

Iceland and the European Union

Analytical report

Fieldwork: December 2010

Report: March 2011

This survey was requested by the Directorate-General for Enlargement and coordinated by Directorate-General Communication

This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission. The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

Flash EB Series #302

Iceland and the European Union

Survey conducted by The Gallup Organization,
Hungary upon the request of Directorate-
General for Enlargement



Coordinated by Directorate-General
Communication

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THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION

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Presentation

Iceland has been a member of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) since 1970 and has had a bilateral Free Trade Agreement with the EEC since 1972; two-thirds of Iceland's foreign trade is with EU Member States. Iceland also enjoys a high degree of integration with the EU through its membership of the European Economic Area (EEA) since 1994, as well as the Schengen area, which allows its citizens to travel and work freely throughout the EU¹.

Through the EEA, Iceland participates in the single market and contributes financially towards social and economic cohesion in Europe. A significant proportion of the EU's laws are applied in Iceland today. Iceland also participates, albeit with no voting rights, in a number of EU agencies and programmes, covering areas including enterprise, environment, education and research.

Steps towards EU membership

Iceland submitted its application for EU membership to the Council in July 2009. On 17 June 2010, the European Council decided to open accession negotiations with the country. The first intergovernmental conference on the accession of Iceland to the EU was held in Brussels on 27 July 2010, formally opening accession negotiations with the country.

Flash Eurobarometer “Iceland and the European Union” (N° 302)

The objective of Flash Eurobarometer “Iceland and the European Union” (N° 302) was to measure Icelanders' views on their country's relationship with the EU. In detail, the topics covered in the survey included:

- familiarity with the EU and knowledge of several facts about EU membership
- views about Iceland's current integration with the EU
- attitudes towards EU membership and support for adopting the euro
- views about the potential consequences of EU membership
- countries seen as models for Iceland and countries that respondents felt closest to
- travel habits and countries visited in the past five years
- favourite channels used to stay informed about current affairs and use of foreign news media.

The fieldwork was carried out in Iceland between 5 and 9 December 2010. Roughly 1,000 randomly selected citizens aged 15 and older were interviewed via fixed-line telephone. To correct for sampling disparities, a post-stratification weighting of results was implemented based on key socio-demographic variables.

¹ For more details, see: http://ec.europa.eu/enlargement/candidate-countries/iceland/relation/index_en.htm

Main findings

Familiarity with the EU

A large majority of Icelanders disagreed when presented with the statement, “I feel familiar with the EU” (41% said they *somewhat disagreed* with the statement and 20% *strongly disagreed*). A minority (5%) of respondents *strongly agreed*, while 31% *somewhat agreed*, that they felt familiar with the EU.

This feeling of a lack of familiarity with the EU could also be seen when looking at other statements; for example, although Icelandic would become one of the official languages of the EU if Iceland entered the EU, a majority of respondents had doubts about this fact (37% *strongly disagreed* and 25% *somewhat disagreed*).

Men (44% vs. 27% of women), 40-54 year-olds (41% vs. 32%-36% among other age groups), respondents with the highest level of education (44% vs. 26% of respondents with the lowest levels of education), self-employed respondents (45% vs. 18% of manual workers) and metropolitan residents (39% vs. 32%-33% of rural/urban residents) were more likely to feel familiar with the EU.

Icelanders and EU citizens share the same values

More than 6 in 10 Icelanders agreed with the statement, “Icelanders and EU citizens share the same values, such as democracy and equality” (15% said they *strongly agreed* and 47% *somewhat agreed*). Almost equal proportions of respondents either disagreed with the statement or decided not to express an opinion (21% and 18%, respectively).

Iceland’s membership of the European Economic Area (EEA) and the Schengen area

Two-thirds of Icelanders agreed that Iceland followed much of the EU’s legislation without participating in the actual decision making (27% *strongly agreed* and 41% *somewhat agreed*). Although less than half of respondents agreed that Iceland’s participation in the Schengen Agreement was positive, respondents who expressed agreement outnumbered those who said they disagreed (41% *agreed* vs. 31% who *disagreed*).

Support for EU membership

The survey measured a low level of support for EU membership: 14% of respondents *strongly agreed*, and 16% *somewhat agreed*, that Iceland’s future should be as part of the EU. Slightly more than a third (35%) of respondents *strongly disagreed* with the statement, and a further 19% *somewhat disagreed*. A considerable proportion (16%) of Icelanders had either not yet formed an opinion about this topic, or did not want to share their opinion.

Respondents who felt familiar with the EU were more likely to agree that Iceland’s future was as part of the EU (43% vs. 22% for those feeling not familiar with the Union). Nonetheless, even among those feeling familiar with the EU, a considerable proportion *strongly disagreed* that Iceland’s future should be as part of the Union; the proportion of “strongly disagree” responses was equal (35%) regardless of the level of familiarity.

Overall the highest levels of support for Iceland’s membership of the EU were measured among 40-54 year-olds (39% vs. 23% of 25-39 year-olds), respondents with the highest level of education (35% vs. 21%-25% of respondents with the lowest levels of education) and employees (35% vs. 19% of manual workers). Other groups that were more likely than their counterparts to agree that Iceland’s future should be as part of the EU were men (33% vs. 27% of women), 15-24 year-olds (32%) and metropolitan residents (34% vs. 22% of rural residents).

Support for the euro

About 4 in 10 Icelanders agreed that Iceland's adoption of the euro would help its economy (15% *strongly agreed* and 24% *somewhat agreed*). This view was opposed by 46% of respondents; they disagreed that the euro's introduction would be positive. About one in seven (14%) respondents did not answer.

The overall level of support for Iceland's adoption of the euro appeared to be higher than the level of support for Iceland's membership of the EU (40% "euro" vs. 30% "EU membership").

Consequences of EU membership

Slightly more than 6 in 10 (62%) Icelanders agreed that their country's interests would be harmed by the EU's fishery policy and a rather lower proportion (57%) believed that whaling would be prohibited when Iceland joined the EU. Icelanders were especially concerned that their country would lose control over its natural resources: about half (52%) of the respondents *disagreed* that Iceland would be able to keep control over its natural resources.

More than 8 in 10 (84%) Icelanders agreed that food producers in their country would face more competition from those in other EU countries. The proportion who thought that there would be a decrease in food prices after joining the EU, however, was considerably lower (57%).

Although roughly 6 in 10 respondents (59%) agreed that tourism in Iceland would develop significantly after the country joined the EU, only half as many respondents (32%) agreed that EU support for regional development would benefit their country's citizens (many respondents found it difficult to formulate their opinion on the topic of EU regional support).

Countries "close" to Iceland

About half (51%) of Icelanders chose Norway as a country that could be seen as a model for their country. Norway was followed by Sweden and Denmark; selected by 23% and 21%, respectively, of respondents. One in two (51%) Icelanders also chose Norway as the country that they felt closest to. The proportion naming Denmark as the country they felt closest to was twice as high as the proportion selecting Sweden (37% vs. 20%).

Combining the above-mentioned results, 75% of Icelanders mentioned at least one EU country – either as a "model for Iceland" or as "the country they felt closest to" (or both). A majority (57%) of Icelanders said they felt closer to the EU than to the US; about one in five (19%) held an opposite view – they felt closer to the US than to the EU.

Icelanders' use of foreign media

Respondents who regularly read foreign news media were more familiar with the EU and had different views about the Union. Some members of this group were among the most supportive of the EU, while others appeared to be more "Euro-sceptic".

A slim majority (53%) of Icelanders said they read, watched and/or listened to news media other than Icelandic media. Out of these respondents who consulted foreign media, 35% said they read, watched or listened to foreign news media on a daily basis and another 50% consulted these media sources *at least once a week*.

UK news media were by far the most popular source for foreign news; 75% of respondents who read, watched or listened to foreign news media said these media were UK-based. Media from the US were selected by 44% and media from Denmark by 30%.

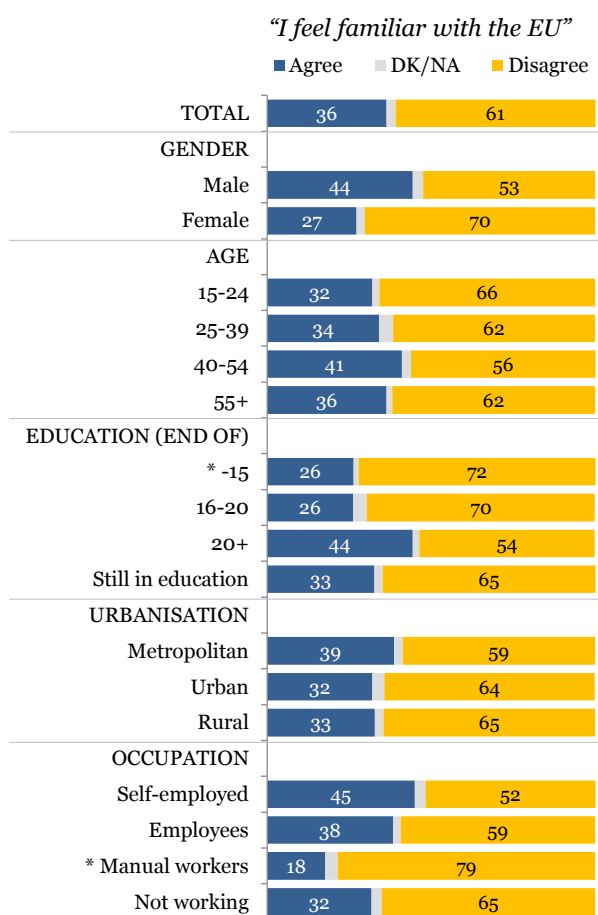
1. Familiarity with the EU

A large majority of Icelanders disagreed when presented with the statement, **“I feel familiar with the EU”** (41% said they *somewhat disagreed* with the statement and 20% *strongly disagreed*).

Among those who felt familiar with the EU, a minority expressed strong agreement; 5% of all respondents *strongly agreed*, while 31% *somewhat agreed*, that they felt familiar with the EU.

Men were more likely to feel familiar with the EU: in total, 44% of men agreed with the statement, compared to 27% of women. Large differences in familiarity with the EU were also observed when looking at other socio-demographic characteristics². While roughly a quarter of

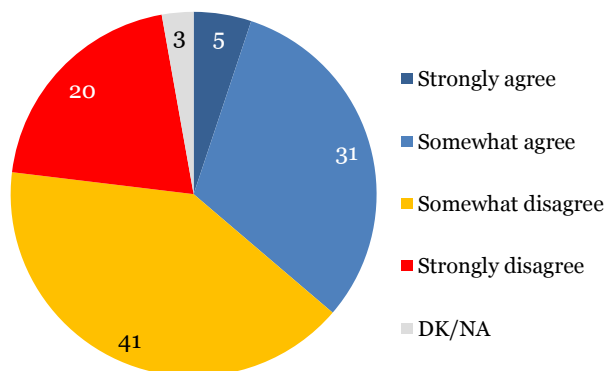
Familiarity with the EU



Q1. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree:

Note: * <50 respondents %; Base: all respondents

“I feel familiar with the EU”



Q1. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree: %; Base: all respondents

respondents with the lowest level of education (26%) agreed that they felt familiar with the EU, 44% of those with the highest level of education agreed with this proposition; the corresponding proportion for full-time students was 33%. A similar number of 15-24 year-olds (32%) said they felt familiar with the EU; this figure increased to 41% for 40-54 year-olds.

The largest difference in familiarity with the EU was seen when comparing manual workers and the self-employed: 18% of the former, compared to 45% of the latter, agreed that they felt familiar with the EU. The corresponding proportions for employees and non-working respondents were 38% and 32%, respectively. Finally, the level of agreement for respondents who described their place of residence as “metropolitan” was 39%; compared to 32%-33% of “urban” or “rural” dwellers³.

Across all socio-demographic segments, a majority of respondents *disagreed* that they felt familiar with the EU; the total level of disagreement ranged from 52% for the self-employed to 79% for manual workers.

While 72% of respondents who never read foreign news media, and 57% of those who occasionally read such media, disagreed that

² In certain socio-demographic segments (such as manual workers), less than 50 respondents were interviewed; caution should be exercised when interpreting the results of these groups.

³ The variable “subjective urbanisation” was based on respondents’ answers to the following question: “Would you say you live in a metropolitan zone, other town/urban centre, or a rural zone?”.

they felt familiar with the EU, the figure decreased to 40% among those who said they regularly read foreign news media. Moreover, for the latter group of respondents, the survey found that a majority (58%) felt familiar with the EU. (For more details about the proportions of Icelanders who read foreign news media – see section 3.3.)

Travelling abroad also appeared to generate a greater feeling of familiarity with the EU: 40% of those who had regularly travelled abroad in the past five years agreed that they felt familiar with the EU, compared to 20% of those who had not travelled or who had not made more than one trip abroad in that time frame. It should, however, be kept in mind that the latter type of respondents were most likely to be older than 54, not working and living in rural zones – for more information about the characteristics of those who had not travelled abroad, see section 3.2.

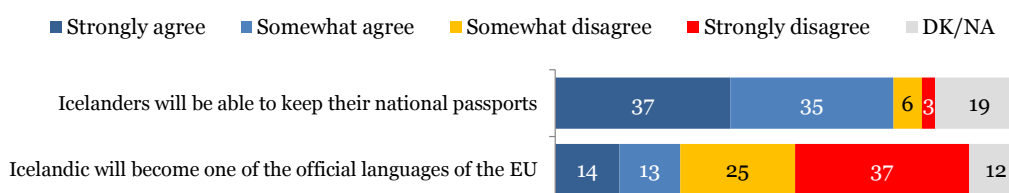
Facts about EU Membership

This overall feeling of a lack of familiarity with the EU could also be seen when looking at the results for the next two statements: **“Icelanders will be able to keep their national passports”** and **“Icelandic will become one of the official languages of the EU”**.

If Iceland became a member of the EU, Icelanders would be able to keep their national passports; however, less than 4 in 10 (37%) respondents *strongly agreed* with the statement explaining this fact. About a third (35%) *somewhat agreed* – in other words, they considered it likely that they would be able to keep their passports, but nonetheless expressed some doubt about that. Furthermore, 19% of respondents said they “did not know” and 9% disagreed that they would be able to keep their national passports when Iceland joined the EU.

If Iceland entered the EU, Icelandic would be added to the EU’s existing 23 official languages. Nonetheless, just 14% of respondents *strongly agreed*, and 13% *somewhat agreed* with the statement that Icelandic would become an official EU language. Almost 4 in 10 (37%) interviewees *strongly disagreed* that Icelandic would be added to the official languages of the EU, and a further 25% *somewhat disagreed*. Finally, 12% of respondents did not answer this question.

Familiarity with the EU



Q2. Now, imagine that Iceland becomes a member of the EU. Would you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree with each of the following statements about the consequences of the membership of Iceland to the EU?
%, Base: all respondents

In accordance with the results discussed in the previous section, socio-demographic segments that were identified as being less likely to be familiar with the EU were also more likely to give a “don’t know” response – or to disagree – when asked whether Icelanders would be able to keep their passports after joining the EU. For example, 40% of men *strongly agreed* that Icelanders would be able to keep their national passports, compared to 34% of women. Conversely, 12% of women *somewhat* or *strongly disagreed* with this statement, compared to 6% of men. The proportion of “don’t know” responses was 17% for men and 20% for women.

Similarly, those who felt unfamiliar with the EU were more likely to *strongly disagree* that, when Iceland entered the EU, Icelandic would be added to the EU’s existing 23 official languages (40% vs. 34% of those feeling familiar with the EU). Nonetheless, even among those feeling familiar with the EU, not more than a third accepted this statement: 18% *strongly agreed* and 16% *somewhat agreed* that Icelandic would be added to the official languages of the EU.

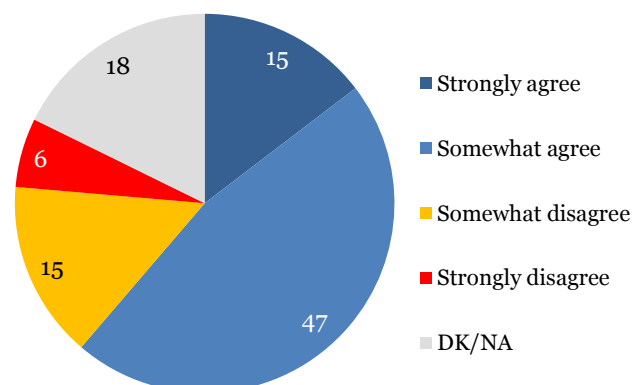
Icelanders and EU citizens share the same values

More than 6 in 10 Icelanders agreed with the statement, **“Icelanders and EU citizens share the same values, such as democracy and equality”** (15% said they *strongly agreed* with the statement and 47% *somewhat agreed*).

Almost equal proportions of respondents either disagreed with the statement or decided not to express an opinion (21% vs. 18%). Among those who disagreed, the largest proportion selected the “somewhat disagree” response (15% vs. 6% “strongly disagree” responses).

Respondents who felt familiar with the EU were more likely than those not feeling familiar with the Union to agree that Icelanders and EU citizens shared the same values (76% vs. 53%). Among respondents who did not feel familiar with the EU, 22% disagreed that the same values were shared by Icelanders and EU citizens and 25% gave a “don’t know” response; the corresponding figures for those feeling familiar with the EU were 19% and 5%, respectively.

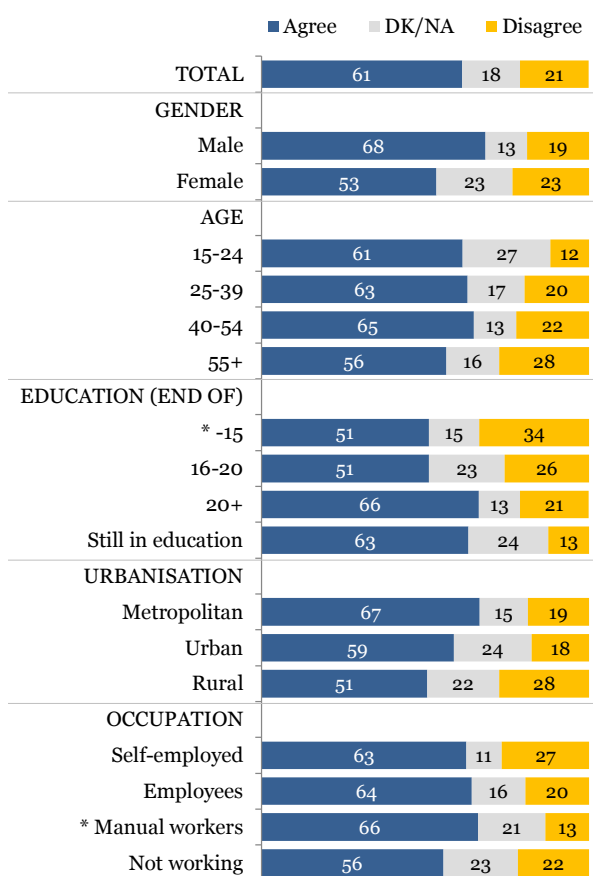
“Icelanders and EU citizens share the same values, such as democracy and equality”



Q1. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree:
%, Base: all respondents

Sharing the same values

“Icelanders and EU citizens share the same values”



Q1. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree
%, Base: all respondents

Note: * <50 respondents

About two-thirds (68%) of men agreed that Icelanders and EU citizens shared the same values, vs. 53% of women. The latter were more likely not to give an opinion about this topic (23% vs. 13% of men) and were somewhat more likely to express disagreement (23% vs. 19%).

The over 54 year-olds were also more likely to disagree that Icelanders and EU citizens shared the same values, while 15-24 year-olds were the least likely to disagree with this proposition (28% vs. 12%); these younger respondents were, however, the most likely to give a “don’t know” response (27% vs. 13% of 40-54 year-olds). The overall level of agreement increased from 61% for 15-24 year-olds to 63%-65% for 25-54 year-olds, and then decreased again to 56% for the over 54s.

While 66% of respondents with the highest level of education, and 63% of full-time students, agreed that Icelanders and EU citizens shared the same values, among respondents with the lowest levels of education just 51% agreed. Members of the latter groups more frequently disagreed with the statement (26%-34% vs. 13% of full-time students), while full-time students had the highest proportion of “don’t know” responses (24% vs. 13% of the most educated).

A higher level of disagreement was also measured among the self-employed (27%), while it decreased to 13% for manual workers – 66% of the latter agreed that Icelanders and EU citizens shared the same values. Manual workers – and non-working respondents – were also more likely not to have an opinion about this topic (21%-23% vs. 11% of the self-employed and 16% of employees).

The proportion of respondents who agreed that Icelanders and EU citizens shared the same values varied between 51% in “rural” areas and 67% in “metropolitan” areas. The proportion of respondents who disagreed with this statement was similar in “urban” and “metropolitan” areas (18%-19%), but was higher in “rural” areas (28%). Finally, 15% of respondents in “metropolitan areas” gave a “don’t know” response, compared 22%-24% in other areas.

Over two-thirds (70%) of respondents who frequently read foreign news media, 65% of those who occasionally read such media – and a similar proportion (64%) of those who had regularly travelled abroad in the past five years – agreed that the same values were shared by Icelanders and EU citizens. The level of agreement decreased to 55%, however, for those who never read foreign news media and 48% of those who had not made more than one trip abroad. Members of the last two groups more frequently disagreed with the statement and were more likely to say that they “did not know”.

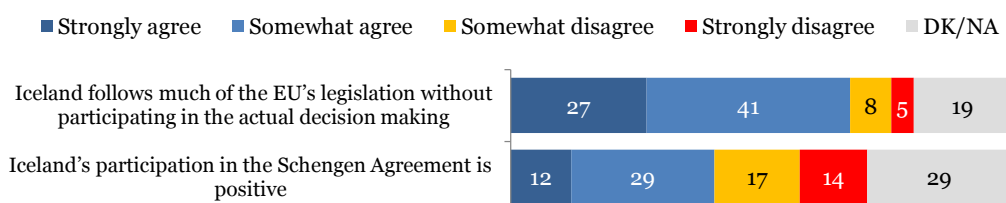
Iceland’s membership of the European Economic Area (EEA) and the Schengen area

As noted in the introduction of this report, Iceland already enjoys a high degree of integration with the EU through its membership of the European Economic Area (EEA), as well as the Schengen Agreement. Furthermore, a significant proportion of the EU’s laws are already applied in Iceland.

In accordance with the finding of an overall low level of familiarity with the EU, a considerable number of respondents did not express an opinion when presented with statements about EU laws currently being applied in Iceland (19% “don’t know” responses) and the Schengen Agreement (29%).

Two-thirds of Icelanders agreed that **Iceland followed much of the EU’s legislation without participating in the actual decision making** (27% *strongly agreed* and 41% *somewhat agreed*); about one in eight disagreed with this statement (5% *strongly disagreed* and 8% *somewhat disagreed*). Although less than half of respondents agreed that **Iceland’s participation in the Schengen Agreement was positive**, respondents who expressed agreement outnumbered those who said they disagreed (41% *agreed* vs. 31% who *disagreed*).

Membership of the European Economic Area and the Schengen area



Q1. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree:
%, Base: all respondents

A more detailed look at the proportions not expressing an opinion about the above-mentioned statements showed that certain groups – such as women, 15-24 year-olds and full-time students – were again more likely to give such a “don’t know” response. For example, 52% of full-time students did not answer when asked whether Iceland’s participation in the Schengen Agreement was positive, compared to 18% of those with the highest level of education.

Other groups who felt less familiar with the EU, such as respondents with the lowest levels of education and non-working respondents, were also more likely not to express an opinion when presented with statements about EU legislation or the Schengen Agreement; however, they also more

frequently disagreed with these statements. For example, a similar number of non-working respondents and manual workers said they “did not know” when asked to evaluate Iceland’s participation in the Schengen Agreement (37%-38%); however, while 30% of manual workers disagreed with this statement, this proportion increased to 36% for non-working respondents.

Men (45% vs. 35% of women), 25-54 year-olds (47%-49% vs. 29% of 15-24 year-olds), respondents with the highest level of education (50% vs. 32%-35% across other educational groups), metropolitan residents (45% vs. 33% of rural residents), self-employed respondents and employees (44%-49% vs. 28% of non-working respondents) were most likely to agree that membership of the Schengen Agreement was positive for Iceland. It should, however, also be noted that self-employed respondents were not only among the most likely to agree that their country’s membership of the Schengen area was positive, they were also among the most likely to disagree (37% vs. 26% of employees).

A similar observation could be made when comparing respondents who did, and those who did not, read foreign news media. While 49% of respondents who occasionally read foreign news media, and 45% of frequent readers of such media, agreed that Iceland’s participation in the Schengen Agreement was positive, this proportion was 33% among those who never read foreign news media. A third of the latter respondents disagreed with this statement; the level of disagreement, however, was just as high among the frequent readers of foreign news media (35%).

2. Support for EU membership

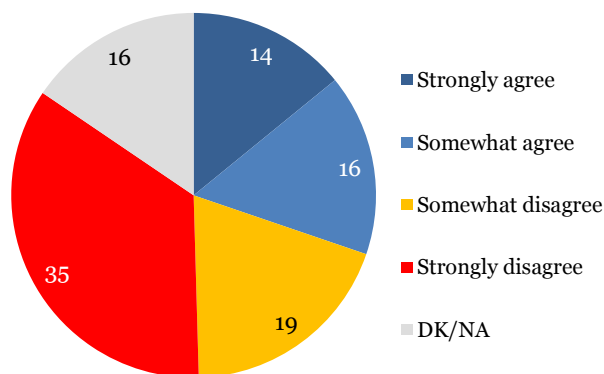
The survey measured a low level of support for EU membership: 14% of respondents *strongly agreed*, and 16% *somewhat agreed*, that **Iceland’s future should be as part of the EU**.

Slightly more than a third (35%) of respondents *strongly disagreed* that Iceland’s future should be as part of the EU, and a further 19% *somewhat disagreed*. A considerable proportion (16%) of Icelanders had either not yet formed an opinion about this topic, or did not want to share their opinion.

Among those feeling familiar with the EU, 24% *strongly agreed*, and 19% *somewhat agreed*, that Iceland’s future should be as part of the EU (see chart below).

Among those feeling not familiar with the EU, the proportion expressing agreement was similar to the proportion who did not express an opinion (22% and 20%, respectively). Focusing on the proportion of respondents who *strongly disagreed* that Iceland’s future should be as part of the EU, however, showed that the proportion of “strongly disagree” responses was equal (35%) regardless of the level of familiarity.

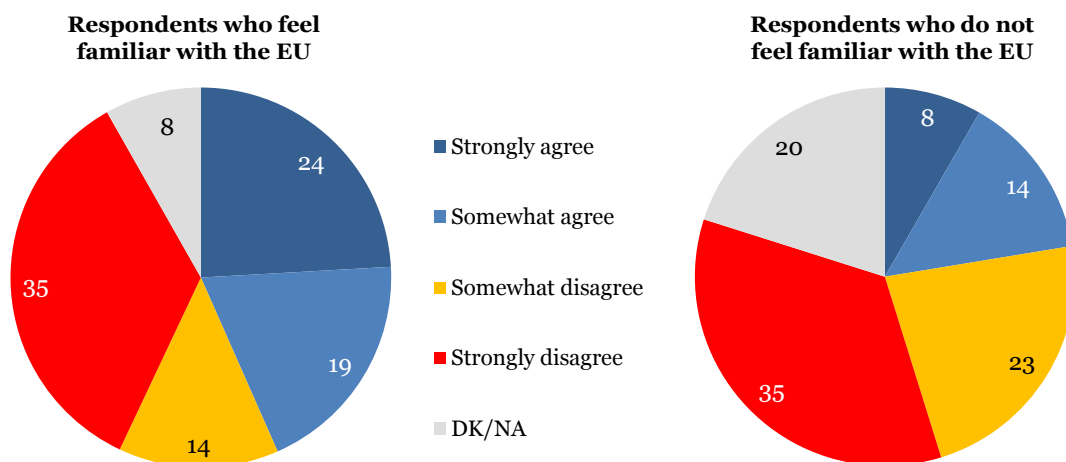
“Iceland’s future should be as part of the EU”



Q1. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree:
%, Base: all respondents

Support for EU membership

“Iceland’s future should be as part of the EU”

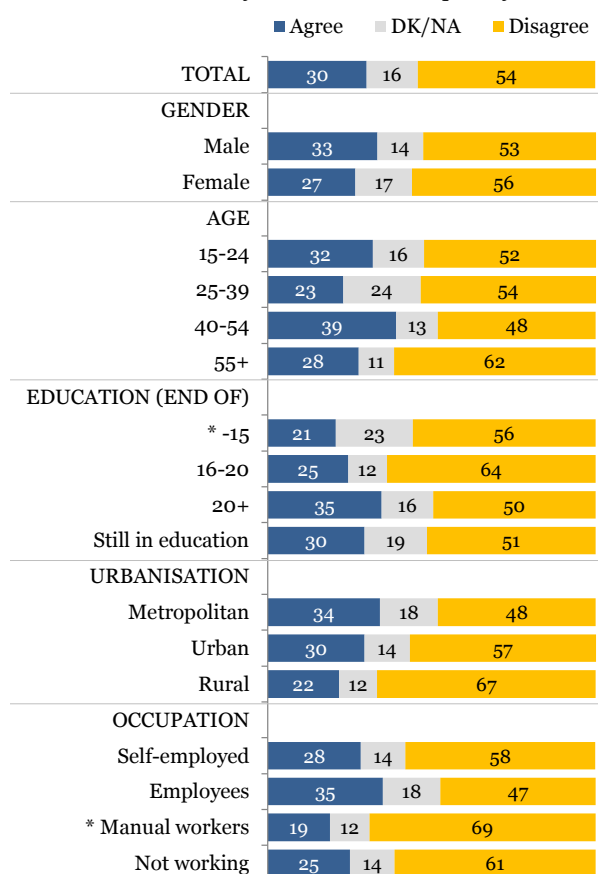


Q1. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree:
%, Base: all respondents

Overall the highest levels of support for Iceland’s membership of the EU were measured among 40-54 year-olds (39% vs. 23% of 25-39 year-olds), respondents with the highest level of education (35% vs. 21%-25% of respondents with the lowest levels of education) and employees (35% vs. 19% of manual workers). Other groups that were more likely than their counterparts to agree that Iceland’s future should be as part of the EU were men (33% vs. 27% of women), 15-24 year-olds (32%) and metropolitan residents (34% vs. 22% of rural residents).

Support for EU membership

“Iceland’s future should be as part of the EU”



Q1. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree:

Note: * <50 respondents

%, Base: all respondents

Among 25-39 year-olds and the least educated respondents, 23%-24% were undecided in their assessment of EU membership or preferred not to give their opinion; this proportion decreased to 11%-12% for the over 54 year-olds, rural residents and manual workers – members of these groups most frequently disagreed that Iceland’s future should be as part of the EU. For example, 62% of the over 54 year-olds disagreed with the statement, compared to 48% of 40-54 year-olds and 52%-54% among 15-39 year-olds.

Respondents who never consulted foreign news media were also less likely to support EU membership: 60% disagreed with the statement, compared to 44% of respondents who regularly read foreign news media. Members of the latter group were as likely to agree, as to disagree, that Iceland’s future should be as part of the EU.

Having travelled abroad not only appeared to be related to a feeling of familiarity with the EU, but also with support for EU membership: 33% of those who had regularly travelled abroad in the past five years agreed that Iceland’s future should be as part of the EU, compared to 18% of those who had not travelled abroad or who had not made more than one trip abroad in that time frame. As

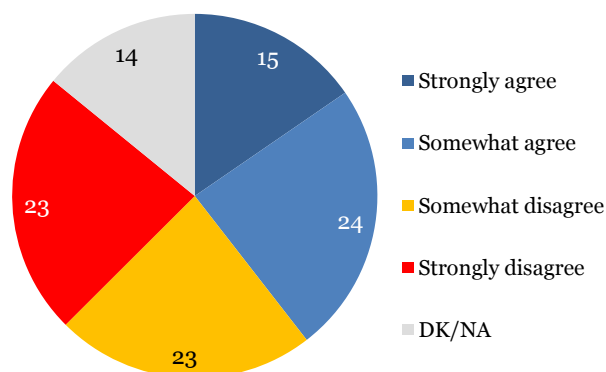
noted before, however, it should be kept in mind that the latter respondents were most likely to be older than 54, not working and living in rural zones.

Support for Iceland’s adoption of the euro

About 4 in 10 Icelanders agreed that **Iceland’s adoption of the euro would help its economy** (15% *strongly agreed* and 24% *somewhat agreed*). This view was opposed by 46% of respondents; they disagreed that the euro’s introduction would be positive (equal shares *strongly disagreed* and *somewhat disagreed* – both 23%). About one in seven (14%) respondents did not answer.

Although respondents who *disagreed* outnumbered those who *agreed* when presented with this statement about the euro (46% vs. 39%), the overall level of support for Iceland’s adoption of the euro appeared to be higher than the level of support for Iceland’s membership of the EU (40% “euro” vs. 30% “EU membership”).

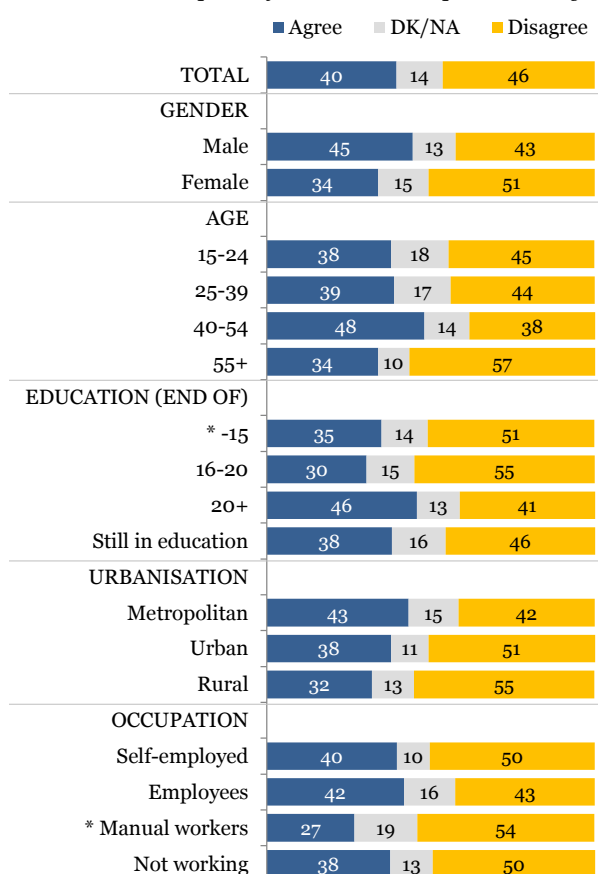
“Iceland’s adoption of the euro will help its economy”



Q1. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree:
%, Base: all respondents

Support for the euro

“Iceland’s adoption of the euro will help its economy”



Q1. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree:

Note: * <50 respondents

%, Base: all respondents

Differences in the levels of support for the introduction of the euro mirrored those observed for support for EU membership. For example, 48% of 40-54 year-olds agreed that Iceland’s adoption of the euro would help its economy, compared to 38%-39% of 15-39 year-olds and 34% of the over 54 year-olds. Members of the latter groups most frequently disagreed with this statement (57% vs. 38% of 40-54 year-olds and 44%-45% of 15-39 year-olds), while younger respondents were more likely to give a “don’t know” response (17%-18% of 15-39 year-olds vs. 14% of 40-54 year-olds and 10% of the over 54s.).

It was noted in the beginning of this chapter that, across almost all socio-demographic segments, a majority of respondents did not support EU membership. The results for support for Iceland’s accession of the euro showed that, for many segments, the proportion who disagreed that the euro would be good for Iceland’s economy remained below 50%. For example, 44% of 25-39 year-olds disagreed that Iceland’s adoption of the euro would help the economy, while 54% of them disagreed that Iceland’s future should be as part of the EU.

The proportion of respondents who agreed with the statement that adopting the euro would be good for their country’s economy

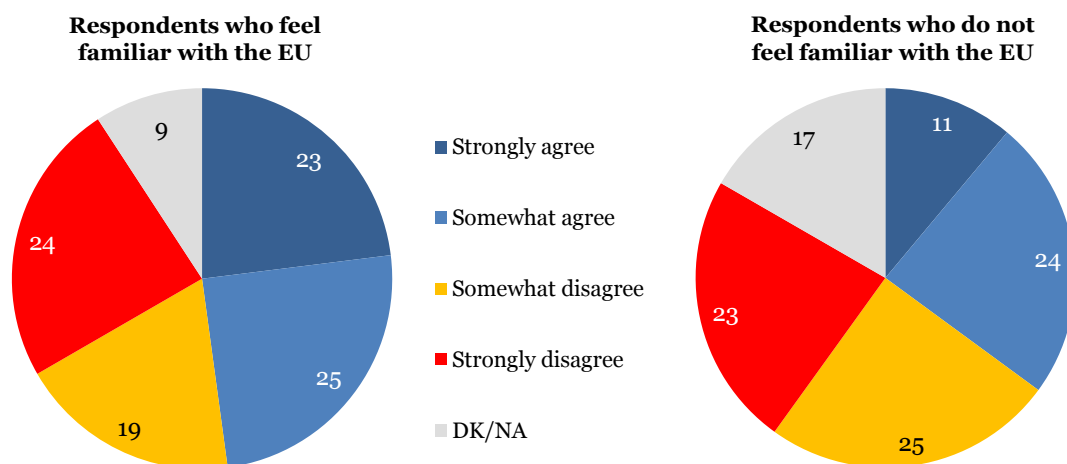
was 42% among those who had travelled abroad several times in the past five years, but dropped to 28% among those who had not travelled or who had not made more than one trip abroad in that time frame.

Comparing respondents who did, and those who did not read foreign news media, it was noted that 48% of frequent readers of such media would support the euro’s introduction in Iceland, compared to 35% of those who never consulted foreign media sources; the corresponding figure for those who said they occasionally read foreign news media was 41%. Furthermore, although the total level of disagreement was higher among those not reading foreign media than among frequent readers (50% vs. 42%); both groups were as likely to express strong disagreement (25%-27% “strongly disagree” responses).

The chart on the next page shows that, among those feeling familiar with the EU, 23% *strongly agreed*, and 25% *somewhat agreed*, that Iceland’s adoption of the euro would help the economy. The corresponding figures for those who did not feel familiar with the EU were lower: 11% *strongly agreed* and 24% *somewhat agreed*. Focusing on the proportions that *strongly disagreed* with the statement showed once more that, across both groups, a similar share of interviewees expressed strong disagreement (23%-34%).

Support for EU membership

“Iceland’s adoption of the euro will help its economy”



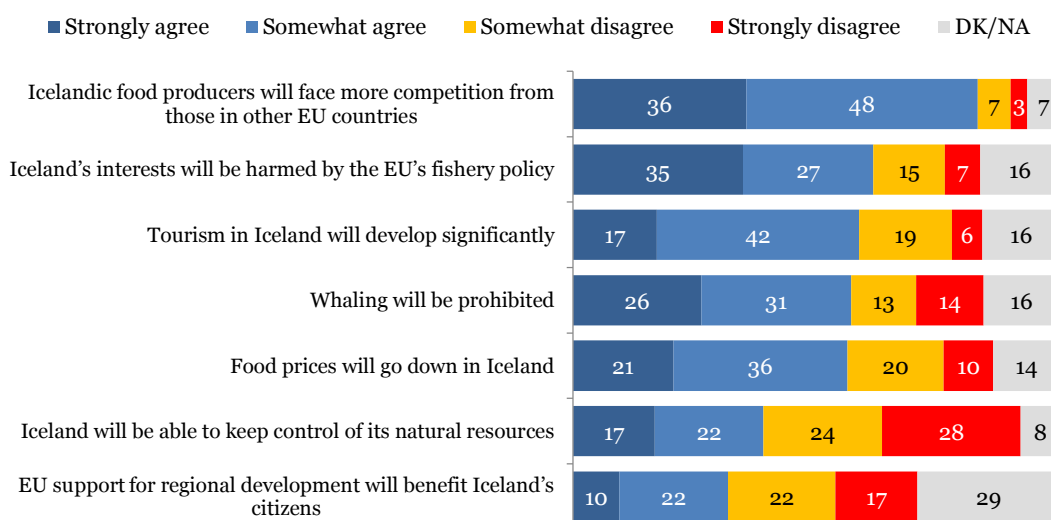
Q1. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree:
%, Base: all respondents

Consequences of EU membership

When presented with a number of statements about the potential consequences of EU membership, the largest proportion of Icelanders agreed that food producers in their country would face more competition from those in other EU countries: 84%, in total, agreed – with 36% *strongly agreeing*. The proportion who thought that there would be a decrease in food prices after joining the EU, however, was considerably lower: 57%, in total, agreed – with 21% *strongly agreeing*.

Slightly more than 6 in 10 Icelanders agreed that their country’s interests would be harmed by the EU’s fishery policy (35% *strongly agreed* and 27% *somewhat agreed*) and a rather lower proportion believed that whaling would be prohibited when Iceland joined the EU (26% *strongly agreed* and 31% *somewhat agreed*).

Consequences of Iceland’s EU membership



Q2. Now, imagine that Iceland becomes a member of the EU. Would you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree with each the following statements about the consequences of the membership of Iceland to the EU?
%, Base: all respondents

Although roughly 6 in 10 respondents agreed that tourism in Iceland would develop significantly after the country joined the EU (17% *strongly agreed* and 42% *somewhat agreed*), only half as many respondents agreed that EU support for regional development would benefit their country's citizens (10% *strongly agreed* and 22% *somewhat agreed*). It should, however, be noted that many respondents found it difficult to formulate their opinion on the topic of EU regional support (29% “don't know” responses).

Finally, of all the statements about potential consequences of EU membership, Icelanders were the most likely to disagree with the statement that Iceland would be able to keep control over its natural resources: 52%, in total, disagreed – with 28% *strongly disagreeing*.

Across all socio-demographic segments, about three-quarters – or more – interviewees agreed that **Icelandic food producers would face more competition from those in other EU countries**. The largest difference in agreement for this statement was observed across occupational groups: 75% of non-working respondents agreed that there would be more competition among food producers, this proportion increased to 89% among the self-employed.

As for the (average) results for the whole sample, across all segments, respondents were less likely to agree that **food prices would go down when Iceland entered the EU**. The level of agreement dropped below 50% among the least educated, respondents in rural zones, manual workers and respondents who had not (or only once) travelled abroad in the past five years. Respondents most likely to agree with this statement – i.e. 60% or more agreed – were mostly men, full-time students, respondents with the highest level of education, metropolitan residents and frequent or occasional readers of foreign news media.

Respondents in “rural” zones were most likely to think that **Iceland's interests would be harmed by the EU's fishery policy** (74% “agreed”). Respondents living in urban and metropolitan areas, together with 15-24 year-olds and full-time students, were overall the least likely to agree with this statement (54%-58%). Across most segments, a majority of respondents agreed that **whaling would be prohibited when Iceland joined the EU**. For example, 53% of non-working respondents and 56% of manual workers agreed with this proposition; the level of agreement was somewhat higher among employees and the self-employed (59%-60%).

Variation was also seen in the proportions of respondents who believed that, when joining the EU, **tourism in Iceland would develop significantly**. For example, 54% of 25-39 year-olds and 57% of the over 40 year-olds agreed with this proposition, compared to 70% of 15-24 year-olds. Similarly, the level of agreement for this statement ranged from 53% in “rural” areas to 62% in “metropolitan areas”.

Across almost all socio-demographic segments, at least 50% of respondents agreed with the statements about the potential consequences of EU membership discussed so far; however, this was not the case for the last two statements – for the first of these two statements, many respondents found it difficult to give their opinion (i.e. they gave a “don't know” response); for the other statement, on the other hand, a larger proportion expressed disagreement.

Many respondents said they “did not know” when asked whether they agreed, or disagreed, with the statement that **EU support for regional development would benefit Iceland's citizens**; the proportions of such “don't know” responses were highest among full-time students and 15-39 year-olds (38%-41%). The self-employed and “frequent” readers of foreign news media were among the most likely to answer this question; their opinions on the topic, however, were different. Among the self-employed, 32% agreed, and 48% disagreed, that EU regional support would benefit their country's citizens; however, among “frequent” readers of foreign news media, 45% agreed, and 36% disagreed with the statement.

In sharp contrast, almost all respondents expressed their opinion when asked whether they thought that **their country would be able to keep control over its natural resources when joining the EU**. Moreover, across most socio-demographic segments, respondents who disagreed with this statement

outnumbered those who agreed. For example, almost 6 in 10 25-39 year-olds and women disagreed with the statement (57%-59%), compared to roughly a third who expressed agreement (33%-34%). The most important exceptions were – once again – those respondents frequently reading foreign news media; among the members of this group, 44% disagreed, while 50% agreed, that Iceland would be able to keep control over its natural resources.

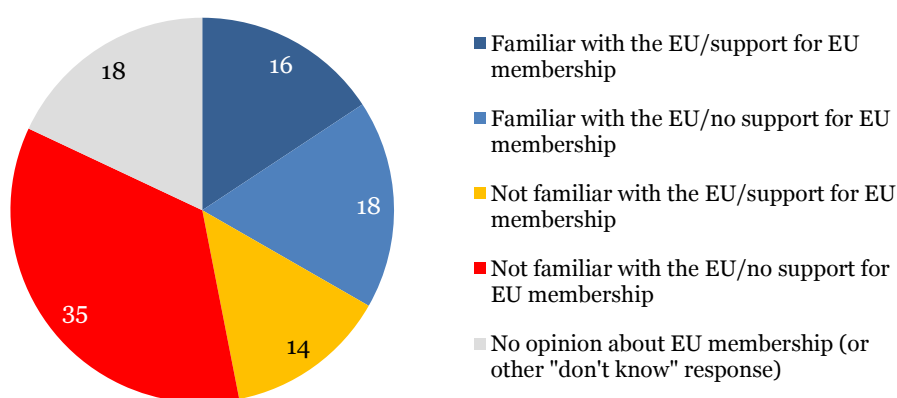
Consequences of EU membership – “support for EU membership” and “familiarity with the EU”

Not surprisingly, respondents who thought that Iceland’s future should be as part of the EU were considerably more likely to agree with the positively-formulated statements about potential consequences of the EU (e.g. “tourism in Iceland will develop significantly”) and considerably less likely to agree with the negatively-formulated statements (e.g. “Iceland’s interests will be harmed by the EU’s fishery policy”).

Nonetheless, it was also noted in the beginning of this chapter that respondents who did not feel familiar with the EU were more likely to disagree that Iceland’s future was as part of the Union. Combining responses for the question about “familiarity with the EU” and “support for EU membership”, it was noted that 35% of all respondents said they did not feel familiar with the EU and also did not support Iceland’s membership of the Union.

Furthermore, as noted previously, among those feeling familiar with the EU, a considerable proportion *strongly disagreed* that Iceland’s future should be as part of the EU. The chart below shows that, among those feeling familiar with the EU, almost equal numbers would support, or rather not support EU membership (16% and 18%, respectively, of all respondents).

“Informed” support for EU membership



Q1. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree:
%, Base: all respondents

About a sixth (18%) of respondents did not know whether they would support Iceland’s EU membership or not (or they could not say whether they felt familiar with the EU or not). As expected, among this group, large proportions of interviewees gave a “don’t know” response when presented with the statements about potential consequences of EU membership (between 15% and 56%).

Looking at opinions about the potential consequences of EU membership among the other groups of respondents, it was noted that, for several statements, the largest differences in agreement/disagreement were seen when comparing interviewees who felt familiar with the EU and supported membership of the Union and those who felt familiar with the EU, but did not support EU membership.

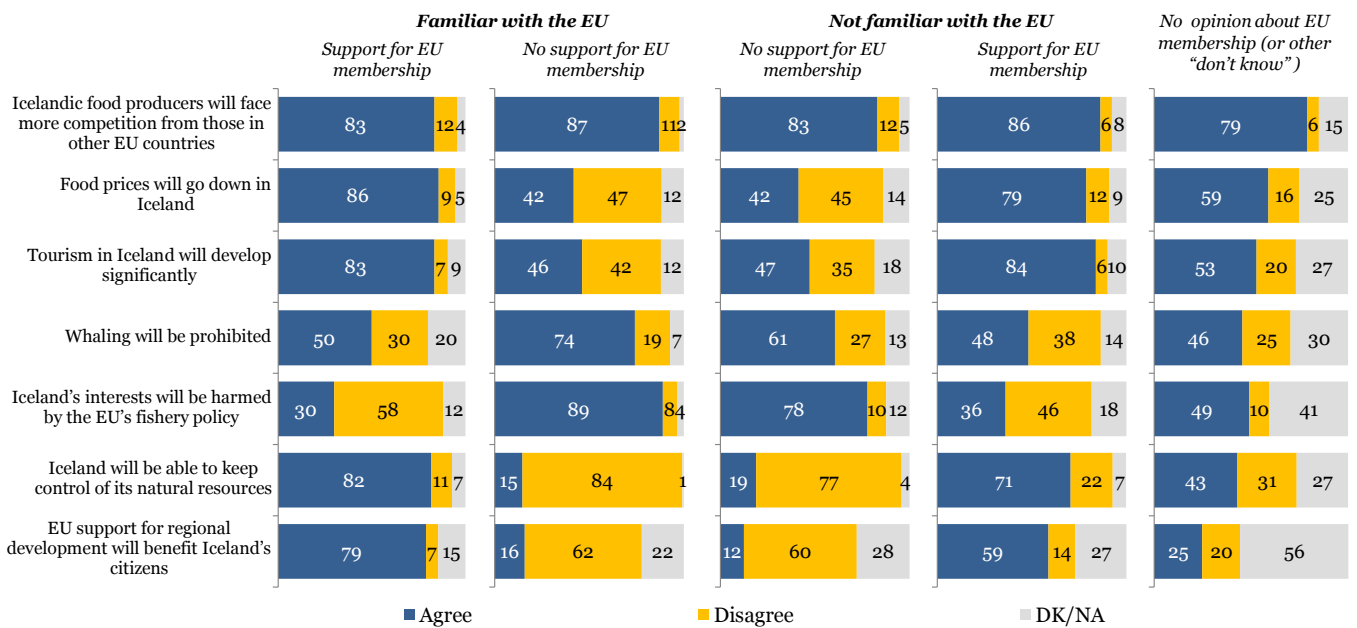
For example, among those respondents feeling familiar with the EU and who were supportive of EU membership, 30% agreed, and 58% disagreed, that Iceland’s interests would be harmed by the Union’s

fishery policy. Among those feeling familiar with the EU but being more critical about EU membership, 89% agreed, and 8% disagreed, with the statement.

Looking at the results for those who did not feel familiar with the EU, but who supported membership of the Union, respondents who disagreed also outnumbered those who agreed, that Iceland’s interests would be harmed by the EU’s fishery policy (46% vs. 36%); however, their level of disagreement was lower than for their counterparts feeling familiar with the EU (46% vs. 58%).

Similarly, among those who did not feel familiar with the EU and also did not support membership of the Union, respondents who agreed largely outnumbered those who disagreed (78% vs. 10%). These respondents, however, were less likely than their counterparts who felt familiar with the EU to agree that Iceland’s interests would be harmed by the EU’s fishery policy (78% vs. 89%).

Consequences of Iceland’s EU membership



Q2. Now, imagine that Iceland becomes a member of the EU. Would you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree with each the following statements about the consequences of the membership of Iceland to the EU?
 %, Base: all respondents

3. Iceland's relations with other countries

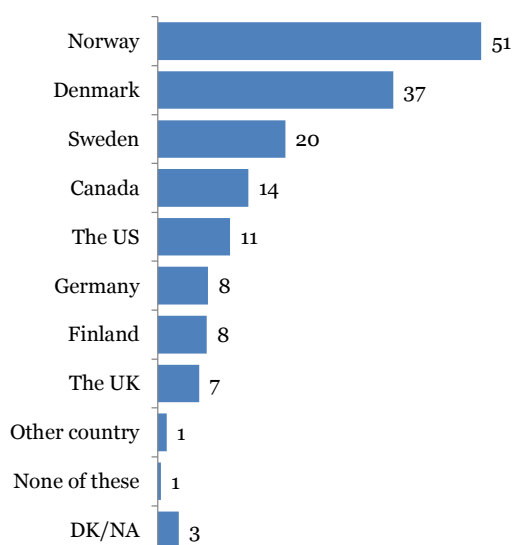
3.1 Countries “close” to Iceland

Respondents were asked to list two countries that could be seen as models for Iceland. About half (51%) of Icelanders chose Norway as a country that could be seen as a model for their country. Norway was followed by Sweden and Denmark; selected by 23% and 21%, respectively, of respondents.

The chart on the right presents results separately for *first* and *second* responses. Almost 4 in 10 (37%) respondents named Norway as their first response, far ahead of Sweden and Denmark, both 9%. A similar proportion of respondents selected each of these three countries as their second response (12%-14%).

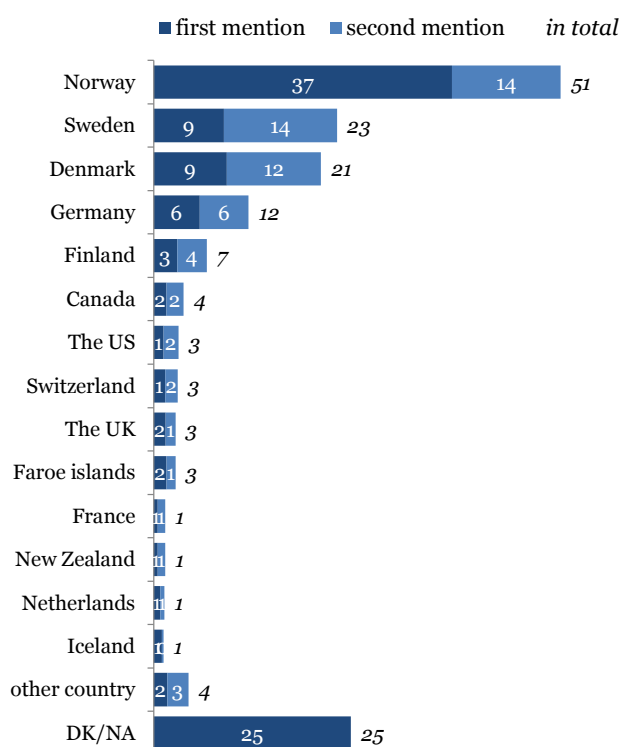
The third EU Nordic country – Finland – was selected by 7% of respondents; this figure is roughly three times smaller than the ones for Denmark and Sweden. Furthermore, Finland ranked lower than Germany which was selected by 12% of respondents as a model for Iceland. None of the other EU Member States were selected by more than 5% of respondents.

To which countries do Icelanders feel the closest?



Q4. To which of the following countries do you feel the closest?
%, Base: all respondents

Countries seen as model for Iceland



Q3a. If you were to choose a country that could be seen as a model for Iceland, which country would that be?
Q3b. And if you were to choose a second country?
%, Base: all respondents

A quarter of respondents did not know which country could be seen as a model for Iceland (or preferred not to give an answer). However, when presented with a list of eight countries, almost all respondents were able to select the one they felt the closest to (even so, 3% said they “did not know”).

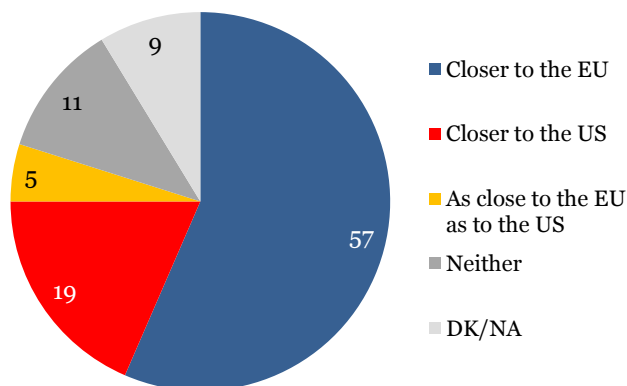
One in two (51%) Icelanders answered that they felt closest to Norway. Although similar shares of respondents selected Sweden or Denmark as a “model for Iceland” in the previous question, the proportion naming the country as the one they felt closest to was almost twice as high for Denmark as for Sweden (37% vs. 20%).

Canada and the US were selected by 14% and 11%, respectively, of respondents as the country (from the eight countries listed) that they felt closest to. The UK, Finland and Germany were each chosen by 7%-8% of respondents. Virtually none of the respondents (spontaneously) mentioned a country other than the ones listed in the survey (1%) or answered that they did not feel close to any of the eight countries (1%).

Combining the results of the two questions discussed so far in this section, it was noted that 75% of Icelanders mentioned at least one EU country – either as a “model for Iceland” or as “the country they felt closest to” (or both).

The results of the next question showed that a majority (57%) of Icelanders said they **felt closer to the EU than to the US**; about one in five (19%) held an opposite view – they felt closer to the US than to the EU. Smaller shares of respondents (spontaneously) said that they felt as close to the EU as to the US (5%) or that they did not feel close to either the US or the EU (11%). Finally, 9% of respondents did not express an opinion on this topic.

Do Icelanders feel closer to the EU or to the US?



Q5. Do you feel closer to the EU or to the US?
%, Base: all respondents

Socio-demographic considerations

Across all socio-demographic groups, respondents were most likely to rank Norway highest when asked to select a country that they saw as a **model for Iceland**. Furthermore, across all groups, Norway was followed by Sweden and Denmark. As for the average results, a considerable proportion of respondents found it difficult to answer this question; for example, the proportion of “don’t know” responses was 29% for women, 27% for respondents in rural areas and 25% for employees.

Looking at the results for the next question, however, showed again that almost all respondents – across all socio-demographic groups – were able to select the **country they felt the closest to**. Although Norway again appeared as the highest ranked country across almost all groups, there were a few exceptions. For example, 15-24 year-olds (and full-time students) were less likely than their counterparts to select Norway, while they were (relatively) more likely to select the US (15-24 year-olds: 36% “Norway” vs. 21% “the US”; over 54s: 55% “Norway” vs. 8% “the US”).

Summing up the proportions of respondents who selected one of the EU Nordic countries as the country they felt closest to, this figure varied between 58% for respondents living in “urban areas” and 75% of manual workers. Not unexpectedly, respondents who did not support EU membership were less likely to select one of the EU Nordic countries as the country they felt closest to, while those in favour of Iceland’s EU membership were the most likely to select one of these countries (53% vs. 81%).

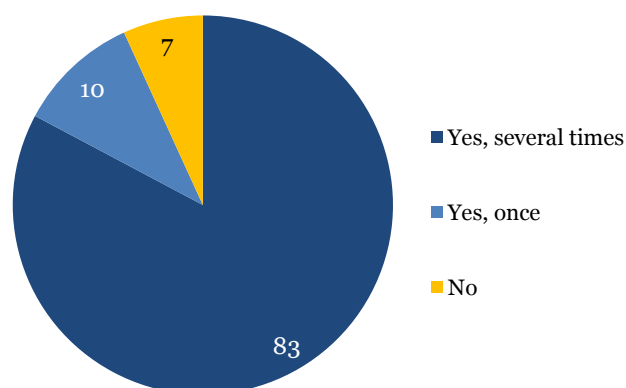
In accordance with the overall high numbers selecting one of the EU Nordic countries, across almost all socio-demographic groups, a slim majority answered that they **felt closer to the EU than to the US**. Nonetheless, the largest difference was – once again – observed when comparing respondents who supported Iceland’s membership of the EU and those who did not: 87% of the former said they felt closer to the EU than to the US, compared to 38% of the latter. Slightly more than a quarter (27%) of respondents who disagreed that Iceland’s future was as part of the EU said they felt closer to the US than to the EU; a similar result was observed among 15-24 year-olds, full-time students and manual workers (25%-28%).

3.2 Countries Icelanders visited in the past five years

It was noted in chapter 1 that having travelled abroad appeared to be associated with a feeling of familiarity with the EU.

The chart on the right shows that more than 8 in 10 (83%) Icelanders said they had travelled abroad *several times* in the past five years. A tenth of respondents had only travelled outside of Iceland once in the past five years and a smaller proportion (7%) had not left Iceland during that time frame.

Having travelled outside of Iceland in the past five years

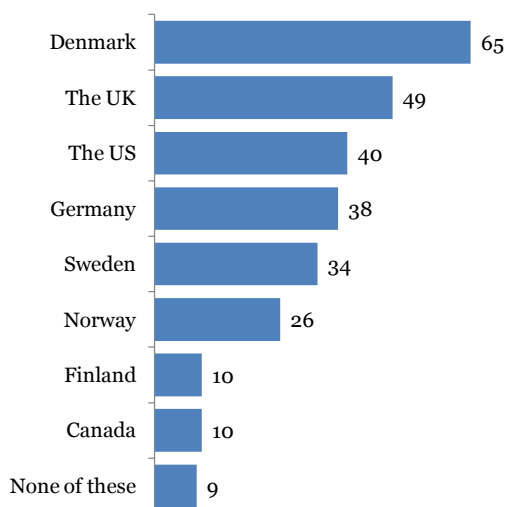


Q6. Have you travelled outside of Iceland in the past five years?
%, Base: all respondents

Countries visited in the past five years

Respondents who had travelled abroad in the past five years were also asked which countries – from a list of eight – they had visited during that time frame. About a tenth (9%) of respondents (who had travelled abroad) had not visited any of the eight countries listed.

Countries respondents visited in the past five years



Q7a. Have you travelled to any of the following countries in the past five years?
%, Base: those who have travelled outside of Iceland in the past five years

Denmark was the number one destination among the eight countries listed: 65% of travellers had visited this country. The UK was next, selected by 49% of travellers; third place was shared by the US and Germany (40% and 38%, respectively, mentioned these countries). Roughly a third (34%) of respondents, who had travelled abroad, had visited Sweden and 26% had travelled to Norway. Finland and Canada were the least popular destinations of those listed (10% of responses each).

An analysis of differences across socio-demographic segments in the proportions saying they had visited the countries listed in the survey in the past five years primarily showed an effect of differences in the frequency of travelling abroad – i.e. members of those groups more likely to have travelled abroad regularly were more likely to have visited each of the eight countries listed in the survey. A comparison of the rankings of the most popular destination countries, however, showed minor differences across socio-demographic segments.

Reasons for not having travelled abroad in the past five years

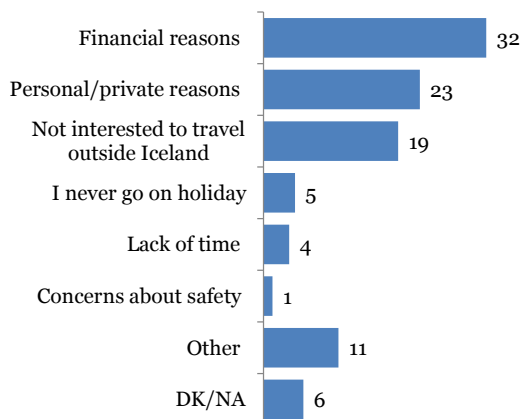
Across most socio-demographic segments, more than 80% of interviewees said they had travelled abroad *several times* in the past five years. Over 54 year-olds, respondents with the lowest levels of education and rural residents were somewhat more likely to say that they had travelled outside of Iceland only once in the past five years or that they had not left Iceland during that time frame. For example, 15% of the over 54 year-olds had made one trip abroad and 10% had not made any trips; the corresponding proportions for 25-39 year-olds were 9% and 5%, respectively.

Respondents who had not travelled abroad in the past five years were asked to select the most important reason for not having done this from a list of six potential reasons. Note: a minority of respondents had not travelled abroad; some caution should be exercised when interpreting the results of this question.

About a third (32%) of these respondents said they had not travelled abroad due to financial reasons. Personal/private reasons were mentioned by 23% and 19% said they were not interested in travelling abroad.

A minority of respondents said they never went on holiday (5%), referred to a lack of time (4%) or had been concerned about their safety (1%). About a tenth (11%) of interviewees said they had not travelled abroad in the past five years for reasons other than the ones listed in the survey.

Main reason for not having travelled outside of Iceland



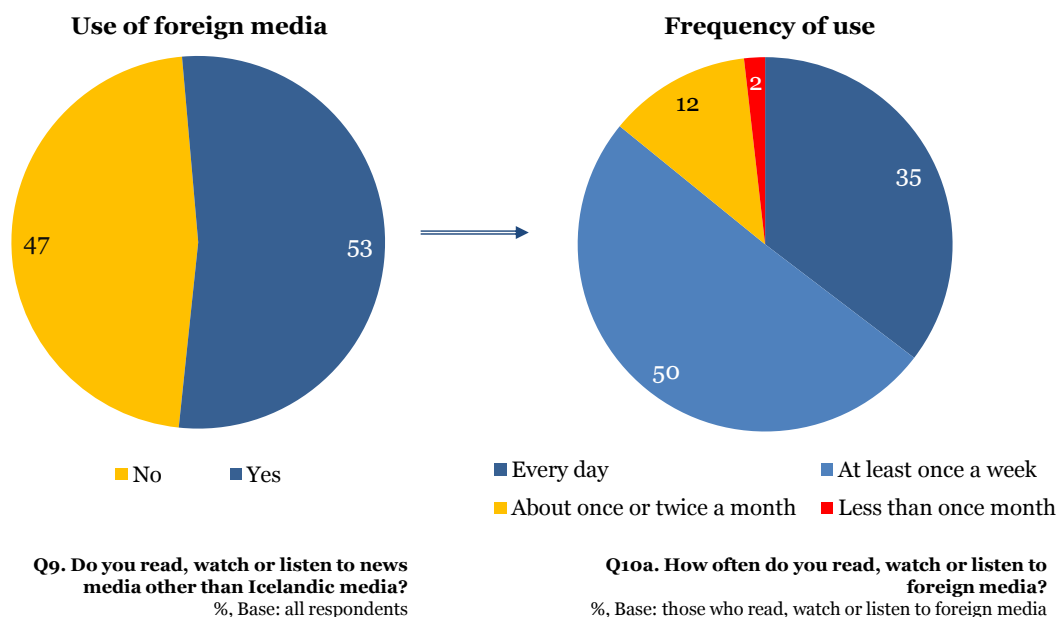
Q7b. What was the main reason why you have not travelled outside of Iceland in the past 5 years?
 Note: n=70
 %, Base: those who have not travelled outside of Iceland in the past five years

3.3 Icelanders’ use of foreign media

In the previous chapters, it was noted that respondents who regularly read foreign news media were more familiar with the EU and had different views about the Union; for example, they were more likely to agree that EU support for regional development would benefit Iceland’s citizens. At the same time, it was found that some members of this group were among the most supportive of the EU, while others appeared to be more “Euro-sceptic”.

A slim majority (53%) of Icelanders said they read, watched and/or listened to news media other than Icelandic media. Out of these respondents who consulted foreign media, 35% said they read, watched or listened to foreign news media on a daily basis and another 50% consulted these media sources *at least once a week*. About one in eight (12%) said that they read, watched or listened to foreign news media *about once or twice a month* and a minority (2%) said they did this *less than once a month*.

Reading, watching and/or listening to foreign news media



While 60% of men said they read, watched or listened to news media other than Icelandic media, this proportion was 45% among women. Men were also more likely than women to read such media regularly: 37% of men, who consulted foreign news media, did this on a daily basis and another 52% did this *at least once a week*; the corresponding proportions for women were 33% and 47%, respectively.

The over 54 year-olds were less likely than their younger counterparts to consult foreign news media sources (46% vs. 52% of 15-24 year-olds and 56%-57% of 25-54 year-olds). Among respondents who consulted foreign media, however, the over 54 year-olds were the most likely to answer that they read, watched and/or listened to such media on a daily basis (42% vs. 30%-36% across all other age groups).

In regard to respondents' educational level, large differences were seen in the proportions who consulted news media other than Icelandic media (58% of the most educated and 54% of full-time students vs. 22% of the least educated); nonetheless, looking at the frequency of use, the differences between educational groups were smaller. About 6 in 10 self-employed respondents (59%), as opposed to less than half of manual workers (44%), said they consulted foreign news media; among non-working respondents and employees, about half of respondents gave the same response (52%-53%). Once again, smaller differences were observed across these groups when looking at the frequency of use.

The proportion of respondents who read, watched or listened to foreign news media varied between 43% in “rural” areas and 61% in “urban” areas. Focusing solely on respondents who consulted this type of news media, the proportion of “every day” responses varied between 29% in “rural” areas and 38% in “metropolitan” areas.

Most popular news media in terms of source countries

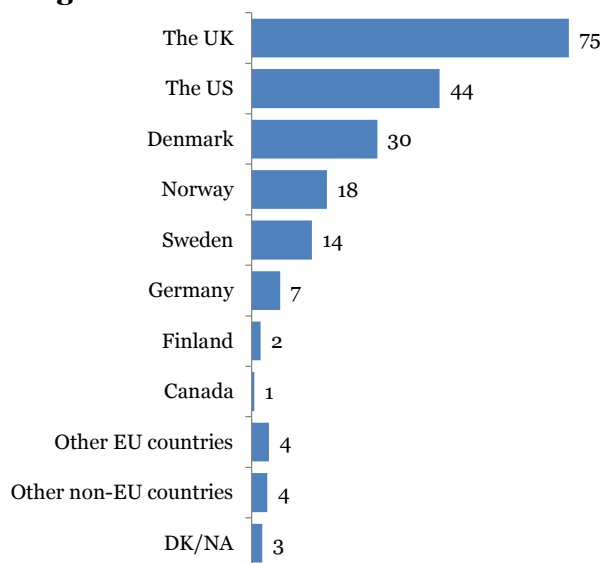
UK news media were by far the most popular source for foreign news; 75% of respondents who read, watched or listened to foreign news media said these media were UK-based. Media from the US were selected by 44% and media from Denmark by 30%. That these three countries ranked highest could be expected given that English and Danish are commonly taught in Icelandic schools.

Roughly a sixth (18%) of respondents who consulted foreign news media said that these media originated from Norway and 14% mentioned Swedish media; the corresponding proportion for Finland was just 2%. Less than a tenth (7%) said they read, watched or listened to German media; media from “other EU countries” were mentioned by 4% of interviewees.

Men, 25-39 year-olds, full-time students, those with the highest level of education, the self-employed and metropolitan residents were more likely than their counterparts to read, watch or listen to news media from the UK or the US. Media from the UK and the US were also popular among all other socio-demographic segments; nonetheless, compared to the aforementioned groups, women and the oldest respondents more frequently listed media from other Nordic countries.

For example, 82% of 25-39 year-olds who read, watched or listened to foreign media said these media were UK-based and 55% said these media were from the US; the corresponding proportions for over 54 year-olds were 66% and 28%, respectively. News media from Denmark were mentioned by 47% of the over 54 year-olds, as opposed to 29% of 25-39 year-olds. Similarly, the figures were 32% for the

From which countries do these media originate?



Q11. From which countries do those media originate?
%, Base: those who read, watch or listen to foreign media

over 54s, vs. 13% for 25-39 year-olds, for Norwegian news media, and 25% vs. 8%, respectively, for Swedish news media.

Main reason for not reading foreign news media

Among respondents who said they did not read, watch or listen to foreign news media, about a quarter (23%) said this was mainly due to a lack of time. A considerable proportion (18%) said they were not interested in other countries' media. A somewhat smaller share (15%) said they did not consult foreign media because they did not understand any foreign languages and 4% said they did not know any foreign media.

About a third (34%) of respondents mentioned other reasons than the ones listed above when asked for their main reason for not reading, watching or listening to foreign news media.

About a third (34%) of 40-54 year-olds – who did not read foreign news media – said they did not have time to do so; this proportion decreased to 16% for 15-24 year-olds. Among the latter respondents, the largest proportion said they were not interested in other countries' media (32% vs. 12% of 40-54 year-olds). The over 54-year-olds were most likely to say that they did not consult news media from other countries because they did not understand any foreign languages (30% vs. 4% of 15-39 year-olds). Similarly, respondents with the highest level of education were most likely not to have time to read foreign media, respondents with the lowest level of education were most likely not to be able to read such media (a language issue) and full-time students were most likely not to be interested in such media.

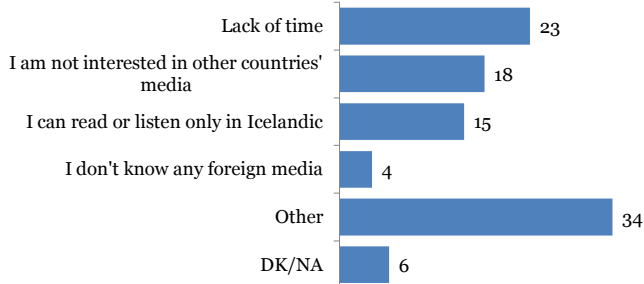
“Not being interested in other countries' media” was also more frequently mentioned as a reason for not consulting foreign news media by respondents from “urban” areas (38% vs. 16% in other areas), manual workers and non-working respondents (both 25%, compared to 12%-14% across other occupational groups). Non-working respondents, however, were also more likely than their counterparts not to be able to read foreign media (24% vs. 9% of employees). The self-employed and employees were similar to respondents with the highest level of education; “a lack of time” was the most frequently mentioned reason among these groups (29%-31% vs. 7% of manual workers and 13% of non-working respondents).

Preferred channels for news media

Respondents were also asked which media channel they preferred to use to stay informed about current affairs; note: this question did not specifically ask about foreign news, but “current affairs” in general.

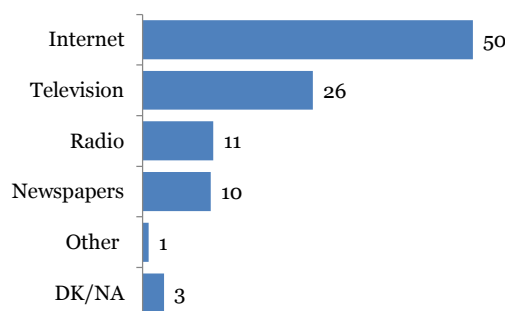
The Internet was the most popular method of staying informed about current affairs; 50% of respondents said they preferred this channel. Half as many respondents (26%) preferred to stay informed by watching television. Newspapers and radio were each mentioned by a tenth of respondents (10%-11%).

Main reason for not reading, watching or listening to foreign media



Q10b. What is the main reason why you do not read, watch or listen to foreign media?
%, Base: those who don't read, watch or listen to foreign media

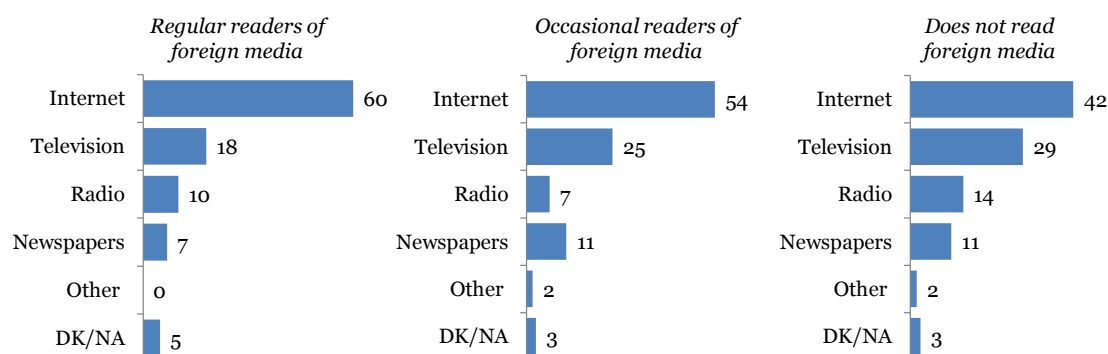
Preferred medium to stay informed about current affairs



Q8. What is your preferred method of staying informed about current affairs?
%, Base: all respondents

Both among readers and non-readers of foreign news media, the Internet was the most important channel for information; nonetheless, the proportion selecting this channel varied between 42% for those who did not read foreign news media and 60% for “regular” readers of foreign news media. The former respondents were more likely to prefer watching television or listening to the radio; for example, 14% of these respondents preferred radio news services, compared to 10% of the “frequent” users of foreign media and 7% of the “occasional” users.

Preferred medium to stay informed about current affairs



Q8. What is your preferred method of staying informed about current affairs?
%, Base: all respondents

The younger the respondents and the higher their level of education, the more likely they were to prefer to browse the Internet to stay informed about current affairs. For example, while 77% of 15-24 year-olds and 72% of 25-39 year-olds selected this media channel, this proportion decreased to 46% for 40-54 year-olds and 14% for the over 54 year-olds. Men, metropolitan residents, employees and manual workers were also more likely than their counterparts to select the Internet as their favourite method to stay informed.

Across most socio-demographic groups, the Internet was selected by the largest proportion of respondents; among the over 54 year-olds and respondents with the lowest level of education, however, the largest proportion of respondents selected television as their preferred medium in order to stay informed about current affairs. For example, 42% of the oldest respondents selected television, this proportion decreased to 12% for 15-24 year-olds. Women, rural residents, the self-employed and non-working respondents were also more likely than their counterparts to select this medium.

A similar pattern of differences was observed when looking at the proportions that preferred listening to the radio in order to stay informed about current affairs. The over 54 year-olds, those with a low level of education, respondents from “rural” areas and the self-employed were more liable to name this medium as their preferred source for information about current affairs. Finally, newspapers were more frequently mentioned by older respondents (15% of the over 54 year-olds vs. 7% of 15-39 year-olds), respondents with the highest level of education (13% vs. 8% across other educational groups) and respondents in “urban areas” (14% vs. 7% in “rural” areas).

Flash EB Series #302

Iceland and the European Union

Annex tables and survey details

THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION

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Table 1. “I feel familiar with the European Union”

QUESTION: Q1_A. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree: - I feel familiar with the European Union











	Total N	% Strongly agree	% Somewhat agree	% Somewhat disagree	% Strongly disagree	% DK/NA
 TOTAL	1004	5.1	31.2	40.7	20.3	2.8
 SEX						
Male	530	7.4	37	38.3	14.2	3.1
Female	474	2.5	24.7	43.3	27	2.5
 AGE						
15 – 24	192	4.1	27.9	42.1	23.7	2.2
25 – 39	266	7.6	26.5	44.2	17.4	4.3
40 – 54	257	5.1	36	41.4	14.9	2.7
55 +	286	2.9	33.4	36.2	25.6	1.9
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	40	1.9	24.4	47.9	24.3	1.6
16 – 20	248	2	24.2	42	27.5	4.2
20 +	477	6.8	37.5	39.4	14.1	2.1
Still in education	217	5.6	27.1	41.4	23.5	2.5
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	614	5.1	33.5	38.8	19.9	2.7
Urban	107	6.6	25.5	40.1	24.1	3.6
Rural	283	4.5	28.3	44.9	19.6	2.7
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	141	6.4	38.6	36.8	15	3.3
Employee	501	6.1	32.3	41.7	17.6	2.3
Manual worker	46	0	17.7	54.8	23.7	3.8
Not working	313	3.8	28	38.6	26.4	3.2
 FAMILIAR WITH THE EU						
Agree	364	14	86	0	0	0
Disagree	612	0	0	66.7	33.3	0
 SUPPORT OF EU MEMBERSHIP						
Agree	304	8.9	43.3	33.7	11.5	2.6
Disagree	544	4.3	28.1	42.3	22.3	3
 READING FOREIGN MEDIA						
Frequent reader	188	16.3	41.9	28.3	11.5	2
Occasional reader	333	4.2	35.8	41.9	15.2	2.9
Does not read foreign media	480	1.4	24	44.5	27.3	2.8
 TRAVELLING ABROAD						
Regularly travelling abroad	830	5.6	34.1	39	18.4	3
Did not travel abroad regularly	173	2.7	17.1	48.8	29.4	2

Table 2. “Icelanders and EU citizens share the same values, such as democracy and equality”

QUESTION: Q1_B. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree: - Icelanders and EU citizens share the same values, such as democracy and equality











	Total N	% Strongly agree	% Somewhat agree	% Somewhat disagree	% Strongly disagree	% DK/NA
 TOTAL	1004	14.6	46.6	15.1	5.9	17.7
 SEX						
Male	530	18.5	49.8	12	6.9	12.8
Female	474	10.3	43.1	18.6	4.8	23.2
 AGE						
15 – 24	192	9.8	51.6	8.2	3.6	26.8
25 – 39	266	15	47.9	14.1	5.6	17.4
40 – 54	257	17	47.8	15.6	6.7	12.9
55 +	286	15.5	40.9	20.4	7.1	16.1
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	40	9.9	41.2	25.3	8.3	15.3
16 – 20	248	12.3	38.8	18.5	7.3	23.1
20 +	477	17.8	48.5	15.3	5.7	12.6
Still in education	217	10.8	52.4	8.6	3.9	24.3
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	614	17.3	49.3	13.4	5.3	14.7
Urban	107	17.4	41.3	15.1	2.4	23.8
Rural	283	7.8	42.8	18.9	8.6	21.9
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	141	11.2	51.3	20.3	6.4	10.8
Employee	501	17.7	46.5	13.8	5.7	16.3
Manual worker	46	6.1	60	7.8	5.6	20.5
Not working	313	12.5	43	15.9	5.9	22.7
 FAMILIAR WITH THE EU						
Agree	364	23.2	53.2	14.7	4	4.8
Disagree	612	9.8	42.9	15.2	7.2	24.8
 SUPPORT OF EU MEMBERSHIP						
Agree	304	26.1	51	8.9	3.7	10.3
Disagree	544	9.3	43.7	20.9	8	18.1
 READING FOREIGN MEDIA						
Frequent reader	188	24.4	45.3	15.4	5.4	9.6
Occasional reader	333	16.4	49	13.1	4.2	17.4
Does not read foreign media	480	9.7	45.5	16.2	7.4	21.2
 TRAVELLING ABROAD						
Regularly travelling abroad	830	15.6	48.4	14.7	5	16.4
Did not travel abroad regularly	173	10.3	38.1	17.4	9.9	24.3

Table 3. “Iceland's participation in the Schengen Agreement is positive”

QUESTION: Q1_C. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree: - Iceland's participation in the Schengen Agreement is positive











	Total N	% Strongly agree	% Somewhat agree	% Somewhat disagree	% Strongly disagree	% DK/NA
 TOTAL	1004	12.1	28.6	17	13.5	28.8
 SEX						
Male	530	15.8	29.6	16.9	14.2	23.4
Female	474	8	27.4	17.1	12.7	34.7
 AGE						
15 – 24	192	7.3	21.3	12	5.7	53.7
25 – 39	266	16.8	30.4	12.3	9.5	31.1
40 – 54	257	15.1	33.9	17	14.3	19.7
55 +	286	8.5	27.3	24.5	21.4	18.3
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	40	9.8	24.8	27	13.2	25.1
16 – 20	248	8.1	24.2	20.4	18	29.3
20 +	477	15	35.1	17.5	14.3	18.2
Still in education	217	10.9	21.4	10.4	5.4	51.9
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	614	14.4	30.3	15.1	14.1	26.1
Urban	107	12.1	27.2	19.1	13.2	28.5
Rural	283	7.3	25.4	20.2	12.5	34.6
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	141	9.8	34.3	19.7	17.2	19
Employee	501	15.9	32.6	13.7	12.1	25.8
Manual worker	46	7.7	24.5	26.5	3.3	38.1
Not working	313	7.6	20.3	19.7	15.9	36.5
 FAMILIAR WITH THE EU						
Agree	364	16.6	34.7	17.8	14.1	16.8
Disagree	612	9	25	16.9	13.7	35.4
 SUPPORT OF EU MEMBERSHIP						
Agree	304	20.9	40.3	10.4	6.1	22.2
Disagree	544	7.6	21.4	22.8	19.8	28.3
 READING FOREIGN MEDIA						
Frequent reader	188	19.1	26.3	19.8	15.2	19.5
Occasional reader	333	15.8	33.5	14.7	9.9	26.1
Does not read foreign media	480	6.7	25.9	17.6	15.5	34.4
 TRAVELLING ABROAD						
Regularly travelling abroad	830	13.8	30	15.9	13.2	27.1
Did not travel abroad regularly	173	4.3	21.3	22.3	15.4	36.8

Table 4. “Iceland follows much of the EU's legislation without participating in the actual decision making”

QUESTION: Q1_D. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree: - Iceland follows much of the EU's legislation without participating in the actual decision making











	Total N	% Strongly agree	% Somewhat agree	% Somewhat disagree	% Strongly disagree	% DK/NA
 TOTAL	1004	27.1	40.7	8.2	4.5	19.4
 SEX						
Male	530	34.5	41	7.5	4.2	12.8
Female	474	18.9	40.4	9.1	4.9	26.7
 AGE						
15 – 24	192	11.5	47	7.7	2.7	31
25 – 39	266	26.8	40.7	5.4	3.4	23.7
40 – 54	257	35.9	42.3	6.5	2.8	12.5
55 +	286	29.9	34.9	12.8	8.3	14.1
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	40	19.4	31.8	17	14.6	17.2
16 – 20	248	22.9	36.6	12.9	7.5	20.1
20 +	477	36.4	40.7	5.5	2.6	14.7
Still in education	217	13.5	47.1	7.6	2.7	29
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	614	29.4	40.1	8.1	4.2	18.3
Urban	107	25.6	41.7	5.5	6	21.2
Rural	283	22.9	41.7	9.7	4.7	21.1
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	141	32.1	43.2	10	4.4	10.3
Employee	501	31.7	39.5	5.7	3.5	19.6
Manual worker	46	13.8	50.9	12.3	2.3	20.7
Not working	313	19.2	40.3	10.9	6.5	23.1
 FAMILIAR WITH THE EU						
Agree	364	42.7	42.6	6.5	2.9	5.3
Disagree	612	18.1	40.4	9.3	5.3	26.8
 SUPPORT OF EU MEMBERSHIP						
Agree	304	38.9	41.1	6	1.6	12.4
Disagree	544	21.8	42.6	11	7.2	17.4
 READING FOREIGN MEDIA						
Frequent reader	188	34.8	44	5.8	2.1	13.4
Occasional reader	333	28.6	43.5	7.8	4.4	15.6
Does not read foreign media	480	23.2	37.7	9.5	5.5	24
 TRAVELLING ABROAD						
Regularly travelling abroad	830	28.3	43.2	7.3	3.4	17.8
Did not travel abroad regularly	173	21.3	29.2	12.7	9.6	27.2

Table 5. “Iceland's future should be as part of the EU”

QUESTION: Q1_E. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree: - Iceland's future should be as part of the EU











	Total N	% Strongly agree	% Somewhat agree	% Somewhat disagree	% Strongly disagree	% DK/NA
 TOTAL	1004	14.1	16.1	19.3	34.9	15.5
 SEX						
Male	530	15	18.4	17.2	35.5	14
Female	474	13.1	13.6	21.7	34.4	17.3
 AGE						
15 – 24	192	13.7	18.4	21.5	30.9	15.6
25 – 39	266	10.9	12.1	19.4	34.1	23.6
40 – 54	257	18.8	20.4	15.4	32.7	12.7
55 +	286	13	14.7	21.3	40.2	10.8
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	40	6.5	14.3	24.6	31.2	23.4
16 – 20	248	11.2	13.4	19.4	44.3	11.7
20 +	477	16.8	17.9	17.3	32.2	15.8
Still in education	217	12.7	16.8	22.2	29.2	19.1
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	614	16.5	17.7	19.1	29	17.7
Urban	107	16.1	13.4	16.7	40.1	13.8
Rural	283	8.2	13.6	20.8	45.9	11.5
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	141	13.2	15.2	12.5	45.5	13.5
Employee	501	16.2	18.9	17	30.4	17.5
Manual worker	46	9.8	9.2	35	34	12
Not working	313	11.9	13.2	23.8	37.5	13.6
 FAMILIAR WITH THE EU						
Agree	364	24.1	19.3	13.6	34.8	8.2
Disagree	612	8.3	14.1	22.8	34.7	20.1
 SUPPORT OF EU MEMBERSHIP						
Agree	304	46.7	53.3	0	0	0
Disagree	544	0	0	35.6	64.4	0
 READING FOREIGN MEDIA						
Frequent reader	188	20.6	23.5	10.8	33.5	11.6
Occasional reader	333	16	17.3	20.8	31.1	14.8
Does not read foreign media	480	10.4	12.2	21.6	38.1	17.7
 TRAVELLING ABROAD						
Regularly travelling abroad	830	15.9	16.8	19.4	32.1	15.8
Did not travel abroad regularly	173	5.7	12.5	18.7	48.5	14.6

Table 6. “Iceland's adoption of the euro will help its economy”

QUESTION: Q1_F. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree: - Iceland's adoption of the euro will help its economy











	Total N	% Strongly agree	% Somewhat agree	% Somewhat disagree	% Strongly disagree	% DK/NA
 TOTAL	1004	15.4	24.1	23	23.4	14.1
 SEX						
Male	530	19.4	25.1	20.9	21.6	13
Female	474	10.9	23	25.4	25.3	15.4
 AGE						
15 – 24	192	14.8	23.1	27.1	17.4	17.5
25 – 39	266	12	26.8	25.1	18.9	17.2
40 – 54	257	21.6	26.5	17.7	20.6	13.7
55 +	286	13.5	20.4	23.3	33.3	9.6
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	40	12.5	22.4	29.2	21.7	14.1
16 – 20	248	11.9	18.5	22.3	32.7	14.6
20 +	477	19.1	26.6	21.1	20.2	13.1
Still in education	217	12.5	25.7	27.4	18.2	16.3
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	614	17.9	25.3	23.3	18.3	15.2
Urban	107	14.8	23.1	22.3	28.5	11.4
Rural	283	10.2	21.8	22.6	32.4	12.9
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	141	13.6	26	16.7	33.6	10.1
Employee	501	18.2	23.6	24.1	18.5	15.6
Manual worker	46	2.3	24.4	24.5	29.5	19.2
Not working	313	13.7	23.9	23.7	25.8	13
 FAMILIAR WITH THE EU						
Agree	364	23	24.8	18.8	24.1	9.2
Disagree	612	11.1	24	24.9	23.4	16.7
 SUPPORT OF EU MEMBERSHIP						
Agree	304	43.4	39.3	4.9	3.6	8.9
Disagree	544	2.5	14.9	34.2	39.4	8.9
 READING FOREIGN MEDIA						
Frequent reader	188	21.7	26.4	14.7	26.8	10.4
Occasional reader	333	16.2	24.4	24.5	19.8	15
Does not read foreign media	480	12.4	22.9	25.3	24.6	14.8
 TRAVELLING ABROAD						
Regularly travelling abroad	830	16.4	25.4	22.7	21.9	13.7
Did not travel abroad regularly	173	10.2	18.1	24.7	30.6	16.4

Table 7. “EU support for regional development will benefit Iceland's citizens”

QUESTION: Q2_A. Now, imagine that Iceland becomes a member of the EU. Would you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree with each the following statements about the consequences of the membership of Iceland to the EU? - EU support for regional development will benefit Iceland's citizens











	Total N	% Strongly agree	% Somewhat agree	% Somewhat disagree	% Strongly disagree	% DK/NA
 TOTAL	1004	9.5	22.3	22.1	16.8	29.4
 SEX						
Male	530	12	25.3	20.7	16.6	25.5
Female	474	6.6	19	23.7	17	33.7
 AGE						
15 – 24	192	4.5	26.1	24.4	4.1	41
25 – 39	266	6.1	19.3	22	13.6	39
40 – 54	257	13.3	27.2	16.4	18.7	24.4
55 +	286	12.2	18.4	26	26.3	17.2
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	40	9.8	14.3	27.7	29.5	18.7
16 – 20	248	6.2	16.6	28.6	24.6	24
20 +	477	13.1	24.8	18	14.5	29.6
Still in education	217	5.1	25.6	24.1	7.1	38.1
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	614	10.8	25.8	20.7	12.4	30.3
Urban	107	7	23.1	24.7	17.3	27.9
Rural	283	7.5	14.5	24	26.1	27.8
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	141	8.1	24.1	17.7	30.1	20
Employee	501	11.4	22.8	19.2	14.4	32.2
Manual worker	46	2.3	20.6	41.1	5.6	30.4
Not working	313	8.1	20.8	26	16.1	29.1
 FAMILIAR WITH THE EU						
Agree	364	16.2	28.6	16.6	17.5	21.1
Disagree	612	5.6	19.3	25.1	16.4	33.7
 SUPPORT OF EU MEMBERSHIP						
Agree	304	25.9	43.1	6.4	3.4	21.2
Disagree	544	2.1	11.1	32.2	28.4	26.2
 READING FOREIGN MEDIA						
Frequent reader	188	16.8	28.1	18.7	16.8	19.6
Occasional reader	333	8.9	26.6	21.5	12.8	30.2
Does not read foreign media	480	6.7	17.2	23.9	19.4	32.7
 TRAVELLING ABROAD						
Regularly travelling abroad	830	9.7	24.3	21.4	15.3	29.4
Did not travel abroad regularly	173	8.5	12.5	25.6	24.1	29.3

Table 8. “Food prices will go down in Iceland”

QUESTION: Q2_B. Now, imagine that Iceland becomes a member of the EU. Would you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree with each the following statements about the consequences of the membership of Iceland to the EU? - Food prices will go down in Iceland











	Total N	% Strongly agree	% Somewhat agree	% Somewhat disagree	% Strongly disagree	% DK/NA
 TOTAL	1004	20.6	35.8	19.7	10.2	13.7
 SEX						
Male	530	23.9	36.4	17.6	10.2	11.9
Female	474	16.8	35.2	22.1	10.3	15.6
 AGE						
15 – 24	192	14	43.2	19	3.2	20.6
25 – 39	266	19.5	35.2	20.9	10.8	13.6
40 – 54	257	26.2	32.4	20	10.5	11
55 +	286	21.1	34.8	18.1	14.3	11.7
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	40	12	32.3	20	21.5	14.2
16 – 20	248	17.3	33.4	19.5	14.7	15.2
20 +	477	26.1	34.5	21.2	7.2	11
Still in education	217	15.4	44.5	15.8	6.5	17.9
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	614	22.7	37.7	17	8.5	14.1
Urban	107	22.8	31.6	18.4	11.8	15.4
Rural	283	15.1	33.3	26.2	13.3	12.1
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	141	25	31.7	16.8	13.1	13.4
Employee	501	23.1	34	21.7	8.7	12.6
Manual worker	46	9.3	35.7	23.2	13	18.8
Not working	313	16.4	40.3	17.5	11	14.8
 FAMILIAR WITH THE EU						
Agree	364	27.3	37	18.1	8.8	8.8
Disagree	612	16.8	35.5	20.9	11.1	15.7
 SUPPORT OF EU MEMBERSHIP						
Agree	304	39.8	42	8.9	1.5	7.8
Disagree	544	10.2	31.5	28.1	16.7	13.6
 READING FOREIGN MEDIA						
Frequent reader	188	27.1	35.4	20.4	9.1	8
Occasional reader	333	20.9	39	19.5	7.7	12.9
Does not read foreign media	480	17.6	34	19.7	12.4	16.2
 TRAVELLING ABROAD						
Regularly travelling abroad	830	21.6	37.2	18.9	9.1	13.2
Did not travel abroad regularly	173	15.4	29.2	23.8	15.6	16

Table 9. “Icelandic food producers will face more competition from those in other EU countries”

QUESTION: Q2_C. Now, imagine that Iceland becomes a member of the EU. Would you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree with each the following statements about the consequences of the membership of Iceland to the EU? - Icelandic food producers will face more competition from those in other EU countries











	Total N	% Strongly agree	% Somewhat agree	% Somewhat disagree	% Strongly disagree	% DK/NA
 TOTAL	1004	35.6	47.5	6.8	3.4	6.7
 SEX						
Male	530	39.6	44.7	6.7	3.5	5.4
Female	474	31	50.6	6.9	3.3	8.1
 AGE						
15 – 24	192	18	57.5	10.1	0.8	13.6
25 – 39	266	40.5	46.4	4.8	2.7	5.7
40 – 54	257	38.7	48.2	6.4	2.3	4.4
55 +	286	39.5	41.6	6.9	7	5
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	40	21.4	55.4	7.6	9.8	5.9
16 – 20	248	40.1	40.7	7	4.5	7.8
20 +	477	39.5	47.6	5.6	2.5	4.8
Still in education	217	24	55.8	8.7	1.9	9.5
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	614	35.1	47.8	6.3	2.9	8
Urban	107	28.6	47.1	9.1	5.4	9.7
Rural	283	39.3	46.9	7.1	3.8	2.9
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	141	49.4	39.6	5.1	4.1	1.8
Employee	501	36.2	50.7	5.6	2.3	5.2
Manual worker	46	20.2	56.7	7.8	0	15.3
Not working	313	30.3	44.7	9.4	5.5	10.1
 FAMILIAR WITH THE EU						
Agree	364	40	45.4	8.2	3.2	3.3
Disagree	612	33.6	49.1	5.6	3.5	8.3
 SUPPORT OF EU MEMBERSHIP						
Agree	304	33.2	50.6	7.1	2.2	6.9
Disagree	544	40.5	43.4	7.5	4.5	4.1
 READING FOREIGN MEDIA						
Frequent reader	188	41.1	44.2	5.8	4.7	4.2
Occasional reader	333	36.5	50	4.5	3.1	5.9
Does not read foreign media	480	32.9	47	8.6	3.2	8.3
 TRAVELLING ABROAD						
Regularly travelling abroad	830	36.9	48	6.2	2.7	6.1
Did not travel abroad regularly	173	28.8	45	9.6	6.8	9.7

Table 10. “Tourism in Iceland will develop significantly”

QUESTION: Q2_D. Now, imagine that Iceland becomes a member of the EU. Would you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree with each the following statements about the consequences of the membership of Iceland to the EU? - Tourism in Iceland will develop significantly











	Total N	% Strongly agree	% Somewhat agree	% Somewhat disagree	% Strongly disagree	% DK/NA
 TOTAL	1004	17.2	41.6	19	6.3	15.9
 SEX						
Male	530	18.7	41.7	16.9	7.3	15.4
Female	474	15.5	41.5	21.3	5.3	16.5
 AGE						
15 – 24	192	17.3	52.9	13	1.7	15.1
25 – 39	266	11.7	42.4	20.5	6	19.4
40 – 54	257	18.9	38.5	20.3	6.8	15.5
55 +	286	20.5	36.1	20.4	9.5	13.5
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	40	14.4	35.1	30.1	4.4	16
16 – 20	248	17.4	40.3	18.6	8.5	15.2
20 +	477	18.7	38.4	19.8	6.5	16.5
Still in education	217	14.9	50.8	15.7	2.5	16.1
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	614	18.8	43.3	18.1	4.5	15.3
Urban	107	17.6	38	15.6	10.4	18.4
Rural	283	13.3	39.4	22.1	8.8	16.4
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	141	19.2	33.2	19.5	11.1	16.9
Employee	501	17.3	41.5	17.6	5.9	17.7
Manual worker	46	22.6	50.9	13.2	5.5	7.8
Not working	313	15.1	44.1	21.9	5.1	13.9
 FAMILIAR WITH THE EU						
Agree	364	19.3	42.8	19.3	7.1	11.4
Disagree	612	15.6	41.3	18.6	6	18.5
 SUPPORT OF EU MEMBERSHIP						
Agree	304	32.8	50.9	6.3	0.2	9.8
Disagree	544	10.3	36.5	26.4	10.6	16.2
 READING FOREIGN MEDIA						
Frequent reader	188	22.9	41.7	17.6	2.8	15
Occasional reader	333	16.7	45.6	16.4	5.5	15.8
Does not read foreign media	480	15	39	21.4	8.4	16.2
 TRAVELLING ABROAD						
Regularly travelling abroad	830	17.4	41.7	19.1	5.9	16
Did not travel abroad regularly	173	15.6	41.2	18.6	8.7	15.9

Table 11. “Iceland's interests will be harmed by the EU's fishery policy”

QUESTION: Q2_E. Now, imagine that Iceland becomes a member of the EU. Would you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree with each the following statements about the consequences of the membership of Iceland to the EU? - Iceland's interests will be harmed by the EU's fishery policy











	Total N	% Strongly agree	% Somewhat agree	% Somewhat disagree	% Strongly disagree	% DK/NA
 TOTAL	1004	34.9	26.8	14.7	7.2	16.4
 SEX						
Male	530	37.1	24.9	16.6	7.5	13.9
Female	474	32.4	28.9	12.6	6.9	19.2
 AGE						
15 – 24	192	23.2	33	16.8	8	19
25 – 39	266	33	28.1	11.4	3.1	24.5
40 – 54	257	35.7	26.2	16.9	6.5	14.8
55 +	286	43.5	22.2	14.5	11	8.8
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	40	42	22.4	4.5	13	18.1
16 – 20	248	43.3	24.3	11.9	7.6	12.8
20 +	477	33.9	25.8	16.2	6.4	17.7
Still in education	217	23	34.4	16.8	7.3	18.5
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	614	29.4	28.1	17.4	6.7	18.4
Urban	107	36.6	16.9	12.9	13.6	20.1
Rural	283	46.1	27.7	9.5	6	10.7
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	141	40.9	23.6	13.2	11.2	11.1
Employee	501	33.3	26.4	15.9	6.2	18.2
Manual worker	46	25.3	41.9	11.4	3.8	17.7
Not working	313	36.1	26.7	13.7	7.6	15.9
 FAMILIAR WITH THE EU						
Agree	364	36.5	24.7	19.3	10.5	9
Disagree	612	34.5	27.6	12.5	5.5	19.9
 SUPPORT OF EU MEMBERSHIP						
Agree	304	8.1	24.1	37.7	13.6	16.5
Disagree	544	54.6	27.1	3.6	5.4	9.3
 READING FOREIGN MEDIA						
Frequent reader	188	32.6	26.4	20.3	8.1	12.6
Occasional reader	333	32.2	28.9	15.1	8.1	15.6
Does not read foreign media	480	37.6	25.5	12.3	6.3	18.2
 TRAVELLING ABROAD						
Regularly travelling abroad	830	34.4	26.6	16.1	7.1	15.9
Did not travel abroad regularly	173	37.4	27.9	8.2	7.4	19.1

Table 12. “Icelandic will become one of the official languages of the EU”

QUESTION: Q2_F. Now, imagine that Iceland becomes a member of the EU. Would you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree with each the following statements about the consequences of the membership of Iceland to the EU? - Icelandic will become one of the official languages of the EU











	Total N	% Strongly agree	% Somewhat agree	% Somewhat disagree	% Strongly disagree	% DK/NA
 TOTAL	1004	13.7	13	24.5	37.2	11.5
 SEX						
Male	530	15.6	15.4	23.9	32.5	12.6
Female	474	11.7	10.4	25.2	42.6	10.1
 AGE						
15 – 24	192	11.1	18.1	31.8	26.6	12.5
25 – 39	266	10.4	14.7	28.2	33.3	13.4
40 – 54	257	14.8	9.7	23.2	40.8	11.6
55 +	286	17.4	11.3	17.4	45	9
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	40	15.1	21.8	10.4	47.2	5.5
16 – 20	248	13	8.7	21.4	46	10.8
20 +	477	15.4	12.7	24.1	35.7	12.1
Still in education	217	11.6	16.9	31.9	27.7	11.9
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	614	15.7	14.3	25.5	32.5	12
Urban	107	12.7	11.2	21.3	43.9	10.9
Rural	283	9.9	11	23.6	45	10.6
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	141	15.9	10	18.8	46	9.3
Employee	501	14.4	11.9	24.6	36.4	12.8
Manual worker	46	7.2	22.9	34.5	24.6	10.7
Not working	313	12.8	14.8	25.6	36.2	10.5
 FAMILIAR WITH THE EU						
Agree	364	18	15.7	21.8	33.6	10.9
Disagree	612	11.7	11.6	25.9	39.5	11.2
 SUPPORT OF EU MEMBERSHIP						
Agree	304	24.4	13.1	26.6	24.3	11.7
Disagree	544	7.8	11.7	23	49.1	8.4
 READING FOREIGN MEDIA						
Frequent reader	188	19.2	14.5	22.5	33	10.7
Occasional reader	333	11.9	13.7	23.9	37.7	12.8
Does not read foreign media	480	12.7	11.8	25.8	38.8	10.9
 TRAVELLING ABROAD						
Regularly travelling abroad	830	13.6	11.7	26.1	37.2	11.4
Did not travel abroad regularly	173	14.1	19.5	17	37.7	11.8

Table 13. “Whaling will be prohibited”

QUESTION: Q2_G. Now, imagine that Iceland becomes a member of the EU. Would you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree with each the following statements about the consequences of the membership of Iceland to the EU? - Whaling will be prohibited











	Total N	% Strongly agree	% Somewhat agree	% Somewhat disagree	% Strongly disagree	% DK/NA
 TOTAL	1004	26.4	30.7	13.4	13.8	15.6
 SEX						
Male	530	28	28.7	13.9	14	15.4
Female	474	24.7	32.9	12.9	13.6	15.9
 AGE						
15 – 24	192	17.2	34.8	15.4	8.9	23.6
25 – 39	266	31.2	33	11	8.2	16.6
40 – 54	257	29.3	33.1	13.2	12.3	12.1
55 +	286	25.6	23.5	14.7	23.9	12.4
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	40	12.6	25.3	18.3	32.5	11.3
16 – 20	248	32.9	23	14.4	17.6	12
20 +	477	27.9	32	12.2	12.4	15.5
Still in education	217	19.3	38.5	13.6	9.4	19.2
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	614	23.5	30.9	13	13.4	19.2
Urban	107	27.9	30.9	14.6	16.5	10.1
Rural	283	32.2	30.2	13.9	13.7	10
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	141	31.1	28.6	13	16.3	11
Employee	501	26.7	32.6	12.9	10.4	17.3
Manual worker	46	29.8	26.3	19.8	11	13.1
Not working	313	23.5	29.1	13.3	18.6	15.5
 FAMILIAR WITH THE EU						
Agree	364	30	31.8	12.2	12.2	13.9
Disagree	612	24.7	29.8	14	14.8	16.7
 SUPPORT OF EU MEMBERSHIP						
Agree	304	17.5	31.5	20	14	16.9
Disagree	544	35.4	29.4	9.6	14.7	11
 READING FOREIGN MEDIA						
Frequent reader	188	26.5	32.5	18.6	11.8	10.5
Occasional reader	333	29	30.3	12.3	13.1	15.3
Does not read foreign media	480	24.7	30.4	12.3	14.7	18
 TRAVELLING ABROAD						
Regularly travelling abroad	830	27.2	31.5	12.3	13	16
Did not travel abroad regularly	173	22.8	26.4	18.8	17.8	14.1

Table 14. “Icelanders will be able to keep their national passports”

QUESTION: Q2_H. Now, imagine that Iceland becomes a member of the EU. Would you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree with each the following statements about the consequences of the membership of Iceland to the EU? - Icelanders will be able to keep their national passports











	Total N	% Strongly agree	% Somewhat agree	% Somewhat disagree	% Strongly disagree	% DK/NA
 TOTAL	1004	37.4	34.9	6	2.9	18.8
 SEX						
Male	530	40.3	36.1	3.8	2.4	17.4
Female	474	34.1	33.6	8.4	3.5	20.4
 AGE						
15 – 24	192	25.4	44.6	12.1	0	17.9
25 – 39	266	37.1	31.4	4.9	3.3	23.3
40 – 54	257	41.3	34.9	3.9	3.9	16
55 +	286	42.6	31.7	4.8	3.5	17.4
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	40	38.1	30.3	0	2	29.7
16 – 20	248	35.1	35.4	7	3.9	18.5
20 +	477	42.9	32.3	3.9	3	17.8
Still in education	217	26.8	42.5	10.3	1.5	19
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	614	40	35.2	4.9	2.9	17.1
Urban	107	38.4	34.3	8.9	0.6	17.9
Rural	283	31.4	34.6	7.3	3.8	23
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	141	43.7	33.5	1	3.5	18.3
Employee	501	39.2	34.2	4.2	2.9	19.5
Manual worker	46	20.5	52.2	11.7	2.3	13.5
Not working	313	33.9	34.4	10.2	2.8	18.8
 FAMILIAR WITH THE EU						
Agree	364	46.9	32	4.1	3	13.9
Disagree	612	31.4	37.1	7.2	3	21.3
 SUPPORT OF EU MEMBERSHIP						
Agree	304	53.3	32	3.7	0.6	10.4
Disagree	544	30.1	36.8	7.7	4.5	21
 READING FOREIGN MEDIA						
Frequent reader	188	49.5	29.2	5.2	1.8	14.4
Occasional reader	333	35.2	38	5.3	2.8	18.6
Does not read foreign media	480	33.9	35.2	6.8	3.4	20.8
 TRAVELLING ABROAD						
Regularly travelling abroad	830	39	35.6	6	2.4	17
Did not travel abroad regularly	173	29.8	31.4	5.8	5.4	27.6

Table 15. “Iceland will be able to keep control of its natural resources”

QUESTION: Q2_I. Now, imagine that Iceland becomes a member of the EU. Would you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree with each the following statements about the consequences of the membership of Iceland to the EU? - Iceland will be able to keep control of its natural resources











	Total N	% Strongly agree	% Somewhat agree	% Somewhat disagree	% Strongly disagree	% DK/NA
 TOTAL	1004	16.8	22.3	24.4	28.4	8.1
 SEX						
Male	530	19	25.2	20.8	26.6	8.3
Female	474	14.4	19.1	28.4	30.3	7.8
 AGE						
15 – 24	192	15.1	26.8	32.2	14.9	11
25 – 39	266	10	23	28.6	28.7	9.7
40 – 54	257	15.9	23.3	21.1	31.3	8.5
55 +	286	25	18.1	18.2	34.4	4.3
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	40	23.1	21.8	17.5	32	5.5
16 – 20	248	15.2	19.8	19.1	40.1	5.7
20 +	477	18	22.7	24.1	26.8	8.4
Still in education	217	14.7	25.7	31.5	17.1	10.9
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	614	19.2	26.4	23.5	22.6	8.3
Urban	107	14.7	22.1	22.2	33.2	7.8
Rural	283	12.5	13.6	27.2	39	7.8
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	141	17.6	18.7	15.8	41.7	6.1
Employee	501	15	26.7	24.8	24.7	8.9
Manual worker	46	14.6	20.8	26.7	30.9	7
Not working	313	19.6	17.3	27.3	27.8	7.9
 FAMILIAR WITH THE EU						
Agree	364	21.3	25.5	21	27.8	4.4
Disagree	612	13.8	21.1	26	29	10.1
 SUPPORT OF EU MEMBERSHIP						
Agree	304	32.7	43.2	13	3.7	7.3
Disagree	544	8.4	9.3	31.6	47.5	3.2
 READING FOREIGN MEDIA						
Frequent reader	188	20.4	29.6	21.7	22.4	5.9
Occasional reader	333	14.2	24.6	23.8	30.5	6.9
Does not read foreign media	480	16.8	18	25.9	29.4	9.8
 TRAVELLING ABROAD						
Regularly travelling abroad	830	16.5	23.5	25.1	27.1	7.9
Did not travel abroad regularly	173	18.5	16.5	21	34.8	9.2

Table 16. Countries that respondents see as a model for Iceland – *first mentions*

QUESTION: Q3a. If you were to choose a country that could be seen as a model for Iceland, which country would that be?











	Total N	% Denmark	% Germany	% Finland	% Sweden	% The UK	% Norway	% Iceland	% The US	% Canada	% Other country	% DK/NA
 TOTAL	1004	9.1	5.7	2.9	8.7	1.5	37.1	1	1.2	1.6	6.5	24.5
 SEX												
Male	530	9.9	6.3	3.9	8.4	1.5	37.1	0.9	1.4	1.9	7.7	21
Female	474	8.2	5.1	1.9	9.2	1.5	37	1.2	1	1.3	5.2	28.5
 AGE												
15 – 24	192	9.7	2	0.9	11.4	5.7	38.8	0.7	2	0	6	22.8
25 – 39	266	8	4	2.3	9.6	0.4	45.6	0.7	1.1	3.8	6.5	18.1
40 – 54	257	10.1	6.5	5.2	9.2	0.7	30.7	2	0.7	1.7	5.8	27.4
55 +	286	8.9	9.2	2.9	5.6	0.5	33.7	0.7	1.2	0.7	7.3	29.3
 EDUCATION (end of)												
Until 15 years of age	40	13.7	8.6	2.6	2.2	0	25.3	0	2.2	0	6.5	38.8
16 – 20	248	4.8	4.4	1.6	6.4	1.6	42.2	1.2	0.7	1.1	6.5	29.3
20 +	477	10.6	7.4	5	9.9	0.4	34.4	1.3	0.8	1.9	6.6	21.9
Still in education	217	10.7	3.5	0.3	10	3.7	41.2	0.7	2.5	1.2	6.8	19.4
 URBANISATION												
Metropolitan	614	8.8	7	3.1	10.9	1.5	36.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	7.4	20.7
Urban	107	9.5	2.9	3.1	3.4	0.7	35.8	0.6	0	0.6	4.2	39.2
Rural	283	9.5	4.1	2.5	6.1	1.7	39.4	0.6	1	2.1	5.6	27.3
 OCCUPATION												
Self-employed	141	8.8	6.2	5.4	7.8	0.7	33	1.3	1.2	2.2	5.7	27.6
Employee	501	7.6	5.6	3.3	8.7	1.2	36.8	1.1	1.4	2.4	7.1	24.8
Manual worker	46	10.7	0	2.3	9.8	1.6	45.3	2.3	0	0	1.6	26.5
Not working	313	11.2	6.6	1.4	9.1	2.3	38.2	0.6	1	0.5	6.7	22.3
 FAMILIAR WITH THE EU												
Agree	364	10.3	7.7	4	11.2	1	34.5	1.5	1.3	1.7	6.9	20.1
Disagree	612	8.5	4.7	2.4	7	1.9	38.8	0.7	1.2	1.7	6.5	26.7
 SUPPORT OF EU MEMBERSHIP												
Agree	304	16.6	9.7	4.7	12.9	2.4	26	1.2	0.9	0.3	7.3	17.9
Disagree	544	5.4	3.6	2.2	6.6	1.3	44.6	1.2	1.2	2.2	6	25.8
 READING FOREIGN MEDIA												
Frequent reader	188	11.5	7.4	3	10.9	1.3	36.4	0.4	1.5	1.1	9	17.4
Occasional reader	333	9.5	5.9	3.8	9.4	1.9	31.7	1.5	1.7	1	7.5	26.2
Does not read foreign media	480	7.9	5	2.4	7.2	1.3	41	1	0.7	2.3	5	26.3
 TRAVELLING ABROAD												
Regularly travelling abroad	830	9.2	6.1	3.1	9.2	1.5	37.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	6.7	23
Did not travel abroad regularly	173	7.9	3.9	2.3	6.5	1.5	35.3	0	0.9	3.7	5.8	32

Table 17. Countries that respondents see as a model for Iceland – *second mentions*

QUESTION: Q3b. And if you were to choose a second country?

Base: those who mentioned a country firstly











	Total N	% Denmark	% Germany	% Finland	% Sweden	% The UK	% Norway	% Iceland	% The US	% Canada	% Other country	% DK/NA
 TOTAL	758	15.5	8	4.9	18.7	1.5	17.9	0.2	2.5	2.8	10.1	17.9
 SEX												
Male	419	14.9	9.8	4.7	20.6	0.9	16.5	0	2.7	3.7	12	14.4
Female	339	16.3	5.9	5.2	16.4	2.4	19.6	0.5	2.3	1.7	7.7	22.1
 AGE												
15 – 24	148	14.5	7.6	3.2	23.5	2.4	16.8	0	1.8	4.7	6.5	19.1
25 – 39	218	15.2	7.8	5.6	19.3	0.5	15.3	0.4	3.3	3.3	13.8	15.6
40 – 54	187	15.4	10.3	7.5	18.4	2.7	15	0.4	3.2	1.5	10.7	14.8
55 +	203	16.9	6.5	3	15	1	24	0	1.7	1.7	8.2	21.9
 EDUCATION (end of)												
Until 15 years of age	24	20.1	4.3	4.3	12.2	0	16.2	0	0	0	11.8	31
16 – 20	175	17.6	7	2.4	15.1	0.8	20.8	0.4	3.8	2.2	11.5	18.3
20 +	373	14.7	9	6.1	21	1.8	17.3	0.2	2.2	2.2	9.7	15.8
Still in education	175	15.4	7.5	5.2	18.8	2	15.8	0	2.5	5.4	8.4	19.1
 URBANISATION												
Metropolitan	487	15.4	7.7	4.5	19.5	1.8	17.6	0.2	2.6	3.2	10.7	16.7
Urban	65	17.7	11.2	5.2	20.3	1.2	15.4	0	3.7	2.2	7	16
Rural	206	15	7.7	5.6	16.3	0.9	19.4	0.4	1.9	2.1	9.5	21.1
 OCCUPATION												
Self-employed	102	10.4	7.4	7.2	19.2	1	20.4	0	2.8	7.6	10.3	13.5
Employee	377	13.9	9.7	6.2	20.3	1.5	15.9	0.4	2.2	1.5	12.4	16
Manual worker	34	28.6	3.1	8.2	29.2	0	6.1	0	3.1	0	3.1	18.6
Not working	243	18.3	6.4	1.4	14.6	2	21.6	0	2.9	3.3	7.4	22.1
 FAMILIAR WITH THE EU												
Agree	291	15.7	8.4	5.3	17.6	1.8	18.2	0	3.4	3.7	12.2	13.8
Disagree	448	15.2	8.1	4.6	19.7	1.4	16.6	0.2	2.1	2.4	8.9	20.8
 SUPPORT OF EU MEMBERSHIP												
Agree	249	15.3	11.9	6.4	25.3	0.8	15.9	0	1.4	1.6	8.7	12.8
Disagree	404	15.7	5.7	3.2	15.1	2.2	19.2	0.4	3.4	4	10.4	20.6
 READING FOREIGN MEDIA												
Frequent reader	155	17	10.2	3.7	21	1.9	17.5	0	5.8	2.5	9.3	11.2
Occasional reader	246	14.1	9.5	6.2	16.4	1.9	18.1	0.3	1.9	2.4	12.4	16.8
Does not read foreign media	354	16	6.1	4.5	19.4	1.2	17.6	0.2	1.5	3.3	8.8	21.4
 TRAVELLING ABROAD												
Regularly travelling abroad	639	14.9	8.7	5.4	20	1.6	17.3	0.1	2	3	10	16.9
Did not travel abroad regularly	118	18.1	4.3	2.2	11.6	1	21	0.7	5.4	1.8	10.6	23.3

Table 18. Countries that respondents feel the closest to

QUESTION: Q4. To which of the following countries do you feel the closest?

% of "Mentioned" shown


	Total N	Norway	Denmark	Sweden	Finland	Germany	The UK	Canada	The US	Other country	None of these	DK/NA
 TOTAL	1004	50.7	36.9	20	7.7	7.9	6.5	14.2	11.3	1.4	0.5	3.3
 SEX												
Male	530	52.3	36.4	20.5	8.8	8.3	7.6	15.6	13.3	1.7	0.1	2.1
Female	474	49	37.4	19.5	6.5	7.4	5.3	12.6	9	1	1	4.7
 AGE												
15 – 24	192	35.8	36.6	18.8	4.5	8.6	11.7	9.4	20.6	1.7	0	2.1
25 – 39	266	52.3	34.6	22.2	8.8	6.8	5.3	18	13.4	0.4	0	4.8
40 – 54	257	55.7	37	23.4	10.1	8.3	7.4	13.4	5.6	2.1	0.9	5.2
55 +	286	54.9	39.2	15.5	6.8	8.1	3.2	14.4	8.2	1.5	1	1.3
 EDUCATION (end of)												
Until 15 years of age	40	61.9	44.2	12.8	12.9	4.6	0	20.4	2.2	2	0	4
16 – 20	248	50.2	32.7	17.6	8.2	3.1	6.9	14.1	11.1	1.7	0.5	6
20 +	477	55.5	39.2	20.9	9	9.8	5.8	14.1	8.1	1.4	0.5	2.5
Still in education	217	39.9	36.2	22.8	3.9	10.2	9.6	12.6	20.1	1	0.4	1.8
 URBANISATION												
Metropolitan	614	49.3	37	21	8	9.5	7.3	13.8	11.2	1.6	0.6	2.6
Urban	107	46.5	38.5	15.4	4.4	7.3	8	14.3	10.3	2.2	0	6.6
Rural	283	55.4	36	19.6	8.3	4.6	4.4	15	11.8	0.6	0.6	3.7
 OCCUPATION												
Self-employed	141	58	31.6	16.6	13.4	6.7	8.1	13.8	14.2	0.7	0	3.7
Employee	501	52.5	38.6	20.9	8.7	7.7	7.4	14.2	9.3	1.4	0.6	3.1
Manual worker	46	40.6	30	32.4	12.5	4.7	5.4	19.2	16.7	2.3	0	9.5
Not working	313	46.2	37.8	18.5	2.8	9.1	4.6	13.7	12.1	1.5	0.6	2.7
 FAMILIAR WITH THE EU												
Agree	364	49.6	39.3	20.9	8	9.2	6.5	17	9.2	2.4	0.2	2.9
Disagree	612	51.8	35.9	19.9	7.5	6.9	6.7	12.6	12.8	0.7	0.7	3.5
 SUPPORT OF EU MEMBERSHIP												
Agree	304	45	46.9	26.5	7.8	12.4	5.9	10.6	8.3	2.2	0.3	2.4
Disagree	544	55.1	30.8	15.5	7	5.7	6.2	17.6	12.1	0.9	0.8	2.9
 READING FOREIGN MEDIA												
Frequent reader	188	45.7	37.3	22.4	5.7	8.3	7.5	17.9	11.5	2.6	0.4	2.3
Occasional reader	333	46.7	36.2	20.2	7.4	8.8	10.1	13.9	15.4	1.8	0.2	3.3
Does not read foreign media	480	55.7	37.2	19.1	8.7	6.7	3.7	13.1	8.3	0.6	0.8	3.8
 TRAVELLING ABROAD												
Regularly travelling abroad	830	50.7	38.8	21	7.9	8.1	7	13.8	10.7	1.5	0.5	3
Did not travel abroad regularly	173	50.9	27.9	15.4	6.7	6.8	4.5	15.8	13.9	0.8	0.4	4.8

Table 19. Do respondents feel closer to the EU or to the US?

QUESTION: Q5. Do you feel closer to the EU or to the US?











	Total N	% Closer to the EU	% Closer to the US	% As close to the EU as to the US	% Neither	% DK/NA
 TOTAL	1004	56.5	18.5	4.9	11.4	8.7
 SEX						
Male	530	57.4	20.4	6.6	9.4	6.3
Female	474	55.5	16.4	3.1	13.7	11.4
 AGE						
15 – 24	192	50.7	25.2	6.3	6.6	11.2
25 – 39	266	53.2	17.8	4.8	13.9	10.3
40 – 54	257	67.2	13.8	4.9	7.9	6.3
55 +	286	54	18.7	4.1	15.3	7.9
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	40	66.2	6.1	4.6	16	7.2
16 – 20	248	48.4	23.9	2.7	14.9	10
20 +	477	62.8	12.7	6	11.4	7.1
Still in education	217	52.9	25.6	4.9	6.3	10.3
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	614	61.6	18	4.4	8.8	7.2
Urban	107	55.4	17	4.4	12.5	10.7
Rural	283	45.9	20	6.1	16.8	11.2
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	141	51.3	19.8	4.8	14.1	9.9
Employee	501	61.8	14.9	5.4	10.3	7.6
Manual worker	46	55	27.7	2.3	6.1	8.9
Not working	313	50.7	22.1	4.4	12.8	10
 FAMILIAR WITH THE EU						
Agree	364	62.7	18	6.3	9.9	3
Disagree	612	53.8	19	3.9	11.8	11.5
 SUPPORT OF EU MEMBERSHIP						
Agree	304	86.6	7	3.2	0.7	2.5
Disagree	544	37.5	27.1	6.3	20	9.1
 READING FOREIGN MEDIA						
Frequent reader	188	60	20.6	2.8	8.4	8.2
Occasional reader	333	55	18.4	6.5	12.1	8
Does not read foreign media	480	56.4	17.8	4.4	12	9.5
 TRAVELLING ABROAD						
Regularly travelling abroad	830	58.1	17.3	4.9	10.8	8.8
Did not travel abroad regularly	173	48.4	23.9	4.8	14.7	8.2

Table 20. Having travelled outside of Iceland in the past five years

QUESTION: Q6. Have you travelled outside of Iceland in the past five years?











	Total N	% Yes, once	% Yes, several times	% No	% DK/NA
 TOTAL	1004	10.4	82.7	6.8	0.1
 SEX					
Male	530	10	82.8	7.1	0.1
Female	474	10.9	82.6	6.4	0
 AGE					
15 – 24	192	11.3	84	4.7	0
25 – 39	266	9	86.2	4.8	0
40 – 54	257	6.5	86.3	7.2	0
55 +	286	14.8	75.2	9.7	0.3
 EDUCATION (end of)					
Until 15 years of age	40	21.5	50.8	25.8	1.9
16 – 20	248	12.1	77.3	10.5	0
20 +	477	8.2	88.5	3.3	0
Still in education	217	11.1	83.6	5.3	0
 URBANISATION					
Metropolitan	614	8.7	87	4.3	0
Urban	107	12.3	78.9	8.8	0
Rural	283	13.4	74.8	11.5	0.3
 OCCUPATION					
Self-employed	141	6	83.8	9.7	0.5
Employee	501	8.1	88	3.9	0
Manual worker	46	5.5	79.5	15	0
Not working	313	17	74.1	8.9	0
 FAMILIAR WITH THE EU					
Agree	364	5.9	90.4	3.5	0.2
Disagree	612	13.2	77.9	8.9	0
 SUPPORT OF EU MEMBERSHIP					
Agree	304	8.9	89.4	1.5	0.2
Disagree	544	11.4	78.7	10	0
 READING FOREIGN MEDIA					
Frequent reader	188	5.3	91	3.7	0
Occasional reader	333	10.5	86.2	3.3	0
Does not read foreign media	480	12.2	77.2	10.4	0.2
 TRAVELLING ABROAD					
Regularly travelling abroad	830	0	100	0	0
Did not travel abroad regularly	173	60.6	0	39.4	0

Table 21. Countries that respondents have visited in the past five years

QUESTION: Q7a. Have you travelled to any of the following countries in the past five years?

Base: those who have travelled outside of Iceland in the past five years

% of "Mentioned" shown

	Total N	Norway	Denmark	Sweden	Finland	Germany	The UK	Canada	The US	No, none of these
 TOTAL	935	26	65.4	33.7	9.8	38	49.2	9.8	39.9	8.7
 SEX										
Male	492	28	66.9	36.7	10.4	40.7	53.8	9.3	38.7	9.2
Female	444	23.7	63.8	30.4	9.1	34.9	44	10.3	41.2	8.2
 AGE										
15 – 24	183	21.7	64.9	36	7.6	29.5	35.4	4.3	30.1	12.5
25 – 39	253	21.5	69.9	33	9.4	34.9	56.5	10.2	43.4	4.8
40 – 54	239	27.9	72.3	39.8	12.9	42.8	57.6	10.5	46.9	6.4
55 +	258	31.4	54.8	26.8	8.8	42	43.7	12.2	36.8	12
 EDUCATION (end of)										
Until 15 years of age	29	13.4	48.2	13.7	0	15.7	22	2.6	16.7	28.7
16 – 20	222	16.3	58.8	23.8	4.3	36.3	39.6	8.7	32.1	13
20 +	462	32.1	70	37.9	13.6	44.8	58	12	46.7	3.8
Still in education	206	23.6	65.2	36.7	8.5	28.9	42.2	6.1	36.4	11.2
 URBANISATION										
Metropolitan	588	26.6	70	38.8	10.8	41.1	54.5	12.3	47.9	7
Urban	97	23.2	67.1	26.5	8.7	35.5	40.8	6.9	31.1	9.7
Rural	250	25.6	54	24.6	7.8	31.6	39.8	4.8	24.4	12.1
 OCCUPATION										
Self-employed	127	30.9	64.1	37	13	46.8	61.2	15.5	42.8	3.3
Employee	482	27.5	70.8	37.7	11.6	40.6	54.1	10.8	45.7	7.6
Manual worker	39	10.8	60.3	14.8	4.7	28.2	20.8	4.1	18.3	16.4
Not working	286	23.3	57.8	28.4	6	30.8	39.2	6.3	31.6	11.8
 FAMILIAR WITH THE EU										
Agree	351	31.9	71.4	41.1	14.2	48.7	63.1	12.7	44.9	7.1
Disagree	557	22.4	62	29	6.8	31.2	41	8	36.7	9.6
 SUPPORT OF EU MEMBERSHIP										
Agree	298	31.2	73.8	42.2	13.2	45.4	55.6	12.7	46.2	10
Disagree	490	23	60.3	28.8	7.6	34.4	46	9	36.7	8.7
 READING FOREIGN MEDIA										
Frequent reader	181	35.3	78.2	45.2	13.4	50	61.6	15.4	52.1	5
Occasional reader	322	26.8	67.2	34.7	9.4	39.7	51.9	9.4	41.4	8.5
Does not read foreign media	430	21.2	58.8	28.1	8.3	31.5	41.9	7.4	33.6	10.4
 TRAVELLING ABROAD										
Regularly travelling abroad	830	28	69.5	36.8	10.7	41.6	53.2	10.9	42.6	5.9
Did not travel abroad regularly	105	9.9	32.6	9.4	2.2	8.9	16.9	0.6	18.2	30.5

Table 22. Main reason for not having travelled outside of Iceland

QUESTION: Q7b. What was the main reason why you have not travelled outside of Iceland in the past 5 years?

Base: those who have not travelled outside of Iceland in the past five years











	Total N	% Personal/ private reasons	% Financial reasons	% Lack of time	% Not interested to travel outside Iceland	% Concerns about safety	% I never go on holiday	% Other	% DK/NA
 TOTAL	69	22.5	32.1	3.7	19.4	1.3	4.5	10.8	5.7
 SEX									
Male	38	19.3	28.5	5	26.5	2.3	4	12.2	2.3
Female	31	26.6	36.7	2.2	10.5	0	5.1	9	9.9
 AGE									
15 – 24	9	0	80.5	0	19.5	0	0	0	0
25 – 39	13	22.9	19.3	5.2	13.7	0	0	21.5	17.4
40 – 54	18	9.2	48.6	10.3	19.7	0	0	7.8	4.3
55 +	29	38.1	12	0	21.7	3.1	10.8	11.3	3.1
 EDUCATION (end of)									
Until 15 years of age	11	20.1	16.4	0	40.6	0	6.9	8	8
16 – 20	26	11	36.3	7.3	14.2	3.4	8.9	15.9	3.1
20 +	16	35.3	22.3	0	21.5	0	0	6.8	14.1
Still in education	11	15.3	63.7	0	15.3	0	0	5.7	0
 URBANISATION									
Metropolitan	26	18.4	36.1	2.5	13	3.4	2.9	17.3	6.4
Urban	9	31.7	37.9	0	6.7	0	0	8.6	15.3
Rural	33	23.2	27.4	5.7	28	0	7	6.3	2.4
 OCCUPATION									
Self-employed	15	25.8	5.2	7.2	33.1	0	21.2	7.4	0
Employee	20	9	43.8	0	30.5	0	0	5.4	11.4
Manual worker	7	0	46.8	0	15	0	0	26.6	11.5
Not working	28	36	34.3	5.5	5.4	3.2	0	12.4	3.2
 FAMILIAR WITH THE EU									
Agree	14	22.8	36.1	12.5	5.6	0	5.6	17.3	0
Disagree	54	22.8	31.6	1.6	21.7	1.6	4.3	9.3	7.2
 SUPPORT OF EU MEMBERSHIP									
Agree	5	58.7	12.3	0	14.5	0	14.5	0	0
Disagree	54	17.2	34	4.7	19.9	1.6	4.3	12.5	5.7
 READING FOREIGN MEDIA									
Frequent reader	7	28	22	0	25.4	0	0	24.6	0
Occasional reader	11	0	68	9.4	0	0	0	15.3	7.2
Does not read foreign media	51	26.7	25.6	3	22.8	1.7	6.1	7.9	6.1
 TRAVELLING ABROAD									
Regularly travelling abroad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Did not travel abroad regularly	68	22.8	32.5	3.8	19.6	1.3	3.4	10.9	5.7

Table 23. Preferred methods to stay informed about current affairs

QUESTION: Q8. What is your preferred method of staying informed about current affairs?











	Total N	% Newspapers	% Television	% Radio	% The Internet	% Other	% DK/NA
 TOTAL	1004	10.2	25.5	10.6	49.5	0.9	3.2
 SEX							
Male	530	10.2	21.5	10.5	53.9	0.9	2.9
Female	474	10.2	29.9	10.7	44.6	0.9	3.6
 AGE							
15 – 24	192	6.7	11.7	0.9	77	0.8	3
25 – 39	266	6.9	14.7	6	71.5	0.2	0.6
40 – 54	257	11	28.1	11.9	46.3	0.6	2
55 +	286	15	42.4	20.3	14.1	2	6.2
 EDUCATION (end of)							
Until 15 years of age	40	8.3	45.4	29.7	14.7	0	1.9
16 – 20	248	7.6	34.4	13.9	37.8	0.6	5.8
20 +	477	12.7	23.8	10.8	48.8	1.2	2.7
Still in education	217	7.7	14.7	1.8	73.4	1	1.3
 URBANISATION							
Metropolitan	614	11	22.8	9.4	52.6	1	3.2
Urban	107	14.3	26	9.8	45.7	1.7	2.6
Rural	283	7	31.2	13.5	44.2	0.5	3.6
 OCCUPATION							
Self-employed	141	12.1	28.5	14.9	39.8	1.3	3.4
Employee	501	9.3	23.5	9.7	53.7	0.7	3.1
Manual worker	46	9.9	22.3	3.9	59.2	0	4.7
Not working	313	11	27.5	11.1	46	1.3	3.2
 FAMILIAR WITH THE EU							
Agree	364	11.3	22.1	9.5	52.6	1.4	3.2
Disagree	612	10	28	10.6	47.3	0.7	3.4
 SUPPORT OF EU MEMBERSHIP							
Agree	304	8.5	21.8	9.1	56.8	1	2.8
Disagree	544	11.4	28.9	11.4	44.7	0.5	3.1
 READING FOREIGN MEDIA							
Frequent reader	188	7.1	18	10	60.3	0	4.6
Occasional reader	333	11.3	24.5	6.6	54.1	0.4	3.2
Does not read foreign media	480	10.5	29.2	13.7	42.2	1.6	2.7
 TRAVELLING ABROAD							
Regularly travelling abroad	830	10.5	24	9.3	52.4	0.9	3
Did not travel abroad regularly	173	8.7	32.8	16.7	36.2	1.1	4.5

Table 24. Reading, watching or listening to foreign news media

QUESTION: Q9. Do you read, watch or listen to news media other than Icelandic media?











	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
 TOTAL	1004	53	46.9	0.1
 SEX				
Male	530	60.1	39.7	0.2
Female	474	45.1	54.9	0
 AGE				
15 – 24	192	52.4	47.6	0
25 – 39	266	57.1	42.5	0.4
40 – 54	257	56.4	43.6	0
55 +	286	46.1	53.9	0
 EDUCATION (end of)				
Until 15 years of age	40	22.1	77.9	0
16 – 20	248	48.4	51.6	0
20 +	477	58	41.7	0.2
Still in education	217	53.8	46.2	0
 URBANISATION				
Metropolitan	614	56.1	43.8	0.2
Urban	107	61.3	38.7	0
Rural	283	43.3	56.7	0
 OCCUPATION				
Self-employed	141	59.1	40.9	0
Employee	501	52.9	46.9	0.2
Manual worker	46	44.3	55.7	0
Not working	313	51.7	48.3	0
 FAMILIAR WITH THE EU				
Agree	364	67.5	32.5	0
Disagree	612	44.5	55.5	0
 SUPPORT OF EU MEMBERSHIP				
Agree	304	65.2	34.8	0
Disagree	544	48.1	51.8	0.2
 READING FOREIGN MEDIA				
Frequent reader	188	100	0	0
Occasional reader	333	100	0	0
Does not read foreign media	480	2	98	0
 TRAVELLING ABROAD				
Regularly travelling abroad	830	56.4	43.5	0.1
Did not travel abroad regularly	173	37.1	62.9	0

Table 25. Frequency of foreign news media usage

QUESTION: Q10a. How often do you read, watch or listen to foreign media?

Base: those who read, watch or listen to foreign news media











	Total N	% Every day	% At least once a week	% About once or twice a month	% Less than once a month	% DK/NA
 TOTAL	532	35.3	50.4	12.3	1.8	0.3
 SEX						
Male	318	37.1	52.4	8.4	2	0
Female	214	32.7	47.3	18	1.4	0.6
 AGE						
15 – 24	100	32.9	52	12.3	2.9	0
25 – 39	152	35.9	48.1	15.4	0.5	0
40 – 54	145	30.2	57.1	10.3	2.4	0
55 +	132	42	44.2	11.1	1.7	1
 EDUCATION (end of)						
Until 15 years of age	9	25.3	27.6	31.1	15.9	0
16 – 20	120	33.6	54.7	9.8	2	0
20 +	277	36.7	50.1	11.6	1	0.5
Still in education	117	34.3	48.8	14.5	2.5	0
 URBANISATION						
Metropolitan	344	38	49.1	10.9	1.6	0.4
Urban	65	33.6	50.3	16.1	0	0
Rural	123	28.6	54.1	14	3.3	0
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	83	38.2	49.2	9.5	3.1	0
Employee	265	36.2	52.1	10.7	1	0
Manual worker	21	8.5	65.9	25.6	0	0
Not working	162	35.9	46.4	14.7	2.2	0.8
 FAMILIAR WITH THE EU						
Agree	246	44.5	45.3	8.9	1.3	0
Disagree	272	27.5	54.9	15	2.1	0.5
 SUPPORT OF EU MEMBERSHIP						
Agree	198	41.8	45	11	1.5	0.7
Disagree	262	31.9	54	12.2	1.9	0
 READING FOREIGN MEDIA						
Frequent reader	188	100	0	0	0	0
Occasional reader	333	0	80.4	19.6	0	0
Does not read foreign media	10	0	0	0	100	0
 TRAVELLING ABROAD						
Regularly travelling abroad	468	36.6	49.3	12.1	2	0
Did not travel abroad regularly	64	26.3	58.4	13.3	0	2.1

Table 26. Main reason for not reading, watching or listening to foreign news media

QUESTION: Q10b. What is the main reason why you do not read, watch or listen to foreign media?

Base: those who do not read, watch or listen to foreign news media





















	Total N	% I am not interested in other countries' media	% I can read or listen only in Icelandic	% Lack of time	% I don't know any foreign media	% Other	% DK/NA
 TOTAL	472	17.8	15.3	23.4	4	33.5	6.1
 SEX							
Male	212	17.5	18	21.5	2.8	32.3	7.8
Female	260	18	13.1	24.9	5	34.4	4.7
 AGE							
15 – 24	91	32.3	4.4	16	5.1	29.5	12.7
25 – 39	114	16.2	3.7	24.2	7	42.4	6.5
40 – 54	112	11.8	15.2	33.9	3.1	32.3	3.7
55 +	154	14.6	30.3	19.6	1.9	30.1	3.6
 EDUCATION (end of)							
Until 15 years of age	31	15.5	44.1	9.9	0	28.1	2.4
16 – 20	128	19.5	22.6	20.7	0.6	31.4	5.2
20 +	200	11.6	10	31.7	4.7	37.4	4.6
Still in education	100	28	4	17.2	7.2	32.4	11.2
 URBANISATION							
Metropolitan	270	15.7	11.7	23.7	5.6	37	6.3
Urban	41	37.8	16	13.3	5.1	20.9	6.9
Rural	161	16.1	21	25.4	1.2	30.8	5.5
 OCCUPATION							
Self-employed	58	11.8	15.3	28.9	2.8	37.3	3.9
Employee	236	14.1	9.3	30.8	5.4	35.9	4.5
Manual worker	26	25.4	18	7.2	0	32.8	16.7
Not working	151	24.5	24.2	12.6	3	28.5	7
 FAMILIAR WITH THE EU							
Agree	119	9.3	11.5	26.5	2.6	44.6	5.5
Disagree	340	20.3	16.1	22.8	4.7	29.9	6.2
 SUPPORT OF EU MEMBERSHIP							
Agree	106	14	10.6	33	3.8	32.8	5.9
Disagree	283	18	18	19.7	5	32.7	6.6
 READING FOREIGN MEDIA							
Frequent reader	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Occasional reader	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Does not read foreign media	471	17.8	15.3	23.4	4	33.5	5.9
 TRAVELLING ABROAD							
Regularly travelling abroad	362	16.8	11	25.9	4.4	36.1	5.8
Did not travel abroad regularly	109	21.1	29.6	14.6	2.7	24.8	7.2

Table 27. From which countries do foreign news media originate?

QUESTION: Q11. From which countries do those media originate?

Base: those who read, watch or listen to foreign news media

% of 'Mentioned' shown

	Total N	Canada	The US	Norway	Denmark	Sweden	Finland	Germany	The UK	Other EU countries	Other non-EU countries	DK/NA
 TOTAL	532	0.6	44.3	17.7	29.6	14.2	2.1	6.7	74.7	4.1	3.7	2.5
 SEX												
Male	318	0.8	48.7	16.5	26.9	13	2.4	5.5	78.6	5	3.6	2.2
Female	214	0.4	37.8	19.4	33.6	16	1.6	8.5	68.9	2.9	3.7	2.8
 AGE												
15 – 24	100	0	51.6	1.2	7.5	3.8	0	4	69.6	0	3.2	6.9
25 – 39	152	0	55.4	12.5	28.6	8.2	1.4	6	81.9	4.2	2.3	2.2
40 – 54	145	1.3	42.8	21.5	30.3	18.3	1.7	5.4	78.9	3.6	5.9	1.9
55 +	132	1	27.8	32.3	46.7	24.5	4.9	10.2	65.5	7.9	3.2	0
 EDUCATION (end of)												
Until 15 years of age	9	0	34.9	32.7	50.3	22.5	0	15.2	52.6	8.6	0	0
16 – 20	120	0.6	36.8	19	32.7	20	3.1	2.1	65.2	2.4	4.7	4.8
20 +	277	0.7	43.6	21.1	33.6	13.9	2.7	8.7	78.2	5.6	4.5	1.3
Still in education	117	0.5	56.6	6.9	14.6	8.2	0	6.4	78.7	2.5	1.2	3.2
 URBANISATION												
Metropolitan	344	0.7	50.4	16.3	28.5	15	2.1	6.6	79	5	3.8	2.6
Urban	65	1.2	34.6	18.7	35.2	9.7	1.3	8	56.4	3	7.1	2.7
Rural	123	0	32.5	20.8	29.9	14.6	2.4	6.2	72.4	2.5	1.6	1.8
 OCCUPATION												
Self-employed	83	2.2	47.5	17.8	25.2	11.9	1.3	5.1	82.8	7.8	4.4	1.3
Employee	265	0.3	42.5	17.6	30.5	12.2	1.8	5.8	78.3	3.5	3.3	2.2
Manual worker	21	0	42.6	8.5	49.9	13.6	0	0	47.2	0	8.5	8.5
Not working	162	0.4	46.1	18.9	28.1	18.9	3.3	9.9	67.9	3.9	3.4	2.7
 FAMILIAR WITH THE EU												
Agree	246	1.1	47.9	15.1	31.6	14.8	1.3	8.1	80.9	4.8	3.8	1.1
Disagree	272	0.2	41.4	20.5	28.1	14.3	2.9	5.8	69.6	3.8	3.8	2.6
 SUPPORT OF EU MEMBERSHIP												
Agree	198	1.1	45.3	18.8	31.4	17.3	2.4	8.7	72.5	5.3	4.2	2.4
Disagree	262	0.4	42.1	17	29.2	12.9	2.1	6.4	76.2	3.9	4.3	2.1
 READING FOREIGN MEDIA												
Frequent reader	188	1.3	47.1	21.2	34.7	19	1	10.8	75.8	6.1	4.1	1.3
Occasional reader	333	0.2	43.5	15.8	26.7	11.4	2.3	4.2	74.6	2.9	3.6	2.9
Does not read foreign media	10	0	23.5	0	23.5	6.8	0	0	65.9	8	0	11
 TRAVELLING ABROAD												
Regularly travelling abroad	468	0.5	43.6	17.4	29.8	14.2	1.6	6.1	76.7	4.3	3	2.6
Did not travel abroad regularly	64	1.6	49.2	19.8	28.1	14.6	5.6	11.2	60.1	3	8.8	1.2

II. Survey details

This Flash Eurobarometer 302 “*Iceland and the European Union*” was conducted for the European Commission, Directorate-General Enlargement - Communication – Unit A2.

Telephone interviews were conducted between the 5th and the 9th of December 2010, by Capacent Gallup.

Representativeness of the results

The sample is representative of the population in Iceland aged 15 years and above.

Size of the sample

A sample size of 1000 respondents in Iceland was foreseen; in the end, 1004 interviews were conducted.

A weighting factor was applied to the national results in order to compute a marginal total for the country in proportion to its population.

Questionnaires

The questionnaire prepared for this survey is reproduced at the end of this section.

Table of results

VOLUME C: RESPONDENTS’ DEMOGRAPHICS

The VOLUME C presents the country results broken down by the following socio-demographic variables:

- Sex (male, female)
- Age (18-24, 25-39, 40-54, 55 +)
- Education (15&-, 16-20, 21&+, still in full time education)
- Subjective urbanisation (metropolitan zone; other town/urban centre; rural zone)
- Occupation (self-employed, employee, manual worker, without a professional activity)
- Familiar with the EU (agree, disagree)
- Support for EU membership (agree, disagree)
- Reading foreign news media (frequent reader, occasional reader, does not read foreign media)
- Travelling abroad (regularly travelling abroad, did not travel abroad regularly)

Sampling error

Surveys are designed and conducted to provide an estimate of a true value of characteristics of a population at a given time. An estimate of a survey is unlikely to exactly equal the true population quantity of interest for a variety of reasons. One of these reasons is that data in a survey are collected from only some – a sample of – members of the population, this to make data collection cheaper and faster. The “margin of error” is a common summary of sampling error, which quantifies uncertainty about (or confidence in) a survey result.

Usually, one calculates a 95 percent confidence interval of the format: survey estimate +/- margin of error. This interval of values will contain the true population value at least 95% of time.

For example, if it was estimated that 45% of EU citizens are in favour of a single European currency and this estimate is based on a sample of 100 EU citizens, the associated margin of error is about 10 percentage points. The 95 percent confidence interval for support for a European single currency

would be (45%-10%) to (45%+10%), suggesting that in the EU the support for a European single currency could range from 35% to 55%. Because of the small sample size of 100 EU citizens, there is considerable uncertainty about whether or not the citizens of the EU support a single currency.

As a general rule, the more interviews conducted (sample size), the smaller the margin of error. Larger samples are more likely to give results closer to the true population quantity and thus have smaller margins of error. For example, a sample of 500 will produce a margin of error of no more than about 4.5 percentage points, and a sample of 1,000 will produce a margin of error of no more than about 3 percentage points.

Margin of error (95% confidence interval)

Survey estimate	Sample size (n)									
	10	50	100	150	200	400	800	1000	2000	4000
5%	13.5%	6.0%	4.3%	3.5%	3.0%	2.1%	1.5%	1.4%	1.0%	0.7%
10%	18.6%	8.3%	5.9%	4.8%	4.2%	2.9%	2.1%	1.9%	1.3%	0.9%
25%	26.8%	12.0%	8.5%	6.9%	6.0%	4.2%	3.0%	2.7%	1.9%	1.3%
50%	31.0%	13.9%	9.8%	8.0%	6.9%	4.9%	3.5%	3.1%	2.2%	1.5%
75%	26.8%	12.0%	8.5%	6.9%	6.0%	4.2%	3.0%	2.7%	1.9%	1.3%
90%	18.6%	8.3%	5.9%	4.8%	4.2%	2.9%	2.1%	1.9%	1.3%	0.9%
95%	13.5%	6.0%	4.3%	3.5%	3.0%	2.1%	1.5%	1.4%	1.0%	0.7%

(The values in the table are the margin of error – at 95% confidence level – for a given survey estimate and sample size)

The examples show that the size of a sample is a crucial factor affecting the margin of error. Nevertheless, once past a certain point – a sample size of 800 or 1,000 – the improvement is small. For example, to reduce the margin of error to 1.5% would require a sample size of 4,000.

III. Questionnaire

[ASK ALL]

Q1. For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree:

[READ OUT EACH LINE IN TURN – ONE ANSWER PER LINE]

- Strongly agree 1
 - Somewhat agree 2
 - Somewhat disagree 3
 - Strongly disagree 4
 - [DK/NA] 9
-
- a. I feel familiar with the European Union 1 2 3 4 9
 - b. Icelanders and EU citizens share the same values, such as democracy and equality..... 1 2 3 4 9
 - c. Iceland's participation in the Schengen Agreement is positive 1 2 3 4 9
 - d. Iceland follows much of the EU's legislation without participating in the actual decision making..... 1 2 3 4 9
 - e. Iceland's future should be as part of the EU 1 2 3 4 9
 - f. Iceland's adoption of the euro will help its economy 1 2 3 4 9

[ASK ALL]

Q2. Now, imagine that Iceland becomes a member of the EU. Would you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree with each of the following statements about the consequences of the membership of Iceland to the EU?

[ROTATE ITEMS - READ OUT EACH LINE IN TURN – ONE ANSWER PER LINE]

- Strongly agree 1
 - Somewhat agree 2
 - Somewhat disagree 3
 - Strongly disagree 4
 - [DK/NA] 9
-
- a. EU support for regional development will benefit Iceland's citizens..... 1 2 3 4 9
 - b. Food prices will go down in Iceland..... 1 2 3 4 9
 - c. Icelandic food producers will face more competition from those in other EU countries 1 2 3 4 9
 - d. Tourism in Iceland will develop significantly 1 2 3 4 9
 - e. Iceland's interests will be harmed by the EU's fishery policy 1 2 3 4 9
 - f. Icelandic will become one of the official languages of the EU 1 2 3 4 9
 - g. Whaling will be prohibited 1 2 3 4 9
 - h. Icelanders will be able to keep their national passports..... 1 2 3 4 9
 - i. Iceland will be able to keep control of its natural resources 1 2 3 4 9

[ASK ALL]

Q3a. If you were to choose a country that could be seen as a model for Iceland, which country would that be?

[ONLY ONE ANSWER POSSIBLE!]

[Precoded, including the at home and within the country]

- [DK/NA]99

[ASK IF Q3A IS NOT ‘9’]

Q3b. And if you were to choose a second country?

[ONLY ONE ANSWER POSSIBLE!]

[Precoded, including the at home and within the country]

- [DK/NA]99

[ASK ALL]

Q4. To which of the following countries do you feel the closest?

[READ OUT - ROTATE - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE]

- Norway 1
 - Denmark 2
 - Sweden 3
 - Finland 4
 - Germany 5
 - The UK 6
 - Canada 7
 - The US 8
 - [Other country] 9
 - [None of these] 10
 - [DK/NA] 99

[ASK ALL]

Q5. Do you feel closer to the EU or to the US?

- Closer to the EU 1
 - Closer to the US 2
 - [As close to the EU as to the US] 3
 - [Neither] 4
 - [DK/NA] 9

[ASK ALL]

Q6. Have you travelled outside of Iceland in the past five years?

- Yes, once 1
 - Yes, several times 2
 - No 3
 - [DK/NA] 9

[ASK IF Q6=1, or 2]

Q7a. Have you travelled to any of the following countries in the past five years?

[READ OUT –ROTATE–SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE]

- Norway 1
 - Denmark 2
 - Sweden 3
 - Finland 4
 - Germany 5
 - The UK 6
 - Canada 7
 - The US 8
 - [No, none of these] 9
 - [DK/NA] 99

[ASK IF Q6=3 or 9]

Q7b. What was the main reason why you have not travelled outside of Iceland in the past 5 years?

[READ OUT- ROTATE – ONLY ONE ANSWER POSSIBLE]

- Personal/private reasons 1
- Financial reasons 2
- Lack of time 3
- Not interested to travel outside Iceland 4
- Concerns about safety 6
- I never go on holiday 7
- Other 8
- [DK/NA] 9

[ASK ALL]

Q8. What is your preferred method of staying informed about current affairs?

[READ OUT- ROTATE – ONLY ONE ANSWER POSSIBLE]

- Newspapers..... 1
- Television 2
- Radio 3
- The Internet 4
- Other 5
- [DK/NA]..... 9

[ASK ALL]

Q9. Do you read, watch or listen to news media other than Icelandic media?

- Yes..... 1
- No 2
- [DK/NA] 9

[ASK IF Q9=1]

Q10a. How often do you read, watch or listen to foreign media?

[READ OUT – ONLY ONE ANSWER POSSIBLE]

- Every day..... 1
- At least once a week 2
- About once or twice a month..... 3
- Less than once month 4
- [DK/NA]..... 9

[ASK IF Q9=2 or 9]

Q10b. What is the main reason why you do not read, watch or listen to foreign media?

[READ OUT – ONLY ONE ANSWER POSSIBLE]

- I am not interested in other countries' media 1
- I can read or listen only in Icelandic..... 2
- Lack of time 3
- I don't know any foreign media 4
- Other 5
- [DK/NA]..... 9

[ASK IF Q9=1]

Q11. From which countries do those media originate?

[READ OUT –ROTATE-SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE]

- Canada	01
- The US	02
- Norway	03
- Denmark	04
- Sweden	05
- Finland	06
- Germany	07
- The UK	08
- Other EU countries	09
- Other non-EU countries	10
- [DK/NA]	99

D1. Gender

[DO NOT ASK - MARK APPROPRIATE]

- Male	1
- Female	2

D2. How old are you?

- [][] years old	
- [REFUSAL/NO ANSWER]	00

D3. How old were you when you stopped full-time education?

[Write in THE AGE WHEN EDUCATION WAS TERMINATED]

- [][] years old	
- [STILL IN FULL TIME EDUCATION]	00
- [NEVER BEEN IN FULL TIME EDUCATION]	01
- [REFUSAL/NO ANSWER]	99

D4. As far as your current occupation is concerned, would you say you are self-employed, an employee, a manual worker or would you say that you are without a professional activity? Does it mean that you are a(n)...

[IF A RESPONSE TO THE MAIN CATEGORY IS GIVEN, READ OUT THE RESPECTIVE SUB-CATEGORIES]

- Self-employed

→ i.e. : - farmer, forester, fisherman	11
- owner of a shop, craftsman	12
- professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect,...) ..	13
- manager of a company	14
- other	15

- Employee

→ i.e. : - professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect)	21
- general management, director or top management	22
- middle management	23
- Civil servant	24
- office clerk	25
- other employee (salesman, nurse, etc...)	26
- other	27

- Manual worker	
→ i.e. : - supervisor / foreman (team manager, etc...)	31
- Manual worker.....	32
- unskilled manual worker	33
- other	34
- Without a professional activity	
→ i.e. : - looking after the home.....	41
- student (full time)	42
- retired	43
- seeking a job	44
- other	45
- [Refusal].....	99
D6. Would you say you live in a ...?	
- metropolitan zone	1
- other town/urban centre.....	2
- rural zone	3
- [Refusal]	9