



gesis

Leibniz Institute
for the Social Sciences

TECHNICAL *Reports*

2010|17

European *Values* Study 

EVS 2008 Method Report

Country Report - Republic of Macedonia

Documentation of the full data release 30/11/10

Related to the national dataset

Archive-Study-No. ZA4792, doi:10.4232/1.10021

European Values Study and

GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences

Acknowledgements

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1 European Values Study

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

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

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

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

1.1 EVS 1981–2008: Participating countries

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

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

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

*1981 only West-Germany

1.2 EVS 2008

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

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

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

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

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

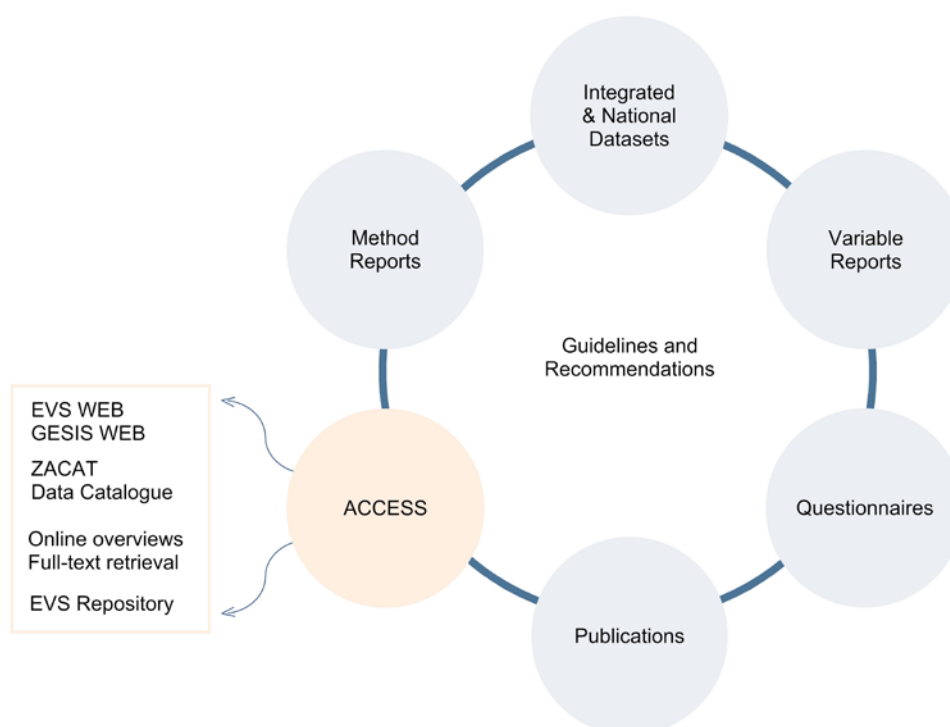
A set of guidelines and recommendations was set up and the whole process of data creation and processing was guided and monitored by the EVS advisory groups.

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

1.3 Overview of data and documentation of EVS 2008

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

Figure 1: Overview of available data and documentation



Data

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

Reports

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

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

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

Questionnaires

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

Publications

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

1.4 Access to data and documentation

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

General study information

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

Data and documentation

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

Version History & Errata

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

Online study and variable information

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

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

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

Full-text retrieval

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

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

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

Publication

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

Secondary education

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

The Atlas of European Values

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

1.5 Bibliographic Citation

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

How to cite the data:

EVS (2010): European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Republic of Macedonia. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4792 Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-11-30), doi:10.4232/1.10021.

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
Republic of Macedonia**

Study Description

EUROPEAN VALUES STUDY 2008 - MACEDONIA, REPUBLIC OF

I. BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION

STUDY NO.

ZA4792

VERSION

Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10021 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10021>)

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

Antoanela Petkovska (Program director)

Filozoski fakultet Skopje

Prof. Antoanela Petkovska, PhD, Faculty of Philosophy - Skopje, Institute of Sociology

Prof. Mihajlo Popovski, PhD, Faculty of Philosophy - Skopje, Institute of Psychology

Prof. Ilo Trajkovski, PhD, Faculty of Philosophy - Skopje, Institute of Sociology

Ass. Aleksandar Jovanoski, MA, University "St. Kliment Ohridski" - Bitola, Law Faculty - Kicevo

FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR

FOSIM (Fondation Open Society Institut Macedonia)

Faculty of Philosophy - Skopje, "Ss. Cyril and Methodius University"

8403 FOSIM

DATA DEPOSITOR

Prof. Antoanela Petkovska, PhD

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, Republic of Macedonia. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4792 Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10021 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10021>).

Study Description

II. STUDY SCOPE

TOPIC CLASSIFICATION

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

ABSTRACT

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. National identity: geographical group the respondent feels belonging to (town, region of country, country, Europe, the world); citizenship; national pride; fears associated with the European Union (the loss of social security and national

Study Description

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

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

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

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

Interviewer rating: respondent's interest in the interview.

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

Additional country specific variables are included in the national datasets.

UNIT OF ANALYSIS

Individuals

UNIVERSE

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

Study Description

GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

	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

1. Pelagonija Region
2. Vardar Region
3. North-East Region
4. South-West Region
5. Skopje Region
6. South-East Region
7. Polog Region
8. East Region

Correspondence with NUTS classification

- MK001 Vardarski
- MK002 Istocen
- MK003 Jugozapaden
- MK004 Jugoistocen
- MK005 Pelagoniski
- MK006 Poloski
- MK007 Severoistocen
- MK008 Skopski

KIND OF DATA

Survey data

FIELDWORK PERIOD

03-07-2008 to 13-10-2008

III. METHODOLOGY AND PROCESSING

TIME METHOD

Cross section, partly repetitive

NUMBER OF VARIABLES

441

NUMBER OF UNITS

1500

ADDITIONAL COUNTRY-SPECIFIC VARIABLES

Study Description

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

Ss. Cyril and Methodius University in Skopje
 Faculty of Philosophy - Skopje
 Bul. "Krste Misirkov" b.b. 1000, Skopje, Republic of Macedonia

LANGUAGE OF THE INTERVIEWS

Macedonian, Albanian

QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION

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

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

Study Description

g. Were there any questions or concepts that caused particular problems when being translated into your language?	
Yes	X
No	
Which?	
- Q7 (v62), Q14 (v76), Q68 (v235, V246)	

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:	19
Number of experienced interviewers:	12
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	7
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	19
How many members of the research team attended/participated/organized training sessions of interviewers?	3
Written EVS specific instructions:	
Yes	X
No	
Training in refusal conversion:	
Yes	X
No	
B. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE INTERVIEWERS	
a. Employment status of interviewers:	
Free-lance interviewers	X
Employed by the survey organization	
Other (please give details):	
b. Payment of interviewers:	
Hourly	
Per completed interview	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:	1274
Among the total, required visits on week-ends:	240
Among the total, required visits in the evening:	-
D. ENHANCING THE INTERVIEWS, INCENTIVES	
a. Was any information, advance letter, brochure, leaflet used?	
Use of advance letter	No

Study Description

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	
No	X
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:	
F. PRETEST PERIOD (DD/MM/YY)	
From: 15-03-2008	
To: 22-04-2008	
Number of pretest interviews:	150

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	200			
Number of back-check achieved	168			
Number of units where outcome was confirmed	168		7	25
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	P & T	P & T	P & 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	

Study Description

The Programme Director or its team	X
Any other person (please specify):	
B. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - CAPI	
a. How was the CAPI questionnaire programme checked?	NAP
b. Who did the CAPI questionnaire checking?	
The fieldwork agency	
The Programme Director or its team	
Any other person (please specify):	
C. VERIFICATOIN OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - PAPI	
a. Was the scanning of optical or keying questionnaire checked?	
Yes	
No	X
b. Who did the PAPI questionnaire checking?	
The fieldwork agency	
The Programme Director or its team	X
Any other person (please specify):	
c. Approximate proportion of questionnaires checked?	30%

SAMPLING PROCEDURE

The framework of the sample was made using the data from the Census 2002. The stratification of the sample is made having in mind the eight NUTS 3 regions and according to type of settlement-town / other, and based on these 16 strata were created. Distribution of the population, aged 18 and over, was made for the eight regions and depending on the type of settlement-town or other settlements, according to their ethnic affiliation on the Census 2002. According to this distribution appropriate allocation, regarding their ethnicity (Macedonians, Albanians, Vlachs, Roma, Turks, Serbs and other), was made. Clusters containing eight households of the same ethnicity were also made. For the purpose of facilitating the fieldwork a new adequate allocation was made in terms of clusters in the eight regions and urban / other sectors. A total of 252 selected clusters containing eight households and units that has to be realized in the survey. The final sample contains a total of 2016 households. Settlements with less than 1,000 inhabitants were excluded from the final choice.

Table of the data for the selection of clusters in the sample:

Study Description

Region	Name of region	Type of settlement	Proportional allocation according to the ethnical affiliation based on the data from the 2002 Census						
			Macedonians	Albanians	Vlachs	Roma	Turks	Serbs	Others
1	Skopje	City	334	60	3	21	9	15	15
1	Skopje	Other settlements	57	50	0	1	2	5	5
2	Pelagonia	Cities	151	3	2	6	3	1	1
2	Pelagonia	Other settlements	65	8	0	0	4	0	3
3	Vardar	Cities	95	0	0	1	2	1	0
3	Vardar	Other settlements	28	4	0	1	1	1	3
4	Northeastern	Cities	73	18	0	4	0	6	1
4	Northeastern	Other settlements	33	8	0	0	0	5	0
5	Southwestern	Cities	62	26	1	2	7	1	4
5	Southwestern	Other settlements	49	51	0	0	13	0	2
6	Southeastern	Cities	69	0	0	0	4	1	0
6	Southeastern	Other settlements	92	0	0	0	7	2	0
7	Polog	Cities	32	47	0	4	7	1	1
7	Polog	Other settlements	26	152	0	0	11	0	1
8	Eastern	Cities	124	0	2	6	2	1	1
8	Eastern	Other settlements	74	0	1	0	1	0	0

CHARACTERISTIC OF SAMPLE

Response and non response (numbers)	
A. Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	2092
B. Refusal by respondent:	362
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	17
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	83
E. Language barrier:	0
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	0
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	10
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	32
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	11
J. Address not traceable:	13
K. Other ineligible address:	0
L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	17
M. Respondent deceased:	6
Y. Invalid interviews:	41
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1500
X. Number of units not accounted for (A-[sum of B to M,Y,Z]): if all sample units are accounted for, X will=0:	0

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

Please specify:

- No panel component

REPRESENTATIVITY

	Country level	Regional level
Age * Gender	X	X
Educational distribution	X	X

Study Description

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

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

WEIGHTS AND CHARACTERISTIC OF NATIONAL POPULATION

a. National weights variables included in the data set:	
Yes	
No	X
b. If Yes, please specify very precisely and with as much details as possible what type of weights. Document as much as possible:	NAP
c. Provide all information necessary for the Methodology Group to compute weights (what is the selection probability for each potential respondent?)	
Number of inhabitants over 18 year in your country at the time of interviewing (ideally number of residential people that are not institutionalised = sample frame):	1 579 185
The population size (ideally over 18, residential and not institutionalised) of the areas/strata at each step in the sample:	
The actual number of interviewed respondent at each step of the sample for each area/stratum:	

Weighting Variables

Weight: gender by age

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

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

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

IV. DATA ACCESS

USAGE REGULATIONS

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

ANONYMISED DATA

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

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

Study Description

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, Republic of Macedonia. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4792 Data File Version 1.0.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10021 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10021>).

How to cite this publication:

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

DEPOSIT REQUIREMENTS

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

DISCLAIMER

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

PUBLICATIONS

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

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

EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

0. without education
1. fourth grade of elementary school
2. with completed primary education 8 years
3. with completed secondary education - high school
4. with secondary technical education
5. with completed secondary education - vocational school
6. with completed higher education - college
7. university education
8. with completed post-graduate (specialist and master's) studies
9. PhD

Description of educational system:

The educational system in Macedonia is organized on three levels: primary, secondary and higher education. Primary

Study Description

education includes 8 degrees. Secondary education is divided into secondary vocational schools of 3 or 4 years, and 4 years of high school. After completion of four years in secondary education, one can acquired the right of entry to college or university.

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

Educational level	ISCED level
0. without education	0
1. fourth grade of elementary school	1
2. with completed primary education 8 years	2A
3. with completed secondary education - high school	3A
4. with secondary technical education	3B
5. with completed secondary education - vocational school	3C
6. with completed higher education - college	5B
7. university education	5A (first cycle)
8. with completed post-graduate (specialist and master's) studies	5A (second cycle)
9. PhD	6

OCCUPATION

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

- No deviations

POLITICAL PARTIES

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

Socialistic Party of Macedonia (SPM) is apolitical party in the Republic of Macedonia founded on 22 September 1990 as a successor of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Macedonia. The SPM proclaims that it is a left-wing democratic socialist party. The SPM was part of the coalition governments from 1992 to 1998, led by the SDSM. The party's first leader was Kiro Popovski and its current leader is Ljubisav Ivanov - Dzingo. In December 2003 the SPM formed a coalition with the Democratic Alternative and with the Democratic Union. At the legislative elections in 2006 the party boosted its number of seats from 1 to 3 and Participated in its first coalition government with the VMRO-DPMNE led by Nikola Gruevski. In the 2008 legislative elections the party maintained its number of seats at 3 and currently is the second largest party in the coalition government led by the conservative party VMRO-DPMNE.

New Social-Democratic Party (NSDP) is a centre-left social democratic party in the Republic of Macedonia. Its leader is Tito Petkovski, who parted with the Social Democratic Union of Macedonia in November 2005. An important ex-member of the party was Jagnula Kunovska who left to join VMRO-DPMNE in 2007.

Social-Democratic Alliance of Macedonia (SDAM) It is the successor of the League of Communists of Macedonia, the ruling party during the communist regime which ruled SR Macedonia as a constituent republic of SFR Yugoslavia from 1945 to 1990. The current party leader is Branko Crvenkovski. From September 1992 to 1998 and from 2002 to 2006 the SDAM was the largest party in the Macedonian parliament and the main party in the government, and has shown a moderate and reconciliatory attitude towards ethnic minorities in Macedonia. Concerning its ideology, it can be said that although the SDAM is a successor of a communist party and calls itself "social-democratic", the influential

Study Description

business lobby in SDAM is moving the party in a neoliberal direction.

Liberal Party (LP), is formed in December 1999 after the split of some former members of the old Liberal Party from the Liberal Democratic Party. The party is a member of the European Liberal Democrat and Reform Party. Its current leader is Stojan Andov.

At the last legislative elections, the party won 5 out of 120 seats in an alliance with the VMRO-DPMNE.

Liberal-Demokratik Party (LDP) The Liberal Democratic Party was launched in April 1997 as a merger between the Liberal Party and the Democratic Party. From 2002 to 2006 it participated in the government together with the SDSM and the Democratic Union for Integration (DUI).

Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization - Democratic Party for Macedonian National Unity (IMRO - DPMNU) is a centre-right political party in the Republic of Macedonia. The party describes itself as a Christian Democratic party which supports the admission of Macedonia to NATO and the European Union. It is ethnically based, claiming that "the party's goals and objectives express the tradition of the Macedonian people on whose political struggle and concepts it is based. After the first multi-party elections in 1990, IMRO - DPMNU became the strongest party in the Parliament. It did not form a government because it did not achieve a majority of seats; this forced it to form a coalition with an ethnic Albanian party, but it refused to do so. The party boycotted the second round of the 1994 elections claiming fraud in the first round. After winning the 1998 election, IMRO - DPMNU surprised many people when finally forming a coalition government with an ethnic Albanian party, the Democratic Party of Albanians. After their victory in the elections, they formed a new government with Ljubco Georgievski as Prime Minister. In 1999, IMRO - DPMNU 's candidate Boris Trajkovski was elected President, completing IMRO - DPMNU 's takeover. Once in office, Trajkovski adopted a more moderate policy than expected. The first President of the IMRO - DPMNU and its founder was Ljubco Georgievski, and the current president of the party is Nikola Gruevski. The party became the largest party in Parliament again after a net gain of over a dozen seats in the July 5, 2006 parliamentary elections. With 44 of 120 seats, the party formed a government in coalition with the Democratic Party of Albanians. In May 15, 2007, the party became an observer-member of the European People's Party (EPP). On the 1st of June, 2008, following the dismissal of the Macedonian Parliament on April 12, early parliamentary elections were held. The elections were followed by series of violent incidents in the north-western parts of Macedonia by the Albanian minority, which has a national majority in those parts of Macedonia, while in the other parts of the country, the elections were followed in peaceful, fair and democratic atmosphere. The results were victorious for IMRO - DPMNU and for its leader and prime minister of the Republic of Macedonia, Nikola Gruevski. In the 120 seats Parliament, IMRO - DPMNU won 63 seats, enough to form its own government, and by that, the party won 4 more years of dominance in the Macedonian Parliament (mandate period 2008-2012) and government control.

Democratic Party of Albanians (DPA) is a political party of the ethnic Albanians in the Republic of Macedonia. The DPA is a merger of the Party for Democratic Prosperity of Albanians (PDPA) and the People's Democratic Party (PDP) which took place in June 1997. The former party was formed in 1994 after some radical members of the Party for Democratic Prosperity, led by Menduh Thaci and Arben Xhaferi, left the PDP and the latter party was founded in August 1990 as a more radical opponent of the PDP.

After the 2006 elections the DPA entered the government coalition led by the IMRO - DPMNU.

At the legislative elections, 15 September 2002, the party won 5.2% of the popular vote and 7 out of 120 seats. The party lost its status as a government party due to the defeat of the IMRO - DPMNU. At the last legislative elections, held on July 5, 2006, the party increased its support, winning 7.5% of the vote and 11 seats.

DUI is the largest Albanian political party in the Republic of Macedonia, and the third largest political party in all of Macedonia. It was formed immediately after the country's 2001 conflict in 2001 between the National Liberation Army (NLA) and the Macedonian Security Forces.

DUI succeeded the NLA, after the war in Macedonia in 2001, when the latter was dismantled and disarmed. The NLA leader Ali Ahmeti became party president, while the para-militant wartime headquarters was transformed and legalized as the party governing body. However, after the war, many Albanian intellectuals from Macedonia, that were not members of the NLA, joined the party. The political party was formed in June 2002. At the legislative elections on 15

Study Description

September 2002, the party won 11.9% of the popular vote (70% of the Albanian vote) and 16 of 120 seats. From 2002 to 2006 it was part of the ruling coalition along with the Social-Democratic Union of Macedonia and the Liberal Democratic Party. At the last legislative elections, held on July 5, 2006, the party formed coalition with Party for Democratic Prosperity and Democratic League of Bosniaks. This coalition received 12,2% of the vote and 18 seats. Although DUI won the largest number of seats among ethnic Albanian parties (14), since their Macedonian governmental partners lost the election, it was not invited by the new Prime Minister Nikola Gruevski to participate in the new government. Its place was taken by the second largest Albanian political party, the Democratic Party of the Albanians.

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

- 1.
2. SPM
3. NSDP
4. SDAM (SDSM)
5. LP, LDP
- 6.
7. IMRO - DPMNU (VMRO DPMNE) .
8. DPA
9. PMRO
- 10.
11. DUI

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

Study Description

	Political party	Votes	%
1	Group voters MS	2744	0.28%
2	groups of voters PG	449	0.05%
3	IMRO - DP (VMRO - Democratic Party)	2335	0.24%
4	Party for Democratic Prosperity - PDP	7213	0.73%
5	National Democratic Union NDU	1651	0.17%
6	Party of Free Democrats-PSD	4362	0.44%
7	Democratic Union of Albanians – DUA	6484	0.66%
8	Permanent Macedonian Radical Unification - TMRO	1856	0.19%
9	Party for European Future - PEI	14474	1.47%
10	Radical Party of Serbs in Macedonia - RSSM	4326	0.44%
11	Democratic Union for Integration - DUI	126522	12.82%
12	Movement for National Unity of Turks	3782	0.38%
13	Democratic Party of Albanians - DPA	81557	8.26%
14	Patriotic Macedonian Organization For Radical Renewal - Vardar - Aegean - Pirin	4317	0.44%
15	Sun Coalition of Europe: - Social Union of Macedonia - New Social Party - Liberal - Democratic Party - Liberal Party of Macedonia - New Alternative - Green Party of Macedonia - Party of Pensioners. Macedonia - Democratic Union of Vlachs from Macedonia - DSVM)	233284	23.64%
16	Social Democratic Party of Macedonia - SDPM	6406	0.65%
17	Coalition IMRO: - DPMNU (IMRO - Democratic Party for Macedonian National Unity) - Socialist Party of Macedonia - Democratic Union - Democratic Renewal of Macedonia - Democratic Party of Turks - Democratic Party of Serbs in Macedonia - Roma of Macedonia - IMRO - Macedonian - United Party for Emancipation - Party Justice - Party of Democratic Action of Macedonia - SDA - Party of Vlachs from Macedonia - Party for Integration of People's Movement Macedonia - Bosniak Democratic Party - Green Party of the Democratic Union of Roma - Agricultural Worker's Party of Macedonia - Party for Roma Emancipation	481501	48.78%
18	Union of Tito's Left Forces	3758	0.38%

Total votes: 987,021

Received mandates of early parliamentary elections 2008 in Republic of Macedonia

Coalition IMRO-DPMNU: 63 seats - leading by Mr. Nikola Gruevski

SUN Coalition Europe (SDAM): 27 seats - Leading by Mrs. Radmila Shekerinska

Democratic Union for Integration - DUI: 18 seats - Leading by Mr. Ali Ahmeti

Democratic Party of Albanians - DPA: 11 seats - Leading by Mr. Menduh Tachi

Party for European Future - PEF: one seat - Leading by Mr. Fijet Canoski

Date of the last national legislative elections:

- 01-06-2008

Study Description

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:

Elections for Members of Macedonian Parliament are conducted by the State Election Commission, 84 Municipal Election Commissions and 2,976 polling boards.

According to Article 4 paragraph (2) of the Law of Election, Assembly counts 120 members and each of them were elected by proportional system. Republic of Macedonia is divided into six districts, in which each submits 20 seats in Macedonian Parliament.

Other documentation: Republic of Macedonia

Representativity

The tables are calculated according to State Statistical Office (www.stat.gov.mk) data:

- CENSUS OF POPULATION, HOUSEHOLDS AND DWELLINGS IN THE REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA, 2002 - BOOK V;
- Прогнози на населението на 30.06.2008 и 31.12.2008 според полот и возраста, по општини и според статистички региони (NTES3-2007 година), Скопје, 2009. (Estimation of the population on 30.06.2008 and 31.12.2008 according to sex and age, according to municipality and statistical regions (NTES 3 – 2007), Skopje, 2009);
- Regions of the Republic of Macedonia, 2009, Skopje, 2010.

Gender: Country and Regional level

V22.1 : Age * Gender	Republic of Macedonia	Vardar Region	East Region	South- West Region	Region South- East	Pelagonija Region	Polog Region	North- East Region	Skopje Region
Total population	2 043 559	154 044	180 605	222 182	172 151	235 500	311 482	174 110	593 485
Male	1 024 489	78 232	91 455	111 410	87 203	117 857	156 749	88 529	293 054
Female	1 019 070	75 812	89 150	110 772	84 948	117 643	154 733	85 581	300 431

Age * gender: Country & Regional level

R. Macedonia			
Age	TOTAL	Male	Female
Total	1669069	831302	837767
15 - 19	155870	80197	75673
20 - 24	164938	84360	80578
25 - 29	162545	83855	78690
30 - 34	154103	78761	75342
35 - 39	147355	74818	72537
40 - 44	149031	75572	73459
45 - 49	143811	73086	70725
50 - 54	138948	70575	68373
55 - 59	123085	60371	62714
60 - 64	94756	45193	49563
65 - 69	81055	38100	42955
70 - 74	68838	31068	37770
75 - 79	48385	20788	27597
80 - 84	24641	10201	14440
85 and over	11042	4193	6849
Unknown	666	164	502

Pelagonija Region			
Age	TOTAL	Male	Female
Total	197342	98271	99071
15 - 19	15 675	8 088	7 587
20 - 24	17 781	9 150	8 631
25 - 29	17 550	8 962	8 588
30 - 34	16 106	8 274	7 832
35 - 39	15 011	7 694	7 317
40 - 44	16 580	8 513	8 067
45 - 49	17 109	8 756	8 353

50 - 54	18 149	9 617	8 532
55 -59	15 778	7 902	7 876
60 - 64	11 865	5 750	6 115
65 - 69	10 886	5 088	5 798
70 - 74	10 536	4 552	5 984
75 - 79	8 092	3 491	4 601
80 - 84	4 299	1 729	2 570
85 and over	1 874	695	1 179
Unknown	51	10	41

North-East Region			
Age	TOTAL	Male	Female
Total	140284	70928	69356
15 - 19	14 024	7 265	6 759
20 - 24	14 142	7 229	6 913
25 - 29	13 636	7 195	6 441
30 - 34	13 149	6 841	6 308
35 - 39	12 326	6 357	5 969
40 - 44	12 581	6 406	6 175
45 - 49	12 205	6 377	5 828
50 - 54	11 698	6 011	5 687
55 -59	9 915	4 982	4 933
60 - 64	7 615	3 739	3 876
65 - 69	6 623	3 124	3 499
70 - 74	5 601	2 580	3 021
75 - 79	3 946	1 693	2 253
80 - 84	1 797	728	1 069
85 and over	931	376	555
Unknown	95	25	70

Vardar Region			
Age	TOTAL	Male	Female
Total	128666	65203	63463
15 - 19	10 662	5 530	5 132
20 - 24	12 150	6 325	5 825
25 - 29	12 027	6 279	5 748
30 - 34	10 971	5 781	5 190
35 - 39	10 716	5 631	5 085
40 - 44	11 391	5 940	5 451
45 - 49	11 673	6 059	5 614
50 - 54	11 505	5 948	5 557
55 -59	10 348	5 273	5 075
60 - 64	7 718	3 754	3 964
65 - 69	6 949	3 264	3 685
70 - 74	5 881	2 603	3 278
75 - 79	3 980	1 697	2 283
80 - 84	1 872	796	1 076
85 and over	811	323	488
Unknown	12	0	12

South-West Region			
Age	TOTAL	Male	Female
Total	181094	90226	90868
15 - 19	19 556	10 047	9 509
20 - 24	19 880	10 135	9 745
25 - 29	18 485	9 592	8 893
30 - 34	16 601	8 468	8 133
35 - 39	16 073	8 018	8 055
40 - 44	15 969	8 031	7 938
45 - 49	15 987	8 095	7 892
50 - 54	14 517	7 557	6 960
55 -59	11 941	5 819	6 122
60 - 64	8 703	4 119	4 584
65 - 69	7 832	3 625	4 207
70 - 74	6 712	2 985	3 727
75 - 79	4 954	2 146	2 808
80 - 84	2 632	1 129	1 503
85 and over	1 204	448	756
Unknown	48	12	36

Skopje Region			
Age	TOTAL	Male	Female
Total	487169	238242	248927
15 - 19	41 361	21 258	20 103
20 - 24	44 210	22 483	21 727
25 - 29	47 353	23 702	23 651

30 - 34	47 298	23 516	23 782
35 - 39	44 873	22 338	22 535
40 - 44	42 757	21 325	21 432
45 - 49	39 104	19 315	19 789
50 - 54	39 862	19 388	20 474
55 - 59	39 407	18 768	20 639
60 - 64	31 222	14 721	16 501
65 - 69	24 985	11 859	13 126
70 - 74	20 670	9 569	11 101
75 - 79	13 509	5 737	7 772
80 - 84	7 084	2 921	4 163
85 and over	3 325	1 294	2 031
Unknown	149	48	101

South-East Region			
Age	TOTAL	Male	Female
Total	142739	72246	70493
15 - 19	12 308	6 243	6 065
20 - 24	13 807	7 081	6 726
25 - 29	13 498	7 169	6 329
30 - 34	12 721	6 728	5 993
35 - 39	12 152	6 445	5 707
40 - 44	12 926	6 787	6 139
45 - 49	12 881	6 751	6 130
50 - 54	12 739	6 619	6 120
55 - 59	10 888	5 471	5 417
60 - 64	8 327	3 995	4 332
65 - 69	7 200	3 367	3 833
70 - 74	5 821	2 563	3 258
75 - 79	4 258	1 786	2 472
80 - 84	2 249	903	1 346
85 and over	906	322	584
Unknown	58	16	42

Polog Region			
Age	TOTAL	Male	Female
Total	249036	123940	125096
15 - 19	29 976	15 523	14 453
20 - 24	29 161	14 876	14 285
25 - 29	26 498	13 787	12 711
30 - 34	24 536	12 425	12 111
35 - 39	24 052	11 890	12 162
40 - 44	23 901	11 783	12 118
45 - 49	21 971	10 982	10 989
50 - 54	17 739	8 816	8 923
55 - 59	13 920	6 685	7 235
60 - 64	10 979	5 120	5 859
65 - 69	9 380	4 406	4 974
70 - 74	7 796	3 653	4 143
75 - 79	5 388	2 452	2 936
80 - 84	2 459	1 092	1 367
85 and over	1 085	413	672
Unknown	195	37	158

East Region			
Age	TOTAL	Male	Female
Total	142739	72246	70493
15 - 19	12 308	6 243	6 065
20 - 24	13 807	7 081	6 726
25 - 29	13 498	7 169	6 329
30 - 34	12 721	6 728	5 993
35 - 39	12 152	6 445	5 707
40 - 44	12 926	6 787	6 139
45 - 49	12 881	6 751	6 130
50 - 54	12 739	6 619	6 120
55 - 59	10 888	5 471	5 417
60 - 64	8 327	3 995	4 332
65 - 69	7 200	3 367	3 833
70 - 74	5 821	2 563	3 258
75 - 79	4 258	1 786	2 472
80 - 84	2 249	903	1 346
85 and over	906	322	584
Unknown	58	16	42

Degree of urbanization: Country & Regional level

V22.3 : Degree of urbanization	Republic of Macedonia	Vardar Region	East Region	South-West Region	Region South-East	Pelagonija Region	Polog Region	North-East Region	Skopje Region
% of urban population	56,7%	68,7%	66.3%	36,1%	45,3%	67,6%	29.2%	56.6%	71,8%

Source : Стратегија за развој на РМ 2009-2019, Службен весник бр. 119, 30.IX 2009, р. 7. (Strategy for regional development на РМ 2009-2019), Sluzben vesnik no. 119, 30. IX 2019,

Age * Gender * Education: Country & Regional level

Total population of the Republic of Macedonia according to the age and educational attainment - Total

Age	Educational attainment									
	Total population	Still are in the process of primary education	Without education	Uncompleted primary education	Primary and lower secondary education	Upper secondary education	Higher education	Faculty, Academy	Master degree	Doctorate
Republic of Macedonia Total (15 and over)	1596267	2531	67358	219507	559082	588554	50302	104081	2783	2069
15-19	165422	2525	2251	4690	120216	35662	45	33	-	-
20-24	161945	-	2193	6000	47840	101871	631	3391	19	-
25-29	153461	-	1861	6141	55297	73229	2299	14354	272	8
30-34	148281	-	1788	5897	53599	69750	3607	13161	413	66
35-39	149837	-	2178	7520	49897	70046	6020	13565	411	200
40-44	146902	-	2469	10554	48771	62501	7494	14497	352	264
45-49	142688	-	2572	14878	48245	56164	7037	13240	301	251
50-54	127760	-	2334	17627	43038	44678	7159	12229	323	372
55-59	95234	-	2774	22284	28929	27606	6009	7069	249	314
60-64	89822	-	4604	32876	25429	17827	3804	4873	196	213
65-69	84443	-	11809	33394	17704	14437	3010	3806	131	152
70-74	61969	-	13052	26688	10051	8142	1716	2122	79	119
75-79	40384	-	8775	18908	6151	4299	982	1171	23	75
80-84	18975	-	5022	8821	2564	1730	397	409	5	27
85 and over	7941	-	3416	3037	823	464	77	115	2	7
Unknown	1203	6	260	192	528	148	15	46	7	1

Total population of the Republic of Macedonia according to the age and educational attainment - Total

Age	Educational attainment									
	Total population	Still are in the process of primary education	Without education	Uncompleted primary education	Primary and lower secondary education	Upper secondary education	Higher education	Faculty, Academy	Master degree	Doctorate
Vardar region (15 and over)	125625	126	5393	21204	35077	52975	4254	6493	88	15
15-19	12383	126	205	578	8263	3210	-	1	-	-
20-24	12107	-	192	658	1943	9084	37	193	-	-
25-29	11009	-	176	558	2397	6743	156	972	7	-
30-34	10885	-	146	485	2533	6544	302	866	9	-
35-39	11539	-	166	591	2681	6644	566	881	8	2
40-44	12020	-	218	843	3086	6118	714	1026	12	3
45-49	11825	-	200	1411	3686	4991	688	829	16	4
50-54	10624	-	185	1656	3536	3883	601	745	16	2

55-59	7762	-	185	2216	2177	2298	475	398	11	2
60-64	7759	-	321	3522	1945	1409	300	255	6	1
65-69	7253	-	928	3396	1387	1148	224	170	-	-
70-74	5144	-	1069	2489	765	598	120	101	2	-
75-79	3187	-	757	1703	435	201	49	40	1	1
80-84	1520	-	383	842	183	78	21	13	-	-
85 and over	573	-	246	248	55	20	1	3	-	-
Unknown	35	-	16	8	5	6	-	-	-	-

Total population of the Republic of Macedonia according to the age and educational attainment - Total										
Educational attainment										
Age	Total population	Still are in the process of primary education	Without education	Uncompleted primary education	Primary and lower secondary education	Upper secondary education	Higher education	Faculty, Academy	Master degree	Doctorate
East region (15 and over)	151522	151	7651	22721	48168	59120	5542	8017	116	36
15-19	14663	150	210	458	10038	3805	1	1	-	-
20-24	14461	-	249	583	2375	10953	46	254	1	-
25-29	13451	-	174	538	3124	8150	230	1220	15	-
30-34	12908	-	190	489	3225	7449	471	1071	12	1
35-39	13939	-	211	496	3917	7438	738	1116	17	6
40-44	14855	-	257	746	5161	6395	1008	1264	17	7
45-49	14642	-	306	1247	5637	5491	860	1082	14	5
50-54	13115	-	236	1829	5475	3855	741	951	18	10
55-59	9839	-	281	2565	3449	2453	609	472	7	3
60-64	8689	-	460	3619	2649	1332	350	272	6	1
65-69	8520	-	1519	3913	1685	926	280	190	6	1
70-74	5782	-	1458	2819	759	535	125	83	2	1
75-79	3871	-	1044	2076	445	212	61	31	1	1
80-84	1881	-	621	986	161	89	18	6	-	-
85 and over	857	-	423	349	52	28	3	2	-	-
Unknown	49	1	12	8	16	9	1	2	-	-

Total population of the Republic of Macedonia according to the age and educational attainment - Total										
Educational attainment										
Age	Total population	Still are in the process of primary education	Without education	Uncompleted primary education	Primary and lower secondary education	Upper secondary education	Higher education	Faculty, Academy	Master degree	Doctorate
South-West region (15 and over)	168564	388	7115	21718	72897	51940	5591	8663	165	85
15-19	19650	388	139	468	15169	3476	6	4	-	-
20-24	18089	-	112	599	7469	9433	135	340	1	-
25-29	16662	-	80	670	7585	6628	341	1340	16	1
30-34	15821	-	83	698	6840	6583	498	1079	36	4
35-39	16213	-	130	983	6818	6289	774	1195	16	8
40-44	16026	-	172	1173	6801	5516	910	1413	27	14
45-49	14305	-	147	1271	6374	4685	683	1116	16	13
50-54	12113	-	168	1494	5003	3678	787	952	19	12
55-59	8575	-	212	1822	3207	2201	606	501	12	13
60-64	8688	-	456	3040	3199	1330	338	306	12	7
65-69	8285	-	1309	3277	2128	1036	284	236	6	9
70-74	6715	-	1739	2946	1199	588	131	107	2	3
75-79	4376	-	1190	2026	704	328	71	55	1	1
80-84	2089	-	708	926	287	129	24	14	1	-
85 and over	865	-	443	311	72	34	2	3	-	-
Unknown	92	-	27	14	42	6	1	2	-	-

Total population of the Republic of Macedonia according to the age and educational attainment - Total										
Educational attainment										

Age	Total population	Still are in the process of primary education	Without education	Uncompleted primary education	Primary and lower secondary education	Upper secondary education	Higher education	Faculty, Academy	Master degree	Doctorate
South-East region (15 and over)	140101	105	6350	32924	43397	47419	4024	5789	73	20
15-19	14253	105	394	981	9415	3356	-	2	-	-
20-24	13872	-	332	1191	3807	8329	17	196	-	-
25-29	12898	-	295	1284	4336	6159	108	709	7	-
30-34	12554	-	285	1128	4069	6132	239	691	8	2
35-39	13333	-	305	1352	4061	6139	559	903	14	-
40-44	13473	-	297	2131	4193	5132	792	911	12	5
45-49	13278	-	328	3176	3966	4294	619	887	7	1
50-54	11137	-	268	3147	3393	3148	523	645	9	4
55-59	8554	-	286	3452	1969	1996	521	319	6	5
60-64	7933	-	376	4293	1630	1076	299	252	5	2
65-69	7206	-	927	3875	1251	813	185	153	1	1
70-74	5630	-	897	3335	690	516	106	82	4	-
75-79	3536	-	675	2200	380	214	41	26	-	-
80-84	1706	-	386	1044	165	88	13	10	-	-
85 and over	657	-	280	313	40	21	2	1	-	-
Unknown	81	-	19	22	32	6	-	2	-	-

Total population of the Republic of Macedonia according to the age and educational attainment - Total										
Educational attainment										
Age	Total population	Still are in the process of primary education	Without education	Uncompleted primary education	Primary and lower secondary education	Upper secondary education	Higher education	Faculty, Academy	Master degree	Doctorate
Pelagonija region (15 and over)	195688	135	8270	35454	53420	76324	8867	12786	290	142
15-19	17905	135	342	682	12326	4409	7	4	-	-
20-24	17500	-	315	849	3244	12474	146	469	3	-
25-29	15782	-	252	797	3378	9181	661	1484	28	1
30-34	15378	-	263	676	3335	8967	725	1377	32	3
35-39	16741	-	276	824	3811	9030	1115	1634	37	14
40-44	17826	-	305	1249	4568	8396	1220	2028	36	24
45-49	18559	-	330	1828	5387	7912	1152	1905	27	18
50-54	16063	-	249	2000	5019	5834	1286	1596	34	45
55-59	11765	-	234	2726	3254	3662	1022	831	26	10
60-64	12226	-	402	5090	3169	2302	599	622	29	13
65-69	13211	-	1121	6392	2670	2080	456	466	19	7
70-74	10388	-	1660	5447	1631	1140	256	235	15	4
75-79	7479	-	1315	4245	1059	608	146	101	2	3
80-84	3473	-	699	1998	423	263	63	26	1	-
85 and over	1277	-	475	615	115	53	12	7	-	-
Unknown	115	-	32	36	31	13	1	1	1	-

Total population of the Republic of Macedonia according to the age and educational attainment - Total										
Educational attainment										
Age	Total population	Still are in the process of primary education	Without education	Uncompleted primary education	Primary and lower secondary education	Upper secondary education	Higher education	Faculty, Academy	Master degree	Doctorate
Polog region (15 and over)	226111	764	10167	30388	125751	47875	4043	6885	181	55
15-19	28670	764	177	518	23159	4035	12	5	-	-
20-24	26179	-	161	656	14016	10922	103	321	-	-

25-29	24640	-	147	815	16574	5646	223	1209	25	1
30-34	24383	-	170	971	16569	5553	270	826	19	4
35-39	23916	-	225	1510	14558	6075	519	996	25	8
40-44	21270	-	240	1875	12122	5113	709	1175	30	6
45-49	17326	-	262	2193	9273	4029	604	919	33	12
50-54	14003	-	321	2861	6904	2739	551	601	14	12
55-59	10977	-	443	3610	4564	1488	465	379	21	7
60-64	10644	-	869	4824	3593	926	218	203	9	2
65-69	9611	-	2125	4359	2132	674	171	146	3	1
70-74	7251	-	2355	3145	1181	384	125	58	2	1
75-79	4086	-	1335	1891	600	179	50	30	-	1
80-84	1851	-	739	808	207	65	18	14	-	-
85 and over	936	-	529	309	77	18	3	-	-	-
Unknown	368	-	69	43	222	29	2	3	-	-

Total population of the Republic of Macedonia according to the age and educational attainment - Total										
Age	Total population	Educational attainment								
		Still are in the process of primary education	Without education	Uncompleted primary education	Primary and lower secondary education	Upper secondary education	Higher education	Faculty, Academy	Master degree	Doctorate
North-East region (15 and over)	133710	244	8491	20494	50561	44952	3480	5377	81	29
15-19	14155	244	252	347	10624	2681	2	5	-	-
20-24	13868	-	250	482	4357	8555	25	199	-	-
25-29	13306	-	204	515	5188	6417	119	852	10	1
30-34	12419	-	170	488	5053	5735	268	689	12	3
35-39	12785	-	235	677	4780	5837	477	768	9	2
40-44	12342	-	263	988	4791	4912	540	836	7	5
45-49	11881	-	239	1652	4811	3958	539	666	12	4
50-54	10334	-	228	2124	4136	2789	490	550	12	5
55-59	7588	-	344	2482	2449	1533	429	340	7	4
60-64	7297	-	584	3446	1856	970	249	185	5	2
65-69	7040	-	1686	2907	1236	853	193	156	6	3
70-74	5022	-	1747	2097	627	396	74	80	1	-
75-79	3235	-	1208	1389	361	203	38	36	-	-
80-84	1627	-	668	655	181	80	31	12	-	-
85 and over	664	-	378	218	45	16	5	2	-	-
Unknown	147	-	35	27	66	17	1	1	-	-

Total population of the Republic of Macedonia according to the age and educational attainment - Total										
Age	Total population	Educational attainment								
		Still are in the process of primary education	Without education	Uncompleted primary education	Primary and lower secondary education	Upper secondary education	Higher education	Faculty, Academy	Master degree	Doctorate
Skopje region (15 and over)	460739	628	14594	36005	131948	209419	14562	50112	1784	1686
15-19	44309	623	548	712	31589	10809	17	11	-	-
20-24	46394	-	600	1049	10788	32396	125	1422	14	-
25-29	46147	-	544	1005	12897	24497	465	6572	163	4
30-34	44443	-	493	1016	12180	23018	837	6567	283	49
35-39	41901	-	646	1139	9489	22817	1284	6081	285	160
40-44	39625	-	742	1600	8305	21101	1617	5849	211	200
45-49	41359	-	792	2168	9362	20923	1901	5844	175	194
50-54	40752	-	711	2624	9754	18808	2181	6191	201	282
55-59	30501	-	822	3558	7971	12005	1884	3833	158	270
60-64	26967	-	1195	5255	7472	8499	1458	2779	124	184
65-69	23743	-	2312	5502	5283	6918	1219	2289	90	130
70-74	16354	-	2251	4558	3233	3996	779	1376	51	110
75-79	10831	-	1347	3485	2178	2356	527	852	18	68
80-84	4943	-	868	1617	965	939	210	314	3	27

85 and over	2152	-	673	682	367	275	49	97	2	7
Unknown	318	5	50	35	115	62	9	35	6	1

Total population of the Republic of Macedonia according to the age and educational attainment - Male

Age	Educational attainment									
	Total population	Still are in the process of primary education	Without education	Uncompleted primary education	Primary and lower secondary education	Upper secondary education	Higher education	Faculty, Academy	Master degree	Doctorate
Republic of Macedonia Total (15 and Over)	795749	1464	16789	81746	272618	335233	28039	56711	1741	1408
15-19	84902	1458	930	2055	61643	18783	18	15	-	-
20-24	83546	-	893	2650	24364	54122	307	1202	8	-
25-29	78351	1	705	2680	27636	40573	856	5766	129	5
30-34	75193	-	590	2134	25584	39381	1479	5797	191	37
35-39	76222	-	677	2460	23015	40301	2687	6776	212	94
40-44	75027	-	734	3282	22226	36607	3827	7973	214	164
45-49	72940	-	740	5001	21752	33464	4069	7571	188	155
50-54	63202	-	589	5577	19314	25985	4094	7163	233	247
55-59	46406	-	601	6944	13571	16362	3685	4835	191	217
60-64	43208	-	874	11463	13148	11338	2471	3578	159	177
65-69	39770	-	2379	13268	9668	9163	2112	2942	117	121
70-74	27928	-	2926	11389	5558	4954	1280	1658	67	96
75-79	17255	-	1906	7577	3218	2742	753	970	21	68
80-84	8095	-	1197	3770	1312	1112	329	350	4	21
85 and over	3380	-	989	1468	448	303	68	96	2	6
Unknown	324	5	59	28	161	43	4	19	5	-

Total population of the Republic of Macedonia according to the age and educational attainment - Female

Age	Educational attainment									
	Total population	Still are in the process of primary education	Without education	Uncompleted primary education	Primary and lower secondary education	Upper secondary education	Higher education	Faculty, Academy	Master degree	Doctorate
Republic of Macedonia Total (15 and Over)	800518	1129	50507	137761	286464	253321	22263	47370	1042	661
15-19	80520	1126	1262	2635	58573	16879	27	18	-	-
20-24	78399	-	1300	3350	23476	47749	324	2189	11	-
25-29	75110	-	1155	3461	27661	32656	1443	8588	143	3
30-34	73088	-	1198	3763	28015	30369	2128	7364	222	29
35-39	73615	-	1501	5060	26882	29745	3333	6789	199	106
40-44	71875	-	1735	7272	26545	25894	3667	6524	138	100
45-49	69748	-	1832	9877	26493	22700	2968	5669	113	96
50-54	64558	-	1745	12050	23724	18693	3065	5066	90	125
55-59	48828	-	2173	15340	15358	11244	2324	2234	58	97
60-64	46614	-	3730	21413	12281	6489	1333	1295	37	36
65-69	44673	-	9430	20126	8036	5274	898	864	14	31
70-74	34041	-	10126	15299	4493	3188	436	464	12	23
75-79	23129	-	6869	11331	2933	1557	229	201	2	7
80-84	10880	-	3825	5051	1252	618	68	59	1	6
85 and over	4561	-	2427	1569	375	161	9	19	-	1
Unknown	879	3	199	164	367	105	11	27	2	1