



gesis

Leibniz Institute
for the Social Sciences

TECHNICAL *Reports*

2010|17

European *Values* Study 

EVS 2008 Method Report

Country Report - Belarus

Documentation of the full data release 30/11/10

Related to the national dataset

Archive-Study-No. ZA4782, doi:10.4232/1.10175

European Values Study and

GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences

Acknowledgements

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 European Values Study

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

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

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

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

1.1 EVS 1981–2008: Participating countries

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

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

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

*1981 only West-Germany

1.2 EVS 2008

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

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

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

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

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

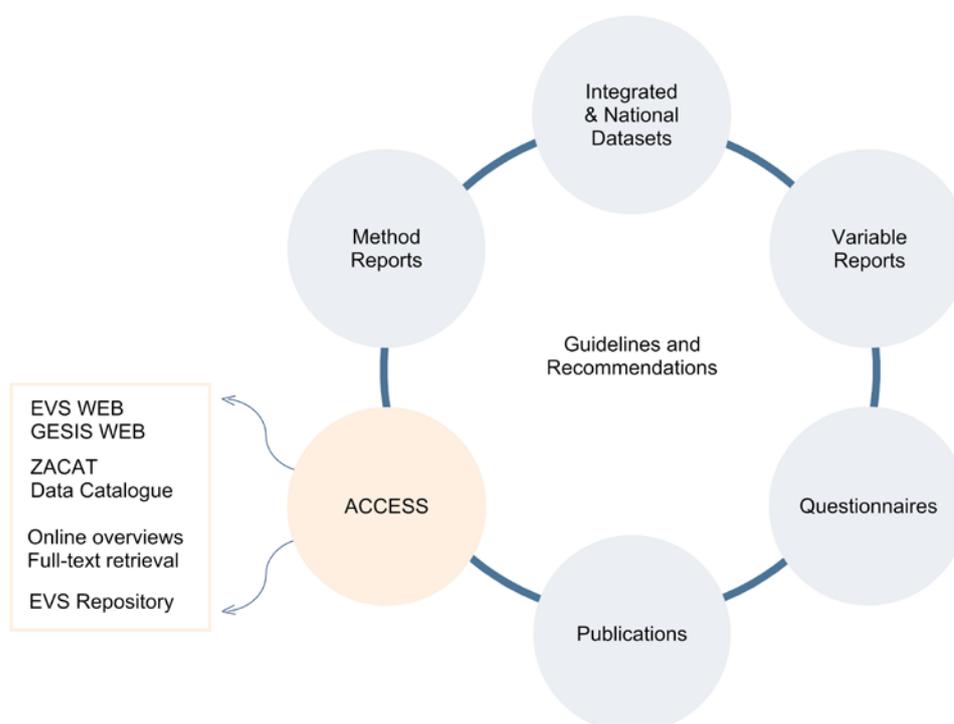
A set of guidelines and recommendations was set up and the whole process of data creation and processing was guided and monitored by the EVS advisory groups.

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

1.3 Overview of data and documentation of EVS 2008

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

Figure 1: Overview of available data and documentation



Data

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

Reports

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

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

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

Questionnaires

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

Publications

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

1.4 Access to data and documentation

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

General study information

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

Data and documentation

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

Version History & Errata

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

Online study and variable information

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

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

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

Full-text retrieval

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

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

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

Publication

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

Secondary education

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

The Atlas of European Values

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

1.5 Bibliographic Citation

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

How to cite the data:

EVS (2010): European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Belarus. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4782 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30), [doi:10.4232/1.10175](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.10175).

The country report is an excerpt from the EVS 2008 Method Report on Integrated Dataset published in volume 17 of series GESIS-Technical Reports. This paper should be cited as the following publication:

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

In addition to data files a study comprises further data depositor's original documents and materials processed by the Data Archive: for example code sheets, questionnaires or reports. It is recommended to acknowledge respective documents from the archive holdings in publications by means of bibliographic citations including Archive-Study-No.

Disclaimer

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

Country Report
Belarus

Study Description

EUROPEAN VALUES STUDY 2008 - BELARUS

I. BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

STUDY NO.

ZA4782

VERSION

Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) 10.4232/1.10175 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10175>)

ALTERNATIVE TITLE

EVS 2008

STUDY COLLECTION: TITLE

European Values Study

STUDY COLLECTION: DESCRIPTION

The EVS is a large-scale, cross-national, and longitudinal survey research program on basic human values conducted in 1981 (16 countries), 1990 (29 countries), 1999/2000 (33 countries), and 2008 in 47 countries/regions.

AUTHORING ENTITY

European Values Study at Tilburg University

PROGRAM DIRECTOR

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Diana Bulynka (Project manager), Larissa Sahlaeva (Field manager), Liudmila Solovieva (Data processing manager)
Belarus State University, The Center for Sociological and Political Research

FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR

Belarusian State University

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

Renovabis

DATA DEPOSITOR

Prof. dr. David Rotman

DATA DISTRIBUTOR

GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Data Archive

Bachemer Str. 40, 50931 Köln, Germany; Postal address: Postfach 41 09 60, 50869 Köln, Germany

Phone: +49/(0)221/47694-0; Fax: +49/(0)221/47694-44

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

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

BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

EVS (2010): European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Belarus. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4782 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10175 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10175>).

II. STUDY SCOPE

TOPIC CLASSIFICATION

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

Study Description

ABSTRACT

Topics: 1. Perceptions of life: importance of work, family, friends and acquaintances, leisure time, politics and religion; frequency of political discussions with friends; happiness; self-assessment of own health; memberships and unpaid work (volunteering) in: social welfare services, religious or church organisations, education, or cultural activities, labour unions, political parties, local political actions, human rights, environmental or peace movement, professional associations, youth work, sports clubs, women's groups, voluntary associations concerned with health or other groups; tolerance towards minorities (people with a criminal record, of a different race, left/right wing extremists, alcohol addicts, large families, emotionally unstable people, Muslims, immigrants, AIDS sufferers, drug addicts, homosexuals, Jews, gypsies and Christians - social distance); trust in people; estimation of people's fair and helpful behaviour; internal or external control; satisfaction with life.

2. Work: reasons for people to live in need; importance of selected aspects of occupational work; employment status; general work satisfaction; freedom of decision-taking in the job; importance of work (work ethics, scale); important aspects of leisure time; attitude towards following instructions at work without criticism (obedience work); give priority to nationals over foreigners as well as men over women in jobs.

3. Religion: Individual or general clear guidelines for good and evil; religious denomination; current and former religious denomination; current frequency of church attendance and at the age of 12; importance of religious celebration at birth, marriage, and funeral; self-assessment of religiousness; churches give adequate answers to moral questions, problems of family life, spiritual needs and social problems of the country; belief in God, life after death, hell, heaven, sin and re-incarnation; personal God versus spirit or life force; own way of connecting with the divine; interest in the sacred or the supernatural; attitude towards the existence of one true religion; importance of God in one's life (10-point-scale); experience of comfort and strength from religion and belief; moments of prayer and meditation; frequency of prayers; belief in lucky charms or a talisman (10-point-scale); attitude towards the separation of church and state.

4. Family and marriage: most important criteria for a successful marriage (scale); attitude towards childcare (a child needs a home with father and mother, a woman has to have children to be fulfilled, marriage is an out-dated institution, woman as a single-parent); attitude towards marriage, children, and traditional family structure (scale); attitude towards traditional understanding of one's role of man and woman in occupation and family (scale); attitude towards: respect and love for parents, parent's responsibilities for their children and the responsibility of adult children for their parents when they are in need of long-term care; importance of educational goals; attitude towards abortion.

5. Politics and society: political interest; political participation; preference for individual freedom or social equality; self-assessment on a left-right continuum (10-point-scale); self-responsibility or governmental provision; free decision of job-taking of the unemployed or no permission to refuse a job; advantage or harmfulness of competition; liberty of firms or governmental control; equal incomes or incentives for individual efforts; attitude concerning capitalism versus government ownership; postmaterialism (scale); expectation of future development (less emphasis on money and material possessions, greater respect for authority); trust in institutions; satisfaction with democracy; assessment of the political system of the country as good or bad (10-point-scale); preferred type of political system (strong leader, expert decisions, army should rule the country, or democracy); attitude towards democracy (scale).

6. Moral attitudes (scale: claiming state benefits without entitlement, cheating on taxes, joyriding, taking soft drugs, lying, adultery, bribe money, homosexuality, abortion, divorce, euthanasia, suicide, corruption, paying cash, casual sex, avoiding fare on public transport, prostitution, experiments with human embryos, genetic manipulation of food, insemination or in-vitro fertilization and death penalty).

7. National identity: geographical group the respondent feels belonging to (town, region of country, country, Europe, the world); citizenship; national pride; fears associated with the European Union (the loss of social security and national identity, growing expenditure of the own country, the loss of power in the world for one's own country and the loss of jobs); attitude towards the enlargement of the European Union (10-point-scale); voting intentions in the next election and party preference; party that appeals most; preferred immigrant policy; opinion on terrorism; attitude towards

Study Description

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, discussed politics at home with their child, liked to follow the news, had problems making ends meet, had problems replacing broken things); region the respondent lived at the age of 14, present place of residence (postal code); size of town; region.

Interviewer rating: respondent's interest in the interview.

Additionally encoded: interviewer number; date of the interview; total length of the interview; time of the interview (start hour and start minute, end hour and end minute); language in which the interview was conducted.

Additional country specific variables are included in the national datasets.

UNIT OF ANALYSIS

Individuals

UNIVERSE

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

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

Study Description

Was there any regional categories changed since EVS 1999?	
Yes	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.

KIND OF DATA

Survey data

FIELDWORK PERIOD

11-06-2008 to 31-07-2008

III. METHODOLOGY AND PROCESSING

TIME METHOD

Cross section, partly repetitive

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

441

NUMBER OF UNITS

1500

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

FIELDWORK ORGANISATION

Center for Sociological and Political Research at the Belarusian State University
Karl Marx 31, office 103, 220030 Minsk, Belarus

LANGUAGE OF THE INTERVIEWS

Russian

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION

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

<input type="checkbox"/>	a. WebTrans has been used fully	X
<input type="checkbox"/>	WebTrans has not been used fully, but questions will be updated	
<input type="checkbox"/>	WebTrans has not been used (fully)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	b. Translation of questionnaire items changed since EVS 1999:	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	X
<input type="checkbox"/>	No	
<input type="checkbox"/>	c. If Yes, please list the question numbers:	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Q5a, Q12 (Response4), Q13 (Response4), Q14 (v72), Q23 (Question1), Q30, Q32 (Response1), Q48, Q58 (v198), Q63 (v209, 213), Q66, Q68 (two items), Q76 (one item), Q83 (Question1), Q84 (Question1).	
<input type="checkbox"/>	d. Who did the translation of the questionnaire?	
<input type="checkbox"/>	The fieldwork agency	
<input type="checkbox"/>	The Programme Director or its team	X
<input type="checkbox"/>	Any other person (please specify):	
<input type="checkbox"/>	e. Were professional translators involved in the translation process?	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Yes	X
<input type="checkbox"/>	No	
<input type="checkbox"/>	f. What type of translation procedure was followed?	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Simple back-translation	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Iterative back-translation	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other types of back-translation procedure: Simple back-translation was combined with multiple forward translation and translation review by bilingual judges.	X
<input type="checkbox"/>	TRADP or equivalent	
<input type="checkbox"/>	None of these	
<input type="checkbox"/>	g. Were there any questions or concepts that caused particular problems when being translated	

Study Description

into your language?

Yes	
No	X
Which?	

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

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

FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING	
Total number of interviewers:	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

Study Description

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:	
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

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		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		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		
The Programme Director or its team		X
Any other person (please specify):		
c. Approximate proportion of questionnaires checked?		20%

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.

Study Description

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 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

Study Description

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

Tables Gender*Age and Degree of urbanisation

Source: data of the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarusare, 1st January, 2008 (Ministry of statistics and analysis of the Republic of Belarus. Minsk-2008)

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	419595	537027
65-74	293253	518065
75 and older	159866	431227
Total	3586930	4283745

Study Description

		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	74972	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	84615	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

For information on Educational distribution and Gender*Age*Education based on 2009 census results 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):	7 870 675

Study Description

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
Mtchinsk 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
Mtchinsk region	198
Gomel region	228
Grodno region	173
Minsk (capital city)	278
Minsk region	226
Mogilev region	175

Weighting Variables

Weight: gender by age

The variable "weight" was computed by the EVS for all national datasets on the basis of information and population statistics provided by the EVS countries. The weight is constructed on the basis of gender and age categories (-24; 25-34; ... ; 65-74; 75 and over). Value '0' implies that year of birth information was missing in the data.

The weight adjusts the socio-structural characteristic in the samples to the distribution of gender and age of the universe-population. In a future release, the weight variable will be developed further (also taking at least region into account). The current weight variable should be used with caution. Especially when the weights are "big", say outside the 0.50-2.00 range.

For some national datasets (AT HR FR KOS RO SK SE CH) country specific original weight variables are provided additionally as delivered by the countries. For country-specific information, see Country Reports on national datasets.

IV. DATA ACCESS

USAGE REGULATIONS

Data and documents are released for academic research and teaching - Access category A.

ANONYMISED DATA

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

Study Description

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

CITATION REQUIREMENTS

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

How to cite the data:

EVS (2010): European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Belarus. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4782 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10175 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10175>).

How to cite this publication:

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

DEPOSIT REQUIREMENTS

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

DISCLAIMER

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

PUBLICATIONS

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

The EVS Repository can be found at www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications.

EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

1. 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

Study Description

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 concurrent 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.

Educational levels	ISCED-level
A No formal education	0
B General primary education	1
C General basic education	2A
D Vocational education without concurrent provision of general secondary education	3C
E Vocational education with concurrent 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)

OCCUPATION

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

- No deviations

Study Description

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

Study Description

5. Liberal Democratic Party, Belarusian Social Sports Party, Social-Democratic Party of Peoples Concord [Narodnai Zgody]
- 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

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

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

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

- Only one single vote registered

Description of the electoral system with details and precision:

The 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

Study Description

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.

Other documentation: Belarus

Sampling procedure and representativity

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.

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: № 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(he) started from the flat № 14 and so on.

If the flat was not occupied or the interviewer got a refusal, he(he) 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 (gender, age)

Source: data of the National Statistical Committee of the Republic of Belarusare, 1st January, 2008 (Ministry of statistics and analysis of the Republic of Belarus. Minsk-2008)

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

Educational distribution and Gender*Age*Education based on 2009 census results.

Educational distribution

Regional level	No formal education	General primary education	General basic education	Vocational education	General secondary education	Specialized secondary education	Higher education	Degree of Kandidat Nauk	Degree of Doktor Nauk	Do not state the level of education	Total
Brest region	16 330	85 797	78 804	125 748	289 667	316 092	187 355	950	113	13 555	1 114 411
Vitebsk region	6 507	68 344	85 522	137 317	226 975	302 782	168 861	1 589	223	20 689	1 018 809
Gomel region	12 462	77 884	87 598	152 114	293 198	330 371	193 853	1 589	188	16 185	1 165 442
Grodno region	11 881	72 841	62 442	91 934	192 282	271 416	151 469	1 253	192	12 146	867 856
Minsk (capital city)	2 770	21 702	51 657	111 311	347 211	376 611	476 422	14 360	2 255	119 768	1 524 067
Minsk region	9 118	85 861	95 585	151 296	293 534	322 062	182 013	1 345	178	17 829	1 158 821
Mogilev region	6 048	54 127	71 140	127 336	203 771	270 996	144 868	1 321	145	15 442	895 194
Country level	65 116	466 556	532 748	897 056	1 846 638	2 190 330	1 504 841	22 407	3 294	215 614	7 744 600

Gender * Age * Education - Country level

Age	Gender	No formal education	General primary education	General basic education	Vocational education	General secondary education	Specialized secondary education	Higher education	Degree of Kandidat Nauk	Degree of Doktor Nauk	Do not state the level of education	Total
18-24	male	1 413	1 755	46 721	89 896	215 352	136 383	36 734	55	5	14 162	542 476
	female	1 013	1 056	27 888	45 339	235 095	131 100	58 480	96	6	13 501	513 574
25-34	male	2 081	3 342	38 412	113 587	145 576	212 296	174 331	1 688	92	24 505	715 910
	female	1 629	1 797	19 442	70 254	116 727	226 553	247 291	1 581	52	24 558	709 884
35-44	male	1 686	2 471	22 199	112 861	157 354	199 399	122 824	1 631	120	20 371	640 916
	female	1 421	1 466	11 220	83 307	110 753	278 083	174 611	1 658	84	20 010	682 613
45-54	male	1 489	3 288	26 797	118 200	215 579	195 814	134 985	2 693	427	20 286	719 558
	female	1 390	2 267	17 082	92 035	183 721	309 368	178 334	1 781	168	22 242	808 388
55-64	male	891	8 366	40 937	61 604	127 969	108 632	98 902	3 342	868	12 130	463 641
	female	1 225	12 334	45 991	51 533	149 438	196 311	122 250	1 811	209	16 000	597 102
65-74	male	1 960	46 582	52 697	21 860	48 698	43 259	49 556	2 600	686	5 991	273 889
	female	7 692	104 927	96 028	20 896	90 727	94 988	58 745	1 623	119	10 056	485 801
75 and older	male	4 845	68 118	24 825	6 971	14 552	16 390	19 186	1 068	367	3 076	159 398
	female	36 381	208 787	62 509	8 713	35 097	41 754	28 612	780	91	8 726	431 450
Total	male	14 365	133 922	252 588	524 979	925 080	912 173	636 518	13 077	2 565	100 521	3 515 788
	female	50 751	332 634	280 160	372 077	921 558	1 278 157	868 323	9 330	729	115 093	4 228 812

Regional level

Age	Region	Gender	No formal education	General primary education	General basic education	Vocational education	General secondary education	Specialized secondary education	Higher education	Degree of Kandidat Nauk	Degree of Doktor Nauk	Do not state the level of education	Total
18-24	Brest region	male	229	230	5 445	13 937	28 447	18 281	4 810	4	0	821	72 204
		female	155	157	3 380	6 831	29 013	18 771	7 599	9	1	756	66 672
	Vitebsk region	male	193	259	7 665	12 924	23 864	16 364	3 620	5	2	1 311	66 207
		female	126	135	4 427	7 375	26 641	16 566	5 684	8	0	1 158	62 120
	Gomel region	male	289	406	6 824	14 156	31 186	17 960	4 574	5	1	1 004	76 405
		female	250	250	4 506	7 879	33 658	18 501	8 008	9	2	921	73 984
	Grodno region	male	130	180	5 608	9 790	19 206	17 070	3 561	4	2	792	56 343
		female	123	110	3 360	4 469	20 133	17 124	5 762	12	1	772	51 866
	Minsk (capital city)	male	142	136	6 393	11 410	64 134	29 536	12 486	26	0	8 050	132 313
		female	104	125	4 113	4 396	77 809	25 148	19 444	42	1	7 711	138 893
	Minsk region	male	248	249	7 722	16 732	25 850	20 837	4 471	4	0	1 249	77 362
		female	162	144	4 555	7 587	24 477	20 025	6 493	9	0	1 354	64 806
	Mogilev region	male	182	295	7 064	10 947	22 665	16 335	3 212	7	0	935	61 642
		female	93	135	3 547	6 802	23 364	14 965	5 490	7	1	829	55 233
25-34	Brest region	male	297	404	5 434	16 528	25 893	31 022	20 411	103	4	1 413	101 509
		female	277	235	2 714	10 219	20 584	35 277	30 319	84	3	1 421	101 133
	Vitebsk region	male	317	559	6 537	16 347	17 671	27 695	17 131	146	6	2 172	88 581
		female	214	244	3 051	10 785	13 166	30 245	25 599	148	5	2 257	85 714
	Gomel region	male	411	739	6 292	18 978	23 631	32 310	22 771	151	12	1 844	107 139
		female	347	498	3 671	12 508	20 390	34 973	34 317	131	2	1 738	108 575
	Grodno region	male	286	309	4 671	11 545	15 093	25 259	16 072	136	11	1 416	74 798
		female	193	156	2 257	6 720	11 235	27 845	23 611	119	4	1 284	73 424
	Minsk (capital city)	male	189	281	3 107	14 053	22 242	41 217	61 775	908	45	13 844	157 661
		female	135	154	1 511	7 458	17 858	36 428	82 841	902	31	13 881	161 199
	Minsk region	male	292	560	6 988	20 018	24 393	28 867	19 487	139	6	2 255	103 005
		female	266	271	3 747	11 656	20 670	33 866	26 079	104	4	2 405	99 068
	Mogilev region	male	289	490	5 383	16 118	16 653	25 926	16 684	105	8	1 561	83 217
		female	197	239	2 491	10 908	12 824	27 919	24 525	93	3	1 572	80 771

Age	Region	Gender	No formal education	General primary education	General basic education	Vocational education	General secondary education	Specialized secondary education	Higher education	Degree of Kandidat Nauk	Degree of Doktor Nauk	Do not state the level of education	Total
35-44	Brest region	male	278	317	3 080	16 740	28 690	29 938	15 982	66	11	1 277	96 379
		female	225	184	1 584	12 122	20 744	42 290	22 614	75	5	1 356	101 199
	Vitebsk region	male	254	330	3 600	17 517	19 801	27 281	13 178	140	15	1 970	84 086
		female	186	188	1 696	12 582	13 064	38 574	20 942	117	8	1 968	89 325
	Gomel region	male	318	611	4 057	18 542	25 298	30 776	15 363	141	4	1 595	96 705
		female	315	364	2 328	14 387	19 394	42 627	23 737	175	4	1 478	104 809
	Grodno region	male	253	260	2 826	13 181	20 707	26 116	12 832	130	10	1 220	77 535
		female	192	125	1 267	8 845	12 687	36 833	18 899	129	8	1 132	80 117
	Minsk (capital city)	male	104	189	1 479	11 382	17 113	32 728	38 386	934	60	11 217	113 592
		female	89	143	696	9 175	12 690	40 877	49 900	976	43	11 184	125 773
	Minsk region	male	244	420	4 119	20 412	28 036	28 068	15 311	118	8	1 645	98 381
		female	243	257	2 060	14 417	20 405	42 684	20 679	79	7	1 484	102 315
	Mogilev region	male	235	344	3 038	15 087	17 709	24 492	11 772	102	12	1 447	74 238
		female	171	205	1 589	11 779	11 769	34 198	17 840	107	9	1 408	79 075
45-54	Brest region	male	249	454	4 026	16 394	35 507	28 635	18 204	138	26	1 332	104 965
		female	234	330	2 999	11 934	31 618	44 069	22 711	85	11	1 445	115 436
	Vitebsk region	male	207	495	4 160	18 336	28 147	27 398	15 696	193	37	2 003	96 672
		female	214	317	2 261	13 721	21 845	43 533	21 944	139	18	2 158	106 150
	Gomel region	male	305	710	5 177	20 643	35 111	31 050	15 855	201	29	1 598	110 679
		female	287	553	3 412	16 236	31 148	46 677	22 260	153	15	1 649	122 390
	Grodno region	male	188	340	2 960	12 959	25 263	24 762	14 549	165	39	1 084	82 309
		female	143	235	1 777	8 727	19 598	38 166	18 683	106	11	1 217	88 663
	Minsk (capital city)	male	86	221	1 554	12 126	28 158	31 240	39 289	1 673	255	11 413	126 015
		female	71	148	1 089	12 841	26 716	51 765	52 614	1 100	101	12 661	159 106
	Minsk region	male	265	605	5 080	21 120	38 704	27 948	18 805	171	28	1 460	114 186
		female	261	376	3 153	14 800	32 663	46 464	22 795	91	10	1 541	122 154
	Mogilev region	male	189	463	3 840	16 622	24 689	24 781	12 587	152	13	1 396	84 732
		female	180	308	2 391	13 776	20 133	38 694	17 327	107	2	1 571	94 489

Age	Region	Gender	No formal education	General primary education	General basic education	Vocational education	General secondary education	Specialized secondary education	Higher education	Degree of Kandidat Nauk	Degree of Doktor Nauk	Do not state the level of education	Total
55-64	Brest region	male	136	1 518	7 450	8 349	20 775	15 462	12 822	140	22	769	67 443
		female	242	2 604	9 136	6 229	23 422	27 358	14 937	59	3	942	84 932
	Vitebsk region	male	155	1 310	6 715	9 942	17 073	16 086	11 484	187	43	1 130	64 125
		female	158	1 674	6 897	8 375	19 451	29 328	14 812	114	15	1 596	82 420
	Gomel region	male	173	1 393	6 493	10 511	20 312	17 171	12 358	202	58	899	69 570
		female	246	2 179	7 476	8 738	23 977	28 928	15 225	98	12	1 089	87 968
	Grodno region	male	105	1 205	5 073	6 266	13 945	12 591	9 889	123	38	625	49 860
		female	178	1 909	5 714	4 138	15 105	22 969	12 445	88	9	880	63 435
	Minsk (capital city)	male	40	405	2 671	7 618	19 145	17 680	29 579	2 309	635	6 942	87 024
		female	42	466	3 053	9 213	25 945	34 536	38 798	1 293	154	9 056	122 556
	Minsk region	male	154	1 487	7 386	9 693	21 965	15 152	13 282	172	33	833	70 157
		female	200	2 187	8 215	7 063	24 884	28 522	14 755	81	9	1 153	87 069
	Mogilev region	male	128	1 048	5 149	9 225	14 754	14 490	9 488	209	39	932	55 462
		female	159	1 315	5 500	7 777	16 654	24 670	11 278	78	7	1 284	68 722
65-74	Brest region	male	408	8 956	8 674	2 764	7 323	6 002	5 485	97	17	382	40 108
		female	2 127	20 274	14 330	2 094	11 462	11 935	6 333	41	3	609	69 208
	Vitebsk region	male	193	6 975	8 329	3 438	6 520	6 447	5 720	183	50	598	38 453
		female	556	13 792	15 439	3 546	13 207	14 502	7 224	102	0	1 131	69 499
	Gomel region	male	400	7 962	8 217	3 504	7 623	6 725	6 162	155	24	439	41 211
		female	1 666	18 698	15 256	3 409	13 997	13 839	7 203	64	8	781	74 921
	Grodno region	male	389	7 399	7 024	2 317	5 603	5 092	4 708	105	28	346	33 011
		female	1 601	18 062	11 771	1 694	9 112	11 531	5 976	55	5	618	60 425
	Minsk (capital city)	male	48	1 498	4 204	3 371	7 584	6 866	16 201	1 725	495	3 150	45 142
		female	211	3 540	9 039	4 588	16 502	17 098	19 582	1 165	90	5 196	77 011
	Minsk region	male	320	8 528	9 662	3 344	8 356	6 572	6 648	161	35	528	44 154
		female	903	19 278	17 931	2 634	15 677	14 597	7 170	126	8	898	79 222
	Mogilev region	male	202	5 264	6 587	3 122	5 689	5 555	4 632	174	37	548	31 810
		female	628	11 283	12 262	2 931	10 770	11 486	5 257	70	5	823	55 515

Age	Region	Gender	No formal education	General primary education	General basic education	Vocational education	General secondary education	Specialized secondary education	Higher education	Degree of Kandidat Nauk	Degree of Doktor Nauk	Do not state the level of education	Total
75 and older	Brest region	male	1 384	13 769	3 679	852	2 126	2 178	2 079	25	6	263	26 361
		female	10 089	36 365	6 873	755	4 063	4 874	3 049	24	1	769	66 862
	Vitebsk region	male	453	10 010	3 818	988	1 828	2 377	2 117	57	20	293	21 961
		female	3 281	32 056	10 927	1 441	4 697	6 386	3 710	50	4	944	63 496
	Gomel region	male	806	10 931	3 984	1 158	2 274	2 585	2 480	78	13	257	24 566
		female	6 649	32 590	9 905	1 465	5 199	6 249	3 540	26	4	893	66 520
	Grodno region	male	1 059	10 705	2 852	693	1 602	1 757	1 778	57	20	174	20 697
		female	7 041	31 846	5 282	590	2 993	4 301	2 704	24	6	586	55 373
	Minsk (capital city)	male	130	2 855	2 837	1 431	2 508	3 004	6 486	744	276	1 521	21 792
		female	1 379	11 541	9 911	2 249	8 807	8 488	9 041	563	69	3 942	55 990
	Minsk region	male	627	12 245	4 382	840	2 419	2 349	2 375	43	26	258	25 564
		female	4 933	39 254	10 585	980	5 035	6 111	3 663	47	4	766	71 378
	Mogilev region	male	386	7 603	3 273	1 009	1 795	2 140	1 871	64	6	310	18 457
		female	3 009	25 135	9 026	1 233	4 303	5 345	2 905	46	3	826	51 831

Note: “Vocational education” and “Higher education” are grouped categories. Vocational education is not split into “Vocational education without cocurrent provision of general secondary education” and “Vocational education with cocurrent provision of general secondary education” (as in the questionnaire); “Bachelor’s degree”, “Specialist’s diploma” and “Magister’s degree” come into account as Higher education.