



CENTRUM SPOLOČENSKÝCH
A PSYCHOLOGICKÝCH VIED SAV
PROGNOSTICKÝ ÚSTAV
SPOLOČENSKOVEDNÝ ÚSTAV
ÚSTAV EXPERIMENTÁLNEJ PSYCHOLÓGIE



ІНСТІТУТ ТРАНСКОРДОННОГО
СПІВРОБІТНИЦТВА

MANUAL

of Transborder Cooperation Empirical Sociological Research





MANUAL

OF TRANSBORDER COOPERATION EMPIRICAL SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Uzhgorod, 2017

The handbook includes the materials related to methodological support of empirical sociological study as a component of the sociological service for transborder cooperation. These materials are informational and analytical products, obtained in the implementation of the project «Informational support and Implementation of Innovative Approaches to Transborder Cooperation between Slovakia and Ukraine», funded by a grant from the Norwegian Kingdom with the help of the Norwegian Financial Mechanism and co-financed from the state budget of the Slovak Republic.

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FOREWORD

Methodological materials are informational and analytical products, obtained in the implementation of the project «Informational support and Implementation of Innovative Approaches to Cross-Border Cooperation between Slovakia and Ukraine», funded by a grant from the Norwegian Kingdom with the help of the Norwegian Financial Mechanism and co-financed from the state budget of the Slovak Republic.

Methodology on empirical sociological study described in the information-analytical development «Concept of empirical sociological study of Slovak-Ukrainian cross-border cooperation» (Uzhhorod, 2017).

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**1. QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EMPIRICAL
SOCIOLOGICAL POLL
ON TRANSBORDER COOPERATION**

1.1.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MAINSTREAM POLL						
(PROJECT «INFORMATIONAL SUPPORT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION BETWEEN SLOVAKIA AND UKRAINE»						
IN THE FRAME OF THE PROGRAMME SK08 – CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION: “SLOVAKIA – UKRAINE: COOPERATION ACROSS THE BORDER”)						
1. INTERVIEWER NUMBER	2. INTERVIEW code	3. DATE OF INTERVIEW		4. TIME OF THE BEGINNING OF THE INTERVIEW		5. NUMBER OF MINUTES THE INTERVIEW LASTED
		day	month	hour	minutes	
6. Locality:				GUARANTEE: I certify that the survey conducted by me in accordance with instructions by personal interviews with respondents selected according to the instructions who was not interviewed by me during the last six months Signature of Interviewer:: _____ Surname, initials: _____ Signature of brigadier: _____		
7. Size of locality:	Big city (from 100 to 499 thousands of people) 1 Medium-sized cities (from 30 to 100 thousand people) 2 Small town (10 to 30 thousand people) 3 Settlements of urban type (to 10,000 people) 4 Large village (1000 people) 5 Мале село (менше 1000 чол.) 6					

Good morning / day / evening. My name (Last, First, Middle). I am doing a sociological survey in the frame of the Programme SK08 – Cross-Border Cooperation: “Slovakia – Ukraine: Cooperation across the border”. Before the interview, I want to emphasize that there is no right or wrong answers on any questions. We just want to know what actually people like you, think about the situation in the border regions of the country. You can be assured that your responses will remain strictly between us and will only be used in aggregate form.

Q-UA 1.	How long have you permanently live in this region?
Q-UA 2.	How long have your family permanently live in this region?
ONLY ONE ANSWER FOR EACH COLUMN. CARD №1.	

	Q-EU 1.	Q-EU 2.
Less than 5 years	1	1
From 5 to 10 years	2	2
10 to 20 years	3	3
More than 20 years	4	4
All life	5	5
HARD TO SAY / REFUSE TO ANSWER	6	6

Q-UA 3.	How important to you personally, your family are relationships between residents of your area and residents from border area of Ukraine?
ONLY ONE ANSWER. CARD №2.	

Very important	1
important enough	2
Not important	3
Little or no value	4
HARD TO SAY / REFUSE TO ANSWER	5

Q-UA 4.	How much do you consider yourself informed about current relations between the inhabitants of your region and the border areas of Ukraine?
ONLY ONE ANSWER.	

Well-informed	1
Not very well informed	2
Do not informed	3
HARD TO SAY / REFUSE TO ANSWER	4

Q-EU 5.	From what sources do you usually get information about the relationship between the inhabitants of your region and from the border areas of Ukraine?
POSSIBLE SEVERAL ANSWERS. CARD № 3.	

Local publications	1
Nationwide publications	2

Local Radio	3
Local TV	4
The national television	5
Internet	6
Visited conferences / seminars	7
Communicating with relatives / friends / colleagues	8
Personal experience (travel / vacation, business contacts or cultural / sporting events etc.)	9
Other (own choice)	10
Don't receive information at all	11
HARD TO SAY / REFUSE TO ANSWER	12

Q-EU 6.	Are you able to receive incoming information from different media sources of Ukraine?
ONLY ONE ANSWER FOR EACH SOURCE.	

		Yes	No	Do not use
1	From TV	1	2	3
2	From the radio programs	1	2	3
3	From printed sources	1	2	3

Q-EU 7.	In your opinion, how objectively the media highlights the issue of relations between the inhabitants of border areas in your region and the border areas of Ukraine?
ONLY ONE ANSWER.	

It is quite an objective	1
Partly objective	2
It is not objective	3
HARD TO SAY / REFUSE TO ANSWER	4

Q-EU 8.	Do you think that cross-border cooperation after the EU enlargement to the East meets ...
POSSIBLE SEVERAL ANSWERS. CARD № №4.	

First of all, the interests of all European Union	1
First of all, the interests of Ukraine	2
First of all, the interests of the neighboring countries to Ukraine - new member states (Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, Romania)	3
Mutual interest of the EU, Ukraine and its neighboring countries - new EU members (Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, Romania)	4
Not in the interest of any party	5
Other (own choice)	6
HARD TO SAY / REFUSE TO ANSWER	7

Q-EU 9.	In your opinion, what impact has the historical relations of Hungary, Poland, Romania and Ukraine on modern cross-border cooperation of neighboring regions?
ONLY ONE ANSWER.	

Definitely positive	1
Rather positive	2
Rather negative	3
DEFINITELY NEGATIVE	4
HARD TO SAY / REFUSE TO ANSWER	5

Q-EU 10.	How would you assess the level of cross-border cooperation between your region and border areas of Ukraine in economic sphere (cross-border trade, investments, joint ventures, etc.)?
ONLY ONE ANSWER IN EACH LINE.	

		Low	Me- dium	High	Hard to say
1	With the border regions of Ukraine (Transcarpathian region)	1	2	3	4

Q-EU 11.	Do you have relatives or friends in Ukraine?
ONLY ONE ANSWER.	

Yes	1
No	2
HARD TO SAY / REFUSE TO ANSWER	3

Q-EU 12.	How often do you have to go to neighboring Ukraine, which borders your region?
ONLY ONE ANSWER FOR EACH COLUMN. CARD №5.	

Once for a few years	1
Several times a year	2
Several times a month	3
Had never been	4
HARD TO SAY / REFUSE TO ANSWER	5

Q-EU 13.	What was the purpose of your travel?
POSSIBLE SEVERAL ANSWERS. CARD №6.	

Tourism	1
Business trip (travel, business)	2
Visiting relatives and friends	3
Treatment	4
Economic sciences (sale and / or purchase of goods)	5
Education / Training	6
Other (own choice) _____	7
Had never been	8
HARD TO SAY / REFUSE TO ANSWER	9

Q-EU 14.	To what extent are you satisfied with the opportunities and conditions of visiting neighboring Ukraine?
ONLY ONE ANSWER IN EACH COLUMN. CARD №7.	

Completely satisfied	1
Partially satisfied	2

Equally satisfied and dissatisfied	3
Partially dissatisfied	4
Very dissatisfied	5
DO NOT KNOW / DO NOT VISIT NEIGHBORING STATES	6
HARD TO SAY / REFUSE TO ANSWER	7

Q-EU 15.	Did you have trouble with visiting to Ukraine?
ONLY ONE ANSWER.	

Yes	1
No	2
DO NOT KNOW / DO NOT VISIT UKRAINE	3
HARD TO SAY / REFUSE TO ANSWER	4

Q-EU 16.	If problems aroused, what kind?
ONLY ONE ANSWER.	

Problems related to passport control	1
Problems related to customs control	2
Long crossing standby	3
Other (own choice) _____	4
DO NOT KNOW / DO NOT VISIT NEIGHBORS	5
HARD TO SAY / REFUSE TO ANSWER	6

Q-EU 17.	Please rate the work of services in your country, providing cross the border with Ukraine in a 5-point scale, where 1 - "very poor" and 5 - "Very good". You can also choose an intermediate value
ONLY ONE ANSWER IN EACH LINE. CARD №8.	

		Very poor				Very good	Did not attend	HS
1	Customs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

2	Border Police	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Other Services	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Q-EU 18.	Please rate the work of border services of Ukraine. Evaluate in a 5-point scale, where 1 - "very poor" and 5 - "Very good". You can also choose an intermediate value
ONLY ONE ANSWER IN EACH LINE. CARD №8.	

		Very poor				Very good	Did not attend	HS
1	Custom of Ukraine	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	The Border Guard	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Other services in neighboring countries	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Q-EU 19.	What, in your opinion, are shortcomings in the work of the Border and Customs Service of Ukraine?
Q-EU 20.	What, in your opinion, shortcomings are in the work of border police and customs services in your country, providing cross the border with Ukraine?
ONLY ONE ANSWER IN EACH COLUMN. CARD №9.	

	Q-EU 19.	Q-EU 20.
Insufficient level logistical support	1	1
High level of bureaucracy	2	2
Corruption (bribery) among employees	3	3
Insufficient level of service culture	4	4
Slow and indifferent service	5	5
Other (own choice)	6	6
No deficiencies	7	7
DO NOT KNOW / DO NOT VISIT UKRAINE	8	8
HARD TO SAY / REFUSE TO ANSWER	9	9

Q-EU 21.	How much, in your opinion, in your region are secured the rights of minorities (of different nationalities living)?
ONLY ONE ANSWER. CARD №10.	

Entirely secured	1
Mostly secured	2
Rather not secured	3
Completely are not secured	4
HARD TO SAY / REFUSE TO ANSWER	5

Q-EU 22.	How in your community relate to representatives of national minorities?
ONLY ONE ANSWER.	

Fully tolerant (respectfully)	1
Generally tolerant (respectfully), but sometimes there are conflicts	2
Treat not tolerant (without respect)	3
HARD TO SAY / REFUSE TO ANSWER	4

Q-EU 23.	How do you feel about mixed marriages with representatives of other nationalities?
ONLY ONE ANSWER. CARD №11.	

Completely positive	1
Positively	2
Neutral	3
Predominantly negative	4
Completely negative	5
HARD TO SAY / REFUSE TO ANSWER	6

Q-UA 24.	For each of the nationalities listed below, select one of the provisions that is closest to you, at which would you let the representatives of this nationality.
ONLY ONE ANSWER IN EACH LINE. CARD №12.	

	I agree to allow representatives of this nationality as ...						
	Members of my family	Close friends	Neighbors	Colleagues	Residents of Ukraine	Visitors Ukraine, tourists	Would not admit any to Ukraine

1	Ukrainian	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	Hungarians	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Slovaks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Ruthenians	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	Romanian	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6	Jews	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	Roma	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	Russians	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	Poles	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Q-EU 25.	How, in your opinion, in your area are secured the rights of different religious denominations (people of different faiths)?
ONLY ONE ANSWER. CARD №10.	

Entirely secured	1
Mostly secured	2
Rather not secured	3
Completely are not secured	4
HARD TO SAY / REFUSE TO ANSWER	5

Q-EU 26.	Have you personally or your family members or relatives faced discrimination in your community...?
ONLY ONE ANSWER IN EACH LINE..	

		Yes	No	HS/ Refuse
1	By language	1	2	3
2	By ethnicity	1	2	3
3	In religion	1	2	3

Q-EU 27.	Have you personally or your family members or relatives faced discrimination, staying abroad in Ukraine?
ONLY ONE ANSWER IN EACH LINE...	

		Yes	No	DO NOT KNOW / Do NOT VISIT Ukraine	HS/ Refuse
1	By language	1	2	3	4
2	By ethnicity	1	2	3	4
3	In religion	1	2	3	4

Q-EU 28.	How would you assess the level of cross-border cooperation between your region and the neighboring region of Ukraine in fighting natural disasters and on environment (co-construction of flood control structures, the implementation of environmental projects, etc.)?
ONLY ONE ANSWER IN EACH LINE.	

		High	Average	Low	HS/ Refuse / don't know
1	With the Carpathian region of Ukraine	1	2	3	4

Q-EU 29.	How would you assess the level of cross-border cooperation between your region and the neighboring region of Ukraine in the fight against crime (the fight against smuggling, illegal migration, corruption, etc.)?
ONLY ONE ANSWER IN EACH LINE	

		High	Average	Low	HS/ Refuse / don't know
1	With the Carpathian region of Ukraine	1	2	3	4

Q-EU 30.	In previous issues we talked a lot about different aspects of border areas. In your opinion, generally speaking, and summarizing the above, how important is for the population of Transcarpathia and the border areas of neighboring countries the following provisions? Please rate on a 5-point scale, where 1 - "Not at all important" and 5 - "very important". You can also choose an intermediate value.
ONLY ONE ANSWER IN EACH LINE. CARD №13.	

		Unimportant at all				It is important	HS
1	Careful preservation of historical, cultural and religious sites, ancestral graves	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Freedom of religion, free access to divine service on both sides of the border	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	The tradition of a large number of mixed marriages who live on both sides of the border	1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Joint emergency response, joint conservation measures and management of vital resources	1	2	3	4	5	6
5	A clear, transparent implementation of the law on the status of cross-border regions, to promote the free movement of people and goods across the border	1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Network of modern and inexpensive means for communication (mobile and Internet access)	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	The border regions should work as a single economic space, the volume of cross-border trade is a significant and ever-expanding	1	2	3	4	5	6
8	No visas for border crossings for people of both countries	1	2	3	4	5	6
9	A sufficient number of check-points for a quick border crossing	1	2	3	4	5	6

Q-EU 31.	What from the following, you personally are missing?
ONLY ONE ANSWER IN EACH LINE. CARD №14.	

		Mising	Hard to say missing or not	Enough	Not inter- ested
1	confidence that there won't be ethnic conflict	1	2	3	4
2	mutual understanding between people of different nationalities	1	2	3	4
3	opportunities to be engaged in national culture	1	2	3	4
4	work that is suitable	1	2	3	4
5	opportunity to have additional income	1	2	3	4
6	opportunity work with full dedication	1	2	3	4
7	opportunity to spend holidays fully	1	2	3	4
8	valuable leisure activities	1	2	3	4
9	the required clothing	1	2	3	4
10	all necessary furniture	1	2	3	4
11	opportunity to buy the most necessary products	1	2	3	4
12	opportunity to eat according to personal tastes	1	2	3	4
13	good accommodation	1	2	3	4
14	fair evaluation of the person's merits to society	1	2	3	4
15	observance of human rights in the country	1	2	3	4

16	norms and values that unite people in the state and society	1	2	3	4
17	ability to live in the new social conditions	1	2	3	4
18	confidence in personal abilities	1	2	3	4
19	determination to achieve personal goals	1	2	3	4
20	confidence in future	1	2	3	4

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC UNIT

D1.	GENDER OF THE RESPONDENT
CODE WITHOUT ASKING	

MALE	1
FEMALE	2

D2.	HOW OLD ARE YOU??
------------	--------------------------

WRITE DOWN	
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D3.	What is the highest level of education you have received?
ONLY ONE ANSWER.CARD NºD3.	

Incomplete primary education (less than 4 years of secondary school)	1
Lower secondary education (grades 8-9 certificate for secondary schools)	2
Upper secondary education (certificate of complete secondary education for 10-11 high school)	3
Secondary vocational education (school, college, technical school)	4
Additional training on the basis of full secondary education (professional, comprehensive courses, etc.)	5
Basic higher education (Bachelor)	6
University degree (Specialist)	7
University degree (Masters)	8
Postgraduate academic degree	9

D4.	How would you describe your marital status?
ONLY ONE ANSWER.CARD NºD4.	

Married / married	1
Remarriage	2

Single / unmarried, currently live with partner	3
Single / married, never lived with a partner	4
Single / married previously resided with a partner	5
Divorced	6
Dispersed	7
Widower / widow	8
Other (own choice) _____	9
REFUSE TO ANSWER	10

D5.	What is your current occupation??
ONLY ONE ANSWER.CARD N°D5.	

Paid employment (employee, self-employed, seasonal work, temporary work, family business entrepreneur)	1	⇒ GO TO D6
Education (not paid by the employer), including holidays	2	
Without work but actively looking for work	3	⇒ GO TO D7
Without work, I want to work but are not actively looking for work	4	
Retired or unable to work through illness	5	
Retired (by age)	6	
Military service or alternative service	7	
Housework, caring for children or others	8	
Other (own choice) _____	9	
REFUSE TO ANSWER	10	

D6.	What type of professional activity you belong to?
ONLY ONE ANSWER.CARD N°D6.	

Senior and middle managers (director, head of the department, etc., who have subordinated personel)	1
Professional work, specialist, an occupation that requires higher education (doctor, teacher, engineer, accountant, etc.)	2

Self-employed, farmer (business owner)	3
Employee, including government, high-ranking	4
Employee, including government, mid-and low rank (secretary, clerk, office manager)	5
Police, customs, military, border guard, etc.	6
Skilled worker (master mechanic, electrician tools manufacturer, driver, salesman)	7
Unskilled workers (handyman, laborer, maid, security guard)	8
Working in agriculture	9
Other (own choice) _____	10
REFUSE TO ANSWER	11

D7.	Please rate, wellbeing of your household? Please rate on a 10-point scale, where "1" - means "very poor", "10" - "Wealthy, rich". You may select any intermediate value between 1 and 10.
ONLY ONE ANSWER.CARD №D7.	

Very poor										Wealthy, rich	REFUSE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	

D8.	Please select one statement that would best characterize the financial position of your household?
ONLY ONE ANSWER.CARD №D8.	

Enough only for food	1
Enough only to live on	2
Enough for all that is necessary	3
We live in complete abundance	4
REFUSE TO ANSWER	5

D9.	Explain to what nationality you personally belong to?
ONLY ONE ANSWER.CARD №D9.	

Ukrainian	1
Hungarian	2
Slovak	3
Rusyn	4
Romanian	5
Pole	6
Rom	7
Jew	8
Other (own choice) _____	9
REFUSE TO ANSWER	10

D10.	What language (s) you most often speak at home?
MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE.	

Ukrainian	1
Hungary	2
Slovak	3
Romanian	4
Polish	5
Russian	6
Other (own choice) _____	7
REFUSE TO ANSWER	8

D11.	Are you relegated ever to a particular religion or belief?
ONLY ONE ANSWER.	

Yes	1
No	2
HARD TO SAY / REFUSE TO ANSWER	3

D12.	Tell please, what kind of religion or belief you personally belong to?
ONLY ONE ANSWER.CARD №D12.	

To the Orthodox Church	1
To Greek Catholic Church	2
To the Roman Catholic Church	3
To the Protestant Church	4
The other Christian churches (Jehovah's Witnesses, Saturdays, Church of Christ, Pentecostal, etc.)	5
To the Muslim faith	6
To the Jewish faith	7
To one of the Eastern religions (Buddhism, Hinduism, etc.)	8
I consider myself a Christian without division into denominations	9
I consider myself just an Orthodox Christian faiths without discrimination of	10
Do not consider myself of any of the religions or denominations (atheist)	11
Other (own choice) _____	12
REFUSE TO ANSWER	13

D13.	Tell me, besides the wedding or funeral, how often do you attend religious services?
ONLY ONE ANSWER.CARD №D13.	

More than once a week	1
Once a week	2
About once a month	3
Every 2 or 3 months	4
Only on certain holidays	5
About once a year	6
Less	7
Never	8
REFUSE TO ANSWER	9

**THANK YOU FOR PARTICIPATING IN THE SURVEY!
THE BEST REGARDS!**

**UNIT TO BE FULLFILLED BY THE INTERVIEWER
INFORMATION ABOUT THE SURVEY**

11.	How many persons were present during the interview, except the respondent?
-----	---

No one was present	1
One	2
Two	3
Three or more	4

12.	Were there interfered comments, additions, etc. during the respondents' answers to the questionnaire?
-----	--

No one was present	1
Yes	2
No	3

13.	How would you personally assess the interaction with the respondent, his willingness to respond, emotional mood etc. during the survey?
-----	--

Excellent	1
Good	2
Satisfactory	3
Poor	4

14.	What language (s) was used during the interview?
MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE.	

Ukrainian	1
Hungarian	2
Slovak	3
Romanian	4
Polish	5
Russian	6
Other (own choice) _____	7

15.	A country where the interview done?
MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE.	

Poland	1
Hungary	2
Romania	3

16.	Gender of interviewer
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MALE	1
FEMALE	2

17.	Age of interviewer
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WRITE DOWN	
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1.2.

<p style="text-align: center;">QUESTIONNAIRE FOR EXPERTS' SURVEY</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(PROJECT «INFORMATIONAL SUPPORT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION BETWEEN SLOVAKIA AND UKRAINE»</p> <p style="text-align: center;">IN THE FRAME OF THE PROGRAMME SKo8 – CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION: “SLOVAKIA – UKRAINE: COOPERATION ACROSS THE BORDER”)</p>						
1. INTERVIEWER NUMBER	2. INTERVIEW CODE	3. DATE OF INTERVIEW		4. TIME OF THE BEGINNING OF THE INTERVIEW		5. NUMBER OF MINUTES THE INTERVIEW LASTED
		day	month	hour	minutes	
6. Locality:				GUARANTEE: I certify that the survey conducted by me in accordance with instructions by personal interviews with respondents selected according to the instructions who was not interviewed by me during the last six months		
<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>						
7. Size of locality:	Big city (from 100 to 499 thousands of people) Medium-sized cities (from 30 to 100 thousand people.) Small town (10 to 30 thousand people.) Settlements of urban type (to 10,000 people.) Large village (1000 people) Small village (less than 1,000)		1	Signature of Interviewer: _____ Surname, initials: _____ Signature of brigadier: _____		
			2			
			3			
			4			
			5			
			6			

Q-EU 1.	How much do you consider yourself informed about current relations between the inhabitants of your region and the border areas of Ukraine?
ONLY ONE ANSWER.	

Well-informed	1
Not very well informed	2
Do not informed	3
HARD TO SAY / REFUSE TO ANSWER	4

Q-EU 2.	From what sources do you usually get information about the relationship between the inhabitants of your region and from the border areas of Ukraine?
POSSIBLE SEVERAL ANSWERS	

Local publications	1
Nationwide publications	2
Local Radio	3
LOCAL TV	4
The national television	5
Internet	6
Visited conferences / seminars	7
Communicating with relatives / friends / colleagues	8
Personal experience (travel / vacation, business contacts or cultural / sporting events etc.)	9
Other (own choice)	10
Don't receive information at all	11
HARD TO SAY / REFUSE TO ANSWER	12

Q-EU 3.	Are you able to receive incoming information from different media sources of Ukraine?
ONLY ONE ANSWER FOR EACH SOURCE.	

		Yes	No	Do not use
1	From TV	1	2	3
2	From the radio programs	1	2	3
3	From printed sources	1	2	3

Q-EU 4.	In your opinion, how objectively the media highlights the issue of relations between the inhabitants of border areas in your region and the border areas of Ukraine?
ONLY ONE ANSWER.	

It is quite an objective	1
Partly objective	2
It is not objective	3
HARD TO SAY / REFUSE TO ANSWER	4

Q-EU 5.	Do you think that cross-border cooperation after the EU enlargement to the East meets ...
POSSIBLE SEVERAL ANSWERS..	

First of all, the interests of all European Union	1
First of all, the interests of Ukraine	2
First of all, the interests of the neighboring countries to Ukraine - new member states (Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, Romania)	3
Mutual interest of the EU, Ukraine and its neighboring countries - new EU members (Hungary, Poland, Slovakia, Romania)	4
Not in the interest of any party	5
Other (own choice)	6
HARD TO SAY / REFUSE TO ANSWER	7

Q-EU 6.	In your opinion, what impact has the historical relations of Hungary, Poland, Romania and Ukraine on modern cross-border cooperation of neighboring regions?
ONLY ONE ANSWER.	

Definitely positive	1
Rather positive	2
Rather negative	3
DEFINITELY NEGATIVE	4
HARD TO SAY / REFUSE TO ANSWER	5

Q-EU 7.	How would you assess the level of cross-border cooperation between your region and border areas of Ukraine in economic sphere (cross-border trade, investments, joint ventures, etc.)?
ONLY ONE ANSWER IN EACH LINE.	

		Low	Average	High	Hard to say
1	With the border regions of Ukraine (Transcarpathian region)	1	2	3	4

Q-EU 8.	To what extent are you satisfied with the opportunities and conditions of visiting neighboring Ukraine?
ONLY ONE ANSWER IN EACH COLUMN.	

Completely satisfied	1
Partially satisfied	2
Equally satisfied and dissatisfied	3
Partially dissatisfied	4
VERY DISSATISFIED	5
DO NOT KNOW / DO NOT VISIT NEIGHBORING STATES	6
HARD TO SAY / REFUSE TO ANSWER	7

Q-EU 9.	Please rate the work of services in your country, providing cross the border with Ukraine in a 5-point scale, where 1 - "very poor" and 5 - "Very good". You can also choose an intermediate value
ONLY ONE ANSWER IN EACH LINE.	

		Very poor				Very good	Did not attend	HS
1	Customs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	Border Police	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Other Services	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Q-EU 10.	Please rate the work of border services of Ukraine. Evaluate in a 5-point scale, where 1 - "very poor" and 5 - "Very good". You can also choose an intermediate value
ONLY ONE ANSWER IN EACH LINE.	

		Very poor				Very good	Did not attend	HS
1	Custom of Ukraine	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	The Border Guard	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Other services in neighboring countries	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Q-EU 11.	What, in your opinion, are shortcomings in the work of the Border and Customs Service of Ukraine?
Q-EU 12.	What, in your opinion, shortcomings are in the work of border police and customs services in your country, providing cross the border with Ukraine?
ONLY ONE ANSWER IN EACH COLUMN..	

	Q-EU 11.	Q-EU 12.
Insufficient level logistical support	1	1
High level of bureaucracy	2	2
Corruption (bribery) among employees	3	3
Insufficient level of service culture	4	4
Slow and indifferent service	5	5
Other (own choice)	6	6
No deficiencies	7	7
DO NOT KNOW / DO NOT VISIT UKRAINE	8	8
HARD TO SAY / REFUSE TO ANSWER	9	9

Q-EU 13.	How much, in your opinion, in your region are secured the rights of minorities (of different nationalities living)?
ONLY ONE ANSWER.	

Entirely secured	1
Mostly secured	2
Rather not secured	3
Completely are not secured	4
HARD TO SAY / REFUSE TO ANSWER	5

Q-EU 14.	How do you feel about mixed marriages with representatives of other nationalities?
ONLY ONE ANSWER.	

Completely positive	1
Positively	2
Neutral	3
Predominantly negative	4
Completely negative	5
HARD TO SAY / REFUSE TO ANSWER	6

Q-UA 15.	For each of the nationalities listed below, select one of the provisions that is closest to you, at which would you let the representatives of this nationality.
ONLY ONE ANSWER IN EACH LINE.	

		I agree to allow representatives of this nationality as ...						
		Members of my family	Close friends	Neighbors	Colleagues	Residents of Ukraine	Visitors Ukraine, tourists	Would not admit any to Ukraine
1	Ukrainian	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	Hungarians	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Slovaks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Ruthenians	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	Romanian	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

6	Jews	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	Roma	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	Russians	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9	Poles	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Q-EU 16.	How, in your opinion, in your area are secured the rights of different religious denominations (people of different faiths)?
ONLY ONE ANSWER..	

Entirely secured	1
Mostly secured	2
Rather not secured	3
Completely are not secured	4
HARD TO SAY / REFUSE TO ANSWER	5

Q-EU 17.	How would you assess the level of cross-border cooperation between your region and the neighboring region of Ukraine in fighting natural disasters and on environment (co-construction of flood control structures, the implementation of environmental projects, etc.)?
ONLY ONE ANSWER IN EACH LINE.	

		High	Average	Low	HS/ Refuse / don't know
1	With the Carpathian region of Ukraine	1	2	3	4

Q-EU 18.	How would you assess the level of cross-border cooperation between your region and the neighboring region of Ukraine in the fight against crime (the fight against smuggling, illegal migration, corruption, etc.)?
ONLY ONE ANSWER IN EACH LINE	

		High	Average	Low	HS/ Refuse / don't know
1	With the Carpathian region of Ukraine	1	2	3	4

Q-EU 19.	In previous issues we talked a lot about different aspects of border areas. In your opinion, generally speaking, and summarizing the above, how important is for the population of Transcarpathia and the border areas of neighboring countries the following provisions? Please rate on a 5-point scale, where 1 - "Not at all important" and 5 - "very important". You can also choose an intermediate value.
ONLY ONE ANSWER IN EACH LINE.	

		Unimpor- tant at all				It is impor- tant	HS
1	Careful preservation of historical, cultural and religious sites, ancestral graves	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Freedom of religion, free access to divine service on both sides of the border	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	The tradition of a large number of mixed marriages who live on both sides of the border	1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Joint emergency response, joint conservation measures and management of vital resources	1	2	3	4	5	6
5	A clear, transparent implementation of the law on the status of cross-border regions, to promote the free movement of people and goods across the border	1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Network of modern and inexpensive means for communication (mobile and Internet access)	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	The border regions should work as a single economic space, the volume of cross-border trade is a significant and ever-expanding	1	2	3	4	5	6

8	No visas for border crossings for people of both countries	1	2	3	4	5	6
9	A sufficient number of checkpoints for a quick border crossing	1	2	3	4	5	6

Q-UA 20. Explain how could you assess the current level of cross-border cooperation, negatively and positively. Please give detailed substantiated response for each direction ...

COOPERATION BETWEEN UKRAINE AND HUNGARY:
COOPERATION BETWEEN UKRAINE AND SLOVAKIA:
COOPERATION BETWEEN UKRAINE AND ROMANIA:

Q-UA 22.	How would you rate the effectiveness of cross-border cooperation management by the following bodies of government? Please give detailed reasoned response for each direction ...
-----------------	---

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION:
LOCAL BODIES OF SELF-GOVERNMENT:

Q-UA 23.	In your opinion, what should be done to improve the legislation, including laws, to ensure cross-border cooperation? Please give detailed reasoned response.
-----------------	---

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC UNIT

D1.	GENDER OF THE RESPONDENT	
CODE WITHOUT ASKING		
	MALE	1
	FEMALE	2

D2.	HOW OLD ARE YOU?	
	WRITE DOWN	

D3.	Information about the expert - name, line of business, place of employment	
	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	
	WRITE DOWN	

**THANK YOU FOR PARTICIPATING IN THE SURVEY!
THE BEST REGARDS!**

1.3.

<p style="text-align: center;">QUESTIONNAIRE FOR TELEPHONE SURVEY (PROJECT «INFORMATIONAL SUPPORT AND IMPLEMENTATION OF INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION BETWEEN SLOVAKIA AND UKRAINE» IN THE FRAME OF THE PROGRAMME SKo8 – CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION: “SLOVAKIA – UKRAINE: COOPERATION ACROSS THE BORDER”)</p>						
1. INTERVIEWER NUMBER	2. INTERVIEW CODE	3. DATE OF INTERVIEW		4. TIME OF THE BEGINNING OF THE INTERVIEW		5. NUMBER OF MINUTES THE INTERVIEW LASTED
		day	month	hour	minutes	
6. Locality:				GUARANTEE: I certify that the survey conducted by me in accordance with instructions by personal interviews with respondents selected according to the instructions who was not interviewed by me during the last six months Signature of Interviewer: _____ Surname, initials: _____ Signature of brigadier: _____		
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30px;"></td> <td style="width: 30px;"></td> </tr> </table>						
7. Size of locality:	Big city (from 100 to 499 thousands of people) 1 Medium-sized cities (from 30 to 100 thousand people.) 2 Small town (10 to 30 thousand people.) 3 Settlements of urban type (to 10,000 people.) 4 Large village (1000 people) 5 Small village (less than 1,000) 6					

Good morning / day / evening. My name (Last, First, Middle). I am doing a sociological survey in the frame of the Programme SKo8 – Cross-Border Cooperation: “Slovakia – Ukraine: Cooperation across the border”. Before the interview, I want to emphasize that there is no right or wrong answers on any questions. We just want to know what actually people like you, think about the situation in the border regions of the country. You can be assured that your responses will remain strictly between us and will only be used in aggregate form.

RESPONDENT NAME: _____ write down

PHONE NUMBER of												RESPONDENT:
-----------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-------------

Q-EU 1.	How long have you permanently live in this region?
Q-EU 2.	How long have your family permanently live in this region?
ONLY ONE ANSWER FOR EACH COLUMN.	

	Q-EU 1.	Q-EU 2.
Less than 5 years	1	1
From 5 to 10 years	2	2
10 to 20 years	3	3
More than 20 years	4	4
All life	5	5
HARD TO SAY / REFUSE TO ANSWER	6	6

Q-EU 3.	How much do you consider yourself informed about current relations between the inhabitants of your region and the border areas of Ukraine?
ONLY ONE ANSWER.	

Well-informed	1
Not very well informed	2
Do not informed	3
HARD TO SAY / REFUSE TO ANSWER	4

Q-EU 4.	From what sources do you usually get information about the relationship between the inhabitants of your region and from the border areas of Ukraine?
POSSIBLE SEVERAL ANSWERS	

Local publications	1
Nationwide publications	2
Local Radio	3
LOCAL TV	4
The national television	5

Internet	6
Visited conferences / seminars	7
Communicating with relatives / friends / colleagues	8
Personal experience (travel / vacation, business contacts or cultural / sporting events etc.)	9
Other (own choice)	10
Don't receive information at all	11
HARD TO SAY / REFUSE TO ANSWER	12

Q-EU 5.	How would you assess the level of cross-border cooperation between your region and border areas of Ukraine in economic sphere (cross-border trade, investments, joint ventures, etc.)?
----------------	---

ONLY ONE ANSWER IN EACH LINE.

		Low	Medium	High	Hard to say
1	With the border regions of Ukraine (Transcarpathian region)	1	2	3	4

Q-EU 6.	Do you have relatives or friends in Ukraine?
ONLY ONE ANSWER.	

Yes	1
No	2
HARD TO SAY / REFUSE TO ANSWER	3

Q-EU 7.	How often do you have to go to neighboring Ukraine, which borders your region?
ONLY ONE ANSWER FOR EACH COLUMN.	

Once for a few years	1
Several times a year	2
Several times a month	3

Had never been	4
HARD TO SAY / REFUSE TO ANSWER	5

Q-EU 8.	What was the purpose of your travel?
POSSIBLE SEVERAL ANSWERS.	

Tourism	1
Business trip (travel, business)	2
Visiting relatives and friends	3
Treatment	4
Economic sciences (sale and / or purchase of goods)	5
Education / Training	6
Other (own choice) _____	7
Had never been	8
HARD TO SAY / REFUSE TO ANSWER	9

Q-EU 9.	To what extent are you satisfied with the opportunities and conditions of visiting neighboring Ukraine?
ONLY ONE ANSWER IN EACH COLUMN.	

Completely satisfied	1
Partially satisfied	2
Equally satisfied and dissatisfied	3
Partially dissatisfied	4
Very dissatisfied	5
DO NOT KNOW / DO NOT VISIT NEIGHBORING STATES	6
HARD TO SAY / REFUSE TO ANSWER	7

Q-EU 10.	Please rate the work of services in your country, providing cross the border with Ukraine in a 5-point scale, where 1 - "very poor" and 5 - "Very good". You can also choose an intermediate value
-----------------	---

ONLY ONE ANSWER IN EACH LINE.

		Very poor				Very good	Did not attend	HS
1	Customs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	Border Police	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Other Services	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Q-EU 11.

Please rate the work of border services of Ukraine. Evaluate in a 5-point scale, where 1 - "very poor" and 5 - "Very good". You can also choose an intermediate value

ONLY ONE ANSWER IN EACH LINE.

		Very poor				Very good	Did not attend	HS
1	Custom of Ukraine	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	The Border Guard	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Other services in neighboring countries	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Q-EU 12.

How much, in your opinion, in your region are secured the rights of minorities (of different nationalities living)?

ONLY ONE ANSWER.

Entirely secured	1
Mostly secured	2
Rather not secured	3

Completely are not secured	4
HARD TO SAY / REFUSE TO ANSWER	5

Q-EU 13.	How do you feel about mixed marriages with representatives of other nationalities?
ONLY ONE ANSWER.	

Completely positive	1
Positively	2
Neutral	3
Predominantly negative	4
Completely negative	5
ONLY ONE ANSWER.	6

Q-EU 14.	How, in your opinion, in your area are secured the rights of different religious denominations (people of different faiths)?
ONLY ONE ANSWER.	

Entirely secured	1
Mostly secured	2
Rather not secured	3
Completely are not secured	4
HARD TO SAY / REFUSE TO ANSWER	5

Q-EU 15.	Have you personally or your family members or relatives faced discrimination in your community...?
ONLY ONE ANSWER IN EACH LINE..	

		Yes	No	HS/ Refuse
1	By language	1	2	3
2	By ethnicity	1	2	3
3	In religion	1	2	3

Q-EU 16.	Have you personally or your family members or relatives faced discrimination, staying abroad in Ukraine?
ONLY ONE ANSWER IN EACH LINE...	

		Yes	No	DO NOT KNOW / Do NOT VISIT Ukraine	HS/ Re-fuse
1	By language	1	2	3	4
2	By ethnicity	1	2	3	4
3	In religion	1	2	3	4

Q-EU 17.	How would you assess the level of cross-border cooperation between your region and the neighboring region of Ukraine in fighting natural disasters and on environment (co-construction of flood control structures, the implementation of environmental projects, etc.)?
ONLY ONE ANSWER IN EACH LINE.	

		High	Average	Low	HS/ Refuse / don't know
1	With the Carpathian region of Ukraine	1	2	3	4

Q-EU 18.	How would you assess the level of cross-border cooperation between your region and the neighboring region of Ukraine in the fight against crime (the fight against smuggling, illegal migration, corruption, etc.)?
ONLY ONE ANSWER IN EACH LINE	

		High	Average	Low	HS/ Refuse / don't know
1	With the Carpathian region of Ukraine	1	2	3	4

SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC UNIT

D1.	GENDER OF THE RESPONDENT	
CODE WITHOUT ASKING		
	MALE	1
	FEMALE	2

D2.	How old are you?	
	WRITE DOWN	

D3.	What is the highest level of education you have received?	
ONLY ONE ANSWER.CARD Nº D3.		

Incomplete primary education (less than 4 years of secondary school)	1
Lower secondary education (grades 8-9 certificate for secondary schools)	2
Upper secondary education (certificate of complete secondary education for 10-11 high school)	3
Secondary vocational education (school, college, technical school)	4
Additional training on the basis of full secondary education (professional, comprehensive courses, etc.)	5
Basic higher education (Bachelor)	6
University degree (Specialist)	7
University degree (Masters)	8
Postgraduate academic degree	9

D4.	What is your current occupation?	
ONLY ONE ANSWER.		

Paid employment (employee, self-employed, seasonal work, temporary work, family business entrepreneur)	1	➡ GO TO D5
--	---	------------

Education (not paid by the employer), including holidays	2	⇒ GO TO D6
Without work but actively looking for work	3	
Without work, I want to work but are not actively looking for work	4	
Retired or unable to work through illness	5	
Retired (by age)	6	
Military service or alternative service	7	
Housework, caring for children or others	8	
Other (own choice) _____	9	
REFUSE TO ANSWER	10	

D5.	What type of professional activity you belong to?
ONLY ONE ANSWER	

Senior and middle managers (director, head of the department, etc., who have subordinated personnel)	1
Professional work, specialist, an occupation that requires higher education (doctor, teacher, engineer, accountant, etc.)	2
Self-employed, farmer (business owner)	3
Employee, including government, high-ranking	4
Employee, including government, mid-and low rank (secretary, clerk, office manager)	5
Police, customs, military, border guard, etc.	6
Skilled worker (master mechanic, electrician tools manufacturer, driver, salesman)	7
Unskilled workers (handyman, laborer, maid, security guard)	8
Working in agriculture	9
Other (own choice) _____	10
REFUSE TO ANSWER	11

D6.	Please rate, wellbeing of your household? Please rate on a 10-point scale, where "1" - means "very poor", "10"-" Wealthy, rich ". You may select any intermediate value between 1 and 10.
ONLY ONE ANSWER	

Very poor										Wealthy, rich	REFUSE
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	

D7.	Explain to what nationality you personally belong to?
ONLY ONE ANSWER	

Ukrainian	1
Hungarian	2
Slovak	3
Rusyn	4
Romanian	5
Pole	6
Rom	7
Jew	8
Other (own choice) _____	9
REFUSE TO ANSWER	10

D8.	Tell please, what kind of religion or belief you personally belong to?
ONLY ONE ANSWER.	

To the Orthodox Church	1
To Greek Catholic Church	2
To the Roman Catholic Church	3

To the Protestant Church	4
The other Christian churches (Jehovah's Witnesses, Saturdays, Church of Christ, Pentecostal, etc.)	5
To the Muslim faith	6
To the Jewish faith	7
To one of the Eastern religions (Buddhism, Hinduism, etc.)	8
I consider myself a Christian without division into denominations	9
I consider myself just an Orthodox Christian faiths without discrimination of	10
Do not consider myself of any of the religions or denominations (atheist)	11
Other (own choice) _____	12
REFUSE TO ANSWER	13

UNIT TO BE FULLFILLED BY THE INTERVIEWER
INFORMATION ABOUT THE SURVEY

11.	How many persons were present during the interview, except the respondent?
------------	---

No one was present	1
One	2
Two	3
Three or more	4

12.	Were there interfered comments, additions, etc. during the respondents' answers to the questionnaire?
------------	--

No one was present	1
Yes	2
No	3

13.	How would you personally assess the interaction with the respondent, his willingness to respond, emotional mood etc. during the survey?
------------	--

Excellent	1
Good	2
Satisfactory	3
Poor	4

14.	What language (s) was used during the interview?
------------	---

MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE.

Ukrainian	1
Hungarian	2
Slovak	3
Romanian	4
Polish	5
Russian	6
Other (own choice) _____	7

15.	A country where the interview done?
MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE.	

Poland	1
Hungary	2
Romania	3

16.	Gender of interviewer
------------	------------------------------

MALE	1
FEMALE	2

17.	Age of interviewer
------------	---------------------------

WRITE DOWN	
------------	--

**2. METHODOLOGICAL SUPPORT
TO EMPIRICAL SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY
OF TRANSBORDER COOPERATION**

2.1 Aide-mémoire to the brigadier

The main duties of brigadier owned collection, preparation and briefing interviewers to coordinate their activities, organization qualitative work.

To work as the interviewer can be attracted both students and retirees who have exposure, fair and mobility. Ability to work as an interviewer could be checked in the immediate work. Carrying out a detailed instructing with people and pilotage on the questionnaires and the main field documents for training them correct completion, distribution instructions for learning - the basic rules in preparing the interviewer. Brigadier should also have a reserve of interviewers in case when any of recruited interviewers can not get to work for some reason, to make an urgent replacement where necessary.

Responsibilities of brigadier:

1. It is unacceptable to make any changes:

- In terms of research;
- to quota tasks;
- to rules for the survey methods;
- to rules on filling out questionnaire forms;
- to the sample task at survey points.

2. Before each specific project brigadier on a mandatory basis has to conduct briefing interviewers, regardless of seniority and experience of their work. Before that, brigadier should independently refer to the instructions and the questionnaire, making instruction more comprehensive and effective. After a conversation with interviewers brigadier should ensure that they understand:

- Complex wording of certain issues;
- The content of questions and answers;
- Rules on filling tabular issues, sub-issues (when the question is put on the line or column).

Brigadier also obliged to recall about the use of cards and that interviewers have no right to read the possible answers to the respondent when using cards. Brigadier is obliged to get acquainted with the way how each interviewer would ask questions the respondent, should conduct a rehearsal or pilotage.

For any even minor matters on the project brigadier should address to the project office for explanations and additional instructions.

3. Brigadier is obliged not only comply with instructions, but also monitor its implementation by the interviewers during the field research, especially when receiving filled in questionnaires, and for the implementation of (compliance) quota, sample assignment. Brigadier can not shift the blame for the failure work on the interviewer. For all the errors in the work of interviewers is responsible

the brigadieras well the interviewers are responsible for its work to the brigadier. Penalty for falsification of the results of control are imposed both the interviewer and the brigadier. Brigadier can not shift the blame for the failure work on the interviewer.

4. Brigadier should to understand that the city as the point of survey is not our top priority. Our top priority is to conduct a survey in all the towns listed in a sample assignment, preference to one or other settlements in flagrant violation. Village is complete point of the same survey, so their unauthorized replacement, association with other small cities or villages, or other negligence related to the distribution of tasks (for example, sending to the village inexperienced, random interviewers) is unacceptable.

5. Brigadier is required to observe certain volume of workload per interviewer, follow relevant instructions in the manual (usually not more than 15-20 interviews per person).

6. Brigadier should follow not only the completeness and accuracy of filling in the questionnaire, but also a clear coding in "questionnaire cap". It should be not just set the code of a locality or region, but also to write full title for what in "questionnaire cap" exist designated column. In addition, before sending questionnaires and field documentation to the main office it is necessary to check the order of questionnaire numbering. Empty questionnaire or not completely filled should not be send to the main office.

7. Brigadier should pay particular attention to interviewers on correct preparation of real statistics range and abandonment of interview. It is unacceptable the arbitrary filling this part of the report, just to provide the report. We need to know the real statistics! Brigadier must prove to the interviewer that statistical analysis of statistical analysis and refusals is no less important, than the interview.

8. Brigadier should follow the mandatory filing of reports by the interviewers. Remember, we are interested in any information on the difficulties encountered during the survey, particularly if the difficulties associated with certain questions in the questionnaire. The same applies to filling the brigadier reports.

PLEASE STRICTLY FOLLOW ALL THE INSTRUCTIONS.
IN CASE OF ANY QUESTIONS, PLEASE CONTACT
CHIEF FIELD DIVISION.
WISH SUCCESS!

Code	Result of the availability of the selected dwellings	Amount
01	Successful interview Total	
Refusal of interview, because of: TOTAL		
02	State of health	
03	Lack of time	
04	Distrust of Sociological Research	
05	Disclaimer without explanation	
06	Do not want to open the door	
07	Fear of criminals	
08	Other (Write down what exactly) _____	
09	Not finished interview (Write down the reason) _____	
Inaccessibility TOTAL		
10	Respondent is unable to have conversations because of state of health	
11	It is impossible get into the building or in the yard (code lock, concierge, etc.)	
12	Not passed quota selection	
13	Other (Write down what exactly) _____	

" " _____ 20__

(signature)

Comments to the table “Result of the availability of the selected dwellings”	
01	Conducted successful interviews based on questionnaire. Record the total number of successful interviews you conducted in this survey.
Refusal of interview. To this line write down total number of refusals and the number of each of the reasons of refusal (line 02-09).	
06	Didn't want to open the door. In this situation, always exactly fix this result of visit, even if the owner statements can be identified with a particular motive of rejection (02-05, 07-08).
08	Other. If other reasons for refusals had happen, then write down what kind of and quantity of each.
09	Not graduate interview - respondents answering some of the questions, then refused to participate in the survey.
●	Sum of the numbers to be recorded in lines 02-09, must match the total number of refusals.
Inaccessibility. To this line please write down the total amount of inaccessibility and the number of each of its causes (in lines 10-13).	
10	Respondent is unable to have conversations on health - in fact, the respondent does not refuse to participate in the survey, but it is impossible to interview because a disorder of language / hearing aid, alcohol intoxication etc.
11	It is impossible get into the building or on courtyard - in a building is integrated code lock to open the door entrance, gate of a private house are closed, there is no possibility enter the court (snapper, etc.)
12	Didn't pass quota selection - residents do not match characteristics defined in the task.
17	Other. Record what other reasons of inaccessibility and number of each.
●	Sum of the numbers to be recorded in lines 10-13, must match the total number of inaccessibility.

Address of the respondent				Respondent			Education	Date of survey	Notes (phone number)	N° questionnaire
N°	Street	building. N°	app. N°	Name	Age	Sex				

Brigadier _____
(name)

(signature)

2.4.

DICTIONARY OF TERMS ON EMPIRICAL SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY
OF TRANSBORDER COOPERATION
(IN UKRAINIAN, ENGLISH AND SLOVAK LANGUAGES)

№	Мова / Language:		
	Українська / Ukrainian	Англійська / English	Словацька / Slovak
1	Анкета (опитувальник)	Questionnaire	Dotazník
2	Багаторівнева вибірка	Sampling, multi-stage	Viacstupňový výber
3	Валідність	Validity	Validita
4	Вибіркова сукупність (вибірка)	Sampling (sample)	Výberová vzorka
5	Випадкова помилка (похибка) вибірки	Sample error, random	Výberová chyba
6	Відкрите питання	Open question	Otvorená otázka
7	Генеральна сукупність	General sample	Základný výber (súbor)
8	Закрите питання	Closed questions	Uzavreté otázky
9	Зважування даних	Weighing data	Váhovanie dát
10	Змінна (ознака)	Sign, indication	Znak
11	Індекс	Index	Index
12	Індикатор	Indicator	Indikátor, ukazovateľ
13	Інструментарій соціологічного дослідження	Instrumentation o sociological research	Inštrumentárium so- ciologického výskumu
14	Інтегральний показник	The integral indicator	Integrálny ukazovateľ
15	Інтерв'юер	Interviewer	Anketár
16	Квотний відбір	Quota selection, pro- portional/ quota sample	Kvótny výber
17	Кількісне (масове) дослідження	Quantitative (mass) of the study	Kvantitatívne štúdie
18	Кореляція	Correlation	Korelácia
19	Маршрутний (випадковий) відбір	Routing (random) selection	Náhodný výber

20	Масив даних	Database, data array	Databáza
21	Об'єкт дослідження	Object of research	Objekt výskumu
22	Операціоналізація	Operationalization	Operacionalizácia
23	Інтерв'ю	Personal interview	Osobný rozhovor
24	Пілотажне дослідження (зондаж)	Research pilot (sondage)	Výskumná sonda
25	Полюве дослідження	Field survey	Terénny výskum
26	Порівняльне дослідження	A comparative study	Komparatívna štúdia (porovnávajúca štúdia)
27	Предмет дослідження	Subject of research	Predmet výskumu
28	Прикладна соціологія	Applied sociology	Aplikovaná sociológia
29	Програма дослідження	Program (sociological) research	Program (sociologického) výskumu
30	Репрезентативність результатів (даних, вибірки)	Representativeness of the results (data, sample)	Reprezentatívnosť výsledkov (dát, vzorky)
31	Респондент	Respondent	Respondent
32	Рівень досяжності респондентів	The level of accessibility of the respondents, response rate	Úroveň dostupnosti respondentov (response rate)
33	Робоча гіпотеза	Hypothesis test/working	Pracovná hypotéza
34	Питання-фільтр	Question-and-filter	Otázka-filter
35	Соціальне самопочуття населення	Social well-being of the population	Sociálne blaho spoločnosti
36	Типологізація	Typologization	Typologizácia
37	Цільові групи	Target Groups	Cieľové skupiny
38	Шкала оцінки (вимірювання)	Scale of assessment (measurement)	Hodnotiaca škála
39	Якісне дослідження	Qualitative research	Kvalitatívny výskum
40	Багатовимірні таблиці розподілу ознак	Multivariate distribution table signs	Multidimenzionálna tabuľková distribúcia znakov
41	Відмова від відповіді	Refused	Odmietnutia
42	Опитування експертів	Interviews with experts	Interview s expertami

43	Експерт	Expert	Expert
44	Фокус-групові інтерв'ю	Focus-group interviews	Interview (rozhovor) s cieľovými skupinami
45	Ціннісні орієнтації	Value orientation	Hodnotová orientácia
46	Чистка масиву	Cleaning array (database)	Očistenie databázy
47	Задачі дослідження	Research objectives	Výskumné ciele
48	Дисперсія	Dispersion (variance)	Rozptyl
49	Цінності	Valuables	Objekty hodnotenia
50	Аналіз даних	Data analysis	Analýza dát
51	Первинні дані	The primary data	Primárne dáta
52	Інструкція інтерв'юєру	Instruction for interviewer	Pokyny pre anketára
53	Звіт інтерв'юєра	Report interviewer	Správa anketára
54	Маршрутний лист	Itinerary	Itinerár
55	Щоденник інтерв'юєра	Blog interviewer	Denník anketára
56	Технічний звіт	Technical report	Technická správa
57	Щабель (рівень) відбору	Stage selection	Etapa výberu
58	Обсяг вибірки	Sample size	Veľkosť vzorky
59	Ремонт вибірки	Repair sample	Korekcia vzorky
60	Дизайн-ефект вибірки	Sampling design effect	Efekt výberu vzorky
61	Ймовірний відбір	Probabilistic selection	Probabilistický výber
62	Систематичний відбір	Systematic selection	Systematický výber
63	Районований відбір	Regionalized selection	Regionalizovaný výber
64	Стихийний відбір	Spontaneous selection	Spontánny výber
65	Панельні дослідження	Panel research (studies)	Panelový výskum
66	Обробка даних	Data processing	Spracovanie dát
67	Факторний аналіз	Factor analysis	Faktorová analýza
68	Кростабуляція	Cross tabulation	Krostabulácia
69	Одновимірні таблиці розподілу ознак	Dimensional distribution table signs	Tabuľková dimezionálna distribúcia znakov

2.5.

GLOSSARY OF MAIN NOTIONS ON
EMPIRICAL SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF TRANSBORDER COOPERATION

Analysis of data is a process of inspecting, cleaning, transforming, and modeling data with the goal of discovering useful information, suggesting conclusions, and supporting decision-making. Data analysis has multiple facets and approaches, encompassing diverse techniques under a variety of names, in different business, science, and social science domains.

Data mining is a particular data analysis technique that focuses on modeling and knowledge discovery for predictive rather than purely descriptive purposes. Business intelligence covers data analysis that relies heavily on aggregation, focusing on business information. In statistical applications, some people divide data analysis into descriptive statistics, exploratory data analysis (EDA), and confirmatory data analysis (CDA). EDA focuses on discovering new features in the data and CDA on confirming or falsifying existing hypotheses. Predictive analytics focuses on application of statistical models for predictive forecasting or classification, while analytics applies statistical, linguistic, and structural techniques to extract and classify information from textual sources, a species of unstructured data. All are varieties of data analysis.

Data integration is a precursor to data analysis, and data analysis is closely linked to data visualization and data dissemination. The term data analysis is sometimes used as a synonym for data modeling.

Questionnaire is ordered in content and form a number of questions and statements, in the form of a questionnaire. Questionnaire used to collect empirical data in the form of both oral and written responses. Question share a common subject of research, formulated and placed in the questionnaire so as to encourage respondents actively participate in the survey, help increase interest in its subject, provide obtaining accurate and reliable information.

Multistage Sampling is a sampling strategy (e.g., gathering participants for a study) used when conducting studies involving a very large population. The entire population is divided into naturally-occurring clusters and sub-clusters, from which the researcher randomly selects the sample. Multi-stage sampling represents a more complicated form of cluster sampling in which larger clusters are further subdivided into smaller, more targeted groupings for the purposes of surveying. Despite its name, multi-stage sampling can in fact be easier to implement and can create a more representative sample of the population than a single sampling technique. Particularly in cases where a general sampling frame requires preliminary construction, multi-stage sampling can help reduce costs of large-scale survey research and limit the aspects of a population which needs to be included within the frame for sampling.

Validity - one of the components for reliability of sociological information. Under the validity of sociological data is understood the measure of the lack of information in the theoretical errors, ie errors with not very reliable initial theoretic precondition in the design and methods of research methodology, the mismatch between the theoretical model and empirical system which is studied. Information considered valid if the researcher measures precisely the property of the object that should be measured.

Sample - the process of forming the sample. This process, no matter what sampling is used, characterized by the following elements: the number of stages of selection, the type of representation selected objects at intermediate stages of selection, zoning method selected at intermediate stages of the selection object representation, object selection method and representation observation units at each stage and the sample volume (number of units of observation).

Random sample - sample type that combines several types of random samples - probabilistic, systematic, zoned and nesting. For this type of sample is typical that each observation unit or object of representation which are selected from the original population, has an equal or almost equal chance of getting into the sample compared to the other elements of the population.

The sample nonrandom - the type of object of representation selection and observation units, the principle of which is different from random. This is often because the researcher has no clear idea nor accurate statistical information on the general population. There are several types of directional selection - quota method, "main array", aimed selection.

Stratified Random Sampling is a method of sampling that involves the division of a population into smaller groups known as strata. In stratified random sampling, the strata are formed based on members' shared attributes or characteristics. A random sample from each stratum is taken in a number proportional to the stratum's size when compared to the population. These subsets of the strata are then pooled to form a random sample.

Systematic sampling (mechanical, pseudorandom) is a type of probability sampling method in which sample members from a larger population are selected according to a random starting point and a fixed, periodic interval. This interval, called the sampling interval, is calculated by dividing the population size by the desired sample size. Despite the sample population being selected in advance, systematic sampling is still thought of as being random, provided the periodic interval is determined beforehand and the starting point is random.

Sample Size is increasing sample size benefits a research study by increasing the confidence and reliability of the confidence interval, and as a result, the precision with which the population parameter can be estimated.

Random sampling error is the standard deviation of the sampling distribution of a statistic. Standard error is a statistical term that measures the accuracy with which a sample represents a population. In statistics, a sample mean deviates from the actual mean of a population; this deviation is the standard error.

Nested sampling is a equivalent to multi-stage sampling because the higher stage units are “nested” in the lower stage units; where the sampling is such that certain units are imbedded in larger units which form part of the whole sample, e.g. the entry-plots of clusters are “nested” in this sense.

The design effect of the sample is the specific way that data is collected is a determinant of how testing should be computed. Most statistical tests have been developed under the assumption that the data has been collected by Simple Random Sampling with a 100% Response Rate. When untrue, there are two corrections which may make inference more accurate: tests and other methods of inference can be adjusted to take into account the extent to which the sampling error will likely to have been affected. Most commonly, the variances computed using formulas and methods that assume simple random sampling, are still used, but the variance is multiplied by a constant to take into account the extent of the departure from the variance of simple random sampling. This constant is called the design effect, or just deff for short.

Dispersion is the term describing the size of the range of values expected for a particular variable. In finance, dispersion is used both in studying the effects of investor and analyst beliefs on securities trading, and in the study of the variability of returns from a particular trading strategy or investment portfolio. It is often interpreted as a measure of the degree of uncertainty, and thus risk, associated with a particular security or investment portfolio.

An expert is someone widely recognized as a reliable source of technique or skill whose faculty for judging or deciding rightly, justly, or wisely is accorded authority and status by peers or the public in a specific well-distinguished domain. An expert, more generally, is a person with extensive knowledge or ability based on research, experience, or occupation and in a particular area of study. Experts are called in for advice on their respective subject, but they do not always agree on the particulars of a field of study. Experts have a prolonged or intense experience through practice and education in a particular field. In specific fields, the definition of expert is well established by consensus and therefore it is not always necessary for individuals to have a professional or academic qualification for them to be accepted as an expert.

The task of the interviewer - a document submitted to the interviewer, which describes the main points of future surveys. This will involved in the research interviewers to ensure the identity of the conditions in which the survey will be conducted.

Data weighting is a technique that is commonly used in market research. Many people reading this will already know what the concept means. If you're not one of them, it refers to the practice of adjusting data results to either overcome sampling bias or to give more or less significance to factors based on their estimated relevance to the question at hand. Last year, the excellent Voice of Vovici blog featured this post that provided a good overview of data weighting as it applies to market research, and we recommend it to anyone who wants to learn more on the subject.

Report of the interviewer - a document that lets the interviewer after each survey. In its report, the interviewer records the difficulties he encountered during the survey. These difficulties may include:

- Related to respondents' lack of understanding of some of the wording in the questionnaire;
- The main reasons for refusal of respondents to be interviewed;
- The main reason respondents inaccessibility and so on.

Index - aggregated quantitative index that summarizes the primary sociological information obtained during the measurement using one or more scales. Sociological index, on the one hand, is a way of aggregating "compression" of information, presenting it in a form suitable for the description and interpretation, on the other hand, is a way to transition from theoretical to empirical research level, the method of constructing an empirical indicator of a theoretical concept.

Indicator - observable and measurable characteristics of the object. In the research situation indicators "substitute" exhibit other characteristics of an object, usually inaccessible to observation and measurement (latent variables). A prerequisite for selection indicator is the link (direct or indirect) between the display (act or attitude) and the one characteristic that he, according to the researcher must identify (interest, opinion, satisfaction). For a number of indicators that characterize the object, choose the one that best "works" are more sensitive, has a higher resolution.

Toolkit of sociological research - a set of special instruments (questionnaires, cards, instructions for interviewers and brigadiers, the task for interviewers, reporting forms, etc.), by which is implemented the researcher selected method of collecting primary sociological data and carried out the collection and processing of empirical data of the object under study. By sociological research tools include: a) tools for collecting primary sociological information (surveys, maps, route sheets, coding table, etc.), b) means for primary processing (coding sheets, instructions for operators and so on.) c) instructions attractions classifiers for artists; d) instructions for cleaning the data sets of weighting schemes analytical reports and layouts to present data and so on. Tools sociological study should be carefully worked out according to the research program, the requirements of this method of collecting primary data and tested during the trial (Pilot) study.

The overall index - a measure that estimates that some complex social phenomenon or complex as a whole. For example, the integral index of social well-being questioned assesses satisfaction in several areas of the social life of the individual. Therefore, it acts as an integrated parameter.

Interview is a conversation that has a purpose. The stated purpose depends on the topics under study. In other words, it is an interaction between interviewer and interviewee where the interviewer asks the interviewee a series of questions in order to obtain information about specific predetermined subjects. The progress of the interview requires much capability on the part of the interviewer since the objective is to successfully obtain the necessary information completely and objectively in an environment of great respect, discretion, and cordiality.

The interviewer is the person tasked to complete the interview; that is, to present the questionnaires – pose the questions, listen to and record the answers of the interviewees – in accordance with the procedures and regulations presented in this manual. The work of the interviewers is critical because, to a large degree, the work of collecting reliable, complete, and high quality information depends on them.

A **probability sampling** method is any method of sampling that utilizes some form of random selection. In order to have a random selection method, you must set up some process or procedure that assures that the different units in your population have equal probabilities of being chosen. Humans have long practiced various forms of random selection, such as picking a name out of a hat, or choosing the short straw. These days, we tend to use computers as the mechanism for generating random numbers as the basis for random selection.

A quota sample a type of non-probability sample in which the researcher selects people according to some fixed quota. That is, units are selected into a sample on the basis of pre-specified characteristics so that the total sample has the same distribution of characteristics assumed to exist in the population being studied. For example, if you are a researcher conducting a national quota sample, you might need to know what proportion of the population is male and what proportion is female as well as what proportions of each gender fall into different age categories, race or ethnic categories, educational categories, etc. The researcher would then collect a sample with the same proportions as the national population.

Quantitative research is a cross-tabs or cross tabulation method appropriate for analyzing the relationship between two or more variables. Data about variables is recorded in a table or matrix. A sample is used to gather information about the variable. The most common type of data collected in cross tabulation is a count of the occurrences of the variables. This count or number is referred to as frequency. The matrix used to show the frequency of the occurrences of the variables being studied is called frequency distribution. A matrix is used to show and analyze frequencies for a particular group or designation.

Correlation analysis is a statistical technique that can show whether and how strongly pairs of variables are related. For example, height and weight are related; taller people tend to be heavier than shorter people. The relationship isn't perfect. People of the same height vary in weight, and you can easily think of two people you know where the shorter one is heavier than the taller one. It measures the relationship between two items, for example, a security's price and an indicator. The resulting value (called the "correlation coefficient") shows if changes in one item (e.g., an indicator) will result in changes in the other item (e.g., the security's price).

Correlation is a term from linear regression analysis that describes the strength of the relationship between a dependent variable and an independent variable. Central to pairs trading is the idea that if the two stocks (or other instruments) are correlated enough, any changes in correlation may be followed by a reversion to the pair's mean trend, creating a profit opportunity. For example, stock A and stock B are highly correlated. If the correlation weakens temporarily – stock A moves up and stock B moves down – a pairs trader might exploit this divergence by shorting stock A (the over-performing issue) and going long on stock B (the under-performing issue). If the stocks revert to the statistical mean, the trader can profit.

A cross-tabulation (or cross-tab for short) is a display of data that shows how many cases in each category of one variable are divided among the categories of one or more additional variables. In a cross-tab, a cell is a combination of two or more characteristics, one from each variable. If one variable has two categories and the second variable has four categories, for instance, the cross-tab will have 6 cells, each with a number specific to that category. A crosstabulation (crosstab for short) is a combination of two or more frequency tables arranged such that each cell in the resulting table represents a unique combination of specific values of the included variables. It allow us to identify relationships between variables. Only categorical or nominal variables or continuous variables with a small number of values should be crosstabulated so that the table is easy to analyze and interpret.

An array of data - a set of information data structured according to certain rules that require the presence of a uniform system description, data storage and manipulation with it regardless of the application. Is the information model domain, access the data files by using special software processing. Arrays allow us to refer to a series of variables by the same name and to use a number (an index) to tell them apart. Arrays have both upper and lower bounds, and the elements of the array are contiguous within those bounds. Elements of the array are values that are all of the same type (string, integer, record, custom object).

The data processing is a process used by companies to turn raw data into useful information. By using software to look for patterns in large batches of data,

businesses can learn more about their customers and develop more effective marketing strategies as well as increase sales and decrease costs. Data mining depends on effective data collection and warehousing as well as computer processing. During the data processing step, you transform the collected data into a form that is appropriate to manipulate and analyze. Raw data, after it is first collected, will need to be cleaned. For example, incorrect responses will need to be removed, corrected, or set to missing. It will also need to be coded, or transformed into a standardized form. For example, responses to survey questions will need to be given numbers (such as 0 for “no” and 1 for “yes”) so that they can be entered into a computer program for analysis.

The object of research - a certain area of social reality, is part of the process of scientific knowledge. In contrast to the research subject, the object of study in its empirical properties independent of the researcher. In the same study site can be allocated a lot of research subjects, dictated thematic and practical purposes. Select an object of sociological research is based on analysis of research problems. As an object of study and selected areas of social reality, which contains a contradiction, done research in a problematic situation. At the empirical level, the object of research are real, localized in space and time social facilities.

The sample size is the number of observations that constitute it. The sample size is typically denoted by n and it is always a positive integer. No exact sample size can be mentioned here and it can vary in different research settings. However, all else being equal, large sized sample leads to increased precision in estimates of various properties of the population. Increasing sample size benefits a research study by increasing the confidence and reliability of the confidence interval, and as a result, the precision with which the population parameter can be estimated. Other choices affect how wide or how narrow a confidence interval will be: choice of statistic, with t being wider/more conservative than z , as well as degree of confidence, with lesser degrees such as 90% resulting in wider/more conservative intervals than 99%. An increase in sample size tends to have an even more meaningful effect, due to the formula for standard error (i.e. the ratio of 'sample standard deviation / sample size $1/2$ '), resulting in the fact that standard error varies inversely with sample size. As a result, more observations in the sample (all other factors equal) improve the quality of a research study.

A single sample implies that you have collected data from one group of people or objects. Typically, these sample used in cases where a population has a relatively small volume.

Indication (variable characteristics) - some common to all of the objects (units of observation) property specific manifestation (the symptoms) varies from object to object and subject to change, that every object in question as a carrier of said

properties can be attributed to a mathematical construct (eg, number). This set of values symptoms are often those mathematical models of sociological data that are the result of measurement in sociology. Examples of evidence can serve as gender, age, education, occupation, financial situation of the respondent, his satisfaction with certain parties of social reality and so on. When interpreting the meanings of any signs must be borne in mind that very often the concept is the result of certain features sociologist vision of the objects that the semantics of these values depends on the perception of the relevant questionnaire (and may be different for different groups of respondents) and etc.

Operationalization of terms is a process of defining the measurement of a phenomenon that is not directly measurable, though its existence is indicated by other phenomena. It is the process of defining a fuzzy concept so as to make the theoretical concept clearly distinguishable or measurable, and to understand it in terms of empirical observations. In a wider sense, it refers to the process of specifying the extension of a concept—describing what is and is not a part of that concept.

Poll – method of collecting primary sociological information, which provides full- or part-time communication researcher with the respondent, during which the respondent answers the question, whose content represents a list of tasks to be solved during this survey. During the survey is expected statistical analysis of the data and its interpretation.

Experts' poll – method of obtaining sociological information by interviewing experts. Expert survey used to determine the problems, goals, objects, procedures and methods of collecting primary data, research criteria, means to ensure the reliability of sociological data to operationalize certain categories, etc. Increasing objectivity evaluation results achieved by a number of experts logic. statistical procedures and recruitment specialists of their survey, the results of the examination process. For preparation procedures interviews with experts usually formed team. Its the task are:

- a) formulation of the problem, setting goals and objectives survey of its borders, the main stages;
- b) procedures for the survey;
- c) the selection of experts, checking their competence and forming groups of experts;
- d) surveys and assessments coordination;
- d) formalization of the information received, processing, analysis and interpretation.

The sampling frame – a lot of all initial aggregate units suitable for further selection of observation units or objects of representation. The concept of "sampling frame" has a narrower meaning than the term "general population" because not all units of the general population may be of interest to researchers (eg, mentally ill person, or people homeless – homeless, etc.) or be virtually inaccessible

for survey (eg, soldiers, persons who are in detention, etc.). A sample should be determined not only in theory but also described using specific indicators and signs. Ideal – when there are statistical indicators that describe the initial set of indicators for signs or interest to the researcher.

Panel research – research technique, also known as Longitudinal studies; is to collect data using the same sample at regular intervals. Using panels (the same group of respondents) effective in the study of trends and effects of any changes. Difficulties in this case related to the initial sampling, as is quite difficult to find people willing to participate in long-term study. The main difficulty is the need to support research sample compliance requirements that are the real problem. This is due to the fact that respondents who are members of the panel may lose property representativeness in relation to the population studied in simple reason participate in the study; as well as the fragility the sample due to displacement of respondents, their death or loss of interest in research.

The primary data – raw data obtained in the course of sociological research. The primary data can be a combination of information data structured according to certain rules that require the presence of a uniform system description, data storage and manipulation of it, regardless of application. **Is the information model domain, access the raw data by using database management systems.**

Pilot study – one of the stages of sociological research following the development phase of data collection methods and preceding stage "field" studies of this technique for primary sociological information. Purpose Pilot study is to obtain knowledge about the adequacy of the methodology of collection, this set goals and objectives of the study, research and features of the situation. Pilot studies are usually conducted on small samples, allowing to identify the most likely sources of possible systematic errors.

Q-filter – used in cases where the required information can not be obtained from the totality of respondents, but only on a certain part of it. Typically, a conversation of interviewer to respondent begins with this question. But there are cases where the filter questions used in the middle of the survey when the researcher is required to raise the issue in future only those respondents who, in his opinion, be competent to continue further discussion.

Pending – kind of question formulation in which the logical structure of questions includes only part of the incentive and predicate question (subject of study), but does not include a specially developed relevant part. The region is possible and expected answers given semantic content of keywords imperative issue. Conditionality answer to the question depends on the designation and the predicate question the accuracy of his address (incorporation awareness respondent, his competence, willingness to answer) evaluation of the severity of the respondent

and other issues of social and psychological characteristics. Respondent independently form the answer to the question that influence the researcher on the process of answers in this case is much less than with closed questions.

Closed-end questions - the kind of question formulation containing possible answers from which the respondent offered by a given criterion to select one or more options. The logical structure of closed questions include incentive portion that contains the actual object (predicate) issues, and part of that includes expected, the possible answers. In today's polls closed questions dominated for several reasons, mainly with organizational and economic. Closed questions are considered comfortable when collecting data because questionnaires occupancy increase, reducing the number of inconformity; allow respondents to answers encode processing machine; standardize the respondent's answers, allowing for the distribution of answers in advance given number of positions.

Field research or fieldwork is the collection of information outside of a laboratory, library or workplace setting. The approaches and methods used in field research vary across disciplines. For example, biologists who conduct field research may simply observe animals interacting with their environments, whereas social scientists conducting field research may interview or observe people in their natural environments to learn their languages, folklore, and social structures. Field research involves a range of well-defined, although variable, methods: informal interviews, direct observation, participation in the life of the group, collective discussions, analyses of personal documents produced within the group, self-analysis, results from activities undertaken off- or on-line, and life-histories. Although the method generally is characterized as qualitative research, it may (and often does) include quantitative dimensions.

Comparative research, simply put, is the act of comparing two or more things with a view to discovering something about one or all of the things being compared. This technique often utilizes multiple disciplines in one study. When it comes to method, the majority agreement is that there is no methodology peculiar to comparative research. The multidisciplinary approach is good for the flexibility it offers, yet comparative programs do have a case to answer against the call that their research lacks a "seamless whole."

There are certainly methods that are far more common than others in comparative studies, however. Quantitative analysis is much more frequently pursued than qualitative, and this is seen by the majority of comparative studies which use quantitative data. The general method of comparing things is the same for comparative research as it is in our everyday practice of comparison. Like cases are treated alike, and different cases are treated differently; the extent of difference determines how differently cases are to be treated. If one is able to sufficiently distinguish two carry the research conclusions will not be very helpful.

Sampling error is the error that arises in a data collection process as a result of taking a sample from a population rather than using the whole population. Sampling error is one of two reasons for the difference between an estimate of a population parameter and the true, but unknown, value of the population parameter. The other reason is non-sampling error. Even if a sampling process has no non-sampling errors then estimates from different random samples (of the same size) will vary from sample to sample, and each estimate is likely to be different from the true value of the population parameter. The sampling error for a given sample is unknown but when the sampling is random, for some estimates (for example, sample mean, sample proportion) theoretical methods may be used to measure the extent of the variation caused by sampling error.

The subject of sociological research – the essential properties and relations of the object of study, knowledge of which is particularly important for the solution of theoretical or practical problems. Unlike the research object, the content of which is independent of the researcher, the research subject is the result of the interaction of the researcher and the object of knowledge. Formation of the research subject is caused by the properties of the object, and the nature of the problems facing the sociologist, the level of scientific knowledge and knowledge assets that it owns. The subject of sociological research involves the study object, but not identical with it. The same social object can be studied in order to solve various scientific problems. The subject of sociological research indicates the limits within which the object is studied in this particular study.

Applied sociology is one of the more than a dozen fields within sociology. Applied sociology is what has been deemed the “practical side” of sociology. That’s because applied sociology takes sociological theories and research and applies this knowledge to sociological methods, which are carried out in order to find solutions to problems within society. Applied sociology is a term that describes practitioners who use sociological theories and methods outside of academic settings with the aim to ‘produce positive social change through active intervention’. More specifically, applied sociology might be seen as the translation of sociological theory into practice for specific clients. That is, this term describes the use of sociological knowledge in answering research questions or problems as defined by specific interest groups, rather than the researcher.

Program of sociological research – presentation of theoretical and methodological assumptions, the general concept of study in accordance with the basic objectives of the work carried out hypotheses and research indicating the rules of procedure and logical sequence for hypothesis testing. Development research program begins with the formulation of the problem situation as some contradictions between science and cognitive knowledge or practical needs and ways

to meet ignorance. Accordingly, the main objective of the study is defined as the theoretical and applied or generally applied. In accordance with the purpose of more specific tasks are formulated and refined object and subject of study. A significant research program takes consideration of the basic concepts that describe a social problem and given their interpretation, ie translation into the language semantics of concepts, facts and social indicators to be empirical observation. The program of studies determined the methods and procedures for registration essential properties and phenomena expected to establish facts (research tools).

Repair of sampling – a procedure to bring the structure of sales during the study the sample in accordance with the structure of the population by one or more controlled features. Controlled signs should act only those features that are closely correlated with the subject of the study.

Representation – property the sample reproduce characteristics of the general population. In other words, that the sample is representative means that the error distributions with some features that are studied in the sample can be identified with their actual distribution in the general population. In the language of statistics, this means that it is possible to find evaluations of population parameters.

A respondent is a person who is called upon to issue a response to a communication made by another. In legal usage, this specifically refers to the defendant in a legal proceeding commenced by a petition, or to an appellee, or the opposing party, in an appeal of a decision by an initial fact-finder. The two sides in a Senate impeachment trial are called the management and the respondent. In non-legal or informal usage, the term refers to one who refutes or responds to a thesis or an argument. In cross-cultural communication, the second person responding to the meaning or message from an original source which has been contextualized or decoded for the understanding of respondents as recipients or hearers of the message occurring from a different cultural context. Respondent behavior specifically refers to the behavior consistently elicited by a reflexive or classically conditioned stimulus.

Response rates is the percentage of people who respond to a survey. This rate is important, and shouldn't be left to chance. High survey response rates help to ensure that survey results are representative of the target population. A survey must have a good response rate in order to produce accurate, useful results. While you can use formulas to determine the number of responses you must have before you can put faith in the results, you want the largest number of people possible to respond. Response rates can be influenced by factors such as customer loyalty, brand recognition, incentives, invitation wording, perceived benefit from participating in survey, demographics and how actively respondents are engaged in the improvement process, among other things.

A working hypothesis is a hypothesis that is provisionally accepted as a basis for further research in the hope that a tenable theory will be produced, even if the hypothesis ultimately fails. Like all hypotheses, a working hypothesis is constructed as a statement of expectations, which can be linked to the exploratory research purpose in empirical investigation and is often used as a conceptual framework in qualitative research.

Systematic error or bias refers to the tendency to consistently underestimate or overestimate a true value. Suppose that your list of magazine subscribers was obtained through a database of information about air travelers. The samples that you would draw from such a list would likely overestimate the population mean of all subscribers' income because lower income subscribers are less likely to travel by air and many of them would be unavailable to be selected for the samples. This example would be one of bias. Sampling bias is likely to be a source of sampling errors. The bias problems lead to sampling errors which have a prevalence to be either positive or negative. These types of errors are also considered as systematic errors.

The social well-being indicator measures how people experience their connections with others and the strength of those relationships. It is comprised of two component indicators which measure supportive relationships and trust and belonging. These can be thought of representing people's experiences of their 'thick' and 'thin' relationships: 'thick' relationships represent the strong connections people experience with those who are close to them, and 'thin' relationships the more numerous connections people establish with those they encounter in broader social spheres

Social well-being is an end state in which basic human needs are met and people are able to coexist peacefully in communities with opportunities for advancement. This end state is characterized by equal access to and delivery of basic needs services (water, food, shelter, and health services), the provision of primary and secondary education, the return or resettlement of those displaced by violent conflict, and the restoration of social fabric and community life. Well-being or welfare is a general term for the condition of an individual or group, for example their social, economic, psychological, spiritual or medical state; high well-being means that, in some sense, the individual or group's experience is positive, while low well-being is associated with negative happenings.

Survey research involves interviewing or administering questionnaires, or written surveys, to large numbers of people. The investigator analyzes the data obtained from surveys to learn about similarities, differences, and trends. He or she then makes predictions about the population being studied.

As with most research methods, survey research brings both advantages and disadvantages. Advantages include obtaining information from a large number of respondents, conducting personal interviews at a time convenient for respondents,

and acquiring data as inexpensively as possible. Surveys have the added advantage of ensuring anonymity and thus prompting respondents to answer questions truthfully.

A sociological examination is a way of gaining knowledge by means of direct and indirect observation or experience. Empirical evidence (the record of one's direct observations or experiences) can be analyzed quantitatively or qualitatively. Through quantifying the evidence or making sense of it in qualitative form, a researcher can answer empirical questions, which should be clearly defined and answerable with the evidence collected (usually called data). Research design varies by field and by the question being investigated. Many researchers combine qualitative and quantitative forms of analysis to better answer questions which cannot be studied in laboratory settings, particularly in the social sciences and in education.

The spontaneous selection – is a type of non-random (directional) selection. In constructing the sample by natural selection investigator is unable to ensure that the sample and the general population in a number of features that are closely correlated with the subject of the study. The main factors that determine the nature of natural selection, is the willingness of researchers to deal with the most affordable units for a population (availability factor) and its desire to ensure limited resources access to the units together, possessing characteristics of the desired (factor determination). The first factor means that researchers would agree that the decision to include in the sample belongs to potential respondents. The second factor involves, on the contrary, that the said decision belongs to the researcher. There are several varieties of natural selection.

1. The so-called "counter-selection first." The interviewer conducts the survey respondents, whom he met, supposedly, on the streets or in other crowded places of settlement. But this selection of great importance is the place and time of the survey, because at different times and in different places the researcher is faced with different groups of respondents.

2. Selection "own kind". The researcher selects for survey respondents or observations from their environment. In this sample of selection will be shifted compared to the initial set of one or a number of essential features.

3. Press and postal survey - a survey conducted by means of questionnaires published in print or questionnaires sent out by post specific person requested to fill this form and send it back to researchers. In such surveys decision to include in the sample are respondents themselves that fundamentally changes the interpretation of the data, because the survey involved the most socially active of them.

4. Selection of respondents by "snowball" is mainly used when interviewers are very difficult to find the required quota for respondents. It may be, for example, were very rare trades experts or highly qualified. In this case, interviewer should find one respondent with the necessary parameters to it, to interview him and ask in conclusion - or did not know he (respondent) as it (interviewer) to find someone (or several people) with similar features. Typically, such a tactic pays off during the expert survey.

The degree of selection - one of the elements forming the process of multistage sample that describes the stage at which the selection or object representation, or units of observation. In the early stages of multistage sample selected different objects representation, as related by the principle of "dolls". For example: Republic – Region – District – neighborhood – quarter – house – apartment – family. At the final stage of selection are selected unit of observation (the respondents, some groups, etc.). If the first stage of the population directly selected unit of observation, the sample is a single-stage. Multistage selection based on natural selection units (geographical areas, political and administrative units, institutions, schools, etc.) has a greater efficiency than Single selection. Furthermore, this approach of sample survey can be facilitated reduction of territorial boundaries inspection, as well as other simplifications. Multi sample, along with the benefits, flawed, yes, errors made in the course of these degrees are not possible vidkorehuvaty. Assuming, for example, that the first stage includes an incomplete number besides heterogeneous with respect to each other units (regarding the purpose of the study), the results can be significant distortion. In forming the multistage sampling is necessary, first of all, make sure not formed bias errors that are the most common type of error in a survey. It should be noted that the bias is almost impossible to pinpoint multistage sampling. With its use complicated theoretical calculation error of representativeness, in addition significantly increases the value of representativeness errors compared to single-stage sampling, since these errors appear automatically at each stage of selection.

Technical Report - a document prepared by the head of the field direction and which includes general data on conducted field work:

- Representativeness of data at the level of each region;
- Method of collecting primary sociological information;
- Type of sample, and the typology of the main macro;
- The results of the monitoring of interviewers;
- The results of input and data processing;
- Reasons for refusal and inaccessibility (the number).

Typology - sociological research method, which is based on identifying similarities and differences set of social objects, search for reliable methods of identification of stable combinations of properties of social phenomena in the system variables, grouping them by using generalized idealized model. The result is a typology allocation of certain types of social phenomena.

Factor analysis is a method used to describe variability among observed, correlated variables in terms of a potentially lower number of unobserved variables called factors. For example, it is possible that variations in four observed variables mainly reflect the variations in two unobserved variables. Factor analysis searches for such joint variations in response to unobserved latent variables. The observed variables are modelled as linear combinations of the potential factors,

plus "error" terms. The information gained about the interdependencies between observed variables can be used later to reduce the set of variables in a dataset. Computationally this technique is equivalent to low-rank approximation of the matrix of observed variables. Factor analysis originated in psychometrics and is used in behavioral sciences, social sciences, marketing, product management, operations research, and other applied sciences that deal with large quantities of data. It is a technique used for replacing a large number of variables with a smaller number of "factors" that reflect what sets of variables have in common with one another. It is commonly used in an exploratory way to identify what underlies a set of otherwise loosely related variables.

Focus group interview a technique involving the use of in-depth group interviews in which participants are selected because they are a purposive, although not necessarily representative, sampling of a specific population, this group being focused on a given topic. Participants in this type of research are, therefore, selected on the criteria that they would have something to say on the topic, are within the age-range, have similar socio-characteristics and would be comfortable talking to the interviewer and each other. In the social sciences and urban planning, focus groups allow interviewers to study people in a more natural conversation pattern than typically occurs in a one-to-one interview. In combination with participant observation, they can be used for learning about groups and their patterns of interaction. An advantage is their fairly low cost compared to surveys, as one can get results relatively quickly and increase the sample size of a report by talking with several people at once. The main purpose of focus group research is to draw upon respondents' attitudes, feelings, beliefs, experiences and reactions in a way in which would not be feasible using other methods, for example observation, one-to-one interviewing, or questionnaire surveys. These attitudes, feelings and beliefs may be partially independent of a group or its social setting, but are more likely to be revealed via the social gathering and the interaction which being in a focus group entails. Compared to individual interviews, which aim to obtain individual attitudes, beliefs and feelings, focus groups elicit a multiplicity of views and emotional processes within a group context. The individual interview is easier for the researcher to control than a focus group in which participants may take the initiative. Compared to observation, a focus group enables the researcher to gain a larger amount of information in a shorter period of time.

Observational methods tend to depend on waiting for things to happen, whereas the researcher follows an interview guide in a focus group. In this sense focus groups are not natural but organised events. Focus groups are particularly useful when there are power differences between the participants and decision-makers or professionals, when the everyday use of language and culture of particular groups is of interest, and when one wants to explore the degree of consensus on a given topic.

Focus group is a group of individuals selected and assembled by researchers to discuss and comment on, from personal experience, the topic that is the subject of the research. Focus groups are a form of group interviewing but it is important to distinguish between the two. Group interviewing involves interviewing a number of people at the same time, the emphasis being on questions and responses between the researcher and participants. Focus groups however rely on interaction within the group based on topics that are supplied by the researcher. The key characteristic which distinguishes focus groups is the insight and data produced by the interaction between participants.

Values – a set of standards and criteria which a person holds in life. Values - a representation rights of significance for her various phenomena, objects of the main goals of life, work, and the means of achieving goals. Values - beliefs about the goals to be achieved, the idea of individuals or groups of people that it is desirable, acceptable, good or bad. Differences in values is the key to understanding cultures. In individual values is strongly influenced by the specificity of the culture - the significance of events, objects and processes as samples taken in the medium by which people relate their interaction in a social community. The system of social values appears as common in this sample of system by which people relate and mediate their interactions with each other and with which systematized their social experience. It creates individual and group predisposition to certain behaviors and the basis for its evaluation.

Valued orientations - social values that are shared by a person acting as goals in life and the main means of achieving them and thus become the most important function of regulators of social behavior of individuals. In sociology focuses, first, to identify the individual value orientations depending on the socio-economic and socio-cultural nature of society and the objective conditions of the subject of the subject. Second, feature emphasizes the value orientations as attitudes higher levels that correlate with the integrity of the individual lifestyle attitudes correlated with certain social objects and situations that regulate individual behavior of the individual. As a reflection of the fundamental social value orientation of the individual expressing subjective social position of individuals their worldview and moral principles.

Cleaning array - a procedure associated with the adjustment of the data collected during the study and the subsequent transfer of this information on magnetic media. It's no secret that in the process of filling the the questionnaire, as well as the transfer of information on magnetic media and interviewers often allow operators and elementary errors that can greatly affect the quality of the information received. Therefore, in the cleaning array removed gross errors at the stage of collecting and processing the data. Checking and cleaning the data entered is finding and correcting errors not detected as you type. At this stage focuses on logical errors. If the input is not quality controlled automatically, you should also check your entries belonging to the range of acceptable values.

Scale of measurement refers to how variables are measured. It is algorithm, through which the measure in cases where it is a reflection of the objects in numerical mathematical system. With the scale of each object is assigned a number, called BarChart value object. In sociology, the scale used is quite different in complexity and the nature of ways to BarChart values. As the scale may be: the process of obtaining respondents' answers to the questionnaire, a way to get some index values, various tests and so on. In sociology, the scale used by the following types: nominal, ordinal, interval, scale relations. A narrow class of admissible transformations causes a higher level of measurement and, consequently, makes it possible to use a wider range of mathematical techniques to obtain meaningful conclusions.

Diary of interviewer - a document filled every interviewer in the research process which records all the main points related to the survey conducted by:

- For the respondent, on which the survey was conducted and its phone number (if applicable), to enable control of the phone;
- The number of family members living at this address, indicating their age and sex;
- A visit and duration of the survey;
- Evaluation of the general attitudes to the survey;
- Reasons for the refusal of the respondent to be interviewed;
- The amount of time and repeat visits interviewers specified address (in the absence of the respondents during the first visit) and others.

Qualitative research, also called field research, typically involves fieldwork in which the researcher observes and records behavior and events in their natural setting. The researcher physically goes to the people, setting, or site in order to observe the subject as it normally and naturally occurs or behaves. Quantitative research involves the collection and analysis of data that is quantifiable. What does this mean? For data to be quantifiable, the data must be able to be counted or mathematically calculated. Also, quantitative research provides a means for researchers to be able to generate statistics with the data that is collected. The general idea of quantitative research is get information that can be inferred (or generalized) to large populations of people. This concept is referred to as generalizability. For example, if you were wanting to know the differences between neighboring states in terms of attitude towards state government, a quantitative research design would offer comparison and statistics to demonstrate the differences between both states.

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