

# HEALTH CARE SERVICES

## IN THE NEW MEMBER STATES AND THE CANDIDATE COUNTRIES

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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 Candidate Countries Eurobarometer (CC-EB) gathers information from the societies that are to become members of the European Union in a way that is fully comparable with the Standard Eurobarometer. The CC-EB continuously tracks support for EU membership in each country, and records attitudes related to European issues.

This report covers the results of the wave of survey conducted in February-March 2004, in the 13 candidate countries: Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey.

An identical set of questions was asked of representative samples of the population aged 15 years and older in each candidate country. The sample size in Candidate Countries Eurobarometer surveys is at least 1000 people per country, except for Cyprus and Malta, in which the sample size is 500 respondents each. The achieved sample sizes of the 2004.1 wave are:

Bulgaria	1000	Latvia	1006	Slovakia	1053
Cyprus	500	Lithuania	1016	Slovenia	1014
Czech Rep	1000	Malta	500	Turkey	1000
Estonia	1004	Poland	1000		
Hungary	1012	Romania	1019	Total	12124

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

The figures shown in this report are weighted by sex, age, region, community size, education level and marital status. The figures given for the ten new member states (NMS-10) and the candidate countries (CC-3) separately and 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 exactly to 100%, but to a number very close to it (e.g., 99% or 101%). When questions allow for several responses, percentages often add to more than 100%. Percentages shown in the graphics may display a difference of one percentage point in comparison 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

The face-to-face general public standard Eurobarometer surveys and the EB Applicant 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 Web site address is:**  
**[http://europa.eu.int/comm/public\\_opinion](http://europa.eu.int/comm/public_opinion)**

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This Candidate Eurobarometer has investigated how citizens evaluate the health services available for them. The survey also asked questions about their opinion and behaviour regarding the care of elderly, handicapped persons. During this study we examined various aspects of life satisfaction among both new EU member countries and candidate countries citizens, comparing the results with those from 2002, where it was available. However the study was carried out in the period before the accession of the 10 new member states took place, in this analysis we refer to this group of countries as “new members”.

## 1. Health care among other problems that face the nations

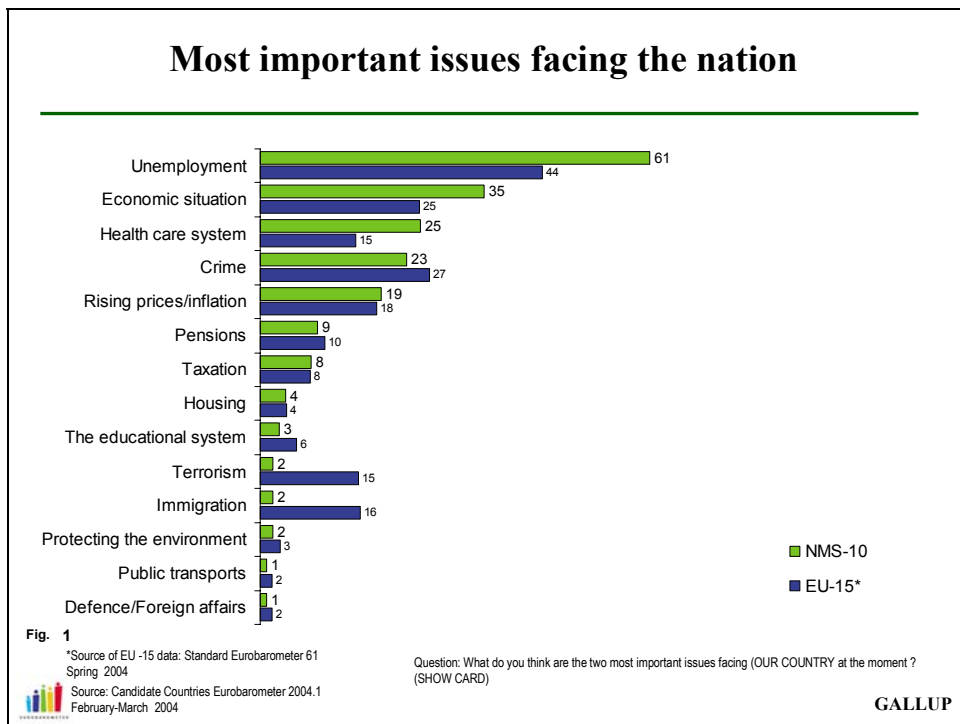
First we look at important issues currently facing European nations. Our respondents were asked to choose, from the following list, the two most pressing issues for their country today:

- *Crime*
- *Public transport*
- *Economic situation*
- *Rising prices/inflation*
- *Taxation*
- *Unemployment*
- *Terrorism*
- *Defence/Foreign affairs*
- *Housing*
- *Immigration*
- ***Health care system***
- *The educational system*
- *Pension*
- *Protecting the environment*

The next graph shows that citizens of new member countries are most likely to feel that unemployment (61%), the economic situation (35%), and the health care system (25%) are the most important problems facing their nation. The citizens of accessing member countries are significantly less likely than the current EU citizens to view terrorism (NMS-10, 2%; EU-15, 15%) and immigration (NMS-10, 2%; EU-15, 16%) as significant problems. On the other hand, the new member states have more problems with unemployment (NMS-10, 61%; EU-15, 44%), and economic situation (NMS-10, 35%; EU-15, 25%).

The citizens of new member states of the EU perceive significantly more problems with their health care system than the current member states do (NMS-10, 25%; EU-15, 15%).

The new citizens of the European Union are not likely to consider terrorism (2%), protecting the environment (2%), immigration (2%), public transport (1%), or defence and foreign affairs (under 1%) to be significant problems.



The most important problems facing the three candidate countries (Bulgaria, Romania, Turkey) are the same as those facing the new members: unemployment (60%), the economic situation (46%), and inflation (22%).

For the candidate countries, the health care system is considered the fifth greatest problem today, with 13% registering their concern for this matter. *TABLE 1* on the next page shows the three most important problems facing each surveyed country. The **health care** made the top three priorities only in Hungary, Poland and Slovakia, coming in third in each of these countries.

**Unemployment** tops the list of pressing issues in ten of the 13 countries, comes in second in one, and third in another. Cyprus is the only country in which **unemployment** is not one of the top three citizen concerns.

The **economic situation** is one of the top three concerns in 12 countries; only in Estonia is this not among the top three. Concern for the economic situation tops the list in two of the 13 countries (Hungary and Romania), comes in second place in five countries, and third in another five.

**Crime** is within the top three concerns in six of the 13 countries, and in Cyprus crime is perceived as the most significant problem. Also among the top three most pressing problems we found rising prices/**inflation** (in six countries) and the **health care** system (as mentioned above, in three countries). None of the other problem choices were among the top three most significant national problems for any individual country. (see also *ANNEX TABLE 1*)

**Table 1. Most important problems facing the nations**  
(%, by country)

<b>Bulgaria</b>		<b>Malta</b>	
Unemployment	57	Unemployment	57
Crime	46	Economic situation	42
Economic Situation	42	Rising prices/inflation	24
<b>Cyprus</b>		<b>Poland</b>	
Crime	51	Unemployment	72
Rising prices/inflation	41	Economic situation	36
Economic Situation	27	<b>Health care system</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>Czech Republic</b>		<b>Romania</b>	
Unemployment	49	Economic situation	39
Crime	31	Rising prices/inflation	37
Economic situation	26	Unemployment	30
<b>Estonia</b>		<b>Slovakia</b>	
Unemployment	41	Unemployment	60
Rising prices/inflation	38	Economic situation	39
Crime	36	<b>Health care system</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Hungary</b>		<b>Slovenia</b>	
Economic situation	44	Unemployment	54
Unemployment	42	Economic situation	32
<b>Health care system</b>	<b>30</b>	Crime	23
<b>Latvia</b>		<b>Turkey</b>	
Unemployment	42	Unemployment	72
Rising prices/inflation	38	Economic situation	49
Economic situation	33	Rising prices/inflation	19
<b>Lithuania</b>			
Unemployment	52		
Crime	35		
Economic situation	27		

Here we will look at the five most important problems by country.

- The Polish and Turkish are most worried about **unemployment** (both 72%), and Cypriots are least worried about this (14%).
- Respondents in Turkey (49%) and Hungary (44%) are the most anxious about the **economic situation**, which is the second most important concern for 13 other countries. However, the Estonian people report the least economic concerns (24%).
- **Inflation** is most troubling in Cyprus (41%), while in Bulgaria only 8% believe that inflation is one of the most important problems facing the country.
- In addition to inflation, Cypriots are more worried about **crime** (51%) than are those in other countries, while Turkey registers the least concern (9%).
- The condition of the **health care** system gives the greatest cause for alarm in Hungary (30%), while it is the least strident issue in Cyprus (7%).

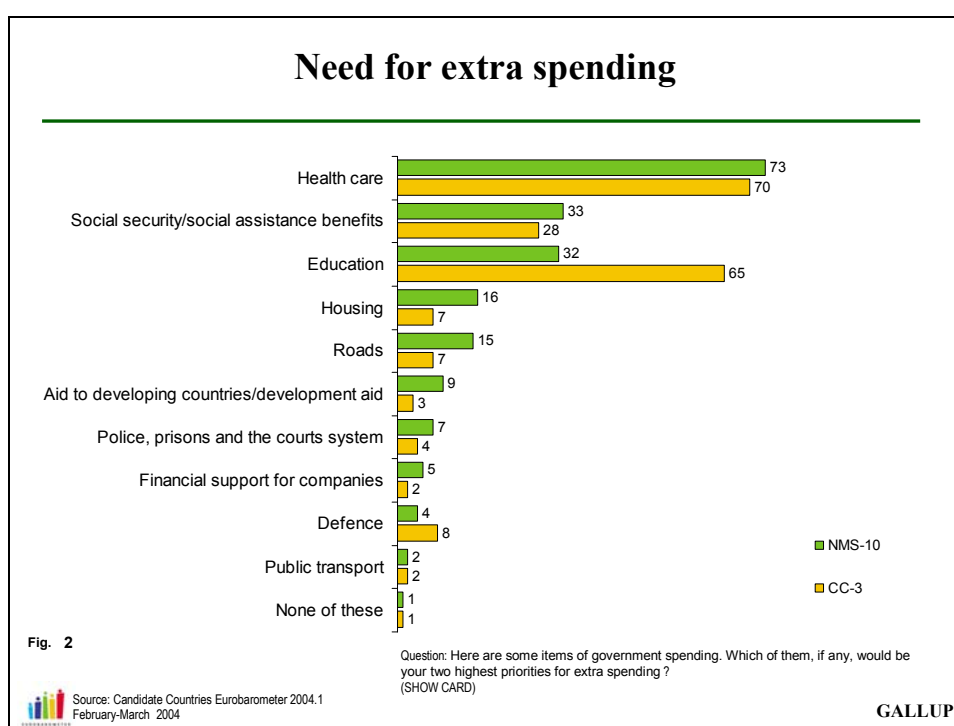
On average, since Autumn 2003, there has been insignificant change in the new member countries' perceptions of pressing national concerns. In these new members concern for the problem of crime has decreased by 6 percentage points, while concern for the economic situation, health care system and unemployment has increased 3 percentage points, and concern for rising prices and inflation increased as well, by 4 points.

## 2. Priorities for extra spending

We asked respondents to select two choices from a list of ten budget items for which they believe current government spending levels should increase.

In both the new members and candidate countries most respondents feel that foremost the budget for health care should be increased: 73% of the new EU member countries and 70% of the candidate countries share this view. Second and third to healthcare, 33% of new members believe spending should be increased for social security / social assistance benefits, and 32% ask for more funds to be spent on education.

However, for the three candidate countries not yet joining the Union, increased spending for education (65%) is nearly as desirable as is increased spending on healthcare (70%). In these three countries only 28% reported wanting to increase spending for social security / social assistance benefits.



Several other budgetary concerns were selected by smaller percentages of 2004 members for increased spending: housing (16%), roads (15%), development aid (9%), police, prisons and the courts system (7%), and financial support for companies (5%). (see also *ANNEX TABLE 2a*)

**Table 2. Top three priorities for extra spending**  
(%, by country)

<b>Bulgaria</b>		<b>Malta</b>	
Health care	72	Health care	63
Social security/social assistance benefits	47	Social security/social assistance benefits	38
Education	30	Education	36
<b>Cyprus</b>		<b>Poland</b>	
Health care	61	Health care	75
Education	50	Social security/social assistance benefits	34
Social security/social assistance benefits	27	Education	31
<b>Czech Republic</b>		<b>Romania</b>	
Health care	67	Health care	69
Education	35	Social security/social assistance benefits	35
Social security/social assistance benefits	35	Education	32
<b>Estonia</b>		<b>Slovakia</b>	
Health care	66	Health care	78
Social security/social assistance benefits	52	Education	37
Education	43	Social security/social assistance benefits	37
<b>Hungary</b>		<b>Slovenia</b>	
Health care	78	Health care	63
Aid to developing countries/development aid	28	Social security/social assistance benefits	38
Education	23	Education	31
<b>Latvia</b>		<b>Turkey</b>	
Health care	66	Education	82
Social security/social assistance benefits	46	Health care	70
Education	41	Social security/social assistance benefits	22
<b>Lithuania</b>			
Health care	60		
Social security/social assistance benefits	49		
Education	37		

Health care was considered the most important area for increased spending in twelve of the thirteen surveyed countries. A full 60-78% of the surveyed population was of this opinion. The single exception was Turkey, where education was considered a good candidate for increased spending by more respondents (82%) than was health care. Still, 70% of Turks would like to increase spending on health care.

Women were more likely to choose health care as a priority for increased spending than were men: 68% of men and 74% of women selected health care among the first two priorities for spending increases.

As age increases so does one's desire for the government to spend more on healthcare. Among those younger than 25 years, 62% selected healthcare as one of the two areas that should receive more government spending. At the same time, 72% between the ages of 25 and 54, and 77% of those over the age of 55 years feel likewise.

Similarly, the retired population is more likely to support increased spending on healthcare (78%) than those who are not retired.

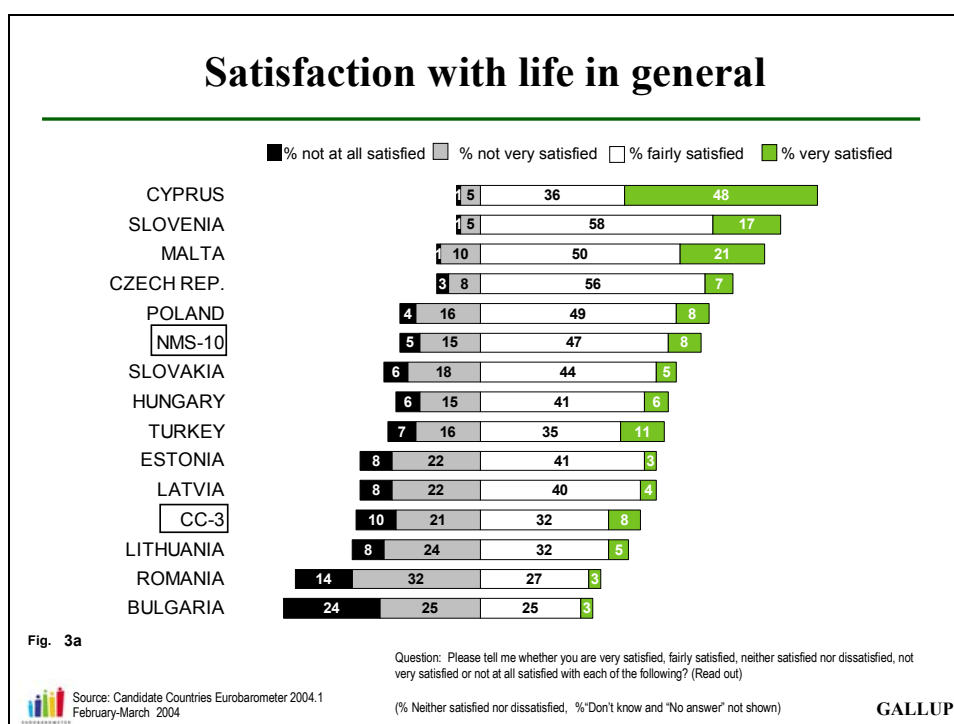
Yet support for increased spending on healthcare is inversely related to the time one spends in education. Two-thirds (74%) of those who finished education at or before the age of 15 regard health care as one of the two most important areas for increased spending, while only 72% of those with education over the age of 15 and 69% of graduates share this view. (ANNEX TABLE 2b)

### 3. Satisfaction with the health care system

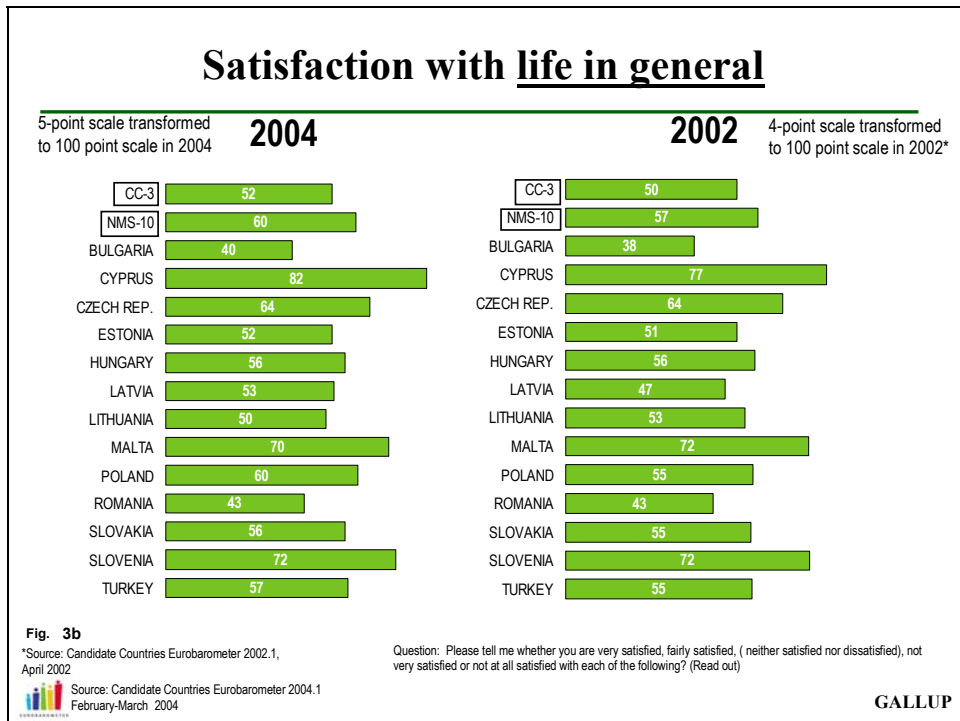
Only 8% of the new EU member countries are very satisfied with their life in general, while 47% are fairly satisfied. Altogether, therefore, the absolute majority of the population feels fairly or very satisfied (55%). At the same time, in the three candidate countries only 40% were thus satisfied with life in general (within that 8% very satisfied).

The most outstandingly satisfied with life are the Cypriots, of whom almost half (48%) are very satisfied with life in general, and another 36% are fairly satisfied. Slovenians and Maltese proved to be fairly satisfied as well. Considering both very and fairly satisfied responses, we find a full 84% in Cyprus, 75% in Slovenia, and 71% in Malta are satisfied with life. The percentage of those not satisfied with their life in general reached only 6% in both Cyprus and Slovenia, and 11% in Malta. (ANNEX TABLE 3.1a)

At the other extreme, respondents dissatisfied with life in general constitute an absolute majority in two of the three candidate countries. In Romania only 30% are satisfied with life in general (within that 3% very satisfied), while 46% are dissatisfied (14% not at all satisfied). The numbers are even worse in Bulgaria, where only 28% of the population is satisfied with life in general (3% very satisfied), and 49% are not satisfied (24% not at all satisfied). The population of these two countries, in the light of our survey, seem to be especially dissatisfied, frustrated and unhappy. In all other countries those who are satisfied with life in general constitute a majority over those not satisfied.



A similar question was asked in 2002. However, in the previous question responses were given on a 4-point scale, while the present survey offered a middle value ("Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied"). Therefore, (limited) comparability was provided for by transforming both scales to a 100-point scale.



After this transformation we can see that, compared to the situation two years ago, there has not been a significant change among the accession or candidate countries. Satisfaction with life in general in the new EU member countries grew from 57 points to 60 in the last two years, and in the candidate countries from 50 to 52 points, but the change is not significant in either case.

Two years ago, as today, the Cypriots, Maltese and Slovenians were most satisfied with life in general. The Bulgarians and Romanians were, also in 2002 as today, the least satisfied with life in general.

Satisfaction with life in general decreases with the advance of age. While 59% of those younger than the age of 25 are satisfied with life in general, merely half of those 25-39, and only 41-42% of those over the age of 40 years of age are satisfied.

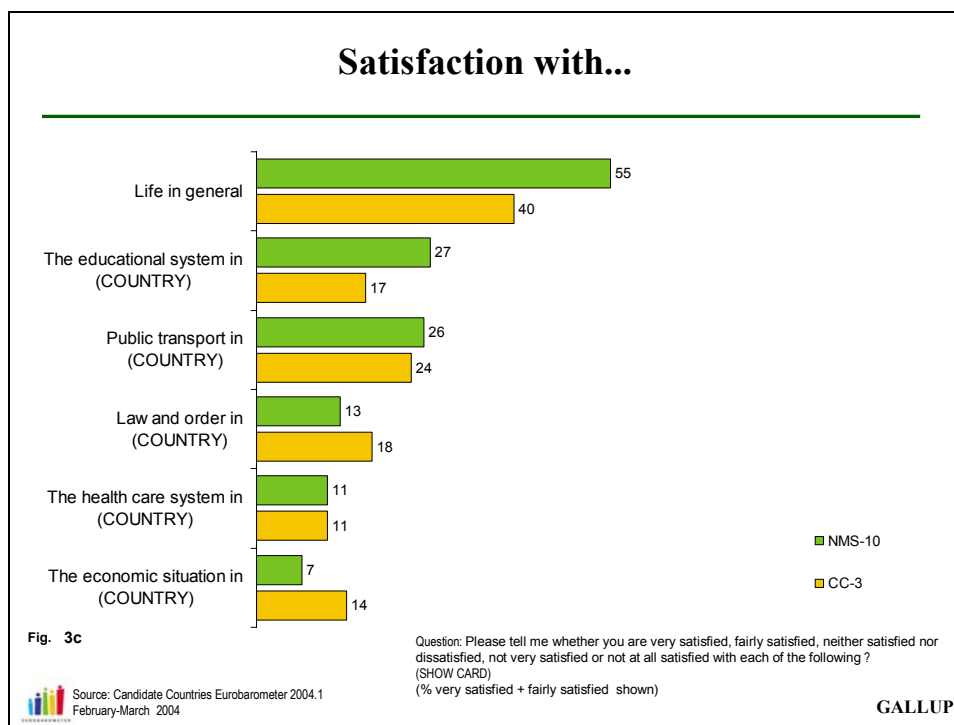
We also find that life satisfaction rises in tandem with one's social status. It is not surprising that the unemployed are the least satisfied with their life: only 31% of the unemployed are "very satisfied" or "fairly satisfied" with life. The story is similar among the retired (37%) while 46% of manual workers, 61% of other white collar workers, and 68% of managers (more than twice the proportion of the unemployed and one and a half times that of the manual workers) are satisfied with life in general.

The same tendency is seen regarding education. Only 38% of the least educated are satisfied with life in general, but 47% of those with secondary education, and 56% of graduates say they are satisfied with life in general. (ANNEX TABLE 3.1b)

We also asked respondents to tell us how satisfied they are with the following five items:

- *The educational system*
- *Public transport*
- *Law and order*
- *The health care system*
- *The economic situation*

Among these, citizens of the ten new member states are most satisfied with the educational and public transport systems (27-26% satisfied). They are least satisfied with the health care system and the economic situation (only 11% and 7% satisfied, respectively). In the three candidate countries, citizens are most satisfied with public transport (24% satisfied) and least satisfied with the health care system (11%). (ANNEX TABLES 3.2-3.5)



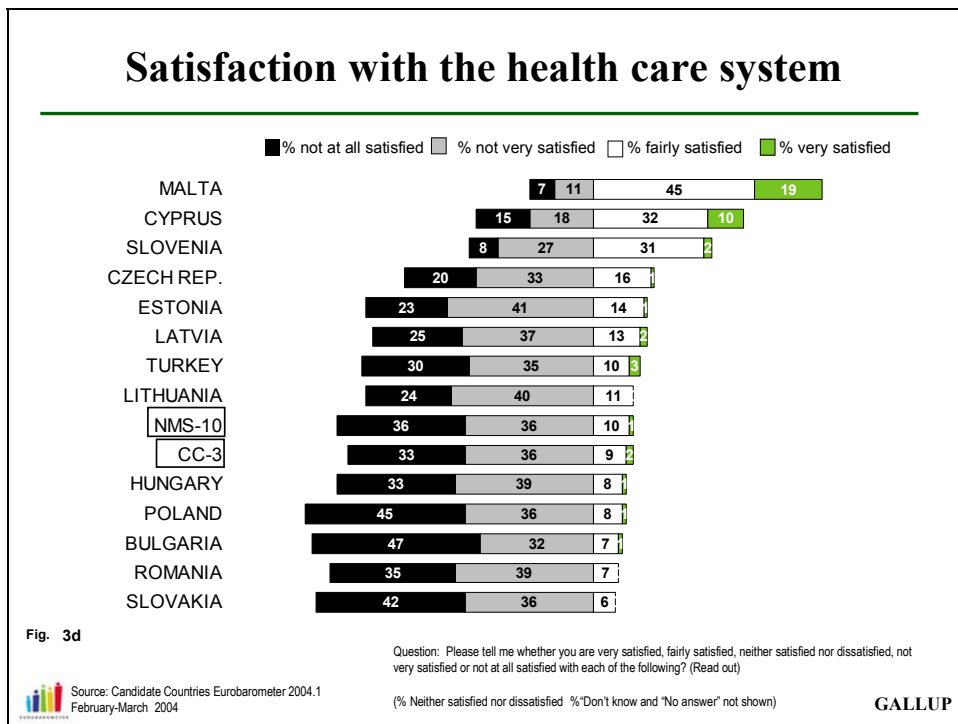
Only 1-2% of the accession and candidate countries are very satisfied and a further 9-10% are fairly satisfied with the health care system. The total proportion of satisfied respondents in this area was 11% in both groups of countries.

On the other hand, dissatisfaction reached 72% among the new member countries and 69% among the candidate countries.

Only in Malta and Cyprus was a majority of those respondents found who were satisfied with the health care system: in Malta 64% were satisfied and 18% dissatisfied, and in Cyprus 42% were satisfied and 33% dissatisfied with the system Slovenia is largely split on this matter: 33% are satisfied while 35% are dissatisfied with their healthcare system.

Yet, elsewhere, the dissatisfied respondents significantly outnumbered the satisfied ones when it came to the health care system. In these countries (ten out of thirteen) only 6-17% of the population feel satisfied with their healthcare system, while an enormous 53-81% are dissatisfied in this respect.

The most discontented with their health care system are the Polish (81% dissatisfied), Bulgarians (79%), Slovaks (78%), and Romanians (74%). (ANNEX TABLE 3.6a)

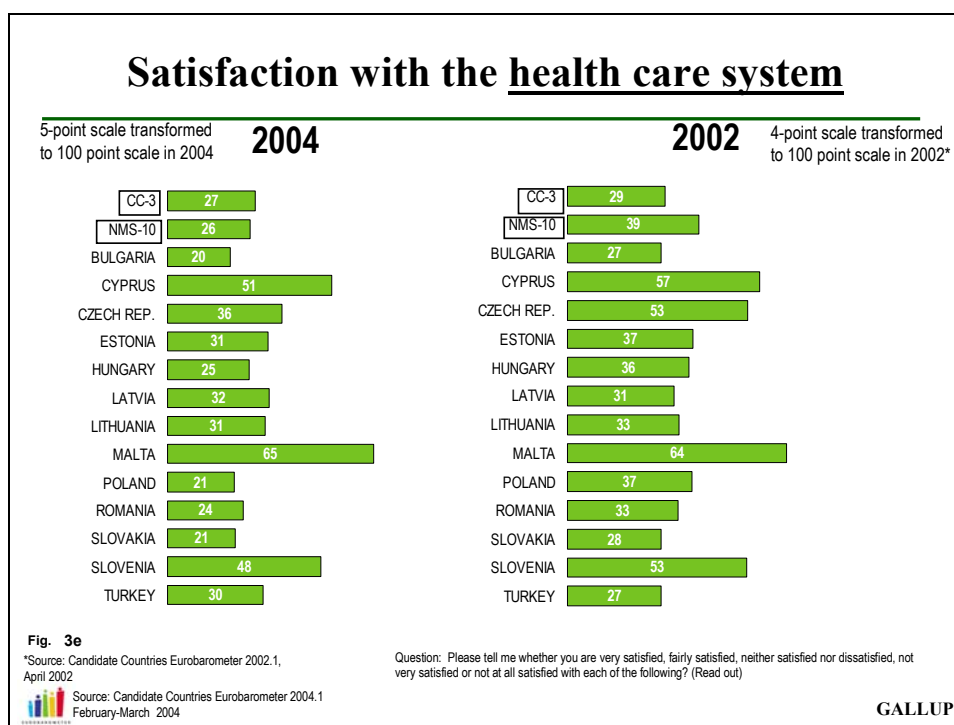


The 2002 Eurobarometer survey also studied satisfaction with one's health care system. At that time, however, the question was examined via a 4-point scale which did not include a middle value. The current survey, however, utilizes a 5-point scale which includes a middle value ("Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied").

Thus, we provide comparability between the two studies by transforming both scales to point values between 0 and 100. Please note that the validity of this comparison is limited because of the different question wording, so the forthcoming results are rather illustrative than indicative of real progress or decline.

In the three countries that remained candidates for joining the EU satisfaction with the health care system decreased from 29 to 27 points on the 100-point comparability scale (this change is not significant). On the other hand, in the NMS-10 zone, satisfaction with the health care system decreased markedly, from 39 points to 26.

Satisfaction with the health care system decreased most in the Czech Republic (17 points), Poland (16 points), and Hungary (11 points). In another six countries, (Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia) satisfaction with the health care system decreased by 5-9 points. We did not find a significant increase in satisfaction anywhere; the minimal, 1-3 point increase in Latvia, Malta and Turkey are well within the error range that we can assume to such comparisons.



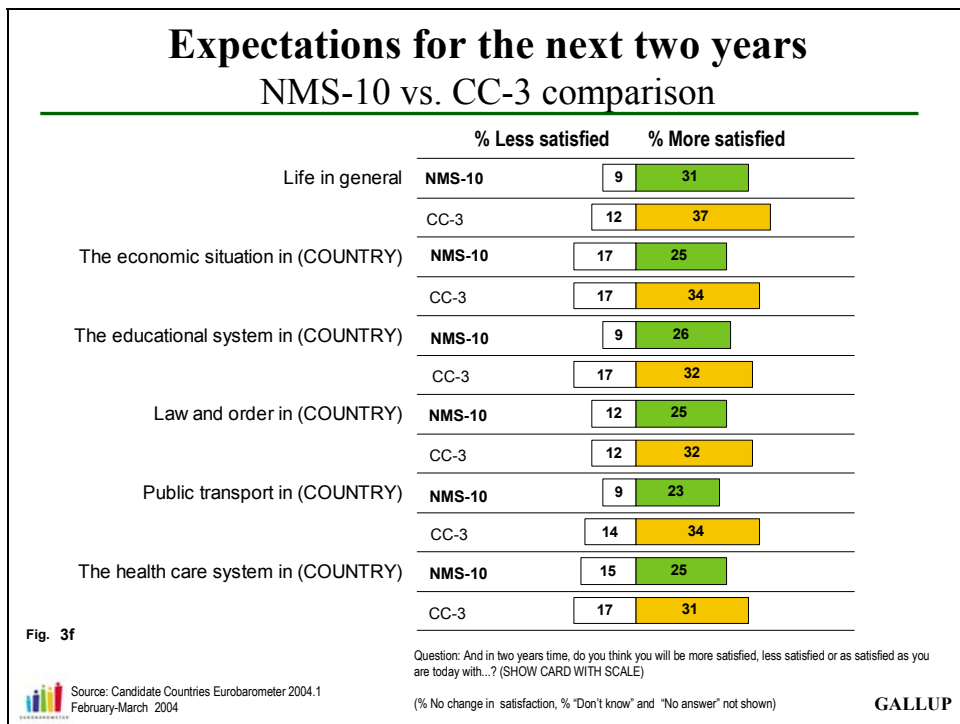
Those under the age of 25 and over the age of 55 are more satisfied with the health care system (12% and 13%, respectively) than middle-aged groups are (9-11%). Among employment groups, house-persons (16%) and the self-employed (12%) are most satisfied. Managers prove to be the least satisfied with the health care system: only 6% are satisfied. (ANNEX TABLE 3.6b)

Those who ended their education at the age of 15 are somewhat more satisfied with health care (13%) than those who have spent more time in education (10%).

We are also interested in respondent's predictions about their future feelings on these matters. We asked citizens to predict whether or not they will be more or less satisfied in two years time. Concerning the health care system, 25% of the new member states of the EU expect to be more content in two years time, while 15% expect to be less satisfied.

As we can see, current satisfaction with the health care system among a majority of the new member states is not very high, and shows a tendency towards falling contentment. With this in mind, therefore, it is quite notable that one-sixth of the accessing population expects further disappointment in their healthcare system in the future.

In the three candidate countries we find a slightly great percentage predicting falling satisfaction in their health care system (17%) as well as slightly more who predict increased satisfaction (31%).



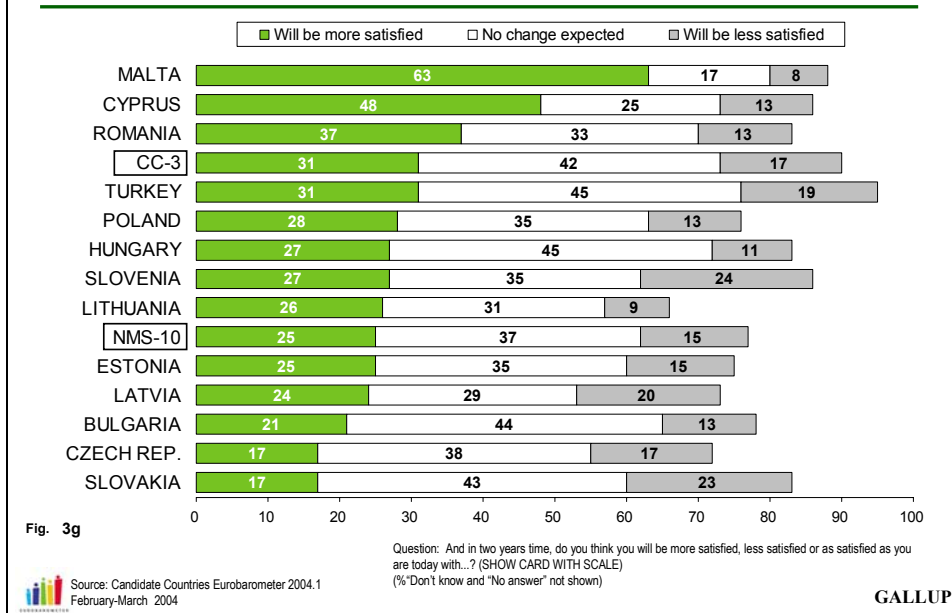
Respondents are most optimistic about their future satisfaction with life in general. Among the population of the new EU member countries 31% expect that in two years time they will be more satisfied with life in general, and only 9% predict that they will be less satisfied with their life in general. In the three countries hoping to join the Union at a later time, 37% believe that they will be more satisfied with life in general in two years time, and 12% predict they will be less satisfied. (ANNEX TABLE 3.7a)

The two aspects of life that promote the least hope for the future are the economic situation and the health care system.

An absolute majority of the population (63%) in Malta and a relative majority of the population (48%) in Cyprus expect to be more satisfied with the health care system in two years time than they are now. In most countries people dominantly expect no change, and among those who do not forecast stability, the optimists outnumber the pessimist by a convincing margin.

The states least likely to expect future improvement in the health care system are the Czech Republic, Slovakia (both 17%), and Bulgaria (21%). It is only Slovakia, where those expecting decreased satisfaction in the next two years significantly overwhelm those who predict improvement.

## Optimism regarding the health care system



Men look at the future of the health care system more optimistically than women do: 32% of men believe that they will be more satisfied with the health care system in two years time, while only 25% of women share this expectation.

Hope for an improved health care system in two years time falls with the advance of age. Among those younger than 40 years, 31-32% expect improvement, while only 29% in the 40-54 years age group, and an even smaller proportion, 23% among those above 55 years feel likewise.

Considering occupational groups, the most optimistic in this respect are the self-employed (35% predict more satisfaction in two years time) and managers (31% predict more reasons to be satisfied in two years). The retired are the least likely to expect that they will be more satisfied in two years time (22%). (ANNEX TABLE 3.7b)

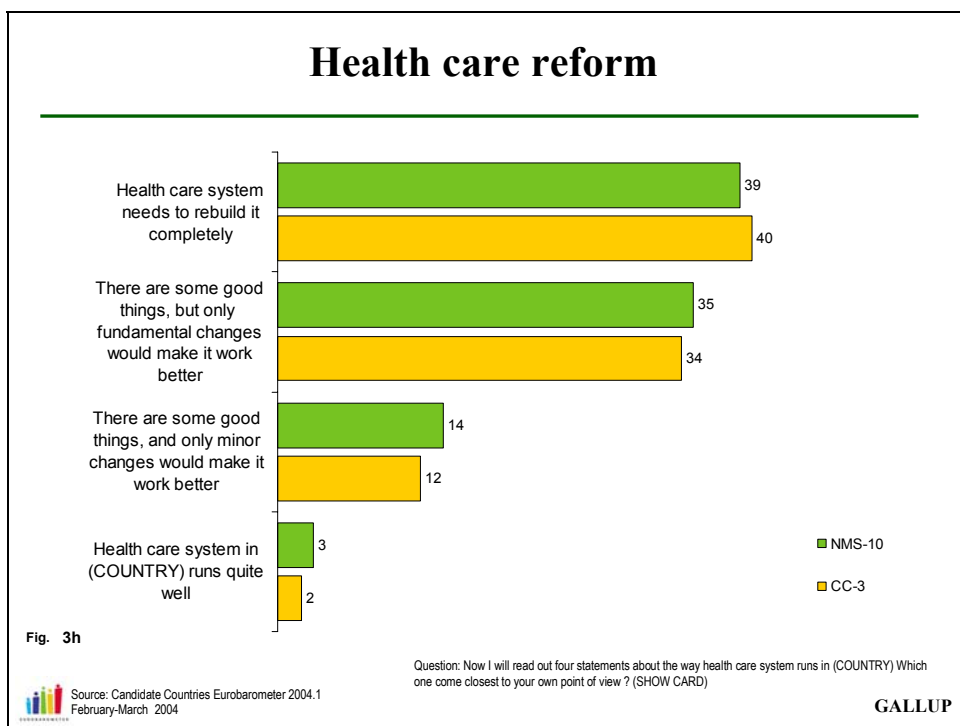
Among the respondents with the highest level of education, 31% believe that they will be more satisfied with health care in two years time. Yet only 27-28% of those with less education share this feeling.

To better understand each respondent's feeling about the health care system in their country we asked each to select, from the following list, the statement that best described their opinion on the matter.

- *On the whole, the health care system in (OUR COUNTRY) runs quite well*
- *There are some good things in the way health care in (OUR COUNTRY) runs, and only minor changes would make it work better*
- *There are some good things in the way health care in (OUR COUNTRY) runs, but only fundamental changes would make it work better*
- *Health care system in (OUR COUNTRY) runs so badly that we need to rebuild it completely*

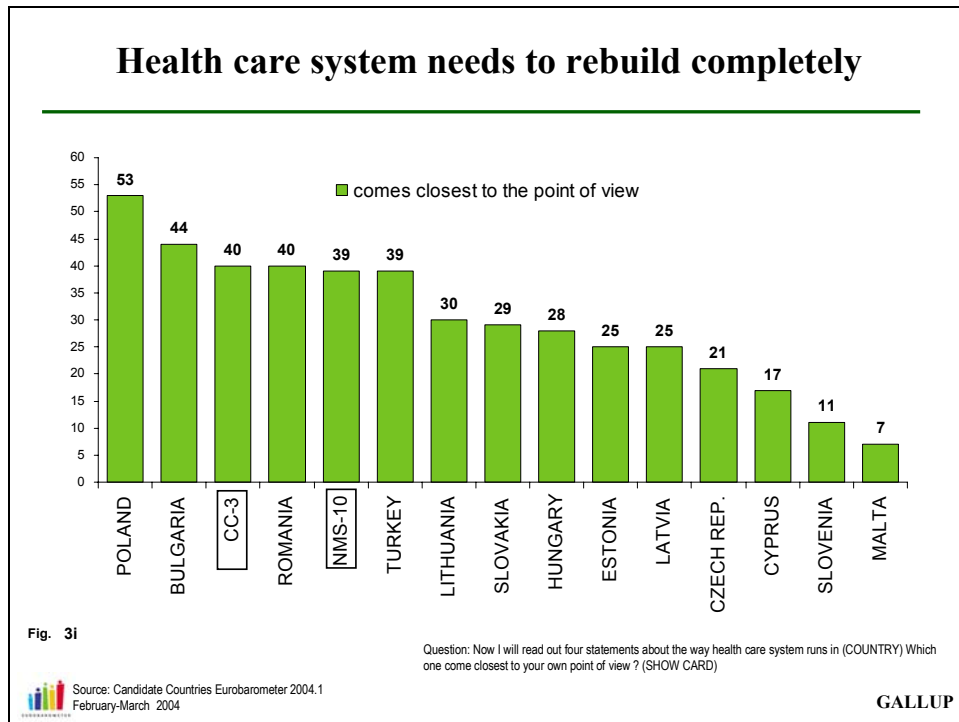
Thirty-nine percent of the citizens in the new EU member states and 40% in the candidate countries said that the health care system should be completely rebuilt. A further 35% and 34%, respectively, believe that although there are some redeemable qualities, only fundamental changes would make the system work better. Therefore three-fourths (74%) of both the new member countries and the candidate countries population feel that fundamental changes are required within their countries' health care system. (ANNEX TABLE 3.8a)

Only 3% of the population of the new EU member countries feel that on the whole the health care system runs quite well in their country. A mere 2% share this view among the three EU hopefuls.

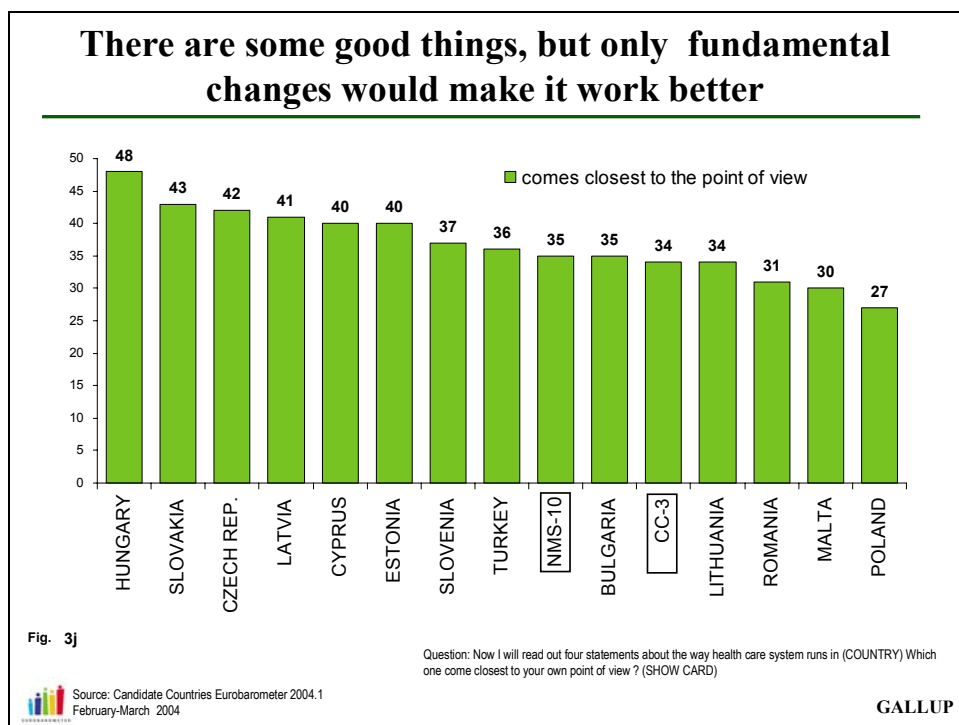


The conviction that the health care system in their country needs to be completely rebuilt is most believed by the Polish (53%), Bulgarians (44%), Romanians (40%), and Turkish (39%).

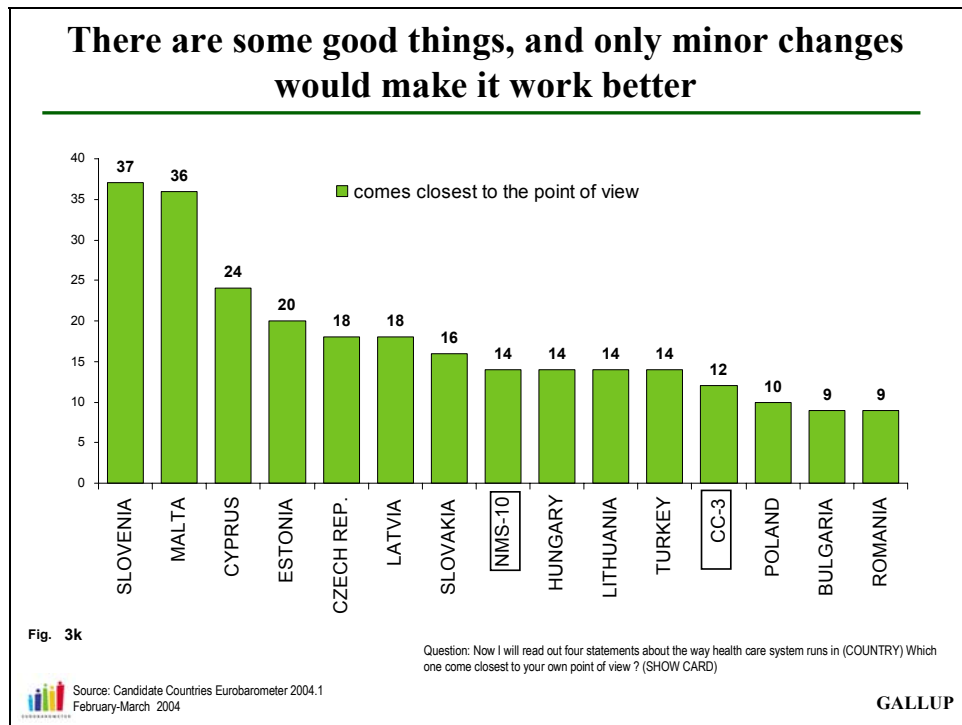
This opinion was least shared by the Maltese (7%), Slovenians (11%), Cypriots (17%) and Czechs (21%).



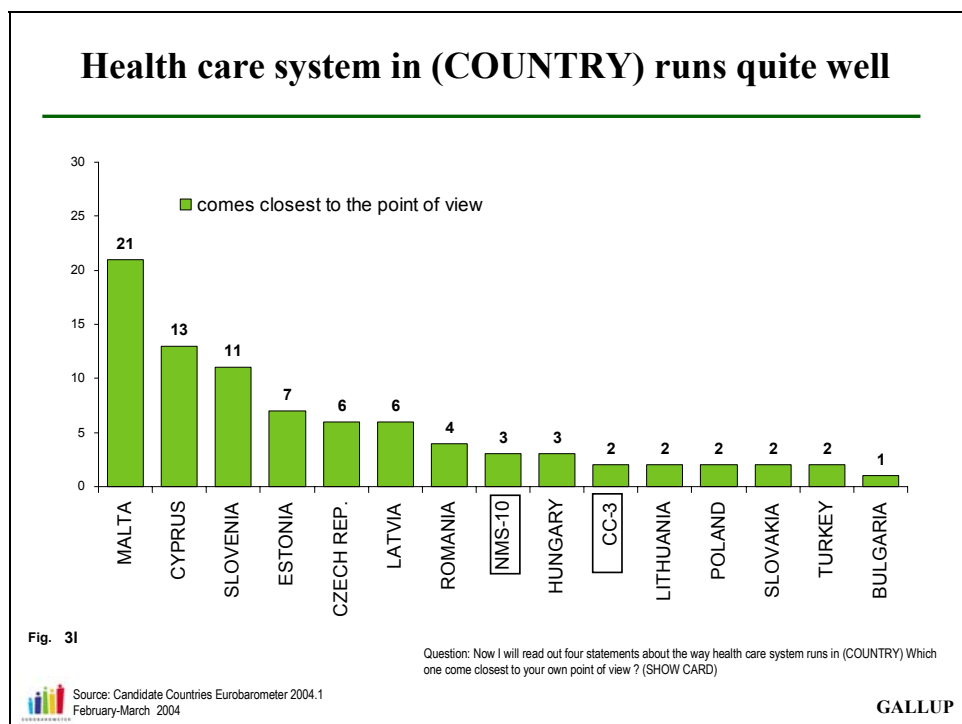
The statement that there are some good things in the way that health care in the country runs, but only fundamental changes would make it work better was most agreed upon by the Hungarians (48%), Slovaks (43%) and Czechs (42%). Polish and Romanians (who support the idea of a complete rebuild) and Maltese (who are outstandingly satisfied with their health care system as it is) are least likely to agree with this statement (27%, 31%, 30% respectively).



The statement that only minor changes are needed to make the health care system in the country work better is most agreed upon by Slovenians (37%) and Maltese (36%). On the other hand, Bulgarians, Romanians (both 9%) and Polish (10%) share this view in very small proportions.



Maltese are most likely to feel (21%) that on the whole the health care system in the country runs quite well. They are followed by a relatively large group who feels likewise in Cyprus (13%) and Slovenia (11%). In the rest of the surveyed countries only 1-7% of the respondents share this opinion.



The statement that the health care system runs so badly that we need to rebuild it completely is most often agreed with by the 40-55 age group (44%), and least by those under the age of 25 (34%).

Manual workers are less likely to feel that the health care system should be completely restructured (37%) than other white collar workers, retired and the self-employed (each 42%). On the other hand, managers share the opinion that fundamental changes are needed (44%), but are less likely than other employees to feel that the system should be completely recreated (39%).

The proportion of those according to whom only minor changes or no modification at all would be necessary for improvement is greater among the groups not holding a graduate diploma (17%) than among those who have continued studying after the age of 20 or have graduated (13%). (ANNEX TABLE 3.8b)

## 4. Opinions about the health care system

To specifically understand where complaints with one's healthcare system originate (besides the generally unfavourable output indicators, including morbidity and mortality rates in the accession zone that is reflected by the life expectancies way below the EU-15 average), we formulated six statements about the operation of a health care system, listing some possible structural shortcomings, and asked our respondents to tell us how much they agree with the following:

- *People use health care facilities too frequently*
- *Doctors do not spend enough time with you when you go to them*
- *Doctors do not spend enough time with you discussing preventive action and healthier lifestyle when you see them*
- *The government or social insurance should only provide everyone with essential services, such as care for serious diseases, and encourage people to provide for themselves in other respects*
- *It is impossible for any government or public or private health insurance scheme to pay for all new medical treatments and technology*
- *Priority should be given to treating young patients rather than old patients*

### People use health care facilities too frequently

Only 24% of the population of the new EU member countries agree with the statement that "people use health care facilities too frequently", and 52% of them disagree (the rest of the respondents either "neither agree nor disagree" or could not answer the question). (ANNEX TABLE 4.1a)

On the other hand, in the three candidates for joining the Union a relative majority believe that people use health care services too frequently (42%, compared to 34% who disagree).

A majority or relative majority of six out of the thirteen surveyed countries believe that their fellow citizens use health care facilities "too frequently". In another seven countries, on the other hand, the majority believe that it is not true that people use the health care system "too frequently".

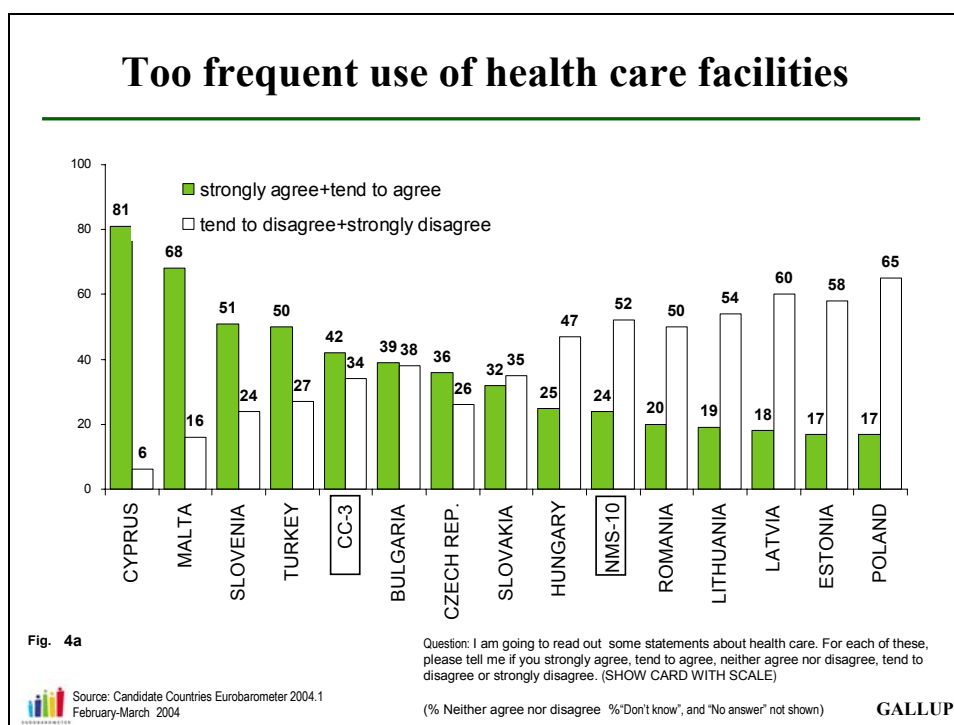
Respondents in the two island countries once under British authority, Cyprus (81%) and Malta (68%), are most likely to believe that people use health care facilities "too frequently". In Malta only 16% and very few, only 6%, of Cypriots disagreed with this statement.

In Slovenia and Turkey the absolute majority also shares the opinion that people use health care facilities "too frequently" (51% and 50%, respectively). Meanwhile 24% of Slovenes and 27% of Turkish do not agree with the statement.

In Bulgaria and the Czech Republic only a relative majority feel that their fellow citizens use health care services "too often". In Bulgaria, 39% agree and 38% disagree (the difference is not significant) with the statement about too frequent use. In the Czech Republic 36% agree and 26% disagree (the difference here is significant).

Slovakians agree with the statement regarding "too frequent" use in a proportion similar to that of the Czechs (32%); nevertheless, those who disagree in Slovakia form a majority (35%) (not a significant difference).

In the six remaining countries (Hungary, Romania, Poland and the three Baltic countries) a decisive majority of the population does not agree that health care facilities are overused (47-65%). In these countries the proportion of those who agree that there is "too frequent" a use of the health care system falls between 25-17% only.



We did not find a significant difference between women and men in this respect. However, there are significant differences to be found among age groups. For all thirteen surveyed countries, among those younger than 40, approximately identical proportions agreed and disagreed with this statement: 38-38% in the 15-24 age group, and 35-39% in the 25-39 age group.

On the other hand, those between 40 and 54 disagreed with the statement regarding "too frequent" use in a significantly higher proportion (34% agree and 44% disagree) than the younger age groups. Among those over the age of 55 the proportion who disagrees reaches 47% while those in agreement lie at only 28%.

Considering occupational groups, the self-employed and house-persons are the most likely to agree that there is "too frequent" use of the system (40% and 46%, respectively). The statement was refused in the highest proportion by the retired (50%) and managers (52%).

Those who finished their education at the age of 15 or earlier agreed with the statement in a significantly higher proportion (39%) than those with more education did (29-30%). Among respondents with less education, disagreement reached 38%, while among those with higher levels of education disagreement fell at 46-47%. (ANNEX TABLE 4.1b)

### Doctors do not spend enough time with their patients

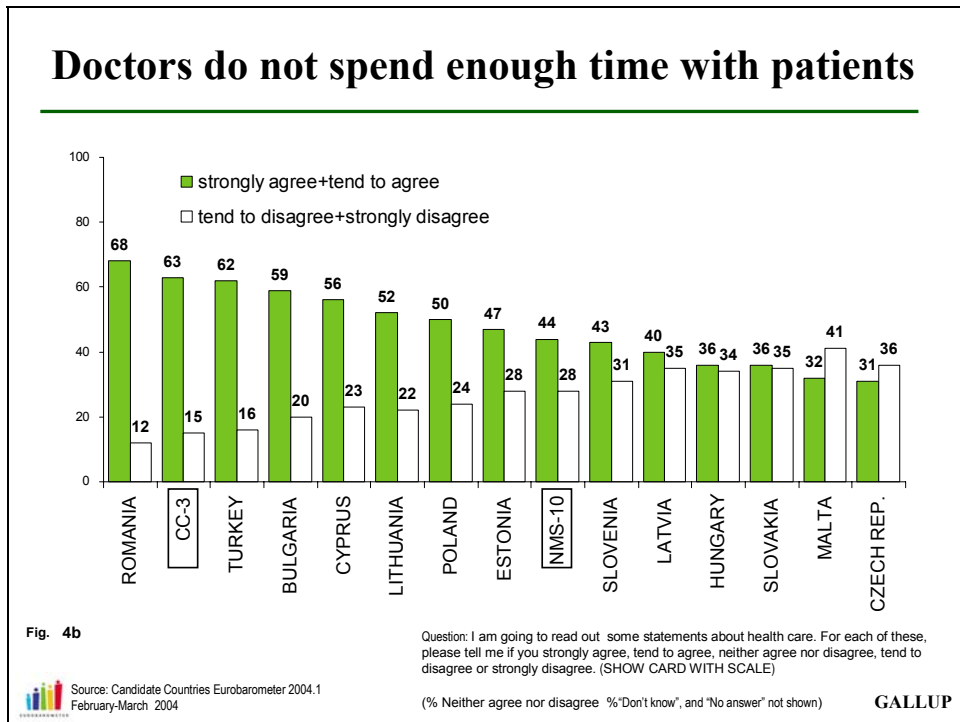
A majority of those in the three candidate countries agree that doctors do not spend enough time with their patients. In Romania 68% of the respondents, in Turkey 62%, and in Bulgaria 59% agree with this position. (ANNEX TABLE 4.2a)

Less among the ten new EU member countries fell likewise. Here 44% of the population agrees that doctors do not spend enough time with their patients. Nevertheless, this is the majority opinion even in these countries, as only 28% disagree.

The neighbouring countries of Hungary and Slovakia are generally split in opinion on this matter. Here the statistical difference between those who agree and those who disagree that doctors do not spend enough time with patients is not significant: in Hungary 36% agree and 34% disagree, in Slovakia 36% agree and 35% disagree.

In only two countries the majority disagrees with this statement. These two countries are Malta (32% agree 41% disagree) and the Czech Republic (31% agree 36% disagree).

In these four countries (Hungary, Slovakia, Malta and the Czech Republic), therefore, the population is relatively more satisfied with the time their doctor spends with them as patients than are citizens of the other nine countries. In all the other countries a significant majority feels that doctors do not spend enough time with their patients.



Women are more likely than men to believe that doctors do not spend enough time with them (56% vs. 52%). Looking at age, however, we did not find any significant difference between age groups: 54% of the respondents in all age groups believe that doctors do not spend enough time with their patients. (ANNEX TABLE 4.2b)

It most likely also mirrors the sentiments of women that house-persons are most likely of all occupational groups to feel that doctors do not devote enough time to them (63%). Managers are least likely to share this view (46%). On the basis of our findings it is not possible to know whether doctors actually spend more time with those possessing higher social position, such as managers, or if these individuals are simply more satisfied with the attention they receive.

With an increase in educational attainment complaints that doctors do not devote enough time fall: 59% of the least educated, 51% with secondary education, and 50% with higher education feel they do not receive enough of their doctor's attention.

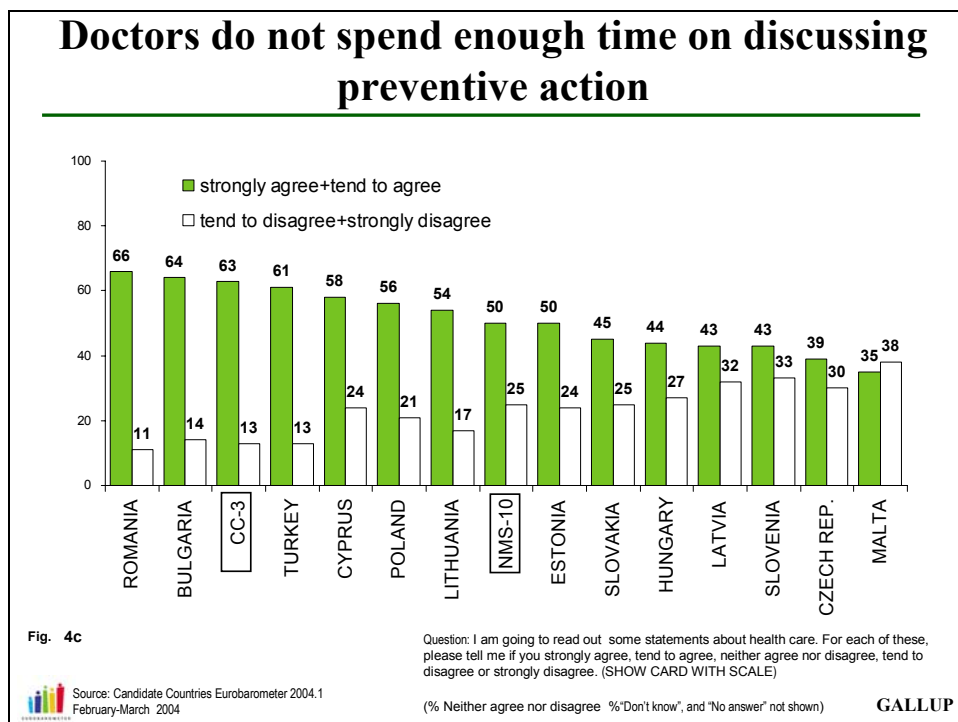
Again, it is difficult to say whether these results reflect more real time with medical personnel or whether people with greater education are more likely to understand the time limits imposed on their doctors.

## Doctors do not spend enough time discussing preventive action with you

Exactly half (50%) of the population in the new EU member countries agree with the statement that “Doctors do not spend enough time with you discussing preventive action and healthier lifestyle when you visit them”. One-fourth (25%) of this population disagrees. (ANNEX TABLE 4.3a)

Significantly more agree (63%) and significantly less disagree (13%) with the statement in the three candidate countries. These three countries (Romania, Bulgaria, and Turkey) were most likely to agree that their doctors did not sufficiently discuss preventive care (61-66%).

More than fifty percent agree in Cyprus (58%), Poland (56%), and Lithuania (54%) agree as well. The Czechs (39%) and Maltese (35%) are least likely to agree to the statement. What’s more, Malta is the single country where the proportion of respondents disagreeing (38%) surpasses that of those who agree.



We find that social and demographic tendencies for agreement to this statement mirror those of the previous.

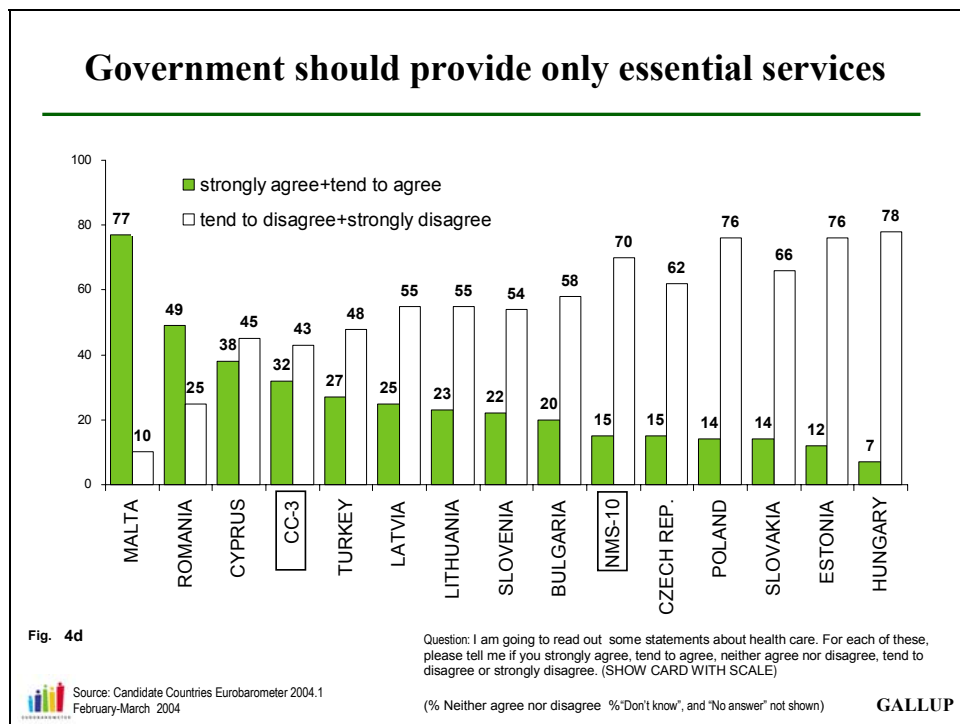
Women (59%) are somewhat more likely than men (55%) to believe that doctors do not properly inform them about prevention and a healthy lifestyle. We did not find significant differences in opinion among age groups. (ANNEX TABLE 4.3.b)

Similarly to the previous statement, house-persons were the most likely to feel that doctors do not spend enough time with them in discussing preventive measures (63%). Again, managers were the least likely to share this view (51%).

As one's educational attainment increases dissatisfaction with the time one's doctor spends on preventative education falls. While 60% of the least educated agree that their doctor does not spend enough time on this subject, slightly less (55%) of those with more education feel similarly.

## The government or social insurance should only provide essential services

The vast majority (70%) of the population of the ten countries joining the Union in May 2004 does not believe that the government should provide only essential services. Only 15% agree with this statement suggesting self-reliance ("The government or social insurance should only provide everyone with essential services, such as care for serious diseases, and encourage people to provide for themselves in other respects"). On the other hand, the population of the three countries which are candidates for joining the European Union in the future have a slightly different view on the issue: "only" 43% of them disagree, while 32% agreed. (ANNEX TABLE 4.4a)



Self-reliance on the subject of health care and the "withdrawal" of the government was supported by the majority only in Malta (77%) and Romania (49%). Also in Cyprus, compared to the other nations, a higher proportion of the population (38%) supported the idea of the government withdrawing from health care. In the rest of the countries, the proportion of respondents disagreeing with this was significantly greater than that of support.

Hungarians are most likely to support the "withdrawal" of government from health care (78%), and only 7% of them support the idea of self-reliance in the area of health care. A decrease of the role of the government was also refused by a large number of the Polish (76%), Estonians (76%), Slovaks (66%), and Czechs (62%).

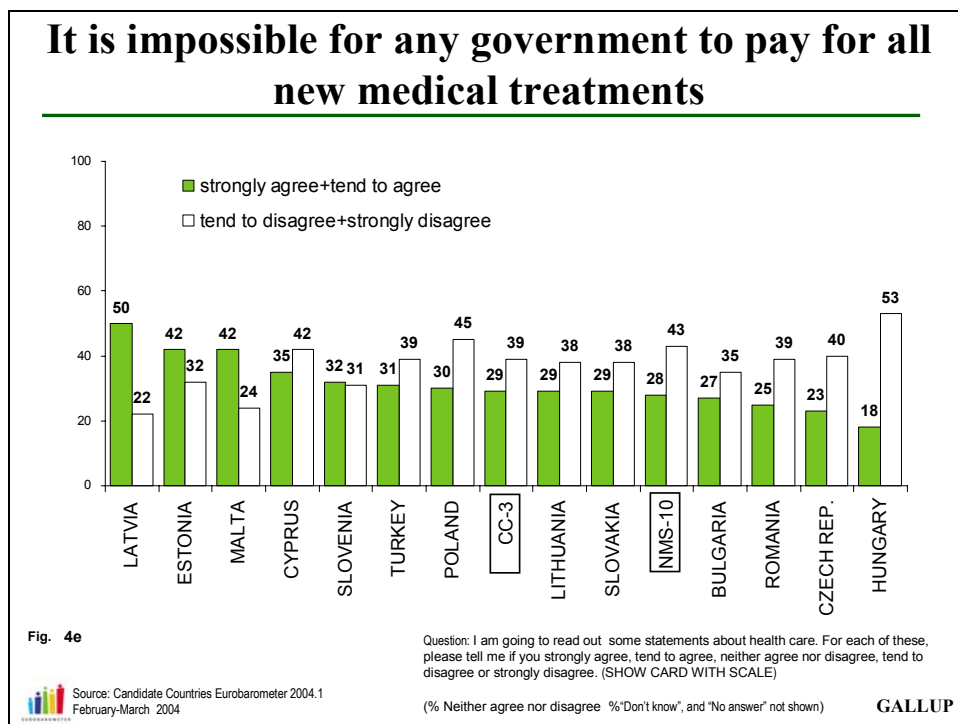
Respondents over the age of 40 reject the withdrawal of government in the area of health care in a somewhat higher proportion than other ages. Among the population under the age of 40 25-25% agree with this sort of self-reliance, and 49-55% reject it. On the other hand, among those over 40 years, only 23-24% agrees but 58-60% refuses the idea diminishing government participation. (ANNEX TABLE 4.4b)

Other white collar workers refuse the withdrawal of government from health care in the highest proportion (67% oppose and only 18% support). This idea is the most accepted by house-persons; nevertheless, the decisive majority remains opposed (49% oppose, 28% support).

## Health insurance can't to cover all new treatments and technology

Forty-three percent of the new EU member countries population disagrees and only 28% agrees with the statement that "It is impossible for any government or public or private health insurance scheme to pay for all new medical treatments and technology". In the three countries joining the Union at a later time 39% disagree and 29% agree. In only three countries did a relative majority support the statement: Latvia (50%), Estonia (42%) and Malta (42%). (ANNEX TABLE 4.5a)

The statement was opposed in an outstandingly highest proportion by respondents in Hungary (53%), where only 18% of the population agreed. If we consider that Hungarians also refused a curbing of the government's role in health care, then we can establish that the Hungarian public not only expects government to have an increased role in health care, but also holds rather high expectations in this area.



Among respondents younger than 25, opinions are rather balanced: 31% agree with the above statement, while 35% refuse it. With the advance of age agreement falls and disagreement grows. Among the respondents over the age of 55 those in agreement dissolved to 23%, while those disagreeing grew to 44%. (ANNEX TABLE 4.5b)

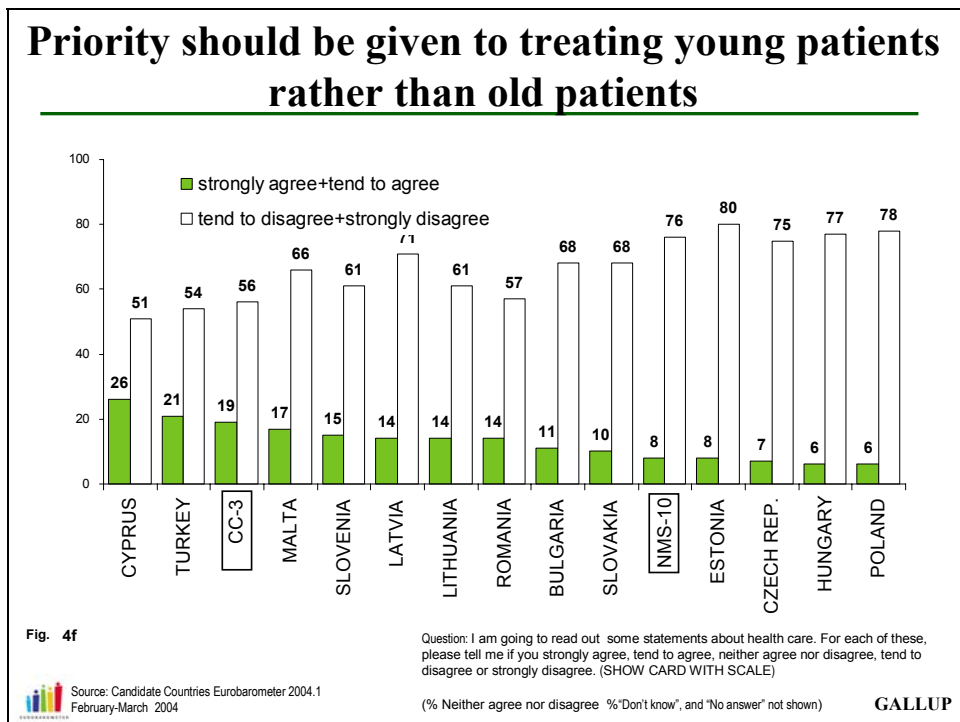
The unemployed and the retired least identified with the statement: only 24% and 23%, respectively, agreed with this idea. In the other employment groups, however, 28-36% agreed with the above statement.

Parallel to an increase in education, support for this statement grows. Only 25% of respondents who left education at the age of 15 agree with the statement, while 44% of them disagree. Among those who studied until the age of 19, 28% agree and 41% disagree. On the other hand, in the case of respondents who continued education after the age of 20, the proportion of agreement and disagreement remain equal (36-36%).

### Priority should be given to treating young patients rather than old patients

A full 76% of the population of the new EU member countries disagree and only 8% agree with the notion of that "Priority should be given to treating young patients rather than old patients". The statement was somewhat more acceptable among the three candidate countries: 56% opposed, but 19% supported it.

Giving young patients priority over the older ones was most acceptable in Cyprus (26%) and Turkey (21%). The proposal was opposed in highest proportion in Estonia (80%), Poland (78%), Hungary (77%) and the Czech Republic (75%). (ANNEX TABLE 4.6a)



We do not find significant differences between the two genders for this item. However, unsurprisingly, there are significant differences between age groups: 17% of those younger than 24 years agree, while 14-15% of the 25-54 age group, and only 10% of those above 55 years agree. (ANNEX TABLE 4.6b)

Looking at an employment based breakdown, we see that in the house-persons are most likely to agree that the youngest should enjoy priority for area of health care services (21%). On the other hand, among managers and other white collar workers, only half of this percentage a share this opinion (10%). Those who are retired are least likely to support this idea (9%).

Respondents with less education (those leaving education at or before the age of 15) support this proposal more so (17%) than those continuing studies after this age (11%).

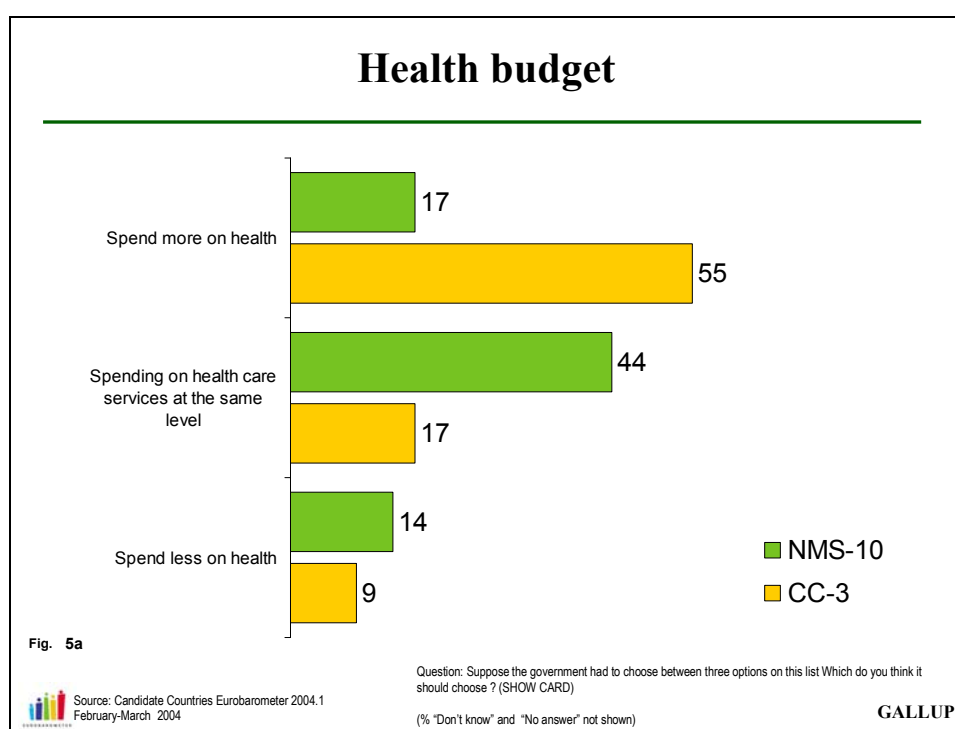
## 5. Health care financing

In relation with the financing of the health care system we asked respondents the following question: *“Suppose the government had to choose between three options on this list. Which do you think it should choose?”*

- 1 - Reduce taxes or social insurance contributions and spend less on health care services
- 2 - Keep taxes and spending on health care services at the same level as now
- 3 - Increase taxes or social insurance contributions and spend more on health

The ten new EU member countries and the three candidate countries hold radically different opinions about what the government should do in such a dilemma.

A relative, but convincing, majority (44%) in the new member countries would support their government in keeping current tax levels and spending the same on health care as it does now – so in these countries citizens rather blame the health care system with misusing the resources that are made available to it. For the two other options, only 17% support spending more on health care even at the cost of a tax increase, and only 14% favour spending less on health care. (ANNEX TABLE 5a)

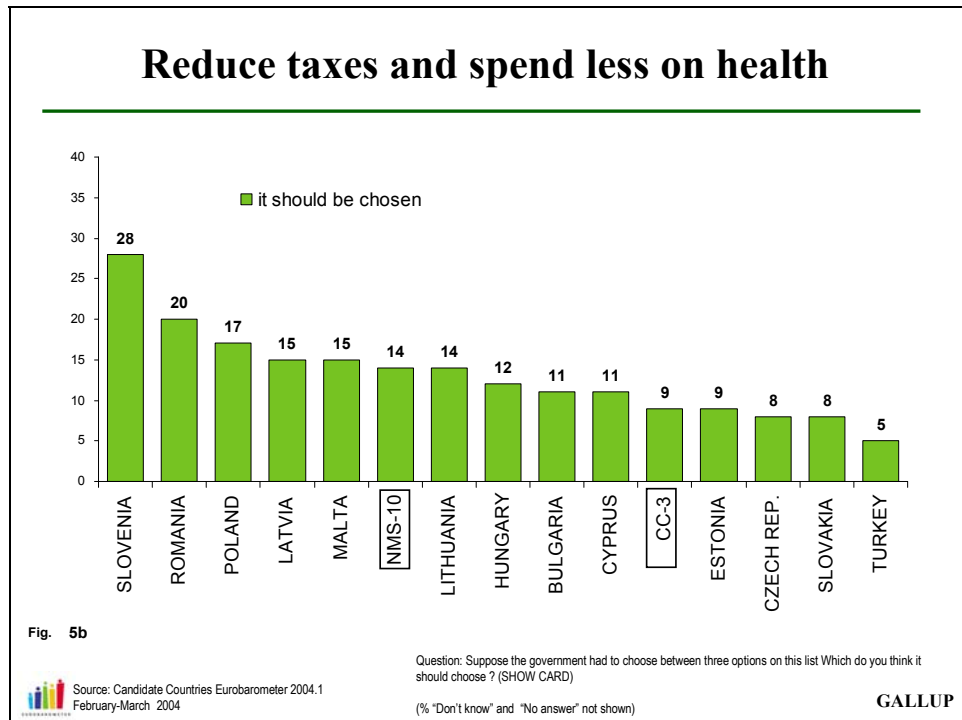


The population of the three candidate countries feels differently. The absolute majority (55%) here would support, even by way of tax hike, an increase in healthcare spending, which means that these citizens (predominantly the Turkish respondents) acknowledge that they can't hope for better care unless they pay more contributions to the state that operates it. Keeping the current level of health care services and taxes is the most favoured option for only 17%. And a mere 9% feel that less should be spent on health care in order to reduce taxes.

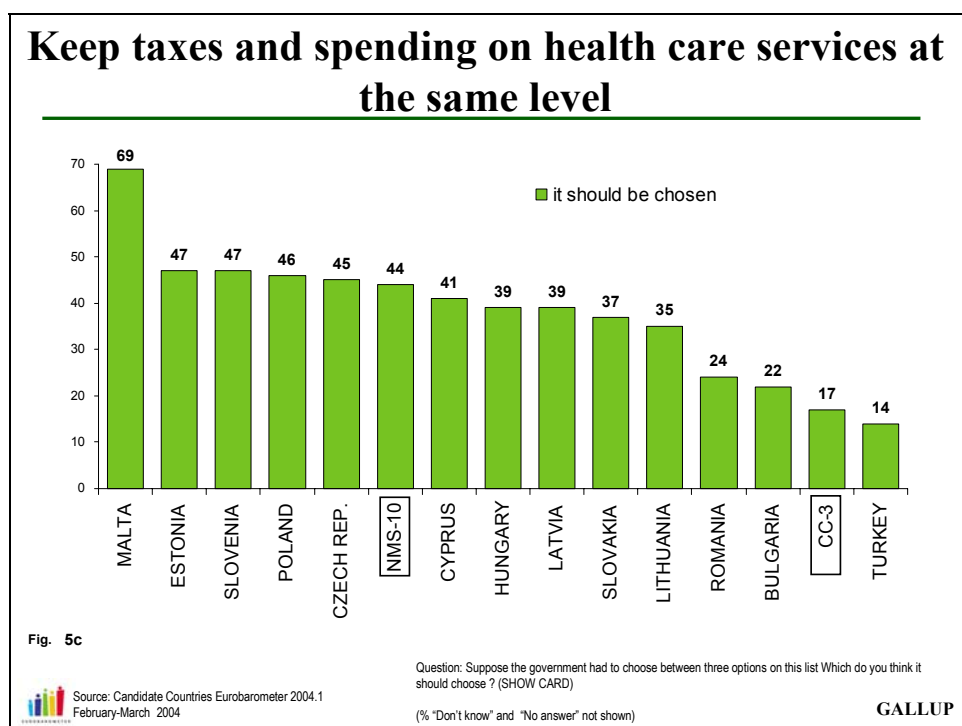
Within this group, however, we observed significant differences. While 71% of Turkish support, (even at the cost of tax increase) more spending on health care, only 26% of Bulgarians and 23% of Romanians share this opinion.

Slovenians are most likely to support (28%) a decrease in health care spending in order to reduce taxes. Romanians and Polish also, compared to others, feel overtaxed: 20% in Romania and 17% in

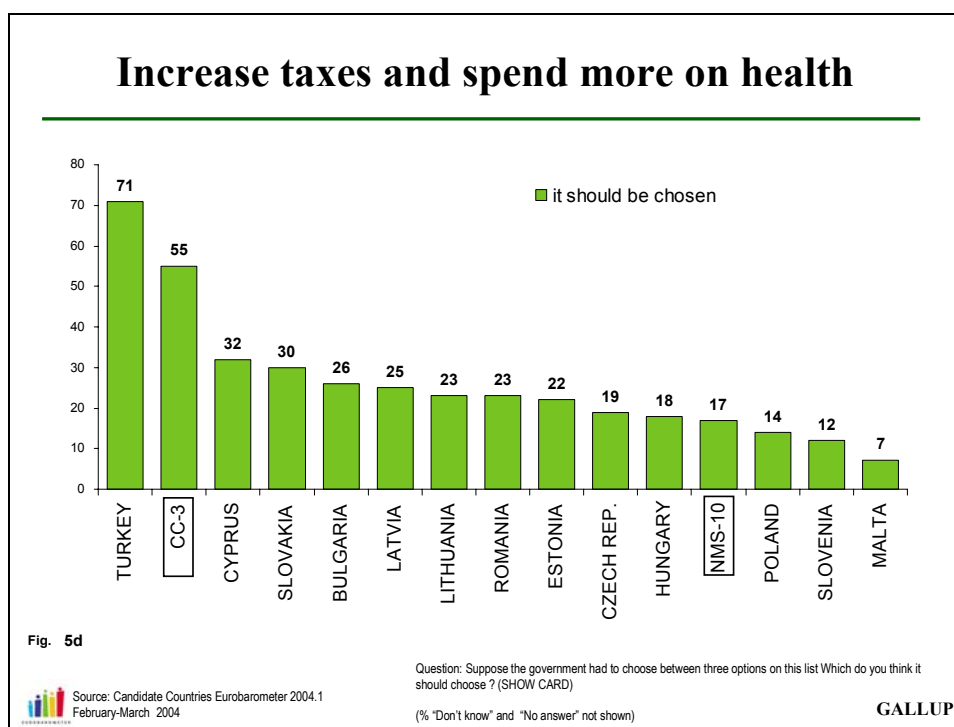
Poland would support decreased healthcare spending in order to curb taxes. This possible government policy was the least supported by Turkish (5%), Slovaks (8%), Czechs (8%) and Estonians (9%).



The preference for keeping current levels of taxes and health care services is supported in an outstandingly high proportion in Malta (69%). Yet this possibility is generally favoured by a relative majority of all 2004 members. In this respect only minor differences were found among the new members. Estonians and Slovenians (both 47%) supported this option the most, while Lithuanians (35%) and Slovaks (37%) did so least.



The proposal that, by way of tax increase, health care spending should be increased was most supported by Turkish respondents (71% of them prefer this option). Additionally, Cypriots (32%) and Slovaks (30%) sponsor this solution more so than do other countries. On the other hand, this government policy of health is least supported in Malta (7%), Slovenia (12%) and Poland (14%).



With an increase in age it is less likely that one will prefer increasing taxes in order to spend more on healthcare. Among those younger than 25 years, 44% would support this solution, 42% of those between 25 and 39, only 34% of respondents in the 40-54 years age group, and only 31% among those over 55. (ANNEX TABLE 5b)

House-persons and the self-employed (54% and 51%, respectively) are more likely to accept a tax increase in order to spend more on health care than are other occupational groups. Managers (16%) and the unemployed (15%) would most prefer that taxes and spending on healthcare were both decreased.

The option of keeping both tax levels and the health care budget unchanged is more preferable to managers and other white collar workers (39% in both groups) than to others.

Among the less educated respondents, significantly more selected the option that even at the cost of tax increase more should be spent on health care (48%) than among those with higher levels of education (29-31%). On the other hand, respondents with higher education attainment are most likely to prefer a tax reduction and reduced health care spending; 13-16% agree with this, while among the population with lower education only 8% share this opinion.

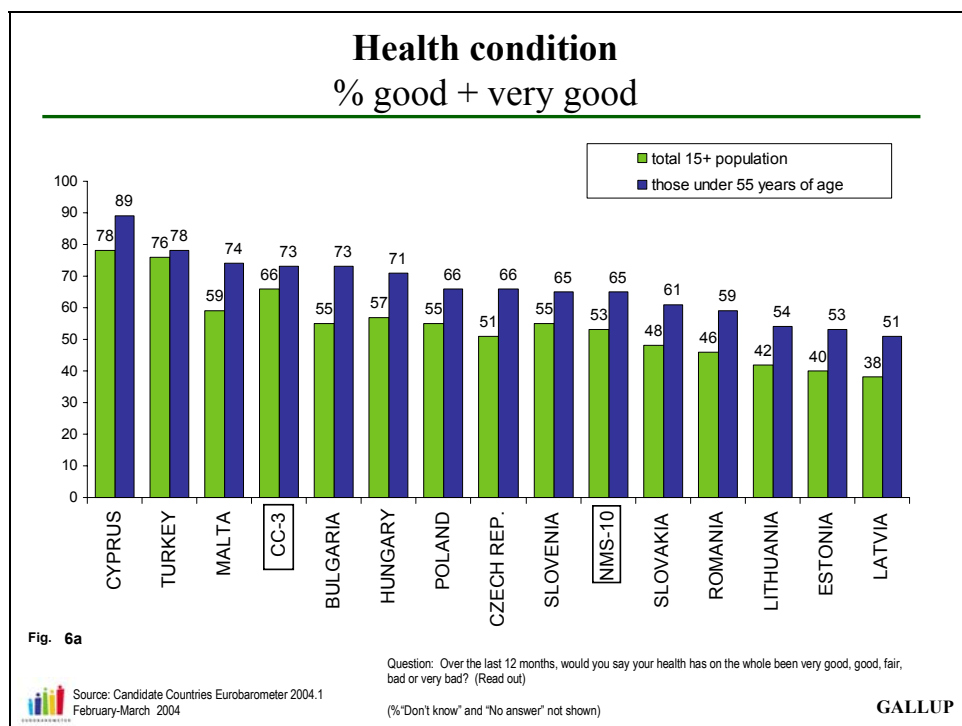
Compared to their less educated counterparts, respondents with higher levels of education more frequently selected the option that everything should remain the same: 34-36% compared to the 22% of those with less education.

## 6. Satisfaction with own health condition

In the course of the survey we asked respondents to evaluate their health condition on the whole, over the last year: very good, good, fair, bad or very bad. On average, the population of the candidate countries rate their health condition to be better than the citizens of the new members. While two-thirds (66%) of the candidate countries' citizens regard their health condition to be good or very good over the past 12 months, only slightly more than half (53%) of the new member countries population share this view.

It is worth to note that health satisfaction has a well-documented strong relationship with life satisfaction that is usually markedly stronger than its relation to actual (physical) health status, mortality, or health infrastructure. Our survey confirms this tendency with showing a relatively strong correlation of the reported health status to life satisfaction (0,295 across the board, significant at the 0,01 level). At the same time the correlation of health satisfaction and satisfaction with health care services remains limited (but statistically similarly significant) at the 0,105 level.

Whatever it actually means, Cypriots (78%) and Turkish (76%) are most likely to rate their health condition as good or very good. They are followed by the Maltese, with an almost twenty percentage point lag: 59% said that their health condition was good or very good over the past one year. At the other end of the list we find the three Baltic countries, Latvia (38%), Estonia (40%) and Lithuania (42%). Polish and Romanian respondents were most likely to evaluate their last year's health condition to be bad or very bad (both 18%). FIGURE 6a also indicates that this structure prevails if we focus our investigation to the active population, those with generally less health problems. (ANNEX TABLE 6.1a)



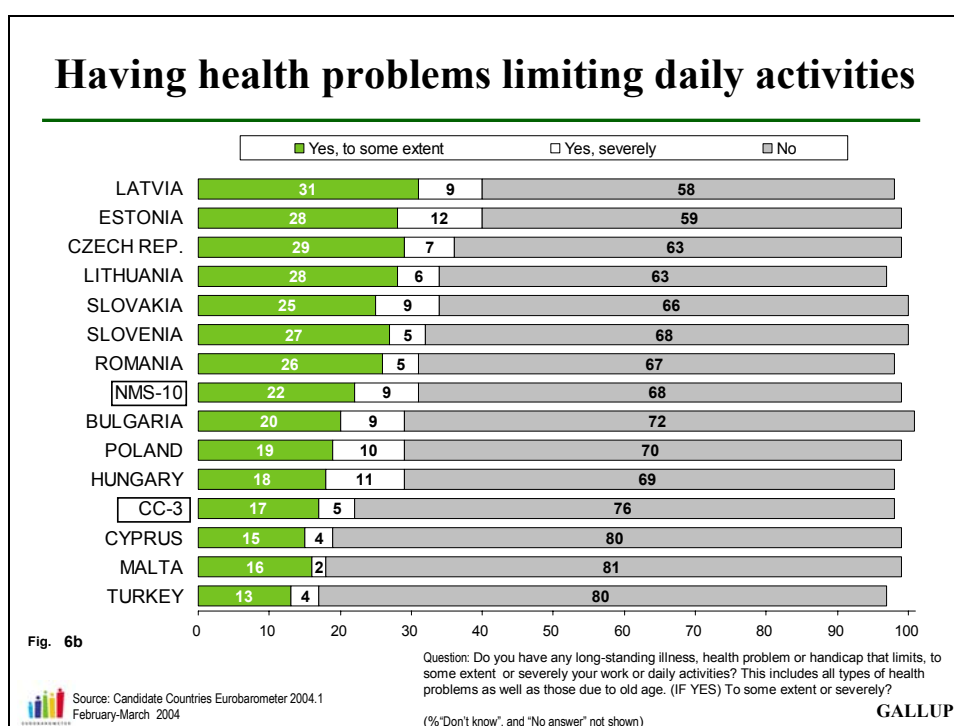
Male, younger and more educated respondents consider their health condition to have been better than female, older and less educated respondents do. Somewhat more than two-thirds (68%) of men consider their health condition to have been good or very good, while a little more than half of women share this view (53%). On the other hand, 17% of women said that in the past one year their health condition was bad or very bad, while only one-tenth (10%) of men consider their health condition to have been similar.

The difference is rather significant between the opinions of the young and the old: one-fourth (26%) of the 15-24 years age group regard their health condition as very good, and a further 56% felt it has been good in the last one year before the survey, while among those above 55 only 3% say their health condition was very good in the past one year, and a further 27% say it was good. On the other hand, one-fourth (24%) regard their health condition as bad and 4% very bad among the oldest age group in the past 12 months as opposed to the youngest among whom only 3% say it was bad and 1% that it was very bad. We do not find such significant differences among the education groups; nevertheless, the more educated find their health condition to be slightly better than their less educated peers. While among the respondents who stopped education at the age of 15 years 56% say their health condition has been good or very good, and 17% bad or very bad, among those studying after the age of 20 these proportions are 61% and 10%, respectively. Among the employment groups the self-employed are the most satisfied: 18% say their health condition has been very good, 60% good, and only 3% regard their health condition in the past year to have been bad and 1% very bad. At the same time 27% of the retired say their health condition was bad and 6% say it was very bad over the past one year, while 24% of them feel it was good, and 3% very good. (ANNEX TABLE 6.1b)

## Having health problems

The population of the new member countries does not only see their own health condition to be worse than the citizens of the candidate countries, but also more among them say they **have long-standing illness, health problem or disability that limits, to some extent or severely, their work or daily activities** (including all types of health problems as well as those due to old age). Of the new member countries, 22% accounted minor disabilities, while a further 9% report living with a major disability. In the candidate countries 17% reported minor, and a further 5% major disability.

At the top of the list we find the citizens of those countries that were the most critical about their health condition: 31% of Latvian respondents reported smaller, and 9% reported severe disabilities. Among the Estonians 28% said to have minor and 12% to have more severe disability. Czechs reported more long term illness and disabilities than Lithuanians did: 29% of them have minor, and 7% have more severe disability problems. In the least proportion Turkish, Maltese and Cypriots reported a long term illness or disability. The problems limiting their work or daily activities were regarded to be minor by 13% and severe by 4% by Turkish, and 16% and 2% of Maltese, respectively, while among the Cypriots 15% regard them to be severe and 4% to be minor. (ANNEX TABLE 6.2a)



Women report a long term illness or disability more frequently than do men: 8% a severe and 21% a minor disability, while among men 5% report severe and 17% a minor disability. It is not surprising that with an advance in age respondents disclose increasing long term illnesses and disabilities: 1% of the 15-24 years age group report a severe, and 7% a minor, disability. On the other hand, among those over the age of 55, 17% of respondents live with a severe disability and 37% with a minor disability or long term illness.

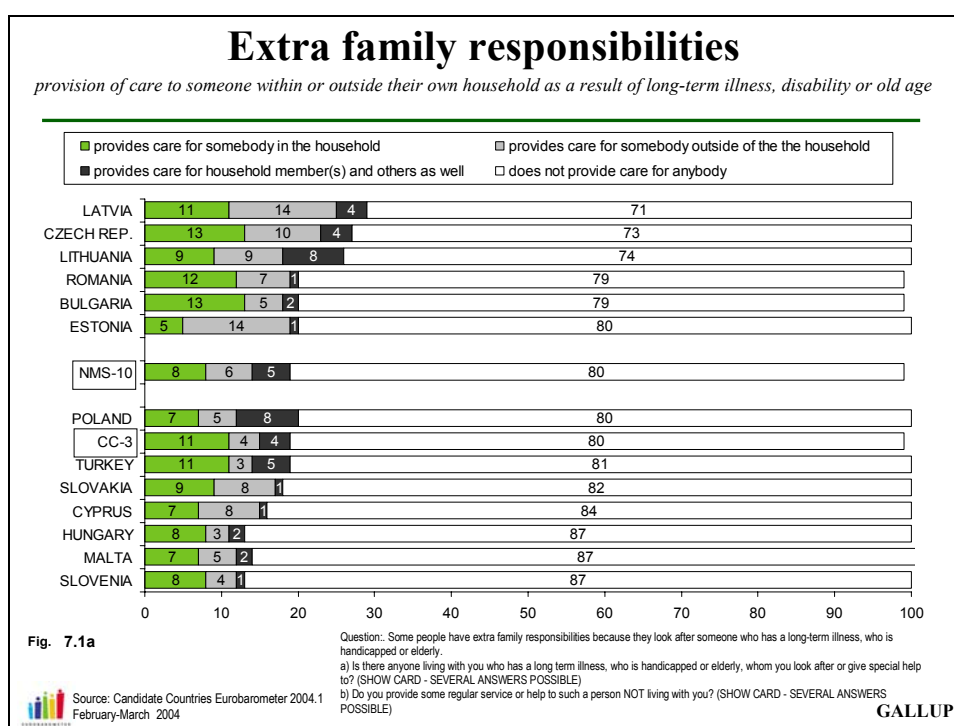
Among other demographics, those highly educated report the least (14%) and the retired the greatest (57%) percent of respondents living with some extent of disability or long term illness. Every fifth respondent (20%) among the retired has a severe health problem. The more educated report health problems less frequently: 15% of the most educated have minor, and 6% have severe health problems, while 23% of the least educated have minor and 9% have severe health problems. (ANNEX TABLE 6.2b)

## 7. Providing care for those in need

### 7.1 People providing care

We asked people aged 15 years and over in each candidate country and new member state of the European Union whether they had extra family responsibilities that involved looking after someone with a long-term illness, who is handicapped or elderly.

In the new members, 19% of the respondents told us they have such a responsibility. 8% provide care for someone in the household only, 5% look after somebody within and outside of the household, and 6% have a responsibility that is not in their household. (FIGURE 7.1a) In the candidate countries, out-of-home care (4+4=8%) is even less common than in-home (11+4=15%).

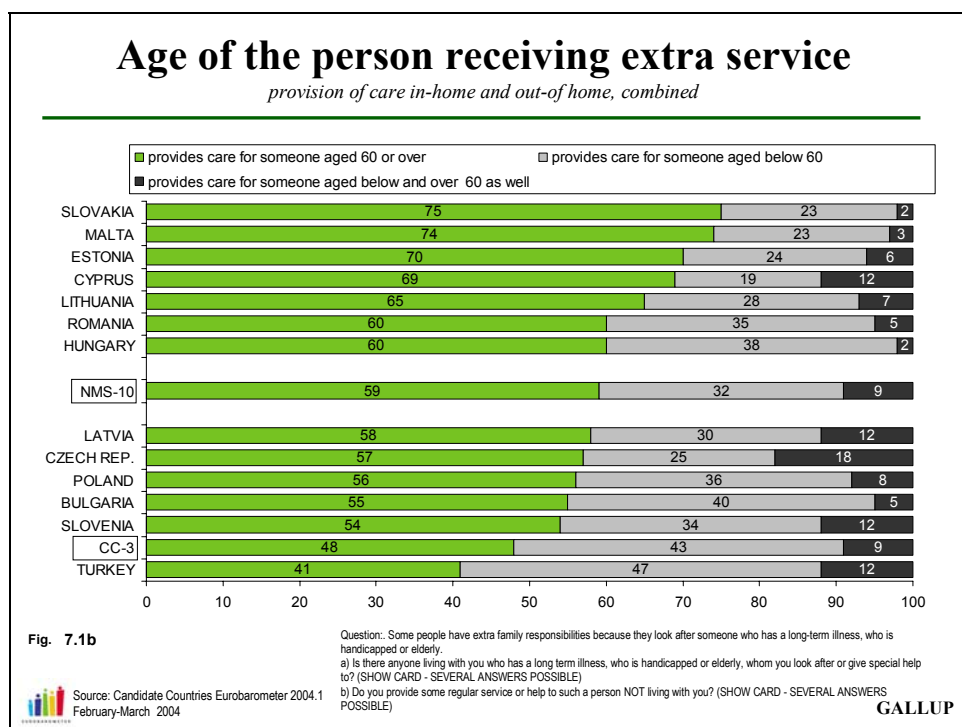


In Latvia only 71% do not take up extra responsibilities and care provision is relatively more frequent in the Czech Republic and Lithuania as well. On the other hand, only about 14-16% of Maltese, Slovenians, and Hungarians are looking after someone who has a long-term illness, who is handicapped or elderly. The Maltese, the Cypriots, and the Poles (all 7%) are the least likely to provide co-residence caring for others.

The majority (41%) of those in the Candidate Region who receive in-home care are not a partner or a child, but are most likely a parent. (TABLE 7.1) 19% take care of a handicapped child or a child with long-term illness, and 26% take care of a partner (husband or wife). A rather significant 19% of those who provide out-of-home care for somebody claimed that this person is not their relative, but the dominant group is again some "other relative" with 63%.

	In-home care	Out-of-home care
partner	26	6
child	19	12
another relative	41	63
non-relative	14	19
<b>total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

FIGURE 4.1b gives us evidence that ageing is not solely responsible for the increased family responsibility of the citizens in the new member countries: on average, 41% of those who provide some special care for a friend or relative, do so for someone below 60 years of age. The elderly (those aged 60 years or older) alone receive only 59% of special care provided by family members, friends or complete strangers in the societies of the accession zone. 40% in Bulgaria and 38% of those in Hungary who have extra family responsibilities take care solely of someone below 60 years of age – which is an indicator of the general health situation as well as the structural problems of the health care in these countries, too.



Among the age groups, those between 40 and 54 years are most likely to care for persons aged 60 or older living elsewhere (7%). Among occupational groups, managers were most likely to report this type of care (9%). Looking after relatives aged 60 or older who are living elsewhere is less common (3%) among the respondents with the least education than among those who studied past the age of 20 (8%).

Respondents between 15 and 54 years are most likely to take care of another relative aged 60 or older who lives in their household or elsewhere, while the oldest age group (above 55) most often care for their spouse aged 60 or above living at home (8%).

As a rule of thumb, we can assume that most of the “elderly relatives aged 60 or above”, who are most often cared for, are older parents or grandparents of the respondents. In light of this, it is interesting to look at opinions regarding **who should primarily pay for taking care of elderly parents**. (ANNEX TABLES 7.1a-7.2b)

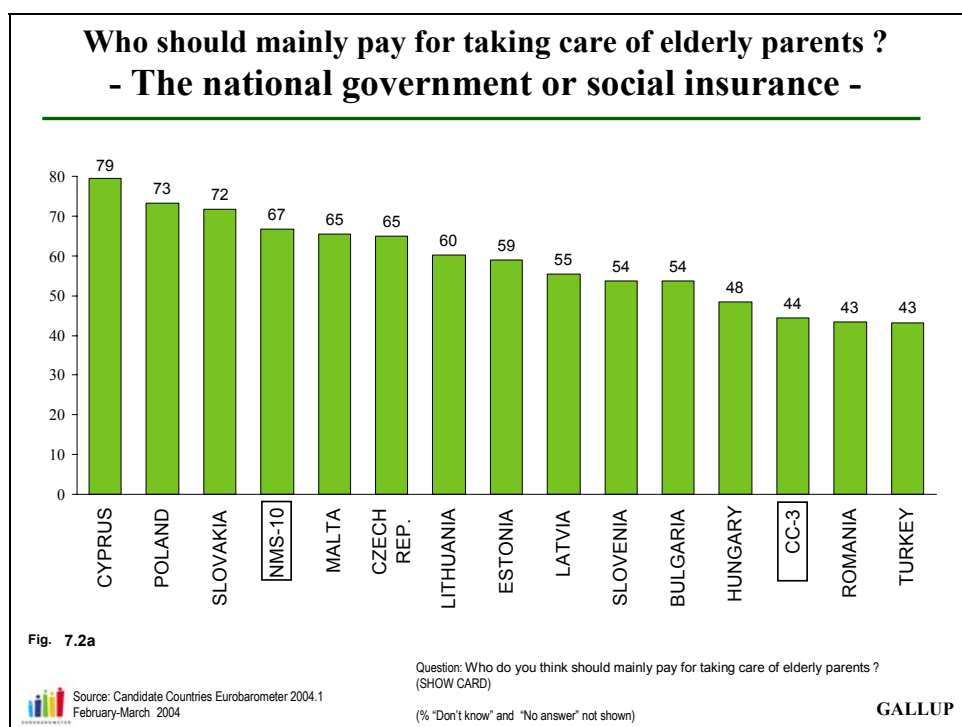
## 7.2 Paying to take care of elderly parents

Increasing longevity requires additional resources to ensure quality life for persons in advanced ages, when they are less able to support themselves. 67% of those in the new member states think that the costs related to increasing longevity should be borne by the state or other public authority, so that the costs are shared by the whole society.

In the new member countries those who urge government participation are in clear majority, however in the candidate countries those who underline the responsibility of the child constitute a significant proportion of the society as well. Two-thirds of the new members' citizens share the view that the government should provide primary financial assistance for the care of elderly parents, while less than half (44%) of the candidate countries population agree with this.

While 41% of the candidate countries hold the opinion that the cost to care for older parents should be assumed by their children, only 16% of the new member countries population feel likewise. The difference is remarkably significant, and does suggest a decreased level of traditional family solidarity in the new members, where somewhat more people say that elderly parents should look after themselves: 8% agree in the new member countries, and 5% in the candidate countries. The assumption that these costs should be borne by the regional or local government received 5% support in the accession and 6% support in the candidate countries.

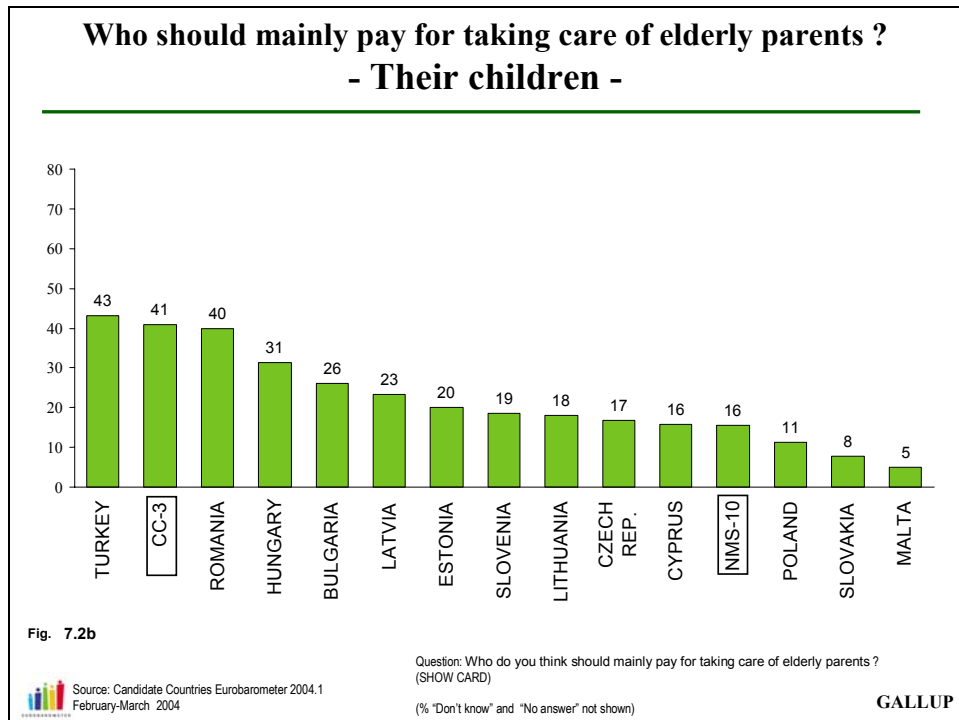
The more traditional, family-centred attitude of the candidate countries is shown in the individual country analysis as well (see *FIGURE 7.2a* on the next page). The participation of national governments is supported by only 43% of both Turkish and Romanians, and 54% of Bulgarians. These three countries represent the least support for government financial assistance for care of elderly parents. Among the ten accessing countries, only the Hungarians share this opinion in a similar proportion (48%). We found a similar tendency regarding the role of the child: the Turkish (43%) and Romanian (40%) respondents are most likely to say that it is the responsibility of the child to support elderly parents, followed by Hungarians (31%) and then Bulgarians (26%). (ANNEX TABLE 7.3a)



The opposing attitude is represented most clearly by the population of the two island countries and the other three Visegrád countries. Government support is regarded necessary by nearly four-fifths (79%) of Cypriots, 73% of Polish, 72% of Slovakian, and 65% of both the Maltese and Czech population. The statement that children should support their elderly parents is agreed least by Maltese (5%), Slovaks (8%), and Polish (11%), Cypriots (16%), and Czechs (17%). Therefore, those most supportive of government contributions to parents care are least likely to believe that such care should be the children's responsibility.

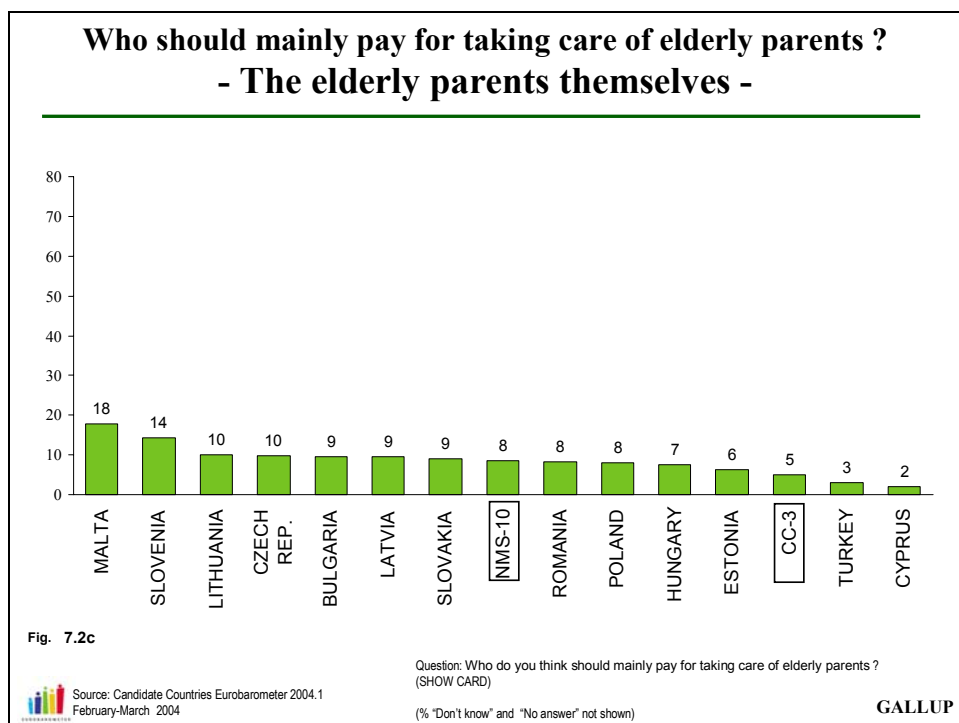
Older respondents, more frequently than the younger ones, said that the government should pay for this care: while half of the 15-24 years age group said that the government should pay, 58% of the 40-54 years age group share this opinion. Among the respondents over the age of 55, 56% support this idea. Among employment groups, managers (63%), white collar workers (62%) and the unemployed (60%) are most likely to believe that the cost of caring for elderly parents should be covered by the government. House-persons are least likely to agree (47%). The more educated the respondent, the more probable it is that he agrees with the necessity of government support: less than half (48%) of the least educated, and almost two-thirds (62%) of the most educated share this opinion. (ANNEX TABLE 7.3b)

On the other hand, the youngest are most likely to believe that children should support their elderly parents: one-third (33%) of the 15-24 years age group and only one-fourth (25%) of those over 40 think so. Support of this statement is also greater among the less educated than among the more educated: 36% of those finishing education at the age of 15 think that it is the child's responsibility to support his elderly parents, while in the most educated group 22% share this opinion. Among employment groups house-persons are most likely (38%) to believe that the elderly should be supported by their children.



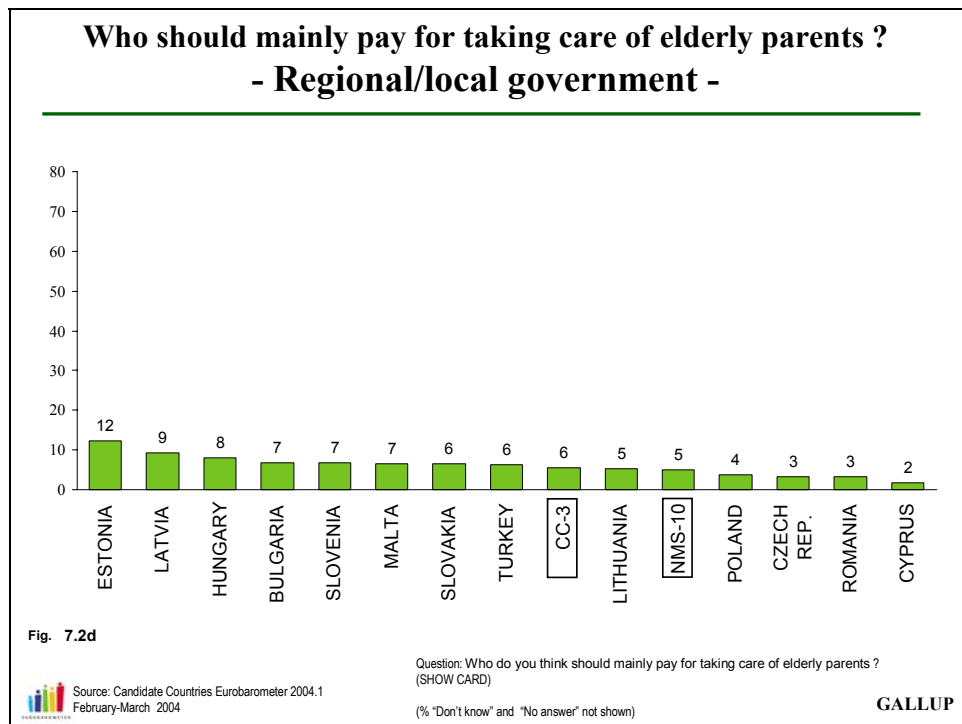
The statement that elderly parents should pay for their own care themselves received the greatest support in Malta: 18% of the Maltese share this view. Another 14% of Slovenians and one-tenth of Lithuanians and Czechs agree. At the other end of the spectrum stands the other Mediterranean island: only 2% of Cypriots say that parents should pay for their own care. They are followed by the Turkish (3%) and Estonians (6%).

Managers are most likely to express the opinion that the elderly themselves should pay (10%), while among house-persons and the unemployed only half of this proportion share this view (5-5%). More educated respondents support this solution more often than other do: while 5% of those leaving education at the age of 15 share this view, 9% of those studying after the age of 20 do so.



The participation of local or regional government is most supported by Estonians (12%), Latvians (9%) and Hungarians (8%). Cypriots favour this solution least frequently; again only 2% regard this to be a good idea. Respondents of Romania and the Czech Republic support this solution only at 3%.

Among the demographic groups, manual workers and those still studying are most likely to support the participation of local governments in financing elderly parents: 7% share this view. More educated respondents supported the role of regional and local governments less so than others: while 6% of the least educated, then 3% of the most educated said that local governments should pay.



## 7.3 Long-term care services

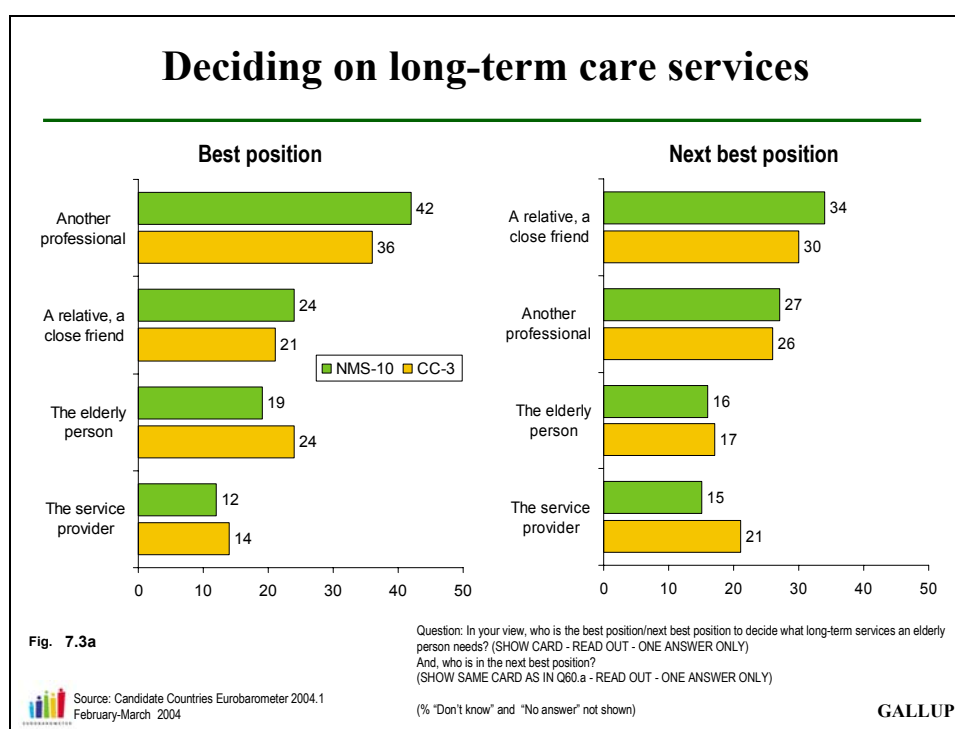
We also asked the respondents who they feel is in the best and the next best position to decide what long term services and care the elderly persons need. The respondents had four options to choose from:

- *A relative, a close friend*
- *The elderly person*
- *The service provider*
- *Another professional (doctor, etc.)*

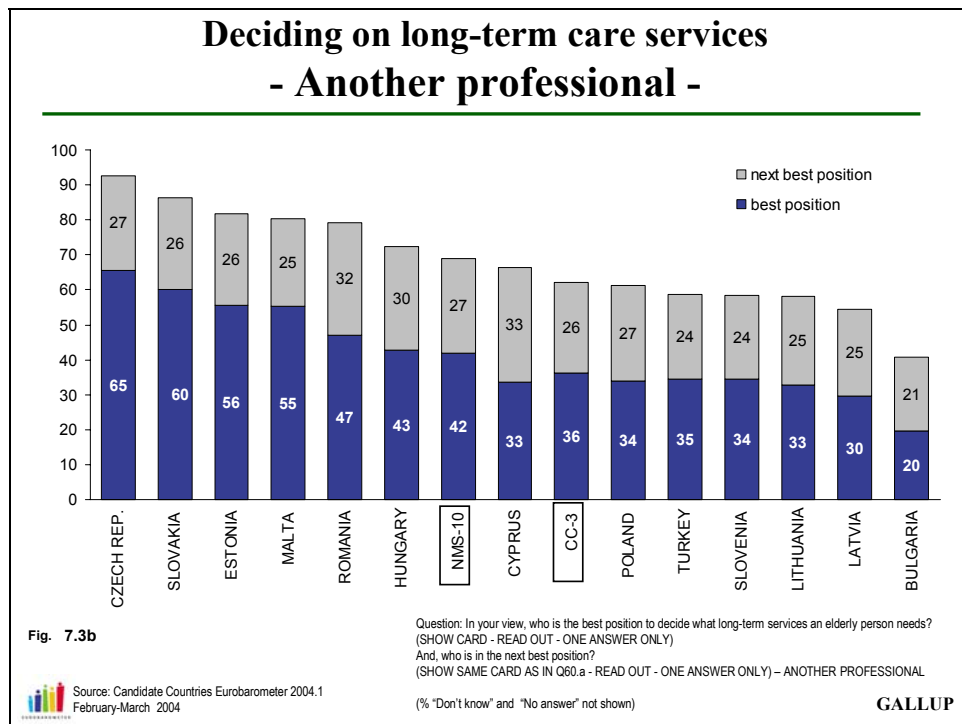
Most of the respondents believe that an independent professional (such as a doctor) is in the best position to make such decisions. In the new member countries 42%, and in the candidate countries 36%, feel that such professionals are best suited to evaluate the situation of the elderly, while 27% of the new member countries and 26% of the candidate countries selected professionals as the next best solution.

In the new members, relatives and close friends were selected second-most often (24%) as those who are in the best position for these decisions. Further, the 2004 members most often selected family and friends as being in the next best position for these decisions (34%). In the candidate countries relatives and friends were also mentioned in the highest proportion as those that are in the next best position to make decisions about the necessary services and care of elderly (30%). The third most selected response is held by the elderly themselves: nearly one-fifth (19%) of the new EU citizens and almost one-fourth (24%) of the candidate population believes that the elderly themselves are in the best positioned to decide what services they need.

Respondents were least likely to respond that service providers are suitable to make decisions on this matter: 12% of the new member countries and 14% of the candidate countries population said these providers are in the best positioned, while 15% of the new member countries and 31% of the candidate countries respondents regard these organisations to be the next best positioned. (ANNEX TABLES 7.4a, 7.5a)

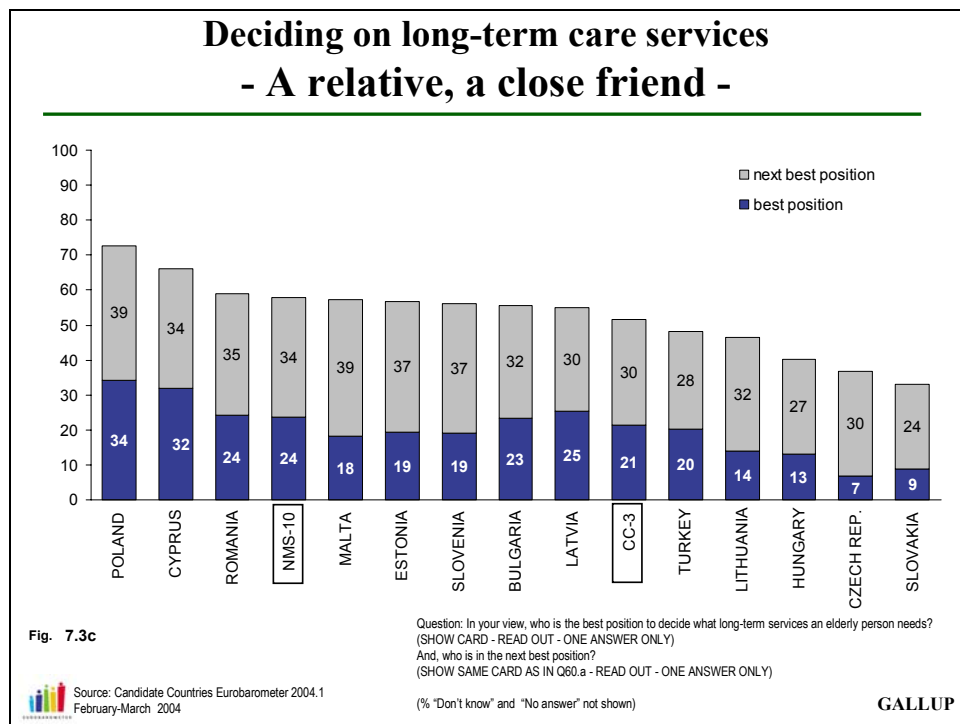


The independent **professional** was mentioned most often by the Czechs: in the opinion of nearly two-thirds (65%) of Czechs a professional can best decide on care. Somewhat more than one-fourth (27%) chose the professional as the next best person for these decisions. Following the Czechs, Slovaks and Estonians regard the professional to be most competent to decide about the necessity of care: 60% and 56% regard the professional to be in the best, and equally 26% of them to be in the next best position. There is only one country where less than half of the respondents selected the independent professional to be the best and the second best positioned person: one-fifth (20%) in Bulgaria believe the professional to be the best positioned, and nearly the same proportion (21%) chose the professional to be the second best.



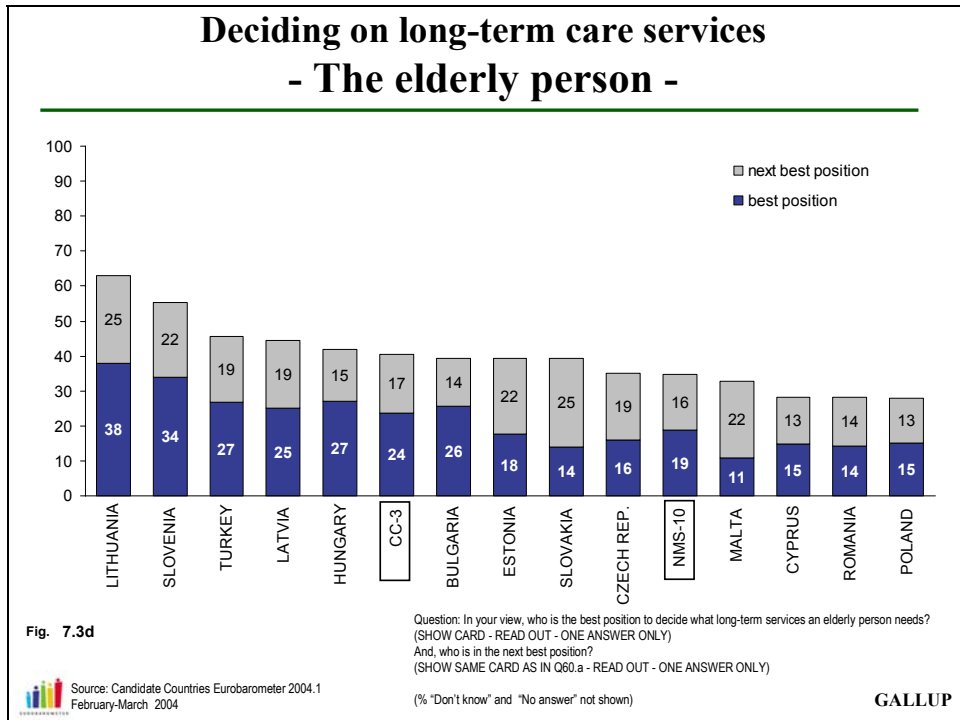
Among demographic groups, those highly educated are most likely to believe that professionals are in the best position to determine what services the elderly need: 44% share this view, and a further nearly one-fourth (24%) list professionals as the second best positioned. The retired mention this option in an even higher total proportion: 69% say that professionals are in the best or next best position to decide in the question. Nevertheless, among the retired, the proportion of those who list professionals in the first place is somewhat lower (41%). (ANNEX TABLES 7.4b, 7.5b)

Polish respondents were most likely to mention relatives and close friends as the best (34%) or second best (39%) positioned persons. Next the Cypriots mentioned relatives and friends in the largest proportion (32% as the best and 34% as the next best positioned persons). These proportions are also rather high, 24% and 35%, respectively, in Romania. On the other hand, only one third of Slovakian respondents mention relatives: 9% believe that relatives are able the best to determine what services do the elderly need, and 24% say relatives are positioned as the second best in this issue.



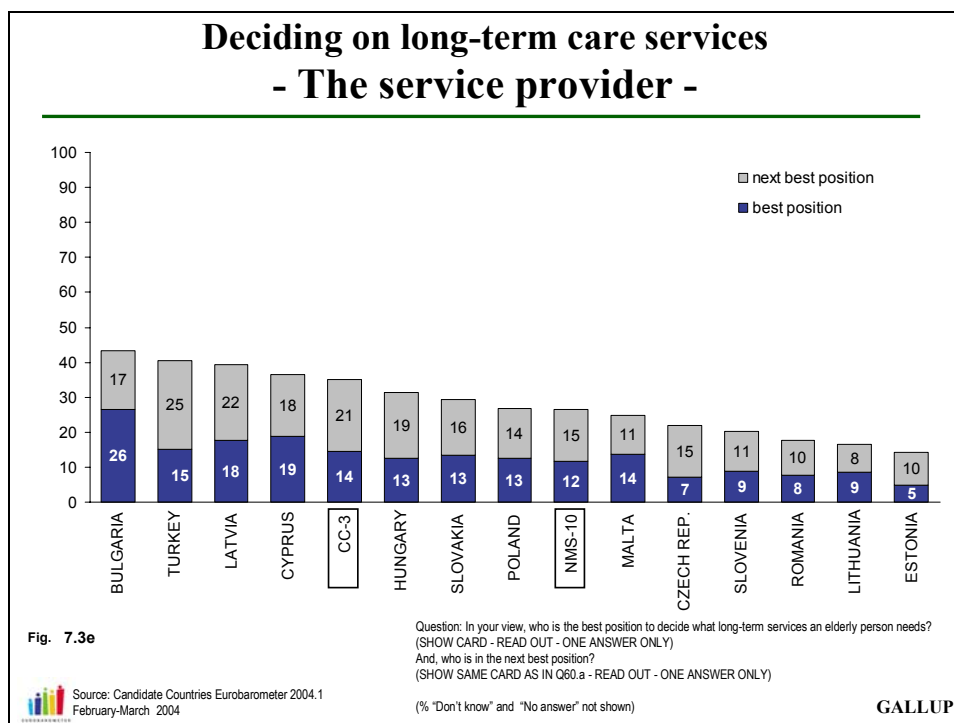
Among demographic groups, the unemployed are most likely to regard relatives and friends as the best or next best positioned for deciding on elderly care (60%). Here is the highest proportion of those, who think relatives and friends are in best position to decide: 28% of the unemployed share this opinion. Managers also consider the position of relatives and friends to be the best or the second best for such decisions: 18% mentioned relatives in the first place, and one third in the second, that is, 51% of managers mentioned this group when answering the question.

Lithuanians regard the elderly themselves to be most capable to decide about their necessary services: in the opinion of 38% of Lithuanians the elderly themselves are in the best position, while one-fourth (25%) say that they are in the second best position. The list ends with the Cypriots, Romanians and Polish: in these three countries 28% mentioned the elderly themselves when responding to the question (15% and 14% as the best, and 13% and 14% as the next best).



House-persons would leave the decision to the concerned in the largest proportion: nearly one-fourth (24%) believe that elderly people are in the best position to determine what type of care they need, while 18% of house-persons regard the elderly to be in the second best position to do so. In the least proportion the unemployed share this view: 19% regard the elderly to be in the best, and 12% regard them to be in the second best position to make decisions in the question.

Bulgarians are most likely to feel that a service providing organisation can best determine what is needed: in the opinion of 26% of Bulgarian respondents these providers are in the best position, while 17% of them regard providers to be in the second best position. Estonians chose this option in the least proportion: only 5% in the Estonian population regard service providers to be the best, and one-tenth to be the second best positioned.



This option was chosen most frequently in the self-employed group: 13% believe that service providers are in the best, and 23% believe the providers to be in the second best position to decide what services elderly people need. This opinion is least shared by the eldest respondents in the sample (above 55 years): 11% of them regard providers to be in the best, and 14% in the second best position.

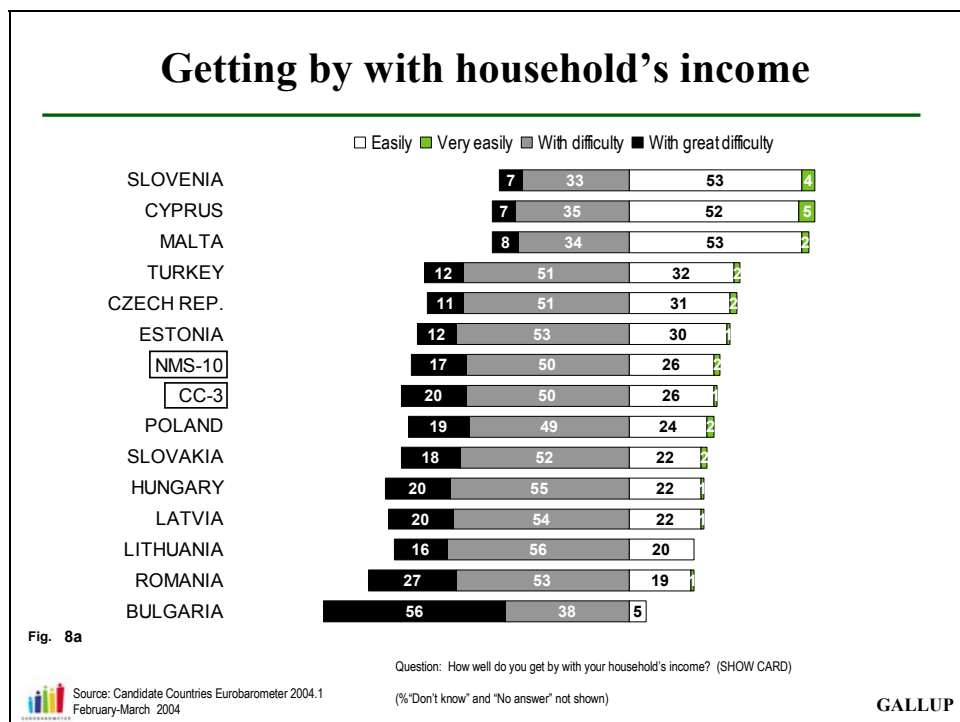
## 8. Financial situation

We also wanted to know how well respondents get by on their household's income. The population of both the accessing and candidate countries have nearly identical opinions on the issue. For the accessing countries, 28% get by easily (within that 2% very easily), but over two-thirds (67%) have difficulty (within that 17% have great difficulty).

In the candidate countries, 27% get by easily with the household's income (within that, 1% very easily), while 70% of the respondents find it difficult (within that 20% very difficult). Nevertheless it is good news that compared to 2002<sup>1</sup>, the proportion of those (in both country grouping) who perceive it to be easy to get by with their income has increased, and the proportion of those who believe the contrary has decreased. The proportion of those who feel that it is easy to get by on their income grew by 6 percentage points in the new member countries and 8 percentage points in the candidate countries, and the proportion of those who find it difficult decreased by 4 percentage points in the new member countries and 10 percentage points in the candidate countries.

We found three countries in which over half of the population consider getting by with their income to be easy: 57% of Slovenes and Cypriots, and 55% of Maltese. Yet at the same time, in Slovenia 40% of the respondents, and in both island countries 42%, find it difficult to get by. Turkey falls in next, with only one-third (34%) of the population getting by easily with their income as compared with the almost two-thirds (63%) who are not. It should be noted, however, that in Turkey, compared to our 2002 survey, there has been an 11 percentage point increase in those who find it easy to get by with the household's income. (ANNEX TABLE 8.1a)

The most dissatisfied are the Bulgarians: only 5% find this task to be easy (and very easy by none), while 94% of them say it is difficult or very difficult. What's more, 56% of the respondents find it very difficult to get by on their income. Following Bulgaria, one-fifth of the population of Romania find the sustenance of the family with the household's income easy (within that 1% very easy), and in the opinion of 53% this is difficult, a further 27% say it is very difficult. The residents of the three candidate countries therefore see the issue rather differently: while the Turkish struggle relatively less, the Bulgarians and Romanians are the least satisfied with their financial situation.



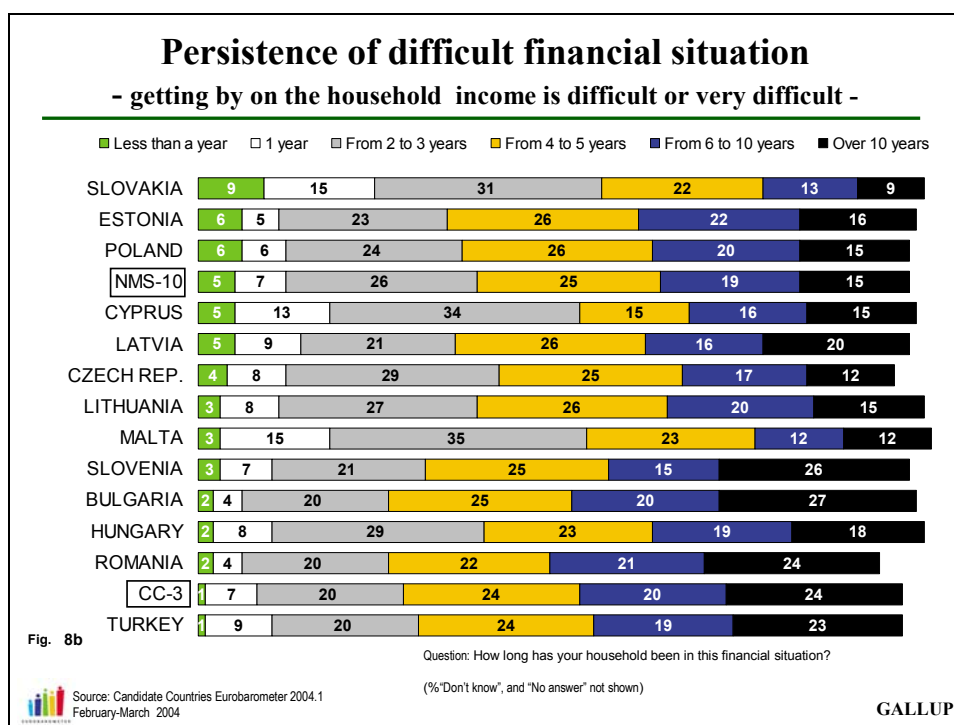
<sup>1</sup> The basis for comparison is the 2002 Spring Eurobarometer survey.

The older respondents find it more difficult to get by on their income. Slightly more than half (52%) of those over the age of 55 get by with difficulty, and another one-fourth (24%) with great difficulty, while somewhat less than half (47%) of the 15-24 age group finds this difficult and one-tenth (10%) very difficult. The proportion of those who find getting by with the household's income easy or very easy is 21% among respondents above 55, and 37% in the 15-24 years age group. Among the employment groups, managers find it easiest to get by with their monthly income (43%), but even among them more than every second (52%) said is difficult or very difficult. The less educated respondents find it more difficult to get by with their income: nearly three-fourths (74%) of those discontinuing education at the age of 15 find this difficult and 23% easy, while 62% of the most educated regard getting by with their income difficult, and 36% easy. (ANNEX TABLE 8.1b)

We also asked our respondents who said they get by with difficulty or great difficulty with their household's income how long their household has been in this financial situation. Respondents in Bulgaria and Romania, who were most likely to respond that they get by with difficulty or great difficulty, say that they have been in a bad situation for the longest period of time. Twenty-seven percent of Bulgarians living in a difficult financial situation say that their household has been in the same financial situation for over ten years, one-fifth (20%) for 6-10 years, and one-fourth (25%) for 4-5 years. Among Romanians finding it difficult to get by with their monthly income, 24% say that the situation has not changed for more than ten years, 21% for 6-10 years, and 22% for 4-5 years. (ANNEX TABLE 8.2a)

Slovenians are most likely to report a good financial situation – at the same time even among the Slovenians living under difficult financial conditions more than every fourth respondent told us that their situation has not changed for over ten years.

Respondents are most likely to have perceived recent change in Slovakia, Malta and Cyprus: in these countries more than half (55%, 53% and 52%, respectively) of respondents living in a difficult financial situation say they have been in this situation for 3 or less years.



Among those in a difficult financial situation, the older respondents see their financial circumstances to be more constant than the younger age groups. While half (51%) of the respondents over 55 years say that their financial conditions have been characteristic of their household for over 5 years, only one-fourth (26%) of those 15-24 sharing their situation say the same. (ANNEX TABLE 8.2b)

## 9. Summary

In this closing chapter we repeat and summarise the most important findings and results of the study, in all major areas of investigation.

Health care constitutes a very significant problem in the new member states of the European Union. The accession nations perform rather poorly in most health statistics if compared with the previous member states, and the health care systems in the overwhelmingly post socialist countries suffer from the significant structural shortcomings inherited from a previous era.

Looking at the survey data, indeed, the **health care system qualifies as the most important not directly economic (income-related) issue facing the nations** in the new member states of the European Union. Citizens feel that unemployment (61%), the economic situation (35%), and the health care system (25%) are the most important problems facing their nation. The condition of the health care system is the most alarming in Hungary (30%). While a quarter of citizens in the new members feel that their health care is one of the priority areas their countries need to deal with, only 15% in the EU-15 zone believes the same.

From a slightly different angle we again find that **citizens consider their national health care systems performing quite poorly**: only 11% both in the new member states and the candidate countries are very or fairly satisfied with it. Dissatisfaction reached 72% among the new member countries and 69% in the candidate countries. Education, law and order, and public transportation – although with fairly bad marks – all outperform the healthcare systems. In the new members the economic situation is judged even poorer than the health sector (with only 7% being very or fairly satisfied), while in the average of the three candidate countries health comes in the last place with no other major public policy domain gaining a worse evaluation. Only in Malta and Cyprus was a majority of those respondents found who were satisfied with the health care system: in Malta 64% were satisfied and 18% dissatisfied, and in Cyprus 42% were satisfied and 33% dissatisfied with the system. Slovenia is largely split on this matter: 33% are satisfied while 35% are dissatisfied with their healthcare system. Yet, elsewhere, the dissatisfied respondents significantly outnumbered the satisfied ones. In these countries (ten out of thirteen) only 6-17% of the population feel satisfied with their healthcare system, while an enormous 53-81% are dissatisfied in this respect. The most discontented are the Polish (81% dissatisfied), Bulgarians (79%), Slovaks (78%), and Romanians (74%).

Correspondingly, in the new members and the candidate countries as well, most respondents feel that foremost the **funds allocated to health care should be increased**: 73% of the new EU member countries and 70% of the candidates share this view. Second and third to healthcare, 33% of new members believe spending should be increased for social security, and 32% ask for more funds to be spent on education. Housing, roads, public transports, defence and justice, all come way behind the above mentioned issues in terms of budget priority. In the countries that remained candidates after the 2004 enlargement, education comes close to health care as priority spending area (health: 70%, education: 65%).

Although the picture is not that simple as resolving some pressing structural problems could enable health care operating much more cost-efficiently, the ten new EU member countries and the three candidate countries hold radically different opinions about what the government should do in a dilemma of centralising or decentralising health budgets (i.e. whether to raise **taxes** and health funds, or to decrease taxes with shrinking health budget, or to keep incomes and expenditures at current level). If the question is put in this context, a relative, but convincing, majority (44%) in the new member countries would support their government in keeping current tax levels and spending the same on health care as it does now – so in these countries citizens indirectly blame the health care system with misusing the resources that are made available to it. For the two other options, only 17% support spending more on health care even at the cost of a tax increase, and only 14% favour spending less on health care. The population of the three candidate countries feels differently. The absolute majority (55%) here would support, even by way of tax hike, an increase in healthcare

spending, which means that these citizens (predominantly the Turkish respondents) acknowledge that they can't hope for better care unless they pay more contributions to the state that operates it. Keeping the current level of health care services and taxes is the most favoured option for only 17%. And a mere 9% feel that less should be spent on health care in order to reduce taxes.

Investigating the **short term outlooks** in the major public policy domains, the two aspects of life that promote the least hope for the future are the economic situation and the health care system. An absolute majority of the population (63%) in Malta and a relative majority of the population (48%) in Cyprus expect to be more satisfied with the health care system in two years time than they are now. In most countries people dominantly expect no change; still, among those who do not forecast stability, the optimists outnumber the pessimist by a convincing margin. The states least likely to expect future improvement in the health care system are the Czech Republic, Slovakia (both 17%), and Bulgaria (21%). It is only Slovakia, where those expecting decreased satisfaction in the next two years significantly overwhelm those who predict improvement.

In order **to improve** the situation, 39% of the citizens in the new EU member states and 40% in the candidate countries said that their health care system should be completely rebuilt. A further 35% and 34%, respectively, believe that although there are some redeemable qualities, only fundamental changes would make the system work better. Therefore three-fourths (74%) of both the new member countries and the candidate countries population feel that fundamental reforms and structural changes are required in order to improve the quality of the service. Only 3% of the population of the new EU member countries feel that on the whole the health care system runs quite well in their country. A mere 2% share this view among the three EU hopefuls.

The conviction that the health care system in their country needs to be completely rebuilt is most believed by the Polish (53%), Bulgarians (44%), Romanians (40%), and Turkish (39%). The call for fundamental changes was most widespread among the Hungarians (48%), Slovaks (43%) and Czechs (42%).

To specifically understand where complaints with one's healthcare system originate (besides the generally unfavourable output indicators, including morbidity and mortality rates in the accession zone that is reflected by the life expectancies way below the EU-15 average), we formulated six statements about the operation of a health care system, listing some possible structural shortcomings, and asked our respondents to tell us how much they agree with each of them.

- Only 24% of the population of the new EU member countries agree with the statement that *“people use health care facilities too frequently”*, and 52% of them disagree (the rest of the respondents either “neither agree nor disagree” or could not answer the question). On the other hand, in the three candidates for joining the Union a relative majority believe that people use health care services too frequently (42%, compared to 34% who disagree.)
- A majority of those in the three candidate countries agree that *doctors do not spend enough time with their patients*. In Romania 68% of the respondents, in Turkey 62%, and in Bulgaria 59% agree with this position. Less among the ten new EU member countries fell likewise. Here 44% of the population agrees that doctors do not spend enough time with their patients. Nevertheless, this is the majority opinion even in these countries, as only 28% disagree.
- Exactly half (50%) of the population in the new EU member countries agree with the statement that *“Doctors do not spend enough time with you discussing preventive action and healthier lifestyle when you visit them”*. One-fourth (25%) of this population disagrees. Even more agree (63%) and significantly fewer respondents disagree (13%) with the statement in the three candidate countries.
- The vast majority (70%) of the population of the ten countries joining the Union in May 2004 does not believe that the government should provide only essential services. Only 15% agree with this statement suggesting self-reliance (*“The government or social insurance should only provide everyone with essential services, such as care for serious diseases, and encourage*

*people to provide for themselves in other respects*”). On the other hand, the population of the three countries which are candidates for joining the European Union in the future have a slightly different view on the issue: “only” 43% of them disagree, while 32% agreed.

- Forty-three percent of the new EU member countries population disagrees and only 28% agrees with the statement that “*It is impossible for any government or public or private health insurance scheme to pay for all new medical treatments and technology*”. In the three countries joining the Union at a later time 39% disagree and 29% agree.
- A full 76% of the population of the new EU member countries disagree and only 8% agree with the notion of that “*Priority should be given to treating young patients rather than old patients*”. The statement was somewhat more acceptable among the three candidate countries: 56% opposed, but 19% supported it.

We asked respondents to evaluate their **health condition**, too. On average, the population of the candidate countries rate their health condition to be better than the citizens of the new members. While two-thirds (66%) of the candidate countries’ citizens regard their health condition to be good or very good over the past 12 months, only slightly more than half (53%) of the new member countries population share this view. It is worth to note that health satisfaction has a well-documented strong relationship with life satisfaction that is usually markedly stronger than its relation to actual (physical) health status, mortality, or health infrastructure. Our survey confirms this tendency with showing a relatively strong correlation of the reported health status to life satisfaction. At the same time the correlation of health satisfaction and satisfaction with health care services remains limited.

However, Cypriots (78%) and Turkish (76%) are most likely to rate their health condition as good or very good. They are followed by the Maltese, with an almost twenty percentage point lag: 59% said that their health condition was good or very good over the past one year. At the other end of the list we find the three Baltic countries, Latvia (38%), Estonia (40%) and Lithuania (42%). Polish and Romanian respondents were most likely to evaluate their recent health condition to be bad or very bad (both 18%).

The population of the new member countries does not only see their own health condition to be worse than the citizens of the candidate countries, but also more among them say they **have long-standing illness, health problem or disability that limits, to some extent or severely, their work or daily activities** (including all types of health problems as well as those due to old age). Of the new member countries, 22% accounted minor disabilities, while a further 9% report living with a major disability. In the candidate countries 17% reported minor, and a further 5% major disability.

We asked people aged 15 years and over in each candidate country and new member state of the European Union whether they had **extra family responsibilities** that involved looking after someone with a long-term illness, who is handicapped or elderly. In the new members, 19% of the respondents told us they have such a responsibility. Eight percent provide care for someone in the household only, 5% look after somebody within and outside of the household, and 6% have a responsibility that is not in their household. In the candidate countries, out-of-home care is less common than having extra responsibilities in-home.

Increasing longevity requires additional resources to ensure quality life for persons in advanced ages, when they are less able to support themselves. 67% of those in the new member states think that the **costs related to increasing longevity** should be borne by the state or other public authority, so that the costs are shared by the whole society. In the new member countries those who urge government participation are in clear majority, however in the candidate countries those who underline the responsibility of the child constitute a significant proportion of the society as well. Two-thirds of the new members’ citizens share the view that the government should provide primary financial assistance for the care of elderly parents, while less than half (44%) of the candidate countries population agree with this.

We also asked the respondents who they feel is in the best position to **decide what long term services and care the elderly persons need**. Most of the citizens believe that an independent professional (such as a doctor) is in the best position to make such decisions. In the new member countries 42%, and in the candidate countries 36%, feel that such professionals are best suited to evaluate the situation of the elderly. Respondents were least likely to respond that service providers are suitable to make decisions on this matter: 12% of the new member countries and 14% of the candidate countries population said that service organisations are in the best positioned to decide.

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**DG Employment and Social Affairs**  
**ANNEXES**

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**TABLE 1 MOST IMPORTANT ISSUES [COUNTRY] FACING - (% CHANGES BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAXIMUM 2 ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

1st column: CC EB 2004.1 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2003.4	CC-13 AVERAGE		NMS-10		CC- 3		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary	
Crime	20	-4	23	-6	18	-2	46	+6	51	+6	31	-3	36	-1	19	-11
Public transports	1	-2	1	-1	2	-1	0	0	4	-2	1	-1	2	+1	1	-1
Economic Situation	41	0	35	+3	46	-3	42	+3	27	0	26	-3	24	+1	44	+11
Rising prices/inflation	21	-2	19	+4	22	-8	8	-4	41	+1	17	+5	38	+6	28	+1
Taxation	6	-2	8	-1	6	-2	2	0	11	-2	13	+6	5	-2	7	0
Unemployment	61	+5	61	+3	60	+6	57	0	14	0	49	+13	41	-3	42	+1
Terrorism	5	0	2	0	7	-1	3	0	4	-2	3	+1	1	0	2	0
Defence/Foreign affairs	1	-1	1	0	1	-2	0	-1	5	-2	0	-1	2	+1	0	-1
Housing	3	-1	4	0	3	-1	1	0	1	0	6	-1	1	-1	6	0
Immigration	3	0	2	0	3	-1	3	-2	13	+9	4	+1	3	0	3	+1
Health care system	19	+2	25	+3	13	+1	15	+2	7	-2	20	-8	19	+1	30	+2
The educational system	8	+1	3	0	12	+2	2	-2	5	-4	3	-2	8	+1	3	-1
Pensions	8	-3	9	-2	7	-4	12	-4	3	0	10	-3	14	-2	11	-5
Protecting the environment	2	-1	2	0	2	-1	0	0	3	0	2	0	2	-1	3	-3
Other	1	-1	1	-1	2	0	3	+2	8	+6	1	-1	1	0	0	-3
	Latvia		Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
Crime	26	+3	35	-1	14	+2	20	-8	30	+6	18	-5	23	-2	9	-7
Public transports	1	-3	1	+1	2	-1	1	-1	2	0	1	0	2	0	2	-2
Economic Situation	33	-4	27	+5	42	-2	36	+4	39	+1	39	+1	32	-2	49	-6
Rising prices/inflation	38	+16	22	+6	24	+11	15	+6	37	-1	25	-5	17	-5	19	-11
Taxation	8	-6	24	-5	10	+1	5	-3	7	0	3	0	13	-3	5	-4
Unemployment	42	0	52	-4	57	+15	72	0	30	-3	60	+11	54	+7	72	+10
Terrorism	2	-1	2	0	1	0	3	+1	3	+1	1	-1	3	+1	9	-2
Defence/Foreign affairs	2	-1	1	+1	0	-1	1	0	1	0		0	2	0	2	-2
Housing	4	-4	3	0	4	0	2	+1	11	+5	4	0	14	-1	1	-2
Immigration	2	0	2	0	2	-6	1	0	3	+1	1	0	4	0	3	-2
Health care system	15	-7	11	+1	8	-1	29	+8	19	+5	25	-1	16	+2	11	0
The educational system	12	+3	6	+1	3	0	2	+1	5	+2	6	+3	5	0	16	+2
Pensions	17	-9	9	-3	12	-22	6	-2	19	-5	12	0	9	-2	3	-2
Protecting the environment	2	-1	2	+1	14	-2	2	+1	3	0	1	0	2	-3	1	-2
Other	2	-1	2	+1	..	-2	1	-2	3	-2	2	-1	2	-1	1	-1

**TABLE 2A PRIORITIES FOR EXTRA SPENDING (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** Here are some items of government spending. Which of them, if any, would be your two highest priorities for extra spending? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAX. 2 ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

1. Education
2. Defence
3. Health care
4. Housing
5. Public transport
6. Roads
7. Police, prisons and the courts system (**Jurisdiction**)
8. Social security/social assistance benefits (**Social assistance**)
9. Financial support for companies
10. Aid to developing countries/development aid (**Development aid**)
11. None of these (SPONTANEOUS).

CCEB 2004.1	CC 13 AVERAGE	NMS-10	CC - 3	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary
Education	49	32	65	30	50	35	43	23
Defence	6	4	8	8	22	2	4	3
Health care	71	73	70	72	61	67	66	78
Housing	11	16	7	3	7	27	9	23
Public transport	2	2	2	2	11	3	3	3
Roads	11	15	7	6	7	10	10	13
Jurisdiction	5	7	4	10	7	5	3	5
Social assistance	30	33	28	47	27	35	52	17
Financial support for companies	3	5	2	4	1	5	4	3
Development aid	6	9	3	2	2	2	2	28
None of these	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
	Latvia	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
Education	41	37	36	31	32	37	31	82
Defence	8	3	1	5	8	2	6	9
Health care	66	60	63	75	69	78	63	70
Housing	15	18	9	10	24	18	18	2
Public transport	3	2	2	1	3	1	3	1
Roads	11	4	33	19	14	7	10	4
Jurisdiction	6	6	2	8	3	3	6	3
Social assistance	46	49	38	34	35	37	38	22
Financial support for companies	6	1	3	5	3	8	14	2
Development aid	5	11	3	7	5	2	4	3
None of these	1	1	..	1	1	2	1	0

**TABLE 2B PRIORITIES FOR EXTRA SPENDING (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)**

**Question:** Here are some items of government spending. Which of them, if any, would be your two highest priorities for extra spending? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAX. 2 ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2004.1							
Education	49	51	48	63	54	46	35
Defence	6	8	5	8	7	6	5
Health care	71	68	74	62	72	72	77
Housing	11	11	12	11	12	11	10
Public transport	2	2	2	2	2	1	2
Roads	11	13	8	13	10	11	8
Jurisdiction	5	5	5	5	5	4	7
Social assistance	30	28	32	23	29	32	36
Financial support for companies	3	4	3	4	4	3	2
Development aid	6	6	6	8	5	6	5
None of these	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY							
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un- employed	Retired
CCEB 2004.1							
Education	63	48	43	47	66	45	30
Defence	8	5	7	8	6	6	5
Health care	71	69	68	68	75	69	78
Housing	6	15	21	16	7	10	10
Public transport	1	2	2	2	2	1	2
Roads	12	15	10	11	5	11	9
Jurisdiction	4	7	6	5	3	5	7
Social assistance	23	28	29	33	25	31	40
Financial support for companies	4	4	4	4	2	3	3
Development aid	4	5	6	7	3	7	6
None of these	1	1	0	1	1	1	1

(CONTD.)

**TABLE 2B PRIORITIES FOR EXTRA SPENDING (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)**

**Question:** Here are some items of government spending. Which of them, if any, would be your two highest priorities for extra spending? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAX. 2 ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				LOCALITY		
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	rural area or village	small or middle sized town	large town
CCEB 2004.1							
Education	55	40	49	64	47	49	54
Defence	7	6	5	7	7	5	6
Health care	74	72	69	61	74	70	68
Housing	6	14	15	12	9	13	12
Public transport	1	2	2	3	2	2	2
Roads	6	12	14	16	11	11	8
Jurisdiction	4	6	7	4	5	5	6
Social assistance	30	34	28	22	31	31	29
Financial support for companies	2	4	4	4	3	4	3
Development aid	4	6	7	8	6	6	6
None of these	1	1	0	0	1	1	1

**TABLE 3.1A SATISFACTION WITH LIFE IN GENERAL (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** Please tell me whether you are very satisfied, fairly satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with each of the following? - Your life in general (M) (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - READ OUT)

CC EB 2004.1	CC-13 AVERAGE	NMS-10	CC- 3	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary
N=	12124	9105	3019	1000	500	1000	1004	1012
Very satisfied	8	8	8	3	48	7	3	6
Fairly satisfied	39	47	32	25	36	56	41	41
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	26	24	28	23	10	26	25	32
Not very satisfied	18	15	21	25	5	8	22	15
Not at all satisfied	8	5	10	24	1	3	8	6
DK/NA	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>
	Latvia	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
N=	1006	1016	500	1000	1019	1053	1014	1000
Very satisfied	4	5	21	8	3	5	17	11
Fairly satisfied	40	32	50	49	27	44	58	35
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	26	32	18	21	23	28	15	31
Not very satisfied	22	24	10	16	32	18	5	16
Not at all satisfied	8	8	1	4	14	6	1	7
DK/NA	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>101</b>

**TABLE 3.1B SATISFACTION WITH LIFE IN GENERAL (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)**

**Question:** Please tell me whether you are very satisfied, fairly satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with each of the following? - Your life in general (M) (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - READ OUT)

CCEB 2004.1	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
N=	12124	5608	6516	1942	3077	3136	3960
Very satisfied	8	9	7	13	8	6	6
Fairly satisfied	39	39	39	46	40	35	36
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	26	27	25	25	27	27	25
Not very satisfied	18	17	19	12	17	21	22
Not at all satisfied	8	7	8	4	7	10	9
DK/NA	1	0	1	1	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>
CCEB 2004.1	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY						
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un- employed	Retired
N=	888	1116	1016	2180	994	1132	3483
Very satisfied	10	9	6	9	9	4	5
Fairly satisfied	39	59	55	37	36	27	32
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	28	21	26	29	26	28	26
Not very satisfied	18	9	12	17	19	27	24
Not at all satisfied	5	3	2	7	9	15	11
DK/NA	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>99</b>
CCEB 2004.1	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				LOCALITY		
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	rural area or village	small or middle sized town	large town
N=	2507	5549	2711	1262	4406	4066	3617
Very satisfied	7	8	7	13	8	9	7
Fairly satisfied	31	39	49	54	38	42	38
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	28	26	24	23	28	24	26
Not very satisfied	22	19	15	8	18	16	21
Not at all satisfied	11	7	5	1	7	8	7
DK/NA	1	1	0	1	1	1	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>

**TABLE 3.2 SATISFACTION WITH THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN (COUNTRY)**  
(% BY COUNTRY)

**Question:** Please tell me whether you are very satisfied, fairly satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with each of the following? - The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (N) (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - READ OUT)

CC EB 2004.1	CC-13 AVERAGE	NMS-10	CC- 3	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary
N=	12124	9105	3019	1000	500	1000	1004	1012
Very satisfied	2	0	3	0	11	0	0	0
Fairly satisfied	10	7	11	1	35	10	13	7
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	22	21	23	11	24	29	27	25
Not very satisfied	41	44	38	37	22	43	44	46
Not at all satisfied	25	26	24	48	7	17	13	20
DK/NA	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>
	Latvia	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
N=	1006	1016	500	1000	1019	1053	1014	1000
Very satisfied	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	4
Fairly satisfied	13	8	20	5	7	5	23	15
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	26	28	26	17	19	20	27	25
Not very satisfied	40	40	32	45	41	44	32	37
Not at all satisfied	20	20	17	32	30	29	11	18
DK/NA	2	2	3	1	3	1	4	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**TABLE 3.3 SATISFACTION WITH THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM IN (COUNTRY)**  
(% BY COUNTRY)

**Question:** Please tell me whether you are very satisfied, fairly satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with each of the following? - The educational system in (OUR COUNTRY) (N) (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - READ OUT)

CC EB 2004.1	CC-13 AVERAGE	NMS-10	CC- 3	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary
N=	12124	9105	3019	1000	500	1000	1004	1012
Very satisfied	3	3	2	2	14	3	1	3
Fairly satisfied	19	24	15	15	38	28	24	26
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	27	29	25	20	21	34	24	29
Not very satisfied	30	28	31	22	16	19	32	24
Not at all satisfied	16	10	22	24	7	5	11	8
DK/NA	5	7	5	18	4	11	9	11
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>
	Latvia	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
N=	1006	1016	500	1000	1019	1053	1014	1000
Very satisfied	2	1	15	3	1	1	4	3
Fairly satisfied	23	13	50	22	18	19	42	14
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	24	31	16	28	25	28	25	26
Not very satisfied	31	35	11	31	31	35	17	33
Not at all satisfied	14	12	3	11	16	12	5	24
DK/NA	5	9	5	4	8	5	7	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>

**TABLE 3.4 SATISFACTION WITH LAW AND ORDER IN (COUNTRY) (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** Please tell me whether you are very satisfied, fairly satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with each of the following? - Law and order in (OUR COUNTRY) (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - READ OUT)

CC EB 2004.1	CC-13 AVERAGE	NMS-10	CC- 3	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary
N=	12124	9105	3019	1000	500	1000	1004	1012
Very satisfied	2	1	3	1	10	1	0	3
Fairly satisfied	14	12	15	3	38	9	22	23
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	21	21	22	10	25	20	27	30
Not very satisfied	36	38	34	39	16	42	33	32
Not at all satisfied	24	27	22	47	11	26	11	9
DK/NA	3	2	3	1	1	2	6	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>
	Latvia	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
N=	1006	1016	500	1000	1019	1053	1014	1000
Very satisfied	1	1	6	1	0	0	5	4
Fairly satisfied	15	6	32	7	8	6	48	20
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	27	22	26	17	22	22	28	24
Not very satisfied	36	38	21	41	41	41	13	31
Not at all satisfied	17	29	11	34	24	29	2	18
DK/NA	3	4	3	1	5	2	4	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**TABLE 3.5 SATISFACTION WITH PUBLIC TRANSPORT IN (COUNTRY) (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** Please tell me whether you are very satisfied, fairly satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with each of the following? - Public transport in (OUR COUNTRY) (N) (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - READ OUT)

CC EB 2004.1	CC-13 AVERAGE	NMS-10	CC- 3	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary
N=	12124	9105	3019	1000	500	1000	1004	1012
Very satisfied	3	2	4	1	9	2	5	3
Fairly satisfied	22	24	20	19	31	26	34	20
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	28	31	26	30	23	33	27	32
Not very satisfied	27	27	27	21	16	26	20	28
Not at all satisfied	15	11	17	18	19	10	8	11
DK/NA	5	5	5	10	2	4	6	7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>
	Latvia	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
N=	1006	1016	500	1000	1019	1053	1014	1000
Very satisfied	8	3	2	1	1	1	4	6
Fairly satisfied	49	30	23	22	18	13	46	21
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	24	36	27	31	27	32	24	25
Not very satisfied	14	17	23	28	31	36	13	26
Not at all satisfied	3	5	21	13	16	14	5	18
DK/NA	3	8	4	5	7	5	8	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**TABLE 3.6A SATISFACTION WITH THE HEALTH CARE SYSTEM IN (COUNTRY)**  
(% BY COUNTRY)

**Question:** Please tell me whether you are very satisfied, fairly satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with each of the following? - The health care system in (OUR COUNTRY) (M) (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - READ OUT)

CC EB 2004.1	CC-13 AVERAGE	NMS-10	CC- 3	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary
N=	12124	9105	3019	1000	500	1000	1004	1012
Very satisfied	1	1	2	1	10	1	1	1
Fairly satisfied	10	10	9	7	32	16	14	8
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	17	16	19	10	25	28	19	17
Not very satisfied	36	36	36	32	18	33	41	39
Not at all satisfied	35	36	33	47	15	20	23	33
DK/NA	1	1	1	2	0	2	2	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>
	Latvia	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
N=	1006	1016	500	1000	1019	1053	1014	1000
Very satisfied	2	0	19	1	0	0	2	3
Fairly satisfied	13	11	45	8	7	6	31	10
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	22	23	16	10	15	16	29	21
Not very satisfied	37	40	11	36	39	36	27	35
Not at all satisfied	25	24	7	45	35	42	8	30
DK/NA	2	2	1	0	2	1	3	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**TABLE 3.6B SATISFACTION WITH THE HEALTH CARE SYSTEM IN (COUNTRY)**  
(% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

**Question:** Please tell me whether you are very satisfied, fairly satisfied, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with each of the following? - The health care system in (OUR COUNTRY) (M) (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - READ OUT)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2004.1							
N=	12124	5608	6516	1942	3077	3136	3960
Very satisfied	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
Fairly satisfied	10	9	10	11	8	10	11
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	17	17	18	20	18	17	15
Not very satisfied	36	36	36	39	37	34	33
Not at all satisfied	35	35	34	27	35	37	38
DK/NA	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY</b>							
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un- employed	Retired
CCEB 2004.1							
N=	888	1116	1016	2180	994	1132	3483
Very satisfied	3	0	0	1	2	0	1
Fairly satisfied	9	6	9	9	14	9	9
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	19	19	17	16	20	18	15
Not very satisfied	35	34	40	33	35	38	34
Not at all satisfied	34	40	33	39	27	34	40
DK/NA	0	0	0	1	2	1	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE</b>				<b>LOCALITY</b>			
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	rural area or village	small or middle sized town	large town
CCEB 2004.1							
N=	2507	5549	2711	1262	4406	4066	3617
Very satisfied	2	1	1	2	2	2	1
Fairly satisfied	11	9	9	10	11	12	6
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	19	16	16	20	18	18	16
Not very satisfied	35	37	31	40	37	34	36
Not at all satisfied	32	36	42	26	31	34	40
DK/NA	1	1	1	2	1	1	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>99</b>

**TABLE 3.7A EXPECTED SATISFACTION IN 2 YEARS**  
(% BY COUNTRY)

**Question:** And, in two years time, do you think you will be more satisfied, less satisfied or as satisfied as you are today with ...?  
(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - READ OUT)

1. Your life in general (M) **(life in general)**
2. The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY) (N) **(economic situation)**
3. The educational system in (OUR COUNTRY) (N) **(educational system)**
4. Law and order in (OUR COUNTRY) (N) **(Law and order)**
5. Public transport in (OUR COUNTRY) (N) **(public transport)**
6. The health care system in (OUR COUNTRY) (M) **(health care)**

CCEB 2004.1	CC-13 AVERAGE			NMS-10			CC- 3			Bulgaria			Cyprus			Czech Republic			Estonia			Hungary		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
A: "More satisfied"; B: "Less satisfied"; C: "No change in satisfaction"																								
life in general	34	11	43	31	9	43	37	12	43	27	9	51	40	13	33	20	10	46	28	12	40	32	9	45
economic situation	30	17	37	25	17	35	34	17	39	22	10	47	28	42	16	16	23	33	24	21	32	26	13	43
educational system	29	13	41	26	9	41	32	17	40	17	10	45	48	12	28	18	9	44	26	12	35	28	8	43
law and order	29	15	40	25	12	40	32	17	41	24	10	47	37	19	30	15	15	44	25	11	37	27	9	45
public transport	29	12	43	23	9	45	34	14	41	23	9	46	43	13	34	14	10	51	24	10	40	23	9	49
health care	29	16	39	25	15	37	31	17	42	21	13	44	48	13	25	17	17	38	25	15	35	27	11	45
	Latvia			Lithuania			Malta			Poland			Romania			Slovakia			Slovenia			Turkey		
A: "More satisfied"; B: "Less satisfied"; C: "No change in satisfaction"	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
life in general	25	16	34	28	6	38	39	13	34	33	8	43	35	9	41	30	13	39	32	12	44	39	14	42
economic situation	22	22	29	28	8	30	40	25	16	27	16	35	36	15	32	24	21	37	26	25	35	35	19	40
educational system	26	14	31	25	7	33	59	7	19	27	8	42	34	12	36	22	20	37	28	12	44	33	19	41
law and order	25	17	31	24	9	34	44	15	26	28	11	38	37	13	32	20	17	43	20	17	49	31	19	43
public transport	30	10	36	24	4	39	45	12	32	26	8	43	36	12	33	18	17	44	22	11	52	35	16	43
health care	24	20	29	26	9	31	63	8	17	28	13	35	37	13	33	17	23	43	27	24	35	31	19	45

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

**TABLE 3.7B EXPECTED SATISFACTION IN 2 YEARS**  
(% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

**Question:** And, in two years time, do you think you will be more satisfied, less satisfied or as satisfied as you are today with ...?  
(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - READ OUT)

	TOTAL			SEX						AGE											
	CC-13 AVERAGE			male			female			15-24			25-39			40-54			55+		
CCEB 2004.1	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
A: "More satisfied"; B: "Less satisfied"; C: "No change in satisfaction"																					
life in general	34	11	43	38	11	42	31	11	43	43	9	40	38	11	41	32	11	44	24	12	46
economic situation	30	17	37	34	18	36	26	17	38	33	18	38	34	16	37	30	18	36	22	17	37
educational system	29	13	41	32	14	40	26	13	41	33	13	43	31	14	42	29	14	40	23	12	38
law and order	29	15	40	33	15	40	25	14	41	30	13	44	31	15	40	30	16	38	24	15	38
public transport	29	12	43	34	12	42	25	11	44	31	11	48	31	13	42	29	13	42	26	11	40
health care	29	16	39	32	17	39	25	15	40	32	13	43	31	17	39	29	17	38	23	15	38
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY																					
CCEB 2004.1	Self employed			Managers			Other white collars			Manual workers			House persons			Un-employed			Retired		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
A: "More satisfied"; B: "Less satisfied"; C: "No change in satisfaction"																					
life in general	43	11	38	37	9	46	35	7	45	36	12	41	32	12	46	32	13	38	24	13	46
economic situation	39	17	35	32	18	35	33	16	36	30	21	34	28	14	44	31	16	35	22	18	36
educational system	36	15	37	30	11	44	29	10	44	30	16	39	28	14	43	30	12	40	21	13	39
law and order	35	16	38	29	11	46	30	12	41	31	18	36	27	15	44	30	11	41	23	15	39
public transport	37	13	40	30	11	45	26	11	46	32	16	39	30	11	44	27	10	45	24	11	41
health care	35	16	39	31	14	39	26	16	42	30	21	34	28	15	44	27	16	41	22	16	38
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE											LOCALITY										
CCEB 2004.1	below 15			16-19			20 and above			still studying			rural area or village			small or middle sized town			large town		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
A: "More satisfied"; B: "Less satisfied"; C: "No change in satisfaction"																					
life in general	32	13	44	31	11	43	39	9	43	46	5	42	42	10	39	34	12	40	35	10	42
economic situation	29	17	38	28	18	36	33	16	37	34	16	39	39	15	35	31	16	35	31	19	35
educational system	29	15	39	26	13	40	31	11	43	34	11	44	36	13	39	29	13	39	31	13	39
law and order	29	16	41	27	14	40	33	13	40	30	14	44	36	14	39	30	13	39	29	16	40
public transport	32	13	40	26	12	44	31	10	43	30	10	49	36	12	40	31	12	39	28	13	43
health care	28	18	41	27	16	38	31	14	39	35	11	42	35	15	38	31	14	38	28	18	39

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

**TABLE 3.8A OPINION ON HEALTH CARE SYSTEM (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** Now, I will read you four statements about the way health care system runs in (COUNTRY). Which one comes closest to your own point of view? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

1. On the whole, the health care system in (OUR COUNTRY) runs quite well (**runs well**)
2. There are some good things in the way health care in (OUR COUNTRY) runs, and only minor changes would make it work better (**only minor changes needed**)
3. There are some good things in the way health care in (OUR COUNTRY) runs, but only fundamental changes would make it work better (**fundamental changes needed**)
4. Health care system in (OUR COUNTRY) runs so badly that we need to rebuild it completely (**complete rebuild needed**)
5. Uncertain

CCEB 2004.1	CC 13 AVERAGE	NMS-10	CC - 3	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary
N=	12124	9105	3019	1000	500	1000	1004	1012
runs quite well	3	3	2	1	13	6	7	3
only minor changes needed	13	14	12	9	24	18	20	14
fundamental changes needed	35	35	34	35	40	42	40	48
complete rebuild needed	40	39	40	44	17	21	25	28
uncertain	6	6	6	5	2	10	4	5
DK/NA	4	3	5	5	3	4	3	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>
	Latvia	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
N=	1006	1016	500	1000	1019	1053	1014	1000
runs quite well	6	2	21	2	4	2	11	2
only minor changes needed	18	14	36	10	9	16	37	14
fundamental changes needed	41	34	30	27	31	43	37	36
complete rebuild needed	25	30	7	53	40	29	11	39
uncertain	5	14	4	5	7	6	2	6
DK/NA	4	5	2	2	10	3	2	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>

**TABLE 3.8B OPINION ON HEALTH CARE SYSTEM (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)**

**Question:** Now, I will read you four statements about the way health care system runs in (COUNTRY). Which one comes closest to your own point of view? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2004.1							
N=	12124	5608	6516	1942	3077	3136	3960
runs quite well	3	3	3	2	3	2	4
only minor changes needed	13	12	14	13	12	13	15
fundamental changes needed	35	37	33	38	37	33	30
complete rebuild needed	40	40	40	34	40	44	40
uncertain	6	6	6	8	6	5	6
DK/NA	4	3	5	4	3	3	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY							
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un- employed	Retired
CCEB 2004.1							
N=	888	1116	1016	2180	994	1132	3483
runs quite well	3	1	3	2	3	3	3
only minor changes needed	13	13	11	16	15	13	12
fundamental changes needed	36	44	38	37	31	31	31
complete rebuild needed	42	39	42	37	39	43	42
uncertain	5	2	4	7	5	7	7
DK/NA	2	1	2	1	8	4	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				LOCALITY			
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	rural area or village	small or middle sized town	large town
CCEB 2004.1							
N=	2507	5549	2711	1262	4406	4066	3617
runs quite well	3	3	2	2	3	2	2
only minor changes needed	14	14	11	10	14	13	11
fundamental changes needed	31	36	37	40	34	34	35
complete rebuild needed	39	39	44	34	38	41	41
uncertain	7	6	4	8	5	6	7
DK/NA	6	2	2	5	5	3	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>

**TABLE 4.1A PEOPLE USE HEALTH CARE FACILITIES TOO FREQUENTLY**  
(% BY COUNTRY)

**Question:** I am going to read out some statements about health care. For each of these, please tell me if you strongly agree, tend to agree, neither agree nor disagree, tend to disagree or strongly disagree. - People use health care facilities too frequently (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - READ OUT)

CCEB 2004.1	CC 13 AVERAGE	NMS-10	CC - 3	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary
N=	12124	9105	3019	1000	500	1000	1004	1012
strongly agree	18	8	26	20	55	12	5	8
tend to agree	16	16	16	19	26	24	12	17
neither agree nor disagree	18	19	17	14	10	28	17	23
tend to disagree	21	28	14	19	5	20	36	25
strongly disagree	22	24	20	19	1	6	22	22
DK/NA	6	6	7	8	3	10	8	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>
	Latvia	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
N=	1006	1016	500	1000	1019	1053	1014	1000
strongly agree	6	3	33	6	9	10	22	33
tend to agree	12	16	35	11	11	22	29	17
neither agree nor disagree	16	19	11	14	17	28	18	18
tend to disagree	34	34	14	32	24	23	17	10
strongly disagree	26	20	2	33	26	12	7	17
DK/NA	5	7	6	5	13	5	7	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**TABLE 4.1B PEOPLE USE HEALTH CARE FACILITIES TOO FREQUENTLY**  
(% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

**Question:** I am going to read out some statements about health care. For each of these, please tell me if you strongly agree, tend to agree, neither agree nor disagree, tend to disagree or strongly disagree. - People use health care facilities too frequently (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - READ OUT)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2004.1							
N=	12124	5608	6516	1942	3077	3136	3960
strongly agree	18	18	18	19	20	18	14
tend to agree	16	16	15	19	15	16	14
neither agree nor disagree	18	19	17	18	21	16	16
tend to disagree	21	21	21	20	20	21	21
strongly disagree	22	19	24	18	19	23	26
DK/NA	6	7	6	5	5	6	9
Total	101	100	101	99	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY							
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un- employed	Retired
CCEB 2004.1							
N=	888	1116	1016	2180	994	1132	3483
strongly agree	26	8	13	16	30	17	12
tend to agree	14	16	17	17	16	12	14
neither agree nor disagree	21	19	21	23	12	17	15
tend to disagree	17	29	26	20	13	24	23
strongly disagree	17	23	20	20	22	23	27
DK/NA	5	5	3	5	7	6	8
Total	100	100	100	101	100	99	99
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				LOCALITY			
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	rural area or village	small or middle sized town	large town
CCEB 2004.1							
N=	2507	5549	2711	1262	4406	4066	3617
strongly agree	24	14	14	15	18	19	16
tend to agree	15	15	16	22	13	16	19
neither agree nor disagree	16	19	19	20	17	19	18
tend to disagree	16	24	25	19	22	20	19
strongly disagree	22	22	22	17	21	21	23
DK/NA	8	6	5	7	8	5	5
Total	101	100	101	100	99	100	100

**TABLE 4.2A DOCTORS DO NOT SPEND ENOUGH TIME WITH YOU**  
(% BY COUNTRY)

**Question:** I am going to read out some statements about health care. For each of these, please tell me if you strongly agree, tend to agree, neither agree nor disagree, tend to disagree or strongly disagree. - Doctors do not spend enough time with you when you go to them (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - READ OUT)

CCEB 2004.1	CC 13 AVERAGE	NMS-10	CC - 3	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary
N=	12124	9105	3019	1000	500	1000	1004	1012
strongly agree	30	18	40	32	33	11	17	13
tend to agree	24	26	23	27	23	20	30	23
neither agree nor disagree	20	22	18	17	19	28	21	27
tend to disagree	14	19	10	15	16	30	21	20
strongly disagree	7	9	5	5	7	6	7	14
DK/NA	5	5	4	4	2	4	4	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>
	Latvia	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
N=	1006	1016	500	1000	1019	1053	1014	1000
strongly agree	17	16	9	22	41	11	19	41
tend to agree	23	36	23	28	27	25	24	21
neither agree nor disagree	20	20	24	20	13	26	20	19
tend to disagree	24	17	32	15	8	25	22	10
strongly disagree	11	5	9	9	4	10	9	6
DK/NA	5	6	4	5	7	3	6	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**TABLE 4.2B DOCTORS DO NOT SPEND ENOUGH TIME WITH YOU**  
(% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

**Question:** I am going to read out some statements about health care. For each of these, please tell me if you strongly agree, tend to agree, neither agree nor disagree, tend to disagree or strongly disagree. - Doctors do not spend enough time with you when you go to them (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - READ OUT)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2004.1							
N=	12124	5608	6516	1942	3077	3136	3960
strongly agree	30	29	31	29	33	28	28
tend to agree	24	23	25	25	21	26	26
neither agree nor disagree	20	21	18	21	21	20	17
tend to disagree	14	14	14	15	14	14	15
strongly disagree	7	7	7	7	6	7	9
DK/NA	5	5	4	4	5	4	5
Total	100	99	99	101	100	99	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY							
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un- employed	Retired
CCEB 2004.1							
N=	888	1116	1016	2180	994	1132	3483
strongly agree	36	22	31	27	38	31	26
tend to agree	19	24	22	23	25	25	27
neither agree nor disagree	21	23	23	24	15	18	17
tend to disagree	12	19	16	15	10	16	16
strongly disagree	6	7	6	7	6	5	9
DK/NA	5	5	2	3	6	5	5
Total	99	100	100	99	100	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				LOCALITY			
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	rural area or village	small or middle sized town	large town
CCEB 2004.1							
N=	2507	5549	2711	1262	4406	4066	3617
strongly agree	36	26	27	25	30	28	31
tend to agree	23	25	23	26	24	24	25
neither agree nor disagree	17	21	22	22	18	20	21
tend to disagree	12	16	15	15	15	16	11
strongly disagree	6	7	9	8	6	8	8
DK/NA	5	4	4	5	6	3	4
Total	99	99	100	101	99	99	100

**TABLE 4.3A DOCTORS DO NOT SPEND ENOUGH TIME WITH YOU DISCUSSING  
PREVENTIVE ACTION (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** I am going to read out some statements about health care. For each of these, please tell me if you strongly agree, tend to agree, neither agree nor disagree, tend to disagree or strongly disagree. - Doctors do not spend enough time with you discussing preventive action and healthier lifestyle when you go to them (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - READ OUT)

CCEB 2004.1	CC 13 AVERAGE	NMS-10	CC - 3	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary
N=	12124	9105	3019	1000	500	1000	1004	1012
strongly agree	31	20	41	36	32	14	19	17
tend to agree	26	30	22	28	26	25	31	27
neither agree nor disagree	19	20	18	15	16	26	20	24
tend to disagree	12	17	8	10	17	24	18	15
strongly disagree	6	8	5	4	7	6	6	12
DK/NA	6	6	7	8	2	5	6	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>
	Latvia	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
N=	1006	1016	500	1000	1019	1053	1014	1000
strongly agree	17	17	9	23	40	19	20	42
tend to agree	26	37	26	33	26	26	23	19
neither agree nor disagree	19	20	24	17	13	25	18	20
tend to disagree	22	14	31	14	7	18	24	8
strongly disagree	10	3	7	7	4	7	9	5
DK/NA	6	9	3	6	9	5	7	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>

**TABLE 4.3B DOCTORS DO NOT SPEND ENOUGH TIME WITH YOU DISCUSSING PREVENTIVE ACTION (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)**

**Question:** I am going to read out some statements about health care. For each of these, please tell me if you strongly agree, tend to agree, neither agree nor disagree, tend to disagree or strongly disagree. - Doctors do not spend enough time with you discussing preventive action and healthier lifestyle when you go to them (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - READ OUT)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2004.1							
N=	12124	5608	6516	1942	3077	3136	3960
strongly agree	31	30	33	31	35	30	29
tend to agree	26	25	26	26	22	28	27
neither agree nor disagree	19	21	17	21	20	18	16
tend to disagree	12	12	11	12	11	12	13
strongly disagree	6	5	7	5	6	6	7
DK/NA	6	6	6	5	6	6	8
Total	100	99	100	100	100	100	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY							
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
CCEB 2004.1							
N=	888	1116	1016	2180	994	1132	3483
strongly agree	36	27	30	29	40	34	28
tend to agree	22	24	25	27	23	27	27
neither agree nor disagree	19	21	21	25	14	16	17
tend to disagree	12	17	15	10	8	11	13
strongly disagree	6	6	6	5	7	5	8
DK/NA	5	5	3	4	9	7	7
Total	100	100	100	100	101	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				LOCALITY			
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	rural area or village	small or middle sized town	large town
CCEB 2004.1							
N=	2507	5549	2711	1262	4406	4066	3617
strongly agree	37	28	29	26	30	30	34
tend to agree	23	27	26	28	27	26	24
neither agree nor disagree	16	20	19	22	18	18	20
tend to disagree	10	13	14	13	11	15	10
strongly disagree	6	6	7	6	6	7	6
DK/NA	7	6	5	6	7	5	7
Total	99	100	100	101	99	101	101

**TABLE 4.4A THE GOVERNMENT OR SOCIAL INSURANCE SHOULD ONLY PROVIDE EVERYONE WITH ESSENTIAL SERVICES (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** I am going to read out some statements about health care. For each of these, please tell me if you strongly agree, tend to agree, neither agree nor disagree, tend to disagree or strongly disagree. - The government or social insurance should only provide everyone with essential services, such as care for serious diseases, and encourage people to provide for themselves in other respects (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - READ OUT)

CCEB 2004.1	CC 13 AVERAGE	NMS-10	CC - 3	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary
N=	12124	9105	3019	1000	500	1000	1004	1012
strongly agree	11	5	17	7	19	4	3	2
tend to agree	13	10	15	13	19	11	9	5
neither agree nor disagree	15	11	18	14	13	18	7	11
tend to disagree	22	29	15	29	23	33	33	28
strongly disagree	34	41	28	29	22	29	43	50
DK/NA	6	4	8	9	4	6	4	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>
	Latvia	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
N=	1006	1016	500	1000	1019	1053	1014	1000
strongly agree	9	6	31	5	27	3	7	14
tend to agree	16	17	46	9	22	11	15	13
neither agree nor disagree	17	15	7	8	14	17	16	19
tend to disagree	28	33	7	29	13	31	28	14
strongly disagree	27	22	3	47	12	35	26	34
DK/NA	4	8	6	3	12	4	8	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**TABLE 4.4B THE GOVERNMENT OR SOCIAL INSURANCE SHOULD ONLY PROVIDE EVERYONE WITH ESSENTIAL SERVICES (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)**

**Question:** I am going to read out some statements about health care. For each of these, please tell me if you strongly agree, tend to agree, neither agree nor disagree, tend to disagree or strongly disagree. - The government or social insurance should only provide everyone with essential services, such as care for serious diseases, and encourage people to provide for themselves in other respects (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - READ OUT)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2004.1							
N=	12124	5608	6516	1942	3077	3136	3960
strongly agree	11	12	11	11	12	11	11
tend to agree	13	14	12	14	13	13	12
neither agree nor disagree	15	15	14	21	16	12	10
tend to disagree	22	21	22	20	22	23	22
strongly disagree	34	32	35	29	33	37	36
DK/NA	6	6	6	6	5	4	9
Total	101	100	100	101	101	100	100
CCEB 2004.1	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY						
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un- employed	Retired
N=	888	1116	1016	2180	994	1132	3483
strongly agree	14	10	9	11	12	11	11
tend to agree	12	15	9	12	16	11	12
neither agree nor disagree	16	15	14	17	13	18	10
tend to disagree	21	27	29	22	18	21	22
strongly disagree	33	30	38	35	31	35	37
DK/NA	4	3	2	3	9	5	8
Total	100	100	101	100	99	101	100
CCEB 2004.1	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				LOCALITY		
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	rural area or village	small or middle sized town	large town
N=	2507	5549	2711	1262	4406	4066	3617
strongly agree	12	11	11	12	12	11	11
tend to agree	12	12	15	16	12	13	14
neither agree nor disagree	15	13	15	17	13	13	18
tend to disagree	18	25	24	17	23	22	20
strongly disagree	35	35	31	31	34	35	33
DK/NA	8	4	3	8	7	5	6
Total	100	100	99	101	101	99	102

**TABLE 4.5A IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR ANY GOVERNMENT OR HEALTH INSURANCE  
SCHEME TO PAY FOR ALL NEW MEDICAL TREATMENTS (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** I am going to read out some statements about health care. For each of these, please tell me if you strongly agree, tend to agree, neither agree nor disagree, tend to disagree or strongly disagree. - It is impossible for any government or public or private health insurance scheme to pay for all new medical treatments and technology (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - READ OUT)

CCEB 2004.1	CC 13 AVERAGE	NMS-10	CC - 3	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary
N=	12124	9105	3019	1000	500	1000	1004	1012
strongly agree	11	10	13	10	13	5	14	6
tend to agree	17	18	16	17	22	18	28	12
neither agree nor disagree	21	19	22	19	16	25	15	21
tend to disagree	20	22	18	22	23	25	18	24
strongly disagree	21	21	21	13	19	15	14	29
DK/NA	10	10	9	18	8	13	10	9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>101</b>
	Latvia	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
N=	1006	1016	500	1000	1019	1053	1014	1000
strongly agree	18	7	11	12	12	9	13	14
tend to agree	32	22	31	18	13	20	19	17
neither agree nor disagree	18	20	21	16	17	21	21	25
tend to disagree	15	26	19	22	22	22	19	15
strongly disagree	7	12	5	23	17	16	12	24
DK/NA	10	12	13	10	19	12	15	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>

**TABLE 4.5B IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR ANY GOVERNMENT OR HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME TO PAY FOR ALL NEW MEDICAL TREATMENTS**  
(% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

**Question:** I am going to read out some statements about health care. For each of these, please tell me if you strongly agree, tend to agree, neither agree nor disagree, tend to disagree or strongly disagree. - It is impossible for any government or public or private health insurance scheme to pay for all new medical treatments and technology (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - READ OUT)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2004.1							
N=	12124	5608	6516	1942	3077	3136	3960
strongly agree	11	12	10	12	13	11	10
tend to agree	17	18	16	19	18	18	13
neither agree nor disagree	21	21	20	26	22	18	18
tend to disagree	20	20	20	17	20	21	20
strongly disagree	21	20	22	18	19	22	24
DK/NA	10	9	11	9	8	9	15
Total	100	100	99	101	100	99	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY							
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
CCEB 2004.1							
N=	888	1116	1016	2180	994	1132	3483
strongly agree	15	11	16	11	12	9	10
tend to agree	18	21	20	17	19	15	13
neither agree nor disagree	19	23	23	26	18	25	17
tend to disagree	21	21	20	18	18	21	21
strongly disagree	21	20	18	21	24	20	24
DK/NA	7	4	3	7	9	11	15
Total	101	100	100	100	100	101	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				LOCALITY			
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	rural area or village	small or middle sized town	large town
CCEB 2004.1							
N=	2507	5549	2711	1262	4406	4066	3617
strongly agree	10	11	16	12	11	13	10
tend to agree	15	17	20	22	17	16	19
neither agree nor disagree	21	22	21	20	18	22	23
tend to disagree	20	21	17	17	21	20	18
strongly disagree	24	20	19	17	22	19	22
DK/NA	10	9	7	12	11	9	9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	99	101

**TABLE 4.6A PRIORITY SHOULD BE GIVEN TO TREATING YOUNG PATIENTS RATHER THAN OLD PATIENTS (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** I am going to read out some statements about health care. For each of these, please tell me if you strongly agree, tend to agree, neither agree nor disagree, tend to disagree or strongly disagree. - Priority should be given to treating young patients rather than old patients (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - READ OUT)

CCEB 2004.1	CC 13 AVERAGE	NMS-10	CC - 3	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary
N=	12124	9105	3019	1000	500	1000	1004	1012
strongly agree	8	3	12	4	11	3	3	2
tend to agree	6	5	7	7	15	4	5	4
neither agree nor disagree	16	13	19	15	19	15	10	13
tend to disagree	19	23	16	24	20	26	20	26
strongly disagree	46	53	40	44	31	49	60	51
DK/NA	5	4	6	6	4	4	2	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>
	Latvia	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
N=	1006	1016	500	1000	1019	1053	1014	1000
strongly agree	7	3	7	2	8	3	7	14
tend to agree	7	11	10	4	6	7	8	7
neither agree nor disagree	12	17	14	12	19	18	16	20
tend to disagree	22	28	35	20	16	25	26	15
strongly disagree	49	33	31	58	41	43	35	39
DK/NA	3	7	3	4	9	4	9	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>

**TABLE 4.6B PRIORITY SHOULD BE GIVEN TO TREATING YOUNG PATIENTS RATHER THAN OLD PATIENTS (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)**

**Question:** I am going to read out some statements about health care. For each of these, please tell me if you strongly agree, tend to agree, neither agree nor disagree, tend to disagree or strongly disagree. - Priority should be given to treating young patients rather than old patients (SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - READ OUT)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2004.1							
N=	12124	5608	6516	1942	3077	3136	3960
strongly agree	8	8	7	9	9	8	6
tend to agree	6	6	6	8	6	6	4
neither agree nor disagree	16	17	16	22	18	16	10
tend to disagree	19	19	19	20	18	19	19
strongly disagree	46	45	46	37	45	47	53
DK/NA	5	5	5	5	4	5	7
Total	100	100	99	101	100	101	99
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY							
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un- employed	Retired
CCEB 2004.1							
N=	888	1116	1016	2180	994	1132	3483
strongly agree	11	4	5	7	13	7	5
tend to agree	5	6	5	7	8	6	4
neither agree nor disagree	15	13	15	21	17	21	11
tend to disagree	19	24	23	18	16	16	19
strongly disagree	46	46	52	44	41	45	54
DK/NA	5	6	1	3	6	5	6
Total	101	99	101	100	101	100	99
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				LOCALITY			
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	rural area or village	small or middle sized town	large town
CCEB 2004.1							
N=	2507	5549	2711	1262	4406	4066	3617
strongly agree	11	5	6	8	8	9	7
tend to agree	6	6	5	8	6	7	6
neither agree nor disagree	16	17	15	21	16	14	20
tend to disagree	17	19	22	22	19	21	16
strongly disagree	44	50	48	36	45	46	47
DK/NA	6	4	4	6	7	4	5
Total	100	101	100	101	101	101	101

**TABLE 5A FINANCING THE HEALTH CARE SYSTEM (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** Suppose the government had to choose between three options on this list. Which do you think it should choose?  
(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

1. Reduce taxes or social insurance contributions and spend less on health care services (**spend less on health**)
2. Keep taxes and spending on health care services at the same level as now (**spend the same on health**)
3. Increase taxes or social insurance contributions and spend more on health (**spend more on health**)

CCEB 2004.1	CC 13 AVERAGE	NMS-10	CC - 3	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary
N=	12124	9105	3019	1000	500	1000	1004	1012
spend less on health	11	14	9	11	11	8	9	12
spend the same on health	29	44	17	22	41	45	47	39
spend more on health	38	17	55	26	32	19	22	18
DK/NA	22	25	19	41	16	27	22	32
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>
	Latvia	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
N=	1006	1016	500	1000	1019	1053	1014	1000
spend less on health	15	14	15	17	20	8	28	5
spend the same on health	39	35	69	46	24	37	47	14
spend more on health	25	23	7	14	23	30	12	71
DK/NA	22	28	9	24	33	25	13	11
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>

**TABLE 5B FINANCING THE HEALTH CARE SYSTEM (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)**

**Question:** Suppose the government had to choose between three options on this list. Which do you think it should choose?  
(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2004.1							
N=	12124	5608	6516	1942	3077	3136	3960
spend less on health	11	12	11	11	11	13	10
spend the same on health	29	29	29	25	29	33	30
spend more on health	38	41	34	44	42	34	31
DK/NA	22	18	25	20	18	20	30
TOTAL	100	100	99	100	100	100	101
CCEB 2004.1	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY						
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un- employed	Retired
N=	888	1116	1016	2180	994	1132	3483
spend less on health	10	16	13	13	8	15	11
spend the same on health	23	39	39	35	17	34	31
spend more on health	51	26	26	33	54	32	28
DK/NA	16	19	22	19	20	20	29
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	99	101	99
CCEB 2004.1	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				LOCALITY		
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	rural area or village	small or middle sized town	large town
N=	2507	5549	2711	1262	4406	4066	3617
spend less on health	8	13	16	10	11	14	9
spend the same on health	22	36	34	26	29	34	24
spend more on health	48	29	31	42	37	30	46
DK/NA	22	22	20	21	23	22	20
TOTAL	100	100	101	99	100	100	99

**TABLE 6.1A PERSONAL HEALTH IN THE PAST YEAR (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** Over the last 12 months, would you say your health has on the whole been very good, good, fair, bad or very bad?

CCEB 2004.1	CC 13 AVERAGE	NMS-10	CC - 3	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary
N=	12124	9105	3019	1000	500	1000	1004	1012
Very good	14	15	13	16	52	15	9	15
Good	46	38	53	39	26	36	31	42
Fair	25	31	21	31	15	32	45	26
Bad	11	14	9	13	5	14	13	14
Very bad	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	3
DK/NA	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>
	Latvia	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
N=	1006	1016	500	1000	1019	1053	1014	1000
Very good	6	8	14	15	9	15	18	14
Good	32	34	45	40	37	33	37	62
Fair	45	47	32	28	35	39	33	14
Bad	14	9	7	16	14	11	10	6
Very bad	3	2	1	2	4	2	2	2
DK/NA	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>

**TABLE 6.1B PERSONAL HEALTH IN THE PAST YEAR (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)**

**Question:** Over the last 12 months, would you say your health has on the whole been very good, good, fair, bad or very bad?

CCEB 2004.1	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
N=	12124	5608	6516	1942	3077	3136	3960
Very good	14	17	11	26	17	10	3
Good	46	51	42	56	56	45	27
Fair	25	22	29	13	18	30	40
Bad	11	8	14	3	6	12	24
Very bad	2	2	3	1	2	2	4
DK/NA	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
CCEB 2004.1	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY						
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un- employed	Retired
N=	888	1116	1016	2180	994	1132	3483
Very good	18	15	19	14	11	14	3
Good	60	51	52	57	51	47	24
Fair	18	29	22	21	23	27	39
Bad	3	4	5	7	10	10	27
Very bad	1	1	1	1	2	2	6
DK/NA	0	0	1	0	3	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
CCEB 2004.1	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				LOCALITY		
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	rural area or village	small or middle sized town	large town
N=	2507	5549	2711	1262	4406	4066	3617
Very good	10	12	14	33	14	12	15
Good	46	46	47	50	45	45	50
Fair	25	28	28	12	25	28	24
Bad	14	11	8	4	12	13	8
Very bad	3	2	2	0	3	1	3
DK/NA	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>

**TABLE 6.2A LONG-STANDING ILLNESS (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** Do you have any long-standing illness, health problem or handicap that limits, to some extent or severely, your work or daily activities? This includes all types of health problems as well as those due to old age. (IF YES) To some extent or severely? (IF "YES")

CCEB 2004.1	CC 13 AVERAGE	NMS-10	CC - 3	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary
N=	12124	9105	3019	1000	500	1000	1004	1012
No	72	68	76	72	80	63	59	69
Yes, to some extent	19	22	17	20	15	29	28	18
Yes, severely	7	9	5	9	4	7	12	11
DK/NA	2	1	3	0	0	1	2	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>99</b>
	Latvia	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
N=	1006	1016	500	1000	1019	1053	1014	1000
No	58	63	81	70	67	66	68	80
Yes, to some extent	31	28	16	19	26	25	27	13
Yes, severely	9	6	2	10	5	9	5	4
DK/NA	1	2	1	1	1	0	1	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>

**TABLE 6.2B LONG-STANDING ILLNESS (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)**

**Question:** Do you have any long-standing illness, health problem or handicap that limits, to some extent or severely, your work or daily activities? This includes all types of health problems as well as those due to old age. (IF YES) To some extent or severely? (IF "YES")

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2004.1							
N=	12124	5608	6516	1942	3077	3136	3960
No	72	77	68	90	82	72	45
Yes, to some extent	19	17	21	7	13	19	37
Yes, severely	7	5	8	1	3	6	17
DK/NA	2	1	3	2	2	2	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>101</b>
<b>MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY</b>							
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un- employed	Retired
CCEB 2004.1							
N=	888	1116	1016	2180	994	1132	3483
No	81	83	84	83	77	77	41
Yes, to some extent	14	15	13	15	16	15	37
Yes, severely	4	2	1	2	4	4	20
DK/NA	2	0	2	1	3	4	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE</b>				<b>LOCALITY</b>			
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	rural area or village	small or middle sized town	large town
CCEB 2004.1							
N=	2507	5549	2711	1262	4406	4066	3617
No	65	73	78	91	69	70	78
Yes, to some extent	23	20	15	6	21	22	14
Yes, severely	9	6	6	0	8	7	6
DK/NA	3	1	1	2	2	1	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**TABLE 7.1A EXTRA RESPONSIBILITY AT HOME (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** Is there anyone living with you who has a long term illness, who is handicapped or elderly, whom you look after or give special help to? (SHOW CARD - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE - READ OUT)

CCEB 2004.1	CC 13 AVERAGE	NMS-10	CC - 3	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary
A husband/wife/partner, 60[-]	2	2	3	4	1	3	1	1
A husband/wife/partner, 60 [+]	2	3	2	3	2	5	3	1
A child, under 5	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1
A child, 5 or over (or adult child)	2	3	2	2	1	3	0	2
Another relative, under 60	2	1	3	2	0	1	0	1
Another relative, 60 or over	4	5	4	5	3	4	1	3
A friend, under 60	0	0	0	..	..	0	..	0
A friend, 60 or over	0	0	0	0	..	0	..	0
Other person, under 60	0	0	1	0	0	0	..	1
Other person, 60 or over	2	1	2	1	1	1	0	1
None of these	84	86	83	84	92	81	93	90
	Latvia	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
A husband/wife/partner, 60[-]	2	2	0	2	2	0	2	3
A husband/wife/partner, 60 [+]	2	3	1	2	4	2	2	1
A child, under 5	2	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
A child, 5 or over (or adult child)	3	2	1	3	1	1	2	3
Another relative, under 60	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	3
Another relative, 60 or over	4	7	3	5	4	6	2	3
A friend, under 60	0	0	..	0	..	..	0	0
A friend, 60 or over	1	0	..	..	..	..	0	0
Other person, under 60	0	0	..	0	1	0	0	1
Other person, 60 or over	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	3
None of these	84	85	92	81	79	89	91	84

**TABLE 7.1B EXTRA RESPONSIBILITY AT HOME (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)**

**Question:** Is there anyone living with you who has a long term illness, who is handicapped or elderly, whom you look after or give special help to? (SHOW CARD - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE - READ OUT)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2004.1							
A husband/wife/partner, 60[-]	2	2	2	1	2	4	3
A husband/wife/partner, 60 [+]	2	2	3	0	1	1	8
A child, under 5	1	1	1	1	2	1	0
A child, 5 or over (or adult child)	2	2	3	1	4	3	2
Another relative, under 60	2	2	2	3	3	2	1
Another relative, 60 or over	4	5	4	4	4	6	2
A friend, under 60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A friend, 60 or over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other person, under 60	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Other person, 60 or over	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
None of these	84	84	85	88	84	84	82
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY							
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un- employed	Retired
CCEB 2004.1							
A husband/wife/partner, 60[-]	2	2	3	2	3	3	3
A husband/wife/partner, 60 [+]	0	0	0	1	1	0	8
A child, under 5	1	2	1	1	2	3	0
A child, 5 or over (or adult child)	2	2	3	2	3	4	2
Another relative, under 60	3	2	1	2	2	3	1
Another relative, 60 or over	6	4	5	4	4	4	3
A friend, under 60	0	0	..	0	0	0	0
A friend, 60 or over	0	0	..	0	0	0	0
Other person, under 60	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other person, 60 or over	4	1	2	2	2	1	1
None of these	81	89	86	85	84	84	81

(CONTD.)

**TABLE 7.1B EXTRA RESPONSIBILITY AT HOME (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)**

**Question:** Is there anyone living with you who has a long term illness, who is handicapped or elderly, whom you look after or give special help to? (SHOW CARD - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE - READ OUT)

	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				LOCALITY		
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	rural area or village	small or middle sized town	large town
CCEB 2004.1							
A husband/wife/partner, 60[-]	3	2	2	0	3	3	1
A husband/wife/partner, 60 [+]	3	2	1	0	3	3	1
A child, under 5	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
A child, 5 or over (or adult child)	3	3	2	1	2	3	3
Another relative, under 60	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
Another relative, 60 or over	3	5	3	5	5	4	2
A friend, under 60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A friend, 60 or over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other person, under 60	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other person, 60 or over	1	2	3	0	3	1	0
None of these	83	83	86	91	81	84	88

**TABLE 7.2A EXTRA RESPONSIBILITY ELSEWHERE (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** Do you provide some regular service or help to such a person NOT living with you? (SHOW SAME CARD AS IN Q58.a - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE - READ OUT)

CCEB 2004.1	CC 13 AVERAGE	NMS-10	CC - 3	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary
A husband/wife/partner, 60[-]	0	0	0	..	..	1	..	0
A husband/wife/partner, 60 [+]	0	1	0	0	1	1	..	0
A child, under 5	1	1	0	0	..	1	1	..
A child, 5 or over (or adult child)	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0
Another relative, under 60	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	0
Another relative, 60 or over	5	7	3	4	6	8	8	4
A friend, under 60	0	0	0	0	..	2	1	..
A friend, 60 or over	0	0	0	..	..	2	0	..
Other person, under 60	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	..
Other person, 60 or over	1	2	1	1	1	3	4	1
None of these	89	87	89	91	91	82	84	95
	Latvia	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
A husband/wife/partner, 60[-]	0	1	0	0	0	..	0	0
A husband/wife/partner, 60 [+]	0	1	1	1	..	..	0	0
A child, under 5	0	1	..	1	..	..	0	0
A child, 5 or over (or adult child)	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	1
Another relative, under 60	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	3
Another relative, 60 or over	9	8	3	7	4	6	3	3
A friend, under 60	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A friend, 60 or over	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Other person, under 60	1	0	..	0	0	0	0	0
Other person, 60 or over	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
None of these	79	81	93	87	84	90	95	91

**TABLE 7.2B EXTRA RESPONSIBILITY ELSEWHERE (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)**

**Question:** Do you provide some regular service or help to such a person NOT living with you? (SHOW SAME CARD AS IN Q58.a - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE - READ OUT)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2004.1							
A husband/wife/partner, 60[-]	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
A husband/wife/partner, 60 [+]	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
A child, under 5	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
A child, 5 or over (or adult child)	1	1	1	0	1	1	2
Another relative, under 60	2	2	2	1	3	2	1
Another relative, 60 or over	5	5	5	3	6	7	3
A friend, under 60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A friend, 60 or over	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other person, under 60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other person, 60 or over	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
None of these	89	89	88	93	87	86	89
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY							
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un- employed	Retired
CCEB 2004.1							
A husband/wife/partner, 60[-]	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
A husband/wife/partner, 60 [+]	..	0	..	1	0	0	1
A child, under 5	0	0	0	1	1	2	0
A child, 5 or over (or adult child)	1	0	1	1	1	1	2
Another relative, under 60	2	3	2	2	3	2	1
Another relative, 60 or over	5	9	7	7	3	4	4
A friend, under 60	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
A friend, 60 or over	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Other person, under 60	..	0	0	0	0	1	0
Other person, 60 or over	2	2	3	1	1	1	1
None of these	90	84	87	86	91	89	87

(CONTD.)

**TABLE 7.2B EXTRA RESPONSIBILITY ELSEWHERE (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)**

**Question:** Do you provide some regular service or help to such a person NOT living with you? (SHOW SAME CARD AS IN Q58.a - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE - READ OUT)

	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				LOCALITY		
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	rural area or village	small or middle sized town	large town
CCEB 2004.1							
A husband/wife/partner, 60[-]	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
A husband/wife/partner, 60 [+]	1	1	0	0	1	1	0
A child, under 5	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
A child, 5 or over (or adult child)	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
Another relative, under 60	2	2	3	1	2	2	1
Another relative, 60 or over	3	6	8	4	5	5	4
A friend, under 60	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
A friend, 60 or over	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other person, under 60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other person, 60 or over	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
None of these	91	87	85	92	88	87	91

**TABLE 7.3A WHO SHOULD MAINLY PAY FOR TAKING CARE OF ELDERLY PARENTS?**  
(% BY COUNTRY)

**Question:** Do you provide some regular service or help to such a person NOT living with you? (SHOW SAME CARD AS IN Q58.a - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE - READ OUT)

CCEB 2004.1	CC 13 AVERAGE	NMS-10	CC - 3	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary
N=	12124	9105	3019	1000	500	1000	1004	1012
The elderly parents themselves	7	8	5	9	2	10	6	7
Their children	29	16	41	26	16	17	20	31
The national government	55	67	44	54	79	65	59	48
Regional/local government	5	5	6	7	2	3	12	8
DK/NA	4	4	4	4	1	5	3	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>
	Latvia	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
N=	1006	1016	500	1000	1019	1053	1014	1000
The elderly parents themselves	9	10	18	8	8	9	14	3
Their children	23	18	5	11	40	8	19	43
The national government	55	60	65	73	43	72	54	43
Regional/local government	9	5	7	4	3	6	7	6
DK/NA	3	7	5	4	5	5	7	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>99</b>

**TABLE 7.3B WHO SHOULD MAINLY PAY FOR TAKING CARE OF ELDERLY PARENTS?**  
(% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

**Question:** do you think should mainly pay for taking care of elderly parents? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2004.1							
N=	12124	5608	6516	1942	3077	3136	3960
The elderly parents themselves	7	6	7	7	6	6	7
Their children	29	28	30	33	32	25	26
The national government	55	55	54	50	54	58	56
Regional/local government	5	6	5	6	5	5	5
DK/NA	4	4	5	4	3	5	6
TOTAL	100	99	101	100	100	99	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY							
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
CCEB 2004.1							
N=	888	1116	1016	2180	994	1132	3483
The elderly parents themselves	7	10	6	7	5	5	7
Their children	34	22	22	28	38	28	25
The national government	51	63	62	54	47	60	58
Regional/local government	5	3	4	7	5	4	5
DK/NA	3	3	7	4	6	3	5
TOTAL	100	101	101	100	101	100	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				LOCALITY			
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	rural area or village	small or middle sized town	large town
CCEB 2004.1							
N=	2507	5549	2711	1262	4406	4066	3617
The elderly parents themselves	5	8	9	6	7	6	7
Their children	36	24	22	33	32	26	29
The national government	48	59	62	50	51	59	55
Regional/local government	6	5	3	7	6	5	5
DK/NA	5	4	3	4	4	4	5
TOTAL	100	100	99	100	100	100	101

**TABLE 7.4A WHO IS IN THE BEST POSITION TO DECIDE WHAT LONG-TERM CARE SERVICES AN ELDERLY PERSON NEEDS? (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** In your view, who is in the best position to decide what long-term care services an elderly person needs? (SHOW CARD -READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

CCEB 2004.1	CC 13 AVERAGE	NMS-10	CC - 3	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary
N=	12124	9105	3019	1000	500	1000	1004	1012
A relative, a close friend	22	24	21	23	32	7	19	13
The elderly person	21	19	24	26	15	16	18	27
The service provider	13	12	14	26	19	7	5	13
Another professional	39	42	36	20	33	65	56	43
DK/NA	4	4	4	5	1	5	3	5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>101</b>
	Latvia	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
N=	1006	1016	500	1000	1019	1053	1014	1000
A relative, a close friend	25	14	18	34	24	9	19	20
The elderly person	25	38	11	15	14	14	34	27
The service provider	18	9	14	13	8	13	9	15
Another professional	30	33	55	34	47	60	34	35
DK/NA	2	7	2	4	7	4	4	3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**TABLE 7.4B WHO IS IN THE BEST POSITION TO DECIDE WHAT LONG-TERM CARE SERVICES AN ELDERLY PERSON NEEDS? (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)**

**Question:** In your view, who is in the best position to decide what long-term care services an elderly person needs? (SHOW CARD -READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2004.1							
N=	12124	5608	6516	1942	3077	3136	3960
A relative, a close friend	22	22	23	20	24	23	22
The elderly person	21	22	21	21	23	20	21
The service provider	13	14	13	14	14	13	11
Another professional	39	38	39	41	36	39	40
DK/NA	4	4	5	4	3	4	6
TOTAL	99	100	101	100	100	99	100
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY							
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un- employed	Retired
CCEB 2004.1							
N=	888	1116	1016	2180	994	1132	3483
A relative, a close friend	26	18	20	21	23	28	21
The elderly person	23	21	19	20	24	19	20
The service provider	13	15	14	16	13	14	11
Another professional	35	41	44	40	35	35	41
DK/NA	3	4	4	2	5	4	6
TOTAL	100	99	101	99	100	100	99
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				LOCALITY			
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	rural area or village	small or middle sized town	large town
CCEB 2004.1							
N=	2507	5549	2711	1262	4406	4066	3617
A relative, a close friend	24	22	20	20	28	21	17
The elderly person	22	20	21	23	20	21	23
The service provider	14	13	16	11	12	13	15
Another professional	35	41	39	42	36	41	41
DK/NA	5	3	3	4	4	4	4
TOTAL	100	99	99	100	100	100	100

**TABLE 7.5A WHO IS IN THE NEXT BEST POSITION TO DECIDE WHAT LONG-TERM CARE SERVICES AN ELDERLY PERSON NEEDS? (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** And, who is in the next best position? (SHOW CARD -READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

CCEB 2004.1	CC 13 AVERAGE	NMS-10	CC - 3	Bulgaria	Cyprus	Czech Republic	Estonia	Hungary
N=	12124	9105	3019	1000	500	1000	1004	1012
A relative, a close friend	32	34	30	32	34	30	37	27
The elderly person	17	16	17	14	13	19	22	15
The service provider	18	15	21	17	18	15	10	19
Another professional	26	27	26	21	33	27	26	30
DK/NA	7	8	6	16	2	9	5	10
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>
	Latvia	Lithuania	Malta	Poland	Romania	Slovakia	Slovenia	Turkey
N=	1006	1016	500	1000	1019	1053	1014	1000
A relative, a close friend	30	32	39	39	35	24	37	28
The elderly person	19	25	22	13	14	25	22	19
The service provider	22	8	11	14	10	16	11	25
Another professional	25	25	25	27	32	26	24	24
DK/NA	4	9	3	7	10	8	6	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**TABLE 7.5B WHO IS IN THE NEXT BEST POSITION TO DECIDE WHAT LONG-TERM CARE SERVICES AN ELDERLY PERSON NEEDS? (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)**

**Question:** And, who is in the next best position? (SHOW CARD -READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2004.1							
N=	12124	5608	6516	1942	3077	3136	3960
A relative, a close friend	32	32	32	33	32	32	30
The elderly person	17	17	17	17	17	15	17
The service provider	18	19	17	21	19	17	14
Another professional	26	27	26	23	26	28	28
DK/NA	7	6	8	6	5	7	10
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	99	99	99
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY							
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
CCEB 2004.1							
N=	888	1116	1016	2180	994	1132	3483
A relative, a close friend	30	33	34	33	30	32	31
The elderly person	16	18	17	18	18	12	16
The service provider	23	14	17	16	19	20	15
Another professional	26	27	24	28	26	28	28
DK/NA	4	7	8	5	6	7	10
TOTAL	99	99	100	100	99	99	100
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				LOCALITY			
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	rural area or village	small or middle sized town	large town
CCEB 2004.1							
N=	2507	5549	2711	1262	4406	4066	3617
A relative, a close friend	27	34	37	34	31	32	33
The elderly person	18	16	15	17	15	18	17
The service provider	20	16	15	21	19	16	19
Another professional	27	27	27	22	28	27	24
DK/NA	8	6	6	6	7	6	7
TOTAL	100	99	100	100	100	99	100

**TABLE 8.1A HOW WELL DO YOU GET BY WITH YOUR HOUSEHOLD'S INCOME?**  
(% CHANGES BY COUNTRY)

**Question:** How well do you get by with your household's income? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

1st column: CC EB 2004.1 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2002.1	CC-13 AVERAGE		NMS-10		CC- 3		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary	
With great difficulty	19	-5	17	-1	20	-8	56	-6	7	0	11	+2	12	-8	20	-2
With difficulty	50	-2	50	-3	50	-2	38	+4	35	-8	51	+9	53	+3	55	-6
Easily	26	+7	26	+5	26	+8	5	+2	52	+6	31	+3	30	+8	22	+8
Very easily	2	+1	2	+1	1	0	0	0	5	+2	2	+1	1	0	1	0
DK/NA	4	0	5	-2	2	+1	1	-1	1	0	6	-14	4	-3	2	-1
TOTAL	101		100		99		100		100		101		100		100	
	Latvia		Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
With great difficulty	20	-8	16	-4	8	+2	19	-2	27	-9	18	+2	7	+2	12	-8
With difficulty	54	0	56	+2	34	-8	49	-5	53	+6	52	-3	33	0	51	-6
Easily	22	+7	20	+3	53	+9	24	+4	19	+5	22	+4	53	-3	32	+11
Very easily	1	0	0	0	2	-1	2	+1	1	0	2	+1	4	+1	2	+1
DK/NA	2	0	9	0	4	-1	6	+1	1	-2	6	-3	3	+1	3	+3
TOTAL	99		101		101		100		101		100		100		100	

**TABLE 8.1B HOW WELL DO YOU GET BY WITH YOUR HOUSEHOLD'S INCOME?**  
(% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

**Question:** How well do you get by with your household's income? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	TOTAL		SEX				AGE							
	CC-13 AVERAGE		male		female		15-24		25-39		40-54		55+	
1st column: CC EB 2004.1 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2002.1														
With great difficulty	19	-5	17	-6	20	-4	10	-5	16	-6	24	-6	24	-3
With difficulty	50	-2	50	-2	51	-2	47	-4	51	-2	50	-4	52	-1
Easily	26	+7	29	+9	24	+6	35	+10	28	+7	22	+8	20	+3
Very easily	2	+1	2	+1	1	0	2	+1	2	+1	1	0	1	0
DK/NA	4	0	3	-1	4	+1	7	0	3	0	4	+2	2	-1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>101</b>		<b>101</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>101</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>101</b>		<b>99</b>	
<b>MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY</b>														
1st column: CC EB 2004.1 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2002.1	<b>Self employed</b>		<b>Managers</b>		<b>Other white collars</b>		<b>Manual workers</b>		<b>House persons</b>		<b>Un- employed</b>		<b>Retired</b>	
With great difficulty	10	-10	5	-3	7	-6	18	-4	22	-2	31	-10	27	-3
With difficulty	54	+3	47	-1	52	-2	53	-7	49	-7	55	+10	50	-2
Easily	31	+8	39	+2	34	+7	25	+10	24	+6	12	0	19	+5
Very easily	2	-1	4	+3	2	+2	1	0	1	-1	1	+1	1	0
DK/NA	4	0	6	0	6	+1	3	0	4	+3	1	-1	2	-1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>101</b>		<b>101</b>		<b>101</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>99</b>	
<b>TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE</b>														
1st column: CC EB 2004.1 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2002.1	<b>below 15</b>		<b>16-19</b>		<b>20 and above</b>		<b>still studying</b>		<b>rural area or village</b>		<b>small or middle sized town</b>		<b>large town</b>	
With great difficulty	23	-5	19	-6	14	-3	6	-2	20	-7	18	-4	16	-5
With difficulty	51	-4	52	-2	48	0	40	-7	52	-1	49	-5	49	-1
Easily	22	+8	23	+5	34	+6	40	+10	23	+7	28	+9	29	+5
Very easily	1	0	1	+1	2	0	3	+1	2	+1	2	+1	1	0
DK/NA	3	+2	3	0	3	-2	10	-2	4	+1	4	0	4	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>98</b>		<b>101</b>		<b>99</b>		<b>101</b>		<b>101</b>		<b>99</b>	

**TABLE 8.2A HOW LONG HAS YOUR HOUSEHOLD BEEN IN THIS FINANCIAL SITUATION?**  
(% CHANGES BY COUNTRY)

**Question:** How long has your household been in this financial situation? (IF "WITH GREAT DIFFICULTY" OR "WITH DIFFICULTY")

1st column: CC EB 2004.1 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2002.1	CC-13 AVERAGE		NMS-10		CC- 3		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary	
Less than a year	3	0	5	+1	1	-1	2	-2	5	+1	4	-1	6	+2	2	-1
1 year	7	-1	7	0	7	-1	4	-3	13	0	8	-2	5	-3	8	+3
From 2 to 3 years	23	-3	26	+1	20	-6	20	-4	34	+5	29	+5	23	-3	29	+10
From 4 to 5 years	24	+5	25	+3	24	+7	25	+1	15	-10	25	+3	26	+3	23	0
From 6 to 10 years	19	0	19	0	20	+2	20	-4	16	+2	17	-2	22	-1	19	-2
Over 10 years	20	-2	15	-3	24	-2	27	+11	15	0	12	-1	16	+3	18	-10
DK/NA	4	+1	3	-1	4	+2	2	+1	1	+1	5	0	2	-1	2	+1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>99</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>101</b>	
	Latvia		Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey	
Less than a year	5	0	3	-1	3	0	6	+1	2	+1	9	+5	3	-1	1	-1
1 year	9	+2	8	0	15	+7	6	-1	4	0	15	+5	7	+3	9	-1
From 2 to 3 years	21	-3	27	+1	35	+2	24	-4	20	+2	31	+6	21	-3	20	-10
From 4 to 5 years	26	+8	26	0	23	-3	26	+5	22	+2	22	-4	25	+4	24	+9
From 6 to 10 years	16	-10	20	+1	12	0	20	+1	21	-2	13	-4	15	-2	19	+4
Over 10 years	20	+3	15	+4	12	-4	15	-1	24	-3	9	-5	26	+2	23	-4
DK/NA	4	+1	1	-4	1	-2	4	-2	7	+1	1	-4	3	-3	4	+3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>101</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>101</b>		<b>101</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>	

**TABLE 8.2B HOW LONG HAS YOUR HOUSEHOLD BEEN IN THIS FINANCIAL SITUATION?**  
(% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)

**Question:** How long has your household been in this financial situation? (IF "WITH GREAT DIFFICULTY" OR "WITH DIFFICULTY")

	TOTAL		SEX				AGE							
1st column: CC EB 2004.1 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2002.1	CC-13 AVERAGE		male		female		15-24		25-39		40-54		55+	
Less than a year	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	-1	4	0	3	+1	1	0
1 year	7	-1	5	-2	9	+1	10	-2	10	+1	5	-3	5	+1
From 2 to 3 years	23	-3	24	-2	22	-3	26	-5	23	-8	23	-4	18	+3
From 4 to 5 years	24	+5	25	+6	24	+4	26	+10	26	+6	25	+4	21	+2
From 6 to 10 years	19	0	20	+1	19	0	13	0	20	+4	20	+2	22	-5
Over 10 years	20	-2	19	-4	20	-2	13	-4	14	-4	21	0	29	-2
DK/NA	4	+1	5	+2	3	0	6	0	3	+1	3	+1	4	+1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>101</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>98</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>	
<b>MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY</b>														
1st column: CC EB 2004.1 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2002.1	Self employed		Managers		Other white collars		Manual workers		House persons		Un- employed		Retired	
Less than a year	3	+1	6	0	5	-2	3	0	1	-1	6	0	1	0
1 year	5	-4	7	-2	6	-4	8	0	13	+4	8	-2	4	0
From 2 to 3 years	20	-11	30	+2	32	+7	23	-5	20	-10	25	-5	19	+3
From 4 to 5 years	27	+7	19	0	24	0	28	+7	24	+7	25	+7	22	+3
From 6 to 10 years	21	+8	16	-1	20	+3	19	+1	19	+2	17	+1	22	-5
Over 10 years	20	-3	19	+1	11	-5	14	-5	19	-5	16	-2	29	0
DK/NA	4	+2	2	-1	2	-1	4	+1	4	+3	3	+1	3	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100</b>		<b>99</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>99</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>	
<b>TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE</b>														
1st column: CC EB 2004.1 2nd column: % change from CC EB 2002.1	below 15		16-19		20 and above		still studying		rural area or village		small or middle sized town		large town	
Less than a year	1	-1	4	0	5	0	6	+2	3	+1	2	-2	4	+1
1 year	7	0	8	0	8	-1	8	-4	8	+2	7	0	7	-4
From 2 to 3 years	18	-7	25	-1	25	-2	32	+3	20	-5	22	-3	26	-2
From 4 to 5 years	23	+6	26	+3	23	+2	24	+4	23	+3	25	+4	26	+9
From 6 to 10 years	21	+2	19	-1	19	+1	9	-2	21	+1	20	0	16	-1
Over 10 years	27	-1	15	-1	17	0	14	-1	21	-3	19	-2	19	-2
DK/NA	4	+2	3	0	3	0	7	-2	4	+1	5	+2	3	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>101</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>100</b>		<b>##</b>	

## C. TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

### C.1 Co-operating Agencies and Research Executives

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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. Agnes ILLYES	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 Candidate 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  
Łódzkie  
Zachodniopomorskie  
Pomorskie  
Wielkopolskie  
Dolnośląskie  
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 20<sup>th</sup> of February and the 17<sup>th</sup> of March 2004, The Gallup Organization Hungary carried out wave 2004.1 of the Candidate Countries Eurobarometer, at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-Generals Press and Communication, and Employment and Social Affairs.

The Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2004.1 covers citizens of each of the countries that are applying for European Union membership aged 15 and over, with the exception of Estonia, Latvia and Cyprus. In Estonia and Latvia, 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	25-February - 14 March	7,891
(Republic of) Cyprus	CYMAR MARKET RESEARCH	500	24-February - 9 March	689
Czech Republic	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, CZECH REPUBLIC / CVVM	1000	21-February - 11 March	10,226
Estonia	SAAR POLL	1004	21-February -3 March	1,360
Hungary	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, HUNGARY	1012	24-February -14 March	10,195
Latvia	LATVIAN FACTS LTD.	1006	27-February -11 March	2,345
Lithuania	BALTIC SURVEYS	1016	20-February - 4 March	3,475
Malta	MISCO	500	23-February -12 March	386
Poland	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, POLAND	1000	21-February -7 March	38,632
Romania	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, ROMANIA	1019	20-February -8 March	22,435
Slovakia	FOCUS CENTER FOR SOCIAL AND MARKET ANALYSIS	1053	25-February - 10 March	5,331
Slovenia	CATI D.O.O.	1014	24-February - 17 March	1,980
Turkey	KONSENSUS RESEARCH & CONSULTANCY	1000	21-February -11 March	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/](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	48 %
(2) Women	52 %

### C.4.2 Age bands

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

(1) Aged 15 -24	22 %
(2) Aged 25 -39	28 %
(3) Aged 40 -54	25 %
(4) Aged 55+	25 %

### 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	38 %
(2) respondents who left school at ages 16 to 19	36 %
(3) respondents who stayed in school until they were aged 20 or older	15 %
(4) respondents who are still studying	11 %

### 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	5 %
(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)	0 %
(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 travelling (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	9 %
(14) Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	4 %

#### Non-active

(15) Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	16 %
(16) Student	12 %
(17) Unemployed or temporarily not working	10 %
(18) Retired or unable to work through illness	23 %

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

- |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| (1) <b>Self employed</b> = 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                                                          | 12 % |
| (2) <b>Managers</b> = 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) | 5 %  |
| (3) <b>Other white collars</b> = Employed position, working mainly at a desk + Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver, etc.)                                                                                                                                                | 6 %  |
| (4) <b>Manual Workers</b> = 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                                                                                        | 16 % |
| (5) <b>House persons</b> = Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working                                                                                                                                                                | 16 % |
| (6) <b>Unemployed</b> = Unemployed + temporarily not working                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | 10 % |
| (7) <b>Retired</b> = Retired + unable to work through illness                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | 23 % |
| (8) <b>Still studying</b> = Student                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | 12 % |

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

#### C.4.5 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      | 41 % |
| (2) small or middle sized town | 31 % |
| (3) large town                 | 28 % |