

Basic Questionnaire

NOTE: This basic questionnaire is provided only as a guide to the survey questions. Please see the SPSS data definitions and document statements for changes in coding schemes and country specific categories. Copies of the original national field questionnaires are available on special request.

QUESTION 3:

Compared to 12 months ago, do you think the financial situation of your household has...
(READ OUT) ?

Got a lot better	1
Got a little better	2
Stayed the same	3
Got a little worse	4
Got a lot worse	5
Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	6

CEEB6 - Q2 - TREND

QUESTION 4:

And over the next 12 months, do you expect that the financial situation of your household will ... (READ OUT) ?

Get a lot better	1
Get a little better	2
Stay the same	3
Get a little worse	4
Get a lot worse	5
Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	6

CEEB6 - Q3 - TREND

QUESTION 5:

Do you personally feel that the creation of a free market economy, that is one largely free from state control, is right or wrong for (OUR COUNTRY'S) future?

Right	1
Wrong	2
Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	3

CEEB6 - Q4 - TREND

QUESTION 6:

On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy is developing in (OUR COUNTRY) ?

Very satisfied	1
Fairly satisfied	2
Not very satisfied	3
Not at all satisfied	4
Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	5

CEEB6 - Q6 - TREND

QUESTION 7:

How much respect is there for individual human rights nowadays in (OUR COUNTRY)? Do you feel there is... (READ OUT) ?

A lot of respect for individual human rights	1
Some respect	2
Not much respect	3
No respect at all	4
Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	5

CEEB6 - Q7 - TREND

QUESTION 8:

As you might know, 15 states of "Western" Europe form together the "European Union". Would you say that your impressions of the aims and activities of the European Union are generally ... (READ OUT) ?

Positive	1	CIS + Albania/Croatia/Fyrom/Yugoslavia:go to Q9
Neutral	2	CIS + Albania/Croatia/Fyrom/Yugoslavia:go to Q9
Negative	3	CIS + Albania/Croatia/Fyrom/Yugoslavia:go to Q9
Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	4	Go to Q.10

CEEB6 - Q8 - TREND

AFTER ANSWERING Q.8, ALL EUROPEAN AGREEMENT COUNTRIES GO TO Q.10

QUESTION 9 (ASK IN ALBANIA, CIS, CROATIA, FYROM AND YUGOSLAVIA ONLY)

Could you tell me why you say that ? PROBE : Any others reasons ?

CEEB6 - Q8a - TREND

QUESTION 10 :

(SHOWCARD ONE - REVERSE ORDER OF ITEMS ON 50% OF SHOWCARDS) As things now stand, with which of the following do you see (OUR COUNTRY'S) future most closely tied up? (READ OUT ONCE AND CODE ONE ONLY)

The United States of America	1
The European Union	2
Other European countries like Norway and Switzerland, which remain outside the European Union	3
Other Central and Eastern European countries	4
Russia (FOR RUSSIA "other countries in the Commonwealth of Independent States")	5
Turkey	6
Japan/ South Korea	7
DO NOT READ OUT - Germany	8
DO NOT READ OUT - Other: WRITE IN _____	9
DO NOT READ OUT - We should depend on ourselves	0
DO NOT READ OUT - Don't know	1

CEEB6 - Q9 - MODIFIED TREND

CIS COUNTRIES + FYROM, ALBANIA, YUGOSLAVIA, CROATIA: GO TO Q.15

QUESTION 11:

(ASK IN EUROPEAN AGREEMENT COUNTRIES ONLY)

If there were to be a referendum tomorrow on the question of (OUR COUNTRY'S) membership of the European Union, would you personally vote for or against membership ?

Vote for membership	1
Vote against membership	2
Undecided	3
Would not vote	4
Don't know / no answer	5

CEEB6 - Q.11 -TREND

QUESTION 12:

(ASK IN EUROPEAN AGREEMENT COUNTRIES ONLY - ONLY THOSE WHO STATED THEY WOULD VOTE "FOR" OR "AGAINST")

What are the main reasons why you would vote for/against? Any other reasons?
PROBE

CEEB7 - NEW

QUESTION 13:

(ASK IN EUROPEAN AGREEMENT COUNTRIES ONLY) :

If there were a referendum tomorrow on the question of (OUR COUNTRY'S) membership of NATO, would you personally vote for or against membership?

- Vote for membership 1
- Vote against membership 2
- Undecided 3
- Would not vote 4
- Don't know/ no answer 5

CEEB6 - Q12 - TREND

QUESTION 14:

(ASK IN EUROPEAN AGREEMENT COUNTRIES ONLY - ONLY THOSE WHO STATED THEY WOULD VOTE "FOR" OR "AGAINST")

What are the main reasons why you would vote for/against? Any other reasons?
PROBE

CEEB7 - NEW

QUESTION 15:

(ASK ALL)

Who do you think benefits the most out of the relationship between (OUR COUNTRY) and the European Union? Is it the European Union, (OUR COUNTRY) or do both equally benefit ?

(OUR COUNTRY)	1
The European Union	2
Both equally benefit	3
Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	4

CEE6 - Q13 - TREND

QUESTION 16:

(ASK IN EUROPEAN AGREEMENT COUNTRIES ONLY)

Do you think the following are likely to benefit or lose out in (OUR COUNTRY) as ties between (OUR COUNTRY) and the European Union increase? What do you think will happen to... (READ OUT)

	Benefit	Lose out	No impact (spon)	DK
State enterprise	1	2	3	4
Farmers	1	2	3	4
Private business	1	2	3	4
Civil servants	1	2	3	4
Manual workers	1	2	3	4
Health and social services	1	2	3	4
Educational system	1	2	3	4
People living on low incomes	1	2	3	4
Armed Forces	1	2	3	4
The Church (only for Poland)	1	2	3	4

CEE6 - Q14 - TREND

QUESTION 17a:

(FOR ALL COUNTRIES INCLUDING RUSSIA, BUT EXCLUDING BALTICS AND REST OF CIS)

Here is a list of ways you might hear about the activities of the European Union, its institutions, its policies. Which of them are your main sources of information about the European Union, its institutions, its policies? (SHOW CARD TWO - MULTIPLE RESPONSES - READ OUT EACH ITEM AND CODE)

(OUR COUNTRY'S) newspapers	1
Western newspapers	2
(OUR COUNTRY'S) television	3
Western television	4
(OUR COUNTRY'S) radio	5
Western radio	6
(OUR COUNTRY'S) periodicals	7
Western periodicals	8
School or university	9
At work	0
Libraries	1
The Government	2
The European Union Delegation in (OUR CAPITAL)*	3
Visits to European Union countries	4
Personal contact with people from the European Union in (OUR COUNTRY)	5
Other	6
None of them	7

CEE6 - Q15a - MODIFIED TREND

*For Croatia and FYROM, there is no Delegation (the answer category is left completely blank, while the numbering remains unaltered)

**RUSSIA, ALBANIA, CROATIA, FYROM + YUGOSLAVIA
GO TO Q.20 (PART II)**

QUESTION 17b:

(FOR BALTIC STATES AND CIS COUNTRIES (EXCEPT RUSSIA))

Here is a list of ways you might hear about the activities of the European Union, its institutions, its policies. Which of them are your main sources of information about the European Union, its institutions, its policies? (SHOW CARD TWO - MULTIPLE RESPONSES - READ OUT EACH ITEM AND CODE)

(OUR COUNTRY'S) newspapers	1
Newspapers from Russia	2
Newspapers from the West	3
(OUR COUNTRY'S) television	4
Television from Russia	5
Television from the West	6
(OUR COUNTRY'S) radio	7
Radio from Russia	8
Radio from the West	9
(OUR COUNTRY'S) periodicals	0
Periodicals from Russia	1
Periodicals from the West	2
School or university	3
At work	4
Libraries	5
The Government	6
The European Union Delegation in (OUR CAPITAL)	7
Visits to European Union countries	8
Personal contact with people from the European Union in (OUR COUNTRY)	9
Other	0
None of them	1

CEEB6 - Q15b - TREND MODIFIED

* For Armenia and Belarus, the Delegation is "Moscow".

CIS COUNTRIES GO TO Q.20 (PART II)

QUESTION 18: (ASK IN EUROPE AGREEMENT COUNTRIES ONLY) If the European Union were to open an information centre in (OUR CAPITAL), would you personally think this is a good idea, not a good idea or are you indifferent about it ?

Good idea	1
Not a good idea	2
Indifferent	3
Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	4

CEEB7 - NEW

QUESTION 19: (ASK IN EUROPE AGREEMENT COUNTRIES ONLY) The European Union deals with many issues. Here are some of them. Would you, or would you not personally like to know more about what the European Union is doing in the areas of ... (SHOWCARD THREE - MULTIPLE RESPONSES - READ OUT EACH ITEM AND CODE - REVERSE ORDER OF ITEMS ON 50% OF THE SHOWCARDS)

	Like to know more about
Agriculture/Fisheries	1
Business/industry/technology	2
Common foreign and security policy	3
Culture/audiovisual	4
Competition/privatisation	5
Economic/monetary affairs	6
Energy	7
Environment	8
EU institutions and how they work	9
EU-(OUR COUNTRY) relations	0
Human rights	1
EU assistance programme (called "PHARE")	2
Science, research and development	3
Single market	4
Trade with European Union	5
Transport	6
Working and living conditions	7
None of them (DO NOT READ OUT)	8

CEEB7 - NEW

STANDARD SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHICS

D.1

Sex:

Male	1
Female	2

CEE66 - D1 - TREND

D.2

What is the highest level of education that you have received? (SHOW CARD TEN)

Up to elementary	1
Some secondary but not completed	2
Secondary graduated	3
Higher education	4
Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	5
Refused (DO NOT READ OUT)	6

CEE66 - D2 - TREND

D.3

How old are you? (WRITE IN YEARS OF AGE)

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(IF PERSON BELOW VOTING AGE, GO TO D5)

CEE66 - D3 - TREND

D.4a

(ASK ONLY THOSE OF VOTING AGE)

Do you have the right to vote in (OUR COUNTRY) at General Elections?

Have the right to vote	1	(Go to Q.D.4b)
Do not have the right to vote	2	(Go to Q.D.5)
Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	3	(Go to Q.D.5)

CEE66 - D4a - TREND

D.4b

(ASK ONLY THOSE WHO HAVE THE RIGHT TO VOTE)

If there were a General Election tomorrow, which party or block would you vote for, or might you be inclined to vote for? (CODE ONE ONLY) (NB: INSTITUTE: LIST UP TO MAXIMUM 15 NATIONAL PARTIES OR BLOCKS IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER)

Party A	1
Party B	2
Party C	3
Party D	4
Party E	5
Party F	6
Party G	7
Party H	8
Party I	9
Party J	0
Party K	1
Party L	2
Party M	3
Party N	4
Party O	5
Other party	1
Would vote blank/ spoil vote	2
Would not vote	3
Don't know	4
No answer	5

CEEB6 - D4b - TREND

D.5

(ASK ALL) (SHOW CARD ELEVEN) What is your main present occupation? (WRITE IN AND CODE ONE ONLY)

.....

Civil servant	1
State-owned enterprise (non agriculture)	2
Private sector (non-agriculture) owner/self employed	3
Private sector (non agriculture) employee	4
All agriculture (including fishermen)	5
Other paid work	6
Pensioner	7
Housewife not otherwise employed	8
Students (all respondents still in education)	9
Temporarily not working, unemployed	0

CEEB6 - D5 - TREND

D.6a What nationality/ethnic background do you come from?
(CODE ONE ONLY OR WRITE IN IF "OTHER")

D.6b What languages (including your mother tongue) can you speak well enough to take part
in a conversation (SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE) ? ENSURE RESPONDENT
INCLUDES MOTHER TONGUE

	Q.D.6a Nationality/ethnic	Q.D.6b Languages spoken (including mother tongue)
Albanian	1	1
Armenian	2	2
Azerbaijani	3	3
Belarussian	4	4
Bulgarian	5	5
Croat	6	6
Czech	7	7
English	8	8
Estonian	9	9
Finnish	0	0
French	1	1
Georgian	2	2
German	3	3
Greek	4	4
Gypsy/Roman	5	5
Hungarian	6	6
Italian	7	7
Jewish/Yiddish/Hebrew	8	8
Kazakh	9	9
Latvian	0	0
Lithuanian	1	1
Macedonian	2	2
Moldovan	3	3
Moravian	4	4
Muslim	5	5
Polish	6	6
Romanian	7	7
Russian	8	8
Serb	9	9
Slovak	0	0
Slovene	1	1
Spanish	2	2
Swedish	3	3
Tartar	4	4
Turkish	5	5
Ukrainian	6	6
Uzbek	7	7
Other (write in)	8	8
Refused	9	9
Don't know	0	0

CEEB6 - D6 - TREND MODIFIED

D.7

(SHOW CARD TWELVE) Using this card, tell me what is the total monthly net income of all the members of your household, including any extra money. For confidentiality you may just read out the letter of the alphabet next to the appropriate amount. (N.B. INSTITUTE: LIST 16 INCOME BANDS, STARTING WITH THE LOWEST BAND, ENSURING THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST BANDS ARE NOT MORE THAN 2-3% OF THE TOTAL RESULT)

A	F	K	P
B	G	L	
C	H	M	
D	I	N	
E	J	O	Refused

CEE66 - D9 - TREND

D. 8

Region: (N.B.: LIST UP TO MAXIMUM 15 REGIONS IN YOUR NORMAL ORDER)

REGION A	1
REGION B	2
REGION C	3
REGION D	4
REGION E	5
REGION F	6
REGION G	7
REGION H	8
REGION I	9
REGION J	0
REGION K	1
REGION L	2
REGION M	3
REGION N	4
REGION O	5

CEE66 - D10 - TREND

D.9

INTERVIEWER: USE NORMAL OMNIBUS CATEGORIES AND CLASSIFY THEM ACCORDING TO THESE 4 CATEGORIES

Capital	1
Other big city	2
Smaller (provincial) town	3
Village - rural area	4

CEE66 - D11 - TREND

**ANNEX - QUESTIONNAIRE
DEFINITION OF COUNTRY GROUPINGS**

10 Europe Agreement Countries

Bulgaria
Czech Republic
Estonia
Hungary
Latvia
Lithuania
Poland
Romania
Slovakia
Slovenia (Agreement initialled)

C.I.S. (= 6)

Armenia
Belarus
Kazakhstan
Georgia
Russia
Ukraine

OTHER (= 4)

Albania
Croatia
FYROM
Yugoslavia

SHOWCARD ONE

(REVERSE ORDER OF ITEMS ON 50% OF SHOWCARDS)

The United States of America
The European Union
Other European countries like Norway and Switzerland,
which remain outside the European Union
Other Central and Eastern European countries
Russia (FOR RUSSIA "other countries in the Commonwealth of
Independent States")
Turkey
Japan/ South Korea

SHOWCARD TWO

(OUR COUNTRY'S) newspapers
Western newspapers
(OUR COUNTRY'S) television
Western television
(OUR COUNTRY'S) radio
Western radio
(OUR COUNTRY'S) periodicals
Western periodicals

School or university
At work
Libraries
The Government
The European Union Delegation in (OUR CAPITAL)*
Visits to European Union countries
Personal contact with people from the European Union in
(OUR COUNTRY)

SHOWCARD TWO

(OUR COUNTRY'S) newspapers

Newspapers from Russia

Newspapers from the West

(OUR COUNTRY'S) television

Television from Russia

Television from the West

(OUR COUNTRY'S) radio

Radio from Russia

Radio from the West

(OUR COUNTRY'S) periodicals

Periodicals from Russia

Periodicals from the West

School or university

At work

Libraries

The Government

The European Union Delegation in (OUR CAPITAL)*

Visits to European Union countries

Personal contact with people from the European Union in
(OUR COUNTRY)

SHOWCARD THREE

(REVERSE ORDER OF ITEMS ON 50% OF SHOWCARDS)

Agriculture/ Fisheries
Business/ industry/ technology
Common foreign and security policy
Culture/audiovisual
Competition/ privatisation
Economic/ monetary affairs
Energy
Environment
EU institutions and how they work
EU-(OUR COUNTRY) relations
Human rights
EU assistance programme (called "PHARE")
Science, research and development
Single market
Trade with European Union
Transport
Working and living conditions

SHOWCARD TEN

Up to elementary
 Some secondary but not completed
 Secondary graduated
 Higher education

SHOWCARD ELEVEN

Civil servant
 State-owned enterprise (non agriculture)
 Private sector (non-agriculture) owner/self employed
 Private sector (non agriculture) employee
 All agriculture (including fishermen)
 Other paid work
 Pensioner
 Housewife not otherwise employed
 Students (all respondents still in education)
 Temporarily not working, unemployed

SHOWCARD TWELVE

A	F	K	P
B	G	L	
C	H	M	
D	I	N	
E	J	O	

ANNEXES

HOW THE POLL WAS DONE

Related publication:

European Commission: Central and Eastern Eurobarometer No. 7. Public Opinion and the European Union (20 Countries' Survey). Brussels. March 1997.

COORDINATION AND DETAILS OF PARTICIPATING INSTITUTES

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Statistical data Processing: GfK Data Services Germany
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TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS - INTRODUCTION

Between 25th October and 30th November 1996, the institutes listed above conducted the seventh wave of the Central and Eastern EUROBAROMETER (CEEB) on behalf of the **European Commission**, Directorate General X for Information, Communication, Culture, Audiovisual, Survey Research (EUROBAROMETER) Unit, in co-operation with the External Information Unit of the same Directorate-General. All requests for further information should be addressed to :

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Compared to CEEB6 (Autumn 1995) one more country was added, namely Yugoslavia.

All EUROBAROMETER data are stored at the Zentral Archiv (Universität Köln, Bachemer Strasse 40, D - 5000 Köln 41). They are at the disposal of all institutes which are members of the European Consortium for Political Research, of the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (Michigan) and all those interested in social science research.

DETAILS ON SAMPLING

A total of 20 countries in Central and Eastern Europe were surveyed : Albania, Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia, Ukraine and Yugoslavia. In total 20.865 citizens aged 15 years and over were interviewed face-to-face in their private residences in the region as a whole. The survey was fully nationally-representative, except in Croatia, Georgia and Yugoslavia.

As with Central and Eastern EUROBAROMETER No. 2,3,4,5 and 6, each institute adopted a multi-stage random probability sample design. There were slight variations in each country's sample design to take account of its individual characteristics and population structure. In each of the 20 countries (with the exception of Georgia, Croatia and Yugoslavia) surveyed, interviews were conducted throughout every region within its national boundaries.

SAMPLING POINTS

Albania	150
Armenia	100
Belarus	114
Bulgaria	176
Croatia	40
Czech Republic	102
Estonia	181
FYROM	103
Georgia	110
Hungary	101
Kazakhstan	100
Latvia	127
Lithuania	114
Poland	251
Romania	110
Russian Federation	138
Slovakia	114
Slovenia	120
Ukraine	120
Yugoslavia	100
TOTAL	2.469

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

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

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

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

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

In Albania, CEEB7 was carried out with a quota sample. The defined quota were: rural vs. urban, sex, age, education. 1000 interviews were distributed in 36 districts according to the percentage of the population of these districts with regard to the total Albanian population. According to the rural/urban distribution in each district, interviews were distributed as rural and urban in each district. According to the distribution male/female and to the age groups in each district, interviews were divided in male and female and in 5 age groups in each district.

In each country the final sample was representative of the adult population aged 15 + years. Exceptions were : Georgia (Abkhazia not included), Croatia (some areas in Slavonia, Dalmatia, Lika, Kordun, Banija) and Yugoslavia (Kosovo not included).

REALISATION OF FIELDWORK

Fieldwork	Number of respondents
Albania	1013
Armenia	1000
Belarus	1061
Bulgaria	1035
Croatia	0988
Czech R.	1021
Estonia	1071
FYROM	1000
Georgia	1006
Hungary	1002
Kazakhstan	1002
Latvia	1017
Lithuania	1012
Poland	1004
Romania	1195
Russ. Fed.	1065
Slovakia	1066
Slovenia	1114
Ukraine	1200
Yugoslavia	0993
TOTAL	20.865

* : Due to local elections, the fieldwork had to start earlier.

AREAS COVERED

ALBANIA

Tirana
Northern
Central
Southern

BELARUS

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

CROATIA

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

CZECH REPUBLIC

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

FYROM

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

ARMENIA

Ararat
Sevan
Shirak
Lori
Yerevan
Siunik
Aghstev

BULGARIA

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

ESTONIA

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

GEORGIA

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

HUNGARY

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

LATVIA

Riga
Vidzeme
Zemgale
Kurzeme
Latgale

POLAND

Central
Eastern
Malopolska
Silesia
North-western
Wielkopolska

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

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

SLOVENIA

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

FR YUGOSLAVIA

Belgrade
Voyvodina
Central Serbia
Montenegro

KAZAKHSTAN

Capital
South
Central
East
North
West

LITHUANIA

Zemaitija
Aukstaitija
Suvalkija
Dzukija
Vilnius/ SE Lithuania

ROMANIA

Crisana
Maramuresh
Banat
Oltenia
Muntenia
Dobrudja
Moldavia
Ardeal
Bucuresti

SLOVAK REPUBLIC

Bratislava
Central Slovakia
Eastern Slovakia
Western Slovakia

UKRAINE

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

WEIGHTING OF DATA

Compared to CEEB6, more progress was made thanks to the use of an interlocking matrix age/education. This was the case for Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Lithuania, Romania, Russia, Ukraine, Georgia.

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

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

It is important to notice that the weighting was done much more efficiently this year because the matrix age/education was given in advance so that the institutes could take this more into account.

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

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

	POPULATION TOTAL (15+ yrs)	PROPORTION OF POPULATION (in %)
Albania	2.131.829	00.77
Armenia	2.696.425	00.97
Belarus	7.814.759	02.82
Bulgaria	6.880.016	02.49
Croatia	3.858.086	01.39
Czech Republic	8.137.779	02.94
Estonia	1.188.775	00.43
FYROM	1.462.009	00.53
Georgia	4.062.367	01.47
Hungary	8.244.274	02.98
Kazakhstan	11.217.539	04.05
Latvia	1.992.635	00.72
Lithuania	2.842.640	01.03
Poland	29.881.058	10.80
Romania	17.628.133	06.37
Russian Federation	113.037.728	40.86
Slovak Republic	3.960.374	01.43
Slovenia	1.561.628	00.56
Ukraine	41.279.161	14.92
Yugoslavia	6.795.456	02.46
TOTAL	276.672.671	100 %

BACKTRANSLATION

As all questionnaires were backtranslated completely two years ago (CEEB5), backtranslation was limited this year (CEEB7) to the new questions that were added. Any differences were discussed with the appropriate institutes and an acceptable solution was found in all cases. For the newcomer, Yugoslavia, a complete backtranslation was carried out.

QUALITY CONTROL

For CEEB7, a specific quality control was carried out by Oxford Research International in Hungary, Kazakhstan, Romania, Russia and by GfK EUROPE Ad hoc Research in Albania. The aim of the procedure is to help all organisations involved better understand fieldwork activity on this study. Furthermore, it serves as an opportunity to test the methodological merit of the institutes involved in the project and allows a cursory appreciation for the accuracy and reliability of data generated.

All work took place during November and was carried out by two or three person teams. The teams generally took one week to monitor fieldwork activities in the respective countries.

The method employed was to begin by interviewing fieldwork supervisors and interviewers in the field before working back to the institute for a final appraisal of the institute's work. Interviews of supervisors and interviewers commonly lasted between 40 minutes to one hour and enquired into the following areas:

- general information including interviewee's name and address, place of interview, length of interviews, selection and training of interviewers (asked to supervisors), number of sampling points or the number of interviews conducted on CEEB7, etc.
- Training and instruction given specifically for CEEB7
- Routine for selection of households and respondents
- Communications
- Knowledge about their respective institute
- Quality control exercised by the institute on their work.

Institutes were asked more details about the overall project management on CEEB7 and about the operations of the institute in general.

GfK EUROPE AD HOC RESEARCH

GfK EUROPE Ad hoc Research, located in Brussels, is GfK's co-ordination centre for all international ad hoc research with a turnover of over 100 million ECU in 1994. It is present in most countries of the European Union, in all former EFTA-countries, and in major Central European and CIS countries, making 23 countries in total. Outside Europe, GfK is represented in the USA, Canada, Japan, Hong Kong and Australia. The total turnover of GfK is about 200 million ECU making it number 4 in the world. Almost all the institutes are owned by the German mother company, GfK AG, founded in 1929.

GfK, through Dr. Rudolf Bretschneider, Managing Director of Fessel und GfK Austria (1959), was one of the first western research companies to found institutes in Hungary (1989), Poland (1990), Czech Republic (1991), Slovakia (1993) and Bulgaria (1994). Agreements have been reached with companies in Romania (1995), Croatia (1995), FYROM (1995) and Slovenia. All together more than 200 researchers are employed and trained by GfK in Central and Eastern Europe.

GfK has carried out several studies for the EU amongst which are the Standard EUROBAROMETER (in Denmark since 1989), the Consumer Confidence Barometer (in Germany since 1980, in Austria, Belgium, the Netherlands, United Kingdom since 1995) and several other ad hoc studies.

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