



Candidate Countries Eurobarometer



EUROBAROMETER 2003.1

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE CANDIDATE COUNTRIES

Fieldwork: March – April 2003

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New Europeans and Culture

Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2003.1 - Magyar Gallup Intézet

This survey was requested by European Commission Directorate General **Education and Culture**, and coordinated by the Directorate General **Press and Communication**.

This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission.
The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

Introduction

The European Commission launched a new series of surveys modelled on the Standard Eurobarometer in the countries applying for European Union membership in 1999. This tool's function is to gather information in a way that is fully comparable with the Standard Eurobarometer, which focuses on the societies that are to become members of the European Union. Using this tool, the Commission is able to provide decision makers and the European public with opinion data that help them understand the similarities and differences between the European Union and the candidate countries. The Candidate Countries Eurobarometer (CC-EB) continuously tracks support for EU membership, and the change of attitudes related to European issues in the candidate countries.

The present report covers the results of the survey conducted in March-April 2003 in the 13 candidate countries: Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Turkey. This opinion poll has been carried out at the joint request of the European Commission Directorate General for Press and Communication and Directorate General for Education and Culture.

An identical set of questions was asked of representative samples of the population aged 15 years and over in each candidate country. The regular sample in candidate countries Eurobarometer surveys is 1,000 people per country, except for Cyprus and Malta (500). The achieved sample sizes of the 2003.1 wave are:

Bulgaria	1,000	Latvia	1,002	Slovakia	1,029
Cyprus	500	Lithuania	1,017	Slovenia	1,000
Czech Rep.	1,000	Malta	500	Turkey	1,000
Estonia	1,019	Poland	1,000		
Hungary	1,013	Romania	1,044	Total	12,124

In each of the 13 candidate countries, the survey is carried out by national institutes associated with and coordinated by The Gallup Organization, Hungary. This network of institutes was selected by tender. All institutes are members of the European Society for Opinion and Marketing Research (ESOMAR), and comply with its standards.

The figures shown in this report for each of the candidate countries are weighted by sex, age, region, geographical size, education level, and marital status. The figures given for the candidate region as a whole (CC-13) and for any other grouping of the countries are weighted on the basis of the adult population in each country.

Due to the rounding of figures in certain cases, the total percentage in a table does not always add up to 100%, but a number very close to it (e.g. 99% or 101%). When questions allow for several responses, percentages often add up to more than 100%. Percentages shown in the graphics may display a difference of 1% compared to the tables because of the way previously rounded percentages are added.

Types of surveys in the Eurobarometer series

The European Commission (Directorate-General Press and Communication) organizes general public opinion, specific target group, as well as qualitative (group discussion, in-depth interview) surveys in all member states and, occasionally, in third countries. There are four different types of polls available:

- Traditional standard Eurobarometer surveys with reports published twice a year.
- Telephone Flash EB, also used for special target group surveys (e.g. top decision makers).
- Qualitative research ("focus groups"; in-depth interviews).
- candidate countries Eurobarometer (replacing the Central and Eastern EB).

The standard face-to-face general public Eurobarometer surveys, the EB candidate countries surveys, the telephone Flash EB polls, and qualitative research serve primarily to carry out surveys for the different Directorates General and comparable special services of the Commission on their behalf and on their account.

The Eurobarometer website address is:
http://europa.eu.int/comm/public_opinion

Key findings

This candidate countries Eurobarometer report presents an analysis of public opinion regarding people's relationship with culture in the 13 candidate countries during the early spring of the year 2003. The key findings are:

- There are only two universal "cultural goods" in the candidate countries: nearly everybody has a TV set, and nearly every household possesses at least some books.
- Almost all the CC-13 respondents watch **television** (98% of them answered this question positively), with the most preferred programme being the *news and current affairs* (92%), followed by *films and movies*, mentioned by 76% of the respondents of the candidate countries.
- Among any 100 candidate citizens, an average 84 said they listened to the **radio**. People predominantly listen to music through radio (85%)
- The usage of **computers** and the Internet is polarized in the candidate countries due to their differing infrastructures and socio-economic statuses. On average, less than a third of respondents (30%) on the CC-13 level use a computer for whatever reason. In the 2004 member states, computer usage is much more common — 42% of the respondents said that they use a computer. Less than every fourth candidate citizen uses the **Internet** (23%). In the accession countries this proportion is somewhat higher — almost one-third of the citizens are surfing on the World Wide Web (31%).
- Respondents mostly use the Internet to *send and receive e-mails* (56%). The second most often mentioned function is the search for *educational materials and documents* (48%), and *work* comes in third (36%) 33% search for *information about sport and leisure activities*.
- Almost half (47%) of the candidate countries' population answered they did not **read** any book in the last 12 months. Thirty-eight percent in the candidate countries read books for reasons other than school or work — that is, for their own pleasure.
- More than one-quarter (27%) of the citizens in the candidate countries read newspapers almost every weekday, five to seven days a week, and 23% read magazines at least once a week.
- 60% of those living in the candidate countries listen to **music** every day. Most people in the candidate countries use traditional electronic media, radio and television, to listen to music (90%). 32% use "traditional", computer-independent voice recording tools, like tapes, records, CDs and DVDs (32%), to play music, and only a few (6%) use the world wide web for such purpose.
- The majority of candidate countries populations' listen to folk/traditional music (53%). A bit less than half of the population (47%) enjoy the easy listening **genre**, and more than one-third chose the rock/pop category (35%). Classical music is ranked fourth in both regions with 24%.

- People in the eastern half of Europe rarely go out to educate or entertain themselves. People in the candidate countries are the most likely to go to the cinema and to the library. Nonetheless, respectively 70% and 78% have not participated in these most popular **cultural activities** in the past 12 months. Going to sport events and visiting historic monuments are the next two most frequent cultural activities in the candidate countries. People sometimes go to a concert (although 79% have not done so in the past year), visit a museum, or go to the theatre. Ninety-three percent did not go to museums abroad or see a ballet, and 95% missed out on visiting archaeological sites.
- About four in 10 citizens performed **artistic activities** in the course of the past one year, and 14% did them in some kind of social setting, as a part of a group or a class. Most people (23%) have indicated that they have sung in the past 12 months. Dancing comes second in the list of the most widespread artistic activities (16%). photography and filming follows, which was reported by 14%.
- Finally, candidate citizens are least likely to cede national decision-making in matters of cultural policy — perhaps because such policies are seen as guaranteeing the preservation of a nations' cultural heritage. The majority, both on the CC-13 level (57%) and in the 10 accession countries that will be members by May 2004 (56%), say that culture-related decisions should remain at home.

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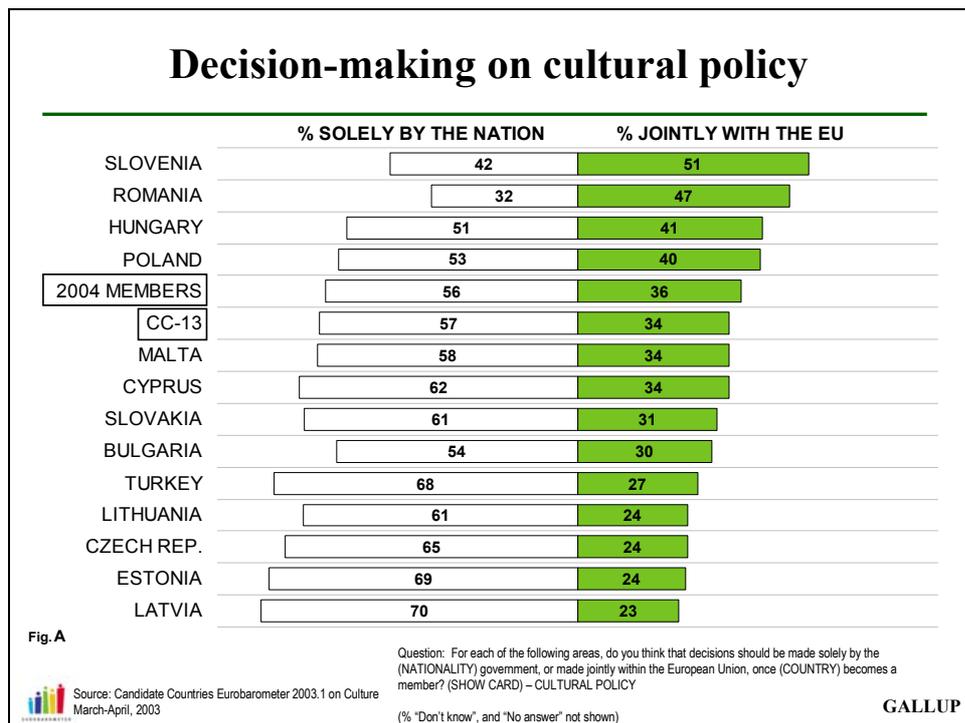
New Europeans and Culture

The main topic of the present candidate countries Eurobarometer survey that was carried out at the request of the Directorate-General Culture and Youth was citizens' cultural involvement — reading habits, Internet usage, musical preferences, etc. — and their participation in different cultural activities. In the last chapter, we will take a short look at the extent to which citizens themselves practice artistic activities as well.

But before going to into the finer details of the cultural involvement of citizens in the candidate countries, we will look at two general issues first. One is an investigation of the extent to which people are willing to share decision-making with the European Union in the field of culture, and the other is an overview of candidate households' possession of several "cultural goods".

Joint decision-making in the field of culture?

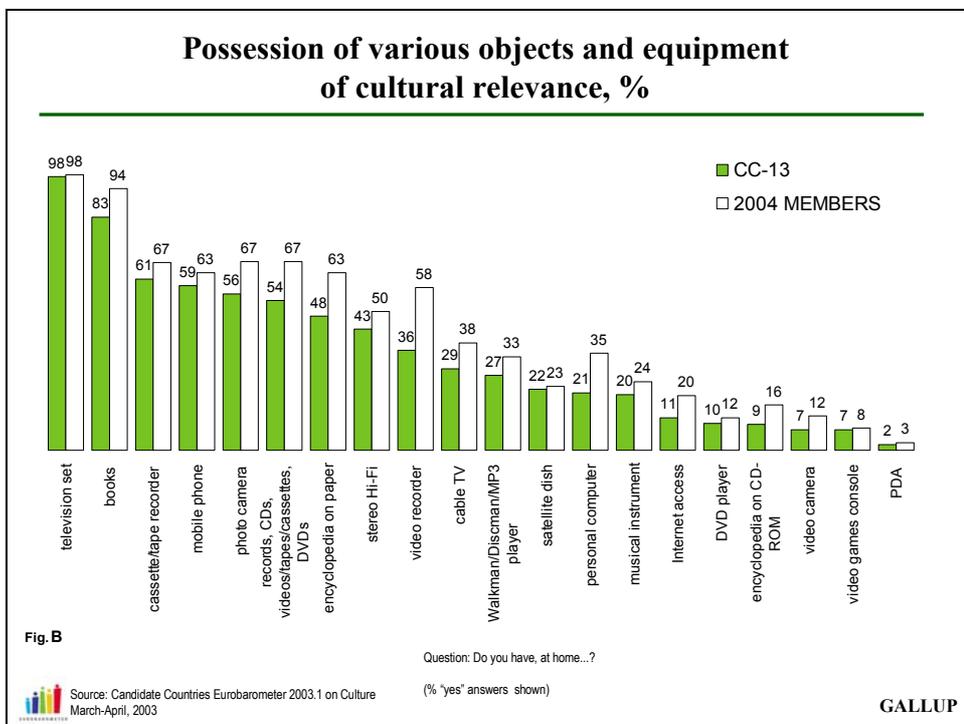
Candidate citizens are least likely to cede national decision-making in matters of cultural policy — perhaps because such policies are seen as guaranteeing the preservation of a nations' cultural heritage. The majority, both on the CC-13 level (57%) and in the 10 accession countries that will be members by May 2004 (56%), say that culture-related decisions should remain at home. There are only two countries where EU-level decision-making is accepted by most people: Slovenia and Romania. At the other end of the scale are the three Baltic states and the Czech Republic; citizens here are very reluctant to delegate decision-making powers to the EU in the field of cultural policy.



This attitude is universal in all demographic groups. Even those who regard their country's membership in the EU as a "good thing" are more likely to believe that cultural policy decisions should remain in solely national hands (53%). Forty-three percent say decision-making with the EU is preferable.

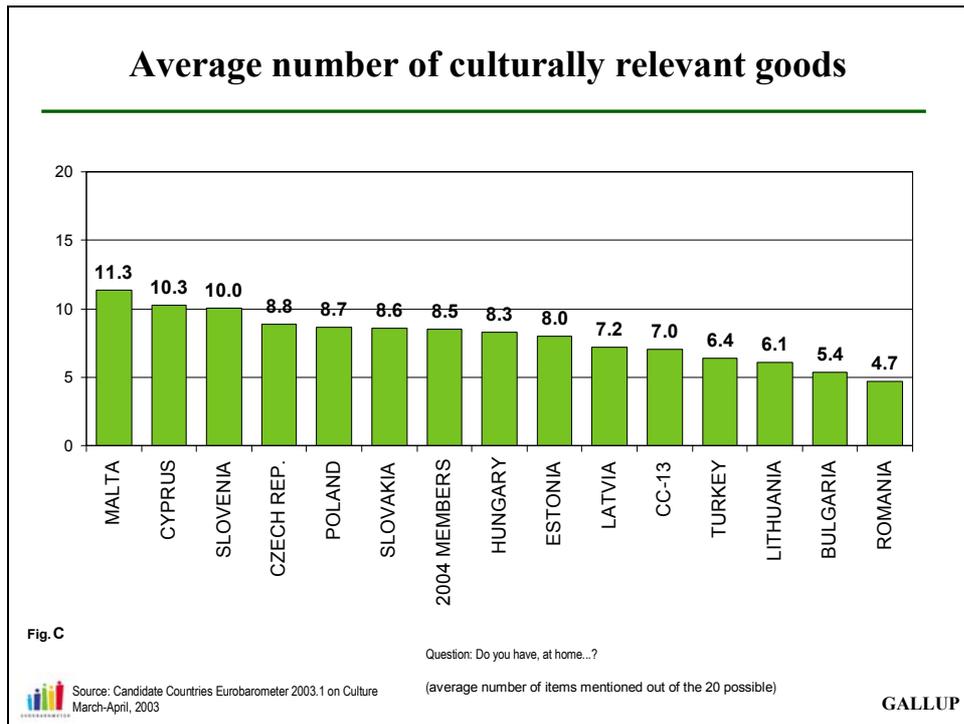
Possession of culturally relevant equipment, objects

In this survey, we attempted to map the possession of various kinds of culturally significant objects, equipment, and services, from the *Blockflöte* to the Internet. It appears that, for the most part, there are only two universal "cultural goods" in the candidate countries: nearly everybody has a TV set, and nearly every household possesses at least some books, as will be discussed later in this report.



Many households have tape recorders, mobile phones, cameras, paper encyclopaedias, stereo equipment, and — in the 2004 member countries — video recorders. Generally, people in the 10 accessing countries have more of these goods than people in the countries that are not in the current round of enlargement. This is especially apparent in the case of books, cameras, encyclopaedias, the aforementioned video recorders, and personal computers — which further decreases their possession of CD-ROM encyclopaedias and Internet access.

Malta, Cyprus, and Slovenia are the countries where possession of culturally relevant goods are the most widespread (i.e. they have the most items out of the 20 listed), whereas — as *FIGURE C* on the next page shows — Romania, Bulgaria, and Lithuania are at the end of this ranking.



Again we find marked differences in the demographics. Males have somewhat more items than do females (7.3 vs. 6.8), and the younger the respondents are, the more items they have from the list we presented to them. Those who remained in school until they were 20 or older have an average 9.5 items, while those who left school before they were 16 have only 4.7. Looking at the respondents' occupation scale, managers have more than half (10.8) of the items, and pensioners own 4.8. In urban areas the possession of these items is significantly higher (8.1) than it is in rural areas (5.7).

Table 1. Possession of culturally relevant goods
CC-13 level, average number of items owned out of the 20 listed,
by demographic groups

	mean number		mean number
Male	7.3	Self-employed	6.7
Female	6.8	Managers	10.8
AGE: 15-24 years	8.6	Other white-collars	9.2
AGE: 25-39 years	7.4	Manual workers	7.3
AGE: 40-54 years	7.3	House persons	5.6
AGE: 55+ years	4.6	Unemployed	6.9
EDU: up to 15 years	4.7	Retired	4.8
EDU: 16-19 years	7.6	Rural area or village	5.7
EDU: 20+ years	9.5	Small- or middle-sized	7.8
EDU: still studying	9.9	Large town	8.1

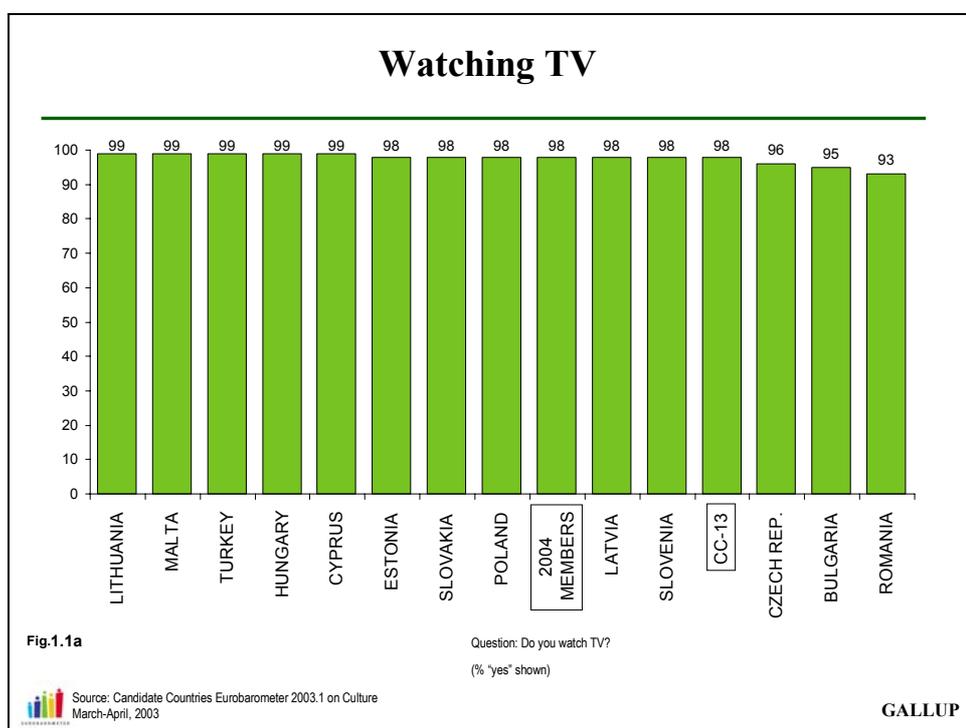
We will give more insight into the possession patterns of many of these items in later chapters of this report.

1. Media usage - Radio and Television

In this chapter, we take a very detailed look at the consumption of electronic media in the candidate countries, including programme preferences, viewing frequency, and other characteristics.

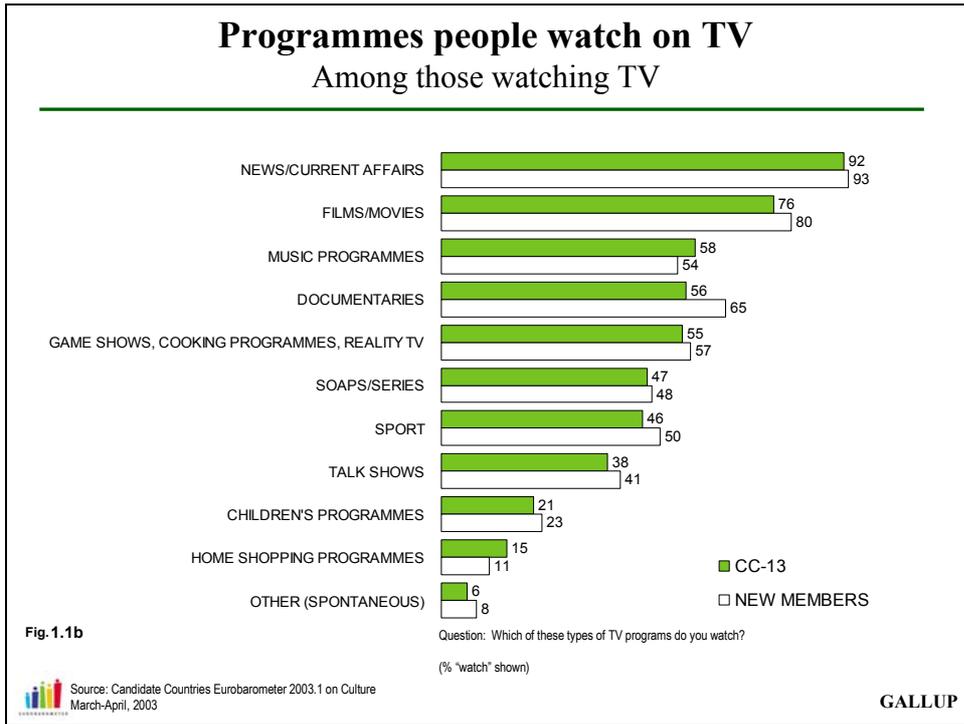
1.1 What do candidate countries' citizens watch on TV?

At first blush, there are no essential differences among the future member states: almost all the CC-13 respondents watch television (98% of them answered this question positively), and, as was noted earlier, the possession of a TV set is near-universal in the candidate region. The proportion watching television is below average in the Czech Republic (96%), Bulgaria (95%), and Romania (93%). (FIGURE 1.1a) (ANNEX TABLE 1.1)

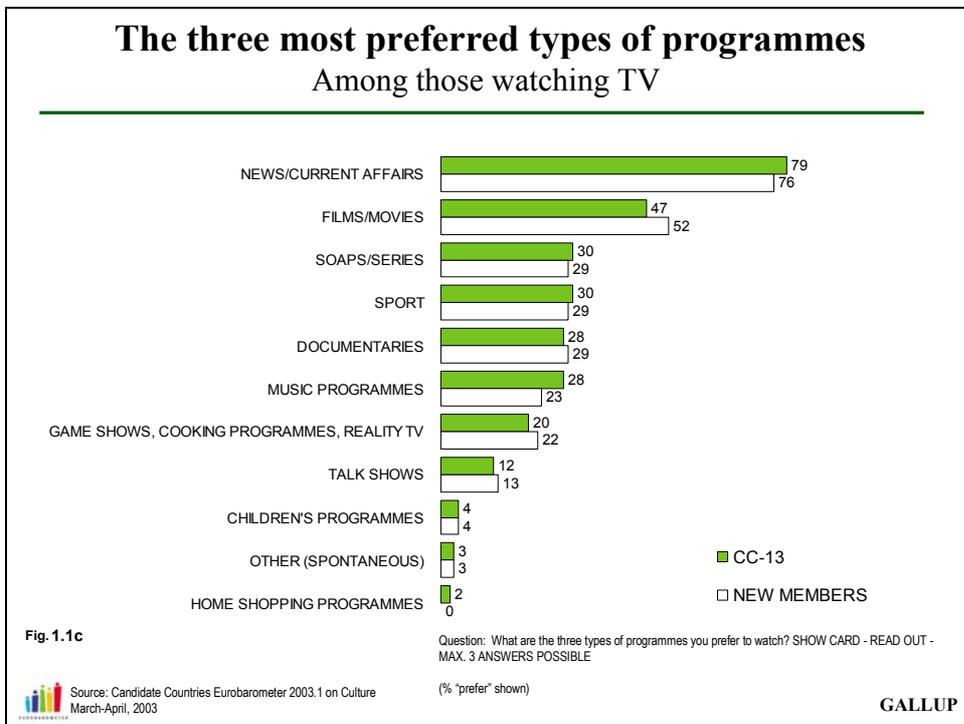


The most preferred programmes category is *news and current affairs*. Nine out of 10 respondents (92%), among those who watch TV, mentioned this type as the programme they watch. In the second place is *films and movies*, mentioned by 76% of the respondents of the candidate countries. More than one out of two respondents said they watch *music programmes*, *documentaries*, and *game shows*, *cooking programmes*, and *reality TV* (58%; 56%; 55% respectively). Based on self-reports, 46% of the audience watch *soaps and series*. (ANNEX TABLE 1.2)

While the citizens of the 2004 member countries watch as much TV as CC-13 citizens (same ratio, 98%), they definitely pay more attention to *films and movies* (+4%), *documentaries* (+9%), *sport programmes* (+4%), and less attention to *music* (-4%) and *home shopping programmes* (-4%) than the candidate countries' average. (FIGURE 1.1b) *News programmes* are top-ranked in the candidate countries and in the 2004 member countries alike.



In another question, we asked our respondents to identify the three kinds of programmes that they like the most. (FIGURE 1.1c) Again, news and current affairs (79% on the CC-13 level, and 76% in the new member states) lead the ranking. Films and movies are second, with 47% (new member states; 52%). The next four entries are very close to one another: soaps and series (30%), sports programmes (30%), documentaries (28%), and music programmes (28%). Game shows, cooking programmes, and reality TV come in seventh, mentioned by 20%, and talk shows are in eighth place with 12%. (ANNEX TABLE 1.3a)



From a demographical aspect, we can establish that news programmes are watched by men (83%) more often than by women (75%), and by people who stayed in full-time education until age 20 or

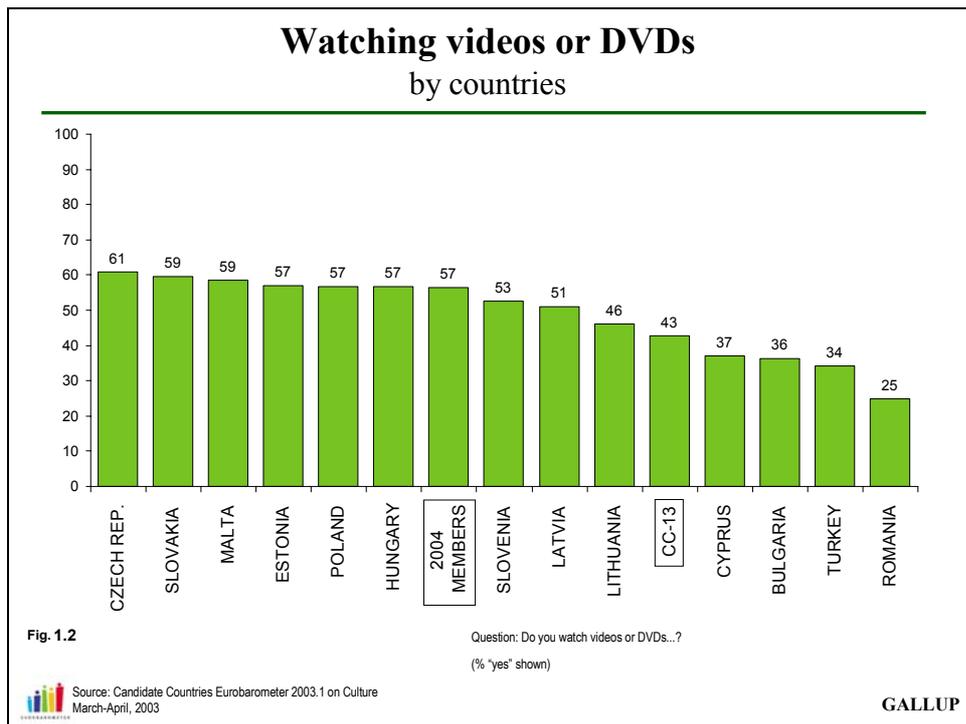
older (85%), as compared to those who left full-time education before age 16 (82%). Analyses of the respondent occupation scale show that managers and self employed are much more likely to watch news programmes on TV (89%; 87%) than the unemployed (73%). (ANNEX TABLE 1.3b)

Many more women than men watch soaps and series (47% v. 12%), talk shows (15% v. 9%), home shopping programmes (3% v. 1%), game shows, cooking programmes, reality TV (26% v. 15%), and children's programmes (6% v. 2%). The youngest citizens' preferred TV programmes are movies (52% v. 47% in the CC-13), sports (35% v. CC-13 30%), and music (51% v. CC-13 28%).

1.2 Watching videos, DVDs

Fewer than half of the respondents (43%) in the candidate countries watch videos or DVDs at all. This ratio is significantly higher in the accessing countries (57%). (FIGURE 1.2)

The citizens who are most likely to regularly or occasionally watch videos or DVDs are in the Czech Republic (61%), but candidate countries Eurobarometer found almost the same level in Slovakia (59%), Malta (59%), Estonia (57%), Poland (57%), and Hungary (57%) as well. These findings are more or less in line with ownership of VCRs and DVDs across the region: DVD and VCR ownership is greatest in Malta, Cyprus, Slovenia, and Poland. (ANNEX TABLE 1.4a) It is very interesting that, while 57% of Estonians claim to watch DVDs and videos, only 39% have a VCR and 6% have a DVD player. Later in the report we will discuss the extent to which Estonians are performing cultural activities in the company of others. Maybe this is another form for cultural consumption in social settings.



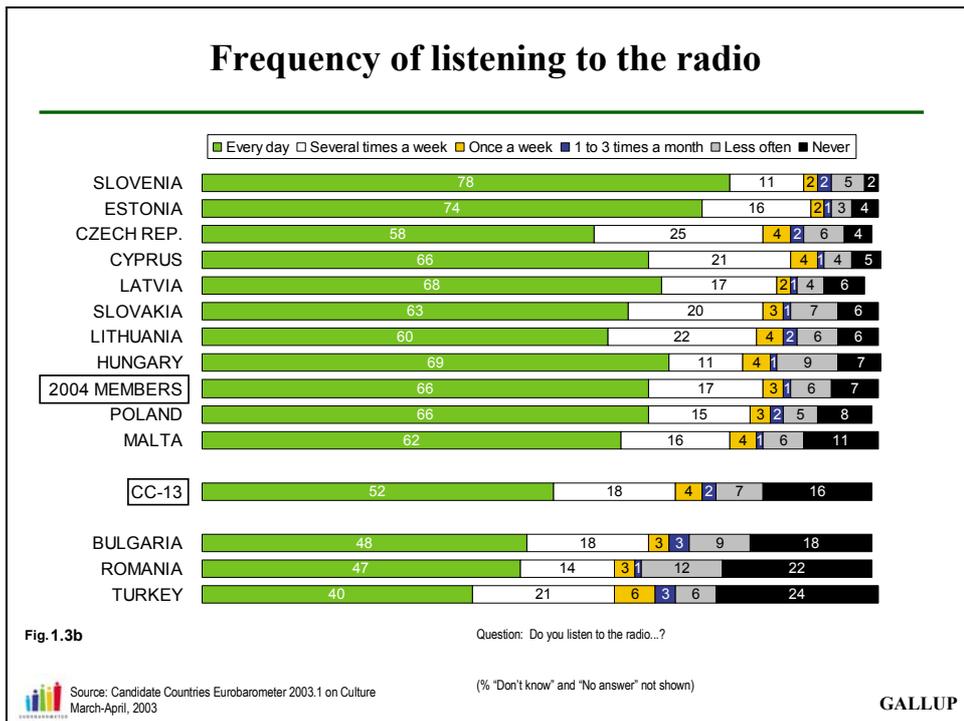
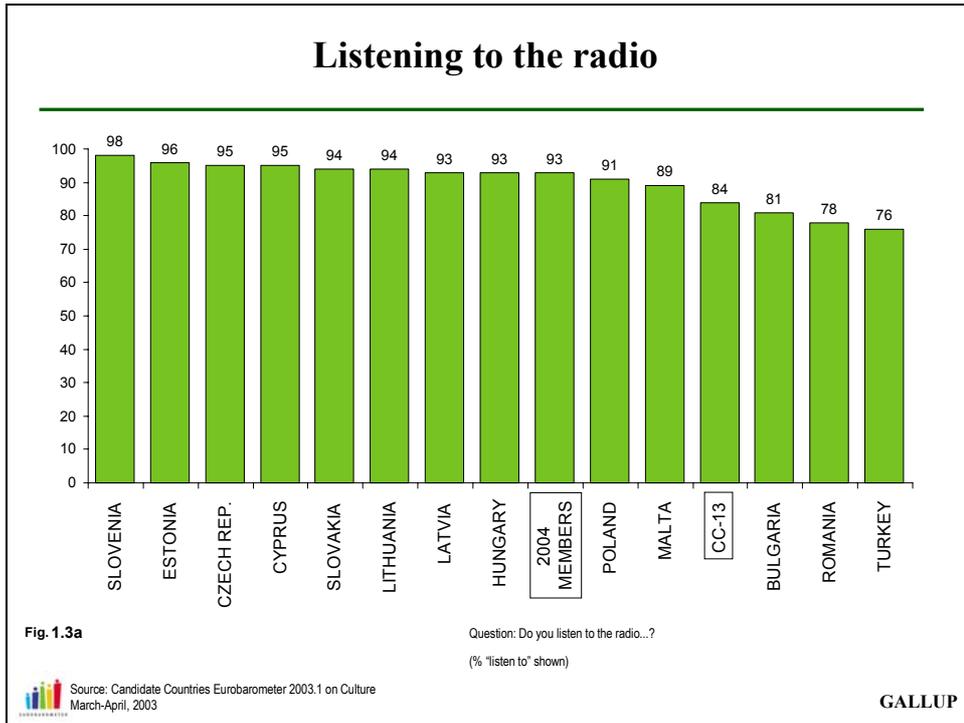
Turning to demographic groups, women watch videos or DVDs less often than men do (40% v. 46%). Younger people, those still studying, and managers are the most likely to watch this kind of "canned television". (see also ANNEX TABLE 1.4b)

Two percent of the citizens in the candidate countries watch videos or DVDs every day, 7% of them watch several times a week, and 7% once a week. Eleven percent of the respondents watch these types of media one to three times a month, and 15% of them less often. Again, 57% do not use this media at all.

These proportions are slightly higher in the 2004 member countries. Ten percent of these countries' residents watch videos or DVDs once a week, 17% one to three times a month, and 20% less often.

1.3 Listening to radio

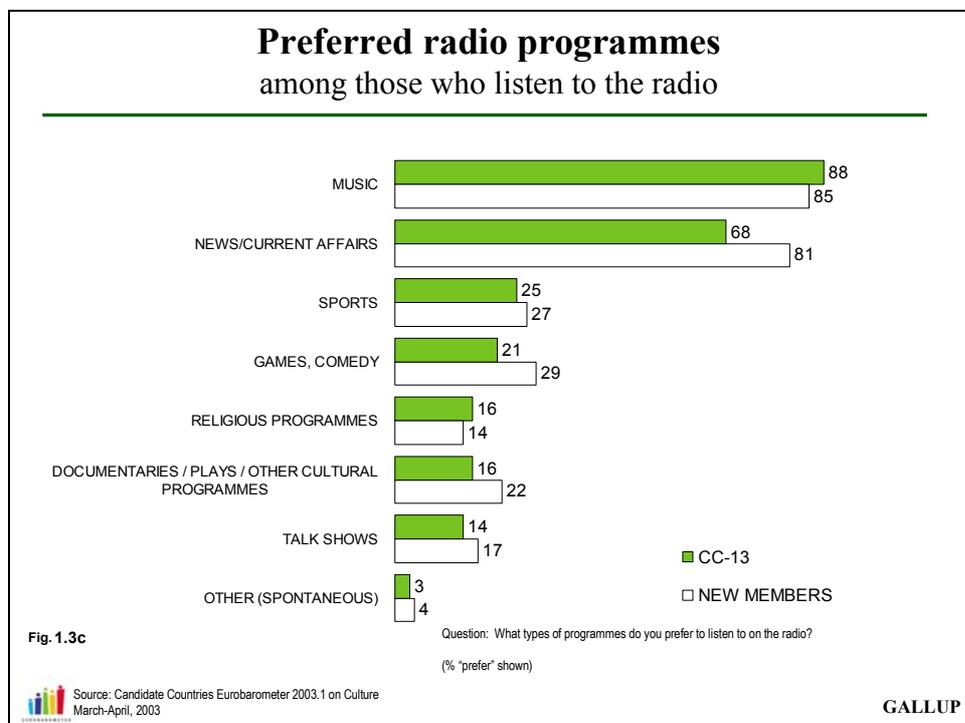
Among any 100 candidate citizens, an average 84 said they listened to the radio. This ratio is higher in the 2004 member states by 9 percentage points, meaning 93 people out of 100 listen to the radio. Radio's largest audience is in Slovenia (98%), but there is no relevant difference compared to the countries that follow it in this ranking: Estonia (96%), the Czech Republic, Cyprus (both 95%), Slovakia, Lithuania (both 94%), Latvia, and Hungary (both 93%). (FIGURE 1.2a) In Bulgaria (81%), Romania (78%), and Turkey (76%), fewer people listen to the radio than the CC-13 average (84%). (ANNEX TABLE 1.5)



Television has a bigger audience than radio, but still, candidate country citizens are much more likely to listen to radio than watch videos or DVDs. If we look at the frequency of radio use, it appears that every second respondent (52%) listens to radio every day, and 18% listen several times a week. In the 2004 member countries, the proportion of daily listening to the radio is much higher. Two-thirds (66%) of the citizens in these countries listen to the radio on a daily basis. High above this average we find Slovenia (78%) and Estonia (74%), but also Hungary (69%) and Latvia (68%). On the other end of this scale are Romania (47%) and Turkey, (40%) where the fewest people listen to radio. (FIGURE 1.2b on the next page)

Preferred radio programmes

The most preferred type of radio programme in the candidate countries is *music*, which was mentioned by 88% of the respondents as such. (FIGURE 1.2c) Among the 2004 members, 85% answered that they prefer to listen to *music* on the radio. This is much more characteristic of the younger age group (below 24 years old: 96%, and 25-39 years old: 91%, vs. the average of 88%), and more likely among house persons (93%) and managers (92%) than among the retired people (73%). (ANNEX TABLE 1.6a)



News and current affairs are in second place with 68% in the candidate countries, and as many as four-fifths (81%) in the 2004 members countries. *Sports programmes* come in third, mentioned by about one-fourth of the people involved in the survey (CC-13: 25%; 2004 members: 27%).

Sports beat the CC-13 average among the unemployed people and manual worker (34% ;33%), and are preferred basically by more men than women (41% v. 9%). (see also ANNEX TABLE 1.6b)

The following table (TABLE 1.2) shows the preferred radio programmes for various socio-demographic groups in the candidate region. It seems that women and the younger generation are more interested in *music programmes*, whereas men, the generation older than 40, managers, and retired people are the most interested in *news programmes*.

Table 1.2 Preferred radio programmes
CC-13 level, in %, by demographics

	music	news	sports	games, comedy	religious programmes	documentaries	talk shows		music	news	sports	games, comedy	religious programmes	documentaries	talk shows
Male	86	71	41	18	13	14	12	Self-employed	87	71	30	13	17	11	10
Female	90	65	9	24	19	18	16	Managers	92	82	29	21	8	22	17
AGE: 15-24 years	96	45	25	19	7	9	11	Other white-collars	91	72	30	26	7	21	18
AGE: 25-39 years	91	64	25	18	12	11	12	Manual workers	90	72	33	21	11	13	13
AGE: 40-54 years	87	81	26	24	17	19	14	House persons	93	50	7	19	21	8	8
AGE: 55+ years	74	87	23	25	31	28	18	Unemployed	91	67	34	22	12	13	11
EDU: up to 15 years	85	62	17	16	25	12	11	Retired	73	89	22	26	30	28	19
EDU: 16-19 years	88	75	31	25	13	18	16	Rural area or village	86	69	27	20	18	14	12
EDU: 20+ years	86	84	29	24	10	24	16	Small- or middle-sized	89	68	25	24	14	16	15
EDU: still studying	95	45	24	19	6	11	12	Large town	88	69	22	18	14	18	14

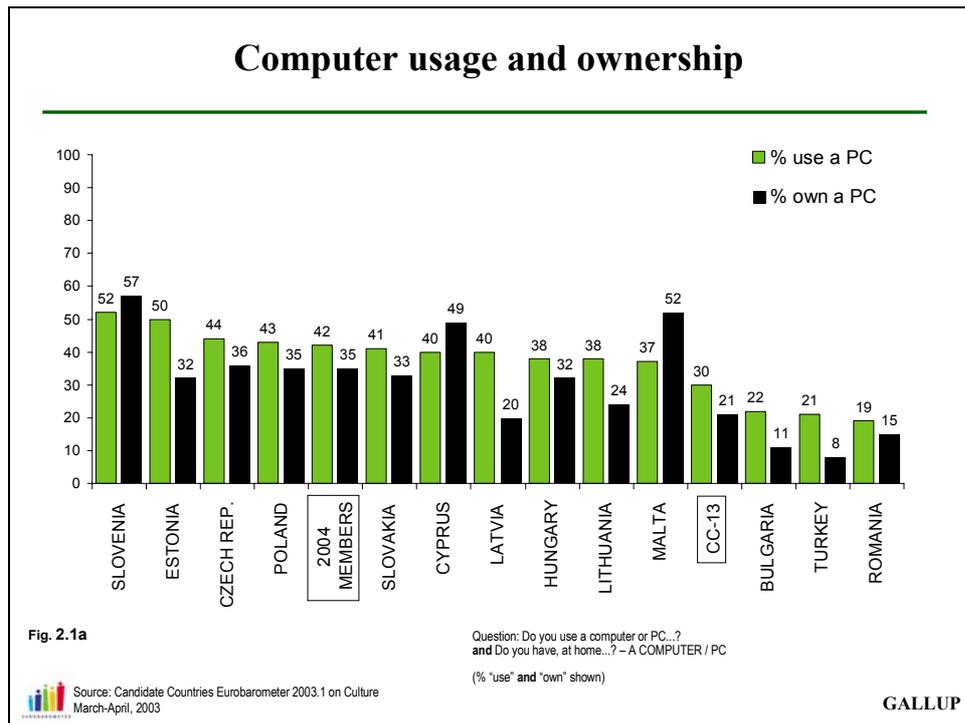
2. Computer and Internet usage

The usage of computers and the Internet is polarized in the candidate countries due to their differing infrastructures and socio-economic statuses.

2.1 Computer usage

On average, less than a third of respondents (30%) on the CC-13 level use a computer for whatever reason. In the 2004 member states, computer usage is much more common — 42% of the respondents said that they use a computer.

Computer usage reaches the highest levels in Slovenia (52%) and Estonia (50%), where every second person uses a personal computer. The lowest levels of computer usage the survey found were in Bulgaria, Turkey, and Romania, where only about one-fifth of the respondents use a PC. *FIGURE 2.1a* also shows the proportion of those who have a computer at home. It is very interesting to note that quite a few Maltese and Cypriots do not use computers, though they do own them. On the other hand, there are some countries where computer usage is relatively high compared to ownership (these are Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Bulgaria, and Turkey). In these countries, many use computers at their place of work or study. (*ANNEX TABLE 2.1a*)

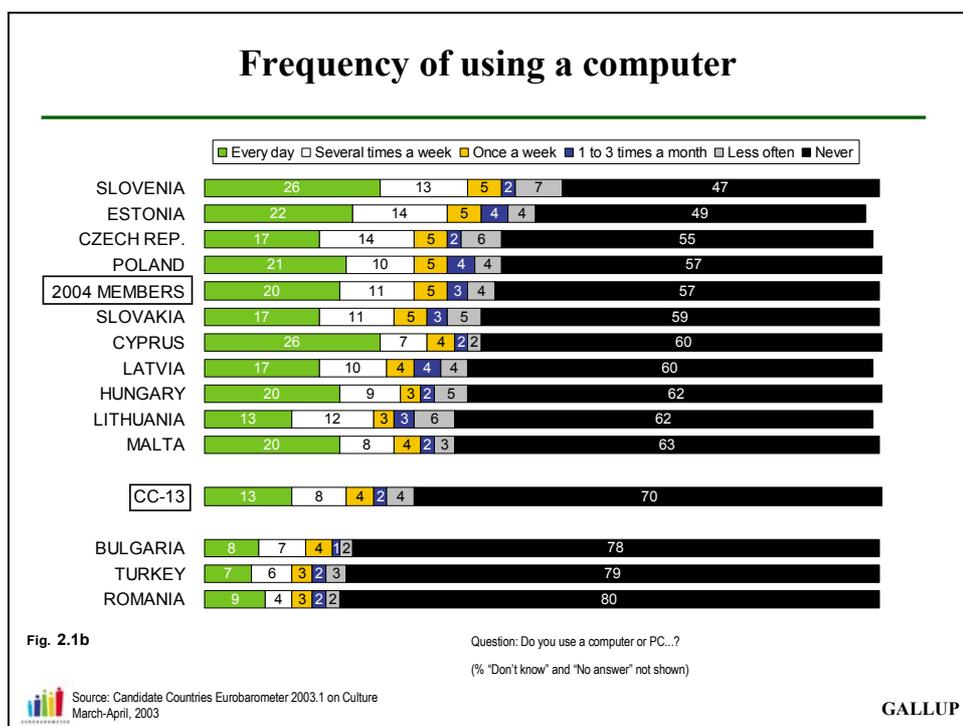


Looking at the results by different demographic groups, we can establish that computer users are more often men than women, likely to belong to the youngest generation, are highly qualified people, and live in large towns rather than in rural areas or villages. (ANNEX TABLE 2.1b) The ownership structure is very similar to that presented in TABLE 2.1a.

Male	34	Self-employed	22
Female	26	Managers	79
AGE: 15-24 Years	58	Other white-collars	59
AGE: 25-39 Years	32	Manual workers	25
AGE: 40-54 Years	24	House persons	10
AGE: 55+ Years	5	Unemployed	26
EDU: UP TO 15 Years	4	Retired	5
EDU: 16-19 Years	30	Rural area or village	18
EDU: 20+ Years	56	Small- or middle-sized	35
EDU: still studying	80	Large town	43

Thirteen percent of citizens in the candidate countries use a computer or PC every day, 8% several times a week, 4% once a week, 2% one to three times a month, and 3% less often than that. The respondents in the 2004 member states use PCs more frequently, 20% of them on a daily basis, 11% several times a week, 5% once a week, 3% one to three times a month and 4% less often.

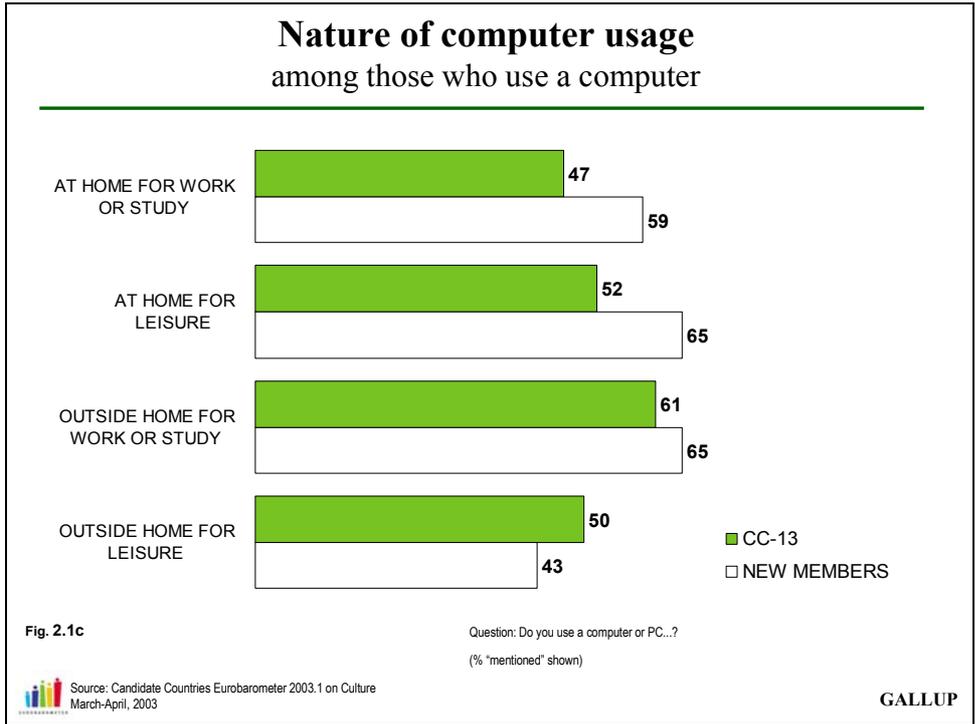
It is interesting that, although in Cyprus only 40% of the inhabitants use computers at all, 26% of them use them every day. This compares, for example, with Estonia or the Czech Republic where more citizens use PCs, but less often. (FIGURE 2.1b)



The way people use the computer

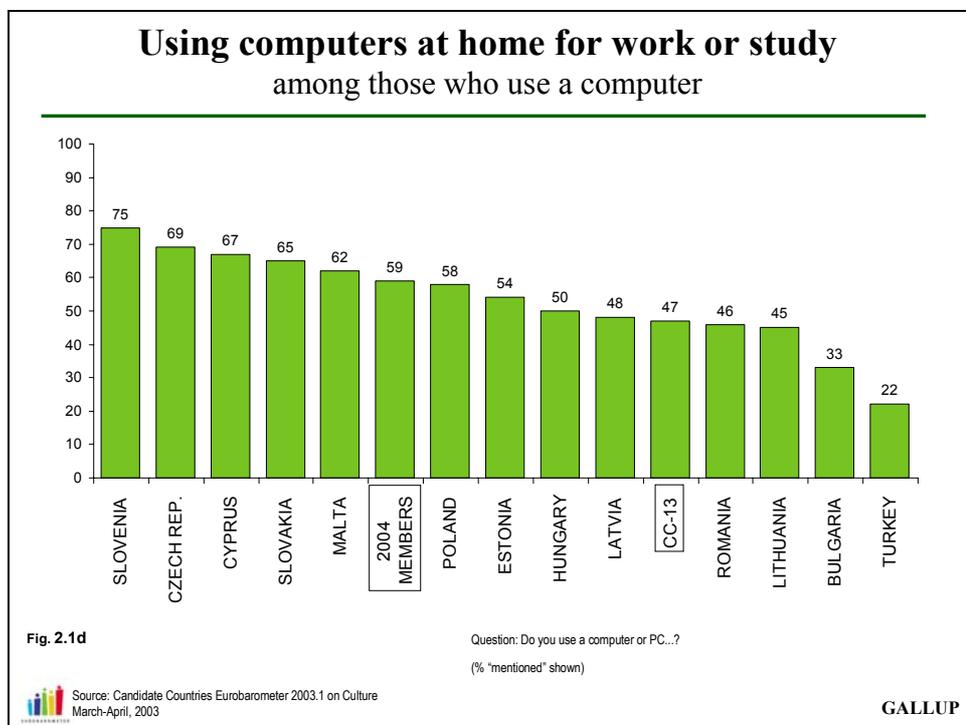
The computer is predominantly used *outside the home for work and study* in the candidate countries (61%), as well as in the accessing group (65%). (FIGURE 2.1c) But in the new member countries, a similar percentage use the computer *at home for leisure*, meaning that in the accession countries the computer is a working tool as well as a means of entertainment.

The graph below indicates, it would appear, that a greater proportion in the new member states than in the CC-13 use a PC at home. They also appear to have more household possession of computers.



Computer usage at home for work and study

Computers are used mostly at home for work and study in Slovenia (75%) and in the Czech Republic (69%) but the average is higher in Cyprus (67%), Slovakia (65%), and Malta (62%) than in the 2004 members' (59%), and much higher than the CC-13 average (47%). (FIGURE 2.1d)



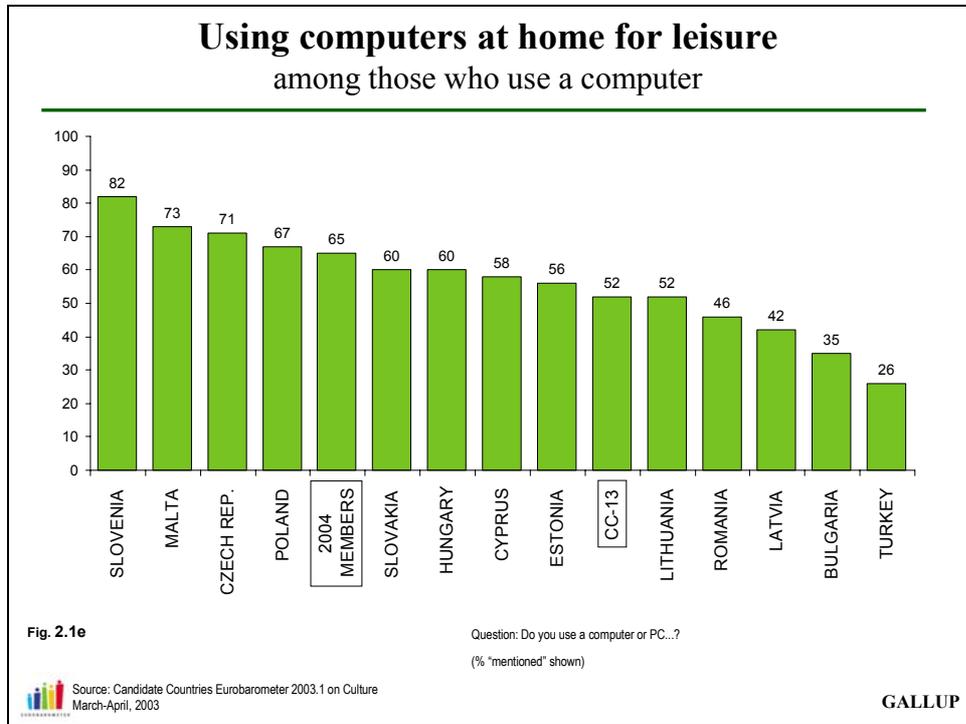
Among those who use their computer to work or study at home, we are most likely to find people with higher qualifications (studied 20+ years: 58%), managers (63%), those living in a small- or middle-sized town (51%) and, interestingly, those who belong to the oldest age group (58%) — of course these percentages are within the groups most likely to use a computer. (ANNEX TABLE 2.2b)

The frequent professional use of computers is the most prevalent among Polish users, where we find 12% of the respondents using a PC at home for work and studies daily, compared to 10% in the 2004 member countries, and 6% in the whole candidate region. (ANNEX TABLE 2.2a)

Computer usage at home, for leisure

Every second computer user in the candidate countries (52%) uses a computer at home for leisure. Using home computers for entertainment is more widespread among computer users in the 2004 member states — two-thirds (65%) of the citizens spend leisure time with a computer.

In Slovenia, as many as 82% of all computer users claim they use their home computer for leisure activities. The Maltese, Czechs, and Poles are also likely to use their home PCs for entertainment. (ANNEX TABLE 2.3)

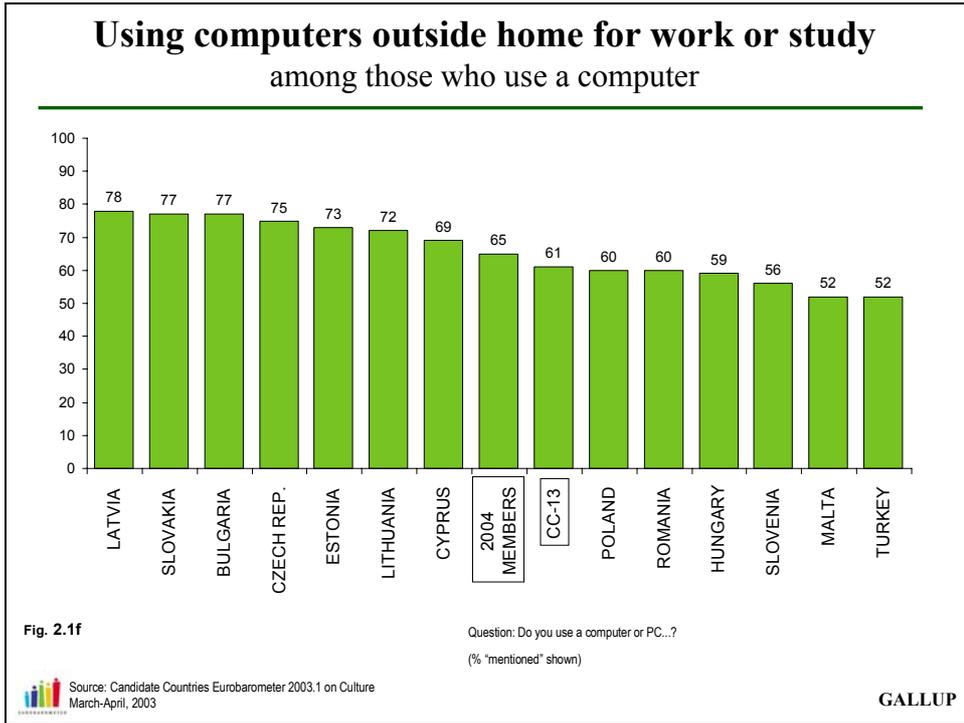


Computer usage outside home for work and study

There is not much variation between the candidate countries in their use of computers outside home for work and study. Among computer users, almost every third respondent uses it for work or study (CC-13: 61%; 2004 members: 65%). The highest proportions are in Latvia (78%), Slovakia (77%), and in the Czech Republic (77%), and the lowest are in Malta and Turkey (52-52%). (FIGURE 2.1f) (ANNEX TABLE 2.4a)

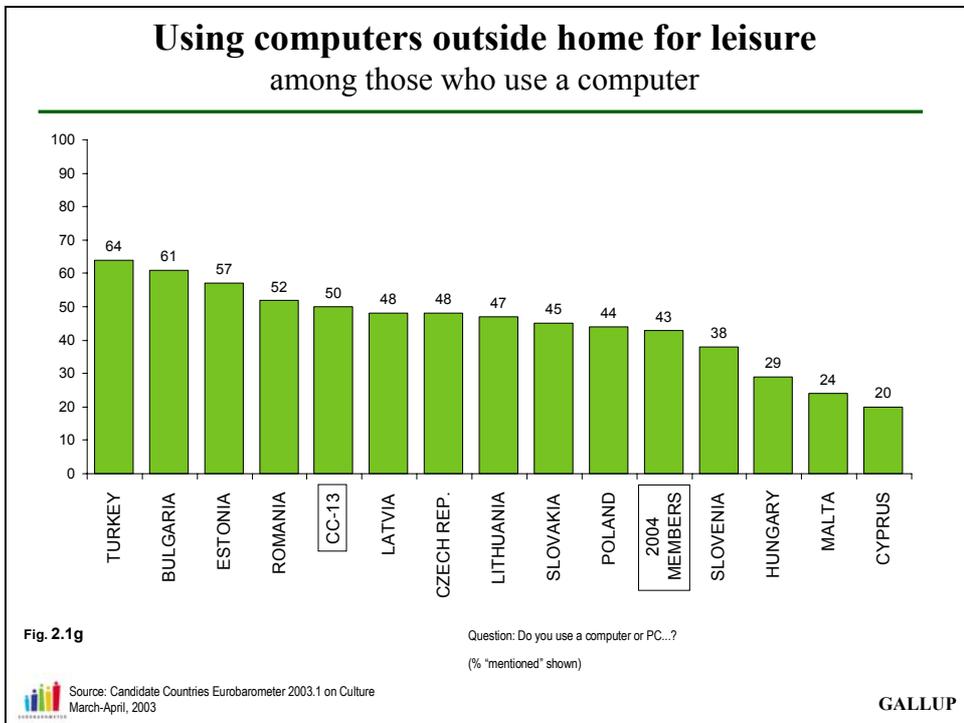
Demographic analyses reveal that more women (64%) than men (59%) use PCs outside home for that reason. Managers (78%), other white-collar workers (79%), and the younger age groups are likelier to use outside PCs for work or study than people from other professions or age-categories. (ANNEX TABLE 2.4b)

The most frequent of this PC usage is in Cyprus, where 17% of the citizens use a computer every day for work or study. This is significantly higher than the 2004 members' (10%) and the candidate countries' average (6%).



Computer usage outside home for leisure

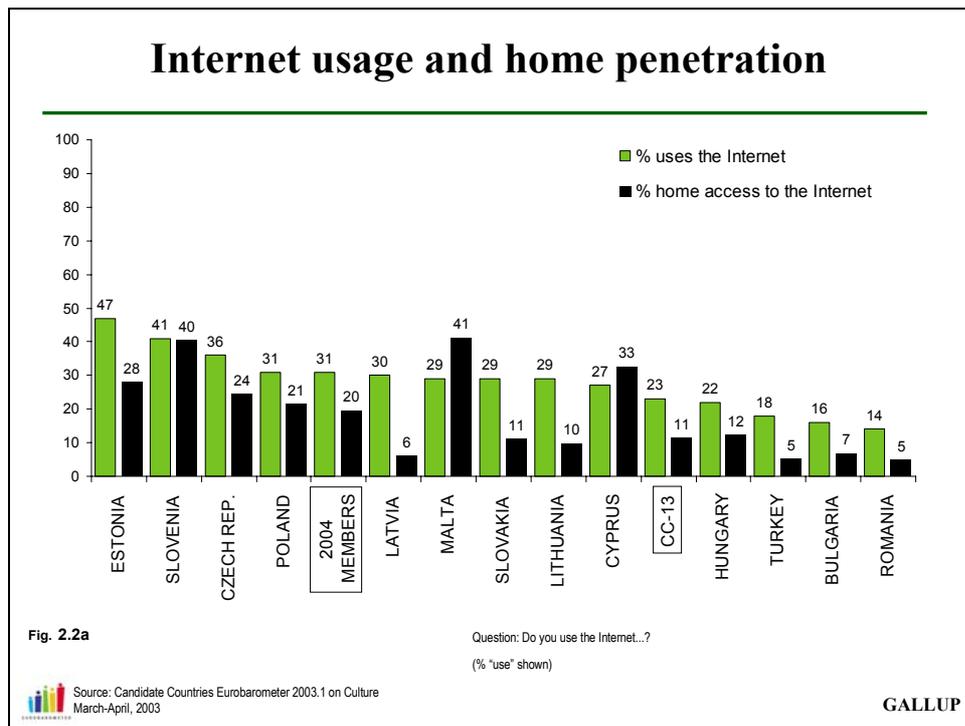
Using a computer outside home for leisure reaches its highest levels in Turkey (64%) and Bulgaria (61%) – the countries where average computer usage level was the lowest, and computer ownership is the most rare. In the candidate countries, half of those who use a computer use it outside home for entertainment. In the 2004 member countries, this ratio is somewhat lower (43%). (ANNEX TABLE 2.5)



2.2 Internet usage

There are huge differences in the candidate countries' use of the Internet. Generally, we can say that fewer than every fourth candidate citizen uses the Internet (23%). In the accession countries this proportion is somewhat higher — almost one-third of the citizens are surfing on the World Wide Web (31%).

If we look at the graph below, we establish that the Internet usage rate difference is more than triple between the countries with the lowest (Romania, 14%) and the highest Internet penetration (Estonia, 47%) rates.



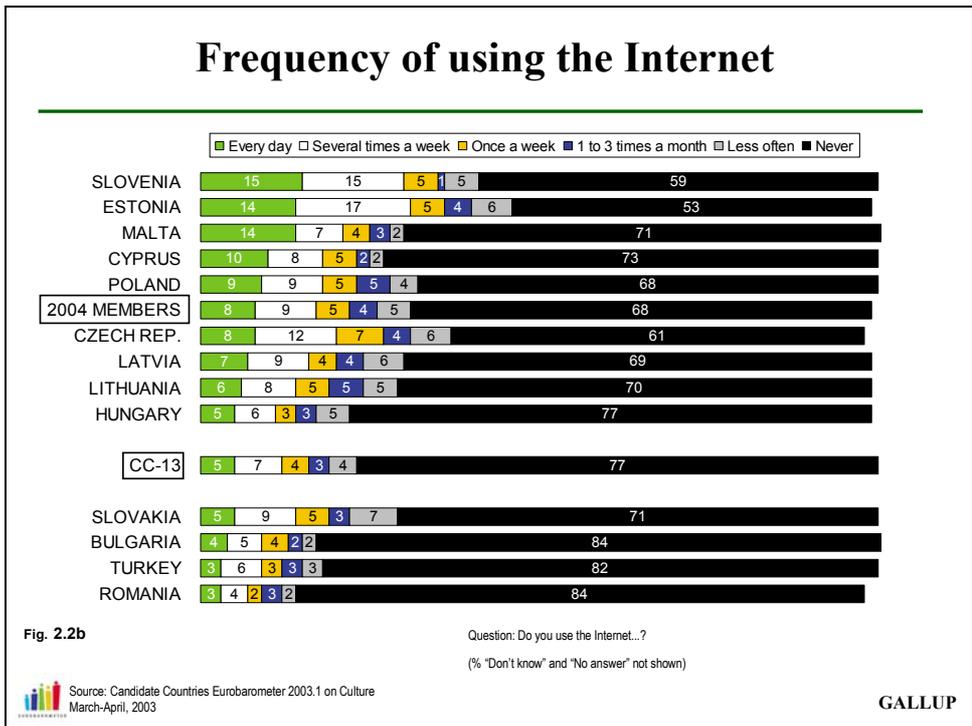
At the top of this ranking are Slovenia and the Czech Republic with, respectively, 41% and 36% penetration in the general population — similar to what we have seen with PC usage in the previous paragraphs. (ANNEX TABLE 2.1a) From the chart above it is also very apparent that Internet usage is not bound to home access. In countries where home access is very low, usage levels can be above average (like in Latvia) because people use public, school, or workplace access instead of a home connection. In other countries (on both Mediterranean islands), there are more people with home access than actual users of the Internet. Still, the numbers suggest that there is a weak link between the intensity of Internet usage and availability of home access. (For detailed numbers on Internet penetration refer to ANNEX TABLE 2.6a.)

The demographic analyses of Internet usage show that men are more likely than women to surf the web (27% vs. 19%). The youngest age group is more likely to use the Internet than the middle or the oldest generation in the candidate countries (15-24 years of age: 50%). More than 70% of people who are still studying use the Internet, compared to 42% of people who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or older, and to 20% of those who left full-time education before age 16. Analyses of the respondent occupation scale show that managers are most likely to surf on the web (62%), compared to only 7% of house persons. (ANNEX TABLE 2.6b)

Frequency of Internet usage

In the candidate countries, only 5% of the citizens surf on the net every day, 7% of them several times a week, 4% once a week, 3% one to three times a month, and 4% less often. In case of the 2003 member countries, 8% are daily web users, 9% of the citizens surf several times a week, 5% once a week, 4% one to three times a month, and 5% surf less often.

The frequency of Internet usage reaches the highest ratios in Slovenia and Estonia, where almost one-third of the respondents surf the net at least several times a week. Daily use of the Internet is also the highest in Slovenia (15%) and in Estonia (14%).

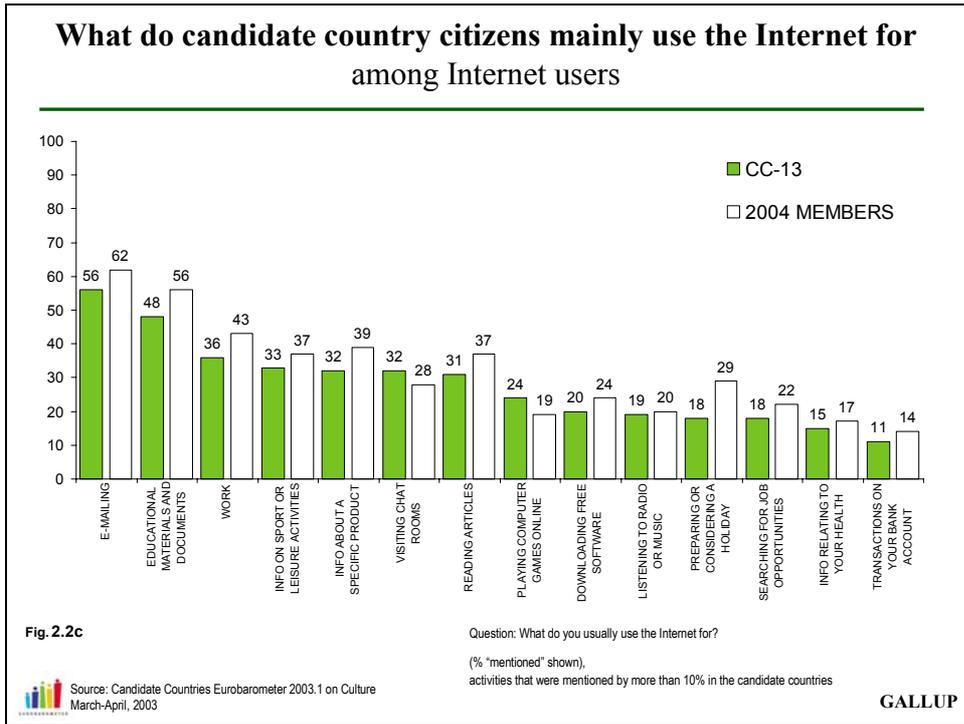


There are more “heavy” male users than female (7% v. 4%). In the youngest age group (15-24 years old), we also find many more respondents who use the Internet at least several times a week compared to other age groups (25% v. 14% - 25-39 years old, 8% - 40-54 years old, 2% - 55 years old and above).

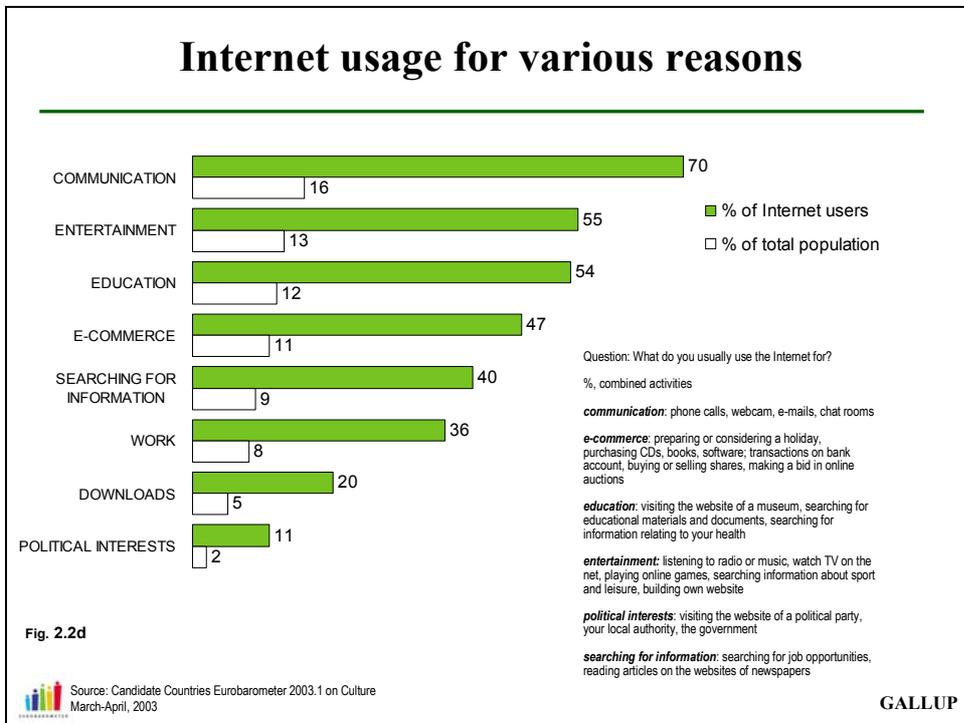
What do new Europeans use the Internet for?

To investigate what citizens usually use the Internet for, the survey presented a list of 29 possible things that can be done over the Internet, from buying and selling stocks, to watching television.

Looking at the results of this question (FIGURE 2.2c), we can say that the respondents mostly use the Internet to *send and receive e-mails*. On average, more than half (56%) of the respondents in 2004 member states, and 62% of the CC-13 citizens, mentioned this activity. The second most often mentioned function is the search for *educational materials and documents*, with 48% mentioning it in the entire region, and 56% in the new member countries. *Work* comes in third, with 36% (2004 members: 43%), and searching for *information about sport and leisure activities* is in the fourth place with 33% (2004 members: 37%). Thirty-two percent of Internet users in the candidate countries look for *information about specific products* and visit *chat rooms*. (ANNEX TABLE 2.7)



We classified the different reasons for Internet usage into eight basic groups. (FIGURE 2.2d) Taking everything into consideration, most citizens use the Internet for *communication*, to keep in touch with friends, relatives, or business colleagues. This group comprises 16% of the total population in the candidate countries, and 70% of all Internet users.



The second most frequently mentioned aim of Internet use is *entertainment*. This group combines various activities, including listening to radio or music, watching TV on the web, playing online games, or just seeking information about sport and leisure. On the CC-13 level, 13% of the citizens surf the

Internet for that reason. If we project this ratio onto the Internet users, it includes 55% of the respondents.

Twelve percent in the candidate countries, thus 54% of Internet users, use the Internet for *educational* reasons (visiting the website of a museum, searching for educational material and documents, searching for information relating to health). Forty-seven percent of those who use the web, and 11% in the total candidate region, use the Internet for *e-commerce*. We define that as anything from arranging holidays, searching for information about a specific product, transactions on bank accounts, buying or selling shares, bidding in on-line auctions or buying CDs, books, and software.

Nine percent of the candidate countries' citizens (40% among Internet users) use the Internet to *search for information* about job opportunities, or read articles on the websites of newspapers.

Eight percent of citizens not only occasionally surf the Internet, but they *work* with it. Actually, as many as one-third (36%) of Internet users claim that they use the web professionally, for work reasons.

Among Internet users, every fourth person uses the Internet for *downloading* files and free software. On the CC-13 level, that means 5% of the total population.

Only 2% of the citizens use the opportunity offered by the Internet to look after their political or civic interests, or just use public services (visiting the websites of a political party, their local authority, or their government). Among Internet users, this proportion is 11%.

Table 2.2 on the next page shows the particular differences in Internet use in the candidate countries. As we saw before, the most common function of the Internet, according to the citizens in the candidate countries, is communication, but there are some interesting differences between the countries regarding the frequency of certain motivations. In 11 candidate countries, **communication** is the top ranked function of the Internet. Only in Cyprus and Estonia does communication come in below first place.

Entertainment is ranked second in the candidate region, but it does not make the top three in the Czech Republic, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia. **Work**, or a professional reason, appears among the top three most frequently mentioned answers in Cyprus — where it ranks first — and in Hungary, Slovakia, and Slovenia. Using the Internet for **e-commerce** appears among the top three in the Czech Republic, Estonia (where it ranks first), Malta, Poland, and Slovenia. While **educational** reasons come up in the third place on the CC-13 level, they are not in the top three ranked functions in Cyprus, Hungary, Lithuania, and Slovenia. In these countries, **education** came after **work** or **entertainment**.

Table 2.2 Top ranking of activities of Internet use
(% Internet users, by country)

Bulgaria		Malta	
communication	85	communication	83
entertainment	60	education	70
education	56	e-commerce	61
Cyprus		Poland	
work	74	communication	69
entertainment	65	education	67
communication	61	e-commerce	62
Czech Republic		Romania	
communication	75	communication	68
e-commerce	63	entertainment	54
education	58	education	52
Estonia		Slovakia	
e-commerce	66	communication	63
communication	66	education	61
education	58	work	54
Hungary		Slovenia	
communication	73	communication	76
work	57	e-commerce	67
entertainment	56	work	56
Latvia		Turkey	
communication	73	communication	67
entertainment	65	entertainment	53
education	64	education	38
Lithuania			
communication	72		
entertainment	63		
searching for information	63		

3. What do people in the candidate countries read?

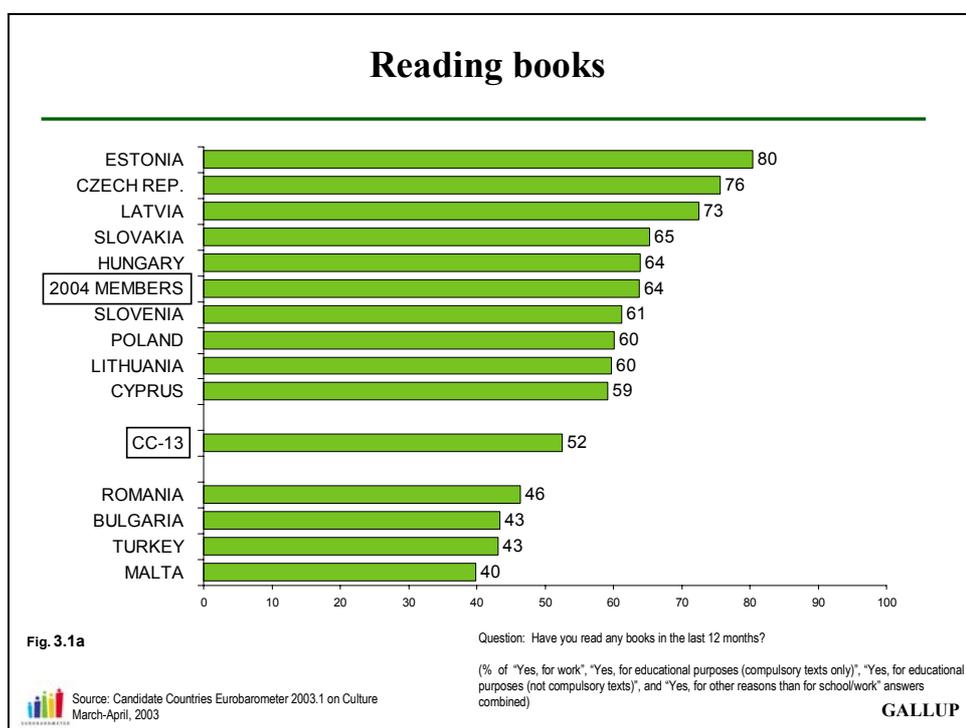
This chapter looks at citizens' reading habits; how much reading they do of books, newspapers, and magazines. We will also take a closer look at the ownership of books and encyclopaedias.

3.1 People read less in the Southern countries

"Reading maketh a full man," said Francis Bacon some hundred years ago. Other people have different considerations: almost half (47%) of the candidate countries' population answered they did not read any book in the last 12 months. Thirty-eight percent in the candidate countries read books for reasons other than school or work — that is, for their own pleasure. There is a considerable number who read for educational purposes: 17% read non-compulsory texts for educational purposes, and 14% read compulsory readings for educational purposes. Books for work is the least popular category (9%).

Adding up all investigated reasons, as FIGURE 3.1a shows, Estonian (80%), Czech (76%), and Latvian respondents (73%) read the most. Near the 2004 members' average (64%), about two-thirds of Hungarians (64%) and Slovaks (65%) have read at least one book in the past 12 months.

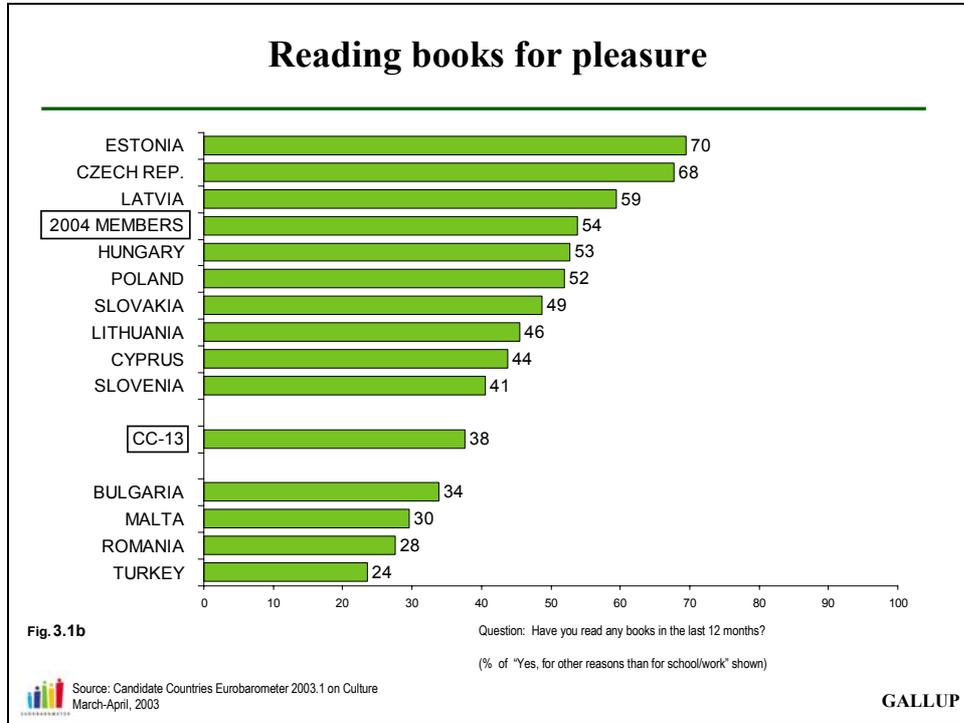
On the other hand, respondents from Malta (59%) and Turkey (57%) (where a limited illiteracy still exists; according to our survey about 13% of Turkish citizens never went to school) were the least likely to have read a book in the last 12 months. There is significant difference between the answers of CC-13 (47%) and 2004 member countries' (36%) respondents regarding this question. (ANNEX TABLE 3.1a)



Those who were least likely to have read a book in the last 12 months were people older than 55 (did not read: 59%), those who stayed in school until they were 15 years of age (72%), house persons (64%), the self-employed (61%), as well as those from rural areas or village (58%). The most likely to read are the youngest age group (15-24 years olds: 28%), obviously those who are still studying (9%), and managers (15%). (ANNEX TABLE 3.1b)

As we mentioned before, 38% of the candidate countries' population read books in the last 12 months **for reasons other than school or work**. Respondents from Estonia (70%) and the Czech Republic (68%) read the most books for pleasure, and the Turkish (24%), Romanians (28%), and Maltese (30%) do so the least. (FIGURE 3.1b)

More than half in the 2004 member countries (54%) read books for pleasure, but just 38% of the CC-13 population did so.



Reading books for reasons other than school or work is more characteristic of women (42%), 15-24 year olds (45%), those with more than 20 years of education (62%), managers (66%), and people in large towns (48%). It is less likely for men (33%), people older than 55 (34%), those with educations up to 15 years (18%), house persons, the self-employed (24% both), and people from rural area or villages (27%).

Reading non-compulsory texts for **educational purposes** is more prevalent in Slovakia (28%) and Latvia (24%), and they read mandatory books for educational purposes in the highest numbers, too (Slovakia 28%, Latvia 22%). Cypriots (10%) and Poles (11%) read the fewest books for educational purposes (excluding compulsory texts), and Romanians (10%) and Hungarians (13%) read the fewest compulsory texts.

The percentage of the population reading educational, but not compulsory, texts is higher in CC-13 countries (17%) than in the 2004 member countries (14%), but respondents from 2004 member countries are more likely to read compulsory texts (16%) than are respondents from the complete candidate region (14%).

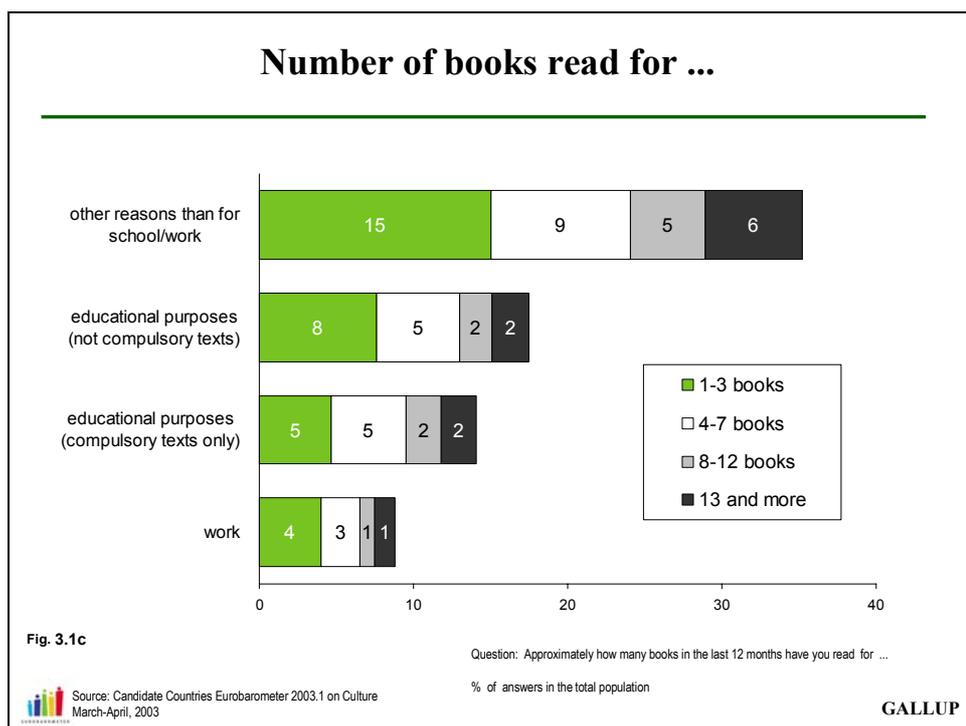
Men (18%) read the fewest, and 15-24 years olds (32%), those who are still studying (46%), and managers (30%) read the most non-compulsory educational texts. Those reading only compulsory educational texts are, naturally, in highest numbers among 15-24 years olds (41%) and those who are still studying (68%). (ANNEX TABLE 3.1b)

Only 9% of the candidate countries' population read books for work in the past 12 months. Reading books for this purpose is more characteristic of 2004 member countries (14%) than for the CC-13 population (9%).

Estonians and Slovaks (22% both) read the most books for work, and Turks read the fewest (3%). Managers (54%) and those with more than 20 years of education (29%) are the likeliest to have read books for their work in the past 12 months.

How many books people do read?

Fifteen percent of the candidate countries' population read one to three books in the last 12 months for reasons other than school or work, 9% read four to seven books, 5% read eight to 12 books and 6% read 13 and more books for this purpose. For all other purposes (educational and work), most respondents read one to three books (ANNEX TABLE 3.2, ANNEX TABLE 3.3, ANNEX TABLE 3.4)



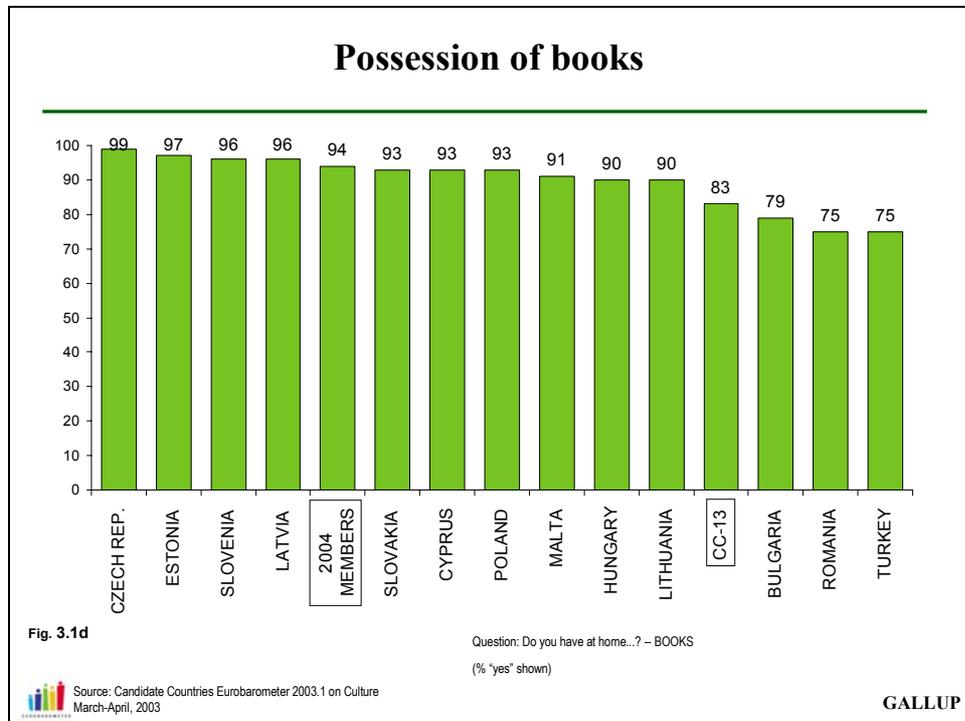
If we look at those who read books not for work or education, the Cypriots (27%) and Czechs (24%) are the likeliest to read just one to three books, and Estonians (23%) lead those who read 13 and more books. (FIGURE 3.1d)

Looking at aggregate numbers, 19% of the 2004 member countries' population read one to three books for their own pleasure, 14% of them read four to seven books, 7% of them read eight to 12 books, and finally, 12% of them read 13 or more books in the last 12 months. These rates are lower on the CC-13 level: 15% (one to three books), 9% (four to seven books), 5% (eight to 12 books) and 6% (13 or more books). (ANNEX TABLE 3.5a)

Those with higher educations (16%) and managers (19%) read 1-3 or more books for reasons other than work or education in the last 12 months. (ANNEX TABLE 3.5b)

“Beware of the man of one book”

Reading and having books are related but not interdependent phenomena. As we will present in Chapter 5, many citizens in the candidate countries go to the library on a regular basis to get books (as well as magazines and even Internet access).

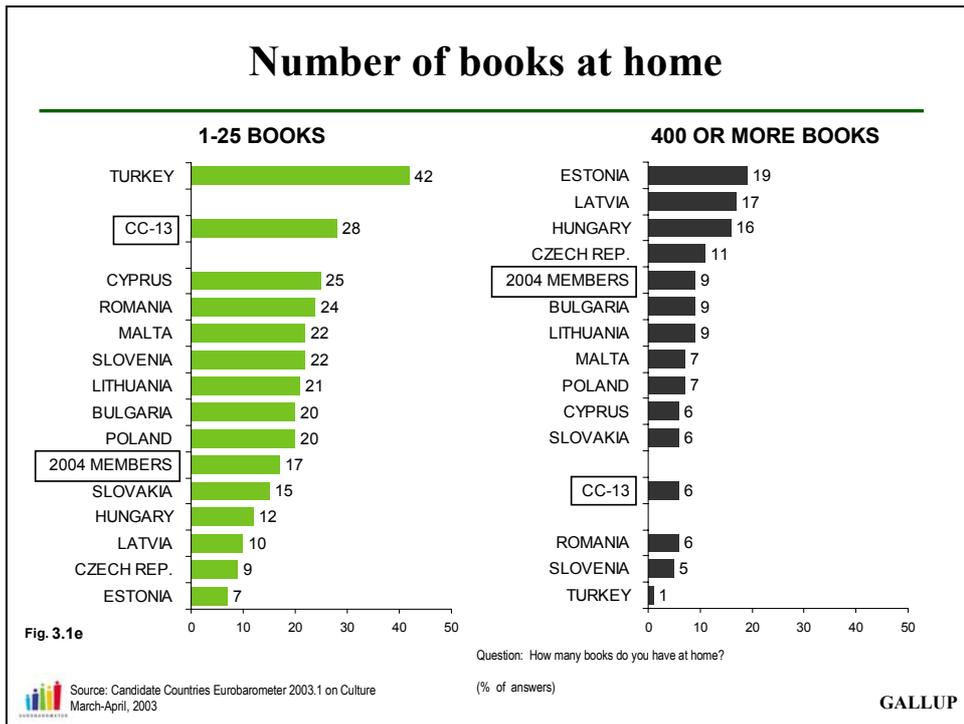


Still, in those countries where we have found the greatest readership, we have also found the greatest ownership — and as we will see below, they are the most likely to have *many* books at home. On average, 83% of the candidate countries’ population mentioned they own at least one book at home. Having books is near universal in the Czech Republic (99%), Estonia (97%), Latvia and Slovenia (96% both) as well. Turkey and Romania (75% both) have the fewest book owners. Ninety-four percent of the 2004 members’ citizens reported they have books at home.

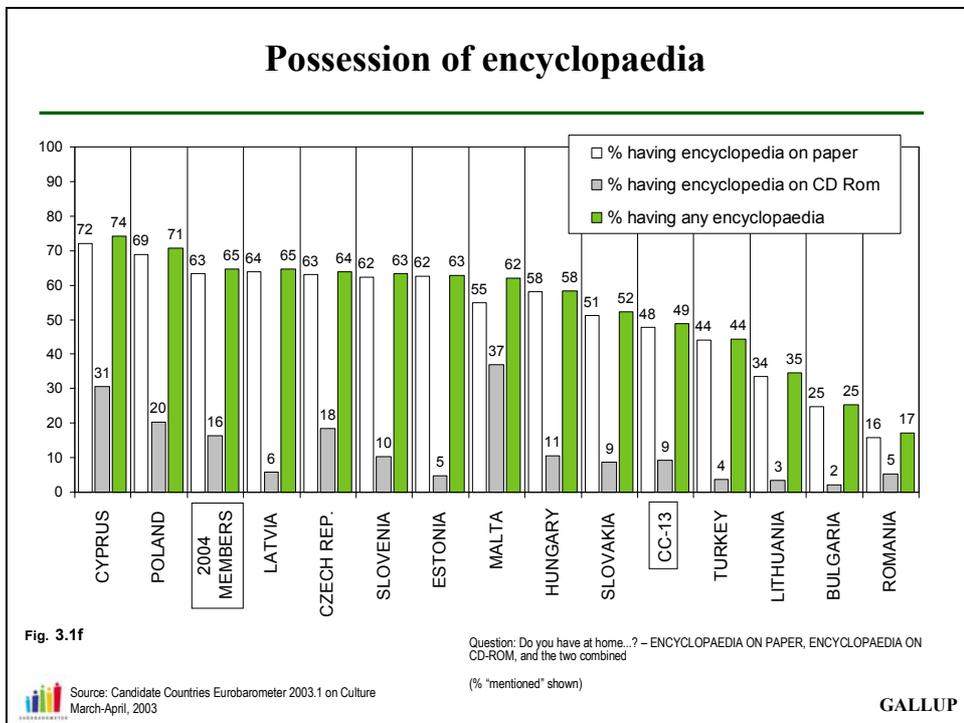
To our question, “*How many books do you have at home?*” about a quarter (28%) of respondents answered that they have one to 25 books, 19% have 26-50 books, 21% have 51-200 books. Seven percent of the respondents have 201-400 books, and 6% of them have more than 400 books at home. Three percent of the respondents do not know how many books they have at home.

FIGURE 3.1f on the next page shows that it is more likely for the CC-13 population to have fewer, one to 25, books (28%) than the citizens of the 2004 member countries (17%), and accordingly, there is a higher probability of having a little library at home with more than 400 books in the new countries (9%), than in the whole region (6%). The Turkish book owners are the most likely to have only 1-25 books (42%), and Estonian (19%), Latvian (17%), and Hungarian (16%) book owners are the largest collectors. (ANNEX TABLE 3.6)

Forty-eight percent of candidate citizens have encyclopaedias on paper at their home, and 9% have encyclopaedias on CD-ROM. As FIGURE 3.1g above shows, as many as 63% among the 2004 member countries mentioned they have an encyclopaedia on paper, and 16% have at least one encyclopaedia on CD-ROM. That the two overlap is illustrated by the fact that only 2% in this region have an encyclopaedia on CD-ROM, but have no printed one.



The Estonians are the most likely to have an encyclopaedia — paper or electronic — at home (74%), followed by the Poles with about seven in 10 (71%) having some encyclopaedia at home. Finding an encyclopaedia in someone’s home is the most difficult in Romania (17%) and Bulgaria (25%). Focusing on electronic versions, CD-ROM encyclopaedias are most common in Malta (36%) and Cyprus (31%), while they are the most rare in Bulgaria (2%) and Lithuania (3%).

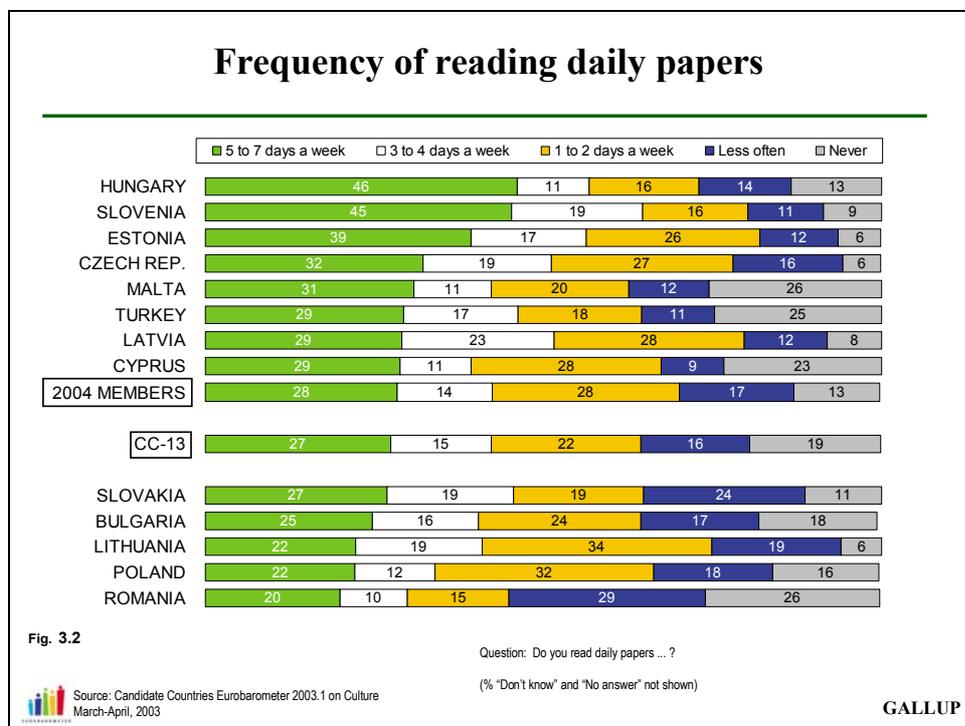


3.2 Reading daily papers

More than one-quarter (27%) of the citizens in the candidate countries read newspapers almost every weekday, five to seven days a week. Fifteen percent read daily papers three to four days a week, 22% once or twice a week, 16% read daily papers less often, and finally, 19% of the respondents mentioned they never read daily papers. The patterns are similar in the 2004 member states, which have somewhat fewer citizens who do not read dailies at all (13%).

The Hungarians (46%) and Slovenians (45%) read dailies at least every weekday, while only one in five Romanians (20%), Lithuanians, and Poles (22% both) do so. There is no significant difference between the 2004 member countries' population (27%) and CC-13 population (28%) in the number of persons who read daily newspapers at least every weekday.

The Maltese (26%), Romanians (26%), and Turkish (25%) answered in highest proportions that they never read daily papers. On the other hand, only 6% of Estonians, Czechs, and Lithuanians confessed to not reading dailies at all. (ANNEX TABLE 3.7a)



More men (33%) than women (22%) read newspapers five to seven days a week. The other social segments that are heavy consumers of daily papers are the 40-54 year olds (31%), and those with high-level educations (45%). Such frequent usage ranges from 51% among managers to only 14% among house persons. People in large towns are more likely to read daily papers every day (37%) compared to the rural population (21%).

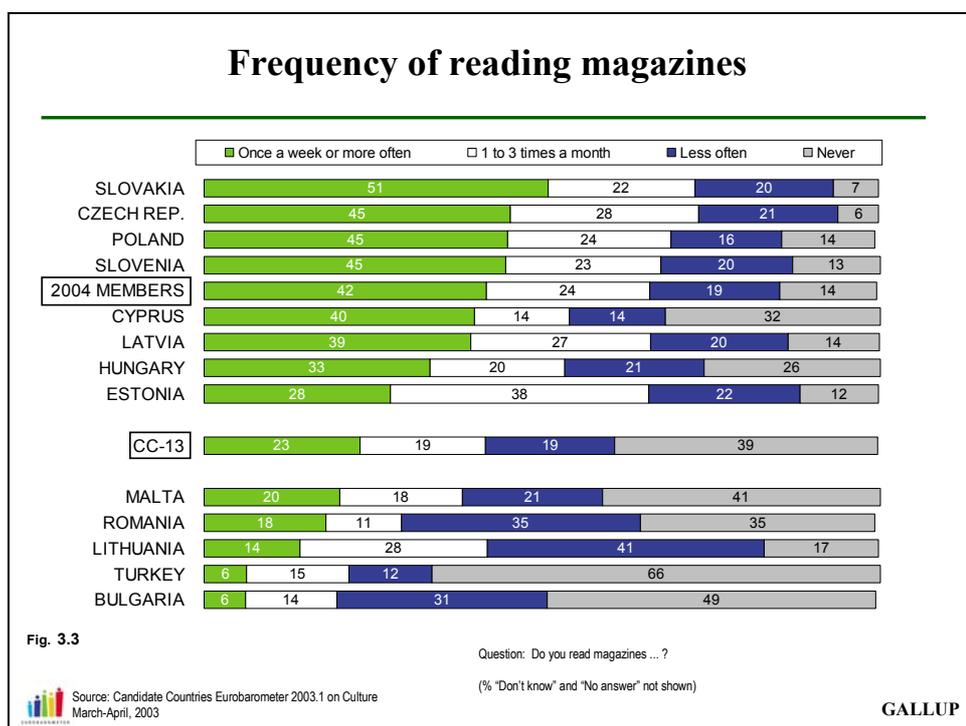
Women (25%), people 55 years or older (29%), those with only 15 years of education (34%), house persons (36%), the self-employed (21%), and the rural population (25%) answered in highest numbers that they never read daily papers. (ANNEX TABLE 3.7b)

3.3 Reading magazines

More than 40% of the candidate countries' population read magazines at least once a month, but 39% of them answered they never read magazines. Twenty-three percent read magazines at least once a week, 19% read them one to three times a month, and another 19% read, but less often. (FIGURE 3.3)

The highest proportions of weekly (at least) readers are the Slovaks (51%), Czechs, Poles, and the Slovenians (45% all). At the bottom end of the scale we again find Bulgarians and Turks; only 6% read magazines with such frequency. Consequently, there are many more citizens in the 2004 member countries who read magazines once a week or more often (42%) than in the CC-13 (23%).

We find the most respondents who never read magazines among the Turkish (66%), followed by Bulgarians (49%) and the Maltese (41%). Again, it is more likely for the CC-13 population to never read magazines (39%) than for the citizens in the 2004 member countries (14%). (ANNEX TABLE 3.8a).



Those who read magazines once a week or more often are likely women (27%), 15-24 year olds (26%), those who remained in school until they were 20 or older (38%), managers (45%), and small- or middle-sized town dwellers (28%). Those who never read magazines are most probably men (42%), the oldest age group (46%), those with educations up to the age of 15 years (67%), house persons (60%), self-employed people (55%), and those who live in rural areas or villages (49%). (ANNEX TABLE 3.8b)

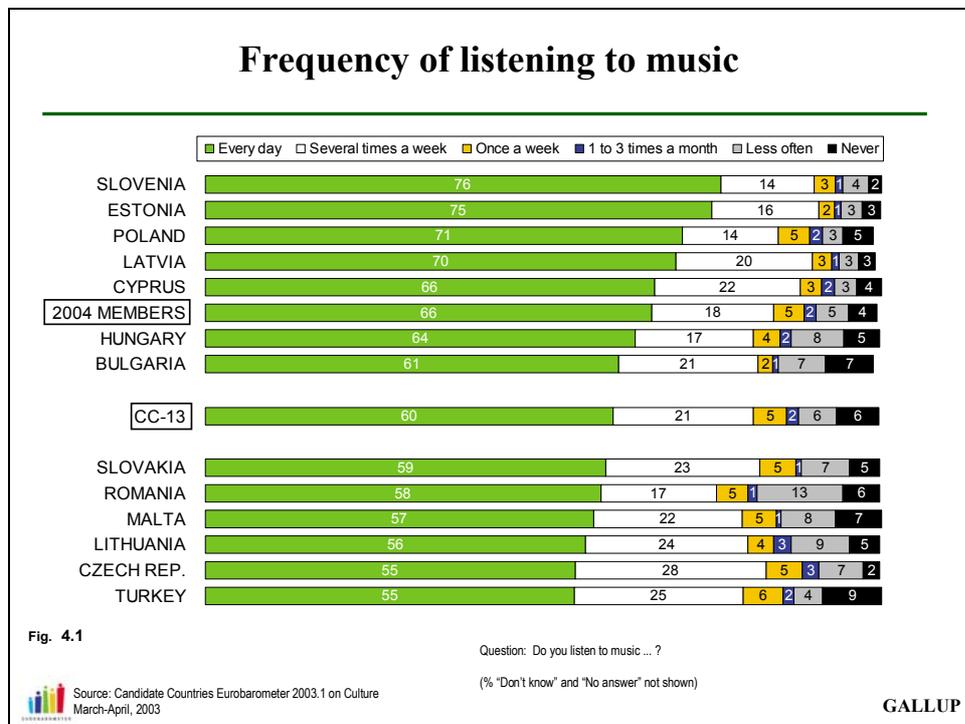
4. The candidate countries and music

We sometimes hear people saying that music makes the world go ‘round. In the following chapter, we will take a closer look to see if that is true in the candidate countries, and we will also investigate the musical preferences in the future member countries of the European Union.

4.1 Frequency of listening to music

Indeed, music makes the candidate world go around as well: 60% of those living in the candidate countries listen to music every day. A further 21% listen to music several times a week, 5% about once a week, 2% listen very rarely, one to three times a month, 6% even less often, and just 6% answered they never listen to music.

The greatest proportions of daily music listeners are in Slovenia (76%) and Estonia (75%). The Turkish and the Czech (55% both) are the least likely to enjoy music on a daily basis, but still, more than half of them answered positively. Somewhat more people in the 2004 member countries (66%) listen to music every day compared to the entire candidate region (60%). (ANNEX TABLE 4.1a)

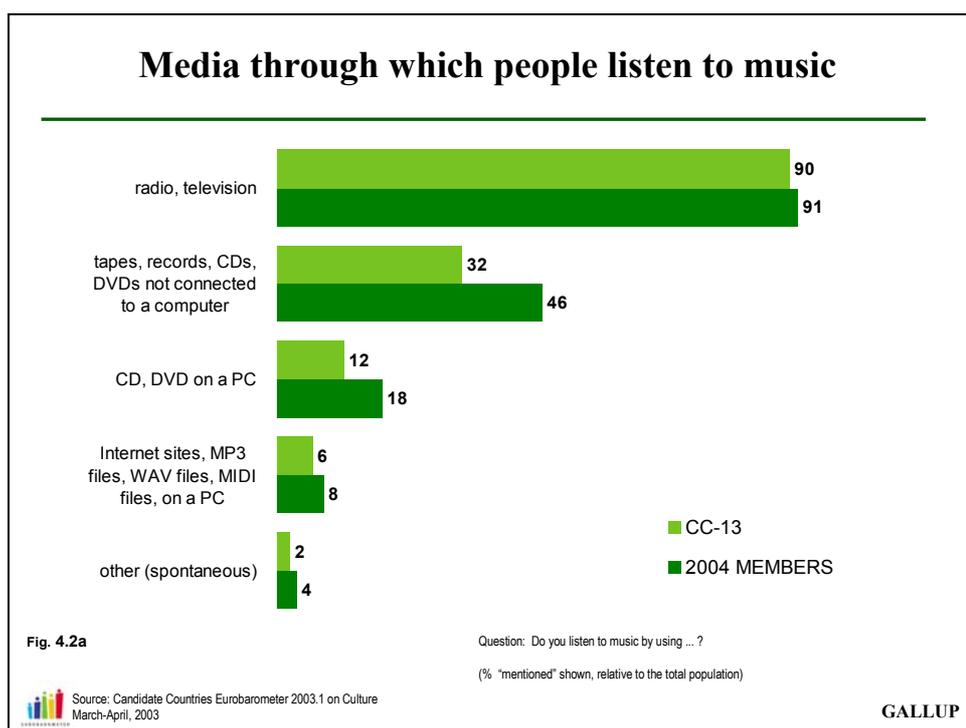


Fifteen to-24 year olds (79%) and those who are still studying (83%) are most likely to listen to music every day, but managers (67%), the other white-collar workers (65%), the large town population (67%), and the small- or middle-sized town populations (65%) are also very likely to do so. Those least likely to listen to music every day are persons older than 55 (44%), those with educations up to 15 years (47%), and the retired (47%). (ANNEX TABLE 4.1b)

There are very few respondents who never listen to music in the candidate countries (6%). They are most likely Turkish (9%), and least likely Slovenians and Latvians (2% both). Never listening to music is a bit more characteristic of the entire CC-13 population (6%) than for 2004 member countries' citizens (4%). Looking at demographics, those people who never listen to music belong to the oldest generation (15%), the least educated (12%), the retired (12%), the self-employed (10%), and the rural area or village dwellers (10%).

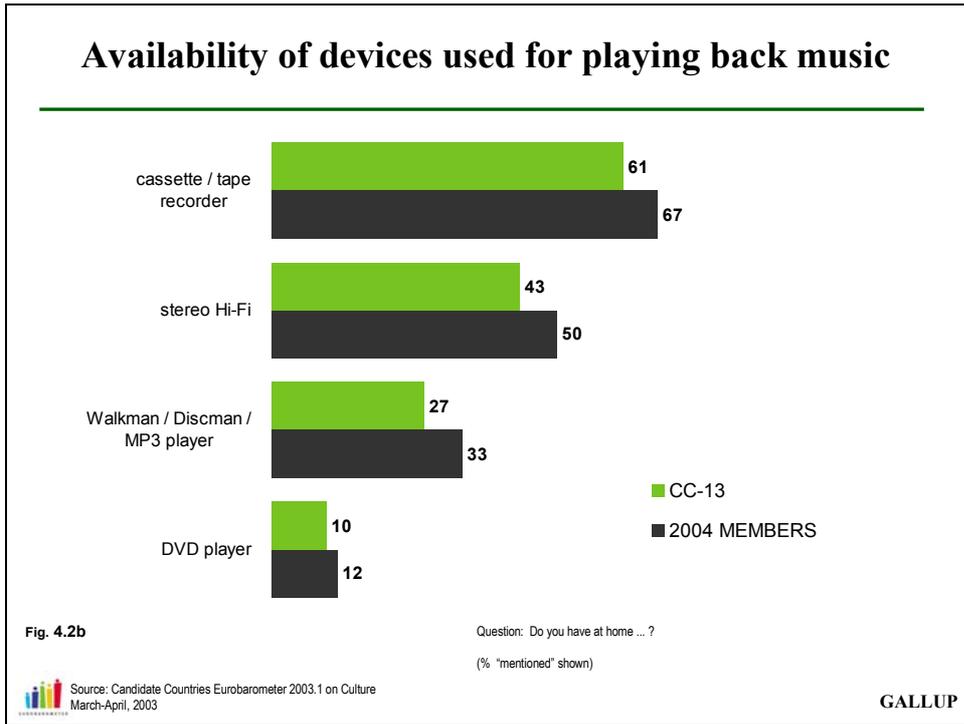
4.2 Media for listening to music

Most people in the candidate countries use traditional electronic media, radio and television, to listen to music (90%). Forty-six percent in the 2004 member countries, and about one-third in the entire region, use “traditional”, computer-independent voice recording tools, like tapes, records, CDs and DVDs (32%), to play music. The children of the digital age, representing 12% of respondents (18% in the 10 accessing countries) mentioned CDs and DVDs played on a device connected to a PC as one of the media through which they listen to music, and 6% (not many more among the 2004 members, just 8%) mentioned Internet sites, or MP3, WAV, and MIDI files stored on their computer as a means of listening to music. Two percent mention they listen to music using other, non-listed media. (ANNEX TABLE 4.2a)

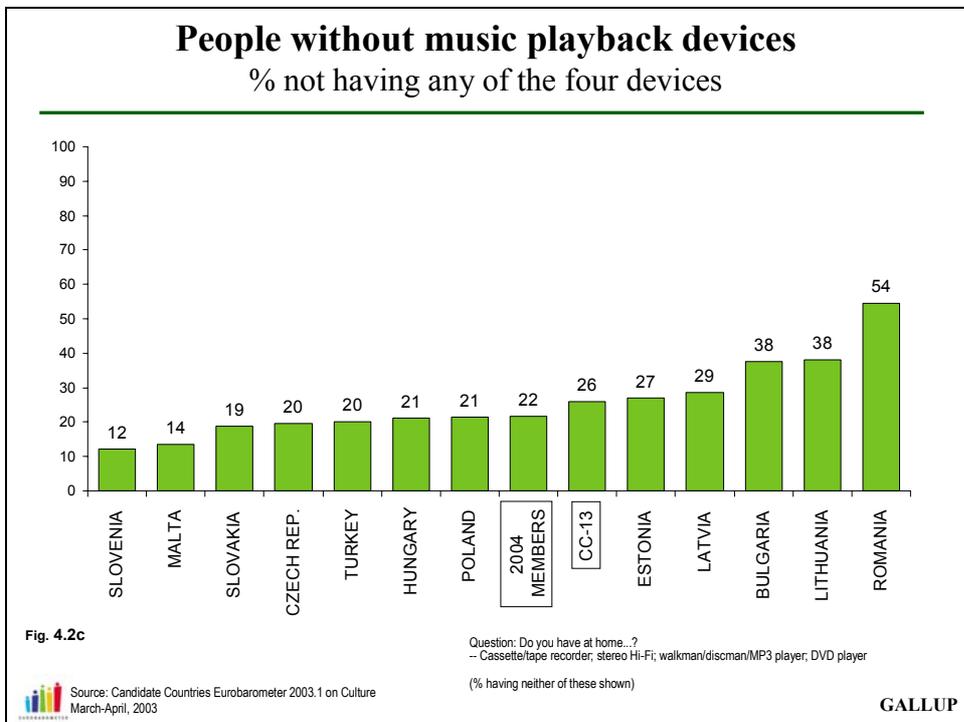


Obviously, these responses are very much dependent on citizens' access to the different kinds of devices that can be used for playing music. As television and radio are the most widespread media devices in the candidate region, they are the most likely to be used by the citizens to listen to music.

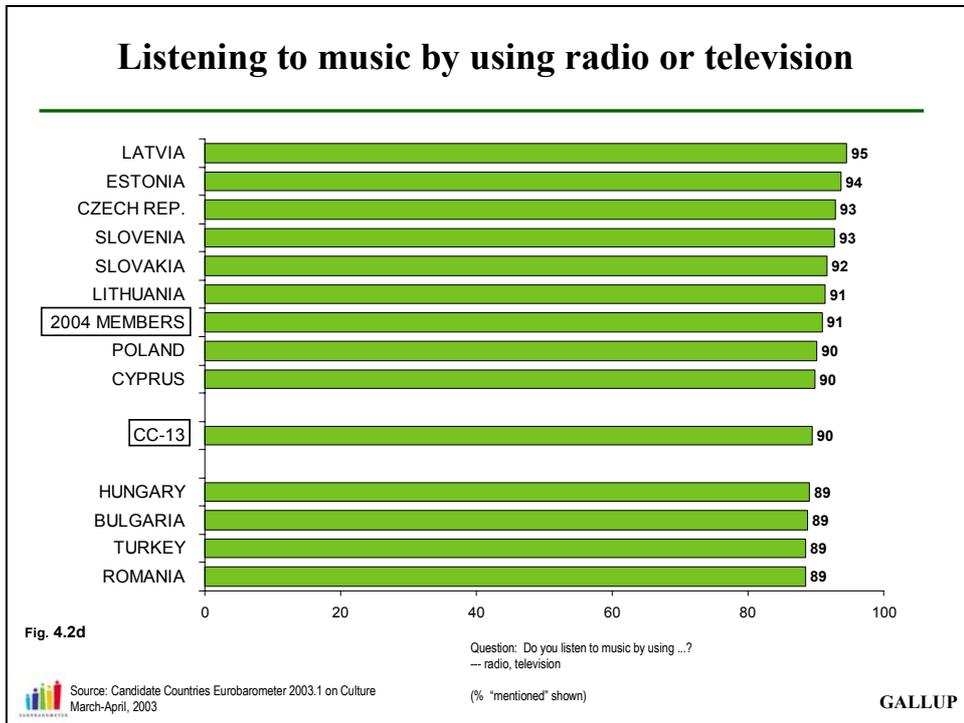
FIGURE 4.2b on the next page gives an insight into the ownership of other devices in the candidate countries. Relatively few, only two-thirds in the 2004 member countries and 61% in the entire candidate region, have a cassette player or tape recorder at home, which are probably the most basic forms of listening to non-programmed recorded music. Forty-three percent have Hi-Fi equipment (50% in the 10 accessing countries), and 27% have a portable music device, such as a Walkman, Discman, or an MP3 player (33% in the 2004 member countries). Finally, every tenth citizen in the candidate countries (12% in the new member states) has a DVD player at home.



Going further, *FIGURE 4.2c* illustrates the aggregate ownership of these devices; in fact the chart ranks the countries according to the proportion of people who do not have any of the four playback tools. One-fifth to one-quarter of the people in the candidate countries have no other means of listening to music than their TVs and radios, since they have none of the devices that could be used for listening to music that is not programmed. Such people are the most likely to be found in Romania (more than half, 54% of the citizens), Lithuania, and Bulgaria (both 38%).



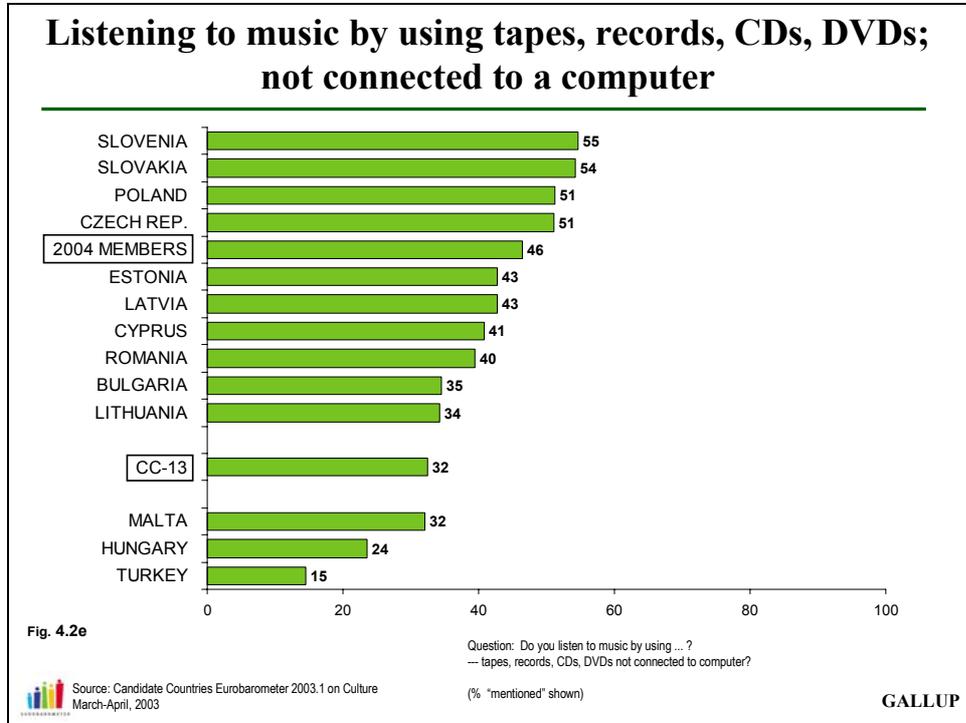
Still, independently of their different methods of listening to music, in every candidate country very high proportions mentioned the radio and the television as a medium for listening to music. The variation is very small, Latvians (95%) are the most and the Maltese (86%) are the least likely to name television and radio as means of listening to music.



According to the demographics, we might say that people older than 55 years (82%), those who left school before the age of 16 (86%), the retired (84%), the self-employed (85%), and those who live in rural areas and villages (86%) are the least likely to listen to music through radio and television — because they are those who never listen to music. (ANNEX TABLE 4.2b)

It is more likely for Slovenians (55%) and Slovaks (54%) to listen to music by using tapes, records, CDs, or DVDs not connected to a computer. The Turkish are the least likely (15%) to listen to music via these media.

Many more people in 2004 member countries (46%) use tapes, records, CDs, and DVDs to listen to music than people in the CC-13 (32%).

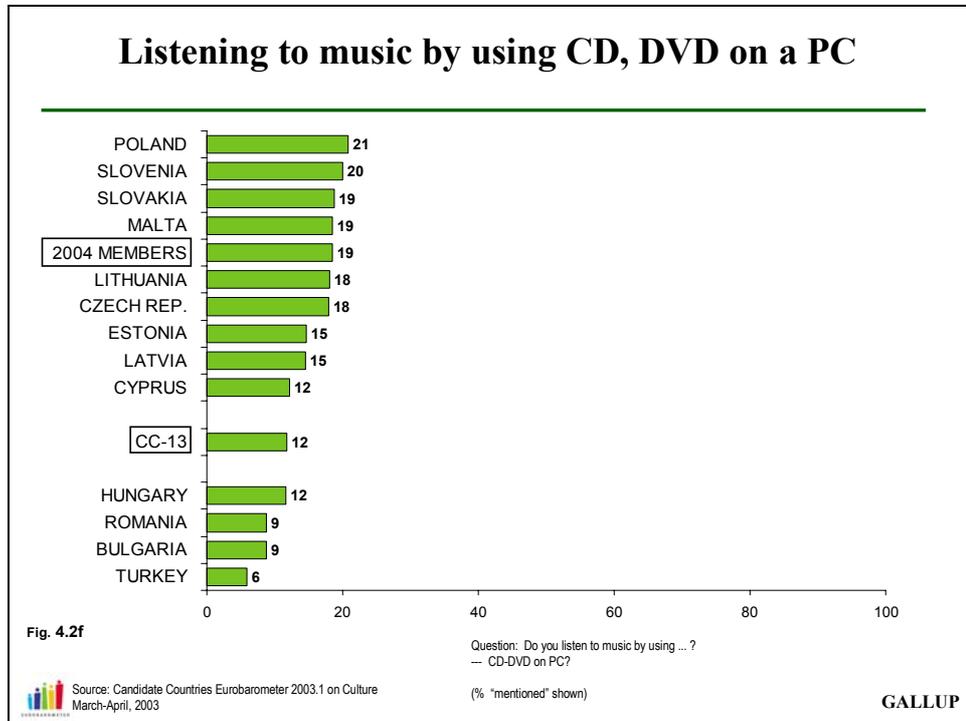


Men (34%), 15-24 year olds (47%), those who are still studying (60%), managers (56%), the large town population (39%), and small- or middle-sized town dwellers (38%) are listening to music on tapes, records, CDs, and DVDs not connected to computers in the greatest numbers.

As in the previous question (ANNEX TABLE 4.1b), the demographic groups who are more likely to never listen to music — presently, persons older than 55 (13%), the retired (15%), house persons (18%), and the rural population (24%) — are also more unlikely to listen to music by tapes, records, CDs, and DVDs. (ANNEX TABLE 4.2b)

Fewer respondents mentioned listening to music on CDs and DVDs on PC. This rate is higher in 2004 member countries (19%) than in CC-13 countries (12%), but far from the percentages who mentioned tapes, records, CDs, and DVDs, and much lower than the percentages who mentioned radio and television.

The Polish (21%) and Slovenians (20%) claim the highest proportion who listen to CDs and DVDs on PC. The Turkish (6%) are the least likely.

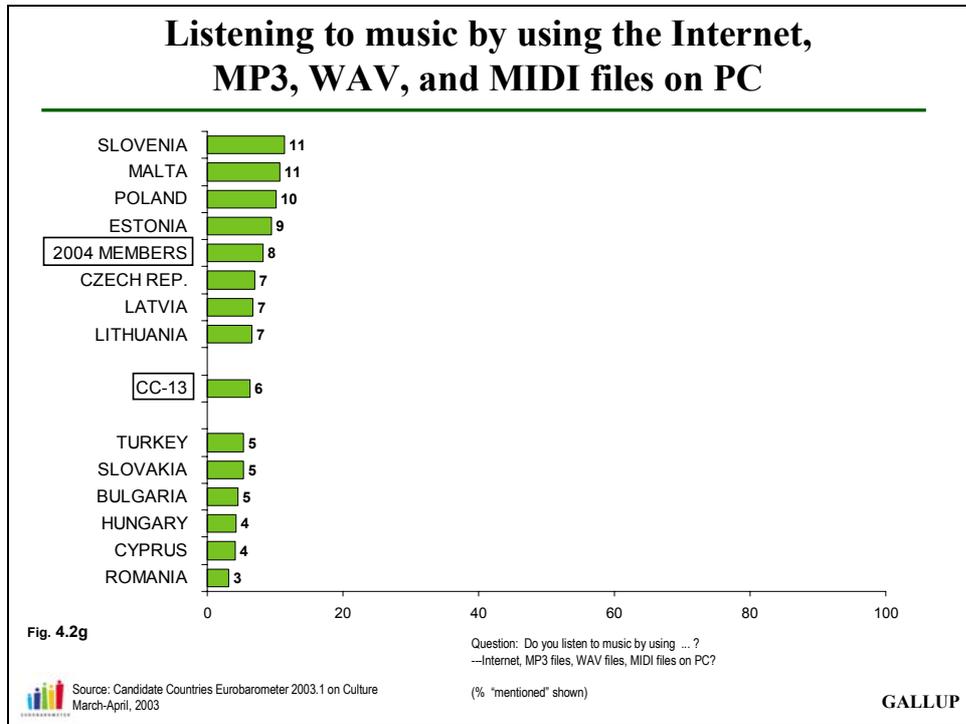


As one might anticipate, 15-24 year olds (24%), those who are still studying (34%), and managers (33%) are likeliest to listen to music via CDs and DVDs on PC, and persons older than 55 (2%), those with 15 years or less of education (2%), and the retired (2%) are the least likely. (ANNEX TABLE 4.2b)

And finally, we focus on those few people who mentioned they listen to music by Internet, MP3 files, WAV files, and MIDI files on PC.

There are very few people mentioning this type of medium, but the Slovenians and Maltese (11% both) are more likely to use it, and Romanians (4%), Cypriots, and Hungarians (4% all) are least likely to do so.

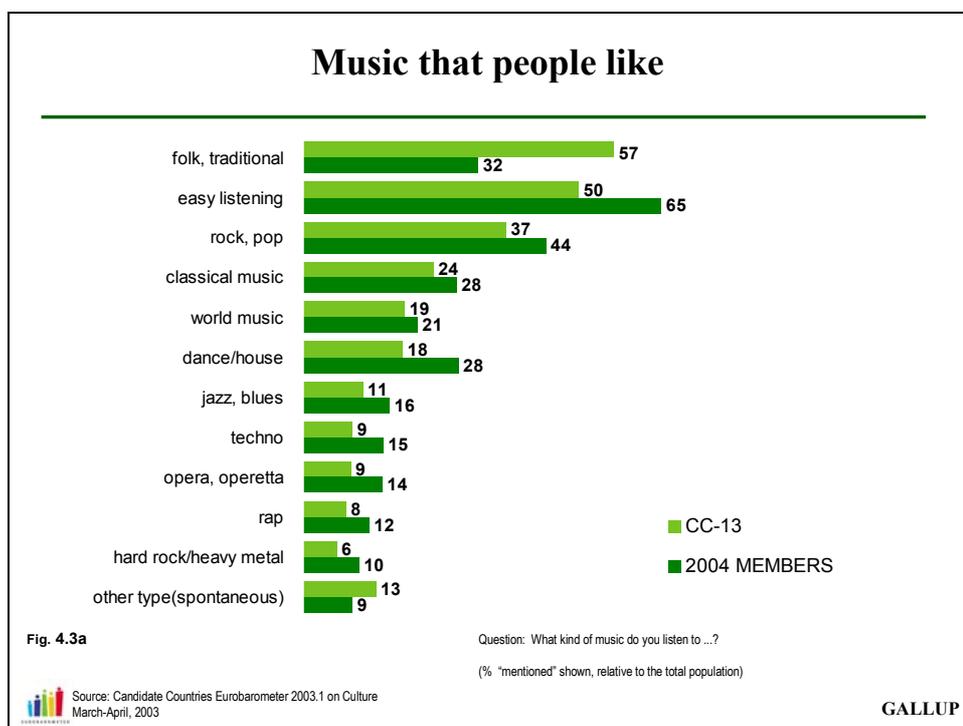
The population of 2004 member countries mentioned in higher proportions (8%) these media than the CC-13 population (6%).



The highest proportions of these listeners are men (8%), 15-24 year olds (17%), those who are still studying (25%), managers (14%), and those from large towns (10%). Only 1% of those older than 55, those with 15 years of education, the retired, and 3% of the rural population use the Internet, MP3, WAV and MIDI files for listening to music. (ANNEX TABLE 4.2b)

4.3 What kind of music people in the candidate countries like

There are enormous differences in musical preferences between candidate countries. We have asked our respondents to tell us what, in a variety of genres from operetta to heavy metal, they most like. We find that folk/traditional music is extremely popular in the Balkan candidate countries, while not so much in the northern countries. On the other hand, the almost universally popular easy listening genre is an infrequent choice of the Turkish people. But let us have an overview first.

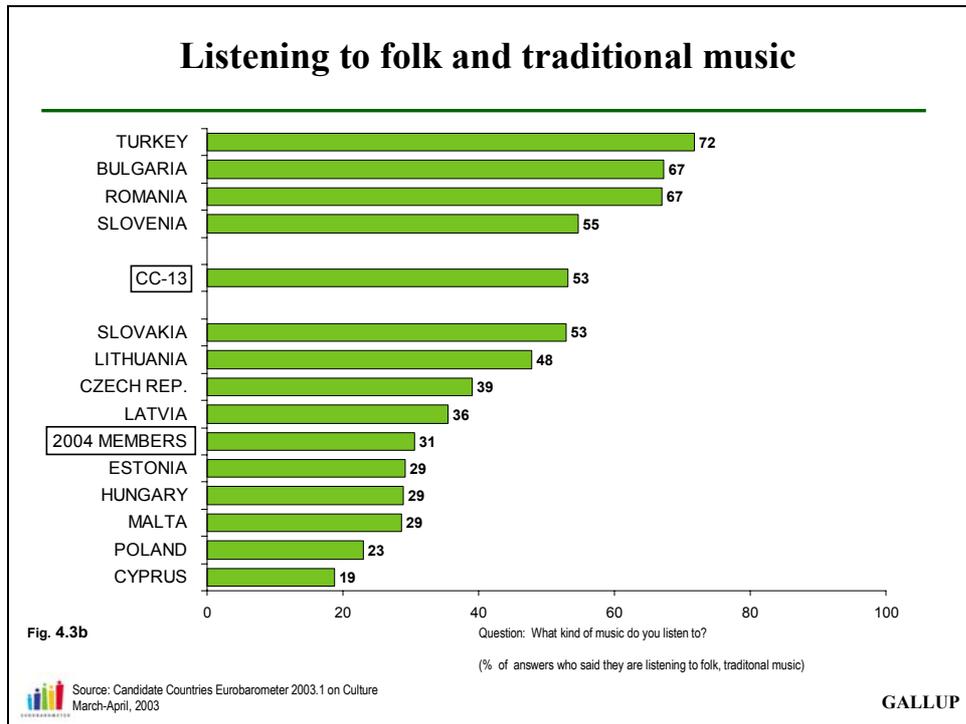


As FIGURE 4.3a above shows, the majority of candidate countries populations' listen to folk/traditional music (53%). A bit less than half of the population (47%) mentioned the easy listening genre, and more than one-third chose the rock/pop category (35%). The preferences in the 10 accessing countries are dramatically different — two-thirds of the citizens prefer easy listening (65%), and half as many like traditional music (32%). In the 2004 member countries, the rock/pop genre ranks second, with 44% of the citizens liking it.

There is no such debate over classical music, which is ranked fourth in both regions with 24% in the entire region, and 28% within the accessing countries. The contemporary genre of dance/house music is much more popular in the 2004 member countries (28%) than in the entire region (18%). Many people like world music, about one-fifth name it as one of the favourites. Twelve percent name "other", and 10% say jazz/blues music. The lowest rated music genres in the candidate countries are techno (8%), opera/operetta (8%), rap (7%), and hard rock/heavy metal (6%). (ANNEX TABLE 4.3a)

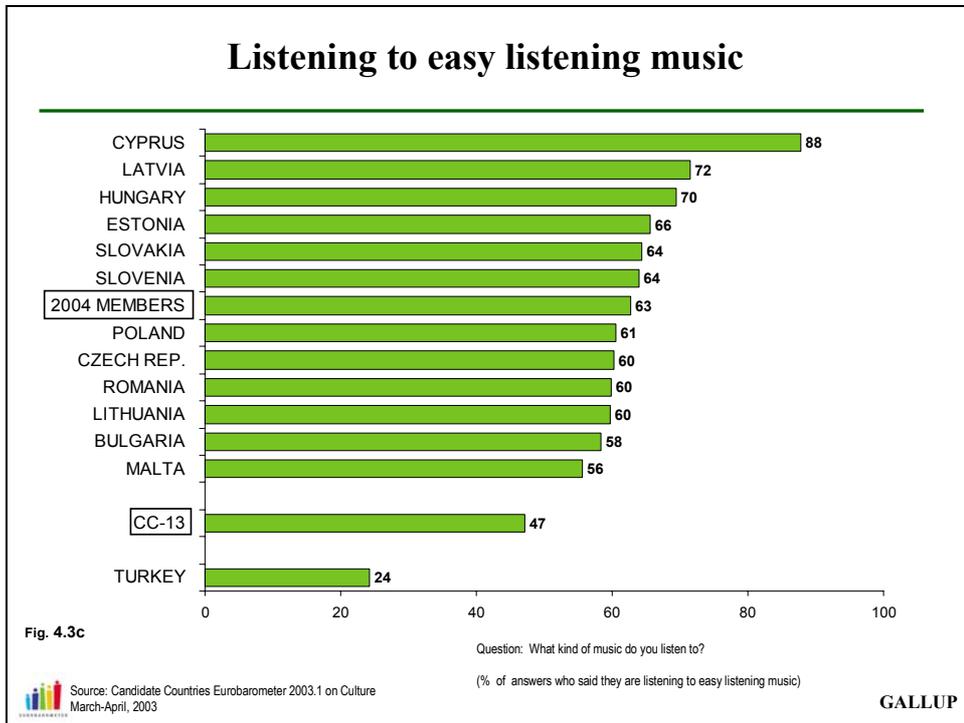
In the following, we will briefly present the country-by-country peculiarities and differences in various social segments of people's preferences for the four most popular music genres: folk/traditional music, easy listening music, rock/pop music, and finally, classical music.

Folk and traditional music is a favourite in Turkey (72%), Bulgaria, and Romania (67% both). The lowest proportion of people listening to this kind of music is in Cyprus (19%).



Older and middle aged people (40-54 years: 58%, 25-39 years: 57%, and older than 55 years: 57%), those with educations up to 15 years (68%), house persons (68%), the self-employed (60%), and the rural or village population (57%) listen to this type of music the most often. (ANNEX TABLE 4.3b)

In candidate countries, the second most popular type of music is the one that we call **easy listening**. Being attracted to this kind of music is most typical among Cypriots (88%), Latvians (72%), and Hungarians (70%), and by far the least typical among the Turkish (24%).

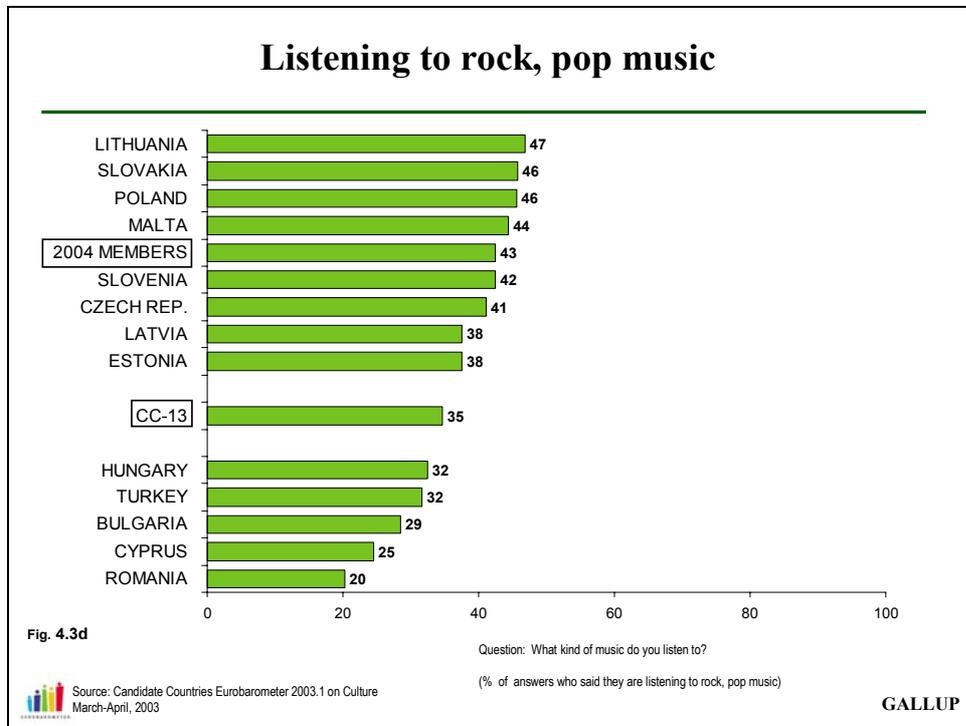


The people in 2004 member countries are more likely (63%) to listen to easy listening music than the people from CC-13 countries (47%).

Females (51%), those between 40 and 54 (55%), those who were educated for 16-19 years (61%), those with more than 20 years of education (59%), managers, other white-collar workers (62% both) and the small- or middle-sized town populations (54%) have the highest rate of naming easy listening music. (ANNEX TABLE 4.3b)

Looking at the incidence of rock/pop music among candidate countries' populations, we find the most listeners in Lithuania (47%), Slovakia (46%), and Poland (46%). Romanians (20%) and also Cypriots (25%) have the lowest rate of listening to rock and pop music.

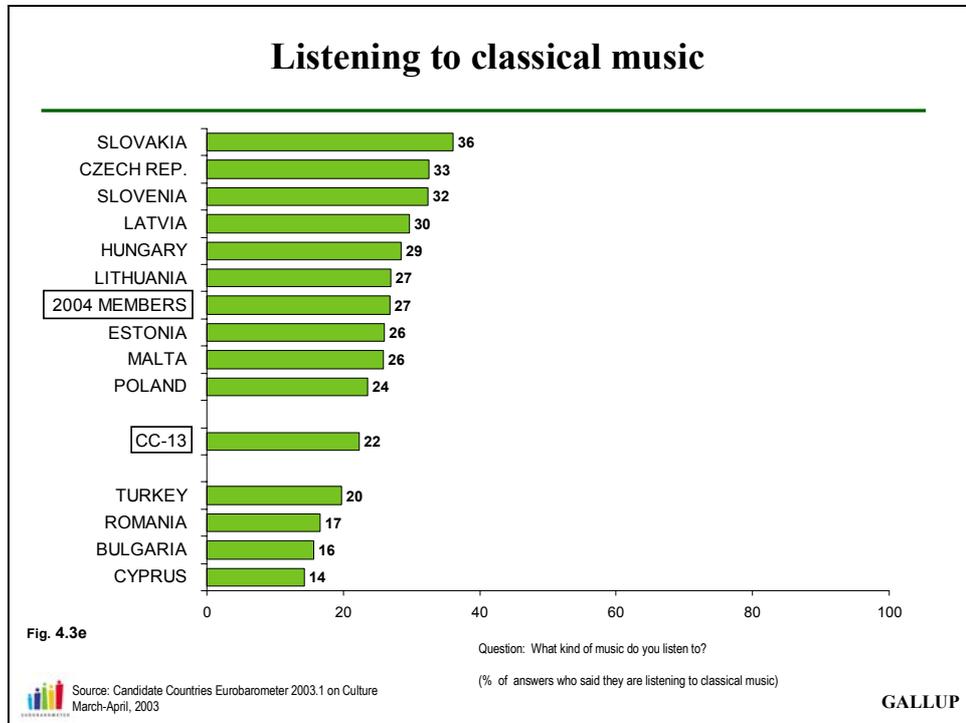
The 2004 member countries' populations (43%) have a higher rate of listening to rock and pop music than the CC-13 population (35%).



Men (36%), 15-24 year olds (60%), students (68%), managers (53%), other white-collar workers (45%), the unemployed (45%), and large town dwellers (40%) are the likeliest to listen to rock/pop music. (ANNEX TABLE 4.3b)

And finally, the fourth most frequent type of music mentioned in the candidate countries is classical. Slovaks (36%), Czechs (33%), and Slovenians (32%) have the highest rate of classical music listeners, and Cypriots (14%) and Bulgarians (16%) have the lowest rate.

More people from 2004 member countries (27%) tend to listen to this kind of music than people from CC-13 countries (22%).



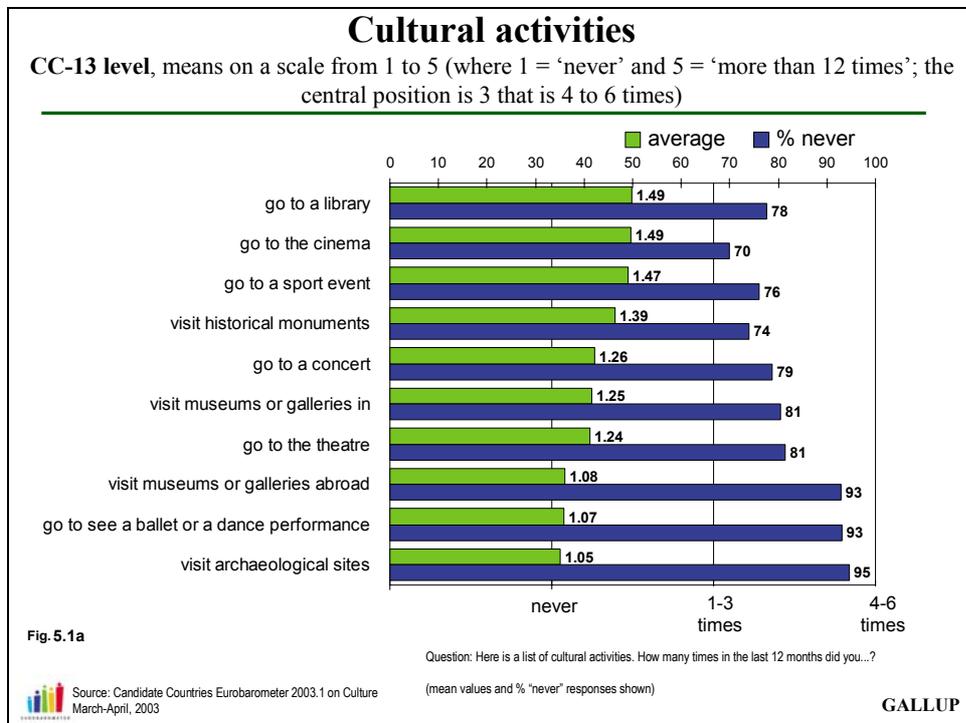
It is especially women (2%), 15-24 year olds (25%), those with educations of more than 20 years (39%), managers (43%) and the large town populations (29%) who listen to classical music. The fewest listeners are those with educations up to 15 years (13%), house persons (16%), and the rural area or village populations (18%). (ANNEX TABLE 4.3b)

5. Cultural activities

This subchapter will look at citizens' cultural consumption habits in the broader sense. First we investigate how frequently people take part in several cultural and entertainment activities across the candidate region, then we will focus on concerts a bit more.

5.1 Frequency of cultural activities

The candidate countries Eurobarometer asked its respondents to say how often they participated in a list of cultural activities in the past twelve months. FIGURE 5.1A has the overall frequency of the activities in the candidate region. The first finding is that people in the eastern half of Europe rarely go out to educate or entertain themselves. People in the candidate countries are the most likely to go to the cinema and to the library. Nonetheless, respectively 70% and 78% have not participated in these most popular activities in the past 12 months. It also means that going to the library is a relatively frequent activity of a relatively small group of people, which is why it places so high in the ranking.

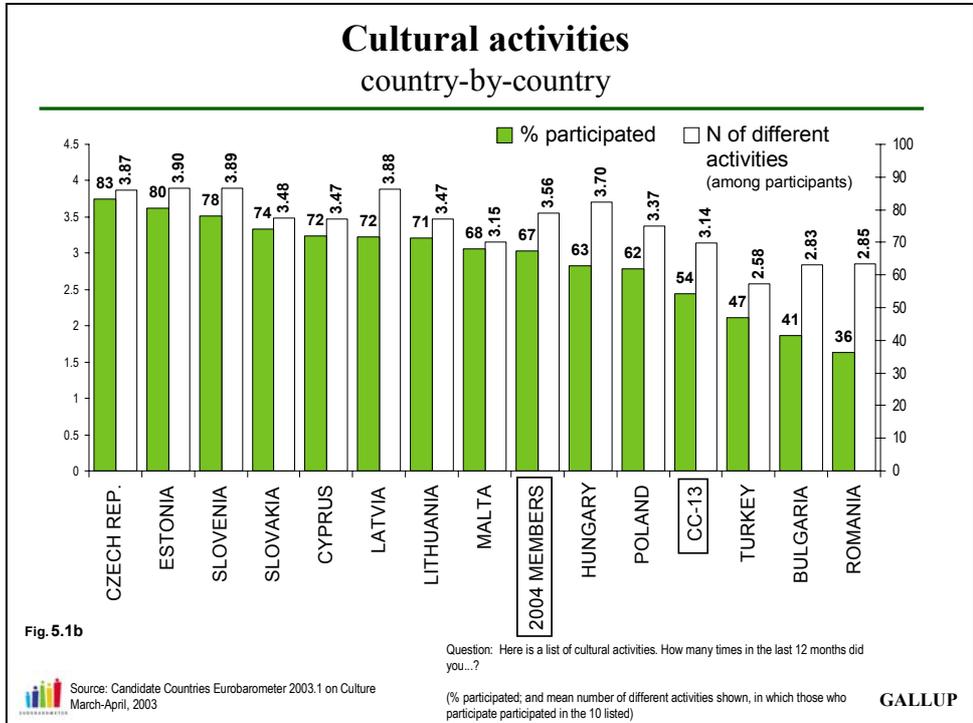


Going to sport events and visiting historic monuments are the next two most frequent cultural activities in the candidate countries. People sometimes go to a concert (although 79% have not done so in the past year), visit a museum, or go to the live theatre. Ninety-three percent did not go to museums abroad or see a ballet, and 95% missed out on visiting archaeological sites.

FIGURE 5.1B ranks the candidate countries according to the proportion of their population who went to any of the 10 listed cultural or entertainment activities. From this perspective, Czech citizens are in the most advantageous position — 83% of all teenagers and adults have participated in at least one of the 10 activities in the past 12 months, and they have taken part — on average — in 3.22 different activities. They are followed by Estonians (80% participated in 3.14 activities), and by Slovenes (78%, 3.04).

On the CC-13 level, only about half (54%) the citizens have participated in cultural activities, and on average they visited 1.7 attractions out of the maximum 10. In the 2004 member countries, the situation is considerably better: two-thirds (67%) have participated in 2.39 activities on average.

The CC-13 results are negatively influenced by the three candidate countries that will not join the EU next year: in Romania only about one-third of the citizens have participated in just a bit more than one (1.03) activity during the past year, and less than half participated in Bulgaria (41%) and in Turkey (47%). Among the 2004 member countries, the Polish and the Hungarians are the least likely to extensively participate in cultural activities: only 62% of Poles and 63% of Hungarians claimed to have participated in any of the listed activities in the past 12 months. (ANNEX TABLE 5.1)



Usually the greater the proportion of people participating in cultural activities, the richer is their engagement, meaning the number of activities they are participating in is higher. There are two apparent exceptions: in Latvia, those who participate say they are participating in a relatively larger variety of activities compared to similar countries. In Malta we find the opposite tendency, there is relatively low variety compared to the overall frequency of participation in cultural activities. In those countries where there are relatively few with access to cultural activities, but the richness of the participation of these few is high, we can assume a huge gap between those with rich experiences and those with no access to cultural activities. Such countries are Latvia, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, and Romania, in increasing extent.

Nations are different in their patterns of cultural participation (TABLE 5.1a) as well. In some countries, entertainment activities attain the largest audience, while in others, more sophisticated cultural activities rank high as well. In five candidate countries, **going to the cinema** ranks the highest, and in another three countries, it makes the top three. There are only four countries where cinema does not rank among the three most widespread cultural activities. The other frequent cultural occupation people claim to participate in is **visiting historic monuments**, which is ranked first place in the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Latvia, and made the top three in eight further candidate countries. The countries in which visiting historic monuments is not among the top cultural activities are Turkey and Bulgaria.

Table 5.1a Top ranking cultural activities
(% participated in the last 12 months, by country)

Bulgaria		Malta	
go to the cinema	19	go to the cinema	50
go to a concert	18	go to a sport event	27
go to a sport event	17	visit historical monuments	24
Cyprus		Poland	
go to the cinema	43	go to the cinema	39
visit historical monuments	34	visit historical monuments	32
go to a sport event	33	go to a library	30
Czech Republic		Romania	
visit historical monuments	57	go to a sport event	16
go to the cinema	49	go to a concert	15
go to a sport event	43	visit historical monuments	15
Estonia		Slovakia	
go to a library	50	go to a sport event	49
visit historical monuments	44	visit historical monuments	40
go to a concert	42	go to the cinema	36
Hungary		Slovenia	
visit historical monuments	37	go to a library	47
go to the cinema	34	go to the cinema	46
visit museums or galleries	33	visit historical monuments	41
Latvia		Turkey	
visit historical monuments	45	go to the cinema	25
go to a concert	42	go to a sport event	19
go to a library	38	go to a concert	16
Lithuania			
go to a concert	45		
visit historical monuments	41		
go to a library	36		

Estonians and Slovenians go **to the library** in the highest proportions, and this activity attracts sufficiently large numbers of people to be ranked among the top three in Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, and Romania as well. **Concerts** are among the most popular activities in Bulgaria, Latvia, Estonia, and Turkey, and it ranks first in Lithuania. Finally, in Hungary, **going to museums** and galleries ranks third among the cultural activities.

As *TABLE 5.1B* below shows, the level of cultural participation is very different across segments of society. Males (59%) are more likely to be engaged in such activities than females (49%), but women's participation is richer in the sense they participate in more activities (3.24) than men do (3.05). The age factor has an enormous effect on cultural activities; while 77% of the youngest age group is reported to have participated in at least one cultural activity in the past 12 months, only 34%

of those aged 55 years and older report the same. Education level is another important predictor of the intensity of cultural activities: those who remained in school until 20 years of age or longer are more than twice as likely (78%) than those who left school before the age of 16 (28%) to participate in cultural activities. Being currently in school obviously helps one do most of the investigated activities; 92% of those currently in school participate in 4.07 activities on average.

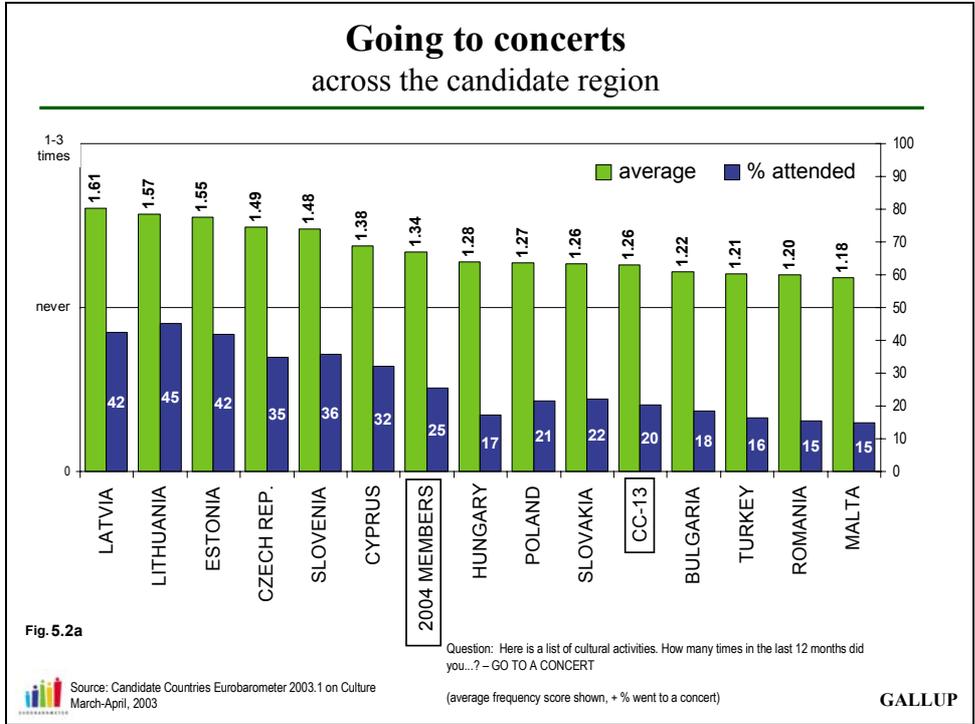
Table 5.1b Cultural activities
CC-13 level, in %, by demographics

	% participated	N of different activities participated in		% participated	N of different activities participated in
Male	59	3.05	Self-employed	51	2.72
Female	49	3.24	Managers	89	4.27
AGE: 15-24 years	77	3.51	Other white-collars	76	3.34
AGE: 25-39 years	56	3.12	Manual workers	57	2.65
AGE: 40-54 years	49	2.90	House persons	33	2.20
AGE: 55+ years	34	2.69	Unemployed	51	2.80
EDU: up to 15 years	28	1.99	Retired	34	2.50
EDU: 16-19 years	61	2.87	Rural area or village	42	2.59
EDU: 20+ years	78	3.83	Small- or middle-sized	60	3.21
EDU: still studying	92	4.07	Large town	67	3.58

We could assume that the ease of access to cultural and entertainment possibilities is very different according to the size of the settlement: in rural areas, only 42% report having participated in any of the listed activities, and those who did participate only got to 2.59 “kinds” of activities, whereas citizens in the large towns participate in a much higher proportion (67%) in many more activities (3.58). Finally, the respondent’s occupation has a lot to do with cultural activities. While managers and other white-collar workers are very active in cultural activities, very few house persons manage to participate .

5.2 Concerts

Now we take a closer look at an activity that every fifth citizen in the candidate region participates in: concerts. From *FIGURE 5.2a* we immediately see that concerts are by far the most popular in the Baltic states (where more than four in 10 people attend such events — in Lithuania, it is even the most popular cultural activity). The Maltese, Romanians, and Turkish are the least likely to be found in the audience of concerts, with about 15% of the citizens saying they had been to a concert in the past one year.



Demographic analyses suggest that males (21%) are a bit more likely to have listened to a concert in the past one year than females (19%). (*TABLE 5.2A*)

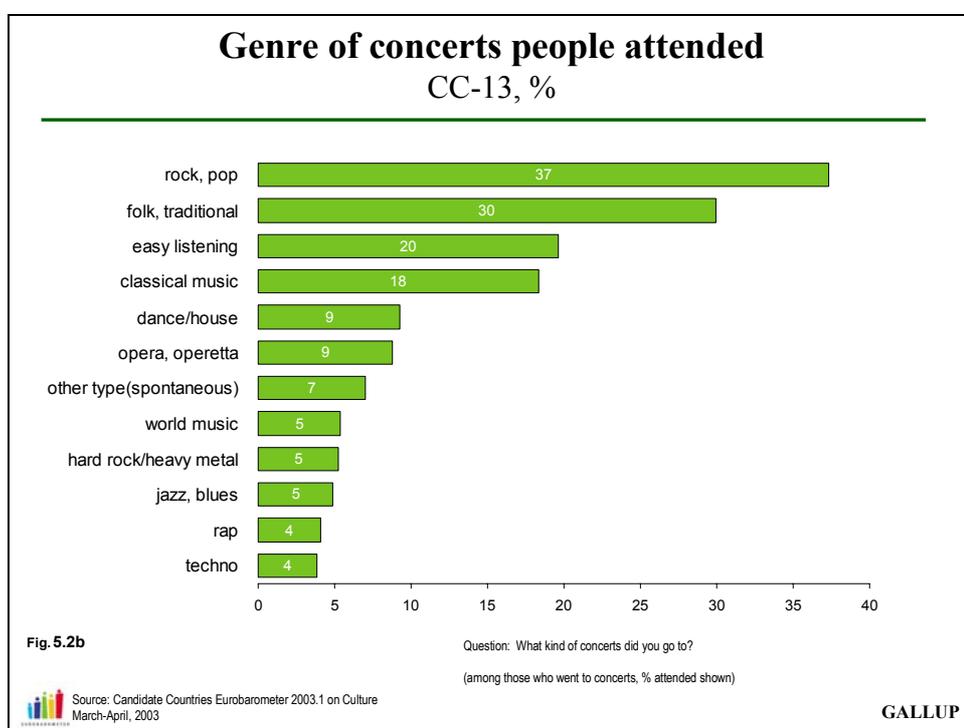
	% went to concert in the past 12 months		% went to concert in the past 12 months
Male	21	Self-employed	16
Female	19	Managers	39
AGE: 15-24 years	35	Other white-collars	28
AGE: 25-39 years	21	Manual workers	20
AGE: 40-54 years	15	House persons	9
AGE: 55+ years	10	Unemployed	20
EDU: up to 15 years	8	Retired	10
EDU: 16-19 years	21	Rural area or village	12
EDU: 20+ years	34	Small- or middle-sized	23
EDU: still studying	43	Large town	30

Those between 15 and 24 years of age are more than three times as likely (35%) as the 55 and older group (10%) to have participated in a musical event.

Only 8% from the lowest educational group went to a concert in the recent year, which compares to 34% among those who studied until their twenties. The farther away people are from concert halls, the less likely they are to listen to concerts: 12% of villagers have participated in such an event, compared to 30% of urban people. Looking at the respondent occupation scale, concertgoers range from 39% among managers to 9% among house persons.

Most people go to rock/pop concerts

Among those who went to a concert in the past 12 months, pop/rock concerts were the most popular: 37% attended such events. Folk and traditional music comes second with 30% of all concertgoers, while 20% enjoyed music that belongs to the easy-listening category. A little less, 18%, chose to go to classical music concerts. The other genres do not attract more than one in 10 concertgoers.



The popularity of different musical genres is different country by country. We will take a closer look at the four most important genres one by one:

- **Rock/pop** concerts are very popular in Poland (43% of concertgoers attended such an event), followed by Lithuania (41%), Turkey, and Slovakia (both 39%). Even in the countries where they are less popular, these contemporary genres attract a larger audience: in Cyprus (25%), in Malta (26%), and in Bulgaria (27%).
- **Folk and traditional music** is by far the most popular genre in Turkey (58%), with Bulgaria coming second (36%), and Slovakia coming third (30%). Only 4% went to such concerts in Cyprus, 5% in Poland, and 10% in Malta.
- **Easy listening** is the most popular in Cyprus with as many as 81% of all concertgoers having been to such a concert recently. Following Cyprus are Latvia (44%) and Estonia (40%). Easy listening is not a favourite concert "destination" for the Maltese (6%), the Turkish (7%), and the Czechs (13%).

- In Malta, people are most likely to go to **classical concerts** (35%), and thus leads this ranking. The countries of the former Czechoslovakia come second and third: Slovakia (33%) and the Czech Republic (24%). Coming technically in the fourth place, basically the same proportion of Hungarians as Czechs attend classical music events (24%).
- The **dance/house** genre is extremely popular in Latvia (28%) and Romania (27%), while the Maltese like to go to the **opera** in numbers high above the candidate countries' average (25%). (For further details see ANNEX TABLE 5.2a)

As the table below highlights, there is a significant difference among musical preferences in the different segments of society. The intuitive clash between age groups (the older the people are the more likely they enjoy classical music, and vice versa, the younger they are, the more they like contemporary music, like rock and pop) seems to be accompanied with another one that has to do with the education level of the respondents. The more educated people are, the more likely they are to attend classical music events, and the less likely they are to attend folk and traditional concerts, which are the most popular among the least educated people (43%) in every societal segment we investigate.

Women are more likely than men to attend classical and easy listening concerts, while males are more frequent visitors of rock/pop, and traditional live musical events. Easy listening seems to be the most middle class genre among the popular ones: middle-aged people with middle-to-high education and middle-to-high occupational status enjoy such concerts in the greatest numbers (see also ANNEX TABLE 5.2b for more details).

Table 5.2a Genre of concerts
CC-13 level, in %, by demographics

	rock/pop	folk/traditional	easy listening	classical music		rock/pop	folk/traditional	easy listening	classical music
Male	40	33	17	15	Self-employed	35	38	24	19
Female	35	26	22	22	Managers	34	27	26	31
AGE: 15-24 years	47	27	16	13	Other white-collars	45	25	20	17
AGE: 25-39 years	42	38	18	14	Manual workers	32	35	24	13
AGE: 40-54 years	32	26	28	24	House persons	38	36	9	8
AGE: 55+ years	2	26	22	40	Unemployed	33	37	18	8
EDU: up to 15 years	28	43	11	11	Retired	8	25	19	38
EDU: 16-19 years	34	30	23	17	Rural area or village	29	38	19	13
EDU: 20+ years	34	26	24	30	Small- or middle-sized	41	25	21	17
EDU: still studying	53	26	16	15	Large town	40	30	18	24

6. Artistic activities

In the closing pages, we will investigate the extent to which citizens across the candidate region express themselves artistically, on the most active side of the cultural behavioural spectrum. We have asked the following question of the respondents in each candidate country:

I am going to read out a list of artistic activities. Please tell me if, in the last 12 months, you have either on your own or as a part of an organized group or class (not in a professional way - amateur activities)...?

- a) played a musical instrument
- b) sung
- c) acted
- d) danced
- e) written something
- f) done some photography, made a film
- g) done any other artistic activities (sculpture, painting, drawing, creative computing such as designing a website, etc.)

The overall indication is that about four in 10 citizens performed artistic activities in the course of the past one year, and 14% did them in some kind of social setting, as a part of a group or a class. There is no difference between the 2004 member group and the three countries that will not join the EU next year in their general involvement in some kind of artistic activity. But the country-by-country differences are very significant in this respect. People in Estonia (63%), in the Czech Republic (54%), in Lithuania (49%), and in Slovenia (49%) are the most involved in artistic activities. On the low end, where people report the least artistic engagement, we find Bulgaria (22%), Hungary (30%), Romania (32%), and Poland (33%).

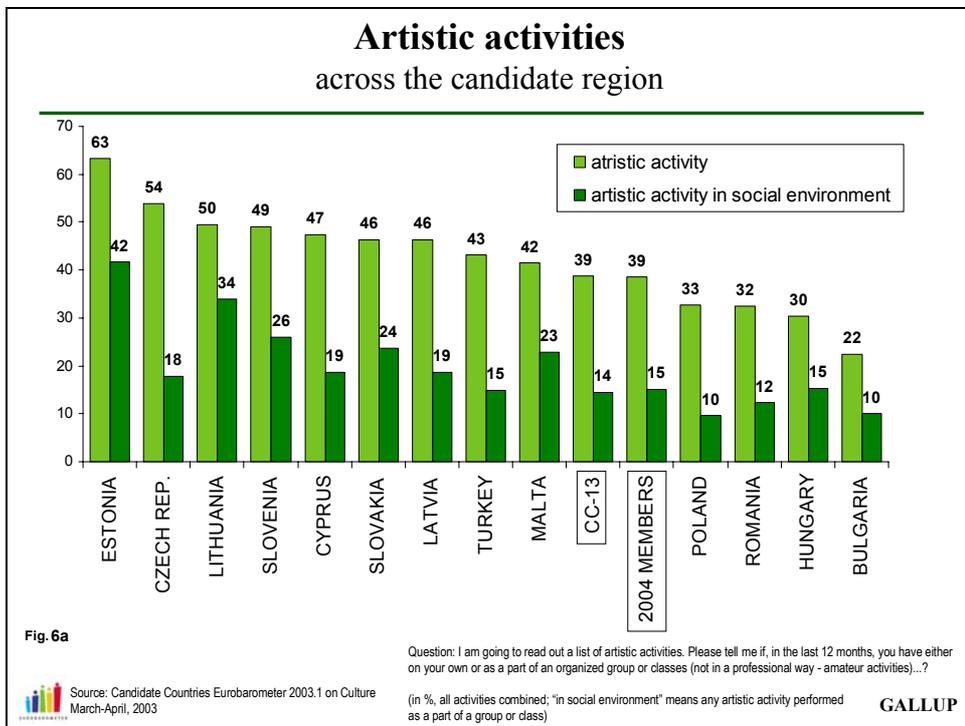


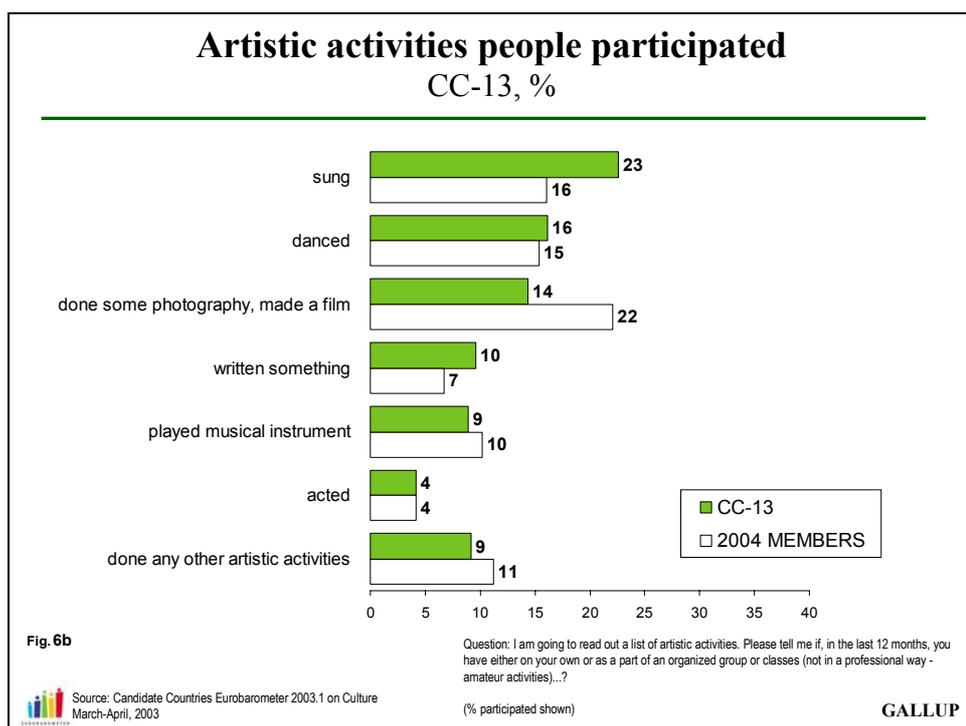
FIGURE 6a also shows that the high-ranking Czechs are not very likely to perform artistic activities in groups (only 18% report doing so), whereas many Estonians (42%) and Lithuanians (34%) do arts — at least partly — with other people.

Generally, men are more likely to take part in artistic activities (41 vs. 37%), but females are a bit more likely to take part in social artistic endeavours (16 vs. 13%). Younger and more educated people are significantly more likely to do arts than their older and less educated peers. In fact, the oldest age group is the least likely among all societal segments to perform anything with artistic purposes. It probably comes as a surprise that the highest occupational group reports the most involvement in artistic activities (managers: 63%), even for activities done as a member of groups and classes (25% of managers report doing so). And finally, obviously those still in school are the most likely to have participated in at least one of the investigated artistic activities (71%), and of course many of them as a member of a group or class (40%).

	any artistic activity	artistic activity in social environment		any artistic activity	artistic activity in social environment
Male	41	13	Self-employed	37	9
Female	37	16	Managers	63	25
AGE: 15-24 years	58	29	Other white-collars	48	19
AGE: 25-39 years	41	14	Manual workers	33	11
AGE: 40-54 years	33	9	House persons	30	10
AGE: 55+ years	23	6	Unemployed	37	13
EDU: up to 15 years	29	8	Retired	24	5
EDU: 16-19 years	35	12	Rural area or village	33	10
EDU: 20+ years	50	17	Small- or middle-sized	43	16
EDU: still studying	71	40	Large town	43	19

People are most likely to sing — but not in the 10 accessing countries

Among the listed activities, most people (23%) have indicated that they have sung in the past 12 months. Dancing comes second in the list of the most widespread cultural activities, with 16% of candidate region citizens doing it. Photography and filming follows, which was reported by 14% of candidate citizens as an artistic activity they performed in the past one year. It is very interesting to see that those artistic activities that do not cost money (singing, dancing, writing) are more popular in the three countries that are currently not considered to be new members of the EU — the three countries that are considerably financially worse off than the 10 2004 members. In the latter group, photography and filming is the most popular, and in the new member countries people are much less likely to sing compared to the average of the whole region.



Below we summarize the differences country by country for each of the activities we investigated. (See also ANNEX TABLE 6.1)

- **playing a musical instrument** is the most popular in the Czech Republic (18%), Slovenia and Slovakia (12% both), and the least popular in Bulgaria (4%), Romania (6%), and Malta (7%). Apparently, possessing a musical instrument and actually playing one does not go hand-in-hand: while 41% of Cypriots, and 25% of Maltese, say they possess an instrument, respectively only 10% and 7% claim to play (it). Still, more similarly to participation numbers, many Slovenes (34%) and Czechs (30%), and few Bulgarians (8%) and Romanians (10%), have a musical instrument at home (ANNEX TABLE 6.2)
- most people who **sing** live in Estonia (38%), Turkey (34%), and the Czech Republic (27%). Singing is surprisingly unpopular in Malta and Bulgaria (8%).
- **acting** is rare: those who told us they acted in the previous 12 months range from 9% in Lithuania to 2% in Romania and Bulgaria.

- relatively many people **dance**; most are in Estonia (35%), Cyprus (32%), and Slovakia (26%). Dancing is the least popular in Poland, Malta, and Bulgaria, with 11% of adults and teenagers dancing in these countries.
- the very artistic Estonians are the most likely to be poetic as well: 17% have **written something** with artistic purposes recently. They are followed by the Turkish (15%) and the Cypriots (13%). Bulgarians, who generally reject doing artistic activities, are the least likely to write (3%). The Poles (4%) and the Romanians (5%) are the other candidates in the bottom three.
- **photos and filming** — which is connected to opportunities for travel and equipment that is not always easily affordable — is the most popular in Estonia (42%), Malta (32%), and the Czech Republic (29%). Very few people in Turkey (7%) and Bulgaria (9%) are involved in such activities. In line with these findings, we find that people in Cyprus (photo camera (P): 83%, video camera (V): 28%), in Malta (P: 80%, V: 26%), in Slovenia (P: 84%, V: 18%), and in the Czech Republic (P: 77%, V: 18%) are the most likely to possess the necessary equipment to do this type of artistic activity, while very few Romanians (P: 32%, V: 4%), Bulgarians (P: 45%, V: 3%), and Turks (P: 53%, V: 4%) have the technical prerequisites of photography and filming. It is worth noting that on the CC-13 level, only a bit more than half of the citizens have a photo camera (56%). (ANNEX TABLE 6.2)
- finally, people who claimed to do **other artistic activities**, such as sculpture, painting, drawing, or creative computing were found in largest proportions in Estonia (20%) and in Slovenia (17%). Very few Romanians (5%), Bulgarians (6%), and Hungarians (8%) are involved in such activities

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TABLE 1.1 WATCHING TELEVISION (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: Do you watch TV?

CCEB 2003.1	CC 13 AVERAGE	2004 MEMBERS	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
Yes	98	98	95	99	96	98	99	98
No	2	2	5	1	4	2	1	2
DK/ No answer	0	0	..	..	0	..	..	..
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey	
Yes	99	99	98	93	98	98	99	
No	1	1	2	7	2	2	1	
DK/ No answer	..	..	0	..	..	..	..
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

TABLE 1.2 TV PROGRAMMES WATCHED (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: Which of these types of TV programs do you watch? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

IF WATCHES TELEVISION!

1. News/current affairs
2. Soaps/series
3. Music programmes
4. Sport
5. Films/movies
6. Documentaries
7. Children's programmes
8. Talk shows
9. Home shopping programmes
10. Other types of entertainment (game shows, cooking programmes, reality TV, etc.) (**game shows, cooking, reality TV**)
11. Other (spontaneous)

CCEB 2003.1	CC 13 AVERAGE	2004 MEMBERS	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
news/current affairs	92	93	91	96	89	88	94	92
soaps/series	47	48	51	37	44	39	33	41
music programmes	58	54	68	48	49	43	43	60
Sport	46	50	50	44	51	49	44	50
films/movies	76	80	90	73	88	77	82	88
documentaries	57	65	48	51	64	61	63	57
children's programmes	21	23	22	12	23	16	25	24
talk shows	38	41	49	49	29	53	53	60
home shopping programmes	15	11	20	10	14	5	12	13
game shows, cooking, reality TV	55	57	64	67	65	63	53	71
other (spontaneous)	6	8	2	2	15	1	12	7
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey	
news/current affairs	91	88	94	94	94	87	91	
soaps/series	47	44	54	44	45	42	46	
music programmes	56	40	58	59	60	52	60	
sport	45	41	52	43	53	58	42	
films/movies	81	71	76	70	89	80	71	
documentaries	46	65	68	47	63	58	51	
children's programmes	18	28	23	19	26	21	19	
talk shows	72	71	34	35	55	43	36	
home shopping programmes	9	24	9	10	17	13	20	
game shows, cooking, reality TV	61	65	53	42	73	40	55	
other (spontaneous)	1	2	6	5	12	4	4	

TABLE 1.3A PREFERRED TYPES OF TV PROGRAMMES (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: What are the three types of programmes you prefer to watch? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAX. 3 ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

IF WATCHES TELEVISION

1. News/current affairs
2. Soaps/series
3. Music programmes
4. Sport
5. Films/movies
6. Documentaries
7. Children's programmes
8. Talk shows
9. Home shopping programmes
10. Other types of entertainment (game shows, cooking programmes, reality TV, etc.) (**game shows, cooking, reality TV**)
11. Other (spontaneous)

CCEB 2003.1	CC 13 AVERAGE	2004 MEMBERS	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
news/current affairs	79	76	76	89	64	80	79	77
soaps/series	30	29	29	23	29	24	18	20
music programmes	28	23	28	15	18	18	17	29
sport	30	29	31	31	36	29	26	28
films/movies	47	52	68	47	64	51	59	62
documentaries	28	29	12	18	30	31	30	18
children's programmes	4	4	3	1	5	3	5	4
talk shows	12	13	15	22	6	19	20	21
home shopping programmes	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
game shows, cooking, reality tv	20	22	20	37	27	27	23	30
other (spontaneous)	3	3	0	1	2	0	5	1
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey	
news/current affairs	76	65	78	85	81	70	81	
soaps/series	29	27	33	28	26	23	31	
music programmes	21	13	26	34	23	22	31	
sport	25	23	28	28	30	35	30	
films/movies	51	43	45	43	61	54	42	
documentaries	11	37	32	27	22	33	28	
children's programmes	2	7	3	4	4	4	5	
talk shows	44	35	8	11	17	12	12	
home shopping programmes	0	3	0	1	0	1	4	
game shows, cooking, reality tv	25	26	19	16	25	8	20	
other (spontaneous)	0	1	4	1	1	0	2	

TABLE 1.3B PREFERRED TYPES OF TV PROGRAMMES (% BY DEMOGRAPHIC)

Question: What are the three types of programmes you prefer to watch? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT -MAX 3 ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

IF WATCHES TELEVISION

1. News/current affairs
2. Soaps/series
3. Music programmes
4. Sport
5. Films/movies
6. Documentaries
7. Children's programmes
8. Talk shows
9. Home shopping programmes
10. Other types of entertainment (game shows, cooking programmes, reality TV, etc.) **(game shows, cooking, reality TV)**
11. Other (spontaneous)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2003.1 N=	11848	5394	6454	2196	2864	3106	3655
news/current affairs	79	83	75	57	82	87	90
soaps/series	30	12	47	28	26	30	35
music programmes	28	25	31	51	25	17	18
sport	30	53	7	35	29	31	23
films/movies	47	48	46	52	50	45	41
documentaries	28	31	24	23	29	32	27
children's programmes	4	2	6	5	7	3	3
talk shows	12	9	15	12	12	13	13
home shopping programmes	2	1	3	1	3	1	2
game shows, cooking, reality tv	20	15	26	21	21	20	19
other (spontaneous)	3	3	2	2	2	3	3
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House Persons	Unemployed	Retired
N=	921	1293	995	2108	996	1058	3112
news/current affairs	87	89	81	80	76	73	89
soaps/series	19	11	20	22	57	24	34
music programmes	24	18	23	23	31	30	19
sport	41	35	34	39	6	38	23
films/movies	44	51	55	52	41	58	40
documentaries	31	41	31	30	20	24	28
children's programmes	3	3	2	3	9	6	2
talk shows	11	13	13	11	15	13	11
home shopping programmes	2	1	0	2	5	2	1
game shows, cooking, reality tv	16	15	22	20	27	19	20
other (spontaneous)	3	5	1	2	2	1	3

(CONT.)

TABLE 1.3B PREFERRED TYPES OF TV PROGRAMMES (% BY DEMOGRAPHIC)**Question:** What are the three types of programmes you prefer to watch? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT -MAX 3 ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

IF WATCHES TELEVISION!

	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				LOCALITY		
	up to 15 years	16-19 years	20+ years	still studying	rural area or village	small or middle sized town	large town
CCEB 2003.1 N=	2333	5323	2806	1308	4211	4014	3588
news/current affairs	82	80	85	58	78	78	82
soaps/series	41	25	17	23	34	29	23
music programmes	27	23	20	51	28	27	28
sport	21	35	31	37	31	29	28
films/movies	42	50	52	51	47	46	50
documentaries	22	30	41	26	23	30	32
children's programmes	5	4	4	3	5	4	5
talk shows	12	13	13	10	10	13	14
home shopping programmes	4	1	1	0	1	2	2
game shows, cooking, reality tv	21	21	16	21	20	23	17
other (spontaneous)	2	2	5	3	2	2	4

TABLE 1.4A WATCHING VIDEOS OR DVDS (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: Do you watch videos or DVDs...? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

CCEB 2003.1	CC 13 AVERAGE	2004 MEMBERS	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
Every day	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	3
Several times a week	7	7	5	7	9	8	8	10
Once a week	7	10	5	8	12	10	10	7
1 to 3 times a month	11	17	8	10	18	16	13	14
Less often	15	20	17	11	22	22	21	17
Never	57	43	63	63	39	42	43	48
DK/ No answer	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	99	99	100	100	101	100	98	100
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey	
Every day	1	3	2	0	1	2	3	
Several times a week	3	7	7	3	6	8	9	
Once a week	6	13	9	3	12	10	6	
1 to 3 times a month	12	19	19	4	16	12	7	
Less often	24	17	20	13	24	21	8	
Never	53	41	43	74	39	47	66	
DK/ No answer	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	
TOTAL	100	100	100	99	99	100	99	

TABLE 1.4B WATCHING VIDEOS OR DVDS (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: Do you watch videos or DVDs...? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

CCEB 2003.1	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
N=	12124	5512	6612	2233	2919	3161	3779
Every day	2	3	2	4	3	1	1
Several times a week	7	9	6	15	8	4	2
Once a week	7	9	6	15	8	5	2
1 to 3 times a month	11	12	11	18	12	11	4
Less often	15	14	15	14	18	17	9
Never	57	54	60	34	51	61	83
DK/ NO ANSWER	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	99	101	101	100	100	99	102
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House Persons	Unemployed	Retired
N=	943	1316	1005	2131	1014	1088	3233
Every day	1	3	3	3	2	2	1
Several times a week	7	10	7	9	6	7	2
Once a week	6	11	10	8	4	8	2
1 to 3 times a month	8	18	18	12	6	15	5
Less often	11	28	19	21	10	16	9
Never	68	29	43	47	72	52	80
DK/ No answer	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	101	99	100	100	100	100	100
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				LOCALITY		
	up to 15 years	16-19 years	20+ years	still studying	rural area or village	small or middle sized town	large town
N=	2447	5397	2859	1336	4338	4080	3671
Every day	2	2	3	4	1	2	3
Several times a week	5	8	8	15	5	8	10
Once a week	4	8	9	17	6	9	9
1 to 3 times a month	4	13	15	24	9	13	13
Less often	7	20	22	16	11	18	15
Never	79	49	43	24	67	50	49
DK/ No answer	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	101	100	101	100	100	100	100

TABLE 1.5 LISTENING TO THE RADIO (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: Do you listen to the radio...? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

CCEB 2003.1	CC 13 AVERAGE	2004 MEMBERS	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
Every day	52	66	48	66	58	74	69	68
Several times a week	18	17	18	21	25	16	11	17
Once a week	4	3	3	4	4	2	4	2
1 to 3 times a month	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	1
Less often	7	6	9	4	6	3	9	4
Never	16	7	18	5	4	4	7	6
DK/ No answer	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	99	100	100	101	99	100	101	98
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey	
Every day	60	62	66	47	63	78	40	
Several times a week	22	16	15	14	20	11	21	
Once a week	4	4	3	3	3	2	6	
1 to 3 times a month	2	1	2	1	1	2	3	
Less often	6	6	5	12	7	5	6	
Never	6	11	8	22	6	2	24	
DK/ No answer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL	100	100	99	99	100	100	100	

TABLE 1.6A PREFERRED RADIO PROGRAMMES (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: What types of programmes do you prefer to listen to on the radio? (SHOW CARD READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

IF LISTENS TO THE RADIO

1. News/current affairs
2. Music
3. Sports
4. Documentaries - plays - other cultural programmes (**documentaries, plays**)
5. Religious programmes
6. Talk Shows
7. Other types of entertainment (games, comedy, etc.)
11. Other (spontaneous)

CCEB 2003.1 "Mentioned" %	CC 13 AVERAGE	2004 MEMBERS	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
news/current affairs	68	81	75	72	72	84	80	76
music	88	85	92	83	89	78	82	87
sports	25	27	36	31	29	21	23	23
documentaries, plays	16	22	12	4	22	25	19	18
religious programmes	16	14	6	16	6	6	14	10
talk shows	14	17	14	22	12	28	26	11
games, comedy	21	29	23	17	27	32	26	24
other (spontaneous)	3	4	1	2	8	1	5	6
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey	
news/current affairs	76	67	85	84	82	70	45	
music	82	76	85	84	86	86	92	
sports	22	20	26	28	38	31	20	
documentaries, plays	13	22	24	17	29	16	7	
religious programmes	11	35	15	25	22	12	17	
talk shows	40	47	8	17	39	37	8	
games, comedy	28	23	26	24	58	28	9	
other (spontaneous)	1	2	2	4	13	4	0	

TABLE 1.6B PREFERRED RADIO PROGRAMMES (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: What types of programmes do you prefer to listen to on the radio? (SHOW CARD READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

IF LISTENS TO THE RADIO

1. News/current affairs
2. Music
3. Sports
4. Documentaries - plays - other cultural programmes (**documentaries, plays**)
5. Religious programmes
6. Talk Shows
7. Other types of entertainment (games, comedy, etc.)
11. Other (spontaneous)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2003.1							
N=	11006	5045	5961	2128	2707	2862	3283
news/current affairs	68	71	65	45	64	81	87
music	88	86	90	96	91	87	74
sports	25	41	9	25	25	26	24
documentaries, plays	16	14	18	9	11	19	28
religious programmes	16	13	19	7	12	17	31
talk shows	14	12	16	11	12	14	18
games, comedy	21	18	24	19	18	24	25
other (spontaneous)	3	3	3	1	3	3	4
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House Persons	Unemployed	Retired
N=	853	1253	964	1977	851	974	2793
news/current affairs	71	82	72	72	50	67	89
music	87	92	91	90	93	91	73
sports	30	29	30	33	7	34	22
documentaries, plays	11	22	21	13	8	13	28
religious programmes	17	8	7	11	21	12	30
talk shows	10	17	18	13	8	11	19
games, comedy	13	21	26	21	20	22	26
other (spontaneous)	2	3	3	3	2	2	4

(CONT.)

TABLE 1.6B PREFERRED RADIO PROGRAMMES (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: What types of programmes do you prefer to listen to on the radio? (SHOW CARD READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

IF LISTENS TO THE RADIO

	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				LOCALITY		
	up to 15 years	16-19 years	20+ years	still studying	rural area or village	small or middle sized town	large town
CCEB 2003.1 N=	1968	5005	2676	1285	3846	3746	3383
news/current affairs	62	75	84	45	69	68	69
music	85	88	86	95	86	89	88
sports	17	31	29	24	27	25	22
documentaries, plays	12	18	24	11	14	16	18
religious programmes	25	13	11	6	18	14	14
talk shows	11	16	16	12	12	15	14
games, comedy	16	25	24	19	21	24	18
other (spontaneous)	2	3	4	1	3	2	3

TABLE 2.1A COMPUTER USAGE (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: Do you use a computer or PC...? (SHOW SAME CARD AS IN 13 - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

CCEB 2003.1	CC 13 AVERAGE	2004 MEMBERS	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
Every day	13	20	8	26	17	22	20	17
Several times a week	8	11	7	7	14	14	9	10
Once a week	4	5	4	4	5	5	3	4
1 to 3 times a month	2	3	1	2	2	4	2	4
Less often	4	4	2	2	6	4	5	4
Never	70	57	78	60	55	49	62	60
DK/ No answer	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	101	100	101	101	99	98	101	99
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey	
Every day	13	20	21	9	17	26	7	
Several times a week	12	8	10	4	11	13	6	
Once a week	3	4	5	3	5	5	3	
1 to 3 times a month	3	2	4	2	3	2	2	
Less often	6	3	4	2	5	7	3	
Never	62	63	57	80	59	47	79	
DK/ No answer	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
TOTAL	99	100	101	101	100	100	100	

TABLE 2.1B COMPUTER USAGE (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: Do you use a computer or PC...? (SHOW SAME CARD AS IN 13 - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

CCEB 2003.1	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
N=	12124	5512	6612	2233	2919	3161	3779
Every day	13	15	10	21	15	12	2
Several times a week	8	9	7	17	8	5	1
Once a week	4	4	3	9	2	3	1
1 to 3 times a month	2	3	2	6	2	2	0
Less often	4	4	4	6	5	3	1
Never	70	66	73	42	68	76	94
DK/ No answer	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	101	101	99	101	100	101	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House Persons	Unemployed	Retired
N=	943	1316	1005	2131	1014	1088	3233
Every day	10	49	35	7	3	7	2
Several times a week	5	18	11	7	3	7	1
Once a week	2	4	4	3	1	4	1
1 to 3 times a month	2	2	5	4	1	3	0
Less often	3	6	5	5	1	5	1
Never	78	21	40	75	90	74	95
DK/ No answer	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	99	100	101
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				LOCALITY		
	up to 15 years	16-19 years	20+ years	still studying	rural area or village	small or middle sized town	large town
N=	2447	5397	2859	1336	4338	4080	3671
Every day	1	12	31	29	6	16	19
Several times a week	1	8	12	26	5	9	11
Once a week	0	4	4	13	2	4	5
1 to 3 times a month	1	3	3	6	2	3	3
Less often	1	5	5	6	3	4	5
Never	95	69	44	20	82	65	57
DK/ No answer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	99	101	99	100	100	101	100

TABLE 2.2A COMPUTER USAGE - AT HOME FOR WORK OR STUDY (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: How often do you use a computer at home for work or study? (SHOW SAME CARD - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

IF USES COMPUTER

CCEB 2003.1	CC 13 AVERAGE	2004 MEMBERS	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
Every day	19	23	15	22	17	16	19	17
Several times a week	13	17	11	19	25	17	15	15
Once a week	6	8	2	14	8	11	6	7
1 to 3 times a month	3	3	2	6	8	4	3	4
Less often	5	8	3	6	10	6	6	3
Never	49	37	63	33	28	45	46	45
DK/ No answer	5	5	4	0	4	1	5	8
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	99
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey	
Every day	16	28	27	22	19	21	8	
Several times a week	18	15	14	9	17	25	7	
Once a week	5	9	7	8	12	11	4	
1 to 3 times a month	3	5	1	3	7	7	2	
Less often	3	5	7	3	10	11	1	
Never	43	38	38	45	34	25	75	
DK/ No answer	12	0	5	11	2	1	3	
TOTAL	100	100	99	101	101	101	100	

TABLE 2.2B COMPUTER USAGE - AT HOME FOR WORK OR STUDY (% DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: How often do you use a computer at home for work or study? (SHOW SAME CARD - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

IF USES COMPUTER

CCEB 2003.1	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
N=	4703	2305	2398	1658	1471	1201	358
Every day	19	21	16	19	18	20	17
Several times a week	13	12	15	13	13	14	18
Once a week	7	6	7	8	5	6	3
1 to 3 times a month	3	3	4	3	3	3	5
Less often	5	5	6	3	6	7	10
Never	49	49	49	51	51	45	36
DK/ No answer	5	5	5	3	5	6	11
TOTAL	101	101	102	100	101	101	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House Persons	Unemployed	Retired
N=	410	1060	682	625	167	311	209
Every day	27	29	14	6	11	9	15
Several times a week	17	16	12	8	7	8	15
Once a week	6	6	5	2	4	7	3
1 to 3 times a month	1	5	3	2	4	3	1
Less often	3	7	11	6	7	5	7
Never	41	33	51	68	66	65	41
DK/ No answer	6	5	5	7	2	3	17
TOTAL	101	101	101	99	101	100	99
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				LOCALITY		
	up to 15 years	16-19 years	20+ years	still studying	rural area or village	small or middle sized town	large town
N=	125	1718	1646	1194	1225	1723	1741
Every day	3	13	26	21	16	21	18
Several times a week	2	11	16	15	12	12	15
Once a week	2	5	6	10	6	8	6
1 to 3 times a month	2	3	4	3	3	3	3
Less often	2	7	7	3	5	6	4
Never	81	55	39	45	53	45	50
DK/ No answer	9	6	3	3	7	4	4
TOTAL	101	100	101	100	102	99	100

TABLE 2.3 COMPUTER USAGE - AT HOME FOR LEISURE (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: And at home for leisure? (SHOW SAME CARD - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

IF USES COMPUTER

CCEB 2003.1	CC 13 AVERAGE	2004 MEMBERS	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
Every day	19	22	11	19	9	16	16	12
Several times a week	16	19	12	14	26	19	21	13
Once a week	7	9	4	12	13	8	7	7
1 to 3 times a month	4	5	1	5	7	6	5	4
Less often	6	9	5	8	15	6	11	6
Never	44	32	62	42	26	43	37	50
DK/ No answer	4	3	4	0	4	2	3	8
TOTAL	100	99	99	100	100	100	100	100
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey	
Every day	13	28	31	18	11	18	12	
Several times a week	20	16	18	11	18	25	9	
Once a week	8	11	8	6	10	13	4	
1 to 3 times a month	3	5	5	2	8	5	2	
Less often	7	12	6	6	12	19	0	
Never	40	27	30	46	39	18	70	
DK/ No answer	9	0	3	9	2	1	4	
TOTAL	100	99	101	98	100	99	101	

TABLE 2.4A COMPUTER USAGE - OUTSIDE HOME FOR WORK OR STUDY (% BY COUNTRY)**Question:** And outside home for work or study? (SHOW SAME CARD - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

IF USES COMPUTER

CCEB 2003.1	CC 13 AVERAGE	2004 MEMBERS	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
Every day	21	24	23	42	26	22	29	24
Several times a week	17	17	26	15	21	21	14	22
Once a week	9	9	11	5	10	12	4	14
1 to 3 times a month	6	5	5	5	5	6	3	11
Less often	8	10	10	2	13	11	8	7
Never	35	32	22	31	23	26	37	18
DK/ No answer	4	4	3	0	3	1	4	5
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	101	99	99	101
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey	
Every day	21	27	22	20	25	23	16	
Several times a week	21	8	16	15	18	12	16	
Once a week	8	8	9	10	14	6	8	
1 to 3 times a month	9	1	5	6	8	3	6	
Less often	13	7	9	6	12	12	6	
Never	21	48	36	35	22	43	45	
DK/ No answer	8	0	4	7	1	1	3	
TOTAL	101	99	101	99	100	100	100	

TABLE 2.4B COMPUTER USAGE - OUTSIDE HOME FOR WORK OR STUDY (% BY DEMOGRAPHIC)

Question: And outside home for work or study? (SHOW SAME CARD - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

IF USES COMPUTER

CCEB 2003.1	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
N=	4703	2305	2398	1658	1471	1201	358
Every day	21	21	22	11	29	31	23
Several times a week	17	16	17	21	15	11	8
Once a week	9	9	9	14	5	4	2
1 to 3 times a month	6	6	5	8	5	3	4
Less often	8	8	9	10	6	9	3
Never	36	37	33	33	36	38	49
DK/ No answer	4	4	4	3	4	5	11
TOTAL	101	101	99	100	100	101	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House Persons	Unemployed	Retired
N=	410	1060	682	625	167	311	209
Every day	28	44	52	15	10	7	8
Several times a week	12	18	12	11	17	6	1
Once a week	2	4	4	7	3	6	3
1 to 3 times a month	6	5	5	4	2	8	2
Less often	4	8	6	8	13	9	3
Never	44	18	19	52	54	63	67
DK/ No answer	5	4	2	5	2	3	17
TOTAL	101	101	100	102	101	102	101
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				LOCALITY		
	up to 15 years	16-19 years	20+ years	still studying	rural area or village	small or middle sized town	large town
N=	125	1718	1646	1194	1225	1723	1741
Every day	10	24	36	8	17	22	23
Several times a week	11	12	13	27	17	17	17
Once a week	4	5	4	18	9	8	9
1 to 3 times a month	6	5	5	7	7	6	5
Less often	10	7	8	10	8	7	10
Never	54	42	33	27	37	36	34
DK/ No answer	6	5	2	3	6	5	2
TOTAL	101	100	101	100	101	101	100

TABLE 2.5 COMPUTER USAGE - OUTSIDE HOME FOR LEISURE (% BY COUNTRY)**Question:** And outside home for leisure? (SHOW SAME CARD - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

IF USES COMPUTER

CCEB 2003.1	CC 13 AVERAGE	2004 MEMBERS	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
Every day	6	4	6	3	2	3	5	3
Several times a week	14	11	16	4	9	16	6	12
Once a week	7	5	11	4	7	9	3	10
1 to 3 times a month	7	6	10	3	7	9	3	9
Less often	15	16	17	5	21	19	12	15
Never	46	53	37	80	49	43	65	45
DK/ No answer	5	4	3	0	3	1	6	7
TOTAL	100	99	100	99	98	100	100	101
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey	
Every day	4	2	5	6	3	4	11	
Several times a week	11	6	13	12	7	9	21	
Once a week	8	4	5	10	9	5	10	
1 to 3 times a month	6	3	6	10	8	3	10	
Less often	18	10	16	13	18	17	13	
Never	40	76	52	39	53	61	32	
DK/ No answer	13	0	4	11	2	1	4	
TOTAL	100	101	101	101	100	100	101	

TABLE 2.6A INTERNET USAGE (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: Do you use the Internet...? (SHOW SAME CARD - ONE ANSWER ONLY!)

CCEB 2003.1	CC 13 AVERAGE	2004 MEMBERS	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
Every day	5	8	4	10	8	14	5	7
Several times a week	7	9	5	8	12	17	6	9
Once a week	4	5	4	5	7	5	3	4
1 to 3 times a month	3	4	2	2	4	4	3	4
Less often	4	5	2	2	6	6	5	6
Never	77	68	84	73	61	53	77	69
DK/ No answer	1	1	0	0	3	0	1	1
TOTAL	101	100	101	100	101	99	100	100
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey	
Every day	6	14	9	3	5	15	3	
Several times a week	8	7	9	4	9	15	6	
Once a week	5	4	5	2	5	5	3	
1 to 3 times a month	5	3	5	3	3	1	3	
Less often	5	2	4	2	7	5	3	
Never	70	71	68	84	71	59	82	
DK/ No answer	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	100	101	100	

TABLE 2.6B INTERNET USAGE (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: Do you use the Internet...? (SHOW SAME CARD - ONE ANSWER ONLY!)

CCEB 2003.1	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
N=	12124	5512	6612	2233	2919	3161	3779
Every day	5	7	4	10	6	4	1
Several times a week	7	9	6	15	8	4	1
Once a week	4	4	3	9	3	2	1
1 to 3 times a month	3	3	3	9	3	1	0
Less often	4	4	4	7	4	2	0
Never	77	73	80	50	75	85	96
DK/ No answer	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
TOTAL	101	101	101	100	99	99	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House Persons	Unemployed	Retired
N=	943	1316	1005	2131	1014	1088	3233
Every day	5	23	10	3	1	2	0
Several times a week	4	22	13	4	3	6	0
Once a week	2	6	6	2	1	4	1
1 to 3 times a month	2	3	6	3	1	5	0
Less often	3	8	8	4	1	4	1
Never	84	37	58	85	93	78	96
DK/ No answer	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	100	100	101	101	101	99	99
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				LOCALITY		
	up to 15 years	16-19 years	20+ years	still studying	rural area or village	small or middle sized town	large town
N=	2447	5397	2859	1336	4338	4080	3671
Every day	1	4	14	14	2	6	9
Several times a week	1	7	12	22	3	9	11
Once a week	0	3	6	14	2	5	5
1 to 3 times a month	0	4	4	12	2	4	5
Less often	1	4	6	8	2	5	4
Never	96	79	57	30	88	72	65
DK/ NO ANSWER	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	100	102	100

TABLE 2.7 PURPOSES OF INTERNET USAGE (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: What do you usually use the Internet for? (IT SHOULD READ AS HAVE THEY DONE OR NOT SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

IF USES INTERNET

1. Work
2. Visiting the website of a museum (**visiting museums' sites**)
3. Visiting the website of a political party (**Visiting the site of a party**)
4. Visiting the website of your local authority (**Visiting the site of local authority**)
5. Visiting the website of the government (**Visiting governmental sites**)
6. Downloading free software
7. Searching for educational material and documents (**Searching for educ. material**)
8. Searching for information relating to your health (**Searching for health information**)
9. Searching for information on sport or leisure activities (**Searching for leisure info.**)
10. Searching for job opportunities
11. Searching for information about a specific product (**Searching for specific products**)
12. Preparing or considering a holiday by searching for places to visit, accommodation, etc. (**Searching Holiday opportunities**)
13. Buying CDs
14. Buying books
15. Buying software
16. Carrying out transactions on your bank account (**Bank account transactions**)
17. Buying or selling shares
18. Reading articles on the websites of newspapers (**Reading newspaper articles**)
19. Building your own website
- 20.
21. Listening to radio or music on the Internet using Real Player, Windows Media Player or QuickTime (**Listening music via Internet**)
22. Watching TV channels on the Internet using Real Player, Windows Media Player or QuickTime (**Watching TV via Internet**)
23. Playing computer games on-line (**Playing on-line games**)
24. Making telephone calls using the Internet (**Internet calls**)
25. Making a bid in on-line auctions (**On-line auctions**)
26. Communicating over the Internet using a webcam (**Communicating using webcam**)
27. E-mailing family, friends or colleagues (**E-mailing**)
28. Visiting chat rooms (**Chatting**)
29. Taking part in a public opinion survey/market research (**Taking part in surveys**)
30. Something else (SPONTANEOUS))

(CONT.)

TABLE 2.7 PURPOSES OF INTERNET USAGE (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: What do you usually use the Internet for? (IT SHOULD READ AS HAVE THEY DONE OR NOT SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

IF USES INTERNET

CCEB 2003.1	CC 13 AVERAGE	2004 MEMBERS	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
Work	35	41	47	74	45	45	54	47
Visiting museums' sites	5	6	6	11	3	3	5	4
Visiting the site of a party	4	4	3	2	3	4	6	6
Visiting the site of local authority	4	6	4	3	9	9	5	9
Visiting governmental sites	6	7	7	17	6	6	7	10
Downloading free software	20	24	13	18	23	18	20	21
Searching for educ. material	46	55	38	50	47	51	44	59
Searching for health information	14	16	12	22	20	15	14	14
Searching for leisure info.	32	36	36	39	42	30	36	44
Searching for job opportunities	18	22	29	26	25	19	16	22
Searching for specific products	31	38	37	40	40	36	18	20
Searching holiday opportunities	18	29	11	28	37	18	24	15
Buying CDs	5	5	1	13	6	3	5	4
Buying books	6	9	3	9	6	4	11	3
Buying software	4	5	4	10	5	5	5	3
Bank account transactions	10	13	3	15	16	46	9	19
Buying or selling shares	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	0
Reading newspaper articles	30	36	40	38	31	43	39	36
Building your own website	10	10	8	11	10	7	8	11
Listening music via Internet	19	19	28	35	9	23	23	32
Watching TV via Internet	7	10	6	16	2	5	8	16
Playing on-line games	23	19	28	34	16	18	13	25
Internet calls	10	12	10	12	7	3	10	8
On-line auctions	3	5	1	3	0	1	1	1
Communicating using webcam	5	5	11	10	2	2	5	4
E-mailing	55	60	73	56	67	59	55	58
Chatting	31	28	39	16	22	24	26	35
Taking part in surveys	8	9	5	12	4	7	4	12
Something else	6	8	0	7	12	3	19	7

(CONT.)

TABLE 2.7 PURPOSES OF INTERNET USAGE (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: What do you usually use the Internet for? (IT SHOULD READ AS HAVE THEY DONE OR NOT SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

IF USES INTERNET!

CCEB 2003.1	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
Work	55	45	33	31	54	55	22
Visiting museums' sites	6	10	7	8	4	5	2
Visiting the site of a party	8	15	3	2	2	5	5
Visiting the site of local authority	11	10	3	3	8	7	3
Visiting governmental sites	18	35	6	5	8	13	5
Downloading free software	21	33	27	17	20	18	14
Searching for educ. material	50	59	60	42	57	51	32
Searching for health information	15	27	16	15	18	17	10
Searching for leisure info.	35	43	35	19	31	35	26
Searching for job opportunities	22	20	20	12	35	21	10
Searching for specific products	33	47	43	32	28	42	18
Searching holiday opportunities	13	25	30	4	21	37	1
Buying CDs	2	9	5	9	5	9	2
Buying books	2	20	10	2	4	9	3
Buying software	2	11	5	1	3	8	3
Bank account transactions	16	11	11	1	12	19	8
Buying or selling shares	2	1	3	2	2	2	2
Reading newspaper articles	52	33	36	18	30	31	22
Building your own website	10	9	10	7	10	6	11
Listening music via Internet	27	32	20	20	13	22	16
Watching TV via Internet	13	12	12	3	8	10	5
Playing on-line games	41	30	19	25	20	15	32
Internet calls	10	10	15	14	11	8	6
On-line auctions	3	3	8	3	0	4	0
Communicating using webcam	11	12	5	9	6	4	4
E-mailing	60	79	59	51	59	69	42
Chatting	38	38	30	23	18	26	40
Taking part in surveys	12	12	11	7	6	14	7
Something else	2	1	4	6	12	6	4

TABLE 3.1A READING BOOKS (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: Have you read any books in the last 12 months? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

1. Yes, for work
2. Yes, for educational purposes (compulsory texts only) **(Yes, compulsory texts only)**
3. Yes, for educational purposes (not compulsory texts) **(Yes, not compulsory texts)**
4. Yes, for other reasons than for school/work **(Yes, for other reasons)**
5. No

CCEB 2003.1	CC 13 AVERAGE	2004 MEMBERS	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
Yes, for work	9	14	11	20	21	22	14	18
Yes, compulsory texts only	14	16	13	16	17	18	13	22
Yes, not compulsory texts	17	14	15	11	16	18	16	24
Yes, for other reasons	38	54	34	43	68	69	53	59
No	47	36	52	41	24	19	36	27
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey	
Yes, for work	16	8	11	9	22	13	3	
Yes, compulsory texts only	20	13	13	12	27	21	13	
Yes, not compulsory texts	13	20	11	21	28	20	19	
Yes, for other reasons	45	30	52	28	49	41	24	
No	40	60	39	53	34	38	57	

TABLE 3.1B READING BOOKS (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: Have you read any books in the last 12 months? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

1. Yes, for work
2. Yes, for educational purposes (compulsory texts only) **(Yes, compulsory texts only)**
3. Yes, for educational purposes (not compulsory texts) **(Yes, not compulsory texts)**
4. Yes, for other reasons than for school/work **(Yes, for other reasons)**
5. No

CCEB 2003.1 "Mentioned" %	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
N=	12124	5512	6612	2233	2919	3161	3779
Yes, for work	9	10	8	6	12	12	4
Yes, compulsory texts only	14	14	14	41	9	7	2
Yes, not compulsory texts	17	18	16	32	18	11	8
Yes, for other reasons	38	33	42	45	36	35	34
No	47	49	45	28	47	54	59
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House Persons	Unemployed	Retired
N=	943	1316	1005	2131	1014	1088	3233
Yes, for work	9	54	17	10	1	3	3
Yes, compulsory texts only	5	23	12	6	5	9	2
Yes, not compulsory texts	16	30	16	13	11	13	7
Yes, for other reasons	24	66	51	34	24	38	37
No	61	15	35	52	64	49	55
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				LOCALITY			
	up to 15 years	16-19 years	20+ years	still studying	rural area or village	small or middle sized town	large town
N=	2447	5397	2859	1336	4338	4080	3671
Yes, for work	1	9	29	8	5	11	13
Yes, compulsory texts only	4	8	14	68	10	15	20
Yes, not compulsory texts	8	14	24	46	14	17	22
Yes, for other reasons	18	45	62	52	27	43	48
No	72	42	22	9	58	42	35

TABLE 3.2 READING BOOKS FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES (NOT COMPULSORY TEXTS) (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: Approximately how many books in the last 12 months have you read for educational purposes (not compulsory texts)? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

IF HAS READ BOOKS IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS!

CCEB 2003.1	CC 13 AVERAGE	2004 MEMBERS	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
None	64	75	69	82	79	75	58	66
1-3 books	14	8	9	7	9	9	11	13
4-7 books	10	7	10	7	7	7	11	10
8-12 books	4	3	4	2	2	5	6	3
13 and more	4	4	6	2	3	3	5	5
DK/ No answer	3	3	2	0	1	1	9	1
TOTAL	99	100	100	100	101	100	100	98
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey	
None	78	48	82	35	57	50	55	
1-3 books	10	26	5	21	21	18	22	
4-7 books	5	10	5	16	13	11	13	
8-12 books	2	6	3	7	4	4	5	
13 and more	3	7	3	7	3	5	5	
DK/ No answer	2	3	2	14	2	12	0	
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

TABLE 3.3 READING BOOKS FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES (COMPULSORY TEXTS ONLY) (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: Approximately how many books in the last 12 months have you read for educational purposes (compulsory texts only)?
(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

IF HAS READ BOOKS IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

CCEB 2003.1	CC 13 AVERAGE	2004 MEMBERS	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
None	70	73	72	72	77	76	67	69
1-3 books	9	9	10	13	8	6	7	9
4-7 books	9	8	8	4	7	7	6	10
8-12 books	4	3	5	7	3	5	4	5
13 and more	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	6
DK/ No answer	4	3	2	0	2	2	10	1
TOTAL	100	100	101	100	100	100	99	100
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey	
None	66	66	77	54	59	55	69	
1-3 books	10	13	7	8	19	15	9	
4-7 books	11	12	8	10	11	11	10	
8-12 books	6	3	3	6	4	5	5	
13 and more	5	4	3	4	6	4	5	
DK/ No answer	2	1	1	19	2	9	1	
TOTAL	100	99	99	101	101	99	99	

TABLE 3.4 READING BOOKS FOR WORK (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: Approximately how many books in the last 12 months have you read for work? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

IF HAS READ BOOKS IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

CCEB 2003.1	CC 13 AVERAGE	2004 MEMBERS	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
None	79	75	76	66	72	72	66	75
1-3 books	7	10	9	21	15	15	9	12
4-7 books	5	6	7	7	7	6	6	5
8-12 books	2	2	4	3	2	3	4	2
13 and more	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	5
DK/ No answer	4	3	1	0	2	1	12	1
TOTAL	99	99	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey	
None	72	78	82	57	66	62	93	
1-3 books	16	10	6	9	17	13	3	
4-7 books	8	5	5	7	8	6	2	
8-12 books	1	5	2	2	3	3	1	
13 and more	2	1	3	3	4	4	1	
DK/ No answer	0	2	2	22	2	12	0	
TOTAL	99	101	100	100	100	100	100	

TABLE 3.5A READING BOOKS FOR PLEASURE (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: Approximately how many books in the last 12 months have you read for other reasons? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

IF HAS READ BOOKS IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

CCEB 2003.1	CC 13 AVERAGE	2004 MEMBERS	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
None	30	17	29	27	16	14	20	18
1-3 books	28	29	27	45	31	20	29	25
4-7 books	17	21	19	13	22	19	21	21
8-12 books	9	11	9	8	12	17	11	12
13 and more	12	18	10	7	15	29	14	21
DK/ No answer	4	3	6	0	4	2	5	3
TOTAL	100	99	100	100	100	101	100	100
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey	
None	24	24	15	40	26	30	47	
1-3 books	26	36	30	20	32	26	29	
4-7 books	22	18	22	13	19	16	12	
8-12 books	9	10	11	7	9	10	6	
13 and more	14	10	21	7	11	11	4	
DK/ No answer	5	2	2	13	4	7	2	
TOTAL	100	100	101	100	101	100	100	

TABLE 3.5B READING BOOKS FOR PLEASURE (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: Approximately how many books in the last 12 months have you read for other reasons? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

IF HAS READ BOOKS IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

CCEB 2003.1	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
N=	7687	3316	4371	1784	1977	1988	1919
None	30	36	25	38	33	25	18
1-3 books	28	27	29	26	29	29	30
4-7 books	17	15	19	17	16	17	20
8-12 books	9	8	10	9	7	9	11
13 and more	12	10	14	6	11	16	17
DK/ No answer	4	4	4	4	3	4	4
TOTAL	100	100	101	100	99	100	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House Persons	Unemployed	Retired
N=	529	1185	752	1227	461	601	1634
None	40	24	23	29	34	25	17
1-3 books	24	21	30	32	39	38	28
4-7 books	15	17	21	19	11	14	22
8-12 books	6	11	11	6	6	9	11
13 and more	9	22	13	10	6	13	18
DK/ No answer	4	5	3	4	4	2	4
TOTAL	98	100	101	100	100	101	100
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				LOCALITY		
	up to 15 years	16-19 years	20+ years	still studying	rural area or village	small or middle sized town	large town
N=	777	3297	2334	1243	2294	2690	2678
None	37	23	22	43	37	25	27
1-3 books	36	32	23	19	28	28	29
4-7 books	12	19	20	17	15	19	17
8-12 books	5	9	11	11	7	10	11
13 and more	6	13	21	6	10	13	13
DK/ No answer	5	3	3	5	3	5	4
TOTAL	101	99	100	101	100	100	101

TABLE 3.6 NUMBER OF BOOKS AT HOME (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: How many books do you have at home?

CCEB 2003.1	CC 13 AVERAGE	2004 MEMBERS	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
1-25 books	28	17	20	25	9	7	12	10
26-50 books	19	24	20	23	22	16	16	19
51-200 books	21	29	19	31	33	33	29	33
201-400 books	7	12	7	6	15	19	16	15
More than 400 books	6	9	9	6	11	19	16	17
DK/ No answer	20	9	25	8	10	6	11	6
TOTAL	100	100	100	99	100	101	100	100
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey	
1-25 books	21	22	20	24	15	22	42	
26-50 books	24	19	28	14	25	29	15	
51-200 books	24	30	26	22	34	31	12	
201-400 books	9	11	10	7	12	7	2	
More than 400 books	9	7	7	6	6	5	1	
DK/ No answer	13	11	9	28	7	5	28	
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	99	99	100	

TABLE 3.7A READING DAILY PAPERS (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: Do you read daily papers...? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

CCEB 2003.1	CC 13 AVERAGE	2004 MEMBERS	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
5 to 7 days a week	27	28	25	29	32	39	46	29
3 to 4 days a week	15	14	16	11	19	17	11	23
1 to 2 days a week	22	28	24	28	27	26	16	28
Less often	16	17	17	9	16	12	14	12
Never	19	13	18	23	6	6	13	8
DK/ No answer	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	99	100	101	100	100	100	100	100
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey	
5 to 7 days a week	22	31	22	20	27	45	29	
3 to 4 days a week	19	11	12	10	19	19	17	
1 to 2 days a week	34	20	32	15	19	16	18	
Less often	19	12	18	29	24	11	11	
Never	6	26	16	26	11	9	25	
DK/ No answer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

TABLE 3.7B READING DAILY PAPERS (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: Do you read daily papers...? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

CCEB 2003.1	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
N=	12124	5512	6612	2233	2919	3161	3779
5 to 7 days a week	27	33	22	25	28	31	26
3 to 4 days a week	15	17	13	19	17	13	9
1 to 2 days a week	22	22	22	24	23	22	20
Less often	16	14	18	17	18	13	16
Never	19	14	25	15	15	20	29
DK/ No answer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	99	100	100	100	101	99	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House Persons	Unemployed	Retired
N=	943	1316	1005	2131	1014	1088	3233
5 to 7 days a week	32	51	43	30	14	21	27
3 to 4 days a week	17	17	20	16	10	16	10
1 to 2 days a week	19	18	20	25	21	28	23
Less often	10	10	11	17	20	18	17
Never	21	4	6	12	36	17	23
DK/ No answer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	99	100	100	100	101	100	100
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				EU MEMBERSHIP		
	up to 15 years	16-19 years	20+ years	still studying	a good thing	a bad thing	neither good nor bad
N=	2447	5397	2859	1336	4338	4080	3671
5 to 7 days a week	18	32	45	26	21	28	37
3 to 4 days a week	11	17	15	20	13	16	15
1 to 2 days a week	20	26	21	21	21	24	21
Less often	17	16	12	19	19	15	13
Never	34	9	8	15	25	16	13
DK/ No answer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	100	100	101	101	99	99	99

TABLE 3.8A READING MAGAZINES (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: Do you read magazines...? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

CCEB 2003.1	CC 13 AVERAGE	2004 MEMBERS	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
Once a week or more often	23	42	6	40	45	28	33	39
1 to 3 times a month	19	24	14	14	28	38	20	27
Less often	19	19	31	14	21	22	21	20
Never	39	14	49	32	6	12	26	14
DK/ No answer	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey	
Once a week or more often	14	20	45	18	51	45	6	
1 to 3 times a month	28	18	24	11	22	23	15	
Less often	41	21	16	35	20	20	12	
Never	17	41	14	35	7	13	66	
DK/ No answer	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	101	99	

TABLE 3.8B READING MAGAZINES (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: Do you read magazines...? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

CCEB 2003.1	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
N=	12124	5512	6612	2233	2919	3161	3779
Once a week or more often	23	19	27	26	21	24	21
1 to 3 times a month	19	17	20	24	21	16	14
Less often	19	21	17	20	19	19	18
Never	39	42	36	30	39	41	46
DK/ No answer	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	100	99	100	100	100	100	100
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House Persons	Unemployed	Retired
N=	943	1316	1005	2131	1014	1088	3233
Once a week or more often	15	45	35	25	13	20	22
1 to 3 times a month	15	30	25	19	12	16	16
Less often	15	17	17	23	15	23	21
Never	55	8	23	33	60	41	41
DK/ No answer	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	101
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				EU MEMBERSHIP		
	up to 15 years	16-19 years	20+ years	still studying	a good thing	a bad thing	neither good nor bad
N=	2447	5397	2859	1336	4338	4080	3671
5 to 7 days a week	8	31	38	31	18	28	26
3 to 4 days a week	11	20	28	28	14	20	23
Less often	14	23	21	21	19	20	19
Never	67	25	13	20	48	31	33
DK/ No answer	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
TOTAL	100	99	100	100	100	99	101

TABLE 4.1A LISTENING TO MUSIC (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: Do you listen to music...? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

CCEB 2003.1	CC 13 AVERAGE	2004 MEMBERS	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
Every day	60	66	61	66	55	75	64	70
Several times a week	21	18	21	22	28	16	17	20
Once a week	5	5	2	3	5	2	4	3
1 to 3 times a month	2	2	1	2	3	1	2	1
Less often	6	5	7	3	7	3	8	3
Never	6	4	7	4	2	3	5	3
DK/ No answer	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	101
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey	
Every day	56	57	71	58	59	76	55	
Several times a week	24	22	14	17	23	14	25	
Once a week	4	5	5	5	5	3	6	
1 to 3 times a month	3	1	2	1	1	1	2	
Less often	9	8	3	13	7	4	4	
Never	5	7	5	6	5	2	9	
DK/ No answer	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL	101	100	101	100	100	100	101	

TABLE 4.1B LISTENING TO MUSIC (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: Do you listen to music...? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

CCEB 2003.1	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
N=	12124	5512	6612	2233	2919	3161	3779
Every day	60	59	61	79	64	54	44
Several times a week	21	22	19	16	23	23	21
Once a week	5	4	6	3	5	7	5
1 to 3 times a month	2	2	1	0	2	2	3
Less often	6	5	6	2	4	7	10
Never	6	6	7	1	3	7	15
DK/ No answer	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	100	98	100	101	101	100	99
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House Persons	Unemployed	Retired
N=	943	1316	1005	2131	1014	1088	3233
Every day	52	67	65	63	58	63	47
Several times a week	25	23	24	21	19	22	21
Once a week	6	4	4	5	7	4	6
1 to 3 times a month	2	1	2	2	1	2	3
Less often	5	3	2	6	6	4	11
Never	10	2	2	3	8	5	12
DK/ No answer	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	100	100	99	100	99	100	101
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				EU MEMBERSHIP		
	up to 15 years	16-19 years	20+ years	still studying	a good thing	a bad thing	neither good nor bad
N=	2447	5397	2859	1336	4338	4080	3671
Every day	47	65	68	83	53	65	67
Several times a week	24	20	18	13	23	20	19
Once a week	6	5	4	1	5	4	5
1 to 3 times a month	2	1	2	0	2	1	1
Less often	7	5	5	1	6	6	4
Never	12	3	3	1	10	4	3
DK/ No answer	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	98	100	100	99	99	100	100

TABLE 4.2A MEDIA THROUGH WHICH PEOPLE LISTEN TO MUSIC (% BY COUNTRY)**Question:** Do you listen to music by using...? (SHOW CARD- READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

IF LISTENS TO MUSIC!

1. tapes - records - CDs - DVDs not connected to a computer (**tapes, records, CDs, DVDs**)
2. a CD - DVD on a PC
3. Internet sites - MP3 files - WAV files - MIDI files on a PC (**Files from a PC**)
4. radio - television
5. Other (spontaneous)

CCEB 2003.1 "Mentioned" %	CC 13 AVERAGE	2004 MEMBERS	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
tapes, records, CDs, DVDs	35	48	37	43	52	44	25	44
a CD - DVD on a PC	13	19	9	12	18	15	12	15
files from a PC	7	9	5	4	7	9	4	7
radio - television	96	95	96	94	95	96	94	97
other (spontaneous)	3	4	0	0	10	1	6	2
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey	
tapes, records, CDs, DVDs	36	34	54	42	57	55	16	
a CD - DVD on a PC	19	20	22	9	19	20	6	
files from a PC	7	10	11	3	5	12	6	
radio - television	96	93	94	94	96	95	97	
other (spontaneous)	1	2	2	2	7	1	2	

TABLE 4.2B MEDIA THROUGH PEOPLE LISTEN TO MUSIC (% BY DEMOGRAPHIC)

Question: Do you listen to music by using...? (SHOW CARD- READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

IF LISTENS TO MUSIC!

1. tapes - records - CDs - DVDs not connected to a computer (**tapes, records, CDs, DVDs**)
2. a CD - DVD on a PC
3. Internet sites - MP3 files - WAV files - MIDI files on a PC (**Files from a PC**)
4. radio - television
5. Other (spontaneous)

CCEB 2003.1	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
N=	11358	5152	6206	2204	2825	2951	3353
tapes, records, CDs, DVDs	35	36	33	48	41	30	15
a CD - DVD on a PC	13	15	10	24	14	9	2
files from a PC	7	9	5	17	6	2	1
radio - television	96	94	97	94	95	97	97
other (spontaneous)	3	3	3	2	3	2	2
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY							
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House Persons	Unemployed	Retired
N=	791	1305	989	2075	851	1023	2939
tapes, records, CDs, DVDs	29	57	51	39	20	34	17
a CD - DVD on a PC	8	33	18	9	6	13	2
files from a PC	3	14	7	3	3	6	0
radio - television	95	92	97	96	98	96	95
other (spontaneous)	2	5	5	3	2	2	2
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				EU MEMBERSHIP			
	up to 15 years	16-19 years	20+ years	still studying	a good thing	a bad thing	neither good nor bad
N=	1881	5266	2809	1328	3823	3927	3573
tapes, records, CDs, DVDs	13	40	52	61	26	40	40
a CD - DVD on a PC	2	12	23	34	7	16	16
files from a PC	1	5	10	25	3	8	10
radio - television	97	95	94	93	96	95	95
other (spontaneous)	1	4	3	3	2	3	4

TABLE 4.3A PREFERRED MUSICAL GENRES (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: What kind of music do you listen to? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

IF LISTENS TO MUSIC!

CCEB 2003.1	CC 13 AVERAGE	2004 MEMBERS	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
classical music	24	28	17	14	33	26	30	31
opera, operetta	9	14	9	3	18	13	26	15
rock, pop	37	44	31	25	42	37	34	39
hard rock/heavy metal	6	10	8	5	15	9	8	12
easy listening	50	65	63	92	62	66	73	74
dance/house	18	28	19	8	39	42	17	49
techno	9	15	10	4	11	8	12	10
rap	8	12	13	6	8	9	12	15
jazz, blues	11	16	18	7	22	13	18	21
folk, traditional	57	32	72	20	40	29	31	37
world music	19	21	45	14	18	27	26	34
other type(spontaneous)	13	9	7	2	20	3	10	8
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey	
classical music	28	28	25	18	38	33	22	
opera, operetta	12	15	11	9	14	11	2	
rock, pop	49	47	48	21	48	43	35	
hard rock/heavy metal	10	5	9	5	14	10	2	
easy listening	62	61	64	63	67	65	27	
dance/house	41	22	27	24	27	22	5	
techno	17	14	17	10	15	13	2	
rap	16	12	12	9	15	15	2	
jazz, blues	19	12	13	15	20	16	3	
folk, traditional	50	30	24	71	55	56	79	
world music	26	26	18	31	27	18	9	
other type(spontaneous)	2	7	6	8	17	6	20	

TABLE 4.3B PREFERRED MUSICAL GENRES? (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

Question: What kind of music do you listen to? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

IF LISTENS TO MUSIC!

CCEB 2003.1	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
N=	11626	5292	6334	2225	2868	3052	3453
classical music	24	22	25	26	21	22	27
opera, operetta	9	6	11	3	4	9	21
rock, pop	37	39	36	61	44	30	9
hard rock/heavy metal	6	8	5	12	7	4	1
easy listening	50	45	55	37	50	59	56
dance/house	18	18	19	30	19	13	10
techno	9	11	7	21	8	4	2
rap	8	9	7	19	6	4	1
jazz, blues	11	12	10	12	10	11	11
folk, traditional	57	57	56	41	58	63	67
world music	19	18	19	24	20	17	12
other type(spontaneous)	13	14	12	15	16	10	11
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House Persons	Unemployed	Retired
N=	904	1302	991	2085	954	1044	2955
classical music	20	44	29	18	17	23	28
opera, operetta	4	16	9	6	3	5	22
rock, pop	33	54	46	38	30	45	11
hard rock/heavy metal	4	12	8	6	2	6	2
easy listening	47	63	63	55	42	52	58
dance/house	11	25	24	21	11	19	9
techno	4	9	8	8	4	12	2
rap	4	8	6	6	4	10	2
jazz, blues	7	27	14	12	3	8	10
folk, traditional	66	45	47	57	74	51	63
world music	12	31	20	23	14	17	12
other type(spontaneous)	16	11	12	15	15	13	11

(CONT.)

TABLE 4.3B WHAT KIND OF MUSIC DO YOU LISTEN TO? (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)**Question:** What kind of music do you listen to? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

IF LISTENS TO MUSIC!

CCEB 2003.1	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				EU MEMBERSHIP		
	up to 15 years	16-19 years	20+ years	still studying	a good thing	a bad thing	neither good nor bad
N=	2172	5244	2800	1334	4052	3965	3577
classical music	15	26	40	24	20	23	30
opera, operetta	5	10	18	2	6	9	12
rock, pop	22	38	46	69	31	40	41
hard rock/heavy metal	2	6	8	17	5	7	7
easy listening	40	63	61	33	47	56	49
dance/house	6	23	21	37	14	20	22
techno	2	9	8	29	6	11	10
rap	3	8	7	25	5	10	10
jazz, blues	3	13	21	16	6	12	16
folk, traditional	77	50	45	31	63	51	55
world music	8	21	26	30	14	21	23

TABLE 5.1 CULTURAL ACTIVITIES (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: Here is a list of cultural activities. How many times in the last 12 months did you...? (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- a) go to see a ballet or a dance performance (**ballet or dance performance**)
- b) go to the cinema
- c) go to the theatre
- d) go to a sport event
- e) go to a concert
- f) go to a library
- g) visit historical monuments (palaces, castles, churches, gardens, etc.) (**historical monuments**)
- h) visit museums or galleries in (YOUR COUNTRY) (**museums in COUNTRY**)
- i) visit museums or galleries abroad (**museums abroad**)
- j) visit archaeological sites (UNDER INVESTIGATION)) (**archaeological sites**)

	CC-13 AVERAGE		2004 MEMBERS		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
ballet or a dance performance	6	93	10	89	2	96	12	88	8	88	14	85	14	85	13	85
the cinema	29	70	39	60	19	80	43	57	49	48	37	62	34	66	27	70
the theatre	17	81	24	74	12	87	24	76	40	57	41	58	27	73	34	64
a sport event	23	76	29	69	17	82	33	66	43	54	33	66	27	72	32	66
a concert	20	79	25	73	18	80	32	67	35	62	42	57	17	82	42	56
a library	21	78	31	67	17	82	14	85	33	63	50	48	24	76	38	61
historical monuments	25	74	38	61	15	83	34	65	57	41	44	54	37	62	45	53
museums in COUNTRY	18	81	26	72	11	88	17	83	39	58	31	68	33	67	32	65
museums abroad	6	93	11	87	4	95	23	76	12	84	16	83	10	90	11	86
archaeological sites	4	95	6	92	2	96	18	82	6	90	5	94	9	91	4	94
	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey			
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
ballet or a dance performance	10	86	8	91	9	90	4	94	10	89	11	89	2	97		
the cinema	30	67	50	50	39	60	14	84	36	63	46	53	25	75		
the theatre	25	73	21	79	18	81	9	88	24	75	29	70	13	86		
a sport event	24	73	27	72	23	75	16	82	49	50	40	59	19	81		
a concert	45	53	15	85	21	78	15	83	22	77	36	64	16	83		
a library	36	61	20	80	30	68	14	83	33	66	47	52	13	87		
historical monuments	41	57	24	76	32	67	15	83	40	58	41	59	16	84		
museums in COUNTRY	22	75	21	79	21	78	10	87	26	72	27	72	13	87		
museums abroad	8	89	17	83	10	88	3	95	11	87	16	84	1	98		
archaeological sites	6	90	10	89	5	94	1	96	6	93	12	88	3	97		

The difference between "+", and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" and "no answer" (not shown).

TABLE 5.2A WHAT KIND OF CONCERTS DID YOU GO TO? (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: What kind of concerts did you go to? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

IF GOES TO THE CONCERTS!

CCEB 2003.1	CC 13 AVERAGE	2004 MEMBERS	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
classical music	18	23	15	9	24	16	24	19
opera, operetta	9	14	9	4	17	17	8	12
rock, pop	37	39	27	25	37	33	29	31
hard rock/heavy metal	5	8	1	1	14	3	8	7
easy listening	20	24	27	81	13	40	27	44
dance/house	9	10	4	1	12	13	7	28
Techno	4	5	4	0	8	4	7	3
Rap	4	6	6	1	3	2	7	8
jazz, blues	5	7	5	3	10	8	17	6
folk, traditional	30	15	36	4	23	22	13	22
world music	5	4	8	2	7	11	6	11
other type(spontaneous)	7	5	8	3	10	4	3	10
	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey	
classical music	16	35	23	13	33	23	13	
opera, operetta	12	25	14	6	16	6	1	
rock, pop	41	26	43	29	39	38	39	
hard rock/heavy metal	4	6	7	5	8	6	1	
easy listening	32	6	22	32	18	27	7	
dance/house	18	8	8	27	8	6	2	
Techno	3	0	5	3	9	4	1	
Rap	3	3	8	1	7	4	1	
jazz, blues	10	10	3	6	11	8	1	
folk, traditional	29	10	5	21	29	27	58	
world music	6	3	0	12	8	10	4	
other type(spontaneous)	4	11	3	3	13	4	11	

TABLE 5.2B WHAT KIND OF CONCERTS DID YOU GO TO? (% BY DEMOGRAPHIC)

Question: What kind of concerts did you go to? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

IF GOES TO THE CONCERTS!

CCEB 2003.1	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
N=	3675	1646	2029	1106	1013	902	647
classical music	18	15	22	13	14	24	40
opera, operetta	9	4	14	4	7	11	22
rock, pop	37	40	35	47	42	32	2
hard rock/heavy metal	5	5	5	9	3	3	0
easy listening	20	18	22	16	18	28	22
dance/house	9	9	10	15	7	5	2
Techno	4	4	3	7	2	3	0
Rap	4	4	4	8	2	2	..
jazz, blues	5	4	5	4	7	6	4
folk, traditional	30	33	26	27	38	26	26
world music	5	4	7	8	4	4	2
other type(spontaneous)	7	6	8	6	8	8	7
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House Persons	Unemployed	Retired
N=	292	685	372	609	155	273	503
classical music	19	31	17	13	8	8	38
opera, operetta	4	19	11	3	3	6	23
rock, pop	35	34	45	32	38	33	9
hard rock/heavy metal	2	2	4	4	3	5	2
easy listening	24	26	20	24	9	18	19
dance/house	5	6	10	12	6	6	2
Techno	1	2	4	3	3	2	1
Rap	0	2	2	1	3	4	1
jazz, blues	9	10	7	3	2	3	3
folk, traditional	38	27	25	35	36	37	25
world music	4	6	6	5	3	6	2
other type(spontaneous)	4	9	8	7	14	12	5

(CONT.)

TABLE 5.2B WHAT KIND OF CONCERTS DID YOU GO TO? (% BY DEMOGRAPHIC)

Question: What kind of concerts did you go to? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

IF GOES TO THE CONCERTS!

	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				EU MEMBERSHIP		
	up to 15 years	16-19 years	20+ years	still studying	a good thing	a bad thing	neither good nor bad
N=	236	1434	1245	745	925	1353	1390
classical music	11	17	30	15	13	17	24
opera, operetta	3	9	15	6	4	11	10
rock, pop	28	34	34	53	29	41	40
hard rock/heavy metal	3	4	4	11	4	6	5
easy listening	11	23	24	16	19	21	18
dance/house	8	7	6	17	10	8	10
Techno	1	4	1	8	2	4	5
Rap	3	3	1	9	2	5	4
jazz, blues	1	4	9	4	3	4	7
folk, traditional	43	30	26	26	38	25	30
world music	4	4	5	8	6	5	6
other type(spontaneous)	11	8	7	3	8	6	7

TABLE 6.1 ARTISTIC ACTIVITIES (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: I am going to read out a list of artistic activities. Please tell me if, in the last 12 months, you have either on your own or as a part of an organized group or classes (not in a professional way - amateur activities)...? (SHOW CARD - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE PER LINE)

- a) played musical instrument
- b) sung
- c) acted
- d) danced
- e) written something
- f) done some photography, made a film
- g) done any other artistic activities (sculpture, painting, drawing, creative computing such as designing a website, etc.) **(done any other artistic activities)**

CCEB 2003.1	CC-13 AVERAGE		2004 MEMBERS		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
	+: yes -: no															
played musical instrument	9	90	10	88	4	94	10	90	18	79	11	88	8	91	10	88
sung	23	76	16	83	8	91	23	77	27	70	38	62	11	88	24	74
acted	4	95	4	94	2	97	6	94	3	93	8	91	4	95	6	92
danced	16	83	15	83	11	87	32	68	22	75	35	65	12	87	17	80
written something	10	89	7	91	3	95	13	87	10	87	17	82	6	92	11	87
done some photography, or a film	14	84	22	77	9	89	23	77	29	68	42	57	17	82	27	72
done any other artistic activities	9	89	11	87	6	93	14	86	14	83	20	79	8	90	14	84
	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey			
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
played musical instrument	11	85	7	93	8	91	6	92	12	87	12	87	9	91		
sung	26	71	8	92	11	88	14	84	25	74	22	77	34	65		
acted	9	87	4	96	4	95	2	95	4	95	3	94	5	95		
danced	22	74	11	89	11	88	21	77	26	73	23	76	16	84		
written something	7	88	8	92	4	94	5	92	11	88	12	86	15	85		
done some photography, or a film	27	70	32	68	20	79	14	84	23	76	23	75	7	93		
done any other artistic activities	13	82	14	86	10	87	5	91	11	88	17	81	9	91		

The difference between "+" and "-"

", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" and "no answer" (not shown).

TABLE 6.2 POSSESSION OF CULTURALLY RELEVANT GOODS AND SERVICES (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: Do you have, at home...? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

1. television set
2. satellite dish
3. cable TV
4. video recorder (VCR)
5. camera (PHOTO)
6. camcorder/video camera
7. cassette/tape recorder
8. stereo Hi-fi
9. walkman/Discman/MP3 player
10. video games console/platform
11. personal computer/PC
12. A Personal Organizer, Personal Digital Assistant/PDA "Personal Digital Assistant" such as Psion, Palm Pilot, etc (**Personal Organizer**)
13. Internet access
14. DVD player
15. books
16. encyclopedia on paper
17. encyclopedia on CD Rom
18. records, CDs, videos/tapes/cassettes, DVD disks
19. a musical instrument
20. mobile phone

CCEB 2003.1	CC 13 AVERAGE	2004 MEMBERS	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary	Latvia
television set	98	98	96	100	97	99	98	96
satellite dish	22	23	10	10	23	12	16	6
cable TV	29	38	54	31	19	51	59	52
video recorder (VCR)	36	58	36	75	58	39	60	44
camera (PHOTO)	56	67	45	83	77	74	68	65
camcorder/video camera	7	12	3	28	18	8	10	5
cassette/tape recorder	61	67	58	83	68	60	72	65
stereo Hi-fi	43	50	22	63	48	42	43	23
walkman/Discman/MP3 player	27	33	12	36	41	21	34	15
video games console/platform	7	8	5	23	8	8	7	11
personal computer/PC	21	35	11	49	36	32	32	20
Personal Organizer	2	3	1	7	4	3	4	1
Internet access	11	20	7	33	24	28	12	6
DVD player	10	12	4	26	12	6	9	11
books	83	94	79	93	99	97	90	96
encyclopaedia on paper	48	63	25	72	63	62	58	64
encyclopaedia on CD Rom	9	16	2	31	18	5	11	6
CDs, videos/tapes/, DVDs	54	67	29	63	66	54	58	55
a musical instrument	20	24	8	41	30	21	18	20
mobile phone	59	63	31	80	73	75	67	57

(CONT.)

TABLE 6.2 POSSESSION OF CULTURALLY RELEVANT GOODS AND SERVICES (% BY COUNTRY)

Question: Do you have, at home...? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

CCEB 2003.1	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
television set	99	99	99	94	98	98	99
satellite dish	6	25	27	7	26	19	27
cable TV	33	72	35	54	41	53	8
video recorder (VCR)	32	83	61	14	57	65	18
camera (PHOTO)	57	80	64	32	68	84	53
camcorder/video camera	5	26	12	4	11	18	4
cassette/tape recorder	32	76	68	43	70	79	61
stereo Hi-fi	41	70	54	8	50	55	50
walkman/Discman/MP3 player	15	46	32	9	41	41	27
video games console/platform	7	38	7	3	9	12	9
personal computer/PC	24	52	35	15	33	57	8
Personal Organizer	1	18	2	1	2	4	2
Internet access	10	41	21	5	11	40	5
DVD player	8	42	12	3	10	17	10
books	90	91	93	75	93	96	75
encyclopaedia on paper	34	55	69	16	51	62	44
encyclopaedia on CD Rom	3	37	20	5	9	10	4
CDs, videos/tapes/, DVDs	32	76	72	37	79	74	47
a musical instrument	18	25	25	10	25	34	19
mobile phone	63	83	58	30	70	84	67

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

C.1 Co-operating Agencies and Research Executives

THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION
Budapest Office – Central Eastern European Headquarters

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Countries	Institutes	Contact	Telephone	Fax
Bulgaria	VITOSHA RESEARCH 1 Lazar Stanev str. 1113 Sofia	Mr. Alexander STOYANOV	359-2-971-3000	359-2-971-2233
Republic of Cyprus	CYMAR MARKET RESEARCH Digeni Akrita, 40 Strovolos 2045 1686 Nicosia	Ms. Eleni MARANGOU	357-22-468-000	357-22- 468-008
Czech Republic	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, CZECH REPUBLIC Husova 7/241, 11 000 Praha 1	Ms. Alena NEDOMOVA	420-222-221-021	420-222-222-234
Estonia	SAAR POLL Veetorni 4 10119Tallin	Mr. Andrus SAAR	372-6-311-302	372-6-312-486
Hungary	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, HUNGARY Fő tér 1., Zichy Kastély H-1033 Budapest	Mr. Gergely HIDEG	361-250-0999	361-250-0650
Latvia	LATVIAN FACTS Brivibas str. 106-2 LV1001 Riga	Mr. Aigars FREIMANIS	371-731-4002	371-727-4936
Lithuania	BALTIC SURVEYS Didlauko 47 LT2057 Vilnius	Ms. Rasa ALISAUSKIENE	370-5-212-0104	370-5-212-7145
Malta	MISCO 3rd Floor Regency House, Republic street VLT04 Valletta	Mr. Anthony CARABOTT	356-2122-0303	356-2124-7512
Poland	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, POLAND ul. Krzywickiego 34 02-078 Warszawa	Ms. Hanna IGNACZEWSKA	48-22-622-4132	48-22-622-6716
Romania	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, ROMANIA Bd. Nicolae Titulescu Nr. 1, Bl. A7, Sc. 4, Et. 8, Ap. 116-117, Sector 1 78151 Bucuresti	Ms. Olga DEZSO	40-1-210-5016	40-1-211-0366
Slovakia	FOCUS Grossinglova 37 81000 Bratislava	Mr. Ivan DIANISKA	421-2-529-31366	421-2-529-31378
Slovenia	CATI d.o.o. Trzaska cesta 2 1000 Ljubljana	Mr. Zenel BATAGELJ	386-1-241-0072	386-1-421-1970
Turkey	KONSENSUS Dikilitas Mah, Ayazmaderesi Cd. Mehmet Plaza No:30/3 Gayrettepe 80260 Istanbul	Mr. Murat SARI	90-212-216-3212	90-212-216-1814

C2. Administrative Regional Units in the Applicant Countries

BULGARIA

Sofia
Varna
Lovech
Montana
Rousse
Bourgas
Plovdiv
Sofia
Haskovo

CYPRUS

CZECH REPUBLIC

Praha
Stredni Cechy
Jihozapad
Severozapad
Severovychochod
Jihovychochod
Stredni Morava
Ostravsko

ESTONIA

Pohja-Eesti
Kesk-Eesti
Kirde-Eesti
Laane-Eesti
Louna-Eesti

HUNGARY

Kozep-Magyarorszag
Kozep-Dunantul
Nyugat-Dunantul
Del-Dunantul
Eszak-Magyarorszag
Eszak-Alfold
Del-Alfold

LATVIA

Riga
Vidzeme
Kurzeme
Zemgale
Latgale

LITHUNIAIA

Alytaus
Kauno
Klaipedos
Marijampoles
Panevezio
Siauliu
Taurages
Telsiu
Utenos
Vilniaus

MALTA

POLAND

Podlaskie
Lubelskie
Podkarpackie
Warminsko-Mazurskie
Lubuskie
Opolskie
Malopolskie
Kujawsko-Pomorskie
Todzkie
Zachodnio-Pomorskie
Pomorskie
Wielkopolskie
Dolnoslaskie
Slaskie
Mazowieckie
Swietokrzyskie

ROMANIA

Nord-Est
Sud-Est
Sud
Sud-Vest
Vest
Nord-Vest
Centru
Bucuresti

SLOVAKIA

Bratislavsky
Zapadne Slovensko
Streedne Slovensko
Vychodne Slovensko

SLOVENIA

Pomurska
Podravska
Koroaka
Savinjska
Zasavska
Spodnjeposavska
Dolenjska
Osrednjeslovenska
Gorenjska
Notranjsko-Kraska
Goriska
Obalno-Kraska

TURKEY

Mediterranean region
East Anatolian region
Aegean region
South-East Anatolian region
Central Anatolian region
Black Sea region
Marmara region

C.3 Sample Specifications

Between the 20th of March and the 4th of May 2003, The Gallup Organization Hungary carried out wave 2003.1 of the Candidate Countries Eurobarometer, at the common request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-Generals Press and Communication and Directorate-Generals Education and Culture.

The Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2003.1 covers citizens of each of the countries that are applying for European Union membership aged 15 and over, with the exception of Estonia and Cyprus. In Estonia, the survey covered permanent residents aged 15 and over. In Cyprus, the sample covered the territory of the Republic of Cyprus only. The basic sample design applied in all Candidate Countries is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points were drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

For doing so, the points were drawn systematically from each of the "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the Candidate Countries Region according to the EUROSTAT NUTS 2 (or equivalent; if there are no such regions, we used NUTS 3 or equivalent regions for sampling) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses were selected as every Nth address by standard random route procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random. All interviews were face-to-face in people's home and in the appropriate national language. In countries with significant minorities the respondents had a chance to respond in their mother tongue (in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania in Russian, and in Romania in Hungarian).

Countries	Institutes	Number of Interviews	Field Work Dates	Population (x 000)
Bulgaria	VITOSHA RESEARCH	1000	23-March – 15-Apr	7,891
(Republic of) Cyprus	CYMAR MARKET RESEARCH	500	22-March – 15-Apr	689
Czech Republic	CVVM	1000	23-March – 28-Apr	10,226
Estonia	SAAR POLL	1019	28-March – 9-Apr	1,360
Hungary	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, HUNGARY	1013	26-March – 30-Apr	10,195
Latvia	LATVIAN FACTS LTD.	1002	28-March – 26-Apr	2,345
Lithuania	BALTIC SURVEYS	1017	24-March – 15-Apr	3,475
Malta	MISCO	500	22-March – 28-Apr	386
Poland	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, POLAND	1000	20-March – 15-Apr	38,632
Romania	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, ROMANIA	1044	27-March – 19-Apr	22,435
Slovakia	FOCUS CENTER FOR SOCIAL AND MARKET ANALYSIS	1029	26-March – 24-Apr	5,331
Slovenia	CATI D.O.O.	1000	31-March – 4-May	1,980
Turkey	KONSENSUS RESEARCH & CONSULTANCY	1000	28-March – 27-Apr	67,803
Total number of interviews		12124		172,748

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from population data from national statistics. For all Candidate Countries a weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out, based on this Universe description. As such in all countries, gender, age, region NUTS 2, settlement size, household size, and education level were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. CC-13 averages), Gallup applies the official population figures as provided by national statistics. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed above.

The results of the Candidate Countries Eurobarometer studies are reported in the form of tables, datafiles and analyses. Per question a table of results is given with the full question text in English. The results are expressed as a percentage of the total. The results of the Eurobarometer surveys are analysed and made available through the Directorate-General Press and Communication, Opinion Polls of the European Commission, Office: Brey 7/41, B-1049 Brussels. The results are published on the Internet server of the European Commission: http://europa.eu.int/comm/public_opinion/. All Eurobarometer datafiles are stored at the "Zentral Archiv" (Universität Köln, Bachemer Strasse, 40, D-50869 Köln-Lindenthal), available through the CESSDA Database <http://www.nsd.uib.no/cessda/europe.html>. They are at the disposal of all institutes members of the European Consortium for Political Research (Essex), of the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (Michigan) and of all those interested in social science research.

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits (in case of a sample of 1000 people – confidence intervals for N=500 sample are larger):

Observed percentages	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
Confidence intervals	± 1.9%	± 2.5%	± 2.7%	± 3.0%	± 3.2%

C.4 Definition and weighted distribution of the socio-demographic and other variables used in cross-tabulations

C.4.1 Gender

The sample consists of the following breakdown by gender:

(1) Men	49 %
(2) Women	51 %

C.4.2 Age bands

On the basis of their age, respondents are grouped into the following four age bands:

(1) Aged 15 -24	23 %
(2) Aged 25 -39	29 %
(3) Aged 40 -54	25 %
(4) Aged 55+	23 %

C.4.3 Terminal education age

Terminal education age represents recoded categories of answers to the following question :

"How old were you when you stopped full-time education?"

Respondents are grouped into the following 4 categories :

(1) respondents who left school at age fifteen or younger	39 %
(2) respondents who left school at ages 16 to 19	34 %
(3) respondents who stayed in school until they were aged 20 or older	15 %
(4) respondents who are still studying	12 %

C.4.4 Main economic activity scale

The main economic activity scale represents recoded answers to the following question:

"What is your current occupation?"

The original question shows the following distribution:

Self – employed

(1) Farmer	7 %
(2) Fisherman	0 %
(3) Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, etc.)	1 %
(4) Owner of a shop, craftsman, self -employed person	5 %
(5) Business proprietor, owner (full or partner) of a company	1 %

Employed

(6) Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, practitioner, accountant, architect)	2 %
(7) General management, director or top management (managing director, director general, other director)	1 %
(8) Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	3 %
(9) Employed position, working mainly at a desk	4 %
(10) Employed position, not at a desk but traveling (salesman, driver, etc.)	2 %
(11) Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, etc.)	3 %
(12) Supervisor	0 %
(13) Skilled manual worker	8 %
(14) Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	3 %

Non-active

(15) Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	17 %
(16) Student	12 %
(17) Unemployed or temporarily not working	10 %
(18) Retired or unable to work through illness	21 %

The recoded categories and their distribution for the main economic activity scale are as follows:

(1) Self employed = Farmer + Fisherman + Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect, etc.) + Owner of a shop, craftsman, other self employed person + Business proprietor, owner (full or partner) of a company	13 %
(2) Managers = Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect, etc.) + General management, director or top management (managing director, director general, other director) + Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	6 %
(3) Other white collars = Employed position, working mainly at a desk + Employed position, not at a desk but traveling (salesmen, driver, etc.)	6 %
(4) Manual Workers = Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, etc) + Supervisor + Skilled manual worker + Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	15 %
(5) House persons = Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	17 %
(6) Unemployed = Unemployed + temporarily not working	10 %
(7) Retired = Retired + unable to work through illness	21 %
(8) Still studying = Student	12 %

In the tables, the category "Still studying" is displayed as part of the Terminal Education Age variable

C.4.5 Religious participation

The religious participation index is created on the basis of answers to the following question :

"Do you attend religious services other than weddings or funerals several times a week, once a week, a few times a year, once a year or less, or never?"

- ++ attends religious services once a week or several times a week
- + attends religious services a few times a year, once a year or less
- never attends religious services

The breakdown of the four categories is as follows:

(1) ++	35 %
(2) +	41 %
(3) -	24 %

C.4.6 Size of locality

On the basis of their own evaluation, respondents are grouped into the following groups according to the size of their settlement:

(1) rural area or village	42 %
(2) small or middle sized town	32 %
(3) large town	26 %