

Social Consequences of Transition (SCT, 1995)

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 Consequences of Transition (SCT) survey was organized as part of the project "Social Costs of Economic Transformation", initiated and coordinated by the Institute for Human Sciences, Vienna (Institut für die Wissenschaften vom Menschen, IWM). Local research teams were formed under the supervision of the IWM.

A historical sketch of the initiation and origin of the survey

The Institute for Human Sciences observed that other comparative research projects had not tried to map in a complex way the everyday processes of people's experience under the transition, such as the impact of the changes on ways of life, people's reactions to the new conditions, the manner people try to cope with new challenges, and their difficulties adjusting to new institutions or new values and ideologies. They realized that this aspect of the transition was somewhat neglected in comparative research. For this reason, they organized the Social Costs of Economic Transformation in Central Europe (SOCO). A main effort of this project was to create a comparative, reliable source of data reflecting the social impact of the transition, for the use of scientists and others in the region seeking to shape or inform social policies in the region. The SCT survey was part of this project.

Internet links to the website of the responsible organization

There is no website. This report is based on Ferge et. al. (1997), which is [available here](#).

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

This was a single study, conducted in 1995. In the Czech Republic, three rounds were conducted.

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

Everyday processes of the transition, including its impact on people's ways of life, how people cope with new challenges, what difficulties people have in adjusting to new institutions, how their values change or remain the same, and the relationship of these processes to changing social

policies ([GESIS](#)).

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

The sample sizes were minimum 1,000 per country. Random probability sampling procedures were used, except in Slovakia where random walks were used – hence the Slovak sample is less representative than the others.

Face-to-face interviews were conducted.

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

The data are freely available for registered users at [the Czech Social Science Data Archive](#) at the Institute of Sociology at the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic.

Questionnaires, English version

According to Ferge et. al. (1997: 7), the questionnaires are not published, but available through IWM or the national research centers.

The countries included in the different rounds

Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary, East Germany, Slovak Republic.

Cumulative file

Not relevant; this is a single study.

Publications based on data

No bibliography available.

Analytical summary...

Sources

Unless otherwise noted, all information is extracted from Ferge, Z., E. Sik, P. Róbert, and F. Albert

(1997). *Social Costs of Transition International Report*. Not published. Available at http://fergezszusa.hu/docs/social_costs_of_transition.pdf [18.07.13].