

EUROBAROMETER 2003.1

PUBLIC OPINION IN THE CANDIDATE COUNTRIES

Fieldwork: March – April 2003

Publication: July 2003

New Europeans and Culture

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.

Table of contents

| | |
|--|----|
| Introduction | 2 |
| Key findings | 3 |
| Table of contents | 5 |
| New Europeans and Culture | 6 |
| 1. Media usage - Radio and Television..... | 9 |
| 1.1 What do candidate countries' citizens watch on TV?..... | 9 |
| 1.2 Watching videos, DVDs | 12 |
| 1.3 Listening to radio..... | 13 |
| 2. Computer and Internet usage | 16 |
| 2.1 Computer usage | 16 |
| 2.2 Internet usage | 22 |
| 3. What do people in the candidate countries read?..... | 27 |
| 3.1 People read less in the Southern countries | 27 |
| 3.2 Reading daily papers | 32 |
| 3.3 Reading magazines | 33 |
| 4. The candidate countries and music | 34 |
| 4.1 Frequency of listening to music..... | 34 |
| 4.2 Media for listening to music..... | 35 |
| 4.3 What kind of music people in the candidate countries like..... | 41 |
| 5. Cultural activities | 46 |
| 5.1 Frequency of cultural activities..... | 46 |
| 5.2 Concerts..... | 50 |
| 6. Artistic activities | 53 |

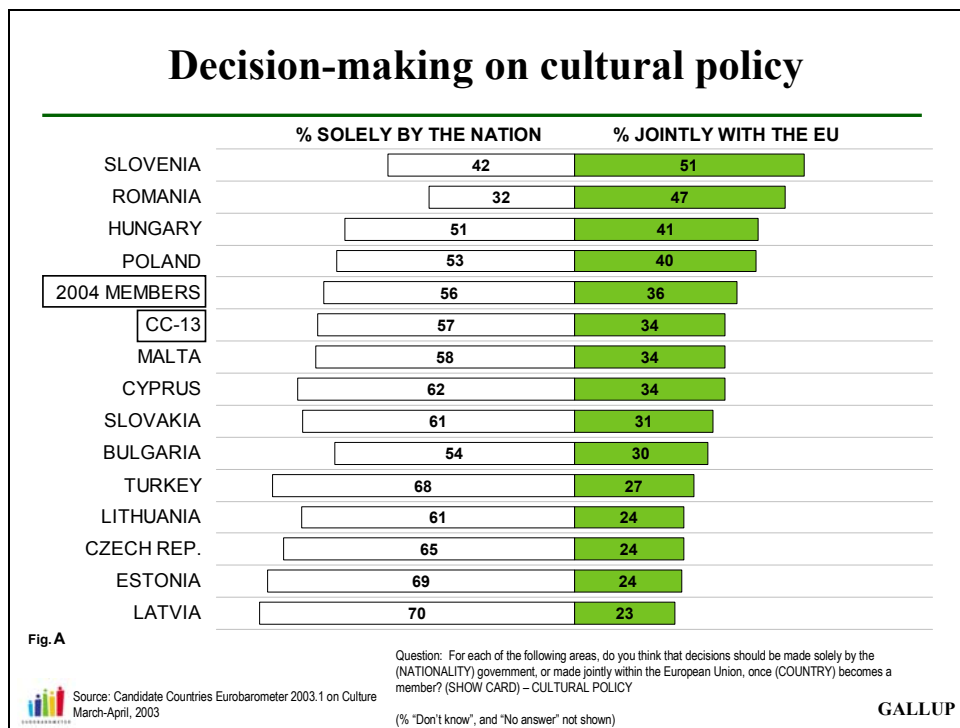
New Europeans and Culture

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 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?

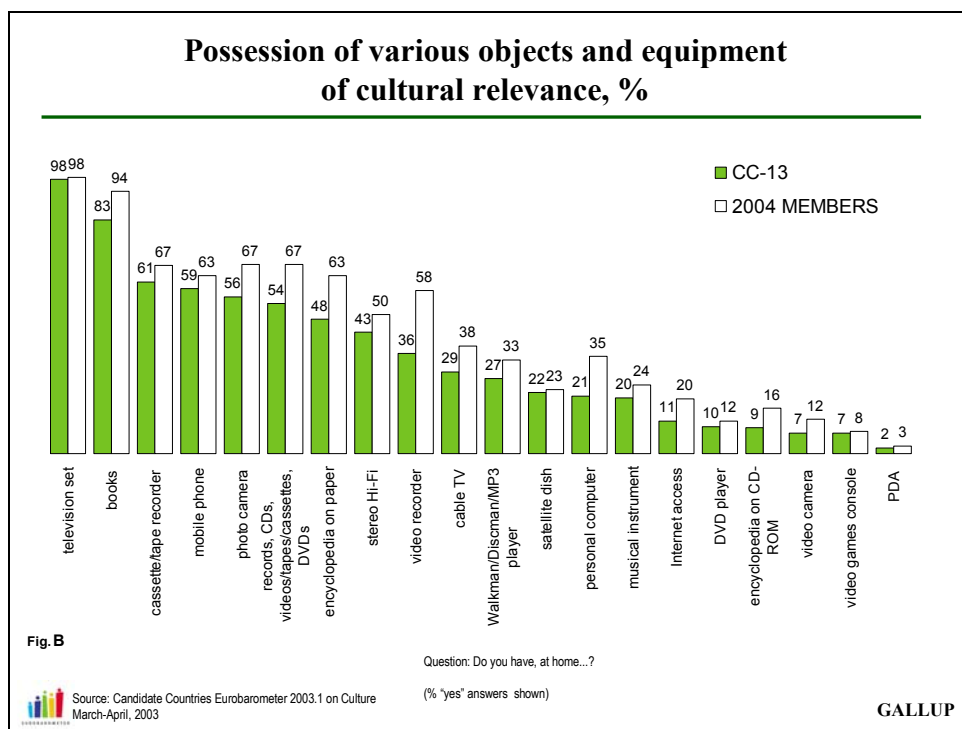
Candidate citizens are least likely to cede national decision-making in matters of cultural policy — perhaps because such policies are seen as guaranteeing the preservation of a nation's cultural heritage. The majority, both on the CC-13 level (57%) and in the 10 accession countries that will be members 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.

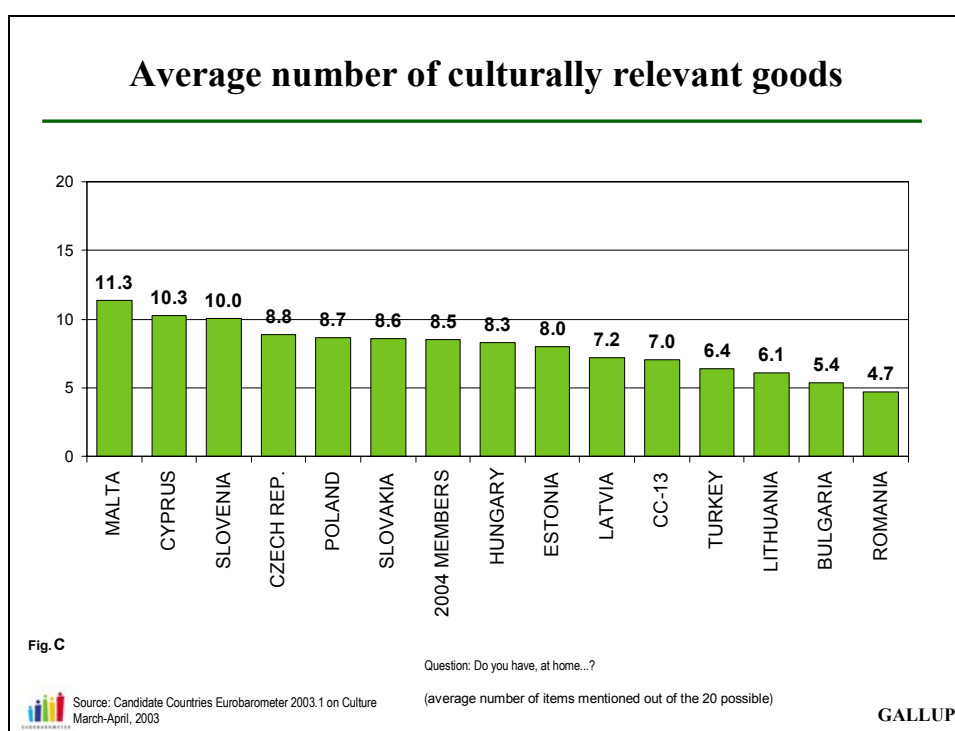
Possession of culturally relevant equipment, objects

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 |

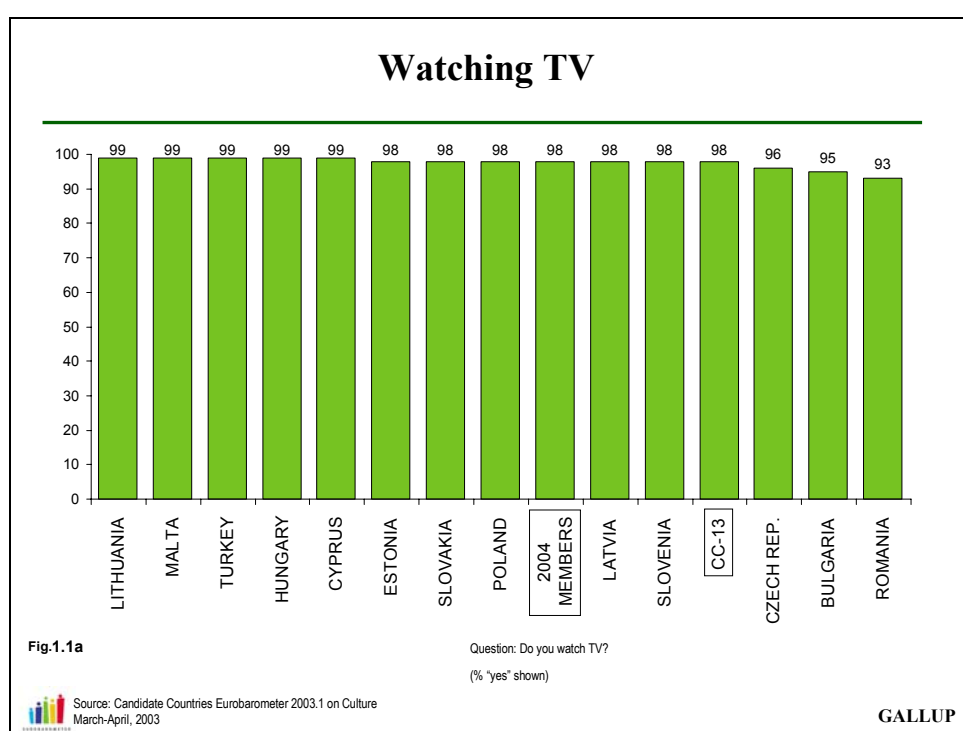
We will give more insight into the possession patterns of many of these items in later chapters of this report.

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.

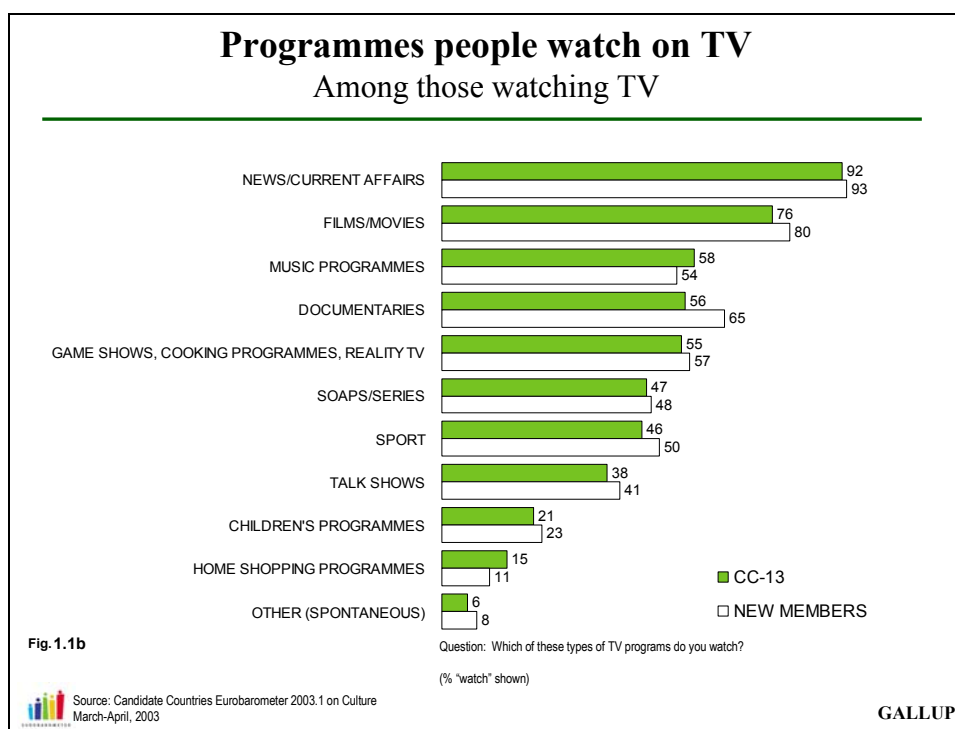
1.1 What do candidate countries' citizens watch on TV?

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)

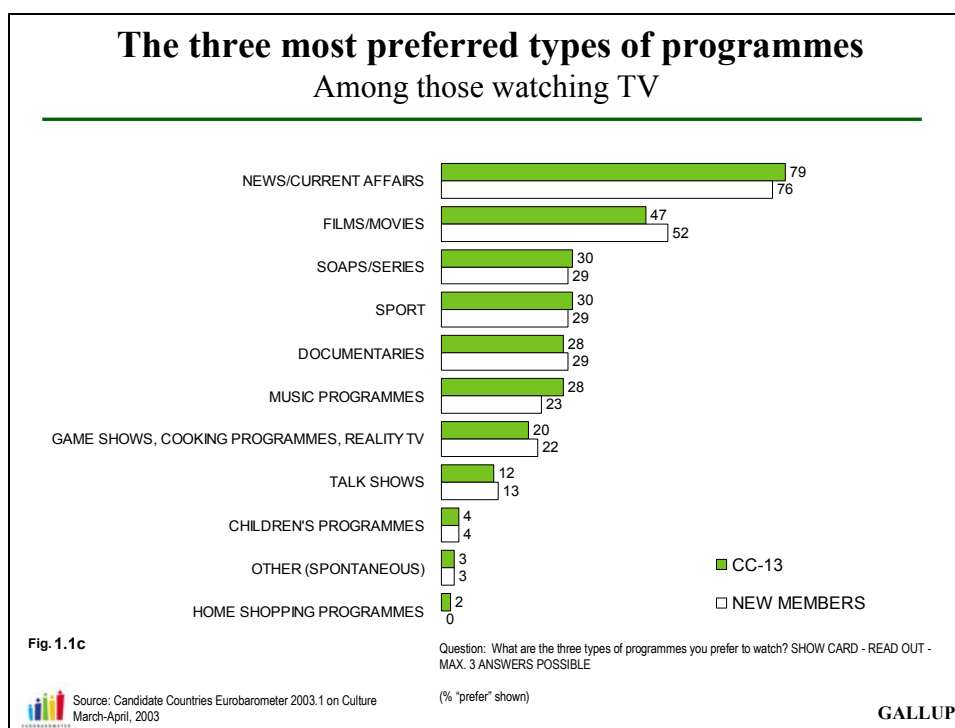


The most preferred programmes category is *news and current affairs*. Nine out of 10 respondents (92%), among those who watch TV, mentioned this type as the programme they watch. In the second place is *films and movies*, mentioned by 76% of the respondents of the candidate countries. More than one out 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

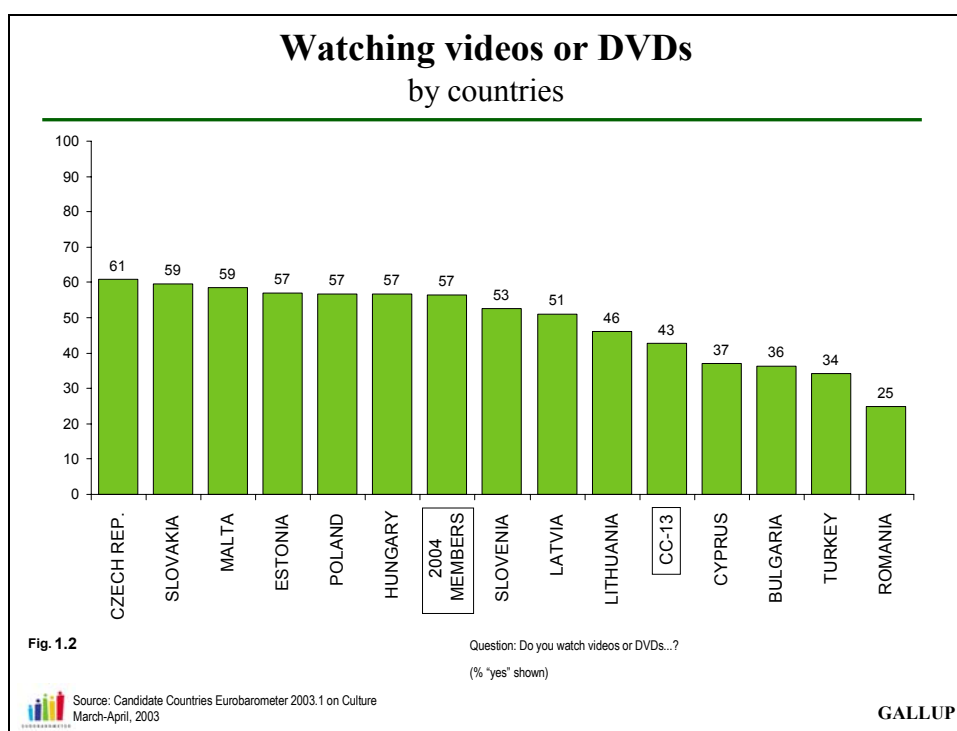
older (85%), as compared to those who left full-time education before age 16 (82%). Analyses of the respondent occupation scale show that managers and self employed are much more likely to watch news programmes on TV (89%; 87%) than the unemployed (73%). (*ANNEX TABLE 1.3b*)

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.



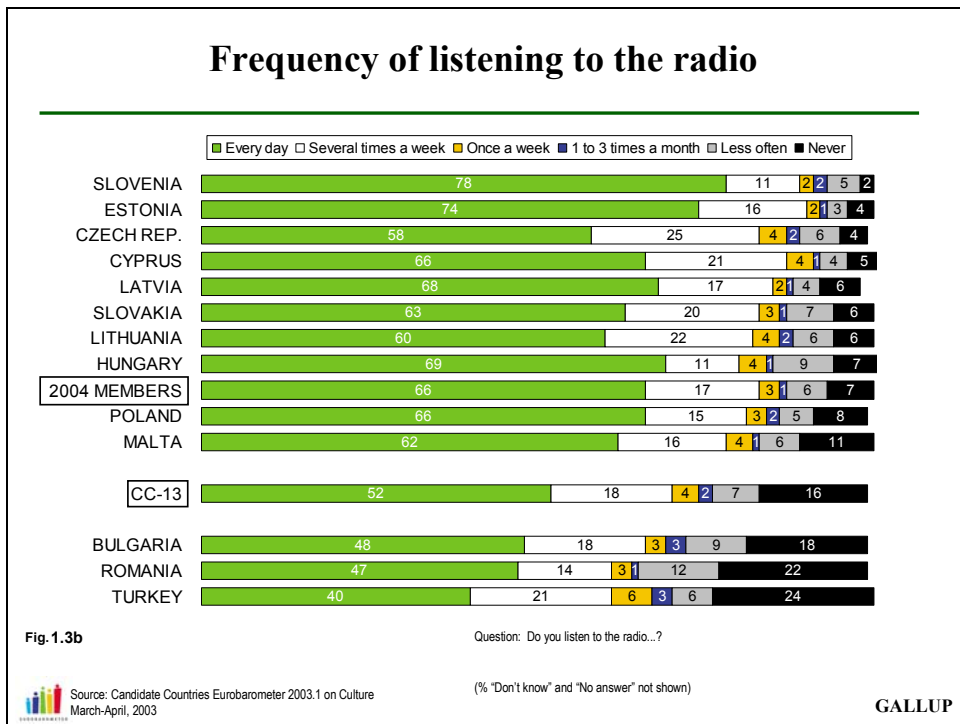
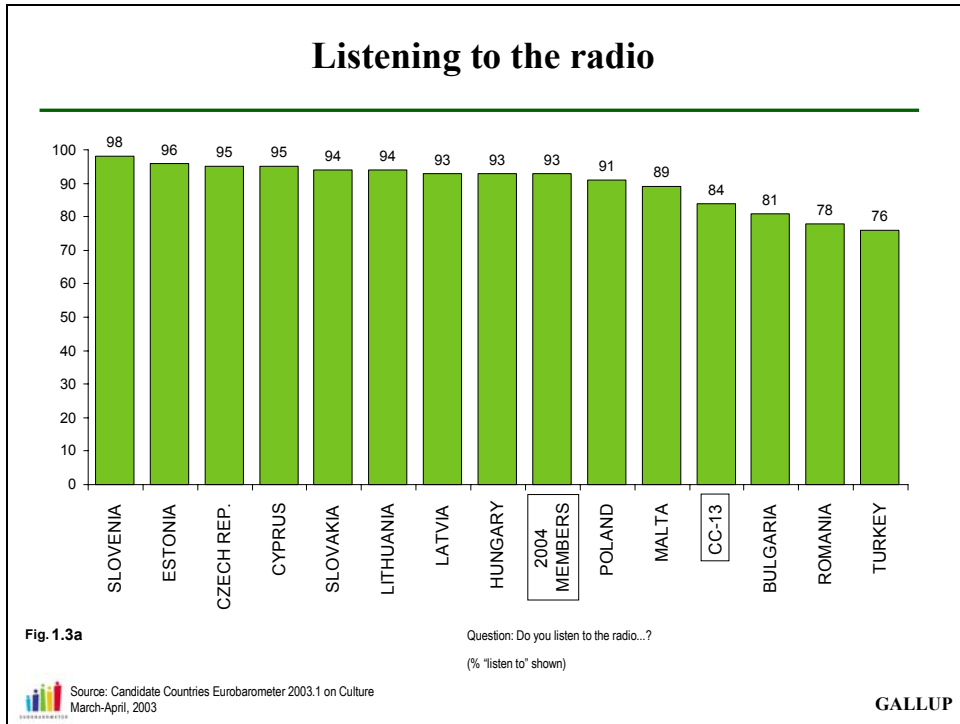
Turning to demographic groups, women watch videos or DVDs less often than men do (40% v. 46%). Younger people, those still studying, and managers are the most likely to watch this kind of "canned television". (see also ANNEX TABLE 1.4b)

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

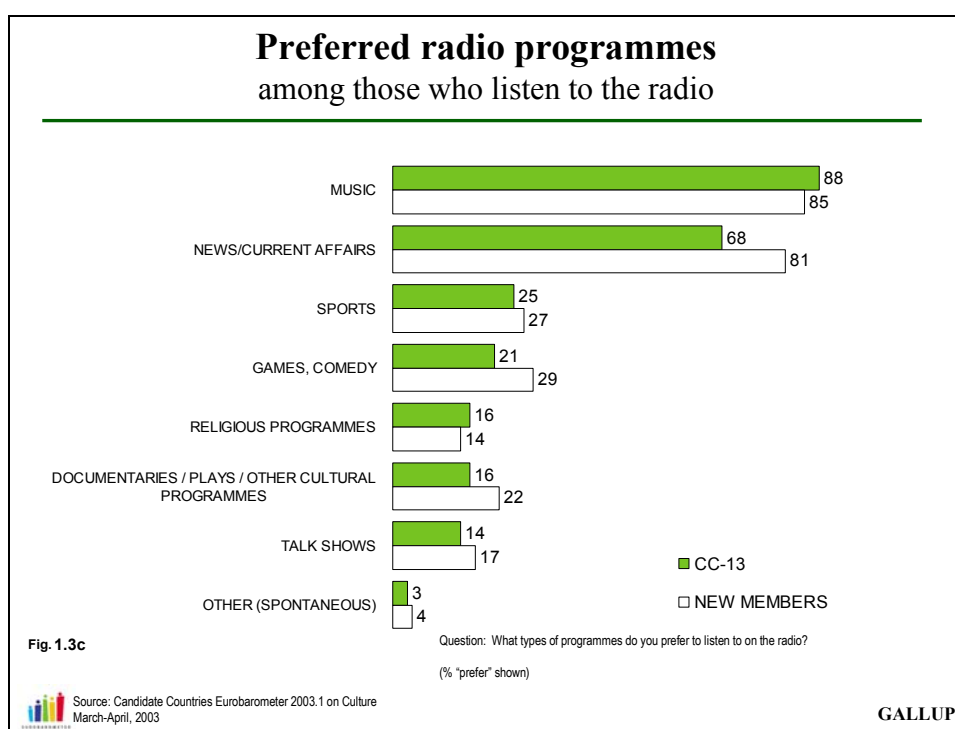
Among any 100 candidate citizens, an average 84 said they listened to the radio. This ratio is higher in the 2004 member states by 9 percentage points, meaning 93 people out of 100 listen to the radio. Radio's largest audience is in Slovenia (98%), but there is no relevant difference compared to the 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 |

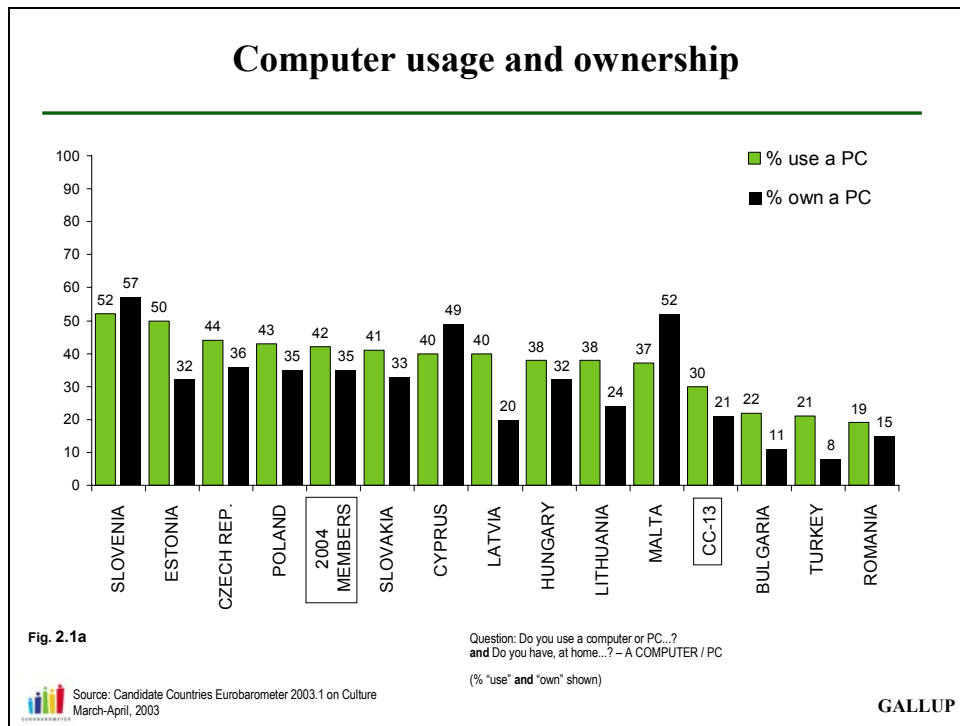
2. Computer and Internet usage

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*)

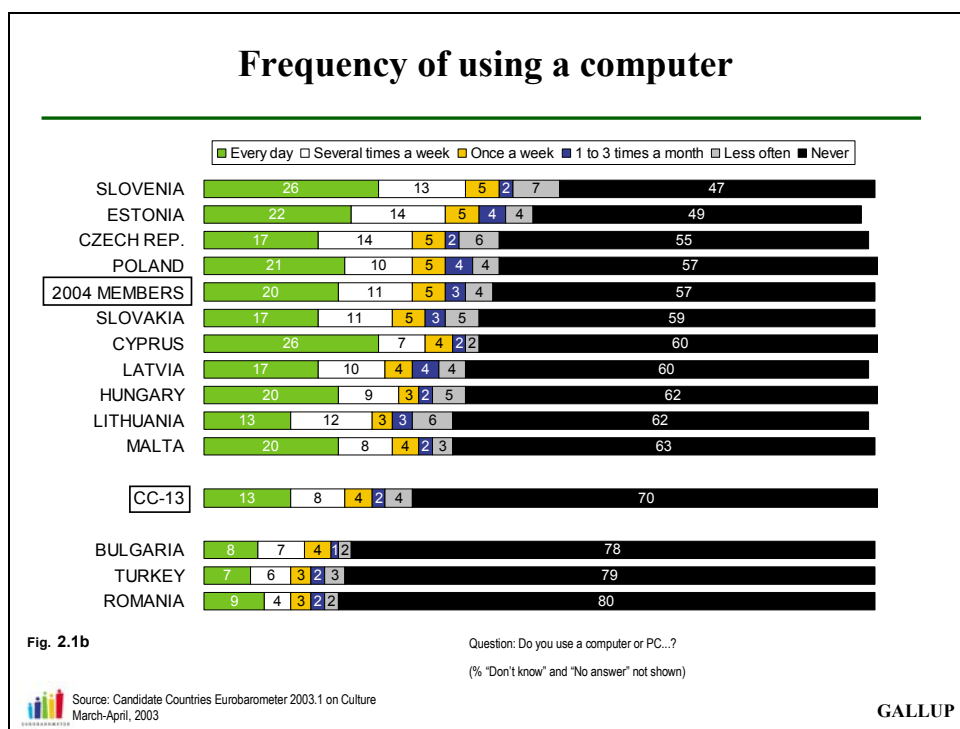


Looking at the results by different demographic groups, we can establish that computer users are more often men than women, likely to belong to the youngest generation, are highly qualified people, and live in large towns rather than in rural areas or villages. (ANNEX TABLE 2.1b) The ownership structure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

| Table 2.1a Computer usage CC-13 level, in %, by demographics | | | |
|---|----|------------------------|----|
| 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.

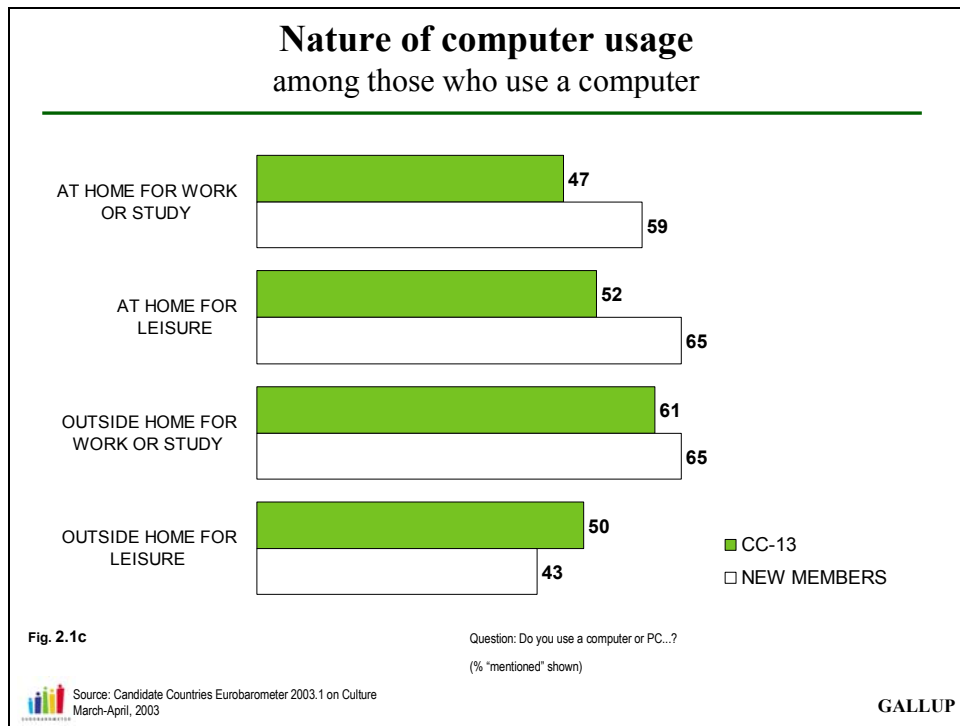
It is interesting that, although in Cyprus only 40% of the inhabitants use computers at all, 26% of them use them every day. This compares, for example, with Estonia or the Czech Republic where more citizens use PCs, but less often. (FIGURE 2.1b)



The way people use the computer

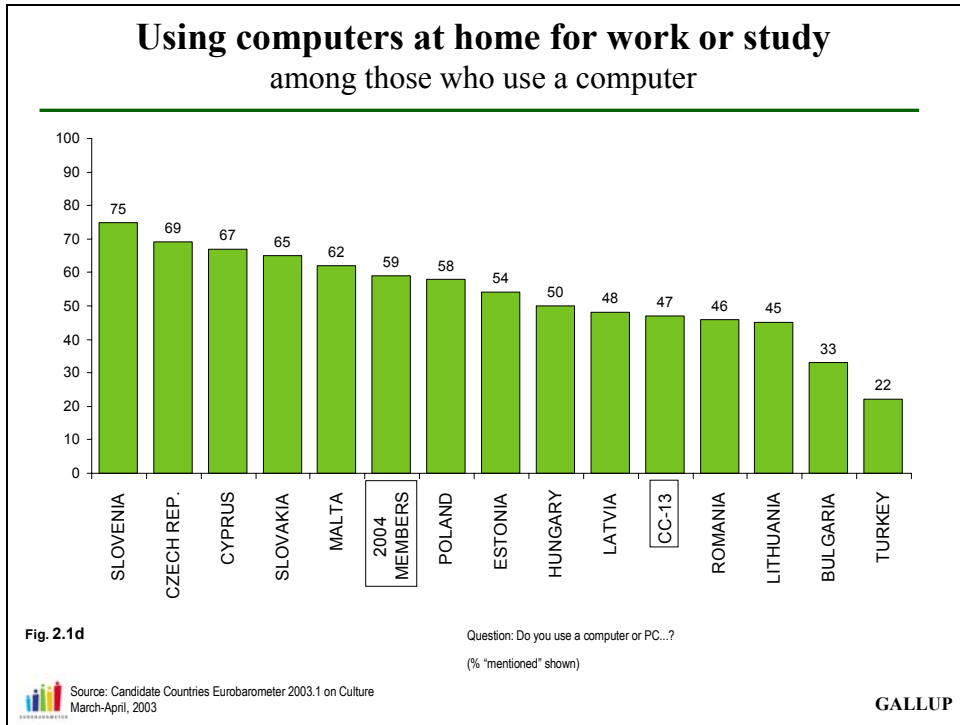
The computer is predominantly used *outside the home for work and study* in the candidate countries (61%), as well as in the accession group (65%). (FIGURE 2.1c) But in the new member countries, a similar percentage use the computer *at home for leisure*, meaning that in the accession countries the computer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



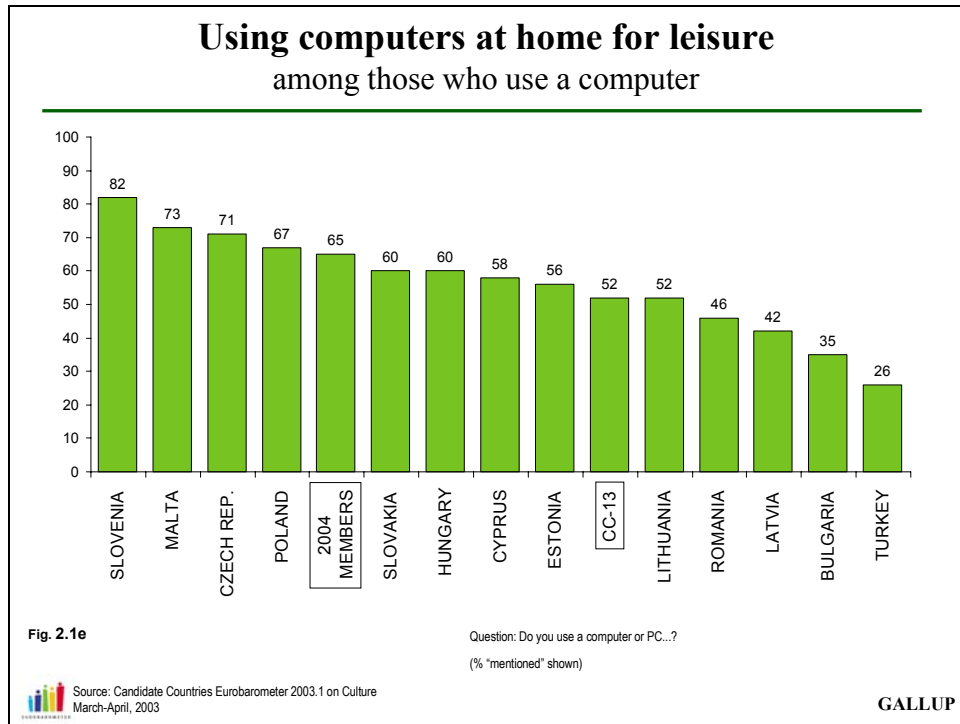
Among those who use their computer to work or study at home, we are most likely to find people with higher qualifications (studied 20+ years: 58%), managers (63%), those living in a small- or middle-sized town (51%) and, interestingly, those who belong to the oldest age group (58%) — of course these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

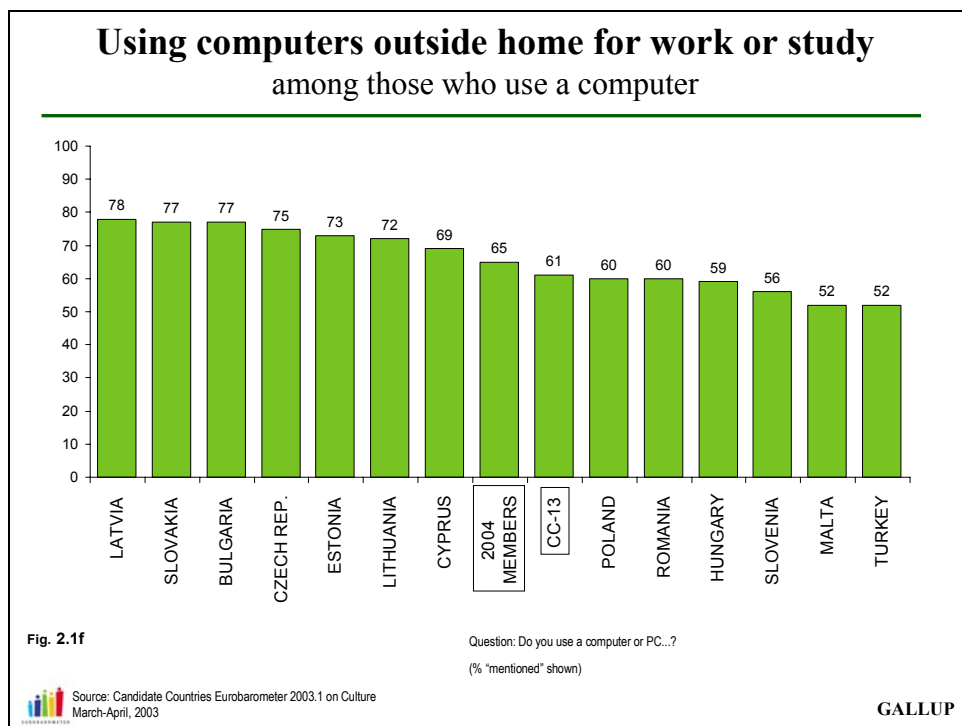


Computer usage outside home for work and study

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)

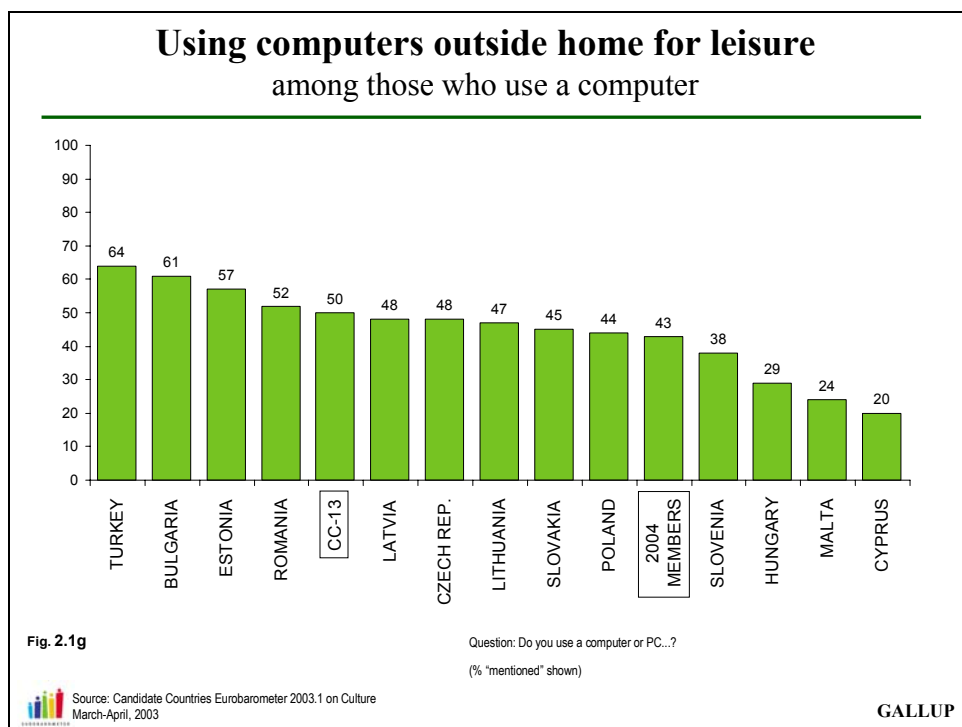
Demographic analyses reveal that more women (64%) than men (59%) use PCs outside home for that reason. Managers (78%), other white-collar workers (79%), and the younger age groups are likelier to use outside PCs for work or study than people from other professions or age-categories. (ANNEX TABLE 2.4b)

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

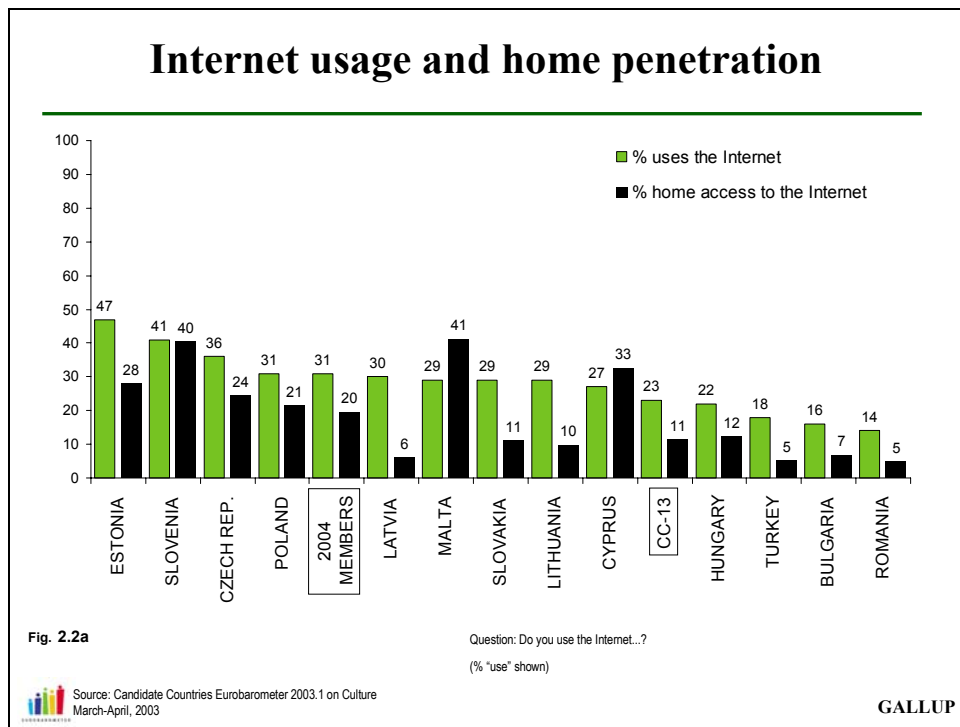
Using a computer outside home for leisure reaches its highest levels in Turkey (64%) and Bulgaria (61%) – the countries where average computer usage level was the lowest, and computer ownership is the most rare. In the candidate countries, half of those who use a computer use it outside home for entertainment.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



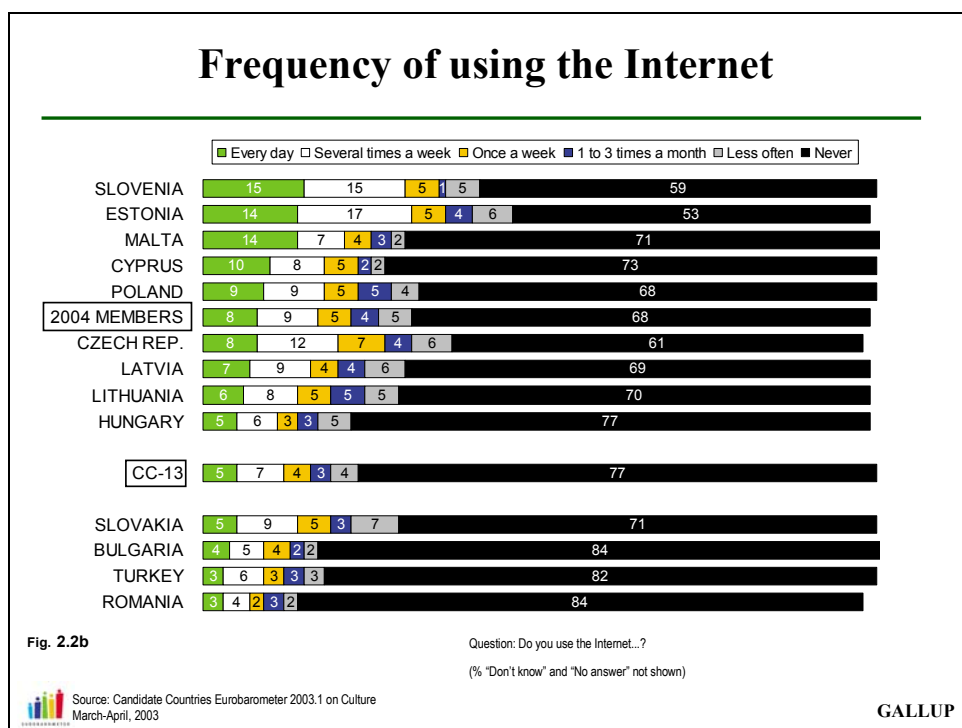
At the top of this ranking are Slovenia and the Czech Republic with, respectively, 41% and 36% penetration in the general population — similar to what we have seen with PC usage in the previous paragraphs. (ANNEX TABLE 2.1a) From the chart above it is also very apparent that Internet usage is not bound 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%).

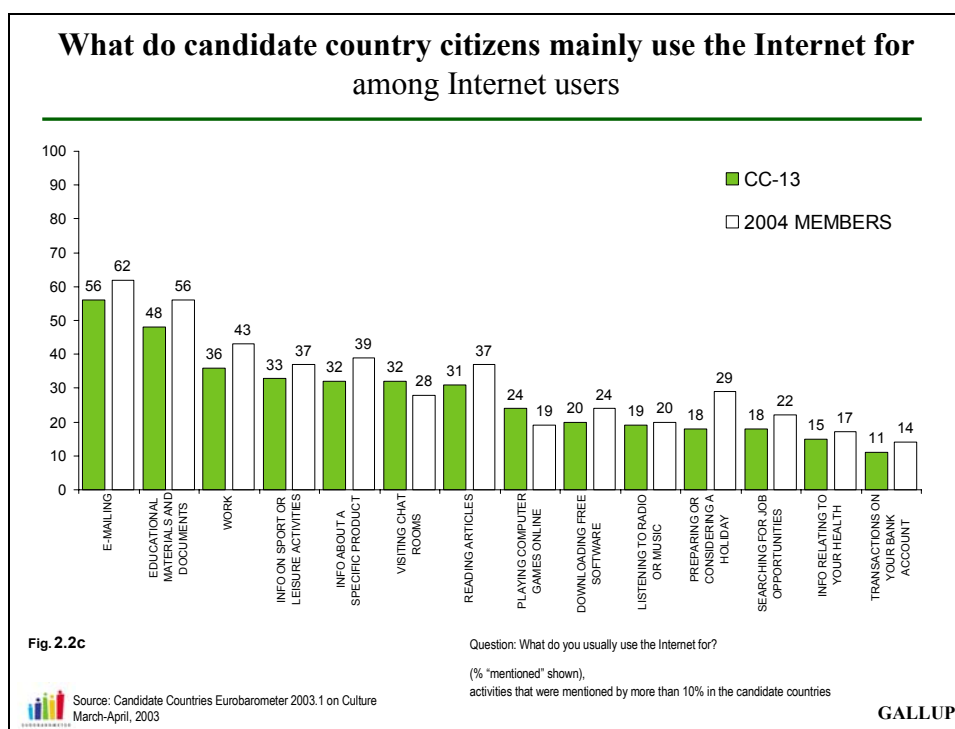


There are more "heavy" male users than female (7% v. 4%). In the youngest age group (15-24 years old), we also find many more respondents who use the Internet at least several times a week compared to other age groups (25% v. 14% - 25-39 years old, 8% - 40-54 years old, 2% - 55 years old and above).

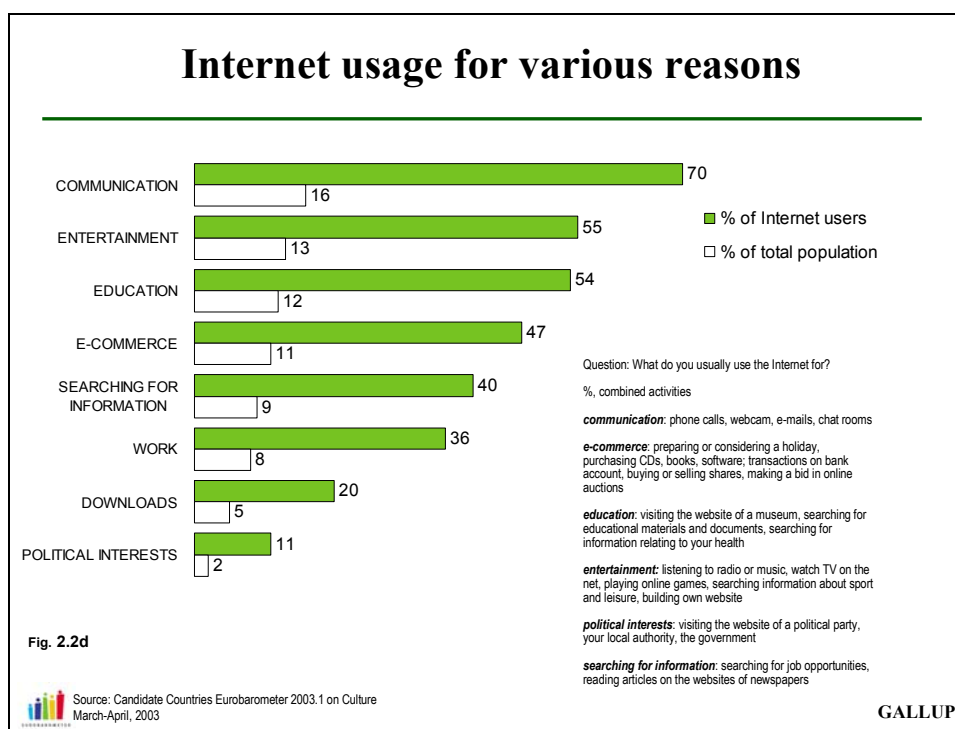
What do new Europeans use the Internet for?

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?

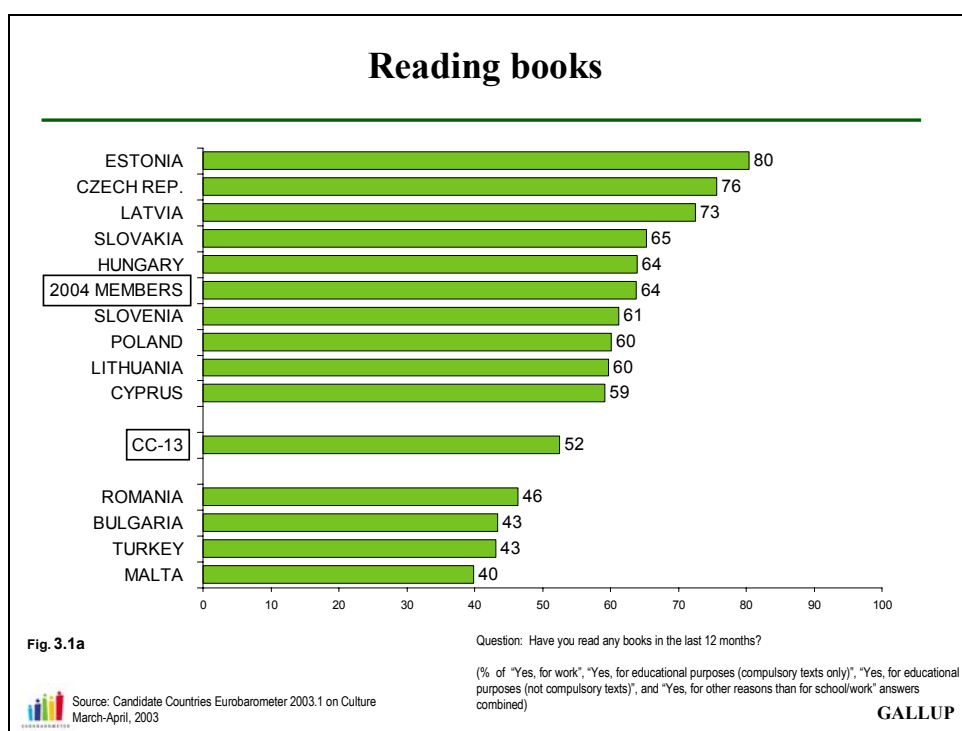
This chapter looks at citizens' reading habits; how much reading they do of books, newspapers, and magazines. We will also take a closer look at the ownership of books and encyclopaedias.

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.

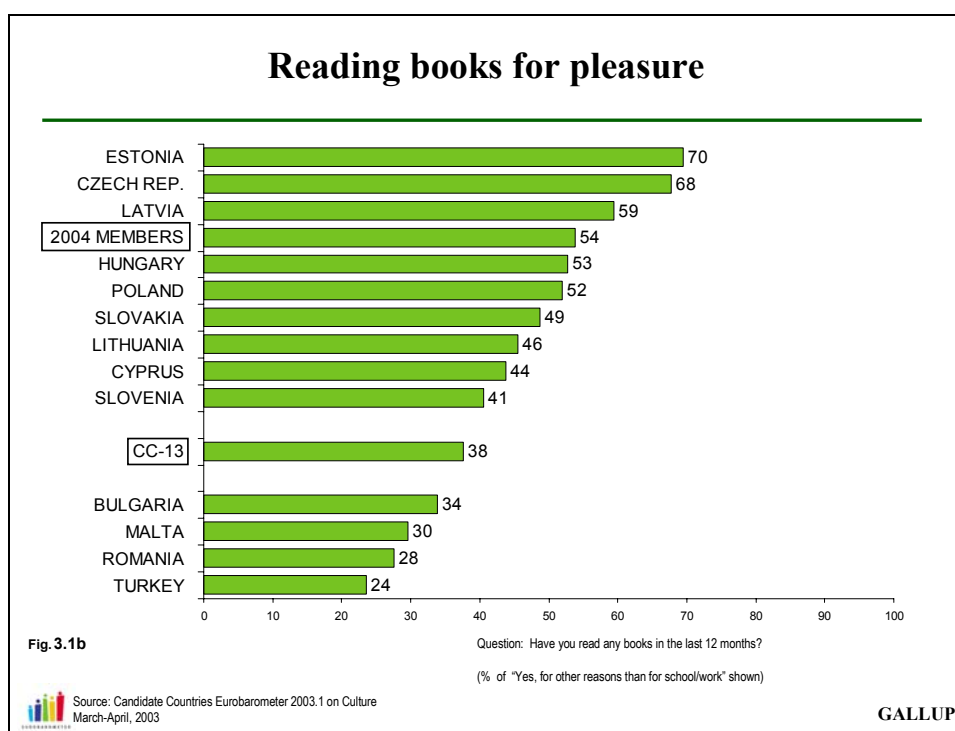
On the other hand, respondents from Malta (59%) and Turkey (57%) (where a limited illiteracy still exists; according to our survey about 13% of Turkish citizens never went to school) were the least likely to have read a book in the last 12 months. There is significant difference between the answers of 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%).

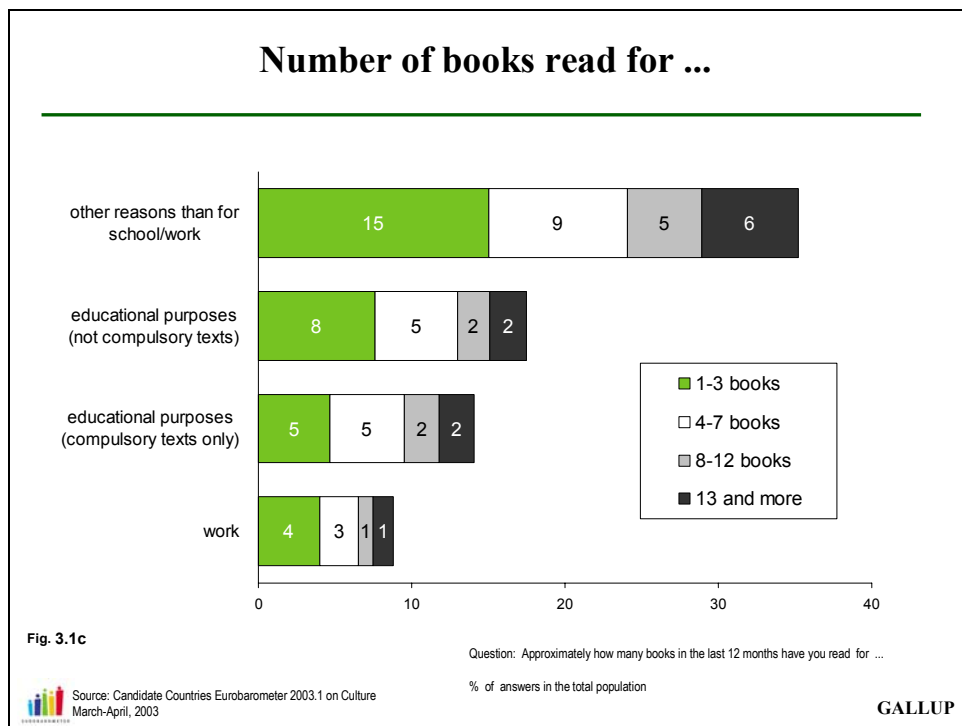
Men (18%) read the fewest, and 15-24 years olds (32%), those who are still studying (46%), and managers (30%) read the most non-compulsory educational texts. Those reading only compulsory educational texts are, naturally, in highest numbers among 15-24 years olds (41%) and those who are still studying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



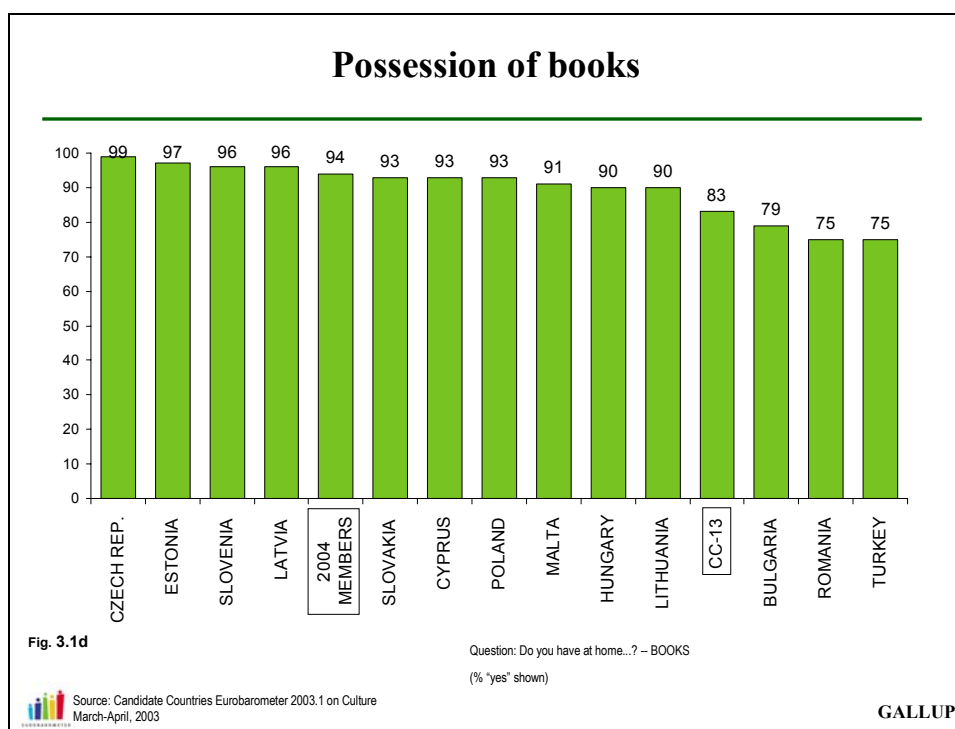
If we look at those who read books not for work or education, the Cypriots (27%) and Czechs (24%) are the likeliest to read just one to three books, and Estonians (23%) lead those who read 13 and more books. (FIGURE 3.1d)

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).

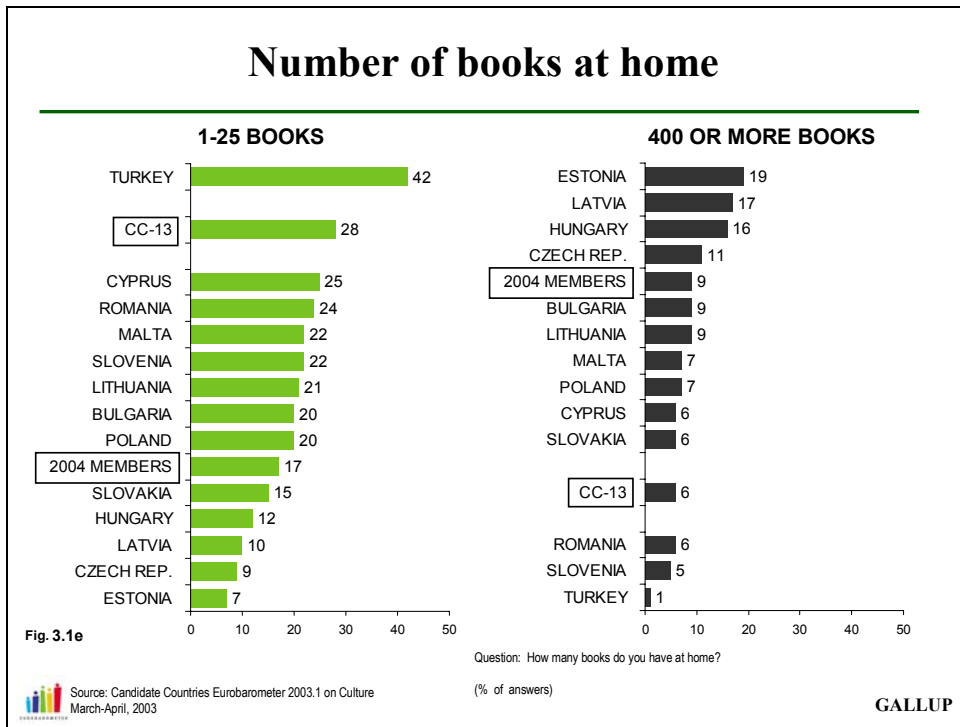


Still, in those countries where we have found the greatest readership, we have also found the greatest ownership — and as we will see below, they are the most likely to have *many* books at home. On average, 83% of the candidate countries' population mentioned they own at least one book at home. Having 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.

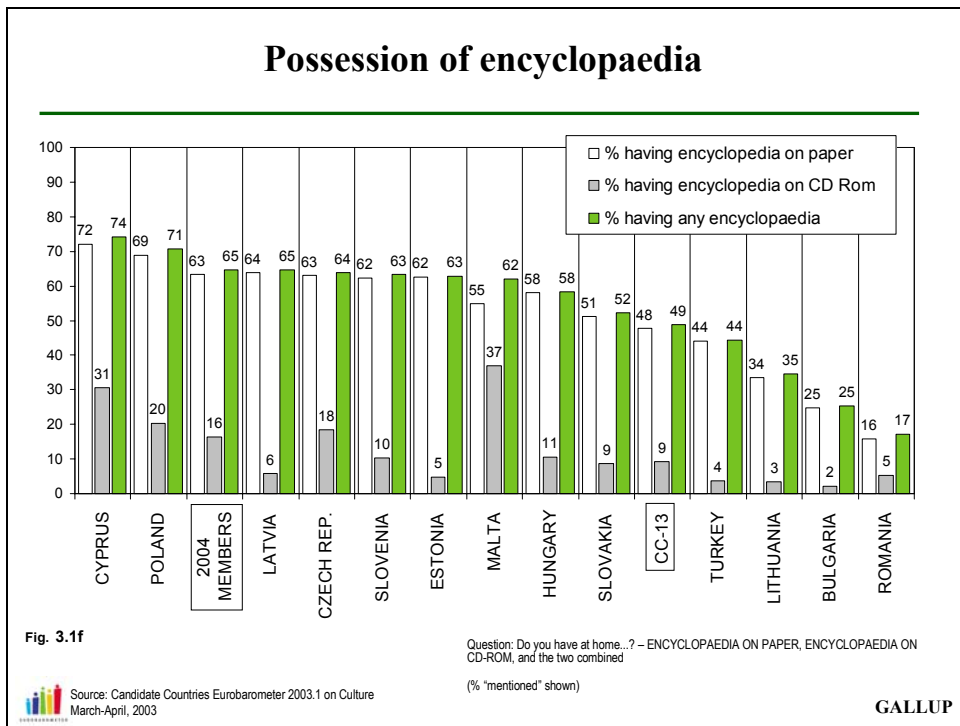
To our question, “*How many books do you have at home?*” about a quarter (28%) of respondents answered that they have one to 25 books, 19% have 26-50 books, 21% have 51-200 books. Seven percent of the respondents have 201-400 books, and 6% of them have more than 400 books at home. Three percent of the 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%).

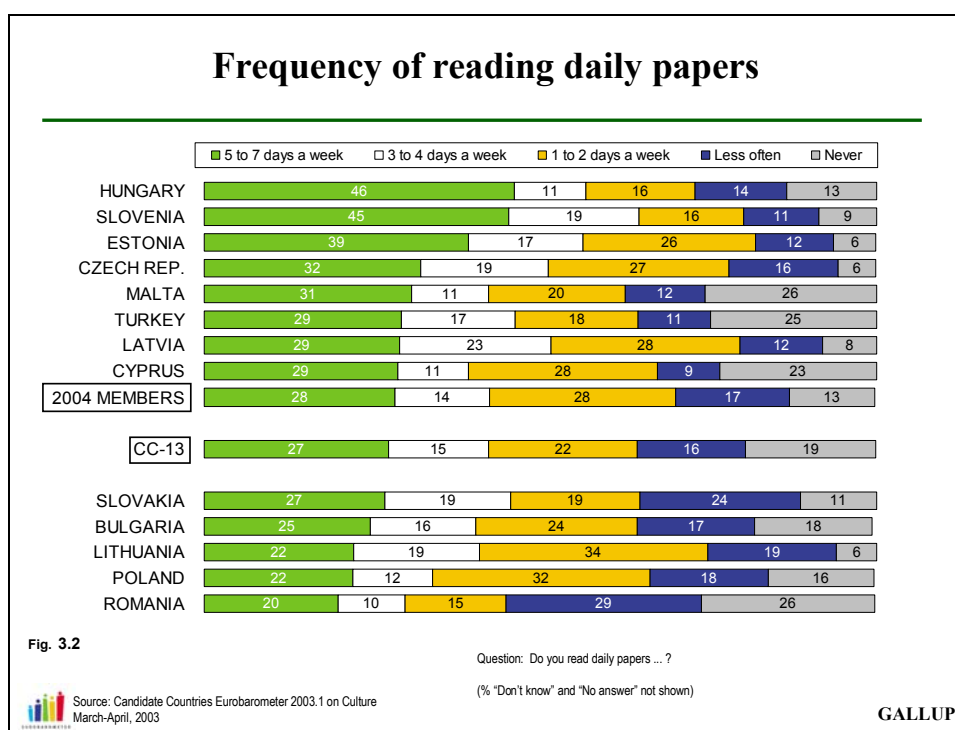


3.2 Reading daily papers

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%).

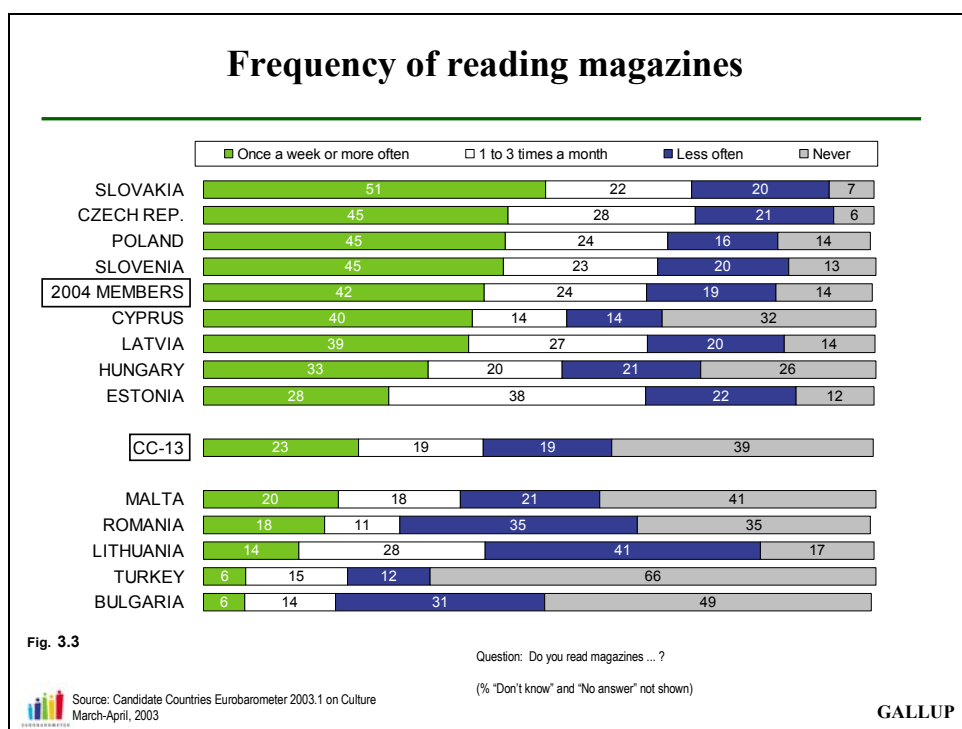
Women (25%), people 55 years or older (29%), those with only 15 years of education (34%), house persons (36%), the self-employed (21%), and the rural population (25%) answered in highest numbers that they never read daily papers. (ANNEX TABLE 3.7b)

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)

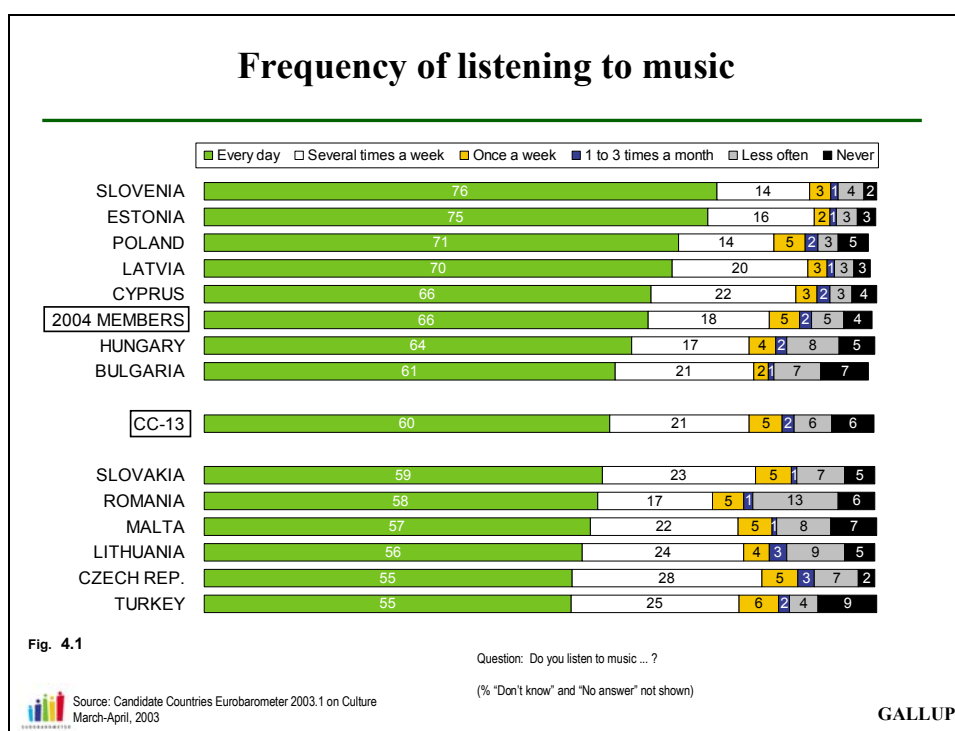
4. The candidate countries and music

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)

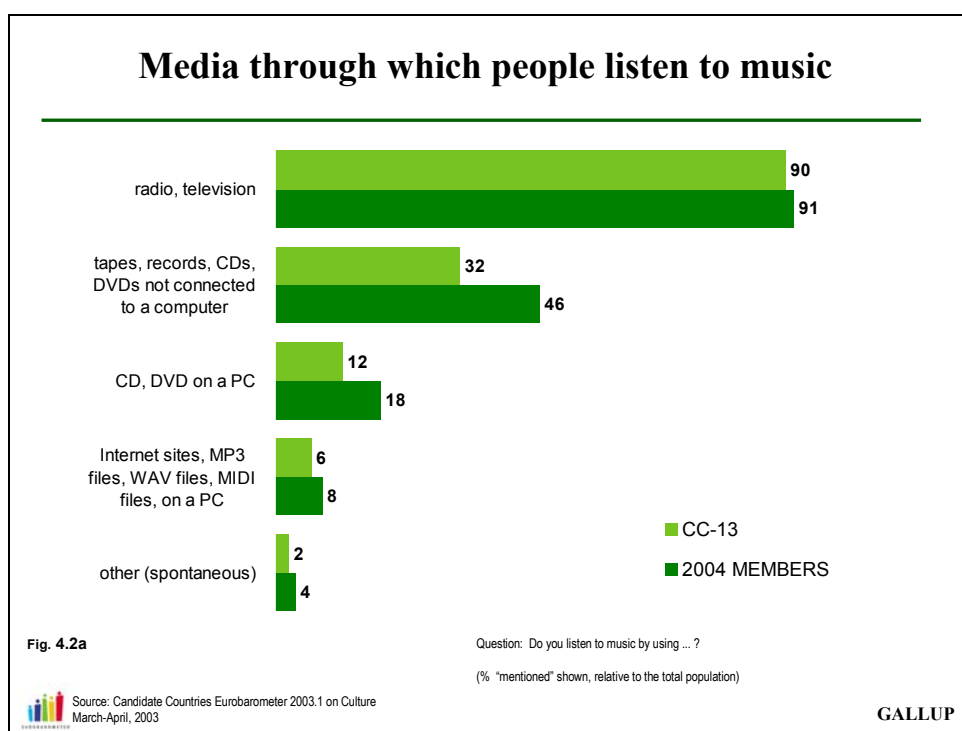


Fifteen to-24 year olds (79%) and those who are still studying (83%) are most likely to listen to music every day, but managers (67%), the other white-collar workers (65%), the large town population (67%), and the small- or middle-sized town populations (65%) are also very likely to do so. Those least 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%).

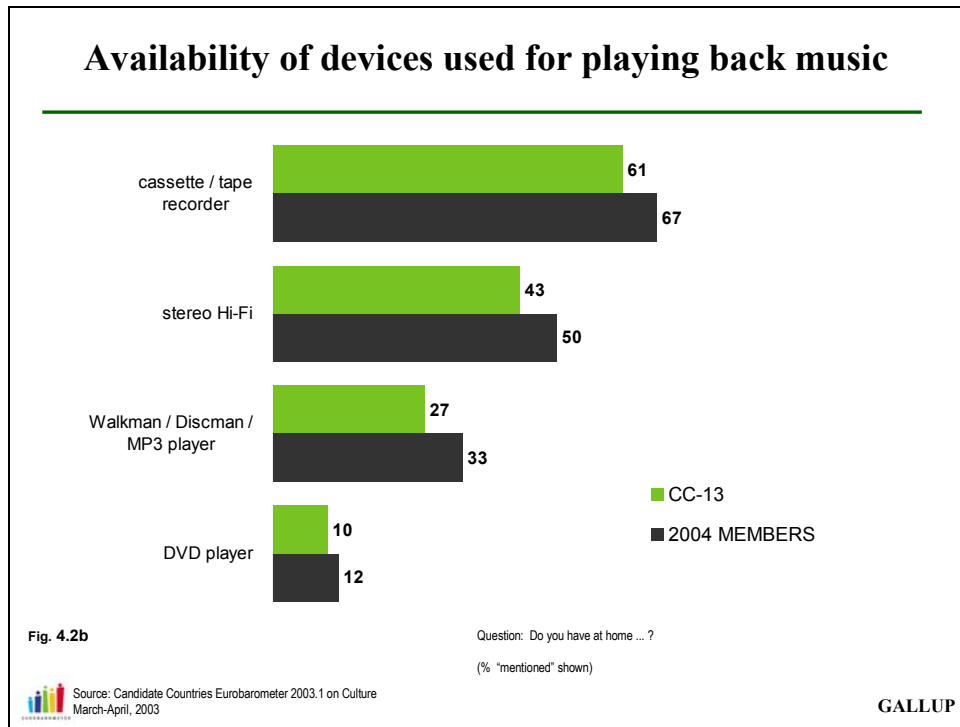
4.2 Media for listening to music

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)

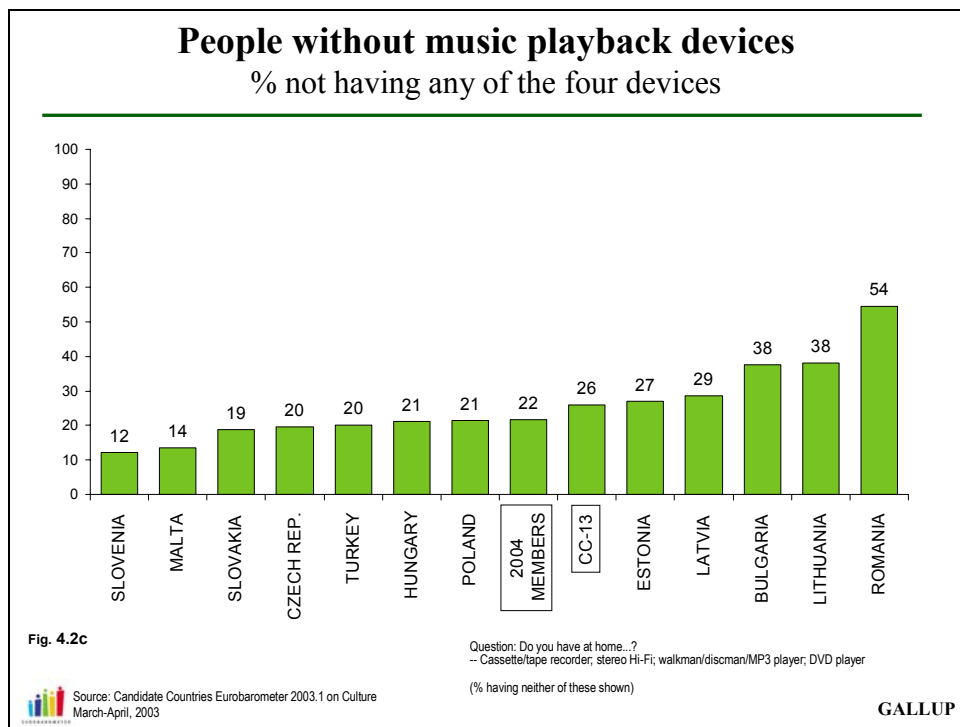


Obviously, these responses are very much dependent on citizens' access to the different kinds of devices that can be used for playing music. As television and radio are the most widespread media devices in the candidate region, they are the most likely to be used by the citizens to listen to music.

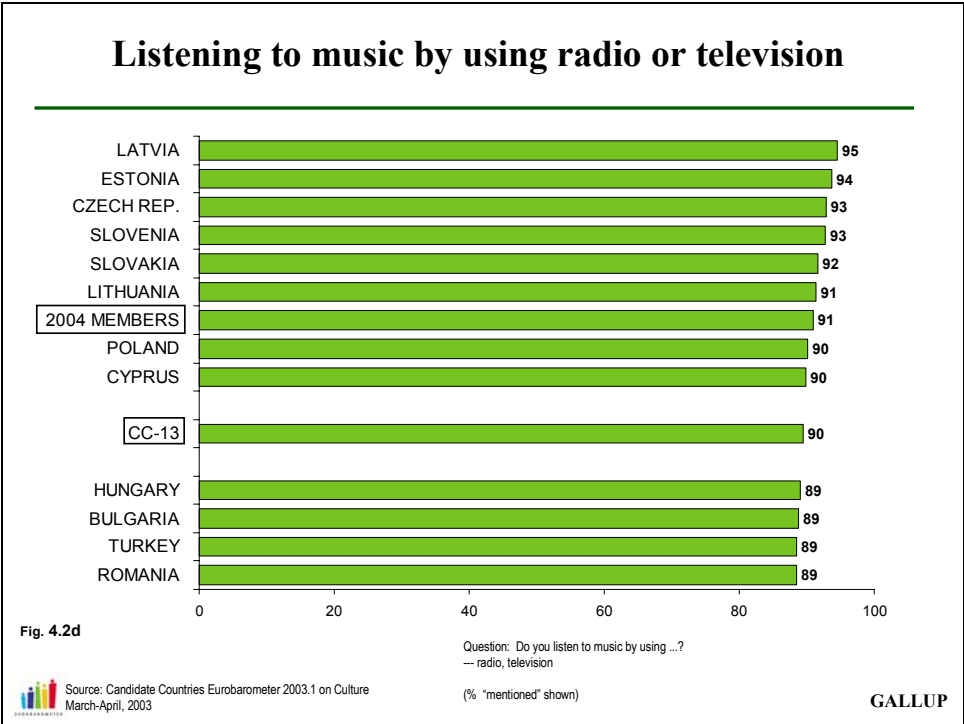
FIGURE 4.2b on the next page gives an insight into the ownership of other devices in the candidate countries. Relatively few, only two-thirds in the 2004 member countries and 61% in the entire candidate region, have a cassette player or tape recorder at home, which are probably the most basic forms of 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%).



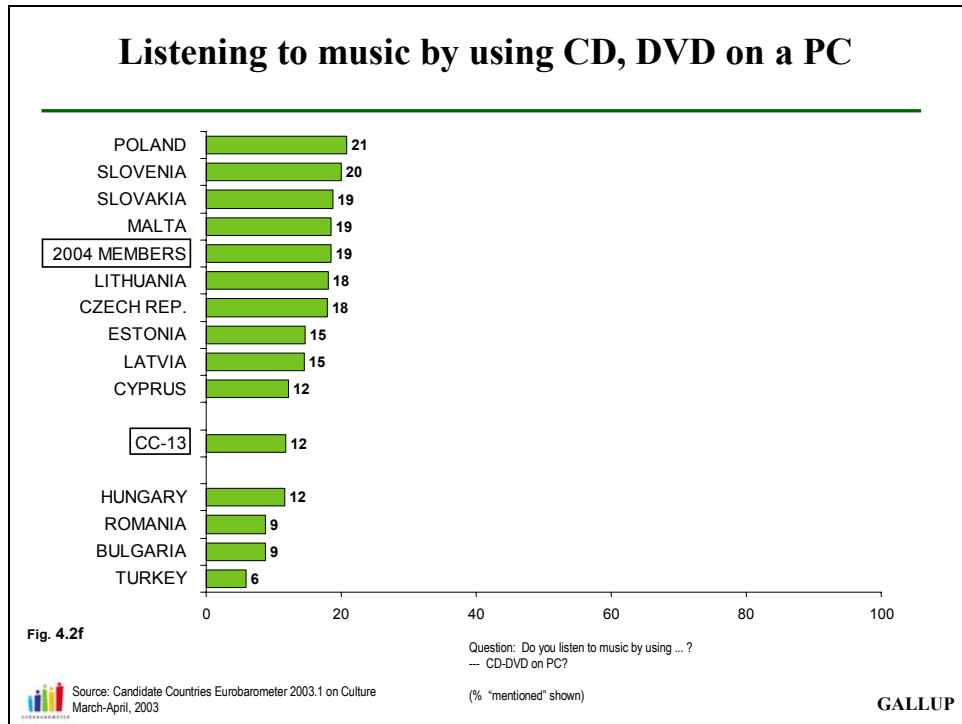
Still, independently of their different methods of listening to music, in every candidate country very high proportions mentioned the radio and the television as a medium for listening to music. The variation is very small, Latvians (95%) are the most and the Maltese (86%) are the least likely to name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

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.

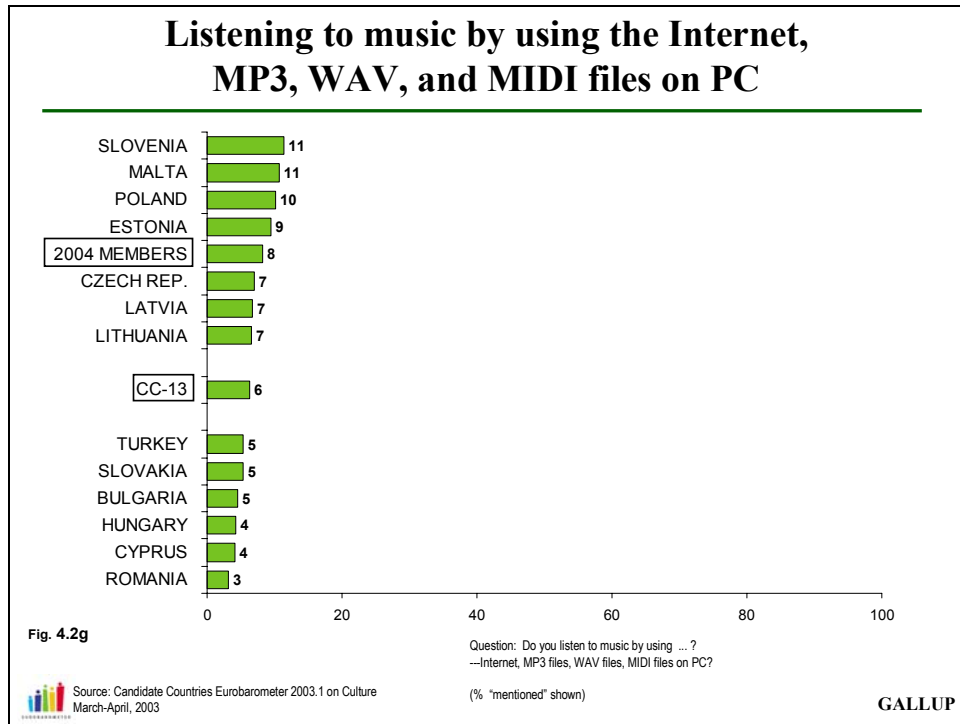


As one might anticipate, 15-24 year olds (24%), those who are still studying (34%), and managers (33%) are likeliest to listen to music via CDs and DVDs on PC, and persons older than 55 (2%), those with 15 years or less of education (2%), and the retired (2%) are the least likely. (ANNEX TABLE 4.2b)

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.

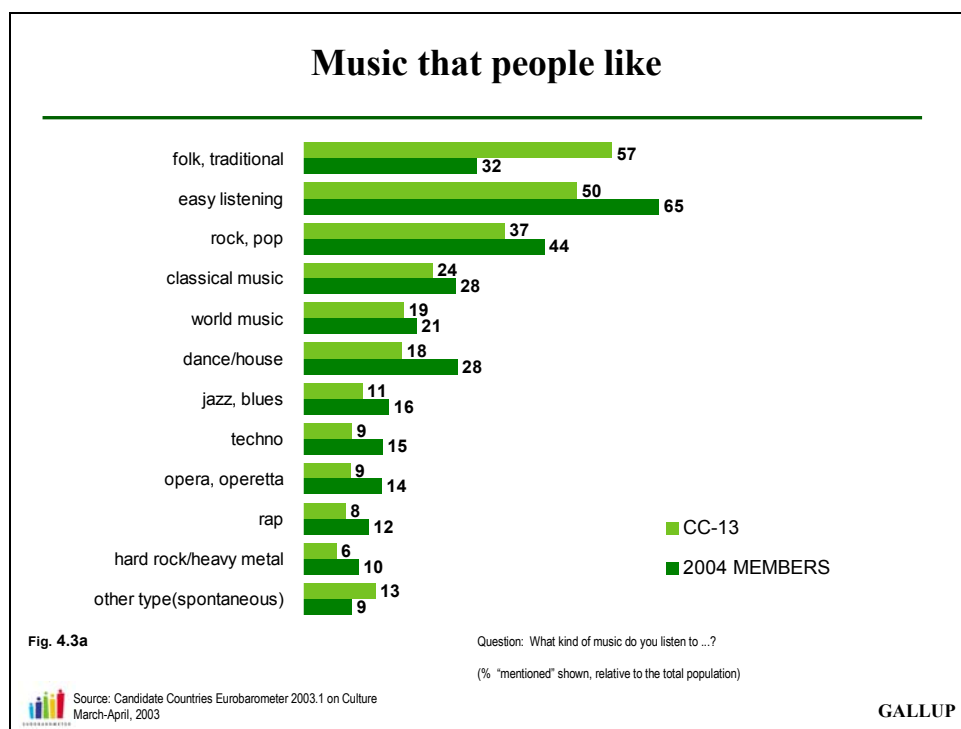
The population of 2004 member countries mentioned in higher proportions (8%) these media than the CC-13 population (6%).



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.

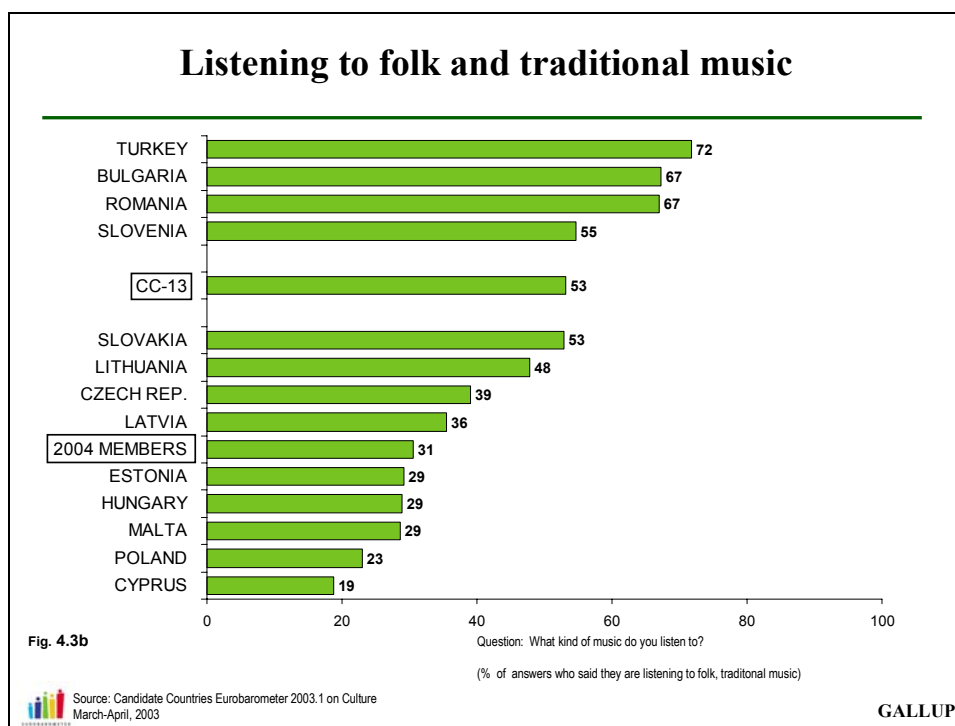


As FIGURE 4.3a above shows, the majority of candidate countries populations' listen to folk/traditional music (53%). A bit less than half of the population (47%) mentioned the easy listening genre, and more than one-third chose the rock/pop category (35%). The preferences in the 10 accessing countries 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)

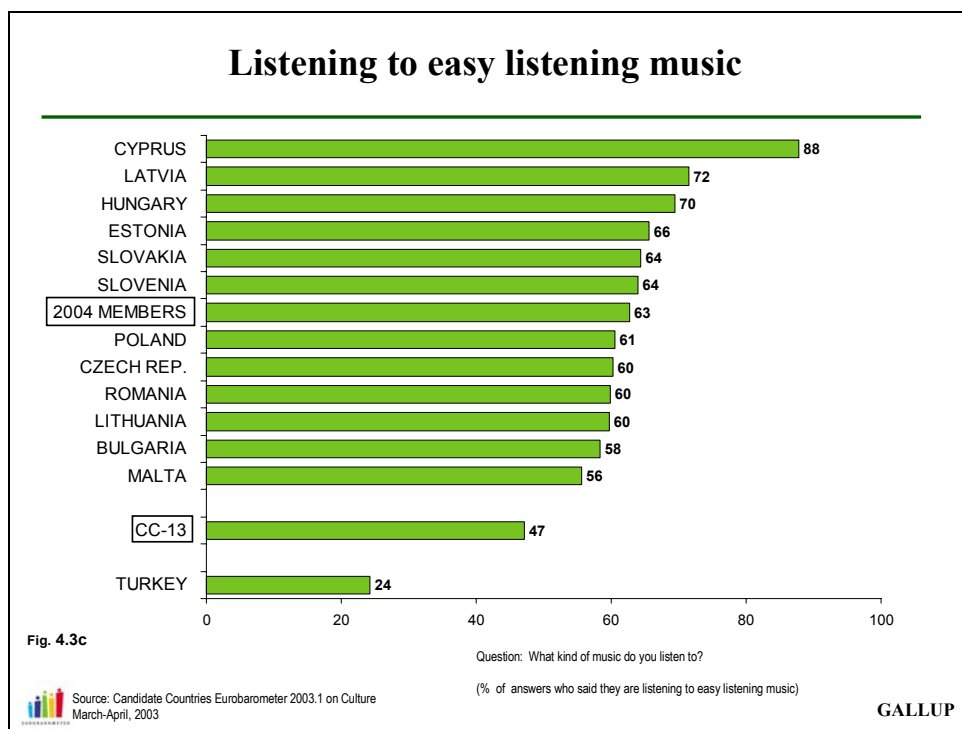
In the following, we will briefly present the country-by-country peculiarities and differences in various social segments of people's preferences for the four most popular music genres: folk/traditional music, easy listening music, rock/pop music, and finally, classical music.

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%).

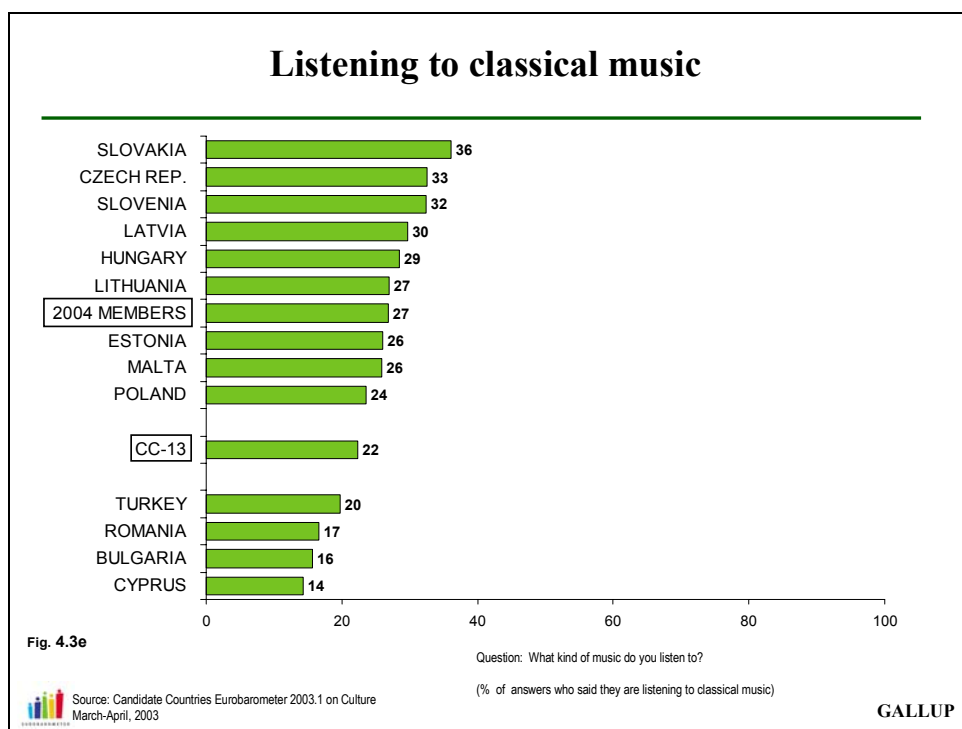


The people in 2004 member countries are more likely (63%) to listen to easy listening music than the people from CC-13 countries (47%).

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)

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%).



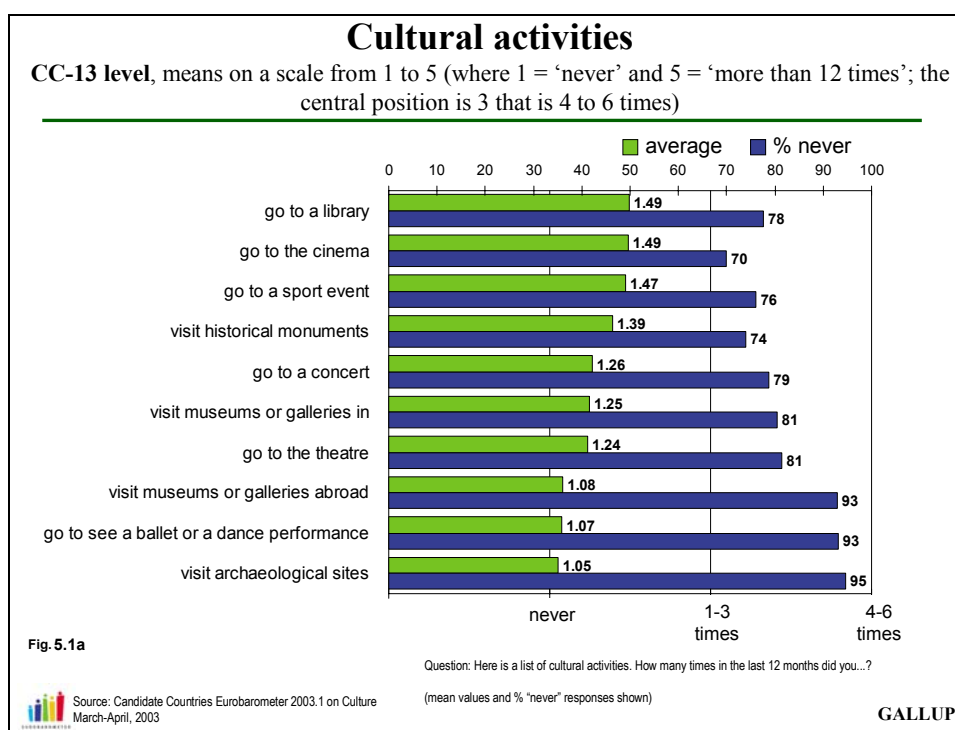
It is especially women (2%), 15-24 year olds (25%), those with educations of more than 20 years (39%), managers (43%) and the large town populations (29%) who listen to classical music. The fewest listeners are those with educations up to 15 years (13%), house persons (16%), and the rural area or village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

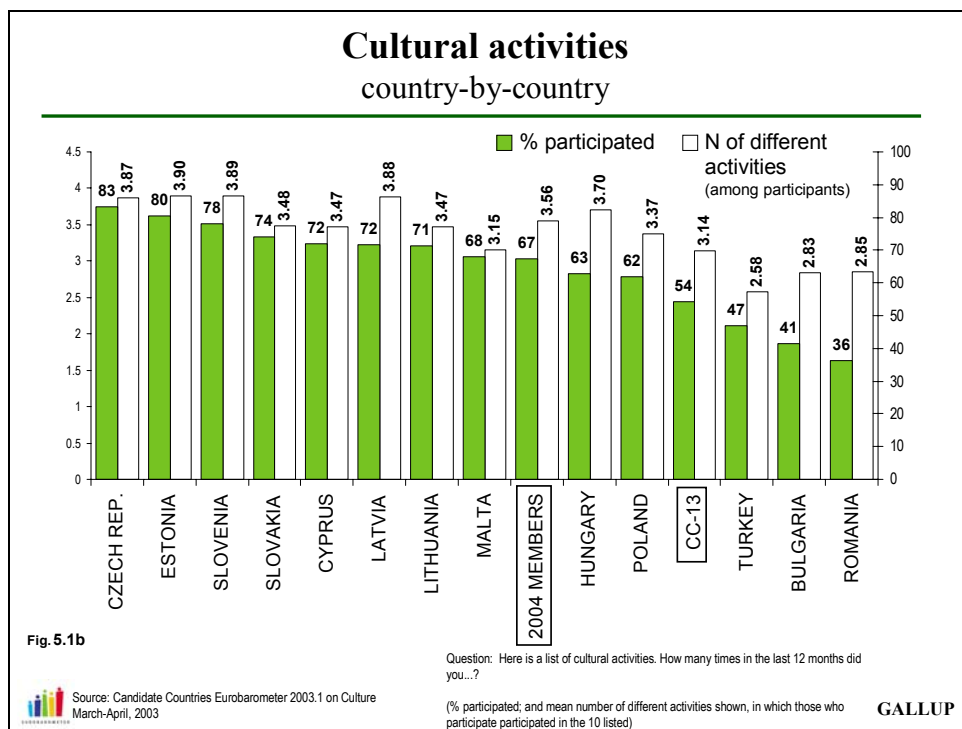


Going to sport events and visiting historic monuments are the next two most frequent cultural activities in the candidate countries. People sometimes go to a concert (although 79% have not done so in the past year), visit a museum, or go to the live theatre. Ninety-three percent did not go to museums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

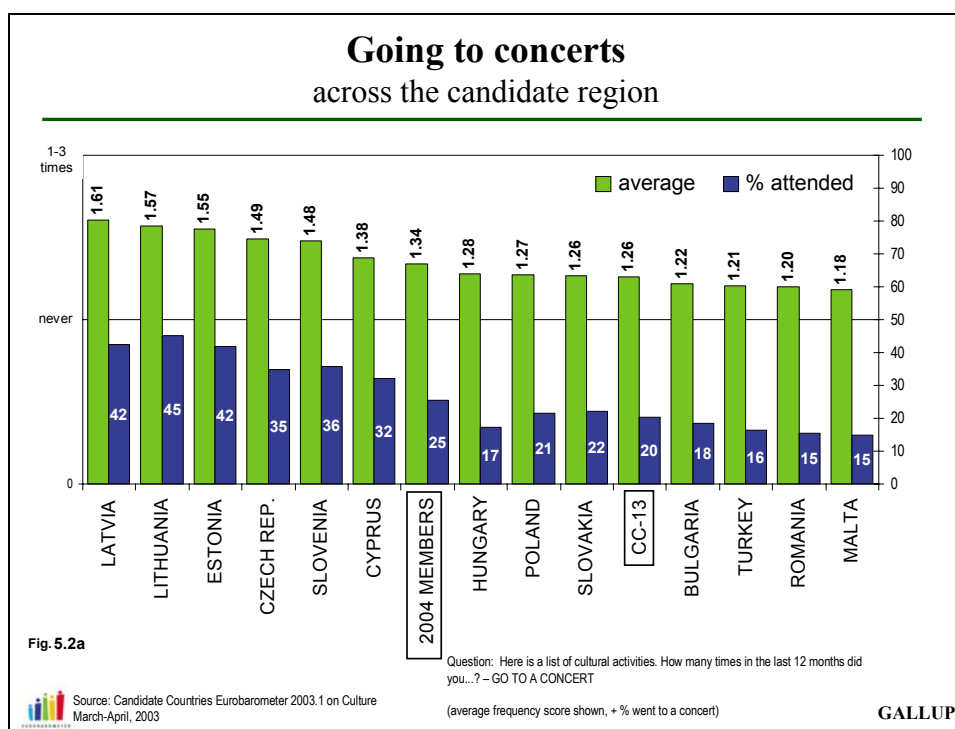
of those aged 55 years and older report the same. Education level is another important predictor of the intensity of cultural activities: those who remained in school until 20 years of age or longer are more than twice as likely (78%) than those who left school before the age of 16 (28%) to participate 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*)

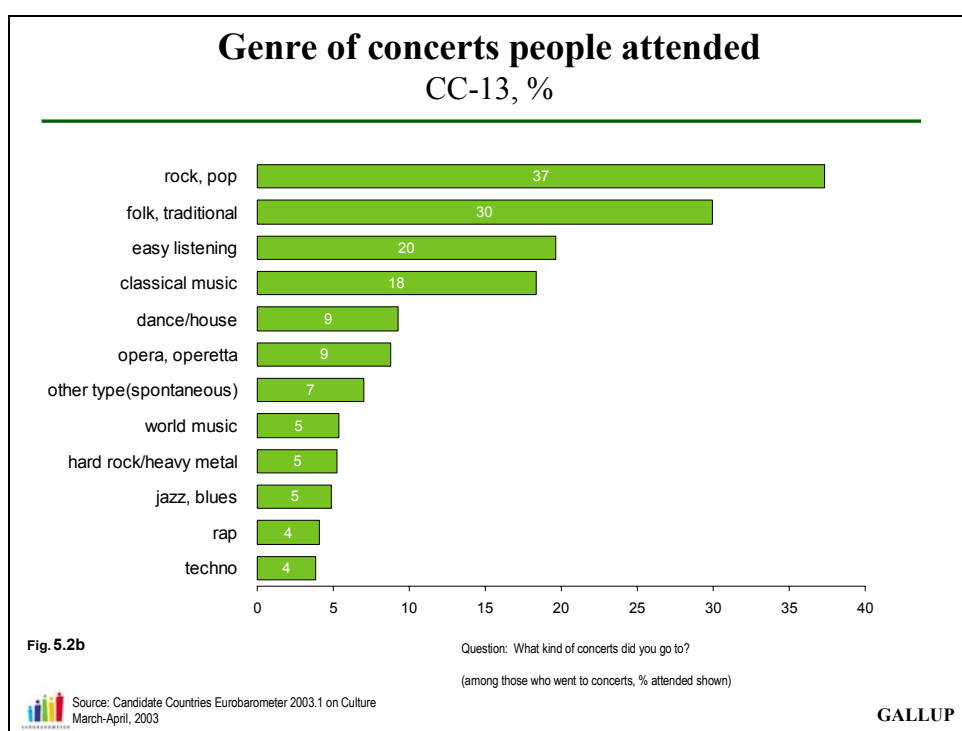
| Table 5.2a Going to concerts | | | |
|--|---|------------------------|---|
| CC-13 level, % went at least once in the past 12 months, by demographics | | | |
| | % went to concert in the past 12 months | | % went to concert in the past 12 months |
| Male | 21 | Self-employed | 16 |
| Female | 19 | 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).

| | 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%).

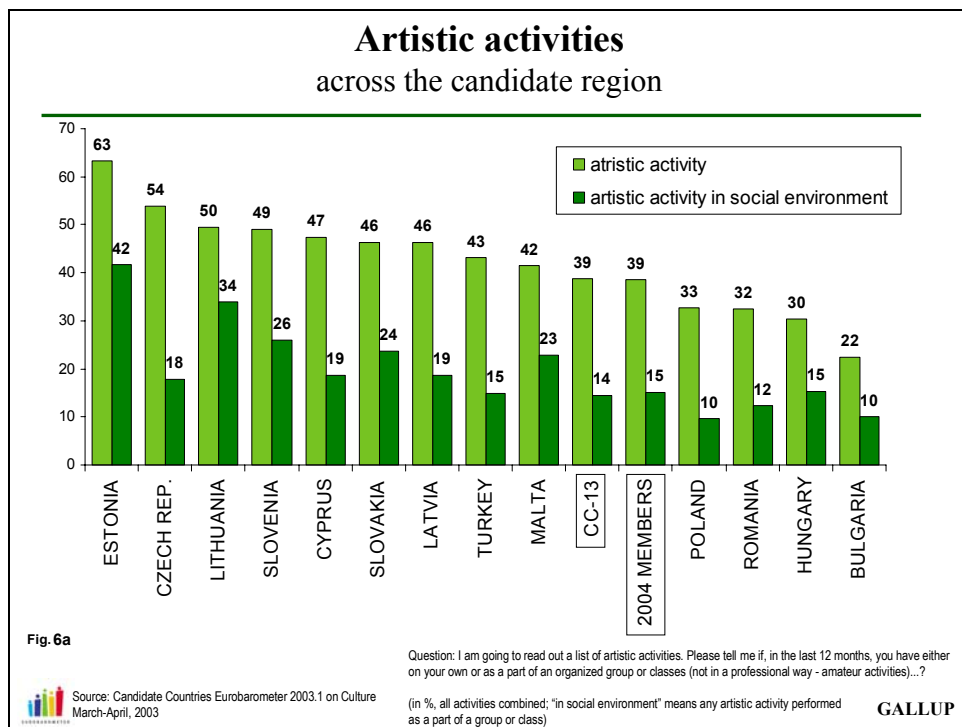


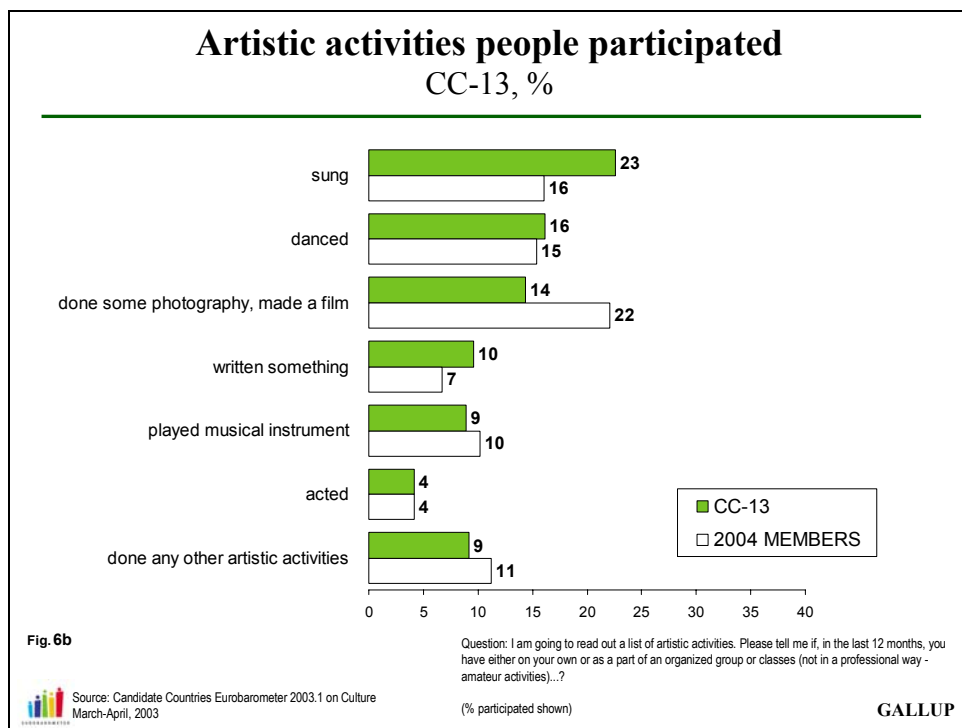
FIGURE 6a also shows that the high-ranking Czechs are not very likely to perform artistic activities in groups (only 18% report doing so), whereas many Estonians (42%) and Lithuanians (34%) do arts — at least partly — with other people.

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%).

| Table 6a Involvement in artistic activity CC-13 level, in %, by demographics | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|---|------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| | 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

CC-EB 2003.1 CULTURE, ANNEXES

Table of Contents

| | |
|---|-----|
| LISTS OF ILLUSTRATIONS..... | 58 |
| A.1 List of Graphs | 58 |
| A.2 List of Tables | 60 |
| ANNEX TABLES | 60 |
| TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS | 116 |
| C.1 Co-operating Agencies and Research Executives..... | 116 |
| C.3 Sample Specifications | 118 |
| C.4 Definition and weighted distribution of the socio-demographic and other variables used in cross-tabulations..... | 119 |

LISTS OF ILLUSTRATIONS

A.1 List of Graphs

| Nr. | Titles | Page |
|------------|---|-------------|
| A. | Decision-making on cultural policy | 6 |
| B. | Possession of various objects and equipment of cultural relevance | 7 |
| C. | Average number of culturally relevant goods | 8 |
| 1.1a | Watching TV | 9 |
| 1.1b | Programmes people watch on TV | 10 |
| 1.1c | The three most preferred types of programmes | 10 |
| 1.2 | Watching videos or DVDs | 12 |
| 1.3a | Listening to the radio | 13 |
| 1.3b | Frequency of listening to the radio | 13 |
| 1.3c | Preferred radio programmes | 14 |
| 2.1a | Computer usage and ownership | 16 |
| 2.1b | Frequency of using a computer | 17 |
| 2.1c | Nature of computer usage | 18 |
| 2.1d | Using computers at home for work or study | 19 |
| 2.1e | Using computers at home for leisure | 20 |
| 2.1f | Using computers outside home for work or study | 21 |
| 2.1g | Using computers outside home for leisure | 21 |
| 2.2a | Internet usage and home penetration | 22 |
| 2.2b | Frequency of using the Internet | 23 |
| 2.2c | What do candidate countries citizens mainly use the Internet for | 24 |
| 2.2d | Internet usage for various reasons | 24 |
| 3.1a | Reading books | 27 |
| 3.1b | Reading books for own pleasure | 28 |
| 3.1c | Number of books read for ... | 29 |
| 3.1d | Possession of books | 30 |
| 3.1e | Number of books at home | 31 |
| 3.1f | Possession of encyclopaedia | 31 |
| 3.2 | Frequency of reading daily papers | 32 |
| 3.3 | Frequency of reading magazines | 33 |
| 4.1 | Frequency of listening to music | 34 |
| 4.2a | Media through which people listen to music | 35 |
| 4.2b | Availability of devices used for playing back music | 36 |

| | | |
|------|--|----|
| 4.2c | People without music playback devices | 36 |
| 4.2d | Listening to music by using radio or television | 37 |
| 4.2e | Listening to music by using tapes, records, CDs, DVDs; not connected to a computer | 38 |
| 4.2f | Listening to music by using CD, DVD on a PC | 39 |
| 4.2g | Listening to music by using Internet, mp3, wav-, and MIDI files on PC | 40 |
| 4.3a | Music that people like | 41 |
| 4.3b | Listening to folk and traditional music | 42 |
| 4.3c | Listening to easy listening music | 43 |
| 4.3d | Listening to rock, pop music | 44 |
| 4.3e | Listening to classical music | 45 |
| 5.1a | Cultural activities | 46 |
| 5.1b | Cultural activities country-by-country | 47 |
| 5.2a | Going to concerts | 50 |
| 5.2b | Genre of concerts people attended | 51 |
| 6a | Artistic activities | 53 |
| 6b | Artistic activities people participated | 55 |

A.2 List of Tables

| Nr. | Titles | <i>Page</i> |
|------------|---|--------------------|
| 1 | Possession of culturally relevant goods | 8 |
| 1.3 | Preferred radio programmes | 15 |
| 2.1 | Computer usage | 17 |
| 2.2 | Top ranking of activities of Internet use | 26 |
| 5.1a | Top ranking cultural activities | 48 |
| 5.1b | Cultural activities | 49 |
| 5.2a | Going to concerts | 50 |
| 5.2b | Genre of concerts | 51 |
| 6 | Involvement in artistic activity | 54 |

ANNEX TABLES

| | |
|--|----|
| Table 1.1 Watching television (% by country) | 63 |
| Table 1.2 TV programmes watched (% by country) | 64 |
| Table 1.3a Preferred types of TV programmes (% by country) | 65 |
| Table 1.3b Preferred types of TV programmes (% by demographic) | 66 |
| (Cont.) Table 1.3b Preferred types of TV programmes (% by demographic) | 67 |
| Table 1.3b Preferred types of TV programmes (% by demographic) | 68 |
| Table 1.4a Watching videos or DVDs (% by country) | 69 |
| Table 1.4b Watching videos or DVDs (% by demographics) | 70 |
| Table 1.5 Listening to the radio (% by country) | 71 |
| Table 1.6a Preferred radio programmes (% by country) | 72 |
| Table 1.6b Preferred radio programmes (% by demographics) | 73 |
| (Cont.) Table 1.6b Preferred radio programmes (% by demographics) | 73 |
| Table 1.6b Preferred radio programmes (% by demographics) | 74 |
| Table 2.1a Computer usage (% by country) | 75 |
| Table 2.1b Computer usage (% by demographics) | 76 |
| Table 2.2a Computer usage - at home for work or study (% by country) | 77 |
| Table 2.2b Computer usage - at home for work or study (% demographics) | 78 |
| Table 2.3 Computer usage - at home for leisure (% by country) | 79 |
| Table 2.4a Computer usage - outside home for work or study (% by country) | 80 |
| Table 2.4b Computer usage - outside home for work or study (% by demographic) | 81 |
| Table 2.5 Computer usage - outside home for leisure (% by country) | 82 |
| Table 2.6a Internet usage (% by country) | 83 |
| Table 2.6b Internet usage (% by demographics) | 84 |
| Table 2.7 Purposes of Internet usage (% by country) | 85 |
| (Cont.) Table 2.7 Purposes of Internet usage (% by country) | 85 |
| Table 2.7 Purposes of Internet usage (% by country) | 86 |
| (Cont.) Table 2.7 Purposes of Internet usage (% by country) | 86 |
| Table 2.7 Purposes of Internet usage (% by country) | 87 |
| Table 3.1a Reading books (% by country) | 88 |
| Table 3.1b Reading books (% by demographics) | 89 |
| Table 3.2 Reading books for educational purposes (not compulsory texts) (% by country) ... | 90 |
| Table 3.3 Reading books for educational purposes (compulsory texts only) (% by country) . | 91 |
| Table 3.4 Reading books for work (% by country) | 92 |
| Table 3.5a Reading books for pleasure (% by country) | 93 |
| Table 3.5b Reading books for pleasure (% by demographics) | 94 |
| Table 3.6 Number of books at home (% by country) | 95 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Table 3.7a Reading daily papers (% by country) | 96 |
| Table 3.7b Reading daily papers (% by demographics)..... | 97 |
| Table 3.8a Reading magazines (% by country) | 98 |
| Table 3.8b Reading magazines (% by demographics)..... | 99 |
| Table 4.1a Listening to music (% by country) | 100 |
| Table 4.1b Listening to music (% by demographics)..... | 101 |
| Table 4.2a Media through which people listen to music (% by country) | 102 |
| Table 4.2b Media through people listen to music (% by demographic) | 103 |
| Table 4.3a Preferred musical genres (% by country)..... | 104 |
| Table 4.3b Preferred musical genres? (% by demographics)..... | 105 |
| (Cont.) Table 4.3b What kind of music do you listen to? (% by demographics) | 105 |
| Table 4.3b What kind of music do you listen to? (% by demographics)..... | 106 |
| Table 5.1 Cultural activities (% by country) | 107 |
| Table 5.2a What kind of concerts did you go to? (% by country)..... | 109 |
| Table 5.2b What kind of concerts did you go to? (% by DEMOGRAPHIC) | 110 |
| (Cont.)Table 5.2b What kind of concerts did you go to? (% by DEMOGRAPHIC) | 110 |
| Table 5.2b What kind of concerts did you go to? (% by DEMOGRAPHIC) | 111 |
| Table 6.1 Artistic activities (% by country)..... | 112 |
| Table 6.2 Possession of culturally relevant goods and services (% by country) | 114 |
| (Cont.) Table 6.2 Possession of culturally relevant goods and services (% by country) | 114 |
| Table 6.2 Possession of culturally relevant goods and services (% by country) | 115 |

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)

| | TOTAL | SEX | | AGE | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|-------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|------------|
| | CC-13 AVERAGE | male | female | 15-24 | 25-39 | 40-54 | 55+ |
| CCEB 2003.1 | | | | | | | |
| 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!)

| | 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)

| | TOTAL | SEX | | AGE | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|-------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------|----------------------|
| | CC-13 AVERAGE | male | female | 15-24 | 25-39 | 40-54 | 55+ |
| CCEB 2003.1 | | | | | | | |
| 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!

| | TOTAL | SEX | | AGE | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|----------|---------------------|----------------|---------------|------------|---------|
| | CC-13 AVERAGE | male | female | 15-24 | 25-39 | 40-54 | 55+ |
| CCEB 2003.1 | | | | | | | |
| 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!

| | 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 |
| CCEB 2003.1 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!

| | TOTAL | SEX | | AGE | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|----------|---------------------|----------------|---------------|------------|---------|
| | CC-13 AVERAGE | male | female | 15-24 | 25-39 | 40-54 | 55+ |
| CCEB 2003.1 | | | | | | | |
| 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 +: yes -: no | CC-13 AVERAGE | | 2004 MEMBERS | | Bulgaria | | Cyprus | | Czech Republic | | Estonia | | Hungary | | Latvia | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|----|-----------------|----|----------|----|---------|----|-------------------|----|----------|----|---------|----|--------|----|
| | + | - | + | - | + | - | + | - | + | - | + | - | + | - | + | - |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 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

Mr. Gergely HIDEG, Senior Research Director
Fő tér 1., Zichy Kastély, H -1033 BUDAPEST, HUNGARY, Tel. +36-1-4379421
Fax. +36-1-2500650, E-mail: gergely_hideg@gallup.hu

| 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 MARANGO | 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 Didlauiko 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
Severovychod
Jihovychod
Stredni Morava
Ostravsko

ESTONIA

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

HUNGARY

Kozep-Magyarország
Kozep-Dunántul
Nyugat-Dunántul
Del-Dunántul
Eszak-Magyarország
Eszak-Alföld
Del-Alföld

LATVIA

Riga
Vidzeme
Kurzeme
Zemgale
Latgale

LITHUANIA

Alytaus
Kauno
Klaipėdos
Marijampolės
Panevezio
Siauliai
Tauragės
Telsiai
Utenos
Vilniaus

MALTA

POLAND

Podlaskie
Lubelskie
Podkarpackie
Warmińsko-Mazurskie
Lubuskie
Opolskie
Mazowieckie
Kujawsko-Pomorskie
Śląskie
Wielkopolskie
Dolnośląskie
Mazowieckie
Świętokrzyskie

ROMANIA

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

SLOVAKIA

Bratislavský
Západné Slovensko
Stredné Slovensko
Východné Slovensko

SLOVENIA

Pomurska
Podravska
Koroška
Savinjska
Zasavska
Spodnjeposavska
Dolenjska
Osrednjeslovenska
Gorenjska
Notranjsko-Krška
Goriška
Obalno-Krška

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 %