TECHNICAL REPORT

Study description: **SERBIA-MONTENEGRO**

Fieldwork dates: October 1996

Principal investigators: Hans-Dieter Klingemann, Social Science Research Center Berlin, Germany; Vladimir Goati, Jovanca Matic, Lilijana Basevic, Dragomir Pantic, Institute of Social Science, University of Belgrade

Sample type: Total non-institutionalized population of Republic of Serbia and Republic of Montenegro, 18 years and older (Albanians from the Province of Kosovo boycotted the research). Three stage area probability sample: 1) Proportional to region the country was divided in urban and non-urban subsample regions; each subsample being mutually proportional, except for the Montenegrin subsample which was purposively doubled. 2) Within each subsample region counties were randomly selected based on cumulative frequencies of their population in the region in question. 3) Within the counties the place of interview, that is local community or place of residence was randomly selected .

Fieldwork institute: Institute of Social Science, University of Belgrade

Fieldwork method: Interviews were conducted by permanent research network of the Institute of Social Science consisting experienced interviewers. Each respondent was personally interviewed by a field research fellow.

Sample size: 1,520 (Serbia 1,280; Montenegro 240)

Response rate: Not available

Languages: Serbo-Croatian, Albanian

Comparison with National Population Characteristics: Yugoslavia

	Census *%*	Sample *%*	Difference
Gender (1996)			
Male	50	49	-1
Female	51	51	0

Britannica 2000: 745

Age Groups (1991)			
15-29	28	21	-7
30-44	29	31	+2
45-59	23	28	+5
60-74	16	19	+3
75+	5	2	-3

Official statistics: 15-29; survey: 18-29
Britannica 2000: 745

Urban/Rural (1995)			
Urban	57	56	-1
Rural	43	44	+1

Urban: size of town 10,000 inhabitants and more; rural: size of town less than 10,000
inhabitants
UN Statistical Yearbook 1995: 52