

MARCH 1996

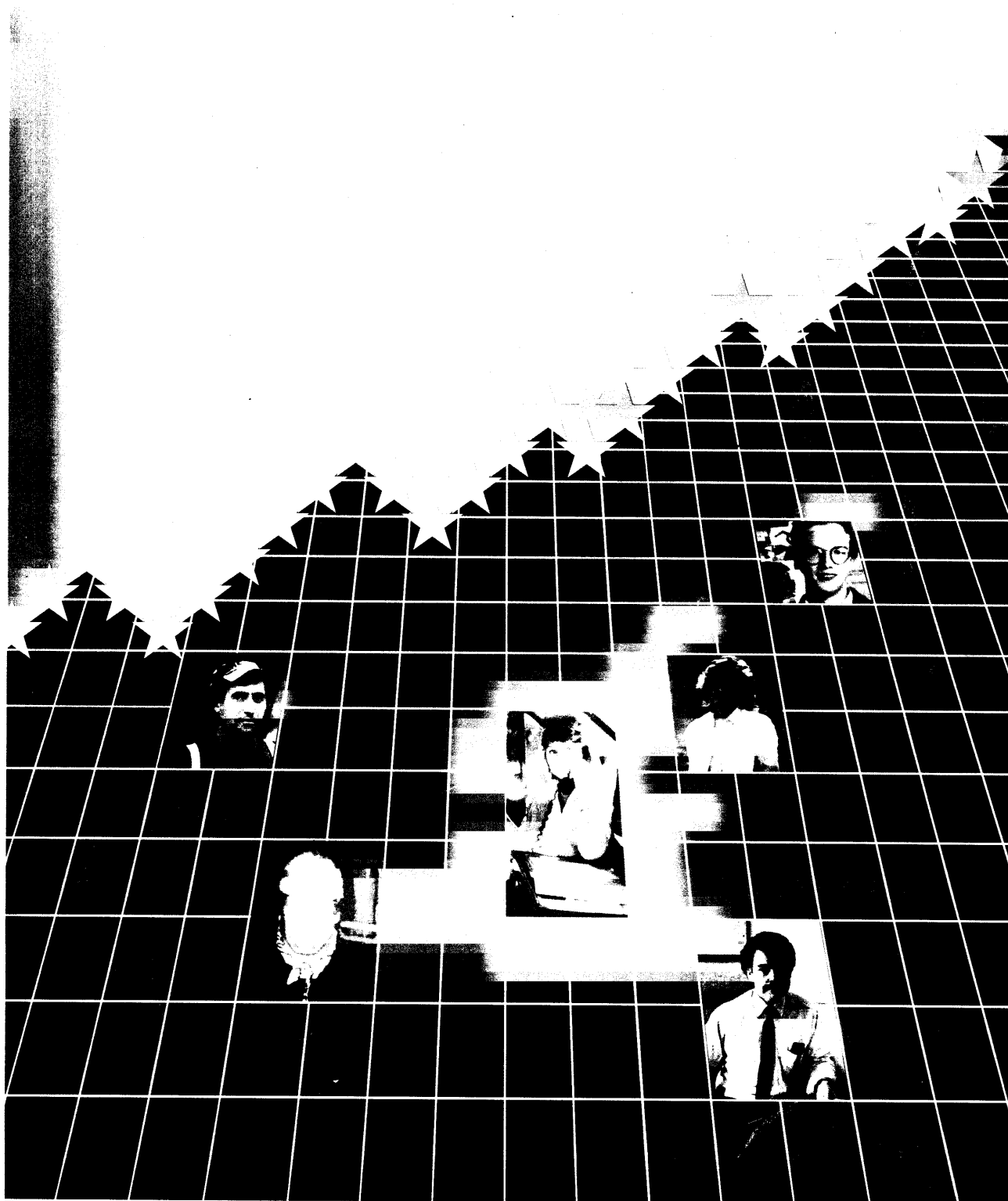
No. 6



CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROBAROMETER

PUBLIC OPINION AND THE EUROPEAN UNION (19 COUNTRIES' SURVEY)

EUROPEAN AGREEMENT COUNTRIES: AN OVERWHELMING "YES" TO JOINING THE EU



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

HIGHLIGHTS

The European Commission's EUROBAROMETER interviewed 20,278 people from 19 Central and Eastern European countries in November 1995 to assess public opinion towards the European Union and the political and economic climate in the region.

- * In all ten Europe Agreement countries, an overwhelming majority of citizens would vote, in the event of a referendum, for their country to join the EU (90% for, 10% against at the time of the survey). The greatest number to say "yes" would be in Romania (97%) and Poland (93%).
- * Regarding a possible referendum on joining NATO, the majority of those surveyed in the Europe Agreement countries would vote for membership (82% against 18%). Once again, those most likely to do so would be Romanians (95%) and Poles (92%). In contrast, opinion is divided on the subject in Bulgaria (52% for, 48% against).
- * Amongst the Europe Agreement countries, the European Union's image has worsened in Lithuania (-11), Bulgaria (-10), the Czech Republic (-8), and Slovakia (-6) in comparison with the previous Eurobarometer survey. Only in Poland is its image improving (+4). In Bulgaria, 50% of those interviewed had no opinion on the subject.
- * Citizens of Europe Agreement countries see the future of their country linked to the European Union first (34%) and then to the United States (16%). The European Union is top in all the Europe Agreement countries, with the exception of Romania where it shares equal place with the United States. Russians see the future of their country above all with the other CIS countries (35%), and the citizens of the CIS see theirs linked to Russia (55%).
- * The United States has reinforced its position in Albania (+23), the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (+13), Romania (+10) and Slovenia (+9).
- * The private sector is perceived to be the greatest beneficiary of closer ties between the Europe Agreement countries and the Union. Farmers are predicted to lose out by an absolute majority of Slovenians (62%), as well as by many of those interviewed in the Czech Republic (43%), Estonia (42%) and Poland (41%).
- * In the CIS countries surveyed, only 20% of citizens think that their country is evolving in the right direction; 37% of those in the Europe Agreement countries think this too. The situation remains very unsatisfactory concerning the state of democracy and human rights in the region surveyed.
- * For the first time the Eurobarometer survey posed a question about language usage in the two regions. In the thirteen countries of Central Europe surveyed, Russian is the foreign language most often spoken (20%), followed by English (12%), German (12%), and French (4%). In the CIS countries surveyed, with the exception of Russia, Russian was not surprisingly dominant (57%), followed by Ukrainian (17%). In Russia itself, relatively few people (19%) speak a language other than Russian.

INTRODUCING THE EUROBAROMETER

Standard EUROBAROMETER public opinion surveys have been conducted in the European Union (EU) several times a year since Autumn 1973 on behalf of Directorate-General X for Information, Communication, Culture, Audiovisual of the European Commission. As of January 1995, around 16,300 inhabitants of the 15 Member States, aged over 15, have been interviewed face-to-face on a nationally-representative basis. Reports on the results have been regularly published and a "trends" volume appears once a year. Furthermore, as of the 3 January 1996, the new Continuous Tracking Eurobarometer comes out every week, 44 weeks a year, showing the opinions of 200 EU citizens in each of the Member States. From 1997, a top decision makers survey should be produced once a year throughout the EU.

Central and Eastern EUROBAROMETER started in Autumn 1990 when nationally-representative surveys were undertaken for the European Commission in Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland and Czechoslovakia. For the second wave of research, the number of countries was expanded and included nationally-representative samples from Albania, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania and Russia west of the Urals as well. Central and Eastern EUROBAROMETER no. 3 further added Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Slovenia and Ukraine, while taking into account the split of Czechoslovakia. Georgia and Moldova were not surveyed in 1993 while Georgia and Kazakhstan were added in 1994. In 1995 the survey was extended to Croatia. In virtually all of the 19 countries covered by Central and Eastern EUROBAROMETER no. 6, a sample of around 1000 persons were interviewed in their homes. The study is strictly nationally representative, the exception being Georgia, where the region of Abkhazia was not included due to the state of war. In certain parts of Croatia (Slavonia, Dalmatia, Lika, Kordun and Banija) some areas were substituted by corresponding localities in the same region.

The survey was coordinated with the help of GFK EUROPE, Ad hoc Research, in cooperation with Fessel und GFK Austria. Data processing was undertaken by GFK Data Services Germany.

In accordance with the normal practice for this type of survey, the European Commission disclaims all responsibility for questions, results and commentaries. This report, drawn up by the Survey Research Unit of Directorate-General X for Information, Communication, Culture, Audiovisual in cooperation with the External Information Unit of the same Directorate-General, is an internal document of the European Commission.

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ANNEXES

MAJOR NEWS ITEMS AROUND TIME OF FIELDWORK: 30TH OCTOBER - 29TH NOVEMBER 1995

25 October	In Bratislava, the EU Troika starts official talks ("démarche") with the authorities in Slovakia to express its concerns about institutional tensions in the country.
25 October	Albanian government brings in "genocide" law for crimes committed by the communists.
26 October	A worsening of the situation in Grozny, Chechnya.
27 October	Latvia applies to join the EU.
29 October	President Tudjman's party wins legislative elections in Croatia.
3 November	Formation of a new coalition government in Estonia, led by Tiit Vahi
5 November	General elections in Georgia - easy victory for Edouard Cheverdnadze in the first ballot
8 November	Hungarian government votes in a law making the florin an entirely convertible currency from 1 January 1996
8 November	Boris Yeltsin dismisses the governor of the Russian Central Bank, Tatiana Paramonova.
12 November	Municipal elections in Bulgaria are won by the former communists, who already have a parliamentary majority.
12 November	Agreement between Croats and Serb separatists to hand back Eastern Slavonia to Croatia.
12 November	First legislative elections and constitutional referendum in Azerbaijan.
16 November	Czech Republic joins the OECD (agreement signed 28 November).
19 November	Victory for Aleksander Kwasniewski at the presidential elections in Poland (first ballot: 5 November).
21 November	The Dayton Agreements, putting an end to four years of conflict in the former Yugoslavia, are signed by the presidents of Serbia, Croatia and Bosnia.
28 November	Estonia presents its application for entry to the EU.
30 November	The Commission recommends changes to the Common Agricultural Policy to allow the progressive integration of the Europe Agreement Countries.

1. ECONOMIC AND DEMOCRATIC REFORMS

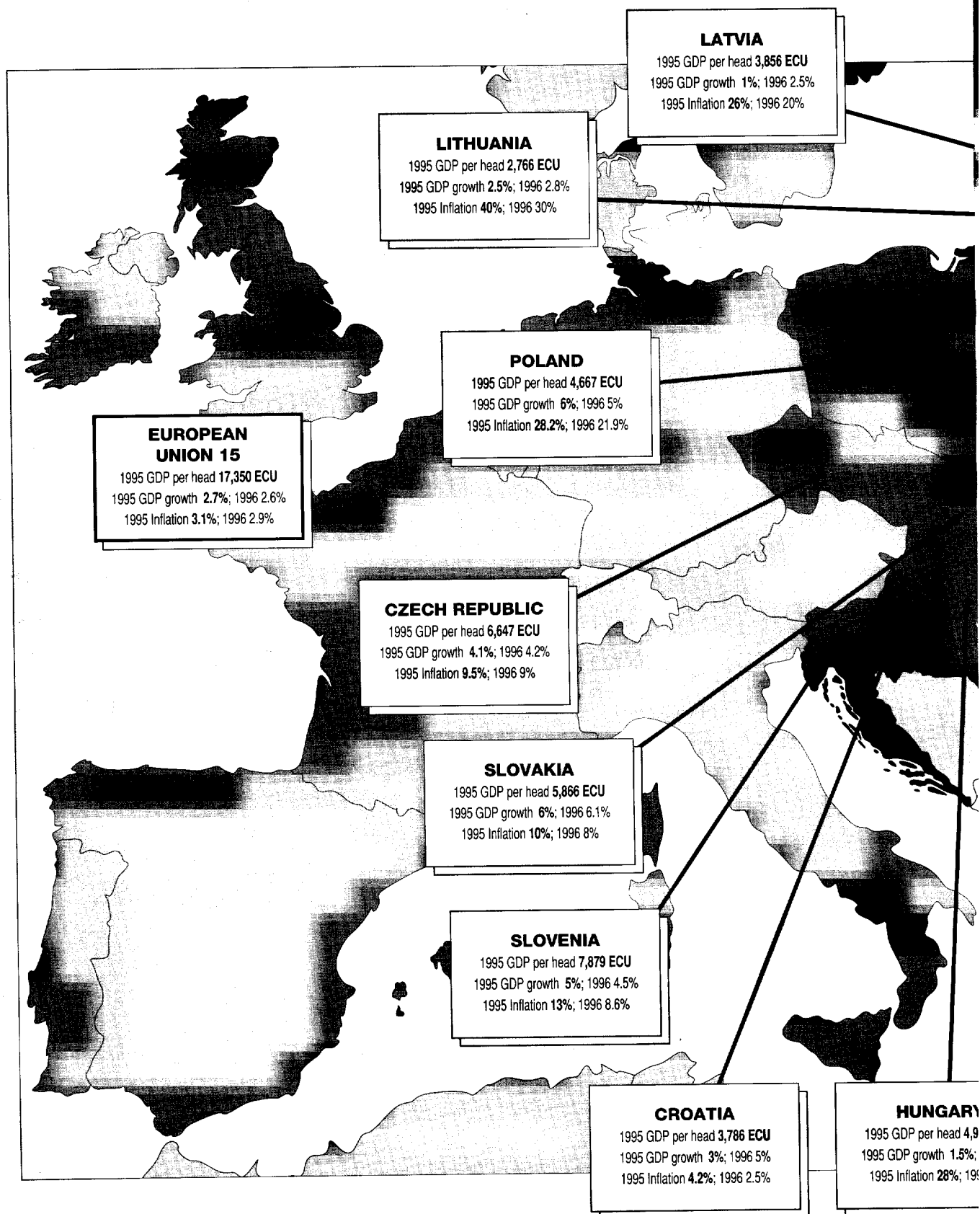
1.1 Overall situation

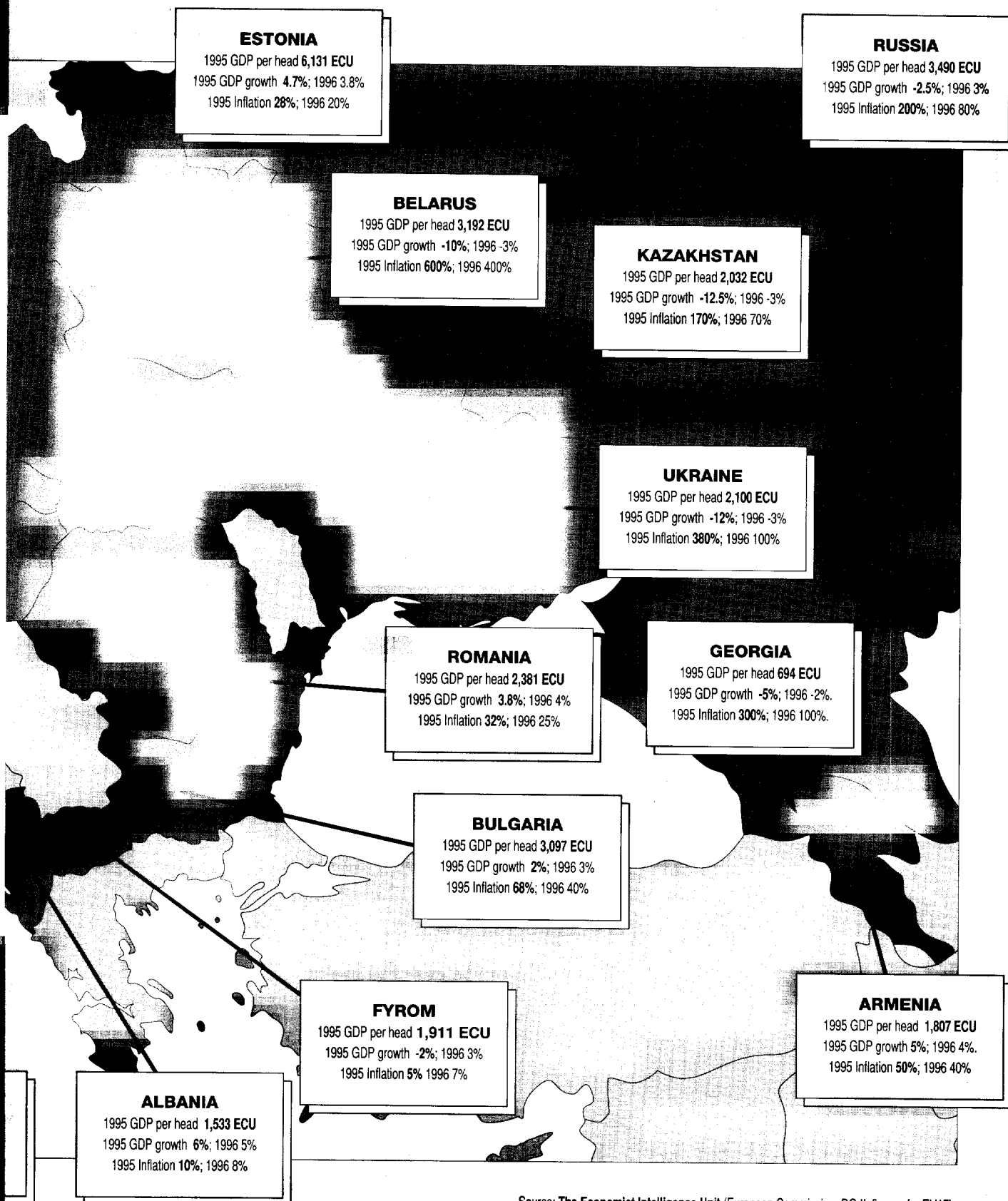
People's opinion is dominated by an overwhelming dissatisfaction with the way their countries have put democracy into action. Central and Eastern Eurobarometer, which remains the largest opinion poll of the region¹, was the first to reveal this trend (Autumn 1991, survey no. 2). It was also the first to show, early on, just how many people felt that they were better-off living under the old political system (Autumn 1992, survey no.3).

¹ The "Central and Eastern Eurobarometer" is the largest multi-country survey of the region in terms of the number of countries covered and the time-period covered by its trends.

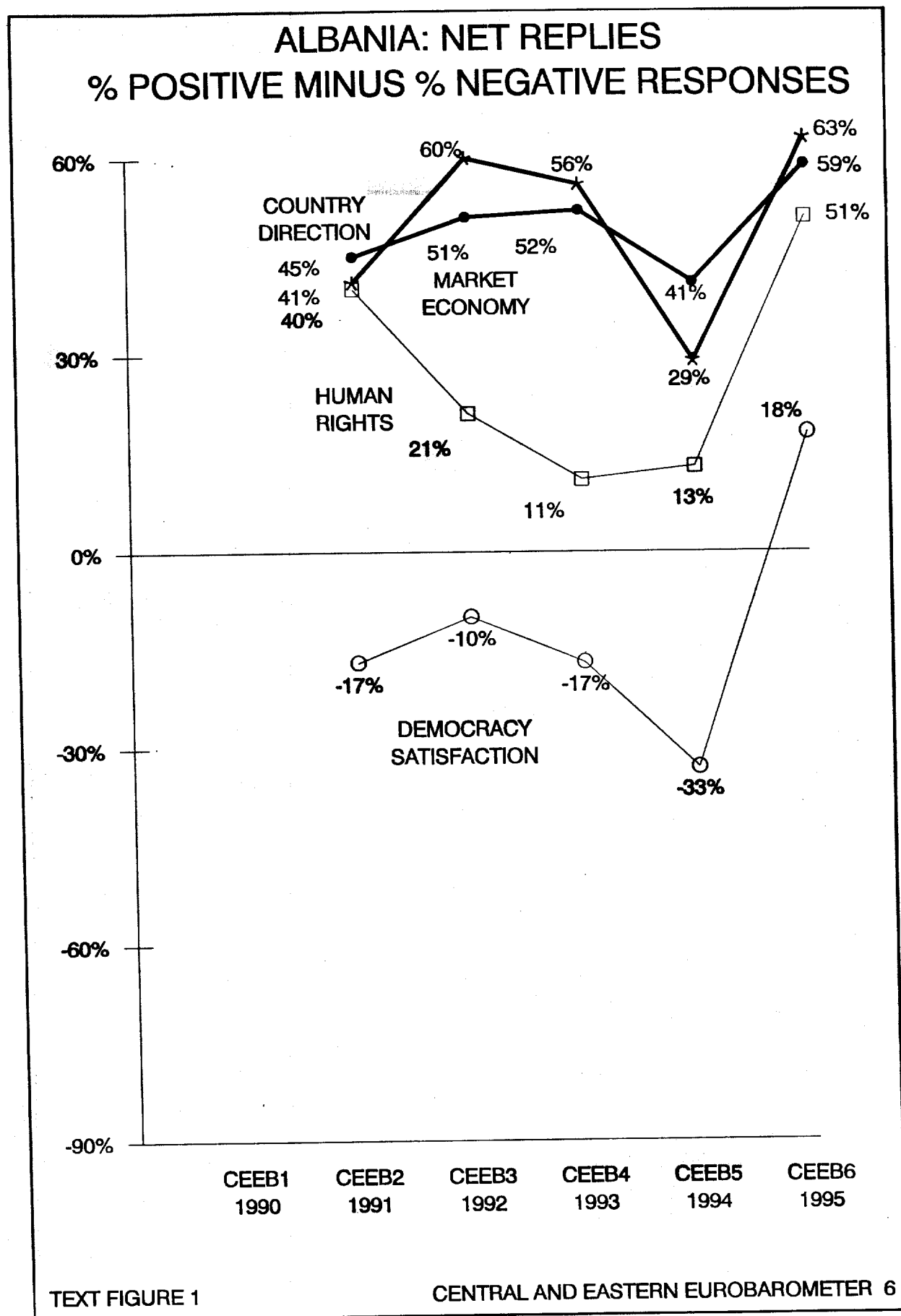
COUNTRIES POLLED FOR CENTRAL & EASTERN EUROBAROMETER No.6 (Autumn 1995)

(European Union 15 data given for comparison)



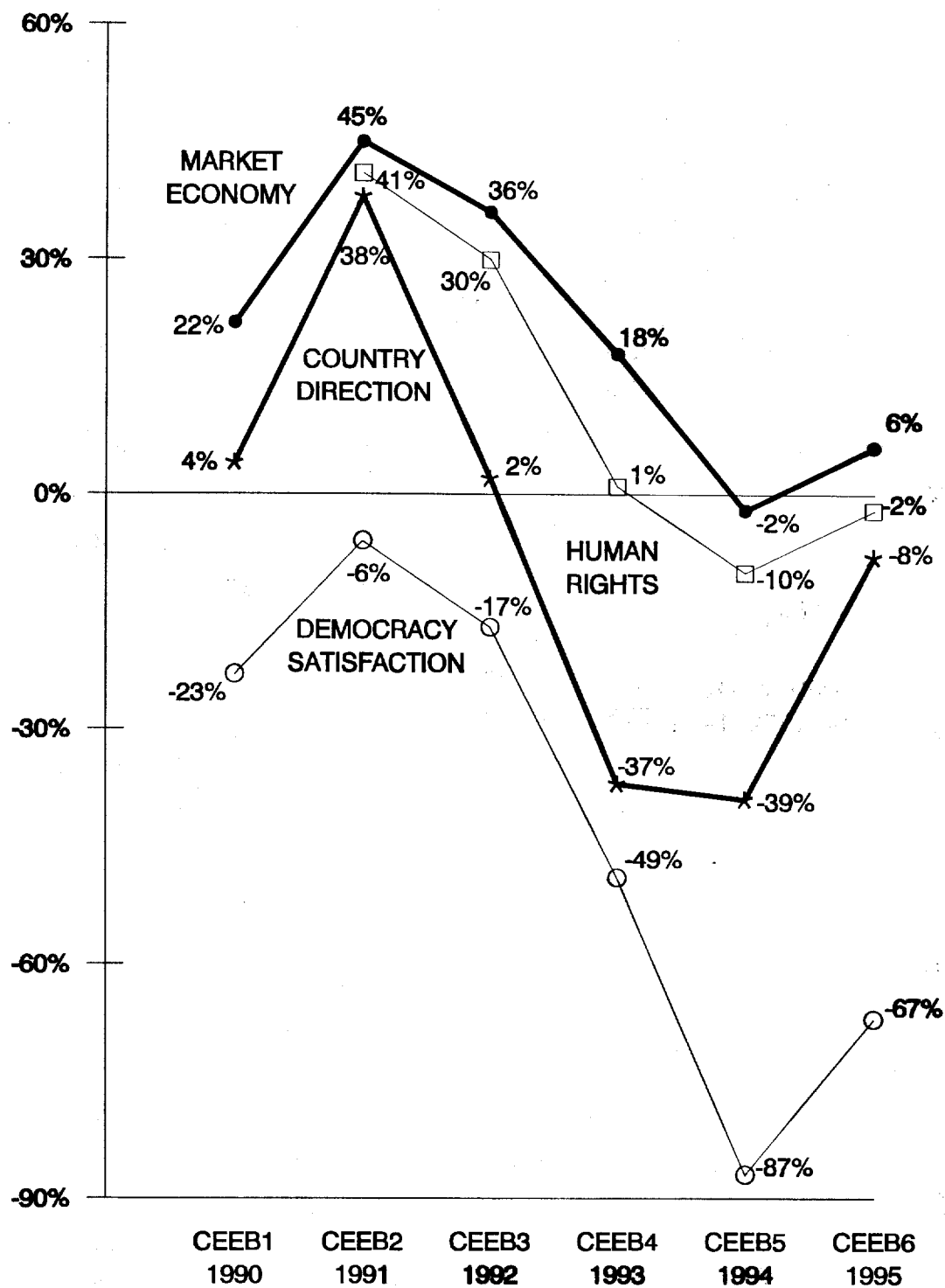


Source: The Economist Intelligence Unit (European Commission, DG II: figures for EU15).
Conversion US\$ 1.314 = 1 ECU. GDP per capita at purchase price parity. 1995 - estimates; 1996 - forecasts.



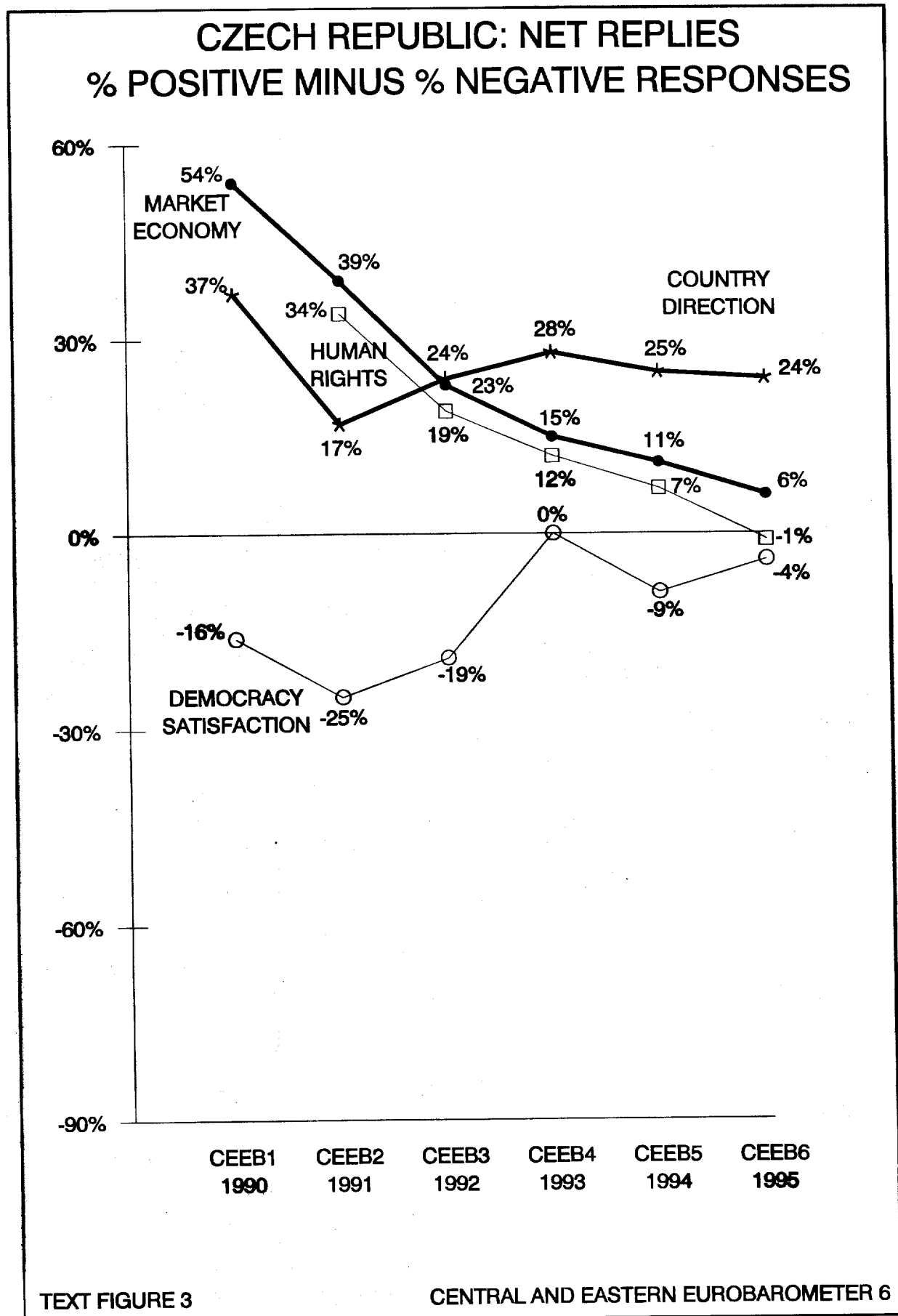
BULGARIA: NET REPLIES

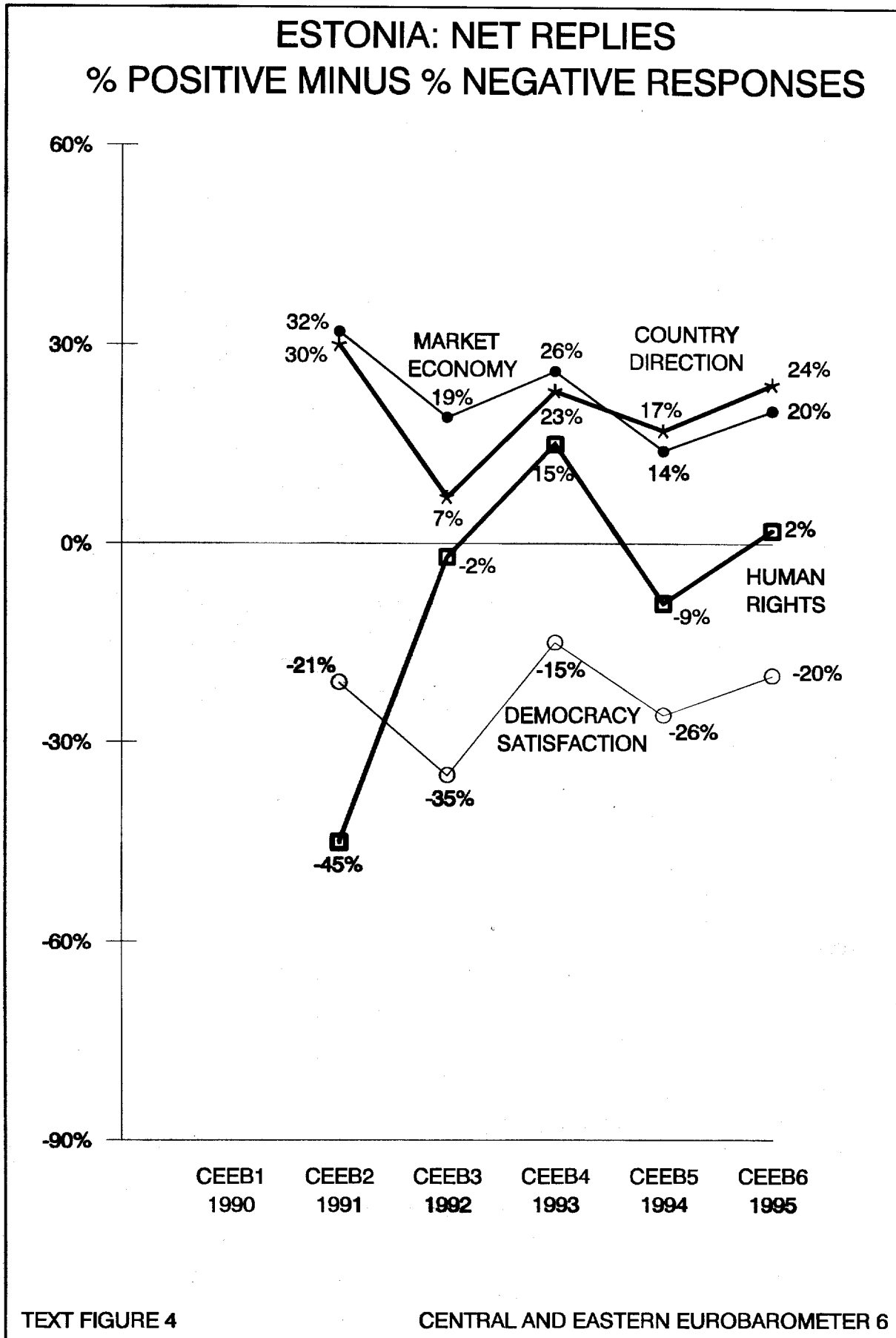
% POSITIVE MINUS % NEGATIVE RESPONSES



TEXT FIGURE 2

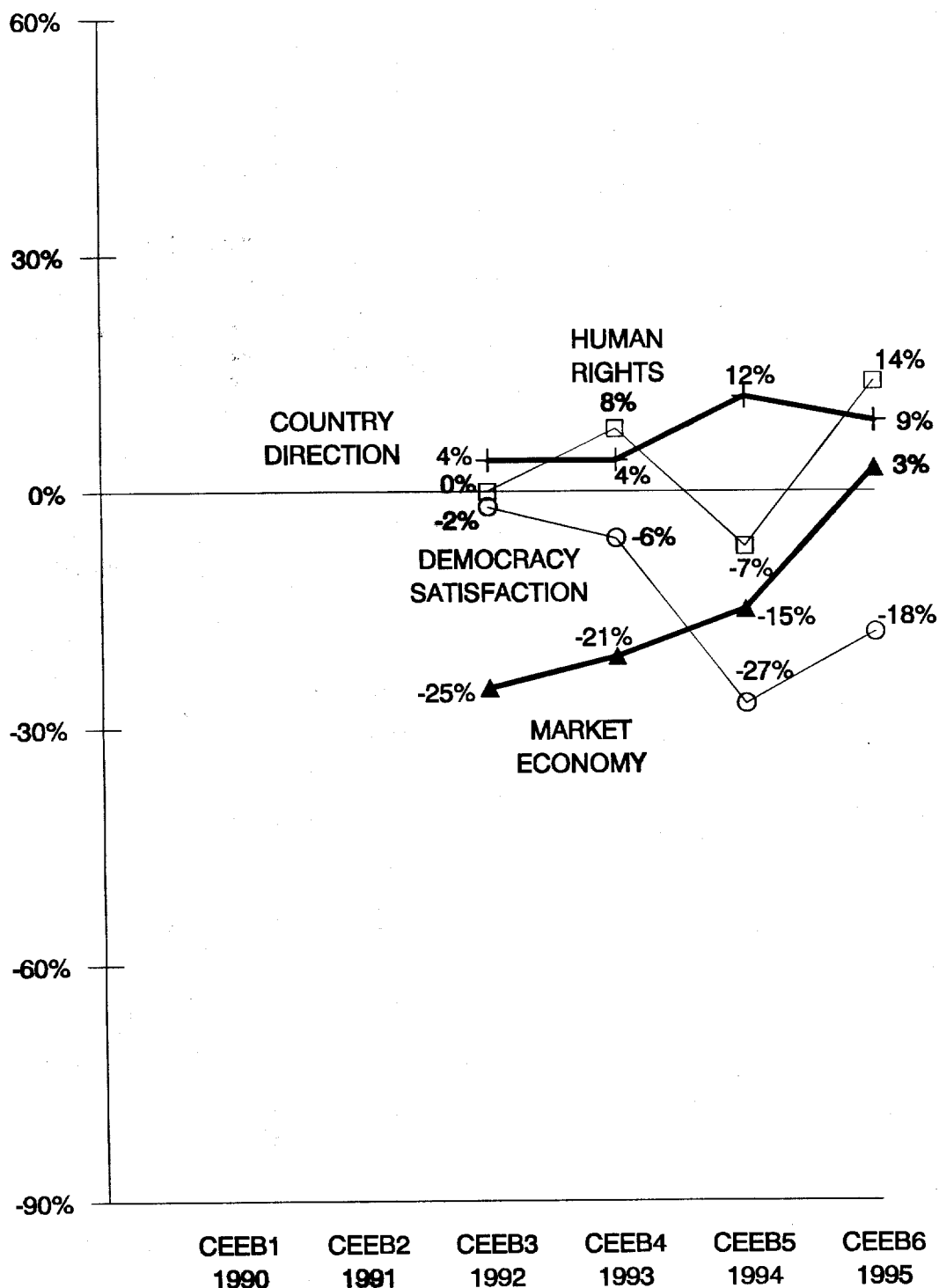
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROBAROMETER 6





FYROM: NET REPLIES

% POSITIVE MINUS % NEGATIVE RESPONSES

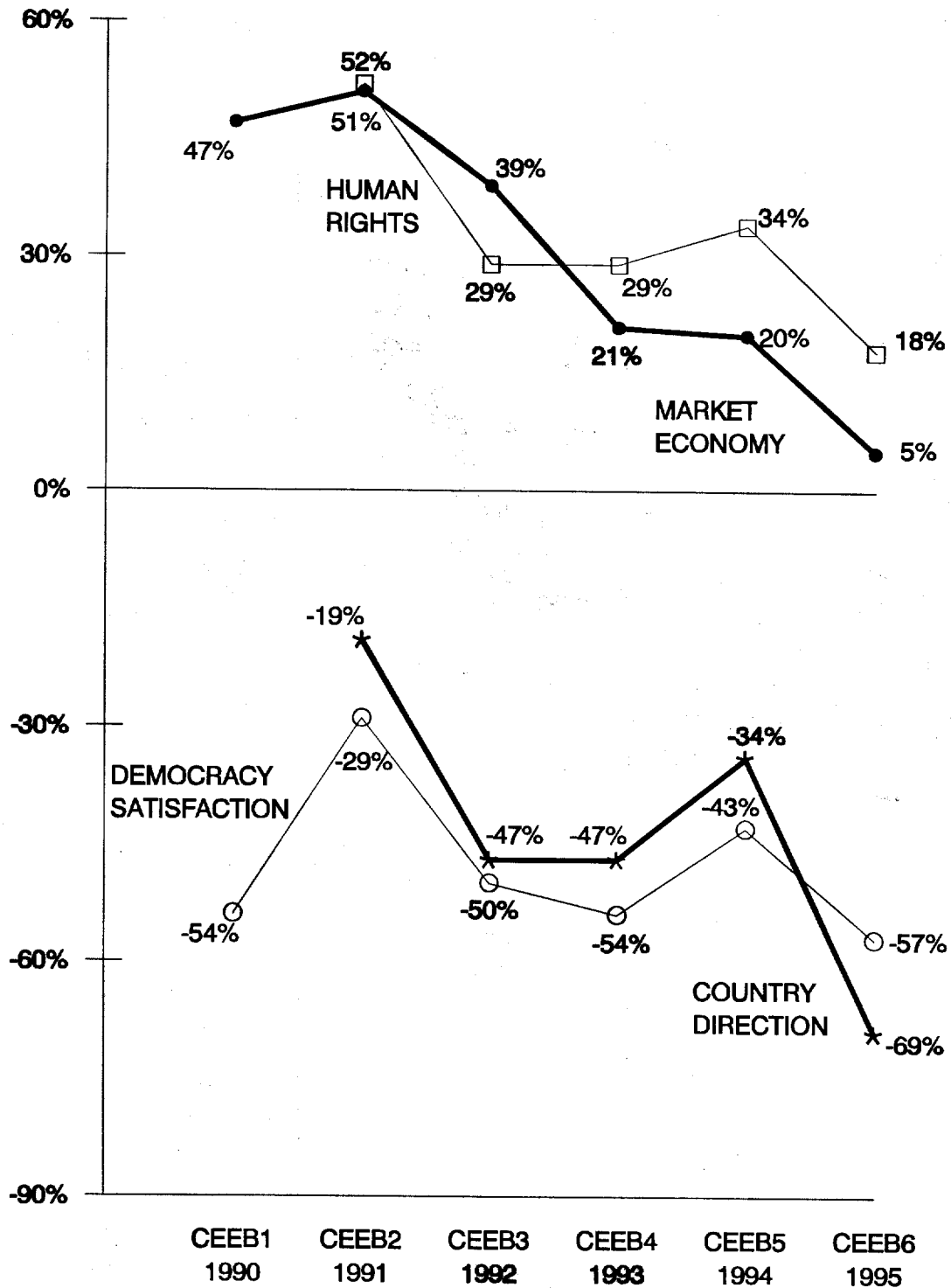


TEXT FIGURE 5

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROBAROMETER 6

HUNGARY: NET REPLIES

% POSITIVE MINUS % NEGATIVE RESPONSES

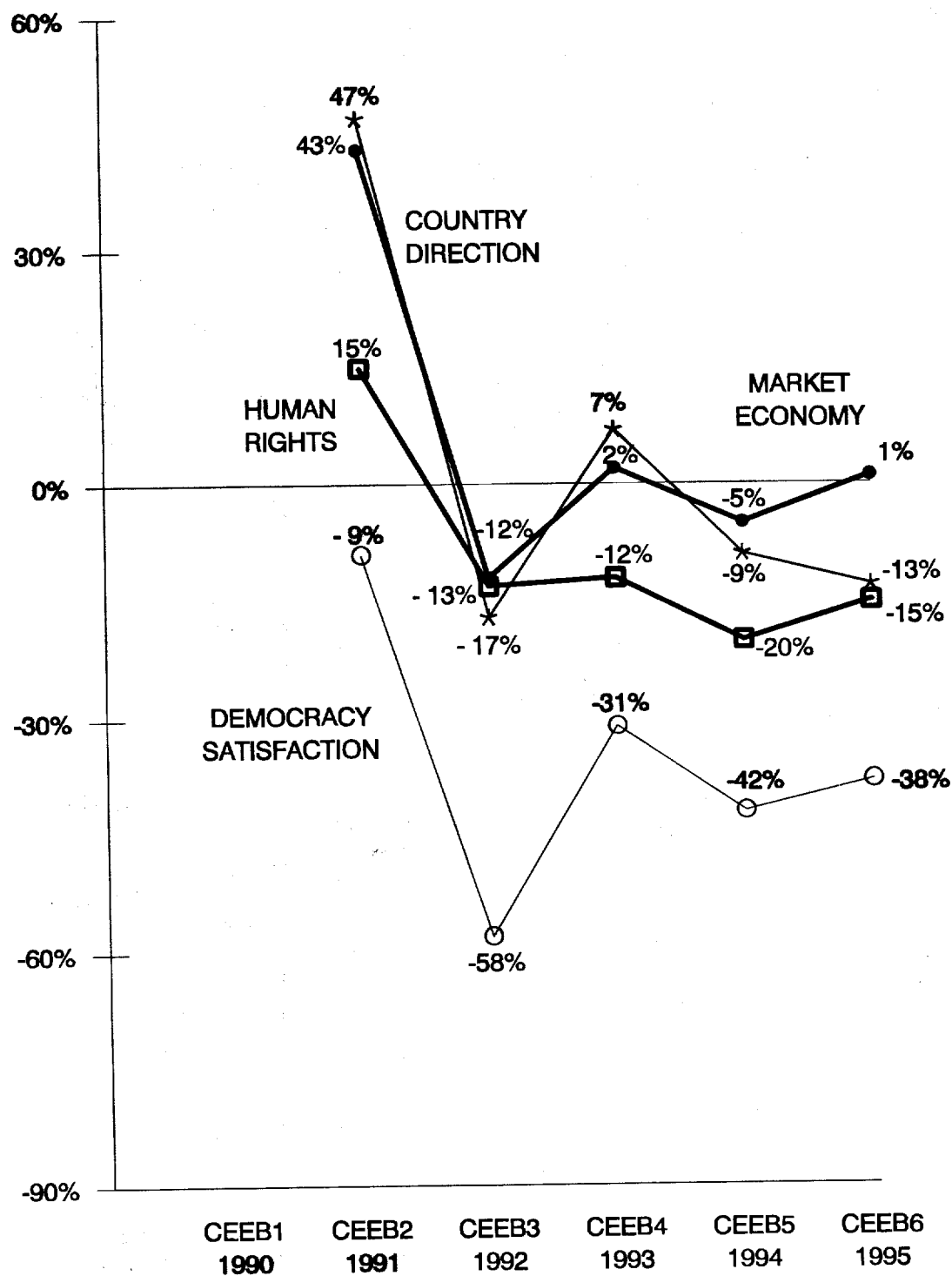


TEXT FIGURE 6

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROBAROMETER 6

LATVIA: NET REPLIES

% POSITIVE MINUS % NEGATIVE RESPONSES

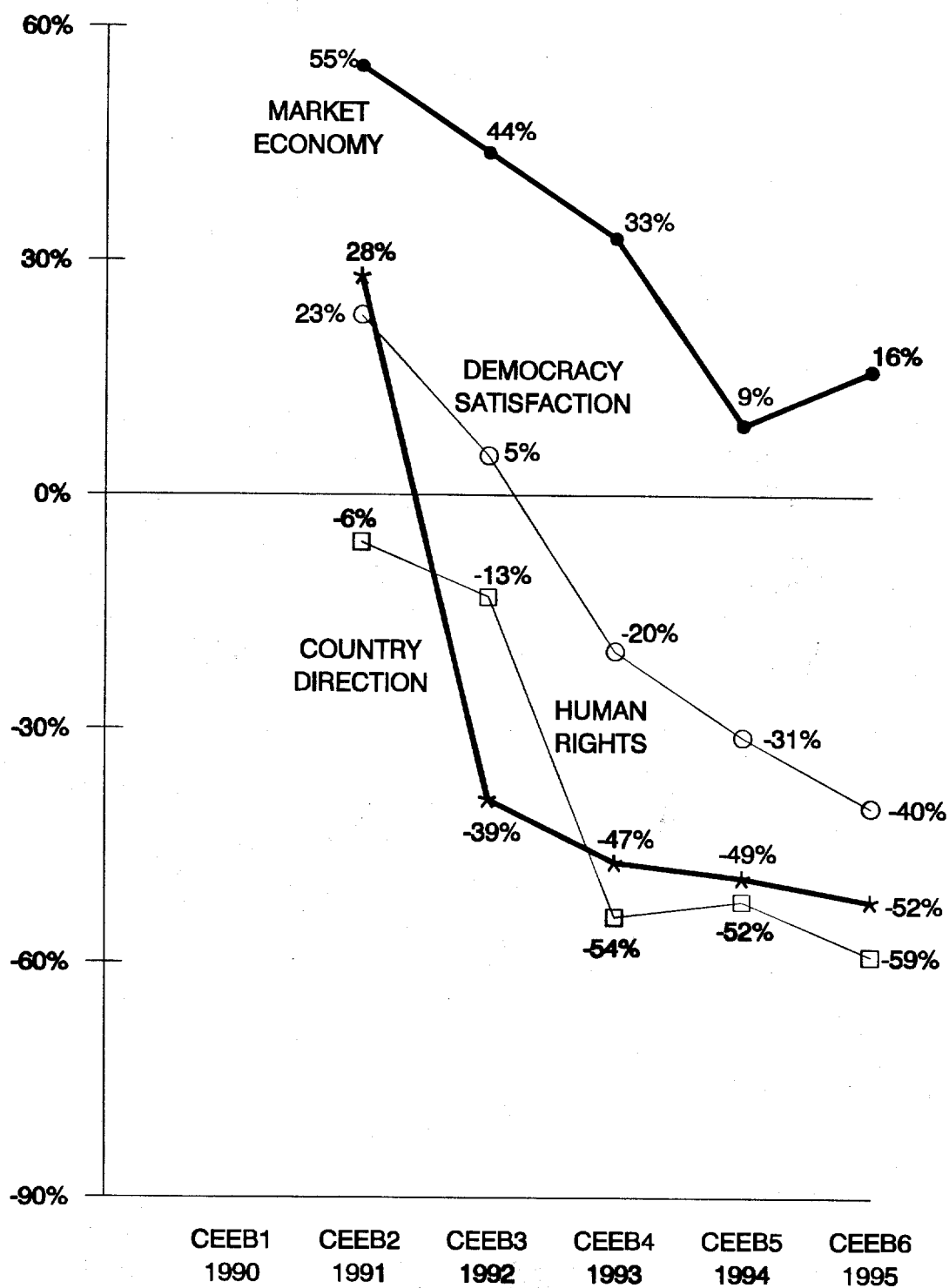


TEXT FIGURE 7

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROBAROMETER 6

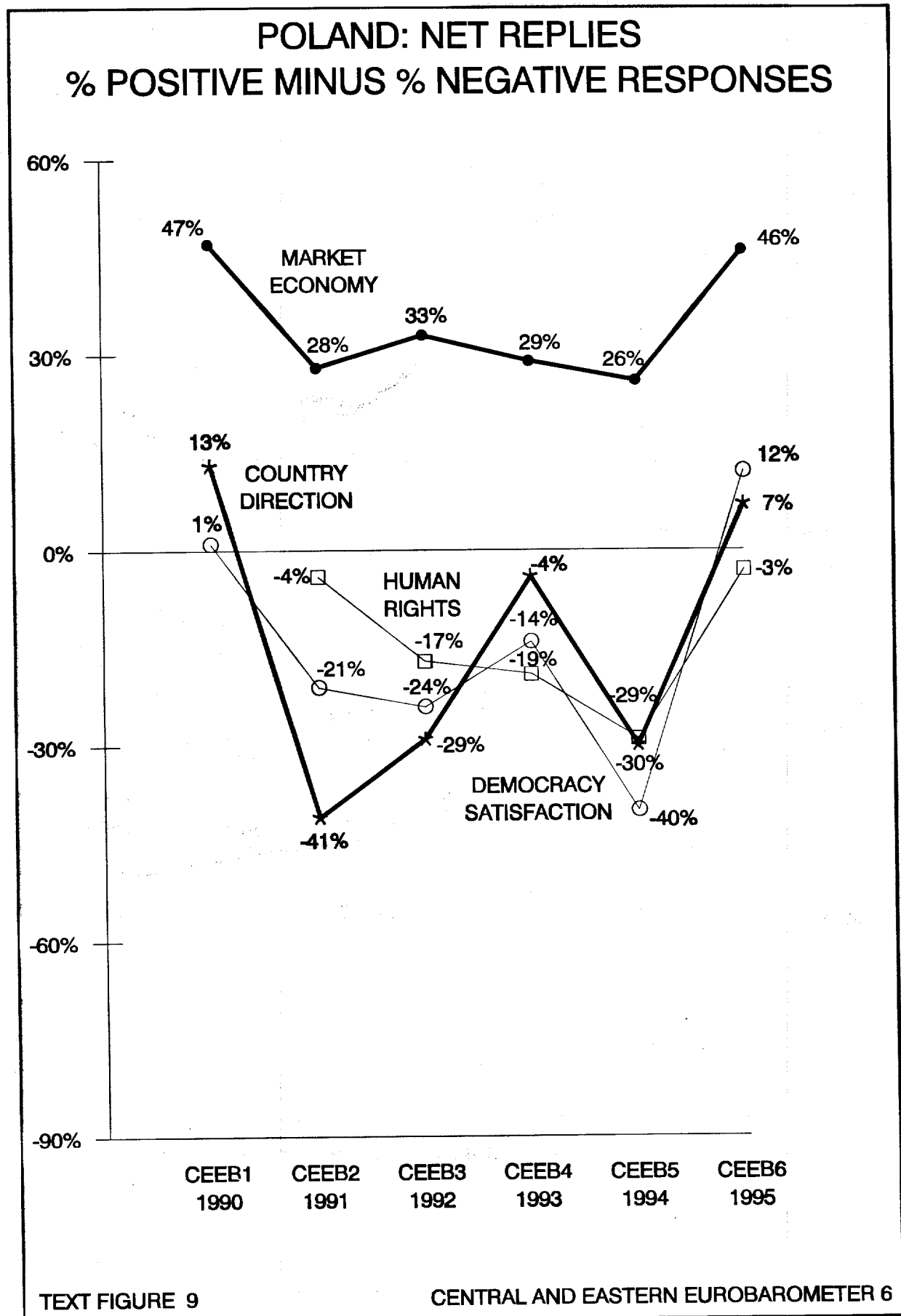
LITHUANIA: NET REPLIES

% POSITIVE MINUS % NEGATIVE RESPONSES



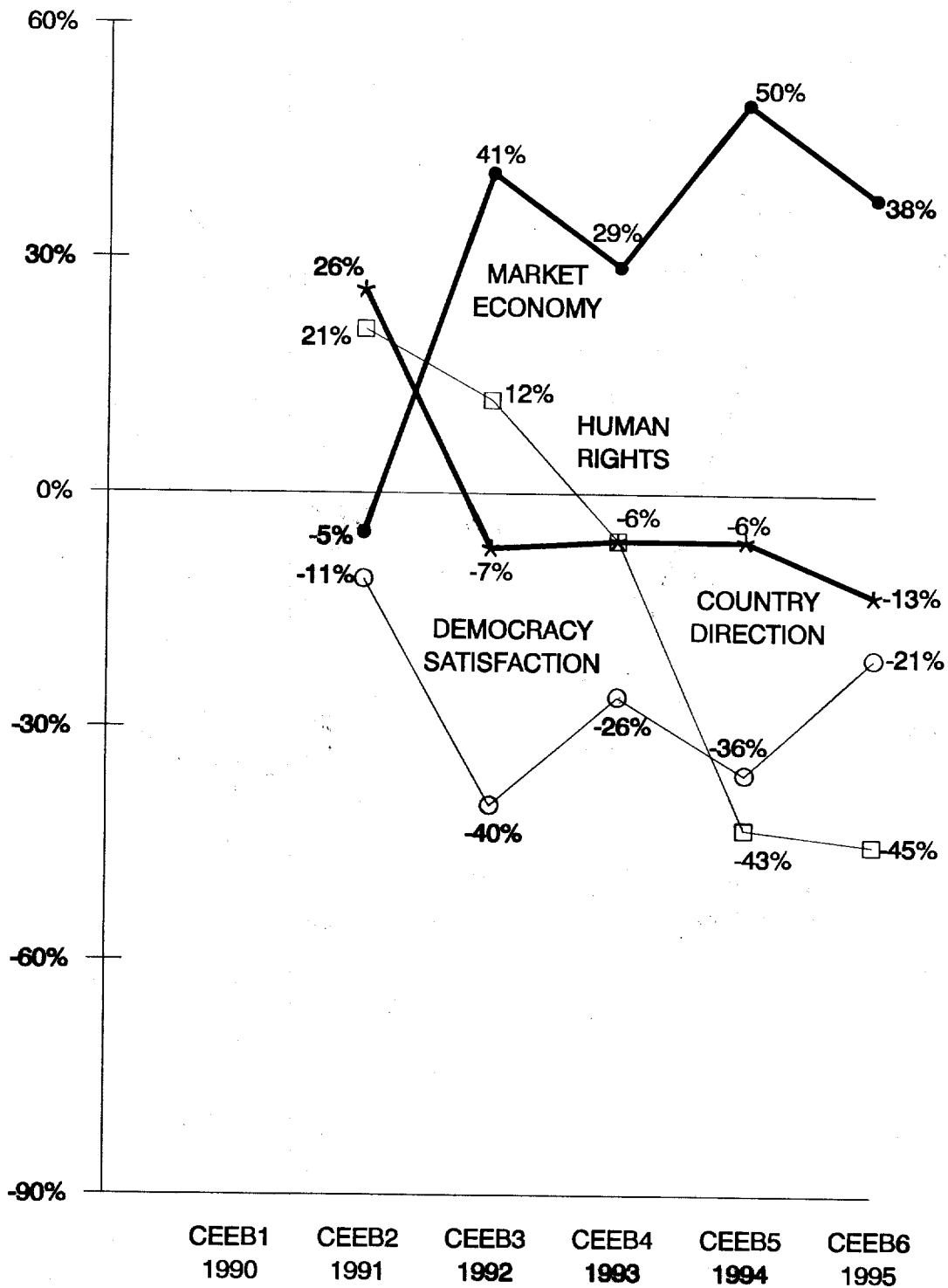
TEXT FIGURE 8

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROBAROMETER 6



ROMANIA: NET REPLIES

% POSITIVE MINUS % NEGATIVE RESPONSES

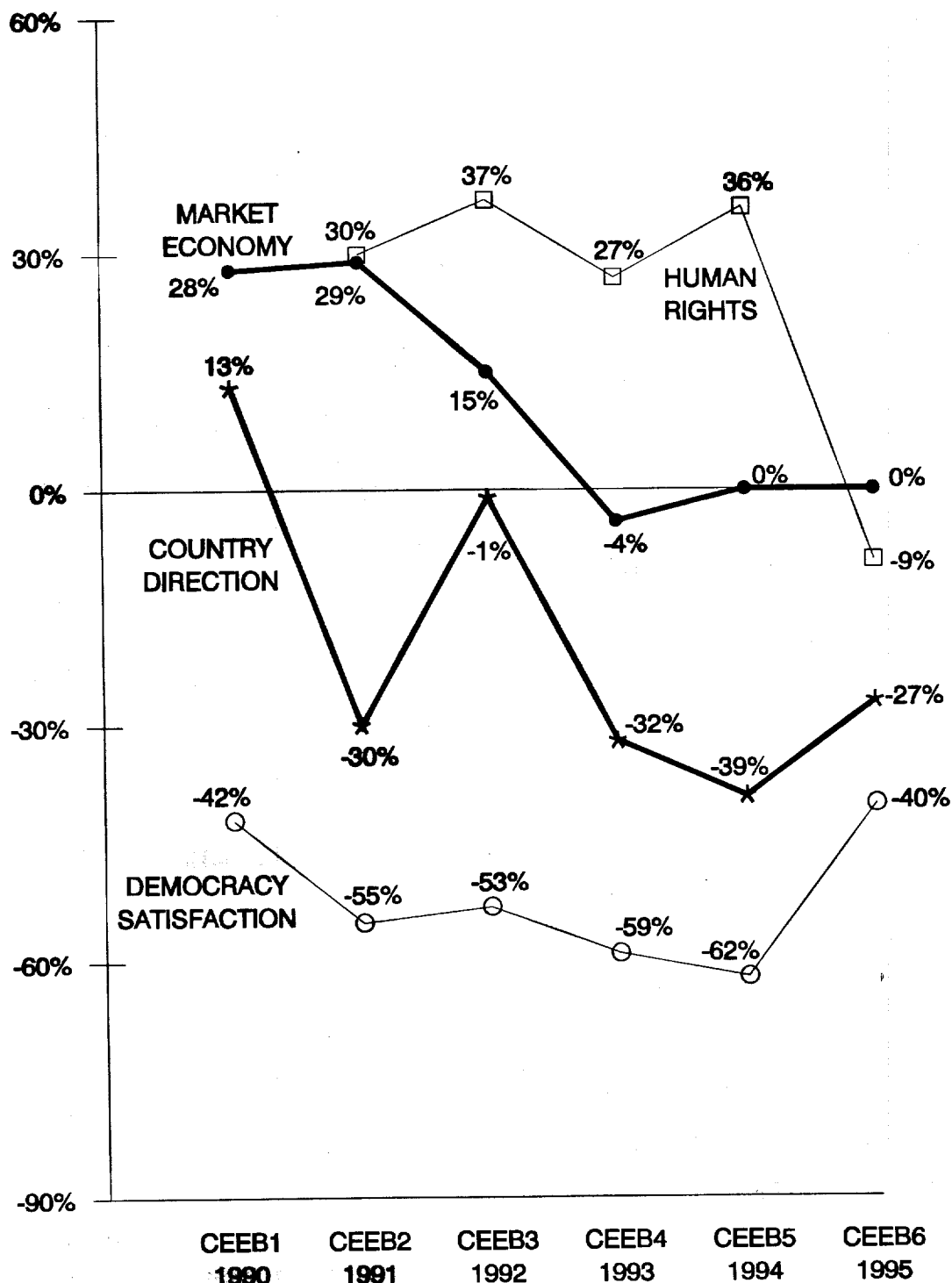


TEXT FIGURE 10

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROBAROMETER 6

SLOVAKIA: NET REPLIES

% POSITIVE MINUS % NEGATIVE RESPONSES

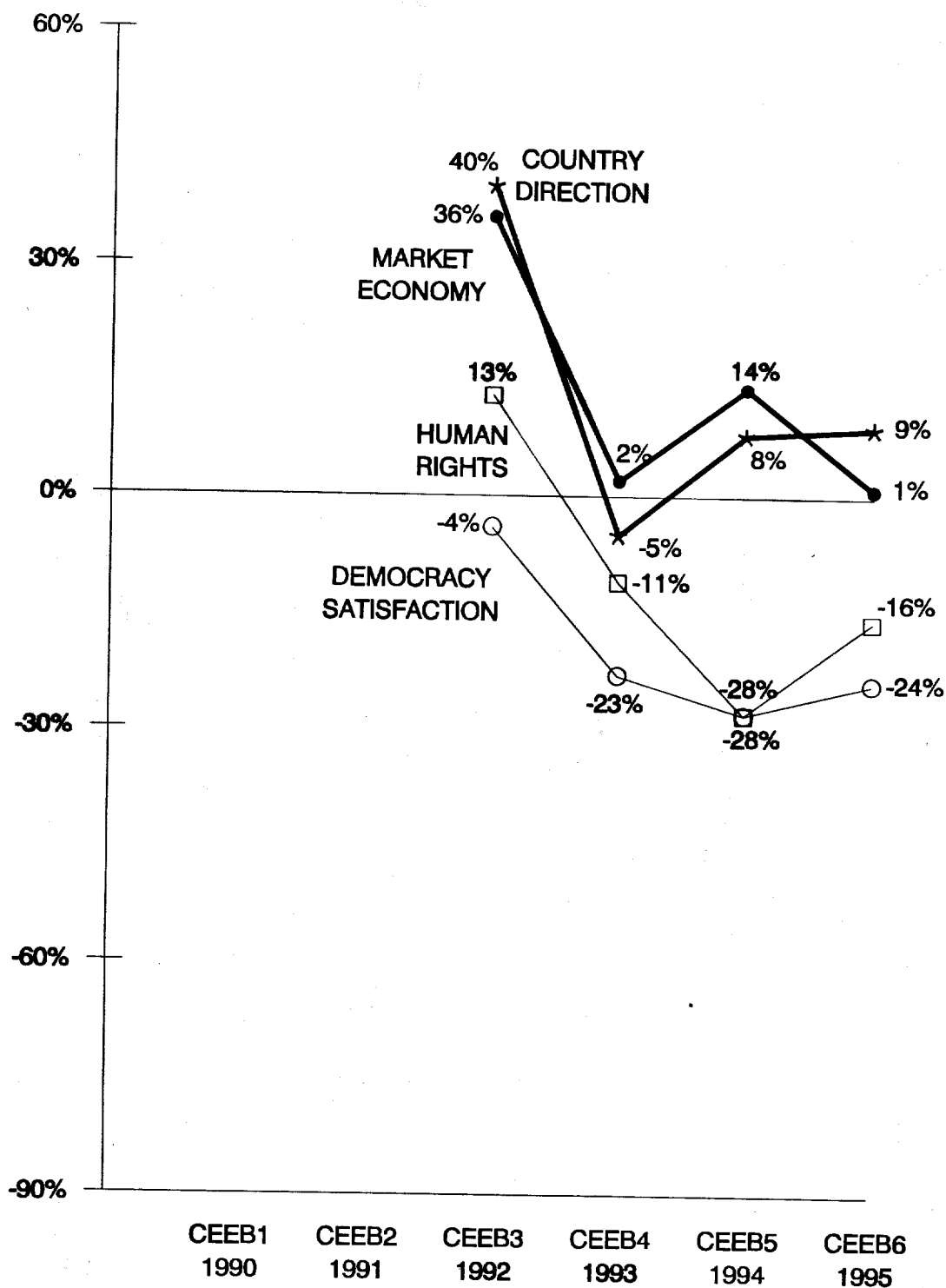


TEXT FIGURE 11

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROBAROMETER 6

SLOVENIA: NET REPLIES

% POSITIVE MINUS % NEGATIVE RESPONSES

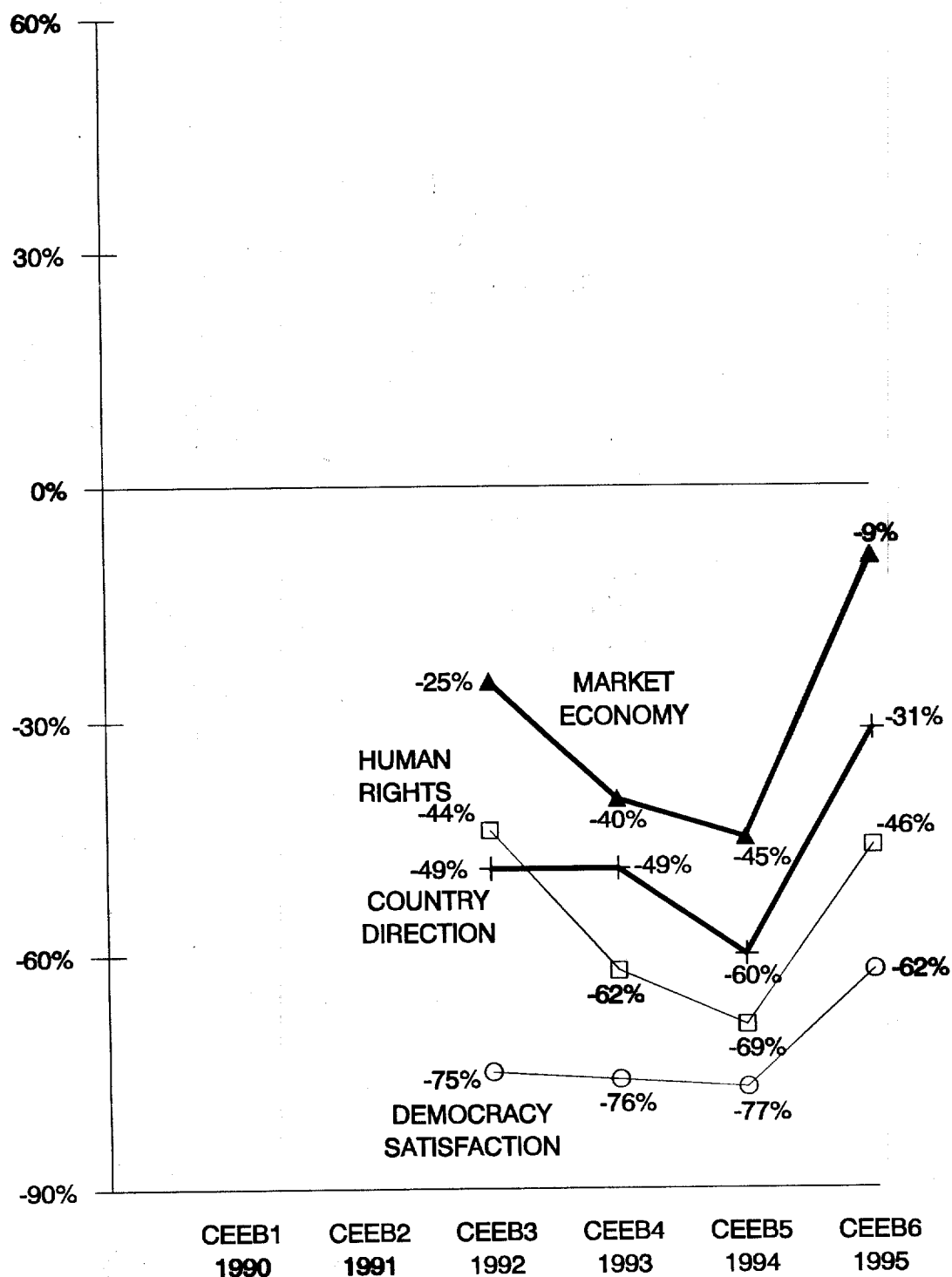


TEXT FIGURE 12

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROBAROMETER 6

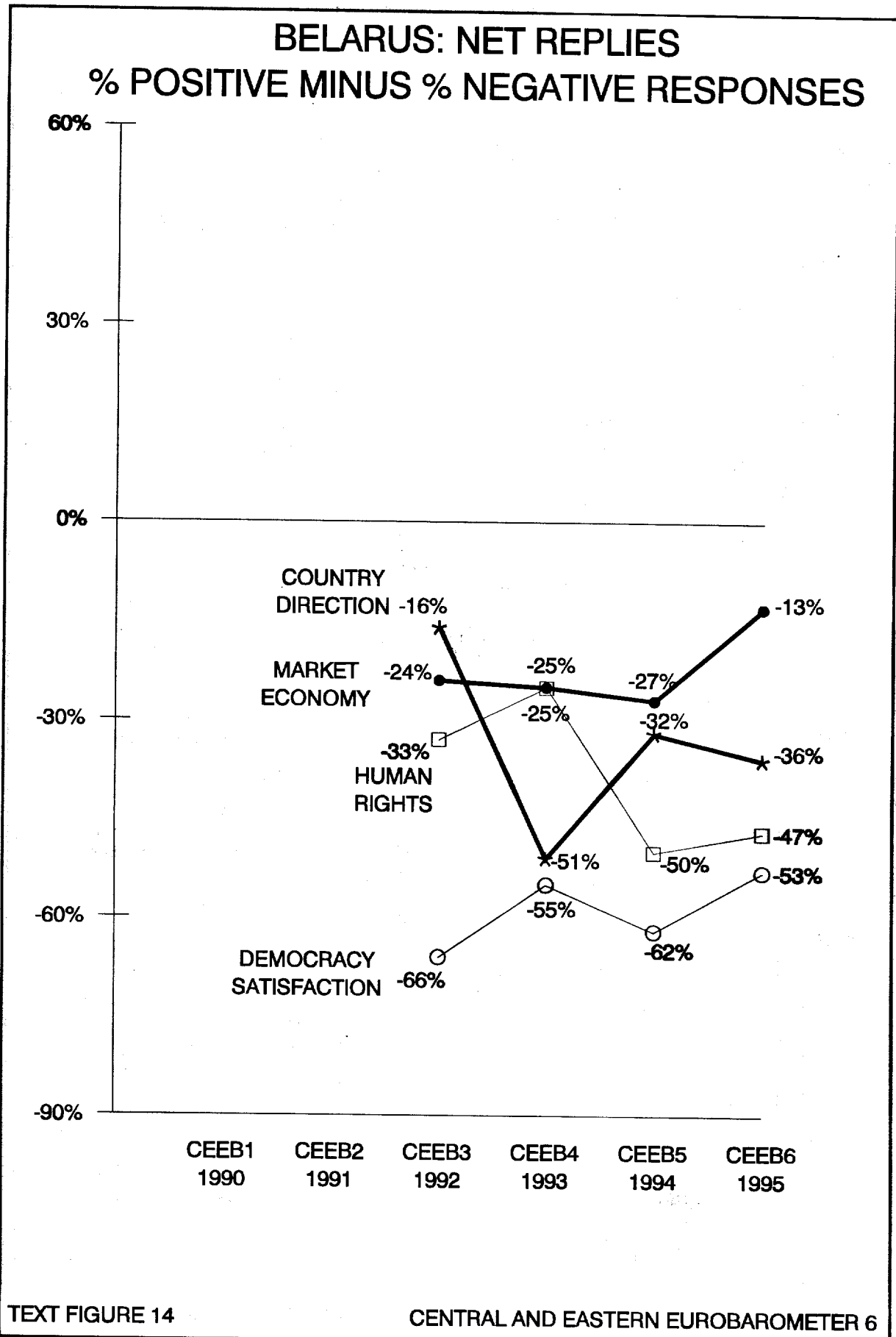
ARMENIA: NET REPLIES

% POSITIVE MINUS % NEGATIVE RESPONSES



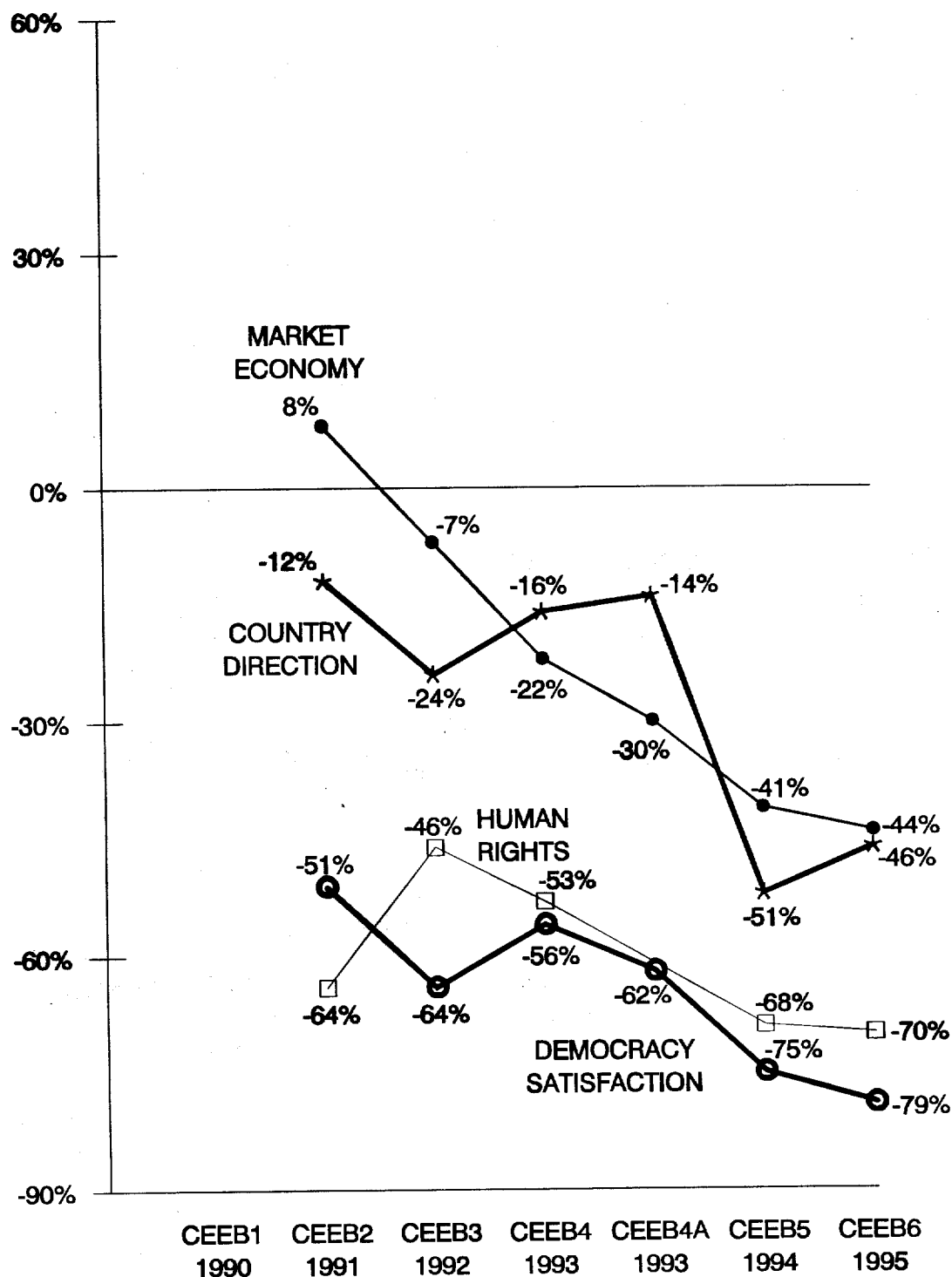
TEXT FIGURE 13

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROBAROMETER 6



EUROPEAN RUSSIA: NET REPLIES

% POSITIVE MINUS % NEGATIVE RESPONSES

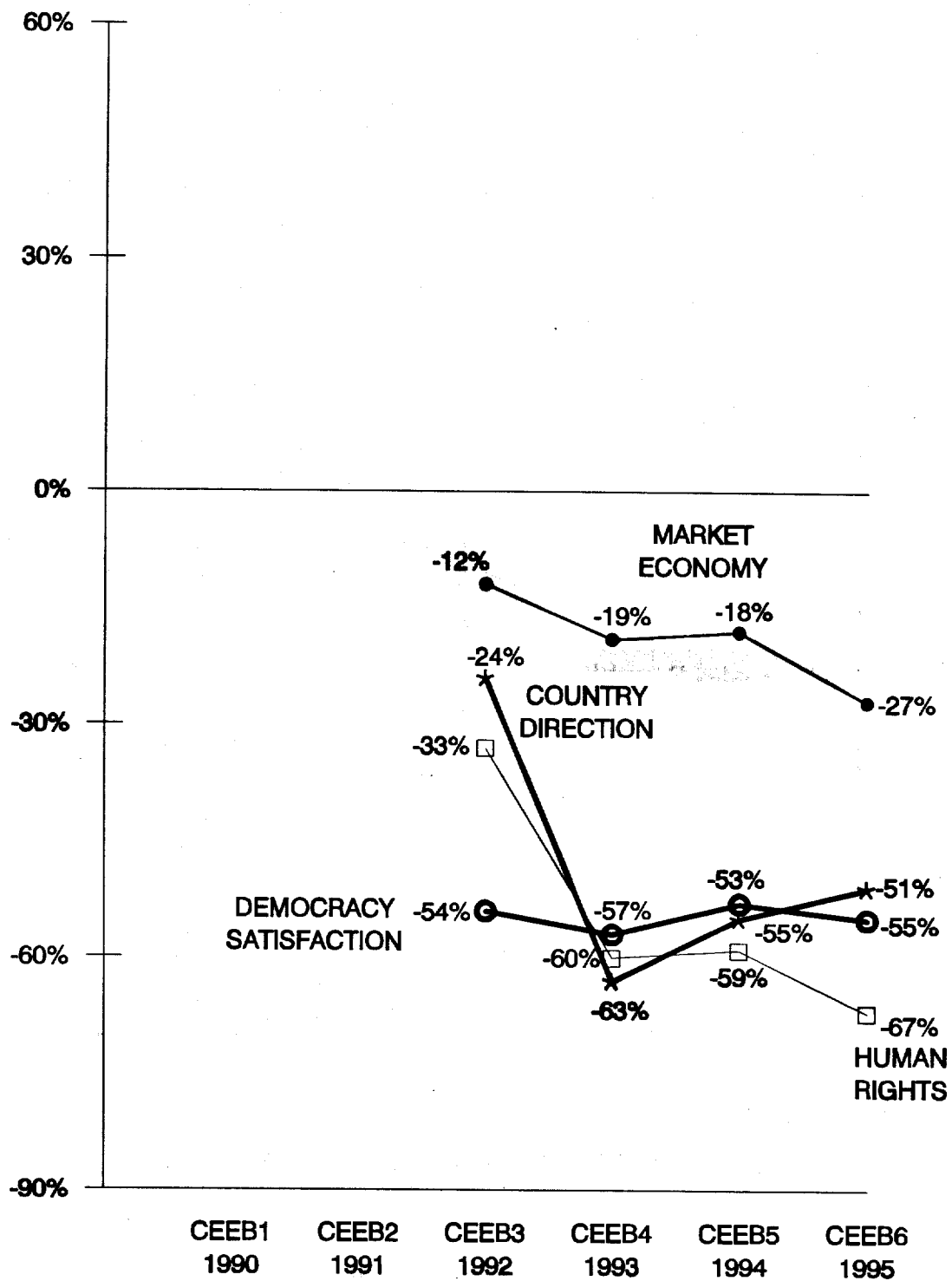


TEXT FIGURE 15

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROBAROMETER 6

UKRAINE: NET REPLIES

% POSITIVE MINUS % NEGATIVE RESPONSES



TEXT FIGURE 16

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROBAROMETER 6

According to the four classic indicators of the Central and Eastern Eurobarometer (country direction, support for market economy, democracy satisfaction and human rights), **Albanians**² seem to be the most optimistic of those interviewed for this survey. The level of our indicators has risen spectacularly. Albanians are happier now than at any time in the last five years with the direction in which their country is going, the creation of a market economy, and the way in which human rights are respected in their country. For the first time since 1991, the majority of citizens in Albania are also satisfied with the way democracy has developed in their country (Text Figure 1).

In **Bulgaria**, for the first time in four years, the satisfaction of citizens has increased a little according to the four standard indicators. This rise in positive opinion is most significant in the areas of country direction (even if the majority of people are still unhappy about this) and democracy satisfaction. However, the level of democracy satisfaction could hardly have been lower than last time. The dissatisfaction of Bulgarians with the development of their democracy has today reached a point where a turnaround of this trend and the restoration of their confidence in the political system seems very unlikely in the near future (Text Figure 2).

In the **Czech Republic**, public opinion seems to be stable and positive about the country's direction. A slight improvement concerning democracy is also noticeable. With regard to the other indicators, support for the market economy and satisfaction with respect for human rights continue to fall (Text Figure 3).

In **Estonia**, the confidence of citizens in the economic and political capabilities of their country's system remains stable and positive. The majority of citizens remain unhappy with the way their democracy is developing (Text Figure 4).

In the **Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**³ three of the four standard indicators have risen slightly compared to the results of the previous Eurobarometer survey. More than half the citizens are happy with the direction in which the country is going, as well as the respect for human rights. There is also for the first time a slightly greater number of people who support the market economy. Contrastingly, the majority of citizens are unhappy about the development of their democracy (Text Figure 5).

² Results are for the PERMANENT RESIDENTS of these countries, not the ethnic groups of the region. Thus, in particular, "Estonians" and "Latvians" include all ethnic minorities permanently resident in those countries, regardless of whether they have the right to vote.

³ The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is listed under as FYROM in the annexes.

The **Hungarians** are pessimistic again - things were looking up in 1994, the year of the general election and the creation of a government dominated by reformed communists, but a significant fall in all four indicators is recorded for this survey, the largest being in the country's direction. In the whole region, it is the Hungarians who most commonly see their country heading in the wrong direction (Is this a realisation that even post-communists cannot improve the situation?) (Text Figure 6).

In **Latvia**, the only positive indicator, after the fall recorded at the time of the Central and Eastern Eurobarometer survey no. 5, is that of the market economy, but public support in this area is still very tentative. The country's direction is seen as poor by the majority of its citizens (Text Figure 7).

In **Lithuania**, only the market economy gets the citizens' approval (the only one of the four indicators which is still in the positive). Disillusionment concerning their country's direction, recorded in the Eurobarometer survey in 1992, continues to worsen. The same goes for democracy satisfaction and respect of human rights (Text Figure 8).

Poland is the only country of those with a "Europe Agreement"⁴ with the European Union, where all four indicators rise very significantly. Support for the market economy, always very solid, strengthens yet more and reaches the level of the period at the start of the economic reforms. A spectacular increase in satisfaction with democracy seems to be due to the recent presidential election campaign, which many observers thought was run in a manner that was both "free and fair"⁵ (Text Figure 9).

In **Romania**, worry about respect for human rights has increased again (of the inhabitants of the Europe Agreement countries only Lithuanians admit to being more worried about it). By contrast the market economy still benefits from firm public support, in spite of a drop since the previous Eurobarometer survey (Text Figure 10).

⁴ For the purposes of this report, the countries surveyed fall into three groups:

1) Europe Agreement countries: Bulgaria, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, the Czech Republic, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia (at the time of the fieldwork the latter had initialled the agreement)

2) Albania, Croatia, and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

3) The CIS countries surveyed: Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Russia and the Ukraine.

⁵ The Eurobarometer survey in Poland began five days after the second round of presidential elections.

Slovaks⁶ are still pessimistic even if satisfaction with democracy and the country's general direction has improved since the previous Eurobarometer survey. Appreciation for the way human rights are respected has fallen dramatically (the biggest swing of opinion recorded out of all the countries surveyed in this area). Only the market economy still benefits from the support of half the population (Text Figure 11).

In **Slovenia**, the majority of citizens are unhappy with the way human rights are respected in their country, as well as with the development of democracy (even if, in this survey, respect for human rights rises a little). The country's present direction has the approval of the majority of Slovenes. By contrast public opinion is divided on the beneficial effects of the market economy (Text Figure 12).

In **Armenia**, as in all the four CIS countries surveyed which have had results available for at least four years, all the four indicators are in the negative, even if for this country they have risen significantly. Armenians are the most dissatisfied with the development of their democracy and respect for human rights. Support for the market economy has strengthened quite a lot, even though most citizens do not see this type of economy as a good thing for their country's future (Text Figure 13).

In **Belarus**, though support for the market economy has strengthened since the previous Central and Eastern Eurobarometer, only a minority of citizens still support it. The majority of those interviewed remain unhappy about the development of democracy and respect for human rights. The same goes for their country's direction (Text Figure 14).

Russians are the unhappiest of all with their country's situation. The Eurobarometer survey was conducted just before the Russian legislative elections in December. The mood of the country helped the communists become the biggest party in the Duma. Dissatisfaction with the way democracy is developing and respect for human rights, which was enormous before, has now increased again and these two indicators are at their lowest levels since Eurobarometer began polling. Russian citizens' pessimism is not altogether that surprising given the perceived catastrophic situation in their country, both at economic and political levels (Text Figure 15).

⁶ Note that the sample size for Slovakia was smaller than the usual thousand persons interviewed until the previous Central and Eastern Eurobarometer (CEEB): 471 for CEEB1, 354 for CEEB2, 734 for CEEB3, 684 for CEEB4.

Ukrainians also have a very pessimistic view of the state of their country. Discontent with their human rights record is very noticeable. Dissatisfaction with the development of democracy and their country's direction is also still very widespread. Support for the market economy has dropped since the previous Eurobarometer survey (Text Figure 16).

The results of the Central and Eastern Eurobarometer No 6 show a situation which is still highly unsatisfactory (sometimes dramatically so) in most of the countries surveyed, in the areas of democracy and respect of human rights.⁷ Citizens' attitudes on the market economy are generally still the most promising of all the indicators.

Opinion on the direction which a country has taken has on the whole become more positive. **Thirty-seven per cent of citizens of the ten Europe Agreement countries think that their respective country is going in the right direction (+6 points compared to the previous Eurobarometer survey), against 45% (-6).** However, the majority are still negative.

In the CIS countries surveyed, this opinion is more pessimistic: only 20% (+4) of persons interviewed think that their country is moving in the right direction, against 64% (-2) who think the opposite (Annex Figure 1).

Of the citizens from Europe Agreement countries, **Estonians** (57%) most commonly feel that their country is going in the right direction, followed by **Czechs** (55%) and **Slovenes** (45%).

The opposite opinion is most frequently expressed by **Hungarians** (79%: "wrong direction") and **Lithuanians** (71%).

Positive opinion on country direction has evolved most significantly, since the previous Eurobarometer survey, in Poland (+18), as well as in Bulgaria (+10). Growth in negative opinion has been most evident in Hungary (+21).

There is also widespread satisfaction regarding country direction in **Albania** (79%; +20) and **Croatia** (66%).

The people interviewed in the **Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia** also continue to be largely content about the direction in which their country is going (48%).

⁷ In Central and Eastern EUROBAROMETER No.3, an open-ended question was asked to clarify what people understood by the term "human rights". It showed that individual human rights concerns are expressed primarily in terms of social and economic hardship, while those saying there is respect for human rights mainly give more conventional, political explanations, such as their relatively newly-won freedoms.

Among the CIS countries surveyed, positive opinion on this question is most frequently expressed in Georgia (45%) and Kazakhstan (43%).

The lowest number to think that way are Ukrainians (only 16% positive opinions to 67% negative opinions) and Russians (19% against 67%).

The level of satisfaction regarding country direction has increased most in Georgia (+28), Kazakhstan (+21) and Armenia (+16).

By contrast, in the Ukraine and Russia, public opinion on this issue has not changed and continues to be as negative as at the time of the previous Central and Eastern Eurobarometer survey.

1.2 Household finances

1995 further confirmed, from an economic point of view, the gulf between Europe Agreement and CIS countries. Though inflation has fallen everywhere, only the first group of countries (plus Albania and Croatia) has recorded a positive economic growth for the second successive year. According to the 1995 "Economist Intelligence Unit", GDP growth was highest (6%) in Albania, Slovakia and Poland⁸.

In the CIS countries surveyed, with the exception of Armenia, the level of growth was once again in the negative, the worst results being in Kazakhstan (GNP: -12.5%) and the Ukraine (GNP: -12%).

In the **Europe Agreement countries**, people on the street seem to be very slowly starting to feel the effects of the economic progress that has been achieved: 20% (+5) of people interviewed say that their financial situation is better than it was twelve months ago, 35% (+4) think that it is still the same and 44% (-8) think it "got worse" (Annex Figure 2).

⁸ For more details see map pp.6-7

There is a noticeable rise in positive opinion in this area, most appreciably in **Poland and Bulgaria** (+9) but also in the Czech Republic (+6) and Slovakia (+5).

The highest numbers of people to think that their present financial situation is better than it was a year ago are Estonians (29%) and Czechs (28%).

By contrast, the highest number of people who think that it has got worse are the **Hungarians** (76%). The extent of Hungarian citizens' discontent with their household financial situation has become even more worrying now (+10) than was the case at the end of 1994.

For this Eurobarometer survey, the highest falls in negative opinion about household finances have been recorded in Bulgaria (-24), Poland (-19), the Czech Republic (-12) and Slovakia (-11).

In **Albania**, citizens' opinion has swung to a more optimistic viewpoint: many more people (+23) think that their present financial situation is better, compared with the results of the Central and Eastern Eurobarometer no. 5. Seventy-six percent of Albanians now think that their situation is better than a year ago and only 5% say it has got worse.

In the **Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**, however, only 12% (-13) of people felt an improvement in this area and 49% (+12) felt their household financial situation had got worse. The situation in **Croatia** is much the same: 15% said it "got better", while 38% said it "got worse".

In the **CIS countries surveyed**, 13% (+5) of people think that their present financial situation is better than it was a year ago, 61% (-2) think it has got worse, and 25% that it has not changed.

Apart from Russia, the level of positive opinion in the CIS has risen everywhere: most of all in Georgia (+27) and Armenia (+14). It is also the people interviewed from these two countries who most commonly express an improvement of their financial situation had occurred: 39% in Georgia and 26% in Armenia say it is "better".

It is in the **Ukraine** that, as at the time of the previous Central and Eastern Eurobarometer, the greatest number of people think their financial situation has got worse (72%; -3). This state of public opinion is a very true reflection of the ultra-serious economic situation in this country (GDP growth is -12% with an inflation level of 380% in 1995).

In most of the countries surveyed people's expectations for their financial situation in 1996 are more optimistic than they were for 1995 in the previous survey.

In the Europe Agreement countries, for the first time in our surveys, people expecting financial improvement in the coming twelve months (28%; +3) are equal to those fearing their situation will worsen (27%; -4) (Annex Figure 3).

These optimistic expectations are most often expressed in Romania (40%), Slovenia and Bulgaria (34% in each case).

Citizens' opinion has risen most in **Poland** (+10 compared with what they expected for 1995 at the end of 1994), as well as in Bulgaria (+8).

Hungarians are still the most pessimistic in their predictions: only 11% (-4) of people expect an improvement in this area, compared to 63% (+12) who think the financial situation of their household will worsen. There is also a rise in negative expectations in Romania, Slovenia and Latvia (+7 points in each of these three countries).

Once again **Albanians** are the ones most hoping to see their financial situation improve (73%; +19), while in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, this expectation has dropped appreciably (44%; -11).

In the CIS countries surveyed, there is a slight rise in optimism for the coming year. Nineteen percent (+3) of citizens in these countries think their financial situation will improve and 33% (-6) predict it will get worse.

Opinion has shot up spectacularly in Georgia (+32 points), as well as in Armenia (+17) and Kazakhstan (+12). These three countries also have the most people expecting an improvement: 46% in Georgia, 33% in Armenia and 29% in Kazakhstan.

Georgia has the fewest number expecting their financial situation to worsen during 1996 (only 9% of replies).

In the **Ukraine**, people's opinion on the financial future of their household has altered the least. Ukrainians are also the most pessimistic of all those in the CIS region surveyed: 41% expect a decline in their financial situation in 1996.

Once again, peoples' expectations have worsened a little in the last year, as much in the Europe Agreement countries as in those of the CIS.

In the Europe Agreement countries, 25% of people interviewed for the previous Eurobarometer survey hoped that their financial situation would get better in 1995, 34% thought it would stay the same and 30% that it would get worse. In reality the financial situation of 20% has proved "better" (-5 points below the number hoped for), that of 35% (+1) has "stayed the same" and that of 44% (+14) has "got worse".

It thus seems that the benefits of economic growth have still not flowed into most people's pockets.

The Latvians have been the most disappointed by their expectations of living in a better financial situation ("worse": +31 points more than predicted), followed by the Romanians (+26) and the Hungarians (+25).

For Albanians, 1995 was better than they had hoped (+22), while in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia it was clearly worse (-43).

In the CIS countries surveyed, the majority of people did not think that 1995 would bring any improvement in their financial situation, but neither did they expect it to become any worse.

In fact, people's hopes for 1995 were respectively: 16% "get better", 23% "stay the same" and 39% "get worse". At the end of 1995, 13% of people (-3 points below expectations) felt the financial situation of their household over the last year had "got better", 25% (+2) felt it "stayed the same" and 61% (+22) felt it had "got worse".

1.3 Market economy and economic reform

It is already six years since the countries of Central and Eastern Europe first started to introduce economic reform with a view to bringing in the market economy. In spite of the sacrifices asked of (or rather imposed on) the populations of these countries during this period, **more than half the people interviewed in the ten countries with a Europe Agreement with the European Union still support the market economy.**

More precisely, asked whether they personally feel that the creation of a market economy, that is one largely free from state control, is right or wrong for the future of their country, 53% of citizens from Europe Agreement countries think that a market economy is right, while 26% think it is wrong.

The market economy, one of the main catalysts for changing the former system, is viewed very differently by people from Europe Agreement countries and those from the Commonwealth of Independent States. This difference of opinion is just as great as it was for previous Eurobarometer surveys: **in the CIS countries only 22% of people interviewed consider a market economy as "right" for their country and 59% think it is "wrong"**. This trend has not changed since the previous survey (Annex Figure 4).

Support for the market economy is strongest in Albania (76% "right"), while opposition to it is strongest in Russia (65% "wrong").

The Europe Agreement countries with most supporters for the market economy are **Romania (64% "right") and Poland (62%)**.

The biggest rise in support since the previous survey has been in Poland (+13).

By contrast, opposition to the market economy has, compared with a year ago strongly in Hungary (+9 "wrong").

Opinion on this matter is still very divided in Slovakia, Latvia and Slovenia.

The situation is totally different in the CIS countries that were surveyed: in five out of six countries (Georgia excluded), the majority of people are against the market economy.

At the top of this list we find Russia, where 65% of interviewees think the free market is "wrong" ("right" 19%)

The market economy is most popular in Georgia and Armenia (45% say it is "right" in both cases) and this is also where we find the most dramatic rise in positive opinion compared with the previous survey: +23% in Georgia and +21% in Armenia.

Positive opinion on the market economy is most evident in **Albania**: 76% of people asked think it is "right" for their country (+9 compared with a year ago). People are also highly in favour of this in **Croatia** (65% "right" to 18% "wrong"). **In the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**, people's opinion on the market economy is shared between the 39% of those interviewed who consider it to be "right" for their country's future, and the 36% who think it is "wrong".

The question on the desired speed of economic reforms has been asked only in CIS countries this time. An analysis of the results obtained allows us to spot the same trend that emerged for the previous Eurobarometer survey, that is, people's immense frustration with their economic condition.

Indeed only 6% of people asked in all these countries think that economic reforms are going at the right speed, while all the others are unhappy with them - they either think the process of economic reform is too slow (34%) or too fast (16%) or else they think it is non-existent (26%) (Annex Figure 5).

Those in Georgia (50%) and Armenia (45%) are most likely to think that economic reforms are going too slowly - these also being CIS countries with the most supporters of the market economy. Public opinion on this has also been most volatile in these two countries, whereas in the other four CIS countries, opinion remains relatively stable.

In Georgia, the number of people who think that economic changes are going too slowly has increased by 21 points and the number of those who think there are no economic reforms has decreased by 30 points.

In Armenia on the one hand there is a drop in the number of people who think that no economic reforms are taking place in their country (-18 points) and on the other a rise in the thinking that these reforms have been put into action too fast (+12 points).

The opinion that there are no economic reforms in progress in their country is expressed most by people asked in the Ukraine (30%), Belarus (29%) and Russia (26%).

By contrast persons asked in Armenia (24%) and Russia (20%) express most the view that these reforms have been put into action too quickly.

1.4 Democracy and human rights

The worrying situation of a widespread lack of satisfaction with the development of democracy, which was recorded in the previous Eurobarometer survey, seems to have improved a little over the past twelve months, especially in the ten Europe Agreement countries.

Though the citizens interviewed in the **Europe Agreement countries** are largely still dissatisfied with the way democracy is developing in their country (55% -11 points), more gave a positive response this time (38%, +12 points compared to the previous survey).

In the **CIS countries**, seen as a whole the state of opinion on democracy is also still poor; 79% are unsatisfied while only 10% say they are "very" or "fairly" satisfied (Annex Figure 6).

Of all the nineteen countries surveyed, there are only three where people satisfied with their democracy outnumber those who are dissatisfied (last time there were none). They are **Albania** (59% satisfied compared to 41% unsatisfied), **Croatia** (52% compared to 42%) and **Poland** (50% compared to 38%). Poland also has the least number of people dissatisfied with their democracy.

Of the **Europe Agreement countries** other than Poland, the Czech Republic has a fairly high number of people satisfied with the development of their democracy: 46% compared to 50% dissatisfied.

By contrast the state of opinion on this issue in **Bulgaria** is dreadful - only 13% of persons interviewed were satisfied, compared to 80% (!) who were dissatisfied, and in Hungary 20% were satisfied while 77% were dissatisfied.

Opinion on this indicator has shifted most in Poland since the previous Eurobarometer survey: positive responses were up 27 points (very possibly largely the effect of the presidential election and its campaign).

In the **CIS countries surveyed**, people everywhere (except in Georgia) have an extremely poor view of the way democracy is developing: an overwhelming majority of citizens interviewed expressed their dissatisfaction. There is no change in this situation from last year.

A record level of negative opinion on democracy has been recorded in Russia: 86% (I) compared to just 6% positive responses.

The development of democracy is appreciated the most in Georgia (compared with other countries of the CIS), which is equally the country where people's opinions have proved most volatile on this issue. Indeed 43% of Georgians in this survey said they were satisfied with their democracy (+25 points compared to the previous survey) while 47% were dissatisfied (-27).

The majority of Albanians (59% to 41%) and Croats (52% to 42%) are happy with the development of their democracy. In the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, however, only 37% of citizens are satisfied with the way democracy is being put into action in their country while 55% remain dissatisfied.

The very high level of dissatisfaction regarding respect of human rights is equal to that concerning the development of democracy.

Negative opinion has not risen in this survey compared to the previous one (as was the case in the three surveys conducted between 1992 and 1994). Nevertheless in autumn 1995, public opinion was still just as critical about the lack of respect for human rights.

In the ten Europe Agreement countries, 53% (-3 points less than the Eurobarometer no. 5 result) of people interviewed think that there is "not much respect" or "no respect at all" for individual human rights in their country while 40% (+3) reckon there is "a lot of" or "some respect" for these rights (in the Visegrad countries the figures are 46% versus 46%).

In the CIS countries, many more citizens think that human rights are not being respected: 81% (+2) feel this way while only 16% (-1) feel to the contrary (Annex Figure 7).

Only in four of the nineteen countries surveyed are there majorities who say human rights are respected: in Albania (75% to 24%), Croatia (74% to 20%), Hungary (57% to 39%), and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (53% to 40%).

The results are divided in a further four Europe Agreement countries: Estonia (50% to 48%), Czech Republic (47% to 48%), Poland (44% to 47%) and Bulgaria (43% to 45%).

In Croatia the level of people dissatisfied with the respect for human rights was the lowest of all the countries surveyed (20%).

The biggest rises in positive opinion since autumn 1994 have occurred in Albania (+21), Georgia (+20) and Poland (+14). By contrast a very sharp drop has been recorded in Slovakia (-23), presumably due to the difficult political situation there.

Of the CIS countries surveyed, Kazakhstan has the highest number of interviewees who think that human rights are being respected in their country (45% to 52%).

Russia, on the other hand, holds the record among all the surveyed countries for negative opinion on the issue: 85% (!) of people who replied to this question think there is "not much" (35%) or "no respect at all" (50%) for these rights in their country.

2. THE EUROPEAN UNION

2.1 Where do different countries' futures lie?

The enlargement of the European Union, to include Austria, Finland and Sweden in January 1995, has failed to strengthen its standing in Central Europe with the exception of the Baltic States.

By contrast, for the citizens of the CIS countries, the importance of Russia has increased a little since the previous Eurobarometer survey.

As was the case a year ago, in the ten Europe Agreement countries, the largest percentage of people interviewed think that "the future of their country is most closely tied up" with the European Union (34%). The United States of America is next (16%), then Russia (9%), other Central and Eastern European countries (8%) and Germany (6%) (Annex Figures 8-11).

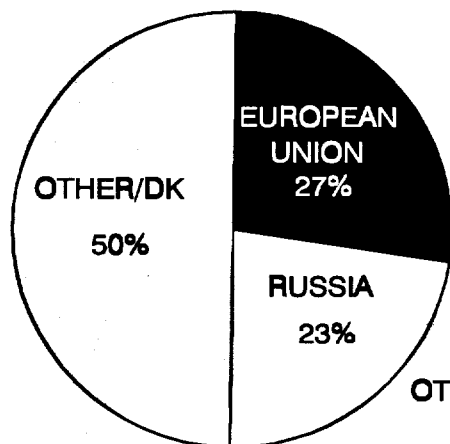
Opinion has swayed there most in favour of the USA (+7). By contrast the category "other European countries like Norway and Switzerland which remain outside the European Union" - which no longer includes countries which have recently joined the EU - has become less attractive (-7).

In the Europe Agreement countries, citizens were most likely to believe the European Union is their future partner in Estonia (45%), Slovenia (44%) and Poland (40%), and the least in Hungary (26%) and Bulgaria (27%).

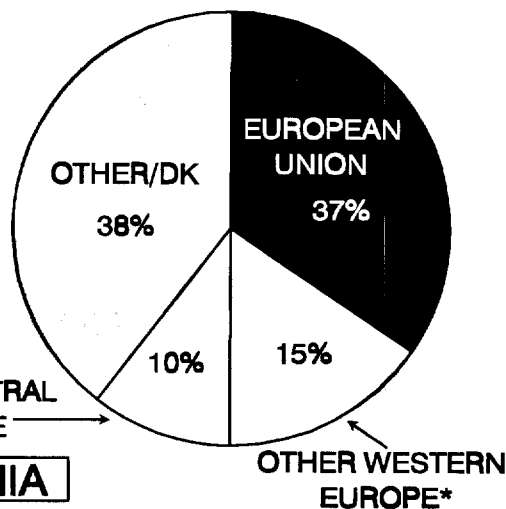
In nine out of ten Europe Agreement countries, the European Union came first, as the future partner for their country. The only exception was Romania, where as many interviewees chose the USA (32%) as the European Union (30%) (Text Figures 17-18).

WHERE DOES OUR COUNTRY'S FUTURE LIE? FOR PEOPLE LIVING IN....

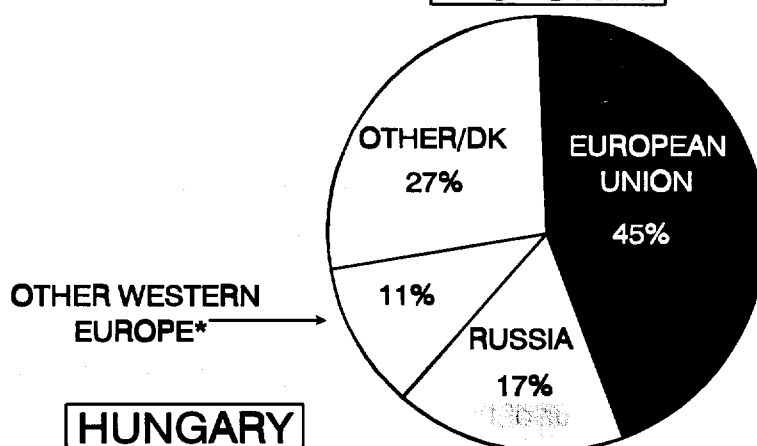
BULGARIA



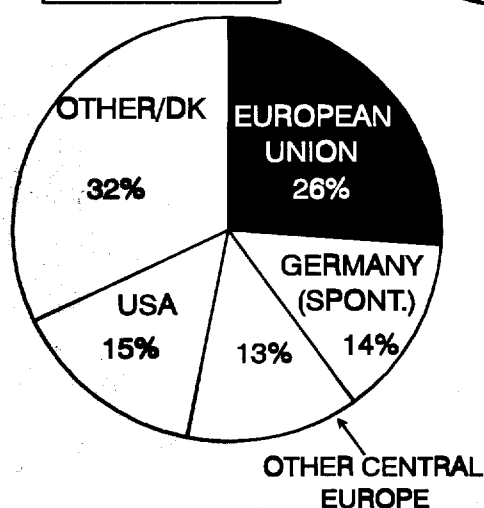
CZECH REPUBLIC



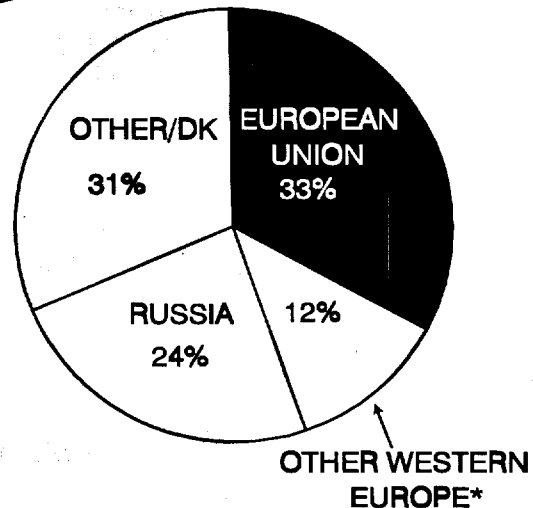
ESTONIA



HUNGARY



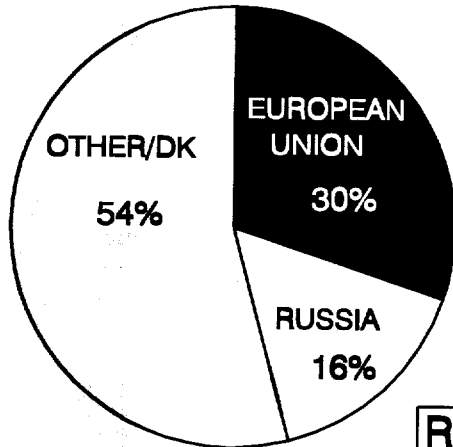
LATVIA



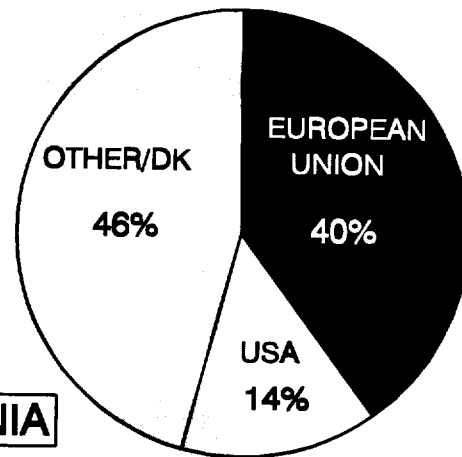
*OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES LIKE NORWAY AND SWITZERLAND WHICH REMAIN OUTSIDE THE EUROPEAN UNION

WHERE DOES OUR COUNTRY'S FUTURE LIE? FOR PEOPLE LIVING IN....

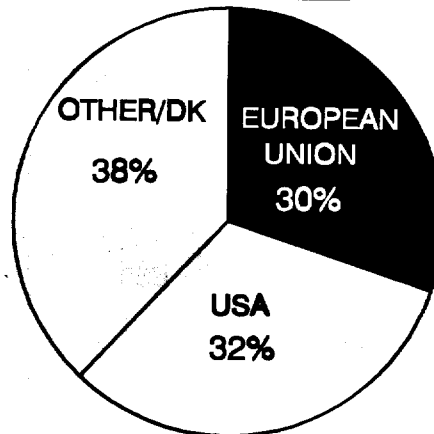
LITHUANIA



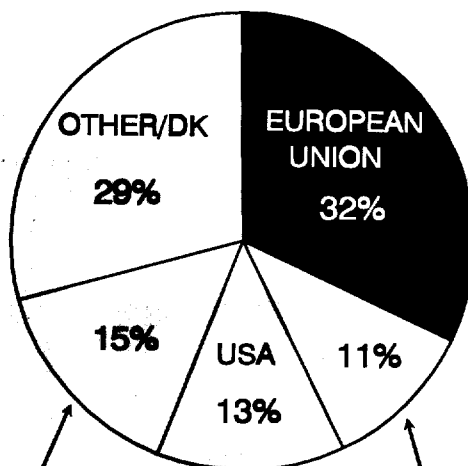
POLAND



ROMANIA



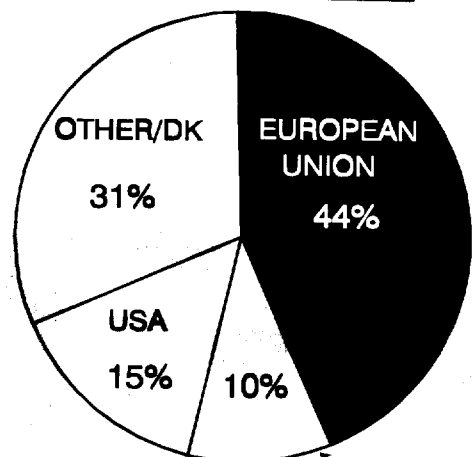
SLOVAKIA



OTHER CENTRAL
EUROPE

OTHER WESTERN
EUROPE*

SLOVENIA



OTHER WESTERN
EUROPE*

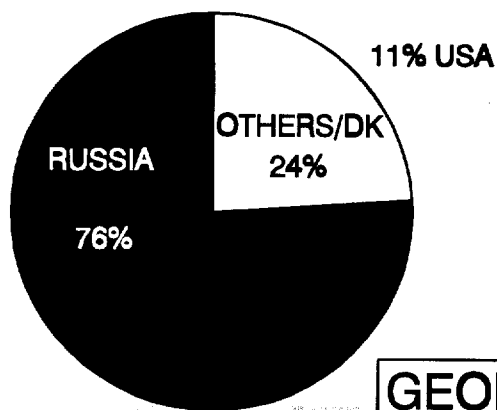
*OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES LIKE NORWAY AND SWITZERLAND WHICH
REMAIN OUTSIDE THE EUROPEAN UNION

TEXT FIGURE 18

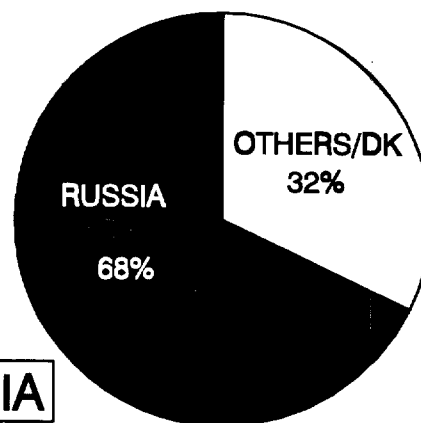
CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROBAROMETER 6

WHERE DOES OUR COUNTRY'S FUTURE LIE? FOR PEOPLE LIVING IN....

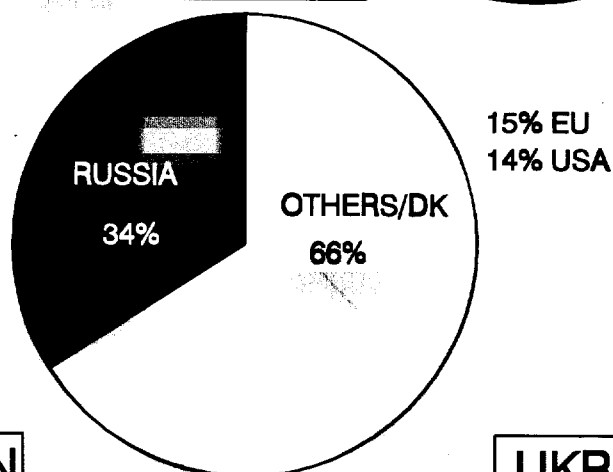
ARMENIA



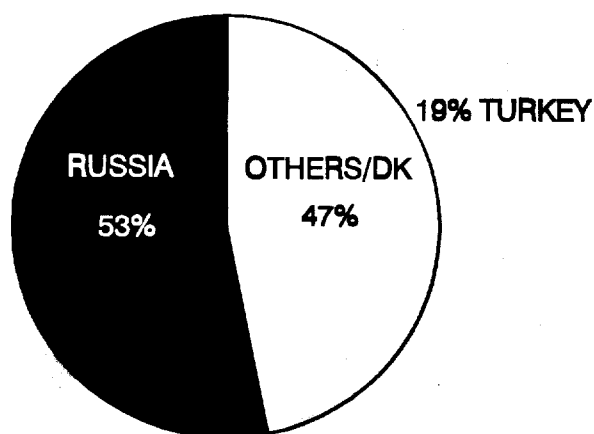
BELARUS



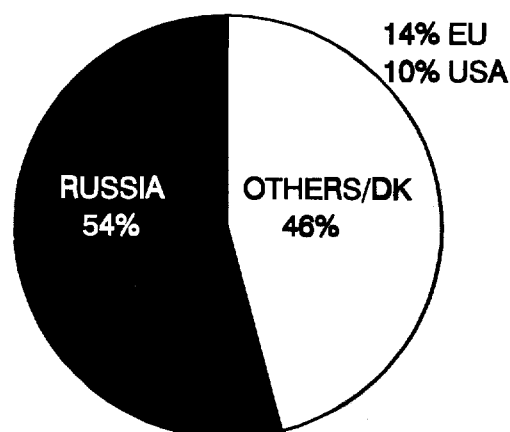
GEORGIA



KAZAKHSTAN



UKRAINE



TEXT FIGURE 19

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROBAROMETER 6

By contrast only 11% of citizens from the CIS countries surveyed link the future of their country with that of the European Union. The highest numbers to do so are in Georgia (15%) and the Ukraine (14%) with the lowest numbers in Kazakhstan and Armenia (3% in both cases).

In Albania, despite a large drop in popularity (-20 points), people still consider their future to be primarily linked with the European Union (44%), something which is no longer the case in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (34% "EU", 39% "United States")

The European Union has gained the most popularity, since the previous Eurobarometer survey, in Estonia (+25 points), Slovenia (+13) and Latvia (+9).

The United States have strengthened their favourable standing in several of the countries surveyed: most spectacularly Albania (+23), the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (+13), Romania (+10) and Slovenia (+9).

The future of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Croatia (39% in both cases) lies primarily with the USA. The American involvement in the ex-Yugoslavia peace process seems to have impressed public opinion in this part of Europe.

The largest numbers of **citizens from Europe Agreement countries** who see the future of their country linked with **Russia** are found in Latvia (24%, +4), Bulgaria (23%, +4), , Estonia (17%, +3) and Lithuania (16%, +1). The fewest are in Slovenia (0%), the Czech Republic (1%) and Hungary (3%).

Nor was Russia prominent in Croatia (0%), the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (1%) and Albania (4%).

"Other European countries like Norway and Switzerland which remain outside the Union" were most frequently suggested as future partners by the Czechs (15%).

Germany (cited spontaneously by interviewees as it is not among the categories read out) came top in Croatia (22%), Hungary (14%), and Poland (9%).

"Other Central and Eastern European countries" were chosen in greatest number in Slovakia (15%) and Hungary (13%).

Turkey came top among persons asked in Kazakhstan (19%) and Georgia (9%).

Public opinion in Russia and the CIS seems more and more convinced of the need to increase ties with each other: 35% (+7) of Russians see the future of their country mostly tied up with other CIS countries and 55% (+6) of citizens from the CIS countries surveyed think the same thing with regards to Russia.

Russia's importance is greatest in Armenia (76%) and Belarus (68%) and lowest in Georgia (34%) (Text Figure 19).

After the CIS, **Russians** see their future partners as the USA (25%) and the European Union (12%).

2.2 The European Union's image in the region

People are positive rather than negative about the aims and activities of the European Union, despite a slight deterioration in the image of the EU throughout the region surveyed.

In fact, **40% of people questioned in the ten Europe Agreement countries have a positive impression of the European Union**, 6% "negative" and 23% who declared themselves "neutral". Above all, there is a reduction in those who are neutral (-5 points compared to a year ago) and an increase in "don't knows" (+6)⁹.

In contrast, **the image of the European Union in CIS countries surveyed is less favourable: only 30% of those interviewed have a positive view of the EU**, 6% negative and 18% neutral. Forty-six percent of people from the CIS countries who replied "don't know" to this question (+18) compared to 31% (+6) in the Europe Agreement countries (Annex Figure 12).

In four of the ten Europe Agreement countries the positive view of the European Union has fallen since the previous Central and Eastern Eurobarometer survey: Lithuania (-11), Bulgaria (-10), Czech Republic (-8) and Slovakia (-6). The most pronounced deterioration in the image of the Union can be seen in Lithuania where in 1991 (Central and Eastern Eurobarometer no 2) 51% of opinions were positive as opposed to 23% today.

In five countries this positive view has remained unchanged (Latvia, Estonia, Hungary, Romania and Slovenia) and only in one country, Poland, has it been slightly increased (+4) (Text Figures 20-35).

⁹ This "change" is not so important regarding the "real" difference in the attitudes of those questioned.

In spite of this, in all the Europe Agreement countries, positive impressions of the European Union outnumber negative ones, but in four of these countries, a more neutral view predominates: the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Estonia and Lithuania.

Only in two of the Europe Agreement countries is an absolute majority decidedly positive with regard to the European Union: Romania (50%) and Poland (46%). It is the second consecutive year that positive impressions of the EU have risen in Poland, this time attaining the level recorded at the time of the first Central and Eastern Eurobarometer, in 1990.

The greatest number of people who have no opinion on this subject are to be found in Bulgaria (50%: "don't know") and in Lithuania (43%).

Amongst the CIS countries, a positive view of "the aims and activities of the European Union" is most often expressed in Armenia (52%) and this is also where the response "don't know" is lowest (17%).

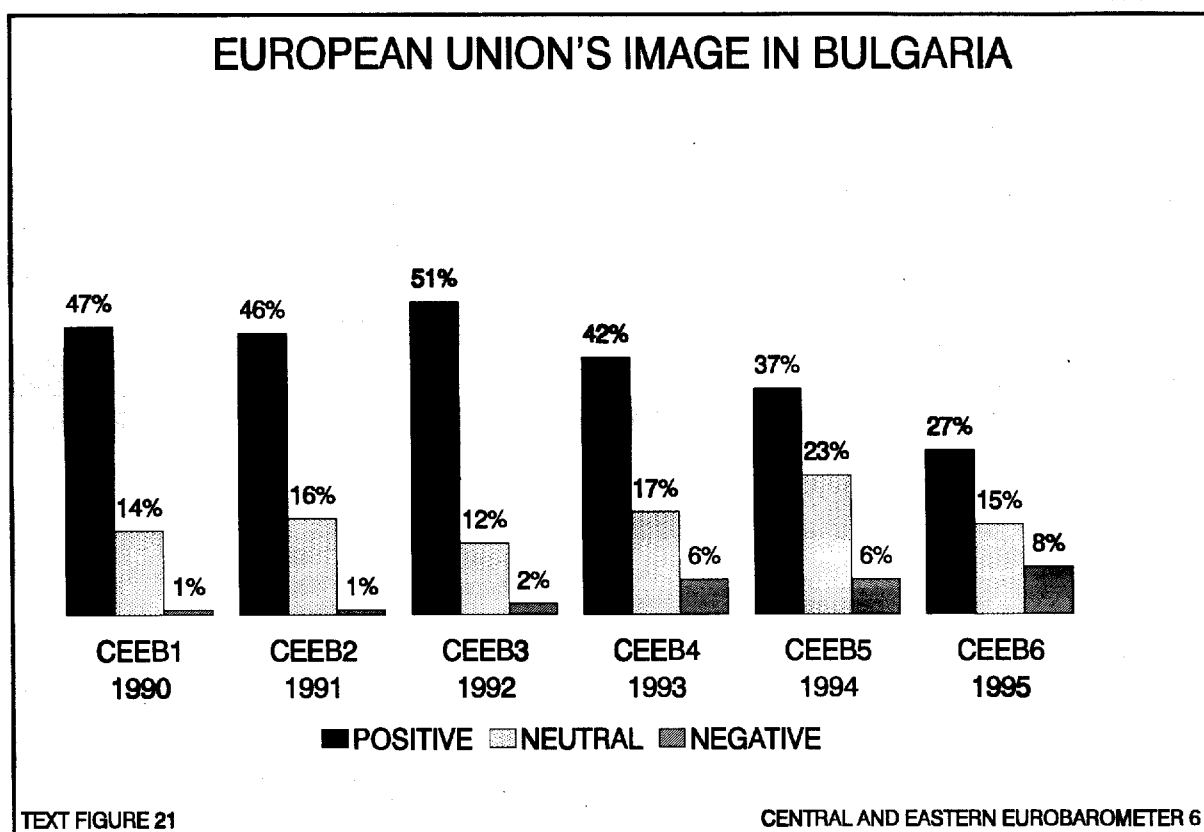
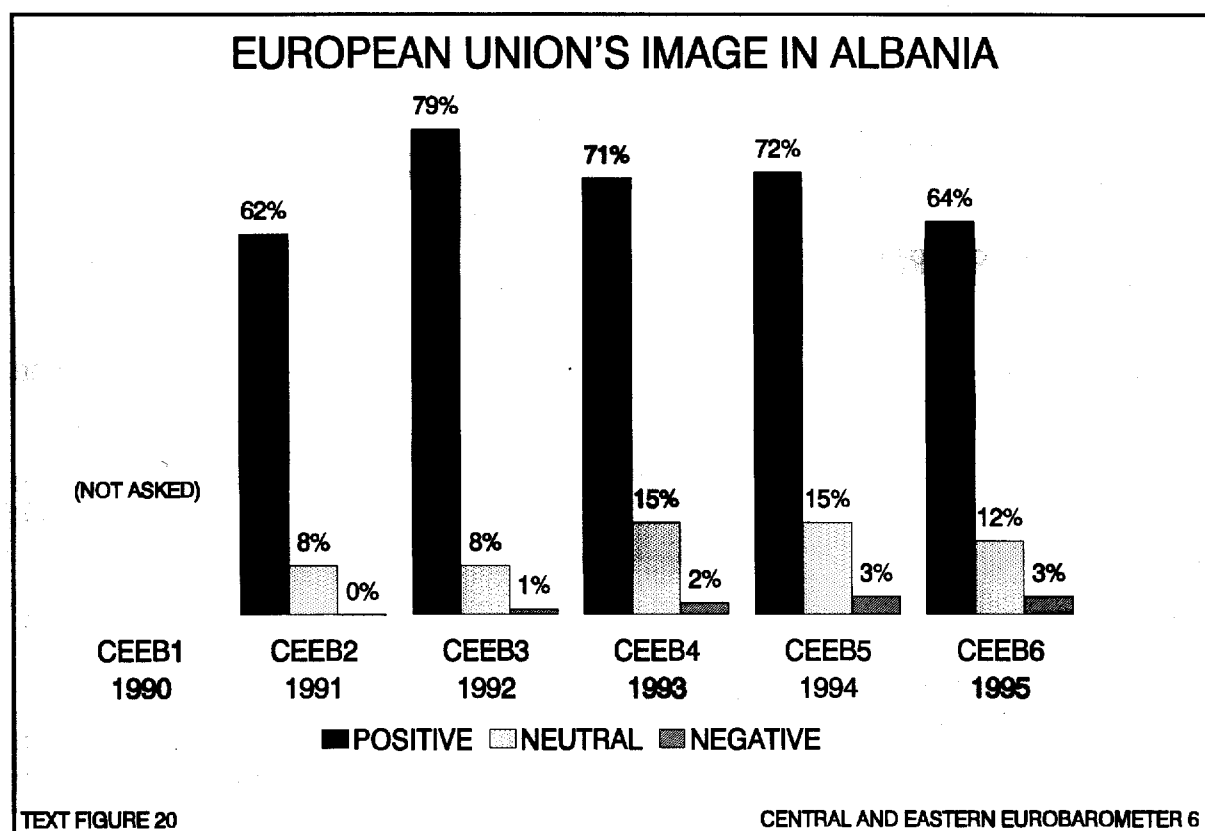
In Georgia, positive opinions are rare (16%) but the number of "don't know" replies, at 71%, is a record.

In general, it seems that among the CIS countries surveyed, indifference (due to a lack of information?) predominates. This reveals itself on the one hand in the very low figure of negative opinion, and on the other by a very high number of people who did not know how to reply to the question.

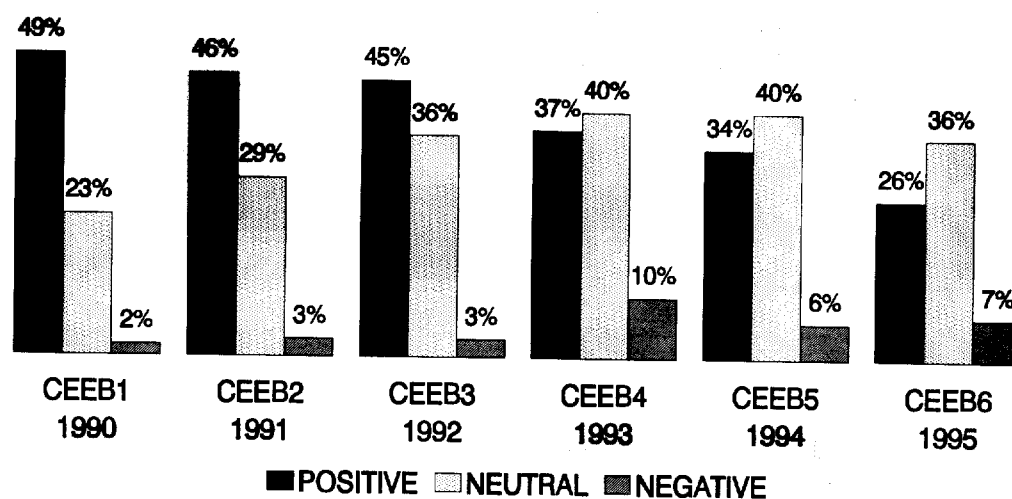
In Albania (64%; -8), despite a significant reduction in positive responses since the previous Central and Eastern Eurobarometer survey, the European Union retains a very favourable image in people's minds (the best of all the countries surveyed). But this image is not what it was, the height of popularity having been in 1992 (79%; -15 points since then).

In the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, positive opinion about the EU remains stable (40%; +1), the level of neutral opinion has fallen considerably (10%; -22 points) and "don't know" replies have increased considerably (38%; +26 points).

In Croatia, surveyed for the first time, positive responses about the Union (37%) are slightly higher than those that are neutral (30%) and greatly exceed negative attitudes (13%).



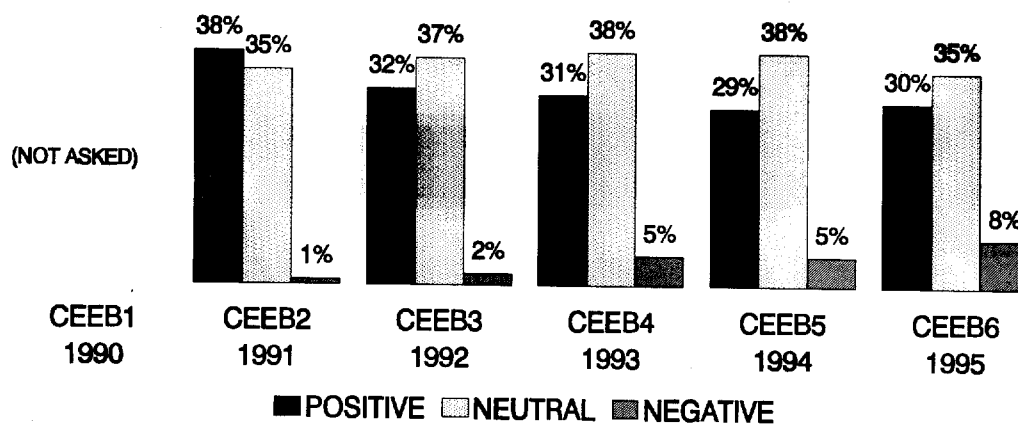
EUROPEAN UNION'S IMAGE IN CZECH REPUBLIC



TEXT FIGURE 22

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROBAROMETER 6

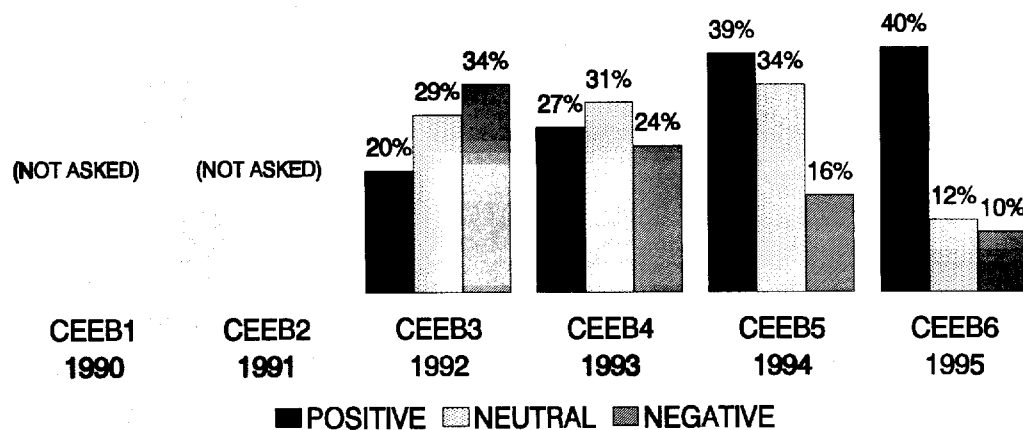
EUROPEAN UNION'S IMAGE IN ESTONIA



TEXT FIGURE 23

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROBAROMETER 6

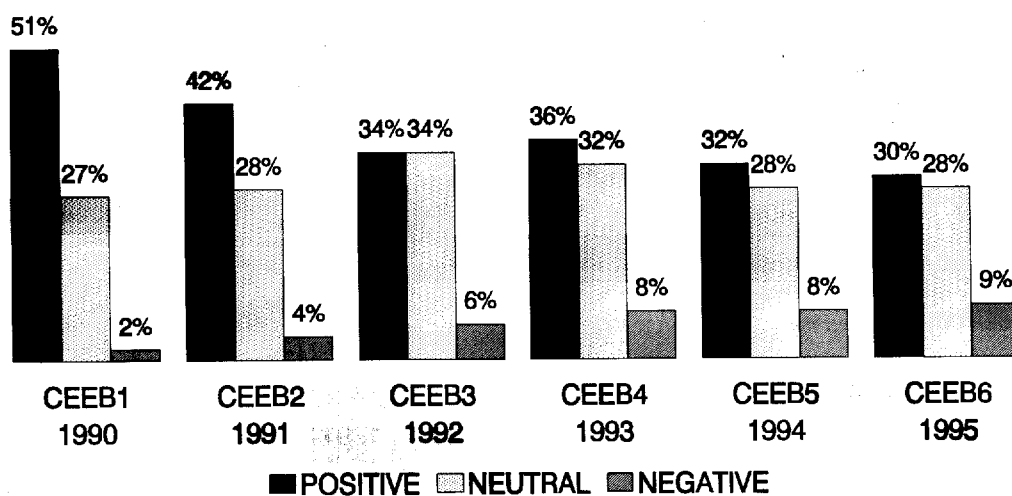
EUROPEAN UNION'S IMAGE IN FYROM



TEXT FIGURE 24

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROBAROMETER 6

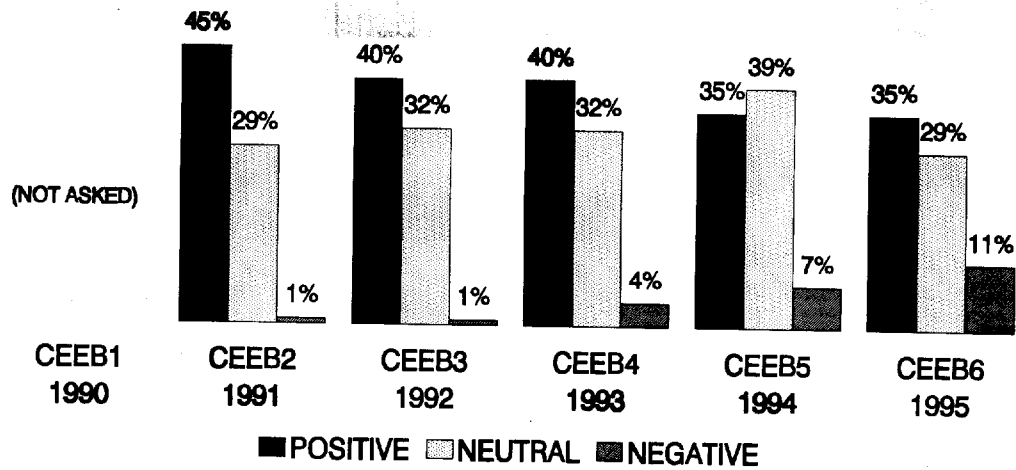
EUROPEAN UNION'S IMAGE IN HUNGARY



TEXT FIGURE 25

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROBAROMETER 6

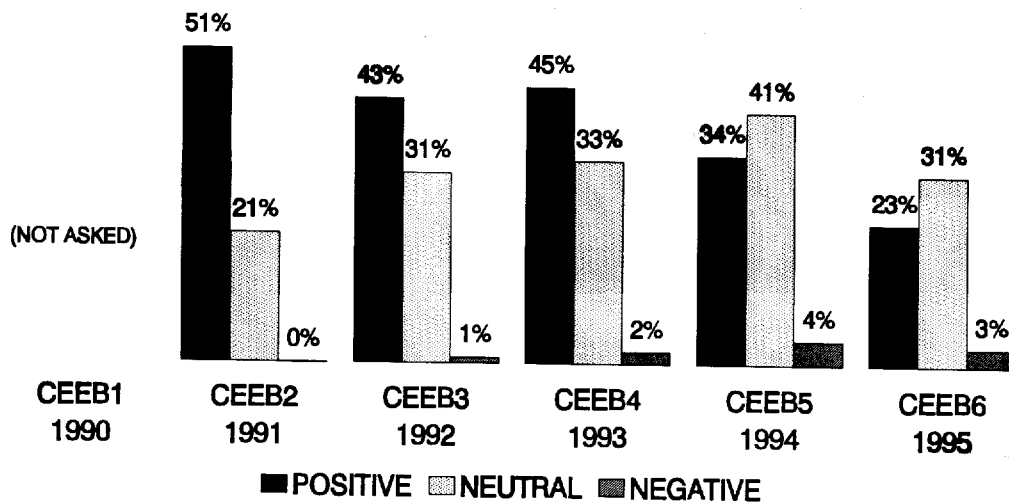
EUROPEAN UNION'S IMAGE IN LATVIA



TEXT FIGURE 26

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROBAROMETER 6

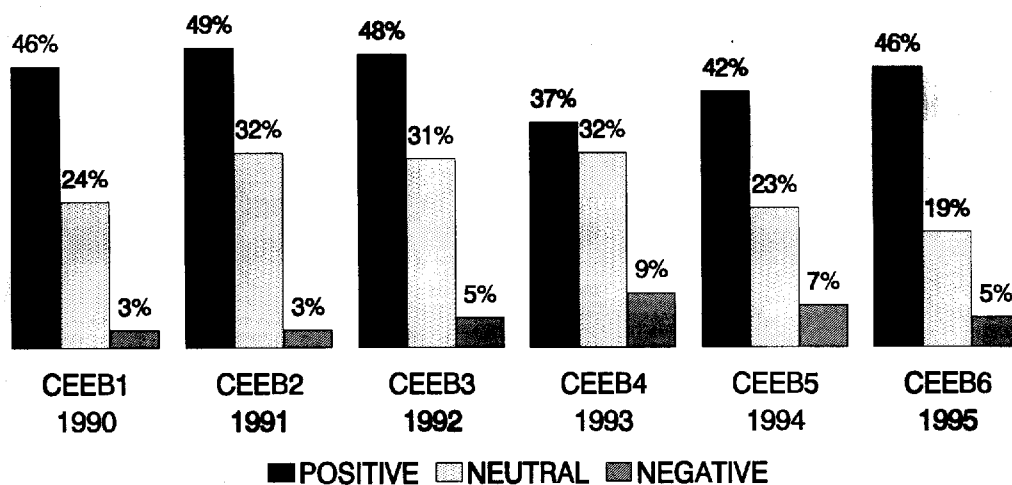
EUROPEAN UNION'S IMAGE IN LITHUANIA



TEXT FIGURE 27

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROBAROMETER 6

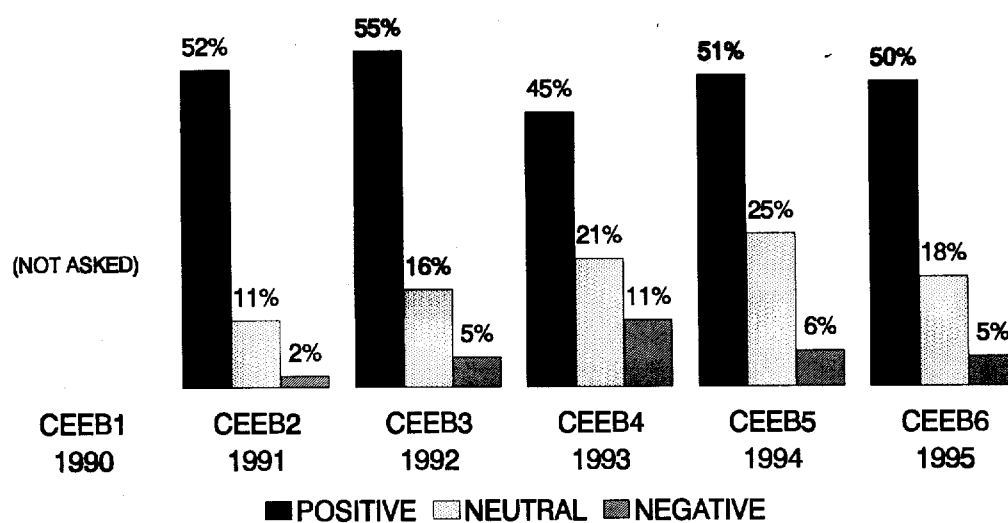
EUROPEAN UNION'S IMAGE IN POLAND



TEXT FIGURE 28

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROBAROMETER 6

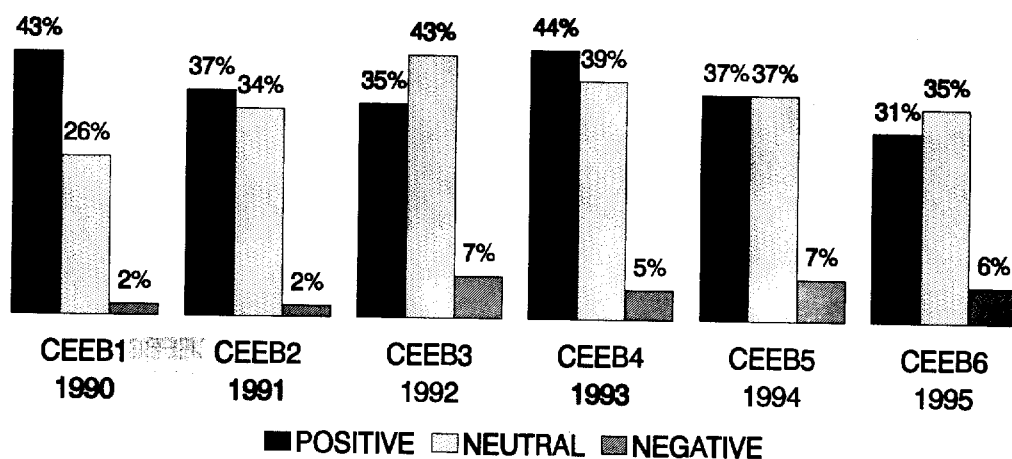
EUROPEAN UNION'S IMAGE IN ROMANIA



TEXT FIGURE 29

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROBAROMETER 6

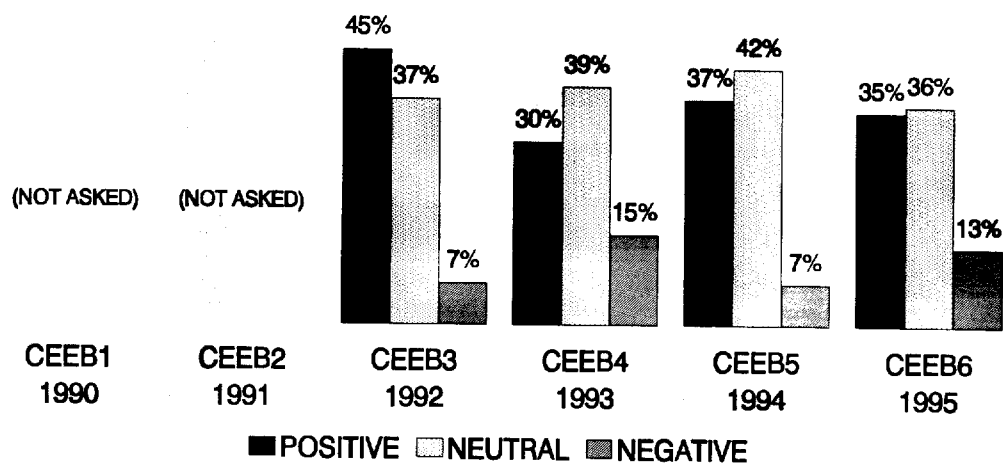
EUROPEAN UNION'S IMAGE IN SLOVAKIA



TEXT FIGURE 30

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROBAROMETER 6

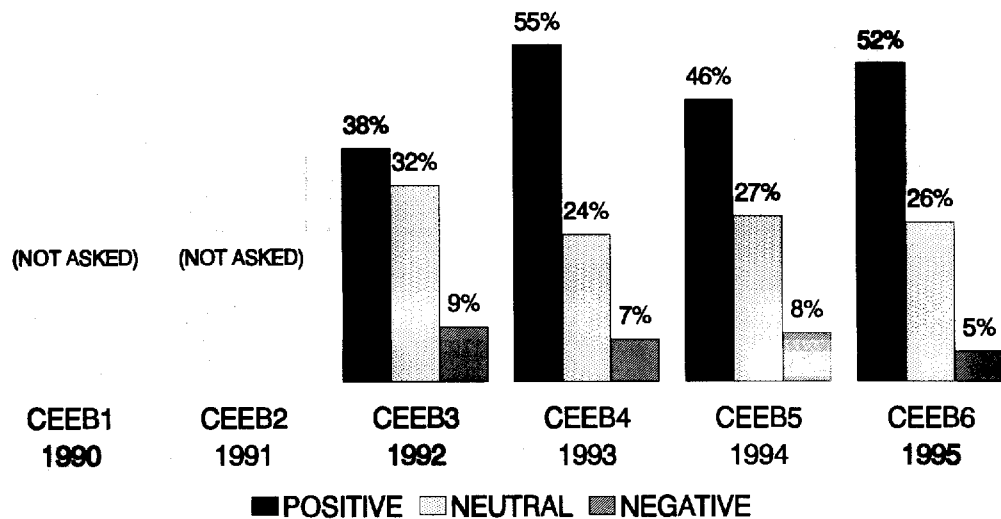
EUROPEAN UNION'S IMAGE IN SLOVENIA



TEXT FIGURE 31

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROBAROMETER 6

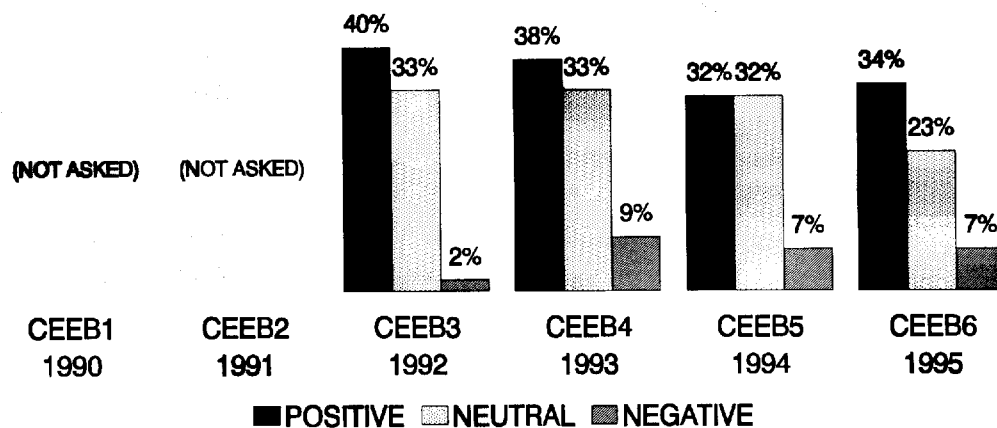
EUROPEAN UNION'S IMAGE IN ARMENIA



TEXT FIGURE 32

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROBAROMETER 6

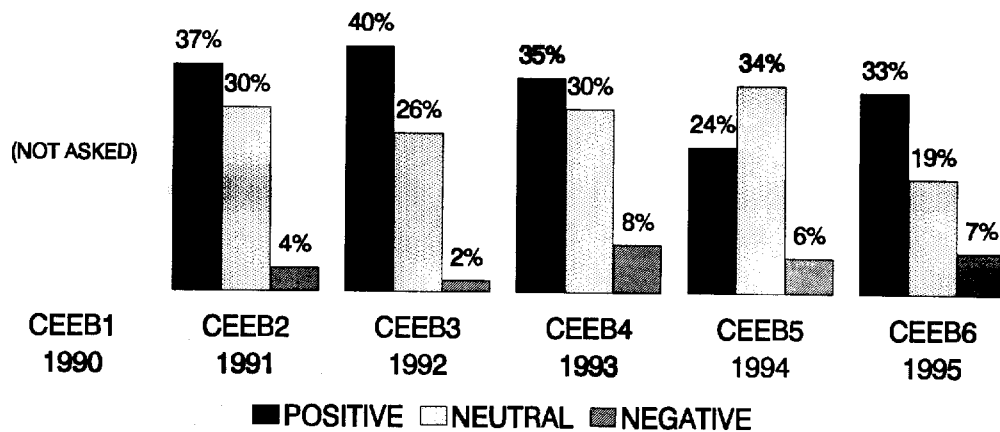
EUROPEAN UNION'S IMAGE IN BELARUS



TEXT FIGURE 33

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROBAROMETER 6

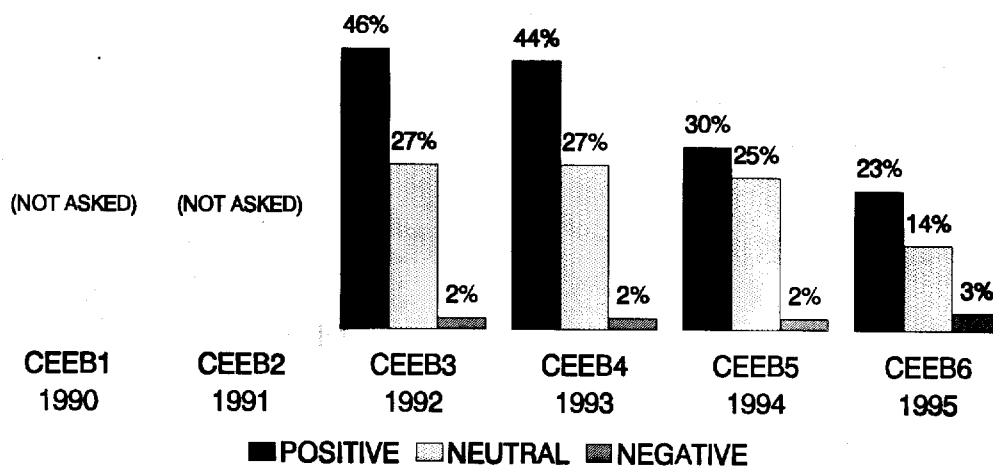
EUROPEAN UNION'S IMAGE IN EUROPEAN RUSSIA



TEXT FIGURE 34

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROBAROMETER 6

EUROPEAN UNION'S IMAGE IN UKRAINE



TEXT FIGURE 35

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROBAROMETER 6

To give us a better idea of what Central and Eastern Europeans think of the European Union, **they were asked to give reasons for their positive, negative or neutral opinion of the EU** (open-ended question) (Annex Figures 13-17).

Those who expressed a neutral opinion on the European Union were also those who found it the most difficult to explain their view.

Positive views of the activities of the Union are based on economic reasons far more often than political ones.

Amongst the Europe Agreement countries, the most common replies are those that can be placed in the category "improving the economy/(thanks to) the free market" (14%) and "general progress thanks to European Union aid" (10%).

People interviewed in **Romania** (21%) and **Poland** (18%) are those most likely to think that the state of the national economy will improve thanks to the liberalisation of the market. The people who attach these hopes to the Union say that *"Poland will be able to sell its goods easily, and it will be easier for us to pay off our huge debt"; "thanks to competition, our products will be of a better quality and there will be more cheap foreign products"* (from those interviewed in Poland); *"their (EU) market will be more open to us", "the European Union creates the market which aids economic development"* (from those interviewed in Hungary).

The Poles are the most numerous to believe in **general progress thanks to (future membership of) the Union** (13%) and a better chance for development (10%). The following examples of responses illustrate these hopes: *"to be a member of the EU; that would mean economic progress, new technology, prosperity, protection for the retired, - in the West everyone lives well"; "the EU is the only means by which Poland will develop"* (from people in Poland); *"things would be better if our country was a member of the EU"; "an improvement in the standard of living"* (Czech responses).

The Union's financial aid is appreciated most in Romania (9%) and both scientific cooperation and cooperation at a cultural and educational level contributes to a positive image of the EU above all in Poland (10%).

Poles are also the most appreciative of the Union in the sense that **the opening of frontiers offers the possibility of leaving (i.e. immigrating) to work in one of the Union's member states** (10%).

Political reasons also contribute to the Union's positive image in the Europe Agreement countries. It is about **"security, stability and peace"** (4%) and **"democracy and human rights"** (2%). The first of these responses is given most often by people interviewed in Poland (7%), then Estonia and Romania (4% in both cases). Here is what they say on the subject: *"the EU helps to maintain peace in Europe"*, *"law will be more democratic"* (from those interviewed in Estonia).

In the CIS countries surveyed, a far smaller number of people give the reason that the Union would present economic benefits for their country thanks to the liberalisation of the market (only 3% as opposed to 14% in the Europe Agreement countries).

People in the CIS having a positive image of the Union talk most often about **"European unity"** (11%), thinking in terms of friendship and mutual cooperation. In this category, very general comments predominate such as: *"we must unite, to be friends"* (a person from Belarus) or *"the word 'Union' already says it all, their power is in their Union, the Union is the basis of development"* (an Armenian).

The basis for a positive impression of European Union activities is also quite often **"development"** thanks to the Union's aid, or **"better living conditions"**, or even more generally **"a better future"**. Here are several replies which express these hopes from people interviewed in the CIS countries: *"I hope that life will be better in the Ukraine"*, *"the European Union will help us"* (from Ukrainians), *"there will be progress in Belarus"*, *"membership will improve our situation"* (from people in Belarus).

Less often, a positive impression of the Union is linked to its role in the promotion of international stability, peace or human rights.

In the Europe Agreement countries a negative view of the Union is often based on a conviction that their own country will be exploited economically or that the national economy will lose out because it is too weak (3%). People say *"they are looking to sell, not to buy"* (a Hungarian); *"our production will be ruined given that our products do not conform to European standards"* (a Latvian).

Sometimes those interviewed speak of a **loss of identity or sovereignty** concerning future membership of the Union (2%). Here are several replies of this kind: *"Latvia will lose its independence"*; *"there is nothing good in it for small countries"* (someone from the Czech Republic); *"they will tell us how we should live"* (a Slovak).

Another negative reason occasionally expressed is a **lack of concrete and tangible results in relations with the EU**. The people interviewed say: *"the results aren't very visible"* (a Slovak); *"I don't see any good in it"* (a Hungarian); *"nothing will change"* (a Latvian).

In the CIS countries surveyed, negative views (very few in number) of the European Union are based on the observation that the EU thinks and reacts above all in its own interests. People expressed this criticism by saying *"they only think of themselves"* (someone from Georgia); *"the aim of the EU is to break Russia like they did with Yugoslavia"* (a Russian).

Sometimes those interviewed express the fear of their country losing its independence. They say *"the Republic of Belarus will become a colony of Western Europe"*; *"I feel that Russia would become answerable to the West and that would be out of the question"*.

Those interviewed expressing a neutral impression regarding the activities of the European Union usually explain this as being due to a lack of information on the subject (7% of the Europe Agreement countries' responses, and 4% of those in CIS countries), **a lack of interest in politics in general** (4% in Europe Agreement countries) **and in the CIS countries, because of the geographical distance** (7%).

Croatia has the largest number of people whose positive image of the European Union is based on hopes of general progress, thanks to its aid (23%); this view is also common in **Albania** (17%).

In Croatia, those interviewed attribute their negative opinion of the Union to a lack of visible results (6%).

To discover the level of public awareness of the European flag in Europe Agreement countries, the interviewees were asked (on being shown a sticker of the European flag) to identify it¹⁰. The following replies were all accepted as correct: the European Union, the European Community, the Common Market, the Council of Europe, the European Commission/the European Parliament, Europe, the Phare programme, a specific EU activity or programme.

In this case, **47% of those interviewed gave a correct response**, compared to 15% of people who specified a wrong institution (for example: 8% the United Nations, and 2% NATO) and 38% of people interviewed who did not want to, or who could not reply (Annex Figure 18).

Public awareness of the European flag is greatest in Slovenia (69%), Slovakia (64%), the Czech Republic (61%) and in Estonia (54%) (Annex Figure 19).

The flag's association with Europe is known least in Lithuania: only 28% of those interviewed giving a "correct" reply; against 18% who thought it is linked to another organization and 55% who replied "don't know".

Of those who replied correctly, the European flag is most frequently associated with the "European Union" (30%) or the "European Community" (12%).

The "European Union" is most often cited in Slovakia (49%), Latvia (37%) and Estonia (36%). The term "European Community" appears most frequently in replies from Slovenia (36%) (Annex Figure 19).

People in the Czech Republic and Hungary are those most likely to think that the flag represents the United Nations (10% for the two countries).

¹⁰ The question on the European flag was not included in the main questionnaire of the Central and Eastern Eurobarometer no. 6 to prevent the survey's subject from influencing the response of those being interviewed. For more details, see the annexes.

2.3 Sources of information on the European Union

In all the countries surveyed, national television is indicated most frequently as the principal source of information on the European Union (Annex Figures 20-30).

In fact, 83% of citizens in the Europe Agreement countries¹¹ and 79% of people in Russia cite **national television** as the source of information on the EU.

In the other CIS countries surveyed, Russian television (46%) is almost as important a source as the national television of the respective country (49%).

In all countries, the newspapers, radio as well as television of the respective country seem to be primary sources of information on the EU.

Newspapers are a source of information on the EU for 56% of citizens in the Europe Agreement countries (periodicals: 22%) and for 38% of Russians (periodicals: 4%).

Radio, as an information source is listened to by 53% in Europe Agreement countries, and 38% of Russians.

In the CIS countries surveyed (except Russia), 28% of people found information on the European Union in national newspapers and 11% in Russian dailies. National radio is a source of information for 24% of CIS citizens, and Russian radio 9%.

Amongst all the countries surveyed, the top three sources of information (television, newspapers and radio) are used most equally in **Estonia**. In fact, television was mentioned by 75% of interviewees in this country, radio by 73% and newspapers by 72%.

In the **Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**, national television (85%) is of far greater importance than national newspapers (33%), and similarly in **Albania** national television (74%) is a lot more important than radio (22%).

People from Poland and Slovenia (91% in each case) are most likely to be informed about the Union by television.

¹¹ Results for Europe Agreement countries as a whole in Chapter 2.3 do not include the Baltic States, as the question in the Baltic states was asked in a slightly different way, due to the importance of the Russian media there.

Those most likely to obtain information on the Union from newspapers are those from Slovenia (77%) and Estonia (72%), while radio is of greatest importance in Estonia (73%) and Slovakia (70%).

Readers who find their information on the EU from **national periodicals** are most common in Slovakia (48%), Poland (30%) the Czech Republic and Estonia (28% in each case).

In all countries, western information sources were only used by a minority for obtaining information on the European Union.

Those most likely to use western information sources are the **Albanians**: 26% cited western television, 11% the radio and 9% newspapers.

In **Slovenia** too, western television is used as a major source of information on the EU (25%) and in **Slovakia** (17%).

Western radio is listened to fairly often in (apart from Albania) Romania and Slovakia (10% for each).

School or university as a source of information on the EU is mentioned most often by the Albanians and Slovaks (10% each), and Slovenes (9%).

Slovaks (18%) and Slovenes (16%) most often cite **the workplace** as a source of information on the European Union.

The **government** is seen as being a fairly important source of information in Slovakia (18%), Albania (14%) and Poland (12%).

The information provided by the EU Delegations set up in most countries' capitals, seems to have had the most impact in Slovakia (9%); **visits to EU countries**, are most frequent for Slovaks and Albanians (6% in both cases), and **personal contact with EU citizens** plays the greatest role once again in Slovakia (7%) and Poland (6%).

In Russia, nothing apart from the three principal national medias plays an important role.

Amongst the other CIS countries surveyed, in both Belarus (63%) and Kazakhstan (52%) Russian television is a more popular source for information on the EU than national television. Against this, in Georgia (16%) Russian television is - relatively speaking - the least influential (national television: 39%).

The greatest percentage of people to say that they are informed by newspapers is to be found in Belarus: 50% from national newspapers and 18% from Russian newspapers.

The radio is also listened to more in Belarus than in other CIS countries: 46% for national radio and 13% for Russian radio.

Other potential sources of information on the European Union, such as governments, EU delegations, trips to European Union countries or personal contacts, have no real importance in the CIS countries surveyed. The only exception to this is Georgia where 16% of people interviewed gave personal contact with citizens of the European Union as an information source.

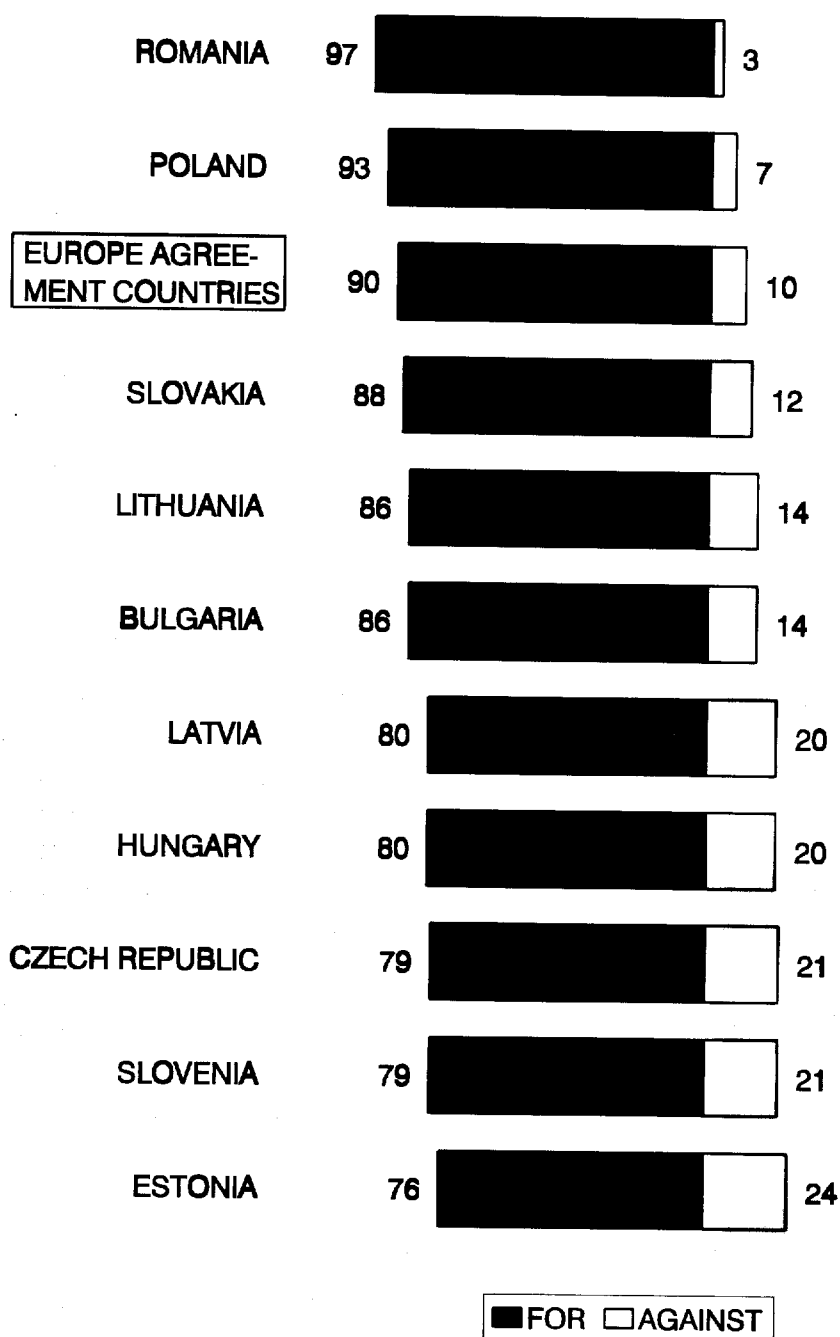
One point that must be underlined is the **relatively low use** that the inhabitants of the Baltic states make of **Russian media**. The Lithuanians are those least likely to be informed from Russian sources: only 5% declared that television was a source, and the figure was only 2% for both radio and newspapers. But Russian television is a source of information often used by Latvians (27%) and Estonians (20%). This is almost certainly due to the large numbers of ethnic Russians in these countries.

2.4 Referendum on membership of the EU and NATO.

Since the fall of communist regimes in Central Europe, governments in most of the countries undergoing the transition towards democracy have increased their efforts to bring their country closer to the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The ultimate goal of these efforts for many Europe Agreement countries is to become a member of these two organizations so as to reduce the possibility of any future return to domination by Russia, both economically and militarily.

To find out the peoples' opinion on this, two questions were asked for the first time within the context of the Eurobarometer survey in the ten Europe Agreement countries. The first concerns how citizens would vote in the event of referendum on their country joining the European Union and the second is on joining NATO.

REFERENDUM ON EU MEMBERSHIP*



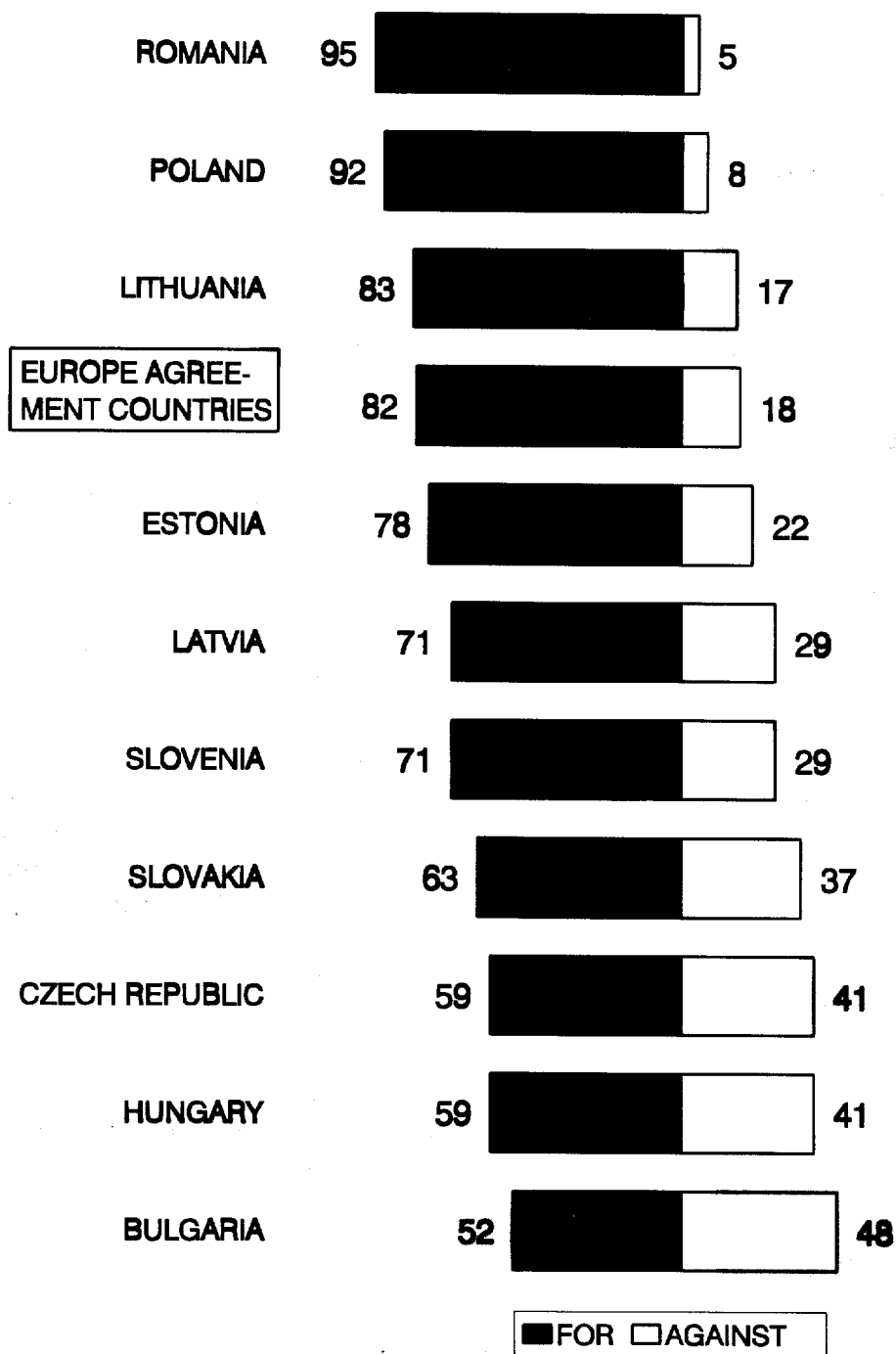
* Only those who have the right to vote and know how they would vote

Q. IF THERE WERE A REFERENDUM TOMORROW ON THE QUESTION OF EUROPEAN UNION MEMBERSHIP, WOULD YOU VOTE FOR OR AGAINST?

TEXT FIGURE 36

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROBAROMETER 6

REFERENDUM ON NATO MEMBERSHIP*



* Only those who have the right to vote and know how they would vote

Q. IF THERE WERE A REFERENDUM TOMORROW ON THE QUESTION OF NATO MEMBERSHIP, WOULD YOU VOTE FOR OR AGAINST?

TEXT FIGURE 37

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROBAROMETER 6

In Europe Agreement countries as a whole, an overwhelming majority¹² of citizens in the event of a referendum would vote for joining the European Union (90% compared to 10%) and for joining NATO (82% against 18%) (Text Figures 36 and 37).

More precisely, "If there were to be a referendum tomorrow on the question of (our country's) membership into the European Union, would you personally vote for or against membership?", 60% of those questioned in the ten countries would vote for membership, 7% would vote against, 16% remain undecided at the time of the survey, and 7% said they would not vote at all (Annex Figure 31).

At the time of this survey, the greatest percentage of those interviewed to support their country's membership of the European Union is to be found in Romania (70%) and Poland (68%).

The largest numbers who are against membership are in Estonia and Slovenia (14% respectively) and the smallest are in Romania (2%) and Poland (5%).

The greatest numbers of those undecided are in Estonia (30%), Latvia (26%) and Lithuania (25%).

Regarding **membership of NATO**, those interviewed from the Europe Agreement countries replied in the following way: 53% would vote for membership, 12% against, 16% remain undecided and 7% said they would not vote.

As in the case of a possible vote on membership of the European Union, **two countries clearly stand out from themselves in their voting pattern: Poland and Romania**. In fact, 69% of Poles would vote for joining NATO and only 6% would not (in absolute terms: 92% compared to 8%) and 64% of people interviewed in Romania would say "yes" to membership as opposed to 4% who would say "no" (95% against 5% in absolute terms).

The greatest number of those against membership are to be found in Bulgaria (26%), the Czech Republic (23%) and Hungary (22%).

Those most undecided as to how they would vote are in Latvia and Estonia (29% in each case).

¹² Only the replies "for" or "against" have been taken into account, not the "undecided" or "don't know", in this paragraph.

There is a significant difference in these last two countries between how the whole of the population would vote, and how those who have the right to vote would. In fact, in Estonia, those who say they have the right to vote are more likely to say "yes" to membership (47%) than all those who were surveyed (39%). In Latvia, to the first question the "yes" vote would be 34% and to the second 30%. This difference is linked to the situation of ethnic minorities in the two countries, many of whom do not enjoy the right to vote. In the event of them being able to vote, they would vote in greater numbers against joining NATO than the ethnic majorities of those countries.

2.5 European integration: who thinks they will win or lose ?

The European Union consistently remains at the forefront of efforts to help the countries of Central Europe and the CIS. The new budget for the Phare programme 1995 - 1999 alone is a figure of 1.08 billion Ecus per annum. The 1995 budget for the Tacis programme reached a total of 0.47 billion Ecus.

Trade between the European Union and Europe Agreement countries is rapidly expanding, but the balance is still in favour of the European Union. Indeed, the twelve-country Union's 1994 economic surplus from Central European countries of 6.4 billion Ecu is the same as it was in 1993.

In this context, it was important to discover what the citizens in Central Europe and the CIS consider to be the advantages resulting from links between their country and the European Union.

To the question **"Who do you think benefits most out of the relationship between (our country) and the European Union"**, 17% of citizens in Europe Agreement countries declare that it is their country, compared to 17% who feel that it is the European Union, that benefits most. 43% feel the relationship between the two partners has equal benefits on both sides. Thus public opinion in these countries considers the relationship "balanced" (Annex Figure 32).

Amongst the citizens of the Europe Agreement countries, people in the Baltic states more than any others feel that their country benefits the most: 37% of those in Lithuania, 33% in Estonia and 31% in Latvia.

But above all others, as was the case at the time of the previous Central and Eastern Eurobarometer survey, it is the Albanians (58%) who think that their country benefits more from ties with the European Union.

Amongst the CIS countries surveyed, it is in Armenia (33%; +12) that the greatest number of people say that their country would gain more. However in Russia, people are least likely to be of this opinion (7%).

The European Union is seen to be the winner in these relations above all by people surveyed in Russia (37%) and in Belarus (34%).

The greatest number to feel that the relations between the two parties are equally beneficial are the people interviewed in Romania (58%), Croatia and Slovakia (44% in both cases).

In the ten Europe Agreement countries, the question was asked, **"who do you think is likely to benefit or lose out as ties between (our country) and the European Union increase?"** A majority of citizens in these countries (62%), as was the case with the previous Eurobarometer survey, stated that it would be **the private sector that would benefit the most**. Other beneficiaries are seen to be the educational system (49%), the armed forces (48%), and the health and social services sector (47%) (Annex Figures 33 - 43).

The people most optimistic for the future of the private sector were definitely the Poles (73%).

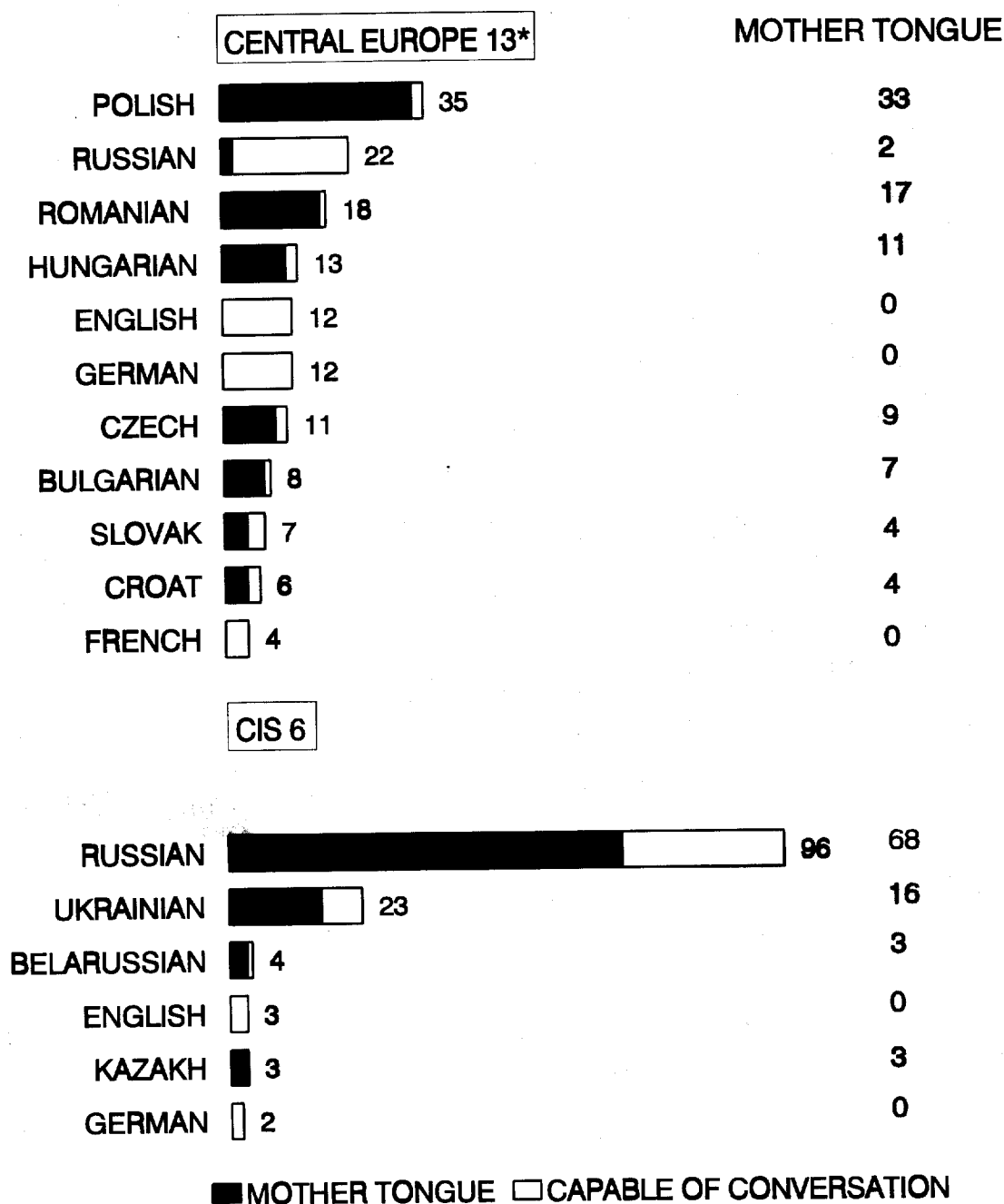
Romanians more than others are more likely to see the positive effects for all sectors, including agriculture.

Those most worried for the future of their farmers are the people interviewed in Slovenia (62%), as well as many of people in the Czech Republic (43%), Estonia (42%) and Poland (41%). Overall, people in Europe Agreement countries are still divided as to whether or not farmers will benefit (32% to 33%).

According to a relative majority of Poles¹³, their Church would also be among the losers.

¹³ The category "church" as a possible response, was only mentioned in Poland.

USE OF LANGUAGES IN CENTRAL EUROPE AND THE CIS*



*EUROPEAN AGREEMENT COUNTRIES, PLUS ALBANIA, CROATIA AND FYROM

Q: WHAT IS YOUR MOTHER TONGUE, AND WHICH LANGUAGES DO YOU SPEAK WELL ENOUGH TO TAKE PART IN A CONVERSATION, EXCEPT YOUR MOTHER TONGUE?

3. Use and knowledge of languages

Out of thirteen countries of Central Europe (the Europe Agreement countries plus Albania, Croatia, and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) **Polish**¹⁴ is spoken by the most people (35%), followed by **Russian** (22%) and **Romanian** (18%) (Text Figure 38).

The most widely known foreign language in these thirteen countries is **Russian** (20% of those interviewed can speak it), followed by German and English (12% in each case). French is spoken in this region by 4% of people.

Russian is spoken by the largest number of people in the Baltic countries: Latvia (96%), Estonia (83%), and Lithuania (80%). Indeed in Estonia and Latvia more people speak Russian than Estonian or Latvian. Elsewhere, Russian is most widely spoken in the Czech Republic (36%), Slovakia (34%), and Poland (28%) (Annex Figures 44 and 45).

A knowledge of **German** is greatest in the Czech Republic (33%), followed by Slovenia (30%), Slovakia (19%), and Croatia (16%).

English is spoken by the largest percentage of people in Slovenia (31%), then Croatia (24%), Albania and Estonia (22% for each).

Romanians (10%) and Albanians (7%) are those most likely to have a knowledge of **French**. Albania is where the largest percentage of the population can speak **Italian** (29%).

In the CIS countries surveyed, a knowledge of **Russian** is, for obvious reasons, extensive: 96% of people speak it; 23% speak **Ukrainian**.

Russian is top of the list of foreign languages spoken in the CIS countries (28%), followed by Ukrainian (7%) and English (3%).

The predominance of **Russian** as a foreign language is most apparent in Armenia (78%).

¹⁴ On average according to the population of each country surveyed.

It is also in Armenia where we find the largest percentage of people to speak **English** (13%).

German is known in Kazakhstan (8%) and Georgia (5%).

In the thirteen countries of Central Europe, 56% of those interviewed cannot speak any foreign language well enough to be able to take part in a conversation.

This group is largest, according to the Central and Eastern Eurobarometer results, in Hungary (79%) and Romania (78%), and smallest in Latvia (11%), Slovenia (13%) and Lithuania (18%).

In the CIS countries surveyed, with the exception of Russia, 21% of people have mastered no language other than their mother tongue. In Russia this figure is 81%.

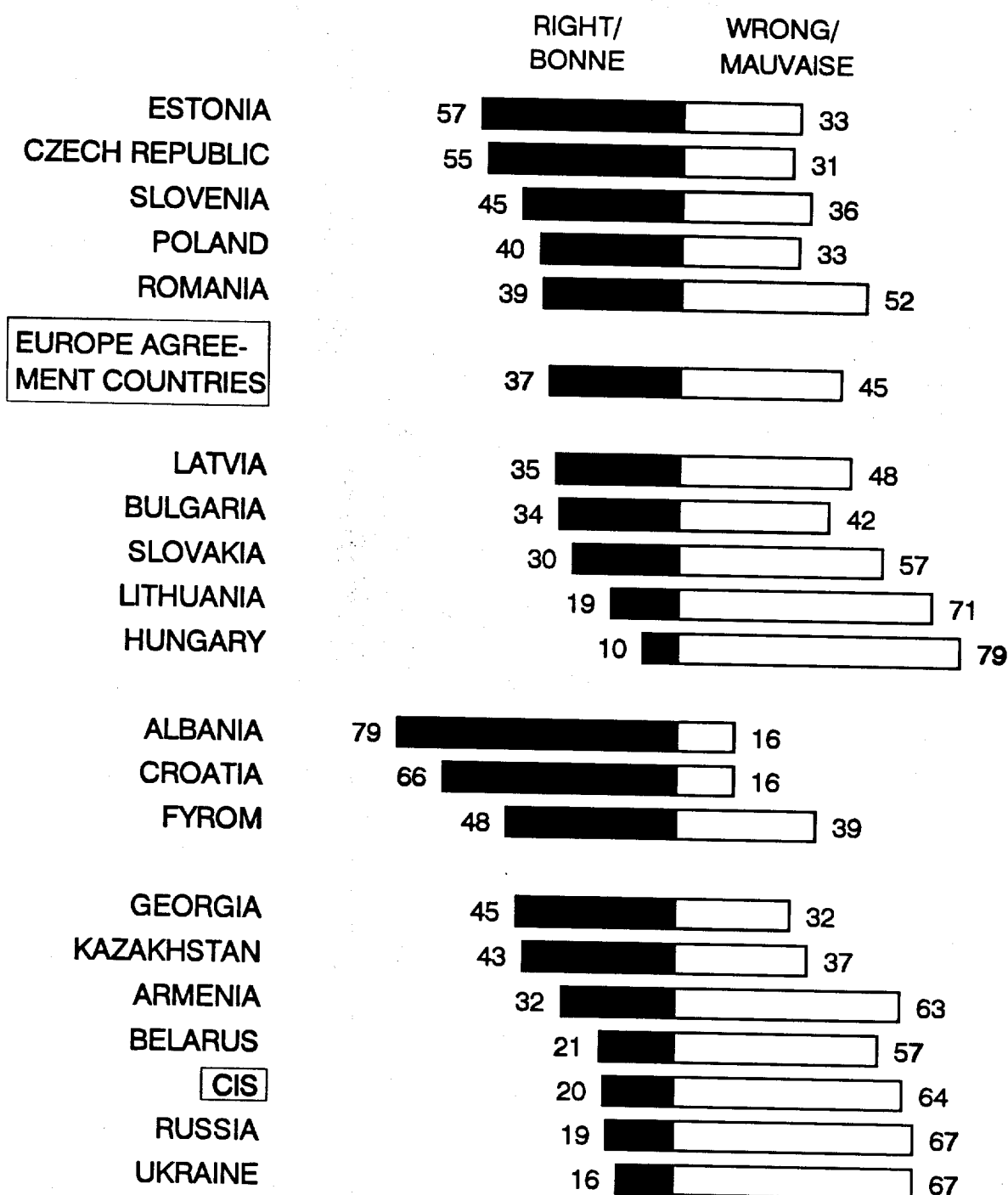
ANNEXES

GRAPHICS OF FULL RESULTS

NOTES ON ANNEX FIGURES

- * All numbers shown in the graphics are percentages.
- * Respondents who gave no answer to a question or who answered "don't know" are not shown.
- * Where more than one positive or negative answer is possible, the responses are often combined.
- * Totals for Europe Agreement countries and the Commonwealth of Independent States countries surveyed this year are weighted according to the population size of each country.
- * The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is shortened to its acronym FYROM.
- * The results for Albania, Croatia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia are shown separately because, at present, these countries do not have a Europe Agreement with the EU.

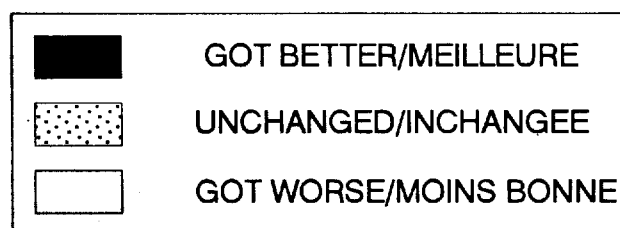
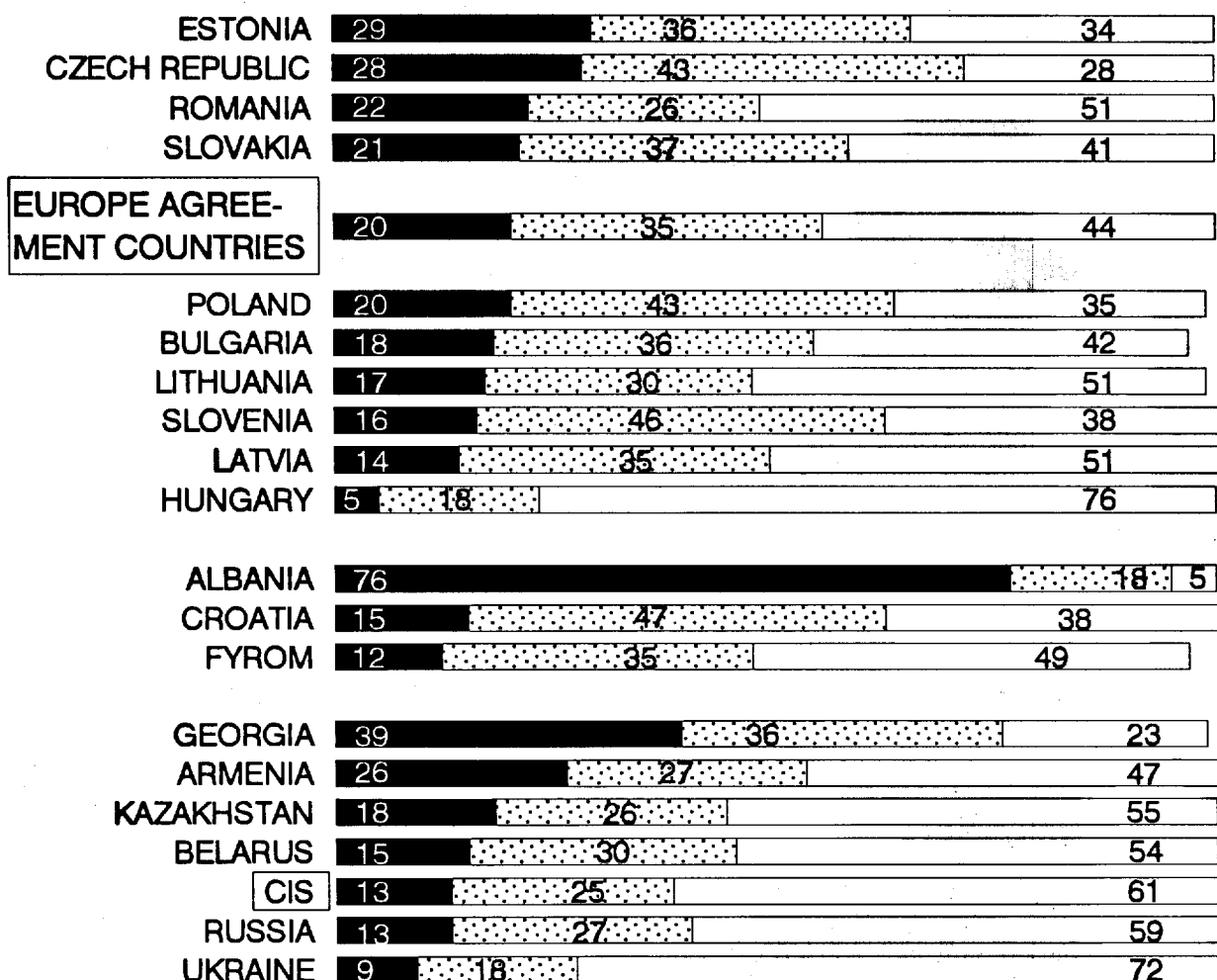
DIRECTION OF THE COUNTRY - RIGHT OR WRONG ?/ EVOLUTION DU PAYS - BONNE OU MAUVAISE ?



Q: IN GENERAL, DO YOU FEEL THINGS IN (OUR COUNTRY) ARE GOING IN THE RIGHT OR WRONG DIRECTION ?/

Q: EN GENERAL, ESTIMEZ-VOUS QUE LA SITUATION DANS (NOTRE PAYS) EVOLUE DANS UNE BONNE OU DANS UNE MAUVAISE DIRECTION ?

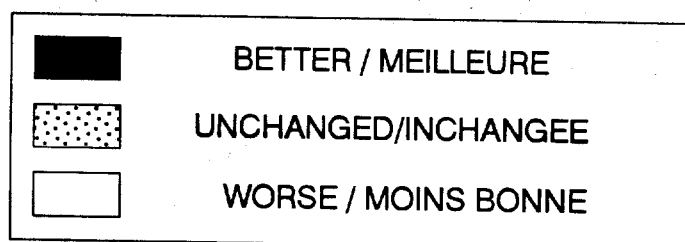
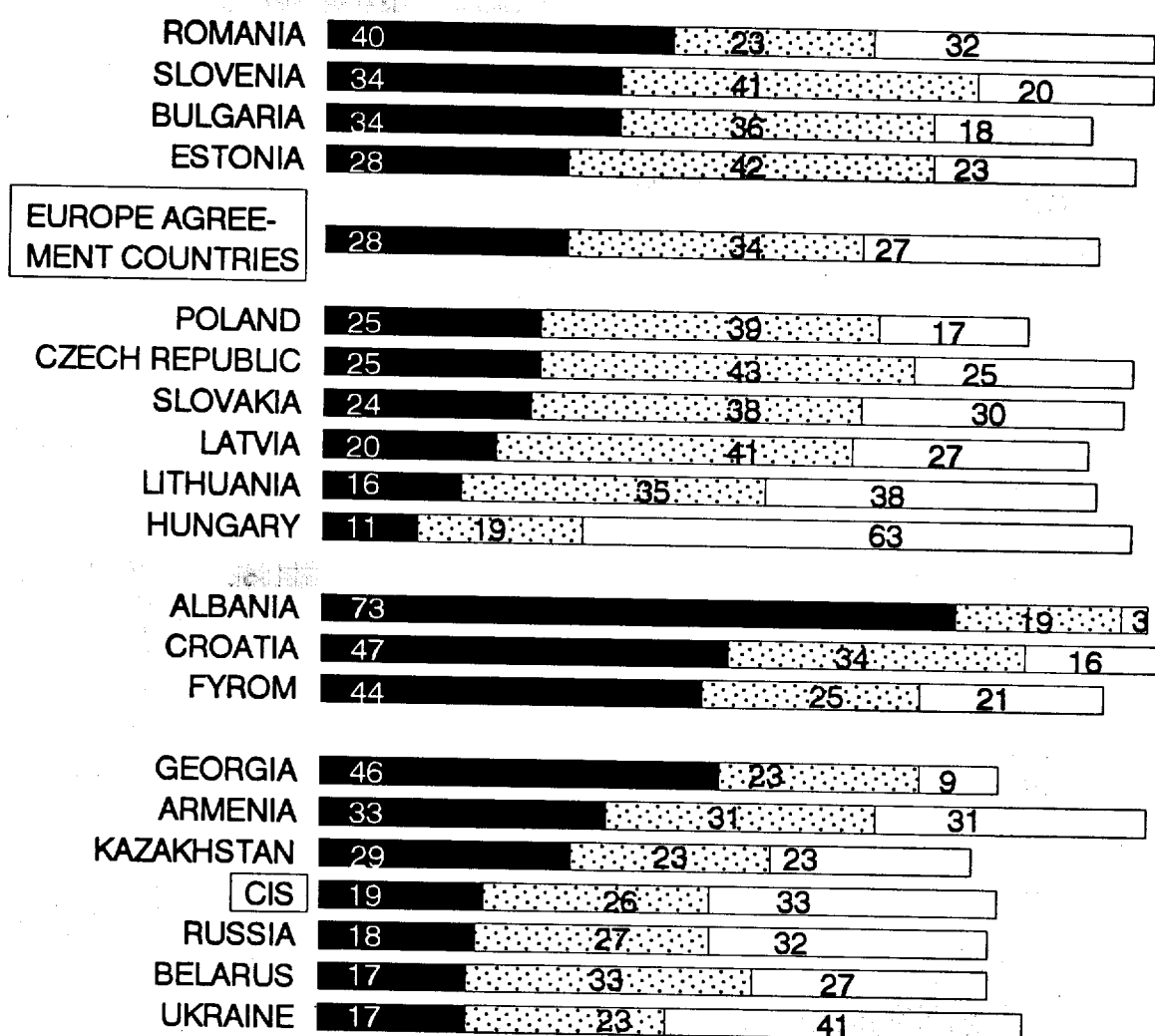
HOUSEHOLD FINANCES - PAST 12 MONTHS / FINANCES DU MENAGE - LES 12 DERNIERS MOIS



Q: COMPARED TO 12 MONTHS AGO, DO YOU THINK THAT THE FINANCIAL SITUATION OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAS GOT A LOT BETTER, GOT A LITTLE BETTER, STAYED THE SAME, GOT A LITTLE WORSE OR GOT A LOT WORSE ?/

Q: PAR RAPPORT A CE QU'ELLE ETAIT IL Y A 12 MOIS, PENSEZ-VOUS QUE LA SITUATION FINANCIERE DE VOTRE MENAGE EST ACTUELLEMENT BIEN MEILLEURE, UN PEU MEILLEURE, INCHANGE, UN PEU MOINS BONNE OU BIEN MOINS BONNE ?

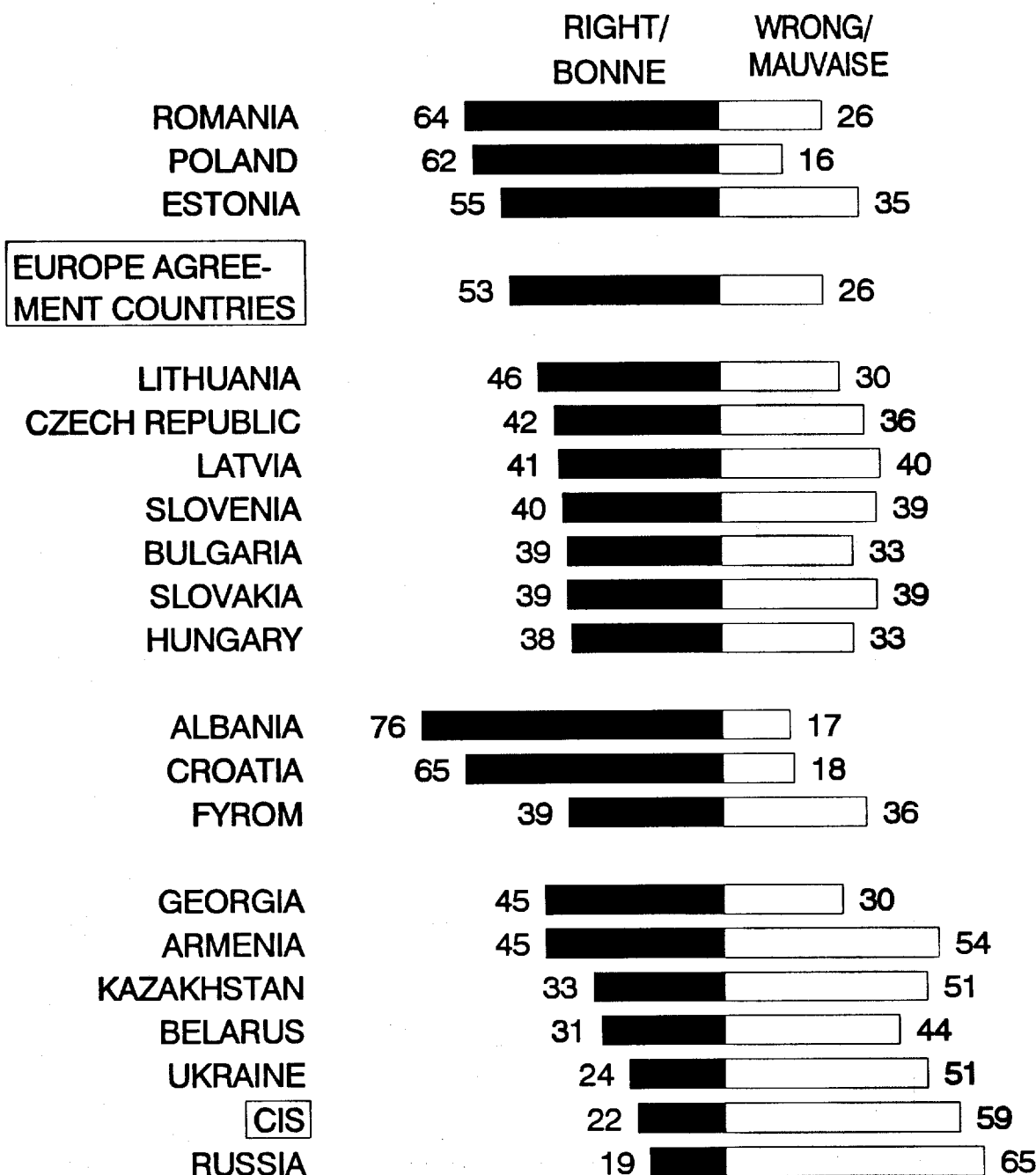
HOUSEHOLD FINANCES - NEXT 12 MONTHS / FINANCES DU MENAGE - LES 12 PROCHAINS MOIS



Q: AND OVER THE NEXT 12 MONTHS, DO YOU EXPECT THE FINANCIAL SITUATION OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD WILL GET A LOT BETTER, GET A LITTLE BETTER, STAY THE SAME, GET A LITTLE WORSE OR GET A LOT WORSE ?/

Q: ET DANS LES 12 PROCHAINS MOIS, PENSEZ-VOUS QUE LA SITUATION FINANCIERE DE VOTRE MENAGE SERA BIEN MEILLEURE, UN PEU MEILLEURE, INCHANGÉE, UN PEU MOINS BONNE OU BIEN MOINS BONNE ?

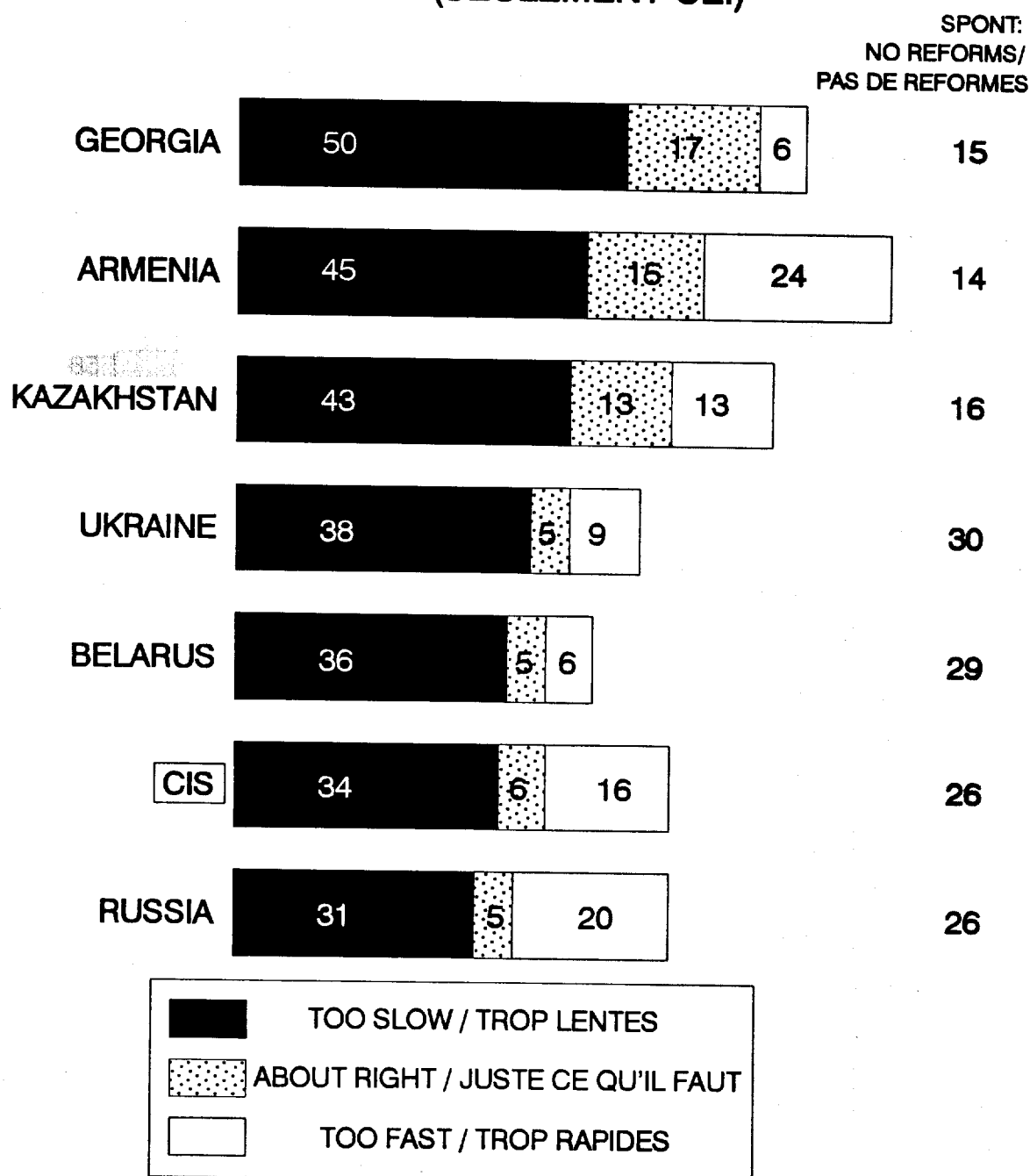
MARKET ECONOMY - RIGHT OR WRONG ?/ ECONOMIE DE MARCHÉ- BONNE OU MAUVAISE ?



Q: DO YOU PERSONALLY FEEL THAT THE CREATION OF A MARKET ECONOMY, THAT IS ONE LARGELY FREE FROM STATE CONTROL, IS RIGHT OR WRONG FOR (OUR COUNTRY'S) FUTURE ?/

Q: PERSONNELLEMENT, PENSEZ-VOUS QUE LA CREATION D'UNE ECONOMIE DE MARCHÉ, C'EST-A-DIRE TRÈS PEU CONTRÔLÉE PAR L'ÉTAT, SOIT UNE BONNE OU UNE MAUVAISE CHOSE POUR L'AVENIR DE (NOTRE PAYS) ?

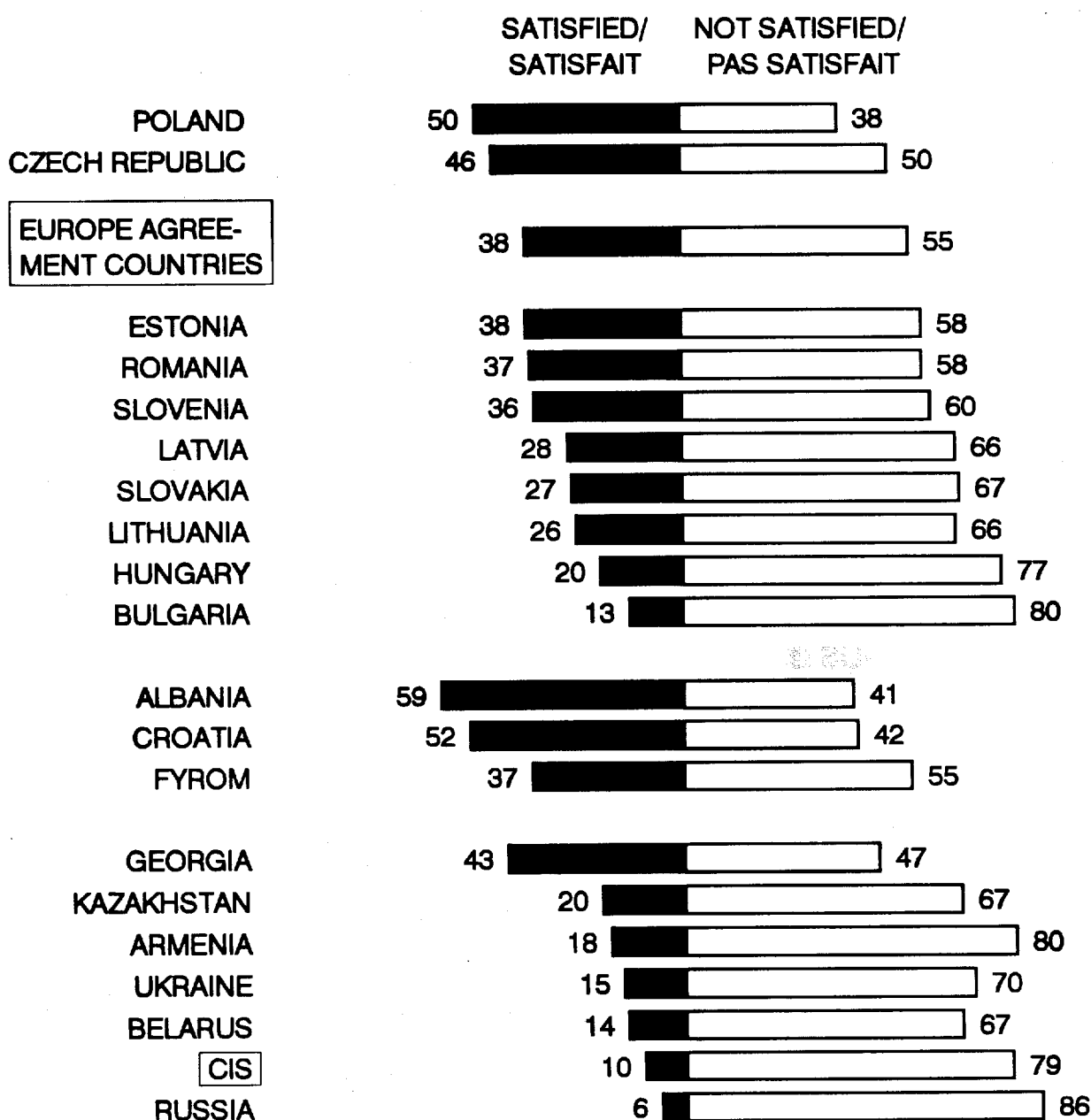
**ECONOMIC REFORMS - TOO FAST OR TOO SLOW?(CIS ONLY)/
REFORMES ECONOMIQUES - TROP RAPIDES OU TROP
LENTES? (SEULEMENT CEI)**



Q: THE WAY THINGS ARE GOING, DO YOU FEEL THAT (OUR COUNTRY'S) ECONOMIC REFORMS ARE GOING TOO FAST, TOO SLOW OR ABOUT THE RIGHT SPEED ?/

Q: ETANT DONNE L'EVOLUTION ACTUELLE, ESTIMEZ-VOUS QUE LES REFORMES ECONOMIQUES (DANS NOTRE PAYS) PROGRESSED TROP RAPIDEMENT, TROP LENTEMENT OU COMME IL CONVIENT ?

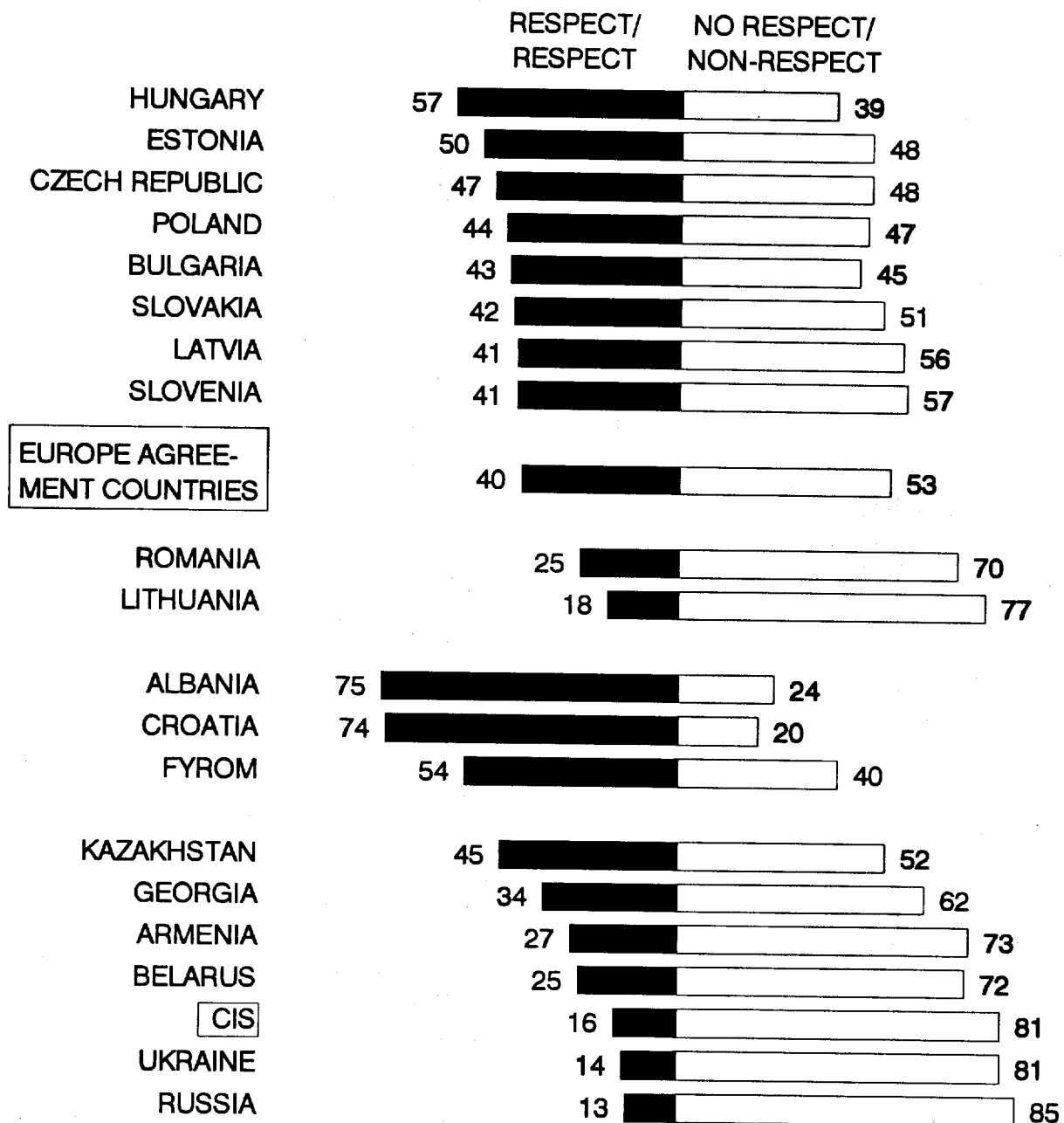
SATISFACTION WITH DEVELOPMENT OF DEMOCRACY / SATISFACTION AVEC LA DEMOCRATISATION



Q: ON THE WHOLE, ARE YOU VERY SATISFIED, FAIRLY SATISFIED, NOT VERY SATISFIED OR NOT AT ALL SATISFIED WITH THE WAY DEMOCRACY IS DEVELOPING IN (OUR COUNTRY) ?/

Q: DANS L'ENSEMBLE, ETES-VOUS TRES SATISFAIT, PLUTOT SATISFAIT, PLUTOT PAS SATISFAIT OU PAS DU TOUT SATISFAIT DE LA FACON DONT LA DEMOCRATIE S'INSTALLE DANS (NOTRE PAYS) ?

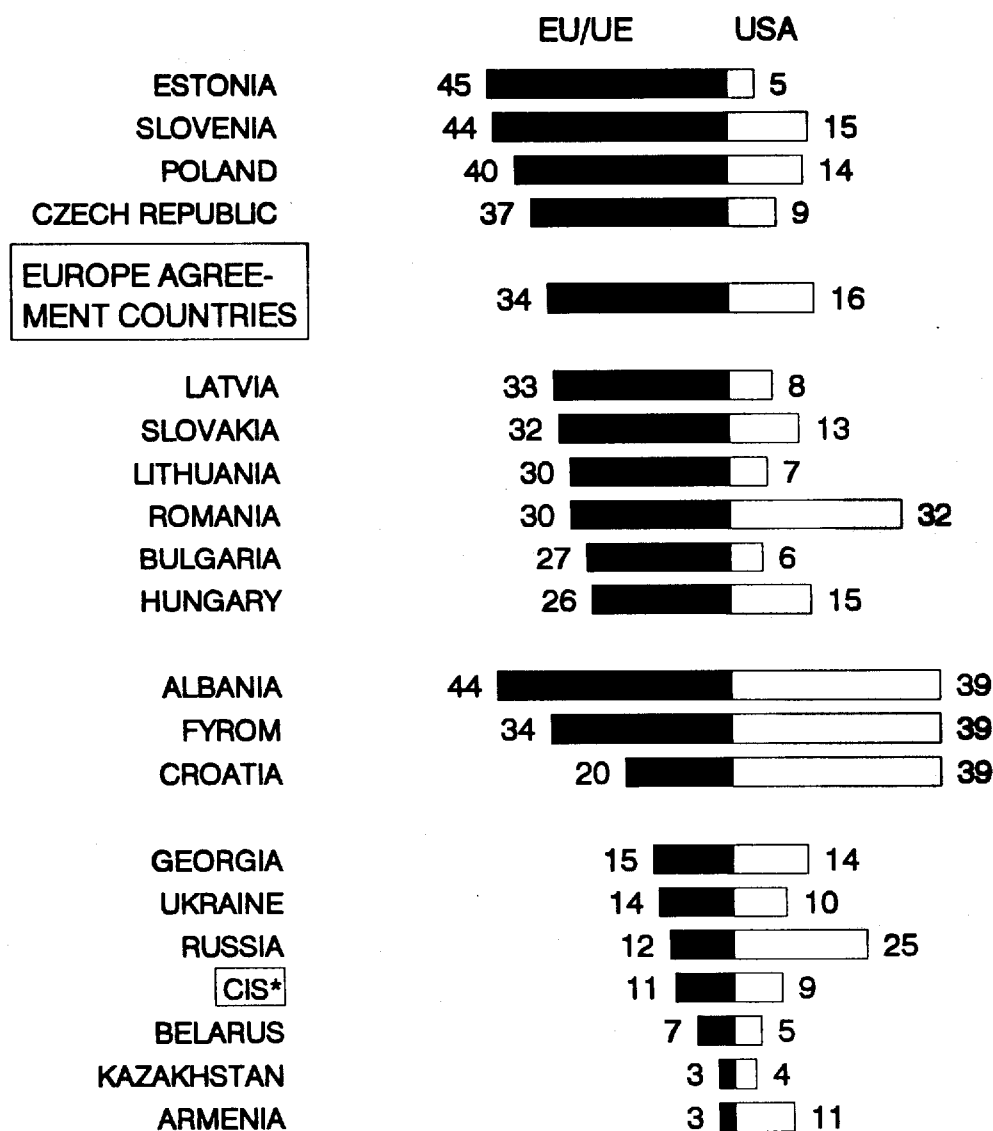
RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS / RESPECT DES DROITS DE L'HOMME



Q: HOW MUCH RESPECT IS THERE FOR INDIVIDUAL HUMAN RIGHTS NOWADAYS IN (OUR COUNTRY) ? DO YOU FEEL THERE IS A LOT OF RESPECT FOR INDIVIDUAL HUMAN RIGHTS, SOME RESPECT, NOT MUCH RESPECT OR NO RESPECT AT ALL ?/

Q: COMMENT RESPECTE-T-ON LES DROITS DE L'HOMME ACTUELLEMENT (DANS NOTRE PAYS) ? ESTIMEZ-VOUS QU'IL Y A BEAUCOUP DE RESPECT POUR LES DROITS DE L'HOMME, UN PEU DE RESPECT, PAS BEAUCOUP DE RESPECT OU PAS DE RESPECT DU TOUT ?

WHERE DOES OUR COUNTRY'S FUTURE LIE ?/ OU SE SITUE L'AVENIR DE NOTRE PAYS ?



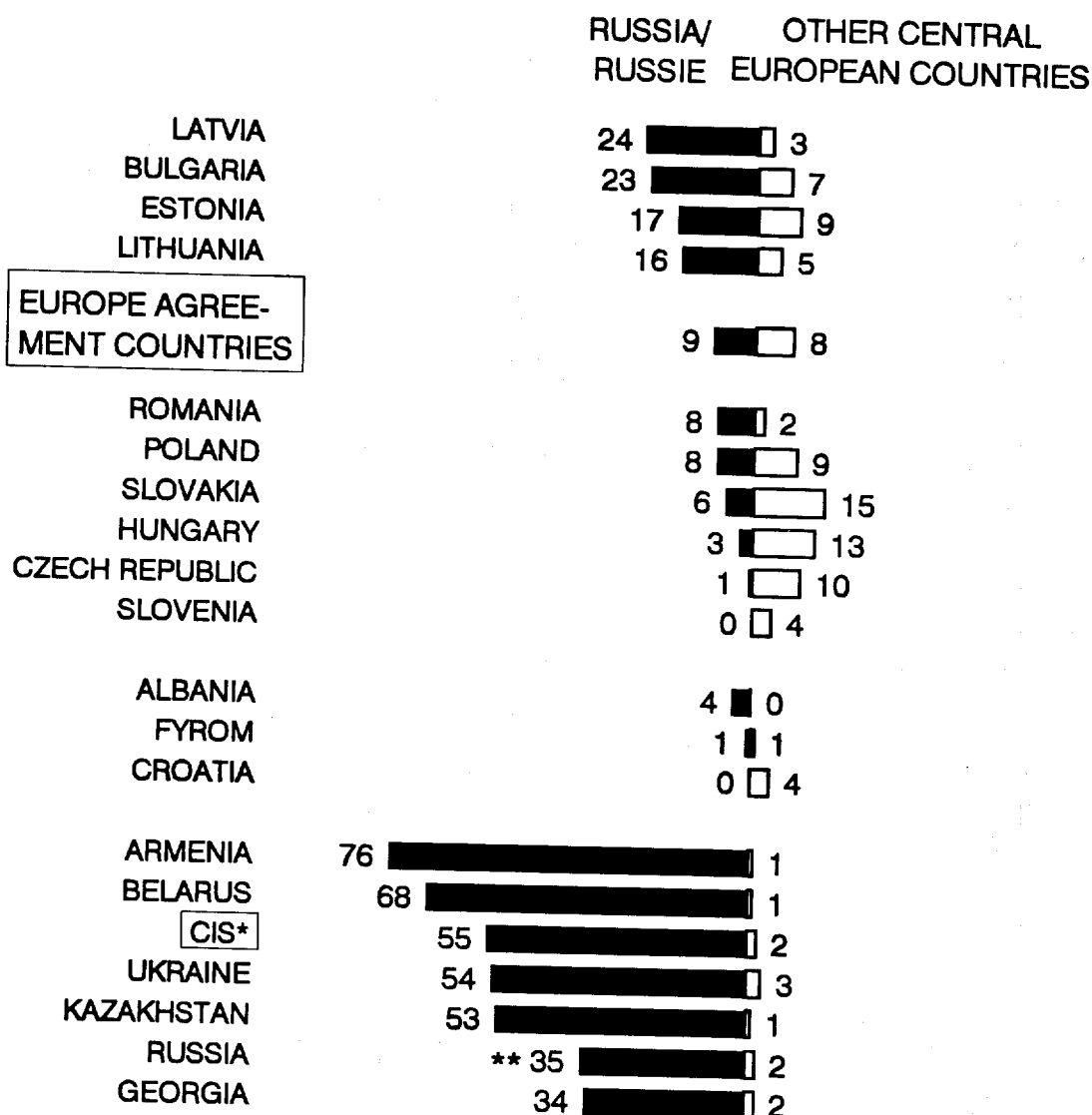
(NB. ONLY ONE ANSWER ALLOWED / UNE SEULE REPONSE PERMISE)

*RUSSIA EXCLUDED FROM CIS TOTAL / RUSSIE EXCLUE DU TOTAL CEI

Q: AS THINGS NOW STAND, WITH WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DO YOU SEE
(OUR COUNTRY'S) FUTURE MOST CLOSELY TIED UP ?
... THE UNITED STATES, THE EUROPEAN UNION (SPONTANEOUS: GERMANY) /

Q: DANS LA SITUATION ACTUELLE, AVEC LEQUEL DES (GROUPES DE) PAYS
SUIVANTS PENSEZ-VOUS QUE LE FUTUR (DE NOTRE PAYS) SOIT LE PLUS
ETROITEMENT LIE ? ... LES ETATS-UNIS, L'UNION EUROPEENNE
(SPONT:ALLEMAGNE)

WHERE DOES OUR COUNTRY'S FUTURE LIE ?/ OU SE SITUE L'AVENIR DE NOTRE PAYS ?



(NB. ONLY ONE ANSWER ALLOWED / UNE SEULE REPONSE PERMISE)

* RUSSIA EXCLUDED FROM CIS TOTAL / RUSSIE EXCLUE DU TOTAL CEI

Q: AS THINGS NOW STAND, WITH WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DO YOU SEE
(OUR COUNTRY'S) FUTURE MOST CLOSELY TIED UP ?...RUSSIA OR OTHER
CENTRAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES?

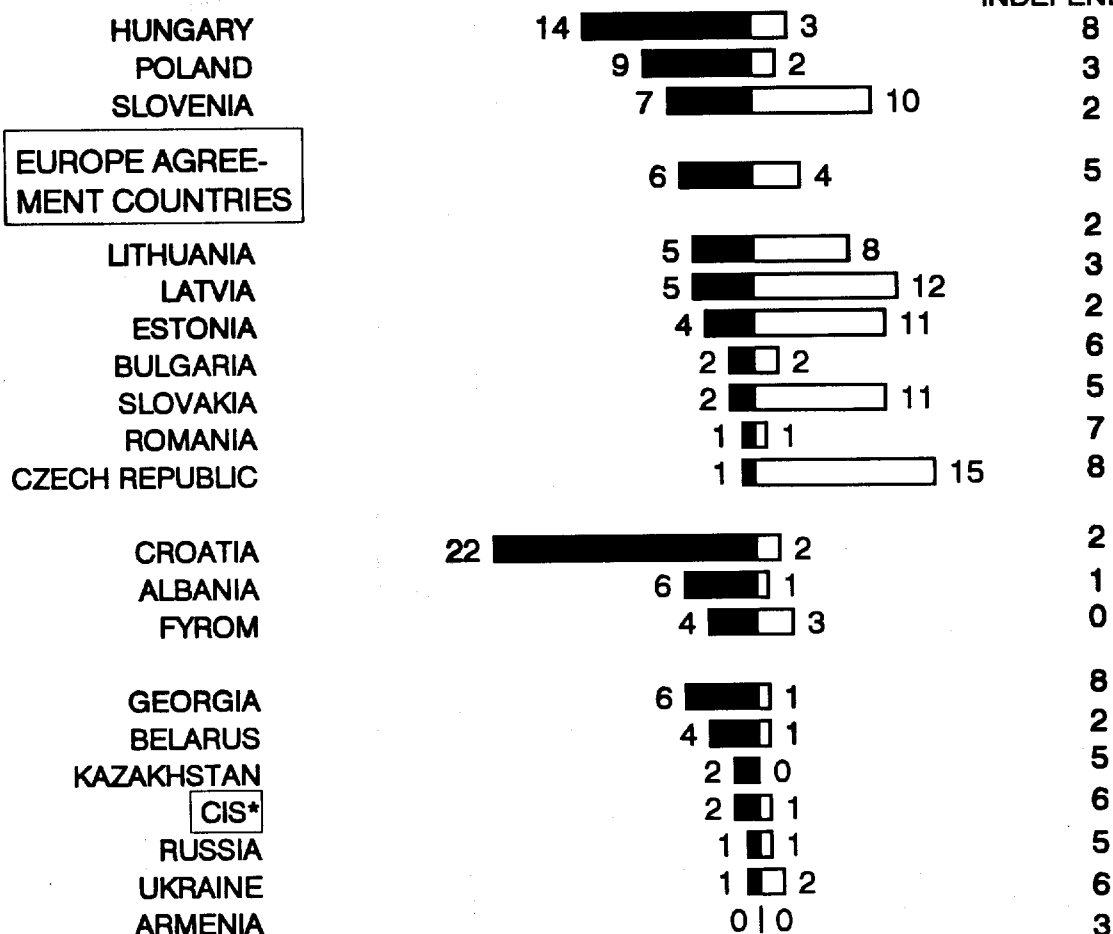
**FOR RUSSIA : "OTHER COUNTRIES IN THE CIS" /

Q: DANS LA SITUATION ACTUELLE, AVEC LEQUEL DES (GROUPES DE) PAYS
SUIVANTS PENSEZ-VOUS QUE LE FUTUR (DE NOTRE PAYS) SOIT LE PLUS
ETROITEMENT LIE ?...LA RUSSIE OU D'AUTRES PAYS D'EUROPE CENTRALE?

**POUR LA RUSSIE : "AUTRES PAYS DE LA CEI"

WHERE DOES OUR COUNTRY'S FUTURE LIE ?/ OU SE SITUE L'AVENIR DE NOTRE PAYS ?

SPONT: DEPEND ON
OURSELVES/
INDEPENDANT



GERMANY (SPONT.)/ALLEMAGNE (SPONT.)



OTHER WESTERN EUROPE COUNTRIES OUTSIDE THE EU/
AUTRES PAYS D'EUROPE OCCIDENTALE HORS L'UE

(NB. ONLY ONE ANSWER ALLOWED / UNE SEULE REPONSE PERMISE)

*RUSSIA EXCLUDE FROM CIS TOTAL/RUSSIE EXCLUE DU TOTAL CEI

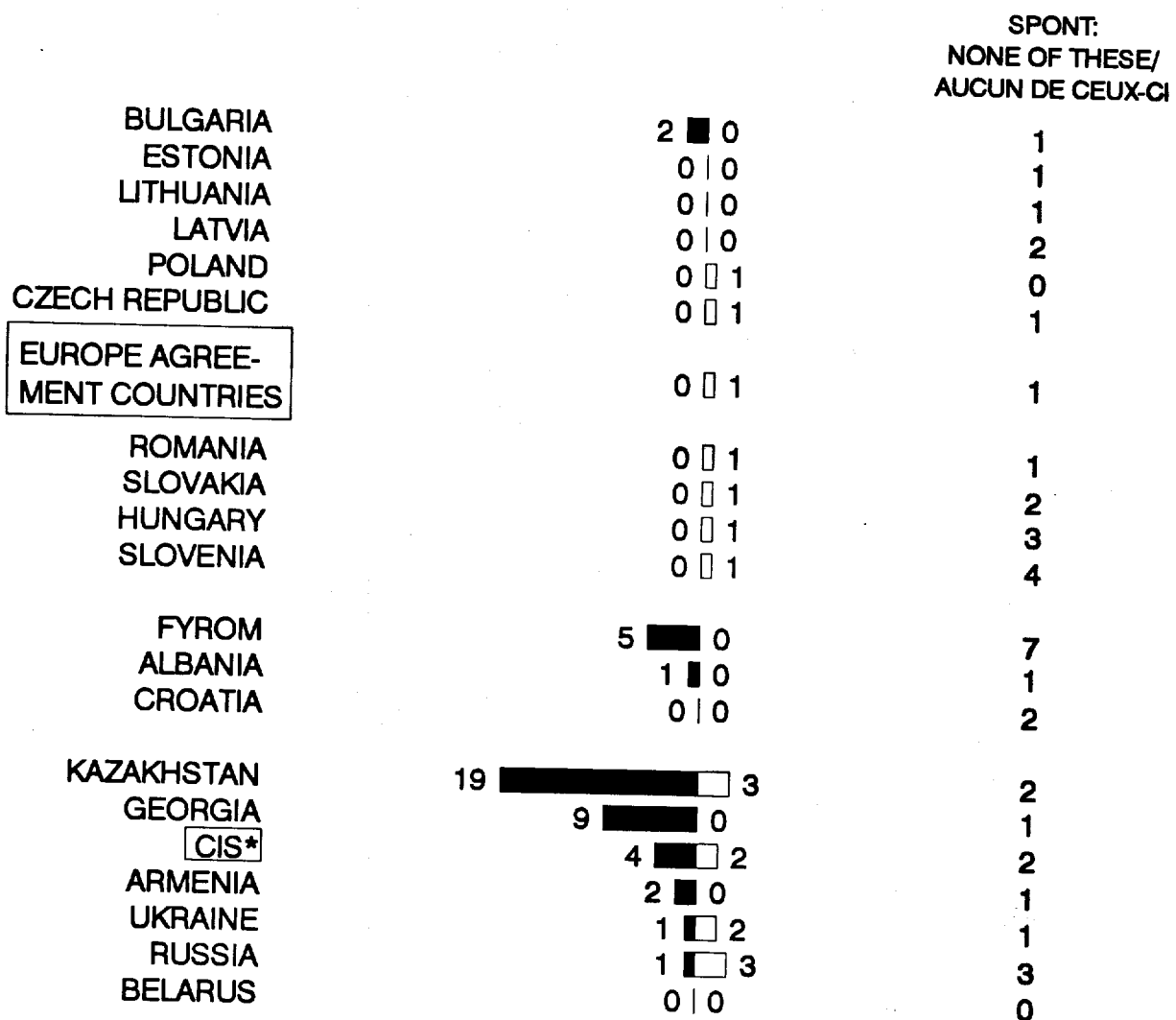
Q: AS THINGS NOW STAND, WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DO YOU
SEE (OUR COUNTRY'S) FUTURE MOST CLOSELY TIED TO ?

...OTHER EUROPEAN COUNTRIES LIKE NORWAY AND SWITZERLAND, WHICH REMAIN
OUTSIDE THE EUROPEAN UNION, GERMANY (SPONT.) /

Q: DANS LA SITUATION ACTUELLE, AVEC LEQUEL DES (GROUPES DE) PAYS SUIVANTS
PENSEZ-VOUS QUE LE FUTUR DE (NOTRE PAYS) SERA LE PLUS ETROITEMENT LIE ?

...AUTRES PAYS EUROPEENS TELS LA NORVEGE ET LA SUISSE, QUI RESTENT HORS
DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE, L'ALLEMAGNE (SPONT.)

WHERE DOES OUR COUNTRY'S FUTURE LIE ?/ OU SE SITUE L'AVENIR DE NOTRE PAYS ?



■ TURKEY/TURQUIE □ JAPAN/JAPON/SOUTH KOREA/COREE DU SUD

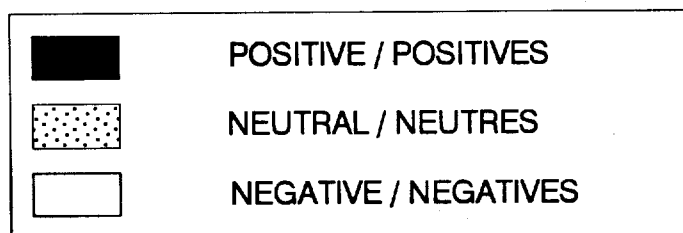
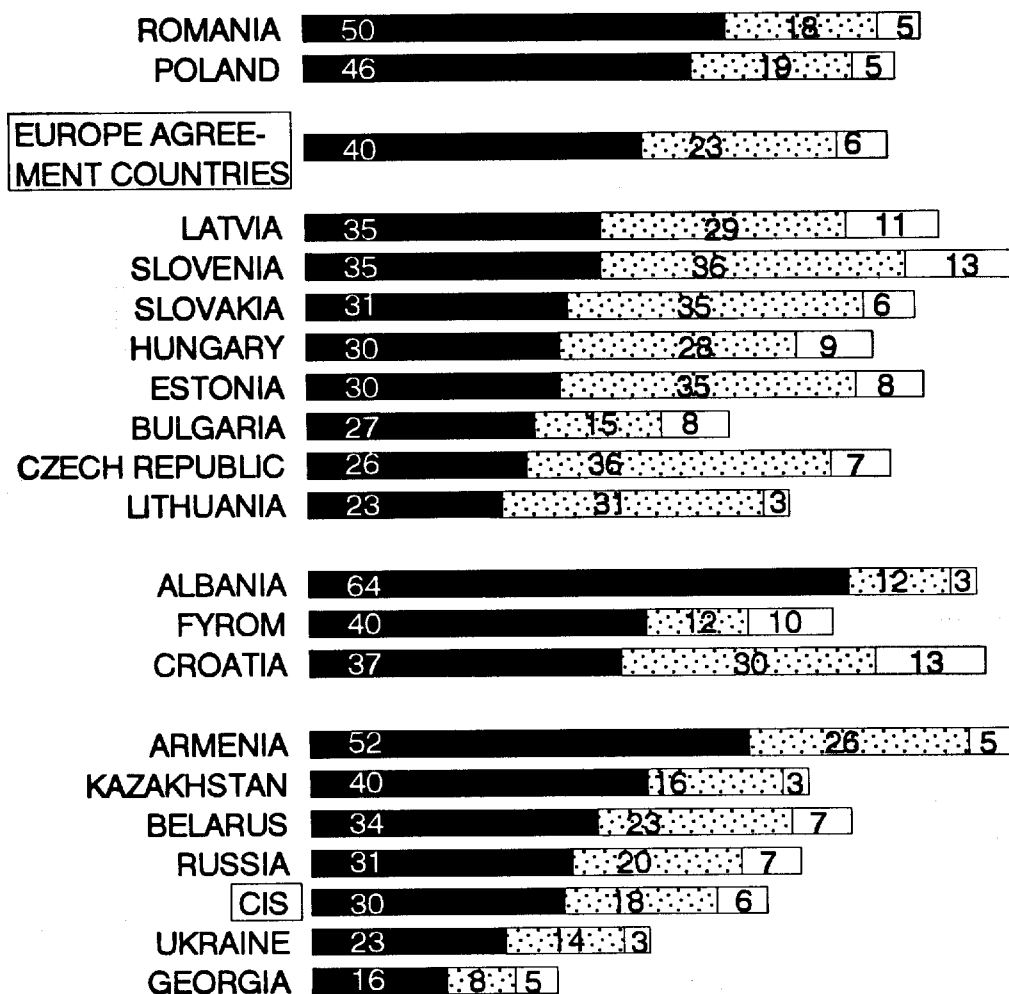
(NB. ONLY ONE ANSWER ALLOWED / UNE SEULE REPONSE PERMISE)

*RUSSIA EXCLUDE FROM CIS TOTAL/RUSSIE EXCLUE DU TOTAL CEI

Q: AS THINGS NOW STAND, WITH WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING DO YOU SEE
(OUR COUNTRY'S) FUTURE MOST CLOSELY TIED UP ?
...TURKEY OR JAPAN/ SOUTH KOREA/

Q: DANS LA SITUATION ACTUELLE, AVEC LEQUEL DES (GROUPES DE) PAYS
SUIVANTS PENSEZ-VOUS QUE LE FUTUR (DE NOTRE PAYS) SOIT LE PLUS
ETROITEMENT LIE ?...LA TURQUIE OU LE JAPON/ COREE DU SUD.

IMAGE OF EUROPEAN UNION / IMAGE DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE



Q: AS YOU MIGHT KNOW, 15 STATES OF "WESTERN" EUROPE FORM TOGETHER THE "EUROPEAN UNION". WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOUR IMPRESSIONS OF THE AIMS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION ARE GENERALLY POSITIVE, NEUTRAL, OR NEGATIVE ?/

Q: COMME VOUS LE SAVEZ SANS DOUTE, 15 ETATS D'EUROPE "OCCIDENTALE" FORMENT L' "UNION EUROPEENNE". DIRIEZ-VOUS QUE VOS IMPRESSIONS QUANT AUX BUTS ET ACTIVITES DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE SONT EN GENERAL POSITIVES, NEUTRES OU NEGATIVES ?

**REASONS WHY THE IMAGE OF THE EU IS POSITIVE, NEUTRAL
OR NEGATIVE /
RAISONS POUR LESQUELLES L'IMAGE DE L'UE EST POSITIVE,
NEUTRE OU NEGATIVE
EUROPEAN AGREEMENT COUNTRIES/PAYS D'ACCORD
D'ASSOCIATION**

POSITIVE

ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENTS	14%
GENERAL PROGRESS THANKS TO EU	10%
BETTER PROSPECTS WITHIN EU	7%
GENERAL COOPERATION	6%
OPEN BORDERS	5%
EU ECONOMIC/FINANCIAL HELP	4%
SECURITY/PEACE/STABILITY	4%
NO COMMENTS/CANNOT EXPLAIN WHY	3%
DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS	2%
OTHER	1%

NEUTRAL

LACK OF INFORMATION	7%
DO NOT CARE	4%
NO CHANGE	2%
OTHER	6%

NEGATIVE

ECONOMIC DECLINE/EXPLOITATION	3%
JUST TALK NO RESULTS	2%
LOSS OF SOVEREIGNTY/IDENTITY	2%
NOT READY	1%
MISLEADING INFORMATION	1%
NO COMMENT/OTHER	1%

Q: AS YOU MIGHT KNOW, 15 STATES OF "WESTERN" EUROPE FORM TOGETHER THE "EUROPEAN UNION". WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOUR IMPRESSIONS OF THE AIMS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION ARE GENERALLY POSITIVE, NEUTRAL OR NEGATIVE?/

Q: COMME VOUS DEVEZ LE SAVOIR, 15 ETATS DE L'EUROPE DE L'"OUEST" FORMENT ENSEMBLE L'"UNION EUROPEENNE". DIRIEZ-VOUS QUE VOS IMPRESSIONS QUANT AUX BUTS ET ACTIVITES DE L'UNION EUROPEENNE SONT GENERALEMENT POSITIVES, NEUTRES OU NEGATIVES?

**REASONS WHY THE IMAGE OF THE EU IS POSITIVE,
NEUTRAL OR NEGATIVE/
RAISONS POUR LESQUELLES L'IMAGE DE L'UE EST
POSITIVE, NEUTRE OU NEGATIVE
ALBANIA/ALBANIE**

POSITIVE

PROGRES GENERAL GRACE A L'UE	17%
AMELIORATIONS ECONOMIQUES	10%
MEILLEURES PERSPECTIVES DANS L'UE	10%
OUVERTURE DES FRONTIERES	6%
AIDE ECONOMIQUE ET FINANCIERE DE L'UE	6%
SECURITE/PAIX/STABILITE	5%
DEMOCRATIE ET DROITS DE L'HOMME	5%
COOPERATION GENERALE	3%
SANS COMMENTAIRES/NE PEUVENT PAS EXPLIQUER	2%
AUTRES	4%

NEUTRE

ABSENCE D'INFORMATIONS	3%
BONNES IDEES MAIS IRREALISTES	2%
PAS DE CHANGEMENTS	1%
AUTRES	5%

NEGATIVE

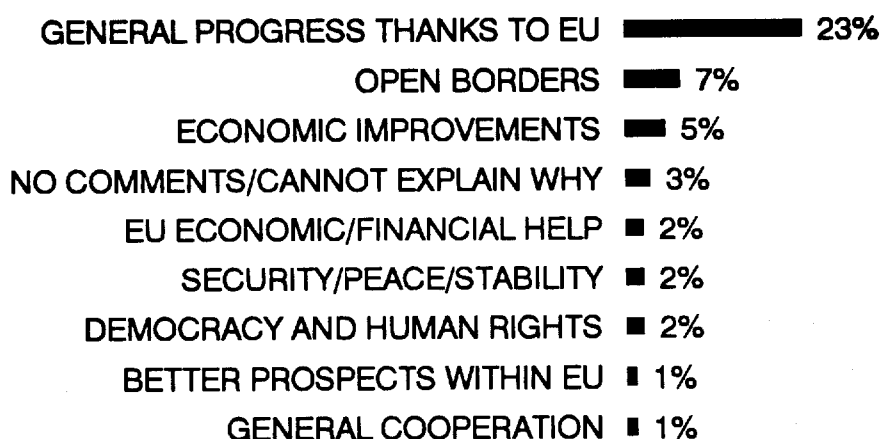
BEUCOUP DE MOTS PAS DE RESULTATS	1%
PERTE DE LA SOUVERAINETE, DE L'IDENTITE	1%
SANS COMMENTAIRES/AUTRES	1%

Q: AS YOU MIGHT KNOW, 15 STATES OF "WESTERN" EUROPE FORM TOGETHER THE "EUROPEAN UNION". WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOUR IMPRESSIONS OF THE AIMS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION ARE GENERALLY POSITIVE, NEUTRAL OR NEGATIVE?/

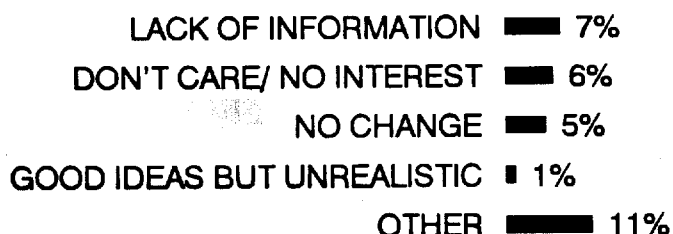
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**REASONS WHY THE IMAGE OF THE EU IS POSITIVE,
NEUTRAL OR NEGATIVE/
RAISONS POUR LESQUELLES L'IMAGE DE L'UE EST
POSITIVE, NEUTRE OU NEGATIVE
CROATIA/CROATIE**

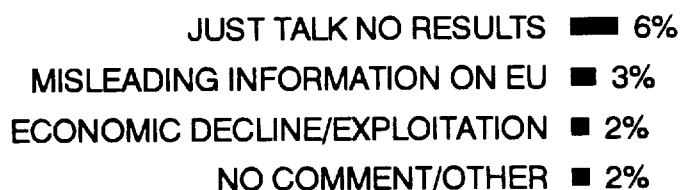
POSITIVE



NEUTRAL



NEGATIVE



Q: AS YOU MIGHT KNOW, 15 STATES OF "WESTERN" EUROPE FORM TOGETHER THE "EUROPEAN UNION". WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOUR IMPRESSIONS OF THE AIMS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION ARE GENERALLY POSITIVE, NEUTRAL OR NEGATIVE?/

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**REASONS WHY THE IMAGE OF THE EU IS POSITIVE,
NEUTRAL OR NEGATIVE /
RAISONS POUR LESQUELLES L'IMAGE DE L'UE EST
POSITIVE, NEUTRE OU NEGATIVE
FYROM**

POSITIVE

PROGRES GENERAL GRACE A L'UE	■ 9%
AMELIORATIONS ECONOMIQUES	■ 7%
AIDE ECONOMIQUE ET FINANCIERE DE L'UE	■ 6%
MEILLEURES PERSPECTIVES DANS L'UE	■ 5%
OUVERTURE DES FRONTIERES	■ 4%
SECURITE/PAIX/STABILITE	■ 4%
SANS COMMENTAIRES/NE PEUVENT PAS EXPLIQUER	■ 1%
DEMOCRATIE ET DROITS DE L'HOMME	■ 1%
COOPERATION GENERALE	■ 1%
AUTRES	■ 3%

NEUTRE

ABSENCE D'INFORMATIONS	■ 2%
PAS DE CHANGEMENTS	■ 2%
AUTRES	■ 6%

NEGATIVE

BEUCOUP DE MOTS MAIS PAS DE RESULTATS	■ 3%
DECLIN ECONOMIQUE/EXPLOITATION	■ 2%
INFORMATION ERRONEE SUR L'UE	■ 1%
PERTE DE LA SOUVERAINETE, DE L'IDENTITE	■ 1%
PAS PRETS	■ 1%

Q: AS YOU MIGHT KNOW, 15 STATES OF "WESTERN" EUROPE FORM TOGETHER THE "EUROPEAN UNION". WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOUR IMPRESSIONS OF THE AIMS AND ACTIVITIES OF THE EUROPEAN UNION ARE GENERALLY POSITIVE, NEUTRAL OR NEGATIVE?/

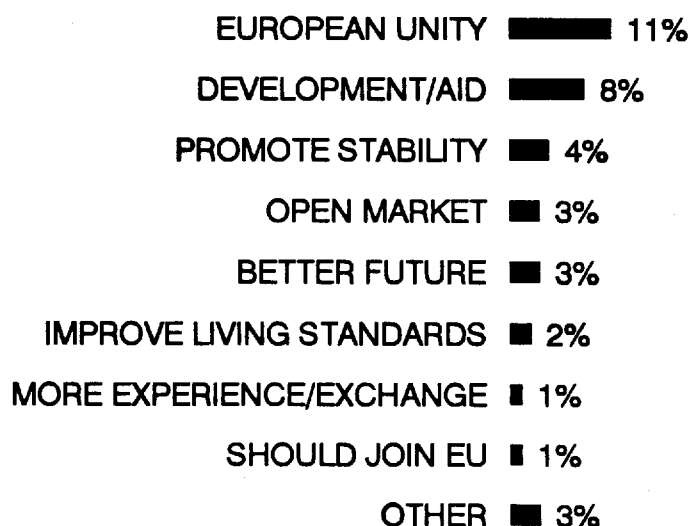
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**REASONS WHY THE IMAGE OF THE EU IS POSITIVE,
NEUTRAL OR NEGATIVE/**

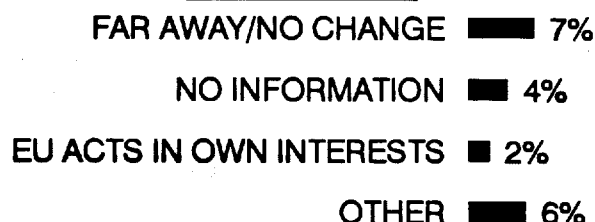
**RAISONS POUR LESQUELLES L'IMAGE DE L'UE
EST POSITIVE, NEUTRE OU NEGATIVE**

CIS COUNTRIES/PAYS DE LA CEI

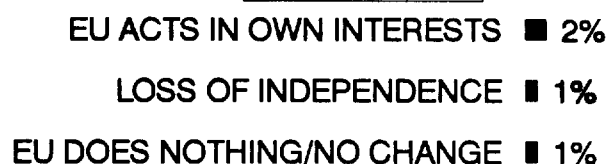
POSITIVE



NEUTRAL



NEGATIVE



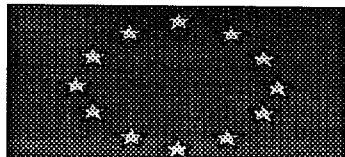
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FORMENT ENSEMBLE L'"UNION EUROPEENNE". DIRIEZ-VOUS QUE VOS
IMPRESSIONS QUANT AUX BUTS ET ACTIVITES DE L'UNION EUROPEEN SONT
GENERALEMENT POSITIVES, NEUTRES OU NEGATIVES?**

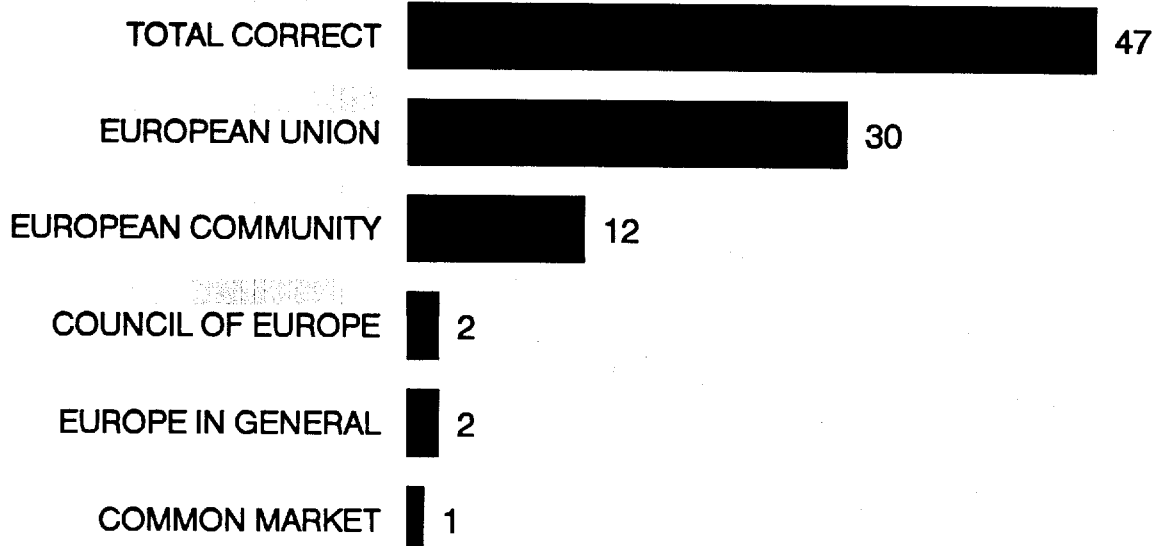
WHICH COUNTRY OR ORGANISATION DOES THIS FLAG
REPRESENT?/

QUEL PAYS OU ORGANISATION CE DRAPEAU
REPRESENTE-T-IL?

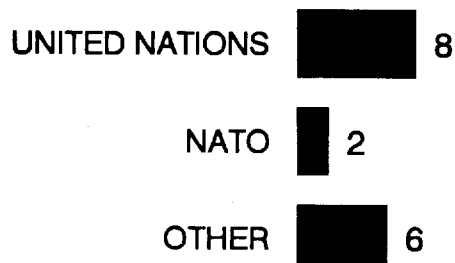
EUROPE AGREEMENT COUNTRIES/PAYS D'ACCORD
D'ASSOCIATION



CORRECT ANSWERS



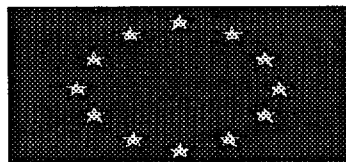
MAIN WRONG ANSWERS



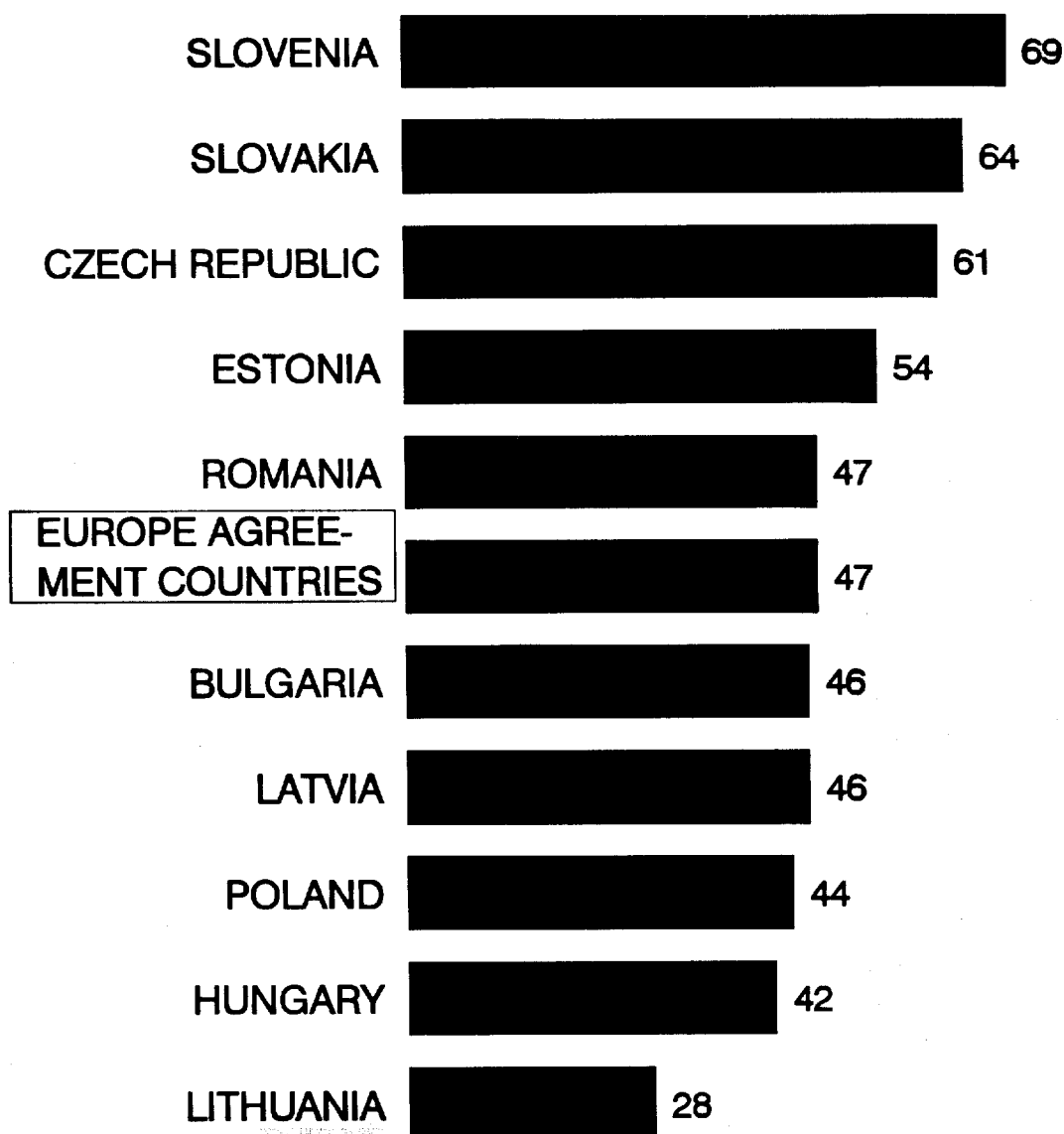
Q: WHICH COUNTRY OR ORGANISATION DOES THIS FLAG REPRESENT?/

Q: QUEL PAYS OU ORGANISATION CE DRAPEAU REPRESENTE-T-IL?

WHICH COUNTRY OR ORGANISATION DOES THIS
FLAG REPRESENT?/
QUEL PAYS OU ORGANISATION CE DRAPEAU
REPRESENTE-T-IL?



% CORRECT
ANSWERS* / %REPOSES
CORRECTES*

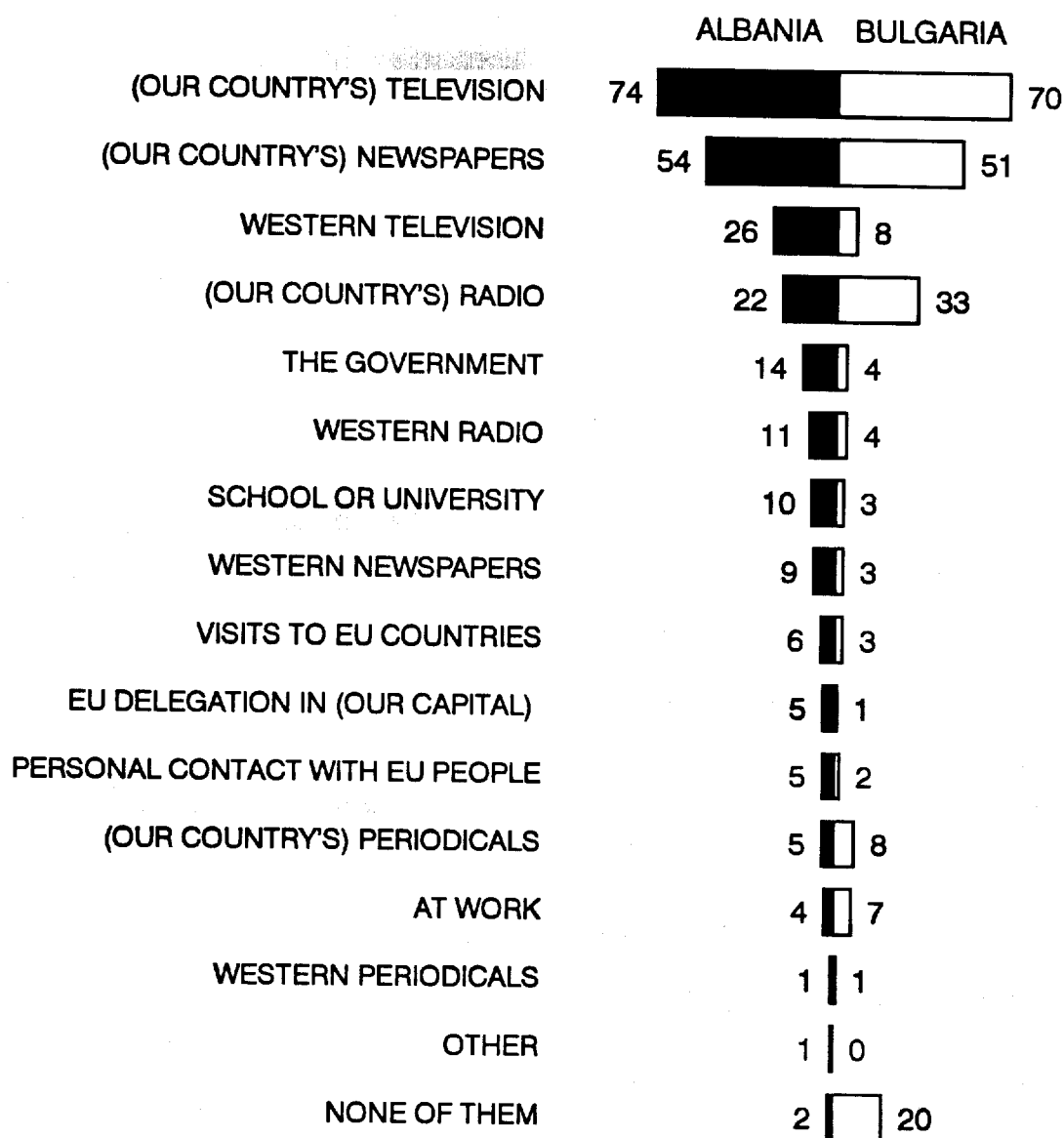


*CORRECT ANSWERS:SEE ANNEX FIGURE 18/

*REPOSES CORRECTES:VOIR ANNEX FIGURE 18

Q: WHICH COUNTRY OR ORGANISATION DOES THIS FLAG REPRESENT?/
Q: QUEL PAYS OU ORGANISATION CE DRAPEAU REPRESENTE-T-IL?

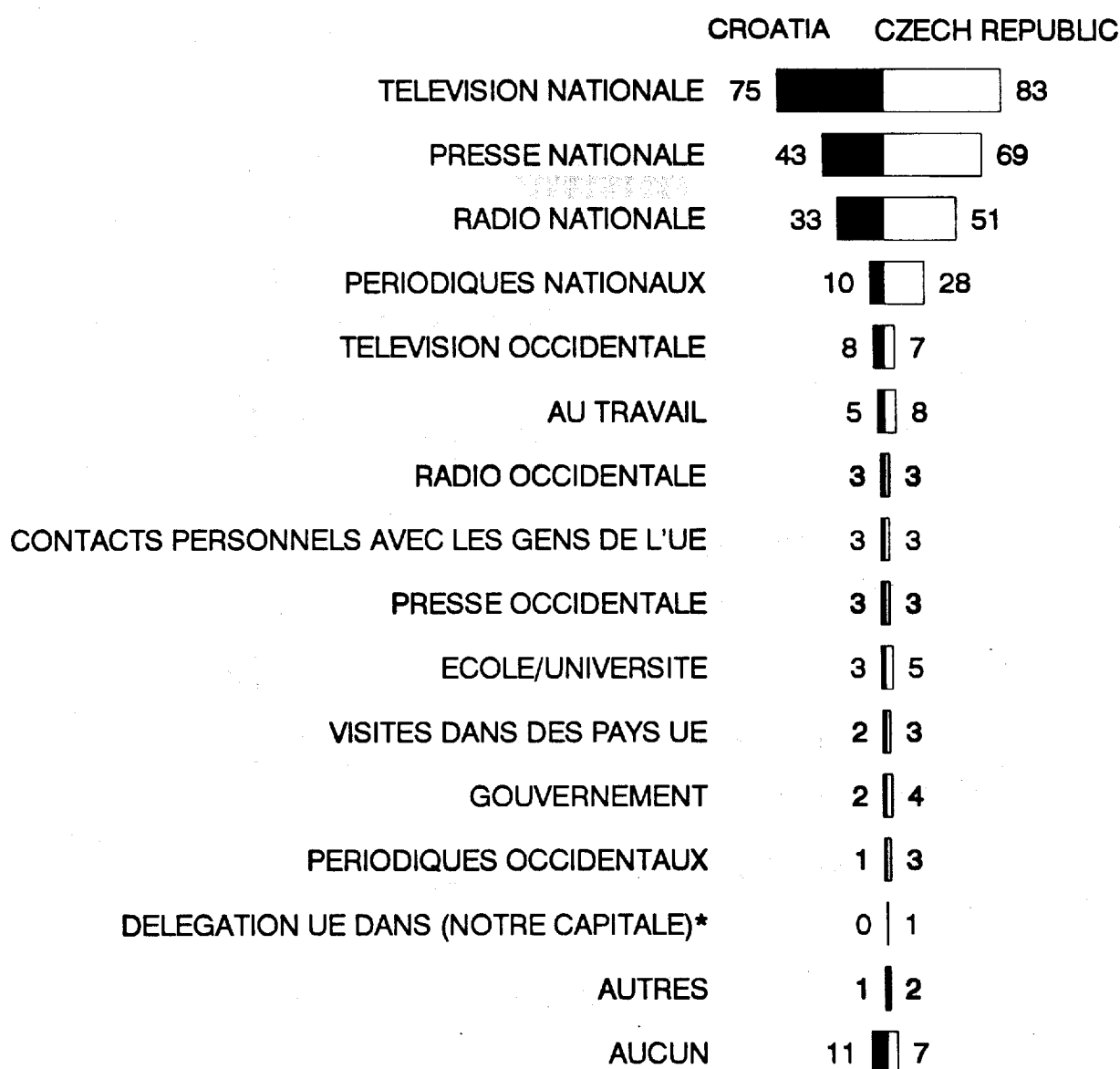
INFORMATION SOURCES ABOUT EU/ SOURCES D'INFORMATION SUR L' UE



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INFORMATION SOURCES ABOUT EU/ SOURCES D'INFORMATION SUR L' UE

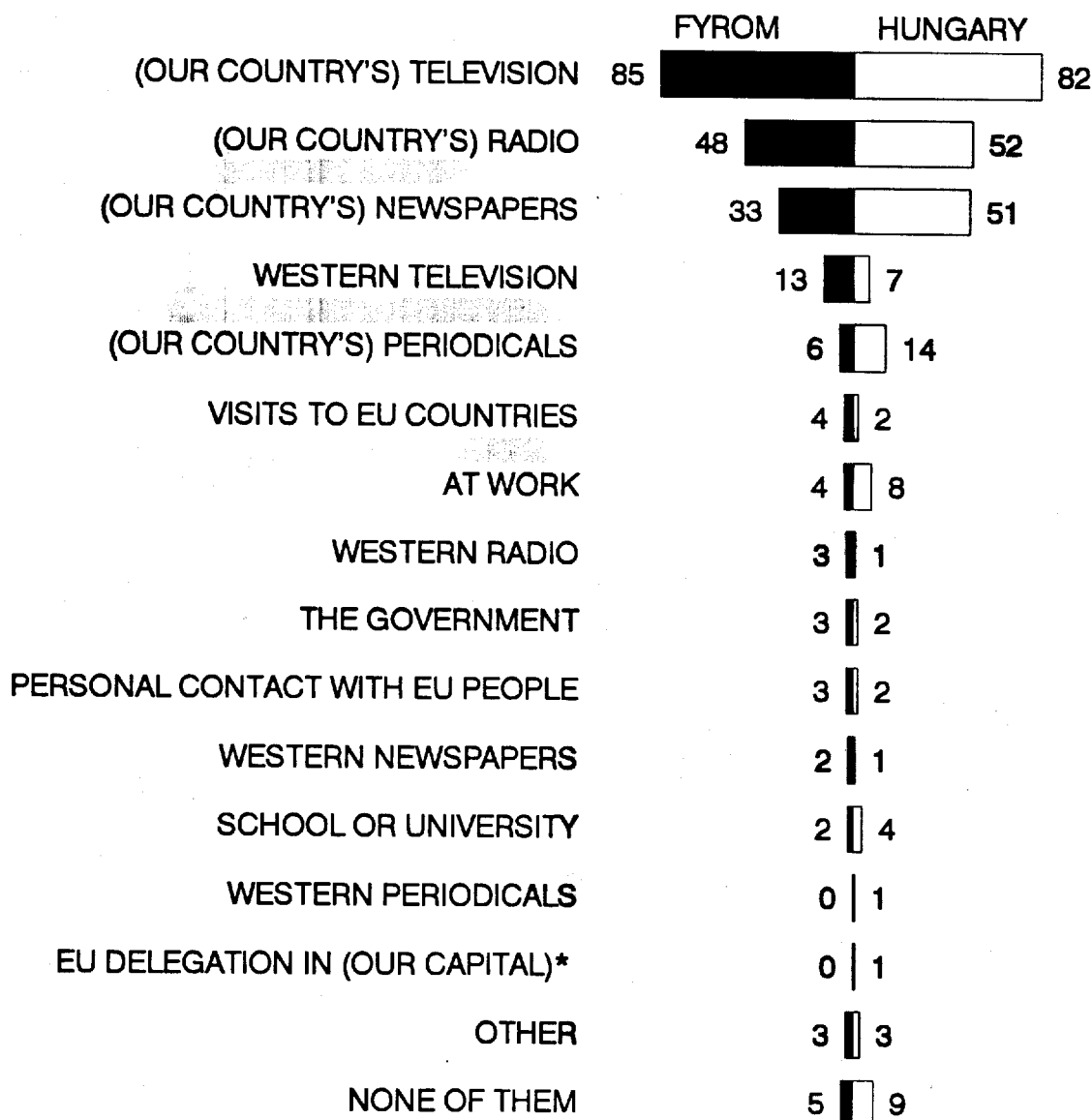


* THERE IS NO EU DELEGATION IN CROATIA/ IL N'Y A PAS DE DELEGATION UE EN CROATIE

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INFORMATION SOURCES ABOUT EU/ SOURCES D'INFORMATION SUR L' UE

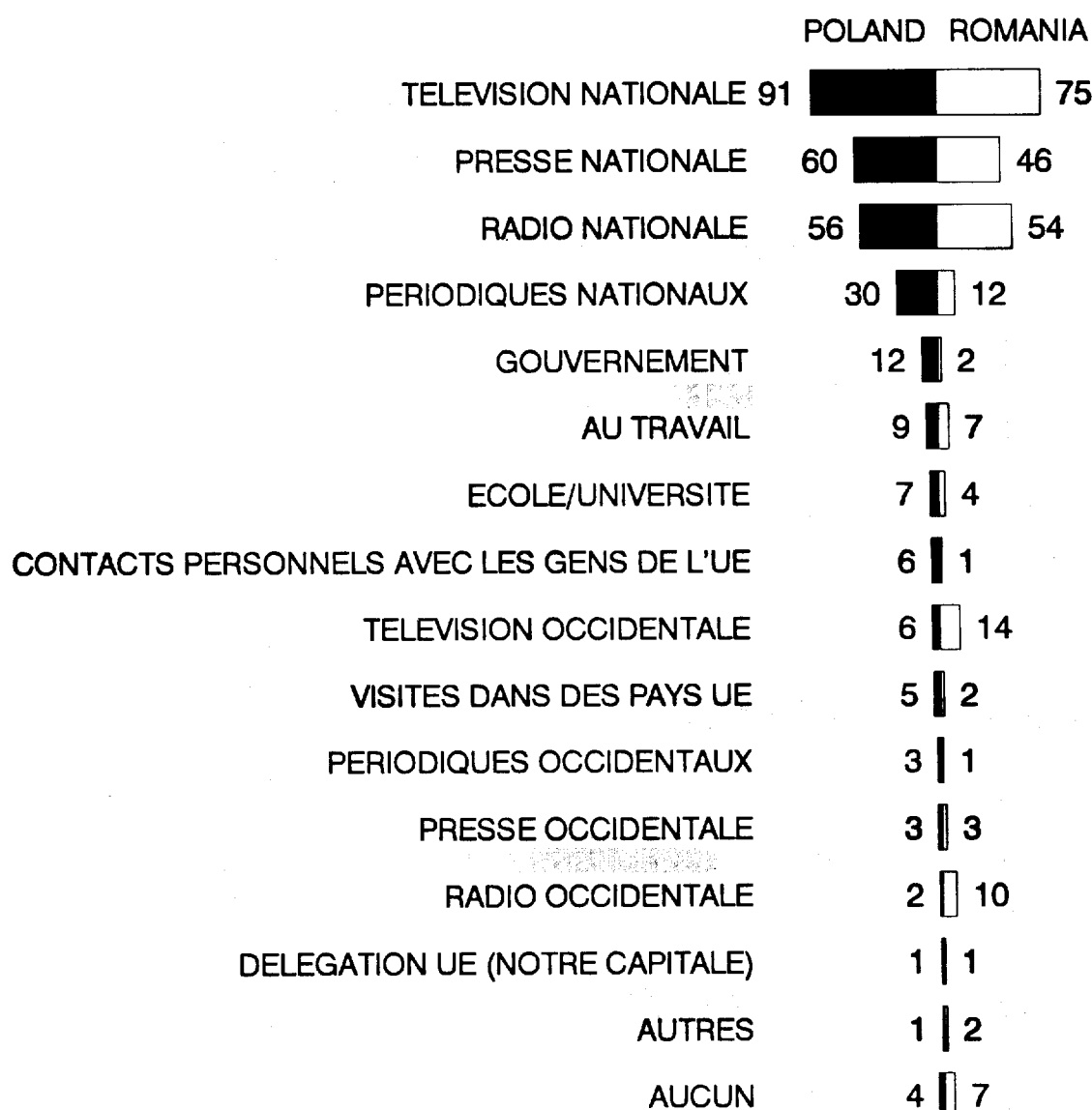


*THERE IS NO EU DELEGATION IN FYROM/ IL N'Y A PAS DE DELEGATION UE EN FYROM

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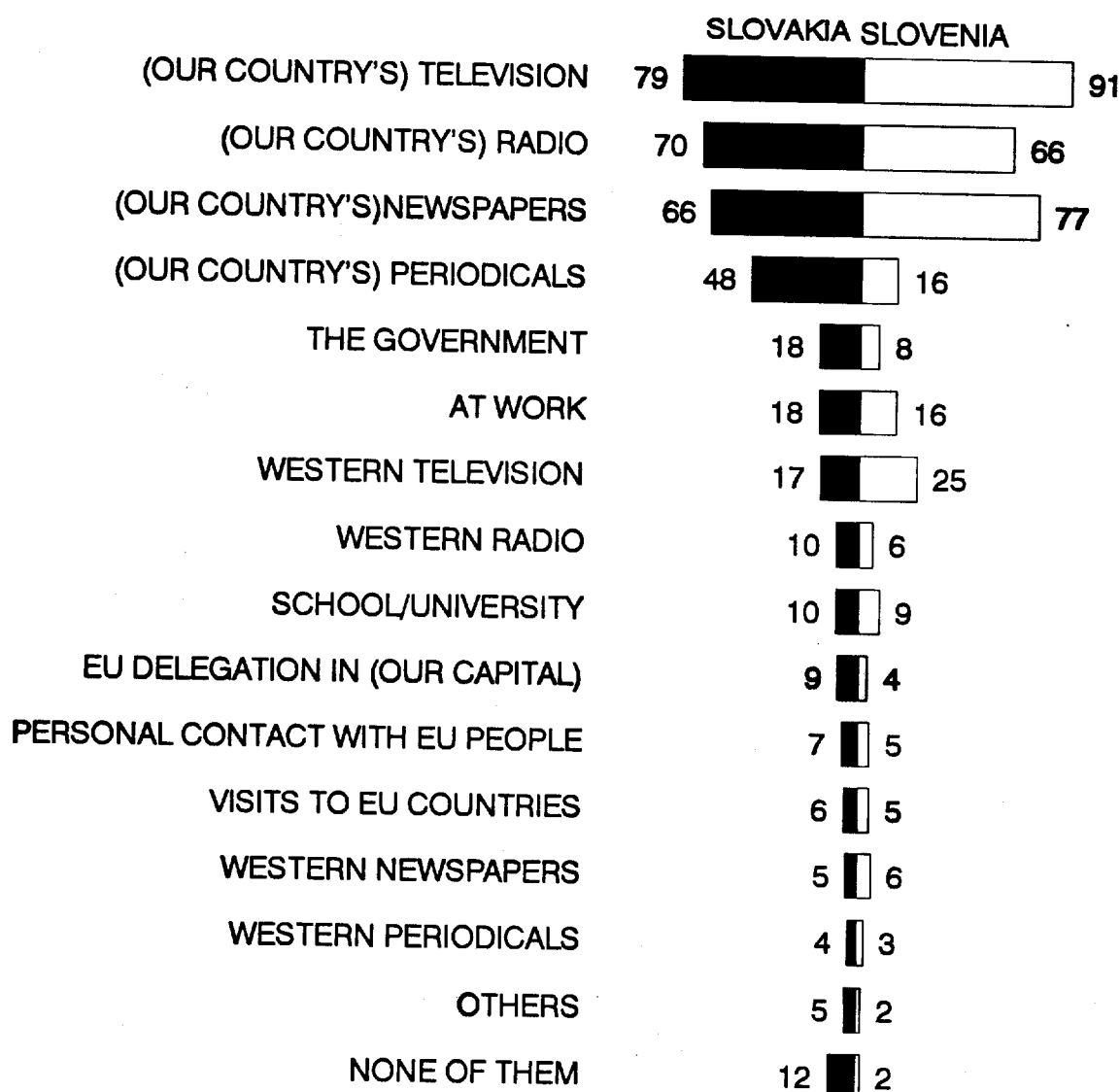
INFORMATION SOURCES ABOUT EU/ SOURCES D'INFORMATION SUR L' UE



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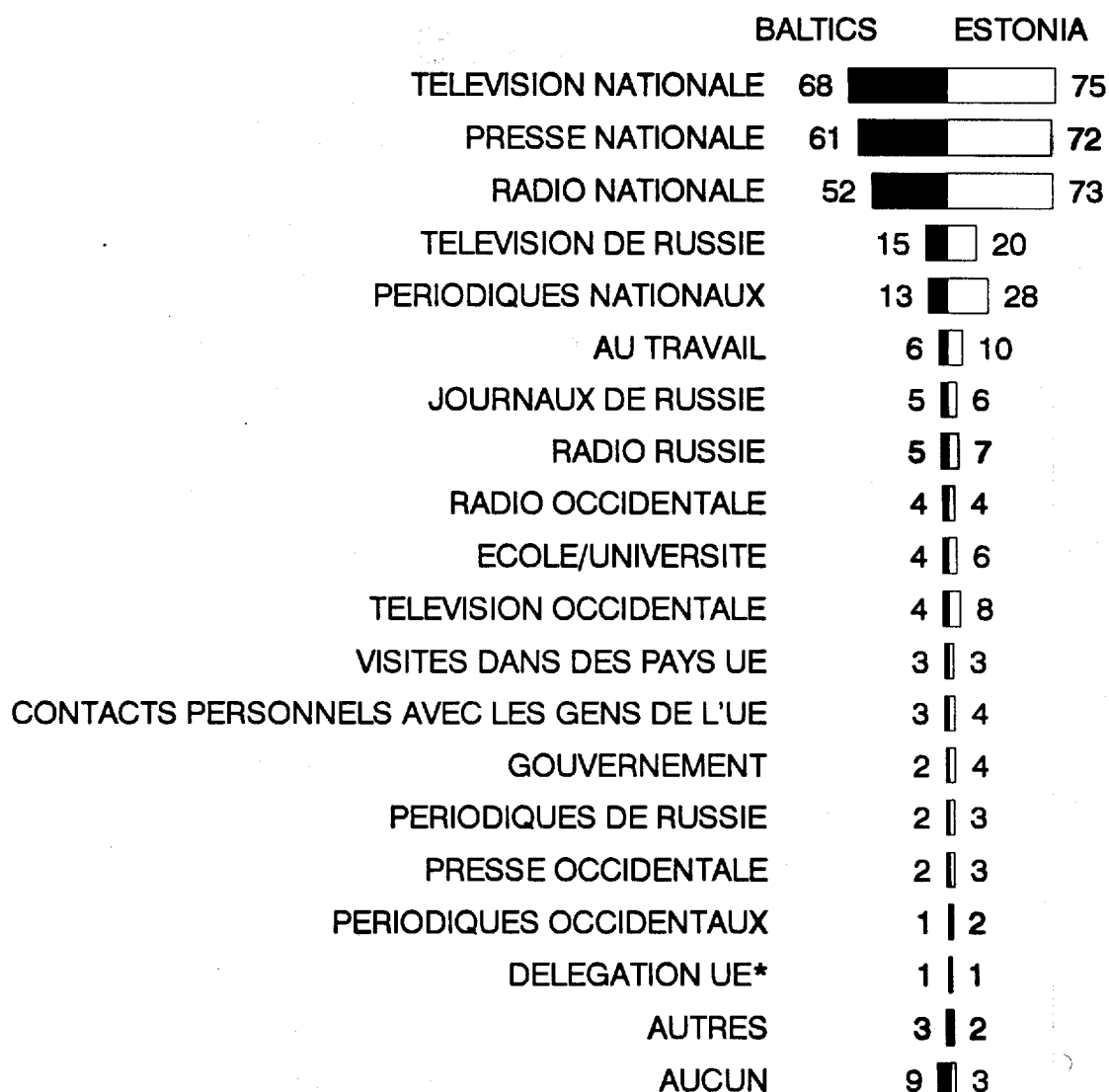
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INFORMATION SOURCES ABOUT EU/ SOURCES D'INFORMATION SUR L' UE

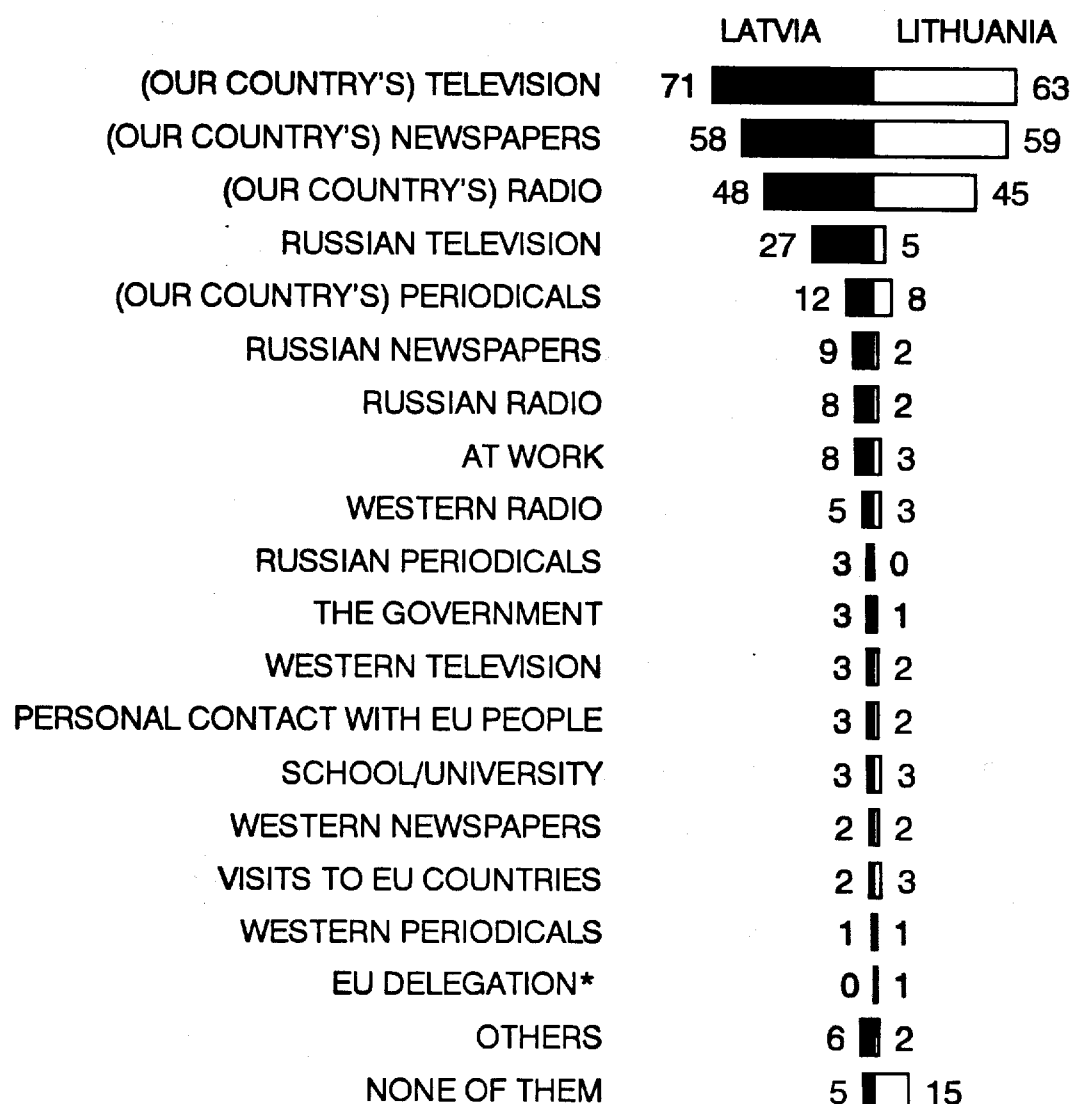


*EU DELEGATION IS IN STOCKHOLM/ DELEGATION UE A STOCKHOLM

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INFORMATION SOURCES ABOUT EU/ SOURCES D'INFORMATION SUR L' UE

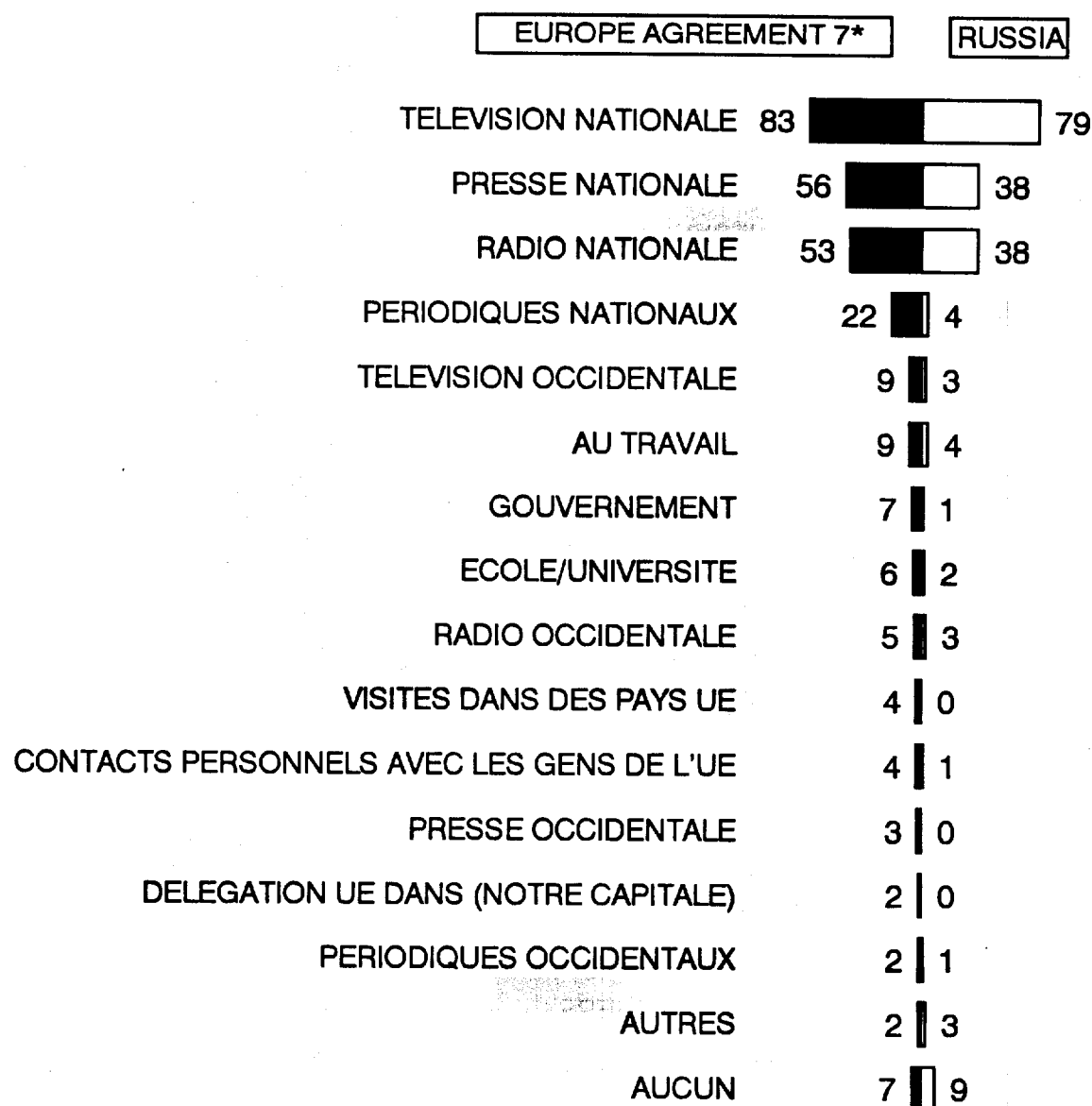


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INFORMATION SOURCES ABOUT EU/ SOURCES D'INFORMATION SUR L' UE

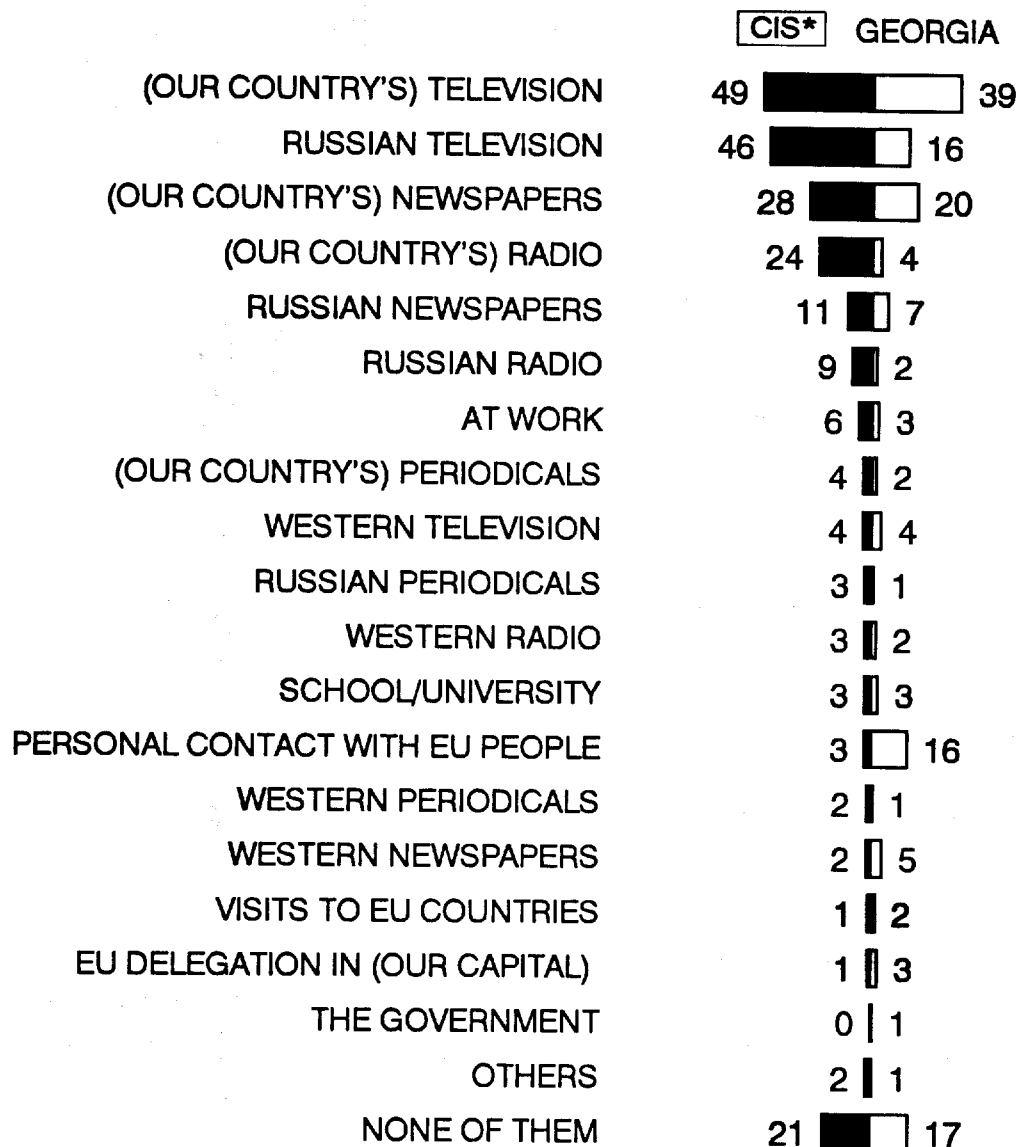


*RESULT HERE EXCLUDES BALTIC STATES/ ICI, RESULTAT DES ETATS BALTES NON-COMPRIS

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INFORMATION SOURCES ABOUT EU/ SOURCES D'INFORMATION SUR L' UE

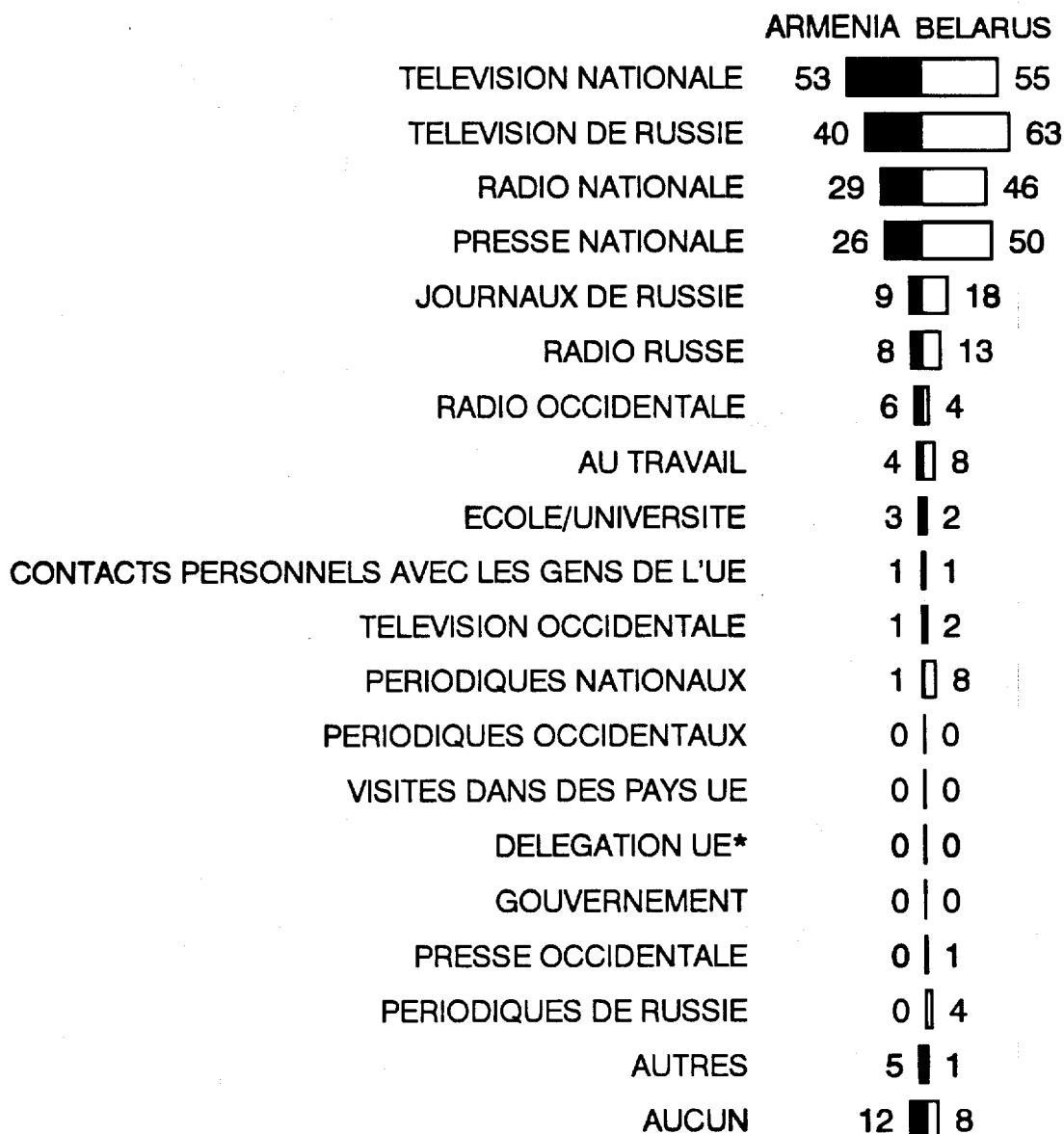


*EXCLUDING RUSSIA/RUSSIE EXCLUE

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INFORMATION SOURCES ABOUT EU/ SOURCES D'INFORMATION SUR L' UE

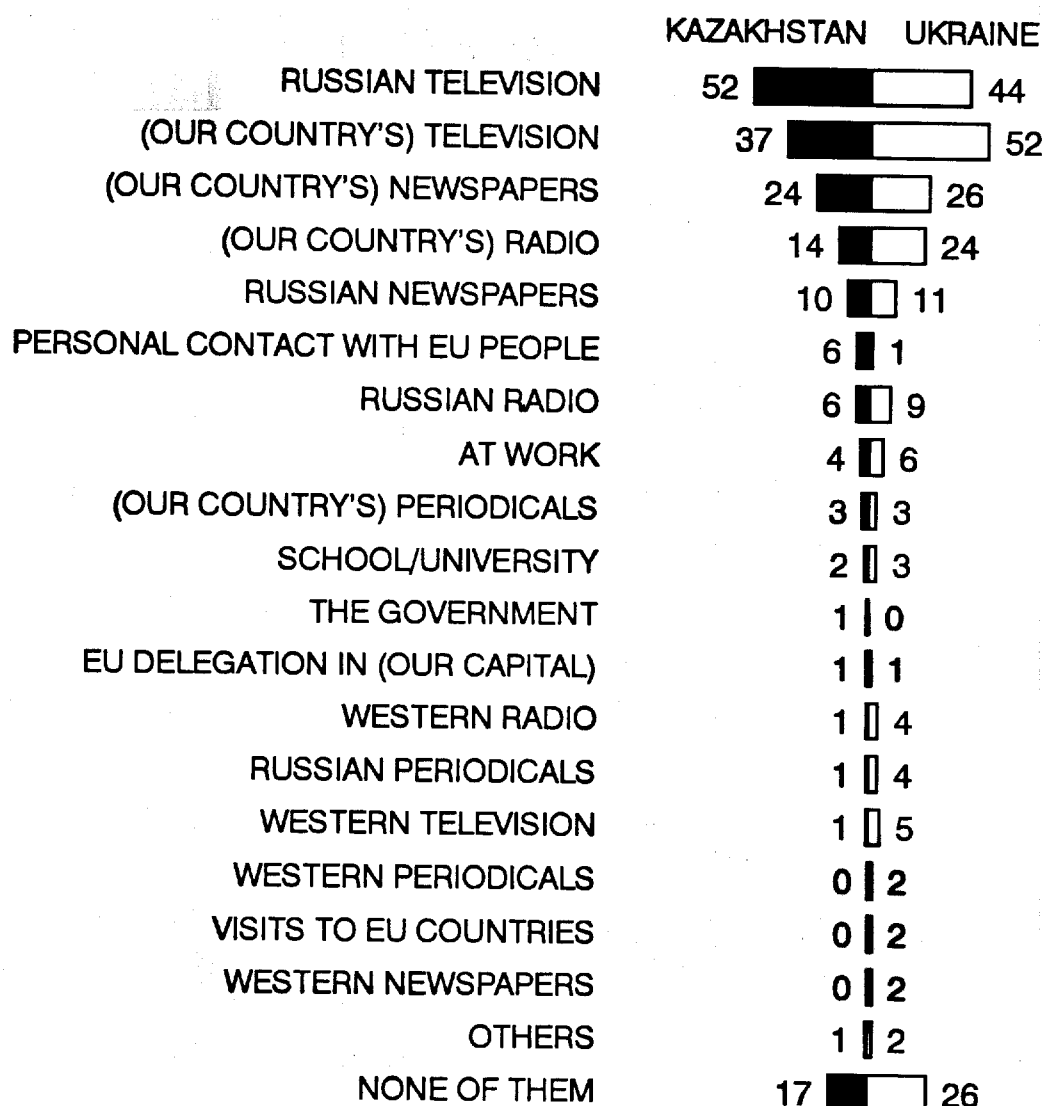


*EU DELEGATION IN MOSCOW COVERS ARMENIA AND BELARUS/
LA DELEGATION UE A MOSCOU COUVRE L'ARMENIE ET LA BIELORUSSIE

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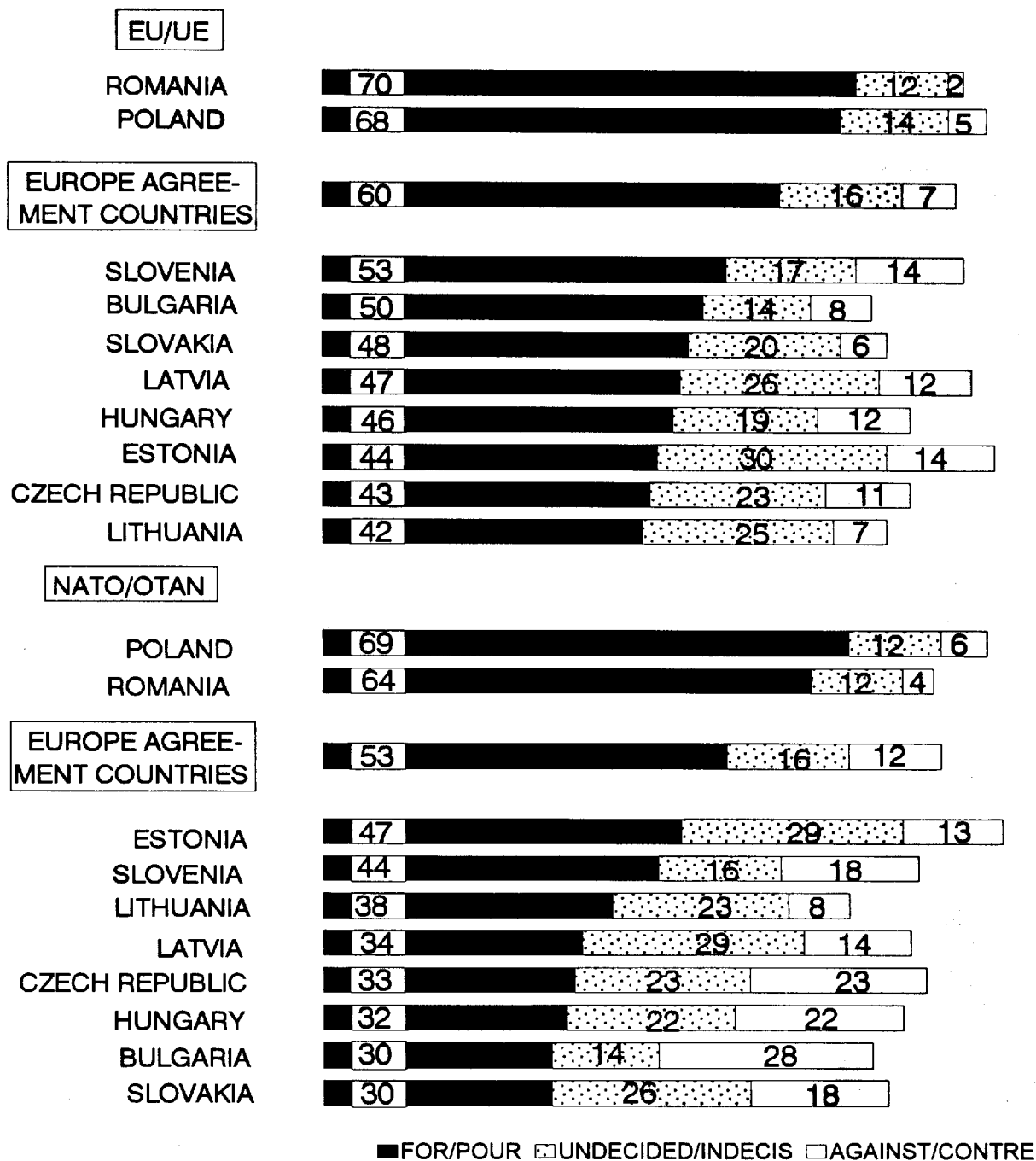
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REFERENDUM ON EU AND NATO MEMBERSHIP*/ REFERENDUM SUR L'ADHESION* A L'UE ET L'OTAN

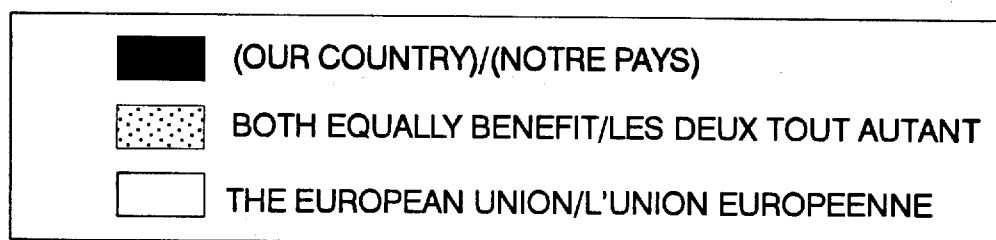
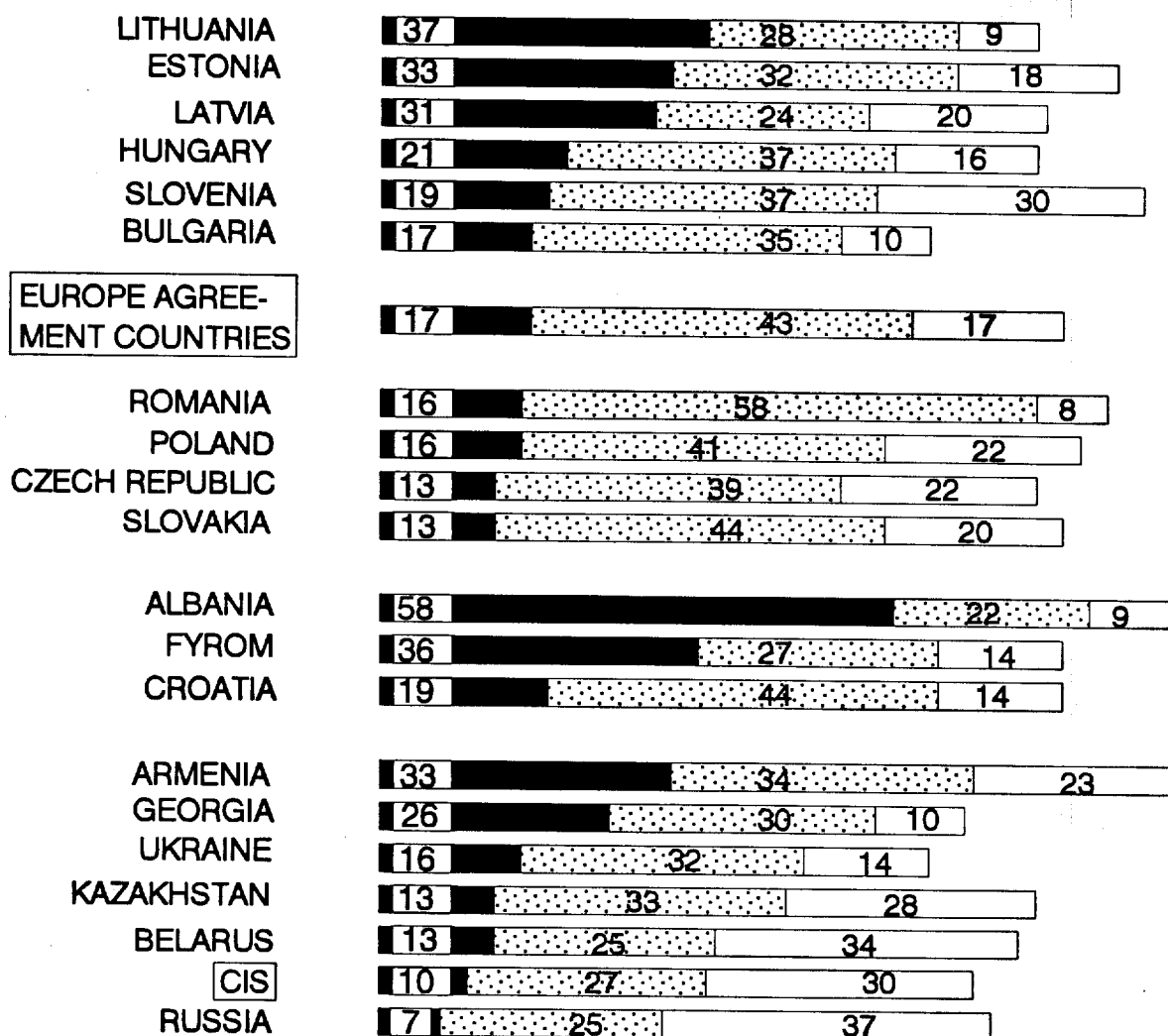


*Those who have the right to vote/ Ceux qui ont le droit de vote

Q: IF THERE WERE TO BE A REFERENDUM TOMORROW ON THE QUESTION OF (OUR COUNTRY'S) MEMBERSHIP OF THE EU/THE NATO, WOULD YOU PERSONALLY VOTE FOR OR AGAINST MEMBERSHIP?/

Q: SI DEMAIN, IL Y AVAIT UN REFERENDUM SUR LA QUESTION DE L'ADHESION DE (NOTRE PAYS) A L'UE/A L'OTAN, PERSONNELLEMENT, VOTERIEZ-VOUS POUR OU CONTRE CETTE ADHESION?

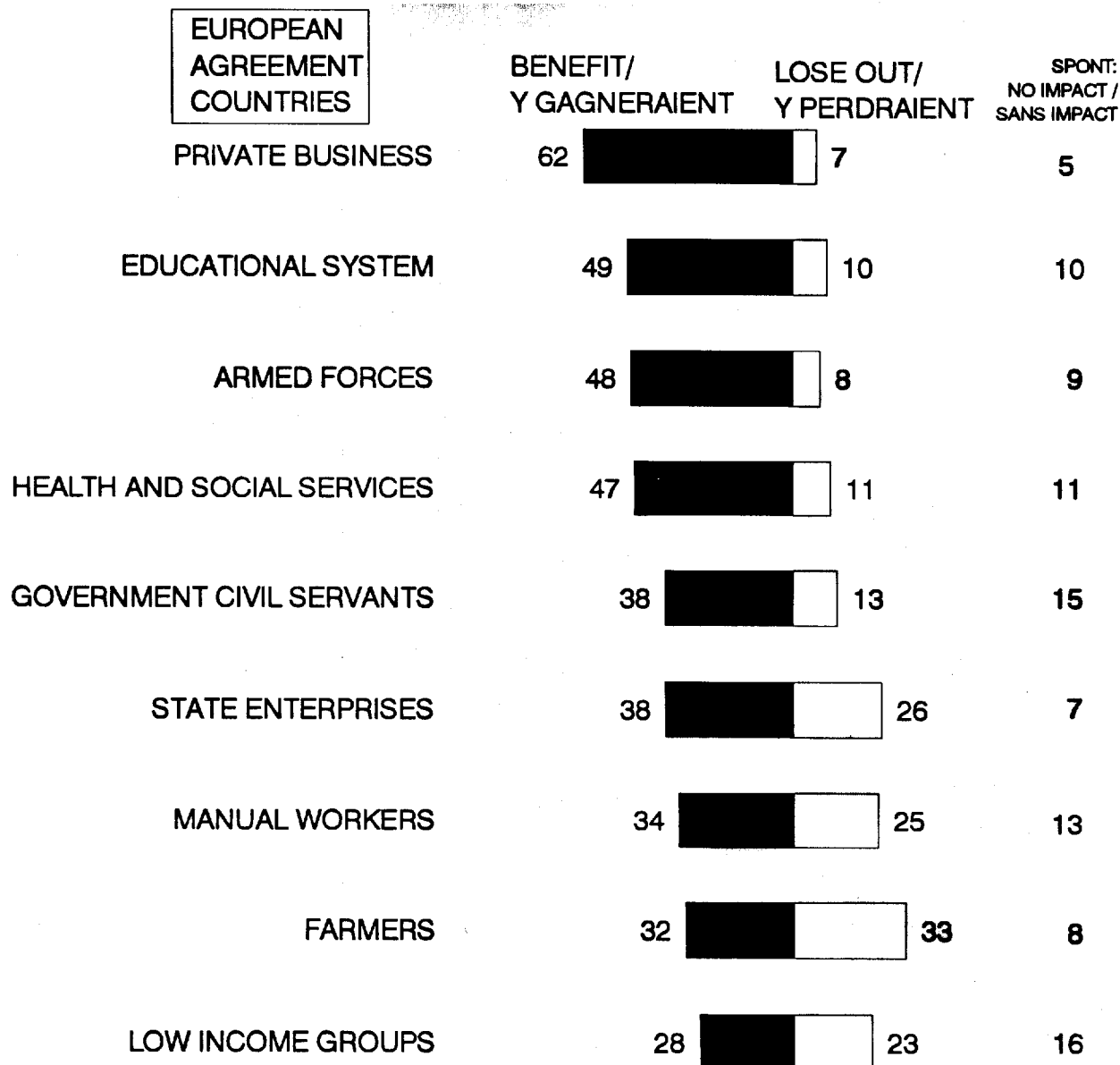
EU-(OUR COUNTRY) RELATIONS:WHO BENEFITS MOST?/ RELATIONS UE-(NOTRE PAYS): QUI EN BENEFICIE LE PLUS?



Q: WHO DO YOU THINK BENEFITS THE MOST OUT OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN (OUR COUNTRY) AND THE EUROPEAN UNION ? IS IT THE EUROPEAN UNION, (OUR COUNTRY) OR DO BOTH EQUALLY BENEFIT ?/

Q: QUI PENSEZ-VOUS BENEFICIE LE PLUS DES RELATIONS ENTRE (NOTRE PAYS) ET L'UNION EUROPEENNE ? EST-CE L'UNION EUROPEENNE, (NOTRE PAYS) OU LES DEUX TOUT AUTANT ?

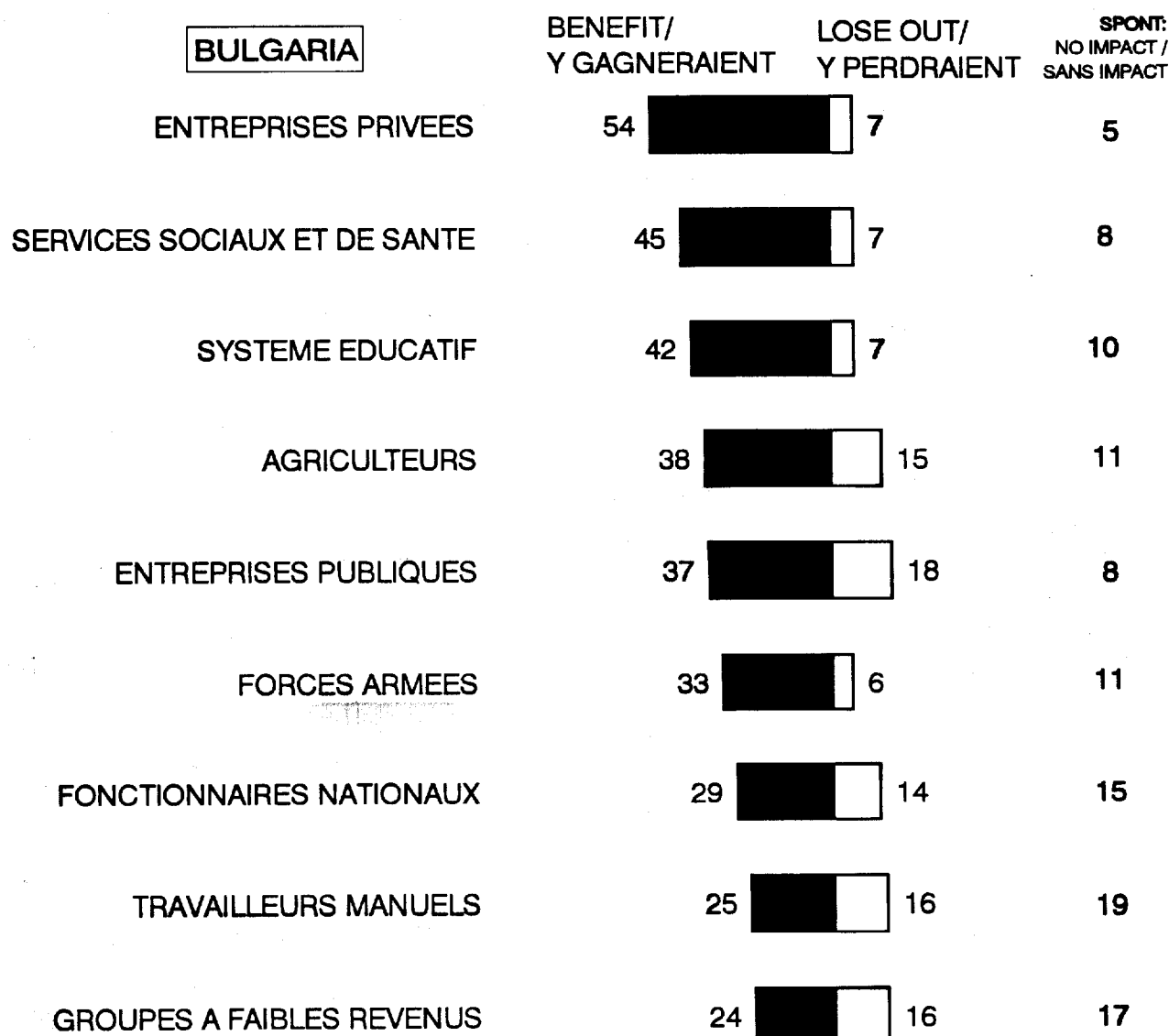
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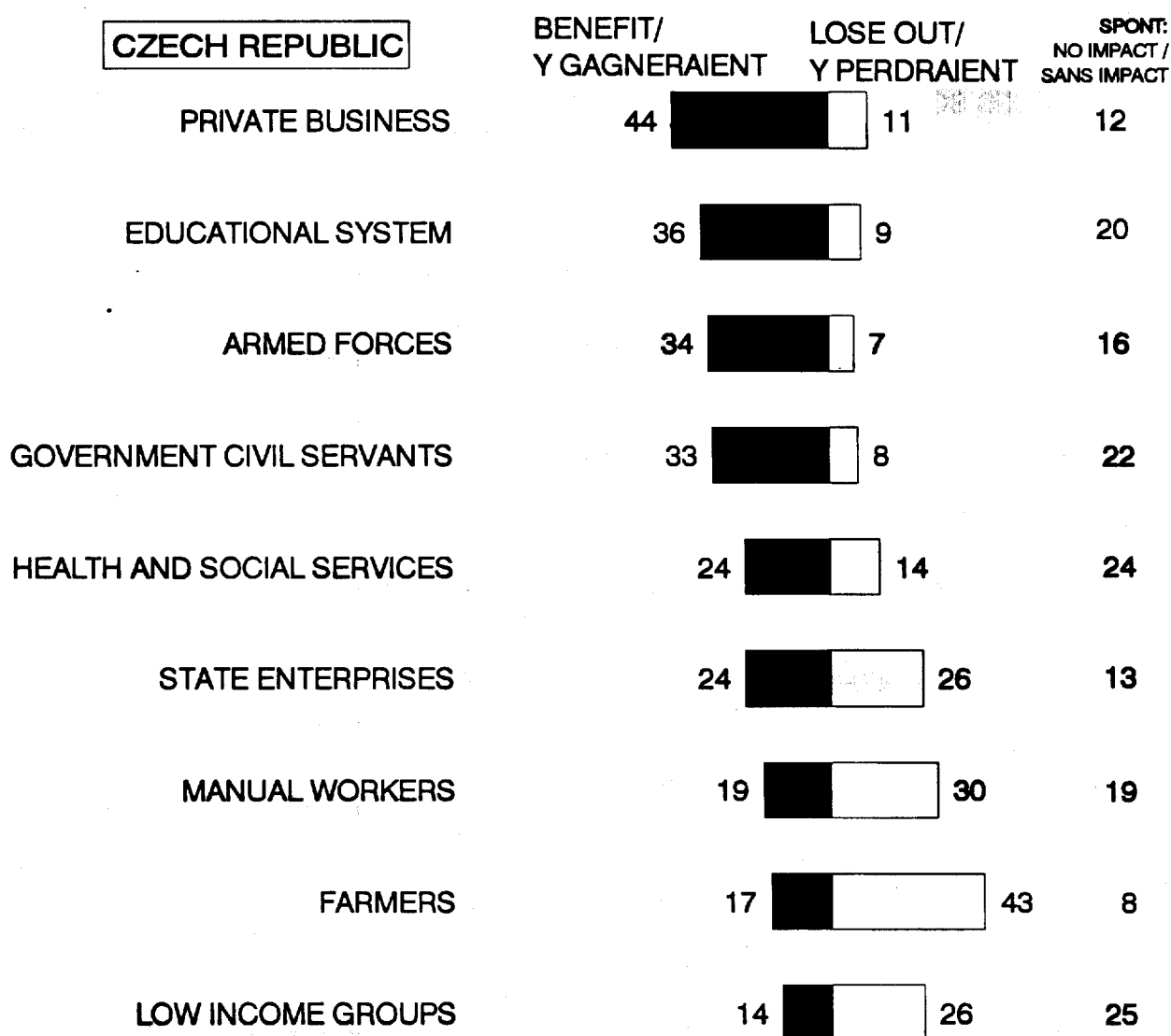
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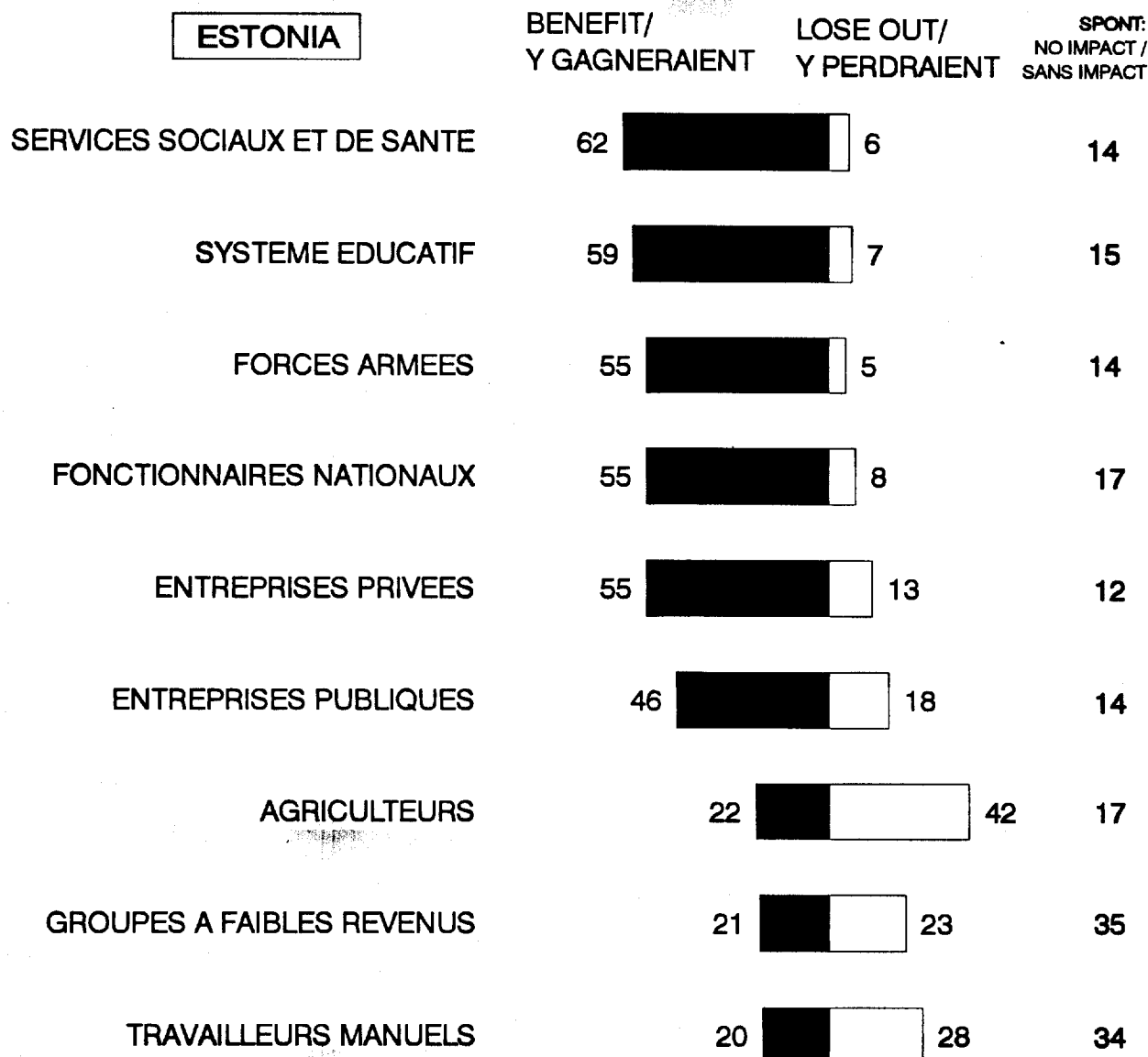
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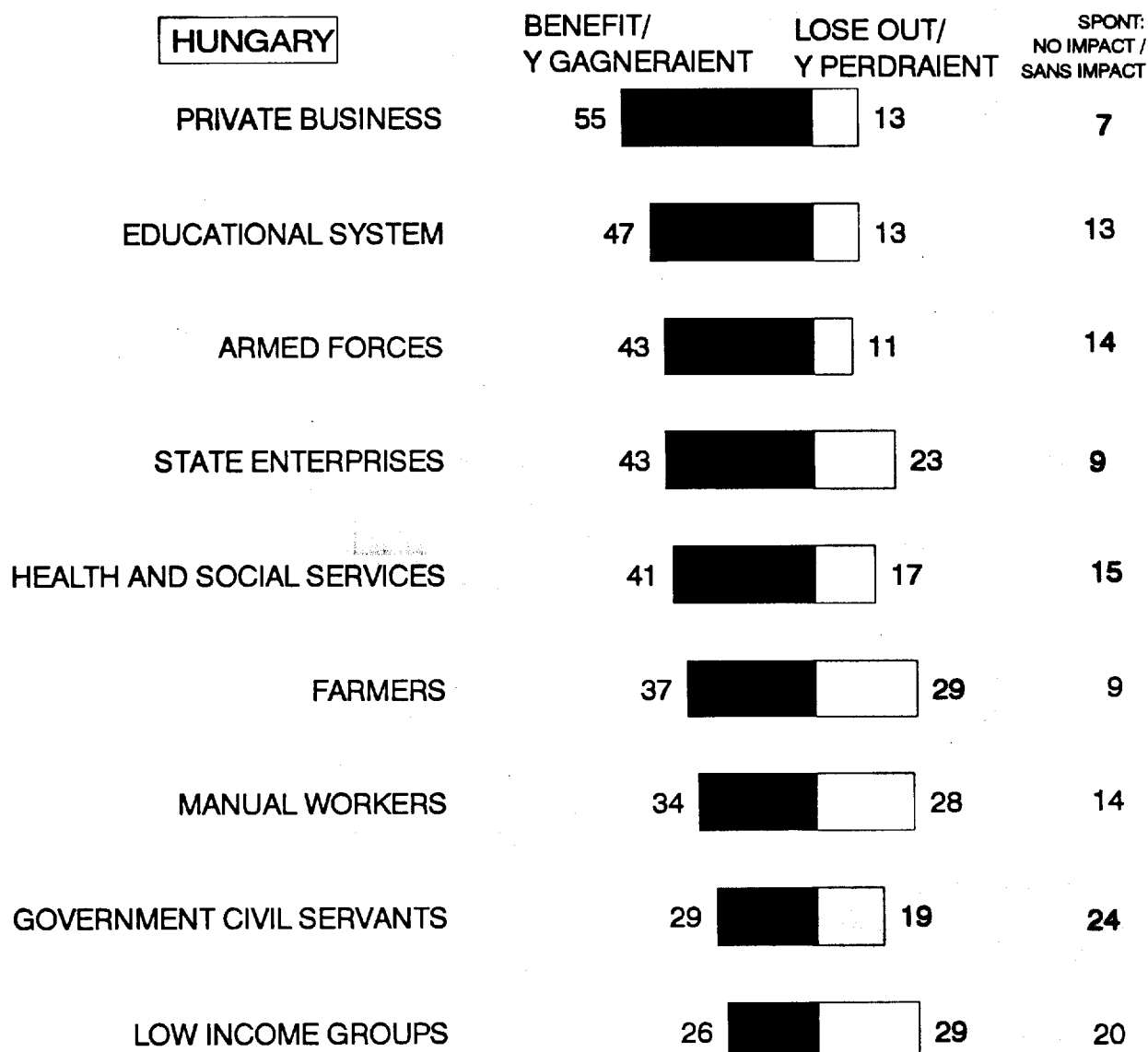
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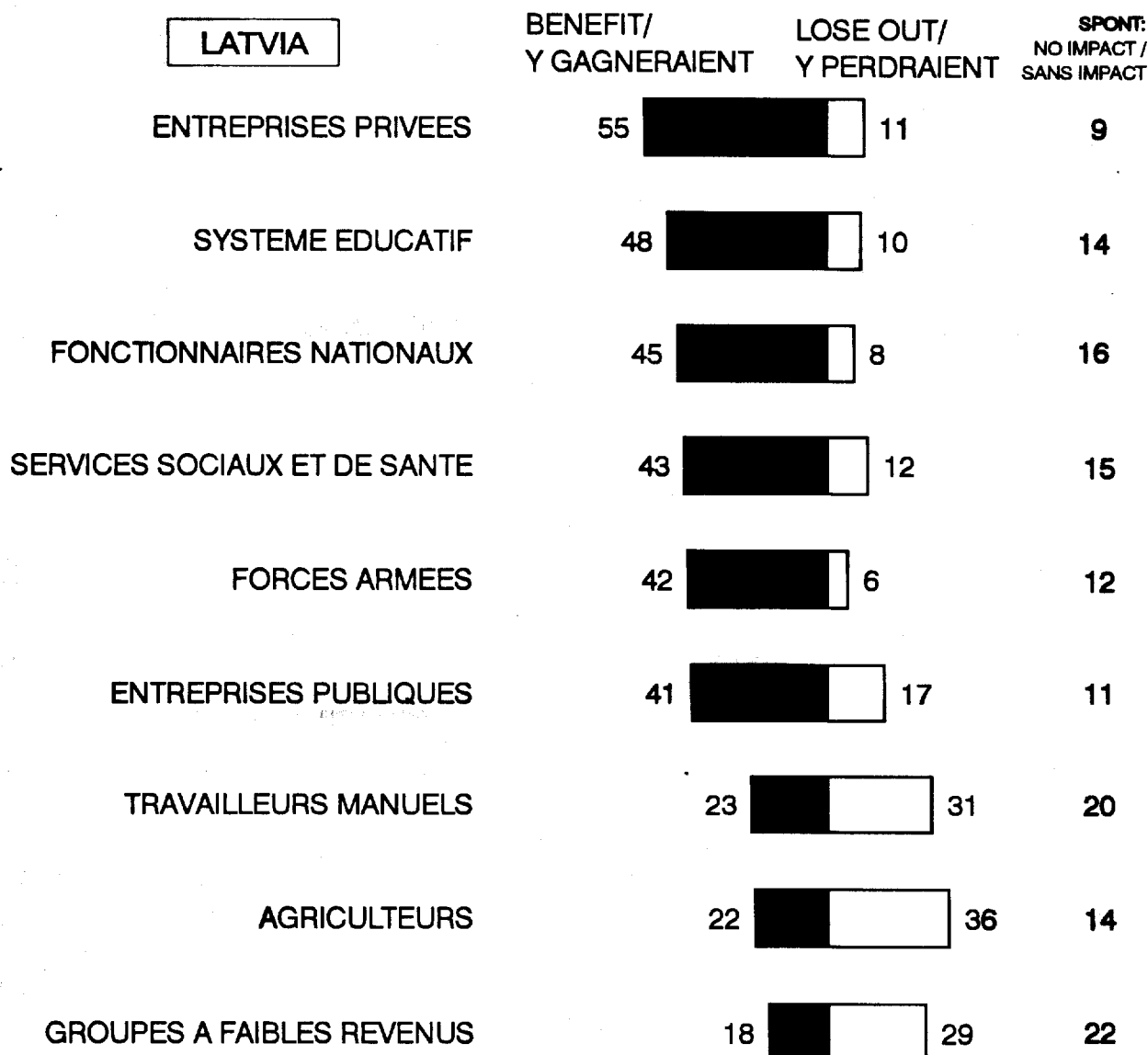
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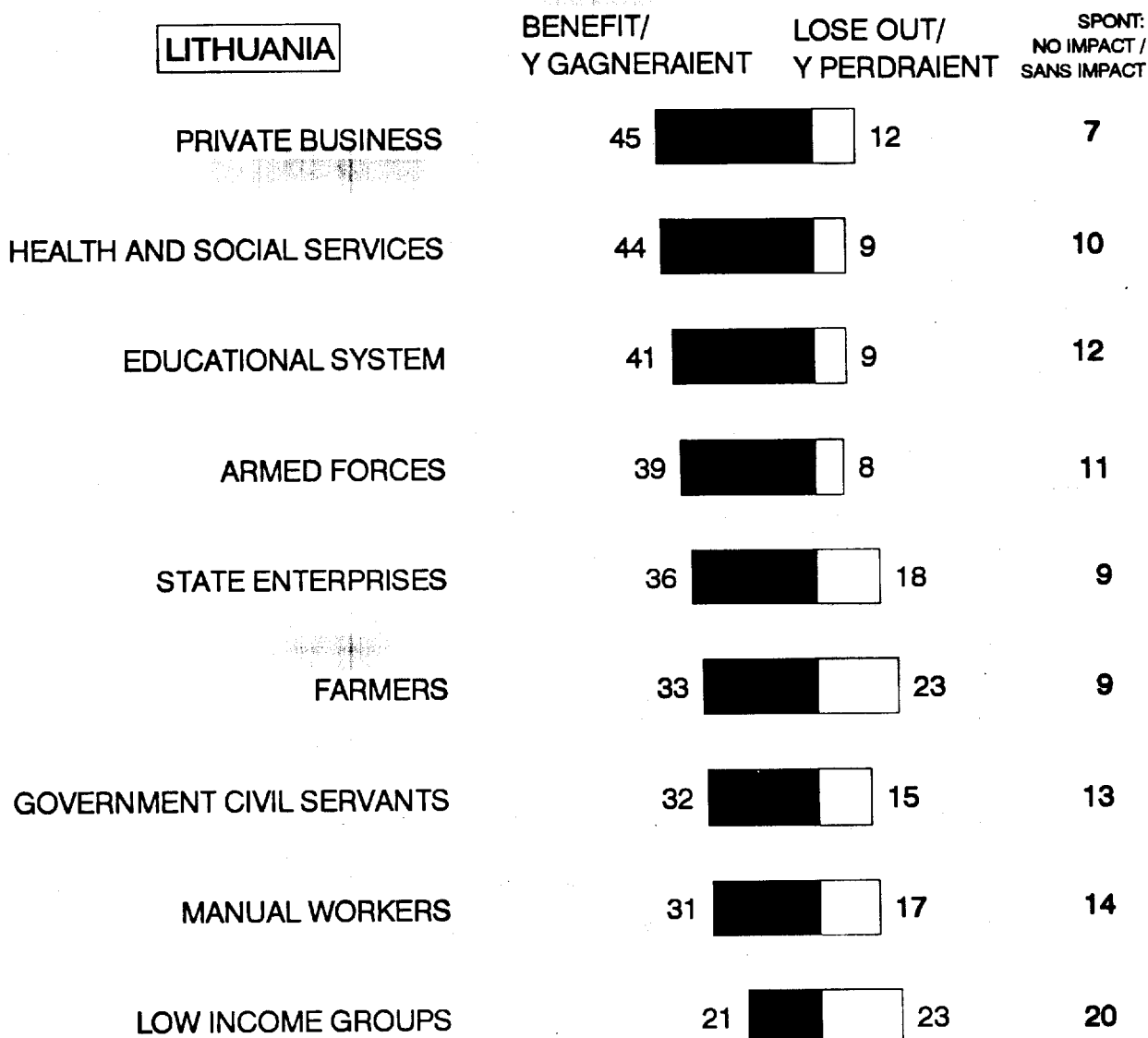
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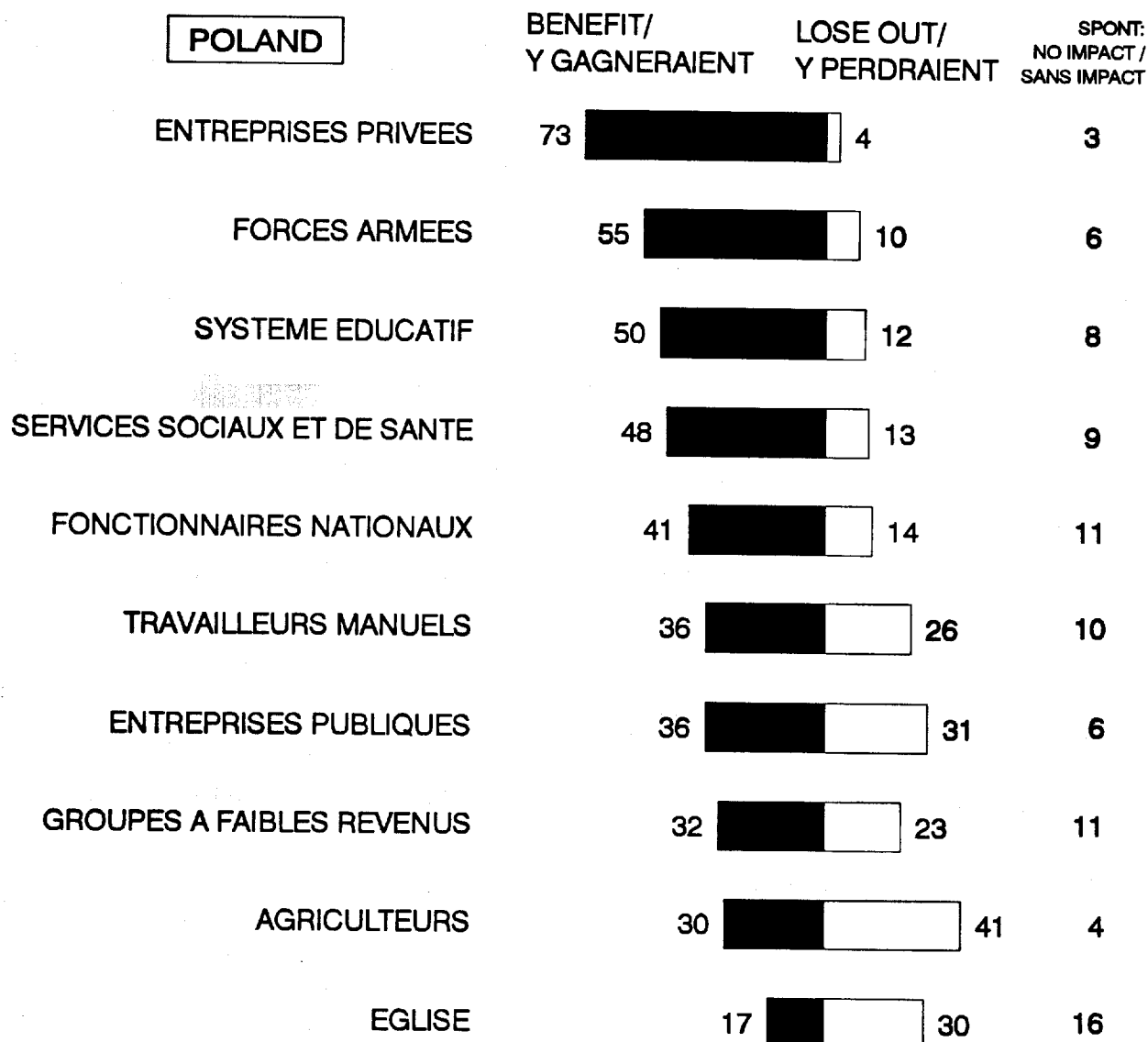
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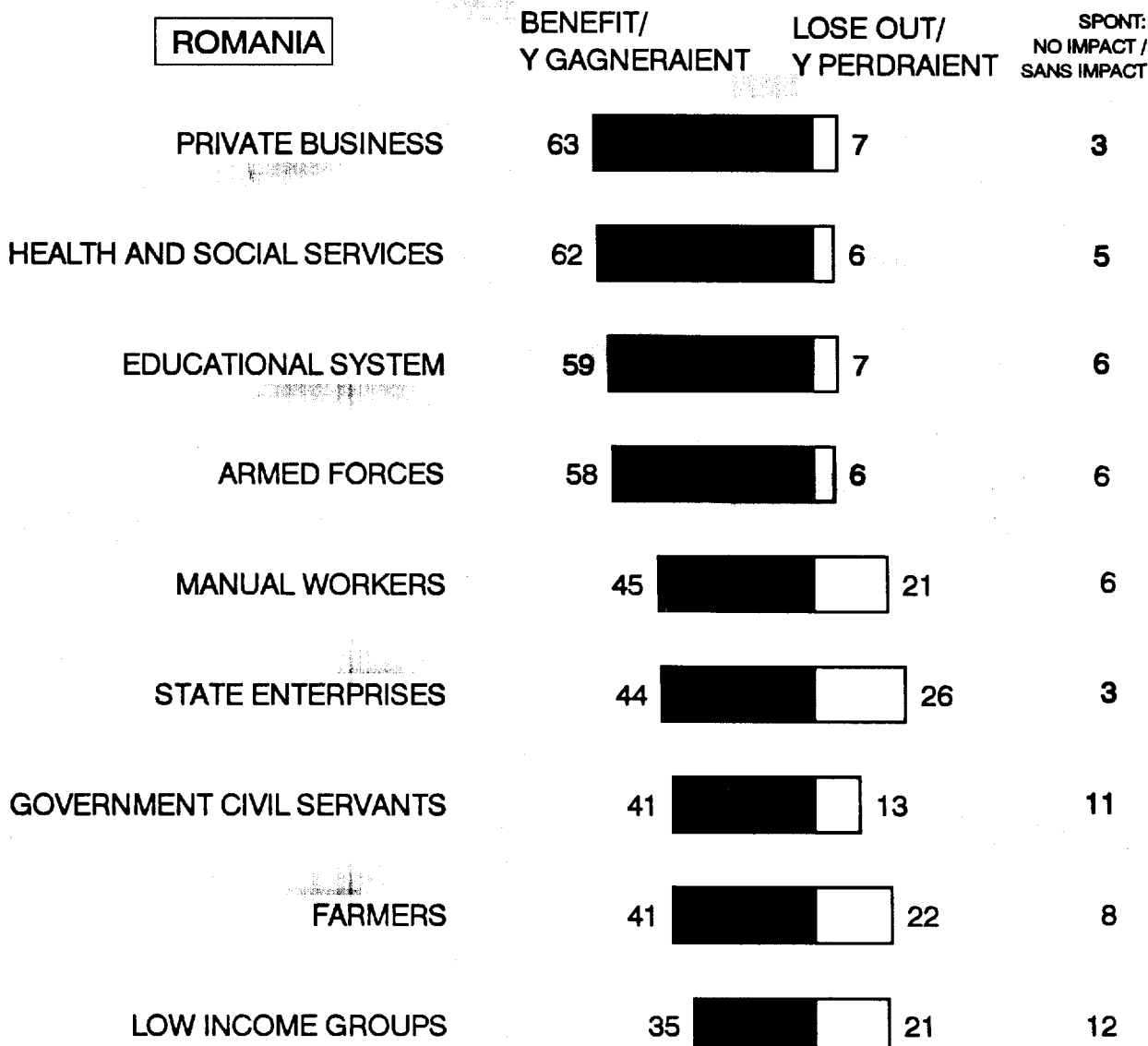
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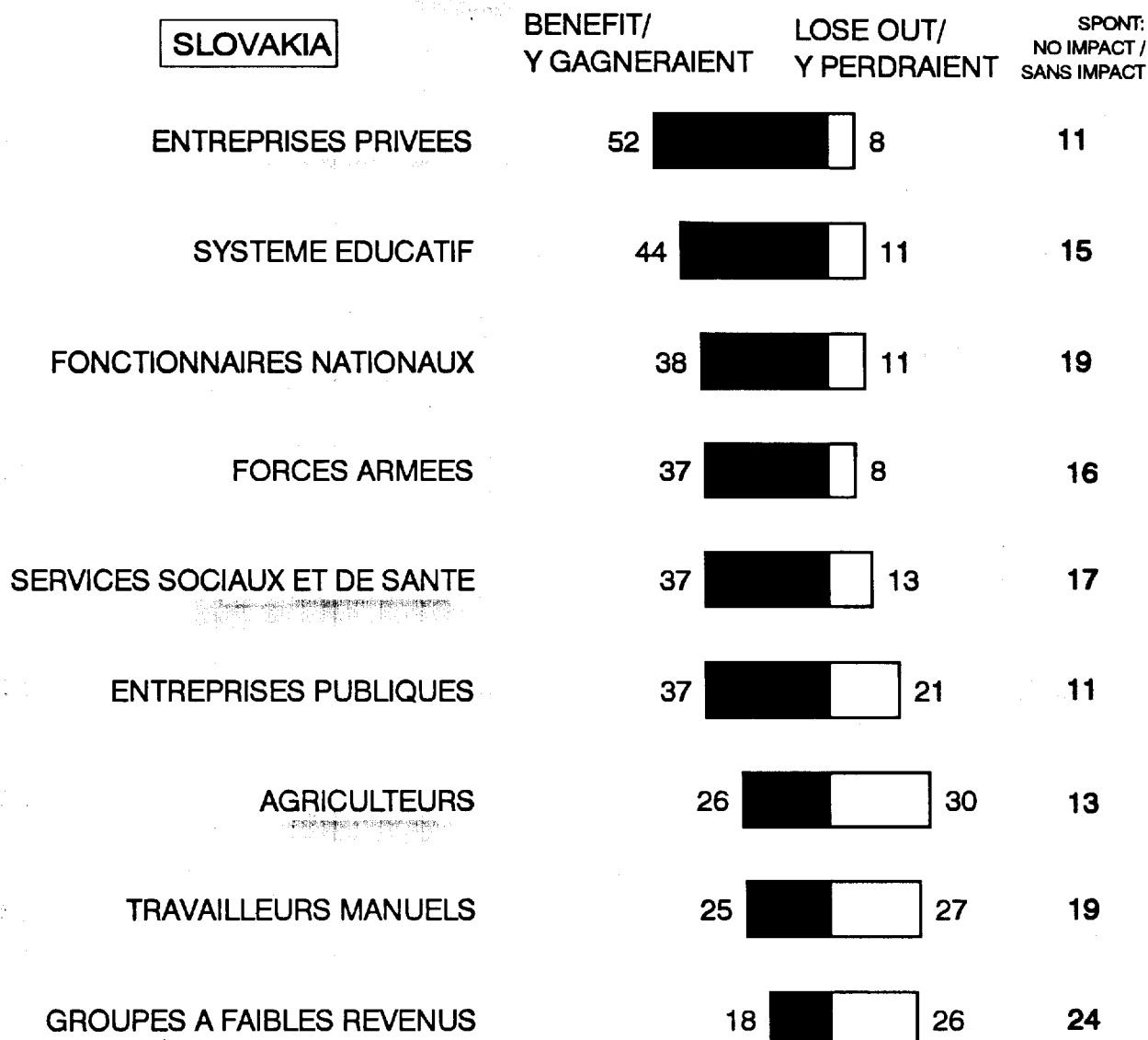
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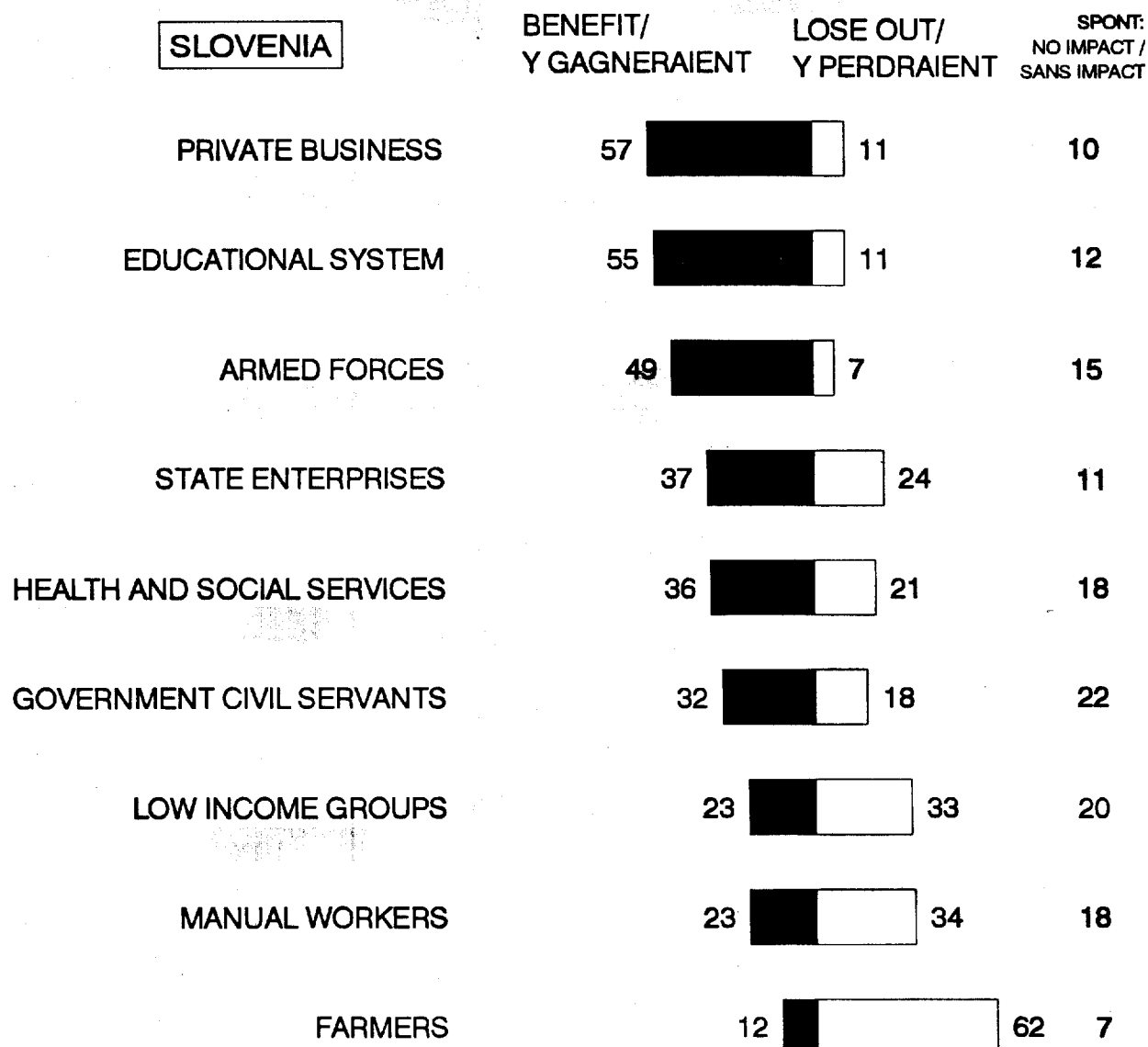
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USE OF LANGUAGES IN CENTRAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES/ PRATIQUE DES LANGUES DANS LES PAYS D'EUROPE CENTRALE

	FIRST LANGUAGE	SECOND LANGUAGE	THIRD LANGUAGE	FOURTH LANGUAGE	FIFTH LANGUAGE
ALBANIA	Albanian 99%	Italian 29%	English 22%	French 7%	Greek 6%
BULGARIA	Bulgarian 98%	Russian 18%	Turkish 12%	English 11%	Fren/Ger/ Gypsy-roman 4%
CROATIA	Croat 99%	English 24%	German 16%	Italian 5%	Serb/Slovene 3%
CZECH REPUBLIC	Czech 99%	Russian 36%	German 33%	Slovak 26%	English 16%
ESTONIA	Russian 83%	Estonian 77%	English 22%	Finnish 14%	German 11%
FYROM	Macedonian 95%	Serb 26%	Albanian 16%	English 10%	Russian 6%
HUNGARY	Hungarian 100%	German 8%	English 6%	Gypsy-roman 3%	Russian 3%
LATVIA	Russian 96%	Latvian 87%	English 18%	German 15%	Polish 5%
LITHUANIA	Lithuanian 97%	Russian 80%	Polish 22%	English 10%	German 7%
POLAND	Polish 100%	Russian 28%	German 13%	English 11%	French 3%
ROMANIA	Romanian 88%	Hungarian 12%	English 10%	French 10%	Italian 3%
SLOVAKIA	Slovak 95%	Czech 35%	Russian 34%	German 19%	Hungarian 19%
SLOVENIA	Slovene 99%	Croat 66%	Serb 48%	English 31%	German 30%
CENTRAL EUROPE	Polish 35%	Russian 22%	Romanian 18%	Hungarian 13%	Engl./Germ 12%

Q:WHICH LANGUAGES CAN YOU SPEAK WELL ENOUGH TO TAKE PART IN A
CONVERSATION, INCLUDING YOUR MOTHER TONGUE?/

Q:QUELLES LANGUES PARLEZ-VOUS SUFFISAMMENT BIEN POUR PRENDRE
PART A UNE CONVERSATION, Y COMPRIS VOTRE LANGUE MATERNELLE?

USE OF LANGUAGES IN THE CIS/ PRATIQUE DES LANGUES DANS LA CEI

	FIRST LANGUAGE	SECOND LANGUAGE	THIRD LANGUAGE	FOURTH LANGUAGE	FIFTH LANGUAGE
ARMENIA	Armenian 99%	Russian 78%	English 13%	Azerbaijani 5%	Fren./Germ 3%
BELARUS	Russian 97%	Belarussian 85%	Polish 10%	Ukrainian 7%	English 5%
GEORGIA	Georgian 88%	Russian 65%	Armenian 6%	German 5%	Azerbaijani 5%
KAZAKHSTAN	Russian 97%	Kazakh 47%	German 8%	Tartar 4%	Uzbek 4%
RUSSIA	Russian 99%	Tartar 3%	English 3%	Ukrainian 3%	*
UKRAINE	Ukrainian 90%	Russian 90%	Polish 4%	English 3%	*
<div>CIS</div>	Russian 96%	Ukrainian 23%	Belarussian 4%	Kazakh 3%	English 3%

* LESS THAN 3% OF THE POPULATION/ MOINS DE 3% DE LA POPULATION

Q:WHICH LANGUAGES CAN YOU SPEAK WELL ENOUGH TO TAKE PART IN A
CONVERSATION, INCLUDING YOUR MOTHER TONGUE?/

Q:QUELLES LANGUES PARLEZ-VOUS SUFFISAMMENT BIEN POUR PRENDRE
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ANNEXES

HOW THE POLL WAS DONE

COORDINATION AND DETAILS OF PARTICIPATING INSTITUTES

Overall co-ordination: Co-ordination assistance: Statistical Data Processing: Regional co-ordination:	DG X.B (EUROBAROMETER) and DG X.C (External Information) GfK EUROPE Ad hoc Research GfK Data Services Germany GfK Bulgaria for Albania, Bulgaria and FYROM AISA for Czech and Slovak Republic ROMIR for Belarus, European Russia, Georgia, Kazakhstan and Armenia
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GRAL Marketing Dunajska 29/iV 61000 Ljubljana, SLOVENIA	Rudi Tavcar	Tel: 38661.311167 Fax: 38661.1323154
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CEMA Osnovan 17, XII 1961, godine 41000 Zagreb, Milana Mikanca 16 PP. 945, CROATIA	Vlasta Fiser	Tel: 385.1.447240 Fax: 385.1.450166

COORDINATION AND DETAILS OF PARTICIPATING INSTITUTES WHO HANDLED THE "EU LOGO" QUESTION

Overall coordination:

**DG X.B (EUROBAROMETER) and
DG X.C (External Information)**

Coordination assistance:

GfK EUROPE Ad hoc Research

Statistical data Processing:

GfK Data Services Germany

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42.2.24510283

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS - INTRODUCTION

Between 30th October and 29th November 1995, the institutes listed above conducted the sixth wave of the Central and Eastern EUROBAROMETER (CEEB) on behalf of the European Commission, Directorate General X for Information, Communication, Culture, Audiovisual, Survey Research (EUROBAROMETER) Unit, in co-operation with the External Information Unit of the same Directorate-General. All requests for further information should be addressed to:

Mr. George CUNNINGHAM, External Information Unit
(T120 - 08/14)
European Commission
B - 1049 Brussels
Tel: 32-2-299.91.71 Fax: 32-2-299.92.88

Compared to CEEB5 (Autumn 1994) one more country was added, namely Croatia. All EUROBAROMETER data are stored at the Zentral Archiv (Universität Köln, Bachemer Strasse 40, D - 5000 Köln 41). They are at the disposal of all institutes which are members of the European Consortium for Political Research, of the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (Michigan) and all those interested in social science research.

DETAILS ON SAMPLING

A total of 19 countries in Central and Eastern Europe were surveyed : Albania, Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia and Ukraine. In total 20.278 citizens aged 15 years and over were interviewed face-to-face in their private residences in Central and Eastern Europe as a whole. The survey was fully nationally-representative. Only in Georgia the region of Abkhazia could not be covered due to the state of war. In Croatia in some parts of the country (Slavonia, Dalmatia, Lika, Kordun, Banija) some areas were substituted by corresponding localities in the same region.

As with Central and Eastern EUROBAROMETER nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 each institute adopted a multi-stage random probability sample design. There were slight variations in each country's sample design to take account of its individual characteristics and population structure. In each of the 19 countries (with the exception of Georgia and Croatia) surveyed, interviews were conducted throughout every region within its national boundaries.

SAMPLING POINTS

Albania	150
Armenia	100
Belarus	114
Bulgaria	181
Croatia	40
Czech Republic	193
Estonia	171
FYROM	110
Georgia	108
Hungary	100
Kazakhstan	100
Latvia	125
Lithuania	121
Poland	251
Romania	110
Russian Federation	140
Slovakia	182
Slovenia	198
Ukraine	120
TOTAL	2.614

The sampling points for each country were selected, in the first instance, via a division into its major socio-economic areas. A list of these is appended. Within each of these areas smaller electoral or administrative districts were randomly selected and, taking into account such factors as the relative size of the population living in rural and urban settlements, the number and distribution of sampling points in each of these districts was finalised.

In general ten interviews were conducted around each sampling point, with individuals being selected via one of four main methods, these being :

- (I) Double clustered random address sample + next birthday in the household
- (II) Contact randomly selected from a list of the electorate. In most cases such lists were no more than three years old.
- (III) Random selection of addresses from published, or specially commissioned lists, with individuals being selected via a Kish matrix or other random method.
- (IV) Random route from a selected starting point (often the central bus station in larger settlements) with individuals again being selected via a Kish matrix or other random method.

Quite understandably, in many instances address or electoral data was not available for the population below the age of enfranchisement, and therefore quotas were imposed to ensure that the correct number of 15-17 year olds were interviewed.

The maximum number of interviews in any individual household was one. All interviews were conducted face-to-face by fully-trained interviewers in people's homes.

In each country the final sample was representative of the adult population aged 15+ years (with the exception of Abkhazia in Georgia; the Far North and inaccessible regions of Siberia in the Russian Federation; the islands of Saaremaa and Hiiumaa in Estonia and some areas in Slavonia, Dalmatia, Lika, Kordun, Banija in Croatia).

REALISATION OF FIELDWORK

	<u>Fieldwork</u>	<u>Number of respondents</u>
Albania	13 November - 24 November	1005
Armenia	01 November - 10 November	1000
Belarus	06 November - 27 November	1045
Bulgaria	04 November - 11 November	1098
Croatia	17 November - 24 November	1000
Czech R.	01 November - 19 November	1091
Estonia	06 November - 17 November	1000
FYROM	07 November - 16 November	1000
Georgia	07 November - 23 November	1059
Hungary	11 November - 27 November	1004
Kazakhstan	07 November - 21 November	1000
Latvia	10 November - 24 November	1094
Lithuania	10 November - 18 November	1003
Poland	25 November - 28 November	1004
Romania	08 November - 22 November	1147
Russ. Fed.	02 November - 15 November	1178
Slovakia	01 November - 07 November	1173
Slovenia	23 November - 29 November	1178
Ukraine	30 October - 19 November	1199
TOTAL	30 October - 29 November	20.278

WEIGHTING OF DATA

Compared to CEEB 5, a lot of progress was made thanks to the use of an interlocking matrix age/education. This was the case for Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Lithuania, Romania, Russia, Ukraine, Georgia.

Slovenia and Kazakhstan were also weighted in this way, but as the distribution of age did not fully correspond to the requirements; age was used on top of the matrix to guarantee the distribution.

For the countries Albania, Croatia, Estonia, Latvia, FYROM and Poland, no statistical data were available for this matrix. In these cases the weighting according to age and education was carried out separately.

It's important to notice that the weighting was done much more efficiently this year because the matrix age/education was given in advance so that the institutes had to respect this.

The overall results for Central and Eastern Eurobarometer as a whole were weighted according to each country's 15+ population.

The data for each country's population by sex, age, education and region was prepared by the participating institutes :

	POPULATION TOTAL (15+yrs)	PROPORTION OF CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE POPULATION (in %)
Albania	2.702.400	1.00
Armenia	2.633.300	0.97
Belarus	7.814.759	2.90
Bulgaria	6.878.285	2.55
Croatia	3.844.000	1.42
Czech Republic	8.324.261	3.09
Estonia	1.188.775	0.30
FYROM	1.353.959	0.50
Georgia	4.042.061	1.50
Hungary	8.244.274	3.05
Kazakhstan	11.217.539	4.16
Latvia	2.051.746	0.77
Lithuania	2.842.640	1.05
Poland	29.393.330	10.91
Romania	17.813.891	6.61
Russian Federation	113.043.000	41.96
Slovak Republic	4.080.423	1.51
Slovenia	1.560.938	0.57
Ukraine	40.351.000	14.97
TOTAL	269.389.581	100 %

AREAS COVERED

ALBANIA

Tirana
Northern
Central
Southern

ARMENIA

Ararat
Sevan
Shirak
Lori
Yerevan
Siunik
Aghstev

BELARUS

Brest
Vitebsk
Gomel
Grodno
Minsk (city)
Minsk (region)
Mogiljov

BULGARIA

Varna
Lovetch
Sofia-city
Sofia-region
Plovdiv
Bourgas
Haskovo
Montana
Rousse

CROATIA

Greater Zagreb
North Croatia
Slavonia
Lika, Kordun, Banovina
Istria, Primorje
Gorski Kotar
Dalmatia

CZECH REPUBLIC

Prague
Central Bohemia
Southern Bohemia
Western Bohemia
Northern Bohemia
Eastern Bohemia
Southern Moravia
Northern Moravia

ESTONIA

North-West
North-East
South-East
South-West
West

FYROM

Skopje
Tetovo
Shtip Region
Bitola
Ohrid Region
Kumanova Region
Along Varpar Regiona

GEORGIA

Tbilisi
Ajara
Kolkheti
Kartli-Kakheti
Kvemo Kartli
Meskhet-Javakheti
Samachablo

HUNGARY

Central
Northern Hungary
Northern Great Plain
Southern Great Plain
Southern Transdanubia
Northern Transdanubia

LATVIA

Riga
Vidzeme
Zemgale
Kurzeme
Latgale

POLAND

Central
Eastern
Małopolska
Silesia
North-western
Wielkopolska

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

North & Center (Northern+North-Western
+Kaliningrad+Central+Volgo-Vjatski)
South of European Part of Russia
(Tsentralno Chernozjemny+ Povolzhsky
+ North-Caucasian)
Ural & West Siberia
East Siberia & Far East

SLOVENIA

Gorensjka (NW)
Primorska (W + SW)
Osrednja Slovenija (W. Central)
Koroska in Savinjska (E. Central)
Dolenjska in Posavje (South East)
Stajerska in Prekmurje (North East)

KAZAKHSTAN

Capital
South
Central
East
North
West

LITHUANIA

Zemaitija
Aukstaitija
Suvalkija
Dzukija
Vilnius/ SE Lithuania

ROMANIA

Crisana
Maramuresh
Banat
Oltenia
Muntenia
Dobrudja
Moldavia
Ardeal
Bucuresti

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Bratislava
Central Slovakia
Eastern Slovakia
Western Slovakia

UKRAINE

Kiev
Northern
Central
North-Eastern
North-Western
Eastern
Western
South Western
Southern
Crimea
South-East

BACKTRANSLATION

As all questionnaires were backtranslated completely last year (CEEB 5), we limited backtranslation this year (CEEB 6) to the new questions that were added. A couple of differences were discussed with the appropriate institutes and an acceptable solution was found in all cases. For newcomer Croatia, a complete backtranslation was carried out. Hence, the results of CEEB 5 and CEEB 6 can be fully compared.

GfK EUROPE AD HOC RESEARCH

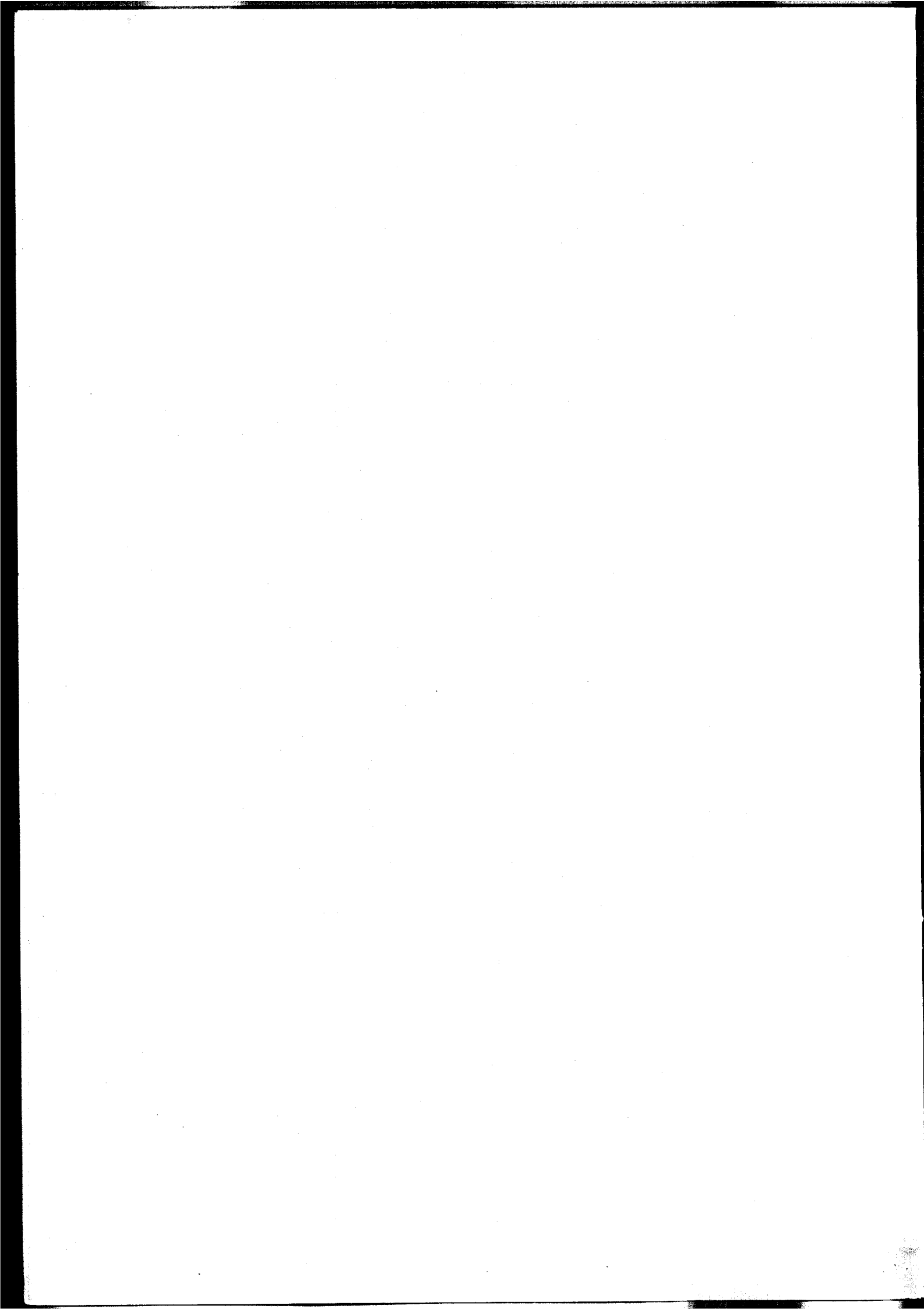
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