

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.

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROBAROMETER NO.5 (AUTUMN 1994)
QUESTIONNAIRE - CONFIDENTIAL

QUESTION 0: Firstly, can I confirm that you are permanently resident in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Yes - permanently resident - CONTINUE INTERVIEW	1
No - not permanently resident - CLOSE INTERVIEW	2
Don't know/not sure - CLOSE INTERVIEW	3

CEEB4 - Q0 - TREND

QUESTION 1: In general, do you feel things in (OUR COUNTRY) are going in the right or in the wrong direction?

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

CEEB4 - Q1 - TREND

QUESTION 2: 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

CEEB4 - Q2 - TREND

QUESTION 3: 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

CEEB4 - Q3 - TREND

QUESTION 4: 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

CEEB4 - Q4 - TREND

QUESTION 5: The way things are going, do you feel that (OUR COUNTRY'S) economic reforms are going...(READ OUT)

Too fast	1
Too slow	2
About the right speed	3
There are no economic reforms (DO NOT READ OUT)	4
Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	5

CEEB4 - Q5 - 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

CEEB4 - Q7 - 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

CEEB4 - Q8 - TREND

QUESTION 8: As you might know, 12 states of "Western" Europe form together the "European Community". The name "European Community" was changed to "European Union" last year. Would you say that your impressions of the aims and activities of the European Community/Union are generally....(READ OUT) ?

Positive	1
Neutral	2
Negative	3
Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	4

CEEB4 - Q9 - TREND MODIFIED

QUESTION 9: (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 Community/Union	2
Other European countries like Austria, Switzerland, Sweden and Finland, some of which may be joining the European Union shortly	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 - None of these/Other	9
DO NOT READ OUT - We should depend on ourselves	0
DO NOT READ OUT - Don't know	1

CEEB4 - Q10 - TREND MODIFIED

QUESTION 10: Who do you think benefits the most out of the relationship between (OUR COUNTRY) and the European Community/Union? Is it the European Community/Union, (OUR COUNTRY) or do both equally benefit?

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

NEW QUESTION

QUESTION 11: (FOR ALL PHARE COUNTRIES, PLUS RUSSIA) Here is a list of ways you might hear about the activities of the European Community/Union, its institutions, its policies. Which of them are your main sources of information about the European Community/Union, its institutions, its policies? (SHOWCARD 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 |
| The Government | 1 |
| The European Community/Union | |
| Delegation in (OUR CAPITAL) | 2 |
| Visits to European Community/Union countries | 3 |
| Personal contact with people from the | |
| European Community/Union in (OUR COUNTRY) | 4 |
| Other | 5 |
| None of them | 6 |

CEEB3 - Q33 - TREND MODIFIED

NB FOR CERTAIN PHARE COUNTRIES RE: ANSWER CATEGORY "THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY/UNION DELEGATION IN (OUR CAPITAL)", THE DELEGATION IS NOT IN THE CAPITAL:.

- * FOR BALTIC STATES, THE DELEGATION IS IN STOCKHOLM;
- * FOR SLOVAKIA, THE DELEGATION IS IN PRAGUE;
- * FOR FYROM, THERE IS NO DELEGATION (THE ANSWER CATEGORY IS LEFT COMPLETELY BLANK, WHILE THE NUMBERING REMAINS UNALTERED).

QUESTION 11A: (FOR ARMENIA, BELARUS, GEORGIA, KAZAKHSTAN AND THE UKRAINE). Here is a list of ways you might hear about the activities of the European Community/Union, its institutions, its policies. Which of them are your main sources of information about the European Community/Union, its institutions, its polices? (SHOWCARD TWO - MULTIPLE RESPONSES - READ OUT EACH ITEM AND CODE)

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

CEEB3 - Q33 - TREND HEAVILY MODIFIED

NB ALL CIS INSTITUTES, EXCEPT RUSSIA RE: QUESTION 11A:
(*) EXCEPTIONALLY FOR THE UKRAINE, SUBSTITUTE "THE EUROPEAN/UNION DELEGATION IN MOSCOW" WITH "THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY/UNION DELEGATION IN KIEV".

QUESTION 12: (ONLY FOR VISEGRAD COUNTRIES, BULGARIA AND ROMANIA)
Do you think the following are likely to benefit or lose out in (OUR COUNTRY) as ties between (OUR COUNTRY) and the European Community/Union increase? What do you think will happen to... (READ OUT)

	benefit	lose out	no impact (spon)	DK
State enterprises	1	2	3	4
Farmers	1	2	3	4
Private business	1	2	3	4
Government 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

CEEB3 - Q30 - TREND MODIFIED

STANDARD SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHICS

D.1. Sex:

Male	1
Female	2

CEEB3 - D5 - TREND

D.2. What is the highest level of education that you have received? (SHOWCARD THREE)

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

CEEB3 - D4 - TREND

D.3. How old are you? (WRITE IN YEARS OF AGE)

/ _____ / _____ /

CEEB3 - D6 - TREND

(IF PERSON BELOW VOTING AGE, GO TO D.5)

D.4A. (ASK ONLY THOSE OF VOTING AGE) Do you have the right to vote in (OUR COUNTRY) at General Elections?

Have right to vote	1 (GO TO D.4B)
Do not have right to vote	2 (GO TO D.5)
Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	3 (GO TO D.5)

NEW QUESTION

D.4B. (ASK ONLY THOSE WHO HAVE RIGHT TO VOTE) If there were a General Election tomorrow, which party would you vote for, or might you be inclined to vote for? (CODE ONE ONLY) (NB: INSTITUTE: LIST UP TO MAXIMUM 15 NATIONAL PARTIES 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

NEW QUESTION

D.5. (ASK ALL) (SHOWCARD FOUR) What is your main present occupation? (WRITE IN AND CODE ONE ONLY)

Government 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 (incl. fishermen)	5
Other paid work	6
Pensioner	7
Housewife not otherwise employed	8
Student (all respondents still in education)	9
Temporarily not working, unemployed	0

NEW QUESTION

D.6. What nationality/ethnic background do you come from? (WRITE IN AND CODE ONE ONLY)

Albanian	1
Armenian	2
Azerbaijani	3
Belarussian	4
Bulgarian	5
Croat	6
Czech	7
Estonian	8
Georgian	9
German	0
Greek	1
Gypsy (or national equivalent)	2
Hungarian	3
Jewish	4
Kazakh	5
Latvian	6
Lithuanian	7
Macedonian	8
Moldovan	9
Moravian	0
Muslim	1
Polish	2
Romanian	3
Russian	4
Serb	5
Slovak	6
Slovene	7
Tartar	8
Turk	9
Ukrainian	0
Uzbek	1
Other	2
Refused	3
Don't know	4

D.7. (SHOWCARD FIVE) Using this card, tell me what is the total monthly net income of all the members of your household, including any extra income. For confidentiality you may just read out the letter of the alphabet next to the appropriate amount. (NB: INSTITUTE: LIST 24 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	U
B	G	L	Q	V
C	H	M	R	W
D	I	N	S	X
E	J	O	T	REFUSED

NEW QUESTION

D.8 Region: (NB: INSTITUTE: 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

ANNEXES

HOW THE POLL WAS DONE

Related publication:

European Commission: Central and Eastern Eurobarometer No. 5. Public Opinion and the European Union (18 Countries' Survey). Brussels. March 1995.

COORDINATION AND DETAILS OF PARTICIPATING INSTITUTES

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Statistical Data Processing: GfK MAFO Germany
Regional coordination: GfK Bulgaria for Albania Bulgaria and FYROM
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TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS - INTRODUCTION

Between 4th and 28th November 1994, the institutes listed above conducted the fifth 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 Mr George CUNNINGHAM, External Information Unit, (T120 - 08/95), European Commission, B-1049 Brussels. Tel. 32-2-299.91.71, Fax. 32-2-299.92.88.

Compared to CEEB4 (Autumn 1993) two more countries were added, namely Georgia and Kazakhstan.

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 18 countries in Central and Eastern Europe were surveyed: Albania, Armenia, Belarus, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), Georgia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, the Russian Federation, Slovakia, Slovenia and Ukraine. In total 18,834 citizens aged 15 years and over were interviewed face-to-face in their private residences in Central and Eastern Europe as a whole. The survey was fully nationally-representative except in Georgia, where the region of Abkhazia could not be covered due to the state of war.

As with Central and Eastern EUROBAROMETER No. 2, 3 and 4, 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 18 countries (with the exception of Georgia) surveyed, interviews were conducted throughout every region within its national boundaries.

SAMPLING POINTS

Albania	150
Armenia	100
Belarus	112
Bulgaria	148
Czech Republic	128
Estonia	171
FYROM	101
Georgia	119
Hungary	100
Kazakhstan	102
Latvia	125
Lithuania	106
Poland	251
Romania	134
Russian Federation	157
Slovakia	114
Slovenia	153
Ukraine	73
TOTAL	2,344

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 each country the final sample was representative of the adult population aged 15+ years (exceptions were Georgia: Abkhazia not included; Russian Federation: Far North and inaccessible regions of Siberia; Estonia: the islands of Saaremaa and Hiiumaa)

REALISATION OF FIELDWORK

	FIELDWORK	NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS
Albania	7 - 16 November	1034
Armenia	10 - 24 November	1000
Belarus	6 - 27 November	1099
Bulgaria	4 - 11 November	1045
Czech Republic	9 - 20 November	1062
Estonia	4 - 14 November	1002
FYROM	7 - 16 November	1000
Georgia	7 - 23 November	1000
Hungary	11 - 27 November	1018
Kazakhstan	7 - 21 November	1000
Latvia	10 - 24 November	1000
Lithuania	10 - 18 November	1008
Poland	11 - 15 November	1004
Romania	9 - 15 November	1281
Russian Federation	9 - 27 November	1000
Slovakia	9 - 20 November	995
Slovenia	21 - 28 November	1086
Ukraine	4 - 23 November	1200
TOTAL	4 - 28 November	18,834

WEIGHTING OF DATA

Where possible, the results for each country were post-weighted by a matrix of highest level of education completed within age, and also according to the regional distribution and sex of the country's adult population. Where information was not available for education within age, the results were weighted by each factor separately, and also by region.

In Romania education was not weighted because actual data for this demographic did not exist.

Weighting by an interlocking matrix of age and education was possible in Belarus, Estonia, Lithuania and Slovenia. The overall results for Central and Eastern Europe 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 provided by participating national institutes.

	POPULATION TOTAL(15+yrs)	PROPORTION OF EAST EUROPE POPULATION (in %)
Albania	2.702.400	1.01
Armenia	2.633.300	0.99
Belarus	7.814.759	2.94
Bulgaria	6.878.285	2.59
Czech Republic	8.324.261	3.13
Estonia	1.188.775	0.45
FYROM	1.353.959	0.51
Georgia	4.042.061	1.52
Hungary	8.244.274	3.11
Kazakhstan	11.217.539	4.22
Latvia	2.051.746	0.77
Lithuania	2.842.640	1.07
Poland	29.393.330	11.06
Romania	17.813.891	6.71
Russian Federation	113.043.000	42.60
Slovakia	4.080.423	1.54
Slovenia	1.560.938	0.59
Ukraine	40.351.000	15.20
TOTAL	265.545.581	100%

AREAS COVERED

ALBANIA

Tirana
Northern
Central
Southern

BELARUS

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

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 Regions

HUNGARY

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

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
Kartl-Kakheti
Kvemo Kartli
Meskhet-Javakheti
Samachablo

KAZAKHSTAN

Capital
South
Central
East
North
West

LATVIA

Riga
Vidzeme
Zemgale
Kurzeme
Latgale

POLAND

Central
Eastern
Malopolska
Silesia
North-western
Wielkopolska

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Northern
Northern-Western
Central
Volgo-Vjatsky
Tsentralno Chernozjemny
Povolzhsky
North-Caucasian
Urals

SLOVENIA

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

LITHUANIA

Zemaitija
Aukstaitija
Suvalkija
Dzukija
Vilnius/ SE Lithuania

ROMANIA

Crisana
Maramuresh
Banat
Oltenia
Muntenia
Dobrudja
Moldavia
Ardeal
Bucuresti

SLOVAKIA

Bratislava
Central Slovakia
Eastern Slovakia
Western Slovakia

UKRAINE

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

BACKTRANSLATION

As a new element of quality control, backtranslation was used to check the contents of the questionnaires in the original languages. The procedure was as follows:

The questionnaires **in English** were sent to the institutes. The local institutes were asked to translate the English version into the local language(s). These local versions were then backtranslated into English by professional translators. Apart from Albania, where a backtranslation had been carried out last year, most backtranslations showed considerable differences with regard to the content of the original English version. After a lot of discussion and analyses with the local institutes, most differences **were not mistakes** but different interpretations of the translators who had often translated too literally or misunderstood the context. Nevertheless, several mostly minor mistakes were discovered in a number of questionnaires (items missing, differences between showcards and questions, etc...)

Given the nature of the mistakes and the adaptations afterwards we can assume that the comparability of the results of CEEB4 (1993) and CEEB5 (1994) is not endangered.

GfK EUROPE Ad hoc Research

GfK EUROPE Ad hoc Research, located in Brussels, is GfK's coordination centre for all international ad hoc research with a turnover of over 70 million ECU in 1993. It is present in most countries of the European Union, in all former EFTA-countries, and in major Central and Eastern European countries, making 21 countries in total. Outside Europe, GfK is represented in the USA, Canada, Japan, Hong Kong and Australia. The total turnover of GfK is about 180 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), Russia (1992), Slovakia (1993) and Bulgaria (1994). Agreements have been reached with companies in Romania (1995), Croatia (1995) and FYROM (1995). All together, almost 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 **EUROBAROMETER West** (in Denmark since 1989), the **Consumer Confidence Barometer** (in Germany since 1980) and the **Retail Barometer** (in Denmark since 1980).

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