 approved the party bylaws.

Socio-political Movement "Forta Noua" intends to contribute to the edification of rule of law state, where each citizens' political, economic and social rights would be observed; to the consolidation of the civil society and independence of our country; as well as to the preservation of its territorial integrity. "Forta Noua" took part in the 1998, 2001 parliamentary elections and 1999, 2003 local elections.

Program

After the proclamation of independence, collapse of the USSR and renunciation to the totalitarian past, the Republic of Moldova stepped on difficult and sometimes contradictory path of representative democracy and efficient economy. In early 90' started the transformation of the existing social, political and economic relations. The top priorities of the reformatory process were: edifying democratic institutions functioning in a pluralistic and rule of law state, adopting market economy principles in production and distribution of wealth, orientation towards solving social problems, developing culture and science, unconditionally observing human rights regardless of nationality.

The new orientation of the country imposed some radical changes in all the spheres of the Moldovan society. The vast privatization program of the state property, launch of market economy infrastructure, emergence of entrepreneurs, Government's fruitful cooperation with foreign financial organizations, which led to the stabilization of the national currency and reduction of inflation, have all laid the grounds for overcoming the crisis in economy and social sphere.

However in the initial stage of transition to market economy the economic reforms resumed to liberalization of prices to goods and services, and later on to unbalanced efforts to stabilize those prices, so as to gradually attain a macro-economic balance via maintaining a stable national currency, overcoming negative impact of inflation through monetary measures and thus neglecting macro-economic tendencies. The privatization of state property based on patrimonial vouchers failed to yield positive results. Instead of a breakthrough in industry, agriculture, commerce and services, the transition of the property from the state property into that of dozens or even hundreds of proprietors, usually anonymous ones, coupled with the lack of investments in enterprises' modernization and restructuring - only intensified the anarchy and negative tendencies, which in the long run resulted in the extension of the shadow economy. The fiscal policy having a rather confiscating character, has not only hindered the governors to overcome the financial and budgetary crisis, but also deprived the fledging private sector, industrial enterprises and farmers of means they so much needed for developing and restructuring, for new technologies and production of competitive products. The inefficient spending of foreign credits and financial aid, embezzlement practiced by public officers have turned the country into a permanent debtor, thus undermining the credibility of Moldova in the eyes of international financial organizations and governments of the creditor countries.

Procrastination of reforms, lack of strategy, primacy of corporate and group interests over the society ones have even further boosted the voluntarism in economy reform thus overshadowing social problems. Property reform and redistribution resumed to establishment in Moldova of a clan nomenclature capitalism encompassing high officials, certain employers, big business tycoons and several representatives of legal bodies, shadow economy exponents and criminal structures. Increased corruption of the state apparatus, abuse of power and open lobby of the interests of certain companies and financial and industrial groups to the detriment of the society interests have gradually undermined the state and reduced its ability to efficiently influence social-economic processes.

The tendency to preserve by all means the inflation and not allow the Leu devaluation led to a situation when the salary remains at the same level, while prices are continuously rising, to reduction of purchasing power of the great majority of population, to weakening domestic market and substantial reduction of monetary flow and circulation of goods. Rapid decrease of the population income resulted in a tremendous decrease of the living standards and massive poverty. A constant decline of the population number has been registered in the recent years due to an increased mortality and low birthrate. Discrepancies in the economic

and social reform, state's inability to pay the salaries and pensions in due time and rapidly react to social problems, as well as the ever-extending shadow economy have determined a rapid polarization of the population according to social status and property, and as a result tensions in the society.

The seeds of the civil society that emerged in Moldova at the end of 80's proved to be an insufficient barrier to stop nomenclature from coming back in power and to prevent the installation of clan nomenclature capitalism. The governing elite still dominates the boneless amorphous society. It is not interested in the edification of an integral civil society, capable of defining and defending its own interests in relations with the state. The elite also opposes the formation of a strong middle class emerging from the growing private sector, able to become the guarantor of social stability, as it views it as a force able to limit nomenclature reigning in politics and economy.

Another cause of the worsening crisis is the failure to settle the Transdnistrian conflict. The inappropriate measures undertaken to settle the problem of territorial integrity and the unjustified concessions Moldovan authorities made to the breakaway regime only led to strengthening of Tiraspol positions. The failure to ensure the withdrawal of Russian troops from Moldovan territory in line with the international law principles, Moldova's inconsistency and lack of principality during the bilateral negotiations with Russia have preserved a disintegrated country, have intensified the hostility and instability in the society.

Given the lack of social basis, of a clear ideological orientation the great majority of the political parties and socio-political organizations may not be adequate advocates for certain categories of the population and for the society as a whole. Healthy political competition, constructive rivalry of ideologies and doctrines adapted to the Moldovan environment, public debates between political parties and organizations on the optimal way of the country continuous development - all of them are substituted by clarifications, reciprocal denigration and the battles fought to win voters' sympathy. The party elite is formed mainly of representatives of national nomenclature of the soviet times and new leaders offspring of the national liberation movement. For the former the power was and still is a goal in itself, whereas the latter are promoters of romantic and simple visions on the ways of overcoming the crisis. The immaturity of the new political system is proved by the parties' incapacity to wisely make use of the power they hold. The lack of concrete governing programs and professionally trained expert teams is one of the factors deepening the crisis in the society.

The social and political apathy of the great majority of citizens, who are inclined to believe that the main cause of the problems and hardships in their life is politicians' irresponsibility and their so-called democratic innovations, is only furthering the society's nostalgic attitude. In the context of worsening living standards, insecurity of the future, and failure to comprehend the ongoing changes, the great majority of the citizens are ready to support radical and conservatory political parties, which strive for the comeback of the communist totalitarian regime. People frequently associate the current chaos with democracy and that is why they want to counterpoise it an authoritarian social order.

During the 10 years of transition from the Soviet Republic to an independent state, Republic of Moldova failed to create an efficient economy able to ensure a decent life to the citizens of the country, to settle social problems, and to boost science, culture and education. The political system and its power structure fail to ensure a legal governing of the country as well as a clear strategy. Moldova is at the crossroads: is it still possible to go back to the bureaucratic administrative system, which would shortly turn Moldova in one of the least developed countries in Europe and would lead to the loss of its independence. Those

dangerous socio-political tendencies may be overcome by urgently improving the quality of life of the great majority of population, by furthering socially oriented democratic and economic reforms, and by ensuring order and law observance.

At the current stage of historic evolution and under the current social and political circumstances "Forta Noua" Movement declares that it is ready and strives to recruit citizens of Moldova, who by their concrete actions might help the country overcome the long crisis, define its due sustainable development course and ensure its rightful place among other European states and global community. The Movement intends to rely on the most advanced strata of the population, i.e. businessmen, farmers, liberal intelligentsia, youth, and those active in the social and political life, who realized the need for a new stage in the country development.

In defining its tactics, strategy, stance with regard to the most important problems the country is confronted with, and in achieving its objectives and statutory goals, upon succeeding to power the "Forta Noua" Movement will be guided by the principles and fundamental ideas of the neo-liberal doctrine. This doctrine is the result of the natural evolution of the European philosophy and thought and of the concept on the dynamic development and formation of the contemporary society. The neo-liberalism congruously combines the ideas of individual's free and creative action, unconstrained by the rigid control of the state, with a socially oriented economic activity of the community and individual citizens. The creative application of the main principles of the neo-liberal doctrine in Moldova would allow us to overcome the ideological opportunism and political voluntarism, to enforce the strategy of the country urgent transition to democracy and market economy.

If the great majority of the population fails to understand and accept the party strategy and program, if efforts are not made to promote the party strategy and tactics, then all the intentions of the party will not come true and stay just on paper. The social transformations envisaged would be achieved by taking into account the psychology and traditions of the Moldovan people, the legacy of the totalitarian regime. The party believes that in order to overcome the crisis, to provide decent living standards to the citizens of the country, and to continuously strengthen the state the only alternative is to perfect democracy, reform ownership relations by observing equity principles, establish a viable market and latter on a viable and dynamic economy.

Understanding the major causes of the decline, "Forta Noua" party sets the following strategic objectives, which would enable the country to overcome the crisis and to continuously develop.

In politics:

- To consolidate the sovereign state, to ensure its territorial integrity, to increase the state's efficiency in solving problems related to new developments of the Moldovan society. In the process of state edification the national identity may be preserved without turning the state into a number of administrative-territorial units having an uncertain role. Simultaneously, the state should establish real premises for the accomplishment of the principle: equal possibilities for everyone and everyone is equal under law, regardless of sex, nationality and confession;
- To enhance the efficiency of the state and its institutions, who have an important role to play during the transition to market economy and democratic governing;
- To settle the contradiction between the need to radically reform the society and the state apparatus proclivity to bureaucracy, and thus neglect society interests. In this

respect we intend to achieve the principle of separation of powers, i.e. legislative, executive and judicial, to ensure transparency in their activity. To edify a rule of law state, to guarantee citizens equality under law, whereas the failure to do so should be punished; to exclude the legal arbitrariness and nihilism from the relationships between authorities and citizens;

- To perfect the multiparty political system, which would further democratic reforms and increase the responsibility of political parties, socio-political organization for the state reformation and governing, which would consolidate the society by representing the interests of different strata of society in relations with state bodies, as a system promoting new activists and political leaders;
- To support the edification of civil society, which would make the democratic transformations irreversible. Only civil society efficiently defends both the interests of individual citizens as well as those of public associations in relations with state administration, which by its nature is inclined to political voluntarism and authoritarian methods of governing;
- To ensure a stable development of the society by eliminating the causes which generated crisis in all the spheres of the society, by stabilizing the socio-economic situation in the country and finalizing the reforms. To reestablish territorial integrity of the country by granting the territory to the left of Dniester a social status within Moldova, by accelerating political and diplomatic activity aimed to finally resolve the Transdnistrian conflict;
- To ensure the security of each individual and of the society as a whole, by fighting crime, increasing the efficiency of the law enforcement forces, identifying and liquidating foreign and domestic military, economic and informational threats, fighting territorial separatism and actions undermining or targeted against the Moldovan state;
- To fight corruption, embezzlement of public property, and abuse of authority. Those destructive phenomena, suddenly intensified during the transition to market economy, not only incur huge economic damages to the society, but also ravage the state from within, annihilating at this stage its function to regulate structural changes in all the spheres of society life;
- To contribute to Moldova's integration in the European and global community in view of urgently solving the problems related to the undergoing crisis, entering global and regional networks of economic cooperating and extending economic relations, as well as in view of ensuring Republic of Moldova's territorial integrity and its sustainable development in peaceful conditions.

In economy:

- To establish a market economy based on private property, entrepreneurial initiative and free competition. To ensuring gradual transition from a multi-sector economy, where the private property coexists with the state property to an open market, where private property prevails over production means, and production and distribution are governed by the market mechanisms. To ensure the efficiency of the state's regulatory function, especially during the transition from the planned economy to a market economy. This is not only determined by the fact that the state holds in partial or total property a series of enterprises, but also by its functions exerted during developing and enforcing the budget, implementing fiscal, creditor, investment and social policies;
- To maintain the macro-economic stability upon minimal social costs. To ensure the stability and convertibility of the Moldovan Lei. To prevent uncontrolled rise of inflation. To continuously modernize the banking system and optimize securities market;

- To preserve traditional markets and extend foreign markets for domestic products by stimulating the export of Moldovan quality products, as well as via encouraging the growth of processing industry and science, of the industries producing goods for export and substituting export products, by employing modern technologies. To orient agriculture and food processing to the production of environmental-clean and competitive products;
- To stabilize and extend the domestic market by raising the purchasing power of the Moldovan population and by increasing the quota (protected from inflation) of salaries in the GDP, as well as to foster the fields of economy able to stimulate a gradual increase in the consumption of indigenous goods;
- To support by all means the small and medium business, as a top priority of the state economic policy on property relation's reform. To ensure high profitability and efficiency of the economic enterprises, able to boost economic growth in the society as well as to contribute to the creation of a middle class - guarantor of the social stability and guarantor that society would overcome the radicalism and extremism.

Governing bodies

The Congress is the supreme governing body, which may be ordinary or extraordinary. The Ordinary Congress is convened once a year. The Extraordinary Congress is convened whenever it's necessary, by half of the Political Council members, as well as at the initiative of at least half of the party territorial organizations.

The Congress shall be considered deliberative provided at least two thirds of the delegates elected in accordance with the bylaws provisions attend. The Congress Resolutions are adopted by the simple majority vote of the delegates in attendance. The Congress Resolutions on modifying or completing bylaws and program shall be passed by the vote of at least two thirds of the delegates that are elected to the Congress. The Congress may examine any issue and holds the exclusive right to rule on the following:

- a. adopting, modifying and completing the program and bylaws;
- b. electing the Chairperson of the party for a two year term;
- c. electing Political Council and Revision Commission for a two year term;
- d. determining the main activities of the party and its strategy;
- e. hearing and approving the reports submitted by the Chairperson, Political Council and Revision Commission;
- f. adopting the electoral platforms in view of local, parliamentary and presidential elections;
- g. deciding on merging other parties or socio-political organizations as well as on party dissolution.

The mandate of all the bodies elected by the Congress expires at the next ordinary Congress.

The Political Council governs the Movement in the time period between the Congresses. The ordinary sessions of the Political Council are convened at least once in trimester and are deliberative provided more than half of its members are present. The resolutions of the Political Council shall be adopted by the simple majority of votes. The Chairperson of the Movement or his/her deputies chair the Council sessions.

As the governing body in the time period between the Congresses the Political Council is entitled to:

- a. convene extraordinary Congresses in line with the bylaws provisions;
- b. enforce the strategy of the Movement adopted by the Congress;
- c. promote the policy of the Movement in its current activities;
- d. adopt decisions except for the ones in the exclusive competence of the Movement Congress;
- e. decide on joining political blocs and merger with other political parties;
- f. confirm candidates lists of the Movement in elections;
- g. elect from among its members the Executive Bureau (the Chairperson and deputy Chairperson of the Movement are ex officio members);
- h. delegate responsibilities to the Political Council and members of the Executive Bureau;
- i. confirm at the request of the Executive Chair the organizational structure of the executive body;
- j. appoint and oust the employers of the Movement, as well as the Editor in chief and his/her deputy of the party newspaper;
- k. confirm the set up of new Movement branches in the territories;
- l. decide on purchase or sale of estate;
- m. elect at the recommendation of the Party Chair his/her deputies;
- n. elect at the recommendation of the Movement Chairperson the Director of the Executive Bureau.

The Chairperson of the Movement leads the party activity in the time period between the sessions of the Political Council. The Chairperson exercises the following functions:

- a. represents home and abroad the Movement in relations with the Parliament, Government and other state institutions, political parties and public associations;
- b. prepares and convenes the sessions of the Movement's Political Council;
- c. is responsible for the Movement patrimony and financial resources;
- d. develops the draft budget of the Movement and submits it annually for the approval of the Political Council, administers financial resources of the Movement;
- e. submits annually to the Political Council the activity and financial report;
- f. coordinates the activity of the Executive Bureau and the Secretariat;
- g. decides on the sphere of activity of the Movement employees and coordinates their activity;
- h. issues ordinances, instructions, and regulations; concludes collaboration agreements, contracts, acts; designates persons into the Movement apparatus; decides on staff salary, motivates and penalizes the staff.

The Executive Bureau is the Movements' operational body in the time period between the Council sessions. It exercises the following functions:

- a. oversees under the leadership of the Party Chair the enforcement of the Congress resolutions Political Council decisions;
- b. develops and approves the quarterly, bi-annual and annual work-plans and oversees their implementation;
- c. ensures the Movement undergoing activities, coordinates party newspaper publishing;
- d. keeps liaison with other political parties and socio-political Movements of Moldova;
- e. adopts internal regulation on the activity of the Executive Bureau and Secretary;
- f. coordinates the activity of the Movement branches in the territory;
- g. carries other responsibilities of the Executive Bureau set by the Political Council and Movement Congress.

Statistics

As of 1999, the Socio-political Movement "Forta Noua" registered 5,639 members in 26 second level administrative-territorial units, as follows:

1. Anenii Noi - 468 members;
2. Basarabeasca - 181 members;
3. Balti - 16 members;
4. Briceni - 80 members;
5. Cahul - 164 members;
6. Calarasi - 349 members;
7. Cantemir - 190 members;
8. Cainari - 220 members;
9. Chisinau - 1,131 members;
10. Ciadir-Lunga - 172 members;
11. Cimislia - 175 members;
12. Comrat - 177 members;
13. Criuleni - 162 members;
14. Donduseni - 194 members;
15. Edinet - 72 members;
16. Floresti - 225 members;
17. Hincesti - 156 members;
18. Leova - 165 members;
19. Ocnita - 154 members;
20. Orhei - 175 members;
21. Riscani - 23 members;
22. Soroca - 242 members;
23. Straseni - 194 members;
24. Stefan Voda - 55 members;
25. Telenesti - 157 members;
26. Ungheni - 197 members.

Participation in elections

1998 parliamentary elections

The Socio-political Movement "Forta Noua" ran in the parliamentary elections of March 22, 1998 as part of the "For a Democratic and Prosperous Moldova" Electoral Bloc. The bloc was cast 294,691 votes (18.16%), and thus secured seats in Parliament.

1999 local elections

The Socio-political Movement "Forta Noua" participated in the local elections of May 23, 1999 within the "Centrist Alliance of Moldova" Electoral Bloc and won:

- 64 mandates in the county councils (20.51%);
- 1,214 mandates in the village, city and municipality councils (19.89%).

Also, 93 candidates (14.78%), who run in elections on the list of the "Centrist Alliance of Moldova", were elected as mayors.

2001 early parliamentary elections

Socio-political Movement "Forta Noua" took part in the early parliamentary elections of February 25, 2001 within the "Braghis Alliance" Electoral Bloc. The bloc was cast 212,071 of the valid votes, i.e. (13.36%).

General local elections May 25-June 8, 2003

Socio-political Movement "Forta Noua" received 2 mandates in city and village councils (0.02%).

14. Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova "Patria-Rodina"

Historic background

Party of the Socialists of the Republic of Moldova (SPRM) split from the Socialist Party of the Republic of Moldova in 1996 for ideological and strategic reasons. Thus, on June 29, 1997 the founding congress of the Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova was held in Chisinau (gathering former members of the Socialist Party of Moldova). The Congress adopted the party Bylaws and the Program.

After evaluating the socialist transformations world-wide and tendencies in the socialism development in the XXI century, the founding Congress defined what distinguishes the party from other left parties of Moldova (Communist Party of the Republic of Moldova, Socialist Party of Moldova, Social-Democratic Party of Moldova etc.).

The congress elected two party Chairs - Veronica Abramciuc, Chief of the Department for National Relations of the Government of the Republic of Moldova and Eduard Smirnov, Deputy Mayor of the Chisinau Municipality. In 1996 Veronica Abramciuc ran for the presidency as an independent candidate.

PSRM took part in the 1998 and 2001 parliamentary elections and in 1999 and 2003 local elections.

Currently the Party operates through its branches and covers almost the entire territory of the Republic of Moldova.

The International Association "Scientists for democracy and socialism" supports PSRM. It is also a member of the International Union of the Socialist Oriented Parties "Eurasian Socialist Congress" with the headquarters in Kiev.

Since its establishment PSRM developed and submitted for the examination of specialized bodies a series of documents pertaining to inter-ethnic relations, strengthening Moldovan statehood, and settling Transdnistrian conflict.

The party motto is - Moldova, work, equality in rights.

Program

General provisions of the Program Declaration of the Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova

1. Socialists believe that the experience of the XX century showed that despite some sporadic and temporary successes the previous versions of the socialism failed both theoretically and practically to achieve a transition from a capitalist society to a new, socialist one, more efficient, more human, more equitable and democratic. The collapse of the socialist system and weakening of the left wing forces, is another proof of the profound crisis socialism

underwent in the XX century, accompanied by an intellectual lagging behind of the left wing forces as compared to bourgeois ideology.

Truly new left wing ideas are required in order to overcome the systemic crisis of socialism, ideas able to provide a scientific basis for the new strategy of the socialist forces and to meet the third millennium requirements and vicissitude. This is the more important as the current socialist ideology fails to adequately encompass "qualitative progress" of the contemporary world.

We must find new responses to the old questions:

1. What is the essence of the crisis the contemporary bourgeois society is undergoing and what are the prerogatives of the socialism?
2. Revolution or reforms - what is the optimal road to a new society?
3. Is socialism possible in one separate country?
4. What is the key to a new society: free market or democratic planning?
5. What is the motive power of the socialist transformations: former class of employed workers or that of creative workers?

2. Simultaneously, the socialists believe that the deep socialism crisis of the end of the XX century does not mean the definite victory of the liberalism as the free market, barbaric exploitation, and peoples' economic dependence of capital are backing off under the pressure of new relationships. Those are distinguished by the conscious regulation of the social life, relationships between man and nature, and by the ever-growing role of humanizing the labor. All of these prove us that the moment of a new type of social relationships may have come. From this perspective the major result of the XX century historic process is a search of new ways to achieve a new quality of human society.

Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova believes that the socialist alternative to the development of the society is the democratic socialism.

3. In the socio-economic field, PSRM relies on the following principles:

- a. The relationships established today between the entrepreneurs and employees do no longer provide the necessary justification to labor and do not satisfy the contemporary man. It is time to restrict the exploitation of labor and abolish its leading role;
- b. An alternative to the hired labor are the various forms of self-organization and self-administration; democratization of society; development of self-administration principles in the field of production as well as in other fields. By bringing them to a unified system of relationships, which would represent the entire variety of social life, a socialist alternative to the capitalist way of life would be edified. This alternative is the democratic socialism;
- c. "Free development of each individual is the condition of free development of everyone" - this is the principle of the democratic socialism. Its main values are: social equity, liberty, solidarity, peace, patriotism and environmental safety;
- d. Development of self-administration mechanisms together with the democratization of the state's governing function is a way of rousing peoples' creative potential, in view of developing ultra-modern technologies, abolishing the polarization of the society, eliminating artificial barriers between various social groups, and solving other problems;
- e. It is necessary to elaborate and adopt "Law on the participation of employees in the administration, estate and profit of the commercial organizations;

- f. PSRM acknowledges that currently the public property and private one are equal. It believes that in the current situation the state should play an important role in the regulation of the processes, such as improving fiscal legislation so as to diminish the global shadow economy, supporting the small business, industry recovery, administering public property, resolution of energy problem, and protection for the domestic producer;
- g. Given that the civilized world has already entered the post-industrial state the socialists believe that it is necessary to define and implement a concept envisaging the development of the country economy for a mid-term (8 - 10 years).

4. In the state policy, PSRM is guided by the following:

- a. Promoting the entire spectrum of democratic freedoms and mechanisms of their observance, employing non-violent methods of advocacy in the cases when the state bodies refuse to ensure and guarantee citizens' fundamental rights and freedoms;
- b. When there is a need to modify the Constitutional norms, such means of consulting the citizens as referenda and opinion polls should be actively used. We should remember that the rights of "sovereign people" are more important than those of the state bodies, which exists to serve the people;
- c. One of the most important tasks of the Party of Socialists is to take part in the legislative activity of the Parliament and in the activity of local councils, which are aimed to increase the role of democratic institutions, foster self-administration initiatives, and decrease exploitation labor, which is a source of social inequality and negative consequences such as (social, interethnic, religious and other conflicts);
- d. The issue of the country integrity may be solved only within a joint federative state within the boundaries of the Moldovan Soviet Socialist Republic of 01.01.1990 which would include Republic of Moldova, Transdnistria and UTA Gagauzia as component parts of the Republic of Moldova;
- e. Party of Socialists pleads against the tentative to undermine the independence of the Republic of Moldova, to deprive it of its history and of its language.

5. In the spiritual and cultural life PSRM is guided by the following principles:

- a. Freedom of creation, right to education for all the social strata, free access to information, possibility to use mass media to disseminate and make public party positions, participation in public discussions - should be considered as major conditions for the democratization of the society and development of self-regulation mechanisms;
- b. Party of Socialists pledges to settle the most important problems of the socialist movement: contributing to the change for the better of the international social consciousness, so as to orient it from a bourgeois-democratic concept on the world to a peoples-democratic one. The latter is viewed as a precondition for the general offensive on the primitive exploitation labor, liberation of creative possibilities of the people and orientation towards democratic socialism.

6. In the field of international affairs PSRM is guided by the following:

- a. Necessity to establish a equitable international order ensuring the observance of the following principle: "security and development of all the countries"; only such an order will eliminate the global confrontation, will allow to ensure the security of a

series of states, will allow a proper reaction to the latest developments: uncontrolled migration, terrorism, ethnic and religious confrontations;

- b. Socialists of Moldova support the idea of multilateral negotiation process in view of developing a general European security model for the XXI century as a response to the one initiated by the USA administration. We critically view the latter, i.e. an attempt to use the idea of collective security in view of redistributing spheres of interest at the global level, which was made possible after the collapse of the USSR and soviet bloc;
- c. Party of Socialists supports internationalism, viewing it as a desire to work together with those forces in the world, which share the principles of freedom, democracy and equality, are interested in settling major human problems and in insuring equal political and economic rights of all the nations of the world.

7. In its practical activity PSRM is guided by the following:

- a. Consolidation by observing the independence, social and political multitude and variety of societies, rather than division and juxtaposition. The party supports a peaceful method of settling the problems, which would ensure a consistent social liberation at all the levels of society;
- b. Each community could develop both independently (territorially, nationally, confessional, culturally, etc), or simultaneously with the others;
- c. The objective and imperative requirement of the time - work at the grassroots, think globally. From this perspective, the party considers that its most important theoretic task - developing the concept of party rebirth.

8. The Socialists of Moldova do not claim the monopoly over the achievements of the democratic socialism. They are ready to recognize the equality in rights of some allies, i.e. parties and movements of the republic and from other countries, which pursue similar goals and are interested in solidarity, uniting all the democratic forces in view of achieving common goals by working together.

Governing bodies

The Congress

The Congress is the supreme governing body of the PSRM. It is convened when deemed necessary, but no latter than 2 months prior to the launch of the electoral campaign by the Party Republican Council.

The Congress:

- Adopts the PSRM program, bylaws; amends and completes the aforesaid;
- Approves the basic principles of the current party policy and based on them approves PSRM electoral program;
- Approves the lists of the party members and supporters in view of parliamentary and presidential elections;
- Takes decisions on cooperation with other parties and socio-political movements during the electoral campaign and approves cooperative agreements concluded thereof;
- Debates on the activity reports of the Republican Council and Republican Control Commission;
- Elects the members of the Republican Council as well as members of the Republican Control Commission;

- Confirms the editors of the party media outlets;
- Assesses the activity of PSRM members and its supporters in the local and central public administration bodies;
- In compliance with the legislation in force makes decisions on the revocation of its representatives from the local or central government whenever their activity runs counter to the party interests;
- Approves documents regulating the party activity;
- Takes decisions on the modification of the party name, on ceasing party activity;
- Takes other decisions in compliance with the legislation in force, party bylaws and program provisions.

Republican Council

The Republican Council is the executive body of the party during the time period within the Congress sessions.

The Republican Council:

- During its first session elects the party Chair (Co-chairs);
- Enforces general provisions of the party program;
- Enforces decisions adopted by the Congress;
- Organizes day-to-day party activity;
- Elects members of the PSRM executive;
- Cooperates with the relevant bodies of other political parties and socio-political organizations of the Republic of Moldova, operating in compliance with the law and have democratic attitudes, support humanism and social progress;
- Foreign affairs pursuant to the law;
- Keeps liaison, concludes agreements with socialist oriented political parties, strives to become a member of the socialist oriented international unions;
- Cooperates with trade unions, veteran, women, and youth organizations and other unions, which support democratic transformations envisaging social equality, national conciliation based on political cooperation and equal partnership.

Party Executive

The Party Executive:

- Unfolds day-to-day party activity;
- Enforces the decisions of the Republican Council;
- Adopts decision on any issue, pertaining to the party activity, which is not in the exclusive competence of the Congress or Republican Council.

Statistics

PSRM includes 6,267 members, out of which 3,412 (54,44 %) are women.

The age representation of the party members is as follows:

- 18-24 years - 211;
- 25-34 years - 1215;
- 35-44 years - 1458;
- 45-54 years - 1494;

- Over 55 - 1879.

As for the education:

- 573 members have high education;
- 97 members have incomplete high education;
- 1321 members have specialized college education;
- 3301 members graduated high school;
- 975 members have incomplete high school.

PSRM includes 3,656 (58,34 %) Moldovans.

The following is the social representation of the PSRM members:

- students - 72;
- workers and peasants - 1 598;
- clerks - 783;
- entrepreneurs - 553;
- unemployed - 1,793;
- pensioners - 1,468.

Participation in elections

1996 presidential elections

Veronica Abramciuc, Co-Chair of the PSRM, ran for the presidency in the 1996 presidential elections. She gathered 6,619 votes, 0.42% out of the total valid votes cast.

1998 parliamentary elections

In the March 22, 1998 parliamentary elections the Party of the Socialists of the Republic of Moldova was cast 9,514 votes (0.59%).

1999 local elections

In the May 23, 1999 local elections PSRM run jointly with other parties in the "The Bloc of Communists, Agrarians and Socialists" and received:

- 118 mandates (37.82%) in the county councils and Chisinau municipality;
- 2,235 mandates (36.61%) in the municipal, city and village (communal) councils;
- 124 mandates (19.71%) of the mayors in municipalities, cities and villages.

2001 parliamentary elections

The Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova ran in the parliamentary elections of February 25, 2001 together with the Republican Party of Moldova and Party of Progressive Forces of Moldova in the "Edinstvo" Electoral Bloc.

The electoral bloc was cast 7,277 votes, i.e. 0.46% out of the total valid votes cast.

General local elections May 25-June 8, 2003

In the local elections 2003, PSRM got:

- 22 mandates in city and village councils (0.20%);
- 2 mayor mandates (0.22%).

15. Socio-political Movement "Ravnopravie" (Equality)

Historic background

The Founding Congress of the Socio-political Movement "Ravnopravie" was held on June 13, 1998. The Congress approved the party program and bylaws. One of the Movement's objectives is to contribute to the equality of citizens, regardless of nationality, social status and religion; to the strengthening of civil society; as well as to the edification of a democratic state and rule of law.

Socio-political Movement "Ravnopravie" ran in the 1999, 2003 local and 2001 parliamentary elections.

Program (approved at the Founding Congress of Socio-political Republican Movement "Ravnopravie")

Socio-political Republican Movement "Ravnopravie" is a socio-political organization uniting citizens of the Republic of Moldova committed to the principles of equality in rights of all nations and social justice. Being a multinational organization the Movement pleads for the consolidation of political and social forces sharing the same values, but which are currently split.

"Ravnopravie" Movement will take part in the socio-political life of the country by methods provided for in the Republic of Moldova Constitution. At the same time, the Movement shall focus its daily activity first of all on promoting its values among the people, at their residence and in public organizations.

Being guided by democratic principles and striving for the welfare of the people and civic consent in the social and political life of the Republic of Moldova, "Ravnopravie" Movement opts for:

- Organizing at the state level education in Russian so as to ensure a real equality with regard to citizens' access to education;
- Strengthening and extending economic and cultural ties with the CIS member states, firstly with Russia, Ukraine and Belarus.

Socio-political Republican Movement "Ravnopravie" was established at the time of deep economic crisis and a difficult time for Republic of Moldova social and political life. The most affected by the crisis are the elderly as they are forced to merely survive and die soon. State's concern for the young generation and for its education has considerably decreased. Being aware of the economic problems we believe that the social security of the population should be the responsibility of the state guaranteed by law.

In the social sphere "Ravnopravie" Movement will strive for:

- Free education in the state institutions;
- Preserving free medical services for the socially vulnerable strata of the society;

- Enabling all young people, regardless of their parents' social status, to study free of charge in high institutions;
- Ensuring by law a pension no less than the minimal consumption level.

In achieving the said tasks "Ravnopravie" Movement shall be guided in its activity by the Constitution of the Republic of Moldova and other international acts:

1. International Agreement on civil and political rights ratified by the Republic of Moldova on June 28, 1990 (no. 217-XII), providing that the states part of the Agreement undertake to respect their citizens, regardless of their language or political options, ethnic origin, etc, and ensure the observance of the rights stipulated in this Agreement. Each citizen is entitled to take part in state administration both directly or through his/her representatives elected in free elections; to have access to state affairs in their country without discrimination or groundless restrictions.
2. Final Document of the Copenhagen Conference for human dimension, ratified by the Republic of Moldova on September 18, 1991 (no. 707-XII), providing that the states part to this Document have to observe citizen's right to political or state positions either directly or through the representatives of political parties; to observe minorities' rights as an essential factor of peace, stability and democracy in the state and consequently shall observe minorities' right to take part in the state administration.
3. General thesis of the Republic of Moldova Constitution providing that the Articles on the human rights and freedoms shall be applied in compliance with the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, other treaties, and upon inconsistency international acts shall have a priority.

The said articles are the basic principles of our Movement and we'll undertaken everything possible to enforce them through our representatives in the state bodies and local public administration and by resorting to juridical and international institutions.

"Ravnopravie" Movement shall stay in opposition if the state social and interethnic policy would lead to ethnic cleansing and worsening living standards of the great majority of the country population.

We plead for preserving the country statehood, we respect the right of the Moldovan people to call themselves "Moldovans", and the language "Moldovan" and believe that there is no other alternative for our society and for the established interethnic relations.

"Ravnopravie" Movement is open to cooperate with all the political parties, socio-political organizations sharing our point of view, expressed in this document.

This is a working document and shall be valid until the Congress approves the Program of the Socio-political Republican Movement "Ravnopravie".

Governing bodies

The Congress is the supreme governing body, which is convened once in two years. The extraordinary Congress is convened at the request of at least 1/3 of the Republican Council members. The latter shall also decide on the Congress date, representation principles and agenda.

The Congress:

- Adopts, completes and amends the program and bylaws;

- Examines and settles the major problems of the Movement;
- Elects for a 2 year term the Republican Council;
- Elects for a 2 year term the Revision Commission, decides on the number of its members;
- Approves the regulation Revision Commission at all the levels;
- Hears and approves the reports submitted by the Republican Council and Revision Commission;
- Decides on Movements' reorganization or dissolution;
- Examines other problems raised by the Republican Council.

Republican Council:

- Elects from among its members the Chairperson, deputy Chairs, and Secretary of the Executive Committee;
- Approves the workplan and oversees its enforcement;
- Between the Congresses oversees the Movement activity in line with its bylaws;
- Whenever it deems necessary ousts and then recruits new members, but no more than 1/3;
- Examines the recommendations submitted by the Executive Committee, and party primary organizations;
- Develops the party strategy and tactics and oversees their enforcement;
- Runs the Movement primary organizations;
- Establishes the Executive Committee and other structures and approves their regulations;
- Runs editorial activity;
- Keeps liaison at the national and international level.

The Party Chair (or one of his/her deputies) convenes the sessions of the Republican Council, also 1/3 of the Council members may do so. The Republican Council decides on the mandate of the Party Chair and his/her deputies.

The Chair of the Executive Committee administers the financial resources in compliance with the budget approved by the Republican Council and concludes agreements on behalf of the Movement.

Statistics

As of 1999, the Socio-political Republican Movement "Ravnopravie" registered 6,610 members in 25 second-level administrative territorial units, with no less than 150 members in 22 of them, respectively:

1. Anenii Noi - 187 members;
2. Basarabasca - 196 members;
3. Balti - 160 members;
4. Briceni - 218 members;
5. Cahul - 331 members;
6. Camenca - 132 members;
7. Calarasi - 173 members;
8. Causeni - 173 members;
9. Chisinau - 1839 members;

10. Ciadir-Lunga - 162 members;
11. Criuleni - 53 members;
12. Donduseni - 201 members;
13. Edinet - 201 members;
14. Falesti - 288 members;
15. Hincesti - 189 members;
16. Leova - 183 members;
17. Ocnita - 160 members;
18. Orhei - 198 members;
19. Riscani - 245 members;
20. Singerei - 229 members;
21. Soroca - 184 members;
22. Straseni - 141 members;
23. Stefan Voda - 344 members;
24. Taraclia - 256 members;
25. Vulcanesti - 160 members.

Participation in elections

1999 local elections

In the May 23, 1999 local elections the Socio-political Republican Movement "Ravnopravie" received:

- 1 councilor mandate (0.32%) in the county council;
- 4 councilor mandates (0.07%) in the city and village councils.

2001 parliamentary elections

In the February 25, 2001 parliamentary elections the Socio-political Republican Movement "Ravnopravie" was cast 7,023 votes (0.44%).

General local elections May 25-June 8, 2003

Socio-political Republican Movement "Ravnopravie" received:

- 3 mandates (0.27%) in the rayonal and municipal councils;
- 35 mandates (0.32%) in city and village councils;
- 2 mayor mandates (0.22%).

16. Environmental Party of Moldova "Green Alliance"

Historic background

Environmental Party of Moldova "Green Alliance" was established on April 9, 1992. The Founding Congress adopted the program and bylaws and elected the governing bodies. Gheorghe Malarciuc was the first leader of the party.

The Party intends to optimize the society-nature intercourse, to contribute to the environmental and social protection of the population and eliminate the factors generating natural and social disasters.

Environmental Party of Moldova "Green Alliance" took part in the 1994, 1998 parliamentary elections and in the 1995, 1999 and 2003 local elections.

Program

I. Preamble

The world environment crisis continues to aggravate. We are becoming more and more aware of the restricted character and rapid exhaustion of natural resources, the impetuous increase of chemical substances stocks, disappearance of numerous species of plants and animals, glass house effect and thinning of the ozone layer, gradual transforming of rivers, seas and planetary ocean in places of overflow of industrial and domestic waste materials, intensive soil degradation - all these endanger not only the environment, but also the existence of humans as a biological species. However, in highly developed industrial countries, where the people became aware of the disastrous consequences of pollution and, as a result, significant efforts and investments, a notable change in the ecological situation took place, the infantile mortality reduced, the longevity increased.

The ecological situation in the Republic of Moldova is especially difficult, as there is a lack of real owners and where, during decades, have been intensively experimented and applied various toxic substances and anti-ecological technologies, that have severely affected people's health, causing mental and spiritual degradation - fact that effected negative changes in the genetic code of human beings. Unprecedented antropogenic interventions in the natural environment took place: there have been completely exterminated steppes, pastures, river meadows, forests have been cleared, the abrupt slopes -were tilled, surfaces, covered with weeded cultures, were exaggeratedly extended in the detriment of the compact cultures, unreasonably extended livestock sector, with huge stocks of debased wastes. All these have led to the rapid degradation of soils, the main richness of the country, this process was not stopped yet, the pollution of water and air still continues, facts that led to the appearance of diverse illnesses, birth of defected children, a severe increase of infantile mortality, reduction of longevity etc.

All these calamities determined the organization of a strong ecological movement following universal human goals for the mankind to self-guard against unprecedented ecology catastrophe. So, the profound restructuring of management system became an imperative, hence, the necessity of organization of an ecologist party, with its objective of bringing ecology to the consciousness and all spheres of activities of the people, stopping the negative ecological processes, optimization of ecological-economical situations in all the aspects: economic- social, nature protection, ecological ones etc.

The ecologist party has an alternative view on the ways of economic production. These are the fundamental principles of our policy: ecological, social, democratic si pacifist.

Ecological Policy

Starting from the objective laws of nature evolution and the signification of universal human values, the ecological policy of the party disapprove the political dogmas or conjuncture considerations, considering the environment and human beings as upright components of nature. Human life is framed in biospherical cycles, while civilization, especially, the extensive technical-scientific process, the deteriorated natural balance - directly or indirectly influences the humans. We categorically reject extensive economy and acts of spoliation of natural resourses; we sustain the technologies that concur in nature recovery. We state for the application of the technologies that do not affect natural circuits of substances and contribute to the improvement of life quality. Sustaining the quantitative and qualitative increase of production to the extent that does not imply, in its turn, unreasonable consumption of energy and raw materials; we state for an economic system oriented at vital fundamental necessities of the man, system that would contribute to the edification of a democratic society in which the people are characterized by a superior conscientiousness in their relationships with nature.

Social Policy

According to our opinion, the social policy , in view of its future sustainability, has to follow the goal of creation of an equitable and stable social system. The ecological, social and economical crisis can be avoided only in case of determining of all factors, implied in these spheres. The existent circumstances generate multiple social and psychical sufferings, that is why we are again any forms of discrimination - ethical, social or religious. We militate for the improvement of material and intellectual living standards, guaranteed of incomes that would correspond to the level of capabilities and carried out work, promotion of modern technologies to ensure optimal environmental protection.

We are aware of the fact that only education can ensure the ecological awareness in all spheres of human activity. Ecological awareness implies renouncement to exaggerated high consumption production, establish of a mentality in favor of a rational way of life, transition from an economy of spoliation of natural resources to a economy of nature protection, from the egocentrism priority to that of life quality.

Democratization of Society

The contemporary democratic world is incompatible with centralization that impedes the development of society, undermining its existence. The centralization of power imminently causes its monopolization. In the conditions of monopolization the democratization of the social system is unimaginable, as abuse of power leads to its arbitrary and non-controlled use. We state for the decentralization of power, for the creation of a democratic system, for the consolidation of local self-administration. We will act for the realization of an ecologically balanced agriculture.

Nonviolence

The ecologists state for the edification of a society without violence and follow the creation of a free, balanced, peaceful society. The principle of non-violence imposes the observance of the human rights to self-defense and social resistance, in various forms. The peace policy of the party foresees actions of counter-defense against the policy of occupation by foreign troops of countries, and firmly state against the oppression of national minorities, use of force in national relationships. We state for general disarmament, elimination of nuclear, biological and chemical arms from Terra. Establishing of a non-violence society is possible through the transition from monologue to the dialogue, from discrimination to equality of rights, from chauvinism to altruism, from hostile relationships to friendly relationships, from total militarization to demilitarization of actions of human psychology.

Nonviolence does not exclude an active social resistance.

The party shall militate, by political methods, for the ecological awareness of the society and of the decision-makers (Parliament, Government, and local authorities), the final objective being the stopping of the ecological disaster and amelioration of the environment as major conditions of human existence.

2. The Economy and Creation of Jobs

Crisis of the Existing Economic System

The technical-scientific revolution, the symbol of the XX-th century, has considerably extended the ways of excessive use of natural resources, increased the productive capacity of the people. In the conditions of state property on natural resources, where the real ownership spirit does not exist, irresponsibility and indifference become principles of economic factors activity, relationships between human beings and environment continue to aggravate. The impact of the man on nature has as a basis the desire to achieve certain goals that do not always coincide with biosphere recovery resources. Within a short geological period, the man, due to the created technologies, has strongly accelerated the elements of biogenic migration, so that circuits of natural substances do not manage to transform the so numerous fluxes of noxious substances. The contradiction between man and biosphere elements, is leading to the world environmental crisis that menaces the contemporary society. The barbarian spoliation of nature brings prejudices of an irreparable character. The biological basis of life is endangered by a severe environmental pollution by nuclear-electrical power stations, waste

material stocks, experimentation and forced application of many types of biocides and severe dissipation of material resources. This inevitably leads to the lack of balance of the vital nature balances. Lately, the spoliation of human resources is being strongly aggravated. The physical and mental solicitation of the man at his working place increase in parallel to the intensity of technological processes. Production does not serve the requirements of the people, but the interests of the ministries and capital investors. Ecological balance of nature becomes victim to the economic development and expansion of spoliation ministries. The economical and financial policy of the ruling circles does not take into account these ecological aspects of long-term people' interests. This enhances the extensive development of economy, fact that leads, in its turn, to a significant economic increase and to increased pressures on nature. As a consequence, there is an aggravation of activity conditions of small and medium economic units, this affecting the existence of nature and humans.

The economical policy based on ecological principles and management of financial resources.

The party shall act to firmly combat the nature spoliation and shall sustain the ecological awareness in all actions of the man, fact that will permit the creation of an economic system that would take into account the necessities of all generations, protection of nature and rational use of its resources. We want a society in which the relationships production-consumption, producer-beneficent, development, perfecting and use of new technologies would become the cause of each of its members. An economy based on ecological principles does not negatively affect the quality of life.

We are against the extensive increase of production, especially if this needs huge energy consumption and raw material per produced article.

The party in its activity shall follow the following ecological goals:

- production of industrial produces of long use and easy reconditioning;
- ensuring of judicious consumption of energy and raw materials;
- re-use of natural produces and their recycling;
- exclusion from the productive circuit of produces and processes that affect the ecological balance , endangering human health and life;
- recycling of waste materials and utilized produces;
- elaboration of the law on nature protection and judicious management of natural resources;
- effecting of a rigorous ecological expertise of all the elaborated bills.

However, we sustain all the actions aiming at improving the social situation of the population, improvement of technologies, aiming at people's benefit; nature protection and biological basis of life; at facilitating scientifically research in the domain; people supply with consuming goods and increase of social services. These desiderata can be achieved only by the democratization of all spheres of life and by the active position of the population. The ecological policy of the party, based on solidarity and democracy, can contribute to a radical change of the consumption mentality, to bringing ecology into the human conscience and the change of man-nature relationships in favor of increasing the capacity of nature recovery and its protection.

Transition to a new economic system by the ecologisation of nature and of all spheres of activity is indestructibly linked with a good management of financial resources. According to the opinion of the ecologists, the development plan of all administrative units should include a chapter referring to nature protection and judicious management of natural resources. The

available financial resources and other financial contributions should be used to bolster the projects and economical units, contributing to the recovery of the elements of nature, maintaining the natural reservations and supporting the actions combating diverse prejudices, caused to the balance of nature.

Economy of Economical and Social Orientation

Ecologists have an alternative point of view on the economic system in which the state controls the labor process, the finite product and life conditions of the people. We declare for the fundamental change of the short-sighted thought, aiming only at achieving immediate economic results at any price. In our efforts of restructuring of the economic, political and cultural spheres, we base on the consciousness that we face a phenomena that could gradually lead to the disappearance of life as form of matter motion. Ecologists sustain models of small and medium-size economical units, their harmonious combination with large enterprises, decentralization and elimination of any possible dictate of rigid economic indices. Our opinion is that large, badly managed, enterprises should be divided in small, democratically managed units. We require a judicious placement of economical units with reference to the specific of the region, and a rigorous ecological evidence that would foresee the recuperation of all prejudices, caused by certain industrial or agricultural produces, as a temporal or final prohibition of the activity of polluting nature units.

In order to be convinced on the compatibility of a technology with the environment , on the capacity of ensuring judicious consumption of energy resources and raw materials, as well as its beneficial influence on human beings, a period of experimentation of the technology, before its implementation in production, is needed. This would permit reduction of the pressures, effected on nature, and reconstituting of its recovery capacities.

Human Resources and Technologies

The level of technological development determines, to a great extent, the ecological condition of the society. The non-judicious use of modern technologies substantially aggravates the ecological situation and working conditions of the population.

Ecologists state for:

- effecting of a rigorous ecological expertise of all new technologies;
- improvement of working conditions through application of these technologies;
- exclusion of productive activities in shifts and the elimination, as much as possible, of night work (the III shift);
- guarantee of work protection and safety engineering.

Power Engineering

In the recent decades, the technical progress offered and continues to offer new options of elaborating methods of energy production, especially, in the developed countries, that consume 85% of the total energy consumption of the world. An important energy source has become the extremely large network of nuclear electric power stations, that have been constructed during the last decades, without taking into account the consequences that can appear, especially in the countries of outdated technologies. Indifference in the attitude towards modern technologies can have severe consequences not only of local importance, but also of world importance. As edifying examples of this attitude serve the accidents of Celeabinsc and Cernobil, that affected not only close territorial zones, but also many other regions of the world.

Unlimited consumption of energy led to the gradual exhaustion of natural resources and destruction of ecological systems. The constructions of hydro-electric power stations has followed inadequate strategies that brought to the degradation of large agricultural and sylvic surfaces. Creation of an united power engineering system on the entire space of the former Soviet Union has led to the danger that the system arbitrary could break off as a consequence of the selfish ambitions of some of the leaders of the union republics, fact that can have severe repercussions on the economy of the Republic of Moldova. In order to avoid this danger, the following actions are needed:

- competent, national level examination of use of electric power;
- elaboration of new technologies of energy conservation ;
- promotion of technologies of recycling and re-use of industrial waste materials, raw materials etc.
- liquidation of the monopoly of exploitation of the interconnected power engineering system of the former totalitarian state;
- promotion of decentralized economic activities, support of small-size energy producing units, especially, of biogas, pyrrolize installations, small-size hydro-electric power stations, use of eolian energy and tide energy;
- large-scale informatization of the public opinion and specialists on energy production and application of environmentally inoffensive power engineering solutions.

Agriculture, Forestry and Piscicultural Industry

The desire to increase the agricultural production at any price, has led to the application of intensive technologies with exaggerated consumption of chemical substances. In consequence, the soil and water have been severely affected. The unreasonable use of the pesticides had a degrading effect on the biocenosis and, besides, the fact that they have led to the disappearance of many animals and plants species, they have been very injurious to human health.

Additionally, during the last decades, in Moldova, there have been considerably extended the surfaces of tobacco plantations, this culture having a very noxious effect on the health of those implied in the branch: women, teen-agers, children.

The baneful effect of the periodical epidemics of large proportions, that take place at our huge zootechnical farms, have as a result the substantial reduction of the livestock. Severe problems also appear in linkage with the utilization of waste materials, very polluting in some of the industrial sectors.

The former totalitarian system has stimulated, by all means, hatred and contempt for agriculture, fact that led to a mass exodus of the young people from the villages into cities and towns. Precarious conditions of dwelling places, as well as the lack of culture, have led to mass proliferation of alcoholism among the young people, this moral and physical degradation hasn't been stopped yet. In order to ameliorate the critical situation in agriculture, the ecological party shall act to:

- increase living standards and level of civilization of the rural population;
- improvement of the agroalimentary products quality, by elaboration of new technologies that would exclude the exceeding use of chemicals and other polluting agents;
- creation of small- and medium-size enterprises, with minimal noxious effects on the environment;

- increase of remuneration of agricultural workers and provide of material incentives in the obtaining of agricultural products with a minimum content of nitrates and pesticides.

Forestry

In our republic, during a long period of time, there was a defiant attitude towards forestry, and to nature, that has not lost its capacity to maintain life of many living beings and the balance of natural biocenoses. Diverse unreasonable governmental decrees led to the liquidation of many protective forest belts, of such a major importance for the maintenance of constant biocenoses, fact that has strongly aggravated the ecological situation. That is why the elaboration of new laws, assuring the protection of the remained forests, is of imminent necessity.

The main goal of forestry is the conservation of ecologically stable forests, with the specific, characteristic to diverse zones natural biocenoses. Taking this as a basis, the following actions are needed:

- creation of new, specific to all Moldova zones, natural reservations;
- increase of responsibility for the protection of forests ;
- prohibition of use of chemical substances against pests, as, in the majority of cases, the use of chemicals leads to the gradual disappearance of the fauna;
- recovery of forests that concur to air purification and water preserving.

Piscicultural Industry

As Moldova is not a maritime country, the piscicultural sector remains to be at a very low level of development, as there are only a few lakes in Moldova and a piscicultural heritage, inferior to consumption necessities. Besides, the outdated technologies, applied in the pisciculture, as well as the poaching concern the population and, especially, of the ecologists. Therefore we will take actions for:

- extension and protection of fish ponds , located in the neighborhood of small rivers of the republic;
- education of the republic population in the spirit of good management of the piscicultural stock;
- modernization of pisciculture tools and improvement of the level of pisciculture, as a whole;
- combating the poaching in the pisciculture zones with a prohibited fishing regime;
- institution of a drastic control on the activity of the Moldova Society of Hunters and Fishermen.

Territorial Systematization and the Policy of Economic Units Emplacement

The extensive economic development, exaggerated concentration of industrial enterprises and urban centers, as factors that have aggravated the ecological crisis, cause gradual increase of distances between economic units and dwelling areas, rapid development of the traffic and an increased number of transportation means accidents, the offensive of "the concrete jungle". All these have severe negative consequences on people and environment.

In order to improve the created situation, the ecologists propose, in the establishing of directions of cities development, to pay a special attention to the following:

- cities development should be effected in strong conformity with traditions of the population, geographical, climate and seismic peculiarities of the localities;
- application and promotion of architectural solutions, compatible with the human, social and natural values , restriction in the construction of apartment houses;
- conservation and restoration of the historical zones of urban centers;
- restriction and prohibition of destruction and demolition of old buildings with a low degree of degrading;
- preservation and increase of the small number of existing nowadays public gardens, enlarging the size of green spaces in towns and villages;
- large use of electrical traction transport, giving priorities to railway traffic;
- large scale application of new technologies and vehicles, contributing to the diminishing of noise and pollution of the environment;
- stimulation of cycling as means of locomotion, adaptation of localities streets for cycling;
- enlarging of pavements, arranging of underground pedestrian passages at overcrowded crossroads;
- reduction of noise by using engines with a reduced level of noise, reduction of night traffic, use of protecting against noise windows panes, reduction of urban traffic and restrictions of car speed.

3. International Relations

Collaboration with the People in the World

The ecological policy, a concentrated expression of an ecological economy, can be efficiently promoted only in the conditions of concentrated efforts of all partners of the community of states, that have as an objective to survive in the conditions of an increasing ecological crisis. As the ecological crisis is not limited by national or any other kind of confines, the edification of a community of states is necessary, in order to fully concentrate on the policy of surviving.

According to the opinion of Moldova ecologists, this community must be based, first of all, on the ethnical and historical criteria, as it is the case of many states, on an identical pedoclimatic and geographical conditions, common traditions and language, as well as, on the will to survive in an ecological environment, appropriate to the existence of life. We act and require the edification of a common European house in which the Romanian people, equal people among equal people, will be able to exercise its historical mission. The ecologists consider as major the following actions:

- elimination of tensions, or any separatism forms, in the interethnic relationships in the Republic of Moldova;
- adhering and respect for the letter and spirit of the General Declaration on Human Rights;
- prohibition of stocking and manufacturing of nuclear, chemical and biological arms;
- declaring the Republic of Moldova a demilitarized zone and fighting for the creation of such zones in Europe;
- withdrawal of all foreign military troops from the territories of other countries;
- reduction of land areas for military maneuvers, ecological recultivation of the areas devastated as a result of these maneuvers;
- elaboration of educative-informative programs in order to assure the involvement of the public opinion only in non-violent actions of protest;
- encouraging the actions of anti-military and pacifist structures;
- encouraging the alternative military service.

Promotion of an active policy of environmental-awareness of all the spheres of activities imposes the existence of a strong economical basis and a collaboration with all the members of the world economy market. Ecologists consider that the Republic of Moldova, an sovereign and independent state, with the objective of satisfying the increasing economical requirements of the society, has to promote an open economy policy, based on historical and ethnical relationships with the people of the world. Economic collaboration foresees actions of cooperation for the solution of severe environmental problems, elaboration of prospective technologies that would contribute to the ecological awareness in the spheres of activity, training specialists and development of scientific research, exchange of intellectual values etc.

International Politics

The ecologists of the Republic of Moldova consider that, in order to overcome the world ecological crisis situations and to solve the complex ecological problems of the world, a strong international collaboration is needed, eventually, in the frames of the United Nations Organization, that, through its specialized institutions, UNESCO, could constitute official international means to guarantee peace and right to self-determination of all the people, and coordination of efforts taken to solve global issues, as:

- ensuring the access of the states to the disarmament treaties and control on weapons sales;
- establish of a rigorous control on human rights observance;
- extension of science research and increase of investments for the re-planting forests in all the countries, especially in the countries with humid tropical climate, protection of the planetary ocean against pollution , substantial increase of fish production, stopping the thinning of the ozone layer, restricting the degradation processes of soil, protection of the world genetic fund etc;
- control and protection of the cosmic space, prevention of its militarizing.

4. Environment and Natural Resources

Environmental Protection

The existence of human beings as a component part of nature is possible only in a natural environment that corresponds to the requirements of human evolution. The effects on the environment, caused by the extermination of many species of plants and animals, leads to the deterioration of natural balance, fact that substantially decreases the survival capacity of humans.

The ecologists firmly express their negative attitude towards the irresponsible behavior referring to soil, water and air; the barbarian extermination of the vegetation, and its use in commercial purposes, reduction of the number of species of plants and animals as a result of the destruction of ecological niches, abusive use of biocides. We are concerned about the constant increase of gamma radiation level, by the degradation of the ozone layer, climate changes, as well as other global phenomena, determined by the unreasonable activity of human beings. We consider as one of our main principles to raise environmental awareness of the population. Our policy of ecological informing and instructing of the people must replace the nowadays way of thinking, based on obtaining profits as first priority. There should be put an end to the devastating of nature, in order to ensure the survival and existence of humans. In order to attain these purposes, the ecologists require to:

- establish a rigorous control on enterprises and organizations, polluting the environment, and exclude the cases of emanating of unprocessed waste materials;
- protect and plant new forests and forest belts, in order to protect the fields;
- practice the waste materials processing and their transforming in raw materials;
- prohibit the import of toxic waste or radioactive materials from other regions or countries;
- conserve and recover the important national ecosystems as: lakes, swamp areas and swamps, exclude the emplacement of storage for waste materials of any nature;
- enlargement of green spaces in localities and their surroundings.

Water

In the conditions of industrialized society, at every eight-ten year periods, water consumption is doubled. The increasing pollution caused by a large scale use of biocides and flows of industrial and domestic waste materials have led to a strong reduction of rivers flows and lakes on the territory of the Republic of Moldova. All these, and the lack of measures with the view to conserve water resources, bad observance of the legislation that refers to the use of water resources in agriculture, have led to an substantial reduction of phreatic water quantities.

For the protection of water, the following measures are considered to be necessary:

- a rigorous expertise of all the projects, supposing the use of water resources;
- improvement of the legislation on water protection. Increased penalties, applied to persons and economic units that do not observe the stipulations of the Water Code;
- replacement, in the zootechnical sector, of hydraulic methods of waste elimination by technologies of dry elimination of waste material;
- stimulating the use of ecological technologies, use of filtered and recycled water;
- creation of separate drinking and technological water supplies, in order to avoid the wrong use of drinking water;
- conservation of river beds and sanitary zones of the rivers in their original natural form.

Soil and Natural resources

The soil and natural resources, intermediate components between the atmosphere and biosphere, have severely suffered, directly or indirectly, from certain human activities. Intensive development of agriculture, massive extraction of natural resources, massive construction of dwelling spaces, soil erosion and its intoxication with diverse industrial and domestic wastes, the continuous fertility decrease of the soil - all these are aspects of the degradation process of soil and of maximum high necessities of the population, as practically, where there is a lack of the main natural resources and the exploitation of soil exceeds any reasonable limits, the problem of soil and natural sources protection become very sharp.

Our opinion is that only development of a judicious action, confirmed by an appropriate exploitation practice, can ensure the maintenance and continuous increase of its fertility. Stopping the dangerous tendencies of soil degradation and sustaining the increase of soil fertility, are possible if the next conditions are followed:

- transition from the extensive to the intensive way of soil exploitation, that foresees not only rapid obtaining of profits, but also an increase of its profitability;
- strict observance of the stipulations of the Land Code of the Republic of Moldova;

- development of organizational measures, in order to increase the efficiency of soil and natural resources;
- intensification of measures against soil erosion, by using diverse agrotechnical, hydrotechnical and other means;
- elaboration and strict application of land cadaster and an increased responsibility for its non-observance, as well as the non-observance of the Land Code;
- centralized planning of the activities of eroded soils recultivating and extraction of natural resources.

Air

The atmosphere, as a component part of the biosphere, in which the man humans develops his productive activity, is constantly polluted by huge quantities of toxic gases, liquids and solid particles. Accumulation of toxic elements, appearance of smogs in localities and synergism between different toxic substances, have contributed to the appearance of unbearable life conditions, to toxic infiltrations in the alimentary substratum, fact that has led to an increased number of illnesses. We can attain an amelioration of the atmospheric air only in the case of:

- the use by the economic agents of liquid and gas combustible instead of the solid one;
- improvement of control of air quality;
- efficient measures for the reduction of the quantity of noxious substances, resulted from industrial enterprises activities, transport means and heating systems;
- carrying out of studies on reducing the quantity of waste materials in the atmosphere;
- restriction of petrol use and its replacement by gas; use of efficient filters for automobile transport means and industrial units;
- prohibition of plants treatment by agricultural aircraft.

Flora and Fauna

Strong change of environment conditions, transition to a high proportion of agrocelloses, unreasonable actions and interventions have led to the disappearance of many species of plants and animals. There is a permanent increase of the number of species, endangered to disappear from the face of the earth. Stopping of this phenomenon can become a reality in the following conditions:

- maintenance and recovery of rare biotypes, returning them in the circuit of bioceloses, and adapting of extremely valuable species of plants and animals;
- protection of wild animals and spontaneous flora plants and conservation of the environment of their existence;
- prohibition of collecting plants and the hunting of exotic animals, as well as the commercialising of the products, resulting from these species;
- elaboration of systems of agricultural plant protection. Chemical methods against illnesses and pests will be gradually changed by biological methods and other alternative methods of plant protection;
- enlarging of systems of natural rezervations, of protected territories and public gardens of flora and fauna protection;
- increasing the prestige of ecological organizations and agents;
- instituting of an appropriate control on associations of hunters; establishing of an increased responsibility for the observance of the stipulations of the Regulation on Hunting and Plant Collecting from Spontaneous Flora.

5. Persons, Society, State

Democracy and Rights

The creation of a state, based on the constitutional right of the persons to self-determination, is needed. Only in case of a strict observance of the adopted laws, the human society can break this dead-lock. The purpose of these laws is to protect human rights, regulating the persons' attitude to the environment. Our actions in this respect will be:

- observance of the principles of the General Declaration on Human Rights;
- adoption of a Constitution and laws based on human rights;
- popularization of ecological laws ;
- operative and objective informing of the citizens on the ecological situation;
- participation of the citizens in open democratic elections, in the adoption of laws to rule the national life of the society;
- right to demonstrations, the right to free opinion and the right of participation in social-political organizations;
- guarantee to members of the Ecological Movement and the Ecological Party the right to state their opinions, to raise proposals at their working places.

The Rights of Children and Teen-Agers

The brisk life pace does not permit the parents to pay proper attention to their children and teen-agers, this fact leading to a rapid degrading of the young generation.

Lately, many factors have appeared to negatively influence the normal growth of children and teen-agers. Among these, the most pressing factors are: alcoholism, narcotics consumption, pesticides. Besides, negative influence of the communist ideology of the last decades, had as a consequence the fact that new generations lost the spirit of a correct attitude towards work, their behaviour leaves much to be desired, they do not follow ideals, anchored on realities. Our duty is to radically change the attitude of the adults towards children and teen-agers. We will militate for:

- increase of the parents' and pedagogues' responsibility for the education of the new generations;
- allowances to large families;
- improvement of instructive-education conditions in pre-school education units, schools, higher education institutions, that will permit improvement of educational level of the young generation ;
- improvement of professional level of the specialists, responsible for the education of children and teen-agers;
- a special attention should be paid to entertainments and spare time of young generation.

Scientific Research

Amelioration of the complicated ecological situation can take place in case of effecting scientific research and applying the research results in all spheres of activity. The technical-scientific progress is a real productive force , due to which new materials appeared and advanced methods and technologies have been elaborated.

Rapid application of research results has contributed to the elaboration of new technologies, that led to the increase of agricultural productivity and increased automation degree of industrial processes, this also had negative consequences: affection of ecological balance,

massive accumulations of noxious substances, appearance of glass house effect , disappearance of many of plants and animals etc., all these led to the worsening of the quality of human health and negative changes in the human genetic code. On the basis of these considerations, we will act for:

- increase of scientific research level in ecology, through using modern methods and lines of action;
- stimulating scientific research and fructification of the results of collaboration between biology, chemistry, physics, mathematics etc.
- elaboration of express-methods of identification of substances, participating in the natural balance;
- application of efficient technologies for the conversion of agricultural and industrial products in other natural components.

Culture

The current disastrous ecologic situation reflects the general cultural level of the population. The former totalitarian regime has strongly influenced not only the culture of the whole society, but of every individual person, too. The ecologic situation can be improved as a result of a higher degree of civilization; in order to increase it, the next directions should be followed:

- adopt a complex program of familization of the population with universal cultural achievements at all stages of human evolution;
- stimulation of the revival of national and patriotic consciousness, a larger development of scientific research in ecology and nation protection;
- supporting of culture and public organizations, for the sake of improving the degree of civilisation.

Education

The totalitarian system has educated the young generation in the spirit of indifference and lack of responsibility for the surrounding world, stimulating the individualism that did not unite, but separated. This led to the increase of the criminality and appearance of spite against honest work, as a consequence of which the productivity of labour has decreased.

The indifference towards the environment and natural resources became defining.

Firm measures should be taken in order to radically change the people's attitude to the nature. In this context, a special role is devolved upon the ecological party that, together with other ecologist movements, shall militate for:

- education of the society members in the spirit of respect towards environment and good management of natural resources;
- increase of the people responsibility for nature, instructing them and developing a new concept on life;
- introduction in schools of lectures on history of religion, fact that will have a beneficent influence on the education of children in the spirit of nature protection and morality;
- increase of ecological culture level;
- participation of teachers, parents and pupils in school ruling ;
- organization of school education in small groups and subgroups;

- support of social-political activities of the students and pupils, paying special attention to higher general culture and protection of environment.

Health and Environment

Humans, as a superior ideological species, has the obligation to protect nature with all its elements. But, having not been educated in this spirit, the people show interest only for material assets around them, as object of exploitation for their personal, egoistical interest. This point of view has governed till recently the human-nature relationships, characterised by an utilitarian and even barbarian attitude towards the environment. The use of unadeguate technologies had as a consequence certain phenomena with a strong negative influence on human health.

There is a significant increase in the number of illnesses, every fourth decease being caused by cancer as a result of the environment pollution. Regretfully, the longevity has a tendency of continuing decrease, Moldova occupying on one of the last places in Europe.

An important role has the preventive medicine: it has the duty to objectively inform the population on the real state of things.

Being fully aware of the fact that the illnesses, the society faces, are caused by social conditions and environment conditions, there should be elaborated a special program to improve this situation. In this aspect we will militate for:

- elimination of the causes of environment pollution by rejecting the technologies that cause products with noxious effect on people health and environment;
- competent analysis of food products quality, in view of identification of nitrates and other noxious substances quantities;
- ensuring of diet food products and children nourishment good quality, due to reduction of chemical ingredients content;
- observance of ecological criteria in insecticide treatment of plants and illnesses;
- improvement of activities against smoking and alcoholism, among other measures, the restricting the comercialization of cigarettes and alcoholic drinks;
- increase of the persons' responsibility for their own health;
- promoting sports among the population of all ages;
- improvement of working conditions;
- opening of small hospitals in urban and rural background, in vicinity of the people domicile. A large use of traditional popular medical treatment, with an accompanying reduction of chemical medicines use;
- improvement of the health statistics system.

Right to History and Spiritualness

The existence of a state is possible only in the conditions of a common space, appropriate to the requirements of the persons, historical traditions and the spiritualness of the people. Concrete historical conditions and political conjuncture, that appeared between different states, have substantially impeded civilised development of Moldova, as a result of this, producing a flagrant falsification of the history. We underline that the ecological situation as a factor, intervining in human-nature relationships, depends, to a great extent, on the human spiritualness. On the basis of this, the Ecological Party calls for:

- recognizing of all the rights comprised in the General Declaration on Human Rights;

- elaborating and adopting laws to concur in the unchaining of consciousness, for multilateral development of human personality;
- creation of equal conditions for the activity of all the parties, social-political and of other nature.

We are firmly convinced that all the actions in the ecological sphere must perfectly conform to the laws of life evolution on the Earth, these laws reflecting objective realities. We are conscious of the fact, that we represent part of nature, and that welfare and health of the human beings are in a close dependence on the state of the whole biosphere. No problems, either political, or economical, can be solved outside the biosphere, any change in the material universe causes corresponding changes in the spiritual universe, and vice versa.

Governing bodies

The Congress is the supreme party governing body. It is convened once in four years. The Extraordinary Congress may be convened within a month of the decision of the Board of Directors. The Congress is deliberative provided at least 2/3 of the delegates are in attendance.

The Congress:

- Adopts the party program and bylaws;
- Elects the Board of Directors and its Chair;
- Hears and approves the reports submitted by the Board of Directors and its commissions;
- Decides on party activity.

Decisions related to the program or bylaws shall be adopted by the vote of 2/3 of present delegates, while other decisions shall be adopted by the simple majority vote.

Board of Directors is the party governing body in the time period between the Party Congresses. The Board of Directors:

- Convenes the Congress and decides on principles of representation;
- Elects members of the Executive Committee, Deputy Chairs, Chiefs of Departments and Sections, Secretariat, decides on the organizational structure of executive bodies and their functions;
- In the time period between the Congresses, is entitled to recruit new members, but no more than two persons per year;
- Is entitled to approve or reject the decisions passed by the Executive Committee;
- Designates persons entitled to sign contracts and financial documents;
- Elects the Editor-in-chief of the party media outlet.

Board of Directors is convened by the Executive Committee at least once a year. It may be also convened at the request of at least 1/3 of the Council members.

Executive Committee is the party executive and control body in the time period between the Board of Directors sessions, to which it is subordinated. The structure of the Executive Committee is regulated by a Resolution of the Board of Directors, which may be changed by the latter. Executive Committee sessions are convened by the Chair, and upon his/her absence by the Deputy Chair at least once a month. Decisions are adopted by the simple majority vote.

The Executive Committee:

- Enforces decisions adopted by the Board of Directors and Congress;
- Administers party funds in line with the approved budget and reports to the Board of Directors;
- Keeps liaison with environmental movements in other countries;
- Keeps liaison with democratic parties, movements and institutions in the country and abroad;
- Coordinates the activity of permanent and ad-hoc commissions.

Censor Commission is elected by the Party Congress. It verifies at least once per year the financial and economic activity of the organization and reports to the Congress.

Statistics

As of 1999 the Environmental Party of Moldova "Green Alliance" registered 8,485 members, with at least 150 members in 24 administrative-territorial units:

1. Anenii Noi - 169 members;
2. Basarabeasca - 7 members;
3. Balti - 184 members;
4. Briceni - 1206 members;
5. Cahul - 171 members;
6. Cantemir - 177 members;
7. Cainari - 49 members;
8. Calarasi - 24 members;
9. Causeni - 77 members;
10. Chisinau - 990 members;
11. Cimisia - 180 members;
12. Comrat - 82 members;
13. Criuleni - 175 members;
14. Donduseni - 398 members;
15. Drochia - 1401 members;
16. Edinet - 579 members;
17. Falesti - 184 members;
18. Floresti - 170 members;
19. Glodeni - 213 members;
20. Hincesti - 193 members;
21. Ialoveni - 194 members;
22. Leova - 184 members;
23. Nisporeni - 189 members;
24. Ocnita - 173 members;
25. Riscani - 58 membri;
26. Singerei - 154 members;
27. Soroca - 154 members;
28. Soldanesti - 177 members;
29. Stefan-Voda - 222 members;
30. Taraclia - 6 members;
31. Telenesti - 69 members;
32. Tighina - 86 members;
33. Ungheni - 176 members;

34. Vulcanesti - 11 members.

Participation in elections

1994 parliamentary elections

In the February 27 parliamentary elections the Environmental Party of Moldova "Green Alliance" was cast 0.4% valid votes.

1995 general local elections

Environmental Party of Moldova "Green Alliance" ran in the April 16 local elections within the "Alliance of Democratic Forces" Electoral Bloc, which received:

- 252 mandates (19.97%) in the municipal and rayon councils;
- 2,333 mandates (22.02%) in the city and village councils;
- 83 mandate of mayors (10.43%) in cities and villages.

1998 parliamentary elections

Environmental Party of Moldova "Green Alliance" ran in the March 22 parliamentary elections within "Democratic Convention of Moldova" Electoral Bloc and was cast 19.42% of the valid votes. As a result the party received 26 seats in Parliament.

1999 local elections

Environmental Party of Moldova "Green Alliance" ran in the May 23, 1999 within the "Democratic Convention of Moldova" and received:

- 42 mandates (13.46%) in the county councils and Chisinau Municipality;
- 859 mandates (14.07%) in the municipal, city and village councils;
- 86 mayor mandates (13.83%) in municipalities, cities and villages.

General local elections May 25-June 8, 2003

EPMGA participated in the local elections 2003 within the electoral bloc "Social-Liberal Alliance Moldova Noastra" which received:

- 227 mandates in the rayonal and municipal councils (20.16%);
- 2,402 mandates in city and village councils (22.16%);
- 191 mayor mandates (21.27%).

17. National Romanian Party

Historic background

The National Romanian Party (NRP) is the successor of the Association of the Victims of the Communist Regime and War Veterans of the Romanian Army founded in 1992 as a result of the fusion of two socio-political organizations Association of the Victims of Communist Repression and Association of Former the Political Detainees and Participants to the II World War from the Romanian Army, established in 1990 and 1991 respectively. The National Romanian Party operates based on the bylaws and program of the Association. The IV Congress of the Association of the Victims of the Communist Regime and War Veterans of the Romanian Army of June 11, 2000 decided on the party name.

As the legal successor of the Association of the Victims of the Communist Regime and War Veterans of the Romanian Army, the National Romanian Party defends and represents the interests of political detainees and deportees, of the war veterans of the Romanian Army, their successors, as well as those of the citizens of the Republic of Moldova.

The Party took part in 1994 and 2001 parliamentary elections, however it failed to pass the threshold of representation.

Program

I. General provisions

The National Romanian Party is a socio-political organization, operating based on its program and bylaws, Constitution of the Republic of Moldova and other laws, international norms, and Universal Declaration on Human Rights.

The fundamental principles of party activity are scientific and historic truth, Christian morality, individual and national freedom, patriotism, awakening national consciousness of the Romanians to the East of Prut, democracy, private property, market economy and free competition, multiparty system, non-violence, social justice, respect of human dignity, equality of all the citizens under law, promotion of worldwide and national values, equal chances in social competition, decent living standards, developing education, culture and science, social security of the vulnerable groups, firstly of the persons persecuted by the Russian Communist occupation regime, counterpoising human rights to the national rights.

The major goal of the Party is to contribute via legal methods to the reintegration of the Motherland and abolishing the consequences of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact.

II. Program goals

a) Political:

- Public awareness campaigns among the population of the Republic of Moldova citizens, regardless of their ethnic origin, on the need to reintegrate the Motherland and join European Union;
- Furthering the process of national revival of the Romanians to the East of Prut in line with the national Romanian and general values;
- Protecting Romanian values, consolidating the joint spiritual and cultural space with Romania. Romanian language as a state language and language for interethnic communication on the entire soil of the Republic of Moldova, condemning primitive Moldovenism;
- Contributing to the reintegration, prosperity and survival of the motherland in the context of cultural and economic world competition;
- Abolishing separatism, preventing the federalization of the Republic of Moldova. Withdrawal of the Russian occupation army from Transdnistrian territory of the Republic of Moldova;
- Republic of Moldova integration in the European Union. Preserving and consolidating economic ties with other countries, firstly Romania. Withdrawal of the Republic of Moldova from the Community of Independent States;
- Adjusting Republic of Moldova laws to that of Romania and to the international law standards;
- Edifying a prosperous society, based on parliamentary democracy, political and economic pluralism, and generally accepted values;
- Securing a real independence of the Republic of Moldova from the former Russian-Soviet Empire and Russian Federation. Liquidating the consequences of the Russian-Soviet imperialism and colonialism, especially military and Communist ones;
- Condemning and not admitting the revival of Communist ideology and totalitarian dictatorship, liquidating the dependence upon the Russian Empire;
- Ensuring equal rights and freedoms to all the citizens of Moldova, regardless of their ethnic origin;
- Edifying rule of law state, separation of powers, decentralization of the executive power and delegating some of the prerogatives to the local government; autonomous local public administration;
- Creating a judiciary system able to represent the III power in the state;
- Freedom of press, radio and TV.

b) Economic:

- Privatization of agricultural and energetic sectors, telecommunications, transportation, commerce, services and tourism;
- Supporting small and medium enterprises;
- Directing foreign investments to the development of private sector and high-tech;
- Establishing a favorable fiscal system in order to protect the domestic market, to support domestic producers and boost economy;
- Changing the national economy structure in line with the raw materials and resources available, historic and national traditions, regional and national tendencies; prohibiting the export of raw materials, producing only finite products, restructuring enterprises of the former Soviet military-industrial complex;
- Redirecting national economy towards the West, firstly Romania. Integrating Republic of Moldova economy in the Romanian one;
- Diversifying energy markets and developing own ones;
- Adjusting Republic of Moldova energy system to the Romanian and European one;
- Diminishing Republic of Moldova dependence upon the former soviet space and integrating Republic of Moldova economy into the European and global one;
- Increasing the production and exports by extending on new raw material markets of energy and placing Republic of Moldova products;
- Attracting foreign investments by establishing a favorable legal framework;
- Boosting crafts and tourism industry. Creating in rural areas agricultural products processing enterprises. Returning the land to all Republic of Moldova citizens who owned it prior to collectivization, as well as to their successors;
- Primacy of bilateral economic relations;
- Revival (physical, spiritual) of the labor force;
- Party opts for: cooperation with OSCE, Council of Europe, other European structures; integration in the European Union, cooperation with International Monetary Fund, World Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development; political, economic and diplomatic relations with countries of the world;
- Perfecting Republic of Moldova legislation on education, science and culture;
- Preserving the spiritual patrimony of the Romanian people. Creating an extra budgetary fund for preserving traditions and folklore.

c) Spiritual - education, science, culture and religion:

- Improving the legal framework regulating spiritual life;
- Education, scientific research, national culture, religion;
- Changing the education system in order to awake the national Romanian dignity;
- Preserving and promoting the spiritual patrimony of the Romania people, traditions and folklore;
- Education in Romanian in all state universities;
- Preserving and furthering intellectual and technical-scientific potential; supporting boarding schools;
- Awarding through competition scholarships to talented students, especially the poor ones;
- State financial aid to talented artists;
- Supporting free enterprise, competition, value and originality as norms of utilizing the human potential in the field of scientific research;
- Promoting and liberalizing scientific and cultural ties with Romania and other countries; free flow of information;

- Scientific research should be conducted in state institutions as well as in private ones;
- Acknowledging that religion is a key element in moral education of Romanians, the Party opts for teaching religion in schools;
- Contributing to the registration of the Bessarabian Church.

d) Social:

- Ensuring equal rights to all the citizens of the Republic, regardless of ethnic origin, religion, age or sex;
- Ensuring decent living standards;
- Transition to preventive medicine, family medical assistance;
- Social security in case of unemployment, inflation, or incapacity to work of the main family supporter. Protecting and supporting orphans, elderly, handicapped, victims of political repression, including members of their families, Romanian Army War veterans, and other disadvantaged strata of the society;
- Timely raising scholarships and pensions and indemnifying the income according to the inflation rate;
- Establishing new work places;
- State compensation for the patrimony confiscated from the citizens during political repression;
- Establishing favorable conditions for the unemployed re-qualification;
- Eliminating such discouraging factors as corruption, crime and profiteering;
- Encouraging the establishment of new and free trade unions;
- Pursuing the enforcement of the Parliament Resolution of December 8, 1992 on claiming compensation for the victims of political repression from Russia, legal successor of the URSS.

e) Environmental:

- Protecting environment and ensuring environmental balance;
- Encouraging technologies for the production of environmental-clean products;
- Perfecting environmental law;
- Prohibiting the transit and storage of toxic and radioactive substance on the soil of the Republic of Moldova;
- Using natural methods - afforestation, green zones, etc to fight soil erosion;
- Excluding to a reasonable extent the degradation factors from all the fields of economy, such as: excessive use of chemification; water pollution, wastes storage on unauthorized places, atmosphere pollution;
- Environmental education at all the levels;
- Using advanced biological plant protection methods in agriculture and forestry, largely employing methods to fight erosion and increase soil fertility;
- Supporting local, regional and international environmental programs in order to improve the environment.

Governing bodies

The Congress is the supreme governing body of the National Romanian Party. It is convened at the decision of the Party Republican Council once in four years. Whenever it is necessary extraordinary Congresses may be convened as well. The Congress:

- Adopts the party program and bylaws and amends them;
- Examines and settles problems related to party activity, decides on party activities;
- Elects via an open or secret vote the Party Chair on rotation basis;
- Elects the Party Republican Council;
- Elects the Censor Commission;
- Examines the reports submitted by the Republican Council and Censor Commission.

The Congress session are deliberative provided at least half of the delegates attend it. Decisions are adopted by the simple majority vote of the delegates present at the Congress.

The Republican Council is convened at least once in six months.

The Republican Council:

- Elects the Presidium of the Republican Council, his/her Deputies (one Senior Deputy) for different fields of activity organizational, political, social-economic, cultural, scientific, youth, liaison with political parties and public organizations, the Secretary of the Republican Council, Press Secretary and Editor of the party media outlet;
- Designates the treasurers;
- Convenes the Party Congresses and Conferences, including the extraordinary ones;
- Approves work plans of the Republican Council, decides on current tasks, evaluates the activity of the central and regional governing bodies, approves the Party budget;
- Adopts declarations on issues relevant to the social and political life of the country;
- Designates party candidates in presidential, parliamentary and local elections.

Republican Council sessions shall be considered deliberative provided at least half of its members attend. Republican Council sessions are adopted by the simple majority of the present members.

Republican Council Presidium is the party executive body in the time period between the Republican Council sessions and includes 19 members, namely: the Party Chair, Deputy Chairs, Republican Council Secretary, Press Secretary, Editor of the party media outlet, other persons designated by the Republican Council from among its members. Republican Council Presidium is convened at the initiative of the Party Chair or Deputy Chair at least once in two weeks. It adopts decisions by the simple majority vote of its present members. Presidium sessions are deliberative provided at least half of its members are in attendance.

Republican Council Presidium:

- Coordinates the activity of party members and structures;
- Holds the sessions of the Republican Council;
- Forms expert commissions or working groups whenever it's necessary;
- Hears the reports submitted by the Party Chair, Deputy Chair, Secretary, Press Secretary, editor, accountant and treasurer;
- Oversees the enforcement of the Republican Council and Congress decisions;
- Administers the party financial resources and reports on it to the Republican Council;
- Recruits new members, keeps a record of them, collects membership fees;
- Settles the complaints submitted by the Party members;
- Represents the party in relations with the country leadership, other parties and NGOs.

Censor Commission oversees the party financial activity and submits an annual report to the party governing bodies and to the Congress. Censor Commission decisions are deliberative

provided at least half of its members attend. Decisions are adopted by the simple majority vote.

Participation in elections

1994 parliamentary elections

In the parliamentary elections of February 27 the National Romanian Party, back then Association of the Victims of the Communist Regime and War Veterans of the Romanian Army, was cast 16,672 votes (0.94%).

2001 parliamentary elections

National Romanian Party ran in the February 25 parliamentary elections within the "Faith and Justice" Electoral Bloc, which was cast 10,686 votes (0.67%).

18. Republican Popular Party

Brief history

The Republican Popular Party (RPP) was founded on April 16, 1999. Initially, the party name was Peasants' Christian Democratic Party of Moldova (PCDPM). The constitution conference adopted the party programme and status, elected Vladimir Reus as chairman of PCDPM, and created the Executive Council, the Executive Committee and the Censors Committee.

Party's major goal was to contribute to the resolution of economic problems and to propose "new strategies in the political activity".

The party participated in the early parliamentary elections of 2001 but failed to pass the 6% threshold.

The 5th National Conference of PCDPM took place on June 26, 2004. It brought together about 190 delegates who represented territorial organisations of PCDPM from the entire territory of Moldova. PCDPM members who attended the forum elected Mr. Nicolae Andronic as new chairman of this party and elected the new composition of the PCDPM Managing Board.

Taking notice of the difficult situation of independent press, the conference adopted a resolution in which it condemned the treatment of central authorities for mass media and warned over damages of freedom of expression in Moldova.

The PCDPM Managing Board held a sitting on March 24, 2005. It decided to convoke the 6th National Conference of PCDPM on May 28, 2005. At the same time, the Managing Board decided to give green light to the procedure of new registration of PCDPM members, which should be completed before opening of the National Conference of the party. The May 28 6th conference decided to change the name of the party - Republican Popular Party, adopted a new status and programme of PRP, and approved the tactic of the party for next four years as opposition political party.

The PRP Appeal on creation of the Republican Committee Against Usurpation of Power was launched on November 2, 2005, with the Republican Popular Party "reaffirming its readiness to cooperate with politicians who are ready to oppose openly the regime of President Vladimir Voronin, which has usurped the power in the state for five years."

Program

I. General Provisions

The PCDPM is a party of popular type. It is therefore open to all Moldovan citizens, irrespective of the social, religious or ethnic group to which they belong. The politics of PCDPM prioritizes economic problems, and first of all the application of agricultural reforms, the need to revive our national culture and the free circulation of values asserted throughout history, to develop new political prospects and strategies, to contribute to the free development of the society and the peaceful resolution of vital problems, however complicated they are.

The political activity of the PCDPM aims towards the wellbeing of the entire people. To achieve this objective we need to elect competent leaders, who should be committed to the

democratic principles and norms, show tolerance towards other than their own points of view, and accept compromises that would solve the nation's major problems.

The activity of the PCDDPM shall be wholly founded on the Christian conception of the individual and his/her responsibility to God.

II. Fundamental principles

The Policy on Private Property

The private property is the foundation of a socially oriented market economy, and a fundamental characteristic which makes the latter distinct from all other economic and social systems.

The private property offers citizens the opportunity to act according to his/her own will and hence increases the area of his/her personal freedom. All citizens must be given the opportunity to have access to the most varied forms of property. It is necessary to give peasants and workers the chance to become owners of land and the means of production, because only then will their economic dependency be reduced and their interest in the development of the production process increased. Likewise, this will guarantee a fair distribution of incomes given that a state is rich only when its every citizen is wealthy and insured welfare.

Given this, the PCDDPM pleads for state guarantees for private property, free initiative, and free competition, and will support the introduction of this principle into the Constitution.

The Respect for Human Rights

The PCDDPM acknowledges the equality of rights of all people. We plead for men and women, professional, social, religious and ethnic groups living in Moldova to enjoy equal rights because they are interdependent. All these categories of population are equal partners in a joint effort to achieve the material prosperity and spiritual development of our people.

Justice means the same rights and the same laws for all, including those who need yet to realise that they enjoy equal rights as everybody else. The law is there to protect every individual from the power abuse by other individuals or by the state. The law makes possible the accomplishment of freedom even by the weakest of our citizens (children, the disabled, the illiterate, etc.).

The PCDDPM acts towards true social justice which resides in giving everyone equal chances to develop freely and assume responsibility for him/herself and for others. The equality of chances is an absolutely necessary appendix to the equality before law. Thus, every individual should be given the freedom to act in order to develop his/her own personality according to their own free choice. This could be achieved through adopting an appropriate system of access to all forms of education and professional training without any conditions. The PCDDPM pleads for shared responsibility, making use of all goods necessary for living, as well as of the right to own private property.

One of the fundamental human rights is the right to work. Work means not only the opportunity to earn a living, but also a way of asserting one's personality. For this reason, unemployment allowances, however substantial, will never replace the satisfaction of earning a living through one's own work. The PCDDPM believes that the right of all people to work obliges all those responsible, the state, the employers and the unions, to make use of all

possibilities to create full-time employment for everybody. Everyone needs to be given the chance to shape their lives as they wish.

The Christian position of the PCDDPM resides in the duty to help those who have not had luck in life and to guarantee everyone the conditions for a life in dignity, even when they are doing poorly due to their own mistakes. The fundamental values, Freedom, Solidarity and Justice, are at the foundation of the political activity of the PCDDPM.

The Development of Personality

Marriage and family are the most stable forms of human cohabitation. They form the foundation of the state and the society, and therefore need to be protected through the Constitution. Neither the state, nor other forms of social life can replace the family. As a living and education community for the future generation, the family is the first and most important locus of development of the human personality in an atmosphere of love and care.

The PCDDPM believes that marriage is a community of partners intended to last throughout life and whereby the man and woman mutually recognize each other's personal worth, are responsible to each other and share equally the burden of family life. As parents they need to share responsibility for their children as well.

Parents and children should have cooperation relationships based on love and mutual trust. Those who decide to have children need to assume certain responsibilities and duties which they are obliged to meet. No one has the right to set one's children against their parents, just like no one has the right to disturb the peace and understanding between parents and children.

The PCDDPM will plead for granting special aid to families with many children, those who have disabled children and those with a single parent.

III. Economic Policy

The PCDDPM believes that the foundation of a market economy based on free responsibility needs to be founded on the following principles:

- Responsibility and social justice;
- Competition, loyalty and solidarity;
- Personal responsibility and social security.

The PCDDPM advocates the development of a socially oriented market economy through personal initiative and more active involvement of the individual in the achievement of the socio-economic process of the society in its entirety. All decisions of economic, financial and socio-political nature need to contribute towards achieving this goal.

The market economy is diametrically opposed to the socialist economy which has the most harmful effect on the individual rights and freedoms by passing the production means into the ownership of an amorphous body and by being based on centrally adopted plans.

We believe that a centrally run economy, oriented towards planning not only the economy but also the very citizen hampers the development and assertion of the individual. Therefore the objectives of our country's economic development as conceived by the PCDDPM are the following:

- Putting the land into the ownership of peasants;

- Creating jobs for everyone;
- Monetary stability;
- Increasing economic efficiency;
- Maintaining the balance between the economic development and the development of non-economic factors;
- Respecting the environmental norms to protect the nature and ensure a normal life for the generations to come.

The reduction in unemployment is an important economic and social objective that can be attained only through the coordination of joint efforts of the state (which has at its disposal political instruments) and of the two partners - the employers and the employees.

To reduce unemployment, all means are to be used. In this sense the measures related to the reduction of working hours will only succeed when account is taken of both of the continuous growth in productivity and the employment of new workers, as well as the unfolding of the process of putting land into peasants' ownership.

Monetary stability

The currency stability is a decisive prerequisite for lasting economic profitability. Currency stability alone makes it possible for wages to match one's efforts.

The widely recognized right to accumulate wealth in various ways (agricultural equipment, houses, co-ownership of enterprises, shares, savings books) will be possible to apply only when the value of the national currency, the Leu, will stay stable. The same thing is valid for the insurance of socially vulnerable citizens. Currency stability is to be ensured in the first place by the Government and the National Bank, which should be independent of the Government.

The need to increase production

Increasing the production should not be an objective in itself. It is rather a premise for other achievements:

- Sufficient work places and professional training;
- Guaranteed functioning of the social insurance system;
- Funding of public tasks and services;
- Ensuring the defence capacity of the state;
- Fulfilling the obligations assumed towards the states with whom political and economic ties have been established.

The development of production should not lead to the creation of inhuman working conditions and the pollution or even destruction of the environment.

Policy on economic structures

The task of the policy on economic structures is to strengthen the adjusting capacity of the economy to social objectives. The exaggerated high prices for production as related to the ones in other countries, the increased costs of power resources and raw materials, the costs of environment protection, as well as the increase in costs for services to the population, particularly in rural areas, might prompt important changes both of economic and of social nature.

The economic policy of the state should support the structural transformations and not try to preserve forcefully and artificially the old structures. As for the economic policy at the level of counties, it is very important to act towards creating similar living conditions in all Moldovan counties thus ensuring equal opportunities for all citizens. In this sense the state is to contribute towards creating the corresponding infrastructure in all counties.

The PCDDPM is against any direct interference in decisions on investments by agricultural firms, individual peasant farms and enterprises. Our party is against state management of investments, the estimation of forecasts and decisions of all kinds taken centrally.

All these but particularise the profitability and capacity of structural adjustment of the economy.

Fiscal policy

The fiscal laws should respect the principles of a socially oriented market economy. The establishment of taxes should be done taking into account the principle of equality of rights, and avoid discouraging initiative and hampering profitability. A fair fiscal system should distribute justly the fiscal burden. At the same time, the income tax should take into consideration not only the personal standard, but also such difficulties as family spendings, which the person in question needs to handle. In order not to weaken the national economy, the fiscal system should not be too much of a burden for the national economy and the citizens. The consolidation of the public budget needs a fiscal policy to contribute towards economic development. It needs to support the capacity and willingness to invest and take into consideration the need for the economy to face competition on the internal and external markets, as well as support the development of scientific research and new technologies especially in agriculture.

IV. Agriculture

The free and democratic social and political order needs a developed, profitable and competitive agriculture.

Agriculture, the food and fishing industry need to produce in sufficient quantities good quality food and meet the demand on the local market on the account of internal resources.

The PCDDPM cannot conceive of a viable agriculture without peasants being insured inviolability of property and equipment. The consequences of collectivisation and despoiling of peasants are still felt in the poor state of the collectivist agriculture and the poor food supply of citizens in Moldova and other former communist countries.

Our party pleads for the legalization of private property of land as a way to re-launch agriculture and as a foundation of traditional moral values. We believe that the state should promote a policy of support of the peasant with advantageous credits. The financial indicators of such policy would be the following:

- Building funds at national level to fund major agricultural objectives;
- Allocating part of these funds for the development of agriculture in less developed economic areas (as direct subsidies);
- Grants on the basis of these crediting funds in favorable conditions (with low interest rates and full coverage of investment needs).

The premises for a banking policy on agricultural development should be the following:

- Organizing on principles of profitability some agricultural units (on family basis, i.e. individual peasant farms or associations);
- Organizing an informational system, specifically for the commercial agriculture, based on private property;
- Building and developing cooperative insurance associations of farmers with agricultural equipment for the processing and trading of agricultural produce;
- Increasing the randomness of agricultural production and developing agriculture;
- Restructuring the agricultural production through increasing the share of the private livestock and fruit growing sectors;
- Generally developing the rural areas and avoiding transforming peasant farms into a basis for existence of the national economy.

Our party will support the creation of a general network of services in agriculture:

- The consulting office - the traditional agricultural chamber;
- The expertise and forecast office;
- Complex transportation and agricultural services;
- Services for trading the produce;
- The supply of seeds with high biological potential;
- Building a modern agricultural and food industry able to capitalize on domestic agricultural resources and render high profit rates.

V. The State and its Fundamental Values

The Constitution is the basis for a cohabitation of the citizens of this country in freedom, solidarity and justice. These fundamental values can only be translated into practice within a rule-of-law state founded on democracy and social justice. A democratic state, irrespective of its social order, is the institution of free, responsible and united people.

The authority of the state is founded on the respect for human dignity and the inalienable rights of its citizens. The duty of the state is to ensure the wellbeing of every citizen and of the society in general.

To fulfil this primordial task, the state needs to meet the following requirements:

- Protect citizens' rights and prevent power abuse;
- Preserve and further develop the order necessary to respect the cohabitation rules;
- Guarantee the diversity of social forces;
- Insure the conditions for the accomplishment of personality and support the individual's aspirations to take responsibility for achieving the common good;
- Support the weak, and guarantee permanent care after them;
- Contribute towards the achievement in the entire country of conditions for a life in dignity.

Democracy. In a democratic society the state power is derived from the powers delegated by the people. The state power is therefore obliged to act towards the wellbeing of its people.

This political order guarantees the participation of citizens in the affairs of the state and their liberty through the distribution and unification of forces. This order should be accessible to every citizen, since it will be accomplished only when every citizen participates actively and is ready to sacrifice for the cause.

Pluralism. A free and democratic society is pluralist by definition because it allows for different opinions, concepts and interests to confront each other in their struggle for state power, and propose solutions to the society according to their positions. Pluralism requires the development of democracy whereby the concepts and interests of the majority are respected in such a manner so that not to harm the position and concerns of the minority.

Rural areas. The center of rural life is the village. The PCDDPM regards as especially important the peasant society and culture, as well as the role of agriculture in the achievement of general wellbeing.

Living in a rural area does not necessarily mean giving up the modern civilizational benefits such as electricity, advanced home supplies, etc. For this reason we believe that the rural population should enjoy the same facilities as do those who modernize and renovate their lodgings in urban areas.

Private property. For the PCDDPM the natural desire of the individual to own one or several houses is an important indicator of personal freedom. The opportunities of private ownership should be varied, not only through building new houses, but also through buying flats from the social lodging fund of the state. The sale by the state of lodging space has a double advantage. On the other hand, the state earns money which can be used to build new houses of public use, and, on the other hand, this will motivate owners to renovate and modernize their houses and flats.

VI. Social policy

The most important tasks of social policy targeted towards the wellbeing and prosperity of the citizen are the following:

- The protection of the individual against poverty and hardships;
- Contingency compensations;
- The improvement of general living standards.

The main task of social policy is to improve the working and living conditions of workers.

Of the most serious perils threatening the nowadays Moldovan society are the depersonalisation and anonymity. Thus, although people live in more conglomeration now than ever, the number of lonely people is on rise:

- The number of those who need help, the elderly and the ill, is on rise, while the number of those willing to help is stable;
- Although social spending is increasing, new socially needy and marginalised groups are emerging;
- The desire by many, in particular the youth, to take on responsibilities that are beyond their material needs is great, yet, the opportunities to attain a meaningful life by helping others are usually unmet.

For these reasons the state should grant social services efficient help. The state needs to support the initiative of the people who can grant and organize the necessary help, as well as protect them against any harm. In our society the danger of handicap is high due to the physical and psychological overstrain, as well as the high risks of accidents at work and in the traffic. The disabled live as a minority in a society which often disregards their problems and needs.

The state should offer all the disabled the chance to reintegrate professionally and socially, depending on their physical and psychological abilities.

Our party does not regard the disabled as "objects of care", but rather as partners within our common life in the society. They have to receive all the necessary help, which requires further development of preventive medicine, the promotion and encouragement of disabled children, the development of a special curriculum for these children and building special workshops, halls of residence and lodging facilities for the grown-up disabled. Also, we need to support the cohabitation between the disabled and healthy people at work and in the society.

The Elderly

The old age, just like all other ages, has both positive and negative peculiarities. A society is humane to the extent to which it ensures the elderly a normal life in conditions of respect of human rights. No society can give up the services and achievements of its elderly, their wisdom and experience, which is so much needed both in families and in the society in general. For this reason the elderly need to be given new opportunities for activity.

Health Assistance Policy

Health is one of the most important values in life. The opportunity to preserve one's health or to recover from sickness should be equally guaranteed to all citizens irrespective of their financial situation, their social status or their place of residence. Patients need to be offered the choice of doctor and hospital, while doctors need to be able to practice freely. The public health system needs to have sufficient space for development and self-administration. The technological progress in medical equipment provides the new opportunities for recovery, which opportunities need to be equal for all. Under current circumstances the patients who are mentally ill are given less attention than other patients. This state of affairs needs to be done away with. It is necessary to create better living conditions for those suffering of chronic diseases and those who need permanent care.

Our party underlines the fact that the treatment with care and understanding towards the patient cannot be replaced by technical and medical equipment. Our policy regarding public health is one directed towards the prevention of diseases.

Our main points in this policy are the following: to support measures aimed at preserving health, to develop the preventive medicine, to protect the environment, and to develop the responsibility of every individual for his/her own health. The structure of the health protection system needs to be further developed, taking account of economic factors.

The woman in society

The state and the society are founded on the joint work of men and women. For this reason the women need to fully participate in the political, economic and social lives. Women need to be insured their place in the society, a place that would correspond both to the fundamental principle of equality of rights and their abilities and desires to build their own lives. For this it is necessary for the cooperative relations between men and women to go beyond family life and be fully realised in the professional, social and political spheres. Women need to be able to choose freely the way to fulfill their personal aspirations within the family, in exercising a profession outside the family, and in combining professional activity with family life.

Environment protection

The preservation of the natural foundations of life is part of what our party calls "freedom and responsibility". Nowadays, those who exploit the natural resources irresponsibly producing environmental disbalances undermine the solidarity between generations and destroy the very foundation of the life of future generations. Still, the technical progress and the increase in the labor productivity are not in complete opposition with environment protection. The following can contribute to the preservation of the natural basis of life:

- Avoiding air pollutioning;
- Avoiding water pollutioning and limiting the pollution of the Black Sea, and the rivers Prut and Dniestr;
- Giving up technologies likely to induce climatic change;
- Protecting the nature and the individual against the effect of chemical and harmful substances;
- Reducing traffic noise and industrial activity, etc.

Education and Culture. The Right to Education

The future of every individual and the living conditions of the society largely depend on the quality of education.

This is an essential premise for the personal development of all. The aim of education is to help individuals to build freely and responsively their lives and find their place in their profession and in the society. Our policy on education and professional training is based on the principle of legal equality of all people, and takes account of the differences in intellectual capabilities and gifts of individuals.

Ethics and Religion

The school needs to help the youth to find a moral and religious support. The faith in God cannot be imposed on anyone. Yet at school the young can get answers to some moral and religious questions which bother them. Also at school they can be educated in the spirit of moral and religious tolerance.

Knowledge of History

Education and learning need to form the historical conscience of the youth. Especially in Moldova, which passed through the tragic experience of the communist dictatorship that forged our history, the knowledge of historical truth is a primary need not only for pupils and students, but also for the grown-ups. The systematic learning of true history helps create one's own capacity and pronounce value judgements about past events and facts, arise one's love of motherland without exaggerated nationalism, and strengthen immunity towards various ideological lies.

Research and Higher Education

In the contemporary world a country needs to give every youngster the opportunity to acquire a profession to apply his/her qualities. Theoretical knowledge should be enhanced through an intensive practical training. In this sense our party pleads not only for the development of general education, but also the professional and crafts schools, where young students could acquire both theoretical and practical knowledge related to their chosen profession.

Every country needs a developed higher education and research system. The PCDDPM takes a decisive stand against the ideologisation of the higher education and research. These need to

develop freely, have their own decision bodies (university senate), subordinated to relevant ministries, and with minimal coordination.

The freedom of research and teaching is the premise for a successful upbringing of the intellectuals of tomorrow, and for approaching difficult research topics the success of which depends on the free competition of ideas.

Taking into account the need to develop not only fundamental research but also the applicative one, the PCDDPM will support the establishment of private universities and research institutes. Thus, with the help of the capital of private investors the state will be relieved of some of the problems it is facing.

Churches and Religious Communities

The PCDDPM promotes the independence and sovereignty of all cults and religious communities. We support their responsible contribution to the achievement of the general good. Essential for us is to insure the freedom of faith, which has direct implications for the feeling of human freedom in general.

The right of churches and religious communities to solve autonomously their problems, as well as their right to freely manifest themselves in the society are inalienable rights. Our party also acknowledges the exceptional contribution of churches to helping the needy.

VII. The Principles of Foreign Policy

The fundamental principles of Moldova's foreign policy should be the following:

- Maintaining peace and freedom. A war is just only when it is meant to defend freedom and when all other means to keep peace have been useless;
- Territorial integrity. This refers to the integrity of the Republic of Moldova and the abolishment of the so-called Transdnistrian republic;
- European unity;
- The respect for human rights, including minority rights.

Leadership Bodies

The National Conference is composed of representatives of primary organizations of the PCDDPM. The number of representatives is established based on the norms of representation adopted by the Executive Council.

The Conference is convened once in three years upon the initiative of the Chair of PCDDPM, 1/3 of its members, or of the Censors Committee.

The National Conference is legally convened if at least 2/3 of delegates attend. The Conference adopts decisions with simple majority vote of those present, except for amendments to the Statute.

The National Conference has the following prerogatives:

- a. Adopts the PCDDPM Statute and amendments thereto;
- b. Adopts the strategy and program of activity of the party;

- c. Elects the members of the Executive Council and the Chair and members of the Censors Committee;
- d. Discusses and adopts reports by the Executive Council and the Censors Committee on the budget and decides upon the value of membership fees (0.5 percent of the minimum wage);
- e. Adopts affiliation to international institutions and ratifies the conventions concluded nationally and internationally by the Executive Committee;
- f. Adopts the organizational structure of the PCDPM;
- g. Adopts the decision to cease activity.

The Executive Council is responsible, in between national conferences, of the leadership activity of the party. The Council is composed of 19 members elected by the Conference by secret vote for a three-year period. The Chair of the Council is elected by the National Conference. Representatives of field branches may be elected to the Council.

The Executive Council elects five deputy chairs who are also members of the Executive Committee of the PCDPM. The Executive Council meets once in six months or whenever necessary upon the request of the Chair, and adopts decisions by simple majority vote provided 2/3 of its members are present.

The Executive Council has the following duties:

- a. Applying PCDPM strategy, its Statute provisions and the decisions of the National Conference;
- b. Nominating from among its members the Executive Committee;
- c. Adopting the program of activities of the Executive Committee;
- d. Establishing and organizing new territorial structures, meetings with the leaders of other parties and social-political movements;
- e. Adopting awards and applying penalties on PCDPM members;
- f. Presenting to the National Conference annual reports on the budget, balance, investment opportunities, etc.

The Executive Committee is elected by the Executive Council from among its members by open vote. The Committee is composed of seven members. The Committee leads and oversees the execution of actions taken towards the implementation of the strategy, statute, and the decisions of the National Conference and the Executive Council.

The Executive Committee meets once in six months and whenever necessary and adopts decisions through simple majority vote. The Chair of the Censors Committee attends the meetings of the Committee and has a consultative vote.

The Censors Committee is composed of three members elected by the National Conference for a three-year period. The Committee presents periodically to the Executive Council and the National Conference activity reports including statements and proposals to eliminate mistakes and improve activity. The Steering Committee meets once in three months, at the end of the financial year or whenever necessary.

Statistical Data

In 1999, PCDPM had 7,056 members in 27 administrative-territorial units of second tier, as follows:

1. Anenii Noi - 151 members;
2. Balti - 136 members;
3. Briceni - 229 members;
4. Camenca - 164 members;
5. Calarasi - 687 members;
6. Chisinau - 659 members;
7. Criuleni - 234 members;
8. Donduseni - 193 members;
9. Drochia - 424 members;
10. Edinet - 260 members;
11. Falesti - 154 members;
12. Glodeni - 170 members;
13. Hincesti - 191 members;
14. Ialoveni - 187 members;
15. Leova - 214 members;
16. Orhei - 209 members;
17. Rezina - 156 members;
18. Singerei - 240 members;
19. Slobozia - 255 members;
20. Soroca - 183 members;
21. Straseni - 496 members;
22. Soldanesti - 179 members;
23. Stefan-Voda - 197 members;
24. Taraclia - 227 members;
25. Telenesti - 293 members;
26. Ungheni - 251 members;
27. Vulcanesti - 271 members;
28. Other - 47 members.

Participation in Elections

Parliamentary elections of 25 February 2001

PCDPM received 4,288 votes (0.27%).

19. Republican Party of Moldova

Historic background

Republican Party of Moldova (RPM) was established on August 15, 1999. The Founding Congress adopted the party program and bylaws and elected the governing bodies, including the Party Chairperson. The party intends to contribute to the development of the Republic of Moldova as sovereign, democratic, rule of law and territorial integral state; to its integration in the international community; to the consolidation of the civil society, which would be able to ensure the stability and irreversibility of the political, economic, social and spiritual reforms in our country.

Program

General principles

As a result of democratic movements Republic of Moldova is to become a civilized, European and democratic community of economically free people. Political pluralism has become a reality. On the other hand, Republic of Moldova continues to experience a deep economic crisis, and industrial and agricultural decline. The living standard is also continuously worsening.

The unemployment is rising, as is the number of people living in misery. The aforesaid affects vulnerable strata of society. The political crisis hasn't been overcome yet, whereas the current governing system has proved its inefficiency. The judicial system also proved to be faulty in fighting corruption and organized crime, which affect all the state structures. Drugs and chaos have reached unprecedented levels. Moral, cultural and spiritual degradation of the population continues to escalate. Human rights are violated.

More and more citizens of the Republic of Moldova illegally flee the country in search for a job, accepting the bottom line jobs. We cannot be indifferent to such a situation, and believe that is disgrace for us.

Due to the lack of political will and national pride, the Transdnistrian conflict hasn't been settled so far, whereas ethnic harmony remains a theory.

An efficient social security system hasn't been developed so far, individual freedoms are not observed, and civic education is insufficient.

Republic of Moldova is a country where Moldovans cohabit with people of other ethnic origin, sharing the same principles of loyalty and pluralism of ideas, concepts and religions.

Objectively speaking, the vital interests of our citizens are dominated by the idea of establishing a sovereign, independent, unitary, rule of law and democratic state. Such a state should envisage sustainable development, stability in political, economic and social life.

Consequently, the society faces an important task, namely to develop and implement an efficient model of the country development, creating an economic and political system able to ensure the efficiency of such a model. In this respect, it is binding to form a party, which would gather citizens based on their civic ideas, and would assume the responsibility for exercising the power in the state. Republican Party of Moldova is ready to assume such a responsibility and would strive to achieve the following tasks:

Governing system. Political life. Civil society.

The party opts for the Republic of Moldova to become a really independent, sovereign, unitary and democratic state. The Party pleads for a presidential republic. The Chief of State is the President of the Republic of Moldova, who is elected by the people and is entrusted concrete responsibilities, so as to ensure a strict constitutional separation of powers and to avoid the political monopoly of one single power, by means of coexistence of democracy and order, priority of state priorities over the party interests.

The party opts for clear separation of powers (legislative, executive, judiciary) in line with international law and experience of democratic countries so as to prevent abuses and slippage towards dictatorship and political voluntarism.

The party opts for reformation of the Parliament in line with the experience of democratic countries. Clear separation of President, Government and Parliament responsibility shall

guarantee sharing of responsibilities in front of the electorate. The Parliament is the supreme legislative and control body.

The stability of a democratic state may be secured only by observing international law, establishing a civil society, which would guaranteed the rights, freedoms and social justice for its citizens.

It is necessary to liberalize political life. A state could be really stable if it is based on rule of law, each citizen is equal under law and is exercising its citizen's duty to observe the Constitution, laws and international norms. All citizens enjoy equal rights and possibilities.

The party opts for new efficient mechanisms of fighting corruption, organized crime, and drugs. It opts for order and stability. Freedom is real only under stable order.

It is necessary to continuously develop all the civil society institutions (political parties, socio-political movements, non-governmental organizations, etc) as guarantors of supporting and fostering private enterprise, individual's responsibility, etc.

The party opts for the decentralization of the state power and empowering local government to settle vital problems in the territories. The principle of political representation shall be observed at all the levels of state structures, power shall be accountable to civil society, which by means of its institutions would prevent totalitarianism. Consequently, civil society would control the governors.

The party shall further the process of national revival of the native population, by observing and harmonious cohabitation of ethnic minorities.

It is necessary to establish an efficient mechanism of civil society control over the Forces Ministries, so as to guarantee that latter would not interfere in political processes.

The Party pleads for cooperation with all political parties, socio-political movements, state structure and other institutions so as to ensure the progress of the country.

Economy

The party opts for the economy liberalization, continuing reforms, and transition to market economy of a modern type, free enterprise and competition. It is necessary to ensure sustainable development. An efficient economy may be ensured provided a legal framework fostering reforms is developed. It is necessary to reform the financial and banking system, improving the fiscal system and taxation policy, stabilizing foreign currency system and ensuring the convertibility of the domestic currency.

The party opts for privatization of the state patrimony, de-monopolizing economy, supporting new private enterprises based on private property so as to establish favorable conditions for free competition. Incentives are required to boost small and medium business, to ensure long-term markets for the Moldovan products so as to attract foreign investments. Republic of Moldova industry is in continuous decline and enterprises do not work at their full capacity.

In this respect the party pleads for industry restructuring, implementation of high-tech, creating processing enterprises, free economic zone (industrial & commercial). The Party believes it is necessary to devise a republican system creating new workplaces, reducing unemployment and re-training workforce.

In agriculture, the party opts for continuing the agrarian reform supporting the producers, state aid to farmers, establishing a financial and banking system to support agriculture, incentives to purchasing agricultural products.

The party opts for improving the services provided to the population. The Energy system is a key problem pending immediate resolution.

Social sphere

The party opts for socially oriented economy. All the people enjoy equal rights and obligations in earning a profit, possessing a patrimony, and exercising functions in the state bodies, access to information, education and healthcare. It is necessary to devise a new efficient social security system, providing guarantees to elderly, children, women, youth, disabled, socially vulnerable strata, and high work security.

The party opts for developing a state environmental program, which would ensure a harmony between man and nature, as well as a program to develop villages and cities.

Spiritual life

Establishing a real civil society. Reviving trust, tolerance, and generally accepted human values such as freedom, justice, solidarity and faith, genuine national and international spiritual values may ensure social and economic reforms.

It is impossible to solve those problems without civic education. Citizen is the main pillar of any state.

It is necessary to develop a new state geo-strategic concept on history, culture and progress of the Republic of Moldova. Furthermore the party opts for:

- establishing a modern and democratic education system to respond to the current needs;
- develop science and research;
- protect culture and its institutions, ensuring free citizens' access to its values.

The party values the role of the church in the spiritual life. All the legal religions and confessions enjoy equal rights. The state should guarantee freedom of belief and shall refrain from interfering in matters related to religion.

The party opts for educating tolerance, as an obligation of citizens of the civil society.

The Party opts for enhancing the role of media in the country. Mass media should be privatized and become independent. Citizens should have access to information, whereas the activity of all the bodies should be transparent.

Foreign policy

Given the geo-strategic position of the Republic of Moldova it is necessary to develop an adequate state policy. The domestic and foreign policy shall be developed in such a manner so as to preserve and strengthen state sovereignty, independence and state security (political, economic, cultural and military).

Moldova should be open to cooperate with the world in all the fields of human activity for the sake of peace and progress. We condemn aggression, wars, and interference in other countries' affairs. The only way to settle conflicts is negotiation.

The party is willing to stay in opposition to ruling parties and movements if the latter fail to act in the interest of the people, progress, show signs of dictatorship, or violate democratic norms.

Governing bodies

The Congress is the supreme party governing body. It exercises the following functions: atribuþii:

- determină direcþiile principale ale activităþii politice a Partidului, strategia și tactica lui;
- determines the party main fields of political activity, its strategy and tactics;
- approves the party program and bylaws;
- elects the Coordinating Council and Central Revision and Control Commission;
- delegates its responsibilities to Coordinating Council and Permanent Bureau for a certain time period;
- hears the reports submitted by the party leadership;
- adopts the party electoral platform;
- adopts decisions by the majority vote of the delegates.

The Congress is convened at the decision of the Coordinating Council no rarely than once in four years. The extraordinary Congress is convened at the initiative of the Party Chairperson, or no less than 1/3 party territorial organizations.

Coordinating Council:

- elects the Party chairperson and Political Bureau;
- works in the time period between the Congresses;
- coordinates the activity of central party bodies and the territorial structures;
- approves candidate lists, coordinates party activity in local, presidential and parliamentary elections;
- approves the reports submitted by territorial organizations and commissions;
- ousts members of the Coordinating Council who fail to meet their responsibilities or violate the bylaws, program or decisions of the governing bodies;
- recruits new members.

The Coordinating Council convenes whenever it is necessary at the request of 1/3 of its members or at the decision of the Political Bureau. It passes decisions by the majority vote of its members. Coordinating Council sessions are chaired by the Party Chairperson or one of his/her deputies.

Permanent Bureau is the permanent body, which analyzes, plans, coordinates and organizes the activity of the Coordinating Council. It:

- interacts between the central party bodies and party territorial structures and grants them the necessary support;
- keeps the record of the party members, collects membership fees, technical, informational and material support of the party;
- designates commissions members and hears the reports submitted by the Commissions;
- whenever it is necessary, establishes other bodies ensuring party well functioning.

Party Chairperson guarantees the observers of party bylaws, programs and resolutions of the party bodies. The Chairperson:

- oversees the party activity, manages human resources;

- creates a friendly atmosphere within the party, fosters responsibility, transparency and creativity attitude;
- decides on problems related to the party current activity;
- signs Congress, Coordinating Council and Political Bureau Resolutions;
- represents the party in relations with republican and international institutions.

Central Revision and Control Commission is elected by the Congress for a four year term, and reports to it. It oversees the observance of the laws, bylaws, program, and party resolutions, as well as the administration of the financial and material resources. The Commission holds the exclusive right to interpret bylaws provisions and party resolutions, to examine the appeals submitted by the party members and governing bodies. The Commission convenes whenever it is necessary. Decisions are adopted by the majority vote of the Commission members.

Statistics

As of August 7, 1999 the Republican Party registered 7,644 members in all the regions of the country, respectively:

1. Cahul county - 62;
2. Chisinau county - 1,012;
3. Balti county - 683;
4. Edinet county - 821;
5. Lapusna county - 487;
6. Orhei county - 1,128;
7. Soroca county - 363;
8. Tighina county - 431;
9. Ungheni county - 787;
10. Chisinau Municipality - 1,097;
11. UTA Gagauz-Yeri - 773.

Participation in elections

2001 parliamentary elections

Republican Party of Moldova ran in the February 25 parliamentary elections within "Edinstvo" Electoral Bloc and was cast 7,277 votes, namely 0.46% of the valid votes.

General local elections May 25-June 8, 2003

Republican Party of Moldova got 4 mandates in city and village councils (0.04%).

20. Labor Union "Patria-Rodina"

Historical overview

The Labor Union (LU) was founded on 25 September 1999. Its major goal is to build a social state oriented towards the creation of the conditions necessary for a life in dignity and the free development of citizens. 110 representatives of the Initiative group for the establishment of LU were present at the Founding Congress. The Congress adopted the party manifesto and its Statute and elected its leadership. Gheroghe Sima was elected chairperson of the LU. The party took part in the parliamentary elections of 2001.

The Program

We are currently in a deep socio-economic crisis. The production is still in decline, and so are the budget revenues, and the negative commercial balance is on rise. Whatever balance we manage to upkeep, it is at the expense of foreign and domestic loans, and the cuts in investments and social expenditures.

The fall in the purchase power of wages and pensions is alarming, and so is the yearly drop in the real incomes of the majority of population. The living standards are so low that Moldova is now included in the category of countries with the most strenuous economic situation in Europe.

In contrast to the rampant poverty, certain individuals have accumulated huge incomes, especially on the account of the redistribution of incomes of the majority of population and the state sector. Widespread corruption has played a special role in this process of polarization.

State power is ever more distant from the current problems of ordinary citizens. These problems are not wanted but nonetheless regarded as inevitable in a transition economy. Yet the state power is pressured to compensate for these problems at least partially. The citizens, in their turn, are ever more distant from the state and its policies. The economic, moral and spiritual decay has reached the limit and is endangering the very biological and spiritual existence of our people.

The short-lived Moldovan governments to-date have lacked a coherent strategic program, and counted principally on the instructions from the international crediting organizations. The parliamentary parties that are directly responsible for the current disaster are denying any political responsibility, and rather than look for material solutions are engaged in endless inter-party struggles, nurture a leftist ideology which fuels nostalgic feelings for an epoch with no return, and use a quasi-patriotic populism that has nothing to do with our national interests.

Aware of the need for a new economic and social policy in Moldova, and the fact that such a policy can only be accomplished by a new political class free of shadow economic interests, we have founded the Labor Union, which has the following aims:

- To promote an economic and social policy which would meet both the specific conditions of our country and the objective requirements of the world economy, and to render people the belief in themselves and in tomorrow;
- To launch in the foreground of the political life a new political class morally supported by its professionalism and commitment to national interests;
- To inject in the political life of our country a new political style based on balance, realism, competence and the will to build.

From the ideological point of view we are a left-wing party and see ourselves on the left side of the Moldovan political spectrum. At the international level we are affiliated with parties and social-political movements associated to the Socialist International whose members we aspire to become.

The LU sets itself the objective of turning into a political organization that promotes and defends the interests of the working class and the political structure of the worker movement. In our activity we will provide political support to all forms of self-organization of the working people aimed at improving the living, working, study, health and other standards.

We address this program to all citizens of the Republic of Moldova who want to get familiar with our views on various socio-economic and political problems, and in particular to those who believe in the values of social justice and are ready to contribute to their application.

I. The impact of economic developments

The economy of our country is facing serious economic problems. The calls for credits to cover the budget deficit, fix the commercial balance, and fund consumption needs and unproductive objects have brought us to the verge of an economic crisis.

The financial-monetary stabilization at the expense of the drop in living standards has resulted in the massive impoverishment of the population. The decline in national production, the consequence of the economic policy of the state, has turned our country into a market for poor quality imports and cheap labor force for developed countries.

The absolutisation of the model of the International Monetary Fund and its recommendations on economic policy completely ignorant of our peculiarities and national socio-economic interests have resulted in the reduction in output, increase in foreign debt, serious social problems, which in all are a threat to the economic security of our state.

Economic reforms have become a goal in themselves, a revolutionizing and politicized solution in support of market economy rather than national economy. An alarming contradiction has emerged between the proposed economic schemes and the peculiarities of our historical evolution, the specifics of our economic and social conscience, our national traditions and values. Under these circumstances no reform regardless of how noble its intentions are will achieve success.

We travel round the world to learn from the experience of others although no one has had the experience of passing from socialism to communism. The state economic policy should not and cannot be a selective improvisation of solutions borrowed from other countries, however economically developed they were. The market is a national phenomenon. Every state has its

own regulation mechanisms, which establish the competition rules and the financial bodies, fulfill such functions as stabilization, insurance schemes, redistribution, aid and other social mechanisms, regulate the functioning of the market according to such social values as the balanced distribution of risks and profits.

The attempts at substituting by revolutionary way and automatically one economic system for another, without paying attention to the fact that the western societies have reached the current level of developed in the result of a long historic process, confronts us with certain types of behavior by our citizens which is totally inconsistent with the western standards.

Thus the grip that our citizens tend to have on their jobs, despite the low wages, is commonplace. Although the living standard of the majority of population has dropped in a dramatic way, few are willing to take risks and start their own business. Positively regarded are not so much personal success and material wealth, but rather the socially useful work. Preference is given to the principle of mutual help and not individual freedom.

The culture of our people, including the economic one, has evolved over history, and maintained certain stability, permanence, and uniqueness in conditions of different transformations of the economic and political orders of which one needs to take account.

II. The economic policy

Economic problems cannot be solved through mere market mechanisms. To solve our economic problems we need to start with the principle of economic rationality and use diverse leverages - market, planning, and mixtures of the two approaches. It is necessary to reconcile the microeconomic market mechanisms with macroeconomic planning. We need a long-term strategic program, one that ordinary people could understand. The economy needs to have clear and defined purpose, expressed in appropriate indices. Then and only then will it be possible to regulate with the help of financial-crediting and fiscal leverages.

Regulating demand and offer is not a procedure to ensure overall economic stability. External markets have exerted an active influence on the production costs, prices, competitiveness of goods, economic structure and efficiency, and the fragmentary character and unvaried production of our economy have resulted in low stability with regard to any internal deregulating action, as well as external ones.

Only through a revived investment process, rationalized economic structure, upgraded technical and material basis for the production will it be possible to ensure support for and growth of the competitiveness of our national economy. As the experience of developed countries has shown, the state sector improves the investment climate and facilitates the capital formation process.

Hence depending on the dimensions of the export sector, whose sales ensure the supply of fuels and power, raw materials necessary for the normal functioning of the exports sector, and pay for the population's basic needs, we need to sustain a high quota of state property in the sphere of material production, as a basis for accumulation and renovation of fixed assets. State ownership should be preserved over part of the low-productive organizations and institutions that cater services to the population. Otherwise, the level of accessibility of these vital services will keep dropping for most citizens.

State planning should comprise at least the exports sector, the structural reorganization, the technological upgrading and the technical and scientific development.

Economic development planning by the state does not necessarily mean a slide back into the past. Nor is it homage paid to the vogue in global economy, but a reasonable solution to our current circumstances.

Stabilization is not a mere technical issue; it is a general political and economic problem. A sound financial situation cannot be achieved unless the general economic policy facilitates an optimum production level, which is to result in a positive balance of our accounts abroad. Moldova is currently in a three-fold crisis, economic, financial and monetary, but the first thing it needs to do is to revive its economy - the only way to sustain public finances and the national currency.

We need to use skillfully tariff and non-tariff tools to stimulate economic agents to improve their activity and increase competitiveness and to protect certain national strategic branches from the aggressive foreign competition. In commercial and other ties, the countries with a higher economic potential stand more chances to shift balance to their side, obtain non-justified advantages over developing or transition countries and perpetuate forever their underdevelopment.

Generally, relations between states are built on interests, and, first of all, the economic interests of the big and mighty. Therefore, countries like Moldova should watch for their interests to be taken account of by their more powerful partners. We have the duty to use the tools we have been endowed with through the international treaties to which we are signatories, especially in such exceptional cases as the economic situation of our country, to reduce imports that are not really necessary either for our industry or for general consumption.

In any case, the imports of goods that do not meet the real needs of our national economy are to be cut off because this requires foreign loans to upkeep the commercial balance, which increases Moldova's foreign debt; generate the devaluation of the national currency in relation to other currencies; exert negative influence over the public financial balance due to the fact that they put a burden on the state budget through the expenditure incurred as a result of foreign loans; generate unemployment given that foreign exporters engage in unfair competition with the local producers eliminating them from their own market.

To sum up, the state has multiple tools at its disposal to protect our national interests in our foreign trade, including to improve the commercial balance. All that is needed is political will and skill for these tools to be operatively activated when necessary.

Our main policy should be industrial development, the crafting of a national industry with the help of protectionist, diverse, rational and timesaving measures. At the same time, a protectionist policy is justified economically and is to be carried out until industry grows roots so that later it can be exposed to the test of competitiveness with foreign producers. Maintaining a protectionist regime after a certain level of development has been reached in industry hampers progress and hence the need to liberalize foreign commercial exchanges.

Our only viable way to financial and currency stabilization is economic and social development within a balanced financial framework with limited or no credits for current consumption. The contraction of foreign loans should be made with maximum prudence and only for productive objectives, which could later produce resources to pay these loans back. Direct foreign capital investments are preferable to loans provided that they are made in branches of interest for us, they facilitate technical progress and stimulate exports.

We need a policy centered on development and able to create the premises for the economic growth of enterprises. In this sense we need a new fiscal regime to meet public financial needs

without discouraging or undermining economic activities. We need not overlook the fact that without accumulation no economic growth can be achieved and the living standards may not be upgraded. We need a policy as part of the measures taken to bring prices below the market price, so that the economy can survive either as an industry or as a modest agricultural exploitation.

As for the agricultural issue, the Labor Union considers this is a sector of strategic importance for Moldova's economy. The dimensions of land lots of new farmers do not allow for the organization of a profitable family business. We believe that in our country the future of agriculture will largely depend on the creation and efficient functioning of various agricultural cooperatives capable of ensuring an efficient economic activity by implementing modern production technologies.

III. Social policy

The major objective of the Labor Union is to build a socially oriented state, whose politics would be oriented towards creating the necessary conditions for a life in dignity and the free development of people. We reject the attempts to institute in our country market relations of the liberal-monetarist style whereby social problems become of secondary importance.

The transition to market economy should be accomplished based on an integrated conception whereby every single step taken in the reform process is deemed to contribute to the overall socio-economic climate in our country. The state should ensure real opportunities for the self-assertion of every individual, equal opportunities for the realization of professional, labor and socio-economic rights, as well as the minimal social insurance.

In circumstances when for most of Moldovan citizens the wages, pensions, or stipends are the only sources of living, we believe that one objective of primary importance is the fight of chronic delayed payments. The state bodies and employers should be forced to pay material and moral damages for late payments.

The retribution of the labor of employees, pensions, allowances and stipends should become a priority above all other types of payments and expenditures, a principle that needs to be translated into law, and the responsibility of the Government and the employers should be materialized. At the same time, the mechanism of indexing wages, pensions and stipends according to the inflation level needs to be applied urgently, the value of the minimum salary needs to be brought in line with the minimum cost of living and gradually altered up to a reasonable consumption level.

We believe that the state should get involved actively in the establishment of the labor market with the aim to ensure the right of every citizen, through labor and his/her own entrepreneur spirit, to cater for their families. For this purpose, the following needs to be done:

An economic policy to encourage balancing the demand of offer on the labor market needs to be accomplished, and the following economic tools need to be used for this purpose:

- preferential prices, credits and taxes, state orders;
- developing and implementing a program of placing in the labor market of the youth, women, socially vulnerable categories and counteracting any form of discrimination on the labor market, ensuring them with new jobs, especially in the social infrastructure.

We need a policy to stop the process of impoverishment of the majority of population and to endow the country with a real middle class. In this sense, we need a new tax policy, one to be founded on the principle of social solidarity. The taxes need to be looked at not only in financial terms, but as a social concept too, as it is through taxes that difference among various social categories is leveled down and the social produce is distributed fairly. Taxes are not just a means of covering expenses but also a means to correct the incomes generated by free competition.

We believe that this is possible to achieve only through political interaction with the trade unions, and the real functioning of the system of social partnership, whose major resource are trade unions. We will actively support the trade unions in their effort to defend citizen's rights to the minimum social protection of the people unable to work.

Our party will make efforts to pass laws to guarantee the trade unions the possibility to exercise in an efficient way their social functions. We plead for giving the trade unions the right to initiate legislation. Within the current legislative framework, we will cooperate with the trade unions as much as we can, including with a view to join action.

Social protection needs to have a directional character, and target specific categories and individuals. There is an objective need to develop and apply the Code on social legislation to guarantee the right of every individual to social protection in critical situations, stipulate the obligations of the state with regard to ensuring the necessary minimal social guarantees for different social categories.

To our mind, education and science are two major fields for the present and future of Moldova. Every child or youth, independent of the material situation of their family, must have equal access to education, including the prestigious one. Now all institutions of education, from kindergartens to universities, have found themselves practically separated from the state whose protection and support they have lacked. Therefore it is necessary to restore the responsibility of state power bodies for education, for the realization of every individual's right to quality and free education at all levels.

The state needs to guarantee and ensure the activity of scientific investigation and training of scientists. In this sense, we will advocate for the allocation of a fixed share of national incomes to be spent on funding scientific projects and train scientists as of primary importance for our national interests.

IV. Fostering statehood and the rule-of-law state

We are aware of the entire complexity and the contradictory nature of the history of our state building, of the process of fostering the political independence and the polemics on the future of Moldova. Hence the Labor Union considers that at the foundation of any option there should be the will of the people of Moldova, expressed through the agency of some intrinsically democratic procedure and in conditions of respect of human rights.

The Labor Union believes that the existence of the democratic and independent state of Moldova is a sufficient guarantee for individual freedoms, maintaining the balance and harmonizing the interests of various ethnic, professional, cultural, religious, territorial and other social categories and groups.

We believe that the multi-party system is a way of harmonizing social contradictions and a guarantee for the permanent upgrading of the state structures, and we are aware of the fact that such a system can only function where there exists a civil society. That is why we further support the existence of such a system in Moldova but at the same time believe that one of our major tasks is to breed in our citizens the conscience of citizen rights.

The current state structures in Moldova are structures of transition from the old Soviet establishment to a democratic one. Despite the fact that we have a new Constitution, the principle of separation of powers is still being breached in Moldova.

The current constitution has failed to create the mechanism of protection of the ordinary citizen against the free will of the state. It is necessary to clarify and extend those provisions of the Constitution that define the relations between the state and citizens. The Constitution needs to envisage not only the duties and responsibilities of citizens towards the state, but also the responsibility of the state for any moral or material damage caused to the citizens. The

courts of justice, in their turn, need to examine the actions of citizens against state institutions and organizations, including those that are responsible for the late payments.

The Labor Union pleads for the organization of referendums on key social issues, including the adoption of constitutional laws.

The Labor Union pleads for the institution in the Republic of Moldova of a presidential system, and free and democratic elections to guarantee an executive institution capable to give political expression to the program that voters support in elections.

The Labor Union believes that the practical implementation of the principles of rule-of-law is only possible provided that the judiciary is guaranteed real independence from the other power branches. In this sense it is necessary to create the adequate legislative and technical and material conditions for the judicial system and for the protection of rights.

The Labor Union pleads for granting local governments actual autonomy, including in the financial-economic and culturally and linguistic spheres. We believe that a clear delimitation of competencies based on the territorial principle would not only democratize the state administration but also eliminate secessionist trends and consolidate the state.

The Labor Union believes that the Republic of Moldova can assert itself as a democratic and rule-of-law state only if the international documents on human rights are carefully respected. In this sense, our party will advocate the protection of minority rights, be they ethnic, political or religious, and will act towards passing legal guarantees for the activity of the opposition, seeing the opposition not just as an element of democracy but also an important factor for a sound development of our country.

The military-political cooperation of the Republic of Moldova with other states should be organized as a rule on bilateral basis. The security of our country should be ensured through a system of international treaties. The military doctrine of the Republic of Moldova should include an army with few but mobile troops that in case of military attack would ensure the defense of the country until the international security guarantees are activated.

We believe that the existence of the Republic of Moldova, a state with no aggressive intentions towards others, is a guarantee of peace and security in the north-west region of the Black Sea, and we emphasize the importance of the evolution of the Republic of Moldova as a democratic and rule-of-law state.

V. Political ethics

The cult of fear and force cultivated in the Soviet society as state policy has led to the emergence of some abnormal methods and forms of political activity. At present there are dangerous trends of reverting to the old political methods of imposing certain positions at any price and reducing the role of the opposition to a symbolic one.

A part of voters are ever more nostalgic after the "good old times"; these feelings have been generated largely through the mistakes of previous governments. Things get even worse due to the fact that some parties often act against their own electoral promises and so abuse the trust of the voters.

The Labor Union does not approve of the behavior of those political parties that act according to the principle "the goal justifies the means". The Labor Union while fulfilling its objectives will be guided by the principle of consistent reformism. Reformism excludes all forms of

violence, social cataclysms or revolutions, which, in their turn can lead to the breach of human rights, dictatorship and totalitarianism. At the same time, the Labor Union does not rule out the recourse to such forms of protest as strikes and mass meetings.

In our activity we will be led by the following fundamental principles:

- responsibility for the political actions both of every member and the party;
- negotiations will be the major form of solving conflicts, and the aim will be dialogue based on equal rights, responsibility and mutual respect;
- overcoming disagreements through dialogue and consensus;
- aiming at a reasonable compromise by showing tolerance for other positions and in particular the position of minorities;
- when in power, aiming towards cooperation with the opposition; when in opposition - towards a constructive cooperation with the power;
- acting exclusively through legal and civilized methods;
- aiming towards constructive alternatives.

We are aware of the fact that only through common efforts of all democratic forces we can create a democratic society and a rule-of-law state. We are open to cooperation with other parties, whose activity is guided by the norms of the democratic, rule-of-law state.

Leadership bodies

Congress is the supreme leadership body of the LU.

The Congress will:

- a. elect the National Coordinating Council and the Steering Committee;
- b. elect the President;
- c. adopt the Program and Statute of the LU;
- d. nominate a LU candidate for the position of President of the Republic of Moldova;
- e. adopts other decisions.

The ordinary Congress shall be convoked once in two years. The decision to convoke the Congress shall be adopted at least three months before the opening of its works and will be announced to all branches within one week. The extraordinary Congress will be convoked within one month through a decision of the National Coordination Council or at the request of branches, which are to represent 1/10 of LU members. The Congress shall be considered deliberative if 50%+1 of proposed delegates attend. The decisions of the Congress will be adopted with the majority of votes of nominated delegates. The Congress can be attended with the right to consultative vote the following:

- a. members of the National Coordination Council;
- b. chairs of branches, chairs of county branches;
- c. the prime-minister, when he/she is a member of the LU;
- d. county councilors;
- e. representatives of organizations that approve of the LU Program.

The National Coordination Council:

- a. elects the Secretary Responsible of the National Coordination Council;
- b. elects the deputy chairs of the LU;
- c. elects the executive secretary;
- d. elects the Political Council and the secretariat;
- e. recruits new members;
- f. approves the annual report of the Chair of the party;
- g. approves the outline of future activity of the National Coordination Council;
- h. approves the budget of the National Coordination Council;
- i. coordinates the activity of the Parliamentary faction of the LU;
- j. approves the candidates for parliamentary elections;
- k. adopts decisions on creating county branches and organizations, approves the decisions of conferences regarding the re-election of leadership bodies of county branches and organizations, approves the decisions of conferences regarding the re-election of leadership bodies of county branches and organizations;
- l. adopts decisions with regard to the organization of scientific, economic and other party organizations;
- m. approves the procedures of establishing county organizations, branches, primary branches, of accepting and excluding members, penalties, and record-keeping of members;
- n. creates, in order to carry out its functions, bodies and committees which it can delegate the necessary powers;
- o. nominates the editors of press organs of the LU;

- p. approves the strategy and tactics in elections, the composition of the electoral staff and the budget of electoral campaign;
- q. solves other issues unrelated to the prerogatives of the Congress.

The National Coordination Council is composed of:

- a. The Chair of the party;
- b. The deputy chair of the party;
- c. The leader of the parliamentary faction;
- d. The chairs of county organizations and branches;
- e. The leaders of women and youth branches;
- f. The members elected at the Congress or recruited through the decision of the National Coordination Council.

The Chair of the LU promotes the program of the party, directs the activity of the party as established in the internal party documents, and is responsible for the results of electoral campaigns held by the party.

The chair of the party:

- a. Directs the activity of the party through the leading bodies of the party;
- b. Convoques, and, as a rule, leads as established the meetings of the National Coordination Council, the Political Council and party secretariat;
- c. Informs the parliamentary faction of the political line of the party;
- d. Signs on behalf of the party agreements, contracts and other documents;
- e. Upon approval by the National Coordination Council of the electoral strategy and tactic and the LU candidates, designates the chair and the nominal composition of the electoral staff;
- f. Executes other functions that are not the competence of the National Coordination Council, the Political Council, or the secretariat of the party.

The political council:

- a. Develops the political doctrine of the party, the strategy and tactics in elections;
- b. Ensures the activity of the parliamentary faction;
- c. Develops the agenda and draft decisions of the meetings of the National Coordination Council;
- d. Adopts decisions with regard to the organization of press conferences;
- e. Fulfils other functions that are not in the competence of the National Coordination Council.

The Council is composed of:

- a. The Chair of the party;
- b. The Secretary Responsible of the National Coordination Council;
- c. The Executive Secretary;
- d. Members of the Political Council elected by the National Coordination Council.

Statistical data

According to the data from the Justice Ministry, in the year of registration, the LU had 6153 members in 9 territorial administrative units, as follows:

- Balti - 755 members;
- Chisinau - 678 members;
- Lapusna - 697 members;
- Orhei - 872 members;
- Soroca - 342 members;
- Tighina - 634 members;
- Ungheni - 785 members;
- Chisinau Municipality - 715 members;
- Gagauz-Yeri - 675 members.

Participation in elections

Parliamentary elections of 25 February 2001

The LU participated in the parliamentary elections in February 2001 as part of the Electoral Bloc "Alianta Braghis" (The Braghis Alliance) which received 13,36% of valid votes.

21. Centrist Union of Moldova

Brief history

The Centrist Union of Moldova (CUM) was set up on the 15 May 2000. Its main objective is to "build the civil society and the rule-of-law state, whose policy would be oriented towards creating the pre-conditions for a life in dignity in Moldova". The party was initially chaired by Ion Morei. After his resignation due to his appointment as Justice Minister in the Tarlev Government, chair of the CUM was elected Vasile Bajureanu. The ordinary Congress of CUM of 11 June 2002 decided to replace Vasile Bajureanu with Mihai Petrache as Chairperson of the CUM.

The CUM participated in the early parliamentary elections of 2001 and in 2003 local elections.

Program

Our objectives

We want Moldova to have not only a past and a present, but also a future.

In future we see Moldova a free and democratic country, with a market economy and with an efficient social policy.

We want our country not to struggle for survival, but live normally.

We intend to offer the society a politics that we would like to call the politics of crafting.

We are deeply convinced and we want to bring our point of view to the attention of all citizens that things in Moldova will change only when we will all understand that no one will just come one day to make our lives better and Moldova prosperous. It is only us, with all our will mobilized, with confidence in our own strength, and tackling our own destiny independently and responsibly, who is able to revive Moldova.

Our principles

We believe that the internal and external politics of the state should be founded on one major principle: to do only that which is to the benefit of its citizens. The well being and wealth of citizens is the major objective of the state. We need to understand once and for all that the people are the main wealth of our country. Only through their work and intelligence Moldova can recover. We need to learn the truth that "it is not the citizens who exist for the state, it is the state who exists for the citizens".

We are confident that the sovereign and independent Moldovan State is a solid unit that will live for ever. The development of the Moldovan State and its territorial unity is the most important task of all real citizens, the proponents of the Moldovan State and its patriots.

We are confident that Moldova needs a state power capable of defending its citizens, channel the energy of the nation towards solving the problems facing our country, create the pre-conditions for the economic and cultural development of the state, fight corruption and delinquency. At present this will only become possible after the transition to a presidential form of government.

We believe that fighting corruption, the care for the elderly, and the support of education and culture are the most important tasks for the state and the society.

We are confident that it is necessary not only to give support to "efficient owners", but also to fight corrupt officials and criminals. As important it is to protect the workers against shameless employers, who do not live up to the assumed obligations with regard to paying wages and ensuring normal working conditions.

We plead for the creation of such pre-conditions for entrepreneur activity that dynamic people, with initiative and independent, could work peacefully and in security and find it more profitable to do honest business than steal, cheat the state and the citizens.

We plead for the choice of such a path of development for our country whereby the guarantees for private property, the free initiative and competition coexists naturally with the spiritual and ethical needs of the society.

Our priorities

Order at the level of state power is order in the country

Moldova needs a sound, viable, responsible and professional state power. We need to create such a system of state government that would allow for the institution of order in the country, the respect of human rights and freedoms, the recovery of the main leverages of leading the country and of people's trust in this system.

We all need to understand that in circumstances when the state power is not personalized, when the country is led by a body of "collective responsibility", which in Moldova is rather "collective irresponsibility", the real power belongs not to the state but to "groups of influence" and criminal gangs and is shared, just like the land, in lots that are separated from one another by concrete walls. This is how the leadership of the country is organized - in lots and with no responsibility. To put it more exactly, parties solve their own problems using the floor of the Parliament. The consequences of such a state of affairs are endless confrontation and perturbations, as well as economic instability.

There is only one way out of this situation - the improvement of the system of state government and the introduction of a presidential republic. The President elected by the entire people will be endowed with appropriate powers and will be personally accountable for the state of the country.

We need to understand that a sound democratic state is the only guarantee for citizens' constitutional rights and freedoms.

The rule-of-law state and a responsible state government are the guarantees for stability in the country. Political stability is an indispensable pre-condition for economic stability and predictability. It is only in such conditions that the citizens will trust the authorities, the investors will trust the economy and the people will trust banks.

The election of the President by direct vote, the substitution of the current party list electoral system for the election of Parliament with one which would result in a functional and efficient Parliament, the extension of powers of the executive body, the recruitment of public officers based on professionalism and responsibility are the main components of the success of reforms in our country.

We profess the political compromise as an absolutely necessary tool to balance the interests of various social categories, based on the interests of the individual and of the entire state.

It is high time for concrete action

We believe that Moldova needs to conclude the process of asserting itself as a market economy and a democratic state. There is no way back to the past. We need to give up the political rhetoric, stop dividing the society into reformers and anti-reformers, into "us" and "them". The time has come for concrete action. We see our mission as one to create in the country an atmosphere whereby politics and politicians would be judged not by their words but rather their actions. For us, the creation of new jobs, the attraction of investments in the economy, the solution of the problems related to exports, road building, gas supply to villages, and due payments of pensions and wages are more important than any party resolution or party program.

Basic principles of economic strategy

The basic objective of our economic policy is to start the investment process. To achieve this objective, the following needs to be done:

- To make order in the country and foster the customs controls, stop the access of smuggled goods into the country, and ensure the protection of functional enterprises from the racketeer activities by public officers and delinquents;
- To relieve the fiscal burden, without any losses for the budget, to encourage the legalization of the shadow economy;
- To create guarantees for a stable and predictable legislative basis to encourage foreign and domestic investments;
- To ensure the support for the local producers, help them to export goods and protect them against non-loyal competitors on the domestic market;
- To accomplish the bank reform which will stimulate the injection of capital into the real sector of the economy;
- To ensure transparency and the possibility to execute the budget;
- To constitute an efficient land ownership and to create the infrastructure of the land market.

Civil Society. The Interaction between State Power and Civil Society

Democracy is the power of the people. To translate this principle into life we need to create the mechanisms of interaction between the power and the society. The power should be accountable, amendable and responsible. In their turn, citizens should understand that during the electoral campaign they are participating in the establishment of the state power and that their careless attitude towards the voting act results into demagogues who care little both for the country and for the citizens getting to power. In order to increase the citizens' responsibility for their options and their commitment for crafting a democratic state in Moldova, we suggest that Moldova adopt the compulsory vote procedure. This will help them, each of us, to understand their own responsibility for the state of affairs in the country, and for the election of the right people whom we delegate the right to lead us.

Our party will act to consolidate the political parties and the political pluralism as indispensable pre-conditions for the crafting of a really democratic society.

We will support any action or decision of the Parliament, President and Government, as well as those of political parties if they are reasonable and satisfy the interests of the citizens and the country.

We are against political egotism and envy.

We are only for a constructive opposition. The opposition should criticize those in power and at the same time come up with alternative solutions to current problems. It is inadmissible to oppose the interests of the people and of the state.

Investments in the human factor

The development of the working, intellectual, moral and creative potential of the nation is one of the most important objectives of our party. The protection of the family and child, a performing education system, the care for the health of the people, a well-thought technical-scientific policy, the preservation and development of our national culture are the priority directions of our activity.

The Resolution of the Transdnistrian Conflict

One of the most important directions of our activity is to support the conflict resolution efforts in Transnistria, re-establish and preserve the territorial unity of Moldova. We believe that to solve these problems we need political will, perseverance, consistency and willingness to compromise.

Foreign policy

Given the geographical position and the nature of geopolitical interests and factors, the need for European and international integration, and the need to maintain and foster friendly and mutually advantageous economic relations with the West and the East, taking into consideration the objective process of globalization of democratic processes and of the economic and financial systems, we believe that the most important task for our foreign policy is the application of the constitutional principle of neutrality, and we need to act in order for this principle to be recognized and applied with the help of the international community.

We see the future of Moldova within a united Europe and we will act towards achieving the European standards in work and life.

Leadership bodies

The Congress is the supreme leading body of the party. The ordinary Congress is convened once in two years. The decision to convene the ordinary Congress is adopted by the Republican Council at least three months before it is held. The extraordinary Congress is convened within one month by the Republican Council or at the request of at least 1-3 of the members of the party.

The Congress is an assembly of the members of the party designated as delegates within the conferences of county organizations. The Congress is deliberative if 50%+1 of the designated delegates are present.

The Congress may be attended by the following individuals who will have deliberative vote:

- a. the members of the Republican Council;
- b. the chairs of county organizations;
- c. CUM deputies;
- d. the chairs of party branches;
- e. the members of the Steering Committee;
- f. the county councilors of the CUM.

The Congress:

- a. approves the Program and Statute of the party which it can amend;
- b. elects the Republican Council;
- c. elects the Steering Committee;
- d. nominates the party candidate for the position of President of Moldova;
- e. adopts other decisions.

The Republican Council:

- a. elects and revokes, through secret vote, the Chair of the Republican Council;
- b. elects the deputy chairs of the Republican Council;
- c. elects the members of the Political Council;

- d. nominates from among its members the Executive Secretary;
- e. nominates the members of the Secretariat;
- f. recruits new members;
- g. approves the annual report of the Chair of the Republican Council;
- h. approves the directions of activity of the Republican Council;
- i. coordinates the activity of the parliamentary faction of the CUM;
- j. approves the CUM candidates for parliamentary elections;
- k. adopts decisions on the establishment of scientific, economic and other party organizations;
- l. establishes, as part of its functions, bodies and commissions who it delegates the necessary powers;
- m. nominates and revokes the editors of the press bodies of the party;
- n. approves the composition of the electoral staff and the party electoral strategy;
- o. tackles other problems that fall out of the competence of the Congress.

The Republican Council is constituted of the following:

- a. the Chair of the Republican Council;
- b. the deputy chairs;
- c. the leaders of the parliamentary faction;
- d. the chairs of county organizations, the chairs of party branches;
- e. the members elected at the Congress and those recruited through the decision of the Republican Council.

The Republican Council is convened when necessary, but not less than three times per year. The meetings of the Republican Council are deliberative if at least 50%+1 of its members attend.

The Political Council:

- a. adopts the political doctrine of the party, and its tactics and strategy in elections;
- b. supports the activity of the parliamentary faction;
- c. develops the draft agendas and decisions of the Republican Council;
- d. decides about the organization of press conferences;
- e. fulfils other functions that are not in the competence of the Republican Council.

The Political Council is composed of the following:

- a. the Chair, the deputy chairs of the Republican Council;
- b. the Honorable Chair of the CUM;
- c. the Executive Secretary of the party (entitled to consultative vote);
- d. the leader of the parliamentary faction;
- e. the members of the Political Council elected by the Republican Council.

Participation in elections

The parliamentary elections of 25 February 2001

The CUM participated in these elections within the Electoral Bloc "The Braghis Alliance", which received 13,36% votes and gained 19 seats in the Parliament.

General local elections May 25-June 8, 2003

In the local elections 2003, CUM got:

- 13 mandates (1,15%) in the rayonal and municipal councils;
- 167 mandates (1,54%) in city and village councils;
- 17 mayor mandates (1,89%).

22. Party of Spiritual Development "Moldova Unita" (United Moldova)

Historical overview

The founding Congress of the Party of Spiritual Development "Moldova Unita" (United Moldova) was held on May 21, 2005. The Congress adopted party's program and bylaws and elected its governing bodies.

The main goals of the Party "United Moldova" are, as follows: active involvement of citizens into the political, social, economic and cultural life of the Republic of Moldova; improving living standards of people; stimulation of spiritual, moral and aesthetic education of people; to support talented people in all fields of the national art; to ensure social cohesion; protection of human rights and freedoms; to support people from countryside; to ensure the necessary conditions for the development of education, science and culture; to contribute to the European integration of the Republic of Moldova, etc.

23. Social Democracy Party of Moldova

Date of foundation: June 14, 2006

No other information.

24. Conservative Party

Historic background

The founding Congress of the Conservative Party (CP) was held on June 24, 2006. The Congress adopted the CP program and bylaws and elected its governing bodies. The main goals of CP are, as follows: to promote national values and interests, and principles of modern conservatism; to enhance the rule of law; to support private ownership; to reform and modernize national economy; to reform central and local public administration; to promote the decentralization principle within the economy and public administration; to work out and support social protection programs for people in need; to develop national education, science and culture; to protect human rights and freedoms; to plead for a foreign policy aimed at developing the relationships with all states, especially with the neighbouring countries, etc.

Date of foundation: July 12, 2006

No other information.

25. National Liberal Party

Historic background

The constitution congress of the National Liberal Party (NLP) took place on December 16, 2006. The congress approved the Programme and the Statute of NLP and elected the leadership of the party. Vitalia Pavlicenco was elected NLP chairwoman.

NLP is the successor of the homonymous NLP created in Moldova in 1993. NLP (headed by Mircea Rusu) launched a process of consolidation of democratic forces via merger of many political parties after the February 25, 2001 early parliamentary elections, and so the social-liberal Our Moldova Alliance (OMA) has been created. This party was the base of the Electoral Democratic Moldova Bloc (DMB) for the 2005 parliamentary elections, which also included the Democratic Party of Moldova (DPM) and the Social Liberal Party (SLP), and it aimed to defeat the Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova (PCRM). DMB ranked the 2nd place at elections and failed to defeat the PCRM. DPM and SLP have withdrawn from DMB after this failure and following divergences inside of the bloc.

The OMA has repeatedly split shortly after the dissolution of DMB. The social democratic group led by Dumitru Braghis was the first to quit the OMA. Liberal parliamentarians Vitalia Pavlicenco and Anatol Taranu were excluded from OMA later and many members of the Chisinau municipal organisations and other territorial organisations of OMA quitted the alliance as a sign of protest.

According to members excluded from alliance, the liberal wing representing the old NLP group was eliminated for its attempt to give an authentic liberal and national identity to OMA. The NLP was shortly created on basis of this group at the December 16, 2006 Congress.

The new NLP claims to be born from Romanian liberalism starting the 19th century, from liberal Bessarabian tradition of the interwar period and from the National Liberation and Rebirth Movement at confluence of the 1980–1990s in Moldova.

NLP claims to be a strong adept of the modern liberal doctrine practiced particularly in United Europe. The party calls for Moldova's categorical, definitive and irreversible break-off from ideologies and practices typical to the Russia-controlled Eurasian area. NLP claims to be part of the liberal thinking from Romania, aiming to homogenise the political infrastructure of the two Romanian states.

NLP comes back with the programmatic offer seeking the creation of the Romania-Republic of Moldova Interstate Union, promoted for the first time in 2000. It regards the Romania-Republic of Moldova Interstate Union as a guarantee of advancing toward Euro-Atlantic structures by affirming the Romanian identity of the state and of the major population from Moldova. This political project means the creation of an efficient mechanism to speed up Moldova's European integration via liberal reforms that meet the European standards, following the first goal to facilitate at maximum the regaining of Romanian citizenship by Moldovan citizens and to reunify the pension systems from the two Romanian states. NLP regards the Romania-Moldova Interstate Union as an efficient mechanism to attract European funds and investments in order to combat poverty and system crisis in Moldova, by quickly modernising the two Romanian states and ensuring this way the security and stability in South-East Europe and at the border with the European Union.

NLP pledges to make people confident over national political class, political teams capable to guarantee the European future of Moldova.

Date of foundation: February 2, 2007

No other information.

26. Socio-political Movement for Nation and Country

Historic background

The founding congress of the Socio-political Movement for Nation and Country (SPMNC) took place on May 5, 2007, in Ratus village, Criuleni rayon. The congress approved the Program and the Statute of SPMNC, and elected its governing bodies. Tudor Deliu was elected as the SPMNC chairman.

Date of registration: July 17, 2007

No other information.

Other documentation: Montenegro

Sampling procedure

1. NUMBER OF PSUs:	195	
2. STRATIFICATION CRITERIA		
2.a. REGIONS	Code (according to nomenclature)	Name of region
	1	Bokotorski region
	2	Barsko-Ulcinjski region
	3	Podgoricko-Cetinjski region
	4	Niksicko-Zabljacki region
	5	Bjelopoljsko-Pljevaljski region
	6	Beransko-Rozajski region
2.b. URBANISATION CATEGORIES	Code (as it will appear in the datafile)	Category
	1.	Urban
	2.	Rural
3. BASE OF POPULATION FIGURES:	[X] 18 years old resident population	
4. SOURCE OF POPULATION FIGURES, WITH REFERENCE YEAR:	SMR estimation according to latest Census (2003) and vital statistics data	

5. PSU ALLOCATION																																									
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6. SELECTION OF STARTING POINTS	
a. SELECTION OF SETTLEMENTS	<p>Montenegro is divided into 6 regions. Each region 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 Montenegro. Sample frame: polling place data base.</p> <p>For both urban and rural areas we choose the exact number of polling places mentioned in the table above. For this procedure we use the program that first sorts the polling places by region and type of settlement. Than it counts number of polling places in each region/urbanity group, and then divides this number with the number of polling stations we want to select (number x). Then the random number, between 1 and x is selected. This is the first polling place that is in the sample. After that each x-st polling place is selected. This procedure is repeating for each region/urbanity group.</p> <p>PLEASE BRIEFLY DESCRIBE IF YOUR METHOD IS DIFFERENT FORM THE ONE DESCRIBED ABOVE :</p> <p>It defers slightly:</p> <p>We are using the same procedure for both urban and rural settlements.</p> <p>Other differences are described in the above box.</p>
b. SELECTION OF STARTING POINTS	Random selection of one address in each selected PSU
PLEASE INDICATE THE SOURCE OF ADDRESS LIST, IF YOU DO YOUR STARTING POINT SELECTION LIST-BASED. INDICATE THE RECENCY OF THE LIST, TOO (YEAR)	Polling places data base, 2006.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLING PLAN

Sample selection:

Target group	Montenegro population aged 18 years and above
Sample universe	2003 Census Data
Sample type	Tree stage stratified representative sample
Definition of PSU, SSU, TSU	<p>Primary sampling units (PSU): Polling places in Montenegro of all registered voters from 2006. Sample frame: polling place data base.</p> <p>Secondary sampling units (SSU): Household.</p> <p>Tertiary sampling unit (TSU): Respondent within household</p>
Selection procedure of PSU, SSU, HH and respondent	<p>PSU Method of polling places selection: PPS</p> <p>SSU Method of HH selection: simulation of SRSWoR sample scheme</p> <p>TSU Method of respondent selection: Kish scheme</p>
Stratification	<p>6 regions:</p> <p>Type of settlement: urban and rural</p>
Sample allocation by strata	Proportional to number of the target group households

Weights and characteristics of national population

Region*Type (of settlement) - categories	Region*Type (of settlement) - numbers	Region*Type (of settlement) - percentages
Bokotorski region - urban	36844	7.60
Barsko-Ulcinjski - urban	32915	6.79
Podgoricko-Cetinjski - urban	128034	26.41
Niksicko-Zabljacki region - urban	45306	9.35
Bjelopoljsko-Pljevaljski region - urban	37066	7.65
Beransko-Rozajski region - urban	23480	4.84
Bokotorski region - rural	16197	3.34
Barsko-Ulcinjski - rural	29254	6.04
Podgoricko-Cetinjski - rural	27910	5.76
Niksicko-Zabljacki region - rural	20197	4.17
Bjelopoljsko-Pljevaljski region - rural	45976	9.49
Beransko-Rozajski region - rural	41539	8.57
Total	484718	100

Sex*Age - categories	Sex*Age - numbers	Sex*Age - percentages
male 18-29	60,711	12.52
male 30-44	67,198	13.86
male 45-59	58,883	12.15
male 60+	48,076	9.92
female 18-29	59,757	12.33
female 30-44	67,787	13.98
female 45-59	60,840	12.55
female 60+	61,466	12.68
Total	484718	

Education - categories	Education - numbers	Education - percentages
Basic,incomplete middle	156732	32.33
Middle complete and middle special complete	252202	52.03
Higher/University complete	65345	13.48
Unknown	10439	2.15
Total	484718	100

Other documentation: Northern Ireland

Representativity

Age * Gender: Country level

NORTHERN IRELAND (2008) Total Population		1287391
MALE	48%	617365
FEMALE	52%	670026
	100%	1287391
16-24	16%	211896
25-34	19%	242183
35-44	19%	247019
45-54	16%	200957
55-64	13%	162337
65+	17%	222999
	100%	1287391
AB	18%	236689
C1	29%	371421
C2	22%	288968
DE	30%	390314
	100%	1287391
BELFAST	17%	217377
EAST	24%	304428
NORTH	16%	205795
OUTER BELFAST	22%	286990
WEST AND SOUTH	21%	272801
	100%	1287391

Age * Gender: Regional level

N.IRELAND AGE/GENDER REGIONAL LEVEL (2001)	
Belfast (NUTS III)	
Male	124,000
Female	143,200
All Persons	267,200
16-64	171,000
65-84	41,700
85+	4,500
Outer Belfast	
Male	182,500
Female	193,000
Persons	375,500
16-64	231,300
65-84	61,200
85+	6,900
East of N.Ireland	
Male	204,800
Female	208,900
Persons	413,700
16-64	255,500
65-84	63,800
85+	6,700
North of N. Ireland	
Male	140,200
Female	144,900
Persons	285,100
16-64	177,100
65-84	40,100
85+	3,900
West/South of N. Ireland	
Male	192,100
Female	192,900
Persons	385,000
16-64	236,100
65-84	53,500
85+	5,400

Educational distribution: Country level

NORTHERN IRELAND- EDUCATIONAL DISTRIBUTION - COUNTRY LEVEL (2001)							
	TOTALS	(CAT 1-3) No Qualifications (left school before 11, 11-14, at 14)	(CAT4-6) NVQ level 2 or equiv, CSE below grade 1, GCSE below grade C.	(CAT 7-8) O level, GCSE grade A-C or equiv. AS/A- level or equiv	(CAT 9-10) NVQ level 3 or equiv. Access courses	(CAT 11-13) NVQ level 4 or equiv. NVQ level 5 or equiv. Bachelor's degree (first/ foundation degree)	(CAT 14-15) Master's degree (higher degree), PhD1
All	1, 136,621	474,251	192,140	175,245	104,937	129,418	57,630
Male	554,072	246,287	93,058	74,325	45,147	63,883	31,372
Female	579,549	229,964	99,062	100,920	57,770	65,535	26,258

Educational distribution: Regional level

NORTHERN IRELAND : EDUCATIONAL DISTRIBUTION REGIONAL LEVEL (2001)							
NUTS III REGION	TOTALS	(CAT 1-3) No Qualifications (left school before 11, 11-14,at14)	(CAT 4-6) NVQ level 2 or equiv, CSE below grade 1, GCSE below grade C.	(CAT 7-8) O level, GCSE grade A-C or equiv. AS/A- level or equiv	(CAT 9- 10) NVQ level 3 or equiv. Access courses	(CAT 11-13) NVQ level 4 or equiv. NVQ level 5 or equiv. Bachelor's degree (first/ foundation degree)	(CAT 14-15) Master's degree (higher degree), PhD2
BELFAST							
All	189,217	79,330	27,018	23,773	21,216	24,124	13,756
Male	88,384	37,412	12,222	10,108	9,377	11,830	7,435
Female	100,833	41,918	14,796	13,665	11,839	12,294	6,321
OUTER BELFAST							
All	252,919	91,231	45,731	42,409	24,328	34,296	14,924
Male	122,526	44,755	21,592	17,902	11,383	18,161	8,733
Female	130,393	46,476	24,139	24,507	12,945	16,135	6,191
EAST N.IRELAND							
All	269,246	112,505	48,647	44,405	23,740	28,961	10,988
Male	133,378	58,769	23,778	19,002	11,022	14,776	6,031
Female	135,868	53,736	24,869	25,403	12,718	14,185	4,957
NORTH N. IRELAND							
All	182,537	83,366	30,347	27,201	15,608	17,923	8,092
Male	89,474	43,342	14,908	11,709	6,819	8,406	4,290
Female	93,063	40,024	15,439	15,492	8,789	9,517	3,802
WEST/SOUTH N. IRELAND							
All	239,702	107,819	40,397	37,457	20,025	24,134	9,870
Male	120,310	60,009	20,558	15,604	8,546	10,710	4,883
Female	119,392	47,810	19,839	21,853	11,479	13,424	4,987

Degree of urbanisation: Country level

Urban/Rural Settlements in Northern Ireland (2001)							
URBAN/RURAL SETTLEMENTS	All persons	Males	Females	Persons living in households	Persons living in communal establishments	Area (hectares) ¹	Population density (number of persons per hectare)
Northern Ireland	1685267	821449	863818	1658813	26454	1413540	1.19
Urban areas	1096616	523784	572832	1077057	19559	48124	22.79
Band A: Belfast Metropolitan Urban Area	579554	274747	304807	568551	11003	19809	29.26
Band B: Derry Urban Area (DUA)	90736	43797	46939	89024	1712	3718	24.40
Band C: Large town	223884	108175	115709	220416	3468	13242	16.91
Band D: Medium town	100625	48557	52068	98892	1733	6117	16.45
Band E: Small town	101817	48508	53309	100174	1643	5237	19.44
Rural areas	588651	297665	290986	581756	6895	1365417	0.43
Band F: Intermediate settlement	65006	31721	33285	64394	612	3178	20.46
Band G: Village	68008	33135	34873	67476	532	4021	16.91
Band H: Small village, hamlet and open Countryside	455637	232809	222828	449886	5751	1358218	0.34

Gender * Age * Education: Country level

GENDER AND AGE BY HIGHEST QUALIFICATION – NORTHERN IRELAND BY COUNTRY 2001

NUTS III REGIONS	All persons	EDUCATION CATEGORIE S 1-3	EDUCATION CATEGORIE S 4-6	EDUCATION CATEGORIE S 7-8	EDUCATION CATEGORIE S 9-10	EDUCATION CATEGORIE S 11-13	EDUCATION CATEGORIE S 14-15
WEST/SOUTH NI	252939	112557	43482	42326	20462	24206	9906
NORTH NI	191922	86845	32697	30392	15881	17983	8124
All persons	281328	117093	51187	48927	24080	29024	11017
OUTER BELFAST	263371	95171	47949	46326	24629	34347	14949
BELFAST	197519	82611	29163	26294	21496	24181	13774
TOTAL	1187079	494277	204478	194265	106548	129741	57770

Gender * Age * Education: Regional level

GENDER AND AGE BY HIGHEST QUALIFICATION – NORTHERN IRELAND – REGIONAL 2001 (NUTS III)							
Gender And Age By Highest Level Of Qualification*							
Population: All persons aged 16-74							
UKNO1 Belfast NUTS3	All persons	EDUCATION CATEGORIES 1-3	EDUCATION CATEGORIES 4-6	EDUCATION CATEGORIES 7-8	EDUCATION CATEGORIES 9-10	EDUCATION CATEGORIES 11-13	EDUCATION CATEGORIES 14-15
Males	92638	39195	13445	11205	9494	11853	7446
16 to 17 years	4254	1783	1223	1097	117	23	11
18 to 19 years	4595	736	982	1368	1451	43	15
20 to 24 years	11038	1385	1700	1868	3786	1823	476
25 to 29 years	9580	1741	1900	1158	1113	2328	1340
30 to 34 years	9183	2429	2118	1125	731	1645	1135
35 to 39 years	9280	3251	2020	1033	600	1390	986
40 to 44 years	8534	3619	1428	858	537	1212	880

45 to 49 years	7499	3731	825	705	423	1005	810
50 to 54 years	6845	4116	496	560	291	737	645
55 to 59 years	6526	4581	306	469	190	569	411
60 to 64 years	5693	4239	213	423	135	408	275
65 to 69 years	5153	4043	138	307	68	361	236
70 to 74 years	4458	3541	96	234	52	309	226
Females							
Females	104881	43416	15718	15089	12002	12328	6328
16 to 17 years	4048	1498	922	1424	163	34	7
18 to 19 years	5418	435	847	1483	2546	86	21
20 to 24 years	12223	956	1585	2080	4809	2199	594
25 to 29 years	10572	1463	2280	1479	1115	2750	1485
30 to 34 years	10469	2552	2637	1630	816	1685	1149
35 to 39 years	10545	3536	2473	1655	725	1330	826
40 to 44 years	9832	4057	1882	1482	637	1113	661
45 to 49 years	7688	3727	1056	933	462	945	565
50 to 54 years	7378	4462	744	811	303	695	363
55 to 59 years	7105	5069	509	628	156	479	264
60 to 64 years	6456	4911	335	600	109	351	150
65 to 69 years	6570	5305	259	449	83	348	126
70 to 74 years	6577	5445	189	435	78	313	117
All persons	197519	82611	29163	26294	21496	24181	13774

NO2 Outer Belfast NUTS3	All persons	EDUCATION CATEGORIE S 1-3	EDUCATION CATEGORIES 4-6	EDUCATION CATEGORIE S 7-8	EDUCATION CATEGORIE S 9-10	EDUCATION CATEGORIE S 11-13	EDUCATION CATEGORIE S 14-15
Males	127770	46858	22812	19639	11533	18183	8745
16 to 17 years	5244	2103	1220	1737	150	22	12
18 to 19 years	4888	488	1264	1931	1138	54	13
20 to 24 years	10517	1077	2430	2257	3094	1358	301
25 to 29 years	11527	1550	3227	1672	1463	2578	1037
30 to 34 years	13826	2530	4138	2135	1245	2529	1249
35 to 39 years	14598	3748	3688	2208	1142	2494	1318
40 to 44 years	13111	4360	2587	1803	993	2161	1207
45 to 49 years	11810	4820	1642	1495	840	1930	1083
50 to 54 years	11062	5488	1081	1304	615	1631	943
55 to 59 years	10163	5920	693	1198	402	1302	648
60 to 64 years	7964	5182	391	925	217	853	396
65 to 69 years	7030	5059	282	552	141	713	283
70 to 74 years	6030	4533	169	422	93	558	255
Females	135601	48313	25137	26687	13096	16164	6204
16 to 17 years	5208	1837	998	2180	151	29	13
18 to 19 years	4553	271	852	1971	1410	44	5
20 to 24 years	10478	674	1922	2440	3372	1721	349
25 to 29 years	11875	1023	3125	2265	1492	2820	1150
30 to 34 years	14943	1973	4437	3250	1606	2534	1143
35 to 39 years	15631	3107	4322	3389	1525	2271	1017
40 to 44 years	14048	3827	3300	2878	1259	1932	852
45 to 49 years	11692	4504	2067	2058	908	1545	610
50 to 54 years	11738	5868	1671	1867	639	1241	452
55 to 59 years	10713	6721	1010	1564	335	833	250
60 to 64 years	8761	6053	651	1232	175	495	155
65 to 69 years	8189	6188	471	908	127	393	102
70 to 74 years	7772	6267	311	685	97	306	106
All persons	263371	95171	47949	46326	24629	34347	14949

UKNO3 East of NI NUTS3	All persons	EDUCATION CATEGORIES 1-3	EDUCATION CATEGORIES 4-6	EDUCATION CATEGORIES 7-8	EDUCATION CATEGORIES 9-10	EDUCATION CATEGORIES 11-13	EDUCATION CATEGORIES 14-15
Males	139517	61196	25218	21079	11170	14808	6046
16 to 17 years	6139	2427	1440	2077	148	32	15
18 to 19 years	5380	653	1413	2325	916	60	13
20 to 24 years	11738	1513	2971	2683	3024	1279	268
25 to 29 years	13216	2536	3797	2119	1683	2323	758
30 to 34 years	15594	4205	4758	2501	1341	2041	748
35 to 39 years	15596	5538	4072	2239	1038	1899	810
40 to 44 years	14030	5958	2736	1881	910	1722	823
45 to 49 years	12572	6305	1640	1414	828	1615	770
50 to 54 years	12274	7341	1066	1229	591	1390	657
55 to 59 years	11215	7732	651	1032	368	965	467
60 to 64 years	8641	6422	349	744	159	654	313
65 to 69 years	7298	5775	199	526	99	476	223
70 to 74 years	5824	4791	126	309	65	352	181
Females	141811	55897	25969	27848	12910	14216	4971
16 to 17 years	5943	2161	1100	2445	192	31	14
18 to 19 years	4957	307	1016	2278	1286	53	17
20 to 24 years	11289	861	2179	2755	3413	1716	365
25 to 29 years	12883	1434	3486	2579	1791	2573	1020
30 to 34 years	15662	2723	4865	3504	1620	2123	827

35 to 39 years	15962	4015	4312	3621	1431	1859	724
40 to 44 years	14019	4664	3187	2876	1048	1632	612
45 to 49 years	12321	5399	2031	2108	840	1436	507
50 to 54 years	12561	7188	1575	1795	588	1031	384
55 to 59 years	11366	7708	1014	1428	329	681	206
60 to 64 years	9335	6875	569	1100	191	469	131
65 to 69 years	8163	6459	379	789	108	334	94
70 to 74 years	7350	6103	256	570	73	278	70
All persons	281328	117093	51187	48927	24080	29024	11017

UKNO4 North of NI NUTS3	All persons	EDUCATION CATEGORIES 1-3	EDUCATION CATEGORIES 4-6	EDUCATION CATEGORIES 7-8	EDUCATION CATEGORIES 9-10	EDUCATION CATEGORIES 11-13	EDUCATION CATEGORIES 14-15
Males	94320	45301	16231	13103	6944	8433	4308
16 to 17 years	4846	1959	1323	1394	125	27	18
18 to 19 years	4223	641	1174	1652	682	60	14
20 to 24 years	9250	1619	2228	2192	2109	893	209
25 to 29 years	9451	2619	2468	1410	1030	1338	586
30 to 34 years	10346	3686	2802	1415	745	1161	537
35 to 39 years	10340	4331	2449	1312	561	1077	610
40 to 44 years	9153	4583	1566	1035	483	943	543
45 to 49 years	8227	4679	893	753	513	889	500
50 to 54 years	7844	5079	572	650	315	751	477
55 to 59 years	6704	4882	313	503	186	493	327
60 to 64 years	5691	4453	210	365	111	341	211
65 to 69 years	4561	3673	143	263	46	268	168
70 to 74 years	3684	3097	90	159	38	192	108
Females	97602	41544	16466	17289	8937	9550	3816
16 to 17 years	4539	1520	1027	1797	148	33	14
18 to 19 years	4195	331	800	1769	1203	67	25
20 to 24 years	9389	996	1664	2052	2893	1383	401
25 to 29 years	9951	1910	2525	1837	1133	1737	809
30 to 34 years	10691	2845	2926	2058	857	1394	611
35 to 39 years	10733	3555	2573	2068	851	1175	511
40 to 44 years	9390	3875	1832	1641	632	991	419
45 to 49 years	8159	4158	1160	1099	478	927	337
50 to 54 years	7779	4823	846	852	364	620	274
55 to 59 years	6952	5015	448	704	152	454	179
60 to 64 years	6047	4551	308	629	107	350	102
65 to 69 years	5100	4157	199	403	58	217	66
70 to 74 years	4677	3808	158	380	61	202	68
All persons	191922	86845	32697	30392	15881	17983	8124

UKNO5 SOUTH/WEST OF N.I (NUTS3)	All persons	EDUCATION CATEGORIES 1-3	EDUCATION CATEGORIES 4-6	EDUCATION CATEGORIES 7-8	EDUCATION CATEGORIES 9-10	EDUCATION CATEGORIES 11-13	EDUCATION CATEGORIES 14-15
Males							
16 to 17 years	13237	4738	3085	4869	437	72	36
18 to 19 years	10430	1031	2643	4694	1896	133	33
20 to 24 years	23463	2836	4994	5064	6465	3134	970
18 to 19 years	5465	711	1603	2310	760	60	21
20 to 24 years	12370	1928	3171	2655	2972	1268	376
25 to 29 years	12854	3188	3525	1934	1313	1996	898
30 to 34 years	13538	4574	3894	1893	868	1606	703
35 to 39 years	13616	6050	3185	1702	715	1371	593
40 to 44 years	12604	6451	2252	1545	617	1144	595
45 to 49 years	11578	6950	1334	1182	582	1011	519
50 to 54 years	10459	7384	747	758	328	832	410
55 to 59 years	8977	7014	384	626	161	511	281
60 to 64 years	7412	6001	202	474	130	395	210
65 to 69 years	6364	5386	164	292	54	305	163
70 to 74 years	5073	4372	97	233	46	211	114
Females	125952	49973	21124	24649	11735	13464	5007
16 to 17 years	6560	2163	1285	2796	256	40	20
18 to 19 years	4965	320	1040	2384	1136	73	12
20 to 24 years	11093	908	1823	2409	3493	1866	594
25 to 29 years	12795	1580	3024	2281	1810	2915	1185
30 to 34 years	13265	2625	3578	2993	1250	1966	853
35 to 39 years	13338	3614	3310	3098	1139	1543	634
40 to 44 years	12614	4656	2590	2575	938	1376	479
45 to 49 years	10918	5055	1780	1793	729	1152	409
50 to 54 years	10486	6342	1189	1353	434	858	310
55 to 59 years	9011	6313	631	1048	250	579	190
60 to 64 years	7587	5628	397	823	147	462	130
65 to 69 years	6913	5449	255	632	98	375	104
70 to 74 years	6407	5320	222	464	55	259	87
All persons	252939	112557	43482	42326	20462	24206	9906

KEY

* The levels for 'Highest level of qualification' are defined as follows:

Categories 1-3 : No qualifications

Categories 4-6 : CSE (grade below grade 1), GCSE below grade C, NVQ level 1-2, GNVQ Foundation or equivalents

Categories 7-8 : 5+ CSEs (grade 1), 5+ GCSEs (grades A-C), 5+ 'O' level passes, 1 'A' level, 1-3 AS levels, Advanced Senior Certificate, NVQ level 2,

Categories 9-10: 2+ 'A' levels, 4+ AS levels, NVQ level 3, GNVQ Advanced or equivalents

Categories 11-13 : First Degree, NVQ level 4/5

Categories 14-15 : Higher Degree, Masters, PhD

Other documents: The Netherlands

Geographic units

Code	Country	NUTS 1	NUTS 2	NUTS 3
NL	The Netherlands			
NL1		Noord-Nederland		
NL11			Groningen	
NL111				Oost-Groningen
NL112				Delfzijl en omgeving
NL113				Overig Groningen
NL12			Friesland	
NL121				Noord-Friesland
NL122				Zuidwest-Friesland
NL123				Zuidoost-Friesland
NL13			Drenthe	
NL131				Noord-Drenthe
NL132				Zuidoost-Drenthe
NL133				Zuidwest-Drenthe
NL2		Oost-Nederland		
NL21			Overijssel	
NL211				Noord-Overijssel
NL212				Zuidwest-Overijssel
NL213				Twente
NL22			Gelderland	
NL221				Veluwe
NL222				Achterhoek
NL223				Arnhem/Nijmegen
NL224				Zuidwest-Gelderland
NL23			Flevoland	
NL230				Flevoland
NL3		West-Nederland		
NL31			Utrecht	
NL310				Utrecht
NL32			Noord-Holland	
NL321				Kop van Noord-Holland
NL322				Alkmaar en omgeving
NL323				IJmond
NL324				Agglomeratie Haarlem
NL325				Zaanstreek
NL326				Groot-Amsterdam
NL327				Het Gooi en Vechtstreek
NL33			Zuid-Holland	
NL331				Agglomeratie Leiden en Bollenstreek
NL332				Agglomeratie 's-Gravenhage
NL333				Delft en Westland
NL334				Oost-Zuid-Holland
NL335				Groot-Rijnmond
NL336				Zuidoost-Zuid-Holland
NL34			Zeeland	
NL341				Zeeuwsch-Vlaanderen
NL342				Overig Zeeland
NL4		Zuid-Nederland		
NL41			Noord-Brabant	
NL411				West-Noord-Brabant
NL412				Midden-Noord-Brabant
NL413				Noordoost-Noord-Brabant
NL414				Zuidoost-Noord-Brabant
NL42			Limburg (NL)	
NL421				Noord-Limburg
NL422				Midden-Limburg
NL423				Zuid-Limburg

Sampling procedure

The numbers of addresses to be drawn in each municipality

Final gross sample					
	abs		abs		abs
Municipality (A)		Municipality (B)		Municipality (C)	
AA EN HUNZE-----	9	LEEK-----	9	WEERT-----	9
ACHTKARPELEN-----	11	LEEUWARDEN-----	17	WEESP-----	7
ALBLASSERDAM-----	7	LEEUWARDERADEEL-----	7	WESTERVOORT-----	7
ALKMAAR-----	19	LEIDEN-----	23	WESTLAND-----	19
ALMELO-----	10	LEIDSCHENDAM-VOORBURG-	15	WESTSTELLINGWERF-----	7
ALMERE-----	30	LELYSTAD-----	14	WIJCHEN-----	9
ALPHEN AAN DEN RIJN-----	13	LEMSTERLAND-----	7	WIJDEMEREN-----	9
AMERSFOORT-----	25	LEUDAL-----	7	WINSUM-----	7
AMSTELVEEN-----	15	LEUSDEN-----	7	WINTERSWIJK-----	7
AMSTERDAM-----	133	LINGEWAARD-----	9	WOENS DRECHT-----	9
APELDOORN-----	29	LISSE-----	8	WOERDEN-----	11
ARCEN EN VELDEN-----	7	LOCHEM-----	7	WORMERLAND-----	7
ARNHEM-----	27	LOENEN-----	5	WUNSERADIEL-----	9
ASSEN-----	13	LOSSER-----	8	WYMBRITSERADIEL-----	7
BARENDRECHT-----	9	MAARSSSEN-----	7	ZAA NSTAD-----	26
BARNEVELD-----	11	MAASBREE-----	7	ZALTBOMMEL-----	8
BEEK-----	7	MAASDRIEL-----	7	ZANDVOORT-----	7
BEEMSTER-----	7	MAASGOUW-----	7	ZE EWOLDE-----	7
BERGELIJK-----	7	MAASSLUIS-----	7	ZEIST-----	13
BERGEN (NH)-----	7	MAASTRICHT-----	23	ZEVENAAR-----	7
BERGEN OP ZOOM-----	13	MEERLO-WANSSUM-----	7	ZOETERMEER-----	16
BERKELLAND-----	9	MENTERWOLDE-----	7	ZUIDHORN-----	9
BERNHEZE-----	7	MEPPEL-----	7	ZUNDERT-----	9
BEST-----	11	MIDDELBURG-----	9	ZUTPHEN-----	9
BEVERWIJK-----	9	MIDDEN-DRENTHE-----	6	ZWIJNDRECHT-----	9
BINNENMAAS-----	10	MILL EN SINT HUBERT-----	7	ZWOLLE-----	21
BLADEL-----	7	MOERDIJK-----	9	Subtotaal C-----	279
BLARICUM-----	7	MONTFERLAND-----	9		
BLOEMENDAAL-----	7	MONTFOORT-----	9		
BOARNSTERHIM-----	7	NEDERLEK-----	9		
BOEKEL-----	7	NIEUWEGEIN-----	12		
BORGER-ODOORN-----	9	NIEUWERKERK AAN DEN IJSEL--	8		
BORSELE-----	9	NIEUWKOOP-----	11		
BOSKOOP-----	7	NIJKERK-----	7		
BOXMEER-----	7	NIJMEGEN-----	31		
BREDA-----	32	NOORDENVELD-----	6		
BRONCKHORST-----	9	NOORDOOSTPOLDER-----	9		
BRUNSSUM-----	7	NOORDWIJK-----	9		
BUNNIK-----	7	NUNSPEET-----	9		
BUREN-----	7	OEGSTGEEST-----	9		

BUSSUM-----	7	OISTERWIJK-----	9		
CAPELLE AAN DEN IJSSEL-----	11	OLDEBROEK-----	9		
CASTRICUM-----	7	OLDENZAAL-----	5		
COEVORDEN-----	7	OLST-WIJHE-----	8		
CRANENDONCK-----	9	OOST GELRE-----	11		
CUIJK-----	9	OOSTERHOUT-----	9		
CULEMBORG-----	11	OSS-----	13		
DALFSEN-----	11	OUD-BEIJERLAND-----	7		
DANTUMADEEL-----	8	OUDE IJSSELSTREEK-----	7		
DE BILT-----	8	OUDEWATER-----	7		
DE MARNE-----	7	OVERBETUWE-----	9		
DE RONDE VENEN-----	6	PAPENDRECHT-----	7		
DELFT-----	15	PIJNACKER-NOOTDORP-----	6		
DELFIJL-----	7	PURMEREND-----	17		
DEN HAAG-----	86	RAALTE-----	6		
DEN HELDER-----	6	REIDERLAND-----	7		
DEURNE-----	7	RENKUM-----	7		
DEVENTER-----	17	RHEDEN-----	9		
DINKELLAND-----	9	RIDDERKERK-----	9		
DOESBURG-----	7	RIJSSEN-HOLTEN-----	7		
DOETINCHEM-----	11	RIJSWIJK-----	8		
DONGERADEEL-----	11	ROERDALEN-----	9		
DORDRECHT-----	23	ROERMOND-----	11		
DRECHTERLAND-----	7	ROOSENDAAL-----	15		
DRIMMELEN-----	7	ROTTERDAM-----	109		
DRONTEN-----	7	SCHEEMDA-----	7		
DUIVEN-----	11	SCHERMER-----	6		
ECHT-SUSTEREN-----	7	SCHIEDAM-----	15		
EDE-----	21	SCHIJNDEL-----	9		
EIJSDEN-----	7	SCHOONHOVEN-----	7		
EINDHOVEN-----	38	SCHOUWEN-DUIVELAND-----	7		
ELBURG-----	9	S-HERTOGENBOSCH-----	23		
EMMEN-----	21	SIMPELVELD-----	7		
ENKHUIZEN-----	7	SINT-OEDENRODE-----	7		
ENSCHEDA-----	27	SITTARD-GELEEN-----	18		
EPE-----	3	SLIEDRECHT-----	9		
ETTEN-LEUR-----	9	SMALLINGERLAND-----	11		
FRANEKERADEEL-----	9	SNEEK-----	7		
GAASTERLAN-SLEAT-----	7	SOEST-----	8		
GELDERMALSEN-----	7	SOMEREN-----	6		
GELDROP-MIERLO-----	7	SON EN BREUGEL-----	7		
GEMERT-BAKEL-----	10	SPIJKENISSE-----	11		
GILZE EN RIJEN-----	9	STADSKANAAL-----	7		
GOES-----	7	STEENBERGEN-----	8		
GORINCHEM-----	9	STEENWIJKERLAND-----	6		
GOUDA-----	14	STEIN-----	11		

GRAAFSTROOM-----	7	TERNEUZEN-----	13		
GRAFT-DE RIJP-----	7	TEYLINGEN-----	7		
GRAVE-----	7	THOLEN-----	9		
GRONINGEN-----	35	TIEL-----	9		
HAAKSBERGEN-----	9	TILBURG-----	39		
HAAREN-----	7	TUBBERGEN-----	7		
HAARLEM-----	29	TWENTERAND-----	6		
HAARLEMMERMEER-----	26	TYNAARLO-----	6		
HALDERBERGE-----	9	TYTSJERKSTERADIEL-----	7		
HARDENBERG-----	11	UBBERGEN-----	7		
HARDERWIJK-----	9	UDEN-----	9		
HARDINXVELD-GIESSENDAM-	7	UITGEEST-----	7		
HAREN-----	9	UTRECHT-----	50		
HARENKARSPEL-----	5	UTRECHTSE HEUVELRUG-----	9		
HEEMSKERK-----	9	VALKENBURG AAN DE GEUL-	7		
HEERDE-----	9	VALKENSWAARD-----	7		
HEERENVEEN-----	9	VEENENDAAL-----	13		
HEERHUGOWAARD-----	9	VEGHEL-----	7		
HEERLEN-----	17	VELDHOVEN-----	9		
HELDEN-----	8	VELSEN-----	12		
HELLEDOORN-----	8	VENLO-----	19		
HELLEVOETSLUIS-----	9	VENRAY-----	9		
HELMOND-----	17	VLAARDINGEN-----	15		
HENGELO-----	14	VLISSINGEN-----	9		
HET BILDT-----	7	VOORSCHOTEN-----	7		
HEUMEN-----	7	VUGHT-----	6		
HEUSDEN-----	8	WAALRE-----	7		
HILLEGOM-----	9	WAALWIJK-----	9		
HILVARENBEEK-----	9	WAGENINGEN-----	6		
HILVERSUM-----	17	Subtotaal B-----	1236		
HOF VAN TWENTE-----	7				
HOOGVEEN-----	10				
HOOGZAND-SAPPEMEER----	7				
HOORN-----	13				
HORST AAN DE MAAS-----	7				
HOUTEN-----	11				
HUIZEN-----	7				
HULST-----	11				
IJSSELSTEIN-----	6				
KAMPEN-----	11				
KATWIJK-----	11				
KERKRADE-----	11				
KOGGENLAND-----	9				
KOLLUMERLAND EN NIEUWKRUISLAND-----	7				
KORENDIJK-----	7				

LAARBEEK-----	9			
LANDERD-----	7			
LANDGRAAF-----	9			
LANGEDIJK-----	7			
LANSINGERLAND-----	7			
subtotaal A-----	1661			
Total 1661 + 1236 + 279 =	3176			

NIELSEN REGIO-INDELING

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	3 grote gemeenten: Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Den Haag	1435200	11,4	11,4	11,4
	West (Utrecht, Noord-Holland, Zuid-Holland excl. 3 grote gemeenten en randgemeen	3668400	29,1	29,1	40,5
	Noord (Groningen, Friesland, Drenthe)	1320000	10,5	10,5	51,0
	Oost (Overijssel, Gelderland, Flevoland)	2626600	20,8	20,8	71,8
	Zuid (Zeeland, Noord-Brabant, Limburg)	3053500	24,2	24,2	96,0
	Randgemeenten (Amstelveen, Diemen, Landsmeer, Ouder-Amstel, Ridderkerk, Barendre	497800	4,0	4,0	100,0
	Total	12601500	100,0	100,0	

SOCIALE KLASSE MOA

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	A	2245100	17,8	17,8	17,8
	B1	3986100	31,6	31,6	49,4
	B2	2187500	17,4	17,4	66,8
	C	3573100	28,4	28,4	95,2
	D	609700	4,8	4,8	100,0
	Total	12601500	100,0	100,0	

HOOGST GEVOLGDE OPLEIDING

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Onbekend	112200	,9	,9	,9
	Basisonderwijs	526000	4,2	4,2	5,1
	LBO/VMBO	2022100	16,0	16,0	21,1
	MAVO	1022800	8,1	8,1	29,2
	MBO	4317300	34,2	34,2	63,3
	HAVO/VWO	884900	7,0	7,0	70,4
	HBO	2454800	19,4	19,4	89,8
	WO	1290000	10,2	10,2	100,0
	Total	12630100	100,0	100,0	

provincie

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Groningen	452350	3,6	3,6	3,6
	Friesland	489560	3,9	3,9	7,5
	Drenthe	372650	3,0	3,0	10,4
	Overijssel	845360	6,7	6,7	17,2
	Gelderland	1511240	12,0	12,0	29,2
	Utrecht	907670	7,2	7,2	36,4
	Noord-Holland	2030300	16,1	16,1	52,5
	Zuid-Holland	2664120	21,2	21,2	73,7
	Zeeland	293220	2,3	2,3	76,0
	Flevoland	268910	2,1	2,1	78,1
	Noord-Brabant	1864160	14,8	14,8	92,9
	Limburg	890250	7,1	7,1	100,0
	Total	12589790	100,0	100,0	

Leeftijd(5)

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	18 t/m 19 jaar	388460	3,1	3,1	3,1

Valid	20 t/m 24 jaar	958420	7,6	7,6	10,7
	25 t/m 29 jaar	983470	7,8	7,8	18,5
	30 t/m 34 jaar	1061660	8,4	8,4	26,9
	35 t/m 39 jaar	1287420	10,2	10,2	37,2
	40 t/m 44 jaar	1301040	10,3	10,3	47,5
	45 t/m 49 jaar	1227220	9,7	9,7	57,3
	50 t/m 54 jaar	1123650	8,9	8,9	66,2
	55 t/m 59 jaar	1103050	8,8	8,8	74,9
	60 t/m 64 jaar	918450	7,3	7,3	82,2
	65 t/m 69 jaar	700890	5,6	5,6	87,8
	70 of ouder	1536060	12,2	12,2	100,0
	Total	12589790	100,0	100,0	

GESLACHT

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Mannen	6188070	49,2	49,2	49,2
	Vrouwen	6401720	50,8	50,8	100,0
	Total	12589790	100,0	100,0	

HUISHOUDENSGROOTTE MOA-INDELING

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Onbekend	14480	,1	,1	,1
	1 Persoon	2536800	20,1	20,1	20,3
	2 Personen	4551110	36,1	36,1	56,4
	3 Personen	2060990	16,4	16,4	72,8
	4 Personen	2286130	18,2	18,2	90,9
	5 Personen	825230	6,6	6,6	97,5
	6 Personen of meer	315050	2,5	2,5	100,0
	Total	12589790	100,0	100,0	

Lft

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
	18	193210	1,5	1,5	1,5
	19	195250	1,6	1,6	3,1
	20	195600	1,6	1,6	4,6
	21	192400	1,5	1,5	6,2
	22	191400	1,5	1,5	7,7
	23	188260	1,5	1,5	9,2
	24	190760	1,5	1,5	10,7
	25	196960	1,6	1,6	12,3
	26	200250	1,6	1,6	13,9
	27	194940	1,5	1,5	15,4
	28	196720	1,6	1,6	17,0
	29	194600	1,5	1,5	18,5
	30	197500	1,6	1,6	20,1
	31	199750	1,6	1,6	21,7
	32	209580	1,7	1,7	23,3
	33	217960	1,7	1,7	25,1
	34	236870	1,9	1,9	26,9
35	249120	2,0	2,0	28,9	
36	260910	2,1	2,1	31,0	
37	267070	2,1	2,1	33,1	

Valid	38	256000	2,0	2,0	35,1
	39	254320	2,0	2,0	37,2
	40	255810	2,0	2,0	39,2
	41	260790	2,1	2,1	41,3
	42	265420	2,1	2,1	43,4
	43	261710	2,1	2,1	45,5
	44	257310	2,0	2,0	47,5
	45	255360	2,0	2,0	49,5
	46	248700	2,0	2,0	51,5
	47	246900	2,0	2,0	53,5
	48	240470	1,9	1,9	55,4
	49	235790	1,9	1,9	57,3
	50	232020	1,8	1,8	59,1
	51	226710	1,8	1,8	60,9
	52	223540	1,8	1,8	62,7
	53	220340	1,8	1,8	64,4
	54	221040	1,8	1,8	66,2
	55	213380	1,7	1,7	67,9
	56	214310	1,7	1,7	69,6
	57	217020	1,7	1,7	71,3
	58	223410	1,8	1,8	73,1
	59	234930	1,9	1,9	74,9
	60	241440	1,9	1,9	76,9
	61	172620	1,4	1,4	78,2
	62	179640	1,4	1,4	79,7
	63	169290	1,3	1,3	81,0
	64	155460	1,2	1,2	82,2
	65	146670	1,2	1,2	83,4
	66	148960	1,2	1,2	84,6
	67	141710	1,1	1,1	85,7
	68	136780	1,1	1,1	86,8
	69	126770	1,0	1,0	87,8
	70	124150	1,0	1,0	88,8
	71	118670	,9	,9	89,7
	72	114670	,9	,9	90,6
	73	109640	,9	,9	91,5
	74	108500	,9	,9	92,4
	75	102500	,8	,8	93,2
	76	99510	,8	,8	94,0
	77	91190	,7	,7	94,7
	78	86190	,7	,7	95,4
	79	78070	,6	,6	96,0
	80	73430	,6	,6	96,6
	81	67270	,5	,5	97,1
	82	62010	,5	,5	97,6
	83	56890	,5	,5	98,1
	84	49200	,4	,4	98,5
	85	43230	,3	,3	98,8
	86	37350	,3	,3	99,1
	87	26540	,2	,2	99,3
	88	20700	,2	,2	99,5

89	17170	,1	,1	99,6
90	13490	,1	,1	99,7
91	10300	,1	,1	99,8
92	8280	,1	,1	99,9
93	5760	,0	,0	99,9
94	3970	,0	,0	99,9
95	2700	,0	,0	100,0
96	1850	,0	,0	100,0
97	2830	,0	,0	100,0
Total	12589790	100,0	100,0	

Leeftijd(5) * HOOGST GEVOLGDE OPLEIDING * GESLACHT Crosstabulation
Count

GESLACHT		HOOGST GEVOLGDE OPLEIDING								Total	
		Onbekend	Basisonderwijs	LBO/VMBO	MAVO	MBO	HAVO/VWO	HBO	WO	Onbekend	
Mannen	Leeftijd (5)	18 t/m 19 jaar	1100	1100	20800	9400	89600	51900	23500	1300	198700
		20 t/m 24 jaar	2400	3600	42300	21900	194400	33100	151100	35000	483800
		25 t/m 29 jaar	7600	4400	37100	17000	190700	18700	137900	77300	490700
		30 t/m 34 jaar	4600	5200	57500	12800	208300	31900	127300	83200	530800
		35 t/m 39 jaar	5800	8000	90900	16900	259200	38600	135400	98400	653200
		40 t/m 44 jaar	8000	11900	105000	26100	241300	49000	130900	88000	660200
		45 t/m 49 jaar	7000	14300	102500	21900	214800	37000	136600	84200	618300
		50 t/m 54 jaar	2800	18200	94200	22500	198600	31600	116400	80800	565100
		55 t/m 59 jaar	5000	26400	86000	34600	194500	31000	106200	73700	557400
		60 t/m 64 jaar	2900	31200	73700	33700	160700	22200	79200	56500	460100
		65 t/m 69 jaar	2700	34100	57800	26800	127600	15500	52300	26200	343000
	70 of ouder	5100	67700	121100	82900	191600	36700	90000	44200	639300	
	Total	55000	226100	888900	326500	2271300	397200	1286800	748800	6200600	
Vrouwen	Leeftijd (5)	18 t/m 19 jaar	400	1000	10000	8700	84200	47100	35300	3700	190400
		20 t/m 24 jaar	4400	3100	22700	17800	186200	31000	169700	40600	475500
		25 t/m 29 jaar	6300	4000	30900	14100	183400	24600	148100	82100	493500
		30 t/m 34 jaar	5300	7900	42900	16800	213100	36000	132300	81800	536100
		35 t/m 39 jaar	5000	10000	68900	25100	266500	56800	123300	86200	641800
		40 t/m 44 jaar	5000	12500	85600	43500	242700	73500	122500	64400	649700
		45 t/m 49 jaar	6000	15200	106400	44500	216700	55100	115000	55100	614000
		50 t/m 54 jaar	4600	19200	120400	63100	167500	45200	100900	41800	562700
		55 t/m 59 jaar	4100	26600	144600	79800	145300	35700	75600	36200	547900
		60 t/m 64 jaar	2900	25500	138300	78900	117900	24200	50500	19200	457400

	65 t/m 69 jaar	2200	32200	116500	63500	78300	18500	36700	10300	358200
	70 of ouder	11000	142700	246000	240500	144200	40000	58100	19800	902300
Total		57200	299900	1133200	696300	2046000	487700	1168000	541200	6429500

HOOGST GEVOLGDE OPLEIDING * GESLACHT Crosstabulation
Count

Leeftijd(5)			GESLACHT		Total
			Mannen	Vrouwen	Mannen
18 t/m 19 jaar	HOOGST GEVOLGDE OPLEIDING	Onbekend	1100	400	1500
		Basisonderwijs	1100	1000	2100
		LBO/VMBO	20800	10000	30800
		MAVO	9400	8700	18100
		MBO	89600	84200	173800
		HAVO/VWO	51900	47100	99000
		HBO	23500	35300	58800
		WO	1300	3700	5000
Total			198700	190400	389100
20 t/m 24 jaar	HOOGST GEVOLGDE OPLEIDING	Onbekend	2400	4400	6800
		Basisonderwijs	3600	3100	6700
		LBO/VMBO	42300	22700	65000
		MAVO	21900	17800	39700
		MBO	194400	186200	380600
		HAVO/VWO	33100	31000	64100
		HBO	151100	169700	320800
		WO	35000	40600	75600
Total			483800	475500	959300
25 t/m 29 jaar	HOOGST GEVOLGDE OPLEIDING	Onbekend	7600	6300	13900
		Basisonderwijs	4400	4000	8400
		LBO/VMBO	37100	30900	68000
		MAVO	17000	14100	31100
		MBO	190700	183400	374100
		HAVO/VWO	18700	24600	43300
		HBO	137900	148100	286000
		WO	77300	82100	159400
Total			490700	493500	984200
30 t/m 34 jaar	HOOGST GEVOLGDE OPLEIDING	Onbekend	4600	5300	9900
		Basisonderwijs	5200	7900	13100
		LBO/VMBO	57500	42900	100400
		MAVO	12800	16800	29600
		MBO	208300	213100	421400
		HAVO/VWO	31900	36000	67900
		HBO	127300	132300	259600
		WO	83200	81800	165000
Total			530800	536100	1066900
35 t/m 39 jaar	HOOGST GEVOLGDE OPLEIDING	Onbekend	5800	5000	10800
		Basisonderwijs	8000	10000	18000
		LBO/VMBO	90900	68900	159800
		MAVO	16900	25100	42000
		MBO	259200	266500	525700
		HAVO/VWO	38600	56800	95400
		HBO	135400	123300	258700

		WO	98400	86200	184600
	Total		653200	641800	1295000
40 t/m 44 jaar	HOOGST GEVOLGDE OPLEIDING	Onbekend	8000	5000	13000
		Basisonderwijs	11900	12500	24400
		LBO/VMBO	105000	85600	190600
		MAVO	26100	43500	69600
		MBO	241300	242700	484000
		HAVO/VWO	49000	73500	122500
		HBO	130900	122500	253400
		WO	88000	64400	152400
	Total		660200	649700	1309900
45 t/m 49 jaar	HOOGST GEVOLGDE OPLEIDING	Onbekend	7000	6000	13000
		Basisonderwijs	14300	15200	29500
		LBO/VMBO	102500	106400	208900
		MAVO	21900	44500	66400
		MBO	214800	216700	431500
		HAVO/VWO	37000	55100	92100
		HBO	136600	115000	251600
	WO	84200	55100	139300	
Total		618300	614000	1232300	
50 t/m 54 jaar	HOOGST GEVOLGDE OPLEIDING	Onbekend	2800	4600	7400
		Basisonderwijs	18200	19200	37400
		LBO/VMBO	94200	120400	214600
		MAVO	22500	63100	85600
		MBO	198600	167500	366100
		HAVO/VWO	31600	45200	76800
		HBO	116400	100900	217300
	WO	80800	41800	122600	
Total		565100	562700	1127800	
55 t/m 59 jaar	HOOGST GEVOLGDE OPLEIDING	Onbekend	5000	4100	9100
		Basisonderwijs	26400	26600	53000
		LBO/VMBO	86000	144600	230600
		MAVO	34600	79800	114400
		MBO	194500	145300	339800
		HAVO/VWO	31000	35700	66700
		HBO	106200	75600	181800
	WO	73700	36200	109900	
Total		557400	547900	1105300	
60 t/m 64 jaar	HOOGST GEVOLGDE OPLEIDING	Onbekend	2900	2900	5800
		Basisonderwijs	31200	25500	56700
		LBO/VMBO	73700	138300	212000
		MAVO	33700	78900	112600
		MBO	160700	117900	278600
		HAVO/VWO	22200	24200	46400
		HBO	79200	50500	129700
	WO	56500	19200	75700	
Total		460100	457400	917500	
	HOOGST GEVOLGDE OPLEIDING	Onbekend	2700	2200	4900
		Basisonderwijs	34100	32200	66300
		LBO/VMBO	57800	116500	174300
		MAVO	26800	63500	90300

65 t/m 69 jaar		MBO	127600	78300	205900
		HAVO/VWO	15500	18500	34000
		HBO	52300	36700	89000
		WO	26200	10300	36500
		Total	343000	358200	701200
70 of ouder	HOOGST GEVOLGDE OPLEIDING	Onbekend	5100	11000	16100
		Basisonderwijs	67700	142700	210400
		LBO/VMBO	121100	246000	367100
		MAVO	82900	240500	323400
		MBO	191600	144200	335800
		HAVO/VWO	36700	40000	76700
		HBO	90000	58100	148100
		WO	44200	19800	64000
Total	639300	902300	1541600		

GESLACHT * HOOGST GEVOLGDE OPLEIDING Crosstabulation
Count

Leeftijd (5)	GESLACHT		HOOGST GEVOLGDE OPLEIDING								Total
			Onbekend	Basisonderwijs	LBO/VMBO	MAVO	MBO	HAVO/VWO	HBO	WO	
18 t/m 19 jaar	GESLACHT	Mannen	1100	1100	20800	9400	89600	51900	23500	1300	198700
		Vrouwen	400	1000	10000	8700	84200	47100	35300	3700	190400
	Total			1500	2100	30800	18100	173800	99000	58800	5000
20 t/m 24 jaar	GESLACHT	Mannen	2400	3600	42300	21900	194400	33100	151100	35000	483800
		Vrouwen	4400	3100	22700	17800	186200	31000	169700	40600	475500
	Total			6800	6700	65000	39700	380600	64100	320800	75600
25 t/m 29 jaar	GESLACHT	Mannen	7600	4400	37100	17000	190700	18700	137900	77300	490700
		Vrouwen	6300	4000	30900	14100	183400	24600	148100	82100	493500
	Total			13900	8400	68000	31100	374100	43300	286000	159400
30 t/m 34 jaar	GESLACHT	Mannen	4600	5200	57500	12800	208300	31900	127300	83200	530800
		Vrouwen	5300	7900	42900	16800	213100	36000	132300	81800	536100
	Total			9900	13100	100400	29600	421400	67900	259600	165000
35 t/m 39 jaar	GESLACHT	Mannen	5800	8000	90900	16900	259200	38600	135400	98400	653200
		Vrouwen	5000	10000	68900	25100	266500	56800	123300	86200	641800
	Total			10800	18000	159800	42000	525700	95400	258700	184600
40 t/m 44 jaar	GESLACHT	Mannen	8000	11900	105000	26100	241300	49000	130900	88000	660200
		Vrouwen	5000	12500	85600	43500	242700	73500	122500	64400	649700
	Total			13000	24400	190600	69600	484000	122500	253400	152400
45 t/m 49 jaar	GESLACHT	Mannen	7000	14300	102500	21900	214800	37000	136600	84200	618300
		Vrouwen	6000	15200	106400	44500	216700	55100	115000	55100	614000
	Total			13000	29500	208900	66400	431500	92100	251600	139300
50 t/m 54 jaar	GESLACHT	Mannen	2800	18200	94200	22500	198600	31600	116400	80800	565100
		Vrouwen	4600	19200	120400	63100	167500	45200	100900	41800	562700
	Total			7400	37400	214600	85600	366100	76800	217300	122600
55 t/m 59 jaar	GESLACHT	Mannen	5000	26400	86000	34600	194500	31000	106200	73700	557400
		Vrouwen	4100	26600	144600	79800	145300	35700	75600	36200	547900
	Total			9100	53000	230600	114400	339800	66700	181800	109900
60 t/m 64 jaar	GESLACHT	Mannen	2900	31200	73700	33700	160700	22200	79200	56500	460100
		Vrouwen	2900	25500	138300	78900	117900	24200	50500	19200	457400
	Total			5800	56700	212000	112600	278600	46400	129700	75700
65 t/m 69 jaar	GESLACHT	Mannen	2700	34100	57800	26800	127600	15500	52300	26200	343000
		Vrouwen	2200	32200	116500	63500	78300	18500	36700	10300	358200
	Total			4900	66300	174300	90300	205900	34000	89000	36500

70 of ouder	GESLACHT	Mannen	5100	67700	121100	82900	191600	36700	90000	44200	639300
		Vrouwen	11000	142700	246000	240500	144200	40000	58100	19800	902300
	Total		16100	210400	367100	323400	335800	76700	148100	64000	1541600

Education

EVS 2008	ISCED-97
1. Lagere school niet voltooid	0
2. Lagere school	1
3. Lbo, vbo, leao, lts, ambachtsschool, huishoudschool, lhno, vmbo (niveaus 1-3; basisberoepsgericht, kaderberoepsgericht, gemengd)[2]	2B
4. Mulo, ulo, mavo, vmbo (niveau 4; theoretische leerweg)[3]	2A
5. Kmbo, leerlingwezen, mbo, meao, mts (duur < 2 jaar)	2C
6. Leerlingwezen, mbo, meao, mts (duur 2-4 jaar)	3C
7. Leerlingwezen, mbo, meao, mts (4-jarig)	3B
8. MBO-plus[4]	4B
9. Mms, msvm, havo	3B
10. Hbs, vwo, atheneum, gymnasium	3A
11. Hbo, kweekschool, conservatorium, MO-acten[5]	5B
12. WO bachelor	5A
13. WO master, WO doctoraal, technisch-economische hogeschool oude stijl	5A
14. Promotie-onderzoek	6

Other documentation: Poland

Representativity

Age * Gender: Country level

Polska		Total	Men	Women
<i>Total</i>		31288428	14962106	16326322
15-19	total	3282337	1676757	1605580
	18-19	1373276	699976	673300
20-24		3158338	1604669	1553669
25-29		2895195	1468600	1426595
30-34		2460811	1247853	1212958
35-39		2444466	1234292	1210174
40-44		2909156	1452619	1456537
45-49		3108274	1531285	1576989
50-54		2773415	1340600	1432815
55-59		1768483	830446	938037
60-64		1630834	734305	896529
65-69		1587809	680676	907133
70-74		1423374	567990	855384
75-79		1013674	346958	666716
80-84		489816	154186	335630
85+		337927	88529	249398
Unknown		4519	2341	2178

Age * Gender: Regional level

DOLNOŚLASKIE (02)

	<i>Total</i>	2423065	1149655	1273410
15-19	total	245293	125164	120129
	18-19	104520	53330	51190
20-24		250840	127003	123837
25-29		222940	113270	109670
30-34		177335	90056	87279
35-39		176374	88617	87757
40-44		228601	113052	115549
45-49		258694	126961	131733
50-54		237182	114558	122624
55-59		130166	61322	68844
60-64		120186	52152	68034
65-69		123433	50691	72742
70-74		112533	42194	70339
75-79		83788	27433	56355
80-84		35551	11635	23916
85+		19879	5407	14472
Unknown		270	140	130

Kujawsko-pomorskie(04)

	<i>Total</i>	1680344	800959	879385
15-19	total	182268	93314	88954
	18-19	76498	38838	37660
20-24		171700	86726	84974
25-29		157440	79555	77885
30-34		133837	67177	66660

35-39	131853	65556	66297
40-44	158384	78381	80003
45-49	168229	82557	85672
50-54	152742	72943	79799
55-59	95243	44590	50653
60-64	84694	38032	46662
65-69	80395	34649	45746
70-74	70544	28369	42175
75-79	49541	16807	32734
80-84	24835	7589	17246
85+	18373	4570	13803
Unknown	266	144	122

Lubelskie (06)

	<i>Total</i>	1779912	854176	925736
15-19	total	196270	100681	95589
	18-19	81086	41699	39387
20-24		175264	90153	85111
25-29		157514	81130	76384
30-34		137066	70317	66749
35-39		137367	69903	67464
40-44		157868	79679	78189
45-49		168737	84150	84587
50-54		148893	71863	77030
55-59		101061	46775	54286
60-64		94245	42608	51637
65-69		92862	40158	52704
70-74		90404	36331	54073
75-79		66437	23364	43073
80-84		33774	10937	22837
85+		22150	6127	16023
Unknown	-	-	-	-

Lubuskie (08)

	<i>Total</i>	820822	394013	426809
15-19	total	92705	47108	45597
	18-19	38893	19821	19072

20-24	86462	43861	42601
25-29	77478	39560	37918
30-34	62520	31689	30831
35-39	62855	31564	31291
40-44	79773	39782	39991
45-49	87166	43020	44146
50-54	77838	38264	39574
55-59	42988	20489	22499
60-64	37784	16550	21234
65-69	37974	15857	22117
70-74	33546	13038	20508
75-79	23998	7738	16260
80-84	10996	3624	7372
85+	6537	1753	4784
Unknown	202	116	86

Łódzkie (10)

	<i>Total</i>	2183206	1026495	1156711
15-19	total	205404	105225	100179
	18-19	87547	44832	42715
20-24		205069	104015	101054
25-29		191445	97307	94138
30-34		163243	82726	80517
35-39		159104	79777	79327
40-44		197736	97788	99948
45-49		222079	108729	113350
50-54		203773	97003	106770
55-59		138672	63939	74733
60-64		114471	50266	64205
65-69		117253	48692	68561
70-74		110495	41961	68534
75-79		84258	28238	56020
80-84		42027	13390	28637
85+		28170	7433	20737
Unknown		7	6	1

Małopolskie (12)

	<i>Total</i>	2607547	1249548	1357999
15-19	total	276310	140851	135459
	18-19	115539	58454	57085
20-24		278117	140975	137142
25-29		249019	125495	123524
30-34		217124	110417	106707
35-39		212595	108129	104466
40-44		233451	117234	116217
45-49		236641	117083	119558
50-54		208750	100661	108089
55-59		148055	69484	78571
60-64		135654	61533	74121
65-69		136438	59142	77296
70-74		120350	48681	71669
75-79		84369	29593	54776
80-84		41466	12895	28571
85+		29075	7312	21763
Unknown		133	63	70

Mazowieckie (14)

	<i>Total</i>	4244785	2011945	2232840
15-19	total	408893	209126	199767
	18-19	172641	87971	84670
20-24		415751	211935	203816
25-29		397534	200111	197423
30-34		331953	168171	163782
35-39		315646	159240	156406
40-44		378166	188119	190047
45-49		429130	208956	220174
50-54		370953	176990	193963
55-59		247393	113449	133944
60-64		221862	97513	124349
65-69		226006	95767	130239
70-74		214902	87141	127761
75-79		153945	55968	97977
80-84		76232	24572	51660

85+	55541	14427	41114
Unknown	878	460	418

Opolskie (16)

	<i>Total</i>	878172	421233	456939
15-19	total	93191	47594	45597
	18-19	38247	19307	18940
20-24		85226	42305	42921
25-29		79217	39833	39384
30-34		72633	36433	36200
35-39		76757	39281	37476
40-44		85211	43459	41752
45-49		83390	41679	41711
50-54		74301	36209	38092
55-59		45224	21632	23592
60-64		52076	23715	28361
65-69		48315	21143	27172
70-74		38497	15322	23175
75-79		24776	7465	17311
80-84		11611	3328	8283
85+		7747	1835	5912
Unknown		-	-	-

Podkarpackie (18)

	<i>Total</i>	1668108	806672	861436
15-19	total	194050	99184	94866
	18-19	79224	40548	38676
20-24		170172	87159	83013
25-29		157785	80423	77362
30-34		138660	70645	68015
35-39		139025	70891	68134
40-44		153497	78066	75431
45-49		151407	75589	75818
50-54		131808	64592	67216
55-59		87456	41234	46222

60-64	85596	38986	46610
65-69	85244	36974	48270
70-74	75632	30836	44796
75-79	54325	19230	35095
80-84	25797	8188	17609
85+	17650	4673	12977
Unknown	4	2	2

Podlaskie (20)

	<i>Total</i>	975010	471406	503604
15-19	total	109092	55988	53104
	18-19	44240	22805	21435
20-24		93292	48182	45110
25-29		86029	43989	42040
30-34		78977	40246	38731
35-39		81734	41750	39984
40-44		92048	46634	45414
45-49		87901	44203	43698
50-54		74405	35980	38425
55-59		51031	23701	27330
60-64		51911	23519	28392
65-69		51804	22793	29011
70-74		51003	21339	29664
75-79		35599	13076	22523
80-84		16587	5730	10857
85+		13526	4246	9280
Unknown		71	30	41

Pomorskie (22)

	<i>Total</i>	1763261	848134	915127
15-19	total	190900	97094	93806
	18-19	79471	40213	39258
20-24		183605	92903	90702
25-29		172012	86545	85467
30-34		143880	73080	70800

35-39	139550	70375	69175
40-44	164133	81837	82296
45-49	177649	86847	90802
50-54	161982	78739	83243
55-59	95821	45807	50014
60-64	88617	40499	48118
65-69	84143	37083	47060
70-74	70718	29118	41600
75-79	48574	16033	32541
80-84	23576	7251	16325
85+	17246	4477	12769
Unknown	855	446	409

Śląskie (24)

	<i>Total</i>	3955063	1892738	2062325
15-19	total	396329	202061	194268
	18-19	165983	84309	81674
20-24		390062	196170	193892
25-29		354240	179176	175064
30-34		307728	155362	152366
35-39		319714	160717	158997
40-44		383847	190603	193244
45-49		400644	196699	203945
50-54		356610	172565	184045
55-59		238379	112814	125565
60-64		237154	110788	126366
65-69		201309	88984	112325
70-74		165499	66582	98917
75-79		110719	35718	75001
80-84		53501	14777	38724
85+		38222	9165	29057
Unknown		1106	557	549

Świętokrzyskie (26)

	<i>Total</i>	1061920	513483	548437
15-19	total	112328	57478	54850
	18-19	46974	24072	22902

20-24	100348	52095	48253
25-29	91981	47803	44178
30-34	79149	40638	38511
35-39	79010	40517	38493
40-44	97187	49357	47830
45-49	104530	52941	51589
50-54	93628	46207	47421
55-59	60819	28921	31898
60-64	56185	25489	30696
65-69	57585	24758	32827
70-74	54518	22149	32369
75-79	39761	14261	25500
80-84	20654	6795	13859
85+	13854	3889	9965
Unknown	383	185	198

Warmińsko-Mazurskie (28)

	<i>Total</i>	1142388	551911	590477
15-19	total	135298	69349	65949
	18-19	56270	28954	27316
20-24		118440	60459	57981
25-29		105820	54281	51539
30-34		90534	45805	44729
35-39		95009	48190	46819
40-44		114374	57333	57041
45-49		116101	57513	58588
50-54		99560	48895	50665
55-59		56347	26912	29435
60-64		54548	24428	30120
65-69		53739	22606	31133
70-74		47137	18320	28817
75-79		31873	10652	21221
80-84		14280	4571	9709
85+		9242	2556	6686
Unknown		86	41	45

Wielkopolskie (30)

	<i>Total</i>	2714024	1299540	1414484
15-19	total	296698	151176	145522
	18-19	124111	63194	60917
20-24		289859	147265	142594
25-29		264411	133790	130621
30-34		220250	111400	108850
35-39		212342	106424	105918
40-44		250223	124188	126035
45-49		265588	130235	135353
50-54		245018	118370	126648
55-59		154370	72629	81741
60-64		129693	58443	71250
65-69		124078	53232	70846
70-74		108860	43652	65208
75-79		80425	27640	52785
80-84		41515	13183	28332
85+		30627	7883	22744
Unknown		67	30	37

Zachodniopomorskie (32)

	<i>Total</i>	1390801	670198	720603
15-19	total	147308	75364	71944
	18-19	62032	31629	30403
20-24		144131	73463	70668
25-29		130330	66332	63998
30-34		105922	53691	52231
35-39		105531	53361	52170
40-44		134657	67107	67550
45-49		150388	74123	76265

50-54	135972	66761	69211
55-59	75458	36748	38710
60-64	66158	29784	36374
65-69	67231	28147	39084
70-74	58736	22957	35779
75-79	41286	13742	27544
80-84	17414	5721	11693
85+	10088	2776	7312
Unknown	191	121	70

Educational distribution: Country level

Education (population of age 18+)

POLSKA

Total	29379367
Higher	3203566
Post-secondary	1023894
Secondary	9184496
Basic vocational	7516769
Primary completed	7071612
Primary not completed and no education at all	769002
Unknown	610028

Education (population of age 18+)

Educational distribution, Regional level

DOLNOŚLĄSKIE (02)

Total	2282292
Higher	248420
Post-secondary	85265
Secondary	748071
Basic vocational	582221
Primary completed	527481
Primary not completed and no education at all	59225
Unknown	31609

Kujawsko-pomorskie(04)

Total	1574574
Higher	144957
Post-secondary	47174
Secondary	456640
Basic vocational	468448
Primary completed	407988
Primary not completed and no education at all	29642
Unknown	19725

Lubelskie (06)

Total	1664728
Higher	173237
Post-secondary	64597
Secondary	509404
Basic vocational	372466
Primary completed	462400
Primary not completed and no education at all	72267
Unknown	10357

Lubuskie (08)

Total	767010
Higher	69696
Post-secondary	26234

Secondary	243646
Basic vocational	212522
Primary completed	180630
Primary not completed and no education a t all	22202
Unknown	12080

Łódzkie (10)

Total	2065349
Higher	208100
Post-secondary	69830
Secondary	643795
Basic vocational	471981
Primary completed	568459
Primary not completed and no education a t all	73477
Unknown	29707

Małopolskie (12)

Total	2446776
Higher	272888
Post-secondary	88635
Secondary	755401
Basic vocational	677318
Primary completed	561972
Primary not completed and no education a t all	49756
Unknown	40806

Mazowieckie (14)

Total	4008533
Higher	603827
Post-secondary	167812
Secondary	1343089
Basic vocational	786063
Primary completed	858543
Primary not completed and no education a t all	119356
Unknown	129843

Opolskie (16)

Total	823228
Higher	72990
Post-secondary	25758
Secondary	226944
Basic vocational	237113
Primary completed	199027
Primary not completed and no education a t all	16157
Unknown	45239

Podkarpackie (18)

Total	1553282
Higher	147192
Post-secondary	53778
Secondary	479627
Basic vocational	412605
Primary completed	399223
Primary not completed and no education a t all	41525
Unknown	19332

Podlaskie (20)

Total	910158
Higher	92772
Post-secondary	35023
Secondary	277739
Basic vocational	183385
Primary completed	253617
Primary not completed and no education a t all	53985
Unknown	13637

Pomorskie (22)

Total	1651832
Higher	199855
Post-secondary	56118
Secondary	524443
Basic vocational	436227
Primary completed	373638
Primary not completed and no education a t all	24121

Unknown	37430
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Śląskie (24)

Total	3724717
Higher	364703
Post-secondary	113630
Secondary	1181800
Basic vocational	1093582
Primary completed	775307
Primary not completed and no education a t all	47237
Unknown	148458

Świętokrzyskie (26)

Total	996566
Higher	100006
Post-secondary	35888
Secondary	295827
Basic vocational	239503
Primary completed	272868
Primary not completed and no education a t all	40130
Unknown	12344

Warmińsko-Mazurskie (28)

Total	1063360
Higher	99230
Post-secondary	34421
Secondary	312756
Basic vocational	253887
Primary completed	305526
Primary not completed and no education a t all	38815
Unknown	18725

Wielkopolskie (30)

Total	2541437
Higher	261659
Post-secondary	76559
Secondary	771609
Basic vocational	773948

Primary completed	604566
Primary not completed and no education at all	41092
Unknown	12004

Zachodniopomorskie (32)

Total	1305525
Higher	144034
Post-secondary	43172
Secondary	413705
Basic vocational	315500
Primary completed	320367
Primary not completed and no education at all	40015
Unknown	28732

Degree of urbanisation: Country level

Poland	Size of commune	
	under 2000	10701764
	2-5000	172607
	5-10000	1736573
	10-20000	4347981
	20-50000	6448156
	50-100000	3541836
	100-500000	6824847
	500000 and more	4456316
	Total	38230080

Degree of urbanisation: Regional level

Województwo (Region)	Size of commune	Population
Dolnośląskie	under 2000	513550
	2-5000	27760
	5-10000	211953
	10-20000	362546
	20-50000	613953
	50-100000	299715
	100-500000	237368
	500000 and more	640367
	Total	2907212
Kujawsko-pomorskie	under 2000	552265
	2-5000	14435
	5-10000	115901
	10-20000	254747
	20-50000	247335
	50-100000	77986
	100-500000	806652
	Total	2069321
	Lubelskie	under 2000
2-5000		7381
5-10000		87328
10-20000		219975
20-50000		223816
50-100000		244987
100-500000		357110
Total		2199054
Lubuskie		under 2000
	2-5000	9240
	5-10000	119094
	10-20000	197852
	20-50000	232311
	100-500000	244207
	Total	1008954

Łódzkie	under 2000	747470
	5-10000	45802
	10-20000	253247
	20-50000	434031
	50-100000	343022
	500000 and more	789318
	Total	2612890
Małopolskie	under 2000	1157289
	5-10000	71465
	10-20000	305731
	20-50000	633435
	50-100000	186031
	100-500000	119913
	500000 and more	758544
	Total	3232408
Mazowieckie	under 2000	1460538
	2-5000	23572
	5-10000	81016
	10-20000	543014
	20-50000	678375
	50-100000	290242
	100-500000	358060
	500000 and more	1689201
	Total	5124018
Opolskie	under 2000	264698
	5-10000	56762
	10-20000	218273
	20-50000	267666
	50-100000	127698
	100-500000	129946
	Total	1065043
Podkarpackie	under 2000	964965
	5-10000	49902
	10-20000	303795
	20-50000	377134
	50-100000	247665

	100-500000	160376
	Total	2103837
Podlaskie	under 2000	392655
	2-5000	12950
	5-10000	87304
	10-20000	115714
	20-50000	175741
	50-100000	132859
	100-500000	291383
	Total	1208606
Pomorskie	under 2000	565622
	2-5000	18875
	5-10000	46048
	10-20000	202277
	20-50000	472486
	50-100000	159800
	100-500000	714792
	Total	2179900
Śląskie	under 2000	820664
	5-10000	124177
	10-20000	246820
	20-50000	533606
	50-100000	759838
	100-500000	2257769
	Total	4742874
Świętokrzyskie	under 2000	504425
	2-5000	4862
	5-10000	53169
	10-20000	147016
	20-50000	194858
	50-100000	180718
	100-500000	212429
	Total	1297477
Warmińsko-mazurskie	under 2000	398146
	2-5000	18115
	5-10000	110551

	10-20000	230462
	20-50000	314623
	50-100000	55224
	100-500000	301236
	Total	1428357
Wielkopolskie	under 2000	808335
	2-5000	14161
	5-10000	305190
	10-20000	516677
	20-50000	654484
	50-100000	364684
	100-500000	109498
	500000 and more	578886
	Total	3351915
Zachodniopomorskie	under 2000	286435
	2-5000	21256
	5-10000	170911
	10-20000	229835
	20-50000	394302
	50-100000	71367
	100-500000	524108
	Total	1698214

Gender * Age * Education: Country level

TABL. 1 Population of Age 15+ by Age Groups and Gender (Census 2002)																		
Level of education	Total ^a	Population by Age Group																
		15-19		20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	Unknown
		total	18-19															
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
POLSKA																		
Total	31288428	3282337	1373276	3158338	3E+06	2460811	2444466	2909156	3108274	2773415	1768483	1630834	1587809	1423374	1013674	489816	337927	4519
Higher	3203566	-	-	193005	597528	398018	334280	344526	353794	313747	205175	162130	130993	93735	49727	16699	9998	211
Post-secondary	1023894	-	-	127269	142582	101895	100541	152470	134432	103716	63053	40415	25949	15478	9051	3939	3067	37
Secondary	9184496	403364	403364	1717869	964156	785451	798780	961247	990977	844328	464560	379511	369411	255120	150338	62748	36220	416
Basic vocational	7539786	279947	256930	740240	848695	862380	888905	1026774	994670	792046	389964	263291	210407	133285	64438	28800	15665	279
Primary completed	8808487	2415717	678842	299272	258912	239990	250210	342263	551091	648582	595499	721766	728573	720919	579960	279945	175504	284
Primary not completed and no education at all	877557	117880	9325	14410	12771	10789	10772	13662	16430	17468	18888	36808	99148	185174	145938	89533	87842	44
Unknown	650642	65429	24815	66273	70551	62288	60978	68214	66880	53528	31344	26913	23328	19663	14222	8152	9631	3248
Men	14962106	1676757	699976	1604669	1E+06	1247853	1234292	1452619	1531285	1340600	830446	734305	680676	567990	346958	154186	88529	2341
Higher	1448060	-	-	58171	244519	170485	138890	149357	163077	154367	104307	83535	73823	59886	31392	10729	5428	94
Post-secondary	247977	-	-	39077	39188	24006	23431	33071	27545	22027	14302	9311	6641	4774	2819	1077	700	8
Secondary	4042012	154552	154552	802950	469314	360746	352646	415231	418277	355482	203307	154809	148528	111603	60269	23204	10880	214
Basic vocational	4678914	179854	165672	472668	519774	522916	546999	640410	611791	485053	242734	176813	136121	82985	36338	15747	8532	179
Primary completed	3922279	1244482	362059	191402	153602	131939	134060	169850	265720	286286	241647	283084	275819	251198	172903	77977	42198	112
Primary not completed and no education at all	303018	65182	5831	9227	8014	6300	6233	7967	9188	9106	8320	14064	29497	49553	38563	23209	18578	17
Unknown	319846	32687	11862	31174	34189	31461	32033	36733	35687	28279	15829	12689	10247	7991	4674	2243	2213	1717
Women	16326322	1605580	673300	1553669	1E+06	1212958	1210174	1456537	1576989	1432815	938037	896529	907133	855384	666716	335630	249398	2178
Higher	1755506	-	-	134834	353009	227533	195390	195169	190717	159380	100868	78595	57170	33849	18335	5970	4570	117
Post-secondary	775917	-	-	88192	103394	77889	77110	119399	106887	81689	48751	31104	19308	10704	6232	2862	2367	29
Secondary	5142484	248812	248812	914919	494842	424705	446134	546016	572700	488846	261253	224702	220883	143517	90069	39544	25340	202
Basic vocational	2860872	100093	91258	267572	328921	339464	341906	386364	382879	306993	147230	86478	74286	50300	28100	13053	7133	100
Primary completed	4886208	1171235	316783	107870	105310	108051	116150	172413	285371	362296	353852	438682	452754	469721	407057	201968	133306	172
Primary not completed and no education at all	574539	52698	3494	5183	4757	4489	4539	5695	7242	8362	10568	22744	69651	135621	107375	66324	69264	27

Unknown	330796	32742	12953	35099	36362	30827	28945	31481	31193	25249	15515	14224	13081	11672	9548	5909	7418	1531
a) In Census 2002 there were no people with completed the 'gimnazjum' while it had been introduced in 1999																		

Gender * Age * Education: Regional level

Level of education	Total ^a	Population by Age Group																Unknown
		15-19		20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80-84	85+	
		total	18-19															
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
DOLNOŚLĄSKIE (02)																		
Total	2423065	245293	104520	250840	222940	177335	176374	228601	258694	237182	130166	120186	123433	112533	83788	35551	19879	270
Higher	248420	-	-	12903	44835	30070	25049	27108	28484	27147	15605	13428	10802	7493	3779	1140	552	25
Post-secondary	85265	-	-	12554	13138	7560	7668	11906	11534	9059	4615	3085	1969	1100	662	235	177	3
Secondary	748071	30167	30167	140287	77083	58482	59758	79602	87191	76731	37649	30931	30333	19944	12820	4800	2280	13
Basic vocational	583721	19677	18177	55300	63121	60428	63366	81151	84660	71795	30068	19338	16839	9904	5137	2077	855	5
Primary completed	656952	183410	53939	24950	19981	16906	17055	24545	42047	48379	39629	49902	54905	58126	47652	19663	9796	6
Primary not completed and no education at all	66580	8115	760	1075	901	666	635	921	1265	1239	1128	2235	7474	15027	12926	7172	5801	-
Unknown	34056	3924	1477	3771	3881	3223	2843	3368	3513	2832	1472	1267	1111	939	812	464	418	218
Men	1149655	125164	53330	127003	113270	90056	88617	113052	126961	114558	61322	52152	50691	42194	27433	11635	5407	140
Higher	114123	-	-	3862	18720	13217	10761	11907	12981	13244	8006	6816	6267	4784	2464	772	308	14
Post-secondary	21366	-	-	4191	4023	1932	1724	2521	2286	1861	951	676	503	351	222	73	52	-
Secondary	331213	11841	11841	65273	37579	26986	26587	34186	36941	32881	16796	12717	12391	8979	5318	1965	769	4
Basic vocational	357675	12825	11889	35755	38964	36988	38754	50359	51174	42179	18233	12146	10200	5680	2789	1147	480	2
Primary completed	288509	93961	28386	15373	11541	8857	8924	11698	20968	22293	16127	18486	19241	18920	13622	5889	2605	4
Primary not completed and no education at all	19905	4502	474	684	537	389	352	537	701	599	456	757	1668	3138	2814	1671	1100	-
Unknown	16864	2035	740	1865	1906	1687	1515	1844	1910	1501	753	554	421	342	204	118	93	116
Women	1273410	120129	51190	123837	109670	87279	87757	115549	131733	122624	68844	68034	72742	70339	56355	23916	14472	130
Higher	134297	-	-	9041	26115	16853	14288	15201	15503	13903	7599	6612	4535	2709	1315	368	244	11
Post-secondary	63899	-	-	8363	9115	5628	5944	9385	9248	7198	3664	2409	1466	749	440	162	125	3

Secondary	416858	18326	18326	75014	39504	31496	33171	45416	50250	43850	20853	18214	17942	10965	7502	2835	1511	9
Basic vocational	226046	6852	6288	19545	24157	23440	24612	30792	33486	29616	11835	7192	6639	4224	2348	930	375	3
Primary completed	368443	89449	25553	9577	8440	8049	8131	12847	21079	26086	23502	31416	35664	39206	34030	13774	7191	2
Primary not completed and no education at all	46675	3613	286	391	364	277	283	384	564	640	672	1478	5806	11889	10112	5501	4701	-
Unknown	17192	1889	737	1906	1975	1536	1328	1524	1603	1331	719	713	690	597	608	346	325	102
Kujawsko-pomorskie(04)																		
Total	1680344	182268	76498	171700	157440	133837	131853	158384	168229	152742	95243	84694	80395	70544	49541	24835	18373	266
Higher	144957	-	-	8621	26813	18072	15933	16347	16227	14282	8962	7358	5736	3706	1935	610	339	16
Post-secondary	47174	-	-	6436	6740	4638	4543	7148	6124	4723	2890	1670	1041	570	372	161	118	-
Secondary	456640	20798	20798	84696	49101	39436	39580	47824	47706	41917	22548	19108	18220	12671	7607	3315	2102	11
Basic vocational	470106	19668	18010	49063	53296	52079	51754	61783	60525	49021	25531	16731	13172	9262	4476	2240	1489	16
Primary completed	505014	133252	36226	19692	18246	16858	17530	22341	34648	40050	33543	37650	37969	36426	30028	15581	11189	11
Primary not completed and no education at all	35432	6394	604	876	718	651	594	788	932	948	845	1435	3627	7356	4738	2687	2841	2
Unknown	21021	2156	860	2316	2526	2103	1919	2153	2067	1801	924	742	630	553	385	241	295	210
Men	800959	93314	38838	86726	79555	67177	65556	78381	82557	72943	44590	38032	34649	28369	16807	7589	4570	144
Higher	65706	-	-	2669	10847	7631	6425	7159	7666	7160	4697	3814	3289	2487	1250	405	199	8
Post-secondary	11534	-	-	1885	1919	1035	1018	1594	1238	1045	650	426	302	206	127	52	37	-
Secondary	195403	7508	7508	37853	22825	17080	16859	20225	20018	17218	9750	7679	7379	5891	3229	1249	635	5
Basic vocational	288957	11833	10866	30439	32269	31383	31420	37939	37423	30254	15867	11217	8635	5746	2507	1226	788	11
Primary completed	215812	69267	19655	12203	10022	8569	8534	9838	14627	15846	12818	13998	13608	11899	8338	3928	2314	3
Primary not completed and no education at all	13207	3625	388	563	440	369	328	470	479	486	354	545	1167	1928	1245	668	539	1
Unknown	10340	1081	421	1114	1233	1110	972	1156	1106	934	454	353	269	212	111	61	58	116
Women	879385	88954	37660	84974	77885	66660	66297	80003	85672	79799	50653	46662	45746	42175	32734	17246	13803	122
Higher	79251	-	-	5952	15966	10441	9508	9188	8561	7122	4265	3544	2447	1219	685	205	140	8
Post-secondary	35640	-	-	4551	4821	3603	3525	5554	4886	3678	2240	1244	739	364	245	109	81	-
Secondary	261237	13290	13290	46843	26276	22356	22721	27599	27688	24699	12798	11429	10841	6780	4378	2066	1467	6
Basic vocational	181149	7835	7144	18624	21027	20696	20334	23844	23102	18767	9664	5514	4537	3516	1969	1014	701	5
Primary completed	289202	63985	16571	7489	8224	8289	8996	12503	20021	24204	20725	23652	24361	24527	21690	11653	8875	8
Primary not completed and no education at all	22225	2769	216	313	278	282	266	318	453	462	491	890	2460	5428	3493	2019	2302	1

Unknown	10681	1075	439	1202	1293	993	947	997	961	867	470	389	361	341	274	180	237	94
Lubelskie (06)																		
Total	1779912	196270	81086	175264	157514	137066	137367	157868	168737	148893	101061	94245	92862	90404	66437	33774	22150	-
Higher	173237	-	-	10022	33316	23472	20668	19692	18657	15898	10399	8120	6317	3901	1856	570	349	-
Post-secondary	64597	-	-	8080	9219	7014	6961	10230	8497	5941	3779	2211	1421	771	355	73	45	-
Secondary	509404	23459	23459	101367	56156	46379	46537	53921	54982	44123	24372	19542	18145	11102	5768	2270	1281	-
Basic vocational	373792	16195	14869	37142	42130	44477	46440	52295	50497	38850	18727	11459	8086	4323	1992	778	401	-
Primary completed	569759	149244	41885	16685	14520	13849	15065	19855	33988	42006	41692	49008	48776	51760	42074	20292	10945	-
Primary not completed and no education at all	78118	6301	450	775	764	655	677	819	1025	1191	1581	3423	9784	18275	14178	9676	8994	-
Unknown	11005	1071	423	1193	1409	1220	1019	1056	1091	884	511	482	333	272	214	115	135	-
Men	854176	100681	41699	90153	81130	70317	69903	79679	84150	71863	46775	42608	40158	36331	23364	10937	6127	-
Higher	73701	-	-	2981	13239	9540	8046	8111	8163	7407	4961	3847	3410	2351	1103	340	202	-
Post-secondary	15131	-	-	2335	2611	1644	1539	2079	1631	1150	810	542	378	260	114	23	15	-
Secondary	229386	8905	8905	48383	28993	22504	21059	23601	23158	18217	10398	8146	7315	4903	2419	954	431	-
Basic vocational	231557	10919	10042	23950	25386	26840	28703	33019	31390	23479	11442	7393	4907	2538	991	391	209	-
Primary completed	272531	76878	22250	11392	9674	8751	9594	11799	18597	20540	18207	21147	20950	20651	14563	6567	3221	-
Primary not completed and no education at all	26459	3445	294	517	511	398	410	494	627	637	735	1311	3071	5542	4109	2625	2027	-
Unknown	5411	534	208	595	716	640	552	576	584	433	222	222	127	86	65	37	22	-
Women	925736	95589	39387	85111	76384	66749	67464	78189	84587	77030	54286	51637	52704	54073	43073	22837	16023	-
Higher	99536	-	-	7041	20077	13932	12622	11581	10494	8491	5438	4273	2907	1550	753	230	147	-
Post-secondary	49466	-	-	5745	6608	5370	5422	8151	6866	4791	2969	1669	1043	511	241	50	30	-
Secondary	280018	14554	14554	52984	27163	23875	25478	30320	31824	25906	13974	11396	10830	6199	3349	1316	850	-
Basic vocational	142235	5276	4827	13192	16744	17637	17737	19276	19107	15371	7285	4066	3179	1785	1001	387	192	-
Primary completed	297228	72366	19635	5293	4846	5098	5471	8056	15391	21466	23485	27861	27826	31109	27511	13725	7724	-
Primary not completed and no education at all	51659	2856	156	258	253	257	267	325	398	554	846	2112	6713	12733	10069	7051	6967	-
Unknown	5594	537	215	598	693	580	467	480	507	451	289	260	206	186	149	78	113	-
Lubuskie (08)																		
Total	820822	92705	38893	86462	77478	62520	62855	79773	87166	77838	42988	37784	37974	33546	23998	10996	6537	202
Higher	69696	-	-	3715	13098	8478	7820	8454	7867	7328	4368	3521	2704	1524	578	158	78	5

Post-secondary	26234	-	-	3329	3364	2350	2509	4218	3683	2985	1537	1023	642	318	174	63	34	5
Secondary	243646	10682	10682	43026	25966	20440	21090	27554	29057	25134	12226	9471	8752	5348	3173	1181	504	42
Basic vocational	213258	8954	8218	24337	25443	23464	23667	29014	29644	23314	9885	5722	4791	2823	1320	579	267	34
Primary completed	229186	67623	19067	9846	7653	6203	6356	8900	15163	17576	13977	16708	17760	17554	14135	6438	3271	23
Primary not completed and no education at all	25531	3645	316	470	380	327	319	359	479	491	459	924	3001	5663	4364	2417	2225	8
Unknown	13271	1801	610	1739	1574	1258	1094	1274	1273	1010	536	415	324	316	254	160	158	85
Men	394013	47108	19821	43861	39560	31689	31564	39782	43020	38264	20489	16550	15857	13038	7738	3624	1753	116
Higher	33115	-	-	1158	5440	3788	3497	3917	3979	3889	2268	1919	1644	1044	404	113	52	3
Post-secondary	6468	-	-	965	910	484	514	867	835	703	450	297	203	133	65	26	14	2
Secondary	106149	3976	3976	19043	12156	9179	9219	11954	11853	10705	5426	3943	3780	2663	1471	567	189	25
Basic vocational	132045	5703	5247	15472	15614	14331	14459	17985	18253	14367	6252	3753	2926	1705	718	335	147	25
Primary completed	101469	34459	10084	6091	4444	3080	3123	4163	7158	7830	5641	6155	6400	6040	4032	1968	875	10
Primary not completed and no education at all	8310	2082	218	320	239	177	184	196	273	251	173	308	778	1333	983	575	434	4
Unknown	6457	888	296	812	757	650	568	700	669	519	279	175	126	120	65	40	42	47
Women	426809	45597	19072	42601	37918	30831	31291	39991	44146	39574	22499	21234	22117	20508	16260	7372	4784	86
Higher	36581	-	-	2557	7658	4690	4323	4537	3888	3439	2100	1602	1060	480	174	45	26	2
Post-secondary	19766	-	-	2364	2454	1866	1995	3351	2848	2282	1087	726	439	185	109	37	20	3
Secondary	137497	6706	6706	23983	13810	11261	11871	15600	17204	14429	6800	5528	4972	2685	1702	614	315	17
Basic vocational	81213	3251	2971	8865	9829	9133	9208	11029	11391	8947	3633	1969	1865	1118	602	244	120	9
Primary completed	127717	33164	8983	3755	3209	3123	3233	4737	8005	9746	8336	10553	11360	11514	10103	4470	2396	13
Primary not completed and no education at all	17221	1563	98	150	141	150	135	163	206	240	286	616	2223	4330	3381	1842	1791	4
Unknown	6814	913	314	927	817	608	526	574	604	491	257	240	198	196	189	120	116	38
Łódzkie (10)																		
Total	2183206	205404	87547	205069	191445	163243	159104	197736	222079	203773	138672	114471	117253	110495	84258	42027	28170	7
Higher	208100	-	-	12743	38830	24553	20785	22348	23088	20871	14462	10646	8608	6080	3439	1065	582	-
Post-secondary	69830	-	-	8077	9117	6486	6511	10271	9623	7677	4979	2898	1892	1131	677	282	209	-
Secondary	643795	26998	26998	114056	63782	54156	54102	67078	72022	64683	37275	26253	26491	18558	11139	4622	2579	1
Basic vocational	473350	16476	15107	42668	54535	56442	56762	65923	64921	52328	26132	13672	11248	6804	3079	1584	776	-
Primary completed	676696	152050	43813	23696	20961	17902	17563	28064	47778	53923	52465	56907	59000	58345	49792	24247	14002	1
Primary not completed and no	79998	7085	564	912	849	715	629	947	1200	1358	1534	2892	8880	18596	15225	9708	9467	1

education a t all																			
Unknown	31437	2795	1065	2917	3371	2989	2752	3105	3447	2933	1825	1203	1134	981	907	519	555	4	
Men	1026495	105225	44832	104015	97307	82726	79777	97788	108729	97003	63939	50266	48692	41961	28238	13390	7433	6	
Higher	88946	-	-	3740	15361	10035	8069	8999	10086	9636	6826	5029	4515	3679	1984	669	318	-	
Post-secondary	17491	-	-	2699	2652	1644	1642	2315	2045	1675	1090	613	434	341	209	83	49	-	
Secondary	278845	10403	10403	52877	31033	24629	23555	28436	29961	26466	15902	10399	10473	7818	4349	1744	799	1	
Basic vocational	289891	10660	9813	27050	32746	33741	34347	40913	39912	31657	15787	9204	6845	4002	1784	862	381	-	
Primary completed	309057	78831	23734	15625	13257	10618	10222	14820	24138	25213	22707	23315	23186	20724	15429	7256	3715	1	
Primary not completed and no education a t all	26383	3900	344	582	531	437	381	586	698	737	702	1112	2759	5065	4194	2642	2057	-	
Unknown	15882	1431	538	1442	1727	1622	1561	1719	1889	1619	925	594	480	332	289	134	114	4	
Women	1156711	100179	42715	101054	94138	80517	79327	99948	113350	106770	74733	64205	68561	68534	56020	28637	20737	1	
Higher	119154	-	-	9003	23469	14518	12716	13349	13002	11235	7636	5617	4093	2401	1455	396	264	-	
Post-secondary	52339	-	-	5378	6465	4842	4869	7956	7578	6002	3889	2285	1458	790	468	199	160	-	
Secondary	364950	16595	16595	61179	32749	29527	30547	38642	42061	38217	21373	15854	16018	10740	6790	2878	1780	-	
Basic vocational	183459	5816	5294	15618	21789	22701	22415	25010	25009	20671	10345	4468	4403	2802	1295	722	395	-	
Primary completed	367639	73219	20079	8071	7704	7284	7341	13244	23640	28710	29758	33592	35814	37621	34363	16991	10287	-	
Primary not completed and no education a t all	53615	3185	220	330	318	278	248	361	502	621	832	1780	6121	13531	11031	7066	7410	1	
Unknown	15555	1364	527	1475	1644	1367	1191	1386	1558	1314	900	609	654	649	618	385	441	-	
Małopolskie (12)																			
Total	2607547	276310	115539	278117	249019	217124	212595	233451	236641	208750	148055	135654	136438	120350	84369	41466	29075	133	
Higher	272888	-	-	14432	49597	34622	27921	28672	30577	26642	18568	13542	11099	8699	5200	2029	1280	8	
Post-secondary	88635	-	-	12653	12670	9592	8949	12215	10096	7945	5265	3545	2314	1653	884	429	422	3	
Secondary	755401	32520	32520	157019	82718	67713	68380	74776	71625	59072	35865	30138	30684	22775	12925	5707	3463	21	
Basic vocational	679216	24679	22781	67272	79219	81306	83414	88507	80820	64093	36023	25379	22455	14690	7126	2813	1416	4	
Primary completed	710002	206008	57978	20878	19019	18678	19079	23994	37850	45906	48282	58723	62166	61008	48334	24308	15762	7	
Primary not completed and no education a t all	58520	9422	658	1024	976	935	990	1092	1364	1368	1718	2525	6117	10179	9010	5652	6148	-	
Unknown	42885	3681	1602	4839	4820	4278	3862	4195	4309	3724	2334	1802	1603	1346	890	528	584	90	
Men	1249548	140851	58454	140975	125495	110417	108129	117234	117083	100661	69484	61533	59142	48681	29593	12895	7312	63	
Higher	123751	-	-	4379	20636	15142	11705	12549	14060	12577	9265	6933	6116	5437	3117	1209	623	3	

Post-secondary	19990	-	-	3653	3084	1983	1852	2444	1994	1621	1176	795	544	450	241	82	70	1
Secondary	327842	12521	12521	72708	38580	30482	30004	32271	30166	24832	15558	11960	11899	9239	4821	1896	896	9
Basic vocational	418923	16124	14915	43463	48260	49028	51090	54453	48774	38518	21996	16723	14556	9301	4269	1535	831	2
Primary completed	316984	105246	29839	13836	11992	11044	10915	12715	19113	20531	19524	23213	23286	20881	14482	6631	3570	5
Primary not completed and no education at all	21328	5138	386	636	580	541	531	643	778	721	822	1066	2049	2844	2373	1407	1199	-
Unknown	20730	1822	793	2300	2363	2197	2032	2159	2198	1861	1143	843	692	529	290	135	123	43
Women	1357999	135459	57085	137142	123524	106707	104466	116217	119558	108089	78571	74121	77296	71669	54776	28571	21763	70
Higher	149137	-	-	10053	28961	19480	16216	16123	16517	14065	9303	6609	4983	3262	2083	820	657	5
Post-secondary	68645	-	-	9000	9586	7609	7097	9771	8102	6324	4089	2750	1770	1203	643	347	352	2
Secondary	427559	19999	19999	84311	44138	37231	38376	42505	41459	34240	20307	18178	18785	13536	8104	3811	2567	12
Basic vocational	260293	8555	7866	23809	30959	32278	32324	34054	32046	25575	14027	8656	7899	5389	2857	1278	585	2
Primary completed	393018	100762	28139	7042	7027	7634	8164	11279	18737	25375	28758	35510	38880	40127	33852	17677	12192	2
Primary not completed and no education at all	37192	4284	272	388	396	394	459	449	586	647	896	1459	4068	7335	6637	4245	4949	-
Unknown	22155	1859	809	2539	2457	2081	1830	2036	2111	1863	1191	959	911	817	600	393	461	47
Mazowieckie (14)																		
Total	4244785	408893	172641	415751	397534	331953	315646	378166	429130	370953	247393	221862	226006	214902	153945	76232	55541	878
Higher	603827	-	-	33578	107987	73111	57484	59388	65445	57141	40616	32570	28445	25027	14437	5244	3307	47
Post-secondary	167812	-	-	16218	21171	16341	16200	24358	21955	18792	11962	7992	5374	3438	2210	1038	757	6
Secondary	1343089	57918	57918	241798	134097	110309	108903	132450	147207	119879	70269	58008	62504	48025	29975	13175	8522	50
Basic vocational	788822	29868	27109	72804	86317	90138	92616	106896	112258	83661	41272	25887	21691	13519	6841	3239	1807	8
Primary completed	1074301	297831	82073	37284	31668	27364	27479	39955	64570	76482	72583	85551	87835	91973	73778	36223	23716	9
Primary not completed and no education at all	130546	12332	1142	1825	1684	1316	1333	1754	2144	2378	2781	5929	14964	28451	23445	15315	14895	-
Unknown	136388	10944	4399	12244	14610	13374	11631	13365	15551	12620	7910	5925	5193	4469	3259	1998	2537	758
Men	2011945	209126	87971	211935	200111	168171	159240	188119	208956	176990	113449	97513	95767	87141	55968	24572	14427	460
Higher	277623	-	-	10436	44023	32014	24737	26145	30245	28178	20488	16546	15568	15369	8948	3188	1720	18
Post-secondary	42021	-	-	5604	6329	4334	4032	5687	4504	4019	2616	1629	1258	977	648	241	142	1
Secondary	591511	23690	23690	116852	68574	52894	49481	58300	62124	50096	29450	22008	22780	18564	10545	3955	2167	31
Basic vocational	485336	19097	17401	46381	52615	54911	57699	67508	68353	50510	24810	16365	13228	7903	3549	1607	794	6
Primary completed	502323	153835	43946	25296	20265	16518	16441	22500	34388	36369	30827	35731	35608	33914	24195	10642	5790	4
Primary not completed and no	46435	6924	696	1219	1150	807	783	1077	1266	1299	1299	2518	4948	8543	6936	4387	3279	-

education a t all																		
Unknown	66696	5580	2238	6147	7155	6693	6067	6902	8076	6519	3959	2716	2377	1871	1147	552	535	400
Women	2232840	199767	84670	203816	197423	163782	156406	190047	220174	193963	133944	124349	130239	127761	97977	51660	41114	418
Higher	326204	-	-	23142	63964	41097	32747	33243	35200	28963	20128	16024	12877	9658	5489	2056	1587	29
Post-secondary	125791	-	-	10614	14842	12007	12168	18671	17451	14773	9346	6363	4116	2461	1562	797	615	5
Secondary	751578	34228	34228	124946	65523	57415	59422	74150	85083	69783	40819	36000	39724	29461	19430	9220	6355	19
Basic vocational	303486	10771	9708	26423	33702	35227	34917	39388	43905	33151	16462	9522	8463	5616	3292	1632	1013	2
Primary completed	571978	143996	38127	11988	11403	10846	11038	17455	30182	40113	41756	49820	52227	58059	49583	25581	17926	5
Primary not completed and no education a t all	84111	5408	446	606	534	509	550	677	878	1079	1482	3411	10016	19908	16509	10928	11616	-
Unknown	69692	5364	2161	6097	7455	6681	5564	6463	7475	6101	3951	3209	2816	2598	2112	1446	2002	358
Opolskie (16)																		
Total	878172	93191	38247	85226	79217	72633	76757	85211	83390	74301	45224	52076	48315	38497	24776	11611	7747	-
Higher	72990	-	-	4781	13716	9382	8203	8333	8021	7094	4429	3587	2822	1711	620	184	107	-
Post-secondary	25758	-	-	3671	3816	2570	2396	3778	3245	2719	1403	916	626	323	178	66	51	-
Secondary	226944	9340	9340	40530	23698	20412	21288	24866	24451	21506	11660	9895	8855	5519	3186	1141	597	-
Basic vocational	237574	8424	7963	23436	26833	28663	31174	32646	28870	22773	10308	9232	7507	4490	2074	757	387	-
Primary completed	245965	65408	18470	7307	5669	6061	7095	9204	13798	16568	15388	25622	24849	21996	15175	7248	4577	-
Primary not completed and no education a t all	19770	3928	315	458	437	436	362	486	481	465	409	944	2052	3180	2765	1782	1585	-
Unknown	49171	6091	2159	5043	5048	5109	6239	5898	4524	3176	1627	1880	1604	1278	778	433	443	-
Men	421233	47594	19307	42305	39833	36433	39281	43459	41679	36209	21632	23715	21143	15322	7465	3328	1835	-
Higher	33255	-	-	1463	5652	4046	3414	3644	3784	3612	2302	1924	1670	1155	409	125	55	-
Post-secondary	6076	-	-	968	956	557	529	793	705	586	349	235	185	115	61	24	13	-
Secondary	98639	3541	3541	18142	11052	8957	9153	10599	10148	9011	5213	4167	3906	2652	1404	491	203	-
Basic vocational	150039	5349	5070	14895	16474	17225	19253	20724	18198	14243	6703	6710	5390	3061	1142	435	237	-
Primary completed	102402	33589	9556	4432	3198	3094	3494	4191	6150	6766	6040	9352	8719	7064	3630	1737	946	-
Primary not completed and no education a t all	6875	2149	171	273	266	245	197	254	244	245	160	353	555	703	575	387	269	-
Unknown	23947	2966	969	2132	2235	2309	3241	3254	2450	1746	865	974	718	572	244	129	112	-
Women	456939	45597	18940	42921	39384	36200	37476	41752	41711	38092	23592	28361	27172	23175	17311	8283	5912	-
Higher	39735	-	-	3318	8064	5336	4789	4689	4237	3482	2127	1663	1152	556	211	59	52	-

Post-secondary	19682	-	-	2703	2860	2013	1867	2985	2540	2133	1054	681	441	208	117	42	38	-
Secondary	128305	5799	5799	22388	12646	11455	12135	14267	14303	12495	6447	5728	4949	2867	1782	650	394	-
Basic vocational	87535	3075	2893	8541	10359	11438	11921	11922	10672	8530	3605	2522	2117	1429	932	322	150	-
Primary completed	143563	31819	8914	2875	2471	2967	3601	5013	7648	9802	9348	16270	16130	14932	11545	5511	3631	-
Primary not completed and no education at all	12895	1779	144	185	171	191	165	232	237	220	249	591	1497	2477	2190	1395	1316	-
Unknown	25224	3125	1190	2911	2813	2800	2998	2644	2074	1430	762	906	886	706	534	304	331	-
Podkarpackie (18)																		
Total	1668108	194050	79224	170172	157785	138660	139025	153497	151407	131808	87456	85596	85244	75632	54325	25797	17650	4
Higher	147192	-	-	10637	28855	19043	17042	16887	16393	13229	8446	6521	4910	3181	1387	408	253	-
Post-secondary	53778	-	-	6203	7707	6093	5797	8343	6703	4694	3189	2193	1371	783	396	155	151	-
Secondary	479627	21979	21979	94951	54679	45333	46266	50798	47455	38919	20993	18171	18397	12211	5939	2244	1292	-
Basic vocational	413454	15152	14303	42131	50675	52872	54455	58170	50594	37591	18495	12811	9700	6176	3013	1092	527	-
Primary completed	504649	146914	41488	12906	12515	12665	13046	16605	27453	34810	34316	43078	44817	43505	34980	16886	10153	-
Primary not completed and no education at all	48438	7347	434	703	661	554	660	733	779	923	1099	2080	5470	9334	8258	4788	5049	-
Unknown	20970	2658	1020	2641	2693	2100	1759	1961	2030	1642	918	742	579	442	352	224	225	4
Men	806672	99184	40548	87159	80423	70645	70891	78066	75589	64592	41234	38986	36974	30836	19230	8188	4673	2
Higher	65137	-	-	2969	11808	8045	6878	7170	7412	6568	4424	3435	2866	2173	973	272	144	-
Post-secondary	12057	-	-	1780	1888	1174	1249	1708	1320	937	702	504	334	239	142	51	29	-
Secondary	213753	8146	8146	44383	26208	20632	20585	22290	20484	16751	9345	7634	7488	5671	2800	924	412	-
Basic vocational	259154	10489	9935	27743	30864	31722	33234	36646	31292	23398	11744	8700	6500	4041	1800	649	332	-
Primary completed	229920	75307	21702	8637	7942	7712	7705	8840	13658	15628	14073	17601	17901	15994	11219	5041	2662	-
Primary not completed and no education at all	16679	3885	254	437	412	316	372	441	428	486	502	791	1652	2541	2198	1185	1033	-
Unknown	9972	1357	511	1210	1301	1044	868	971	995	824	444	321	233	177	98	66	61	2
Women	861436	94866	38676	83013	77362	68015	68134	75431	75818	67216	46222	46610	48270	44796	35095	17609	12977	2
Higher	82055	-	-	7668	17047	10998	10164	9717	8981	6661	4022	3086	2044	1008	414	136	109	-
Post-secondary	41721	-	-	4423	5819	4919	4548	6635	5383	3757	2487	1689	1037	544	254	104	122	-
Secondary	265874	13833	13833	50568	28471	24701	25681	28508	26971	22168	11648	10537	10909	6540	3139	1320	880	-
Basic vocational	154300	4663	4368	14388	19811	21150	21221	21524	19302	14193	6751	4111	3200	2135	1213	443	195	-
Primary completed	274729	71607	19786	4269	4573	4953	5341	7765	13795	19182	20243	25477	26916	27511	23761	11845	7491	-
Primary not completed and no	31759	3462	180	266	249	238	288	292	351	437	597	1289	3818	6793	6060	3603	4016	-

education a t all																		
Unknown	10998	1301	509	1431	1392	1056	891	990	1035	818	474	421	346	265	254	158	164	2
Podlaskie (20)																		
Total	975010	109092	44240	93292	86029	78977	81734	92048	87901	74405	51031	51911	51804	51003	35599	16587	13526	71
Higher	92772	-	-	6435	17711	12370	11061	11544	9749	8104	4887	4298	3356	1986	902	213	152	4
Post-secondary	35023	-	-	3744	4655	3915	4158	6027	4799	2984	1799	1241	824	445	292	89	50	1
Secondary	277739	14135	14135	52435	29522	26463	28267	31633	29737	22516	11954	10328	9450	5918	3463	1213	695	10
Basic vocational	184226	7840	6999	18836	21975	23579	25429	27659	22337	16337	7847	5425	3873	1842	721	331	190	5
Primary completed	313940	82644	22321	9831	9987	10589	10899	13238	19377	22594	22616	27159	25708	25741	19507	8479	5561	10
Primary not completed and no education a t all	56843	3121	263	512	435	429	426	477	575	760	1236	2805	8119	14709	10419	6114	6704	2
Unknown	14467	1352	522	1499	1744	1632	1494	1470	1327	1110	692	655	474	362	295	148	174	39
Men	471406	55988	22805	48182	43989	40246	41750	46634	44203	35980	23701	23519	22793	21339	13076	5730	4246	30
Higher	39189	-	-	1966	7016	5036	4143	4555	4323	3804	2348	2123	1816	1253	567	145	92	2
Post-secondary	8104	-	-	1076	1227	892	915	1329	931	607	370	267	225	131	90	30	14	-
Secondary	123810	5566	5566	25166	14416	12075	12436	13899	12887	9350	5160	4191	3699	2685	1477	536	262	5
Basic vocational	117212	5403	4843	12347	13778	14629	16427	18048	14261	10096	4770	3361	2356	1076	396	158	102	4
Primary completed	156375	42591	11968	6596	6437	6569	6823	7772	10790	11165	10209	12181	11810	11300	7222	2987	1921	2
Primary not completed and no education a t all	19932	1739	162	297	280	257	262	294	348	421	545	1143	2703	4752	3240	1840	1811	-
Unknown	6784	689	266	734	835	788	744	737	663	537	299	253	184	142	84	34	44	17
Women	503604	53104	21435	45110	42040	38731	39984	45414	43698	38425	27330	28392	29011	29664	22523	10857	9280	41
Higher	53583	-	-	4469	10695	7334	6918	6989	5426	4300	2539	2175	1540	733	335	68	60	2
Post-secondary	26919	-	-	2668	3428	3023	3243	4698	3868	2377	1429	974	599	314	202	59	36	1
Secondary	153929	8569	8569	27269	15106	14388	15831	17734	16850	13166	6794	6137	5751	3233	1986	677	433	5
Basic vocational	67014	2437	2156	6489	8197	8950	9002	9611	8076	6241	3077	2064	1517	766	325	173	88	1
Primary completed	157565	40053	10353	3235	3550	4020	4076	5466	8587	11429	12407	14978	13898	14441	12285	5492	3640	8
Primary not completed and no education a t all	36911	1382	101	215	155	172	164	183	227	339	691	1662	5416	9957	7179	4274	4893	2
Unknown	7683	663	256	765	909	844	750	733	664	573	393	402	290	220	211	114	130	22
Pomorskie (22)																		
Total	1763261	190900	79471	183605	172012	143880	139550	164133	177649	161982	95821	88617	84143	70718	48574	23576	17246	855

Higher	199855	-	-	10680	36196	24968	20618	21348	22168	20504	13443	10469	8583	6012	3176	1007	651	32
Post-secondary	56118	-	-	7278	7790	5250	5214	7631	7335	5676	3783	2519	1534	992	613	297	202	4
Secondary	524443	22617	22617	94025	55470	44448	44048	52507	55443	50438	27246	22917	22344	16024	9834	4422	2614	46
Basic vocational	437816	18057	16468	47388	51590	49698	49518	56880	55523	45758	21486	14983	11939	8016	3848	1916	1190	26
Primary completed	473930	138523	38231	18474	15727	14940	16026	21025	32290	35372	27271	34980	35564	33663	26653	13461	9943	18
Primary not completed and no education at all	31267	7739	593	792	708	632	646	788	940	921	707	1337	3025	5069	3752	2064	2144	3
Unknown	39832	3964	1562	4968	4531	3944	3480	3954	3950	3313	1885	1412	1154	942	698	409	502	726
Men	848134	97094	40213	92903	86545	73080	70375	81837	86847	78739	45807	40499	37083	29118	16033	7251	4477	446
Higher	92792	-	-	3180	14758	11018	9032	9628	10532	10172	6963	5531	4921	3919	2096	680	346	16
Post-secondary	14279	-	-	2221	2218	1260	1288	1651	1580	1359	1010	647	387	323	187	99	46	3
Secondary	229785	8695	8695	43624	26768	20203	19521	22714	23233	21119	11956	9468	9170	7056	3794	1629	808	27
Basic vocational	275087	10944	10051	29687	31642	30981	31127	36185	34828	29043	13740	10163	7982	4982	2068	1067	631	17
Primary completed	204574	71110	20314	11250	8572	7223	7231	9072	14090	14765	10873	13556	13308	11311	6860	3220	2124	9
Primary not completed and no education at all	11867	4317	391	495	451	369	378	453	513	481	284	480	814	1166	804	445	415	2
Unknown	19750	2028	762	2446	2136	2026	1798	2134	2071	1800	981	654	501	361	224	111	107	372
Women	915127	93806	39258	90702	85467	70800	69175	82296	90802	83243	50014	48118	47060	41600	32541	16325	12769	409
Higher	107063	-	-	7500	21438	13950	11586	11720	11636	10332	6480	4938	3662	2093	1080	327	305	16
Post-secondary	41839	-	-	5057	5572	3990	3926	5980	5755	4317	2773	1872	1147	669	426	198	156	1
Secondary	294658	13922	13922	50401	28702	24245	24527	29793	32210	29319	15290	13449	13174	8968	6040	2793	1806	19
Basic vocational	162729	7113	6417	17701	19948	18717	18391	20695	20695	16715	7746	4820	3957	3034	1780	849	559	9
Primary completed	269356	67413	17917	7224	7155	7717	8795	11953	18200	20607	16398	21424	22256	22352	19793	10241	7819	9
Primary not completed and no education at all	19400	3422	202	297	257	263	268	335	427	440	423	857	2211	3903	2948	1619	1729	1
Unknown	20082	1936	800	2522	2395	1918	1682	1820	1879	1513	904	758	653	581	474	298	395	354
Śląskie (24)																		
Total	3955063	396329	165983	390062	354240	307728	319714	383847	400644	356610	238379	237154	201309	165499	110719	53501	38222	1106
Higher	364703	-	-	22732	71104	45660	37195	37882	40827	36097	22954	18574	14390	9895	4698	1621	1034	40
Post-secondary	113630	-	-	15908	16360	11189	11138	16964	14125	11027	6691	4406	2596	1537	850	448	385	6
Secondary	1181800	50893	50893	215620	122493	99402	104708	126324	126881	107820	62003	55202	47961	32101	18118	7893	4256	125
Basic vocational	1096410	30886	28058	88880	105135	115305	126136	150203	150371	122897	66468	53609	40101	26157	12303	5112	2741	106
Primary completed	978151	282692	79848	30768	22978	21404	23352	32796	51547	65783	71822	95388	84223	80217	62624	31136	21308	113

Primary not completed and no education at all	60773	14729	1193	1654	1184	987	1004	1252	1362	1285	1288	2293	5147	9738	8172	5084	5583	11
Unknown	159596	17129	5991	14500	14986	13781	16181	18426	15531	11701	7153	7682	6891	5854	3954	2207	2915	705
Men	1892738	202061	84309	196170	179176	155362	160717	190603	196699	172565	112814	110788	88984	66582	35718	14777	9165	557
Higher	169222	-	-	6530	29785	19800	15682	16711	18857	18610	12373	10454	8577	6837	3192	1191	601	22
Post-secondary	26972	-	-	4538	4073	2701	2860	3722	3044	2203	1353	991	624	423	232	113	95	-
Secondary	526278	18852	18852	101991	59973	45827	45762	54484	54430	46695	28105	23789	20525	14541	7066	2862	1318	58
Basic vocational	673447	19845	18156	57075	65281	69218	76446	90851	88654	72981	40938	37347	27034	16713	6781	2685	1534	64
Primary completed	395914	146935	43988	18782	12113	10263	10814	13876	22371	25008	25799	33576	27639	23390	15162	6263	3889	34
Primary not completed and no education at all	21740	8140	744	1026	689	536	562	653	670	629	554	833	1401	2130	1887	1038	986	6
Unknown	79165	8289	2569	6228	7262	7017	8591	10306	8673	6439	3692	3798	3184	2548	1398	625	742	373
Women	2062325	194268	81674	193892	175064	152366	158997	193244	203945	184045	125565	126366	112325	98917	75001	38724	29057	549
Higher	195481	-	-	16202	41319	25860	21513	21171	21970	17487	10581	8120	5813	3058	1506	430	433	18
Post-secondary	86658	-	-	11370	12287	8488	8278	13242	11081	8824	5338	3415	1972	1114	618	335	290	6
Secondary	655522	32041	32041	113629	62520	53575	58946	71840	72451	61125	33898	31413	27436	17560	11052	5031	2938	67
Basic vocational	422963	11041	9902	31805	39854	46087	49690	59352	61717	49916	25530	16262	13067	9444	5522	2427	1207	42
Primary completed	582237	135757	35860	11986	10865	11141	12538	18920	29176	40775	46023	61812	56584	56827	47462	24873	17419	79
Primary not completed and no education at all	39033	6589	449	628	495	451	442	599	692	656	734	1460	3746	7608	6285	4046	4597	5
Unknown	80431	8840	3422	8272	7724	6764	7590	8120	6858	5262	3461	3884	3707	3306	2556	1582	2173	332
Świętokrzyskie (26)																		
Total	1061920	112328	46974	100348	91981	79149	79010	97187	104530	93628	60819	56185	57585	54518	39761	20654	13854	383
Higher	100006	-	-	9135	20082	12647	10659	10544	10143	8710	6089	4538	3701	2293	988	283	168	26
Post-secondary	35888	-	-	3144	4582	3658	3679	5636	5339	3870	2433	1505	1034	544	260	103	96	5
Secondary	295827	15523	15523	54887	29164	24240	25269	31617	32898	28072	15364	12274	12500	7674	3873	1525	869	78
Basic vocational	240405	9221	8319	22729	27632	28625	29266	35101	32564	24867	11421	7272	6030	3294	1454	579	283	67
Primary completed	332251	81505	22122	8532	8589	8456	8654	12498	21615	26193	24009	28217	29065	30985	24950	12262	6643	78
Primary not completed and no education at all	43864	3975	241	458	482	386	419	511	634	756	827	1841	4811	9393	7965	5757	5635	14
Unknown	13679	2104	769	1463	1450	1137	1064	1280	1337	1160	676	538	444	335	271	145	160	115
Men	513483	57478	24072	52095	47803	40638	40517	49357	52941	46207	28921	25489	24758	22149	14261	6795	3889	185

Higher	42205	-	-	2728	8284	5015	3961	4121	4376	4003	2919	2286	2064	1488	648	201	106	5
Post-secondary	7951	-	-	1015	1222	787	794	1058	973	673	503	310	288	176	102	23	26	1
Secondary	134295	5790	5790	26553	14730	11669	11695	13976	14087	11957	7101	5127	5169	3653	1766	681	304	37
Basic vocational	154411	6255	5663	15057	17132	17387	18237	22597	21341	16354	7589	5027	3927	2144	857	316	147	44
Primary completed	153503	42107	12071	5757	5391	4954	5013	6622	11097	12226	10116	11816	11711	11975	8604	4037	2043	34
Primary not completed and no education at all	14347	2199	157	275	324	239	254	324	365	411	357	699	1401	2586	2195	1490	1225	3
Unknown	6771	1127	391	710	720	587	563	659	702	583	336	224	198	127	89	47	38	61
Women	548437	54850	22902	48253	44178	38511	38493	47830	51589	47421	31898	30696	32827	32369	25500	13859	9965	198
Higher	57801	-	-	6407	11798	7632	6698	6423	5767	4707	3170	2252	1637	805	340	82	62	21
Post-secondary	27937	-	-	2129	3360	2871	2885	4578	4366	3197	1930	1195	746	368	158	80	70	4
Secondary	161532	9733	9733	28334	14434	12571	13574	17641	18811	16115	8263	7147	7331	4021	2107	844	565	41
Basic vocational	85994	2966	2656	7672	10500	11238	11029	12504	11223	8513	3832	2245	2103	1150	597	263	136	23
Primary completed	178748	39398	10051	2775	3198	3502	3641	5876	10518	13967	13893	16401	17354	19010	16346	8225	4600	44
Primary not completed and no education at all	29517	1776	84	183	158	147	165	187	269	345	470	1142	3410	6807	5770	4267	4410	11
Unknown	6908	977	378	753	730	550	501	621	635	577	340	314	246	208	182	98	122	54
Warmińsko-Mazurskie (28)																		
Total	1142388	135298	56270	118440	105820	90534	95009	114374	116101	99560	56347	54548	53739	47137	31873	14280	9242	86
Higher	99230	-	-	6363	17180	12125	11897	12306	11222	9782	6150	4972	3666	2150	1002	271	144	-
Post-secondary	34421	-	-	3923	4934	3576	3558	5629	4903	3405	1807	1122	726	434	249	87	68	-
Secondary	312756	14491	14491	57525	33279	27632	29260	35819	35337	29397	13928	11261	10917	7046	4412	1665	784	3
Basic vocational	254857	11796	10826	30230	32413	30593	31908	37161	31744	23615	9786	6223	4651	2738	1188	549	260	2
Primary completed	376810	100731	29447	16978	14794	14125	15894	20509	29985	30850	22840	27935	27151	24393	18099	7916	4610	-
Primary not completed and no education at all	44434	6154	535	839	731	599	593	727	909	908	1067	2401	6124	9880	6644	3623	3234	1
Unknown	19880	2126	971	2582	2489	1884	1899	2223	2001	1603	769	634	504	496	279	169	142	80
Men	551911	69349	28954	60459	54281	45805	48190	57333	57513	48895	26912	24428	22606	18320	10652	4571	2556	41
Higher	43932	-	-	1865	6800	4963	4840	5353	5259	4803	3084	2509	2084	1407	678	198	89	-
Post-secondary	8603	-	-	1178	1384	855	813	1239	1042	785	454	318	226	168	96	30	15	-
Secondary	136994	5629	5629	26123	15996	12505	12559	15103	14982	12454	6208	4565	4454	3315	2053	732	313	3
Basic vocational	159311	7289	6698	18855	19815	18701	20211	23675	19914	14918	6251	4114	2886	1595	659	284	144	-
Primary completed	177956	51945	15820	10635	8607	7489	8438	10374	14738	14595	10103	11812	11013	9089	5448	2373	1297	-

Primary not completed and no education at all	15582	3463	350	590	479	382	377	442	513	482	445	846	1767	2577	1635	918	665	1
Unknown	9533	1023	457	1213	1200	910	952	1147	1065	858	367	264	176	169	83	36	33	37
Women	590477	65949	27316	57981	51539	44729	46819	57041	58588	50665	29435	30120	31133	28817	21221	9709	6686	45
Higher	55298	-	-	4498	10380	7162	7057	6953	5963	4979	3066	2463	1582	743	324	73	55	-
Post-secondary	25818	-	-	2745	3550	2721	2745	4390	3861	2620	1353	804	500	266	153	57	53	-
Secondary	175762	8862	8862	31402	17283	15127	16701	20716	20355	16943	7720	6696	6463	3731	2359	933	471	-
Basic vocational	95546	4507	4128	11375	12598	11892	11697	13486	11830	8697	3535	2109	1765	1143	529	265	116	2
Primary completed	198854	48786	13627	6343	6187	6636	7456	10135	15247	16255	12737	16123	16138	15304	12651	5543	3313	-
Primary not completed and no education at all	28852	2691	185	249	252	217	216	285	396	426	622	1555	4357	7303	5009	2705	2569	-
Unknown	10347	1103	514	1369	1289	974	947	1076	936	745	402	370	328	327	196	133	109	43
Wielkopolskie (30)																		
Total	2714024	296698	124111	289859	264411	220250	212342	250223	265588	245018	154370	129693	124078	108860	80425	41515	30627	67
Higher	261659	-	-	17390	50821	31791	26805	27616	28903	26354	16655	12579	9793	6547	4135	1486	784	-
Post-secondary	76559	-	-	10582	11606	7687	7260	11517	10324	7541	4113	2432	1517	880	572	292	235	1
Secondary	771609	33752	33752	149980	85335	67726	67663	81394	81384	70800	39365	28679	26656	19112	11359	5136	3260	8
Basic vocational	776335	31759	29372	85728	92629	90002	86865	97767	94016	79087	41672	26555	21069	14764	7591	4197	2633	1
Primary completed	764361	219910	60115	23848	21169	20724	21670	29473	48099	58623	50602	57212	59863	57009	50132	26607	19418	2
Primary not completed and no education at all	51371	10984	705	1132	1028	835	848	1105	1342	1409	1276	1823	4907	10365	6447	3692	4178	-
Unknown	12130	293	167	1199	1823	1485	1231	1351	1520	1204	687	413	273	183	189	105	119	55
Men	1299540	151176	63194	147265	133790	111400	106424	124188	130235	118370	72629	58443	53232	43652	27640	13183	7883	30
Higher	118646	-	-	5563	21101	13526	11027	11891	13598	13302	8546	6485	5526	4175	2525	931	450	-
Post-secondary	19343	-	-	3255	3128	1808	1847	2708	2256	1723	969	611	429	283	178	83	65	-
Secondary	335575	12560	12560	68471	39997	30050	29198	34996	34169	29632	17185	11885	10958	8800	4776	1920	975	3
Basic vocational	485894	19855	18389	53810	56433	54305	52905	60688	59200	50106	26891	18607	14299	9905	4803	2549	1538	-
Primary completed	315348	112674	31725	14891	11677	10508	10316	12590	19500	22300	18130	19996	20514	17917	13654	6694	3985	2
Primary not completed and no education at all	18787	5943	432	715	617	464	467	586	723	695	550	668	1386	2507	1641	982	843	-
Unknown	5947	144	88	560	837	739	664	729	789	612	358	191	120	65	63	24	27	25
Women	1414484	145522	60917	142594	130621	108850	105918	126035	135353	126648	81741	71250	70846	65208	52785	28332	22744	37

Higher	143013	-	-	11827	29720	18265	15778	15725	15305	13052	8109	6094	4267	2372	1610	555	334	-
Post-secondary	57216	-	-	7327	8478	5879	5413	8809	8068	5818	3144	1821	1088	597	394	209	170	1
Secondary	436034	21192	21192	81509	45338	37676	38465	46398	47215	41168	22180	16794	15698	10312	6583	3216	2285	5
Basic vocational	290441	11904	10983	31918	36196	35697	33960	37079	34816	28981	14781	7948	6770	4859	2788	1648	1095	1
Primary completed	449013	107236	28390	8957	9492	10216	11354	16883	28599	36323	32472	37216	39349	39092	36478	19913	15433	-
Primary not completed and no education at all	32584	5041	273	417	411	371	381	519	619	714	726	1155	3521	7858	4806	2710	3335	-
Unknown	6183	149	79	639	986	746	567	622	731	592	329	222	153	118	126	81	92	30
Zachodniopomorskie (32)																		
Total	1390801	147308	62032	144131	130330	105922	105531	134657	150388	135972	75458	66158	67231	58736	41286	17414	10088	191
Higher	144034	-	-	8838	27387	17654	15140	16057	16023	14564	9142	7407	6061	3530	1595	410	218	8
Post-secondary	43172	-	-	5469	5713	3976	4000	6599	6147	4678	2808	1657	1068	559	307	121	67	3
Secondary	413705	18092	18092	75667	41613	32880	33661	43084	47601	43321	21843	17333	17202	11092	6747	2439	1122	8
Basic vocational	316444	11295	10351	32296	35752	34709	36135	45618	45326	36059	14843	8993	7255	4483	2275	957	443	5
Primary completed	396520	107972	31819	17597	15436	13266	13447	19261	30883	33467	24464	27726	28922	28218	22047	9198	4610	6
Primary not completed and no education at all	46072	6609	552	905	833	666	637	903	999	1068	933	1921	5646	9959	7630	4002	3359	2
Unknown	30854	3340	1218	3359	3596	2771	2511	3135	3409	2815	1425	1121	1077	895	685	287	269	159
Men	670198	75364	31629	73463	66332	53691	53361	67107	74123	66761	36748	29784	28147	22957	13742	5721	2776	121
Higher	66717	-	-	2682	11049	7669	6673	7497	7756	7402	4837	3884	3490	2328	1034	290	123	3
Post-secondary	10591	-	-	1714	1564	916	815	1356	1161	1080	849	450	321	198	105	44	18	-
Secondary	182534	6929	6929	35508	20434	15074	14973	18197	19636	18098	9754	7131	7142	5173	2981	1099	399	6
Basic vocational	199975	7264	6694	20689	22501	21526	22687	28820	28824	22950	9721	5983	4450	2593	1225	501	237	4
Primary completed	179602	55747	17021	10606	8470	6690	6473	8980	14337	15211	10453	11149	10925	10129	6443	2744	1241	4
Primary not completed and no education at all	15182	3731	370	598	508	374	395	517	562	526	382	634	1378	2198	1734	949	696	-
Unknown	15597	1693	615	1666	1806	1442	1345	1740	1847	1494	752	553	441	338	220	94	62	104
Women	720603	71944	30403	70668	63998	52231	52170	67550	76265	69211	38710	36374	39084	35779	27544	11693	7312	70
Higher	77317	-	-	6156	16338	9985	8467	8560	8267	7162	4305	3523	2571	1202	561	120	95	5
Post-secondary	32581	-	-	3755	4149	3060	3185	5243	4986	3598	1959	1207	747	361	202	77	49	3
Secondary	231171	11163	11163	40159	21179	17806	18688	24887	27965	25223	12089	10202	10060	5919	3766	1340	723	2
Basic vocational	116469	4031	3657	11607	13251	13183	13448	16798	16502	13109	5122	3010	2805	1890	1050	456	206	1
Primary completed	216918	52225	14798	6991	6966	6576	6974	10281	16546	18256	14011	16577	17997	18089	15604	6454	3369	2

Primary not completed and no education at all	30890	2878	182	307	325	292	242	386	437	542	551	1287	4268	7761	5896	3053	2663	2
Unknown	15257	1647	603	1693	1790	1329	1166	1395	1562	1321	673	568	636	557	465	193	207	55

Occupation

Two additional variables were included into questionnaire to increase accuracy of coding occupations:

a) socio-occupational category and b) branch of economy. They are after the standards used in Polish sociological research.

Socio-occupational category

01) właściciele firm, przedsiębiorcy (zatrudniający pracowników)

- owners of firms, entrepreneurs, employers

02) dyrektorzy, kadra kierownicza zakładów pracy i administracji

- directors, managers of higher level in enterprises or the state administration

03) kierownicy średniego lub niższego szczebla

- managers of medium or lower level

04) osoby samozatrudnione, pracujące na własny rachunek

- self-employed, free-lancers

05) specjaliści z wyższym wykształceniem (inżynierowie, lekarze, prawnicy, ekonomiści, nauczyciele)

- professionals with university education (engineers, physicians, lawyers, economists, teachers)

06) pracownicy administracyjno-biurowi, specjaliści niższego szczebla (bez wyższych studiów)

- clerks, lower-level professionals (without university education)

07) pracownicy fizyczno-umysłowi, sklepów i punktów usługowych, listonosze, konduktorzy

- sellers, postmen, railway employees

08) robotnicy wykwalifikowani

- skilled workers

09) robotnicy pół- i niewykwalifikowani, robotnicy rolni i leśni

- semiskilled and unskilled workers, rural workers

10) rolnicy indywidualni i członkowie ich rodzin

- farmers, peasants and their families

11) wojsko, policja - armed forces, policemen

Branch of economy

01) rolnictwo, leśnictwo, rybołówstwo (wielkość gospodarstwa w ha)

- agriculture (size of farm in ha), forestry, fishing

02) górnictwo, hutnictwo, produkcja energii

- mining, metallurgy, energy

03) przemysł - branża przemysłu

- industry - branch of industry (not included in the file)

04) budownictwo

- construction
- 05) transport i łączność, bankowość
- transport, banks
- 06) handel, usługi, hotele i restauracje
- trade, services, hotels and restaurants
- 07) oświata i nauka
- education and science
- 08) ochrona zdrowia
- health
- 09) administracja państwowa i samorządowa
- state administrations and self-government
- 10) gospodarka komunalna
- municipal services
- 11) inne, jakie?.....
- (Other ...)
- 13) rzemiosło
- handicraft

Other documentation: Portugal

Final sampling design description

Target Population – Population coverage

All persons aged 18 and over who are resident in the mainland of Portugal (this excludes some islands) and who are not permanently living in institutions or in similar environments. However, there are some population groups which cannot be reached and factually will be excluded from the target population (altogether the proportion of these groups is less 3%):

- people who cannot be interviewed due to language (foreign-based) and ability (mainly elderly people) problems,
- people living in localities with less than 10 dwellings
- homeless people,
- people who are residents of Portugal but working most of time outside the country,
- people living in special residences

Sampling frame

- **For stratification:** The frame covers municipalities (these are administrative areas with varying sizes; e.g. Lisboa is one municipality) in all regions of the mainland of Portugal, except municipalities with less than 10 households. For each municipality the number of households and persons 18 years and older is known.

Table 1 – Population coverage per NUT and Habitat - Number of persons aged 18 years and older who are resident in Portugal Mainland in municipalities with more than 10 households

	2.000 hab.	2.000 to 10.000 hab.	10.000 to 20.000 hab.	20.000 to 50.000 hab.	50.000 to 100.000 hab.	More than 100.000 hab.	Total
North	1361798	397718	244921	389899	119913	309996	2824245
Center	1235049	231291	132496	161030	-	83844	1843710
Lisbon	304730	461580	292317	258828	215364	625759	2158578
Alentejo	264543	207806	42209	74318	-	-	588876
Algarve	150861	40135	62763	50818	-	-	304577
<i>Total</i>	<i>3316981</i>	<i>1338530</i>	<i>774706</i>	<i>934893</i>	<i>335277</i>	<i>1019599</i>	<i>7719986</i>

- **For selection of households:** list of households included in the street studies.

Sampling design - Stratified three-stage probability sampling

Stratification: 5 regions * 6 municipality (habitat) size classes

Altogether 25 strata because in the biggest size class five cells are empty.

Within each stratum, the number of the municipalities is known.

Table 2 – Number of municipalities per NUT and Habitat, excluding municipalities with less than 10 households in Mainland Portugal

	2.000 hab.	2.000 to 10.000 hab.	10.000 to 20.000 hab.	20.000 to 50.000 hab.	50.000 to 100.000 hab.	More than 100.000 hab.	Total
North	14124	117	23	18	2	2	14286
Center	7434	61	5	6		1	7507
Lisbon	3685	179	34	13	4	2	3917
Alentejo	1140	38	3	2	-	-	1183
Algarve	1046	13	6	2	-	-	1067
<i>Total</i>	<i>27429</i>	<i>408</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>27960</i>

o Stage 1:

For the EVS 100 municipalities are selected. The selection of municipalities is done proportionally to the number of households in each municipality.

Table 3 – Number of municipalities selected per NUT and Habitat

	2.000 hab.	2.000 to 10.000 hab.	10.000 to 20.000 hab.	20.000 to 50.000 hab.	50.000 to 100.000 hab.	More than 100.000 hab.	Total
North	19	6	3	5	2	2	37,0
Center	18	3	2	2		1	26,0
Lisbon	4	6	4	4	3	2	23,0
Alentejo	4	3	1	1	-	-	9,0
Algarve	2	1	1	1	-	-	5,0
<i>Total</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>100</i>

The number of contacts' distribution was made taking into account a minimum response rate of 70%, a minimal refusal rate of 27%, a maximum 3% of non-contacts and a maximum 4% of non eligible persons. Rounding the number of contacts by multiples of six we have the following distribution:

Table 4 – Number of contacts per NUT and Habitat

	2.000 hab.	2.000 to 10.000 hab.	10.000 to 20.000 hab.	20.000 to 50.000 hab.	50.000 to 100.000 hab.	More than 100.000 hab.	Total
North	390	114	72	114	36	90	816
Center	360	66	36	48	-	24	534
Lisbon	90	132	84	72	60	180	618
Alentejo	78	60	12	24	-	-	174
Algarve	42	12	18	18	-	-	90
<i>Total</i>	<i>960</i>	<i>384</i>	<i>222</i>	<i>276</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>294</i>	<i>2232</i>

The number of starting addresses in each locality is proportional to the number of contacts needed to do by municipality. In total we have 307 PSUs.

Table 5 – Number of contacts per NUT and Habitat

	2.000 hab.	2.000 to 10.000 hab.	10.000 to 20.000 hab.	20.000 to 50.000 hab.	50.000 to 100.000 hab.	More than 100.000 hab.	Total
North	65	15	9	14	4	9	116
Center	61	9	4	5	-	3	82
Lisbon	15	16	8	8	7	16	70
Alentejo	13	9	2	2	-	-	26
Algarve	7	2	2	2	-	-	13
<i>Total</i>	<i>161</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>307</i>

- **Stage 2:**

In each starting point (PSU) there will be conducted a street study (random-route technique) for selection of households.

The starting point is defined using two different ways:

- For the municipalities where a good map is available the co-ordinates for the starting point are selected with a random method
- For the other municipalities a starting point is randomly selected with the help of the telephone book.

The proportion will be 50% for each method.

In each PSU about 6-7 interviews will be conducted (10-12 gross sample size per PSU).

- **Stage 3:** Selection of individuals - Last birthday method.

Representativity

Age * Gender: Country & regional level

NUTE	TOTAL	NORTH	CENTER	LISBON	ALENTEJO	ALGARVE
Male x 18 to 24 years old	505456	198655	114954	139007	34500	18340
Male x 25 to 34 years old	731509	285007	159052	210939	48052	28459
Male x 35 to 44 years old	680367	268673	155548	180611	48303	27232
Male x 45 to 54 years old	599625	219034	137584	174818	43611	24578
Male x 55 to 64 years old	491343	162525	120452	148598	39222	20546
Male x 65 to 74 years old	409880	131639	112866	106872	40828	17675
Male x 75 years old or more	248739	76326	74619	57584	27806	12404
Female x 18 to 24 years old	494343	195448	111306	136614	33122	17853
Female x 25 to 34 years old	732018	290309	158938	209289	46099	27383
Female x 35 to 44 years old	707170	279631	160306	192467	47910	26856
Female x 45 to 54 years old	642222	233282	145164	195131	44295	24350
Female x 55 to 64 years old	557601	187782	138732	164401	45556	21130
Female x 65 to 74 years old	513703	168450	137586	138217	49099	20351
Female x 75 years old or more	406010	127484	116603	104030	40473	17420
TOTAL	7719986	2824245	1843710	2158578	588876	304577

Educational distribution: Country & Regional level

NUTE	TOTAL	NORTH	CENTER	LISBON	ALENTEJO	ALGARVE
Not completed primary education	760910	254724	221705	138712	110493	35276
Primary education or First Stage of basic education	2987246	1190169	789708	639746	249121	118502
Second and third stage of basic education	1692944	691458	394285	416914	123277	67010
Upper secondary education incomplete	678605	202330	144508	252991	48786	29990
Upper secondary education	741408	219935	141148	294080	50081	36164
First/second stage of tertiary incomplete	441125	141442	95798	162096	27175	14614
First/second stage of tertiary	636648	187839	121125	272112	33698	21874
TOTAL	7938886	2887897	1908277	2176651	642631	323430

Degree of urbanisation: Country & Regional level

NUTE	NUTE	NUTE	NUTE	NUTE	NUTE	NUTE
< 2 000 hab	3316981	1361798	1235049	304730	264543	150861
2 000 a 9 999 hab	1338530	397718	231291	461580	207806	40135
10 000 a 19 999 hab	774706	244921	132496	292317	42209	62763
20 000 A 99 999 hab	1270170	509812	161030	474192	74318	50818
> 100 000 hab	1019599	309996	83844	625759	0	0
TOTAL	7719986	2824245	1843710	2158578	588876	304577

Age * Gender * Education: Country & Regional level

NUTE	TOTAL	NORTH	CENTER	LISBON	ALENTEJO	ALGARVE
Not completed primary education x Male x 18 to 24 years old	3746	1414	801	970	375	186
Not completed primary education x Male x 25 to 34 years old	9250	3576	1945	2417	891	421

Not completed primary education Male x 35 to 44 years old	11753	4543	2465	3044	1126	575
Not completed primary education x Male x 45 to 54 years old	13573	4583	3102	3547	1644	697
Not completed primary education x Male x 55 to 64 years old	42460	13976	11067	7670	7376	2371
Not completed primary education x Male x 65 to 74 years old	86584	27425	25153	12615	16176	5215
Not completed primary education x Male x 75 years old or more	80225	23166	25735	10639	14904	5781
Not completed primary education x Female x 18 to 24 years old	3332	1194	733	841	422	142
Not completed primary education x Female x 25 to 34 years old	7864	3125	1658	2039	749	293
Not completed primary education x Female x 35 to 44 years old	11082	4156	2282	3250	962	432
Not completed primary education x Female x 45 to 54 years old	18494	6272	3985	5425	2105	707
Not completed primary education x Female x 55 to 64 years old	88322	32378	23730	17134	12058	3022
Not completed primary education x Female x 65 to 74 years old	180497	63213	52786	32677	25173	6648
Not completed primary education x Female x 75 years old or more	203728	65703	66263	36444	26532	8786
TOTAL	760910	254724	221705	138712	110493	35276
Primary education x Male x 18 to 24 years old	30655	14581	6080	6437	2385	1172
Primary education x Male x 25 to 34 years old	115470	58061	24606	19885	8586	4332
Primary education Male x 35 to 44 years old	235924	114400	55701	38915	17713	9195
Primary education x Male x 45 to 54 years old	342858	141482	87477	71119	28627	14153
Primary education x Male x 55 to 64 years old	306756	110300	84810	71678	27124	12844
Primary education x Male x 65 to 74 years old	249048	84831	75832	53155	24849	10381
Primary education x Male x 75 years old or more	134123	43900	43941	26454	13687	6141
Primary education x Female x 18 to 24 years old	23027	11758	4479	4550	1512	728
Primary education x Female x 25 to 34 years old	109761	58537	24049	17199	6881	3095
Primary education x Female x 35 to 44 years old	250978	122496	60321	43186	16944	8031
Primary education x Female x 45 to 54 years old	391404	160880	100027	86386	30304	13807
Primary education x Female x 55 to 64 years old	356026	125820	97775	87396	30983	14052
Primary education x Female x 65 to 74 years old	272481	90108	77396	68347	24504	12126
Primary education x Female x 75 years old or more	168735	53015	47214	45039	15022	8445
TOTAL	2987246	1190169	789708	639746	249121	118502
Second and third stage of basic education x Male x 18 to 24 years old	178697	84860	42609	31245	13488	6495
Second and third stage of basic education x Male x 25 to 34 years old	273669	124398	67590	49999	20767	10915
Second and third stage of basic education Male x 35 to 44 years old	215795	86035	55625	46895	18069	9171
Second and third stage of basic education x Male x 45 to 54 years old	110490	36292	24332	36629	8340	4897
Second and third stage of basic education x Male x 55 to 64 years old	70002	19870	14500	27738	4827	3067
Second and third stage of basic education x Male x 65 to 74 years old	39254	10781	8246	16071	2577	1579
Second and third stage of basic education x Male x 75 years old or more	18202	4899	3848	7612	1105	738
Second and third stage of basic education x Female x 18 to 24 years old	119385	63048	26254	18515	7725	3843
Second and third stage of basic education x Female x 25 to 34 years old	229254	112523	56106	37461	15266	7898
Second and third stage of basic education x Female x 35 to 44 years old	209233	84945	52306	47345	16235	8402
Second and third stage of basic education x Female x 45 to 54 years old	107330	32195	21635	40811	7590	5099
Second and third stage of basic education x Female x 55 to 64 years old	62127	16391	11344	27871	3887	2634
Second and third stage of basic education x Female x 65 to 74 years old	36634	9334	6184	17407	2255	1454
Second and third stage of basic education x Female x 75 years old or more	22872	5887	3706	11315	1146	818
TOTAL	1692944	691458	394285	416914	123277	67010

Upper secondary education incomplete x Male x 18 to 24 years old	137545	45081	32908	43388	10455	5713
Upper secondary education incomplete x Male x 25 to 34 years old	105652	29864	22078	41331	7760	4619
Upper secondary education incomplete Male x 35 to 44 years old	69576	20873	15417	25158	5080	3048
Upper secondary education incomplete x Male x 45 to 54 years old	28731	7678	5284	12812	1765	1192
Upper secondary education incomplete x Male x 55 to 64 years old	17161	4399	2835	8900	901	126
Upper secondary education incomplete x Male x 65 to 74 years old	9882	2455	1458	5241	407	321
Upper secondary education incomplete x Male x 75 years old or more	4756	1216	704	2563	147	126
Upper secondary education incomplete x Female x 18 to 24 years old	124511	41639	29698	37477	10089	5608
Upper secondary education incomplete x Female x 25 to 34 years old	81612	23270	16541	31729	5904	4168
Upper secondary education incomplete x Female x 35 to 44 years old	55693	16188	11461	21039	4133	2872
Upper secondary education incomplete x Female x 45 to 54 years old	21239	4885	3345	10822	1252	935
Upper secondary education incomplete x Female x 55 to 64 years old	10952	2228	1417	5922	464	921
Upper secondary education incomplete x Female x 65 to 74 years old	7051	1551	826	4149	276	249
Upper secondary education incomplete x Female x 75 years old or more	4244	1003	536	2460	153	92
TOTAL	678605	202330	144508	252991	48786	29990
Upper secondary education x Male x 18 to 24 years old	49450	17288	10386	15973	3793	2010
Upper secondary education x Male x 25 to 34 years old	102412	31993	19977	38604	7058	4780
Upper secondary education x Male x 35 to 44 years old	84695	25734	16974	31637	6285	4065
Upper secondary education x Male x 45 to 54 years old	55118	15367	10553	22664	3738	2796
Upper secondary education x Male x 55 to 64 years old	35535	8957	6254	16564	1913	1847
Upper secondary education x Male x 65 to 74 years old	22097	5134	3723	11059	1039	1142
Upper secondary education x Male x 75 years old or more	10536	2551	1708	5360	424	493
Upper secondary education x Female x 18 to 24 years old	61490	22872	13469	17875	4759	2515
Upper secondary education x Female x 25 to 34 years old	119277	36814	24304	43096	8918	6145
Upper secondary education x Female x 35 to 44 years old	89438	25855	17152	35173	6525	4733
Upper secondary education x Female x 45 to 54 years old	51625	13047	8160	24695	3015	2708
Upper secondary education x Female x 55 to 64 years old	27798	6824	3990	14116	1335	1533
Upper secondary education x Female x 65 to 74 years old	20139	4642	2887	10804	840	966
Upper secondary education x Female x 75 years old or more	11798	2857	1611	6460	439	431
TOTAL	741408	219935	141148	294080	50081	36164
Tertiary incomplete x Male x 18 to 24 years old	107822	36818	24303	37038	6403	3260
Tertiary incomplete x Male x 25 to 34 years old	57288	17397	11938	22894	3147	1912
Tertiary incomplete x Male x 35 to 44 years old	19812	5366	3699	8917	1199	631
Tertiary incomplete x Male x 45 to 54 years old	12430	3333	2260	5771	678	388
Tertiary incomplete x Male x 55 to 64 years old	5486	1390	752	2951	238	155
Tertiary incomplete x Male x 65 to 74 years old	2265	454	284	1367	88	72
Tertiary incomplete x Male x 75 years old or more	1166	259	166	659	42	40
Tertiary incomplete x Female x 18 to 24 years old	148828	51235	35045	47904	9720	4924
Tertiary incomplete x Female x 25 to 34 years old	53442	16521	11428	19946	3534	2013
Tertiary incomplete x Female x 35 to 44 years old	18904	5249	3838	7667	1416	734
Tertiary incomplete x Female x 45 to 54 years old	9045	2409	1519	4245	547	325
Tertiary incomplete x Female x 55 to 64 years old	2873	660	377	1621	116	99
Tertiary incomplete x Female x 65 to 74 years old	1069	219	139	635	32	44
Tertiary incomplete x Female x 75 years old or more	695	132	50	481	15	17
TOTAL	441125	141442	95798	162096	27175	14614
Tertiary x Male x 18 to 24 years old	11954	3678	2172	5111	594	399

Tertiary x Male x 25 to 34 years old	87080	26516	16250	37414	4166	2734
Tertiary x Male x 35 to 44 years old	63593	18486	11815	27777	3431	2084
Tertiary x Male x 45 to 54 years old	53457	14831	9628	23971	2937	2090
Tertiary x Male x 55 to 64 years old	28566	7072	4470	14589	1261	1174
Tertiary x Male x 65 to 74 years old	15698	3633	2365	8387	652	661
Tertiary x Male x 75 years old or more	8845	2126	1233	4844	355	287
Tertiary x Female x 18 to 24 years old	26670	8364	5449	10504	1478	875
Tertiary x Female x 25 to 34 years old	148705	46030	30178	59298	8368	4831
Tertiary x Female x 35 to 44 years old	91080	27251	18896	36409	5480	3044
Tertiary x Female x 45 to 54 years old	59159	18246	11266	24307	3179	2161
Tertiary x Female x 55 to 64 years old	25869	7342	4719	11699	1135	974
Tertiary x Female x 65 to 74 years old	10859	2899	1868	5201	481	410
Tertiary x Female x 75 years old or more	5113	1365	816	2601	181	150
TOTAL	636648	187839	121125	272112	33698	21874

Other documentation: Romania

Sampling procedure

Multistage stratified sample, with random selection in each stage

Stratification factors:

- The socio-cultural area (18 areas)
- The size of the locality (4 type of towns, 2 types of villages)

Stages

1. the selection of the localities

Stratified sampling procedure.

Stratification criteria:

- the socio-cultural area (18 areas identified starting from their degree of economic and human development and their administrative unit),
- size of the locality (for towns: under 10000, 10-50000, 50-200000, and 200000+ inhabitants; and for villages: under 3865 and over 3865 inhabitants - 3865 is the median size of a village in Romania)

*1bis. Determining the number of interviews for each locality (proportional with the distribution of the population in the 18*6 strata obtained by combining the two criteria mentioned above; in fact, we renounced on those strata with less than 7 interviews needed, redistributing the questionnaires to the closer strata).*

2. the selection of the election sections

- In each locality there have been interviewed people from 1, 2 or 3 voting sections, randomly selected on the voting lists - the lists with the people of voting age from each locality are organized by sections, which include homogenous areas of the locality, of 500-2000 voters (or even less, in very small localities).
- The selection of these sections was randomly done.
- The number of election sections in each locality is given by the number of respondents supposed to be interviewed in the respective locality, in such a way that:
 - the minimum number of selected people in an election section is 5 (for keeping the costs under control),
 - and the number of election sections to be maximal (for ensuring a better coverage of different types of areas within the locality).

3. the selection of the respondents was randomly done from the election lists by the interview operators.

Sampled unit after office sampling:

Individuals (name, address, age).

Allowed substitutions:

1. No substitution within the household is allowed. However, we admit the below exception.
2. Tenants:

Premises

- In Romania, some 90% of the households own their house. Some 5% benefit from social housing or have a house given by their employer. All these people are registered on the voting lists.
- The remaining 5% are tenants, most of them not being enlisted on the voting lists. However, for most of these houses, the owner is enlisted on the respective voting list (in the section where the house belong; the owner is usually also enlisted on the voting lists from the place where he actually lives)

Decision:

- Let suppose that Ion Ionescu is selected from the voting lists. Contacting him to the indicated address proves that he is only the owner, but at the respective address there are tenants living. Ion Ionescu will be replaced in this case (and only in this case) by one of the tenants, randomly selected within the household by using the rule of celebrating the first birthday from the beginning of year.

Main and secondary samples:

Premises

- Huge external (irregular) migration affects Romania. Some 4 millions out of 21.5 are said to be part of the phenomena. Most of this migration started in 2001-2006. This makes difficult to compare the resulting sample to the framework given by the 2002 census.
- There are very different response rate from a locality to another, depending on the size of locality, the distance to Bucharest, the North-South and East-West location etc. One may opt for designing different sample sizes for each locality, depending on the expected response rate and desired number of interviews. However, this may make extremely difficult to administrate the entire data collection, and would actually modify the resulting (average) response rate.
- In order to avoid at least one of the two above biases in the sample structure and to allow creating a reliable weighting procedure, one may opt for reducing the second source of errors (given by the different response rates within various localities).

Decision:

- For each voting section the sample was extracted from the voting lists using the below procedure:
 - The first list of respondents including the number of people, equal to the number of desired interviews in the respective voting section, was randomly extracted from the voting list.
 - After contacting all the addresses included in the sample (first list), the interviewer returned to the voting list and extracted again a 'substitute sample' meant to replace the 'no contact' and 'refusal' addresses. And the process was repeated until each interviewer filled in the total number of questionnaires designed for a given settlement. Consequently, the interviewer had not the possibility to choose between the addresses, being forced to contact all the addresses extracted from the election list. At each round of the iterative process, the interview operator has randomly extracted a number enough to reach the total number if all would answer. Let's say that an interviewer has had to fill in 10 questionnaires in a given electoral section. He had extracted in the beginning a list of 10 addresses and after the first round he/ she had filled in 6 questionnaires. He/ she extracted a new list of 4 addresses and tried to contact all of them.
 - A number of 973 questionnaires were filled in on the first round, 338 questionnaires on the second one, 150 questionnaires on the third one, 25 questionnaires on the fourth round, 2 questionnaires on the fifth round and 1 questionnaire on the sixth one (total number 1489 questionnaires).
 - At the end of the process, in each locality, the sample contains about the same number of interviews as the desired one. (Some of the questionnaires will not be filled in, others will be excluded from analysis for various reasons related to the reliability of the field operators). The overall structure did not differ from the structure of the population at least on geographical, locality size and ethnical criteria.

Representativity

Age * Gender: Country level

Age	Male	Female	Total
18-29	2074192	1984307	4058499
30-39	1791470	1722598	3514068
40-49	1395977	1397083	2793060
50-59	1455425	1562377	3017802
60-69	929827	1112729	2042556
70-79	741979	1033116	1775095
80+	291099	502457	793556
Total	8679969	9314667	17994636

Educational distribution: Country level

Educational level		Total
none	No education	776804
isced1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	2661458
isced2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	5339346
isced3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	4157718
isced3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	2965524
isced4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	576376
isced5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	1293168
isced5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	77940
		17848334

Degree of urbanisation: Country level

Terms:

Cultural areas:

as defined by Dumitru Sandu (1998) and validated through empirical analysis, they are administrative regions (NUTS3) combined in larger clusters, but smaller than NUTS2.

The cultural areas are homogeneous with regard to the socio-economic profile.

Urban, rural:

the terms are used as defined by the Romanian administrative units.

The **villages** are usually grouped in **communes**, each electing a mayor and a local council.

Rarely, a commune includes only one village.

Very few villages are grouped with **urban** localities to form a **town**. The towns are labeled as urban settlements. Each town has only one elected mayor and a local council.

Small, big communes:

"Small", respectively, "big", define the size of the commune as compared to the median commune size.

Projected sample size:		1500					
POPULATION							
Cultural area	Communes		towns				total
	small	Big	<30	30-99	100-199	200+	
bc nt sv vr	208796	1234283	299496	121164	490777		2354516
gl is	104514	593590	36114	84184		620164	1438566
bt vs	156580	407579	59547	170523	115344		909573
ag db ph	217852	935511	239905	234947	168756	232452	2029423
bz br	130193	307634	42202	38805	133116	216929	868879
g tl il cl	257965	633428	126512	338158			1356063
dj mh ot	348604	485960	176222	113774	104035	302622	1531217
gj vl	207350	270497	120157	96562	107656		802222
dobr	105702	239876	106012	209066		310526	971182
ab hd	182203	98027	306446	283438			870114
bv sb	149981	151498	152924	121006	155045	283901	1014355
cj ms	212567	321605	125327	162558	149577	318027	1289661
cv hg	81800	213917	115295	140290			551302
bn sj	169376	186397	67145	144772			567690
mm sm	143320	309464	136123	41246	253606		883759
ad bh	216271	324268	142063		172824	206527	1061953
ban	214317	206253	144363	128556		317651	1011140

buc	14373	255188	30548			1926953	2227062
total	3121764	7174975	2426401	2429049	1850736	4735752	21738677

The share of each cell in total population

Cultural area	communes		towns				total
	small	big	<30	30-99	100-199	200+	
bc nt sv vr	1%	6%	1%	1%	2%		11%
gl is	0%	3%	0%	0%		3%	7%
bt vs	1%	2%	0%	1%	1%		4%
ag db ph	1%	4%	1%	1%	1%	1%	9%
bz br	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	1%	4%
g tl il cl	1%	3%	1%	2%			6%
dj mh ot	2%	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	7%
gj vl	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%		4%
dobr	0%	1%	0%	1%		1%	4%
ab hd	1%	0%	1%	1%			4%
bv sb	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	5%
cj ms	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	6%
cv hg	0%	1%	1%	1%			3%
bn sj	1%	1%	0%	1%			3%
mm sm	1%	1%	1%	0%	1%		4%
ad bh	1%	1%	1%		1%	1%	5%
ban	1%	1%	1%	1%		1%	5%
buc	0%	1%	0%			9%	10%
total	14%	33%	11%	11%	9%	22%	100%

Exact number of cases in a "perfect" sample

Cultural area	communes		towns				total
	small	big	<30	30-99	100-199	200+	
bc nt sv vr	14,4	85,2	20,7	8,4	33,9		162,5
gl is	7,2	41,0	2,5	5,8		42,8	99,3
bt vs	10,8	28,1	4,1	11,8	8,0		62,8
ag db ph	15,0	64,6	16,6	16,2	11,6	16,0	140,0
bz br	9,0	21,2	2,9	2,7	9,2	15,0	60,0

g tl il cl	17,8	43,7	8,7	23,3			93,6
dj mh ot	24,1	33,5	12,2	7,9	7,2	20,9	105,7
gj vl	14,3	18,7	8,3	6,7	7,4		55,4
dobr	7,3	16,6	7,3	14,4		21,4	67,0
ab hd	12,6	6,8	21,1	19,6			60,0
bv sb	10,3	10,5	10,6	8,3	10,7	19,6	70,0
cj ms	14,7	22,2	8,6	11,2	10,3	21,9	89,0
cv hg	5,6	14,8	8,0	9,7			38,0
bn sj	11,7	12,9	4,6	10,0			39,2
mm sm	9,9	21,4	9,4	2,8	17,5		61,0
ad bh	14,9	22,4	9,8		11,9	14,3	73,3
ban	14,8	14,2	10,0	8,9		21,9	69,8
buc	1,0	17,6	2,1			133,0	153,7
total	215,4	495,1	167,4	167,6	127,7	326,8	1500

Projected number of cases in each cell

Cultural area	communes		towns				total
	small	big	<30	30-99	100-199	200+	
bc nt sv vr	14,0	85,0	21,0		42,0		162,0
gl is		41,0	12,0			43,0	96,0
bt vs	18,0	28,0		20,0			66,0
ag db ph	15,0	65,0	19,0	16,0	12,0	16,0	143,0
bz br	9,0	21,0			12,0	15,0	57,0
gr tl il cl	18,0	44,0		32,0			94,0
dj mh ot	24,0	34,0	12,0	15,0		21,0	106,0
gj vl	14,0	19,0	12,0		11,0		56,0
dobr		24,0		21,0		21,0	66,0
ab hd	20,0		21,0	20,0			61,0
bv sb	10,0	10,0	19,0		11,0	20,0	70,0
cj ms	21,0	22,0		11,0	10,0	22,0	86,0
cv hg		15,0	17,0	10,0			42,0
bn sj	12,0	13,0		10,0			35,0
mm sm	10,0	21,0	17,0		17,0		65,0

ad bh	15,0	22,0	10,0		12,0	14,0	73,0
ban	15,0	14,0	10,0	9,0		22,0	70,0
buc		19,0				133,0	152,0
total	215,0	497,0	170,0	164,0	127,0	327,0	1500
exact	215,4	495,1	167,4	167,6	127,7	326,8	1500,0
dif		1,9	2,6	-3,6			

Number of localities in each cell

Cultural area	communes		towns				total
	small	big	<30	30-99	100-199	200+	
bc nt sv vr	1,0	6,0	1,0		3,0		11,0
gl is		3,0	1,0			3,0	7,0
bt vs	1,0	2,0		1,0			4,0
ag db ph	1,0	4,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	9,0
bz br	1,0	1,0			1,0	1,0	4,0
gr tl il cl	1,0	3,0		2,0			6,0
dj mh ot	2,0	2,0	1,0	1,0		1,0	7,0
gj vl	1,0	1,0	1,0		1,0		4,0
dobr		2,0		1,0		1,0	4,0
ab hd	1,0		1,0	1,0			3,0
bv sb	1,0	1,0	1,0		1,0	1,0	5,0
cj ms	1,0	1,0		1,0	1,0	1,0	5,0
cv hg		1,0	1,0	1,0			3,0
bn sj	1,0	1,0		1,0			3,0
mm sm	1,0	1,0	1,0		1,0		4,0
ad bh	1,0	1,0	1,0		1,0	1,0	5,0
ban	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0		1,0	5,0
buc		1,0				9,0	10,0
total	15,0	32,0	11,0	11,0	10,0	20,0	99

Resulting sample - unweighted

Cultural area	communes		towns				total
	small	big	<30	30-99	100-199	200+	
bc nt sv vr	14	88	22	0	45	0	169

gl is	0	43	12	0	0	44	99
bt vs	18	28	0	21	0	0	67
ag db ph	15	65	19	16	12	16	143
bz br	9	21	0	0	12	15	57
gr tl il cl	17	43	0	32	0	0	92
dj mh ot	24	34	12	16	0	21	107
gj vl	14	19	13	0	10	0	56
dobr	0	25	0	21	0	20	66
ab hd	20	0	21	19	0	0	60
bv sb	6	10	19	0	10	20	65
cj ms	21	23	0	11	10	22	87
cv hg	0	15	17	10	0	0	42
bn sj	12	13	0	9	0	0	34
mm sm	10	20	17	0	17	0	64
ad bh	15	22	10	0	12	12	71
ban	14	14	10	9	0	22	69
buc	0	19	0	0	0	122	141
total	209	502	172	164	128	314	1489
Cultural area	communes		towns				total
	small	big	<30	30-99	100-199	200+	
bc nt sv vr	0,9%	5,9%	1,5%	0,0%	3,0%	0,0%	11,3%
gl is	0,0%	2,9%	0,8%	0,0%	0,0%	3,0%	6,6%
bt vs	1,2%	1,9%	0,0%	1,4%	0,0%	0,0%	4,5%
ag db ph	1,0%	4,4%	1,3%	1,1%	0,8%	1,1%	9,6%
bz br	0,6%	1,4%	0,0%	0,0%	0,8%	1,0%	3,8%
gr tl il cl	1,1%	2,9%	0,0%	2,1%	0,0%	0,0%	6,2%
dj mh ot	1,6%	2,3%	0,8%	1,1%	0,0%	1,4%	7,2%
gj vl	0,9%	1,3%	0,9%	0,0%	0,7%	0,0%	3,8%
dobr	0,0%	1,7%	0,0%	1,4%	0,0%	1,3%	4,4%
ab hd	1,3%	0,0%	1,4%	1,3%	0,0%	0,0%	4,0%
bv sb	0,4%	0,7%	1,3%	0,0%	0,7%	1,3%	4,4%
cj ms	1,4%	1,5%	0,0%	0,7%	0,7%	1,5%	5,8%
cv hg	0,0%	1,0%	1,1%	0,7%	0,0%	0,0%	2,8%

bn sj	0,8%	0,9%	0,0%	0,6%	0,0%	0,0%	2,3%
mm sm	0,7%	1,3%	1,1%	0,0%	1,1%	0,0%	4,3%
ad bh	1,0%	1,5%	0,7%	0,0%	0,8%	0,8%	4,8%
ban	0,9%	0,9%	0,7%	0,6%	0,0%	1,5%	4,6%
buc	0,0%	1,3%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	8,2%	9,5%
total	14,0%	33,7%	11,6%	11,0%	8,6%	21,1%	100,0%

	chisquare -> prob.:						
	marginal distributions		row	1,000			
			coll	1,000			
	overall distribution			1,000			

Resulting sample - weighted

Cultural area	communes		towns				total
	small	big	<30	30-99	100-199	200+	
bc nt sv vr	11	80	27	0	48	0	167
gl is	0	35	14	0	0	53	102
bt vs	16	25	0	17	0	0	58
ag db ph	13	59	18	18	12	14	133
bz br	8	22	0	0	13	19	62
gr tl il cl	17	40	0	35	0	0	92
dj mh ot	18	30	11	19	0	22	101
gj vl	15	16	18	0	14	0	63
dobr	0	24	0	23	0	24	71
ab hd	19	0	23	18	0	0	61
bv sb	5	9	22	0	9	22	66
cj ms	22	22	0	12	11	25	91
cv hg	0	13	19	9	0	0	41
bn sj	13	14	0	9	0	0	35
mm sm	8	19	19	0	17	0	64
ad bh	14	20	10	0	12	17	72
ban	15	12	8	8	0	24	67
buc	0	16	0	0	0	132	148
total	197	454	189	167	135	351	1492

Cultural area	communes		towns				total
	small	big	<30	30-99	100-199	200+	
bc nt sv vr	0,8%	5,4%	1,8%	0,0%	3,2%	0,0%	11,2%
gl is	0,0%	2,4%	0,9%	0,0%	0,0%	3,5%	6,8%
bt vs	1,1%	1,7%	0,0%	1,1%	0,0%	0,0%	3,9%
ag db ph	0,9%	4,0%	1,2%	1,2%	0,8%	0,9%	8,9%
bz br	0,6%	1,5%	0,0%	0,0%	0,9%	1,3%	4,2%
gr tl il cl	1,2%	2,7%	0,0%	2,3%	0,0%	0,0%	6,2%
dj mh ot	1,2%	2,0%	0,7%	1,3%	0,0%	1,5%	6,8%
gj vl	1,0%	1,0%	1,2%	0,0%	1,0%	0,0%	4,2%
dobr	0,0%	1,6%	0,0%	1,6%	0,0%	1,6%	4,7%
ab hd	1,3%	0,0%	1,5%	1,2%	0,0%	0,0%	4,1%
bv sb	0,3%	0,6%	1,5%	0,0%	0,6%	1,5%	4,4%
cj ms	1,5%	1,5%	0,0%	0,8%	0,7%	1,7%	6,1%
cv hg	0,0%	0,9%	1,3%	0,6%	0,0%	0,0%	2,8%
bn sj	0,8%	0,9%	0,0%	0,6%	0,0%	0,0%	2,3%
mm sm	0,6%	1,3%	1,3%	0,0%	1,1%	0,0%	4,3%
ad bh	1,0%	1,3%	0,7%	0,0%	0,8%	1,1%	4,9%
ban	1,0%	0,8%	0,6%	0,5%	0,0%	1,6%	4,5%
buc	0,0%	1,1%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	8,8%	9,9%
total	13,2%	30,5%	12,7%	11,2%	9,0%	23,6%	100,2%

Gender * Age * Education

TOTAL		18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	TOTAL
none	No education	67013	54027	37300	26590	19370	22368	25007	25164	30422	54176	116051	112093	214089	776804
iscd1	Primary education	1183153	103063	71365	45370	34610	50604	87914	125569	254472	368688	435609	372669	512525	2661458
iscd2	Lower secondary	1030732	406269	467726	389911	319058	331209	426664	470506	326544	340005	276989	277228	304789	5339346
iscd3a	Upper secondary	26627	776469	550918	648397	536402	452752	362938	278219	138237	107833	106223	82577	90126	4157718

iscded3c	Upper secondary	60149	287005	311993	440006	322450	328986	451349	323984	166837	109403	87697	39501	36164	2965524
iscded4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education	0	31146	66627	48237	29515	29792	75194	109314	71220	53898	36025	14459	10949	576376
iscded5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation	0	26759	205407	167513	141875	135371	160439	142768	95033	70216	53678	45419	48690	1293168
iscded5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation	0	5481	12700	8374	7617	8533	11325	9878	5634	3289	2238	1440	1431	77940
TOTAL		2367674	1690219	1724036	1774398	1410897	1359615	1600830	1485402	1088399	1107508	1114510	945386	1218763	17848334
MALE															
		18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	TOTAL
none	No education	36171	28197	18229	12283	8553	9600	10268	9250	10072	15960	26009	24488	42351	236705
iscded1	Primary education	613905	61704	41018	23188	17274	23797	35874	42579	83459	129579	161400	142944	191403	1066940
iscded2	Lower secondary	508884	203734	233201	172845	141398	136584	138119	155085	137542	157308	140646	131645	127927	2371316
iscded3a	Upper secondary	11775	352720	255802	291638	236697	199189	153361	112254	59425	44626	42540	37605	40839	1838471
iscded3c	Upper secondary	39121	194555	213106	296008	216305	213398	309363	246858	124873	81810	64773	28234	22071	2050475
iscded4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education	0	9211	18861	17602	14498	17728	42197	66953	46722	35206	25375	10177	7525	312055
iscded5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation	0	10570	93151	79605	70435	72274	90619	81864	53580	42581	34148	30532	31928	691287
iscded5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation	0	0	0	284	964	1868	2869	3635	3975	4060	3876	3521	3138	2731
TOTAL		1209856	860691	873368	893453	706124	674438	782670	718478	519648	511130	498767	409146	467182	8569980
FEMALE															
		18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	TOTAL
none	No education	30842	25830	19071	14307	10817	12768	14739	15914	20350	38216	90042	87605	171738	540099
iscded1	Primary education	569248	41359	30347	22182	17336	26807	52040	82990	171013	239109	274209	229725	321122	1594518
iscded2	Lower secondary	521848	202535	234525	217066	177660	194625	288545	315421	189002	182697	136343	145583	176862	2968030
iscded3a	Upper secondary	14852	423749	295116	356759	299705	253563	209577	165965	78812	63207	63683	44972	49287	2319247
iscded3c	Upper secondary	21028	92450	98887	143998	106145	115588	141986	77126	41964	27593	22924	11267	14093	915049
iscded4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education	0	21935	47766	30635	15017	12064	32997	42361	24498	18692	10650	4282	3424	264321
iscded5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation	0	16189	112256	87908	71440	63097	69820	60904	41453	27635	19530	14887	16762	601881
iscded5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation	0	3613	7823	4890	3657	3596	4256	3477	2270	1294	750	388	349	36363
TOTAL		1157818	827660	845791	877745	701777	682108	813960	764158	569362	598443	618131	538709	753637	9239508

TOTAL	varsta atunci	(15-23)	(24-33)	(34-43)	(44-53)	(54-63)	(64-73)	74+	
	varsta acum	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	TOTAL
none	No education	94174	63890	41738	50171	84598	228144	214089	776804
isced1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	302063	116735	85214	213483	623160	808278	512525	2661458
isced2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	1408717	857637	650267	897170	666549	554217	304789	5339346
isced3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	803096	1199315	989154	641157	246070	188800	90126	4157718
isced3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	347154	751999	651436	775333	276240	127198	36164	2965524
isced4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	31146	114864	59307	184508	125118	50484	10949	576376
isced5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	26759	372920	277246	303207	165249	99097	48690	1293168
isced5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	5481	21074	16150	21203	8923	3678	1431	77940
		3018590	3498434	2770512	3086232	2195907	2059896	1218763	17848334
male									
		21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	TOTAL
none	No education	49642	30512	18153	19518	26032	50497	42351	236705
isced1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	174425	64206	41071	78453	213038	304344	191403	1066940
isced2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	699016	406046	277982	293204	294850	272291	127927	2371316
isced3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	364495	547440	435886	265615	104051	80145	40839	1838471
isced3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	233676	509114	429703	556221	206683	93007	22071	2050475
isced4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	9211	36463	32226	109150	81928	35552	7525	312055
isced5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	10570	172756	142709	172483	96161	64680	31928	691287
isced5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	1868	8361	8897	13470	5359	2540	1082	41577
		1542903	1774898	1386627	1508114	1028102	903056	465126	8608826
female									
		21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	TOTAL
none	No education	44532	33378	23585	30653	58566	177647	171738	540099
isced1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	127638	52529	44143	135030	410122	503934	321122	1594518
isced2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	709701	451591	372285	603966	371699	281926	176862	2968030
isced3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	438601	651875	553268	375542	142019	108655	49287	2319247
isced3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	113478	242885	221733	219112	69557	34191	14093	915049

		21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	TOTAL
female									
none	No education	3%	2%	2%	2%	5%	15%	23%	6%
isced1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	9%	3%	3%	9%	35%	44%	43%	17%
isced2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	48%	26%	27%	38%	32%	24%	23%	32%
isced3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	30%	38%	40%	24%	12%	9%	7%	25%
isced3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	8%	14%	16%	14%	6%	3%	2%	10%
isced4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	1%	5%	2%	5%	4%	1%	0%	3%
isced5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	1%	12%	10%	8%	6%	3%	2%	7%
isced5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

TOTAL		18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	TOTAL
none	No education	3%	3%	2%	2%	6%	23%	18%	5%
isced1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	3%	4%	5%	7%	23%	28%	32%	11%
isced2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	16%	15%	19%	14%	23%	14%	23%	17%
isced3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	50%	36%	34%	25%	15%	9%	16%	30%
isced3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	12%	18%	24%	29%	13%	14%	5%	19%
isced4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	4%	9%	6%	12%	9%	5%	0%	8%
isced5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	12%	13%	8%	9%	10%	6%	5%	10%
isced5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	2%	1%
		0,963	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0,999	1,000
male									
none	No education	2%	1%	3%	2%	6%	15%	5%	4%
isced1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	2%	4%	4%	4%	14%	19%	33%	7%
isced2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	14%	10%	17%	10%	20%	20%	19%	15%
isced3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	50%	44%	25%	21%	13%	7%	19%	29%

isc3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	19%	20%	37%	38%	21%	25%	10%	27%
isc4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	3%	8%	6%	15%	10%	7%	0%	8%
isc5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	9%	12%	9%	9%	14%	7%	10%	10%
isc5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	1%	0%	2%	2%	0%	5%	1%
		0,975	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0,999	0,992	1,000
female									
none	No education	4%	5%	2%	2%	6%	28%	30%	7%
isc1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	4%	5%	5%	10%	29%	34%	30%	13%
isc2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	17%	21%	22%	17%	24%	10%	26%	19%
isc3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	50%	27%	41%	27%	16%	10%	13%	30%
isc3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	6%	16%	14%	24%	8%	7%	0%	13%
isc4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	4%	10%	7%	10%	8%	5%	0%	7%
isc5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	15%	15%	7%	9%	7%	6%	0%	10%
isc5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%
		0,955	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

TOTAL		Diferențe ESANTION-POPULATIE							TOTAL
		21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	
none	No education	0%	1%	1%	0%	2%	12%	2%	1%
isc1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	-7%	1%	1%	-1%	-6%	-10%	-11%	-5%
isc2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	-31%	-10%	-5%	-16%	-7%	-14%	-2%	-13%
isc3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	21%	1%	-1%	5%	3%	0%	10%	7%
isc3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	3%	-4%	1%	5%	1%	8%	2%	2%
isc4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	3%	6%	4%	6%	4%	3%	-1%	4%

	1997)									
isc5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	11%	4%	-1%	1%	2%	1%	-1%	3%	
isc5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	
male		21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	TOTAL	
none	No education	-1%	-1%	0%	0%	4%	10%	-5%	0%	
isc1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	-8%	1%	1%	-2%	-6%	-15%	-11%	-5%	
isc2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	-31%	-13%	-4%	-9%	-8%	-10%	-10%	-13%	
isc3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	23%	13%	-4%	6%	3%	0%	13%	10%	
isc3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	6%	-10%	3%	0%	-2%	13%	8%	1%	
isc4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	3%	6%	5%	6%	4%	3%	-2%	4%	
isc5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	10%	3%	-1%	-1%	4%	0%	2%	3%	
isc5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	0%	-1%	0%	2%	0%	4%	0%	
female		21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	TOTAL	
none	No education	1%	2%	0%	0%	2%	12%	6%	2%	
isc1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	-5%	1%	2%	1%	-8%	-6%	-13%	-4%	
isc2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	-30%	-6%	-6%	-22%	-7%	-16%	3%	-13%	
isc3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	18%	-12%	1%	4%	3%	1%	8%	4%	
isc3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	-2%	2%	-2%	10%	4%	3%	-2%	2%	
isc4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	4%	7%	5%	6%	5%	3%	0%	5%	

isc5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	14%	5%	-2%	1%	1%	3%	-2%	4%
isc5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%

Data fiind diferenta de 6 ani fata de datele de la Recensamant (singurele pe care le stiu si care permit incrucisarea varsta*educatie) diferentele mai mari marcate cu albastru sunt normale si decurg din doua tipuri de fenomene:

1. La generatiile sub 35 de ani: cei care aveau liceu au terminat între timp și facultatea altii au terminat și liceul etc.

2. La generatiile varstnice:

cei mai puțin educati s-au apropiat de speranta lor medie de viata și o parte din ei au decedat ...

Nu îmi explic ce este cu cresterea masiva a procentului celor fara studii la grupele de varsta de peste 70 de ani???

TOTAL									
		18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	TOTAL
none	No education	3%	2%	2%	2%	6%	23%	20%	5%
isc1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	3%	4%	4%	6%	22%	30%	31%	10%
isc2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	16%	15%	19%	13%	23%	13%	23%	16%
isc3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	47%	36%	34%	26%	14%	9%	17%	30%
isc3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	14%	17%	24%	30%	14%	14%	5%	18%
isc4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	4%	10%	7%	12%	10%	6%	0%	8%
isc5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	12%	15%	9%	10%	10%	6%	3%	11%
isc5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%	2%	1%
		0,960	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
male									
none	No education	2%	1%	2%	2%	6%	15%	4%	3%
isc1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	3%	5%	4%	3%	14%	19%	30%	7%
isc2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	14%	10%	16%	10%	21%	20%	17%	14%
isc3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	46%	44%	27%	23%	13%	8%	22%	31%
isc3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	21%	19%	34%	37%	18%	24%	13%	25%
isc4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	3%	8%	7%	13%	12%	7%	0%	8%
isc5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	10%	13%	10%	11%	13%	7%	9%	11%
isc5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	1%	0%	1%	3%	0%	4%	1%

		0,957	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0,991	1,000
female									
none	No education	4%	4%	2%	2%	7%	27%	29%	8%
iscsed1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	4%	4%	5%	9%	27%	38%	29%	13%
iscsed2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	18%	20%	21%	16%	25%	8%	27%	19%
iscsed3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	48%	26%	41%	28%	15%	11%	15%	30%
iscsed3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	6%	16%	14%	24%	10%	6%	0%	12%
iscsed4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	6%	11%	7%	11%	9%	5%	0%	8%
iscsed5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	15%	17%	8%	9%	7%	6%	0%	10%
iscsed5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	1%	2%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%
		0,950	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

		Diferențe ESANTION-POPULATIE							
TOTAL		21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	TOTAL
none	No education	0%	1%	1%	0%	2%	12%	2%	1%
iscsed1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	-7%	1%	1%	-1%	-6%	-10%	-11%	-5%
iscsed2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	-31%	-10%	-5%	-16%	-7%	-14%	-2%	-13%
iscsed3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	21%	1%	-1%	5%	3%	0%	10%	7%
iscsed3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	3%	-4%	1%	5%	1%	8%	2%	2%
iscsed4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	3%	6%	4%	6%	4%	3%	-1%	4%
iscsed5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	11%	4%	-1%	1%	2%	1%	-1%	3%
iscsed5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
male		21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	TOTAL
none	No education	-1%	-1%	0%	0%	4%	10%	-5%	0%
iscsed1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	-8%	1%	1%	-2%	-6%	-15%	-11%	-5%
iscsed2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	-31%	-13%	-4%	-9%	-8%	-10%	-10%	-13%
iscsed3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	23%	13%	-4%	6%	3%	0%	13%	10%
iscsed3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	6%	-10%	3%	0%	-2%	13%	8%	1%

iscsed4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	3%	6%	5%	6%	4%	3%	-2%	4%
iscsed5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	10%	3%	-1%	-1%	4%	0%	2%	3%
iscsed5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	0%	-1%	0%	2%	0%	4%	0%
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
female		21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79	80+	TOTAL
none	No education	1%	2%	0%	0%	2%	12%	6%	2%
iscsed1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	-5%	1%	2%	1%	-8%	-6%	-13%	-4%
iscsed2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	-30%	-6%	-6%	-22%	-7%	-16%	3%	-13%
iscsed3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	18%	-12%	1%	4%	3%	1%	8%	4%
iscsed3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	-2%	2%	-2%	10%	4%	3%	-2%	2%
iscsed4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	4%	7%	5%	6%	5%	3%	0%	5%
iscsed5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	14%	5%	-2%	1%	1%	3%	-2%	4%
iscsed5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%

Procentele sunt calculate pe coloane

Data fiind diferenta de 6 ani fata de datele de la Recensamant (singurele pe care le stiu si care permit incrucisarea varsta*educatie) diferentele mai mari marcate cu albastru sunt normale si decurg din doua tipuri de fenomene:

1. La generatiile sub 35 de ani: cei care aveau liceu au terminat intr timp și facultatea altii au terminat și liceul etc.

2. La generatiile varstnice:

cei mai putin educati s-au aproiat de speranta lor medie de viata și o parte din ei au decedat ...

Nu îmi explic ce este cu cresterea masiva a procentului celor fara studii la grupele de varsta de peste 70 de ani???

TOTAL	varsta atunci		(19-23)	(24-28)	(29-33)	(34-38)	(39-43)	(44-48)	(49-53)	(54-58)	(59-63)	(64-68)	(69-73)	(74+)		(15-18)
	varsta acum	18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	TOTAL	21-24
none	No education	67013	54027	37300	26590	19370	22368	25007	25164	30422	54176	116051	112093	214089	776804	40147
iscsed1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	1183153	103063	71365	45370	34610	50604	87914	125569	254472	368688	435609	372669	512525	2661458	199000
iscsed2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	1030732	406269	467726	389911	319058	331209	426664	470506	326544	340005	276989	277228	304789	5339346	1002448
iscsed3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	26627	776469	550918	648397	536402	452752	362938	278219	138237	107833	106223	82577	90126	4157718	
iscsed3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	60149	287005	311993	440006	322450	328986	451349	323984	166837	109403	87697	39501	36164	2965524	
iscsed4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	0	31146	66627	48237	29515	29792	75194	109314	71220	53898	36025	14459	10949	576376	

iscsed5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	0	26759	205407	167513	141875	135371	160439	142768	95033	70216	53678	45419	48690	1293168	
iscsed5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0	5481	12700	8374	7617	8533	11325	9878	5634	3289	2238	1440	1431	77940	
TOTAL		2367674	1690219	1724036	1774398	1410897	1359615	1600830	1485402	1088399	1107508	1114510	945386	1218763	17848334	
MALE																
	varsta acum	18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	TOTAL	21-24
none	No education	36171	28197	18229	12283	8553	9600	10268	9250	10072	15960	26009	24488	42351	236705	21445
iscsed1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	613905	61704	41018	23188	17274	23797	35874	42579	83459	129579	161400	142944	191403	1066940	112721
iscsed2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	508884	203734	233201	172845	141398	136584	138119	155085	137542	157308	140646	131645	127927	2371316	495282
iscsed3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	11775	352720	255802	291638	236697	199189	153361	112254	59425	44626	42540	37605	40839	1838471	
iscsed3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	39121	194555	213106	296008	216305	213398	309363	246858	124873	81810	64773	28234	22071	2050475	
iscsed4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	0	9211	18861	17602	14498	17728	42197	66953	46722	35206	25375	10177	7525	312055	
iscsed5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	0	10570	93151	79605	70435	72274	90619	81864	53580	42581	34148	30532	31928	691287	
iscsed5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0	0	0	284	964	1868	2869	3635	3975	4060	3876	3521	3138	2731	
TOTAL		1209856	860691	873368	893453	706124	674438	782670	718478	519648	511130	498767	409146	467182	8569980	
FEMALE																
	varsta acum	18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	TOTAL	21-24
none	No education	30842	25830	19071	14307	10817	12768	14739	15914	20350	38216	90042	87605	171738	540099	18702
iscsed1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	569248	41359	30347	22182	17336	26807	52040	82990	171013	239109	274209	229725	321122	1594518	86279
iscsed2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	521848	202535	234525	217066	177660	194625	288545	315421	189002	182697	136343	145583	176862	2968030	507166
iscsed3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	14852	423749	295116	356759	299705	253563	209577	165965	78812	63207	63683	44972	49287	2319247	
iscsed3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	21028	92450	98887	143998	106145	115588	141986	77126	41964	27593	22924	11267	14093	915049	
iscsed4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	0	21935	47766	30635	15017	12064	32997	42361	24498	18692	10650	4282	3424	264321	
iscsed5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	0	16189	112256	87908	71440	63097	69820	60904	41453	27635	19530	14887	16762	601881	
iscsed5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0	3613	7823	4890	3657	3596	4256	3477	2270	1294	750	388	349	36363	
TOTAL		1157818	827660	845791	877745	701777	682108	813960	764158	569362	598443	618131	538709	753637	9239508	

PERCENTAGES															
TOTAL		18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	TOTAL
none	No education	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%	3%	5%	10%	12%	18%	4%
iscsed1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	50%	6%	4%	3%	2%	4%	5%	8%	23%	33%	39%	39%	42%	15%
iscsed2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	44%	24%	27%	22%	23%	24%	27%	32%	30%	31%	25%	29%	25%	30%
iscsed3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	1%	46%	32%	37%	38%	33%	23%	19%	13%	10%	10%	9%	7%	23%
iscsed3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	3%	17%	18%	25%	23%	24%	28%	22%	15%	10%	8%	4%	3%	17%
iscsed4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	0%	2%	4%	3%	2%	2%	5%	7%	7%	5%	3%	2%	1%	3%
iscsed5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	2%	12%	9%	10%	10%	10%	10%	9%	6%	5%	5%	4%	7%
iscsed5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	0%	1%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
TOTAL		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
MALE															
		18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	TOTAL
none	No education	3%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	3%	5%	6%	9%	3%
iscsed1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	51%	7%	5%	3%	2%	4%	5%	6%	16%	25%	32%	35%	41%	12%
iscsed2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	42%	24%	27%	19%	20%	20%	18%	22%	26%	31%	28%	32%	27%	28%
iscsed3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	1%	41%	29%	33%	34%	30%	20%	16%	11%	9%	9%	9%	9%	21%
iscsed3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	3%	23%	24%	33%	31%	32%	40%	34%	24%	16%	13%	7%	5%	24%
iscsed4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	0%	1%	2%	2%	2%	3%	5%	9%	9%	7%	5%	2%	2%	4%
iscsed5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	1%	11%	9%	10%	11%	12%	11%	10%	8%	7%	7%	7%	8%
iscsed5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%
TOTAL		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
FEMALE															
		18-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	TOTAL
none	No education	3%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	4%	6%	15%	16%	23%	6%
iscsed1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	49%	5%	4%	3%	2%	4%	6%	11%	30%	40%	44%	43%	43%	17%
iscsed2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	45%	24%	28%	25%	25%	29%	35%	41%	33%	31%	22%	27%	23%	32%

iscsd3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	1%	51%	35%	41%	43%	37%	26%	22%	14%	11%	10%	8%	7%	25%
iscsd3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	2%	11%	12%	16%	15%	17%	17%	10%	7%	5%	4%	2%	2%	10%
iscsd4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	0%	3%	6%	3%	2%	2%	4%	6%	4%	3%	2%	1%	0%	3%
iscsd5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	2%	13%	10%	10%	9%	9%	8%	7%	5%	3%	3%	2%	7%
iscsd5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
TOTAL		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

TOTAL	varsta atunci	(15-18)	(19-23)	(24-28)	(29-33)	(34-38)	(39-43)	(44-48)	(49-53)	(54-58)	(59-63)	(64-68)	(69-73)	(74+)	TOTAL
SAMPLE	varsta acum	21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	TOTAL
none	No education	5	4	3	4	1	4	1	3	4	7	17	16	14	82
iscsd1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	5	5	6	5	7	3	4	12	17	19	18	25	20	146
iscsd2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	40	13	22	21	22	20	13	20	15	24	12	8	14	244
iscsd3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	104	54	48	56	44	32	44	20	15	9	9	4	11	451
iscsd3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	26	21	21	29	26	30	39	35	13	10	13	7	3	272
iscsd4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	2	13	21	8	10	6	13	18	7	10	5	3	0	114
iscsd5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	13	28	23	20	9	11	15	11	13	4	6	3	2	158
iscsd5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	11
TOTAL		195	139	146	144	119	108	129	119	85	83	80	65	66	1478

MALE	varsta acum	2124	2529	3034	3539	4044	4549	5054	5559	6064	6569	7074	7579	80+	TOTAL
none	No education	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	2	2	3	3	7	1	23
iscsd1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	2	3	3	2	3	1	1	2	3	8	5	6	7	47
iscsd2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	16	8	11	4	12	6	7	5	6	11	6	6	4	102
iscsd3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	57	24	30	36	22	8	19	8	6	4	2	2	5	224
iscsd3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	20	16	11	16	15	25	21	23	11	4	11	3	3	178
iscsd4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	2	4	9	4	5	3	7	10	4	5	2	2	0	56

iscsed5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	4	14	11	9	4	8	7	6	9	2	3	1	2	79
iscsed5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	1	6
TOTAL		101	71	75	74	60	53	63	57	40	37	33	27	24	715
FEMALE															
	varsta acum	2124	2529	3034	3539	4044	4549	5054	5559	6064	6569	7074	7579	80+	TOTAL
none	No education	5	2	3	3	1	2	1	1	2	4	13	10	13	58
iscsed1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	4	2	3	3	3	2	2	9	15	11	13	18	13	99
iscsed2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	24	5	11	17	10	14	6	15	9	13	6	2	10	142
iscsed3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	47	30	18	20	23	24	25	12	9	5	7	2	6	227
iscsed3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	6	5	10	13	11	5	19	12	2	6	2	3	0	95
iscsed4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	0	9	12	4	5	2	6	8	3	4	3	1	0	58
iscsed5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	9	15	13	11	6	3	7	5	4	3	3	2	0	79
iscsed5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
TOTAL		95	67	71	70	59	55	66	63	45	46	47	38	42	764

PERCENTAGES															
TOTAL		21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	TOTAL
none	No education	3%	3%	2%	3%	1%	4%	1%	2%	4%	8%	21%	25%	21%	6%
iscsed1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	3%	4%	4%	4%	6%	3%	3%	10%	20%	23%	22%	38%	31%	10%
iscsed2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	20%	9%	15%	15%	18%	19%	10%	16%	18%	28%	15%	12%	21%	17%
iscsed3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	53%	39%	33%	39%	37%	30%	34%	17%	18%	11%	11%	6%	17%	30%
iscsed3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	14%	15%	14%	20%	22%	27%	31%	30%	15%	12%	16%	10%	4%	18%
iscsed4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	1%	10%	15%	5%	8%	5%	10%	15%	8%	11%	7%	4%	0%	8%
iscsed5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	7%	20%	16%	14%	8%	10%	11%	9%	15%	5%	8%	4%	4%	11%

isc5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	0%	1%	1%	0%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%	0%	2%	1%
TOTAL		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

MALE		21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	TOTAL
none	No education	0%	4%	0%	2%	0%	5%	0%	3%	4%	8%	10%	25%	4%	3%
isc1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	2%	4%	4%	3%	6%	2%	2%	4%	7%	21%	16%	23%	30%	7%
isc2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	16%	11%	15%	6%	20%	11%	12%	8%	15%	29%	18%	21%	19%	14%
isc3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	57%	34%	40%	49%	36%	15%	30%	15%	15%	10%	7%	9%	21%	31%
isc3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	20%	22%	15%	22%	25%	46%	33%	41%	26%	10%	34%	12%	11%	25%
isc4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	2%	6%	12%	6%	8%	6%	10%	17%	9%	14%	7%	7%	0%	8%
isc5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	4%	19%	14%	12%	6%	14%	11%	11%	22%	4%	9%	3%	10%	11%
isc5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	4%	0%	0%	4%	1%
TOTAL		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

FEMALE		21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+	TOTAL
none	No education	5%	2%	4%	4%	1%	3%	1%	2%	5%	8%	28%	25%	31%	8%
isc1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	4%	4%	4%	5%	5%	4%	3%	15%	33%	24%	27%	48%	31%	13%
isc2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	25%	8%	16%	24%	17%	26%	8%	24%	21%	28%	13%	6%	23%	19%
isc3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	50%	44%	25%	29%	39%	44%	37%	18%	19%	12%	15%	4%	15%	30%
isc3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	7%	7%	14%	18%	19%	9%	28%	20%	5%	14%	4%	9%	0%	12%
isc4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	0%	13%	17%	5%	9%	5%	9%	12%	8%	9%	7%	2%	0%	8%
isc5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	9%	22%	18%	15%	10%	6%	11%	8%	8%	6%	7%	4%	0%	10%
isc5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	3%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%
TOTAL		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Differeces to Population		21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+
none	No education	0%	0%	0%	1%	-1%	2%	-1%	1%	2%	3%	10%	13%	4%

iscsed1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	-47%	-2%	0%	1%	3%	-1%	-3%	1%	-3%	-11%	-17%	-2%	-11%
iscsed2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	-23%	-15%	-12%	-7%	-4%	-5%	-17%	-15%	-12%	-2%	-9%	-17%	-4%
iscsed3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	52%	-7%	1%	2%	-1%	-3%	11%	-2%	5%	1%	2%	-2%	10%
iscsed3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	11%	-2%	-4%	-5%	-1%	3%	2%	8%	0%	2%	8%	6%	1%
iscsed4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	1%	8%	11%	3%	6%	3%	5%	7%	2%	7%	3%	3%	-1%
iscsed5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	7%	19%	4%	4%	-2%	0%	1%	0%	6%	-1%	3%	-1%	0%
iscsed5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	0%	0%	0%	-1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	2%	0%	0%	1%
	chitest	#DIV/0!	0,912	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
MALE														
		21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+
none	No education	-3%	0%	-2%	0%	-1%	3%	-1%	1%	2%	5%	5%	19%	-5%
iscsed1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	-49%	-3%	0%	0%	3%	-1%	-2%	-2%	-9%	-4%	-17%	-12%	-11%
iscsed2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	-26%	-13%	-12%	-13%	0%	-9%	-6%	-13%	-12%	-1%	-10%	-11%	-9%
iscsed3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	56%	-7%	11%	16%	2%	-15%	11%	-1%	4%	1%	-2%	0%	13%
iscsed3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	17%	0%	-10%	-12%	-6%	15%	-7%	6%	2%	-6%	21%	5%	7%
iscsed4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	2%	5%	10%	4%	6%	3%	5%	8%	0%	7%	1%	4%	-2%
iscsed5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	4%	18%	4%	4%	-4%	4%	0%	-1%	12%	-4%	2%	-4%	3%
iscsed5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	0%	0%	2%	0%	0%	1%	1%	1%	4%	-1%	-1%	4%
	chitest	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	0,993	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0,999	0,997	0,999
FEMALE														
		21-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75-79	80+
none	No education	3%	-1%	2%	2%	0%	1%	-1%	0%	1%	1%	13%	9%	8%
iscsed1	Primary education or first stage of basic education - level 1 (ISCED 1997)	-45%	-1%	0%	2%	3%	0%	-3%	4%	3%	-16%	-18%	5%	-11%
iscsed2	Lower secondary or second stage of basic education - level 2 (ISCED 1997)	-20%	-17%	-12%	-1%	-9%	-2%	-27%	-18%	-12%	-3%	-9%	-21%	-1%
iscsed3a	Upper secondary programmes designed to provide direct access to level 5A (ISCED 1997)	49%	-7%	-10%	-12%	-4%	7%	12%	-3%	6%	1%	5%	-4%	8%
iscsed3c	Upper secondary programmes not designed to lead directly to levels 5A or 5B (ISCED 1997)	5%	-4%	2%	2%	4%	-8%	11%	10%	-2%	9%	0%	7%	-2%
iscsed4	Post-secondary non-tertiary education - level 4 (ISCED 1997)	0%	10%	12%	2%	7%	3%	5%	7%	3%	6%	5%	1%	0%

isced5a	Tertiary programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 1997)	9%	20%	4%	5%	0%	-3%	3%	0%	1%	1%	3%	2%	-2%
isced5b	Tertiary programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 1997)	0%	0%	1%	-1%	-1%	2%	1%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
	chitest	#DIV/0!	0,920	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0,999	1,000

Data fiind diferenta de 6 ani fata de datele de la Recensamant (singurele pe care le stiu si care permit incrucisarea varsta*educatie)

diferentele mai mari marcate cu albastru sunt normale si decurg din doua tipuri de fenomene:

1. La generatiile sub 35 de ani: cei care aveau liceu au terminat între timp și facultatea

altii au terminat și liceul etc.

2. La generatiile varstnice:

cei mai puțin educati s-au apropiat de speranta lor medie de viata și o parte din ei au decedat ...

Nu îmi explic ce este cu cresterea masiva a procentului celor fara studii la grupele de varsta de peste 70 de ani???

Other documentation: Slovak Republic

Sampling information

Target population consists of individuals over 18 years, who live in households in Slovak Republic; their amount is 5.393.637¹ according to Bureau of Statistics of Slovak Republic.

The setting of representative sample from target population will be carried out by stratified multistage selection. The sample population will have the range of **1 500** individuals according to client demand. **The collection of data will be realized in 300 randomly selected units** (1st level of the selection). There will be selected certain amount of addresses (2nd level of the selection) in each selection unit and it will vary in each region in order to achieve average return of **5 interviews** for one unit. The selection of households will take place in two stages:

The first stage – the selection of 300 selection units

For the regional division of Slovak Republic we will use the model of 8 regions (NUTS 2).

In the first step of our selection we will calculate the percentage of inhabitants in each region. The calculation will be based on data from Bureau of Statistics of Slovak Republic for the number of inhabitants over 18 years.

Region (NUTS 2)	Number of Inhabitants at the Age 18+	Percentage of Inhabitants
Bratislavský	463676	11.43%
Trnavský	424327	10.46%
Trenčiansky	464812	11.46%
Nitriansky	554099	13.66%
Žilinský	513492	12.66%
Banskobystrický	504730	12.45%
Prešovský	564212	13.91%
Košický	565761	13.95%
Together	4055109	100%

The percentage of inhabitants in particular regions will be projected onto the number of territorial selective units, which will be 300. The selective territorial unit will be **the census district** according to the methodology of Bureau of Statistics of Slovak Republic. The census districts are well-defined territorial units standardized for the sake of Censuses to count up the inhabitants of 100 - 120 households and they were updated after the Census of inhabitants, houses and apartments in 2001. We have at our disposal the database from the Bureau of Statistics of Slovak Republic of the census districts for

¹ 5 402 273 at about March 31 2008

all municipalities with the sequential number of the district and number of houses and apartments in each of them.

The number of selected territorial units falling on particular regions according to their share of the households is following:

Region (NUTS 2)	Percentage of Inhabitants	Number of Units
Bratislavský	11.43%	34
Trnavský	10.46%	32
Trenčiansky	11.46%	34
Nitriansky	13.66%	38
Žilinský	12.66%	41
Banskobystrický	12.45%	37
Prešovský	13.91%	42
Košický	13.95%	42
Together	100%	300

In the second step of our selection we will select residential unit (village, town, city) for each region, in which the survey will be realized. However we have to distinguish:

a) municipalities, in which the number of inhabitants is greater or equal to 1/300 from all inhabitants of Slovak Republic (i.e. in these municipalities it will have to be selected 1 or more territorial units) and

b) municipalities in which the number of households is fewer than the average falling on one selective unit.

Beyond the limit between these both groups of municipalities is determined the **number of inhabitants** $5.393.637 / 300$, i.e. the number 17.978.

a) We will automatically include into our selection all municipalities with the number of inhabitants greater than 17.978. In each thus selected municipalities – there are 45 in Slovakia– it will be put into the inquiry one or more territorial selective units. There are totally 2.257.018 inhabitants in these municipalities, i. e. 41,9% of total number of households; it equals to 126 units from the total number of 300 selective territorial units.

b) Smaller municipalities will be categorised – for the purpose of sampling - according to their extension into four groups:

- municipalities from 5000 to 17.938 inhabitants
- municipalities from 2000 to 4999 inhabitants
- municipalities from 1000 to 1999 inhabitants
- municipalities with less than 999 inhabitants.

We will count primarily the sum of inhabitants in each region distinctively for each of four categories of municipalities according to their extension (with the number of inhabitants fewer than 17.978).

Particular categories of municipalities will be represented by the number of territorial selective units corresponding to the percentage of their inhabitants from the total number of all households in Slovak Republic, projected onto the sample of 300 units.

We will select particular municipalities for each extension category in every region by simple, random selection, while each territorial selective unit will be selected in special municipality. It will be the representative of given extension category for particular region.

It will be selected 251 municipalities (45 with the number of households over 17.978 and 126 with smaller number of inhabitants) by the mentioned process. We will use in them the territorial selective units as adding circuits; there will be 300 of them.

In the municipalities, in which there is only one adding circuit, it becomes automatically a territorial selective unit. In the municipalities, which are divided into adding circuits we will select corresponding number of territorial units (adding circuits) by simple, random selection from the database provided by Bureau of Statistics of Slovak Republic.

The second stage – the selection of respondents

We will select – by systematically random selection – necessary number of addresses from the database of addresses for each territorial selective unit (adding circuit), integrated into the inquiry. To ensure average return of 5 addresses for one selective unit, the inquirers have to obtain increased number of addresses. Following our experiences we know, that the degree of refusals differs in various regions. Therefore we suggest to distribute to the inquirers for one territorial unit following number of addresses in particular regions:

Region (NUTS 2)	Number of Units	Number of Addresses for One Unit
Bratislavský	34	12
Trnavský	32	9
Trenčiansky	34	8
Nitriansky	38	9
Žilinský	41	9
Banskobystrický	37	8
Prešovský	42	8
Košický	42	9

Inquirers will visit households, which will have been selected according to described methodology of selection mentioned above. The result of each visit will be recorded on the recording form.

Contact/respondent will be the member of household, that have over 18 years and will have soon his/her birthday.

The inquirers will visit repeatedly the households, in which the respondent was not present. The address is classified as uncaught after four unsuccessful visits.

Additional information on Religion (V106, V108)

Religion groups for EVS 2008 (in Slovak)	Religion groups for EVS 2008 (in English)
1 Rímskokatolícka cirkev	1 Roman catholic
2 Evanjelická cirkev a.v.	2 Lutheran
3 Gréckokatolícka cirkev	3 Greek Catholic
4 Reformovaná kresťanská cirkev	4 Calvinist (Reform protestant)
5 Pravoslávna cirkev	5 Orthodox
6 Svedkovia Jehovovi	6 Jehovah Witnesses
7 Židovská náboženská obec	7 Jew
8 Iné protestantské (ktoré?):	8 Other protestant (which one?):
9 Iné kresťanské vyznanie (ktoré?):	9 Other Christian (which one?):
10 Islam	10 Muslim
11 Budhizmus	11 Buddhist
12 Hinduizmus	12 Hindu
13 Iné náboženské vyznanie (ktoré?):	13 Other religion (which one?):

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 %

Other documentation: Spain

Sampling procedure

DEUSTO-ENCUESTA EUROPEA DE VALORES. MUESTRA NACIONAL 1500

REGIÓN/ HÁBITAT	Menos de 2000	De 2001 a 10000	De 10001 a 50000	De 50001 a 100000	De 100001 a 500000	De 500001 a 1000000	Más de 1000000	total
ANDALUCIA	9	46	78	36	56	42	0	267
ARAGÓN	8	6	7	0	0	22	0	43
ASTURIAS	1	4	12	3	16	0	0	36
BALEARES	1	5	16	0	13	0	0	35
CANARIAS	0	7	26	9	25	0	0	67
CANTABRIA	2	4	5	2	6	0	0	19
CASTILLA LA MANCHA	11	20	15	14	5	0	0	65
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	23	15	10	11	26	0	0	85
CATALUÑA	12	34	62	30	49	0	53	240
COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA	7	22	62	21	24	26	0	162
EXTREMADURA	7	12	8	5	5	0	0	37
GALICIA	4	26	29	12	22	0	0	93
MADRID	2	10	20	21	44	0	104	201
MURCIA	0	2	18	5	21	0	0	46
NAVARRA	3	6	4	0	6	0	0	19
PAIS VASCO	4	10	24	8	25	0	0	71
LA RIOJA	1	2	2	0	5	0	0	10
CEUTA	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
MELILLA	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
TOTAL	95	231	398	181	348	90	157	1500

Representativity

Age*gender: Country level

	18- 24	25- 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 -74	Más 75	totales
Male	4,9	10,29	9,8	7,84	6,37	4,9	4,9	49
Female	5,10	10,71	10,20	8,16	6,63	5,10	5,10	51
Total	10	21	20	16	13	10	10	100

Educational distribution: Country level

Can't read and write	2,24
No studies	9,41
Primary school	20,82
Secondary school	44,72
Tertiary School	22,81
Totales	100

Degree of Urbanisation: Country level

Les thann 2000	2001 to 10000	10001 to 50000	50001 to 100000	100001 to 500000	500001 to 1000000	More than 1000000	TOTAL
6,3	15,4	26,5	12,1	23,2	6,0	10,5	100,0

Degree of Urbanisation: Regional level

REGIÓN / HÁBITAT	Menos de 2000	2000 A 10000	10001-50000	50001-10000	100001-500000	500001-1M	MAS 1M	TOTAL
Andalucía	0,6	3,07	5,2	2,4	3,73	2,8	0	17,8
Aragón	0,53	0,4	0,47	0	0	1,47	0	2,87
Asturias	0,07	0,27	0,8	0,2	1,07	0	0	2,4
Baleares	0,07	0,33	1,07	0	0,87	0	0	2,33
Canarias	0	0,47	1,73	0,6	1,67	0	0	4,47
Cantabria	0,13	0,27	0,33	0,13	0,4	0	0	1,27
Castilla/León	0,73	1,33	1	0,93	0,33	0	0	4,33
Castilla La Mancha	1,53	1	0,67	0,73	1,73	0	0	5,67
Cataluña	0,8	2,27	4,13	2	3,27	0	3,53	16
C.Valenciana	0,47	1,47	4,13	1,4	1,6	1,73	0	10,8
Extremadura	0,47	0,8	0,53	0,33	0,33	0	0	2,47
Galicia	0,27	1,73	1,93	0,8	1,47	0	0	6,2
Madrid	0,13	0,67	1,33	1,4	2,93	0	6,93	13,4
Murcia	0	0,13	1,2	0,33	1,4	0	0	3,07
Navarra	0,2	0,4	0,27	0	0,4	0	0	1,27
País Vasco	0,27	0,67	1,6	0,53	1,67	0	0	4,73
La Rioja	0,07	0,13	0,13	0	0,33	0	0	0,67
Ceuta	0	0	0	0,13	0	0	0	0,13
Melilla	0	0	0	0,13	0	0	0	0,13
TOTAL	6,33	15,4	26,53	12,07	23,2	6	10,47	100

Other documentation: Switzerland

Representativity

Gender * Age: Country & Regional level (V22.1)

**Men - End
2007**

	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
Switzerland	321115	496931	620049	560746	458043	300091	224194	2981169
VD	28842	44993	53186	46855	38339	23858	18847	254920
VS	13645	19592	23440	21773	18189	12295	8642	117576
GE	17242	30849	35554	30283	24113	15861	11703	165605
Lemanic Region	59729	95434	112180	98911	80641	52014	39192	538101
BE	38962	59654	74959	71178	62117	40277	32636	379783
FR	11985	17177	21866	19502	15114	9145	6233	101022
SO	11167	14755	19815	19900	15838	10272	7744	99491
NE	6927	10376	13353	11823	10062	6631	5611	64783
JU	3087	4053	4993	5057	4327	2859	2264	26640
Mittelland Area	72128	106015	134986	127460	107458	69184	54488	671719
BS	7234	13556	14217	13235	10793	7704	7094	73833
BL	10801	15259	21074	20354	17621	12600	9022	106731
AG	25957	37179	48082	45929	36276	22373	15289	231085
Nord-West Switzerland	43992	65994	83373	79518	64690	42677	31405	411649
ZH	53721	94782	114618	94716	77767	50832	37289	523725
Zurich Region	53721	94782	114618	94716	77767	50832	37289	523725
GL	1697	2355	2948	3011	2315	1530	1228	15084
SH	3236	4741	5465	5629	4630	3256	2671	29628

AR	1967	2953	4145	4116	3408	2218	1792	20599
AI	823	987	1176	1123	872	656	485	6122
SG	21442	30815	37274	34081	27458	17855	12756	181681
GR	7588	11695	15811	14621	11990	7850	5853	75408
TH	10789	14780	19360	19061	14138	8589	6627	93344
Estern Switzerland	47542	68326	86179	81642	64811	41954	31412	421866
LU	17301	23817	29293	26856	20339	13754	10210	141570
UR	1429	2279	2808	2618	2215	1473	1231	14053
SZ	6120	9196	12464	11284	8350	5415	3632	56461
OW	1591	2022	2845	2605	2021	1249	931	13264
NW	1540	2590	3559	3250	2746	1596	1143	16424
ZG	4353	6901	10427	8630	6539	4036	2580	43466
Central Switzerland	32334	46805	61396	55243	42210	27523	19727	285238
TI	11669	19575	27317	23256	20466	15907	10681	128871
Ticinese Region	11669	19575	27317	23256	20466	15907	10681	128871

Source : OFS/ESPOP 2007

Women - end 2007

	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+	Total
Switzerland	311904	499938	613995	551010	464487	343873	377002	3162209
VD	28024	45573	54897	47187	41174	28394	32448	277697
VS	13293	18882	23618	21427	18806	13685	13797	123508
GE	17425	32908	37235	31347	26838	19259	20505	185517
Lemanic Region	58742	97363	115750	99961	86818	61338	66750	586722
BE	38160	60340	74499	71488	63103	46621	55779	409990
FR	11957	17394	21584	18346	14707	9728	10220	103936
SO	10696	14487	19900	19186	15268	11618	12874	104029
NE	7073	10396	13271	11651	10509	7965	9943	70808
JU	2913	4001	5167	4913	4304	3194	3804	28296

Mittelland								
Area	70799	106618	134421	125584	107891	79126	92620	717059
BS	8195	13803	13813	13099	11418	9921	13863	84112
BL	10420	15491	21750	20152	18380	14409	13402	114004
AG	24794	36525	47618	44425	35122	24196	24013	236693
Nord-West								
Switzerland	43409	65819	83181	77676	64920	48526	51278	434809
ZH	52020	93824	109396	93841	80332	58997	62575	550985
Zurich								
Region	52020	93824	109396	93841	80332	58997	62575	550985
GL	1610	2385	2791	2838	2223	1669	2139	15655
SH	2903	4582	5636	5572	4750	3830	4554	31827
AR	1800	3097	4001	4000	3258	2441	2847	21444
AI	723	891	1115	977	737	628	750	5821
SG	20054	30661	36312	33350	26683	20174	21749	188983
GR	7937	11843	14833	13864	11665	8681	9622	78445
TH	9846	15067	19165	18039	13314	9528	11140	96099
Estern								
Switzerland	44873	68526	83853	78640	62630	46951	52801	438274
LU	16743	23901	29292	25974	19836	15949	16593	148288
UR	1391	2184	2563	2476	2079	1509	1711	13913
SZ	5528	9009	11711	10173	7684	5622	5799	55526
OW	1406	2113	2684	2463	1840	1331	1507	13344
NW	1403	2608	3328	2968	2462	1643	1575	15987
ZG	4159	7352	9632	7780	6220	4596	3984	43723
Central								
Switzerland	30630	47167	59210	51834	40121	30650	31169	290781
TI	11431	20621	28184	23474	21775	18285	19809	143579
Ticinese								
Region	11431	20621	28184	23474	21775	18285	19809	143579

Source : OFS/ESPOP 2007
ESPOP : Annual statistic of population

Switzerland	7593494	1631386	4716948	1245160	3727014	3866480	5991401	1602093	5577255	2016239
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Lemanic Region										
Region	1408796	318224	871278	219294	683796	725000	992713	416083	1106487	302309
VD	672'039	156'161	412'331	103'547	326'387	345'652	476'968	195'071	502'508	169'531
VS	298'580	65'105	185'056	48'419	147'184	151'396	241'519	57'061	169'234	129'346
GE	438'177	96'958	273'891	67'328	210'225	227'952	274'226	163'951	434'745	3'432

Mittelland Area										
Area	1715800	369041	1051341	295418	839654	876146	1457285	258515	1087017	628783
BE	962'982	195'669	592'000	175'313	468'845	494'137	843'052	119'930	600'199	362'783
FR	263'241	65'348	162'567	35'326	130'755	132'486	219'403	43'838	146'164	117'077
SO	250'240	53'096	154'636	42'508	123'469	126'771	203'342	46'898	193'231	57'009
NE	169'782	38'493	101'139	30'150	82'396	87'386	130'128	39'654	126'489	43'293
JU	69'555	16'435	40'999	12'121	34'189	35'366	61'360	8'195	20'934	48'621

Nord-West Switzerland										
Switzerland	1035934	213586	648462	173886	509137	526797	812702	223232	812677	223257
BS	185'227	30'814	115'831	38'582	87'922	97'305	129'121	56'106	185'227	0
BL	269'145	54'521	165'191	49'433	131'499	137'646	220'426	48'719	246'903	22'242
AG	581'562	128'251	367'440	85'871	289'716	291'846	463'155	118'407	380'547	201'015

Zurich Region										
Region	1307567	260583	837291	209693	643621	663946	1007725	299842	1242426	65141

Estern Switzerland										
Switzerland	1073904	241882	658904	173118	532138	541766	868939	204965	604878	469026
GL	38'237	8'528	23'143	6'566	18'994	19'243	30'923	7'314	0	38'237
SH	74'527	14'913	45'303	14'311	36'442	38'085	58'204	16'323	55'164	19'363
AR	52'654	11'848	31'508	9'298	26'300	26'354	45'695	6'959	27'898	24'756
AI	15'471	3'986	8'966	2'519	7'935	7'536	13'961	1'510	0	15'471
SG	465'937	107'631	285'772	72'534	230'464	235'473	368'476	97'461	310'992	154'945
GR	188'762	39'751	117'005	32'006	93'357	95'405	160'754	28'008	92'965	95'797

TH 238'316 55'225 147'207 35'884 118'646 119'670 190'926 47'390 117'859 120'457

Central										
Switzerland	722913	165413	448431	109069	361012	361901	606251	116662	438438	284475
LU	363'475	83'213	223'756	56'506	179'284	184'191	306'207	57'268	185'273	178'202
UR	34'989	7'859	21'206	5'924	17'711	17'278	31'943	3'046	0	34'989
SZ	141'024	32'530	88'026	20'468	71'568	69'456	116'762	24'262	113'054	27'970
OW	33'997	8'409	20'570	5'018	17'053	16'944	29'954	4'043	0	33'997
NW	40'287	8'816	25'514	5'957	20'491	19'796	36'241	4'046	35'259	5'028
ZG	109'141	24'586	69'359	15'196	54'905	54'236	85'144	23'997	104'852	4'289
Ticinese										
Region	328580	62657	201241	64682	157656	170924	245786	82794	285332	43248

1) according to the Swiss census
2000

Source:
SPOP 2007
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statistique de la Suisse

Gender * Age * Education: Country level (V22.4)

Residential Population in Switzerland, age >= 15 years (Census 2000, december)

Highest level of education ISCED-1997	Age							
	All	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 +
All	6043350	852225	1080298	1195364	1001123	795334	589058	529948
Not completed primary education	257900	100086	22140	32333	33169	27468	22484	20220
Lower scolarity	1380551	295348	133801	187981	194886	189531	182323	196681
Upper secondary	2866860	348492	602834	616629	509164	384283	236748	168710
Post secondary	550288	10768	132297	152343	109421	80197	41892	23370
First stage of tertiary	63332	1834	15223	18721	12898	8299	4015	2342

First and second stage of tertiary	396429	5539	102923	111739	81614	50527	25810	18277
Unknown	527990	90158	71080	75618	59971	55029	75786	100348

Men								
Total	2929728	434882	540696	605661	503461	391443	263901	189684
Not completed primary education	117533	52350	10783	14767	15106	11707	7712	5108
Lower scolarity	546422	155308	60567	81391	76669	67412	56541	48534
Upper secondary	1341624	170449	279059	281271	238708	184941	115747	71449
Post secondary	389742	5749	87136	107632	79283	60492	32570	16880
First stage of tertiary	39253	1030	9299	11873	7777	5185	2686	1403
First and second stage of tertiary	255056	2509	57043	68769	54956	37278	20339	14162
Unknown	240098	47487	36809	39958	30962	24428	28306	32148

Women								
Total	3113622	417343	539602	589703	497662	403891	325157	340264
Not completed primary education	140367	47736	11357	17566	18063	15761	14772	15112
Lower scolarity	834129	140040	73234	106590	118217	122119	125782	148147
Upper secondary	1525236	178043	323775	335358	270456	199342	121001	97261
Post secondary	160546	5019	45161	44711	30138	19705	9322	6490
First stage of tertiary	24079	804	5924	6848	5121	3114	1329	939
First and second stage of tertiary	141373	3030	45880	42970	26658	13249	5471	4115
Unknown	287892	42671	34271	35660	29009	30601	47480	68200

Households' composition (V22.5)

Households' composition (census 2000)

	Housholds Total	Collectif Households	Private households						Non- family household
			Households one person	Households with several persons					
				Family households					
				Couples without children	Couples with child/children	Father or mother with child/children	One person with father or/and mother		
Switzerland	3'181'568	66'169	1'120'878	850'034	898'294	161'323	22'054	62'816	
Lemanic Region	583'742	16'001	215'192	140'286	162'626	35'490	3'703	10'444	
VD	285'528	6'776	105'247	72'043	78'154	16'190	1'459	5'659	
VS	110'984	3'606	33'425	27'581	37'050	6'332	1'314	1'676	
GE	187'230	5'619	76'520	40'662	47'422	12'968	930	3'109	
Mittelland Area	730'281	16'183	247'903	206'173	206'561	34'961	5'016	13'484	
BE	425'561	9'660	150'116	123'365	111'938	19'188	2'644	8'650	
FR	96'563	2'470	28'566	24'168	33'428	5'081	865	1'985	
SO	104'217	1'633	32'889	30'865	31'581	5'030	836	1'383	
NE	75'920	1'871	27'849	20'281	20'430	4'117	369	1'003	
JU	28'020	549	8'483	7'494	9'184	1'545	302	463	
Nord-West Switzerland	439'623	7'821	152'708	125'558	122'542	21'160	2'754	7'080	

BS	98'407	2'408	47'842	23'687	16'920	4'804	537	2'209
BL	113'421	1'746	35'804	35'698	32'219	5'819	692	1'443
AG	227'795	3'667	69'062	66'173	73'403	10'537	1'525	3'428
Zurich Region	578'315	10'742	223'869	157'398	139'169	27'580	2'699	16'858
Eastern Switzerland	436'469	9'730	143'761	115'589	135'798	21'113	3'361	7'117
GL	15'669	287	4'904	4'286	5'058	765	148	221
SH	32'097	670	11'157	9'214	8'748	1'639	213	456
AR	22'057	485	7'212	6'127	6'833	980	139	281
AI	5'373	83	1'496	1'272	2'114	206	98	104
SG	187'368	3'618	61'699	48'528	59'775	9'271	1'326	3'151
GR	80'442	2'661	28'246	20'800	22'639	3'760	773	1'563
TH	93'463	1'926	29'047	25'362	30'631	4'492	664	1'341
Central Switzerland	277'711	5'181	89'192	73'277	90'311	12'577	2'233	4'940
LU	143'269	2'675	47'012	37'040	46'032	6'674	1'142	2'694
UR	13'648	218	3'871	3'708	4'878	511	203	259
SZ	50'961	872	15'043	13'543	17'928	2'316	419	840
OW	12'764	319	3'835	3'241	4'476	548	137	208
NW	15'456	303	4'972	4'279	4'928	616	127	231
ZG	41'613	794	14'459	11'466	12'069	1'912	205	708
Ticinese Region	135'427	511	48'253	31'753	41'287	8'442	2'288	2'893

Employment status (V22.6)

Source : ESPA, 2008

Global Indices of employment status	
Employed	65.9
Unemployed	3.4
Not in Labor Force	30.7

Employment status (persons, in thousands)

	Total	Men	Women	Swiss	Foreigner
self-employed	588	382	207	517	71
working for your family business)	83	33	50	77	6
salaried employee	3345	1750	1595	2530	815
Being in apprenticeship	213	124	89	177	36
unemployed	147	66	80	85	61
Being in education	299	145	154	239	60
doing housework	271	10	261	191	80
retired	1333	555	778	1182	151
other non-employed persons	139	56	82	89	50
Population of 15 years old and more	6417	3122	3295	5088	1329

Active persons (in thousands)

	Total	Men	Women	Swiss	Foreigner
Age groups					
15-24	566	293	272	451	115
25-39	1380	745	634	973	407
40-54	1535	827	707	1222	312
55-64	631	353	279	549	82
65 and more	117	70	47	106	11
Educational degree					
first	678	322	356	412	266
second	2188	1092	1096	1815	373
third	1362	875	487	1075	288
Rate					
full-time($\geq 90\%$)	2824	1995	829	2107	716
part-time I (50-89%)	758	175	582	634	124
part-time II ($< 50\%$)	647	119	529	560	87

Proportion Non-active population aged of 15 years and more, according to the 7 regions

Lemanic Region	33.8
Mittelland Area	31.8
Nord-West Switzerland	32.1
Zurich Region	29.5
Estern Switzerland	30.4
Central Switzerland	29.4
Ticinese Region	41.6

Weights and Characteristics of National Population

SWISS WEIGHTING DATA 17.02.10

Here is the design weight of Switzerland.

It is composed as follows:

Weight = Probability of the sample point to be drawn in the region * Probability for a "letter box" to be drawn in the sample point
Probability of an individual to be drawn in the household.

The data file contents also the information:

- a) the size of the areas/strata at each step in the population
- b) the number of selected respondents for each and all areas/strata at each step
- c) the actual number of interviewed respondents at each step for each area/stratum

DESCRIPTION OF VARIABLES:

VARIABLE LABELS idsample "identification of address sampled".

VARIABLE LABELS id "identification of respondent".

VARIABLE LABELS Strat "1. Stratification of region".

VARIABLE LABELS Pop_strat "1. Population of region".

VARIABLE LABELS Pop_spoint "2. Population of sample point".

VARIABLE LABELS efect "2. Household selected by sample point".

VARIABLE LABELS nhmen "3. Number of members 18 years or more in household".

VARIABLE LABELS p1 "probability to be selected at stage 1".

VARIABLE LABELS p2 "probability to be selected at stage 2".

VARIABLE LABELS p3 "probability to be selected at stage 3".

VARIABLE LABELS weight "design weight".

Other documentation: Ukraine

Sampling procedure

1. NUMBER OF PSUs:	147																																																	
2. STRATIFIC ATION CRITERIA																																																		
2.a. REGIONS	Code (according to nomenclature)	Name of region																																																
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		UA47	Luhansk oblast
		UA48	city of Kharkiv
		UA49	Kharkiv oblast
		UA51	city of Sevastopol
		UA52	Crimea
		UA53	Mykolayiv oblast
		UA54	city of Odessa
		UA55	Odessa oblast
		UA56	Kherson oblast
2.b. URBANISATION CATEGORIES	Code (as it will appear in the datafile)	Category	
	Less than 20 thousands	8043688	
	20-50 thousands	3738146	
	50-100 thousands	3504512	
	100-500 thousands	8277322	
	500-1000 thousands	5507090	
	1 million and more	4305543	
	Total	33376301	
3. BASE OF POPULATION FIGURES:	<input type="checkbox"/> 18 years old resident population, or <input type="checkbox"/> resident population, or <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <u>total population</u>		
4. SOURCE OF POPULATION FIGURES, WITH REFERENCE YEAR:	CENSUS 2001		

5 PSU
allocation

a. THE
SIZE OF
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POPULATI
ON

NUTS2 Regions	Urban population	Rural population	Total
UA11	398671	389878	788549
UA12	349315	573774	923089
UA13	444612	610996	1055608
UA14	1202515	803765	2006280
UA15	407077	454215	861292
UA16	365475	505832	871307
UA17	285080	409702	694782
UA21	628791	752794	1381585
UA22	538589	351442	890031
UA23	762530	536744	1299274
UA24	556324	557408	1113732
UA25	587145	518730	1105875
UA31	596349	476890	1073239
UA32	2117968	0	2117968
UA33	817593	618772	1436365
UA34	664708	369805	1034513
UA35	574408	428436	1002844
UA41	866674	0	866674
UA42	1501408	470872	1972280
UA43	661887	0	661887
UA44	508060	366079	874139
UA45	823985	0	823985
UA46	2703586	376615	3080201
UA47	1761498	281471	2042969
UA48	1209846	0	1209846
UA49	649780	495725	1145505
UA51	291325	16771	308096
UA52	1018983	576773	1595756
UA53	663738	321421	985159
UA54	848478	0	848478
UA55	456504	631212	1087716
UA56	553961	352894	906855
Total	25816863	12249016	38065879

b. PSU ALLOCATION PLAN BY URBANIZATION LEVEL

	NUTS2 Regions	Urban population	Rural population	Total
Regions	UA11	2	2	4
	UA12	1	2	3
	UA13	2	2	4
	UA14	5	4	9
	UA15	2	2	4
	UA16	2	2	4
	UA17	1	2	3
	UA21	2	3	5
	UA22	2	1	3
	UA23	3	2	5
	UA24	2	2	4
	UA25	2	2	4
	UA31	2	2	4
	UA32	10	0	10
	UA33	3	2	5
	UA34	2	1	3
	UA35	2	2	4
	UA41	2	0	2
	UA42	8	2	10
	UA43	3	0	3
	UA44	2	2	4
	UA45	3	0	3
	UA46	10	1	11
	UA47	7	1	8
	UA48	2	0	2
	UA49	5	2	7
	UA51	0	0	0
	UA52	5	2	7
	UA53	3	1	4
	UA54	2	0	2
	UA55	3	3	6
	UA56	2	1	3
	Total	102	48	150

C. CONDUCTED INTERVIEWS

NUTS2 Regions	Total	%	Conducte d	%
UA11	788549	2.1	33	2.2
UA12	923089	2.4	37	2.5
UA13	1055608	2.8	42	2.8
UA14	2006280	5.3	81	5.4
UA15	861292	2.3	35	2.3
UA16	871307	2.3	36	2.4
UA17	694782	1.8	28	1.9
UA21	1381585	3.6	55	3.6
UA22	890031	2.3	36	2.4
UA23	1299274	3.4	52	3.5
UA24	1113732	2.9	45	3.0
UA25	1105875	2.9	44	2.9
UA31	1073239	2.8	31	2.1
UA32	2117968	5.6	77	5.1
UA33	1436365	3.8	57	3.8
UA34	1034513	2.7	40	2.7
UA35	1002844	2.6	40	2.7
UA41	866674	2.3	17	1.1
UA42	1972280	5.2	98	6.5
UA43	661887	1.7	28	1.9
UA44	874139	2.3	35	2.3
UA45	823985	2.2	33	2.2
UA46	3080201	8.1	121	8.0
UA47	2042969	5.4	82	5.4
UA48	1209846	3.2	25	1.7
UA49	1145505	3.0	70	4.6
UA51	308096	0.8	-	-
UA52	1595756	4.2	75	5.0
UA53	985159	2.6	40	2.7
UA54	848478	2.2	23	1.5
UA55	1087716	2.9	55	3.6
UA56	906855	2.4	36	2.4
Total	38065879	100	1507	100

6. SELECTION OF STARTING POINTS	
a. SELECTION OF SETTLEMENTS	We select settlements (for urban population) and administrative districts (for rural population) using PPS (Probability Proportional to Size) method. We use computerized procedure for this - we have developed our own software for sample design.
b. SELECTION OF STARTING POINTS	<p>Within each settlement / administrative district a list of residential postal districts is constructed. Then certain number of postal districts are randomly chosen taking into account number of residential routes, which is proportional to the number of apartments. The number of selected postal units depends on the size of the ultimate clusters that we want.</p> <p>Once the postal districts are selected, a rule for designating the first household is developed, which randomly selects a carrier route (if there is more than one), a street on the route, a building on the street, and an apartment in that building.</p>
PLEASE INDICATE THE SOURCE OF ADDRESS LIST, IF YOU DO YOUR STARTING POINT SELECTION LIST-BASED. INDICATE THE RECENCY OF THE LIST, TOO (YEAR)	not applicable
DO YOU FOLLOW THE DESCRIBED PROCEDURE WHEN DESIGNING YOUR SAMPLE?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes, fully <input type="checkbox"/> yes, partly <input type="checkbox"/> no

Weights and Characteristics of national population

Population

Distribution of the Total Population (18 years and older) by regions and area

	2001 (census data)			01.01.2010 (state statistic committee)		
	Urban population (18+)	Rural population (18+)	Total	Urban population (18+)	Rural population (18+)	Total
Autonomous Republic of Crimea	1018983	576773	1595756	1033,2	595,9	1629,1
Vinnitsia region	628791	752794	1381585	653,2	688,0	1341,2
Volyn' region	398671	389878	788549	416,4	381,4	797,8
city of Dnipropetrovs'k	866674	0	866674	855,5	0,0	855,5
Dnipropetrovs'k region	1501408	470872	1972280	1493,8	453,8	1947,6
city of Donetsk'k	823985	0	823985	827,3	0,0	827,3
Donetsk'k region	2703586	376615	3080201	2616,9	357,7	2974,6
Zhytomyr region	596349	476890	1073239	599,1	439,1	1038,2
Zakarpattia region	349315	573774	923089	356,9	594,9	951,8
city of Zaporizhzhia	661887	0	661887	662,5	0,0	662,5
Zaporizhzhia region	508060	366079	874139	512,4	346,1	858,6
Ivano-Frankivs'k region	444612	610996	1055608	469,6	614,9	1084,5
Kyiv region	817593	618772	1436365	851,8	562,5	1414,2
Kirovohrad region	538589	351442	890031	519,6	317,5	837,0
Luhans'k region	1761498	281471	2042969	1712,6	261,9	1974,5
L'viv region	1202515	803765	2006280	1237,7	792,5	2030,2
Mykolaiv region	663738	321421	985159	671,8	306,6	978,5
city of Odesa	848478	0	848478	845,7	0,0	845,7
Odesa region	456504	631212	1087716	471,1	626,5	1097,6
Poltava region	762530	536744	1299274	756,4	496,0	1252,4
Rivne region	407077	454215	861292	429,8	447,9	877,7
Sumy region	664708	369805	1034513	660,5	329,9	990,4
Ternopil' region	365475	505832	871307	377,8	493,1	870,9
city of Kharkiv	1209846	0	1209846	1236,6	0,0	1236,6
Kharkiv region	649780	495725	1145505	637,9	467,7	1105,5
Kherson region	553961	352894	906855	552,7	339,7	892,4
Khmel'nyts'kyi region	556324	557408	1113732	581,4	502,8	1084,2
Cherkasy region	587145	518730	1105875	599,5	476,8	1076,2
Chernivtsi region	285080	409702	694782	302,7	408,7	711,4
Chernihiv region	574408	428436	1002844	571,5	361,8	933,3
city of Sevastopol	291325	16771	308096	292,3	18,0	310,3
city of Kyiv	2117968	0	2117968	2289,3	0,0	2289,3
Total	25816863	12249016	38065879	26095,5	11681,6	37777,1

Sample Settlements' population size

Region	Settlement	Area	Population (18 years +)
AR Crimea	Simferopol	Urban	274794
AR Crimea	Oktyabr'skoe	Urban	8719
AR Crimea	Yevpatoria	Urban	84695
AR Crimea	Alushta	Urban	25141
AR Crimea	Sakyskiy rayon	Rural	56757
AR Crimea	Kirovskiy rayon	Rural	30470
Cherkaska oblast	Cherkasy	Urban	230802
Cherkaska oblast	Chyhyryn	Urban	9344
Cherkaska oblast	Man'kivskiy rayon	Rural	17758
Chernihivska oblast	Chernihiv	Urban	240908

Region	Settlement	Area	Population (18 years +)
Chernihivska oblast	Sosnitsa	Urban	6419
Chernihivska oblast	Menskyi rayon	Rural	20331
Chernivetska oblast	Chernivtsi	Urban	183648
Chernivetska oblast	Zastavniysky rayon	Rural	33240
Dnipropetrovska oblast	Dnipropetrovsk	Urban	851964
Dnipropetrovska oblast	Volnohirsk	Urban	19025
Dnipropetrovska oblast	Zhovti Vody	Urban	42863
Dnipropetrovska oblast	Kryvyi Rih	Urban	535157
Dnipropetrovska oblast	Novomoskovsk	Urban	57948
Dnipropetrovska oblast	Nikopol	Urban	109019
Dnipropetrovska oblast	Pershotravensk	Urban	23311
Dnipropetrovska oblast	Dneprozerzhinsk	Urban	204663
Dnipropetrovska oblast	Krynychanskyi rayon	Rural	21878
Donetska oblast	Donetsk	Urban	821508
Donetska oblast	Vilkhivka	Urban	761
Donetska oblast	Chasiv Yar	Urban	13429
Donetska oblast	Avdiyivka	Urban	30081
Donetska oblast	Kostyantynivka	Urban	76889
Donetska oblast	Krasnyi Liman	Urban	22775
Donetska oblast	Kirovske	Urban	24988
Donetska oblast	Dobropillya	Urban	28810
Donetska oblast	Yenakiivo	Urban	84073
Donetska oblast	Mariupil	Urban	397883
Donetska oblast	Kostyantynivskyi rayon	Rural	16585
Ivano-Frankivska oblast	Ivano-Frankivsk	Urban	163720
Ivano-Frankivska oblast	Rohatynskyi rayon	Rural	30633
Ivano-Frankivska oblast	Haltskyi rayon	Rural	31137
Kharkivska oblast	Kharkiv	Urban	1195155
Kharkivska oblast	Andriyivka	Urban	2688
Kharkivska oblast	Pervomayskiy	Urban	26426
Kharkivska oblast	Chuhuiv	Urban	29892
Kharkivska oblast	Izium	Urban	45594
Kharkivska oblast	Merefa	Urban	20328
Kharkivska oblast	Kolomatskyi rayon	Rural	4083
Khersonska oblast	Kherson	Urban	257555
Khersonska oblast	Brylivka	Urban	3507
Khersonska oblast	Skadovskyi rayon	Rural	20486
Khmelnyska oblast	Khmelnyskyi	Urban	193678
Khmelnyska oblast	Shepetivskyi rayon	Rural	29159
Khmelnyska oblast	Kamyanets-Podilskyi rayon	Rural	58085
Kirovogradska oblast	Kirovograd	Urban	200676
Kirovogradska oblast	Kapitanovka	Urban	2416
Kirovogradska oblast	Vilshanskyi rayon	Rural	8327
Kyivska oblast	Tarascha	Urban	10440
Kyivska oblast	Boyarka	Urban	27914
Kyivska oblast	Kaharlytskyi rayon	Rural	19204
Kyivska oblast	Skvyrskyi rayon	Rural	20887
Luhanska oblast	Luhansk	Urban	372773
Luhanska oblast	Chervonohvardiysk	Urban	1448
Luhanska oblast	Nyzhnya Duvanka	Urban	1967
Luhanska oblast	Molodohvardiysk	Urban	20549
Luhanska oblast	Rubizhne	Urban	52581
Luhanska oblast	Krasnodonskyi rayon	Rural	17561
Lvivska oblast	Lviv	Urban	565342
Lvivska oblast	Mykolayiv	Urban	11418
Lvivska oblast	Truskavets	Urban	23944
Lvivska oblast	Drogobich	Urban	61037
Lvivska oblast	Sambirskyi rayon	Rural	48087

Region	Settlement	Area	Population (18 years +)
Lvivska oblast	Drohobyt'skyi rayon	Rural	52758
Mykolajiv'ska oblast	Mykolajiv	Urban	406820
Mykolajiv'ska oblast	Voznesensk	Urban	33735
Mykolajiv'ska oblast	Yelanetskyi rayon	Rural	9607
Odeska oblast	Odesa	Urban	826593
Odeska oblast	Serhiyivka	Urban	4097
Odeska oblast	Illichivsk	Urban	43497
Odeska oblast	Izmail	Urban	68128
Odeska oblast	Mykolajiv'skyi rayon	Rural	23322
Odeska oblast	Bilhorod-Dnistrov'skyi rayon	Rural	46535
Poltav'ska oblast	Poltava	Urban	253443
Poltav'ska oblast	Semenivka	Urban	6027
Poltav'ska oblast	Chornukhyn'skyi rayon	Rural	10389
Poltav'ska oblast	Kremenchut'skyi rayon	Rural	34553
Rivnenska obl.	Rivne	Urban	184248
Rivnenska obl.	Mlyniv'skyi rayon	Rural	24087
Rivnenska obl.	Zarichnenskyi rayon	Rural	21232
Sumska oblast	Sumy	Urban	231171
Sumska oblast	Konotop	Urban	73069
Sumska oblast	Romenskyi rayon	Rural	37441
Ternopil'ska oblast	Ternopil	Urban	171428
Ternopil'ska oblast	Pidhayetskyi rayon	Rural	15923
Ternopil'ska oblast	Husyatyn'skyi rayon	Rural	35512
Vinnytska oblast	Vinnytsya	Urban	273861
Vinnytska oblast	Chechelnyk	Urban	4338
Vinnytska oblast	Pischanskyi rayon	Rural	14315
Vinnytska oblast	Tulchyn'skyi rayon	Rural	31280
Vinnytska oblast	Zhmeryn'skyi rayon	Rural	30775
Volyn'ska oblast	Lutsk	Urban	156139
Volyn'ska oblast	Kamin-Kashyrsky	Urban	8089
Volyn'ska oblast	Lyubomir'skyi rayon	Rural	21937
Zakarpatska oblast	Uzhgorod	Urban	87940
Zakarpatska oblast	Svalyav'skyi rayon	Rural	27754
Zakarpatska oblast	Mukachiv'skyi rayon	Rural	36799
Zaporizka oblast	Zaporizh'ya	Urban	654091
Zaporizka oblast	Orehiv	Urban	14406
Zaporizka oblast	Melitopol	Urban	128897
Zaporizka oblast	Veseliv'skyi rayon	Rural	11229
Zhytomyr'ska oblast	Zhytomyr	Urban	218608
Zhytomyr'ska oblast	Kornyn	Urban	2081
Zhytomyr'ska oblast	Olev'skyi rayon	Rural	23580
Kyiv city	Kyiv	Urban	2117968

Distribution of Urban Population by type of urban settlements

Type of Urban Settlement	Population 18 years +
Less than 20 thousands	6199978
20-50 thousands	2892339
50-100 thousands	2707957
100-500 thousands	6394465
500-1000 thousands	4254655
1 million and more	3313123
Total	25762517

Actual number interviewed

	Interviews in Urban area	Interviews in Rural area	Total Interviews
Autonomous Republic of Crimea	53	22	75
Vinnitsia region	25	30	55
Volyn' region	16	16	32
city of Dnipropetrovs'k	17	0	17
Dnipropetrovs'k region	79	19	98
city of Donetsk	33	0	33
Donetsk region	108	14	122
Zhytomyr region	12	19	31
Zakarpattia region	14	23	37
city of Zaporizhzhia	27	0	27
Zaporizhzhia region	20	15	35
Ivano-Frankivs'k region	18	24	42
Kyiv region	32	25	57
Kirovohrad region	22	14	36
Luhans'k region	71	11	82
L'viv region	49	32	81
Mykolaiv region	27	13	40
city of Odesa	23	0	23
Odesa region	30	25	55
Poltava region	31	21	52
Rivne region	17	18	35
Sumy region	27	14	41
Ternopil' region	15	21	36
city of Kharkiv	25	0	25
Kharkiv region	50	20	70
Kherson region	22	14	36
Khmel'nyts'kyi region	22	23	45
Cherkasy region	24	20	44
Chernivtsi region	11	17	28
Chernihiv region	23	17	40
city of Sevastopol	0	0	0
city of Kyiv	77	0	77
Total	1020	487	1507

Region	Settlement	Area	Interviews completed
AR Crimea	Simferopol	Urban	22
AR Crimea	Oktyabr'skoe	Urban	11
AR Crimea	Yevpatoria	Urban	10
AR Crimea	Alushta	Urban	10
AR Crimea	Sakyskiy rayon	Rural	12
AR Crimea	Kirovskiy rayon	Rural	10
Cherkaska oblast	Cherkasy	Urban	13
Cherkaska oblast	Chyhyryn	Urban	11
Cherkaska oblast	Man'kivskiy rayon	Rural	20
Chernihivska oblast	Chernihiv	Urban	12
Chernihivska oblast	Sosnitsa	Urban	11
Chernihivska oblast	Menskiy rayon	Rural	17
Chernivetska oblast	Chernivtsi	Urban	11
Chernivetska oblast	Zastavniyskiy rayon	Rural	17
Dnipropetrovska oblast	Dnipropetrovsk	Urban	17
Dnipropetrovska oblast	Volnohirsk	Urban	10
Dnipropetrovska oblast	Zhovti Vody	Urban	10
Dnipropetrovska oblast	Kryvyi Rih	Urban	19
Dnipropetrovska oblast	Novomoskovsk	Urban	10
Dnipropetrovska oblast	Nikopol	Urban	10

Region	Settlement	Area	Interviews completed
Dnipropetrovska oblast	Pershotravensk	Urban	10
Dnipropetrovska oblast	Dneprozerzhinsk	Urban	10
Dnipropetrovska oblast	Krynchanskyi rayon	Rural	19
Donetska oblast	Donetsk	Urban	33
Donetska oblast	Vilkhivka	Urban	14
Donetska oblast	Chasiv Yar	Urban	14
Donetska oblast	Avdiyivka	Urban	10
Donetska oblast	Kostyantynivka	Urban	10
Donetska oblast	Krasnyi Liman	Urban	10
Donetska oblast	Kirovske	Urban	10
Donetska oblast	Dobropillya	Urban	9
Donetska oblast	Yenakiivo	Urban	10
Donetska oblast	Mariupil	Urban	21
Donetska oblast	Kostyantynivskyi rayon	Rural	14
Ivano-Frankivska oblast	Ivano-Frankivsk	Urban	18
Ivano-Frankivska oblast	Rohatynskyi rayon	Rural	12
Ivano-Frankivska oblast	Halytskyi rayon	Rural	12
Kharkivska oblast	Kharkiv	Urban	25
Kharkivska oblast	Andriyivka	Urban	10
Kharkivska oblast	Pervomayskiy	Urban	10
Kharkivska oblast	Chuhuiv	Urban	10
Kharkivska oblast	Izum	Urban	10
Kharkivska oblast	Merefa	Urban	10
Kharkivska oblast	Kolomatskyi rayon	Rural	20
Khersonska oblast	Kherson	Urban	12
Khersonska oblast	Brylivka	Urban	10
Khersonska oblast	Skadovskyi rayon	Rural	14
Khmelnytska oblast	Khmelnytskyi	Urban	22
Khmelnytska oblast	Shepetivskyi rayon	Rural	10
Khmelnytska oblast	Kamyanets-Podilskyi rayon	Rural	13
Kirovogradska oblast	Kirovograd	Urban	10
Kirovogradska oblast	Kapitanovka	Urban	12
Kirovogradska oblast	Vilshanskyi rayon	Rural	14
Kyivska oblast	Tarascha	Urban	14
Kyivska oblast	Boyarka	Urban	18
Kyivska oblast	Kaharlytskyi rayon	Rural	12
Kyivska oblast	Skvyrskyi rayon	Rural	13
Luhanska oblast	Luhansk	Urban	15
Luhanska oblast	Chervonohvardiysk	Urban	11
Luhanska oblast	Nyzhnya Duvanka	Urban	11
Luhanska oblast	Molodohvardiysk	Urban	10
Luhanska oblast	Rubizhne	Urban	24
Luhanska oblast	Krasnodonskyi rayon	Rural	11
Lvivska oblast	Lviv	Urban	19
Lvivska oblast	Mykolayiv	Urban	10
Lvivska oblast	Truskavets	Urban	10
Lvivska oblast	Drogobich	Urban	10
Lvivska oblast	Sambirskyi rayon	Rural	15
Lvivska oblast	Drohobyttskyi rayon	Rural	17
Mykolayivska oblast	Mykolayiv	Urban	17
Mykolayivska oblast	Voznesensk	Urban	10
Mykolayivska oblast	Yelanetskyi rayon	Rural	13
Odeska oblast	Odesa	Urban	23
Odeska oblast	Serhiyivka	Urban	10
Odeska oblast	Illichivsk	Urban	10
Odeska oblast	Izmail	Urban	10
Odeska oblast	Mykolaivskyi rayon	Rural	10
Odeska oblast	Bilhorod-Dnistrovskyi rayon	Rural	15

Region	Settlement	Area	Interviews completed
Poltavska oblast	Poltava	Urban	20
Poltavska oblast	Semenivka	Urban	11
Poltavska oblast	Chornukhynskiy rayon	Rural	10
Poltavska oblast	Kremenchutskiy rayon	Rural	11
Rivnenska obl.	Rivne	Urban	17
Rivnenska obl.	Mlynivskiy rayon	Rural	10
Rivnenska obl.	Zarichnenskiy rayon	Rural	8
Sumska oblast	Sumy	Urban	14
Sumska oblast	Konotop	Urban	13
Sumska oblast	Romenskiy rayon	Rural	14
Ternopilska oblast	Ternopil	Urban	15
Ternopilska oblast	Pidhayetskiy rayon	Rural	10
Ternopilska oblast	Husyatynskiy rayon	Rural	11
Vinnytska oblast	Vinnytsya	Urban	13
Vinnytska oblast	Chechelnyk	Urban	12
Vinnytska oblast	Pischanskiy rayon	Rural	10
Vinnytska oblast	Tulchynskiy rayon	Rural	10
Vinnytska oblast	Zhmerynskiy rayon	Rural	10
Volynska oblast	Lutsk	Urban	10
Volynska oblast	Kamin-Kashyrsky	Urban	6
Volynska oblast	Lyuboml'skiy rayon	Rural	16
Zakarpatska oblast	Uzhgorod	Urban	14
Zakarpatska oblast	Svalyavskiy rayon	Rural	10
Zakarpatska oblast	Mukachivskiy rayon	Rural	13
Zaporizka oblast	Zaporizh'ya	Urban	27
Zaporizka oblast	Orehiv	Urban	10
Zaporizka oblast	Melitopol	Urban	10
Zaporizka oblast	Veselivskiy rayon	Rural	15
Zhytomyrska oblast	Zhytomyr	Urban	0
Zhytomyrska oblast	Kornyn	Urban	12
Zhytomyrska oblast	Olevskiy rayon	Rural	19
Kyiv city	Kyiv	Urban	77

Type of Urban Settlement	Interviews completed
Less than 20 thousands	210
20-50 thousands	167
50-100 thousands	111
100-500 thousands	292
500-1000 thousands	138
1 million and more	102
Total	1020

Age x gender (01/01/2009)

Age	Total	Male	Female
18_29	8746,4	4454,7	4291,7
30_39	6547,4	3231,5	3316,0
40_49	6670,2	3151,0	3519,2
50_59	6440,7	2854,3	3586,3
60_69	4296,6	1688,0	2608,6
70+	5075,8	1604,1	3471,7
Total	37777,1	16983,6	20793,4

Syntax for the weighing coefficient

```

comp wtn =1 .
if (agen =1 & v302 =1) wtn = 1.340.
if (agen =2 & v302 =1) wtn = 1.400.
if (agen =3 & v302 =1) wtn = 1.093.
if (agen =4 & v302 =1) wtn = 0.924.

if (agen =1 & v302 =2) wtn = 1.042.
if (agen =2 & v302 =2) wtn = 0.898.
if (agen =3 & v302 =2) wtn = 0.800.
if (agen =4 & v302 =2) wtn = 0.874.

if (tp =1 ) wtn= wtn*1.071.
if (tp =2 ) wtn= wtn*0.870.
vari labela wtn 'Wt coefficient by age&sex&urban-rural'.

```

Age	Statistics	Distribution in data file	Distribution after weighting
18_29	23,2	19,6	23,3
30_44	25,5	23,4	25,4
45_60	27,9	30,8	28,0
61+	23,4	26,3	23,4
Total	100,0	100,0	
Sex			
Мужской	45	38,0	45,0
Женский	55	62,0	55,0
Total	100,0	100	
Urban-rural			
Urban	69,1	64,5	69,2
Rural	30,9	35,5	30,8
Total	100,0	100	