



gesis

Leibniz Institute
for the Social Sciences

TECHNICAL *Reports*

2010|17

European *Values* Study 

EVS 2008 Method Report Country Report - Bosnia-Herzegovina

Documentation of the full data release 30/11/10

Related to the national dataset

Archive-Study-No. ZA4786, doi:10.4232/1.10179

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

Acknowledgements

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



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

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

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

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

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

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Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 European Values Study

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

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

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

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

1.1 EVS 1981–2008: Participating countries

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

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

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

*1981 only West-Germany

1.2 EVS 2008

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

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

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

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

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

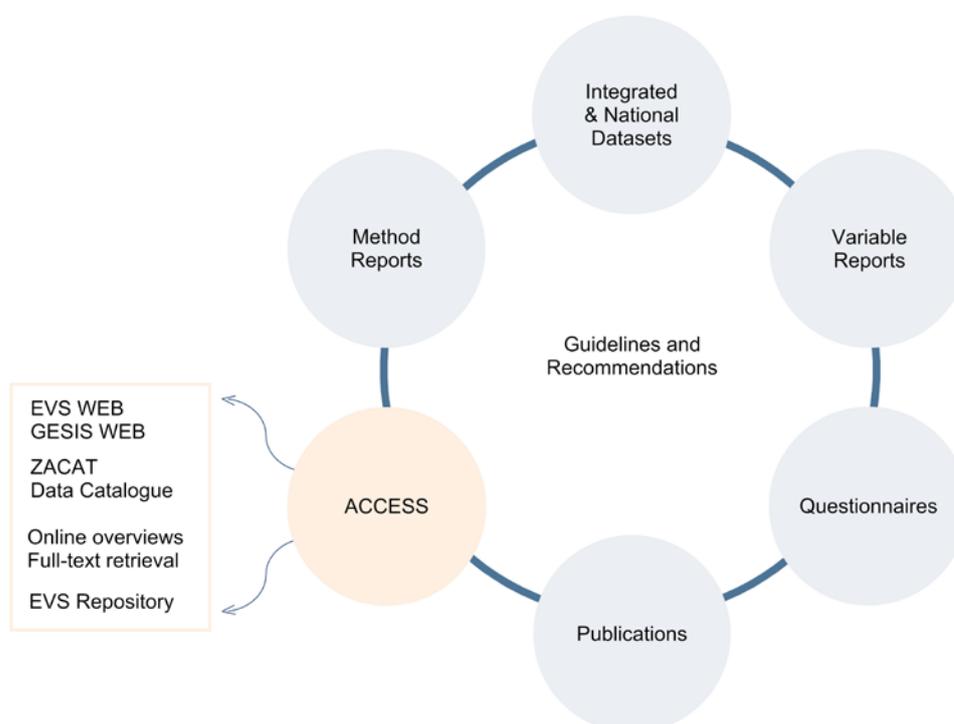
A set of guidelines and recommendations was set up and the whole process of data creation and processing was guided and monitored by the EVS advisory groups.

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

1.3 Overview of data and documentation of EVS 2008

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

Figure 1: Overview of available data and documentation



Data

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

Reports

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

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

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

Questionnaires

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

Publications

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

1.4 Access to data and documentation

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

General study information

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

Data and documentation

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

Version History & Errata

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

Online study and variable information

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

The [extended study description](#) of the EVS 2008 provides country-specific information on the origin and outcomes of the national surveys.

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

Full-text retrieval

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

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

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

Publication

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

Secondary education

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

The Atlas of European Values

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

1.5 Bibliographic Citation

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

How to cite the data:

EVS (2010): European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Bosnia-Herzegovina. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4786 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30), [doi:10.4232/1.10179](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.10179).

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
Bosnia-Herzegovina**

Study Description

EUROPEAN VALUES STUDY 2008 - BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

I. BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

STUDY NO.

ZA4786

VERSION

Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10179 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10179>)

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

FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR

European Values Study (EVS) Foundation, Department of Sociology, Tilburg University
Renovabis
Puls d.o.o (Ltd) Sarajevo

DATA DEPOSITOR

Julijan Komsic

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, Bosnia-Herzegovina. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4786 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10179 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10179>).

II. STUDY SCOPE

TOPIC CLASSIFICATION

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

Study Description

ABSTRACT

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. National identity: geographical group the respondent feels belonging to (town, region of country, country, Europe, the world); citizenship; national pride; fears associated with the European Union (the loss of social security and national identity, growing expenditure of the own country, the loss of power in the world for one's

Study Description

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

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

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

Social origin and partner: respondent's partner or spouse: partner was born in the country and partner's country of birth; highest educational level; employment status of the partner; employment or self-employment of the partner in his/her last job; partner's profession (ISCO-88) and occupational position; supervising function of the partner and span of control; unemployment and dependence on social-security of the respondent and his partner longer than three months in the last five years; scale of household income; living together with parents when the respondent was 14 years old; highest educational level of father/mother; employment status of father/mother when the respondent was 14 years old; profession of father/mother (ISCO-88) and kind of work; number of employees (size of business); supervising function and span of control of father and mother; characterization of the parents when respondent was 14 years old (scale: liked to read books, discussed politics at home with their child, liked to follow the news, had problems making ends meet, had problems replacing broken things); region the respondent lived at the age of 14, present place of residence (postal code); size of town; region.

Interviewer rating: respondent's interest in the interview.

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

Additional country specific variables are included in the national datasets.

UNIT OF ANALYSIS

Individuals

UNIVERSE

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

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

Study Description

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

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

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

Correspondence with NUTS classification

Proposal				
Code	Country	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
BA	Bosna i Hercegovina			
BA0		Bosna i Hercegovina		
BA01			Federacija Bosne i Hercegovine	
BA011				Unsko-sanski
BA012				Povaski
BA013				Tuzlanski
BA014				Zeničko-dobjski
BA015				Bosansko-podrinjski
BA016				Srednjobosanski
BA017				Hercegovačko-neretvanski
BA018				Zapadnhercegovački
BA019				Sarajevo
BA01A				Livno (Kanton br. 10)
BA02			Republika Srpska	
BA021				Banja Luka
BA022				Doboј
BA023				Bijeljina
BA024				Vlasenica
BA025				Sarajevo - Romanija
BA026				Foča
BA027				Trebinje
BA03			Brčko	
BA031				Brčko Distrikt

Study Description

KIND OF DATA

Survey data

FIELDWORK PERIOD

12-07-2008 to 31-07-2008

III. METHODOLOGY AND PROCESSING

TIME METHOD

Cross section, partly repetitive

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

441

NUMBER OF UNITS

1512

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

PULS doo

Hamdije Kresevljakovica 7c, 71000 Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina

Julijan Komsic

Selma Kapo Mulaomerovic, Dzana Talic, Fuad Rahic

LANGUAGE OF THE INTERVIEWS

Bosnian, Croatian, Serbian

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION

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

a. WebTrans has been used fully	X
WebTrans has not been used fully, but questions will be updated	
WebTrans has not been used (fully)	
b. Translation of questionnaire items changed since EVS 1999:	NAP
Yes	

Study Description

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

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:	74
Number of experienced interviewers:	74
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	0
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	74
How many members of the research team attended/participated/organized training sessions of interviewers?	1
Written EVS specific instructions:	
Yes	X
No	
Training in refusal conversion:	
Yes	X
No	
B. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE INTERVIEWERS	

Study Description

a. Employment status of interviewers:	
Free-lance interviewers	X
Employed by the survey organization	
Other (please give details):	
b. Payment of interviewers:	
Hourly	
Per completed interview	X
Assigned payment (a fix payment for an assigned number of interviews)	
Regular fixed salary	
Bonus payment	
Other (please give details):	
C. VISITS TO THE RESPONDENTS	
Total number of minimum visits per respondent/sampling unit:	4
Among the total, required visits on week-ends:	3
Among the total, required visits in the evening:	1
D. ENHANCING THE INTERVIEWS, INCENTIVES	
a. Was any information, advance letter, brochure, leaflet used?	
Use of advance letter	No
Use of brochure, leaflet, written information	Yes
b. Was any incentive offered to respondent?	
No incentives	X
Unconditional monetary incentives (paid before the interview)	
Conditional monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	
Unconditional non-monetary incentives (given before the interview)	
Conditional non-monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	
Please specify and give as much details as possible about the incentives:	
c. Use of other types of response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, hotline):	
Yes	
No	X
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:	
E. STRATEGY FOR REFUSAL CONVERSION	
Yes	X
No	
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:	
Exactly according to EVS instructions	
F. PRETEST PERIOD (DD/MM/YY)	
From: 27-06-2008	
To: 28-06-2008	
Number of pretest interviews:	15

CONTROL OPERATIONS

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

Study Description

	Interviews	Refusals	Non-contacts	
Number of units selected for back-checking		75	30	2
Number of back-check achieved		102	30	2
Number of units where outcome was confirmed		102	14	2
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	P T	P	P	

CLEANING / VERIFICATION OF DATA AND QUESTIONNAIRE

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

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

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

1. Primary sampling units (PSU): Polling places in Bosnia and Herzegovina of all registered voters from 2006.

Sample frame: polling place data base.

2. Secondary sampling units (SSU): Household.

Study Description

3. Tertiary sampling unit (TSU): Respondent within household

Selection procedure of the sampling units:

First the PSU are selected by the method of the polling places selection; Bosnia-Herzegovina is divided into 18 administrative divisions, from these 18 regions the PSU were chosen by using a program that first sorts the polling places by region and type of settlement (urbanisation level) and then randomly selects the x-st polling place. The second selection is of the SSU, this household selection is done by simulation of SRSWoR sample scheme. The third selection is of the TSU, this selection of respondents in the household is done by using the Kish scheme.

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

CHARACTERISTIC OF SAMPLE

Response and non response (numbers)		
A. Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):		1845
B. Refusal by respondent:		103
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):		176
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):		7
E. Language barrier:		5
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:		10
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:		15
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):		10
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):		5
J. Address not traceable:		2
K. Other ineligible address:		0
L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:		0
M. Respondent deceased:		0
Y. Invalid interviews:		0
Z. Number of valid interviews:		1512
X. Number of units not accounted for (A-[sum of B to M,Y,Z]): if all sample units are accounted for, X will=0:		0

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

Please specify:

- No panel component

REPRESENTATIVITY

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

Study Description

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

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

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

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

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

Note: Population 15+
source : SMR survey

Study Description

Degree of urbanization – Source: SMR Survey (2007)

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

WEIGHTS AND CHARACTERISTIC OF NATIONAL POPULATION

a. National weights variables included in the data set:	
Yes	
No	X
b. If Yes, please specify very precisely and with as much details as possible what type of weights. Document as much as possible:	NAP
c. Provide all information necessary for the Methodology Group to compute weights (what is the selection probability for each potential respondent?)	
Number of inhabitants over 18 year in your country at the time of interviewing (ideally number of residential people that are not institutionalised = sample frame):	3 349 642
The population size (ideally over 18, residential and not institutionalised) of the areas/strata at each step in the sample:	see table below
The actual number of interviewed respondent at each step of the sample for each area/stratum:	see table below

Study Description

population size

	urban	rural	total
1 Unsko-sanski	94188	205869	300057
2 Posavski	5190	46133	51323
3 Tuzlanski	102454	282949	385403
4 Zenicko-dobojski	129172	304670	433842
5 Bosansko-podrinjski	5767	9611	15378
6 Srednje-bosanski	27103	151662	178765
7 Hercegovačko-neretvanski	93996	166079	260075
8 Zapadno-hercegovački	8458	64010	72468
9 Sarajevo	267379	52861	320240
10 Herceg-bosanski (kanton br.10)	7304	35561	42865
11 Banja Luka	219525	329006	548531
12 Doboј	59450	150156	209606
13 Bjeljina	40624	82760	123384
14 Masenica	30011	129516	159527
15 Sarajevo - Romanija	15558	31668	47226
16 Foča	17381	52801	70182
17 Trebinje	27074	30075	57149
18 Distrikt Brcko	33639	39982	73621
total	1184273	2165369	3349642

actual number of interviewed respondent

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

Study Description

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. Each national team was responsible for checking their data confidentiality before depositing data.

	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, Bosnia-Herzegovina. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4786 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10179 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10179>).

How to cite this publication:

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

DEPOSIT REQUIREMENTS

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

DISCLAIMER

EVS, GESIS, and the producers bear no responsibility for the uses of the EVS data, or for interpretations or

Study Description

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

PUBLICATIONS

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

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

EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

1. Pre-school education/ no education (under 3rd grade)
2. Primary education lower cycle (4th - 7th grade)
3. Primary education upper cycle (8th grade)
4. One year, two or three years vocational school (manual)
5. Secondary vocational 4 yrs (manual)
6. Secondary vocational 4 yrs (non manual)
7. Secondary orientation (1978-1988)
8. Secondary general (grammar schools)
9. Higher schools
10. University: Graduate studies, Art academy
11. University: Graduate studies, Natural science, mathematics
12. University: Graduate studies, Social studies
13. University: Scientific or artistic post-graduate studies, Master degree
14. PhD studies/ Doctor's Degree

Description of educational system:

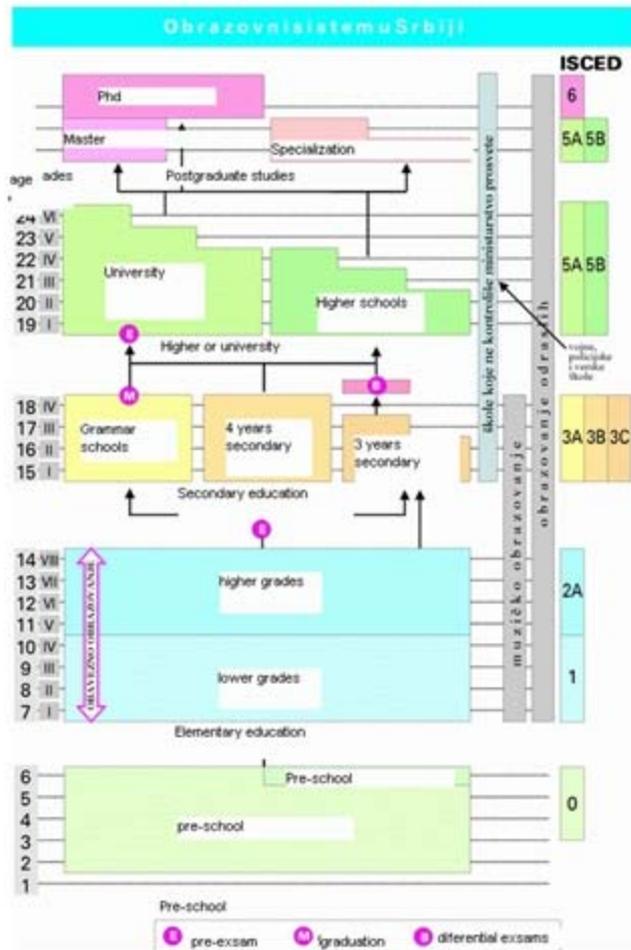
Educational system in BIH is organized in following way:

- Preschool
- Grade school/elementary school (duration 8 years, starting at age 7)
- High school (3 or 4 years program, starting at age 15)
- Higher schools (2-3 years starting after finished high school)
- University (4-6 years starting after finished high school).

In order to adjust BIH educational system to the ISCED classification, it was necessary to break the national categories not only according to type of school but also according to last finished grade.

Here is the corresponding scheme which is same as a Serbian:

Study Description



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

Educational level	ISCED level
1. No education (under 3rd grade)	0
2. Primary education lower cycle (4th – 7th grade)	1
3. Primary education upper cycle (8th grade)	2A
4. One year, two or three years vocational school (manual)	3C
5. Secondary vocational 4 yrs (manual)	3B
6. Secondary vocational 4 yrs (non manual)	3B
7. Secondary orientation (1978-1988)	3B
8. Secondary general (grammar schools)	3A
9. Higher schools	5B
10. University: Graduate studies, Art academy	5A (first cycle)
11. University: Graduate studies, Natural science, mathematics	5A (first cycle)
12. University: Graduate studies, Social studies	5A (first cycle)
13. University: Scientific or artistic post-graduate studies, Master degree	5A (second cycle)
14. PhD studies/ Doctor's Degree	6

Study Description

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.

1 - BPS

Bosnia-Herzegovina Patriotic Party - Sefer Halilovic is a Bosniak political party in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It was founded by the former commander of the Army of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sefer Halilovic.

2 - S BiH

Party for BiH is a political party in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It has been described as 'multi-ethnic', and is led by Haris Silajdzic. Some consider it to be one of the more liberal parties in the Bosnian political spectrum. On the issues of the internal divisions of Bosnia, SBiH wants to eliminate two entities. It is considered a Bosniak nationalist party by the political ruling classes of Republika Srpska.

3 - HKDU

Croatian Christian Democratic Union of BiH is a right wing political party in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

4 - SDP

Social-Democratic Party is a political party in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The party is a successor of the Communist league of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and was enlarged by the inclusion of the Socijaldemokrati BiH party to the original SDP. The current president of the party is Zlatko Lagumdžija, former Bosnian foreign minister.

5 - SRS RS

Serbian Radical Party of RS is a Serbian political party in Bosnia and Herzegovina. At the last legislative elections, 5 October 2002, the party won no seats in the House of Representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and 4 out of 83 in the National Assembly of the Republic of Srpska.

6 - HSP

Croatian Party of Rights is a right-wing Croatian political party in Bosnia and Herzegovina. At the last legislative elections, 5 October 2002, the party won no seats in the House of Representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but 1 out of 140 seats in the House of Representatives of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

7 - Croatian Party of Rights dr. Jurisic Djapic

8 - SDS

Serbian Democratic Party is a Republika Srpska right-wing political party in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is led by Mladen Bosic. He succeeded Dragan Cavic. The status of the leading party in Republika Srpska and the main Serb party in Bosnia and Herzegovina the SDS lost to the Alliance of Independent Social Democrats (SNSD), lead by the Prime Minister of Republika Srpska Milorad Dodik, in the parliamentary elections of October 2006. The Serbian Democratic Party is under sanctions from the United States. The sanctions prohibit any transfer of funds and material from the US to the SDS and vice versa

9 - BSP

Bosnia-Herzegovina Party of Rights

Study Description

10 - HDZ

Croatian Democratic Union is a political party of Croats in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is an observer member of the European People's Party (EPP). The party was formed on August 18, 1990 at the 1st party convention held in Sarajevo, and it participated on all multi-party elections held in Bosnia and Herzegovina since 1991. It regularly won the support of the Croatian electorate up to 2000, and participated in the government. It returned to power in 2002, where it remained until 2006. At the legislative election of October 2002, the party was part of the Coalition (Koalicija), that won 9.5 % of the popular vote and 5 out of 42 seats in the House of Representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and 16 out of 140 seats in the House of Representatives of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Major leaders have included Mate Boban, Jadranko Prljic, Dario Kordić, Ante Jelavic, Dragan Covic, Ivo Miro Jovic.

11 - HDZ 1990

Croatian Democratic Union is a political party of Croats in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It split of the Croatian Democratic Union of Bosnia and Herzegovina and is led by Bozo Ljubic. In the 2006 it was the leading member of the Croats Together (Hrvatsko Zajednistvo) coalition.

12 - DNZ

Democratic People's Unity of BiH is a Bosniak national political party in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It was founded in 1990 by Alija Izetbegovic, Muhamed Filipovic and Fikret Abdic. The party was the first Bosniak party of national orientation in Yugoslavia since the banning of the multiparty system in 1945 by the Communist Yugoslav Leadership. It achieved considerable success in elections after the fall of Communism in the early 1990s. It founded the newspaper Ljiljan. The party remains the strongest political party among the Bosniak population in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and it has branches in Croatia and Serbia (Sandzak region). The party is an observer member of the European People's Party (EPP).

13 - BOSS

Bosnian Party - Mirnes Ajanovic is a multi-ethnic left populist political party in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In the last legislative election, on 5 October 2002, the party won 1.5% of the popular vote, one seat out of 42 in the House of Representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and three seats out of 140 in the House of Representatives of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

14 - SP

Socialistic Party is a Serbian political party in Bosnia and Herzegovina. After the signing of the Dayton Accord, the party became a vocal opponent of the government of Radovan Karadzic and the Serb Democratic Party.[1]. At the last legislative elections, 5 October 2002, the party won 1.9 % of the popular vote and 1 out of 42 seats in the House of Representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and 3 out of 83 in the National Assembly of the Republic of Srpska. It was rename to simply Socijalisticka partija after entering the political scene throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina. SPRS is linked to the Socialist Party of Serbia.

15 - SDA

Party of Democratic Action is a Bosniak national political party in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It was founded in 1990 by Alija Izetbegovic, Muhamed Filipovic and Fikret Abdic. The party was the first Bosniak party of national orientation in Yugoslavia since the banning of the multiparty system in 1945 by the Communist Yugoslav Leadership. It achieved considerable success in elections after the fall of Communism in the early 1990s. It founded the newspaper Ljiljan. The party remains the strongest political party among the Bosniak population in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and it has branches in Croatia and Serbia (Sandzak region). The party is an observer member of the European People's Party (EPP).

16 - HSS

Croatian Peasants Party is a conservative political party in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Study Description

17 - NHI

New Croatian Initiative is a Croatian political party in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In 2007, the division of the Croatian Peasant Party in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the New Croatian Initiative merged. The New Croatian Initiative was formed as a splinter group from the Croatian Democratic Union of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Kresimir Zubak.

18 - PDP

Party of Democratic Progress is a Serbian political party in Bosnia and Herzegovina. At the last legislative elections, 5 October 2002, the party won 4.6 % of the popular vote and 2 out of 42 seats in the House of Representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and 9 out of 83 in the National Assembly of the Republic of Srpska. The party is an observer member of the European People's Party (EPP).

19 - LDS

Liberal Democratic Party is a liberal party in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The party is a member of the European Liberal Democrat and Reform Party. At the last legislative elections, 5 October 2002, the party won no seats in the House of Representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, but 1 out of 140 seats in the House of Representatives of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The current leader of the party is Dr Lamija Tanovic.

20 - NS RZB

People's Party Work for Progress is a multi-ethnic party in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which enjoys support from all ethnic groups in Bosnia, but most of its members and voters are Croats. It was founded and run by wealthy Herzegovina businessman Mladen Ivankovic-Lijanovic, from Siroki Brijeg.

21 - SNSD

The Alliance of Independent Social Democrats is a parliamentary party in the Bosnia and Herzegovina. Its president, Milorad Dodik, is the Prime Minister of the Republika Srpska. The party grew out of the Independent Members of Parliament Caucus of the National Assembly of the Republika Srpska to become the Party of Independent Social Democrats. In December 2001, it united with the Democratic Socialist Party, a splinter party of the Socialist Party of the Republika Srpska. After the unification, the party changed its name to Alliance of Independent Social Democrats, retaining its Serbian language acronym.

22 - Bosnia-Podrinje People's Party

23 - SDU

Social-Democratic Union

24 - DEPOS

Democratic Movement of the Srpska is a multi-ethnic political party in Bosnia and Herzegovina. At the last legislative elections, 5 October 2002, the party won 1.4% of the popular vote and 1 out of 42 seats in the House of Representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina and 2 out of 140 seats in the House of Representatives of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

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

1. --

2.

BOSS - Bosanska stranka - Mirnes Ajanovic

SP - Socijalisticka partija

SDU - Socijal-demokratska unija

Study Description

3.

SDP - Socijal-demokratska partija
DEPOS - Demokratski pokret Srpske
Stranka penzionera - umirovljenika BiH

4.

LDS - Liberalno demokratska stranka
NS RZB - Narosna stranka Radom za boljitak
SNSD - Savez nezavisnih socijaldemokrata

5.

BSP - Bosanskohercegovačka stranka prava
HSS - Hrvatska seljačka stranka

6.

PDP - Partija demokratskog progresa

7.

S BiH - Stranka za BiH
Bosansko - podrinska narodna stranka
DNZ - Demokratska narodna zajednica BiH
NHI - Nova hrvatska inicijativa

8.

BPS- Bosanskohercegovačka patriotska stranka - Sefer Halilovic

9.

HKDU - Hrvatska krscanska demokratska unija BiH
HDZ 1990 - Hrvatska demokratska zajednica 1990 Hrvatsko zajedništvo

10.

SRS RS - Srpska radikalna stranka RS
HSP - Hrvatska stranka prava
Hrvatska stranka prava dr. Jurisic - Dapic
SDS - Srpska demokratska stranka
HDZ - Hrvatska demokratska zajednica
SDA - Stranka demokratske akcije

Study Description

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

Parties	Federation			Srpska			
	Votes	%	Seats	Votes	%	Seats	Total
Party of Independent Social Democrats				262,203	46.93%	7	7
Party of Democratic Action	217,961	25.54%	8	20,514	3.67%	1	9
Party for Bosnia and Herzegovina	196,230	22.99%	7	23,257	4.16%	1	8
Social Democratic Party of Bosnia and Herzegovina	131,450	15.40%	6				5
Serbian Democratic Party				108,616	19.44%	3	3
Croatian Democratic Union of Bosnia and Herzegovina	68,188	7.99%	3				3
Croats Together	52,095	6.10%	2				2
Bosnian-Herzegovinian Patriotic Party-Sefer Halilović	37,608	4.41%	1				1
Party of Democratic Progress				28,410	5.08%	1	1
People's Party Work for Betterment	27,487	3.22%	1				1
Democratic People's Alliance				19,868	3.56%	1	1
Democratic People's Community	16,221	1.90%	1				1
Total			28			14	42

Date of the last national legislative elections:

- 01-10-2006

ELECTORAL SYSTEM

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

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

- Only one single vote registered

Description of the electoral system with details and precision:

The Three-person presidency is elected by popular vote to serve a 4-year term. In the House of Peoples (Dom Naroda) 15 members are elected to serve 4-year terms. In the National House of Representatives (Predstavnicki Dom) 42 members are elected by proportional vote to serve 4-year terms. The seats are made up of 5 Bosniaks, 5 Croats, and 5 Serbs. Members are elected by the Bosniak/Croat Federation's House of Representatives and the Republika Srpska's National Assembly. 28 seats are allocated from the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and 14 seats from the Republika Srpska.

Other documentation: Bosnia-Herzegovina

Sampling procedure

1. NUMBER OF PSUs planned:	190	
2. STRATIFICATION CRITERIA	Administrative division	
2.a. REGIONS	Code (according to nomenclature)	Name of region
	1	Unsko-sanski
	2	Posavski
	3	Tuzlanski
	4	Zenicko-dobojski
	5	Bosansko-podrinjski
	6	Srednje-bosanski
	7	Hercegovačko-neretvanski
	8	Zapadno-hercegovački
	9	Sarajevo
	10	Herceg-bosanski (kanton br.10)
	11	Banja Luka
	12	Doboj
	13	Bjeljina
	14	Vlasenica
	15	Sarajevo - Romanija
	16	Foča
	17	Trebinje
	18	Distrikt Brcko
2.b. URBANISATION CATEGORIES	Code (as it will appear in the datafile)	Category

	1.	Urban																																																																																		
	2.	Rural																																																																																		
3. BASE OF POPULATION FIGURES:	[X] 15 years old resident population																																																																																			
4. SOURCE OF POPULATION FIGURES, WITH REFERENCE YEAR:	SMR estimation according to last Census data																																																																																			
5. PSU ALLOCATION																																																																																				
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	9 Sarajevo	15	3	18	
	10 Herceg-bosanski (kanton br.10)	0	2	2	
	11 Banja Luka	12	19	31	
	12 Doboј	3	9	12	
	13 Bjeljina	2	5	7	
	14 Vlasenica	2	7	9	
	15 Sarajevo - Romanija	1	2	3	
	16 Foča	1	3	4	
	17 Trebinje	2	2	4	
	18 Distrikt Brcko	2	2	4	
	total	65	125	190	
	c. Conducted interviews		Statistics		Conducted interviews
1 Unsko-sanski		300057	9.0%	144	9.5
2 Posavski		51323	1.5%	24	1.6
3 Tuzlanski		385403	11.5%	184	12.2
4 Zenicko-dobojski		433842	13.0%	200	13.2
5 Bosansko-podrinjski		15378	0.5%	8	0.5
6 Srednje-bosanski		178765	5.3%	89	5.9
7 Hercegovacko-neretvanski		260075	7.8%	111	7.3
8 Zapadno-hercegovacki		72468	2.2%	32	2.1
9 Sarajevo		320240	9.6%	135	8.9
10 Herceg-bosanski (kanton br.10)		42865	1.3%	8	0.5
11 Banja Luka		548531	16.4%	253	16.7
12 Doboј		209606	6.3%	80	5.3
13 Bjeljina		123384	3.7%	55	3.6
14 Vlasenica		159527	4.8%	71	4.7
15 Sarajevo - Romanija		47226	1.4%	23	1.5
16 Foča		70182	2.1%	31	2.1
17 Trebinje		57149	1.7%	32	2.1
18 Distrikt Brcko		73621	2.2%	32	2.1
total		3349642	100.0%	1512	100.0

<p>6. SELECTION OF STARTING POINTS</p>	
<p>a. SELECTION OF SETTLEMENTS</p>	<p>Bosnia and Herzegovina is divided into 18 administrative divisions. Each division is divided into municipalities.</p> <p>Each municipality has a certain number of urban and rural settlements. In each settlement there is a certain number of polling places.</p> <p>Primary sampling units (PSU): Polling places in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Sample frame: polling place data base.</p> <p>For both urban and rural areas we choose the exact number of polling places mentioned in the table above. For this procedure we use the program that first sorts the polling places by region and type of settlement. Than it counts number of polling places in each region/urbanity group, and then divides this number with the number of polling stations we want to select (number x). Then the random number, between 1 and x is selected. This is the first polling place that is in the sample. After that each x-st polling place is selected. This procedure is repeating for each region/urbanity group.</p>
<p>b. SELECTION OF STARTING POINTS</p>	<p>Random selection of one address in each selected PSU</p>
<p>PLEASE INDICATE THE SOURCE OF ADDRESS LIST, IF YOU DO YOUR STARTING POINT SELECTION LIST-BASED. INDICATE THE RECENCY OF THE LIST, TOO (YEAR)</p>	<p>Polling places data base, 2006.</p>

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLING PLAN

Sample selection:

Target group	Bosnia and Herzegovina population aged 18 years and above.
Sample universe	1991 Census Data
Sample type	Tree stage stratified representative sample
Definition of PSU, SSU, TSU	Primary sampling units (PSU): Polling places in Bosnia and Herzegovina of all registered voters from 2006. Sample frame: polling place data base. Secondary sampling units (SSU): Household. Tertiary sampling unit (TSU): Respondent within household
Selection procedure of PSU, SSU, HH and respondent	PSU Method of polling places selection: PPS SSU Method of HH selection: simulation of SRSWoR sample scheme TSU Method of respondent selection: Kish scheme
Stratification	18 regions: Type of settlement: urban and rural
Sample allocation by strata	Proportional to number of the target group households