TILBURG ◆ UNIVERSITY

gesis

Leibniz Institute
for the Social Sciences

European *Values* Study

EVS 2008 Method Report
Country Report – Bulgaria

Documentation of the full data release 30/11/10

Related to the national dataset
Archive-Study-No. ZA4774, doi:10.4232/1.10169

European Values Study and
GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences

Acknowledgements

Contents

List of Tables and Figures

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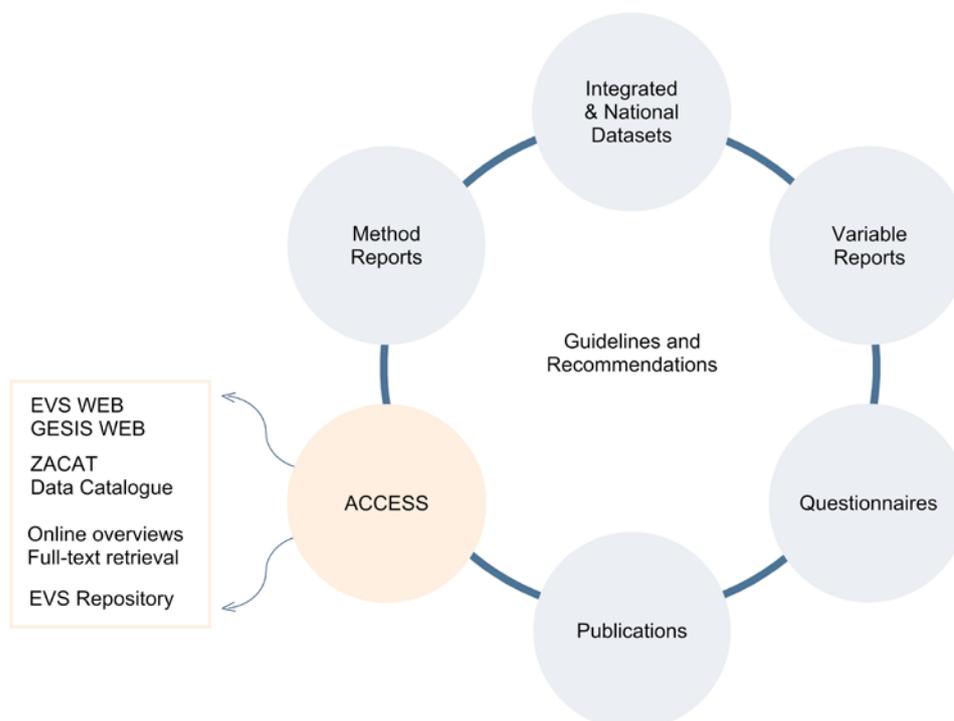A set of guidelines and recommendations was set up and the whole process of data creation and processing was guided and monitored by the EVS advisory groups.

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, Bulgaria. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4774 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30), doi:10.4232/1.10169.

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
Bulgaria**

Study Description

EUROPEAN VALUES STUDY 2008 - BULGARIA

I. BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

STUDY NO.

ZA4774

VERSION

Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10169 (http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10169)

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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The Institute of Sociology, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

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Vladimir Vladov and Diana Nenkova - The Institute of Sociology, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR

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

Renovabis

Sofia University St. Kliment Ohridski

Trust for Civil Society in Central Eastern Europe

DATA DEPOSITOR

Market LINKS - Research & Consulting

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, Bulgaria. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4774 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10169 (http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10169).

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).

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 intensions 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 affaires; 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 then 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

Study Description

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

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

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

Bulgarian NUTS3 classification

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

Correspondence with NUTS classification

KIND OF DATA
Survey data

FIELDWORK PERIOD
21-04-2008 to 15-06-2008

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:		

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

FIELDWORK ORGANISATION

Market LINKS-Research & Consulting

5 Angel Kantchev Str., Sofia 1000, Bulgaria

LANGUAGE OF THE INTERVIEWS

Bulgarian, Turkish, Russian

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION

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

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

Study Description

MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

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

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

FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING

Total number of interviewers:	136
Number of experienced interviewers:	131
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	5
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	136
How many members of the research team attended/participated/organized training sessions of interviewers?	3

Written EVS specific instructions:

Yes	X
No	

Training in refusal conversion:

Yes	X
No	

B. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE INTERVIEWERS

a. Employment status of interviewers:

Free-lance interviewers	X
Employed by the survey organization	
Other (please give details):	

b. Payment of interviewers:

Hourly	
Per completed interview	
Assigned payment (a fix payment for an assigned number of interviews)	X
Regular fixed salary	
Bonus payment	
Other (please give details):	

C. VISITS TO THE RESPONDENTS

Total number of minimum visits per respondent/sampling unit:	4
Among the total, required visits on week-ends:	1
Among the total, required visits in the evening:	2

D. ENHANCING THE INTERVIEWS, INCENTIVES

a. Was any information, advance letter, brochure, leaflet used?

Use of advance letter	Yes
Use of brochure, leaflet, written information	No

b. Was any incentive offered to respondent?

No incentives	
Unconditional monetary incentives (paid before the interview)	
Conditional monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	
Unconditional non-monetary incentives (given before the interview)	

Conditional non-monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)		X

Please specify and give as much details as possible about the incentives:

We decided to use chocolate bonbonniere "Merci" as incentives for the respondents. It is a
very popular, much advertised and prestigious brand here in Bulgaria.

c. Use of other types of response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, hotline):

Yes	
No	X

If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:

E. STRATEGY FOR REFUSAL CONVERSION

Yes	X
No	

If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:

Refusal conversion was a part of the special training program that the interviewers received.

1. The respondent's refusal does not indicate the attitude towards interviewer and his or her
work. It is a personal expression of stress and fear.

2. The interviewer should try to convince the person to participate in the study at the moment of
the initial contact. Usually the response rate drops with each visit thereafter. In the moment of
the first contact the interviewer should stress on: the significance of the study, the incentives,
or a next visit of the interviewer at respondent's convenient.

F. PRETEST PERIOD (DD/MM/YY)

From: 01-04-2008	
To: 11-04-2008	
Number of pretest interviews:	30

CONTROL OPERATIONS

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

	Interviews	Refusals	Non-contacts
Number of units selected for back-checking	600	153	98
Number of back-check achieved	345	65	32
Number of units where outcome was confirmed	342	64	32
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	168 (P)	37 (P)	32 (P)
	177 (T)	28 (T)	

CLEANING / VERIFICATION OF DATA AND QUESTIONNAIRE

A. CHECKING OF DATA

a. Were data checked for consistency?

Yes	X
No	

b. If yes, were the data edited?

Yes, data corrected individually	X
Yes, data corrected automatically	
Yes, data corrected both individually and automatically	
No, no correction was done	

c. Were data corrected always according to filter instructions?		
Yes		
No		X
d. Who did the data corrections?		
The fieldwork agency		X
The Programme Director or its team		
Any other person (please specify):		
B. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - CAPI		NAP
a. How was the CAPI questionnaire programme checked?		
b. Who did the CAPI questionnaire checking?		
The fieldwork agency		
The Programme Director or its team		
Any other person (please specify):		
C. VERIFICATOIN OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - PAPI		
a. Was the scanning of optical or keying questionnaire checked?		
Yes		X
No		
b. Who did the PAPI questionnaire checking?		
The fieldwork agency		X
The Programme Director or its team		
Any other person (please specify):		
c. Approximate proportion of questionnaires checked?		33%

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Sample design and sample size:

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

The sample is designed by districts, separately by urban and rural population and includes 150 clusters (enumeration districts) on the first stage. From the selected enumeration districts 10 addresses are randomly selected. Also four extra addresses per cluster are randomly selected in case of non-responses.
The starting sample size is 2100 persons of 18 years aged and over in order to ensure the minimum of 1500 interviewed persons.

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

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

CHARACTERISTIC OF SAMPLE

Response and non response (numbers)	
A. Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	2059

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

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

 - No panel component

REPRESENTATIVITY

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

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

WEIGHTS AND CHARACTERISTIC OF NATIONAL POPULATION

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

Study Description

Population size

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

Actual number of interviewed respondent

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

Weighting Variables

Weight: gender by age

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

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

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

IV. DATA ACCESS

USAGE REGULATIONS

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

ANONYMISED DATA

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

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

	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, Bulgaria. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4774 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10169 (http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10169).

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

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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. Primary
2. Lower secondary
3. Secondary general
4. Secondary general (language, mathematics and life sciences)
5. Secondary general (sports and arts gymnasiums)
6. Secondary vocational
7. Semi-higher education
8. Collage
9. Higher education - bachelor
10. Higher education - master
11. Higher education - doctor

Description of educational system:

The Bulgarian educational system consisted of three types of schools: state, municipal, and private (including religious). The grade levels were primary (first to fourth grade), basic (fifth to seventh grade), and secondary (eighth to twelfth grade). Children began first grade at age six and were required to attended school until age sixteen. Secondary school students had the choice of studying for three years at professional-vocational schools or for four years at technical schools or general high schools. Religious schools operated only on the high-school level. Specialized high schools taught foreign languages, mathematics, and music; admittance to them was by special entrance exams.

Bulgaria has over 40 universities and other institutes of higher education and about 50 colleges and technical schools. ("College" refers to semi-higher-learning institutions for nursing, paramedical training, teaching, and technical education.) A relatively new feature of the Bulgarian educational scene is the recently (re) established private schools, which receive no financial support from the state budget.

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

National educational categories	ISCED
Primary	ISCED-1
Lower secondary	ISCED-2
Secondary general	ISCED-3A
Secondary general (language, mathematics and life sciences)	ISCED-3A
Secondary general (sports and arts gymnasiums)	ISCED-3A
Secondary vocational	ISCED-3C/4C
Semi-higher education	ISCED-5A/5B
Colleage	ISCED-5A/5B
Higher education - bachelor	ISCED-5A/5B
Higher education - master	ISCED-5A/5B
Higher education - doctor	ISCED-6

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, and indicate the position of political parties in relation to each other on a 10 point left-right scale.

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

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

Study Description

Coalition for Bulgaria - Bulgarian Socialist Party, Party of Bulgarian Social Democrats, Political Movement Social Democrats, Bulgarian Agrarian People's Union Alexander Stambolijski, Civil Union "Roma", Movement for Social Humanism, Green Party of Bulgaria, Communist Party of Bulgaria   - 30,95%

National Movement for Stability and Progress   - 19,88%

Democrats for a Strong Bulgaria   - 6,44%

National Union Attack   - 8,14%

Movement for Rights and Freedoms   - 12,81%

United Democratic Force - Union of Democratic Forces, Democratic Party, George's Day Movement, Bulgarian Agrarian People's Union, Movement for an Equal Public Model   - 7.68%

Coalition Bulgarian People's Union - Union of Free Democrats, Bulgarian People's Union, VMRO   - 5,19%

Novoto Vreme (New Age) Party   - 2.95%

Date of the last national legislative elections:

  - 25-06-2005

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:

Bulgaria is a parliamentary representative democratic republic, whereby the Minister-Chairman is the head of government, and of a multi-party system. Executive power is exercised by the government. Legislative power is vested in both the government and the National Assembly.
The Bulgarian electoral system is proportional with national threshold of 4% (electoral barrier). The allocation of 240 mandates in the National Assembly is based on the d'Hondt method (rule).

According to the electoral system, after 1990, Bulgaria holds three types of elections.
  1) parliamentary: 1991; 1994; 1997; 2001; 2005;
  2) local elections: 1991; 1995; 1999; 2003; 2007;
  3) presidential elections: 1992; 1996; 2001; 2006;

The Bulgarian unicameral parliament, the National Assembly or Narodno Sabranie, consists of 240 deputies who are elected for 4-year-terms by popular vote. The votes are for party or coalition lists of candidates for each of the thirty one

multimandate electoral regions. A party or coalition must garner a minimum of 4% of the vote in order to enter parliament. Parliament is responsible for enactment of laws, approval of the budget, scheduling of presidential elections, selection and dismissal of the prime minister and other ministers, declaration of war, deployment of troops outside of Bulgaria, and ratification of international treaties and agreements.

The president of Bulgaria (Georgi Parvanov since 22 January 2002) is directly elected for a 5-year term with the right to one re-election. The president serves as the head of state and commander in chief of the armed forces. The President's main duties are to schedule elections and referendums, represent Bulgaria abroad, conclude international treaties, and head the Consultative Council for National Security. The President may return legislation to the National Assembly for further debate--a kind of veto--but the legislation can be passed again by an absolute majority vote.

The Council of Ministers is the principal organ of the executive branch. It is usually formed by the majority party in Parliament, if one exists, or by the largest party in Parliament along with coalition partners. Chaired by the Prime Minister, it is responsible for carrying out state policy, managing the state budget, and maintaining law and order. The Council must resign if the National Assembly passes a vote of no confidence in the Council or the Prime Minister or rejects a vote of confidence. The current governmental coalition is made of the Bulgarian Socialist Party (BSP), National Movement Simeon II (NMS), and the Movement for Rights and Freedoms (representing mainly the Turkish minority).

Other documentation: Bulgaria

Representativity

Age*gender / Degree of urbanisation: Country & Region

	Total				Vidin			
	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.
Total	**6361942**	**3044541**	**3317400**	**42.0%**	**97253**	**46305**	**50947**	**41.8%**
18-24	739513.7	379127.2	360386.4	31.0%	8979	4668	4310	24.8%
25-34	1141344	583025	558319	29.8%	13048	6717	6331	27.5%
35-44	1056871	532682	524189	33.6%	14734	7536	7198	25.3%
45-54	1081758	530327	551431	34.5%	15105	7489	7616	28.7%
55-64	1017708	474170	543538	46.0%	18112	8500	9612	44.4%
65-74	770944	331987	438957	75.9%	14528	6303	8225	65.3%
75+	553803	213223	340580	80.6%	12747	5092	7655	72.3%

	Vratsa				Montana			
	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.
Total	**170277**	**81996**	**88281**	**43.7%**	**136906**	**65607**	**71298**	**38.9%**
18-24	18137	9460	8677	34.3%	14099	7391	6707	24.4%
25-34	25069	12695	12374	35.5%	18309	9483	8826	28.5%
35-44	28831	14679	14152	33.4%	21015	10548	10467	26.3%
45-54	28938	14556	14382	34.8%	22326	11262	11064	28.1%
55-64	29050	13934	15116	46.9%	23888	11269	12619	41.5%
65-74	22248	9628	12620	62.4%	20610	8842	11768	58.4%
75+	18004	7044	10960	67.4%	16659	6812	9847	64.9%

	Veliko Tarnovo				Gabrovo			
	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.
Total	**235916**	**112015**	**123901**	**33.5%**	**114592**	**54537**	**60055**	**20.9%**
18-24	29725	14377	15348	19.2%	10710	5688	5022	13.7%
25-34	40371	20357	20014	24.1%	18276	9653	8623	12.6%
35-44	35021	17586	17435	27.7%	17579	8743	8836	12.4%
45-54	39200	19348	19852	28.1%	18403	8991	9412	15.0%
55-64	39497	18886	20611	36.4%	21090	9686	11404	20.5%
65-74	29814	12826	16988	53.3%	16355	7056	9299	34.6%
75+	22288	8635	13653	57.2%	12179	4720	7459	42.8%

	Lovech				Pleven			
	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.
Total	**130911**	**63377**	**67534**	**39.6%**	**251393**	**121329**	**130065**	**35.4%**
18-24	13394	7073.74	6320.29	28.8%	26104	13612	12493	27.7%
25-34	18773	9883	8890	33.5%	36855	19134	17721	27.0%
35-44	21151	10915	10236	30.0%	40197	20367	19830	27.1%
45-54	21325	10820	10505	31.6%	42697	21423	21274	27.9%
55-64	22731	10655	12076	39.3%	44056	21026	23030	36.6%
65-74	18918	8353	10565	55.6%	34656	15113	19543	51.8%
75+	14619	5677	8942	62.4%	26828	10654	16174	55.6%

	Ruse				Varna			
	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.
Total	**214152**	**102621**	**111532**	**25.5%**	**375782**	**181055**	**194727**	**18.6%**
18-24	24801	13068	11734	16.7%	43307	22364	20943	16.6%
25-34	36298	18705	17593	19.1%	78808	40163	38645	13.4%
35-44	35036	17572	17464	20.4%	64062	32455	31607	15.6%
45-54	36038	17743	18295	22.3%	62469	30308	32161	16.3%
55-64	36269	16747	19522	28.2%	58400	27336	31064	20.1%
65-74	26721	11450	15271	39.0%	40997	17507	23490	28.8%
75+	18989	7336	11653	40.2%	27739	10922	16817	30.2%

	Dobrich				Razgrad			
	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.
Total	**168212**	**81464**	**86748**	**33.7%**	**111882**	**53781**	**58102**	**53.4%**
18-24	19930	10324	9606	28.4%	13606	6943	6664	49.1%
25-34	28491	14571	13920	30.9%	18762	9563	9199	54.8%
35-44	29264	14753	14511	28.1%	20555	10490	10065	48.9%
45-54	29421	14355	15066	27.1%	19293	9521	9772	48.8%
55-64	28717	13518	15199	35.7%	18639	8490	10149	55.3%
65-74	19763	8796	10967	48.1%	13116	5708	7408	62.2%
75+	12626	5147	7479	50.3%	7911	3066	4845	61.6%

	Silistra				Targovishte			
	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.
Total	**109400**	**53356**	**56043**	**54.9%**	**108840**	**52521**	**56319**	**49.3%**
18-24	12578	6538	6039	52.8%	12963	6666	6297	45.5%
25-34	16699	8519	8180	55.8%	18098	9229	8869	47.5%
35-44	19300	9833	9467	52.2%	19109	9732	9377	41.8%
45-54	18910	9412	9498	50.6%	18389	9277	9112	45.0%
55-64	19629	9373	10256	54.6%	17496	8075	9421	50.6%
65-74	14251	6416	7835	61.7%	13687	5934	7753	60.9%
75+	8033	3265	4768	61.4%	9098	3608	5490	62.4%

	Shumen				Blagoevgrad			
	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.
Total	**160540**	**76792**	**83748**	**37.3%**	**267845**	**129764**	**138081**	**41.4%**
18-24	20650	10426	10224	29.8%	34960	17579	17381	37.4%
25-34	28822	14378	14444	32.9%	46908	24054	22854	38.3%
35-44	27766	14285	13481	34.2%	49466	24539	24927	40.2%
45-54	26884	13332	13552	34.7%	49037	24508	24529	37.9%
55-64	25259	11663	13596	41.7%	38966	18690	20276	41.4%
65-74	18736	7984	10752	48.7%	30457	13301	17156	51.8%
75+	12423	4724	7699	47.0%	18051	7093	10958	52.0%

		Kyustendil				Pernik		
		Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.
Total		**127704**	**61270**	**66433**	**34.6%**	**119475**	**57179**	**62296**	**25.8%**
18-24		12605	6650	5954	26.2%	11426	5852	5574	14.0%
25-34		19590	10083	9507	25.6%	18657	9494	9163	15.6%
35-44		20788	10598	10190	26.9%	18825	9457	9368	15.8%
45-54		21650	10754	10896	27.9%	20837	10339	10498	18.4%
55-64		21772	10324	11448	36.5%	19922	9375	10547	29.9%
65-74		17936	7948	9988	50.5%	17207	7504	9703	43.7%
75+		13363	4913	8450	54.5%	12601	5158	7443	47.9%

		Sofia				Sofia Capitol		
		Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.
Total		**215160**	**104294**	**110866**	**42.0%**	**1041796**	**487216**	**554580**	**4.6%**
18-24		22983	11894	11089	33.5%	127594	64651	62943	3.7%
25-34		33231	17155	16076	34.6%	239312	119883	119429	3.6%
35-44		35416	18205	17211	34.4%	168509	84045	84464	4.9%
45-54		35924	18285	17639	36.5%	167316	77782	89534	4.8%
55-64		35487	17095	18392	44.3%	156923	69719	87204	5.0%
65-74		29795	12897	16898	55.3%	99247	40837	58410	6.1%
75+		22324	8763	13561	61.6%	82895	30299	52596	5.2%

		Kardzhali				Pazardzhik		
		Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.
Total		**127165**	**62054**	**65111**	**59.0%**	**240382**	**116465**	**123917**	**38.6%**
18-24		16865	8511	8354	52.3%	29847	15388	14459	36.1%
25-34		23011	12160	10851	58.5%	39863	20911	18952	36.0%
35-44		22596	11672	10924	55.3%	43111	21840	21271	36.1%
45-54		23277	11281	11996	56.7%	43472	21842	21630	35.3%
55-64		17558	8204	9354	62.9%	36655	17263	19392	39.0%
65-74		15168	6755	8413	68.1%	29086	12467	16619	46.5%
75+		8690	3471	5219	65.4%	18348	6754	11594	48.2%

		Plovdiv				Smolyan		
		Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.
Total		**587005**	**278844**	**308161**	**26.5%**	**108163**	**51653**	**56510**	**47.0%**
18-24		68706	34974	33732	21.0%	12808	6601	6207	35.3%
25-34		109709	55768	53941	19.9%	16596	8521	8075	43.7%
35-44		96734	48312	48422	23.2%	19274	9672	9602	44.0%
45-54		98913	48323	50590	23.3%	22030	10763	11267	45.0%
55-64		90536	41847	48689	28.2%	17252	7904	9348	49.1%
65-74		72192	30829	41363	38.6%	12443	5391	7052	59.8%
75+		50215	18791	31424	40.2%	7760	2801	4959	61.7%

		Stara Zagora			Haskovo			
		Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.
Total		**296280**	**142135**	**154145**	**31.9%**	**219599**	**105433**	**114166**	**30.9%**
18-24		32803	16997	15806	24.8%	24513	12540	11973	22.9%
25-34		51352	26688	24664	23.7%	35710	18486	17224	22.8%
35-44		48497	24593	23904	23.8%	35412	17756	17656	22.8%
45-54		50886	24789	26097	25.0%	38973	19467	19506	23.9%
55-64		47962	22212	25750	34.9%	33810	15955	17855	33.1%
65-74		38006	16510	21496	50.5%	29053	12710	16343	48.7%
75+		26774	10346	16428	52.4%	22128	8519	13609	51.0%

		Burgas			Sliven			
		Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.	Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.
Total		**341044**	**164381**	**176663**	**28.4%**	**164840**	**79213**	**85627**	**33.8%**
18-24		40602	20715	19887	25.8%	21510	11174	10336	30.3%
25-34		64912	33082	31830	25.0%	28272	14520	13752	29.7%
35-44		58092	29319	28773	25.6%	27514	13730	13784	28.3%
45-54		59766	29257	30509	24.3%	29049	14358	14691	28.7%
55-64		52804	25084	27720	28.1%	25733	12005	13728	35.2%
65-74		38943	16794	22149	38.7%	19865	8540	11325	45.9%
75+		25925	10130	15795	41.4%	12897	4886	8011	49.9%

		Yambol			
		Total	Male	Female	% of urban pop.
Total		**119426**	**57884**	**61542**	**34.0%**
18-24		13307	7002	6305	20.5%
25-34		17542	9170	8372	23.4%
35-44		19017	9450	9567	23.5%
45-54		21230	10742	10488	25.5%
55-64		19495	9335	10160	39.8%
65-74		17146	7588	9558	55.8%
75+		11689	4597	7092	56.9%

Political parties

Description of the political parties in Bulgaria and position of these parties with respect to the 10 point left-right scale.

Party	Left – right scale 10	In the parliamentary group of:	Brief description
Ataka Ataka	9	Coalition "Ataka" Koalitsiya "Ataka"	Considered to be a nationalist party, similar to other European nationalist's parties. It is a typical populist party
Bulgarian Agrarian Popular Union – Alexander Stamboliiski Bulgarski zemedelski naroden sayuz A. Stamboliyski (BZNS)	2	Coalition for Bulgaria Koalitsiya za Bulgaria	An agrarian party, very left-wing, the heir to the official Agrarian Union that adopted the programme of the Bulgarian Communist Party in the time of the Communist regime.
Bulgarian Social Democratic Party Bulgarska sotsialdemokraticheska partiya	4	-	This party claims to stand closest to the social-democratic parties of Europe. It was part of the coalition "United Democratic Forces" in the previous, 39th National Assembly, but is not currently represented in parliament.
Bulgarian Socialist Party (BSP) Bulgarska sotsialisticheska partiya	3	Coalition for Bulgaria Koalitsiya za Bulgaria	The renamed former Communist Party. A member of the Party of European Socialists (PES). Currently one of the three parties in the governing triple coalition (together with MRF and NMSS)
Bulgarian Agrarian Popular Union – Popular Union Bulgarski zemedelski naroden sayuz – Naroden sayuz	5	Coalition "Bulgarian People's Union" Koalitsiya "Bulgarski naroden sayuz"	Defines itself as a centrist (conservative) party; it is heir to the Bulgarian Agrarian Union, prohibited in 1947(by that point being centrist-left) by the communist regime.
Communist Party of Bulgaria Komunisticheska partiya na Bulgaria	2	Coalition for Bulgaria Koalitsiya za Bulgaria	A small orthodox communist party, in coalition with BSP.
Democratic Party Demokraticheska partiya	7	-	The revived Democratic Party which existed before the communist regime came to power. In coalition with UDF. At present it has one representative in parliament.
Democrats for Strong Bulgaria Demokrati za silna Bulgaria (DSB)	9	Separate parliamentary group	A modern democratic party with a pro-European orientation; is critical of Bulgaria's dependence on present-day Russia. A member of the European People's Party.
Citizens for European Development of Bulgaria Grazhdani za evropeysko razvitie na Bulgaria (GERB)	6	Not represented in parliament.	A newly created party, formed by a leader who was previously the body guard of T. Zhivkov and Simeon Saxecoburggothski. Some analysts define it as a populist party. It is in process of becoming a member of the European People's Party. At the last local elections it won considerable support.
Green Party in Bulgaria Zelena partiya v Bulgaria	3	Coalition for Bulgaria Koalitsiya za Bulgaria	A left-oriented party; it, was initially in coalition with UDF before the latter became a party. In recent years it has been close to BSP.
Movement for Equality Social Model Dvizhenie za ravnopraven sotsialen model (DROM)	4	Coalition "United Democratic Forces" Koalitsiya "Obedineni demokratichni sili"	Party representing the interest of the Bulgarian Roma.
Movement Gergyovden Dvizhenie Gergyovden	6	Coalition "United Democratic Forces" Koalitsiya "Obedineni demokratichni sili"	Centrist-liberal party, in coalition with the United Democratic Forces.
Movement for Rights and Freedoms (MRF) Dvizhenie za prava i svobodi (DPS)	4	Separate parliamentary group	Its main electorate are the Bulgarian Turks, although the leadership denies this is an ethnic party. Member of the European Liberal Democratic and Reformer Party (ELDR). Currently one of the three parties in the governing triple coalition claiming liberal ideological inclination and yet strong social proctionism
National Movement Simeon the Second (NMSS) Natsionalno dvizhenie Simeon Vtori (NDSV)	5	Separate parliamentary group	Created after the return of the former monarch Simeon Saxecoburggothski to Bulgaria in 2001. The name of the leader figures in the designation of the party. It defines itself as a liberal party and is a member of the European Liberal Democrat and Reform Party (ELDR). It is part of the ruling triple coalition, but in recent months some of its parliamentary group broke away to form an independent group (Bulgarian New Democracy).
The New Times Novoto vreme	6		A party created in 2004 by MPs who were in the previous, 39th National Assembly, elected on the ticket of NMSS in 2001. Some of its leaders are former student leaders. It defines itself as a right-wing liberal party. Not currently represented in parliament.

Party of Bulgarian Social-democrats Partiya Bulgarski sotsialdemokrati	4	Coalition for Bulgaria Koalitsiya za Bulgaria	Defines itself as a social-democratic party and is in close cooperation with BSP; member of the Party of European Socialists.
Party of Bulgarian Women Partiya na bulgarskite zheni	4	-	This party came in the spotlight after the elections of 2001, when NMSS won the elections; it then held the mandate for NMSS. It is considered a centrist party and claims to be representing and defending women's interests.
Party "Roma" Partiya "Roma"	3	Coalition for Bulgaria Koalitsiya za Bulgaria	A party representing the interests of the Bulgarian Roma; in coalition with BSP.
Political Movement "Evroroma" Politichesko dvizhenie "Evroroma"	3	-	The party enjoys considerable support among the Roma population of Bulgaria. Its leader was an MP in the 39th National Assembly, but was deprived of MP immunity and sat a sentense in prison.
Political Movement Social Democrats (PDS) Politichesko dvizhenie sotsialdemokrati	4	Coalition for Bulgaria Koalitsiya za Bulgaria	Presents itself as an authentic modern social-democratic party. Member of Coalition for Bulgaria, but in recent years has become increasingly critical of BSP and the coalition government.
Union of Democratic Forces (SDS) Sayuz na demokratichnite sili (SDS)	7	United Democratic Forces Koalitsiya "Obedineni demokratichni sili"	At the start of reforms it was a coalition. In 1996 was transformed into a center-right political party. It is the main opposition to BSP. Between 1997 and 2001 it ruled in the coalition United Democratic Forces.
Union of Free Democrats (SSD) Sayuz na svobodnite demokrati (SSD)	6	Bulgarian People's Union Koalitsiya "Bulgarski naroden sayuz"	Party of the centre-right; formed by the former mayor of Sofia after he split off from UDF. Is currently represented in parliament in coalition with Popular Union.
VMRO – Bulgarian National Movement BMPO – Bulgarsko natsionalno dvizhenie	8	Bulgarian People's Union Koalitsiya "Bulgarski naroden sayuz"	Presents itself as a continuation of the Internal Macedonian-Odrin Revolutionary Organization (VMRO) that existed before 1922. Defines itself as a patriotic party; recognizes the independence of the Republic of Macedonia.