

Candidate Countries EB 2002\_3 ..... Oct-Nov 2002 ..... ZA 4235

# New Europeans, Science and Technology

(EB55.2 – Q.1)

**Q1. Can you please tell me if you feel well informed or not about each of the following topics?**

READ OUT	Well informed	not	DK	Refusal
1. Sports	1	2	9	X
2. Politics	1	2	9	X
3. Economics and finance	1	2	9	X
4. Science and technology	1	2	9	X
5. Culture	1	2	9	X

(EB55.2 – Q.2)

**Q2. Please tell me if you are fairly interested or not in each of the following topics?**

READ OUT	Interested	Not interested	DK	Refusal
1. Sports	1	2	9	X
2. Politics	1	2	9	X
3. Economics and finance	1	2	9	X
4. Science and technology	1	2	9	X
5. Culture	1	2	9	X

(EB38.1 – 52.a)

**Q3. For which of the following professions do you have the highest regard?**  
(SHOW CARD –READ OUT – SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

READ OUT	Highest regard	Not mentioned	For none (spont.)	DK	Refusal
1. Judges	1	2	8	9	X
2. Medical doctors	1	2			
3. The legal profession	1	2			
4. Politicians	1	2			
5. Scientists	1	2			
6. Businessmen/women	1	2			
7. Journalists	1	2			
8. Artists	1	2			
9. Engineers	1	2			
10. Sportsmen/ women	1	2			

(EB55.2 – Q.20)

**Q4. Suppose there was a major disaster in your area. Who would you trust most to explain the reasons for the disaster? And the next most? And the third most?**  
(SHOW CARD -- ONE ANSWER PER COLUMN)

READ OUT	Trusts the most	Next most	Third most	None of them (spont.)	It depends on the nature of disaster (spont.)	DK	Refuse
1. Scientists	1	2	3	7	8	9	X
2. Journalists	1	2	3				
3. Consumer organisations	1	2	3				
4. Environmental protection associations	1	2	3				
5. Government representatives	1	2	3				
6. Medical doctors	1	2	3				
7. Companies	1	2	3				
8. Others ( <i>spontaneous</i> )	1	2	3				

(EB55.2 – Q.3)

**Q5. What are the scientific and technological developments in which you are most interested?**

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

READ OUT	yes	no	DK	Refusal
1. Medicine	1	2	9	X
2. The Internet	1	2	9	X
3. The environment	1	2	9	X
4. Astronomy and space	1	2	9	X
5. Genetics	1	2	9	X
6. Nanotechnologies	1	2	9	X
7. Economics and social sciences	1	2	9	X

(EB55.2 – Q.4)

**Q6. Please rank the following sources of information from 1 to 6 in terms of their importance to you when it comes to getting information about scientific developments (1 is the most important, 6 is the least important)!**

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT)

Read out	1- most important	2	3	4	5	6- least important	none of these	DK	Refuse
1. TV	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	X
2. Radio	1	2	3	4	5	6			
3. Newspapers and magazines	1	2	3	4	5	6			
4. Scientific magazines	1	2	3	4	5	6			
5. Internet	1	2	3	4	5	6			
6. School/university	1	2	3	4	5	6			

(EB55.2 – Q.5b)

**Q7.b Which of the following have you visited in the last 12 months?**

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT – SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

READ OUT	Visited	Not	DK	Refusal
1- Zoo, aquarium	1	2	9	X
2 - Science and technology museum	1	2	9	X
3 - Public library	1	2	9	X
4 - Art museum	1	2	9	X
5 - None of these ( <i>spontaneous</i> )	1	2	9	X

ASK ONLY THOSE WHO DID NOT VISIT A SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY MUSEUM

(EB55.2 – Q.5a)

**Q7.a Why haven't you visited a science and technology museum in the last twelve months?**

(SHOW CARD –READ OUT – SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

READ OUT	mentioned	not mentioned	DK	Refuse
2. No time	1	2	9	X
3. Too far away	1	2	9	X
4. Entrance fees too high	1	2	9	X
5. Do not know where these museums are	1	2	9	X
6. Not interested	1	2	9	X
7. Other reasons ( <i>spontaneous</i> )	1	2	9	X

(EB38.1 – Q.58)

**Q8. People can have different opinions about what is scientific and what is not. For each of the following subjects, please tell me if you think it is fairly scientific or not. (SHOW CARD – READ OUT)**

READ OUT	Fairly scientific	not	DK	Refusal
1. Biology	1	2	9	X
2. Astronomy	1	2	9	X
3. History	1	2	9	X
4. Physics	1	2	9	X
5. Astrology	1	2	9	X
6. Economics	1	2	9	X
7. Medicine	1	2	9	X
8. Psychology	1	2	9	X
9. Mathematics	1	2	9	X
10. Sociology	1	2	9	X

(EB55.2 – Q7)

**Q9. Here is a little quiz. For each of the following statements, please tell me if you think it is true or false. If you don't know, say so, and we will go on to the next one. (SHOW CARD)**

READ OUT	True	False	DK	Refusal
1. The centre of the Earth is very hot	1	2	9	X
2. The oxygen we breathe comes from plants	1	2	9	X
3. Radioactive milk can be made safe by boiling it	1	2	9	X
4. Electrons are smaller than atoms	1	2	9	X
5. The continents on which we live have been moving for millions of years and will continue to move in the future	1	2	9	X
6. It is the father's genes that decide whether the baby is a boy or a girl	1	2	9	X
7. The earliest humans lived at the same time as the dinosaurs	1	2	9	X
8. Antibiotics kill viruses as well as bacteria	1	2	9	X
9. Lasers work by focusing sound waves	1	2	9	X
10. All radioactivity is man-made	1	2	9	X
11. Human beings, as we know them today, developed from earlier species of animals	1	2	9	X
12. The Sun goes around the Earth	1	2	9	X
13. It takes 1 month for the Earth to go around the Sun	1	2	9	X

(EB55.2 – Q8)

**Q10. Try to imagine that a scientist wants to know if a certain drug is effective against a disease for which there is no means of prevention or treatment. Which do you think is the scientifically correct approach for testing the drug's effectiveness?**

(SHOW CARD –READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- 1 - Administer the drug to 1000 people suffering from the disease and see how many show signs of recovery
- 2 - Administer the drug to 500 people suffering from the disease, tell another 500 to continue without drug treatment to see in which of the two groups there are more people showing signs of recovery
- 3 - Administer the drug to 500 people suffering from the disease and treat another 500 with a totally harmless, identical-looking substance to see in which of the two groups there are more people showing signs of recovery

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9 - DK

X - Refusal

(EB55.2 – Q.9)

**Q11. Suppose doctors tell a couple that their genetic make-up means that they've got a one in four chance of having a child with an inherited illness. Does this mean that...?**

(SHOW CARD –READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- 1 - If they have only three children, none of them will have the illness
- 2 - If their first child has the illness, the next three children will not
- 3 - Each of their children has the same risk of having the illness
- 4 - If their first three children do not have the illness, the fourth will

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9 – DK

X - Refusal

(EB55.2 – Q.10)

**Q.12** In recent years, newspapers and TV have regularly dealt with the following issues. Could you tell me if you think you understand or not each of the following concepts? (for translators; you might use “phenomena” if “concepts” too difficult)

READ OUT	Understands	Not	DK	Refusal
1. Air pollution	1	2	9	X
2. Global warming	1	2	9	X
3. The greenhouse effect	1	2	9	X
4. Fuel cells engines	1	2	9	X
5. Holes in the ozone layer	1	2	9	X
6. Nanotechnologies	1	2	9	X
7. Drugs developed through genetic engineering	1	2	9	X
8. Genetically modified food	1	2	9	X
9. The Internet	1	2	9	X
10. BSE, “mad cow disease”, bovine spongiform encephalopathy	1	2	9	X

(EB55.2 – Q.11)

**Q13.** For each of the following statements, please tell me if you think it is true or false. If you don’t know, say so, and we will go on to the next one.  
(SHOW CARD)

READ OUT	True	False	DK	Refusal
1. Holes in the ozone layer will cause more storms and tornadoes	1	2	9	X
2. The greenhouse effect can raise the sea level	1	2	9	X
3. Food based on genetically modified organisms is dangerous	1	2	9	X
4. BSE, “mad cow disease”, bovine spongiform encephalopathy, results from putting hormones into cattle feed	1	2	9	X
5. Science and technology will improve farming and food production	1	2	9	X
6. Mad cow disease poses no danger to humans	1	2	9	X
7. Sunshine can be both dangerous and beneficial for one’s health	1	2	9	X



**Q14. I will now read out some statements made about science, technology or the environment. For each statement, please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree.**

(SHOW CARD)

READ OUT	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK	Refusal
1. Science and technology are making our lives healthier, easier and more comfortable	1	2	9	X
2. Thanks to scientific and technological advances, the Earth's natural resources will be inexhaustible	1	2	9	X
3. Science and technology can sort out any problem	1	2	9	X
4. We base our lives too much on science and not enough on faith	1	2	9	X
5. Science and technology cannot really play a role in improving the environment	1	2	9	X
6. Scientists should be allowed to experiment on animals like dogs and monkeys if this can help sort out human health problems	1	2	9	X
7. Because of their knowledge, scientists have a power that makes them dangerous	1	2	9	X
8. The application of science and new technology will make work more interesting	1	2	9	X
9. In my daily life, it is not important to know about science	1	2	9	X
10. Science makes our way of life change too fast	1	2	9	X
11. Thanks to science and technology, there will be more opportunities for future generations	1	2	9	X
12. Science and technology will help eliminate poverty and hunger around the world	1	2	9	X

**Q15. I will now read out some more statements. For each of them, could you please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree?**  
(SHOW CARD)

READ OUT	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK	Refusal
1. Fundamental scientific research is essential for the development of new technologies	1	2	9	X
2. Taking everything into account, computers and factory automation will create more jobs than they will eliminate	1	2	9	X
3. The Internet will improve quality of life	1	2	9	X
4. Even if it brings no immediate benefits, scientific research which adds to knowledge, is necessary and should be supported by government	1	2	9	X
5. Many high-tech products are just gadgets ( <i>translators might use "toys" instead of "gadgets" if difficult to translate</i> )	1	2	9	X
6. Science and technology play an important role in industrial development	1	2	9	X
7. New inventions will always be found to counteract any harmful consequences of scientific and technological development	1	2	9	X
8. Scientific research does not make industrial products cheaper	1	2	9	X
9. Only by applying the most advanced technologies can our economy become more competitive	1	2	9	X
10. Scientific and technological progress will help to cure illnesses such as AIDS, cancer, etc	1	2	9	X
11. The benefits of science are greater than any harmful effects it may have	1	2	9	X
12. The Internet is essential for the development of new economic activities	1	2	9	X
13. Some numbers are especially lucky for some people	1	2	9	X

(EB55.2 – Q.14)

**Q16. And could you please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree with each of the following statements?**

READ OUT	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK	Refusal
1. Scientists are responsible for the misuse of their discoveries by other people	1	2	9	X
2. A discovery is in itself neither “good” nor “bad”; it is only the way the discovery is used which matters	1	2	9	X
3. Scientists have as many responsibility for any use or misuse of their discoveries as everybody else in the society	1	2	9	X
4. The authorities should formally oblige scientists to respect ethical standards	1	2	9	X
5. Scientists should be free to carry out the research they wish, provided they respect ethical standards	1	2	9	X

(EB55.2 – Q.15)

**Q17. There has been much discussion about responsibilities in relation to the “mad cow disease” problem. Could you please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree with each of the following statements?**  
(SHOW CARD –READ OUT)

READ OUT	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK	Refusal
1. Scientists carried a major part of responsibility for the problem	1	2	9	X
2. Politicians carried a major part of responsibility for the problem	1	2	9	X
3. Farmers carried a major part of responsibility for the problem	1	2	9	X
4. The food industry carried a major part of responsibility for the problem	1	2	9	X
5. I do not have enough information to decide who is responsible	1	2	9	X

(EB55.2 – Q.16)

**Q18. What should be done to avoid such problems happening again in the future? Could you please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree with each of the following statements?**

READ OUT	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK	Refusal
1. Scientists should keep us better informed about the risks of some scientific and technological developments	1	2	9	X
2. Scientists should communicate their scientific knowledge better	1	2	9	X
3. Industry should be better regulated	1	2	9	X
4. Politicians should rely more on the advice of scientists	1	2	9	X

(EB55.2 – Q.17)

**Q19. Could you please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree with each of the following statements about genetically modified food?**

READ OUT	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK	Refusal
1. I do not want this type of food	1	2	9	X
2. The dangers have been exaggerated by the media	1	2	9	X
3. I want to know more about this type of food before eating it	1	2	9	X
4. I want to have the right to choose	1	2	9	X
5. It should only be introduced if proven safe scientifically	1	2	9	X
6. There is no particular danger from this type of food	1	2	9	X
7. It may have negative effects on the environment	1	2	9	X

(EB55.2 – Q.19)

**Q20. Could you please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree with each of the following statements about the way the media report on science and technology?**

READ OUT	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK	Refusal
1. There are too many articles and programmes on science and technology	1	2	9	X
2. Scientific and technological developments are often presented too negatively	1	2	9	X
3. Most journalists dealing with scientific topics do not have the appropriate background or training to do so	1	2	9	X
4. I prefer watching TV programmes about science and technology to reading articles about it	1	2	9	X
5. I rarely read articles related to science and technology	1	2	9	X

**Q21. Do you think that young people are today less interested in scientific studies and careers, or you do not see such change?**

1 - Yes, they are less interested

2 - No, there is no such change

8 - DK

X - Refusal

(EB55.2 – Q.21)

**Q22. Independently of your previous answer, what do you think is the main reason, if any, for such a decline? And the second? And the third?**

(SHOW CARD) (ONLY ONE ANSWER PER COLUMN)

READ OUT	Main reason	Second reason	Third reason	None (spont.)	DK	Refusal
1. (if not specific enough, use "Natural" or "Hard") Science has a negative image in society	1	2	3	8	9	X
2. ("Natural" or "Hard") Science classes at school are not sufficiently appealing	1	2	3			
3. ("Natural" or "Hard") Scientific subjects are too difficult	1	2	3			
4. Salaries and career prospects in science are not sufficiently appealing	1	2	3			
5. Young people are less interested in ("natural" or "hard") scientific subjects	1	2	3			
6. Other (spontaneous)	1	2	3			

(EB55.2 – Q.22)

**Q23. Could you please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree with each of the following statements about young people being less interested in science?**

READ OUT	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK	Refusal
1. It is a major threat to future socio-economic development	1	2	9	X
2. Businesses will always find the competent people they need	1	2	9	X
3. The authorities should try to resolve it	1	2	9	X
4. Nothing should be done: the individual's freedom of choice is more important than the needs of society and industry	1	2	9	X
5. More girls and young women should be encouraged to take up studies and careers in science	1	2	9	X
6. [COUNTRY] should become more open to foreign scientists	1	2	9	X

(EB55.2 – Q.23)

**Q24. In which of the following policy areas do you think the European Union is active?**

(SHOW CARD –READ OUT – SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

READ OUT	Active	Not	DK	Refusal
1. Agriculture	1	2	9	X
2. Environment	1	2	9	X
3. International trade	1	2	9	X
4. Foreign affairs	1	2	9	X
5. Science, research and technology	1	2	9	X
6. Defence	1	2	9	X
7. Energy	1	2	9	X
8. Consumer protection	1	2	9	X
9. Employment and social affairs	1	2	9	X
10. Regional development	1	2	9	X

(EB55.2 – Q.24)

**Q25. Do you think that the European Union should or should not be active in the following policy-areas?**

READ OUT	Active	Not	DK	Refusal
1. Agriculture	1	2	9	X
2. Environment	1	2	9	X
3. International trade	1	2	9	X
4. Foreign affairs	1	2	9	X
5. Science, research and technology	1	2	9	X
6. Defence	1	2	9	X
7. Energy	1	2	9	X
8. Consumer protection	1	2	9	X
9. Employment and social affairs	1	2	9	X
10. Regional development	1	2	9	X

(EB55.2 – Q.25)

**Q26. Compared with research carried out at the national level, do you think that research at a European Union level...?**  
(SHOW CARD)

READ OUT	Yes	No	DK	Refusal
1 - saves money	1	2	9	X
2 - is more effective	1	2	9	X
3 - will become more and more important	1	2	9	X
4 - is very helpful for economic growth	1	2	9	X
5 - is in the national interest	1	2	9	X
6 - is in industry's interest	1	2	9	X
7 - is in everybody's interest	1	2	9	X
8 - is duplicating national efforts	1	2	9	X

(EB55.2 – Q.26)

**Q27. Many important scientific and technological developments (the Internet, biotechnology, etc.) have originated outside Europe. Could you please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree with each of the following statements?**

READ OUT	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK	Refusal
1. Public budgets for research in Europe should be higher	1	2	9	X
2. The European Union should spend more money on research	1	2	9	X
3. Researchers in different European countries should co-operate more	1	2	9	X
4. In Europe, there should be more people working in research and technological development	1	2	9	X
5. The best scientists leave Europe and go to the United States	1	2	9	X
6. There should be more coordination of research between the member states of the European Union.	1	2	9	X
7. Scientists and industrialists should co-operate more	1	2	9	X
8 The priorities of European research reflect more the hobbies of scientists than society's needs	1	2	9	X
9. Scientists should be more interested in the patenting and the use of the results of their research	1	2	9	X
10. Europeans should be less concerned about ethical issues related to modern science and technology	1	2	9	X
11. There should be more women in European scientific research	1	2	9	X

(EB55.2 – Q.27)

**Q28. More countries will soon join the European Union. Please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree that...?**

READ OUT	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK	Refusal
1 - This enlargement will enhance the scientific and technological potential of <b>current</b> Member States	1	2	9	X
2 - This enlargement will enhance the scientific and technological potential of <b>new</b> Member States	1	2	9	X



## New Europeans and the Agriculture (EB55.2 Q.30, Q.32)

**QA1. In your opinion, should the European Union use its agricultural policy to:**

READ OUT	Yes	No	DK	Refusal
a) Ensure stable and adequate incomes for farmers?	1	2	9	X
b) Make European agriculture more competitive on world markets?	1	2	9	X
c) Help farmers to adapt their production to consumers' expectations?	1	2	9	X
d) Defend farmers' interests in their dealings with intermediaries and distributors?	1	2	9	X
e) Favour and improve life in the countryside?	1	2	9	X
f) Reduce development disparities between regions?	1	2	9	X
g) Encourage the diversification of agricultural products and activities?	1	2	9	X
h) Favour methods of organic production?	1	2	9	X
i) Promote the respect of the environment?	1	2	9	X
j) Protect the taste and the specificity of European agricultural products?	1	2	9	X
k) Protect medium or small sized farms?	1	2	9	X
l) Ensure that agricultural products are healthy and safe?	1	2	9	X

**QA2. The European Union subsidises agricultural products less and less. On the other hand, it grants more funds for the protection and development of the overall rural economy and in direct support to farmers. Do you think that this change is:**

- 1 - a very good thing
- 2 - a good thing
- 3 - a bad thing, or
- 4 - a very bad thing?

9 – DK  
X – NA / Refusal

**QA3. The European Union has been dealing with agricultural issues for a long time. Have you seen or heard anything about its actions or the «Common Agricultural Policy»?**

- 1 - yes: « Common Agricultural Policy »
  - 2 - yes: about its actions (but no particular reference)
  - 3 - no: nothing at all
- 
- 9 – DK
  - X - Refusal

**QA4. The Agricultural policy of the European Union applies to farmers but also concerns consumers, the environment and the food-processing industry. Personally, would you say that the European Agricultural Policy as a whole will be:**

READ OUT	very favourable	favourable	unfavourable	very unfavourable	DK	NA
a) to farmers in general	4	3	2	1	9	X
b) to consumers	4	3	2	1	9	X
c) to the environment in the countryside	4	3	2	1	9	X
d) to the food-processing industry	4	3	2	1	9	X

**QA5. If our country joined the European Union, what consequence would you expect it to have for our agricultural farms:**

- 1 - very positive
  - 2 - rather positive
  - 3 – rather negative, or
  - 4 – very negative?
- 
- 5 – (one as much as the other)
  - 9 –DK
  - X – NA/Refusal

## DEMOS

### D1. What is your nationality?

(Do not probe – do not read out – one answer only)

- 
- 1) Bulgarian
  - 2) Greek
  - 3) Czech
  - 4) Estonian
  - 5) Hungarian
  - 6) Latvian
  - 7) Lithuanian
  - 8) Maltese
  - 9) Polish
  - 10) Romanian
  - 11) Slovak
  - 12) Slovenian
  - 13) Turkish
  - 14) Russian
  - 15) Other
- 99) DK / no opinion  
(spontaneous)
- 00) Refusal (spontaneous)

### D2. Are you ...?

- 1 - Single
  - 2 - Married
  - 3 - Living as married
  - 4 - Divorced
  - 5 - Separated
  - 6 - Widowed
- 
- 9 - DK / no opinion  
(spontaneous)
- X - Refusal (spontaneous)

### D3a. How old were you when you stopped full-time education?

(CODE THE AGE OF EDUCATION TERMINATION, IF STILL STUDYING:  
CODE 00)

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**D3.b. What is your level of education? LOCAL CODES (such as primary school, worker's school, gymnasium, college, university degree, etc.)**

LOCAL AGENCIES: APPLY CATEGORIES WHICH CORRESPOND TO THE OFFICIAL CENSUS-BUREAU CATEGORIES (AND PRESUMABLY YOU ARE REGULARLY USING) – THIS QUESTION WILL BE USED SOLELY FOR WEIGHTING PURPOSES. WE NEED INFORMATION ABOUT EDUCATION LEVEL WHICH CAN BE AN EFFICIENT INPUT FOR WEIGHTING PROCEDURES BASED ON POPULATION STATISTICS YOU WILL BE ABLE TO PROVIDE US WITH.

**D4. What is the year of your birth?**

(CODE LAST TWO DIGITS OF THE YEAR!)

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**D7a) What is your current occupation ?**

**D7b) (IF NOT DOING ANY PAID WORK CURRENTLY - CODES 1 TO 4 IN D7a) Did you do any paid work in the past? What was your last occupation ?**

OCCUPATION	D7a) current	D7b) last
<b>NOT WORKING</b>		
Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	①	
Student	②	
Unemployed or temporarily not working	③	
Retired or unable to work through illness	④	
<b>SELF EMPLOYED</b>		
Farmer	5	5
Fisherman	6	6
Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect, ...)	7	7
Owner of a shop, craftsmen, other self employed person	8	8
Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company	9	9
<b>EMPLOYED</b>		
Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect)	10	10
General management, director or top management (Managing directors, director general, other director)	11	11
Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	12	12
Employed position, working mainly at desk	13	13
Employed position, not at desk but travelling (salesmen, driver, ...)	14	14
Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, ...)	15	15
Supervisor	16	16
Skilled manual worker	17	17
Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	18	18
<b>NEVER DID ANY PAID WORK</b>		19

**D10. Would you say you live in a ... ?**

- 1 – rural area or village
  - 2 – small or middle sized town
  - 3 – large town
- 
- 9 - DK / no opinion (spontaneous)
  - X - Refusal (spontaneous)

**D11.a. Do you consider yourself as belonging to a particular religion? (IF YES)**  
**Which one? (Show card – one answer only)**

- 1 - Roman Catholic
  - 2 - Greek Catholic
  - 3 – Protestant\*
  - 4 – Orthodox\*\*
  - 5 - Jewish
  - 6 - Muslim
  - 7 - Buddhist
  - 8 - Hindu
  - 9 - Other
  - 10 - None, I do not consider myself belonging to a particular religion
- 
- 99 - DK / no opinion
  - (spontaneous)
  - X - Refusal (spontaneous)

\* In the Czech Republic used: “Protestant (Evangelical Church of Czech-Brethrens, Czechoslovak Hussite)”, in Hungary: “Protestant (Reformed, Evangelist, etc.)” was used

\*\* In Latvia: “Orthodox, Old Believers” was used

**D11.b. Do you attend religious services other than weddings or funerals several times a week, once a week, a few times a year, once a year or less, or never? (ONE ANSWER ONLY)**

- 1 - several times a week
- 2 - once a week
- 3 - a few times a year
- 4 - once a year or less
- 5 - never

---

9 - DK / no opinion  
(spontaneous)  
X - Refusal (spontaneous)

**D12. We also need some information about the income of this household to be able to analyse the survey results for different types of households. Here is a list of income groups. (SHOW CARD)**

**Please count the total wages and salaries PER MONTH of all members of this household; all pensions and social insurance benefits; child allowances and any other income like rents, etc.**

**...Of course, your answer as all other replies in this interview will be treated confidentially and referring back to you or your household will be impossible. Please give me the letter of the income group your household falls into!**

**INCOME DECILISES TO BE CHECKED WITH EACH LOCAL AGENCY; LOCAL INCOME GROUPS APPLIED.**

- 1 - B
- 2 - T
- 3 - P
- 4 - F
- 5 - E
- 6 - H
- 7 - L
- 8 - N
- 9 - R
- 10 - M

---

99 - DK / no opinion  
(spontaneous)  
X - Refusal (spontaneous)

**D13. If there were a “General Election” tomorrow, (SAY IF CONTACT IS UNDER 18 YEARS: and you had a vote), which party WOULD YOU VOTE for?**  
(Do not read out – spontaneous answer – only one answer)

**LOCAL AGENCIES: APPLY PARTIES THAT ARE NORMALLY INCLUDED IN A POLITICAL SURVEY IN YOUR COUNTRY, IE. THOSE WHO COULD POSSIBLY REACH AT LEAST ONE PERCENT ON GENERAL ELECTIONS AT THE CURRENT TIME.**

- 1 – Party A
  - 2 - Party B
  - 3 - Party C
  - 4 - Party D
  - 5 - Party E
  - 6 - Party F
  - 7 - Party G
  - 8 - Party H
  - 9 - Party I
  - 10 - Party J
  - 11 – Party K
  - 12 - Party L
  - 13 – Other Party
  - 14 – Would vote blank/would spoil the vote
  - 14 – Would not vote
- 
- 99 - DK / no opinion
  - (spontaneous)
  - X - Refusal (spontaneous)

**D14. Sex of respondent**

(do not ask – mark appropriate)

- 1 - male
- 2 - female



## COUNTRY CCEB

BULGARIA	B	1	Up to 80 leva
A	T	2	From 81 to 110 leva
	P	3	From 111 to 150 leva
	F	4	From 151 to 190 leva
	E	5	From 191 to 220 leva
	H	6	From 221 to 280 leva
	L	7	From 281 to 340 leva
	N	8	From 341 to 400 leva
	R	9	From 401 to 540 leva
	M	10	Over 541 leva
CYPRUS	B	1	Λιγότερο από £260
	T	2	£261-£442
	Π	3	£443-£627
	Φ	4	£628-£790
	E	5	£791-£957
	H	6	£958-£1100
	Λ	7	£1101-£1263
	N	8	£1264-£1521
	P	9	£1522-£1936
	M	10	£1937 και περισσότερα
CZECH REP		1	Méně než 4 700 Kč
	T	2	4 701 – 6 800 Kč
	P	3	6 801 – 7 800 Kč
	F	4	7 801 – 8 600 Kč
	E	5	8 601 – 10 200 Kč
	H	6	10 201 – 12 100 Kč
	L	7	12 101 – 14 200 Kč
	N	8	14 201 – 16 500 Kč
	R	9	16 501 – 17 900 Kč
	M	10	17 901 a více Kč
ESTONIA	B	1	Up to 1500 kroons
	T	2	1501 - 2000 kroons
	P	3	2001 – 3000 kroons
	F	4	3001 - 4000 kroons
	E	5	4001 - 5000 kroons
	H	6	5001 - 6000 kroons
	L	7	6001 - 8000 kroons
	N	8	8001 - 10 000 kroons
	R	9	10 001- 15 000 kroons
	M	10	More than 15 000 kroons
HUNGARY	B	1	0 – 38000 Ft
	T	2	38000 – 48000 Ft
	P	3	49000 – 58000 Ft
	F	4	59000 – 67000 Ft
	E	5	68000 – 79000 Ft
	H	6	80000 – 88000 Ft

L	7	89000 – 100000 Ft
N	8	101000 – 120000 Ft
R	9	121000 – 150000 Ft
M	10	150000 Ft fölött

LATVIA	B	1	0 - 50 Ls
	T	2	51 - 100 Ls
	P	3	101 - 150 Ls
	F	4	151 - 200 Ls
	E	5	201 - 250 Ls
	H	6	251 - 300 Ls
	L	7	301 - 400 Ls
	N	8	401 - 500 Ls
	R	9	501 - 800 Ls
	M	10	801 Ls un vairāk

LITHUANIJA	B	1	iki 300 LT
	T	2	301-500
	P	3	501-700
	F	4	701-900
	E	5	901-1200
	H	6	1201-1600
	L	7	1601-2000
	N	8	2001-3000
	R	9	3001-4000
	M	10	4001 ir daugiau

MALTA	B	1	Up to Lm2500
	T	2	Lm2501 - Lm3000
	P	3	Lm3001 - Lm3500
	F	4	Lm3501 - Lm4000
	E	5	Lm4001 - Lm4500
	H	6	Lm4501 - Lm5000
	L	7	Lm5001 - Lm5500
	N	8	Lm5501 - Lm7000
	R	9	Lm7001 - Lm9000
	M	10	Over Lm9000

POLAND	B	1	do 850 zł
	T	2	851 zł. - 1100 zł.
	P	3	1101 zł. - 1200 zł.
	F	4	1201 zł. - 1350 zł.
	E	5	1351 zł. - 1500 zł.
	H	6	1501 zł. - 1700 zł.
	L	7	1701 zł. - 1950 zł.
	N	8	1951 zł. - 2300 zł.
	R	9	2301 zł. - 3000 zł.
	M	10	powyżej 3001 zł.

ROMANIA	B	1	sub 1 milion lei
	T	2	1 – 1,5 milioane lei

P	3	1 500 001 – 2 000 000 lei
F	4	2 000 001 – 2 500 000 lei
E	5	2 500 001 – 3 000 000 lei
H	6	3 000 001 – 4 000 000 lei
L	7	4 000 001 – 5 000 000 lei
N	8	5 000 001 – 6 000 000 lei
R	9	6 000 001 – 8 000 000 lei
M	10	8 000 001 +

SLOVAKIA	B	1	do 7 500 Sk
	T	2	7 501 – 10 500 Sk
	P	3	10 501 – 13 500 Sk
	F	4	13 501 – 16 500 Sk
	E	5	16 501 – 19 500 Sk
	H	6	19 501 – 22 500 Sk
	L	7	22 501 – 25 500 Sk
	N	8	25 501 – 28 500 Sk
	R	9	28 501 – 31 500 Sk
	M	10	31 501 a viac Sk

SLOVENIA	B	1	do 50.000 SIT
	T	2	od 51.000 SIT do 100.000 SIT
	P	3	od 101.000 SIT do 150.000 SIT
	F	4	od 151.000 SIT do 200.000 SIT
	E	5	od 201.000 SIT do 250.000 SIT
	H	6	od 251.000 SIT do 300.000 SIT
	L	7	od 301.000 SIT do 350.000 SIT
	N	8	od 351.000 SIT do 400.000 SIT
	R	9	od 401.000 SIT do 450.000 SIT
	M	10	od 451.000 SIT in več

TURKEY	B	1	(B)...75 milyondan az
	T	2	(T) ...76-150 milyon arası
	P	3	(P) ...151-225 milyon arası
	F	4	(F) ...226-300 milyon arası
	E	5	(E) ...301-400 milyon arası
	H	6	(H) ...401-500 milyon arası
	L	7	(L) ...501-650 milyon arası
	N	8	(N) ...651-800 milyon arası
	R	9	(R) ...801-1.000 milyon arası
	M	10	(M) ...1.001 milyon üstü

## C. TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

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

#### THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION Budapest Office – Central Eastern European Headquarters

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Cyprus	CYMAR MARKET RESEARCH 176, Athalassa Ave. 2nd floor, office 202 1686 Nicosia	Ms. Eleni MARANGO	357-2-317-878	357-2- 317-979
Czech Republic	STEM/MARK a.s. Na Zertvach 24, 180 00 Praha 8	Mr. Lubos REZLER	420-2-684 2660	420-2-684 3825
Estonia	SAAR POLL Veetori 4 EE0001 Tallin	Mr. Andrus SAAR	372-6-311-302	372-6-312-486
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Latvia	LATVIAN FACTS Brivibas str. 106-2 LV1001 Riga	Mr. Aigars FREIMANIS	370-2-762-790	370-2-227-145
Lithuania	BALTIC SURVEYS Didlauiko 47 LT2057 Vilnius	Ms. Rasa ALISAUSKIENE	356-239-683	356-247512
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Slovenia	CATI CENTER Trzaska 2 1000 Ljubljana	Mr. Zenel BATAGELJ	359-2-971-3000	359-2-971-2233
Turkey	KONSENSUS Dikilitas Mah, Ayazmaderesi Cd. Mehmet Plaza No:30/3 Gayrettepe 80260 Istanbul	Mr. Murat SARY	90-212-216-3212	90-212-216-1814

## **C2. Administrative Regional Units in the Applicant Countries**

### **BULGARIA**

Sofia  
Varna  
Lovech  
Montana  
Rousse  
Bourgas  
Plovdiv  
Sofia  
Haskovo

### **CYPRUS**

### **CZECH REPUBLIC**

Praha  
Stredocesky  
Jihocesky  
Zapadocesky  
Severocesky  
Vychodocesky  
Jihomoravsky  
Severomoravsky

### **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  
Małopolskie  
Kujawsko-Pomorskie  
Todzie  
Zachodnio-Pomorskie  
Pomorskie  
Wielkopolskie  
Dolnośląskie  
Śląskie  
Mazowieckie  
Świętokrzyskie

### **ROMANIA**

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

### **SLOVAKIA**

Bratislavský  
Západné Slovensko  
Stredné Slovensko  
Východné Slovensko

### **SLOVENIA**

Pomurska  
Podravska  
Koroška  
Savinjska  
Zasavska  
Spodnjeposavska  
Dolenjska  
Osrednjeslovenska  
Gorenjska  
Notranjsko-Krška  
Goriska  
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 16<sup>th</sup> of October and the 17<sup>th</sup> of November 2002, The Gallup Organization Hungary carried out wave 2002.3 of the Candidate Countries Eurobarometer, at the common request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-Generals Agriculture and Research.

The Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2002.1 covers citizens of each of the countries that are applying for European Union membership aged 15 and over, with the exception of Estonia and Cyprus. In Estonia, the survey covered permanent residents aged 15 and over. In Cyprus, the sample covered the territory of the Republic of Cyprus only. The basic sample design applied in all Candidate Countries is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points were drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

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

Countries	Institutes	Number of Interviews	Field Work Dates	Population (x 000)
Bulgaria	VITOSHA RESEARCH	1000	22-Oct – 3-Nov	8,487
(Republic of) Cyprus	CYMAR MARKET RESEARCH	500	21-Oct – 8-Nov	663
Czech Republic	STEM MARK	1066	29-Oct – 17-Nov	10,229
Estonia	SAAR POLL	1006	23-Oct – 5-Nov	1,446
Hungary	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, HUNGARY	1015	20-Oct – 7-Nov	10,198
Latvia	LATVIAN FACTS LTD.	1005	24-Oct – 10-Nov	2,439
Lithuania	BALTIC SURVEYS	1020	29-Oct – 8-Nov	3,701
Malta	MISCO	500	25-Oct – 15-Nov	379
Poland	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, POLAND	1000	26-Oct – 17-Nov	38,666
Romania	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, ROMANIA	1035	23-Oct – 11-Nov	22,546
Slovakia	FOCUS CENTER FOR SOCIAL AND MARKET ANALYSIS	1099	22-Oct – 10-Nov	5,391
Slovenia	CATI CENTER	1001	16-Oct – 12-Nov	1,986
Turkey	KONSENSUS RESEARCH & CONSULTANCY	1000	25-Oct – 10-Nov	56,473
Total number of interviews		12247		162,790

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, rue de la Loi 200, 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 variables used in cross-tabulations

### C.4.1 Gender

The sample consists of the following breakdown by gender:

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

### C.4.2 Age bands

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

(1) Aged 15 -24	22 %
(2) Aged 25 -39	29 %
(3) Aged 40 -54	25 %
(4) Aged 55+	24 %

### 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	42 %
(2) respondents who left school at ages 16 to 19	32 %
(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	8 %
(2) Fisherman	0 %
(3) Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, etc.)	1 %
(4) Owner of a shop, craftsman, self -empl oyed person	4 %
(5) Business proprietor, owner (full or partner) of a company	1 %

#### Employed

(6) Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, practitioner, accountant, architect)	2 %
(7) General management, director or top management (managing director, director general, other director)	1 %
(8) Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	4 %
(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.)	4 %
(12) Supervisor	0 %
(13) Skilled manual worker	8 %
(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	17 %
(16) Student	11 %
(17) Unemployed or temporarily not working	10 %
(18) Retired or unable to work through illness	21 %

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

(1) <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	14 %
(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)	6 %
(3) <b>Other white collars</b> = Employed position, working mainly at a desk + Employed position, not at a desk but traveling (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	17 %
(6) <b>Unemployed</b> = Unemployed + temporarily not working	10 %
(7) <b>Retired</b> = Retired + unable to work through illness	21 %
(8) <b>Still studying</b> = Student	11 %

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

#### C.4.5 Scientific knowledge scale

The scientific knowledge scale was formed on the basis of the following subject matter questions :

*The centre of the Earth is very hot*  
*The oxygen we breathe comes from plants*  
*Radioactive milk can be made safe by boiling it*  
*Electrons are smaller than atoms*  
*The continents on which we live have been moving for millions of years and will continue to move in the future*  
*It is the father's genes that decide whether the baby is a boy or a girl*  
*The earliest humans lived at the same time as the dinosaurs*  
*Antibiotics kill viruses as well as bacteria*  
*Lasers work by focusing sound waves*  
*All radioactivity is man-made*  
*Human beings, as we know them today, developed from earlier species of animals*  
*The Sun goes around the Earth*  
*It takes 1 month for the Earth to go around the Sun*

Labels are : +, +/-, -. Respondents giving correct answers to 10-13 questions are labelled +, respondents giving correct answers to 5-10 are labelled +/-, and those who were only able to give 0-4 correct responses are labelled as -.

The breakdown of the three categories is as follows:

(1) +	26 %
(2) +/-	57 %
(3) -	17 %

#### C.4.6 Religious participation

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

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

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

The breakdown of the four categories is as follows:

(1) ++	35 %
(2) +	54 %
(3) -	11 %



#### **C.4.7 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	40 %
(2) small or middle sized town	31 %
(3) large town	29 %

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