

Social Stratification in Eastern Europe after 1989 (1993)

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.

The Social Stratification in Eastern Europe after 1989 survey was organized by Ivan Szelenyi and Donald J. Treiman at the University of California.

The project was funded by the U.S. National Science Foundation, the U.S. National Council for Soviet and Eastern European Research; the Dutch National Science Foundation; the Grant Agency of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic; the National Grant Agency of the Czech Republic; the Institute of Sociology and the Institute of Political Science of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Data collection was done by the Methodic and Research Department of the Slovak Radio, Bratislava.

A historical sketch of the initiation and origin of the survey

With the fall of the Soviet Union, there were new opportunities for studying long term changes in social stratification and mobility in Central and Eastern European countries.

Internet links to the website of the responsible organization

There is no such site. [The Slovak Archive of Social Data](#) which hosts the data has published some information about the survey. The same holds true for [the Czech Archive of Social Data](#).

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

This is a one-time study. Fieldwork was conducted in May 1993.

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

The survey was directed at long-term changes in social stratification and mobility in Central and Eastern European Countries with special emphasis laid on the era after 1989. The issue of the survey was the careers of respondents (contemporary generation) as well as their parents and

grandparents. It verified how dependent the current social status of respondents is on the social status of their parents and grandparents. The following aspects of social structure were considered as the most important in the survey: household structure, social growth, educational development, career and self-employment, political participation, part-time economic activities, housework, income and property, living in settlements and regions, housing, material consumption, life style, social background and religion.

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

Three-stage stratified random sampling procedure employed. National probability samples of approximately 5,000 respondents were conducted in each country except in Poland, where approximately 3,500 respondents were drawn.

Data collection through face-to-face interviews.

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

The data are freely available for non-commercial purposes upon application and a statement of purpose. Please refer to the Slovak Archive of Social Data's [Data Access Form](#).

Questionnaires, English version

The English Core questionnaire may be found in [the codebook](#).

The local language questionnaires are in zip-format.

[The Bulgarian questionnaire](#)

[The questionnaire in the Czech Republic and Slovakia](#)

[The Hungarian questionnaire](#)

[The Polish questionnaire](#)

[The Russian questionnaire](#)

The countries included in the different rounds

Bulgaria, Czech Republic and Slovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Russia.

Cumulative file

Not relevant; this is a single study.

Publications based on data

Please see the heading “Related Publications” on [this page](#).

Analytical summary...

Sources

Unless otherwise noted, all information is extracted from the Slovak Archive of Social Data and/or from the codebook of the study.