**Table 1. Independent variables: mobility and network practices**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Physical mobility | **Mobile before 18 in the EU**: Yes-No | **3.1%** |
| **Mobile before 18 outside the EU**: Yes-No  *People have lived in another European or in a non-European country for more than three consecutive months before they turned 18* | **2.7%** |
| **Lived in the EU after 18** (for more than 3 months): Yes-no | **11.2%** |

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Lived outside the EU after** **18** (for more than 3 months)[[1]](#endnote-1): Yes-No  *People have lived in another European or in a non-European country for more than three consecutive months after they turned 18* | **7.8%** |
| **Trips within the EU**: from 0 to 22 | **M: 1.20 (SD 1.61)** |
| **Trips outside the EU**: from 0 to 7  *Number of countries in Europe and outside Europe people have made a short stay in the 24 months preceding the survey* | **M: 0.34 (SD 0.73)** |
| **Born outside the country of residence[[2]](#endnote-2)**: yes-non | **4.6%** |
| Virtual mobility | **Virtual Communication**: from 0 to 15  Aggregated index based on the variables ‘How frequently did you talk to family members, in-laws and friends abroad by phone or using your computer?’, ‘And how frequently did you communicate with them by mail or email?’, ‘And how frequently via social networks?’[[3]](#endnote-3) | **M: 4.36 (SD 4.15)** |
| Social networks | **Friends abroad within the EU:** from 0 to 6(where 6 = 6 and more) | **M:0.87 (SD 1.31)** |
| **Friends abroad outside the EU:** from 0 to 6 (where 6 = 6 and more)  *Number of countries where people have friends (apart from their country of residence but including country of origin if not born in the country of residence)* | **M: 0.64 (SD 1.09)** |
| **Partner from the EU** | **2.2%** |
| **Non EU****Partner**  *Respondents have a partner with a citizenship at birth that is different from that of the country of residence, making a distinction between those who have or had another European or non-European citizenship.* | **3%** |
| **Being a member of an association oriented towards other countries or cultures:** Yes-No | **11.2%** |

Source: weighted EUCROSS data

**Table 2. Independent variables: Cultural cosmopolitan consumption and competence**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Purchase abroad | **Purchase in the EU**: Yes-No | 17.4% |
| **Purchase outside the EU** | 13.7% |
| Familiarity with different cultural environment | **Familiarity with EU countries**: 0-15 | M: 2.67 (SD 0.61) |
| **Familiarity with non EU countries**: 0-6  *Number of European and non-European countries people feel comfortable in* | M:0.88 (SD 1.27) |
| Taste[[4]](#endnote-4) | **Preference for EU cuisine**: Yes-No  *Based on a question ‘Please think about foreign cuisine, i.e., all which is originally from outside country of residence. Which national cuisines do you like best?’ (up to 3 possible answers). Those who have declared to like 2 or 3 European Cuisines or 1 European cuisine if no other cuisine has been selected are coded ‘yes’[[5]](#endnote-5).* | 53.2% |
| **Taste for traditional music from CoR (country of residence)** | M: 2.96 (SD 1.46) |
| **Taste for European traditional music** | M: 2.44 (SD 1.29) |
| **Taste for World music**  *These three variables (‘How much do you like…’) range from 1 (not at all) to 5 (very much)* | M: 2.79 (SD 1.25) |
| Linguistic competence & Media | **Language**: 0-5 (where 5 = 5 or more)  *Number of languages that people have learnt besides the main language of the country of residence and the native language for those not born in the country.* | M:1.7 (SD 1.11) |
| **Follow Sport International**: Yes-No  *People were asked if they followed sports on an international level or in another country. This information was combined to create a new dichotomous variable that assesses an interest in sports from abroad.* | 57.8% |
| **TV other language**: 1(everyday) - 5 (never)  *Based on the question ‘How often do you watch TV content which is in another language and has not been dubbed, either directly on TV or via the Internet?’* | M: 3.76 (SD 1.44) |

Source: weighted EUCROSS data

**Table 3. Feeling European and/ or feeling citizen of the world by country**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Denmark | Germany | Italy | Romania | Spain | UK | Total |
| Feeling neither European nor citizen of the world | 26.1% | 23.4% | 21% | 20.8% | 11.8% | 39.7% | 23.7% |
| Feeling citizen of the world but not European | 6.1% | 7% | 13.8% | 18.9% | 14.2% | 23.4% | 13.8% |
| Feeling European but not citizen of the world | 27.2% | 27.2% | 14.3% | 9.3% | 8.2% | 10.4% | 16.2% |
| Feeling European and citizen of the world | 40.7% | 42.4% | 50.8% | 51% | 65.8% | 26.4% | 46.3% |
| Total | 100%  (n=986) | 100%  (n=974) | 100%  (n=970) | 100%  (n=957) | 100%  (n=986) | 100%  (n=951) | 100%  (n=5824) |

Note. Cramer’s V=0.207, p. < 0.001; weighted EUCROSS data

**Table 4. Means of national feelings by country and forms of supranational identity**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Denmark  (n=986) | Germany  (n=968) | Italy  (n=969) | Romania  (n=957) | Spain  (n=985) | UK  (n=949) |
| Feeling neither European nor citizen of the world | 4.69  (SD 0.715) | 4.04  (0.995) | 3.89  (1.349) | 4.26  (1.159) | 3.91  (1.264) | 4.25  (0.998) |
| Feeling citizen of the world but not European | 4.80  (0.548) | **3.55**  (1.349) | **3.69**  (1.472) | 4.48  (1.138) | **3.29**  (1.520) | 4.33  (1.066) |
| Feeling European but not citizen of the world | 4.87  (0.516) | 4.49  (0.754) | 4.53  (0.868) | 4.63  (0.966) | 4.34  (1.289) | 4.34  (0.887) |
| Feeling European and citizen of the world | 4.88  (0.432) | 4.51  (0.859) | 4.56  (0.952) | 4.79  (0.688) | 4.40  (1.167) | 4.36  (1.103) |
| Total | 4.82  (0.553) | 4.33  (0.952) | 4.29  (1.163) | 4.61  (0.946) | 4.18  (1.303) | 4.31  (1.032) |

Note. Based on the item ‘I feel citizen of [country of residence]’ from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree); weighted EUCROSS data. The results of two-way ANOVA show that both countries and levels of supranational identities (and their interactions) have a significant contribution (p. < 0.001). With regard to the differences in terms of national feelings between countries, all countries present significant differences between each other (p. < 0.01), except for Germany, Italy and United Kingdom which have similar averages (not statistically significantly different). Spain has the lowest average; Denmark the highest.

**Table 5. Multinomial logistic regressions measuring the factors impacting the European and global identification**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Ref : feeling neither citizen of the world nor European | Feeling citizen of the world but not European | | Feeling European but not citizen of the world | | Feeling European and citizen of the world | |
|  | Coeff.  (standard error) | Odd ratios (95%CI) | Coeff.  (standard error) | Odd ratios (95%CI) | Coeff.  (standard error) | Odd ratios (95%CI) |
| Constant | -0.737\*  (0.338) | --- | -1.035\*\*\*  (0.308) | --- | -0.771\*\*  (0.257) |  |
| Age | -0.007\*  (0.003) | 0.993\*  (0.987-0.999) | 0.014\*\*\*  (0.003) | 1.015\*\*\*  (1.008-1.021) | 0.006\*\*  (0.002) | 1.006\*\*  (1.002-1.011) |
| Gender (Ref: female) | 0.118  (0.098) | --- | -0.031  (0.093) | --- | -0.168\*  (0.074) | 0.846\*  (0.732-0.977) |
| ISEI | -0.006\*  (0.003) | 0.994\*  (0.988-1.000) | -0.004  (0.003) | --- | -0.003  (0.002) | --- |
| Lower Secondary Education or less (Ref: Tertiary) | -0.192  (0.174) | --- | -0.248  (0.168) | --- | -0.091  (0.133) | --- |
| In-between lower and higher secondary | -0.508\*\*\*  (0.155) | 0.602\*\*\*  (0.444-0.816 | 0.007  (0.136) | --- | -0.235\*  (0.114) | 0.790\*  (0.632-0.988) |
| Higher Secondary | -0.372\*\*  (0.135) | 0.689\*\*  (0.529-0.898) | -0.251  (0.130) | --- | -0.143  (0.102) | --- |
| Being active in associations | 0.375\*  (0.166) | 1.456\*  (1.052-2.014) | 0.343\*  (0.161) | 1.409\*  (1.028-1.933) | 0.575\*\*\*  (0.131) | 1.777\*\*\*  (1.375-2.297) |
| Not born in country of residence | 0.143  (0228) | --- | 0.165  (0.227) | --- | -0.154  (0.192) | --- |
| Mobile before 18 in the EU | 0.110  (0.273) | --- | -0.529  (0.300) | --- | -0.009  (0.216) | --- |
| Mobile before 18 outside the EU | 0.279  (0.303) | --- | 0.482  (0.300) | --- | 0.165  (0.257) | --- |
| Lived in the EU after 18 | 0.045  (0.155) | --- | -0.045  (0.146) | --- | -0.183  (0.120) | --- |
| Lived outside the EU after 18 | 0.113  (0.196) | --- | 0.117  (0.192) | --- | 0.262  (0.155) | --- |
| Trips within the EU (Number of countries) | -0.059  (0.038) | --- | 0.065\*  (0.032) | 1.067\*  (1.001-1.137) | 0.043  (0.027) | --- |
| Trips outside the EU (Number of countries) | 0.183\*\*  (0.068) | 1.201\*\*  (1.051-1.373) | -0.054  (0.072) | --- | -0.021  (0.057) | --- |
| Virtual communications | 0.000  (0.015) | --- | -0.032\*  (0.015) | 0.968\*  (0.940-0.997) | 0.006  (0.012) | --- |
| Friends abroad within the EU (Number of countries) | 0.185\*\*\*  (0.045 | 1.203\*\*\*  (1.100-1.314) | 0.089  (0.046) | --- | 0.130\*\*\*  (0.037) | 1.138\*\*\*  (1.059-1.224) |
| Friends abroad outside the EU (Number of countries) | 0.197\*\*\*  (0.049) | 1.218\*\*\*  (1.107-1.340) | 0.099  (0.053) | --- | 0.084\*  (0.042) | 1.088\*  (1.001-1.1181) |
| EU Partner | 0.272  (0.391 | --- | 0.929\*\*  (0.334) | 2.532\*\*  (1.315-4.873) | 0.769\*\*  (0.300) | 2.157\*\*  (1.199-3.883) |
| Non-EU partner | 0.029  (0.249) | --- | -0.133  (0.274) | --- | -0.450  (0.223) | 0.637\*  (0.411-0.987) |
| Languages learnt | -0.085  (0.052) | --- | 0.164\*\*\*  (0.048) | 1.179\*\*\*  (1.072-1.296) | 0.015  (0.039) | --- |
| Follow Sport International | 0.055  (0.098) | --- | -0.056  (0.092) | --- | 0.166\*  (0.074) | 1.180\*  (1.022-1.364) |
| Purchase in the EU | -0.031  (0.140) | --- | 0.433\*\*\*  (0.123) | 1.541\*\*\*  (1.211-1.961) | 0.246\*  (0.104) | 1.279\*  (1.043-1.569) |
| Purchase outside the EU | -0.027  (0.134) | --- | -0.443\*\*\*  (0.139) | 0.642\*\*\*  (0.489-0.843) | -0.297\*\*  (0.108) | 0.743\*\*  (0.601-0.918) |
| Preference for EU cuisine | -0.156  (0.104) | --- | 0.163  (0.096) | --- | 0.077  (0.077) | --- |
| Familiarity with EU countries | 0.043  (0.046) | --- | 0.070  (0.041) | --- | 0.127\*\*\*  (0.034) | 1.135\*\*\*  1.063-1.213 |
| Familiarity with non-EU countries | 0.096  (0.089) | --- | -0.206\*  (0.093) | 0.814\*  (0.677-0.977) | 0.019  (0.071) | --- |
| World music | 0.144\*\*\*  (0.042) | 1.155\*\*\*  (1.064-1.253) | 0.107\*\*  (0.040) | 1.113\*\*  (1.028-1.204) | 0.192  (0.032) | 1.211\*\*\*  (1.137-1.291) |
| Traditional music from CoR | 0.059  (0.039) | --- | -0.036  (0.037) | --- | 0.099\*\*\*  (0.029) | 1.104\*\*\*  (1.043-1.169 |
| European traditional music | 0.012  (0.044) | --- | 0.009  (0.043) | --- | 0.105\*\*\*  (0.033) | 1.110\*\*\*  (1.041-1.184) |
| TV other language  (1 + 🡪 5 -) | 0.47  (0.037) | --- | -0.100\*\*  (0.034) | 0.905\*\*  (0.847-0.966) | -0.028  (0.028) | --- |

Note. \*p. ≤ 0.05 \*\*p. ≤ 0.01 \*\*\*p. ≤0.001

Analysis realized with multiple imputation for missing values (5 imputations). Results are weighed.

Nagelkerke’s pseudo R² varies between 0.122 and 0.124 (n=5514).

**APPENDIX**

**Appendix 1. Model in Denmark, Germany, Italy and the UK (odd ratios)**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Denmark**  (Nagelkerke R² from 0.132 to 0.143) | | |
|  | **Citizen of the world but not European** | **European but not citizen of the world** | **Citizen of the world and European** |
| **Mobility** | / | Mobile outside the EU before 18 (5.762\*\*) | / |
| **Network** | / | / | / |
| **Cosmopolitan cultural consumption** | Familiarity with EU countries (1.323\*) | Familiarity with EU countries (1.332\*\*) | Familiarity with EU countries (1.350\*\*\*) |
| **Sociodemographics** | / | Lower secondary education (0.427\*) | / |
|  | **Germany**  (Nagelkerke R² from 0.261 to 0.269) | | |
| **Mobility** | Lived outside the EU after 18 (3.659\*) | Lived outside EU after 18 (4.936\*\*) | Lived outside EU after 18 (3.468\*) |
| **Network** | / | / | Association (2.225\*) |
| **Cosmopolitan cultural consumption** | Familiarity with EU countries  (1.317\*)  Traditional German music (0.701\*)  Not sig. at the model level | / | Familiarity with EU countries  (1.206\*)  Languages learnt (1.327\*)  World music (1.560)\*\*\* |
| **Sociodemographics** | Male (2.108\*)  In-between lower and higher secondary (2. 056\*) | Age (1.030\*\*\*) | Age (1.023\*\*\*) |
|  | **Italy**  (Nagelkerke R² from 0.213 to 0.214) | | |
| **Mobility** | / | / | Trip within the EU (1.203\*) |
| **Network** | / | / | Association (2.053\*) |
| **Cosmopolitan cultural consumption** | / | / | Traditional European music (1.234\*) |
| **Sociodemographics** | / | Age (1.034\*\*\*) | Age (1.042\*\*\*) |
|  | **United Kingdom**  (Nagelkerke R² from 0.376 to 0.381) | | |
| **Mobility** | Trip outside the EU (1.358\*\*) | / | Lived outside the EU (2.868\*\*\*)  Trip within theEU (1.204\*) |
| **Network** | Friends outside the EU (1.565\*\*\*)  Virtual communication (0.903\*\*) | Association (4.658\*\*\*) | Non-EU Partner (0.126\*\*\*)  Association (3.630\*\*\*) |
| **Cosmopolitan cultural consumption** | / | Languages learnt (1.489\*\*)  Watch TV in another language (0.678\*\*)  Purchase within the EU (3.021\*\*) | Traditional European Music (1.474\*\*\*)  World music (1.354\*\*\*)  Watch TV in another language (0.761\* indicates a positive effect) |
| **Sociodemographics** | Lower secondary education or less (0.481\*)  Higher secondary (0.486\*\*) | Between lower and higher secondary (0.201\*)  Higher secondary (0.265\*\*) | ISEI (0.984\*\*)  Lower secondary education or less (0.350\*\*)  Higher secondary (0.384\*\*\*) |

1. For each of these four variables, we first created a sum index with the different European and non-European countries where people used to live and then transformed these indexes into a dichotomized indicator given the low number of countries both in Europe or outside. [↑](#endnote-ref-1)
2. Note that the survey did not investigate ethnic origin as asking for ethnic self-categorization is not commonly accepted in many European countries. [↑](#endnote-ref-2)
3. Each variable is a 5-point scale from 1 ‘everyday’ to 5 ‘never’; therefore, they have all first been inverted. [↑](#endnote-ref-3)
4. These questions are similar to those used by Bennett et al ; (2009) and Savage, Wright and Gayo-Cal (2010) to consider the structuring of global tastes. [↑](#endnote-ref-4)
5. No further differentiation between European and non-European cuisines has been undertaken because of the limitation of 3 possible answers. [↑](#endnote-ref-5)