

New Europe Barometer (NEB) Surveys (1991-2005)

The entity that has organized the survey and is responsible for data collection - as well as key data on the entity's membership, governance arrangements, source of funding etc.

NEB was organized by Richard Rose at The Centre for the Study of Public Policy (CSPP) at the University of Strathclyde, Glasgow, in cooperation with the Paul Lazarsfeld Society, Vienna. It was funded by a range of sources, including but not limited to the Austrian Federal Ministry of Science and Research, the World Bank, and the National Science Foundation.

A historical sketch of the initiation and origin of the survey

The fall of the Berlin Wall created great uncertainties and opportunities across half of Europe. The CSPP and the Paul Lazarsfeld Society, Vienna, cooperated in launching a major multi-national survey, the New Democracies Barometer (NDB), to monitor the response of people caught up in the transformation of their polity, economy, society and often state boundaries too. Five NDB surveys were conducted between 1991 and 1998. Changes in Europe have been matched by changes in the New Europe Barometer survey. After the fifth round, the CSPP took responsibility for conducting surveys of post-Communist countries seeking membership in the European Union. It has conducted NEB rounds in 2001 and the winter of 2004/5.

Internet links to the website of the responsible organization

<http://www.cspp.strath.ac.uk/nebo.html>

The frequency or repetitions of the survey. Possible explanation of this.

[NEB I: Autumn 1991](#)

[NEB II: Autumn 1992](#)

[NEB III: Winter 1993/94](#)

[NEB IV: Autumn 1995](#)

[NEB V: Spring 1998](#)

[NEB VI: Autumn 2001](#)

[NEB VII: Winter 2004-05](#)

A description of the survey's content, i.e. both focused rotational and / or core modules of the survey

The NEB has a goal of reaching parts that official statistics do not reach. Because it is independent of government, it can ask people to evaluate their national institutions, for example, how fair government is and how trustworthy or untrustworthy are its political institutions. Evaluations are made of the current political and economic system by comparison with the past--and future expectations of democratic or undemocratic governance. Health is also a special concern.

Topics include country-level benefits of EU membership; democracy; economy; the EU; income; knowledge of foreign languages; media; membership of NATO; politics; agriculture; equality; health; immigration; well-being; work.

An outline of the type of sample and the main data collection methods used

Representative national samples of the population above 15 years of age were interviewed face-to-face.

An account of availability of the data to researchers, restrictions on access, etc.

The data are available at [the Centre for the Study of Public Policy](#) for a fee. The price for each wave is £12-14.

Questionnaires, English version

[Questionnaire NEB I](#)

[Questionnaire NEB II](#)

[Questionnaire NEB III](#)

[Questionnaire NEB IV](#)

[Questionnaire NEB V](#)

[Questionnaire NEB VI](#)

[Questionnaire NEB VII](#)

The countries included in the different rounds

The following countries have been included in one or more wave of NEB:

Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Poland, Slovenia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia, Serbia, Bosnia, Belarus, Ukraine, and Moldova.

For round-specific information on participating countries please refer to the round-specific links

above.

Cumulative file

A trend file covering 45,000 interviews conducted in 10 countries in the period 1991-1998 is available for £14.00 [here](#).

Publications based on data

[Publications based on CSPP data](#)

Analytical summary...

Sources

Unless otherwise noted, all information is extracted from the CSPP website.