



gesis

Leibniz Institute  
for the Social Sciences

TECHNICAL *Reports*

2010|17

European *Values* Study 

EVS 2008 Method Report

Country Report - Croatia

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

*Related to the national dataset*

*Archive-Study-No. ZA4775, doi:10.4232/1.10051*

*European Values Study and*

*GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences*

## Acknowledgements

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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## Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 1 European Values Study

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

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

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

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

## 1.1 EVS 1981–2008: Participating countries

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

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

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

\*1981 only West-Germany

## 1.2 EVS 2008

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

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

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

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

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

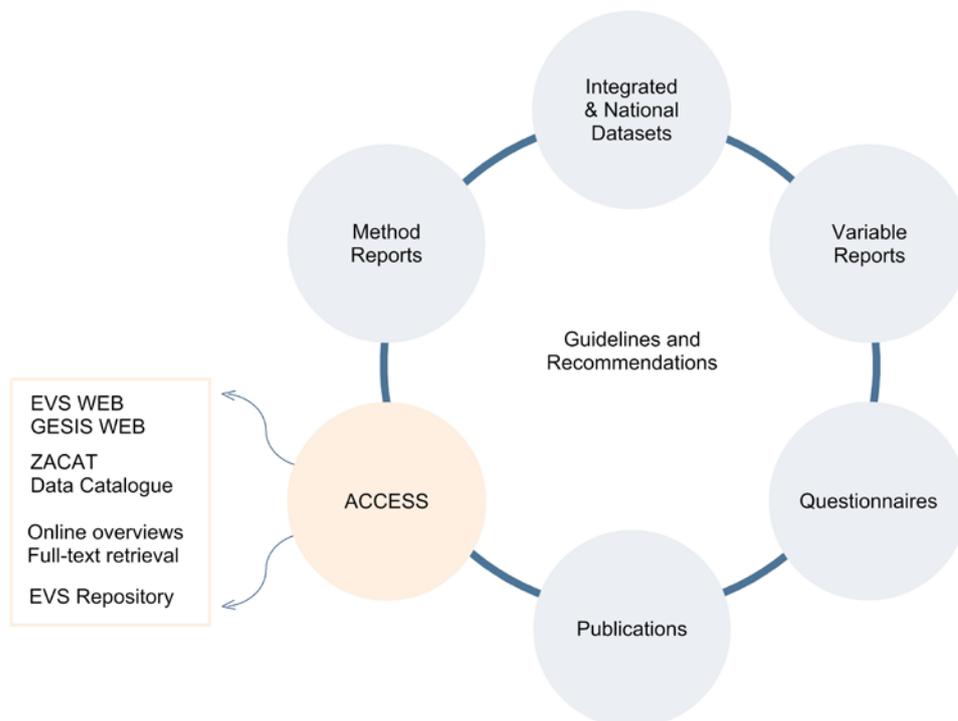
A set of guidelines and recommendations was set up and the whole process of data creation and processing was guided and monitored by the EVS advisory groups.

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

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

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

Figure 1: Overview of available data and documentation



#### Data

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

#### Reports

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

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

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

#### Questionnaires

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

#### Publications

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

## 1.4 Access to data and documentation

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

### General study information

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

### Data and documentation

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

### Version History & Errata

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

### Online study and variable information

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

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

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

### Full-text retrieval

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

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

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

### Publication

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

### Secondary education

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

### The Atlas of European Values

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

## 1.5 Bibliographic Citation

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

How to cite the data:

EVS (2010): European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Croatia. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4775 Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-11-30), [doi:10.4232/1.10051](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.10051).

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  
Croatia

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Study Description

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**EUROPEAN VALUES STUDY 2008 - CROATIA**

**I. BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION**

STUDY NO.

ZA4775

VERSION

Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10051 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10051>)

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

Baloban Josip (Program director)

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Krunoslav Nikodem (Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences University of Zagreb)

Goran Milas (Institute of social sciences Ivo Pilar Zagreb)

Gordan Crpic (Centre for the promotion of social teaching of the Church Zagreb)

FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR

Ministry of Science, Education and Sport of the Republic of Croatia (project no. 203-1941533-0734; Europsko istraživanje vrednota: Hrvatska u Europi within research programme no. 1941533; Hrvatske vrijednosti u komparativnom kontekstu)

Sponsors:

Privredna banka d.d. Zagreb

HT-Hrvatske telekomunikacije d.d. Zagreb

DATA DEPOSITOR

Rimac Ivan

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/>

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## Study Description

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### BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

EVS (2010): European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Croatia. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4775 Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10051 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10051>).

### 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,

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## Study Description

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insemination or in-vitro fertilization and death penalty).

7. National identity: geographical group the respondent feels belonging to (town, region of country, country, Europe, the world); citizenship; national pride; fears associated with the European Union (the loss of social security and national identity, growing expenditure of the own country, the loss of power in the world for one's own country and the loss of jobs); attitude towards the enlargement of the European Union (10-point-scale); voting intentions in the next election and party preference; party that appeals most; preferred immigrant policy; opinion on terrorism; attitude towards immigrants and their customs and traditions (take jobs away, undermine a country's cultural life, make crime problems worse, strain on country's welfare system, threat to society, maintain distinct customs and traditions); feeling like a stranger in one's own country; too many immigrants; important aspects of national identity (being born in the country, to respect country's political institutions and laws, to have country's ancestry, to speak the national language, to have lived for a long time in the country); interest in politics in the media; give authorities information to help justice versus stick to own affairs; closeness to family, neighbourhood, the people in the region, countrymen, Europeans and mankind; concerned about the living conditions of elderly people, unemployed, immigrants and sick or disabled people.

8. Environment: attitude towards the environment (scale: readiness to give part of own income for the environment, overpopulation, disastrous consequences from human interference with nature, human ingenuity remains earth fit to live in, the balance of nature is strong enough to cope with the impacts of modern industrial nations, humans were meant to rule over the rest of nature, an ecological catastrophe is inevitable).

Demography: sex; age (year of birth); born in the country of interview; country of birth; year of immigration into the country; father and mother born in the country; country of birth of father and mother; current legal marital status; living together with the partner before marriage or before the registration of partnership; living together with a partner and living with a partner before; steady relationship; married to previous partner; living together with previous partner before marriage; end of relationship; number of children; year of birth of the first child; size and composition of household; experienced events: the death of a child, of father or mother, the divorce of a child, of the parents or of another relative; age of respondent when these events took place; age at completion of education; highest educational level attained; employment status; employed or self-employed in the last job; profession (ISCO-88) and occupational position; supervising function and span of control; size of company.

Social origin and partner: respondent's partner or spouse: partner was born in the country and partner's country of birth; highest educational level; employment status of the partner; employment or self-employment of the partner in his/her last job; partner's profession (ISCO-88) and occupational position; supervising function of the partner and span of control; unemployment and dependence on social-security of the respondent and his partner longer than three months in the last five years; scale of household income; living together with parents when the respondent was 14 years old; highest educational level of father/mother; employment status of father/mother when the respondent was 14 years old; profession of father/mother (ISCO-88) and kind of work; number of employees (size of business); supervising function and span of control of father and mother; characterization of the parents when respondent was 14 years old (scale: liked to read books, 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

## Study Description

### UNIVERSE

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

### GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

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

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

1. Zagrebačka županija
2. Krapinsko-zagorska županija
3. Sisačko-moslavačka županija
4. Karlovačka županija
5. Varaždinska županija
6. Koprivničko-križevačka županija
7. Bjelovarsko-bilogorska županija
8. Primorsko-goranska županija
9. Ličko-senjska županija
10. Virovitičko-podravska županija
11. Požeško-slavonska županija
12. Brodsko-posavska županija
13. Zadarska županija
14. Osječko-baranjska županija
15. Šibensko-kninska županija
16. Vukovarsko-srijemska županija
17. Splitsko-dalmatinska županija
18. Istarska županija
19. Dubrovačko-neretvanska županija
20. Međimurska županija
21. Grad Zagreb

Correspondence with NUTS classification

- HR011 Krapinsko-zagorska županija
- HR012 Varaždinska županija
- HR013 Međimurska županija
- HR014 Koprivničko-križevačka županija
- HR015 Bjelovarsko-bilogorska županija
- HR016 Sisačko-moslavačka županija
- HR017 Karlovačka županija
- HR021 Grad Zagreb
- HR022 Zagrebačka županija
- HR031 Istarska županija
- HR032 Primorsko-goranska županija
- HR033 Licko-senjska županija

## Study Description

HR034 Zadarska županija  
 HR035 Šibensko-kninska županija  
 HR036 Splitsko-dalmatinska županija  
 HR037 Dubrovacko-neretvanska županija  
 HR041 Viroviticko-podravska županija  
 HR042 Osječko-baranjska županija  
 HR043 Vukovarsko-srijemska županija  
 HR044 Brodsko-posavska županija  
 HR045 Požeško-slavonska županija

### KIND OF DATA

Survey data

### FIELDWORK PERIOD

31-04-2008 to 31-10-2008

### III. METHODOLOGY AND PROCESSING

#### TIME METHOD

Cross section, partly repetitive

#### NUMBER OF VARIABLES

455

#### NUMBER OF UNITS

1525

#### 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

University of Zagreb, Faculty of Law, Department of Social Work  
 Trg maršala Tita 14, 10000 Zagreb

#### LANGUAGE OF THE INTERVIEWS

Croatian

#### QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION

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

## Study Description

a. WebTrans has been used fully	X
WebTrans has not been used fully, but questions will be updated	
WebTrans has not been used (fully)	
b. Translation of questionnaire items changed since EVS 1999:	
Yes	X
No	
c. If Yes, please list the question numbers:	
- Q85.1_hr; Q85.2_hr; Q85.3_hr	
d. Who did the translation of the questionnaire?	
The fieldwork agency	
The Programme Director or its team	X
Any other person (please specify):	X
Marijana Javornik (English translator), Jelena Ogresta and Lea Zorec (assistants on project), Krunoslav Nikodem (researcher on project)	
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	X
Other types of back-translation procedure	
TRADP or equivalent	
None of these	
g. Were there any questions or concepts that caused particular problems when being translated into your language?	
Yes	X
No	
Which?	
- All Questions addressing nationality. Please see 'Other documentation' for more information.	

### 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:	132
Number of experienced interviewers:	44
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	88

## Study Description

How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	132
How many members of the research team attended/participated/organized training sessions of interviewers?	2
Written EVS specific instructions:	
Yes	X
No	
Training in refusal conversion:	
Yes	
No	X
<b>B. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE INTERVIEWERS</b>	
a. Employment status of interviewers:	
Free-lance interviewers	X
Employed by the survey organization	
Other (please give details): part-time job for students	X
b. Payment of interviewers:	
Hourly	
Per completed interview	X
Assigned payment (a fix payment for an assigned number of interviews)	
Regular fixed salary	
Bonus payment	
Other (please give details): travel costs refunding	X
<b>C. VISITS TO THE RESPONDENTS</b>	
Total number of minimum visits per respondent/sampling unit:	4
Among the total, required visits on week-ends:	
Among the total, required visits in the evening:	
<b>D. ENHANCING THE INTERVIEWS, INCENTIVES</b>	
a. Was any information, advance letter, brochure, leaflet used?	
Use of advance letter	Yes
Use of brochure, leaflet, written information	No
b. Was any incentive offered to respondent?	
No incentives	X
Unconditional monetary incentives (paid before the interview)	
Conditional monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	
Unconditional non-monetary incentives (given before the interview)	
Conditional non-monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	
Please specify and give as much details as possible about the incentives:	
c. Use of other types of response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, hotline):	
Yes	
No	X
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:	
<b>E. STRATEGY FOR REFUSAL CONVERSION</b>	
Yes	
No	X
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:	

## Study Description

F. PRETEST PERIOD (DD/MM/YY)		
From:	25-04-2008	
To:	27-04-2008	
Number of pretest interviews:		126

### 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		130	
Number of back-check achieved		130	
Number of units where outcome was confirmed		130	
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	T		

### CLEANING / VERIFICATION OF DATA AND QUESTIONNAIRE

A. CHECKING OF DATA		
a. Were data checked for consistency?		
Yes		X
No		
b. If yes, were the data edited?		
Yes, data corrected individually		
Yes, data corrected automatically		
Yes, data corrected both individually and automatically		X
No, no correction was done		
c. Were data corrected always according to filter instructions?		
Yes		X
No		
d. Who did the data corrections?		
The fieldwork agency		
The Programme Director or its team		
Any other person (please specify):		X
University of Zagreb, Faculty of Law, Department of Social Work (team that organize fieldwork)		
B. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - CAPI		NAP
a. How was the CAPI questionnaire programme checked?		
b. Who did the CAPI questionnaire checking?		
The fieldwork agency		
The Programme Director or its team		
Any other person (please specify):		
C. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - PAPI		
a. Was the scanning of optical or keying questionnaire checked?		
Yes		X
No		
b. Who did the PAPI questionnaire checking?		
The fieldwork agency		
The Programme Director or its team		
Any other person (please specify): Ivan Rimac, Jelena Ogresta and Lea Zorec (fieldwork management group) University of Zagreb, Faculty of Law, Department of Social Work		X

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## Study Description

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c. Approximate proportion of questionnaires checked?

3%

### SAMPLING PROCEDURE

Target Population, Population coverage

All persons aged 18 and over, living in private households in Croatia.

Sampling frame

Census data from 2001 for PSU. There is no sampling frame for further stages of sampling procedure.

Sampling design

Multistage probability sampling in 3 stages

1st stage

PSU=settlement

PSUs are ordered by County, Municipality and number of inhabitants age 18+

PPS sampling – systematic sample, cumulative size method (Lohr, 1999)

Implicit stratification on region and size of settlement

To each PSU 20 questionnaires are allocated.

This stage has properties of a self-weighted sample.

2nd stage

SSU=dwellings

Random walk method\*

The starting point for random walk will be determined by simple random sampling from telephone book – fix lines. The starting point is not included in sample.

Maximal sampling step in random procedure is 10. Step less than 10 will be applied in very small settlements in which the sampling step of 10 will lead to exhaustion of all possible dwellings.

\*Dwellings are selected as SSU as they are less confusing for interviewers in on-field sampling (it's easy to connect with physical existence of entry door and it is easy to enumerate without proxy interviewing). All persons aged 18+ in all households are included in 3rd stage sampling.

\*This stage of sampling combines two sampling strategies – as random walk step cannot cover hole settlement this method can be considered as cluster sampling (settlement is divided into x imaginary clusters of same size – number of clusters can be obtained by dividing number of inhabitants of settlement with number of persons accountable for the 3rd stage). Group of accountable persons for 3rd stage can be treated as cluster because random walk do not cover whole settlement. As picking

of starting point is random, sample is probabilistic. Including in sample relatively close subjects have properties of cluster sampling, and demands check of cluster effect by interclass correlation.

Sample weights needs only clustering effect. Sample is self-weighted in this phase – implicitly same sized clusters within PSU are drawn by simple random sampling.

3rd stage

TSU=individual

Last birthday method

As interviewer's diary include information of number of household members (here defined as dwelling) it is possible to calculate design weights for this stage.

Please see 'Other documentation' for more information.

### CHARACTERISTIC OF SAMPLE

## Study Description

Response and non response (numbers)	
A. Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	2537
B. Refusal by respondent:	427
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	78
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	187
E. Language barrier:	1
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	35
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	50
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	0
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	40
J. Address not traceable:	0
K. Other ineligible address:	0
L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
M. Respondent deceased:	0
Y. Invalid interviews:	12
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1429
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: - There were 278 missing contact forms, 97 of these were completed interviews, 184 of these cannot be accounted for.	184

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)		

Study Description

Gender	population	
	percent	total population
male	47,52	1873652
female	52,48	2068964
Age cohorts	population	
	percent	total population
1+2	20,54	809721
3	17,49	689466
4	19,04	750541
5	15,11	595892
6	14,70	579480
7+8+9	12,58	495792
9999	0,55	21724
Education	population	
	percent	total population
1+2	18,70	737103
3	21,84	861213
4	27,35	1078228
5	15,09	594893
6	4,82	189975
7+8	4,09	161422
9+10+11+12	7,85	309442
99	0,26	10341

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:	
Weighting procedure was performed in two steps as follows:	
1) Design weighting - (inverse probability of number of eligible household members) and Non-response weighting - target number was calculated on level of sampling points (all sampling points were same size - 20 in sampling design; after calculation of response rate it was 11.73 and then collapsed on level of settlements giving same weight for all respondents in towns where were more than one sampling point) were simultaneously matched by raking method.	
2) Post-stratification weighting of gender, education and age (education was collapsed joining categories 1+2, 7+8, 9+10+11+12 and respecting category no answer), Age was recoded in 10 years cohorts starting with: 1989 thru 1990=1, and ending with: 1909 thru	

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## Study Description

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1918=9 plus non-response. Cohort 1+2 and 7+8+9 were collapsed due to very small frequencies and very large weights. Target for post-stratification was Census 2001. Data Raking method was performed by adaptation of SPSS Syntax script (Joao Duarte).

\*Recoding of initial variables.

```
RECODE v336
(9 thru 10=10) (7 thru 8=8) (ELSE=Copy)
INTO v336stat.
EXECUTE.
```

```
RECODE v303
(1989 thru 1990=1)
(1979 thru 1988=2)
(1969 thru 1978=3)
(1959 thru 1968=4)
(1949 thru 1958=5)
(1939 thru 1948=6)
(1929 thru 1938=7)
(1919 thru 1928=8)
(1909 thru 1918=9)
(ELSE=Copy)
INTO v303stat.
EXECUTE.
```

```
RECODE v302
(ELSE=Copy)
INTO v302stat.
EXECUTE.
```

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

Number of inhabitants over 18 year in your country at the time of interviewing (ideally number of residential people that are not institutionalised = sample frame):

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

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

### Weighting Variables

Weight: gender by age

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

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

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

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## Study Description

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### IV. DATA ACCESS

#### USAGE REGULATIONS

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

#### ANONYMISED DATA

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

	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, Croatia. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4775 Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10051 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10051>).

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](http://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](http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications).

#### EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

## Study Description

### Questionnaire 1999

94. Koji ste najviši stupanj postigli u obrazovanju?

94.a) Koji stupanj obrazovanja su postigli Vaši roditelji?

	94	94.a	
	Vi	otac	majka
A. bez škole	1	1	1
B. nedovršena osnovna škola	2	2	2
C. potpuna osnovna škola	3	3	3
D. dvo ili trogodišnja škola za KV ili VKV	4	4	4
E. četverogodišnja srednja škola	5	5	5
F. viša škola	6	6	6
G. fakultet	7	7	7
H. postignut magisterij ili doktorat	8	8	8
ne znam		-1	-1
nema odgovora		-2	-2

### Questionnaire 2008

POKAZI KARTICU 110

Q110 Koji ste najviši stupanj postigli u obrazovanju?

UPUTA ANKETARU: "Završen" ZNACI DA STE DOBILI DIPLOMU/SVJEDODZBU

1 – bez škole (do tri razreda osnovne škole) .....	[A]
2 – nedovršena osnovna škola (4 do 7 razreda) .....	[B]
3 – potpuna osnovna škola (8 razreda) .....	[C]
4 – srednja strukovna škola u trajanju 1-3 godina (obrtnička, industrijska, KV/VKV).....	[D]
5 – četverogodišnja ili duža strukovna srednja škola (tehničke i srodne).....	[E]
6 – gimnazija .....	[F]
7 – viša ili visoka škola (dvogodišnje).....	[G]
8 – stručni studij ili veleučilište (2-3 godine) .....	[H]
9 – fakultet - sveučilišni studij (4-6 godina).....	[I]
10 – umjetnička akademija.....	[J]
11 – postignut magisterij znanosti ili magisterij struke.....	[K]
12 – postignut doktorat znanosti.....	[L]
88 – ne znam (spontano)	
99 – bez odgovora (spontano)	

Description of educational system:

#### Primary education

8 years elementary education is obvious in Croatia from end of 1954. Previous generations were obliged to finish 8 years of elementary school to have any kind of employment.

#### Secondary education

Croatian educational system has only one verticale of educational advancement. Professional level 3C is terminating levels without higher levels possible. All other levels are connected to academic achievement verticale. Pupils from vocational schools that have 4 years programme and grammar schools are allowed to enter university under same conditions.

In 1978 former minister of education (Stipe Šušvar) introduced reform in which gymnasium program was canceled, and

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## Study Description

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only professional programs were there. Some of programs were close to professional programs, but some gymnasiums kept programs very similar to former gymnasium programs like program for mathematics and programming in former Mathematical gymnasium, or program for foreign languages, or secondary level education for professional helping person in education (that never exists in practice). These programs turned back to gymnasium programs in 1992. The idea of reform was to send all pupils after secondary school to work, and to come afterwards on University "by demand of working organization". This practice was never implemented. But in given period pupils were left "nominally" without gymnasium programs, but actually some of professional programs were there. Distinction is irrelevant from the point that everyone with 4 years program can become university student (before, in the period of Šušvar reform and after that reform). Secondary school in that time was also called upon the name of minister Šušvar School or Šušvarica. Term is more pejorative than informative.

### Higher education

Programmes of ISCED 5B are mostly organized within polytechnics faculties. Level 5B recently by Bologna reform has possibility to be continued on University master programmes (not usual practice, if any).

Bachelor's degree ("prvostupnik" in Croatian) is new term in Croatian educational practice promoted with Bologna reform introduced in academic year 2005-2006. By the term of fieldwork the first Bologna generation will not finished their study program.

Previous faculty diploma degree (4 years of study) by workload and by newly accepted legal regulation is equal to master degree in Bologna 5 years program. All faculties (science, polytechnic or humanities) are members of University. In that sense when somebody says faculty diploma it is equal to any university program. There are no alternative 4 years programs after secondary school.

### Post-graduate university programmes

Magistar (Master of Science) and doctoral degree refers to additional 2 years science programs with defending of magister or doctoral thesis. Obvious condition for obtaining doctoral degree was magister of science degree. There were no doctoral study programs. In special cases, but in very special ones, doctoral thesis were accepted without obtaining magister of science degree if science board found that candidate has other scientific works (papers or published studies) that can substitute magister thesis.

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

## Study Description

Description	ISCED level	Code	National description	Comparative 1999 category	Code in 1999 questionnaire	Collapsed categories in pooled EVS dataset
Basic school (1-3 grades)	ISCED level 0	1	bez škole (do tri razreda osnovne škole)	A	1	1
Basic school (4-7 grades)	ISCED level 1	2	nedovršena osnovna škola (4 do 7 razreda)	B	2	1
Basic school (8 grades)	ISCED level 2A	3	potpuna osnovna škola (8 razreda)	C	3	2
Vocational schools lasting 1-3 years and for skilled and high - skilled workers	ISCED level 3C	4	srednja strukovna škola u trajanju 1-3 godina (obrtnička, industrijska, KV/VKV)	D	4	4
Vocational schools lasting 4 years	ISCED level 3A(B)*	5	četverogodišnja ili duža strukovna srednja škola (tehničke i srodne)	E	5	6
Grammar school	ISCED level 3A	6	gimnazija	E	5	6
Non-university colleges, polytechnics and professional study at schools of higher learning	ISCED level 5B	7	viša ili visoka škola (dvogodišnje)	F	6	7
Professional study at faculties	ISCED level 5B	8	stručni studij ili veleučilište (2-3 godine)	F	6	7
University study at faculties and schools of higher learning or art academies	ISCED level 5A (second/long)	9	fakultet - sveučilišni studij (4-6 godina)	G	7	8
Faculties of arts and art academies	ISCED level 5A (second/long)	10	umjetnička akademija	G	7	8
(pre-Bologna reform) Master of science	ISCED level 5A (second/long)	11	postignut magisterij znanosti ili magisterij struke	H	8	8
Second stage of tertiary education	ISCED level 6	12	postignut doktorat znanosti	H	8	8

### OCCUPATION

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

- National classification of occupations (NKD) is harmonized with ISCO-88.

### POLITICAL PARTIES

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

Study Description

Parties in dataset 2008

Code in dataset	Party name and (abbreviation)	Seats in Parliament	Pct in Parliament	Votes	Left(1) - Right(10) scale	
1	Hrvatska demokratska zajednica (HDZ)	66	43,1%	907.743	7	Croatian Democratic Union
2	Hrvatska narodna stranka - Liberalni demokrati (HNS)	7	4,6%	168.440	4	Croatian People's Party - Liberal Democrats
3	Hrvatska seljačka stranka (HSS)	6	3,9%	161.814 (coalition with HSLs and PGS)	8	Croatian Peasant Party
4	Hrvatska socijalno-liberalna stranka (HSLs)	2	1,3%	161.814 (coalition with HSLs and PGS)	5	Croatian Social Liberal Party
5	Hrvatska stranka prava (HSP)	1	0,7%	86.865	9	Croatian Party of Rights
6	Hrvatska stranka umirovljenika (HSU)	1	0,7%	101.091	6	Croatian Party of Pensioners
7	Hrvatski demokratski savez Slavonije i Baranje (HDSSB)	3	2,0%	44.552	8	Croatian Democratic Alliance of Slavonia and Baranja
8	Istarski demokratski sabor (IDS)	3	2,0%	38.267	4	Istrian Democratic Assembly
9	Primorsko-goranski savez (PGS)			(coalition with HSLs and PGS)	5	Primorje - Gorski Kotar Alliance
10	Samostalna demokratska srpska stranka (SDSS)	4	2,6%	9.115		Independent Democratic Serbian Party
11	Socijaldemokratska partija Hrvatske (SDP)	56	36,6%	776.690	3	Social Democratic Party of Croatia
26	0					
140	Hrvatski nezavisni demokrati				7	Croatian Independent Democrats
157	Ljevica hrvatske				3	Leftists of Croatia
173	Socijalistička radnička partija hrvatske				2	Socialist Labour Party of Croatia
186	Zelena stranka					Green Party
189	Zeleni hrvatske					Greens of Croatia
187	Zelena stranka - zelena alternativa					Green Party - Green Alternative

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

## Study Description

### Parliamentary parties

Full name and translation	Left-Right scale	Description
Hrvatska demokratska zajednica (HDZ) - Croatian Democratic Union, right-center,	6-8	right centre with tendency to overlap with parties from centre to right
HRVATSKA NARODNA STRANKA - LIBERALNI DEMOKRATI (HNS) -Croatian People's Party - Liberal Democrats, center-left	2-3	left orientation with liberal enterprise attitudes
Hrvatska seljačka stranka (HSS) - Croatian Peasant Party, right-center	5-7	centre-conservative, peasant and rural orientation
Hrvatska socijalno-liberalna stranka (HSL) - Croatian Social Liberal Party, center,	5-6	Liberal
Primorsko-goranski savez (PGS) -Primorje - Gorski Kotar Alliance, regional-center	-	Regional
Hrvatska stranka prava (HSP) - Croatian Party of Rights, right	8-9	right, more right than HDZ
Hrvatska stranka umirovljenika (HSU) - Croatian Party of Pensioners	6	one issue party - pensioners status
Istarski demokratski sabor (IDS) - Istrian Democratic Assembly, regional	2-4	regional-left
Socijaldemokratska partija Hrvatske (SDP) - Social Democratic Party of Croatia, left,	2-5	left centre with tendency to overlap with parties from centre to left
Hrvatski demokratski savez Slavonije i Baranje (HDSSB) - Croatian Democratic Alliance of Slavonia and Baranja, regional	7-8	regional, populist
Samostalna demokratska srpska stranka (SDSS) - Independent Democratic Serbian Party	-	Serbian minority party
Other national minority representatives		

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

- Please see table at the description political parties.

Date of the last national legislative elections:

- 25-11-2007

### 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:

National legislative assembly is elected in 10 territorial electoral units (approx. same size) in country, one in Diaspora (Croats living outside country) and 5 for ethnical minority representatives. Each of 10 country electoral units gives 14 representatives. Diaspora gives varying number of representatives, proportional to number of participants in elections (compared to size of inland electoral unit). Ethnical minorities give 8 representatives: Serbian minority gives 3, other minorities organized by groups give 1 each (Hungarian, Italian, Czech+Slovak,

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## Study Description

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Austrian+Bulgarian+German+Polish+Roma+Romanian+Russian+Turkish+Ukrainian+Vlach+Jewish,  
Albanian+Bosnian+Montenegro+Macedonian+Slovenian).

Voters give votes to lists of candidates, proposed by political parties or independent groups, and number of elected representatives is calculated via d'Hondt method.

Country: **Croatia**  
 Person in charge: Ivan Rimac  
 Survey Institute Faculty of Law University of Zagreb, Trg M. Tita 14/2, 10000 Zagreb

Date: **11.04.2008**

Target Population, Population coverage	All persons aged 18 and over living in private households in Croatia.
--	---

Sampling frame	Census data from 2001 for PSU. There is no sampling frame for further stages of sampling procedure.
----------------	---

Sampling design	<p>Multistage probability sampling in 3 stages</p> <p>1<sup>st</sup> stage          PSU=settlement          PSUs are ordered by County, Municipality and number of inhabitants age 18+          PPS sampling – systematic sample, cumulative size method (Lohr, 1999)          Implicit stratification on region and size of settlement          To each PSU 20 questionnaires are allocated.          This stage has properties of self-weighted sample.</p> <p>2<sup>nd</sup> stage          SSU=dwellings          Random walk method*          Starting point for random walk will be determined by simple random sampling from telephone book – fix lines. Starting point is not included in sample.          Maximal sampling step in random procedure is 10. Step less than 10 will be applied in very small settlements in which the sampling step of 10 will lead to exhaustion of all possible dwellings.          *Dwellings are selected as SSU as they are less confusing for interviewers in on-field sampling (it's easy to connect with physical existence of entry door and it is easy to enumerate without proxy interviewing). All persons aged 18+ in all households are included in 3<sup>rd</sup> stage sampling.          *This stage of sampling combines two sampling strategies – as random walk step cannot cover hole settlement this method can be considered as cluster sampling (settlement is divided into x imaginary clusters of same size – number of clusters can be obtained by dividing number of inhabitants of settlement with number of persons accountable for the 3<sup>rd</sup> stage). Group of accountable persons for 3<sup>rd</sup> stage can be treated as cluster because random walk do not cover whole settlement. As picking</p>
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	<p>of starting point is random, sample is probabilistic. Including in sample relatively close subjects have properties of cluster sampling, and demands check of cluster effect by interclass correlation.</p> <p>Sample weights needs only clustering effect. Sample is self-weighted in this phase – implicitly same sized clusters within PSU are drawn by simple random sampling.</p> <p>3<sup>rd</sup> stage  TSU=individual  Last birthday method  As interviewer’s diary include information of number of household members (here defined as dwelling) it is possible to calculate design weights for this stage.</p>
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Target response rate	60%
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Sample size	Gross sample size $n_{gross} = 2600$ (to be confirmed) Rate of ineligibles: unknown 60% response rate: $n_{net} = 1560$ interviews Effective sample size: $n_{eff} =$ not estimable without cluster effect information in 2 <sup>nd</sup> stage
-------------	--

Settlement code	County (name)	County (code)	municipality/town	settlement	target population (by filter)	total population	proportion of population	cumulative proportion	in sample	number of sampling points	extended locations	random walk step in terms of no of respondents	random walk step in terms of number of residents
010512	Zagrebačka županija	1	Bedenica	Turkovčina	337	376	0,01	121,01	1	1	337		17
010652	Zagrebačka županija	1	Dugo Selo	Velika Ostrna	891	1043	0,03	122,03	1	1	891	45	45
010686	Zagrebačka županija	1	Jakovlje	Jakovlje	2359	2622	0,08	123,03	1	1	2359	118	118
010294	Zagrebačka županija	1	Križ	Razljev	124	139	0,00	124,00	1	1	124		6
010281	Zagrebačka županija	1	Samobor	Smerovišće	119	134	0,00	125,00	1	1	119		6
010695	Zagrebačka županija	1	Samobor	Samobor	13548	15147	0,45	126,01	1	1	13548	677	677
010687	Zagrebačka županija	1	Sveti Ivan Zelina	Sveti Ivan Zelina	2425	2772	0,08	127,03	1	1	2425	121	121
010697	Zagrebačka županija	1	Velika Gorica	Velika Gorica	29686	33339	0,98	128,88	1	1	29686	1484	1484
010489	Zagrebačka županija	1	Vrbovec	Peskovec	280	325	0,01	129,00	1	1	280		14
010086	Zagrebačka županija	1	Žumberak	Hartje	38	43	0,00	130,00	1	1	38		2
020951	Krapinsko-zagorska županija	2	Hum na Sutli	Vrbišnica	242	275	0,01	1,01	1	1	242		12
020890	Krapinsko-zagorska županija	2	Kumrovec	Donji Škrnik	175	200	0,01	2,00	1	1	175		9
020819	Krapinsko-zagorska županija	2	Radoboj	Kraljevec Šemnički	119	131	0,00	3,00	1	1	119		6
021042	Krapinsko-zagorska županija	2	Zlatar	Martinščina	409	471	0,01	4,01	1	1	409	20	20
031432	Sisačko-moslavačka županija	3	Jasenovac	Uštica	197	214	0,01	5,00	1	1	197		10
031371	Sisačko-moslavačka županija	3	Martinska Ves	Desni Dubrovčak	133	141	0,00	6,00	1	1	133		7
031574	Sisačko-moslavačka županija	3	Petrinja	Petrinja	12079	13801	0,40	7,32	1	1	12079	604	604
031550	Sisačko-moslavačka županija	3	Sisak	Hrastelnica	866	946	0,03	8,01	1	1	866	43	43
031576	Sisačko-moslavačka županija	3	Sisak	Sisak	33276	36785	1,10	9,24	1	1	33276	1664	1664
042094	Karlovačka županija	4	Duga Resa	Sveti Petar Mrežnički	152	170	0,01	10,00	1	1	152		8
042225	Karlovačka županija	4	Karlovac	Karlovac	44620	49082	1,47	12,31	1	2	44620	2231	2231
041786	Karlovačka županija	4	Ozalj	Veliki Erjavec	29	29	0,00	13,00	1	1	29		1
052394	Varaždinska županija	5	Bednja	Jazbina Cvetlinska	324	374	0,01	14,01	1	1	324		16
052525	Varaždinska županija	5	Ivanec	Ivanec	4884	5434	0,16	15,16	1	1	4884	244	244
052335	Varaždinska županija	5	Maruševac	Koškovec	219	235	0,01	16,00	1	1	219		11
052395	Varaždinska županija	5	Sveti Ilija	Seketin	333	376	0,01	17,01	1	1	333		17
052526	Varaždinska županija	5	Varaždin	Varaždin	37327	41434	1,23	18,73	1	1	37327	1866	1866
052340	Varaždinska županija	5	Vidovec	Budislavec	207	242	0,01	19,00	1	1	207		10
062690	Koprivničko-križevačka županija	6	Kalnik	Kamešnica	205	220	0,01	20,00	1	1	205		10
062790	Koprivničko-križevačka županija	6	Koprivnica	Koprivnica	22113	24809	0,73	21,03	1	1	22113	1106	1106
062698	Koprivničko-križevačka županija	6	Novigrad Podravski	Borovljani	214	239	0,01	22,00	1	1	214		11
073060	Bjelovarsko-bilogorska županija	7	Berek	Berek	419	475	0,01	23,00	1	1	419		21
073113	Bjelovarsko-bilogorska županija	7	Bjelovar	Bjelovar	24769	27783	0,82	24,23	1	1	24769	1238	1238
072881	Bjelovarsko-bilogorska županija	7	Đulovac	Vukovije	87	103	0,00	25,00	1	1	87		4
073094	Bjelovarsko-bilogorska županija	7	Končanica	Končanica	901	986	0,03	26,01	1	1	901		45
083618	Primorsko-goranska županija	8	Bakar	Grasica	1173	1295	0,04	27,03	1	1	1173	59	59
083522	Primorsko-goranska županija	8	Delnice	Brod na Kupi	205	248	0,01	28,01	1	1	205		10
083585	Primorsko-goranska županija	8	Krk	Vrh	676	769	0,02	29,00	1	1	676	34	34
083462	Primorsko-goranska županija	8	Novi Vinodolski	Bater	105	116	0,00	30,00	1	1	105		5
083632	Primorsko-goranska županija	8	Ravna Gora	Ravna Gora	1727	1869	0,06	31,05	1	1	1727	86	86
083649	Primorsko-goranska županija	8	Rijeka	Rijeka	131790	143800	4,35	35,40	1	4	131790	6590	6590
083633	Primorsko-goranska županija	8	Vrbovsko	Vrbovsko	1721	1894	0,06	36,03	1	1	1721	86	86
093899	Ličko-senjska županija	9	Otočac	Otočac	3838	4354	0,13	37,11	1	1	3838	192	192
104031	Virovitičko-podravska županija	10	Lukač	Terezino Polje	302	332	0,01	38,00	1	1	302		15

104090	Virovitičko-podravska županija	10	Slatina	Slatina	9574	10920	0,32	39,11	1	1	9574	479	479
104091	Virovitičko-podravska županija	10	Virovitica	Virovitica	13856	15589	0,46	40,20	1	1	13856	693	693
114302	Požeško-slavonska županija	11	Kutjevo	Gradište	226	246	0,01	41,00	1	1	226		11
114240	Požeško-slavonska županija	11	Požega	Nova Lipa	92	112	0,00	42,00	1	1	92		5
124504	Brodsko-posavska županija	12	Bukovlje	Vranovci	562	644	0,02	43,01	1	1	562	28	28
124552	Brodsko-posavska županija	12	Nova Gradiška	Nova Gradiška	11676	13264	0,39	44,33	1	1	11676	584	584
124493	Brodsko-posavska županija	12	Rešetari	Drežnik	439	535	0,01	45,01	1	1	439		22
124553	Brodsko-posavska županija	12	Slavonski Brod	Slavonski Brod	51489	58642	1,70	47,26	1	2	51489	2574	2574
134699	Zadarska županija	13	Benkovac	Korlat	328	373	0,01	48,00	1	1	328		16
134674	Zadarska županija	13	Pag	Vlašići	207	235	0,01	49,01	1	1	207		10
134749	Zadarska županija	13	Starigrad	Starigrad	974	1100	0,03	50,01	1	1	974	49	49
134774	Zadarska županija	13	Zadar	Zadar	61284	69556	2,02	52,51	1	2	61284	3064	3064
144868	Osječko-baranjska županija	14	Belišće	Vinogradci	234	270	0,01	53,01	1	1	234		12
145036	Osječko-baranjska županija	14	Čepin	Čepin	8333	9502	0,27	54,09	1	1	8333	417	417
145017	Osječko-baranjska županija	14	Đakovo	Selci Đakovački	1680	1985	0,06	55,04	1	1	1680	84	84
145019	Osječko-baranjska županija	14	Erdut	Bijelo Brdo	1907	2119	0,06	56,04	1	1	1907	95	95
144984	Osječko-baranjska županija	14	Našice	Vukojevci	827	997	0,03	57,01	1	1	827	41	41
145031	Osječko-baranjska županija	14	Osijek	Višnjevac	6319	7146	0,21	58,11	1	1	6319		316
145038	Osječko-baranjska županija	14	Osijek	Osijek	81082	90411	2,67	60,79	1	2	81082	4054	4054
144909	Osječko-baranjska županija	14	Stipogorač	Stipanovci	401	445	0,01	61,01	1	1	401	20	20
144890	Osječko-baranjska županija	14	Viljevo	Kapelna	308	342	0,01	62,01	1	1	308	15	15
155234	Šibensko-kninska županija	15	Šibenik	Šibenik	33128	37060	1,09	63,72	1	1	33128	1656	1656
155231	Šibensko-kninska županija	15	Drniš	Drniš	2929	3332	0,10	64,03	1	1	2929	146	146
155181	Šibensko-kninska županija	15	Skradin	Sonković	271	303	0,01	65,01	1	1	271		14
165311	Vukovarsko-srijemska županija	16	Bošnjaci	Bošnjaci	4046	4653	0,13	66,11	1	1	4046	202	202
165316	Vukovarsko-srijemska županija	16	Ivankovo	Ivankovo	5579	6695	0,18	67,18	1	1	5579	279	279
165308	Vukovarsko-srijemska županija	16	Privlaka	Privlaka	3262	3776	0,11	68,09	1	1	3262	163	163
165319	Vukovarsko-srijemska županija	16	Vinkovci	Vinkovci	28891	33239	0,95	69,79	1	1	28891	1445	1445
165249	Vukovarsko-srijemska županija	16	Vukovar	Lipovača	384	426	0,01	70,01	1	1	384	19	19
165300	Vukovarsko-srijemska županija	16	Županja	Šitar	2201	2608	0,07	71,01	1	1	2201	110	110
175553	Splitsko-dalmatinska županija	17	Gradac	Brist	392	453	0,01	72,01	1	1	392		20
175674	Splitsko-dalmatinska županija	17	Kaštela	Kaštel Kambelovac	3871	4505	0,13	73,04	1	1	3871	194	194
175516	Splitsko-dalmatinska županija	17	Makarska	Veliko Brdo	288	335	0,01	74,01	1	1	288	14	14
175595	Splitsko-dalmatinska županija	17	Omiš	Kostanje	574	658	0,02	75,02	1	1	574	29	29
175613	Splitsko-dalmatinska županija	17	Primorski Dolac	Primorski Dolac	745	839	0,02	76,02	1	1	745	37	37
175683	Splitsko-dalmatinska županija	17	Sinj	Sinj	9846	11468	0,32	77,21	1	1	9846	492	492
175677	Splitsko-dalmatinska županija	17	Split	Stobreč	4884	5837	0,16	78,12	1	1	4884		244
175686	Splitsko-dalmatinska županija	17	Split	Split	155945	175140	5,14	83,27	1	5	155945	7797	7797
175682	Splitsko-dalmatinska županija	17	Trogir	Trogir	9693	10907	0,32	84,31	1	1	9693	485	485
186000	Istarska županija	18	Buje	Baredine	57	68	0,00	85,00	1	1	57		3
186331	Istarska županija	18	Labin	Labin	7338	7904	0,24	86,15	1	1	7338	367	367
186329	Istarska županija	18	Pazin	Pazin	4485	4986	0,15	87,02	1	1	4485	224	224
186334	Istarska županija	18	Pula	Pula	53381	58594	1,76	89,36	1	2	53381	2669	2669
185972	Istarska županija	18	Sveti Lovreč	Vošteni	51	58	0,00	90,00	1	1	51		3
186305	Istarska županija	18	Žminj	Žminj	646	722	0,02	91,00	1	1	646		32
196561	Dubrovačko-neretvanska županija	19	Dubrovnik	Dubrovnik	27219	30436	0,90	92,46	1	1	27219	1361	1361
196547	Dubrovačko-neretvanska županija	19	Lumbarda	Lumbarda	1048	1221	0,03	93,00	1	1	1048	52	52
196502	Dubrovačko-neretvanska županija	19	Pojezerje	Kobiljača	244	273	0,01	94,00	1	1	244		12
206683	Međimurska županija	20	Čakovec	Pribislavec	2473	2929	0,08	95,08	1	1	2473	124	124
206570	Međimurska županija	20	Gornji Mihaljevec	Martinuševac	118	136	0,00	96,00	1	1	118		6
206671	Međimurska županija	20	Podturen	Podturen	1283	1542	0,04	97,03	1	1	1283	64	64

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216693	Grad Zagreb	21	Zagreb	Gornji Trpuci	99	102	0,00	98,00	1	1	99		5
216754	Grad Zagreb	21	Zagreb	Kupinečki Kraljevec	1542	1718	0,05	99,03	1	1	1542	77	77
216758	Grad Zagreb	21	Zagreb	Sesvete	38459	44914	1,27	100,50	1	1	38459		1923
216759	Grad Zagreb	21	Zagreb	Zagreb	620960	691724	20,48	120,98	1	20	620960	1552	31048

	postal number
Turkovčina	10381
Velika Ostrna	10370
Jakovlje	10297
Razljev	10315
Smerovišće	10430
Samobor	10430
Sveti Ivan Zelina	10380
Velika Gorica	10410
Peskovec	10341
Hartje	10456
Vrbišnica	49231
Donji Škrnik	49295
Kraljevec Šemnički	49252
Martinščina	49250
Uštica	44324
Desni Dubrovčak	44201
Petrinja	44250
Hrastelnica	44000
Sisak	44000
Sveti Petar Mrežnički	47250
Karlovac	47000
Veliki Erjavec	47281
Jazbina Cvetlinska	42255
Ivanec	42240
Koškovec	42243
Seketin	42204
Varaždin	42000
Budislavec	42205
Kamešnica	48269
Koprivnica	34310
Borovljani	48324
Berek	43232
Bjelovar	43000
Vukovije	43500
Končanica	43505
Krasica	51224
Brod na Kupi	51301
Vrh	47201
Bater	51251
Ravna Gora	51314
Rijeka	51000
Vrbovsko	51326
Otočac	53220
Terezino Polje	33407

Slatina	10346
Virovitica	33000
Gradište	32273
Nova Lipa	34000
Vranovci	35209
Nova Gradiška	35400
Drežnik	35422
Slavonski Brod	35000
Korlat	23420
Vlašići	23249
Starigrad	23244
Zadar	23000
Vinogradci	31554
Čepin	31431
Selci Đakovački	31415
Bijelo Brdo	31204
Vukojevci	31500
Višnjevac	31220
Osijek	31000
Stipanovci	31433
Kapelna	31531
#N/A	#N/A
Drniš	22320
Sonković	22222
Bošnjaci	32275
Ivankovo	32281
Privlaka	23233
Vinkovci	32100
Lipovača	32010
Štitar	32274
Brist	21335
Kaštel Kambelovac	21214
Veliko Brdo	21325
Kostanje	21207
Primorski Dolac	21227
Sinj	21230
Stobreč	21311
Split	21000
Trogir	21220
Baredine	52420
Labin	21201
Pazin	52000
Pula	52100
Vošteni	52448
Žminj	52341
Dubrovnik	20000
Lumbarda	20263
Kobiljača	20278
Pribislavec	40000
Martinuševac	40312
Podturen	40317

#N/A	#N/A
Kupinečki Kraljevec	10251
Sesvete	10360
#N/A	10000

## Questionnaire translation

All questions addressing nationality were problematic with translation. Word nationality is used in south Slavic languages in the meaning of ethnicity. Word ethnicity is not in use.

When somebody is asked about nationality he/she will answer about his/her ethnicity. All questions addressing nationality, except one of national belonging (because of additional definition of passport ownership of some country) are actually impossible to ask in Croatian or Serbian. When we ask "Are you proud to be Croatian?" it means "Are you proud to be Croatian ethnicity?". Serbian national minority in Croatia (actually ethnic group of Serbian ethnicity born and lives in Croatia) will definitely say: "No, I'm Serbian." regardless of the fact that they are Croatian citizens and have Croatian passport.

Because of that reason, question Q85.3\_hr is introduced asking in literary translation: What is your nationality? And obtaining answer about respondents' ethnicity.

Q88 is asked in form: Do you have Croatian citizenship? with additional explanation about proof with special official document proving citizenship ("Domovnica") or passport.

Q89 is asked in form: Which citizenship do you have?

Q71 and Q72 are in sequence in which we expect that formulation "Croatian citizen" in Q72, instead of "citizen of Croatia" which is not the same, could work because in Q71 we ask about being citizen of Croatia. Why so suspicious feeling: adjective Croatian like Croatian people means ethnic group, and in contrary noun Croatian means country or state of Croatia, and that can cause a lot of misunderstanding.

Q80 mixes both meanings:

- V276 being born in Croatia
- V277 respect political and legal institutions of Croatia
- V278 to have Croatian ethnic origin
- V279 to speak Croatian language
- V280 to live long time in Croatia

Variables V278 and V279 talk about ethnic identification, while others speak about Croatia as country.