



gesis

Leibniz Institute
for the Social Sciences

TECHNICAL *Reports*

2010|17

European *Values* Study 

EVS 2008 Method Report

Country Report - Slovak Republic

Documentation of the full data release 30/11/10

Related to the national dataset

Archive-Study-No. ZA4771, doi:10.4232/1.10166

European Values Study and

GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences

Acknowledgements

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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 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.

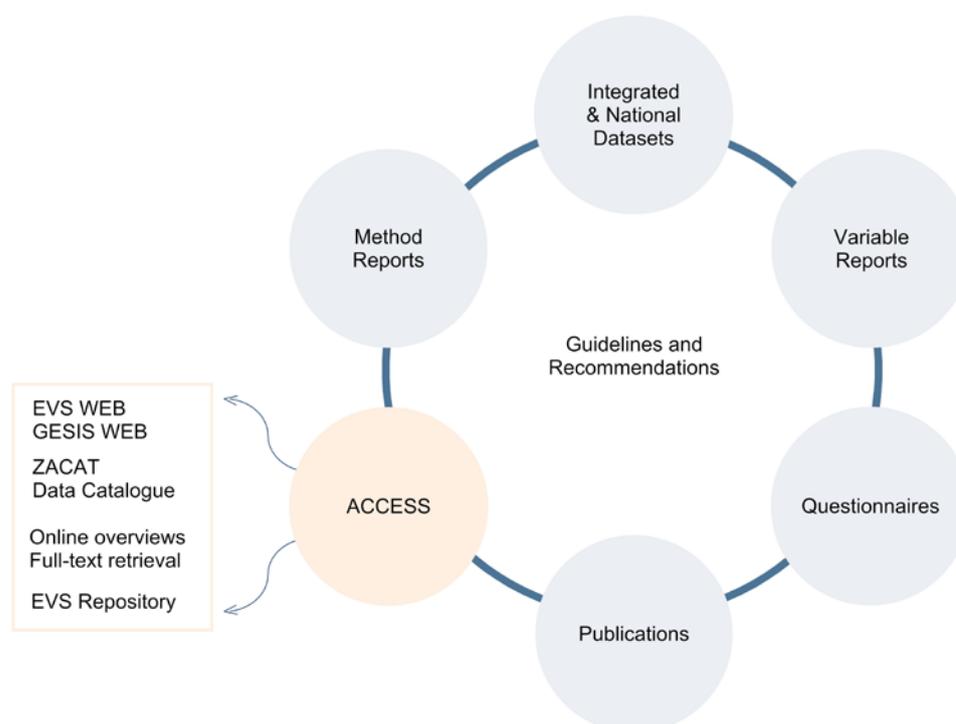
A set of guidelines and recommendations was set up and the whole process of data creation and processing was guided and monitored by the EVS advisory groups.

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, Slovak Republic. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4771 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30), [doi:10.4232/1.10166](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.10166).

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
Slovak Republic

Study Description

EUROPEAN VALUES STUDY 2008 - SLOVAK REPUBLIC

I. BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

STUDY NO.

ZA4771

VERSION

Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10166 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10166>)

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

Zuzana Kusa (Program director)

Miroslav Tízik, Bohumil Búzik, David Kostlán, Katarína Strapcová, Milan Zeman
Institute for Sociology of the Slovak Academy of Sciences (data consistency)

Consultations of Hungarian language version:

Roman Dzambazovic, Zuzana Meszaros- Lampl

Faculty of Philosophy Comenius University Bratislava

FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR

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

DATA DEPOSITOR

Zuzana Kusa

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, Slovak Republic. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany,

Study Description

ZA4771 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10166 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10166>).

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 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).

Study Description

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, 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

Study Description

language.

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, nut 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
Tmavský	SK 21	SK02 Western Slovakia (Západné Slovensko)
Trenčiansky	SK22	
Nitriansky	SK23	
Žilinský	SK31	SK03 Central Slovakia (Stredné Slovensko)
Banskobystrický	SK32	
Prešovský	SK041	SK04 Eastern Slovakia (Východné Slovensko)
Košický	SK042	

Correspondence with NUTS classification

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 Tmavský 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

Study Description

KIND OF DATA

Survey data

FIELDWORK PERIOD

14-07-2008 to 29-08-2008

III. METHODOLOGY AND PROCESSING

TIME METHOD

Cross section, partly repetitive

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

457

NUMBER OF UNITS

1509

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	

FIELDWORK ORGANISATION

TNS SK. S.r.o.

Stefanikova 19, 841 45 Bratislava, Slovak Republic

LANGUAGE OF THE INTERVIEWS

Slovak, Hungarian

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION

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

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

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):	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?	

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:	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	
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	

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)	
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

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
Number of units where outcome was confirmed		65	30
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	M	M	M
			28
			18

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?		25%

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

Study Description

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 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	

Study Description

Gender

Parameter	Country level	Non-weighted sample	Difference
Male:	47,85	40,09	-7,76
Female:	52,15	59,91	7,76

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
Tmavský	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

Study Description

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

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:	

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

Study Description

USAGE REGULATIONS

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

ANONYMISED DATA

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

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

CITATION REQUIREMENTS

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

How to cite the data:

EVS (2010): European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Slovak Republic. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4771 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10166 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10166>).

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:

Study Description

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 výtučného listu)	Completed elementary school +vocational training or courses (without the certificate of apprenticeship)
4 Vyučený/á s výtučným 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 Vyučený (-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., Ph.D., Doc., atd., ale nie PhDr.!)	Postgraduate (third) level of higher education study (titles as CSc., Ph.D., 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.

Other documentation : Slovak Republic

Sampling information

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 will take place 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 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.

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%
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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

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.

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

Additional information to religion :

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?):

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 "mestianka" – "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 C.Sc., Ph.D., Doc., etc., not PhDr.)	06	

OCCUPATION

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

- No deviations

POLITICAL PARTIES

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

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

Study Description

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.

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.

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.

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%)

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:

- Party system, 5% of votes is required.