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Do you feel European? - An analysis of European identity and its demographic influencing factors

Roland Brandtjen

ABSTRACT:

This study investigates the formation of European identity across European regions between 2019 and 2024. Drawing on Self-Categorization and Social Identity Theory, European identity (EI) is conceptualized as a collective identity rooted in shared democratic values, human rights, and the rule of law, rather than common language or ethnicity. A multilingual survey was conducted using snowball sampling across EU members, microstates, and autonomous territories. The analysis reveals significant regional disparities in EI, with stronger affiliations in regions more integrated into EU structures and weaker identification in areas with greater autonomy or historical detachment.

Demographic variables such as age, gender, income, and education show weak correlations with EI. However, professional roles consistently emerge as a stronger predictor, particularly in public service and internationally engaged occupations. Notably, education often correlates negatively suggesting critical engagement with supranational governance. Temporal and regional variations underscore the fluid and context-dependent nature of identity formation.

It highlights the importance of institutional, cultural, and occupational factors in shaping EI and suggest that efforts to foster cohesion should focus on professional and educational environments. This research contributes to the discourse on European integration and identity politics, offering empirical insights into how identities evolve in response to shifting societal landscapes.

KEYWORDS:

European Identity, Regional Variation, Multilingual Survey, Demographic Correlates, Virtual Snowball Sampling

AUTHOR



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Introduction

The concept of a shared European identity has gained increasing scholarly attention in light of ongoing political, cultural, and institutional transformations across the continent. Despite the European Union's efforts to foster unity through common values and policies, the question remains whether a cohesive European identity exists and how it manifests across diverse regions and populations. This study addresses this question by exploring the multifaceted nature of European identity, drawing on theoretical frameworks from social psychology and political science, including Self-Categorization Theory and Social Identity Theory.

European identity is conceptualized here as a form of collective identity that transcends national boundaries and is rooted in shared democratic values, human rights, and the rule of law. However, the term "European" itself is fluid, shaped by historical, geographical, cultural, and political dimensions that vary significantly across the continent. This complexity necessitates a nuanced, empirical investigation into how individuals across different regions perceive and relate to the idea of being European.

To this end, the study employs a large-scale, multilingual survey conducted between 2019 and 2024 across a wide array of European regions, including EU member states, microstates, and autonomous territories. Utilizing virtual snowball sampling and region-specific outreach strategies, the research captures a diverse and representative dataset. The analysis focuses on regional variations in European identity and examines correlations with demographic and socio-economic variables such as age, gender, education, profession, and income.

The findings reveal substantial regional disparities in European identification, with stronger affiliations observed in regions more integrated into EU structures and weaker identification in areas with greater autonomy or historical detachment. Interestingly, traditional demographic variables show limited explanatory power, while professional roles emerge as a more consistent predictor of European identity. These insights underscore the contextual and dynamic nature of identity formation in Europe and highlight the importance of institutional, cultural, and occupational factors in shaping collective belonging.

This research contributes to the broader discourse on European integration and identity politics by offering empirical evidence on the distribution and determinants of European identity. It also provides a foundation for future studies aimed at understanding how supranational identities evolve in response to shifting political landscapes and societal changes.

European Identity?

... Europe, Euròpa, Europak, Èurope, Eropa, Urope, Oueuropæ, Europa, Euröpa, Erope, Uropa, Urupa, Roinn-Eòrpa, Ewrop, Eoraip, Evropa, Ûraope, Eurooppaa, Euroopaa, Airopa, Ευρώπη, Éuròpe, Oarpey,
...

This selection of linguistic variants in Europe demonstrates both diversity and similarity. As a region of the world, it has different historical, cultural, religious, political and geographical boundaries. Given Europe's internal and external diversity, one wonders whether, and if so, to what extent, there is a

common European identity. In this section, we will first clarify what identity means. Then we will explain the vague term 'European'. Finally, we will clarify why research on European identity is important

WHAT IS MEANT WITH 'IDENTITY'?

The concept of "identity" in a scientific context refers to the self-description of an individual or a group, grounded in emotional or intellectual connections to specific objects of identification. These objects can include shared behaviours, cultural traits, language, or a sense of community. Identity serves to answer the question of who someone is or who a group of people are, and it also encompasses aspirations—who one wants to be. . (Hüttmann & Wehling, 2009; Rösen, 2006)

Identity can be categorized into two main types: individual (or numeric) identity and collective (or generic) identity. Numeric identity emphasizes the sameness of an individual over time ($A=A$), focusing on personal continuity and self-perception. In contrast, generic identity highlights group membership and differentiation from others ($A\neq B$ but $A=A$), emphasizing shared characteristics within a group and distinctions from other groups. (Dose, 2011)

Theoretical frameworks such as Self-Categorization Theory and Social Identity Theory provide foundational insights into how identity functions. The first one posits that identity fosters a sense of belonging and self-esteem, which are essential for human well-being. The Social Identity Theory builds on this by explaining how individuals derive positive self-concepts through group membership, often leading to intergroup comparisons and, potentially, discrimination. These theories help explain phenomena like stereotyping, prejudice, and ethnocentrism. (Davis, 2008; Lippa, 1990)

Identity formation is an active process involving both conscious and subconscious elements. It is shaped by personal experiences, social interactions, and situational contexts. Importantly, identity is not static; it can evolve through processes such as social movement or integration into new groups, especially when individuals seek to improve their self-esteem or adapt to changing social environments. (Fitjar, 2010)

Collective identities, such as national, political, ethnic, regional, and European identities, are particularly significant in political and social sciences. National identity involves a shared sense of belonging among people who perceive themselves as distinct from other nationalities. Political identity emerges from the alignment or disalignment with political actors and policies, influencing the legitimacy of political systems. Ethnic identity is rooted in perceived cultural commonalities and historical origins, often emphasizing language and tradition. Regional identity is shaped by shared geographical, cultural, or political experiences, and can coexist with or challenge national identities. European identity, as a blend of regional and political identity, is based on shared values like democracy and human rights rather than common language or religion. ((Schneider H. , 2016, p. 145; Kaelble, 2009, p. 208; Gilland & Goldmann, 2001, p. 181; Bogdandy, 2005, pp. 332-333, 356, 360)

In sum, identity is a multifaceted and dynamic construct that plays a crucial role in shaping individual self-conception and group affiliations. It influences social behaviour, political legitimacy, and cultural cohesion, making it a central concept in understanding human societies.

WHAT MEANS 'EUROPEAN'?

The term "European" does not have a singular, fixed definition but rather encompasses a complex and evolving identity shaped by various overlapping dimensions. This needs to be analysed through historical, geographical, cultural, ideological, political, legal, and economic lenses. (Brandtjen, Europe vs. EU - What extent does their synonymy have?, 2024)

Historically, the idea of Europe originated with the ancient Greeks, who used it to distinguish themselves from the Asian-Persian world. This concept was later adopted and adapted by the Romans and evolved through the Middle Ages, particularly under Charlemagne, to signify a distinct cultural and political space. (Franz, 2004) Geographically, Europe is often defined as a subcontinent of Eurasia, with boundaries that are not universally agreed upon. The most accepted geographical borders include the Ural Mountains, the Caspian Sea, and the Atlantic Ocean, though some territories like Cyprus or parts of Iceland are excluded under strict definitions (Schneider & Toyka-Seid, 2024; Giese, 1987; Sagona, 2015)

Culturally and ideologically, Europe is characterized by shared values such as human dignity, democracy, freedom, equality, the rule of law, and human rights. These values are rooted in a common heritage that includes ancient Greece and Rome, Christianity, the Renaissance, the Enlightenment, and liberal traditions. Religion, language, and media also play significant roles in shaping European identity. (Odendahl, 2015; Dziedzic, 2022; Ivic, 2019) Christianity remains the predominant religion, but religious freedom and diversity are core values. Linguistically, Europe is diverse yet interconnected through Indo-European language families, and language protection is seen as a tool against discrimination and for economic stability. Media, particularly through institutions like the European Broadcasting Union and events like the Eurovision Song Contest, reinforces a shared European cultural space and promotes the motto "United in Diversity." (Schwenke, 2010; Teachout, 2008; Windari, 2021; Brandtjen, 2023)

Politically and legally, Europe is defined by membership in various organizations and treaties. These include the European Union (EU), the Council of Europe, the European Economic Area, and others. Some countries and territories are considered politically European despite being geographically outside Europe, such as Cyprus or French Guiana. The EU, as a supranational entity, plays a central role in shaping political Europe, but other organizations like the EFTA, GUAM, and the Visegrad Group also contribute to this definition. (Brandtjen, 2024)

Economically, Europe is defined by integration mechanisms such as the European Single Market, the European Customs Union, and the Eurozone. These structures facilitate economic cooperation and integration, reduce trade barriers, and promote a shared economic identity. The euro, as a common currency, symbolizes this unity and has been adopted by both EU and non-EU countries under various arrangements. (Hansen & Schröder, 2001; Higgott, 1998; Baldwin & Wyplosz, 2009; McGowan & Phinnemore, 2006; Tussie, 1998)

In summary, being "European" is not limited to geography or EU membership. It is a layered identity that includes shared history, values, institutions, and economic systems. The concept is dynamic and inclusive, reflecting both diversity and unity across the continent.

WHY IS THAT IMPORTANT?

The study of European identity is scientifically significant due to its foundational role in shaping collective belonging, political legitimacy, and social cohesion within Europe and its organizations such

as the European Union. Grounded in Self-Categorization Theory and Social Identity Theory, European identity is understood as a form of collective identity that provides individuals with a sense of belonging and self-esteem through group affiliation. These theories explain how identity formation influences intergroup behavior, including solidarity and discrimination.

From a political science perspective, European identity is essential for the democratic legitimacy of European institutions. Without a shared sense of belonging among citizens, these institutions risk being perceived as lacking representational authority. Political identity, which emerges from the interaction between citizens' national identities and political structures, underpins the legitimacy and stability of governance systems.

Furthermore, European identity fosters solidarity and loyalty across diverse national and ethnic groups, enabling Europe to function as a cohesive political and cultural entity. It also serves as a mechanism for differentiation, helping to define the boundaries between European and non-European identities, which is crucial for both internal integration and external relations.

Empirical data, such as the Eurobarometer surveys, demonstrate that a significant proportion of EU citizens identify as at least partly European, indicating the presence of a measurable and evolving European identity. This identity is not based on shared language, religion, or culture—given Europe's diversity—but rather on common values such as democracy, human rights, and the rule of law. (Brandtjen, 2021)

In sum, researching European identity is vital for understanding the dynamics of integration, legitimacy, and identity politics in Europe. It provides insights into how diverse populations can coexist under a shared political framework and how collective identities evolve in response to institutional and societal changes.

Methodology

The data reported here, were conducted in all kind of regions (administrative regions such as federal states) in the states of France, Italy, Germany, Spain, and the United Kingdom, all European small states, Andorra, Monaco, Liechtenstein and San Marino the autonomous territories of the Isle of Man, Gibraltar, the Faroe Islands, the Bailiwick of Guernsey, the Bailiwick of Jersey, the Åland Islands, and Greenland as well as Heligoland, the Shetland islands, El Bierzo, the Orkney Islands, the Val d'Aran, Yorkshire and Cornwall. For this purpose, quantitative research was offered in the form of individualised quantitative online-based surveys in the respective languages of the regions. By means of virtual snowball sampling, these surveys were promoted via social media of Facebook, LinkedIn and X (former: Twitter) [the latter until beginning of 2024] and given to the population of the target group. For this purpose, relevant hashtags of the respective regions were set, regional media (e.g. TV Melilla in the Autonomous City of Melilla) were contacted and disseminated in region-related interest groups (e.g. FALE in Normandy or OSCEC in Extremadura).

This type of sampling serves to find participants in e.g., hard-to-reach groups of people. A person in such a group who participates in the survey might give the questionnaires to other people in their network or arranges participation in the survey. It can increase the representativeness of the results by the diffusion of the survey into the corresponding group of participants. (Salganik & Heckathorn, 2004; Atkinson & Flint, 2001) Challenges of a virtual snowball sampling might be the community bias, the lack

of definite knowledge as to whether or not the sample is an accurate reading of the target population and that the target population might not always have access to the Internet. (Baltar & Brunet, 2012; Häder, 2006)

The surveys in the autonomous territories take place annually from January to March, in the European small states from February to March, in the UK from March to April, in Germany from May to June, in France from June to July, in Italy from July to August and in Spain from August to September. The surveys of the autonomous territories were launched in 2019. The Spanish polls were published for the first time in 2020. In the UK and Italy, the polls were launched in 2021 and in Germany and France in 2022. In 2023 the surveys of each small European state were started. They are totally anonymous and fulfil the requirements of the GDPR. All surveys were offered in the official state language as well as in co-official, recognised, regional and minority languages where possible. To avoid misunderstandings, the surveys were translated by official translators. Thus, it was offered in about 73 languages. The translations can be found in the Annex.

The transfer of the results to the population still needs to be clarified. Due to the subject matter and the nature of the sampling, there are more men than women among the participants in all regions. In all regions, on the other hand, very few (less than 1%) have indicated that they do not belong to the binary gender groups. The age groups between 30 and 49 are most strongly represented in all regions. Younger and older groups are underrepresented. On average, participants have at least vocational training or higher. academics are overrepresented. Only the income groups of all regions are evenly distributed. The demographic questions including its items are to find in the figure 1.

The final challenge to the data is that a region is defined the same in all countries. Thus, a region is a federal state and Heligoland (due to its historical and cultural particularities) in Germany and an autonomous city or community as well as El Bierzo and the Val d’Aran in Spain. In the United Kingdom, however, the constituent countries, Yorkshire and Cornwall (because of its cultural and historical distinctiveness) have been defined as regions. In Italy and France, on the other hand, regions are legally defined. Particularities such as the region of Trentino-Alto Adige/Südtirol, which exists de jure but has relatively little de facto relevance for the population, have not been considered here. However, it is also confirmed that the regions in France were restructured in 2015. This reorganisation has come under great criticism from some of the participants and might influence the responds. This variation reflects both the logistical challenges of data collection and the differing levels of participation or inclusion in the survey framework.

The basic question from the surveys, which was also translated into the regional languages, was as follows:

Do you feel European?

Until 2023 the participants could answer simply yes or no. From 2024 onwards the participants could state a grade of their feeling in a scale of 1-6 meanwhile 1 means not at all and 6 means totally. The approval of this feeling of each year in each region and in and on average can be found in the Annex. For overview reasons this data will not be detailed in the text. In order to find explanatory approaches for the results, these are correlated with the average demographic data obtained in the same surveys. Those data are not displayed.

What is your gender?

Male

Female

Other

Which age group do you belong to?

0-14 years

15-19 years

20-29 years

30-39 years

40-49 years

50-59 years

60 years or older

What is your highest education degree?

I have no degree

First possible school degree (Depending on the regional and national systems)

Professional education

University entrance qualification (Depending on the regional and national systems)

Bachelor

Master

PhD

Other, please specify:

Which professional group do you belong to?

pupil / student / trainee

employee

self-employed

unemployed

retired person

Other, please specify:

Which income group do you belong to?

0 - 400 € per week

401 - 500 € per week

501 - 700 € per week

701 € per week or more

Figure 1: Demographic questions in English

Results

The analysis of European identity across various regions and demographic groups between 2019 and 2024 reveals significant spatial and contextual variation in the degree to which individuals identify as European. This variation is not uniformly distributed but is shaped by a complex interplay of geopolitical, historical, and socio-economic factors. A visualisation of the average results for the years 2019 to 2024 with regard to European identity can be found in Figure 2.

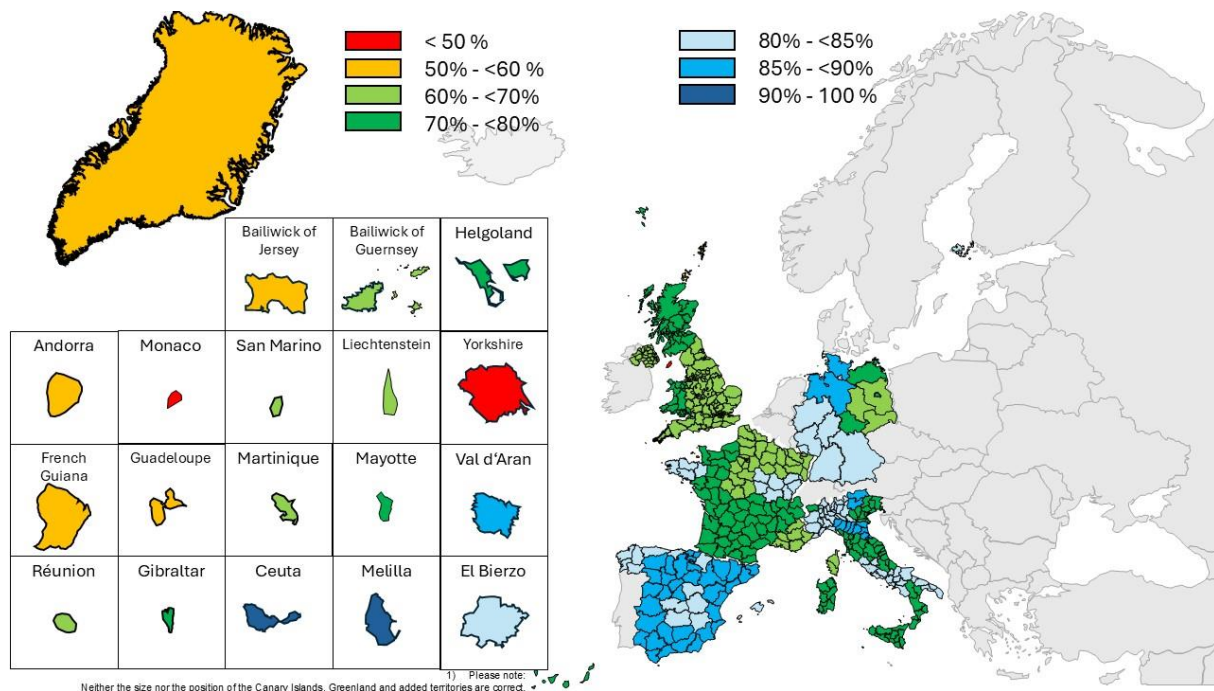


Figure 2: Visual results in % "Do you feel European?" – "Yes" (average of 2019 – 2024)

At the regional level, the highest average identification with Europe was recorded in Melilla, a Spanish autonomous city in North Africa, with a value of approximately 0.939. This strong European affiliation may be attributed to Melilla’s unique geopolitical position and its administrative integration within Spain and the European Union. In stark contrast, the Isle of Man reported the lowest average at approximately 0.408, potentially reflecting its distinct constitutional status, cultural autonomy, and historical detachment from continental European institutions. These extremes are visualized in Figure 2, which illustrates the average results of an approved European identity across regions.

When aggregated by political and administrative groupings, Spanish autonomous communities and cities exhibited the highest average European identity (mean \approx 0.862), followed by Italian regions (0.800) and German federal states (0.790). These findings suggest a relatively strong European identity in Southern and Central Europe. French regions and European micro nations reported moderate levels (0.689 and 0.688, respectively), while the United Kingdom’s constituent areas showed a lower average of 0.638—likely influenced by the sociopolitical aftermath of Brexit. European microstates recorded the lowest group average (0.588), indicating a more localized or nationalistic orientation.

The disparity between the highest and lowest group averages (\approx 0.274) underscores the heterogeneity of European identity across the continent. Regions with stronger institutional ties to the EU and those embedded within larger national frameworks tend to exhibit higher levels of European identification. Conversely, areas characterized by greater autonomy, insularity, or historical detachment from European integration processes tend to report lower levels.

Demographic and socioeconomic variables further nuance this picture. The dataset, normalized for 2024 to account for scale differences, reveals generally weak or negligible correlations between European identity and variables such as gender (r-value of +0.022), age (r-value of +0.021), profession (r-value of +0.044), income (r-value of -0.018), and education (r-value of -0.056). These findings suggest that, on average, demographic characteristics exert limited influence on European identity.

However, disaggregated analyses by region and year reveal more pronounced patterns. In the German federal states, for example, age and profession showed strong positive correlations with European identity in 2022 (+0.34 and +0.27, respectively), indicating that younger individuals and students, employed and self-employed groups were more likely to identify as European. This trend reversed in 2024, when education exhibited a strong negative correlation (-0.20), suggesting a shift in the sociopolitical landscape or public discourse.

In the United Kingdom, education consistently correlated negatively with European identity, reaching -0.14 in 2021. This may reflect broader national debates and sentiments surrounding European integration. European micro nations displayed more stable, modest correlations, with profession maintaining a weak to moderate positive correlation (peaking at +0.076 in 2024) and education showing consistent weak to moderate negative correlations.

Interestingly, the Spanish autonomous communities exhibited minimal correlations across all variables, suggesting a more heterogeneous or less polarized relationship between demographic factors and European identity. This could indicate a more deeply embedded or culturally integrated sense of European belonging that transcends individual characteristics.

Discussion

The analysis of European identity reveals a complex and varied landscape shaped by a multitude of social, cultural, and institutional factors. While a general sense of belonging to Europe is evident in many regions, particularly in Southern Europe, significant regional differences highlight the influence of localized political cultures, historical experiences, and socio-economic dynamics. Traditional demographic variables such as age, gender, and income show weak or inconsistent correlations with European identity, suggesting that identification with Europe is not strongly rooted in static personal characteristics. Instead, it appears to be shaped by more dynamic and contextual influences.

Profession stands out as the most consistent positive correlate of European identity. Occupational roles that involve public service, international exposure, or civic engagement tend to foster stronger identification with European values and institutions. These professional environments likely provide individuals with experiences that align with or reinforce a European perspective, especially in regions characterized by high levels of transnational interaction. In contrast, education often correlates negatively with European identity, particularly in regions like the United Kingdom and parts of Germany. This trend may reflect the role of higher education in promoting critical thinking and political awareness, which can lead to more sceptical or ambivalent attitudes toward supranational governance. Rather than uniformly promoting European identity, education may encourage critical engagement with it.

The regional context plays a crucial role in shaping identity outcomes. For instance, in some German federal states, strong positive correlations between profession and European identity were observed in 2022, possibly reflecting a period of heightened solidarity. However, this trend reversed in 2024, illustrating the fluidity of identity in response to shifting political climates. Such temporal variability emphasizes the importance of considering both historical and contemporary political events in identity research. These findings suggest that efforts to strengthen European identity should focus on professional and educational settings, where identity formation is more malleable. However, these

initiatives must also accommodate critical perspectives and diverse experiences to be effective and inclusive.

Further research could explore how media framing and political discourse influence the relationship between education and European identity. It would also be valuable to examine how combinations of demographic factors interact to shape identity, using advanced statistical methods. Incorporating qualitative approaches such as interviews and discourse analysis could provide deeper insights into how individuals articulate their sense of belonging to Europe. Comparative studies across other supranational contexts, such as the African Union or ASEAN, could help determine whether the observed patterns are unique to Europe or reflect broader dynamics of regional identity in a globalized world. Additionally, evaluating the impact of programs like Erasmus or EU-funded civic initiatives could offer practical insights into how identity alignment can be fostered through targeted interventions.

European identity thus emerges as a fluid and context-dependent phenomenon, shaped more by social roles, institutional exposure, and regional political cultures than by inherent demographic traits. Understanding these dynamics is essential for developing inclusive and effective strategies to foster cohesion in an increasingly diverse and politically fragmented Europe.

Conclusion

The study of European identity reveals a multifaceted and dynamic construct shaped by historical, cultural, political, and socio-economic dimensions. Drawing on theoretical frameworks such as Self-Categorization Theory and Social Identity Theory, the research underscores that European identity functions as a collective identity rooted in shared values—particularly democracy, human rights, and the rule of law—rather than in common language, religion, or ethnicity.

Empirical findings from a broad, multilingual survey across diverse European regions between 2019 and 2024 demonstrate significant regional variation in the degree of European identification. Regions with stronger institutional ties to the European Union and those embedded within larger national frameworks tend to exhibit higher levels of European identity. Conversely, areas marked by autonomy, insularity, or historical detachment from European integration report lower identification levels.

Demographic variables such as age, gender, income, and education show generally weak correlations with European identity, suggesting that identification with Europe is not strongly determined by static personal characteristics. However, profession consistently emerges as a positive correlate, indicating that occupational roles—particularly those involving civic engagement or international exposure—may foster stronger European identification. Notably, education often correlates negatively, especially in regions like the United Kingdom, possibly reflecting critical engagement with supranational governance.

The findings highlight the contextual and temporal variability of European identity, influenced by regional political cultures and shifting socio-political climates. This underscores the need for nuanced, inclusive strategies to foster European cohesion, particularly through professional and educational initiatives that accommodate diverse perspectives. Future research should integrate qualitative methods and comparative analyses to deepen understanding of identity formation in supranational contexts.

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Annex:

DATA IN % OF "DO YOU FEEL EUROPEAN?" – "YES" (DATA FROM 2019 – 2024 AND AVERAGE)

REGION	AVERAGE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
ÅLAND	82,8%			80,3%	79,4%	80,4%	90,9%
ABRUZZO	76,4%			80,3%	78,8%	71,6%	75,0%
ANDALUCÍA	85,1%		87,0%	86,4%	84,3%	87,0%	80,6%
ANDORRA	55,0%					54,8%	55,2%
ARAGÓN	86,1%		87,6%	86,2%	84,1%	85,9%	86,7%
ASTURIAS	84,5%		83,9%	85,2%	85,4%	85,1%	82,8%
AUVERGNE-RHÔNE-ALPES	71,4%				72,5%	65,3%	76,5%
BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG	82,3%				83,8%	83,8%	79,4%
BASILICATA	79,4%			84,0%	79,5%	73,1%	81,1%
BAYERN	81,9%				76,2%	85,5%	84,0%
BERLIN	79,3%				77,4%	77,8%	82,9%
BOURGOGNE-FRANCHE-COMTÉ	81,4%				75,0%	75,4%	93,8%
BRANDENBURG	65,1%				57,7%	66,3%	71,4%
FREIE HANSESTADT BREMEN	85,8%				95,5%	78,6%	83,3%
BRETAGNE	80,5%				77,3%	73,6%	90,7%
CALABRIA	73,1%			79,6%	76,8%	70,9%	64,9%
CAMPANIA	82,2%			82,4%	84,8%	78,9%	82,9%
CANTABRIA	84,4%		84,4%	81,9%	82,1%	86,0%	87,5%
CASTILLA LA MANCHA	84,3%		86,8%	90,5%	88,3%	87,2%	68,6%
CASTILLA Y LEÓN	89,0%		84,7%	91,7%	87,7%	89,4%	91,5%
CATALUNYA	88,8%		86,4%	90,7%	88,6%	89,2%	89,3%
CENTRE-VAL DE LOIRE	66,7%				63,3%	54,4%	82,4%
CEUTA	93,8%		88,2%	93,6%	94,3%	92,9%	100,0%
CORNWALL	66,5%			72,4%	65,8%	60,6%	67,2%

REGION	AVERAGE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
CORSE	63,3%				61,6%	62,9%	65,4%
EL BIERZO	83,6%						83,6%
EMILIA-ROMAGNA	86,6%			85,7%	85,7%	84,6%	90,2%
ENGLAND	62,9%			64,0%	68,0%	65,4%	54,3%
EUSKADI	85,8%		86,4%	86,4%	85,1%	87,7%	83,3%
EXTREMADURA	85,5%		87,3%	86,5%	88,9%	88,0%	76,7%
FØROYA	77,6%	80,3%	72,8%	75,9%	72,7%	82,2%	81,4%
REGIONE AUTONOMA FRIULI-VENEZIA GIULIA	79,3%			82,5%	78,4%	78,2%	78,0%
GALICIA	84,5%		83,6%	88,7%	82,3%	86,8%	81,0%
GIBRALTAR	73,3%	74,1%	70,2%	69,8%	67,9%	70,4%	87,5%
GRAND EST	69,0%				72,1%	65,2%	69,7%
KALAALLIT NUNAAAT	55,5%			67,6%	36,0%	51,8%	66,7%
GUADELOUPE	50,3%				43,8%	51,6%	55,6%
BAILIWICK OF GUERNSEY	62,2%			61,8%	54,0%	57,8%	75,0%
GUYANE	50,1%				52,3%	45,5%	52,6%
FREIE UND HANSESTADT HAMBURG	83,9%				86,5%	87,8%	77,3%
HAUTS-DE-FRANCE	69,1%				72,3%	69,8%	65,2%
HELGOLAND	78,9%					80,0%	77,8%
HESSEN	80,5%				81,3%	82,5%	77,8%
ÎLE-DE-FRANCE	66,6%				68,1%	75,4%	56,3%
ILLES BALEARS	84,4%		85,0%	87,2%	84,2%	83,7%	81,8%
ISLAS CANARIAS	72,8%		77,2%	70,2%	75,6%	74,1%	66,7%
ISLE OF MAN	40,8%	43,6%	35,5%	40,0%	40,6%	34,0%	51,0%
BAILIWICK OF JERSEY	59,1%			59,6%	54,5%	55,6%	66,7%
LA RIOJA	85,5%		88,2%	88,6%	83,9%	82,4%	84,6%
LAZIO	80,5%			80,6%	82,9%	84,2%	74,2%
LIGURE	80,5%			81,4%	82,7%	76,1%	81,9%

REGION	AVERAGE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
LIECHTENSTEIN	67,4%					84,9%	50,0%
OCCITANIE	76,4%				73,7%	74,7%	80,8%
LOMBARDIA	83,7%			88,4%	80,7%	86,5%	79,4%
LA COMUNIDAD DE MADRID	87,6%	90,5%	89,0%	85,4%	87,9%	85,2%	
MARCHE	77,6%			78,4%	79,2%	78,3%	74,6%
MARTINIQUE	62,6%				50,0%	83,3%	54,5%
MAYOTTE	77,4%				65,5%	100,0%	66,7%
MECKLENBURG-VORPOMMERN	77,5%				70,3%	77,0%	85,2%
MELILLA	93,9%	86,9%	100,0%	96,8%	85,7%	100,0%	
MOLISE	81,6%		81,3%	75,8%	76,8%	92,3%	
MONACO	48,9%					56,0%	41,9%
REGIÓN DE MURCIA	88,6%	86,8%	90,7%	91,2%	89,1%	85,3%	
COMUNIDAD FORAL DE NAVARRA	84,0%	85,1%	88,2%	80,2%	86,3%	80,0%	
NIEDERSACHSEN	86,2%				85,2%	88,3%	85,0%
NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN	80,4%				84,3%	84,6%	72,4%
NORMANDIE	75,3%				62,9%	80,5%	82,6%
NORTHERN IRELAND	60,0%		64,0%	55,9%	60,1%	60,0%	
NOUVELLE-AQUITAINE	73,9%				75,7%	64,1%	81,8%
ORKNEY	55,9%						55,9%
PAYS DE LA LOIRE	75,8%				74,6%	77,9%	75,0%
PIEMONTE	80,6%		81,7%	81,7%	77,7%	81,2%	
PROVENCE-ALPES-CÔTE D'AZUR	68,6%				68,5%	65,1%	72,2%
PUGLIA	83,7%		82,2%	81,3%	82,1%	89,0%	
LA RÉUNION	62,3%				61,4%	62,5%	62,9%
RHEINLAND-PFALZ	84,8%				83,9%	82,7%	87,9%

REGION	AVERAGE	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
SAARLAND	81,3%				74,6%	88,0%	81,3%
SACHSEN	65,0%				60,6%	73,6%	60,7%
SACHSEN-ANHALT	69,1%				79,0%	80,4%	47,8%
SAN MARINO	63,9%					63,5%	64,3%
SARDEGNA	78,9%			79,2%	79,8%	78,8%	77,7%
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN	85,0%				79,8%	84,2%	90,9%
SCOTLAND	76,7%			68,1%	74,5%	80,3%	84,0%
REGIONE SICILIANA	76,6%			76,2%	74,1%	75,3%	80,6%
SHETLAND	69,4%						69,4%
THÜRINGEN	76,6%				80,5%	77,1%	72,2%
TOSCANA	75,2%			71,3%	80,5%	78,2%	70,8%
TRENTINO-ALTO ADIGE/SÜDTIROL	87,9%			89,8%	87,5%	86,5%	87,9%
UMBRIA	79,8%			82,4%	80,1%	78,8%	77,8%
VAL D'ARAN	87,0%	87,7%	82,9%	85,2%	87,3%	87,3%	91,7%
COMUNITAT VALENCIANA	88,6%		86,9%	91,7%	86,0%	87,5%	90,7%
VALLE D'AOSTA	77,3%			79,5%	78,6%	70,6%	80,4%
REGIONE VENETO	79,2%			78,1%	77,7%	82,4%	78,8%
WALES	71,9%			76,8%	71,7%	64,2%	75,0%
YORKSHIRE	45,0%						45,0%

 DO YOU FEEL EUROPEAN? – YES / NO (IN EACH LANGUAGE)

Albanian	A ndiheni evropianë?	Po	Jo
Alsatian	Fìehle-n-ìhr éich europäisch?	Ja	Nëë
Aragonese	Se siente europeu /-a?	Sí	No
Aranese	Se sent europèu /-a?	Òc	Non
Arpetan	Vos sentéd-vos eropèen /-e?	Ouè	Nan
Asturian	¿Siéntese européu/-a?	Sí	Non
Balear Catalan	Se sent europeu /-a?	Sí	No
Basque	Europearra sentitzen zara?	Bai	Ez
Breton	Hag en em santout a rit europat ?	Ya	Ket
Castillian (Spanish)	¿Se siente europeo /-a?	Sí	No
Catalan	Se sent europeu /-a?	Sí	No
Cornish	A omglewegh Europek?	Omglewav	Na omglewav
Corsican	Ti senti europeu /-a?	Iè	Innò
Croatian	Osjećate li se Europljaninom?	Da	Ne
Danish	Føler du dig som europæer?	Ja	Nej
Doric Scots	Dae ye feel European?	Aye	Na
Dutch	Voel je je Europeaan?	Ja	Nee
English	Do you feel European?	Yes	No
Eonavian / Galician of Asturias	¿Síntese europeo/-a?	Sí	Non
Extremadurian	Se sienti uropeu/-a?	Sí	No
Faetano / Cellesse	Te sinte de fa pare de l'Éuròpe?	Gljò	Nu
Fala	¿Se sinti europeio/-a?	Sim	Nõ
Faroese	Kennir tú teg sum evropeara?	Ja	Nei
Finnish	Tunnetko itsesi eurooppalaiseksi?	Kyllä	Ei
French	Vous sentez-vous européen /-ne?	Oui	Non
Friulian	Ti sintistu european?	Sì	No
Galician	Síntese europeo/-a?	Si	Non
Gallo Language	Sent'ous-ti uropeyen ?	Yan	Nenna
Gallo-Italic of Sicily	Ti santi europeo /-a?	Scì	Nà
Gallurese	Ti senti europeu /-a?	Éia	No
German	Fühlen Sie sich europäisch?	Ja	Nein

Greek	Αισθάνεστε Ευρωπαίος;	Ναι	Όχι
Greenlandic	Europamiusut misigivit?	Aap	Naamik
Guernsey Norman French	Vous sent-ous Ūraopéen /-e?	Oua	Nennin
Irish	An mbraitheann tú Eorpach?	Sea	Níl
Italian	Ti senti europeo /-a?	Sì	No
Ladin	Te sënteste europeich?	Sce	No
Ligurian	Sciâ se sente europeo /-a?	Scì	Na
Lombard	Luu al/Lee la se sent europeee ?	Aè	No
Lorrain	Vos vos sentiz-ti ène geat d'l'Urope?	Yô	Niant
Lorraine Franconian	Féihlen Dir Eech européisch?	Jo	Nee
Low Saxon (Low German)	Föhlt Se sik europääsch?	Ja	Nee
Lower Sorbian	Cujošo se europski?	Jo	Ně
Luxembourgish	Fillt Dir lech europäesch?	Jo	Nee
Manx Gaelic	Er lhiat dy vel oo dty Europeeanagh?	Ta	Cha nel
Mòcheno	Heart ir enk an europear?	Jo	Na
Neapolitan	Te siénte airopéo /-a?	Sì	No
Norman French	Vos sent-ouos uropéien /-e?	Veire	Nennin
North Frisian	Feelst dü di euroopeesk?	Jä	Naan
Occitan	Se sent europèu /-a?	Òc	Pas
Picard	Te t' sins européen /-e?	Ouais	Non
Piemontese	I sentive europeo /-a?	É	Nò
Poitevin-Saintongeais	Ve ressentàu européyén /-ne?	Voll	Nun
Portuguese	Sente-se europeu /-a?	Sim	Não
Réunion Creole French	Ou sent aou Eropéin ?	Oui	Non
Romagnol	Tu t sint européo /-a?	Sè	Na
Sardinian	T'intendes europeu /-a?	Eja	No
Saterland Frisian	Fäile Jie Jou europäisk?	Jee	Noa
Scots	Dae ye feel European?	Aye	Naa
Scottish Gaelic	A bheil thu a 'faireachdainn Eòrpach?	Tha	Chan eil
Sicilian	Ti senti europeu/europea?	Sì	No
Slovene	Se počutite Evropejca?	Ja	Ne
Swedish	Känner du dig europeisk?	Ja	Nej
Tabarchino	Te senti europeo /-a?	Sì	No

Tmaziyt	Tħulfad d akken d Urupa?	Ih	Ala
Ulster Scots	Dae ye feel European?	Aye	Naw
Upper Sorbian	Čuješ so europsce?	Haj	Ně
Valencian	Se sent europeu /-a?	Sí	No
Venetian	Ve sentì europèi?	Sì	Nò
Walser German (Formazza)	Kschpérschtdi dü Europeär?	Ja	Nei
Walser German (Issime)	Ti senti europeo /-a?	Jia	Na
Welsh	Ydych chi'n teimlo'n Ewropeaidd?	Ydw	Na