

Appendix A: IntUne Survey Data

IntUne's primary activity, data collection, comprises surveys of public opinion from elites and the general public, and official documents produced by the elites. This is supplemented by a media component of the project, including content analysis of television and newspaper data. The cross-national and cross-sectional survey data, with individuals as the units of analysis, were collected in two waves, administered in 2007 and 2009 (see Table 1).

Table 1. The IntUne Survey Data Composition

Wave	Elites	Masses (General Publics)
2007	Parliamentarians and economic elite (January to May) ^a	Representative sample (March) ^a
2009	Parliamentarians, trade union leaders, and media executives (October 2008 to February 2009) ^a	Representative sample (January to February in 2009) ^a

^aMonths of data collection, in parentheses, vary by country.

Country representation varies by year (Table 2). The project covers three groups of countries: Western Europe is represented by France, Germany, Great Britain, Denmark, Belgium, and Austria; Southern Europe—Greece, Italy, Spain, and Portugal; and Central and Eastern Europe—Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Poland, Serbia, Slovakia, and Slovenia. Although guided by common general rules, data collection procedures were country specific (see country reports at the IntUne Web site).

Table 2. Country Representation for Elites and the General Public

Country	Elites	Masses
Austria	X	X
Belgium	X	X
Bulgaria	X	X
Czech Republic	X	
Denmark	X	X
Estonia	X ^a	X
France	X	X
Germany	X	X
Great Britain	X	X
Greece	X	X
Hungary	X	X
Italy	X	X
Lithuania	X	
Poland	X	X
Portugal	X	X
Serbia	X	X
Slovakia	X	
Slovenia		X
Spain	X	X

^a2007 only.

Surveys were designed to allow for the comparison and contrast of attitudes of elites and masses by asking them the same questions within the same time period. IntUne created separate questionnaires for elites and masses with a considerable set of questions overlapping. Questionnaire items that overlap include: demographic characteristics and items on identity, trust in European institutions, perceived threats, and scope of governance. While most questions were asked in all countries, not all were. In Table 3 we provide a complete list of the questionnaire items that were harmonized for the elite and general public surveys.

Political elites are parliamentarians who held office at the time of the data collection period. The target number of parliamentarians was eighty for each coun-

Table 3. Complete Harmonization of Attitudinal Items for Elites and the General Public

1	Attachment to your region
2	Attachment to your country
3–9	In your view, how important is each of the following to being a true [NATION-AL]?
3	- to be a Christian
4	- to share (country) cultural traditions
5	- to be born in (country)
6	- to have (national) parents
7	- to respect the (national) laws and institutions
8	- to feel (national)
9	- to master the language(s) of the country
10–16	And for being truly European, how important do you think each one is (E09 and M07 “For being European...?”):
10	- to be a Christian
11	- to share European cultural traditions
12	- to be born in Europe
13	- to have European parents
14	- to respect the European Union’s laws and institutions
15	- to feel European
16	- to master a European language
10	On a left–right scale where 0 means the left and 10 means the right, where would you place yourself?
11	Scale of unification has already gone too far to unification should be strengthened
12	Single European Army or keep its own national army
13	Do you think that enlargement of the EU to include Turkey is a threat? (M07 and M09 ”Q32 Generally speaking, do you think that Turkey’s membership in the European Union would be a good thing or a bad thing?”)
14–15	On a scale of 0–10 how much do you personally trust
14	the European Parliament?
15	the European Commission?
23–26	The character of the European Union in ten years. Tell me whether you approve or disapprove of:
23	- a unified tax system for Europe
24	- a common system of social security

- 25 - a single foreign policy (E09 “... Toward outside countries”)
26 - more help for regions with difficulties (“...economic or social difficulties”)
27 Taking everything into consideration, would you say that (YOUR COUNTRY)
has on balance benefited or not from being a member of the European Union?
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Note: M07 = general public sample 2007; M09 = general public sample 2009; E09 = elites sample 2009

try. An attempt was made to have data reflecting the demographic and ideological composition of the parliament. The goal of the survey was to gather data for a careful description and interpretation of national elites’ perceptions and conceptions of European identity. For guidelines on how elite data were collected, see Best, Cotta, and Verzichelli (2005).

Mass data are based on representative samples, with the number of cases around 1,000 per country. A particular emphasis is placed on the political support of citizens with reference to the issues of identity, representation, and levels of government. For an explanation of how questions were selected for mass data, see Bellucci et al. (2005). A series of research reports was produced and presented on various occasions at conferences both internal and external to the project, among which was the IntUne conference in Lisbon (November 27–30, 2008, see IntUne Web site).

References

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