ZA – Archiv Nummer 0642

Bevölkerung und Recht in Österreich

1971
Austrian Gallup Institute

Number in list of addresses ...
serial number according to list of addresses ...

1. Federal provinces (Länder):
   Vienna                          6 - 0
   Lower Austria                  - 1
   Burgenland                     - 2
   St. Pölten                      - 3
   Carinthia                      - 4
   Eastern Tirol                   - 5
   Upper Austria                  - 6
   Salzburg                       - 7
   Tirol                          - 8
   Vorarlberg                     - 9

2. Parish where the interview took place (in Vienna, district):
   up to 999                      7 - 0
   up to 1,999                     - 1
   up to 2,999                     - 2
   up to 4,999                     - 3
   up to 9,999                     - 4
   up to 19,999                    - 5
   up to 49,999                    - 6
   up to 99,999                    - 7
   **maximum** over 100,000        - 8
   over 1 million                  - 9

* The Austrian Gallup Institute is carrying out a survey, and I should like to ask you to answer some questions for it. May I ask you firstly for some statistical information:

3. How many people, including you, are there in this household?
   1 person                        8 - 1
   2 people                        - 2
   3 people                        - 3
   4 people                        - 4
   5 people                        - 5
   6 people or more                - 6
these include:
children from 0 to under 6 years .... 9 -
children from 6 to under 12 years ...
children from 12 to under 16 years ...
no children under 16 years - V

4. Will you now please tell me the sex and age of all persons in this household who are over 16 years of age? Please begin with the oldest, then the next oldest and so on, finishing with the youngest.

**INTERVIEWER**: Enter sex and age in the correct order. Use a new line for each person.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key no.</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Enter exact age</th>
<th>Person interviewed*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>M or F</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>M or F</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>M or F</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Select person to be interviewed according to instruction in the interviewers' letter and ring on the appropriate line of the column "person interviewed".

Note: Selected person met straightaway
2nd. visit at ... o'clock on (date) 13 - 0
3rd. visit at ... o'clock on (date) - 2
Did not meet selected person - 3

**INTERVIEWER**: Ask the following questions of the person who was actually interviewed!
5. Who is the head of this household or the housewife?
   Respondent is head of household 14 - 0
   housewife - 1
   neither - 2

6. In which of the following groups is ...
   your own occupation (bp)
   your husband's/wife's occupation (G)
   if you are a housewife/pensioner, your former occupation (bpF)
   if your husband/wife is pensioner/housewife, his/her
   former occupation (Gf)
   your father's occupation (if pensioner or dead his last
   occupation) (V)
   the occupation of the head of the household (HV)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bp</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>bpF</th>
<th>Gf</th>
<th>V</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>17-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-1</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

   0 = no information, no occupation, not relevant

(Translator's note: for lack of space the column HV 20-0 was left out above - it is the same as column V, but with 20-9, and is not included in the box)

7. What was the last school that you attended? (bp)
   And your husband/wife? (G)
   And what was/will be the last school attended by the most intelligent of your children? (X)
no children = 0

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>K</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary school</td>
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<td>-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary school</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>-2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed tech. training/secretarial school</td>
<td>-3</td>
<td>-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College matriculation</td>
<td>-4</td>
<td>-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matriculation</td>
<td>-5</td>
<td>-5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed higher education</td>
<td>-6</td>
<td>-6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Family situation:

- single
- married
- divorced
- widowed

if not single: is/was this your first marriage?
- yes
- no

9. How often in a week do you watch television?
- nearly every day
- 2-3 times a week
- once a week
- less often

10. Is there in your household ...

- a television set
- refrigerator/deep-freeze/refrigerator with box
- bathroom/shower
- drum or tub washing machine
- tape recorder
- car
- telephone
11. Do you live in a flat that you own yourself?  
   yes  
   no  
   Have you your own house?  
   yes  
   no  
   How big is the house/appartment that you live in?  
   up to 30 cubic metres  
   31 - 60 "  
   61 - 100 "  
   over 100 "  
12. (GIVE INCOME CHART) Would you please tell me by naming the letter standing in front of it, which group the net monthly income of your whole family belongs to, that is to say of all those earning an income.  
   A. up to S 2,000  
   B. S 2,001 - S 3,000  
   C. S 3,001 - S 4,000  
   D. S4,001 - S 5,000  
   E. S 5,001 - S 6,000  
   F. S 6,001 - S 10,000  
   G. over S 10,000  
   Other answers  
   *S = Austrian schilling  
13. Have you a driving licence?  
   yes  
   no  
14. How often in a week do you listen to the radio?  
   nearly every day  
   2 - 3 times a week  
   once a week  
   less often
15. Do you read a daily paper regularly, that is every day, or occasionally, or only very rarely?  
regularly - 1
occasionally - 2
not very often - 3

16. Which daily paper do you read most frequently?  
Kronen-Zeitung - 1
Kurier - 2
Presse - 3
Kleine Zeitung - 4
Salzburger Nachrichten - 5
Tiroler Tageszeitung - 6
Other, which?  

Interviewer: classify according to political tendency:  
socialist - 7
conservative - 8

17. Do you read a magazine regularly - that is, almost every issue - or only occasionally or very rarely?  
regularly - 1
occasionally - 2
not very often - 3

18. Are there children under the age of 14 in your household?  
yes - 1
no - 2

19. How many of them are there?  
1 child - 1
2 children - 2
3 " - 3
4 " - 4
5 " - 5
6 children or more - 6
19a. INTERVIEWER: Hand over list I
Please read carefully this list of occupations. Which group includes the occupations that, with regard to the kind of activity, prestige, remuneration and responsibility, are most similar

if person interviewed is male and working, to your occupation
if female and married/widowed, to your husband's occupation
if female and single/divorced, to your father's occupation
if pensioner, to your former occupation/your husband's former occupation
if schoolchild/student/apprentice, to your father's occupation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>D</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>G</th>
<th>H</th>
<th>I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Interviewer: give list II K L M N O P R S T V
and in this list? 46 - 0 6 3 8 1 5 9 2 7 4

Interviewer: give list I
And to which group of occupations would the one belong that your father had when you were small?

(table as above)

INTERVIEWER: If the respondent is female/a schoolchild/a pensioner, ask the following questions about the husband/father/former occupation (as in question 19a)

20. Would you say there are people who ...

(a) have less education than you (your father/husband), but nevertheless earn more than you do / he does?

(b) have less responsibility in their jobs than you/he, but but still earn more than you do / he does?
(c) have higher job security than you (he), but nevertheless earn more than you do / he does?

(d) have pleasant and less exhausting work than you (he), but nevertheless earn more than you do (he does)?

(e) have more free time than you (he), but nevertheless earn more than you do (he does)?

(f) have a less detailed knowledge than you have (he has) in your occupation, but who nevertheless earn more than you do (he does)?

(g) come from a less-respected family than you (he), but nevertheless earn more than you (he)?

(h) do a job that demands less self-sacrifice than yours (his), but nevertheless earn more than you (he)?

(i) do not work so hard or diligently as you (he), but nevertheless earn more than you (he)?

21. Which of the aims in life listed here would you say is the most important for you, and which the second most important?

1st.  

Having security in working life and in old age

Being successful and achieving something

Leading a good and agreeable life

Enabling my children to have a better start in life than I had

Experiencing something and making full use of my potential

Living in peace and without needs and cares

2nd.

- 1

- 2

- 3

- 4

- 5

- 6
22. How well have you fulfilled these aims so far?

Not so well as most other people  - 1
As well as most other people  - 2
Better than most other people  - 3
Much better than most other people  - 4

Much less so than I should like to have done  - 1
Still not entirely to my satisfaction  - 2
Pretty much as I have hoped to do  - 3
Better than I could have even hoped to do  - 4

23. Which of the following things is the most important for being successful and achieving something in this country, and which the second most important?

1st. 2nd.

The possibilities and advantages provided by one's family  - 1  - 1
Recognition of special efforts and exertions  - 2  - 2
Knowing the right people and having connections  - 3  - 3
Talents, abilities, education  - 4  - 4
Chance providing favourable opportunities  - 5  - 5
Determination and energy  - 6  - 6

24. If you compare yourself with other people as regards these criteria for success, have you up to now ...

had more of them available to you than other people  - 1
had fewer of them than most other people  - 2
had just as many of them available to you as most other people  - 3
INTERVIEWER: Give the following pages to the interviewee.

Please answer each statement with one of the following possible answers:  
1 = quite correct  
2 = pretty well correct  
3 = more or less wrong  
4 = quite wrong

25. If somebody has things all right because he has inherited wealth from his father, then that is in fact unjust.  

If somebody obtains financial gain from some activity, then that is in principle only justifiable if the activity is also of use for the community.  

23 - 0 1 2 3 4

Intellectual and manual occupations should in principle be paid equally.  

If somebody has to do very boring work in his occupation, should he be better paid for it than for other work?  

24 - 0 1 2 3 4

If one trader is clever enough to sell the same thing more dearly than another trader, is his higher profit justified?  

25 - 0 1 2 3 4

It would be ideal justice if everybody had just the same of everything, and not some people a lot and others very little.  

26 - 0 1 2 3 4

The economy should be organised in such a way that somebody who does something for the general good earns more than somebody who only works for his own benefit.  

27 - 0 1 2 3 4

There should be more occupations in which somebody who prefers to earn less and instead to have more free time could, for example, just work half a day.

28 - 0 1 2 3 4
It is unjust really that somebody can win a large amount of money, e.g. in the lottery, without any effort and because his luck is in.  

It is unjust really that somebody can lead a much better life just because he comes from a good family.  

It should not be possible for people who do absolutely nothing to have a high income.  

It is not just really that somebody can earn much more than other people just because he attended more schools when he was young.  

There would only be real justice if everybody - no matter what work he did - could be provided from the public purse with an equally high remuneration, from which everybody could live decently.  

A system of distribution like this would be unjust because some people simply need more than others, as some must eat more and some less to become full-up.  

A system of distribution like this is unjust because somebody who does more work should also have more.  

A system of distribution like this would be unjust because it would not take into account that people who do more unpleasant work should also receive more.  

A system of distribution like this would be unjust because there are varying levels of people. Somebody like a doctor or a professor is different from a labourer and should therefore also have more.
A system of distribution like this would be unjust because it would not take account of the willingness to take risks and of business proficiency.

Nowadays, by making the appropriate effort, everybody has the chance of fulfilling his wishes.

There is really no point in doing someone a favour, because you do not get any thanks for doing so.

I know exactly what I want to achieve in life and organise my activities accordingly.

People who maintain that there is no longer any real happiness or satisfaction should seek for the fault in themselves.

Personally I am certain that I will in fact achieve on the whole what I want to achieve.

If things are going badly for you, you hardly ever get real sympathy from any one.

Most of the things that you make an effort for turn out to be pretty uninteresting as soon as you have them.

People are only friendly to you when they hope to get some advantage from it.

People who make out they do not know what they want must be sick.

As the problem of environmental pollution shows, we are still a long way from controlling technical progress properly.

Enough is known nowadays about how the economy works that it must be possible to prevent high unemployment and other crises.
My job does not bring in enough money really for the needs of myself and my family  

My job does not provide me with enough respect

The work I do is a small, relatively insignificant contribution in the whole work process that I am in

With what I do in my job I cannot influence the end result of it very much

I should like to have a job in which I had more security and provision for illness and old age than in my present one

I should like to have a job in which I could do more what I really want to do than in my present one

I should like to have a job in which I had better promotion prospects than in my present one

The job that I do is such an important part of the complete working process that it would not work without my contribution

26. Did you grow up here in this town/village?
   yes
   no

27. Have you moved house more than once?
   no
   yes

28. Have you ever started a course (of training or education) and not completed it?
   no
   yes
29. Do you still meet the people you went to school with? 62 - 0
   yes, frequently - 1
   yes, occasionally - 2
   quite rarely - 3
   practically never - 4

30. Have you ever known a time when things were considerably worse for you than at present? 63 - 0
   no - 1
   yes - 2

31. To which of the following groups in the Austrian population would you count yourself? 64 - 0
   Old-established, traditional governing class - 1
   New, dynamic managerial class - 2
   Ambitious middle class - 3
   Solid, tranquil middle class - 4
   Rising working class - 5
   Secure, honest working class - 6
   Poor, little-heeded people - 7

32. Would you say that you are a religious person? 65 - 0
   very religious - 1
   quite religious - 2
   not very religious - 3
   not religious at all - 4

33. Would you describe yourself as being politically influential here in your town 66 - 0
   only as much as the average voter - 1
   more influential than the average - 2
   very influential - 3

34. Which of our parties has at present, do you think, the programme that would be most useful for all Austrians? 67 - 0
   ÖVP - 1
   SPÖ - 2
   FPÖ - 3
   KPÖ - 4
   NDP - 5

35. And which one does most for you yourself? 68 - 0
   (table as for question 34)
36. Do you think that the laws we have at present are satisfactory and fulfill their purpose?

1 = yes, very well
2 = quite well
3 = could be better
4 = should be urgently reformed
5 = don't know, doesn't interest me

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traffic laws</th>
<th>69 - 0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family and marriage law</td>
<td>70 - 0</td>
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<td>2</td>
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<td>.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Criminal law</td>
<td>71 - 0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Welfare laws (provision for illness, old age, unemployment)</td>
<td>72 - 0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rights of the citizen with regard to public boards and authorities</td>
<td>73 - 0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Labour law</td>
<td>74 - 0</td>
<td>1</td>
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</table>

37. If it was up to you, how should the following offences be punished if committed by a previously unconvicted adult?

1 = no punishment, therapeutic measures, or similar
2 = fine, loss of driving licence
3 = prison (workhouse) up to 6 months
4 = 6 months - 1 year
5 = 1 - 5 years
6 = 5 - 10 years
7 = over 10 years
8 = life sentence

other answers to be written down, classified additionally

case when there are several answers take the highest figure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Offence</th>
<th>6 - 0</th>
<th>1 - 8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Light bodily injury (brawl)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rape of a 16-year old girl</td>
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<tr>
<td>Burglary (S 1,000)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Attempted robbery of taxi driver</td>
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<td>Threatening policemen with weapon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abortion (passive)</td>
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<td>Tax evasion (S 10,000)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sexual assault of small child</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malicious damage to a public telephone (S 100 damages)</td>
<td>14 - 0</td>
<td>1 - 8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manslaughter in a brawl</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
38. Have you or has a member of your household been the victim of an indictable act at some time in the last 20 years?

yes
no

if "no", continue at question 43

39. What was the act in question?

Interviewer: Classify

1 = insult
2 = property offence
3 = crime of violence
4 = sexual offence

if there are several, only take the most recent ones

40. What sort of punishment would have seemed to you right for it?

(punishments as in question 37, 1 - 8)

41. Did the offender receive the sentence?

No, the offence was not reported
No, he was not caught
No, he was caught, but not sentenced
Yes, he received a lighter sentence
Yes, he got roughly this sentence
He got a heavier sentence
Don't know, didn't bother myself with the matter

(Supplementary question: Were the police involved at all in the matter? no = 1)

42. How high were the damages to you, if you can try to express them in schillings, arising from the act?

Less than S 500
S 501 - S 1,000
S 1,001 - S 2,000
S 2,001 - S 5,000
S 5,001 - S 10,000
S 10,001 - S 50,000
over S 50,000
cannot be expressed in money
43. Do you think that the sentences in Austrian courts in general are too tough, too lenient or that they are just?  
   too tough  
   too lenient  
   sentences are just  
   21 - 0

44. How high is the percentage of the Austrian male population, would you guess, who are sentenced for a punishable act?  
   0.5%  
   1%  
   2%  
   5%  
   10%  
   20%  
   30%  
   22 - 0

45. Would you assume that this percentage has, in the last 10 years, risen sharply, risen gently, remained the same, fallen gently or fallen sharply?  
   risen sharply  
   risen gently  
   remained the same  
   fallen gently  
   fallen sharply  
   23 - 0

46. And what percentage of Austrian men, would you estimate, commit a punishable act and are not caught or sentenced?  
   (table as for question 44, plus:  
   more than 30% = 24 - 8)

47. Would you assume that this percentage has, in the last 10 years, risen sharply, risen gently, remained the same, fallen gently or fallen sharply?  
   (table as for question 45)

48. Imagine that you have a piece of property. One day somebody parks his car in front of the exit and you cannot drive yours out? What would you do?  
   hoot, ask whose it is  
   push the car out of the way  
   call the police  
   26 - 0
49. You are sitting in a park and a few teenagers are making a noise and causing damage. What would you do?  
nothing at all, go away  
try, with the help of other park users, to get the teenagers to stop doing it  
fetch a policeman

50. You live in a block of flats and the caretaker does not clean the stairs properly. What would you do?  
nothing at all  
point out to the caretaker that he can be dismissed  
make a complaint to the management of the property

51. If somebody has had a notice of a fine, e.g. for $200, sent by the police, for fast driving or disturbance of the peace, for instance, and has paid the fine, does it appear, do you know, as a previous conviction in the police clearance?  
yes, certainly  
yes, possibly  
no, certainly not  
don't know

52. If somebody is singing loudly in the street at night-time, a policeman asks him to keep quiet and he then goes on singing, is the policeman in his rights to arrest him?  
(table as in question 51)

53. If somebody is arrested by the police, what is the longest time that he can be held without being sentenced?  
6 hours  
12 hours  
24 hours  
48 hours  
1 week  
more than a week  
don't know

54. Can a man legally forbid his wife to go out to work?  
(table as in question 51)
55. If a 13 year old child causes serious damage, are the parents responsible for it, i.e. must they make good the damage?

(table as in question 51)

56. Somebody has ordered an electrical gadget, for example, to be paid for in instalments, from a representative who visited him uninvited at his home. The next day he changes his mind and wants to cancel the purchase immediately. Can he do that according to Austrian law?

(table as in question 51)

57. Which of the following things can a member of a works council under our present laws not do?

(when more than one answer take the first one)

inspect the firm's wage account
- 1
 take part in agreeing on bonus rates
- 2
 make proposals to the management about the nature and extent of investments
- 3
 turn down someone who applies for a job in the works
- 4
 object to a dismissal by giving specified reasons
- 5
 don't know
- 6

58. If somebody is put on trial by the public prosecutor, e.g. for breaking and entering, and it turns out in the trial that he is not guilty, who has then to bear the cost of the lawyer that he employed?

The state, i.e. the Ministry of Justice
- 1
 The state, i.e. the Ministry of Social Affairs
- 2
 The public prosecutor's department
- 3
 The Bar Association
- 4
 The prosecuting counsel who actually made the mistaken accusation
- 5
 The person who made the charge in the first place
- 6
 The accused himself
- 7

59. And who ought, according to your feelings of justice, to be liable for the lawyer's costs in such a case?

(table as in question 58)
60. Assume you feel yourself to be in the right and take legal proceedings against:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>38 - 0</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>an insurance company</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a political official</td>
<td>39 - 0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>your employer</td>
<td>40 - 0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a careless driver</td>
<td>41 - 0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a policeman</td>
<td>42 - 0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INTERVIEWER: For each line ask the two questions listed below. Indicate the categories to the interviewee.

61. Let us assume that you hear from someone who is otherwise very nice, that he ...

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>was recently sentenced for fraud</td>
<td>43 - 0</td>
<td>1 - 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>occasionally smokes hashish</td>
<td>44 - 0</td>
<td>1 - 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is an official in the NDP</td>
<td>45 - 0</td>
<td>1 - 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is homosexual</td>
<td>46 - 0</td>
<td>1 - 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>has been sentenced several times</td>
<td>47 - 0</td>
<td>1 - 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for minor offences</td>
<td>48 - 0</td>
<td>1 - 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>has contact with extreme left-wing</td>
<td>49 - 0</td>
<td>1 - 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>circles</td>
<td>50 - 0</td>
<td>1 - 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is frequently seen drunk in bars</td>
<td>51 - 0</td>
<td>1 - 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>recently attempted to commit suicide</td>
<td>52 - 0</td>
<td>1 - 4</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Would you ...</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 = break off relations with him</td>
<td>53 - 0</td>
<td>1 - 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and in a sharp manner?</td>
<td>54 - 0</td>
<td>1 - 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 = if possible avoid contact with</td>
<td>55 - 0</td>
<td>1 - 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>him?</td>
<td>56 - 0</td>
<td>1 - 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 = not exactly avoid contact with</td>
<td>57 - 0</td>
<td>1 - 5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>him, but be cautious?</td>
<td>58 - 0</td>
<td>1 - 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 = remain in contact with him and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not worry about it?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 = remain in contact with him and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tend to regard him more highly?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Would you ...  
1 = break off relations with him straightaway and in a sharp manner?  
2 = if possible avoid contact with him?  
3 = not exactly avoid contact with him, but be cautious?  
4 = remain in contact with him and not worry about it?  
5 = remain in contact with him and tend to regard him more highly?  

Do you know such a person?  
1 = yes  
if "no": could you get to know such a person?  
2 = would be possible  
3 = very improbable  
4 = not possible
On the following pages we have compiled several opinions that can frequently be heard about various questions that are often discussed among the public.

We want to find out now which views tend to correspond more to those of Austrians and which less. We should therefore like you to arrange the two statements given for each of the following problems according to how well they correspond or not to your own opinion.

Please ring the figure in the margin that best corresponds to your opinion. The figures stand for:

1 = I find statement A much better than statement B
2 = I find statement A rather better than statement B
3 = I find statement B rather better than statement A
4 = I find statement B much better than statement A

There will not always be a statement that corresponds exactly to your own opinion. In that case try to find the one you like best, etc.

Please do not leave any question unanswered.

A In reforming the penal system or the prisons care should be taken that the principle of guilt and atonement should not be abandoned. Prisons should not become sanatoria.  

B Prisons and the penal system in their present form are unacceptable; they should be replaced by facilities that remove or compensate for the causes that make people into criminals.

A Morality should detach itself from religion. Morality should be concerned, not with religious traditions, but rather with the problems of present-day society.

B Religion is the basis of all morality. A morality that is not founded in belief is dubious.

A There is only one correct image of God: the one that is depicted in the Bible. All attempts to reinterpret it are bound to lead to errors.

B There are no gods or higher beings in the world. All such ideas are illusions.
A Immigrant workers are just as much workers as Austrians are. The state should see to it that they also have the same rights.  

B The state should take steps to prevent the number of immigrant workers in Austria from increasing.  

A Corporal punishment is an indispensable instrument of education. A sound thrashing at the right time has often been of more use than many fine words.  

B Corporal punishment is degrading. A system of education that has recourse to such means makes a declaration of its own bankruptcy.  

A If somebody steals already when he is a youth, this shows that he will become a criminal and should be put behind bars  

B If somebody already steals as a youth, this shows that he has emotional troubles and should receive sympathetic aid.  

A So-called co-determination by workers at work should encompass more than just safeguarding the interests of the worker, and should, for example, also deal with the organisation of the work itself. This will of course have to depend on the agreement of the owner of the firm.  

B Workers should have rights of consultation in decisions affecting the workplace to a much greater extent than they have had so far. These rights must, however, be established in law and must not be dependent on the good will of the employer.  

A People who take or trade in drugs like hashish must be severely punished.  

B Hashish is a drug like alcohol; its purchase or consumption should not, in the same way as the purchase or consumption of alcohol, be legally restricted.  

A Divorce should basically be possible without any formalities  

B Marriages should basically be indissoluble
A It is just that the director of a factory earns ten times as much as a worker, since he has to work harder than the worker and has much more responsibility.

B Inequalities in income, such as the case in which the director of a factory earns ten times as much as a worker, should be abolished. Both of them work after all, and the worker often works more than the director.

A Punishment of crimes is in reality society's revenge for the fact that someone has obtained an advantage for himself that the others want to deny him.

B The best punishment for crimes would be if the same were done to the criminal that he himself had done.

A It would be dangerous for a country if its destiny were only guided by majority decisions of the masses. The masses often lack the understanding required for politically necessary decisions.

B Political decisions should be made collectively by all those who are affected by them. Only in this way can the domination of the few over the many be excluded.

A The principle for sexual morality should be that everything that brings pleasure for two people should be approved of.

B In the interest of morality pre-marital intercourse should not take place.

A The state must in principle not have the right to expropriate private property against the wish of the owner, even if this makes public development projects more difficult, e.g. road building.

B The state must in principle have the right to expropriate private property when there is a public interest in doing so, e.g. for road-building purposes.
A. The decision to give birth to a child must in principle be left to the parents; abortion must therefore not be punishable.  

B. Abortion is murder of the unborn; it must therefore in principle be prosecuted with all the severity of the law.

---

A. It was high time that the conflict about the army took place. It is time to put a stop to the rearmament that has been started and the army preferably completely disbanded.

B. The conflict about the army has only happened because things have been going well for us too long already and young people have become effeminate. Army training should be made tougher and should be better organised to put a stop to this tendency.

---

A. Exe Reading pornography is everybody's private business; prohibiting or restricting it is therefore wrong.

B. Lifting the prohibition on pornography would lead to a decay of morality and culture.

---

A. Somebody who intentionally kills a person should in principle himself be punished for it with death.

B. A society that gives itself the right to punish people with death makes itself guilty.

---

A. Industrial plants should be exclusively in private ownership. Only then is a free economic process, in line with the market, possible.

B. Nationalisation, at least of key industries, is the only guarantee for a stable and planned economic development.

---

A. Every war is mass murder and can in no way be justified.

B. Wars are exceptional situations. Actions in war (e.g. executions) cannot be measured by the moral criteria of peacetime.
A Education in obedience and a sense of duty produces slavish obedience and thus also easily produces cannon-fodder. On the contrary, children and young people should learn disobedience and critical thinking.

B The chief aim of education should be to teach the younger generation obedience and a sense of duty. Only then will they be able later on to carry out their duties.

A Homosexuality is not a crime, it is a form of sexual deviancy; it should therefore in principle not be punishable.

B Homosexuality is a sexual aberration on such a scale that it should on all accounts be legally prohibited.