EUROBAROMETER 99.4

Carried out by Kantar Public Brussels on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General Communication (COMM.A.3.: Media monitoring and Eurobarometer), between May 31 and June 25, 2023.

Archive pre-release, dataset version 1.0.0 as of March 11, 2024

This dataset edition has not yet passed the complete archive processing and documentation, such as complete variable documentation for online data browsing in the GESIS search (https://search.gesis.org). Basic archival checks have been performed; technical variables, protocol variables and variable labels have been adapted to archive standards for the EUROBAROMETER series.

Proposed citation

Survey instruments

For question wording, answer category text, interviewer instructions or question routing, please see the BASIC BILINGUAL QUESTIONNAIRE and the respective national field questionnaires. The basic questionnaire also includes a technical description of this EUROBAROMETER survey.

The national field questionnaires in the different language versions are available through the Eurobarometer study descriptions in the data holding catalogue, as soon as all embargos have been lifted, if applicable.

Weighting information

In general, the Standard and Special Eurobarometer datasets provide for two types of weighting, a post-stratification weighting and a population size weighting.

For each sample (country or lower level region) through the **post-stratification weighting** procedure a comparison is carried out between the sample composition and a proper universe description. The universe description is made available by the National Survey Research Institutes and/or by EUROSTAT. On this basis a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, is applied. As such in

all countries, minimum sex, age, region NUTS II (basic regions as defined by the EUROSTAT nomenclature of territorial units for statistics), and size of locality are introduced in the iteration procedure. This post-stratification weighting is also referred to as redressment or non-response weighting. A design weight which would adjust for unequal selection probabilities (depending on the household size) is not made available.

The **population size weighting** factor corrects for the fact that most samples are of almost identical size, no matter how large or small the populations are from which they were drawn. These weights ensure that each country as well as each lower level sample (East and West Germany) are represented in proportion to its population size within different country/sample groupings, or according to the historical states of European unification (e.g. founder members, new members, Euro zone) in the case of the EUROPEAN WEIGHTS, or within the whole country in the case of Germany (WEIGHT SPECIAL GERMANY).

The **population size weights** all include the post-stratification weighting factors. The EUROPEAN WEIGHTs adjust each sample in proportion to its share in the total population aged 15 and over of the European Union (formerly European Community) or in accordance with its historical compositions. These adjustments are based on population figures published by EUROSTAT in the Regional Statistics Yearbook. Between Eurobarometer 33 and 54.1 adjustments to the predefined standard sample size is taken into account. In general, all samples which do not belong to the respective group of countries/samples under consideration are excluded from calculation. Starting with Eurobarometer 95.2, these weights regularly also adjust the East and the West German samples to their respective proportions in the united Germany.

The application of post-stratification weights is **recommended for descriptive (univariate) analysis**. Meaningful descriptive results for groups of countries or for countries with separate samples (Germany) require population size weighting. Official Eurobarometer reports are always based on weighted data.

The following weights are provided for Eurobarometer 99.4:

W1 (WEIGHT RESULT FROM TARGET) reproduces the real number of cases for each country. East and West German samples are weighted separately. This weight in its function corresponds to former NATION WEIGHT II (until EUROBAROMETER 31). **W1DE** (WEIGHT RESULT FROM TARGET GERMANY) is based on W1 and adjusts the East and the West German samples to their respective proportions in the united Germany. This weight should be used whenever the united Germany is to be analysed as a whole.

W22 (WEIGHT EU27) includes all 25 member countries after the 2004 enlargement, and the new members as of 2007 Romania and Bulgaria.

W14 (WEIGHT EU25) refers to the EU member countries as of the 2004 enlargement; **W13** (WEIGHT EU NMS 10) to the group of the ten new members at times. In both cases all other samples are excluded from calculation.

W11 (WEIGHT EU15) refers to the EU members after the 1995 enlargement. All other samples are excluded from calculation; **W10** (WEIGHT EU NMS 3) separates the three new members at times.

W9 (WEIGHT EU12+) includes East Germany; **W7** (WEIGHT EU10) in addition excludes Spain and Portugal (enlargement 1986; **W6** (WEIGHT EU9) also excludes Greece (enlargement 1981), and the latter two exclude East Germany.

W5 (WEIGHT EU6) refers to the six EC founder members: France, Belgium, the Netherlands, West Germany, Italy, and Luxembourg. All other samples are excluded from calculation.

W95 (WEIGHT EU CC4) refers to a subgroup of all candidate countries at the time of the fieldwork, i.e. Türkiye, North Macedonia, Montenegro and Serbia. In each case all other samples are excluded from calculation.

W23 (EU28) refers to the EU28 countries (EU27 plus Croatia; membership as of July 2013); **W94** (WEIGHT EU NMS 13) groups the 13 new member countries for the enlargement period 2004 to 2013.

W97 (WEIGHT EU CC BALKANS) separates the group of Balkan Candidate Countries North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Albania. All other samples are excluded from calculation.

W92 (WEIGHT TOTAL) refers to the total of all countries / samples as a whole, i.e. EU27 plus the seven Candidate Countries (W121), the United Kingdom, Turkish Cypriot Community (Northern Cyprus), Kosovo, Norway and Switzerland.

W100 (WEIGHT EU CC5) refers to the Candidate Countries as of March 2015, i.e. Türkiye, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Albania. **W120** (WEIGHT EU CC6) includes Türkiye, North Macedonia, Montenegro, Moldova, Serbia and Albania. **W121** (WEIGHT EU CC7) includes Türkiye, Bosnia & Herzegovina. North Macedonia, Montenegro, Moldova, Serbia and Albania. In each case all other samples are excluded from calculation.

W85 (WEIGHT EURO ZONE 20 EU27B) adds CROATIA to the group of EURO zone countries as of January 2023. **W86** (WEIGHT NON-EURO ZONE 20 EU27B) references the EU27B countries which as of January 2023 did not introduce the common currency. **W87** refers to the EU28 countries minus the United Kingdom (i.e. the EU27B)**.**

Remarks about this dataset version

- Modules QA to QE in the standard Eurobarometer context and largely replicating questions asked in the context of Eurobarometer 98.2 (ZA7953).

- Starting with Eurobarometer 89.2 no separate sample is drawn for Northern Ireland, which is now covered by the sample for the United Kingdom. Accordingly, the formerly available weight variable w4 "WEIGHT UNITED KINGDOM" is obsolete and no longer included in the dataset.

- The names of several demographic variables have been changed to the Eurobarometer series standard.

- Data for protocol variables p8 (postal code), p9 (sample point number), and p10 (interviewer number) have not been made available.

- The fieldwork dates implied by the values in protocol variable p1 differ from those indicated in the technical specifications provided by Kantar for several countries.

- Please note that several region variables were changed in Eurobarometer 99.2. This is especially true for France, Hungary, Poland, and Croatia.

- Please note that Iceland is listed in question q1 ("NATIONALITY: …") but has not been surveyed in Eurobarometer 99.4. Variable q1.37 ("NATIONALITY: ICELAND") is empty.

- Please note that the interviews with remote video interaction (CAVI, conducted in Czechia, Denmark, Finland and Malta; see the Technical Specifications in the basic questionnaire or the official reports) are not coded separately in variable capi_cawi but are included in the CAPI interviews.

- Weight variables w5, w6, and w7 do not have a mean of exactly 1.0. Users that wish to use these weights while retaining the exact number of cases need to rescale these weights accordingly in a linear fashion via dividing by the mean value.

- Four respondents refused to divulge their age. According to the questionnaire instructions these interviews should have been stopped.

- Sixteen respondents had to be removed from the dataset due to a re-identification potential. This implies slight deviations from the results presented in the official report and the Excel volumes.

- Item qa7.14 ("EU MEANING: NOT ENOUGH FRONTIER CONTROL") was phrased slightly differently in the United Kingdom.

- For variables qa3 ("IMPORTANT ISSUES CNTRY:"), qa4 ("IMPORTANT ISSUES PERS: "), and qd3a/b ("POSITIVE EU RESULT: ") the numbering of the answer categories in the dataset diverges from that in the questionnaire. Kantar has confirmed that the data are correct.

- Variables sd20a_tX ("EU KNOWLEDGE -") have been corrected by GESIS.

- Please note that variables d9a ("EDUCATION LEVEL") (named d8c in the basic questionnaire) have been harmonized by Kantar for all countries, which corresponds to the results in the official tabular volumes. See the country questionnaires for the country-specific education level categories in variable d9b ("EDUCATION LEVEL COUNTRY-SPECIFIC"). Due to a dataset update there are slight discrepancies with the Excel volumes.

- For Croatia, 16 persons coded as "Master of science (Bologna system)" on d9a are coded as "Doctoral or equivalent" on d9b.

- In variable d9b ("EDUCATION LEVEL COUNTRY-SPECIFIC") the values for the Turkish Cypriot Community are labeled "TURKEY: …".

- For reasons of preserving anonymity answer categories 3 and 4 of variable d10 ("GENDER") have been collapsed by GESIS.

- Variables d40abc_r1 to d40abc_r4 ("HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION: SIZE A+B+C (REC)"), d40_d11 ("ONE-PERSON HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION BY AGE"), and netuse ("INTERNET USE (INDEX)") have been derived by GESIS.

- Checks for duplicate case identification numbers and cases have been performed: Some case ids are duplicated for some countries, but a unique serial id across all countries (variable "serialid") was supplied by Kantar. The dataset has been checked for duplicate cases on the base of 64 selected non-technical (substantial) variables without evidence for any duplicate.