ZA3934

Flash Eurobarometer 141 (UK and the enlargement of the European Union)

Questionnaire



Enlargement Communication Strategy

Flash EB 141 - Questionnaire

D1.	Sex	[1] [2]	male female	
D2.	Exact A	ge : [00]	[_][_] years old [REFUSAL/NO ANSWER]	
D3.	Age whe	[_][_] [00]	hed full time education: [EXACT AGE IN 2 DIGITS] years old [REFUSAL/ NO ANSWER] [NEVER WENT TO FULL TIME SCHOOL] [STILL AT FULL TIME SCHOOL]	
D4.	employe profession	d, emplonal action	FT ITEMS - THEN ASK TO SPECIFY ("that is to say")	
	- Self-er → i.e. :	- farme - owne - profes accou - mana	der, forester, fisherman	
	- Emplo → i.e. :	- profes accou - gener - middl - civil s - office - other	essional (employed doctor, lawyer, untant, architect)	
	- Manua → i.e. :	supermanuunski	er rvisor / foreman (team manager, etc)	
	→ i.e. :	lookirstuderetiredseekilother	ofessional activity ng after the home 41 ent (full time) 42 ed 43 ing a job 44 r (SPECIFY) 45	

Region = "European Administrative Regional Unit" (N.U.T.S. 1) [2 DIGITS]



D5.

Website: www.eosgallupeurope.com



I	D6.	Туре	of Locality
		-	Metropolitan zone
1.	Are	you av	ware that more countries are applying to join the European Union?
			- Yes
			- (DK/ NA) (GO TO Q.3) 3
2.	Can	you n	ame 3 countries that are applying to join the European Union?
			ND OUT - SPECIFY THEN CODE THE ANSWERS BELOW] WERS EXPECTED]
	AX 3		VERS EXPECTED] 1
	AX 3	ANSW a) b)	Bulgaria 1 The Czech Republic 1
	AX 3	ANSW a) b) c)	Bulgaria 1 The Czech Republic 1 Cyprus 1
	AX 3	a) b) c) d)	Bulgaria 1 The Czech Republic 1 Cyprus 1 Estonia 1
	AX 3	ANSW	Bulgaria 1 The Czech Republic 1 Cyprus 1 Estonia 1 Hungary 1
	AX 3	a) b) c) d) e) f)	Bulgaria 1 The Czech Republic 1 Cyprus 1 Estonia 1 Hungary 1 Iceland 1
	AX 3 a b c c f	a) b) c) d) e) f)	Bulgaria 1 The Czech Republic 1 Cyprus 1 Estonia 1 Hungary 1 Iceland 1 Latvia 1
	AX 3 a b c c f	a) b) c) d) e) f) g) h)	Bulgaria 1 The Czech Republic 1 Cyprus 1 Estonia 1 Hungary 1 Iceland 1 Latvia 1 Lithuania 1
	AX 3	a) b) c) d) e) f) g) h)	Bulgaria 1 The Czech Republic 1 Cyprus 1 Estonia 1 Hungary 1 Iceland 1 Latvia 1 Lithuania 1 Malta 1
	AX 3 a k c c c f f g i j	a) b) c) d) e) f) g) h)	Bulgaria 1 The Czech Republic 1 Cyprus 1 Estonia 1 Hungary 1 Iceland 1 Latvia 1 Lithuania 1 Malta 1 Norway 1
	AX 3 a k c c c f f g h	a) b) c) d) e) f) g) h))	Bulgaria 1 The Czech Republic 1 Cyprus 1 Estonia 1 Hungary 1 Iceland 1 Latvia 1 Lithuania 1 Malta 1 Norway 1 Romania 1
	AX 3 a b c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c	a) b) c) d) e) f) g) h) k)	Bulgaria 1 The Czech Republic 1 Cyprus 1 Estonia 1 Hungary 1 Iceland 1 Latvia 1 Lithuania 1 Malta 1 Norway 1 Romania 1 Poland 1
	AX 3 a	a) b) c) d) e) f) g) h) c) k) m)	Bulgaria 1 The Czech Republic 1 Cyprus 1 Estonia 1 Hungary 1 Iceland 1 Latvia 1 Lithuania 1 Malta 1 Norway 1 Romania 1 Poland 1 Slovenia 1
	AX 3 a b c c f g h i r r	a) b) c) d) e) f) y) h) h) n)	Bulgaria 1 The Czech Republic 1 Cyprus 1 Estonia 1 Hungary 1 Iceland 1 Latvia 1 Lithuania 1 Malta 1 Norway 1 Romania 1 Poland 1 Slovenia 1 Slovakia 1
	AX 3 a	a) b) c) d) e) f) y) m) o)	Bulgaria 1 The Czech Republic 1 Cyprus 1 Estonia 1 Hungary 1 Iceland 1 Latvia 1 Lithuania 1 Malta 1 Norway 1 Romania 1 Poland 1 Slovenia 1 Slovakia 1 Switzerland 1
	AX 3 a	a) b) c) d) e) f) g) h) m) o) o) o) o)	Bulgaria 1 The Czech Republic 1 Cyprus 1 Estonia 1 Hungary 1 Iceland 1 Latvia 1 Lithuania 1 Malta 1 Norway 1 Romania 1 Poland 1 Slovenia 1 Slovakia 1 Switzerland 1 Turkey 1
	AX 3 a k c c f g h i r c r	a) b) c) d) e) f) g) h) i) h) o) o) q)	Bulgaria 1 The Czech Republic 1 Cyprus 1 Estonia 1 Hungary 1 Iceland 1 Latvia 1 Lithuania 1 Malta 1 Norway 1 Romania 1 Poland 1 Slovenia 1 Switzerland 1 Turkey 1 Others [SPECIFY] 1
	AX 3 a k c c f g h i r c r	a) b) c) d) e) f) g) h) m) o) o) o) o)	Bulgaria 1 The Czech Republic 1 Cyprus 1 Estonia 1 Hungary 1 Iceland 1 Latvia 1 Lithuania 1 Malta 1 Norway 1 Romania 1 Poland 1 Slovenia 1 Slovakia 1 Switzerland 1 Turkey 1

In fact, thirteen countries are applying to join the European Union: Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Cyprus, Estonia, Hungary, Malta, Latvia, Lithuania, Romania Poland, Slovenia, Slovakia and Turkey.





3. Thinking about these countries, in general, do you support new countries joining the European Union?

[READ OUT- ONLY ONE ANSWER]

-	Strongly support	1
-	Tend to support	2
-	Neither support nor oppose	
-	Tend to oppose	
-	Strongly oppose	
_	(D.K./ N.A.)	

4. Would you say that for the United Kingdom the enlargement of the European Union to new countries would be...

[READ OUT- ONLY ONE ANSWER]

-	Very advantageous	1
-	Rather advantageous	2
-	Would make no difference	3
-	Rather disadvantageous	
-	Very disadvantageous	
-	(D.K./ N.A.)	

5. In your opinion, what conditions should countries meet in order to be able to join the EU?

[READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE] [ROTATION]

a)	A simple desire to join	1
b)	It should meet certain basic standards of democracy and	
,	human rights	1
c)	It should be able to apply the EU's rules properly	1
ď)	Its economy should be in line with the rest of the EU	1
e)	should fit in with the cultural and religious traditions	
	of the rest of the EU	1
f)	It should not ask too much from the EU Budget	1
g)	No, the EU is large enough as it is	1
h)	(Other condition) [SPECIFY]	1
i) [´]	(DK/NA)	





6. From a political point of view, do you agree with any of these arguments about the EU's enlargement?

[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER ITEM] [ROTATION]

-	Yes	1
-	No	2
-	Indifferent / unconcerned	3
-	(DK/ NA)	4

- a) Enlargement will create greater peace, democracy and stability throughout Europe
- b) We have a moral duty to re-unite Europe after the divisions of the Cold War
- c) Enlargement will mean the EU will have more influence in world political affairs because it will be bigger
- d) Enlargement will mean an EU border spreading towards Central Asia and the Middle East and that will make us less politically stable
- e) The EU will use enlargement as an excuse to grab more power
- f) Enlargement means British interests will be even more watered down
- g) EU institutions will get even bigger with enlargement and it will be more remote from the people
- h) The EU will not be able to take decisions easily with so many members
- i) Enlargement will have no political impact
- 7. From an economic point of view, do you agree with any of these arguments about the EU's enlargement?

[READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER ITEM] [ROTATION]

-	Yes	1
-	No	2
-	Indifferent / unconcerned	3
-	(DK/ NA)	4

- a) Enlargement will mean the EU will have more influence in world economic affairs because it will be bigger
- b) Enlargement will increase UK prosperity because UK firms will be able to access a larger Single European Market
- c) Enlargement will help the applicant countries achieve Western living standards
- d) Enlargement will mean Britain will lose jobs as companies move east
- e) Low-wage competition after enlargement will cost British jobs
- f) Enlargement will mean we have to pay more to the EU Budget, and get less in return
- g) Enlargement will mean UK farmers will lose out again
- h) The economic differences between EU countries after enlargement will be too big and the EU will be unable to work properly
- i) Enlargement will have no economic impact





8. Do you agree with any of these arguments about how the EU's enlargement might affect people's lives?

[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER ITEM] [ROTATION]

-	Yes	1
-	No	2
-	Indifferent / unconcerned	3
-	(DK/ NA)	4

- a) Enlargement will help reduce organized crime and drug smuggling
- b) Enlargement means cross-border pollution will be reduced because the applicant countries will have to meet EU environmental standards
- c) Enlargement will increase the cultural richness of the EU
- d) Enlargement means too many people will be free to come to the UK
- e) Opening up borders after enlargement will make it harder to tackle organised crime
- f) Enlargement will not really affect people's lives at all
- 9. How well informed do you consider yourself to be about EU enlargement?

[READ OUT- ONLY ONE ANSWER]

-	Very well informed	
-	*	
-		
-		
-		



Conduction of this survey

This telephone Survey <u>FLASH 141</u> on the "Enlargement Communication Strategy" in the UK has been commissioned by the EU Representation in the UK.

It is a GENERAL PUBLIC FLASH EUROBAROMETER SURVEY, organized and managed by the PRESS General Directorate, Unit B/1 by telephone.

The interviews have been conducted between the 15/04/2003 and the 27/04/2003 by ICM, the EOS GALLUP EUROPE Institute in UK:

Royaume Uni UK ICM - LONDON (Interviews: 15/04/2003 – 27/04/2003) United Kingdom

Representativity of the results

Equal numbers of interviews were achieved in each region of the country thereby enabling statistical comparisons between the regions. Data within each region were weighted to the profile of all adults in that area. To obtain data representative of the whole country, data were then weighted to reflect the actual proportion of the total population living in each area.

Sizes of the sample

ICM Research interviewed a random sample of 6,006 people aged 15+ by telephone

	Total in	terviews
	(1)	(2)
	Réalisées	% du total
	Conducted	% on total
Total UK	6006	100.0%
North	500	8.3%
North West	502	8.4%
Yorks & Humberside	502	8.4%
East Midlands	500	8.3%
West Midlands	500	8.3%
Eastern	500	8.3%
Greater London	500	8.3%
South East	500	8.3%
South West	500	8.3%
Wales	501	8.3%
Scotland	500	8.3%
Northern Ireland	501	8.3%

Statistical significance of the results

The results in a survey are valid only between the limits of a **statistical margin** caused by the sampling process. This margin varies with three factors :

- 1. The sample size (or the size of the analysed part in the sample): the greater the number of respondents is, the smaller the statistical margin will be;
- 2. The result in itself: the closer the result approachs 50%, the wider the statistical margin will be;
- 3. The desired degree of confidence : the more "strict" we are, the wider the statistical margin will be.

As an example, examine this illustrative case:

- 1. One question has been answered by 500 people;
- 2. The analysed result is around 50%;
- 3. We choose a significance level of 95 % (it is the level most often used by the statisticians, and it is the one chosen for the Table hereafter);

In this illustrative case the statistical margin is : (+/-4.4%) around the observed 50%. And as a conclusion : the result for the whole population lies between 45.6% and 54.4 %.

In the next page we've reproduced the statistical margins computed for various observed results, on various sample sizes, at the 95% significance level.

STATISTICAL MARGINS DUE TO THE SAMPLING PROCESS (AT THE 95 % LEVEL OF CONFIDENCE)

Various sample sizes are in rows;

Various observed results are in columns:

	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6.0	8.3	9.9	11.1	12.0	12.7	13.2	13.6	13.8	13.9	N=50
N=500	1.9	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	N=500
N=1000	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	N=1000
N=1500	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	N=1500
N=2000	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	N=2000
N=3000	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	N=3000
N=4000	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	N=4000
N=5000	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	N=5000
N=6000	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	N=6000
N=7000	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	N=7000
N=7500	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	N=7500
N=8000	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	N=8000
N=9000	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	N=9000
N=10000	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	N=10000
N=11000	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	N=11000
N=12000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	N=12000
N=13000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	N=13000
N=14000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	N=14000
N=15000	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	-
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

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