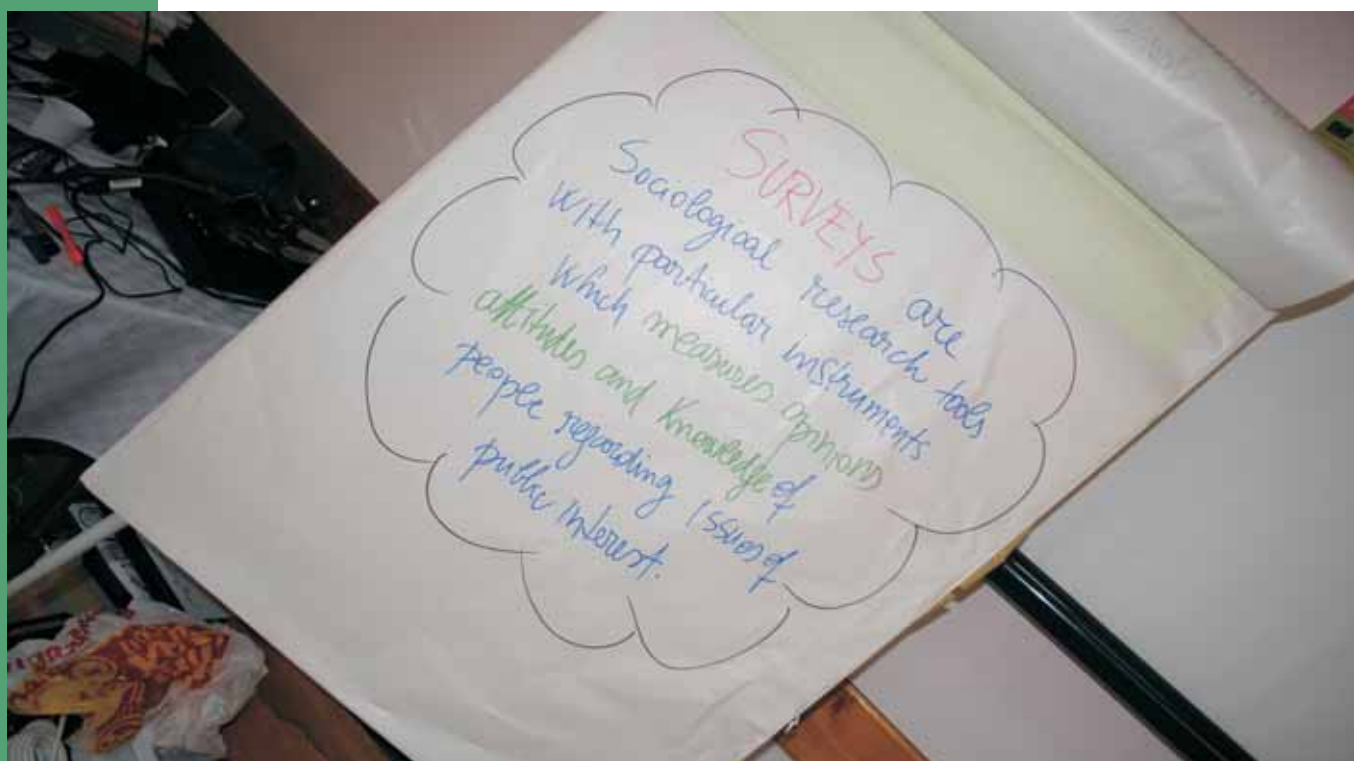


The ruins speak participative democracy in interactive theatre



HOW DO WE GET THE PULSE OF PARTICIPATION? SURVEY GUIDE



ASOCIAȚIA
"MUSCEL PENTRU
EDUCAȚIE ȘI CULTURĂ"



PROJECT FINANCED BY THE
EUROPEAN UNION THROUGH THE
"YOUTH IN ACTION" PROGRAM

Romania
Greece
Turkey



Campulung Muscel - August 2010



Surveys on public opinion are administered and published in many countries, all around the globe. They are meant to measure the public's reactions at a large variety of social and political issues. Surveys are, most often, published through the written and audio-visual media.

The public opinion acts as a critical force in transforming every type of society and surveys which are based on scientific methods and whose results are correctly disseminated give a chance to citizens to make their voice heard. Politicians, mass-media or other interested factors gain access to real measurements of public attitudes, needs and intentions through surveys.

1. What is a survey?

A survey is a representative scientific research aimed at picturing and measuring opinions in a group of individuals – for example, citizens with voting rights or members of a union, young people in a community or parents with pre-school children.

2. What gives a survey its scientific character?

Two characteristics are responsible for this aspect:

- a) the subjects are randomly chosen ;
- b) the questions are composed so as not to induce a certain answer

For example, in the case the population from which the research group is chosen is made up of 53% women and 30% individuals over 55 years old, a scientific survey shall assure the proportional representation of these two categories in the research group and the questionnaire shall not induce a certain answer to the subjects.

3. How the selection of a sample that is truly representative is done?

In order to achieve a representative sample there are two main methods of selection. The first method is random selection and the second is the selection by quota. By random selection, a research institute uses a list of phone numbers or a list of e-mail addresses randomly selected (in case of phone or Internet surveys), or performs interviews using a mailing list or a list of randomly selected names from voters lists. The research Institute then contacts those people using once again a random selection process in order to obtain their agreement to participate in the survey.

Quota selection means setting some control quotas (features) - e.g. age and sex – and then leaving the interviewer to find respondents under the two (or more) considered features.



Surveys based on quota selection often use the face-to-face interview as a survey method. Some Internet surveys also use quota sampling to select representative samples from a database where information on potential respondents was provided them personally.

Quota sampling rate is also used in telephone surveys: although the phone numbers are randomly generated, the quota selection is used to determine the person to be interviewed in the household, thereby reducing costs for research.

4. To ensure representativeness of samples, research institutes use other methods too?

Usually, they use other methods. Although random selection and quota selection samples reflect broadly the sampling universe, other factors are also involved that determine increasing or decreasing the number of individuals in one or more of the categories of the sample. Typically, research institutes administer not only opinion questions but also factual and socio-demographic questions. The latter are used to compare sample with, for example, census data. Sample composition can then be adjusted slightly upward or downward to match the profile of the population investigated.

5. Drawing up a questionnaire

- a unique tool drawn up for each occasion
- used only for the purpose for which it was created

5.1. Drawing up a questionnaire means:

- the requirement to build a new questionnaire every time
- the need for preliminary testing of the new questionnaire
- some level of uncertainty regarding its validity and reliability
- some difficulties in comparing results and replication of the research

5.2. The efficiency of a questionnaire depends on:

- the degree of correctness in specifying the issues to be researched
(Issue (problem) → Dimensions → Indicators)
- the quality of the hypothesis → identifying concepts that affect the investigated phenomenon
- transforming indicators into questions
- degree of knowledge regarding the investigated issue/issues
- clarity of vision on the investigated issue/issues

5.3. Problems regarding drawing up a questionnaire:

Content issues - election of necessary and sufficient indicators to describe the investigated phenomenon/problem

Form issues - transforming indicators into standardized questions with the most appropriate form and language

5.4. Types of questions

5.4.1. Depending on the content

Factual questions refer to:

- elements of behavior
- a objective situation that can be verified by other means

Example: **“Are you a member in one of the following organizations?”**

1. Unions	Yes	No	Don't know/Don't answer
2. Religious Associations	Yes	No	Don't know/Don't answer
3. Sports groups	Yes	No	Don't know/Don't answer
4. Non-governmental associations	Yes	No	Don't know/Don't answer
5. Environmental groups	Yes	No	Don't know/Don't answer
6. Owner / tenant associations	Yes	No	Don't know/Don't answer
7. Professional associations	Yes	No	Don't know/Don't answer
8. Church choirs	Yes	No	Don't know/Don't answer
9. Other. Which one?			

Opinion questions:

- involve aspects of the inner world of the individual (opinions, attitudes, expectations, evaluations, attachments, explanations, justifications, motivations)
- information is obtained directly by discussing with the subject
- responses are influenced by various factors which are not always predictable

Example: **“How do you think the economic situation in Campulung will change in the next four years?”**

1. It will improve _
2. It will remain the same _



- 3. It will worsen _
- 4. Don't know / Don't answer _

“In your opinion, how likely is your involvement in volunteering activities in 2010?”

- 1. Very likely _
- 2. Pretty likely _
- 3. Pretty unlikely _
- 4. Very unlikely _
- 5. Don't know / Don't answer

Knowledge questions:

- are not aimed at obtain information (contained in the subjects' responses)
- help characterize the interviewed persons and / or bodies to which they belong or systems that they have passed through or are integrated in
- are often used as a control question (especially with regard auto declared behavior of individuals)
- they are unfriendly to subjects (they may give the sensation of an interrogation)

Example: “Do you remember the name of a non-governmental organization active in the city?”

.....

Don't know / Don't answer

Motivational questions:

- are a form of opinion questions
- are very much affected by subjectivity
- provide information about the subjects' explanations and interpretations of their own opinions and behaviors



- are divided into three categories:

Real Reasons

Awareness Reasons

Stated Reasons

Example: **“People have different reasons for getting involved in volunteering. Which of these issues is most important to you?”**

1. To acquire new knowledge and skills
2. To meet new people
3. To do something useful for the community
4. To add it to my CV
5. To spend my free time in a pleasant way
9. Other _____
10. Don't know / Don't answer

5.4.2. Depending on the form

Options for formulating the responses:

1. Establishing the categories of responses from which the subject chooses
2. Establishing the categories of responses from which the interviewer chooses the answer depending on the subject's response
3. Establishing the categories of responses after the interview and processing the data

Closed questions: - provide the categories of responses



Open questions: - give freedom to the subject to formulate the responses

Mixed Questions: - combine the two features

(semi-closed or semi-open)

The system of response choices should be:

1. *Complete* - any response must find its place in the range of existing categories
2. *Discriminatory* - two different situations should have two different responses
3. *Unequivocal* - one answer should correspond to a single category

Example of Closed questions: **“Sometimes people talk among themselves about community involvement. Please let me know how often you talk about this subject with the following groups:”**

		Often	Occasionally	Seldom	Don't know / Don't answer
1	Family members				
2	Friends, neighbors				
3	Work colleagues				
4	People with different political views				

Example of Open questions: **“What do you think is the most important problem faced by Romania in the last four years?”**

Don't know / Don't answer

Example of Mixed Questions: **“People have different reasons for voting with one party or another. Which of these issues is most important to you?”**

1. Economic policy
2. Policies regarding minorities
3. Fight against corruption
4. European Integration
5. Good Leaders
6. Best experts
7. Christian values
8. National values
9. Others _____
99. Don't know / Don't answer

Closed questions strong points:

- fast processing of the results
- easy-completing questionnaire
- clarity of the content / meaning of questions
- consistency of understanding the question and recording the answers
- avoiding errors after encoding
- easier to find the appropriate response / recognition

Closed questions weak points:

- the introduction of a middle variant
- introduction of the option Don't know / Don't answer

Open questions strong points:

- do not suggest answers



- indicate the subject's level of knowledge about the researched issues
- illustrates what primarily occurs in the subject's mind regarding the researched issues
- avoid errors in form mainly caused by response variants

Open questions weak points:

- difficulty in processing results
- determine a long amount of time for processing
- increased risk of post coding errors

SURVEY

PROBLEMS IN CAMPULUNG

Aim : Searching for the problems faced in Campulung.

Statement: This Survey is for the project "The Ruin speak"

Name/ Surname:

Age: 16-20 21-30 31-40 41-60

Gender : Male Female

Occupation : _____

1. Do you have problems in Campulung ?

Yes

No

2. Which problem is more important ?

Economic

Cultural

Cultural

Urbanization

3. Are you active in finding solutions ?

Yes

No

4. What can be done with lack of money of the social- economically weak people ?

Rehabilitation

The Government can keep them under-protection

Provide jobs

Other _____



5. What can be done for homeless dogs ?

- Dog shelters
- Spaying
- Injection for rabies
- Other _____

6. What can be done for unemployment of University graduates ?

Industrialisation can be developed

Land is suitable for agriculture and the production of energy, so professions can be thought in these areas

New jobs areas can be provided

Other _____

7. Do you read a lot of books (everyday) ?

- Yes
- No

8. If not, why don't you read ?



- I don't have any time
- I don't have any books
- I don't know how to read
- I don't like reading

9. Would you like a social center (cinema, theater, opera) in your town ?

Yes

No

10. What can be done for providing a social center ?

- The youth can ask for help from the government
- Wealthy people can be sponsors
- A campaign through media
- I don't have any idea

Statement: This Survey is for the project "The Ruins speak"

Group Members : Chidem, Mikhaela, Alex, Gilda

Aim : Searching for the problems faced in Campulung

Needs:	Things to do
Unemployment	<p>The Government needs to provide more funding and motivation Ex.: Entrepreneurship, being more competitive</p>
Violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hire and train more police officers • Reward police officers to stop bribery • Reorganise the police force
Young people not being in community issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To involve teachers more in community issues by rewarding them so they can motivate students • More projects focused on young people and community issues
Recycling/ garbage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Punishment for people who throw garbage on the streets (ex. : social work -> cleaning) • To have weight restrictions for the amount of garbage for cities
Not enough sport facilities and in bad conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Find sponsors to restore and build new facilities • Research more about projects in Europe and the world for founding • Use the money provided from E.U. more effectively
Generation gap	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Form more organizations for elderly people so they feel more active and useful • Excursions, projects, voluntary work, clubs for young and elderly people to interact
Pollution from the concrete factories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Filters should be used • Communities should be aware of the pollution and demand specific solutions • More controlling should be done to minimize the pollution
Street dogs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spaying the dogs/ sterilizing • Convincing people to adopt them • To kill ill, old and aggressive dogs

Age, gender	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 21-39 M 2. 21-30 M 3. 21-30 M 4. 31--40 M 5. 21-30 M 6. 21-30 M
Do you have problems in Campulung? What are they?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes x 2 2. No x 4
Enumerate the following problems from most to less important in Campulung?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Unemployment 2. Recycling/ Garbage 3. Not enough sport facilities and in bad condition 4. Violence 5. Street dogs 6. Generation gap 7. Pollution from the concrete factory 8. Young people not being involved in community issues
According to your answer of the most important problem in Campulung what do you think you it can be done to improve it?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Involve more the police • Build more • More security at night • Economic crisis - build factories • Change the government
Which of the following you think is the most effective solution?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Violence- Hire and train more police officers and reward police officers to stop bribery. • Not enough sports facilities and in bad condition- Education • Unemployment - The government needs to provide more funding and motivation
Do you do anything for your community?	<p>Yes x 3 No x 3</p>
If no, what would you like to do ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help others • Keep the order in the society • Help young people to involve more in the community • Cleaning • Roads • Provide more social houses for homeless people

Group Members : Yarkin, Teona, Kemal, Simi

Aim : Searching for the problems faced in Campulung.

Statement: This Survey is for the project "The Ruins speak"

Problem	Solution
Lack of money of the social- economically weak people	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation • Provide jobs • The Government can keep them under protection
Homeless dogs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dog shelther • Spaying • Injection for rabies ->More controlled by the authorities
Jobs for University graduates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrialisation can be developed by the Government • New job fields/areas can be provided • The land here is suitable for agriculture and producing energy, so professions can be thought in these areas
Literate (Reading rate of books)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campaigns for reading books • The government can give books • Starting from school, activities can be done to enthusiast students
Lack of social-cultural centres (cinema, theatre, opera)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The youth can ask for help from the Government and have the campaign in the media • Wealthy people can be sponsors

Name and Surname:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Badescu Cristian 2. Safta Marius 3. Dumitru Cristian 4. Nastase Clara 5. Petrache Cristina 6. Hera Madalin 7. Burcu Laura
Age, Gender:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 21-30 M 2. 16-20 M 3. 16-20 M 4. 31-40 F 5. 31-40 F 6. 31-40 M 7. 31-40 F
Occupation	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IT Technician 2. Just graduated Highschool 3. Pupil 4. Jobless 5. Trade man 6. Worker in Kaufland 7. Trade man
Do you have problems in Campulung ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes X 7
Which problem is more important ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural x1 • Social x1 • Economic x 5 • Urbanization x1
Are you active in finding solutions ?	Yes x 7
What can be done with lack of money of the social- economically weak people ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehabilitation x 1 • Provide jobs x6 • The Government can keep them under protection x3 • Social shelter x 1
What can be done for homeless dogs ?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dog shelters x 5 • Spaying x3 • Injection for rabbies x2 • Other : The Government should kill them

<p>What can be done for unemployment of University graduates ?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrialisation can be developed x1 • Land is suitable for agriculture and the production of energy, so professions can be thought in these areas x1 • New jobs areas can be provided x5 • Other : Like in the communist period, everybody should do their part of profession
<p>Do you read a lot of books (everyday) ?</p>	<p>Yes x 5 No x 2</p>
<p>If not, why don't you read ?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I don't have any time x 5 • I don't have any books x 0 • I don't know how to read x0 • I don't like reading x0
<p>Would you like a social center (cinema, theater, opera) in your town ?</p>	<p>Yes x 7 No x 0</p>
<p>What can be done for providing a social center ?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The youth can ask for help from the government x 5 • Wealthy people can be sponsors x 5 • A campaign through media x 6 • I have no idea x 0

Group Members :Filip, Ionut, Burju, Angela, Nazim

<i>Needs</i>	<i>Things to do</i>
Better jobs, and more to avoid unemployment	Better education
	Avoid laisy people
Amusement and relaxing places (opera, theatre, cinemas, etc)	Going local institutions for gathering signatures to apply for petitions.
Somme colleges and universitys	Go to Minister of education for making petitions, and let people vote for this.
Better roads!	To be organized for founding societies (non profit associations), or go to Minister and make them invest in infrastructure.
No more street dogs.	Emasculation.



'Youth in Action' Programme



Stop polluting the green areas.

Education , Finding volunteers for collecting garbage and inform authorities.

Voice of people.

1.What is your name?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sandu Adrian 2. Babeu Filip Armand 3. Visoiu Florentina 4. Claudiu Tasbac 5. Radulescu Robert 6. Creanga Maria Violeta
2. How old are you?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 25 2. 19 3. 56 4. 20 5. 22 6. 17
3. What is your education level?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Highschool 2. Highschool



'Youth in Action' Programme

	<p>3. University</p> <p>4. University</p> <p>5. University</p> <p>6. Highschool</p>
<p>4. What is your job?</p>	<p>1. Worker</p> <p>2. Student</p> <p>3. Retired</p> <p>4. Student at Air Force</p> <p>5. Director</p> <p>6. Student</p>
<p>5. Do you have problems in Campulung? If yes, what are they?</p>	<p>1. Irregularity of roads Street dogs</p> <p>2. Unemployment</p> <p>3. Unemployment Street dogs</p> <p>4. Irregularity of roads Street dogs</p> <p>5. Lack of amusement parks, cinemas, opera, etc.</p> <p>6. Pollution of the green areas</p>
<p>6. Are you an active citizen?</p>	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. No</p> <p>3. Yes</p>



'Youth in Action' Programme

	<p>4. Yes</p> <p>5. Yes</p> <p>6. No</p>
<p>7. Are you happy with street dogs? If no, what can be done with them?</p>	<p>1. Move to other cities</p> <p>2. Create natural habites</p> <p>3. Emasculate</p> <p>4. Killing them</p> <p>5. Dog Shelter</p> <p>6. Dog Shelter</p>
<p>8. Do we need a few more colleges?</p>	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. Yes</p> <p>3. No</p> <p>4. Yes</p> <p>5. No</p> <p>6. Yes</p>
<p>9. Would you like a social center?(cinema, opeta, theatre, shops, bars,etc)</p>	<p>1. Yes</p> <p>2. Yes</p> <p>3. Yes</p> <p>4. Yes</p> <p>5. Yes</p> <p>6. Yes</p>
<p>10. What should we do for such things? To resolve problems?</p>	<p>1. Change all governement</p> <p>2. Gathering signatures to apply for petitions</p>

	<p>3. A campaign through media.</p> <p>4. - Going local institutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Gathering signatures to apply for petitions- A campaign through media. <p>5. A campaign through media.</p> <p>6. A campaign through media.</p>
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Team: Andrei, Bianca, Belgin, Merve, Ludmila

<i>Needs</i>	<i>Things to do</i>
Unemployment for young people	Activate the job market
	Bussiness education (early)
	More oportunities for young bussinessmen
	Improving the industry
No places for kids to play	Building more places for children
	The government can fnd sponsors
Broken/unclean streets and sidewalks	Local authorities can hire people to fix it
Security problems	Hire more security men



'Youth in Action' Programme

1. What is your name?	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Oprescu Gabriel2. Iordan Zenaida3. Ruxandra Clark4. Craioveanu Catalina5. Priov Simona6. Necsulescu Andreea7. Randrianomenjanahary Iulius
2. How old are you?	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 322. 213. 364. 185. 366. 247. 23
3. What is your education level?	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. University2. University3. University4. Highschool5. University6. University7. University



Education and Culture DG
'Youth in Action' Programme



<p>4. What is your job?</p>	<p>1. Working at a comercial society</p> <p>2. I'm studying medicine</p> <p>3. Lawyer</p> <p>4. Still in school</p> <p>5. Manager</p> <p>6. Helpdesk agent</p> <p>7. Helpdesk agent</p>
<p>5. In your opinion, what is the problem in your city?</p>	<p>1. a. The traffic is too busy.</p> <p>b. The mentality of most people.</p> <p>c. The mayor should be changed.</p> <hr/> <p>2. a. Street cleaning problem</p> <p>b. Too few discos and clubs.</p> <hr/> <p>3. a. Infrastructure/ better roads.</p> <p>b. Unemployment.</p> <hr/> <p>4. a. Too few bars/ places for teenagers.</p> <hr/> <p>5. a. Unemployment.</p> <p>b. Better roads and sreets.</p> <hr/> <p>6. a. Education posibilities/services provided by the public system.</p> <hr/> <p>7. a.The garbage is a problem.</p> <p>b. Infrastructure.</p> <p>c. We need more companies.</p>



'Youth in Action' Programme

6. What can we do to solve the problems?	1. a. Block the traffic in the center of the town.
	2. a. We can make a youth organisation and name a special day when everyone should go out and clean the streets.
	3. a. Talk to the mayor.
	4. a. Convince the mayor.
	5. a. Start my own company so that people can have a place where to work.
	6. a. Advertising campaigns.
	7.a. Sensibilisation campaigns for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - taking garbage - investments, to show people what we have and they don't.

Team:-Cristi,Zoi,Didem, Arif

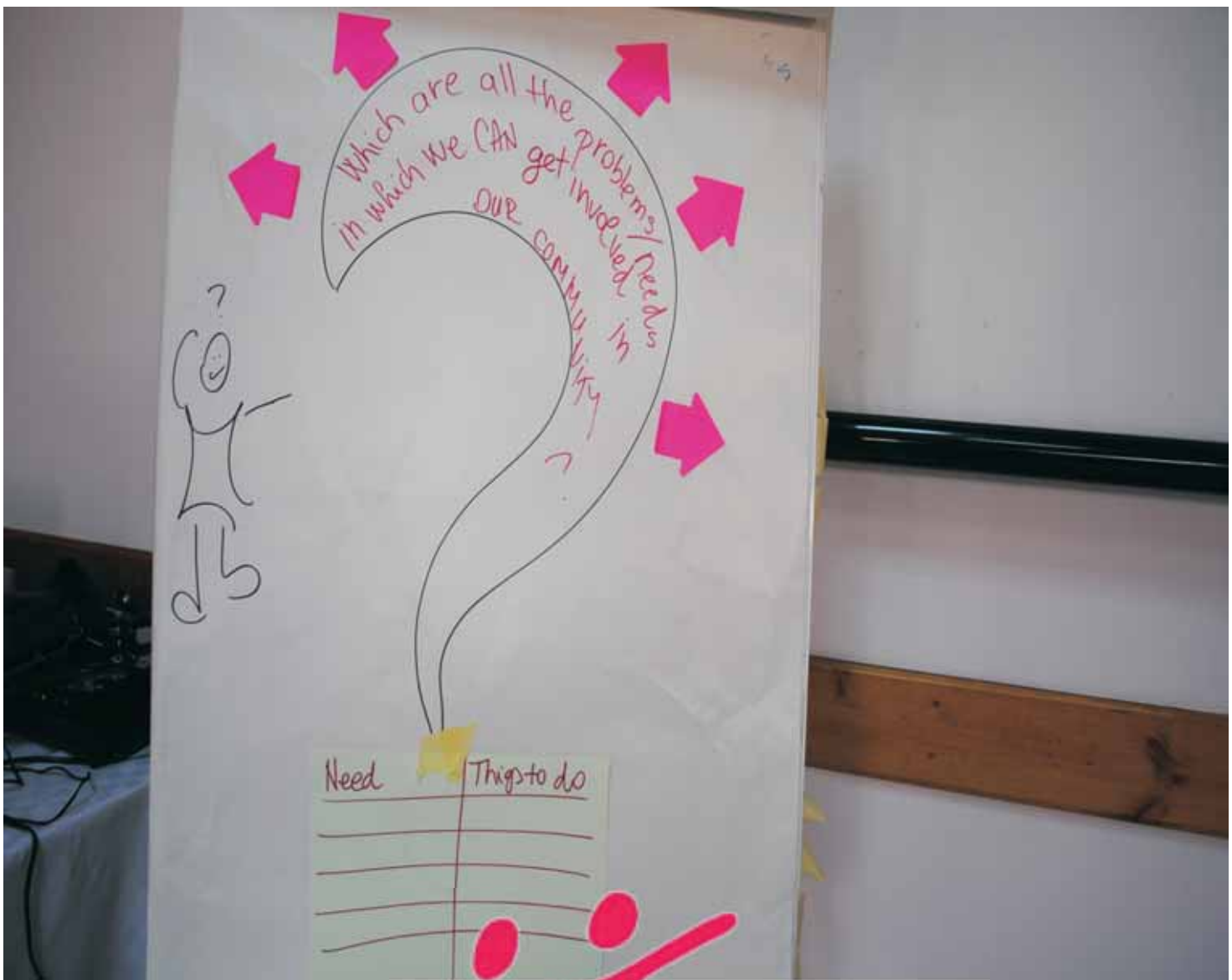
NEEDS	SOLUTIONS-ACTIVITIES
1.Roads	1.Repair maintenance (drawing of lines zebra)
2.Places to have fun	2.Construction cinema,clubs,dancing schools
3.Places to work	3.Promote investements,interships,promote entrepreneurship(using Eu-funds) training
4.More children playground	4.Small playgrounds for each area
5.Corruptions-Pimps,Gipsies	5.Policemen acting according to the law bigger punishments,projects to include gipses in the society,more educational/training opportunities
6.Street dogs	6.to make sterilized/controlled birth,to be immunized,special areas outside the city for the dogs.
7.More parking spaces	Build more parking spaces in public spaces(with small fees)
8.Better healthcare	More doctors,nurses(motivated salaries),medical tehnology
9.Promotion of the city	Tourist information,bazaars,more European union projects,ski resorts.

Written questionnaires

Need	Solutions-Activities
1.places to have fun	1.to help building cinemas,skate park; theater,opera
2.places to work	Factories to create more jobs,(automobiles);some investments-businessmen;not only to consume but also to produce;Higher education;keep the young people in town;investment
3.more children playgrounds	3.playingrounds for children
4.corruption/violence	4.Police patrolling;education for the gipsies ;proper homes with help from the police
5.street dogs	Animal police; places for them to live ;Sterlize; places to keep them



6.more parking places	6.less cars
7.better healthcare	7.more cleaning activities;more hospitals
8.promotion of the city	8.camps,posters,better roads on the mountains ,places for buying souvenirs ;advertise the city;investments in mountains infrastructures;investments in tourism ; places to have extreme sports
9.roads	Suspended roads,highways



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