SI383

Eurobarometer 92.3: Standard Eurobarometer, European citizenship, Media use, EU budget, Artificial intelligence and Food safety (2019)

Eurobarometer 92.3: Eurobarometro standard, cittadinanza europea, uso dei media, budget UE, intelligenza artificiale e sicurezza alimentare (2019)

European Commission

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EUROBAROMETER 92.3

Carried out by Kantar Public Brussels on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General Communication (COMM.A.3.: Media monitoring and Eurobarometer), between November 14 and December 13, 2019.

Archive pre-release, dataset version 1.0.0 as of September 15, 2020

This dataset edition has not yet passed the complete archive processing and documentation, such as complete variable documentation for online data browsing and analysis in ZACAT (https://zacat.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 GESIS Eurobarometer web pages (STUDY PROFILES), the ZACAT online data catalogue, or the Eurobarometer study descriptions in the data holding catalogue (DBK), 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 redressement 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.

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 "overall" WEIGHT EXTRA extrapolates the actual universe (population aged 15 and over) for each country or sample. This weight variable integrates all other available weights, but does not reproduce the number of cases in the dataset, but the respective actual population size.

The following weights are provided for Eurobarometer 92.3:

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).

W3 (WEIGHT GERMANY) adjusts the East and the West German samples to their respective proportions in the united Germany. All other samples are excluded. 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; **W24** (WEIGHT EU NMS 12) refers to the group of the twelve new members as of 2004/2007, all other samples are excluded from calculation.

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.

W8 (WEIGHT EU12) excludes Austria, Sweden and Finland from the EU 15 group, and the latter two include East Germany; **W9** (WEIGHT EU12+) includes East Germany; **W7** (WEIGHT EU10) in addition excludes Spain and Portugal (enlargement 1986), and the latter two include East Germany; **W6** (WEIGHT EU9+) also excludes Greece (enlargement 1981), and the latter two include East Germany.

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

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

W92 (WEIGHT TOTAL) refers to the total of all countries / samples as a whole, i.e. EU28 plus the five Candidate Countries (W100) and the Turkish Cypriot Community (Northern Cyprus).

W100 (WEIGHT EU CC5) refers to the Candidate Countries as of March 2015, i.e. Turkey, Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia and Albania, but now excluding Iceland. All other samples are excluded from calculation.

W29 (WEIGHT EURO ZONE 15) separates the 15 countries which introduced the EURO as of 01/01/2002 (Belgium, Germany, Ireland, Spain, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland and Greece), 01/01/2007 (Slovenia) and 01/01/2008 (Cyprus, Malta); **W30** (WEIGHT NON EURO ZONE 15) refers to the rest of the EU 27 member countries which so far did not introduce the

common currency, grouped as a whole. In each case all other samples are excluded from calculation.

W81 (WEIGHT EURO ZONE 16) separates the 16 countries which introduced the EURO as of 01/01/2002 (Belgium, Germany, Ireland, Spain, France, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland and Greece), 01/01/2007 (Slovenia), 01/01/2008 (Cyprus, Malta) and 01/01/2009 (Slovakia); **W82** (WEIGHT NON EURO ZONE 16) refers to the rest of the EU 27 member countries which so far did not introduce the common currency, grouped as a whole. In each case all other samples are excluded from calculation.

W89 (WEIGHT EURO ZONE 17) adds ESTONIA to the group of EURO zone countries as of January 2011. **W90** (WEIGHT NON EURO ZONE 17 EU27) refers to the group of EU27 countries which as of January 2011 did not introduce the common currency.

W98 (WEIGHT EURO ZONE 18) adds LATVIA to the group of EURO zone countries as of January 2014. **W83** (WEIGHT NON-EURO ZONE 18 EU27) references the EU27 countries, **W99** (WEIGHT NON-EURO ZONE 18 EU28) the EU28 countries which as of January 2014 did not introduce the common currency. In each case all other samples are excluded from calculation. **W84** (WEIGHT NON EURO ZONE 18 NMS 12) refers to the non-EURO zone 18 countries among the 12 new members as of 2004/2007. In each case all other samples are excluded from calculation.

W85 (WEIGHT EURO ZONE 19) adds LITHUANIA to the group of EURO zone countries as of January 2015. **W86** (WEIGHT NON-EURO ZONE 19 EU28) references the EU28 countries, which as of January 2015 did not introduce the common currency. **W87** refers to the EU28 countries minus the United Kingdom**.**

W19 (WEIGHT CONTINENTAL EUROPE), **W25** (WEIGHT SOUTHERN EUROPE), **W26** (WEIGHT NORTHERN EUROPE) and **W27** (WEIGHT EASTERN EUROPE) provide a geographic grouping of the EU28 countries as indicated in the variable label. (Note: Continental Europe here also includes the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland.)

WEX extrapolates the actual universe (population aged 15 or more) for each country (all samples), i.e. this weight variable integrates all other available weights, but does not reproduce the number of cases in the dataset.

Remarks about this dataset version

- Modules QA to QE in the standard Eurobarometer context and largely replicating questions asked in the context of Eurobarometer 91.5 (ZA7576) and Eurobarometer 90.3 (ZA7489).

- Module QF "Europeans and Artifical Intelligence" is newly introduced.

- Module QG "Food safety" is newly introduced and surveyed only in the candidate countries. It was implemented on behalf of the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA).

- Region NUTS 2 categories for PORTUGAL have been edited and adapted to changes as of 2002 (NUTS version 2003) which are reflected in Eurobarometer starting with wave 62 (confirmed by TNS). Region NUTS 1 categories for GREECE have been edited correcting for the non-coverage of Ionian and Aegean Islands starting with Eurobarometer 62 (confirmed by TNS).

- 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 fieldwork dates implied by the values in protocol variable p1 (date of interview) differ slightly from those indicated in the technical specifications provided by Kantar for several countries.

- Please note that the case numbers for North Macedonia and the Turkish Cypriot Community in the dataset diverge from those mentioned in the technical specifications.

- Please note that variables gen1 to gen6 are based on age instead of year of birth, which may entail a slightly inaccurate categorization for some respondents.

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

- Please note that the absence of question numbers qa14 to qa16 and qa18 in the questionnaires and the dataset is intended. The placement of question qa17 after qa19 also is intended and corresponds to the original data delivery.

- The EU28-filter instruction for module QF is missing in the basic questionnaire.

- LANGUAGE OF INTERVIEW in North Macedonia (p13mk) has been corrected according to plausibility consideration and checked against regions (p7mk) with Albanian resp. Macedonian speaking majorities.

- SIZE OF COMMUNITY (p6mk) is not available for North Macedonia.

- Please note that codes 14 and 15 rather than 13 and 14 are exclusive in qc7 ("IMPORTANT VALUES EU: "). This error pertains only to the questionnaires.

- Please note for question qa3c ("IMPORTANT ISSUES CNTRY: ") that three respondents from the Turkish Cypriot Community exceed the maximum number of possible answers.

- Please note that two respondents give substantial answers to qd5_11 ("EU INFORMATION SOURCES: VIDEO HOSTING WEBSITES") and at the same time are coded 1 ("Mentioned") in qd5.15 ("EU INFORMATION SOURCES: NEVER LOOK FOR (SPONT)").

- Please note that two respondents from the Turkish Cypriot Community indicate an age when stopped full-time education (d8) which is higher than the actual age of the respondent mentioned in d11.

- Please note that 73 respondents from the Turkish Cypriot Community are coded 1 (Mentioned) in q1.29 ("NATIONALITY: TURKEY") even though q1.29 should only have been fielded in Turkey. The countries excluded by the filter statement are respectively coded 0 ("Not mentioned").

- Checks for duplicate case identification numbers and cases have been performed: All case ids for CY-TCC were missing (variable "caseid" was coded blank = system missing). However, the dataset does include an original unique serial id across all countries (variable "serialid") appointed 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.