Deliberating in Deep Divisions: Policies Toward the Roma in Bulgaria

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Presented at the 2014 ISPP Annual Conference in Rome, Italy

ABSTRACT:
The economic and social situation of the Roma people is an issue of pressing national significance in Bulgaria. The Roma, a marginalized ethnic minority, often live in extreme poverty, with generations subsisting on welfare. They may be isolated in ghettoes, lacking adequate opportunities for education and facing difficulties in finding jobs. With the support of the Bulgarian Prime Minister, Sergei Stanishev, a weekend long Deliberative Poll® was conducted with a representative microcosm of Bulgaria. The Poll provided a forum for public officials and citizens, Bulgarian and Roma, to converse about these issues. It facilitated a transparent, balanced and open public dialogue with the aim of creating a better-informed public. At the end of this national Deliberative Poll®, the participants as a whole demonstrated more tolerant views of the Roma and became more empathetic to the Roma's situation. Strikingly, the Roma who had participated in the Poll showed signs of becoming more critical and less sympathetic to the struggles of all ethnic groups, including their own. This paper presents the findings from the Deliberative Poll® in Bulgaria.

1

INTRODUCTION TO BULGARIA'S ROMA POPULATION

One of the foundational tenets of democracy is the right to equal opportunities for success and happiness. How individual citizens decide to maximize their own opportunity is self-determined, but the right to options is universal. Basic standards of living are required to uphold this democratic duty to a State's citizens. In example, citizens may reasonably expect freedom from discrimination that would prohibit social and economic mobility.

Primary rights such as education have historically been unevenly distributed in Bulgaria. In specific, the Roma often struggle with lack of security of person, adequate educational systems and access to job opportunities.

The Roma, sometimes referred to as "gypsies," trace their ancestry to the Indian Subcontinent. Their population has dispersed itself across the globe, with a large number currently living in Eastern and Central Europe. They have experienced ethnic and religious prejudice and discrimination in Europe for centuries. Roma have often been the targets of ethnic cleansing efforts, with the most notable instance occurring during the Holocaust. In Bulgaria, the Roma comprise the second largest ethnic minority, smaller only than the Turks[1]. As Bulgaria has transitioned from a satellite state within the Soviet Union to an independent state, the economic and social situation of the Roma has become a prominent and divisive issue within the government. In light of the recent global economic recession, the situation of the Roma in Bulgaria, already dire with many Roma living in extreme poverty within ghettoes, has only worsened. Large numbers of Roma find themselves trapped in a cycle of poverty in which they are dependent on government aid, receive substandard education and struggle to find gainful means of employment that might help them improve their social and economic situations. Sixty-four percent of Roma live below the poverty line, on close to $2 per day, as compared to 24% of Turks and 9% of Bulgarians[2].

On housing policy, nearly 400,000 people live in the urban slums of Bulgaria. These neighborhoods, which are separated from the rest of the city, lack sewage, running water, electricity and paved roads. Often, there is neither street lighting nor a telephone network. These dangerous living conditions can lead to health problems for residents, handicapping them in their

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[1] "Population as of 1 March 2001 divided by provinces and ethnic group" (in Bulgarian). National Statistical Institute. 2001.
[2] Bulgarian Ministry of Labor and Social Policy. 2003.

quests for economic independence. Many of the houses in the ghettoes are illegally constructed, which means that there is not a legal means to obtain connections to water and electricity. Because the ghettoes are not built according to zoning laws, often times the narrow streets and dense construction may not allow for social services such as ambulances and garbage trucks to services these areas.

On policies towards crime, the Roma are disproportionately represented as criminal suspects and prisoners in Bulgaria, Roma are investigated and convicted at significantly higher rates than other ethnic groups, likely due to living in poverty and having lower levels of education. Furthermore, Bulgarian police are known to ethnically profile the Roma, leading to higher rates of criminal investigation.

The Bulgarian education policy states that education is compulsory for all children until the age of 16. This policy has historically not been enforced for Roma, who make up approximately 15% of the student population. Many Roma children attend "gypsy schools" wherein older children take care of younger children and traditional education models are not used. Almost 70% of Roma drop out of school before completing primary school, and even in the cases when they finish primary school, they rarely continue onward. Female Roma often fall behind sooner than the males. Approximately 0.05% of Roma attend university. Those Roma children who are able to leave the ghettoes by means of higher education frequently shed their cultural identity in the process.

WHAT IS A DELIBERATIVE POLL®[2]?

The method of Deliberative Polling was developed by Professor James Fishkin of Stanford University and involves scientific random sampling, small group discussions, plenary sessions with experts, and pre and post deliberation questionnaires. This process reveals what a scientific sample *would* think if its members were more informed and had an opportunity to deliberate and weigh the trade-offs at issue with competing policy choices. This method stresses the importance of balanced information and deliberation. The discussions surrounding sensitive issues like policies towards minority groups can easily be inundated with one-sided information or worse, misinformation. In complicated policy issues, evidence may be difficult to decipher,

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[2] Deliberative Polling is a registered trademark of James S. Fishkin. All income from the trademark is used to support activities and research of the Center for Deliberative Democracy at Stanford University.

experts may contradict each other, and much of the evidence reported may be merely anecdotal. Deliberative Polling employs rigorous methods to engage stakeholders in developing balanced discussion materials, which feed into the development of more informed opinions measured in pre and post deliberation questionnaires. Furthermore, the CDD carefully trains moderators to facilitate balanced discussions in small groups that encourage all participants to engage equally. And, the plenary sessions with experts are also meticulously arranged to provide balanced dialogue in response to concerns raised in small group deliberations. Notably, Deliberative Polling has been used to engage Protestants and Catholics in Northern Ireland and the Aboriginals and non-Aboriginals in Australia about sensitive issues across deep societal divides.

ABOUT THE BULGARIAN DELIBERATIVE POLL®

A randomly selected, nationally representative sample of Bulgarians gathered over the weekend of April14-15, 2007 at the Park Hotel Moskva for the first Bulgarian Deliberative Poll. A random sample of 1,344 people completed the baseline questionnaire, before the Deliberative Poll® commenced. Of which, 255 participated in the event and were randomly assigned in 17 small groups. Compared to the non-participants, those who attended the event were more educated—with 24% having a university degree versus only 17% of non-participants—and had higher levels of knowledge – having answered an average of 21% of knowledge questions correctly versus an average of 16% among non-participants. There were also more white-collar workers among the participants than the non-participants—30% versus 20%, respectively-, and fewer retired people- 21% versus 31%. Participants were balanced well with non-participants in terms of gender with 42% of both participants and non-participants being male. In terms of residential location (16% of participants versus 14% of non-participants were from Sofia; 58% versus 56% from small or regional towns; and 27% versus 30% from villages). There were more Roma among the participants than the non-participants; they made up 10% of the participants and only 5% of non-participants. The actual percentage of Roma in Bulgaria is about 5% of the population.

RESULTS OF THE DELIBERATIVE POLL®

The results of the Deliberative Poll include significant knowledge gains, changes in policy attitudes and evaluation of the process and event. Further, as this Deliberative Poll is

focused on policies toward the Roma, the results examine the opinions of the Roma participants and reveal how the Roma participants in the event perceived the policies before and after deliberation as compared to the rest of the participants.

On knowledge, the participants were asked ten factual information questions about the current state of the Roma in Bulgaria. After the deliberations, participants demonstrated increased knowledge in all ten questions. Of these gains, 78% were statistically significant (at the significance level of p=0.05). Before deliberations, the percentage range of correct answers was from 0.4 percent to 66.7 percent, and after deliberations, the range changed from 4.7 percent to 67.5 percent. All questions increased after deliberations. The question with the largest change, increase of 16.5 percent, was regarding higher education: *Which of the following is true of Roma with higher education?* The answer choices were: *the percentage of Roma with higher education is about 5%, the percentage of Roma with higher education is about the same as the percentage of Turks with higher education, Roma with higher education tend to live in the ghetto, Roma with higher education tend to have studied in mixed groups with Bulgarians* and *couldn't say.*

Table 1: Knowledge Questions

Variable	Mean T1	Mean T2	Difference
The percentage of prisoners who are Roma is about:	0.4	4.7	4.3*
The percentage of Roma families without sewage is about:	8.2	12.2	4.0
Which of the following is true of the religious affiliations of the Roma?	31.4	36.1	4.7
Which of the following is true of the Roma in Hungary and Romania compared to the Roma in Bulgaria?	5.5	15.7	10.2**
What percentage of all Roma earn less than roughly 3 leva per day?	9.0	14.5	5.5*
There are currently special quotas in university admissions:	20	29.4	9.4**
The percentage of Roma children dropping out before completing primary school is:	15.7	23.1	7.4*
Which of the following is true of Roma in higher education?	30.2	46.7	16.5**
According to police data, roughly what percentage of suspects are Roma?	3.9	11.4	7.5**
According to police data, with what crime are most Roma suspects charged?	66.7	67.5	0.8

On the policy issues, participants experienced increases in tolerance and empathy for the plight of the Roma. Many of the participants' responses to the Poll demonstrated a statistically significant change. The participants' responses moved in a "more tolerant" direction. Just under half of the questions dealing with changes in government policy changed in a statistically significant way at the level of 0.05. Of the questions that measured personal attitude or opinion of the Roma, just under 40% showed statistically significant change at the level of 0.05.

The number of people who disagreed with the statement "the Roma should be left to do the best they can on their own without government assistance" increased sharply from 27 percent to 44 percent. That is, after deliberation, more participants felt that the government should assist the Roma in some way. Although the percent did not increase past 50 percent, this question saw substantial increase of 17 percent. One way in which the sample thought the government could help would be to "help people living in illegal housing to get and repay loans to build new houses." Support for this measure increased from 32% to 43%. Relatedly, support decreased for harsher measures such as enclosing ghettoes with walls and cutting off power in neighborhoods where residents are unable to pay their bills.

Participants also demonstrated statistically significant response changes regarding questions of Bulgaria's education system. In example, the percentage of participants who thought Roma schools should be closed increased from 30 percent to 39 percent. At the end of deliberation, a majority (54 percent) agreed that all Roma children should be transported by bus from their neighborhoods to their new schools. These changes show that participants moved toward more acceptance of the Roma in everyday life and daily activities. Having Roma children bus to new schools and integrating Roma children into schools with all children is a signal that participants are comfortable with changing the current policies toward the Roma.

Regarding questions about crime, the most statistically significant changes in policy opinions dealt with increased support for integration of Roma in the criminal justice system. Participants who agreed that "the government should hire more Roma police officers" increased from 19 percent to 46 percent. Participants who agreed that "the government should hire more

Roma in the court" increased from 16 percent to 36 percent. Both of these changes were statistically significant at the 0.01 level.

Table 2: Policy Attitudes

Index	Mean 1	Mean 2	Difference
Where should the Roma live? (0=integrated, 1=separate neighborhoods)	0.619	0.541	-0.077*
Active government role (0=agree strongly, 1=disagree strongly)	0.507	0.517	0.010
Negative view of the Roma (0=agree strongly, 1=disagree strongly)	0.366	0.372	0.006
Should Roma schools be closed? (0=yes, 1=no)	0.600	0.514	-0.087**
Consequences of bad education (0=agree strongly, 1=disagree strongly)	0.219	0.230	0.011
Causes of bad education (0=agree strongly, 1=disagree strongly)	0.418	0.325	-0.093**
Integration policies for schools (0=agree strongly, 1=disagree strongly)	0.573	0.506	-0.067**
"Anti-Roma" policies for schools (0=agree strongly, 1=disagree strongly)	0.180	0.181	0.001
Bigger role for police (0=agree strongly, 1=disagree strongly)	0.340	0.339	-0.001
Should Roma be investigated more than others? (0=Roma should be checked more often, 1=people should not be checked just because they are Roma)	0.625	0.633	0.008
Integration policies for crime (0=agree strongly, 1=disagree strongly)	0.565	0.376	-0.188**

Note: Each item is scored {0,1}. Difference denotes Mean T2 - Mean T1.
* Significant at the 0.05-level (one-tailed).
** Significant at the 0.01-level (one-tailed).

A further examination of into how the Roma participants felt about policies toward the Roma revealed that the Roma who participated in the Poll almost invariably developed less tolerant views toward the Roma over the course of the deliberation. Whereas, participants, overall, tended to gravitate towards a more tolerant and empathetic view of the Roma by the end of the Poll. The change by the Roma participants is surprising given that many of the policy suggestions found within the Poll are meant to directly benefit them.

In example, the percentage of Roma who disagreed strongly with the statement "the government should surround the ghetto with walls" decreased from 92 percent before

deliberation to 55 percent after deliberation. The number who agreed with the statement "Roma children have just as much interest in studying as Bulgarian children" decreased from 59% before deliberation to 42% after deliberation. Before deliberation, 75% of Roma disagreed that Roma committed crimes because it is "in their nature;" however, after deliberation, that figure was only 43%. For as yet unknown reasons, the deliberation process resulted in Roma developing more negative views of their own ethnic group, while non-Roma participants developed more positive views of the Roma.

Table 3: Policy Attitudes, Roma

Variable	Roma Mean T1	Roma Mean T2	Difference
Where should the Roma live? (0=integrated, 1=separate neighborhoods)	0.423	0.413	-0.010
Active government role (0=agree strongly, 1=disagree strongly)	0.109	0.292	0.182*^
Negative view of the Roma (0=agree strongly, 1=disagree strongly)	0.583	0.406	-0.177*^
Should Roma schools be closed? (0=yes, 1=no)	0.587	0.539	-0.048
Consequences of bad education (0=agree strongly, 1=disagree strongly)	0.321	0.286	-0.036
Causes of bad education (0=agree strongly, 1=disagree strongly)	0.326	0.340	0.014
Integration policies for schools (0=agree strongly, 1=disagree strongly)	0.165	0.308	0.143^
"Anti-Roma" policies for schools (0=agree strongly, 1=disagree strongly)	0.600	0.356	-0.244*^
Bigger role for police (0=agree strongly, 1=disagree strongly)	0.629	0.438	-0.192*^
Should Roma be investigated more than others? (0=Roma should be checked more often, 1=people should not be checked just because they are Roma)	0.746	0.615	-0.130^
Integration policies for crime (0=agree strongly, 1=disagree strongly)	0.125	0.313	0.188*^

Note: Each item is scored {0,1}. Difference denotes Mean T2 - Mean T1.
* Significant at the 0.05-level (one-tailed).
** Significant at the 0.01-level (one-tailed).
^ Movement toward a "self deprecating" position

Furthermore, the Roma's increased negative views extended to other ethnic minorities. The survey asked how favorably participants viewed Germans, Russians, Bulgarians, Roma, Turks, Jews and Muslims. The Roma's opinion of all ethnic groups showed a marked decline. Answers concerning three of the seven ethnic groups showed statistically significant change. Further, the Roma's views towards their own ethnic group saw decline after deliberation as well. It should be noted that although there was a downward trend, the Roma's average answer did not fall into the "unfavorable" range.

Table 4: Views of Others, Roma

How favorably do you view…	Roma Mean T1	Roma Mean T2	Difference
Bulgarians	9.74	8.11	-1.63**
Roma	9.35	8.00	-1.35
Turks	9.11	8.50	-0.61
Germans	9.71	7.64	-2.07**
Russians	9.84	8.16	-1.68***
Jews	9.00	7.10	-1.90*
Muslims	9.29	8.12	-1.17

Note: Each item is scored {0,10} where 0 denotes "unfavorably" and 10 denotes "favorably." Difference denotes Mean T2 – Mean T1.
*Significant at the 0.1-level (one-tailed).
**Significant at the 0.05-level (one-tailed).
***Significant at the 0.01-level (one-tailed).

On evaluation of the event, participants shared their views about the Deliberative Polling process and fellow participants. Overall, participants enjoyed the *event as a whole* very much, as 72% of participants said the event was extremely valuable, giving the event a perfect 10 on a 0 to 10 scale, where 10 meant the event was extremely valuable. The table below examines responses to the evaluation questions between the Roma and Bulgarians. In general, the Bulgarians enjoyed the event and rated the more highly than the Roma. For the majority of the questions of the questions, the Bulgarians and Roma were on the same side of the scale, indicating positive feedback for the event. However, for one question, regarding the plenary session with politicians, the Roma did not find the plenary session as valuable as the Bulgarians, in fact they rated the session 4.62 out of 10, while the Bulgarians rated the plenary session 7.14

out of 10. Unfortunately, there were not further questions in the survey to further probe the participants' view about the plenary session with politicians.

Table 5: Evaluation Questions

Question	Roma Mean	Bulgarian Mean	Difference
Participating in small group discussions (0=generally a waste of time, 10=extremely valuable)	7.77	9.22	1.45**
Meeting and talking to other participants outside of the formal discussions (0=generally a waste of time, 10=extremely valuable)	6.82	8.50	1.68**
The plenary session with politicians (0=generally a waste of time, 10=extremely valuable)	4.62	7.14	2.52*
The event as a whole (0=generally a waste of time, 10=extremely valuable)	8.16	9.18	1.02**
My small group moderator provided the opportunity for everyone to participate in the discussions (1=strongly disagree, 5=strongly agree)	4.60	4.84	0.24*
My small group moderator sometimes tried to influence the group with his/her own views (1=strongly disagree, 5=strongly agree)	1.90	1.46	-0.44**

Note: Difference denotes Bulgarian Mean – Roma Mean.
*Significant at the 0.05-level (one-tailed).
**Significant at the 0.01-level (one-tailed)

DISCUSSION

The results of this Deliberative Poll revealed attitudinal changes in favor of tolerance toward the Roma and changes in attitudes for policies toward the Roma. In example, 44% of participants agreed before deliberation that "the Roma neighborhoods breed crime and diseases that affect *everyone.*" The percentage leaped 20 points after deliberation. Similarly, the percentage of people who agreed that "the lack of education in the Roma community causes serious problems *for society as a whole*" increased from 72% to 88% after deliberation. Participants came to understand that the problems faced by the Roma can and will affect the society as a whole. And, therefore, as a society, the policies toward the Roma should be addressed.

Further, the participants revealed changes in their values after deliberation. The values of "maximizing economic growth", "making our cities and villages attractive-looking", "letting everyone use his or her property as he or she sees fit", "preventing crime", and "making sure that nobody is too rich or too poor" were all rated as *less* important after deliberation in a statistically

significant way (at a significance level of $p=0.01$). The authors need to engage in further research to examine how such changes in values are related to the attitude changes present from this event.

The most revealing result for this paper was the great changes of the Roma perceptions of themselves. This Deliberative Poll showed that the Roma were quite critical of themselves after deliberation, as for many of the attitude questions, the Roma moved to a more self-deprecating position. While through the results, the authors are able to examine which attitude questions and policies had this affect, the authors need to engage further research to study *why* the Roma participants have such perceptions of themselves. These perceptions could be identified through further data analyses, but it may be factors that the authors cannot identify through the data collected.

In conclusion, participants in this national Deliberative Poll in Bulgaria deliberated in the midst of deep divisions in their society. The ability to have the Bulgarians and the Roma deliberating in the same room, sitting with each other, is alone a great accomplishment. It is not everyday that Bulgarians and the Roma find themselves engaged in substantive discussions about their society, but it is through such deliberative environments that they begin to build mutual understanding and respect for one another. Having stepped into the other's shoes for one weekend, the participants are able to better understand what it means to live toward in their society.

Appendix: Before and After Deliberation Changes for All Questions

Question	T1	T2	T2-T1	Sig.
1. In general how would you describe the relations between the different ethnic groups in Bulgaria? Are they…	0.611	0.648	0.037	0.033
Very bad (0)	2.7	0.8		
Relatively bad	12.3	4		
Neither good nor bad	31.3	39.8		
Relatively good	42.9	46.2		
Very good (1)	10.7	9.2		
(DK/NA)	(1.2)	(2.4)		
How often would you say you personally communicate with each ethnic group in your everyday life?				
2. Turks:	0.611	0.538	-0.074	0.005
Never (4)	16.4	12.9		
Occasionally	18.9	39.3		
Fairly often	36.1	22.8		
Very often (1)	28.7	25		
(DK/NA)	(4.3)	(12.2)		
3. Roma:	0.636	0.596	-0.041	0.077
Never (4)	11.8	7		
Occasionally	17.7	35.7		
Fairly often	36.2	29.1		
Very often (1)	34.3	28.3		
(DK/NA)	(0.4)	(9.8)		
4. Bulgarians:	0.949	0.985	0.036	0.000
Never (4)	0	0		
Occasionally	8.7	0		
Fairly often	0	4.4		
Very often (1)	91.3	95.6		
(DK/NA)	(0.8)	(1.6)		
5. In your place of residence, where do most of the Roma live?	0.437	0.626	0.189	0.000
There are no Roma in my town	7.8	5.9		
I don't know where they live	36.5	0.4		
Some among us and some in separate neighborhoods	42.4	45.5		
In separate Roma neighborhoods	0.8	34		
Among us	12.5	14.2		
(DK/NA)	(0)	(0.8)		

6a. Do you personally have any contact with Roma?	0.818	0.889	0.071	0.012
Yes	81.6	88.9		
No	18.4	11.1		
(DK/NA)	(0)	(0.8)		
6b. And how would you describe most of your contacts with the Roma? Would say they have been…	0.647	0.488	-0.159	0.000
Extremely negative (5)	1.4	0.5		
Relatively negative	11.1	45.9		
Neither positive nor negative	35.6	34.2		
Relatively positive	32.2	0		
Extremely positive (1)	19.7	19.4		
(DK/NA)	(18.4)	(12.9)		
7a. Do you personally have any contact with Turks?	0.747	0.823	0.076	0.013
Yes	74.7	82.5		
No	25.3	17.5		
(DK/NA)	(0.8)	(1.6)		
7b. And how would you describe most of your contacts with Turks? Would say they have been…	0.731	0.761	0.030	0.134
Extremely negative (5)	0	1.5		
Relatively negative	3.2	1		
Neither positive nor negative	23.9	25.2		
Relatively positive	48.9	38.8		
Extremely positive (1)	23.9	33.5		
(DK/NA)	(26.3)	(19.2)		
8. How well would you say you know about the culture, history, and traditions of the Roma?	0.404	0.463	0.059	0.006
Not well at all (4)	26	11.9		
Not very well	43	47.7		
Fairly well	13.1	31.2		
Very well (1)	11.9	9.2		
(DK/NA)	(7.8)	(14.5)		
9. There should be special programs to help the poor Roma who live in the ghetto.	0.378	0.309	-0.070	0.022
Agree strongly (5)	37	45.3		

4	18.1	11.3		
Neither agree nor disagree (3)	20.6	27.4		
2	6.2	6.6		
Disagree strongly (1)	18.1	9.4		
(DK/NA)	(4.7)	(16.9)		

10. There should be more programs to help the poor, no matter who they are	0.105	0.068	-0.037	0.043
Agree strongly (0)	76.1	84.7		
.25	12.4	5.1		
Neither agree nor disagree (.5)	8	8.1		
.75	1.2	0		
Disagree strongly (1)	2.4	1.7		
(DK/NA)	(1.6)	(7.8)		

11. The Roma should be left to do the best they can on their own without government assistance	0.559	0.670	0.111	0.001
Agree strongly (5)	23	13.3		
4	8.1	5.6		
Neither agree nor disagree (3)	27.7	27		
2	14.5	9.7		
Disagree strongly (1)	26.8	44.4		
(DK/NA)	(7.8)	(23.1)		

12. Some people think the government should do more to help the poor and disadvantaged in Bulgarian society. Suppose these people are at one end of a scale, at point 0. Other people think that people should just be left to do the best they can on their own. Suppose these people are at the other end of the scale, at point 10. People who are exactly in-between are at point 5. And, of course, other people have opinions at other points. Where would you place yourself on this scale?	0.260	0.376	0.116	0.000
The government should do more to help the poor (0-4)	69.2	41.2		
Exactly in between (5)	21.6	46.9		
People should be left to do the best they can on their own (6-10)	9.2	11.7		
(DK/NA)	(2)	(3.9)		

13. Some people think that the government should do more to help the poor among the Roma. Suppose these people are at one end of a scale, at point 0. Other people think the government should do more to help the poor generally, no matter who they are. Suppose these people are at the other end of the scale, at point 10. People who are exactly in-between are at point 5. And, of course, other people have opinions at other points. Where would you place yourself on this scale? 0.703 0.708 0.005 0.860

The government should do more to help the poor Roma (0-4)	12.9	13
Exactly in between (5)	21.7	33.3
The government should do more to help the poor generally, no matter who they are (6-10)	59.8	53.5
(DK/NA)	(0.4)	(3.5)

Some people think the Roma should live dispersed among other Bulgarians. Suppose these people are at one end of a scale, at point 0. Other people think the Roma should live in separate Roma neighborhoods. Suppose these people are at the other end of the scale, at point 10. People who are exactly in-between are at point 5. And, of course, other people have opinions at other points on the scale.

14. Where would you place yourself on this scale? 0.586 0.412 -0.173 0.000

Roma should live dispersed (0-4)	31.5	43.5
Exactly in between (5)	23.1	35
Roma should live separately (6-10)	45.2	21.4
(DK/NA)	(3.1)	(8.2)

15. Where do you think most Bulgarians would place themselves on the same scale? 0.749 0.602 -0.147 0.000

Roma should live dispersed (0-4)	14.6	20.3
Exactly in between (5)	17	41.5
Roma should live separately (6-10)	68.4	38.3
(DK/NA)	(19.2)	(16.9)

16. Where do you think most Roma would place themselves on the same scale? 0.569 0.603 0.034 0.386

Roma should live dispersed (0-4)	35.3	18.4
Exactly in between (5)	21.9	35.4

Roma should live separately (6-10)	42.6	45.1		
(DK/NA)	(30.2)	(31.4)		

How strongly would you agree or disagree with each of the following:

17. To legalize those buildings that meet current regulations and destroy the rest	0.248	0.156	-0.092	0.001
Agree strongly (5)	53.8	68.6		
4	12.1	8.5		
Neither agree nor disagree (3)	22.9	15.7		
2	3.1	2.1		
Disagree strongly (1)	8.1	5.1		
(DK/NA)	(12.5)	(7.5)		

18. To legalize most buildings, with new regulations, and to destroy the rest	0.348	0.348	0.000	1.000
Agree strongly (5)	37.9	44.5		
4	16.8	6.8		
Neither agree nor disagree (3)	28.5	29.1		
2	3.7	5.9		
Disagree strongly (1)	13.1	13.6		
(DK/NA)	(16.1)	(13.7)		

19. Demolish all illegal housing	0.390	0.428	0.038	0.353
Agree strongly (5)	43.1	39.8		
4	8.3	3.9		
Neither agree nor disagree (3)	16.5	21.4		
2	10.6	7.3		
Disagree strongly (1)	21.6	27.7		
(DK/NA)	(14.5)	(19.2)		

20. In the process of legalization of buildings the government should cover the legalization expenses for the disadvantaged people	0.422	0.409	0.013	0.682
Agree strongly (5)	33.5	38.2		
4	16.1	8.8		
Neither agree nor disagree (3)	21.6	26.3		
2	7.2	4.4		
Disagree strongly (1)	21.6	22.4		

(DK/NA)	(7.5)	(10.6)		

21. The government should help people living in illegal housing to get and repay loans to build new houses — 0.417 | 0.346 | -0.071 | 0.034

Agree strongly (5)	32	43.4
4	15.2	11.5
Neither agree nor disagree (3)	24.7	27.4
2	8.7	2.7
Disagree strongly (1)	19.5	15
(DK/NA)	(9.4)	(11.4)

22. The government should build new housing to replace illegal housing — 0.401 | 0.442 | 0.041 | 0.169

Agree strongly (5)	36.9	33.1
4	14.4	8.1
Neither agree nor disagree (3)	22.5	28.8
2	7.2	7.2
Disagree strongly (1)	19.1	22.9
(DK/NA)	(7.5)	(7.5)

23. The government should surround the ghettoes by walls — 0.793 | 0.844 | 0.051 | 0.074

Agree strongly (5)	8.9	5.2
4	3	1.3
Neither agree nor disagree (3)	12.3	17
2	9.8	3
Disagree strongly (1)	66	73.4
(DK/NA)	(7.8)	(10.2)

24. Power should be cut off in neighborhoods where the residents do not pay — 0.147 | 0.190 | 0.043 | 0.062

Agree strongly (5)	70.1	67.6
4	12	7.4
Neither agree nor disagree (3)	9.6	14.3
2	2	2
Disagree strongly (1)	6.4	8.6
(DK/NA)	(1.6)	(4.3)

25. Power should be paid by the government until the homes can be individually metered — 0.720 | 0.751 | 0.032 | 0.296

Agree strongly (5)	14.1	11.5
4	4.6	2.1

Neither agree nor disagree (3)	15.8	20.9		
2	11.2	5.5		
Disagree strongly (1)	54.4	60		
(DK/NA)	(5.5)	(7.8)		

26. The Roma neighborhoods breed crime and diseases
that affect everyone

	0.300	0.216	-0.083	0.003
Agree strongly (5)	44.3	59.7		
4	15.6	9.5		
Neither agree nor disagree (3)	22.5	19.9		
2	9.4	3		
Disagree strongly (1)	8.2	7.8		
(DK/NA)	(4.3)	(9.4)		

27. The majority of the Roma do not have resources to
build or buy their own house

	0.381	0.263	-0.118	0.000
Agree strongly (5)	36.6	51.1		
4	17.7	13		
Neither agree nor disagree (3)	21.4	22.4		
2	8.6	4.5		
Disagree strongly (1)	15.6	9		
(DK/NA)	(4.7)	(12.5)		

28. If the Roma are given municipal housing, they will
not take proper care of it

	0.245	0.222	-0.023	0.368
Agree strongly (5)	53.1	57		
4	13.7	13.5		
Neither agree nor disagree (3)	19.1	20.6		
2	6.6	3.6		
Disagree strongly (1)	7.5	5.4		
(DK/NA)	(5.5)	(12.5)		

29. The Roma will take better care of houses that they
built themselves with their own resources

	0.184	0.083	-0.102	0.000
Agree strongly (5)	61.2	81.3		
4	14.9	9.8		
Neither agree nor disagree (3)	17.4	6.8		
2	4.5	0.4		
Disagree strongly (1)	2.1	1.7		
(DK/NA)	(5.1)	(7.8)		

Some people think the Roma schools should be closed and that the children attending them should be enrolled in schools with other Bulgarian children. Suppose these people are at one end of a scale, at point 0. Other people think that the Roma schools should be preserved. Suppose these people are at the other end of the scale, at point 10. People who are exactly in-between are at point 5. And, of course, other people have opinions at other points.

30. Where would you place yourself on this scale?	0.581	0.411	-0.139	0.000
Roma schools should be closed (0-4)	29.8	38.7		
5	24.8	37.8		
Roma schools should be preserved (6-10)	45.5	23.5		
(DK/NA)	(5.1)	(6.7)		
31. Where do you think most Bulgarians would place themselves on this scale?	0.629	0.544	-0.085	0.017
Roma schools should be closed (0-4)	20.4	25		
5	30.9	44		
Roma schools should be preserved (6-10)	48.6	31		
(DK/NA)	(25.1)	(21.6)		
32. Where do you think most Roma would place themselves on this scale?	0.719	0.605	-0.114	0.007
Roma schools should be closed (0-4)	18.9	32.2		
5	18.8	31		
Roma schools should be preserved (6-10)	62.3	47.8		
(DK/NA)	(33.3)	(34.1)		
33. The Roma schools should be preserved but given more resources	0.622	0.567	-0.055	0.098
Agree strongly (5)	12.1	17.3		
4	17.5	8.2		
Neither agree nor disagree (3)	18.3	33.3		
2	12.5	6.9		
Disagree strongly (1)	39.6	34.2		
(DK/NA)	(5.9)	(9.4)		
34a. The Roma schools should be closed and all the children should be transported by buses to their new school.	0.443	0.258	0.185	0.000
Agree strongly (5)	35.5	54.3		

4	6.5	11.5		
Neither agree nor disagree (3)	26.8	20.2		
2	7.8	3.3		
Disagree strongly (1)	23.4	10.7		
(DK/NA)	(9.4)	(4.7)		

34b. The Roma schools should NOT BE closed but those Roma children who are willing should be transported by buses to another school

	0.411	0.320	-0.091	0.009
Agree strongly (5)	33	51.3		
4	18.9	7.3		
Neither agree nor disagree (3)	21.1	18.4		
2	6.6	5.1		
Disagree strongly (1)	20.3	17.9		
(DK/NA)	(11)	(8.2)		

35. The curriculum in Bulgarian schools should include Roma history and culture

	0.687	0.623	-0.063	0.035
Agree strongly (5)	14	19.5		
4	7.2	6.6		
Neither agree nor disagree (3)	16.9	23.5		
2	14	4		
Disagree strongly (1)	47.9	46.5		
(DK/NA)	(7.5)	(11.4)		

36. The Universities should have special admission quotas for Roma

	0.604	0.598	-0.007	0.843
Agree strongly (5)	19.5	30.8		
4	10.6	3		
Neither agree nor disagree (3)	19.9	14.5		
2	6.4	3.8		
Disagree strongly (1)	43.6	47.9		
(DK/NA)	(7.5)	(8.2)		

37. The state should stop social transfers to parents who do not send their children to school

	0.106	0.109	0.003	0.892
Agree strongly (5)	79	84		
4	9.7	2.9		
Neither agree nor disagree (3)	4	5.3		
2	2.4	0.8		
Disagree strongly (1)	4.8	7		
(DK/NA)	(2.7)	(4.7)		

38. The lack of education in the Roma community
causes serious problems for society as a whole | 0.097 | 0.070 | -0.027 | 0.139

Agree strongly (5)	72.2	88.3
4	18.3	2.9
Neither agree nor disagree (3)	7.1	4.6
2	1.6	1.3
Disagree strongly (1)	0.8	2.9
(DK/NA)	(1.2)	(5.9)

39. The lack of education produces unemployed people
who are a burden for the social system | 0.075 | 0.078 | 0.003 | 0.860

Agree strongly (5)	78.3	86.4
4	16.6	3.7
Neither agree nor disagree (3)	3.2	6.2
2	0.8	0
Disagree strongly (1)	1.2	3.7
(DK/NA)	(0.8)	(5.1)

40. Roma children have just as much interest in
studying as other Bulgarian children | 0.499 | 0.532 | 0.033 | 0.294

Agree strongly (5)	21.1	22.3
4	13	6.4
Neither agree nor disagree (3)	29.3	34.8
2	16.7	8.6
Disagree strongly (1)	19.9	27.9
(DK/NA)	(3.5)	(8.6)

41. Roma parents would rather have their children earn
money than attend school | 0.248 | 0.254 | 0.006 | 0.823

Agree strongly (5)	49.8	54.5
4	21.2	12.1
Neither agree nor disagree (3)	17	20.8
2	4.1	3.9
Disagree strongly (1)	7.9	8.7
(DK/NA)	(5.5)	(9.4)

42. Roma children are reluctant to attend school
because they don't know enough Bulgarian language
and culture | 0.477 | 0.300 | -0.177 | 0.000

Agree strongly (5)	19.3	43.6
4	18.9	15.3
Neither agree nor disagree (3)	31.8	28

2	12.4	3		
Disagree strongly (1)	17.6	10.2		
(DK/NA)	(8.6)	(7.5)		

43. Roma with a high school education have less chance of getting a good job than other Bulgarians with the same education

same education	0.350	0.352	0.002	0.932
Agree strongly (5)	32.9	34.6		
4	21.4	15.4		
Neither agree nor disagree (3)	30.3	35.8		
2	4.7	4.6		
Disagree strongly (1)	10.7	9.6		
(DK/NA)	(8.2)	(5.9)		

44. If Roma schools are closed, Roma children will stop going to school

going to school	0.503	0.538	0.035	0.350
Agree strongly (5)	22.6	19.3		
4	14.6	6.9		
Neither agree nor disagree (3)	27.4	39		
2	9	7.3		
Disagree strongly (1)	26.4	27.5		
(DK/NA)	(16.9)	(14.5)		

Some people think the police should check the Roma more often than other Bulgarians. Suppose these people are at one end of a scale, at point 0. Other people think that people should not be checked just because they are Roma. Suppose these people are at the other end of the scale, at point 10. People who are exactly in-between are at point 5. And, of course, other people have opinions at other points.

45. Where would you place yourself on this scale?	0.555	0.595	0.040	0.229
Police should check Roma more often than other Bulgarians (0-4)	35.9	24.5		
5	21.6	34.2		
People should not be checked just because they are Roma (6-10)	42.4	41.3		
(DK/NA)	(3.9)	(7.1)		

46. Where do you think most Bulgarians would place themselves on this scale?

themselves on this scale?	0.443	0.423	-0.020	0.567

Police should check Roma more often than other Bulgarians (0-4)	47.3	43.3		
5	23.5	37.9		
People should not be checked just because they are Roma (6-10)	29.1	18.8		
(DK/NA)	(16.5)	(20.4)		
47. Where do you think most Roma would place themselves on this scale?	0.854	0.794	0.059	0.068
Police should check Roma more often than other Bulgarians (0-4)	5.2	13.3		
5	16.4	17.3		
People should not be checked just because they are Roma (6-10)	78.3	69.4		
(DK/NA)	(18.8)	(32.2)		
48. The police should stop Roma more often for checks	0.489	0.484	-0.005	0.861
Agree strongly (5)	29.9	28.2		
4	11.5	8.7		
Neither agree nor disagree (3)	20.1	32.4		
2	7.8	5		
Disagree strongly (1)	30.7	25.7		
(DK/NA)	(4.3)	(5.5)		
49. There should be harsher sentences for second and third crimes	0.083	0.110	0.027	0.193
Agree strongly (5)	82.3	80.2		
4	10.2	7		
Neither agree nor disagree (3)	3.1	7		
2	1.6	0.4		
Disagree strongly (1)	2.8	5.3		
(DK/NA)	(0.4)	(4.7)		
50. The government should hire more Roma police officers	0.536	0.292	-0.244	0.000
Agree strongly (5)	18.9	46.4		
4	13.2	9.8		
Neither agree nor disagree (3)	29.4	32.8		
2	7.9	4.3		
Disagree strongly (1)	30.7	6.8		
DK/NA	10.6	7.8		

51. The government should hire more Roma in the
court

	0.592	0.395	-0.197	0.000
Agree strongly (5)	15.8	35.7		
4	10.4	8.9		
Neither agree nor disagree (3)	29.4	36.2		
2	7.7	3.1		
Disagree strongly (1)	36.7	16.1		
(DK/NA)	(13.3)	(12.2)		

52. The investigation of crimes should focus more on
white collar crimes (i.e. corruption, embezzlement)

	0.134	0.130	-0.004	0.835
Agree strongly (5)	67.6	73.4		
4	15.6	8.4		
Neither agree nor disagree (3)	14.8	13.9		
2	1.2	1.7		
Disagree strongly (1)	0.8	2.5		
(DK/NA)	(4.3)	(7.1)		

53. The Roma commit crimes because they have no
other source of income

	0.500	0.429	-0.071	0.029
Agree strongly (5)	24.8	33.2		
4	15.4	10.1		
Neither agree nor disagree (3)	22	31.5		
2	12.6	3.8		
Disagree strongly (1)	25.2	21.4		
(DK/NA)	(3.5)	(6.7)		

54. The Roma commit crimes because it is in their
nature

	0.450	0.445	-0.005	0.872
Agree strongly (5)	26.3	30.5		
4	18.3	10.6		
Neither agree nor disagree (3)	22.1	30.5		
2	12.9	7.5		
Disagree strongly (1)	20.4	20.8		
(DK/NA)	(5.9)	(11.4)		

55. More frequent police checks of the Roma would
help prevent crime

	0.327	0.290	0.037	0.240
Agree strongly (5)	42.9	50.2		
4	13.9	12.7		
Neither agree nor disagree (3)	23.5	21.9		

2	8	2.5		
Disagree strongly (1)	11.8	12.7		
(DK/NA)	(6.7)	(7.1)		

56. More frequent police checks of just the Roma would be unfair

	0.561	0.480 1	-0.080	0.020
Agree strongly (5)	15.5	27.2		
4	13.8	7		
Neither agree nor disagree (3)	30.2	34.2		
2	16.8	9.6		
Disagree strongly (1)	23.7	21.9		
(DK/NA)	(9)	(10.6)		

57. Tougher police measures result in crime prevention

	0.176	0.155	-0.021	0.433
Agree strongly (5)	59.9	73		
4	21.1	8		
Neither agree nor disagree (3)	12.1	9.7		
2	2	2.1		
Disagree strongly (1)	4.9	7.2		
(DK/NA)	(3.1)	(7.1)		

58. The percentage of prisoners who are Roma is about:

	0.000	0.050	0.050	0.002
Correct (1)	0.4	4.7		
Incorrect (0)	99.6	95.3		

59. The percentage of Roma families without sewage is about

	0.080	0.120	0.040	0.141
Correct (1)	8.2	12.2		
Incorrect (0)	91.8	87.8		

60. Which of the following is true of the religious affiliations of the Roma?

	0.310	0.340	0.030	0.475
Correct (1)	31.4	36.1		
Incorrect (0)	68.6	63.9		

61. Which of the following is true of the Roma in Hungary and Romania compared to the Roma in Bulgaria?

	0.050	0.160	0.110	0.000
Correct (1)	5.5	15.7		
Incorrect (0)	94.5	84.3		

62. What percentage of all Roma earn less than roughly 3 leva per day?

	0.090	0.150	0.060	0.048

Correct (1)	9.0	14.5		
Incorrect (0)	91.0	85.5		

63. There are currently special quotas in university admissions:

	0.20	0.290	0.090	0.009
Correct (1)	20.0	29.4		
Incorrect (0)	80.0	71.6		

64. The percentage of Roma children dropping out of school before completing primary school is:

	0.160	0.230	0.070	0.032
Correct (1)	15.7	23.1		
Incorrect (0)	84.3	76.9		

65. Which of the following is true of Roma in higher education?

	0.300	0.470	0.170	0.000
Correct (1)	30.2	46.7		
Incorrect (0)	69.8	53.3		

66. According to police data, roughly what percentage of suspects are Roma?

	0.040	0.110	0.070	0.001
Correct (1)	3.9	11.4		
Incorrect (0)	96.1	88.6		

67. According to police data, with what crime are most Roma suspects charged?

	0.679	0.671	-0.008	0.848
Correct (1)	66.7	67.5		
Incorrect (0)	33.3	32.5		

68. How would you rate the living conditions of the Bulgarians?

	0.608	0.635	0.027	0.150
Extremely bad (0-4)	6.4	7.2		
5	45.8	51.3		
Extremely good (6-10)	47.9	41.5		
(DK/NA)	(0.8)	(8.2)		

69. How would you rate the living conditions of the Turks?

	0.569	0.564	-0.004	0.814
Extremely bad (0-4)	11	16.8		
5	50	50		
Extremely good (6-10)	39.3	57.3		
(DK/NA)	(12.9)	(20.8)		

70. How would you rate the living conditions of the Roma?	0.290	0.245	0.046	0.009
Extremely bad (0-4)	73.8	73.4		
5	21.9	23.5		
Extremely good (6-10)	4.4	3.2		
(DK/NA)	(3.1)	(13.3)		

71. Would you say Bulgarians get less or more government aid than they deserve?	0.270	0.323	0.053	0.024
Much more than they deserve (1)	33.3	26.3		
Somewhat more than they deserve	32.5	30.4		
About as much as they deserve	28.6	35		
Somewhat less than they deserve	2.6	4.6		
Much less than they deserve (5)	3	3.7		
(DK/NA)	(8.2)	(14.9)		

72. Would you say Turks get less or more government aid than they deserve?	0.472	0.470	-0.002	0.954
Much more than they deserve (1)	12.2	9		
Somewhat more than they deserve	23.4	20.9		
About as much as they deserve	35.6	49.2		
Somewhat less than they deserve	20.2	13.6		
Much less than they deserve (5)	8.5	7.3		
(DK/NA)	(26.3)	(30.6)		

73. Would you say Roma get less or more government aid than they deserve?	0.729	0.678	0.051	0.058
Much more than they deserve (1)	9.8	8.6		
Somewhat more than they deserve	7.7	7.7		
About as much as they deserve	13.2	19.5		
Somewhat less than they deserve	28.9	32.7		
Much less than they deserve (5)	40.4	31.4		
(DK/NA)	(7.8)	(13.7)		

On a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 is as unfavorably as possible, 10 is as favorably as possible, and 5 is exactly in-between, how favorably or unfavorably do you feel about each of the following groups:

74. Germans:	0.839	0.796	-0.043	0.064
Unfavorably (0-4)	2.1	5.2		
5	24.6	26.9		
Favorably (6-10)	73.3	67.8		

	(DK/NA)	(10.6)	(11)		
75. Russians:		0.840	0.814	-0.026	0.169
	Unfavorably (0-4)	1.6	4.7		
	5	18.3	23.2		
	Favorably (6-10)	80.1	72.2		
	(DK/NA)	(5.5)	(8.6)		
76. Bulgarians:		0.901	0.841	-0.060	0.002
	Unfavorably (0-4)	2.8	4.1		
	5	10.3	20.2		
	Favorably (6-10)	87	75.6		
	(DK/NA)	(0.8)	(5.1)		
77. Roma:		0.550	0.570	0.020	0.426
	Unfavorably (0-4)	35.2	23.3		
	5	29.8	40.8		
	Favorably (6-10)	35	35.9		
	(DK/NA)	(2.7)	(12.5)		
78. Turks:		0.669	0.669	0.000	0.982
	Unfavorably (0-4)	17.9	14.1		
	5	28	37.8		
	Favorably (6-10)	54	48.6		
	(DK/NA)	(3.5)	(12.9)		
79. Jews		0.759	0.704	-0.055	0.032
	Unfavorably (0-4)	11.3	12.1		
	5	26.3	34.7		
	Favorably (6-10)	62.4	53.1		
	(DK/NA)	(19.6)	(25.5)		
80. Muslims		0.675	0.625	0.050	0.043
	Unfavorably (0-4)	16.4	26.2		
	5	32.4	35.9		
	Favorably (6-10)	51.1	43.8		
	(DK/NA)	(11.8)	(22.4)		

Some people think that better relations between the Roma and other Bulgarians will only come about through more mixing of the two communities. Suppose these people are at one end of a scale, at point 0. Others think that better relations will only come about through more separation. Suppose these people are at the other end of the scale, at point 10. People who are exactly in-between are at point 5. And, of course, other people have opinions at other points on the scale. So:

81. Where would you place your views on this scale?	0.505	0.321	-0.184	0.000
More mixing (0-4)	34.4	47.6		
5	38.5	45		
More separation (6-10)	27	7.3		
(DK/NA)	(3.1)	(9.4)		
82. Most Bulgarians' views?	0.656	0.516	-0.140	0.000
More mixing (0-4)	19.7	25.9		
5	30.5	46.7		
More separation (6-10)	49.8	27.4		
(DK/NA)	(22.7)	(22.7)		
83. Most Roma's views?	0.426	0.460	0.034	0.346
More mixing (0-4)	43.5	34.3		
5	32.4	41.7		
More separation (6-10)	24.1	24		
(DK/NA)	(29.8)	(36.1)		

On a 0 to 10 scale, where 0 is completely untrustworthy, 10 is completely trustworthy, and 5 is exactly in-between, where would you each of the following groups

84. Bulgarians:	0.649	0.644	-0.005	0.804
Completely untrustworthy (0-4)	16.8	9.1		
5	39.9	43.3		
Completely trustworthy (6-10)	54.1	47.6		
(DK/NA)	(0.8)	(8.6)		
85. Roma:	0.364	0.350	-0.015	0.519
Completely untrustworthy (0-4)	52.5	47.8		
5	31.5	46.1		
Completely trustworthy (6-10)	16	6.1		
(DK/NA)	(2.7)	(9)		

86. Turks:	0.512	0.539	0.027	0.209
Completely untrustworthy (0-4)	26.8	16.1		
5	44.7	56.2		
Completely trustworthy (6-10)	28.5	27.6		
(DK/NA)	(10.6)	(17.6)		

On a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means that everyone in a group is different, 10 means that everyone in a group is the same, and 5 is exactly in-between, where would you rate each of the following groups:

87. Bulgarians:	0.299	0.299	0.000	1.000
Everyone in a group is different (0-4)	57.4	58.4		
5	28.3	28.8		
Everyone in a group is the same (6-10)	14.4	12.9		
(DK/NA)	(1.6)	(8.6)		

88. Roma:	0.354	0.366	0.012	0.718
Everyone in a group is different (0-4)	51.6	50.9		
5	27.2	28.8		
Everyone in a group is the same (6-10)	21.2	20.3		
(DK/NA)	(2)	(11.4)		

89. Turks:	0.329	0.343	0.013	0.662
Everyone in a group is different (0-4)	51.7	51		
5	29.8	32		
Everyone in a group is the same (6-10)	18.5	17		
(DK/NA)	(6.7)	(19.2)		

Here are some things that some people feel are more important, and others feel are less important, in life. On a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 is extremely unimportant, 10 is extremely important, and 5 is exactly in-between, how important is each of the following to you?

90. Maximizing economic growth	0.961	0.895	-0.066	0.000
Extremely unimportant (0-4)	1.2	3.6		
5	1.2	11.1		
Extremely important (6-10)	97.6	85.4		
(DK/NA)	(2)	(1.2)		

91. Making our cities and villages attractive looking	0.971	0.920	-0.051	0.001
Extremely unimportant (0-4)	0.8	2.8		

5	0.4	8.3		
Extremely important (6-10)	98.9	89		
(DK/NA)	(1.6)	(0.4)		

92. Letting everyone use his or her property as he or she sees fit

	0.832	0.759	-0.073	0.002
Extremely unimportant (0-4)	1.7	6.1		
5	16.6	30.1		
Extremely important (6-10)	81.6	63.7		
(DK/NA)	(7.8)	(10.2)		

93. Maintaining Bulgarian culture and traditions

	0.971	0.951	0.020	0.131
Extremely unimportant (0-4)	0	2.1		
5	2.4	4.7		
Extremely important (6-10)	97.6	93.2		
(DK/NA)	(1.6)	(8.2)		

94. Maintaining Roma culture and traditions

	0.556	0.586	0.030	0.336
Extremely unimportant (0-4)	29.1	25.3		
5	27.8	34.8		
Extremely important (6-10)	43	39.9		
(DK/NA)	(7.1)	(13.3)		

95. Maintaining Turkish culture and traditions

	0.555	0.573	0.017	0.559
Extremely unimportant (0-4)	28.9	28.4		
5	27.5	31.7		
Extremely important (6-10)	43.8	40		
(DK/NA)	(5.9)	(14.5)		

96. Getting to meet people from many different backgrounds

	0.814	0.836	0.022	0.326
Extremely unimportant (0-4)	2.8	5.7		
5	19.8	21.1		
Extremely important (6-10)	68.3	73.3		
(DK/NA)	(4.7)	(10.6)		

97. Keeping Bulgaria Orthodox

	0.946	0.912	-0.034	0.034
Extremely unimportant (0-4)	0.8	4.1		
5	4	9.1		
Extremely important (6-10)	95.1	86.7		
(DK/NA)	(2.7)	(5.5)		

98. Treating everyone equally	0.961	0.937	-0.024	0.081
Extremely unimportant (0-4)	0.8	2.9		
5	1.6	5.8		
Extremely important (6-10)	97.5	91.3		
(DK/NA)	(2.4)	(5.9)		
99. Preventing crime	0.996	0.966	-0.030	0.002
Extremely unimportant (0-4)	0	1.2		
5	0	4.3		
Extremely important (6-10)	100	94.5		
(DK/NA)	(2)	(0.4)		
100. Making sure that nobody is too rich or too poor	0.848	0.788	-0.060	0.005
Extremely unimportant (0-4)	4.1	7.2		
5	12.9	26.1		
Extremely important (6-10)	83	66.7		
DK/NA	5.9	8.2		