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Directorate-General for Communication PUBLIC OPINION MONITORING UNIT



TNS opinion

Brussels, October 2014.

2014 post-election survey

EUROPEAN ELECTIONS 2014

ANALYTICAL OVERVIEW

Coverage: EU28

Population: 27 331 EU citizens of voting age (aged 18 and over or

16 and over in Austria)

Methodology: Face-to-face (CAPI)

Fieldwork: 30 May - 27 June 2014, carried out by TNS opinion

INT	RODUCTION	3
I.	PARTICIPATION	18
II.	VOTER PROFILE	21
III.	PROFILE OF ABSTAINERS	31
IV.	EUROPEANS' ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE ELECTIONS	38
V.	INTEREST IN POLITICS IN GENERAL	63
VI	INFORMATION AND EXPOSURE TO A CAMPAIGN	75

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Note

This survey was conducted as part of the 2014 election night contract (based on traditional face-to-face survey methodology, similar to the post-election survey conducted in 2009).

The weighting criteria used in this post-election survey were gender, age, region of residence, reconstruction of turnout in the European election and reconstruction of vote shares.

INTRODUCTION

Background

This field survey was carried out by TNS Opinion in the wake of the European elections in May 2014. Its aim is to improve understanding of the reasons why EU voters took part in or abstained from voting.

As usual in this type of survey, its background should be kept in mind, namely the national, European and international situation at the time the survey was conducted.

As has been the case for the past six years, the European context against which this European Parliament survey is set is characterised above all by the impact of the monetary, financial, economic and social crisis.

Moreover, compared to the European elections of 2009, the political situation in the EU has been marked by major political changes:

- The European Union has one more member Croatia.
- Further to the new rules introduced by the Treaty of Lisbon, the number of Members of the European Parliament has been reduced from 766 to 751.
- For the first time, a candidate for the Presidency of the European Commission was nominated by the European Council, in the light of the results of the European elections.
 Exercising its new power, on 15 July 2014 the European Parliament elected Jean-Claude Juncker as head of the Commission.
- In addition, in several Member States citizens were asked to vote in national elections: elections took place simultaneously in Belgium (federal and regional elections), Lithuania (presidential elections), Greece (local elections), Germany (local elections), Ireland (local elections), Italy (provincial and municipal elections), Malta (local elections) and the United Kingdom (local elections).

KEY FINDINGS

1. Turnout:

Turnout in the 2014 European elections was **42.54%** (43% in 2009).

This EU average hides some **major differences between the 28 Member States**, reaching **76.5** percentage points between Belgium (89.6%) and Slovakia (13.1%). Accordingly, there has been a significant increase in voter turnout in seven countries, a virtually stable turnout in six, and a decline in another 15 (in particular in most countries which have been EU members since 2004, 2007 and 2013).

2. Reasons for voting or abstaining:

➤ The main reasons given by citizens who went to the polls were, as in 2009: to do their duty as a citizen, because they always vote, or to support a political party to which they felt close.

These 'traditional' reasons were immediately followed by specifically European reasons: to show their support for the EU, because they 'feel European or citizen of the EU', because 'you can make things change by voting in the European elections'.

Following the entry into force of the institutional provisions of the Treaty of Lisbon, a new item was entered on the list given to respondents who voted on 25 May 2014: 'To influence the choice of President of the European Commission'.

On average, 5% of voters chose this item from among the three answers they could give as a reason for voting. It is interesting to note that in three countries, this figure reached or exceeded 10%: in Austria (12%), Germany (10%) and Luxembourg (10%).

➤ With regard to the most popular reasons among **non-voters**, as in 2009, they related to a **lack of trust and interest** in politics in general: 'lack of trust in or dissatisfaction with politics in general', 'not interested in politics', 'vote has no consequences or vote does not change anything'.

It is worth noting that among these reasons for abstaining, those relating to reservations about the EU were not among the most popular answers: namely, a lack of interest in European matters, dissatisfaction with the European Parliament, lack of knowledge about the EU and lack of public debate.

3. The issues which made people vote:

- ➤ **Unemployment** was the **main issue** for those who went to the polls in the European elections.
- In the citizens' view, the second main issue was that of **economic growth**.
- ➤ The topic of **immigration**, which came third, **grew significantly** across the EU compared to 2009.

4. Attitudes to the European Union

- **EU membership** is seen as 'a good thing' by the absolute majority of respondents.
- A broad majority of Europeans, whether they voted or not, feel attached to Europe.
- Again, an absolute majority of Europeans feel they are 'citizens of the EU', even though this feeling has been substantially reduced in the countries most severely affected by the crisis.
- ➤ However, most Europeans think that the European Parliament does not take into consideration their concerns, a figure which is on an upward trend compared to 2009.
- ➤ The trust they have in the EU institutions is diminishing. Indeed, there is less trust in 15 Member States compared to 2009. This is particularly the case in some of the countries which have been the most severely affected by the crisis, such as Greece, Spain, Italy, Portugal and France.

5. Interest in the European elections:

An absolute majority of respondents thought they had 'all the necessary information' in order to choose who to vote for in the elections.

6. Exposure to a campaign:

- As in 2009, the **memory of a 'a campaign encouraging people to vote'** was surveyed among Europeans. **More than six Europeans out of ten** remembered such a campaign.
- ➤ This EU average, however, conceals some **major national variations** of up to **45 percentage points** between the 28 EU countries (between, for example, Sweden: 89% and Belgium: 44%).

7. Socio-demographic trends:

A detailed socio-demographic analysis of a number of issues raised by this survey is included as an annex to this overview.

Among the main trends, it can be noted that:

- ➤ The gap between male voting and female voting is getting wider and has now reached 4 points, compared to 2 points in 2009.
- As in 2009, it was **managers** and the **self-employed** who were the most mobilised. However, increased mobilisation was noted among students and the unemployed.
- ➤ Once again, the greatest abstainers in the European elections were **young people** (aged from 18 to 24), and yet it is they who express the most positive feelings about the EU.
- As regards exposure to an electoral campaign, the **memory of such a campaign** is lower among **women**, **less educated** people and **housepersons**.

T. **PARTICIPATION**

A. Participation in EU28 remains stable

➤ Ultimately, the participation rate in the 2014 European elections was 42.54%.

B. Nationally, there were varying levels of participation¹

The **difference** between the country with the **greatest** voter turnout (Belgium 89.6%, compulsory voting and simultaneous general election) and that with the lowest turnout (Slovakia 13.1%) was **76.5 percentage points**.

C. National participation trends²

- > Compared to 2009, participation has increased significantly in seven countries: Lithuania (47.3%; +26.3), Greece (60%; +7.4), Sweden (51.1%; +5.6), Germany (48.1%; +4.8), Romania (32.4%; +4.7), Croatia (25.24%; +4.4³) and France (42.4%; +1.8).
- **Participation has remained stable** (approximately 1 point difference) Member States: Belgium, Austria, Finland, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Poland.
- **Participation has diminished** in the **other Member States**, with the strongest decline in turnout in Latvia, with -23,5 points (30.2%).

¹ Voting is compulsory in Belgium, Luxembourg, Greece and Cyprus.

² At the time of calculation, the figures for Finland and the United Kingdom had not yet been finalised.

³ Compared to 2013 in the case of Croatia.

II. VOTER PROFILE

A. Voters made their decision to vote at a later stage than in 2009

The moment they decided to vote was closer to election day.

- A majority of voters (45%) declared that they had *always* voted like that. However, this reply went down by 5 points compared to 2009, when it was 50%, and more people made their decision to vote closer to election day.
- Indeed, there was a **very slight increase** in the number of voters who said they had decided **a few months before the elections** (23%, +2), **a few weeks** before the elections (14%, +1), a few days (10%, +1), or the **very day** of the elections (7%, +1).

> At national level:

- The voters who decided a few months or a few weeks before the elections were mostly in Greece (48%), Italy (47%), Ireland and Sweden (both 43%).
- The voters who decided a few days before the elections were mostly in the Czech Republic (19%), Denmark and the Netherlands (both 18%), and Sweden (17%).

B. Reasons for voting

The list of reasons given remained stable compared to 2009.

- ➤ The main reasons given by voters were 'it is my duty as a citizen' (41%, -6) and 'I always vote' (41%, +1). This was followed by: 'to support the political party I feel close to' (22, -2%).
- Three **eminently European** reasons were then given, namely:
 - 'You are in favour of the EU' (14%, -2);
 - 'You feel European' (13%, =);
 - You can make things change by voting in the European elections' (12%, -7).
- Among the following replies, three significant developments can be noted: the number of those who take the view that one can vote 'to make things change' has gone down (12%, -7), while the number of those who wish 'to express disapproval of the EU' (7%, +5) and to 'express disapproval of the national government' (10%, +5) has gone up.

C. The issues which made people vote:

- Against the background of the current crisis, **unemployment** (45%, +8) was considered to be the main issue.
- **Economic growth** came second (40%, -1).

It is worth noting that while these two items were also the main issues in 2009, their order of importance was inverted.

- \triangleright **Immigration** (23%, +7) has grown considerably since 2009.
- > The **future of pensions** remained stable at 22%.
- ➤ The role of the EU on the international scene decreased slightly (20%, -2).
- > The number of answers relating to the **single currency** increased by 5 points, to 17%.
- ➤ The answers which went down the most compared to 2009 were **terrorism** (7%, 4) and the **fight against climate change** (12%, 4).

> At national level:

- **Unemployment** was the most mentioned item in Greece (73%, +13), Cyprus (67%, +28), Spain (66%, +1) and Italy (65%, +29), the countries most affected by the crisis.
- Economic growth was the most mentioned in Portugal (55%, +12), Latvia (50%, -7) and Lithuania (49%; -5).
- The 'immigration' issue increased in **19 Member States**, with results which have doubled, for instance in the United Kingdom (42%, +21 points compared to 2009) and France (21%, +11).

III. PROFILE OF ABSTAINERS

➤ Ultimately, the abstention rate in the 2014 European elections was 57.46%.

A. The profile of abstainers was similar to that of 2009

> This analysis highlights the fact that nearly one non-voter out of five decided to abstain on the *very day* of the elections.

To analyse the results of this question we used the classification resulting from some desk research carried out after the 2009 elections. The comparison with 2009 shows that there are few differences in the profile of abstainers.

1. Unconditional abstainers

Those who *never* vote. They account for **24% of non-voters** and have **increased by 2 points** compared to 2009.

2. 'Considered' abstainers

Those who decided to abstain in the few *months* before the elections (18%, as in 2009), or the few *weeks* before the elections (13%, -2). Altogether they account for **31% of abstainers** (-2).

3. 'Impulsive' abstainers

Altogether they account for **34%** of abstainers: those who decided to abstain from voting a few *days* before the elections (15%, -1) or on *the day of the elections* (19%, +3).

4. 'Indeterminate' abstainers

These non-voters, who account for 11% (-2) of abstainers, *did not know* when they decided not to vote in the European elections. This figure has fallen by 2 points in comparison with 2009.

> At national level:

- The highest number of impulsive abstainers can be found in Denmark (57%, +15), the Netherlands (56%, +12) and Sweden (43%, -1).
- The highest number of indeterminate abstainers can be found in the United Kingdom (23%, +6).

B. Reasons for not voting

➤ While the 'lack of trust in politics in general' was, as in 2009, the main answer given by abstainers, it is an answer which is on a downward trend (23%, -5).

Nationally, it was the most popular answer in Cyprus (56%, +12), Spain (41%, +17) and Bulgaria (38%, -7). Conversely, it was not a popular answer in Denmark (7%), Belgium (8%) and Luxembourg (9%).

➤ The second most popular answer given was 'not interested in politics', which secured 19% (+2).

Nationally, it was the most popular answer in Hungary (32%, +3), Spain (30%, +4) and Portugal (27%, +4).

➤ The third most popular reason given was 'vote has no consequences/does not change anything' (14%, -3).

Nationally, 'vote has no consequences' was the most common answer in Bulgaria (29%, -2), Cyprus (25%, +4) and Latvia (22%,

- -16). Conversely, it was the least common answer in Denmark and the United Kingdom (both 6%), and Ireland (8%).
- ➤ It is worth noting that the reason 'Do not know much about the EU or the European Parliament or the European Parliament elections' came only 9th, accounting for 7% of answers (-3).

Nationally, this was the most popular answer in Sweden (22%) and the Netherlands (15%).

IV. EUROPEANS' ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE ELECTIONS

1. Membership of the EU

This issue of membership was not included in the 2009 post-election survey. The comparison was made on the basis of a number of Eurobarometer surveys conducted since spring 2009.

- ➤ The answers confirm that the **feeling of belonging remains stable**: an absolute majority of respondents took the view that membership of the EU was 'a good thing' (51%).
- ➤ There were, however, **differences between voters and non-voters**: 63% of voters thought that EU membership was a 'good thing', against 42% of abstainers.
- ➤ It is worth noting that **29%** of Europeans thought that EU membership was 'neither a good thing nor a bad thing': 22% of voters and 34% of non-voters.

> At national level:

- EU membership seen as 'a good thing' was higher in Luxembourg (78%), Belgium (69%) and Malta (68%).
- Conversely, this was less the case in the Czech Republic (27%), Italy (35%) and Cyprus (37%).

2. Attachment to your country and to Europe

- ➤ Nine respondents out of ten feel attached to their country (90%, -1 compared to 2009).
- ➤ Likewise, **62%** (-2%) feel **attached to Europe**.
- ➤ It is important to note that the **majority** of both **voters and non-voters** feel **attached to Europe**, **albeit in rather different proportions** (respectively 72% and 56%).

> At national level:

- The countries with the **lowest** level of attachment to Europe are Greece, (41%, -12), Cyprus (41%, -15) and Italy (45%, -14).

The United Kingdom (47%) is also one of the countries in which the feeling of attachment to Europe is weakest. However, this feeling has increased by 13 points compared to 2009.

3. The feeling of being an EU citizen

- ➤ 63% (-1) of respondents feel that they are 'citizens of the EU'.
- This is the feeling of the majority, albeit in rather different proportions, of both **voters** (72%) and **abstainers** (56%).

> At national level:

- In 24 Member States, an absolute majority of respondents feel that they are 'citizens of the EU'.
- Once again, it is in the countries most affected by the crisis that the **decline** is the most significant: Cyprus (52%, -19), Greece (46%, -17) and Italy (45%, -16).

4. Trust in the EU institutions

Regarding this question of trust, the same downward trend can be noted as in previous Eurobarometer surveys conducted in recent years.

- ➤ Thus, **43%** expressed their **trust** in the institutions. In the 2009 post-election survey this figure was 50%.
- > 55% of voters trust the institutions against 35% of non-voters.
- > 52% (+12) of EU citizens do **not trust** the EU institutions.

> At national level:

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- **Trust** in the EU institutions is declining in **15 Member States** out of 27⁴ compared to 2009. The loss of trust is particularly severe in some of the countries most affected by the crisis: Italy (35%, -25), Portugal (34%, -24), Spain (38 %, -21), Cyprus (48%, -18), Greece (39%, -12) and France (36%, -10).
- It is interesting to note that a significant percentage of citizens say 'don't know' in Poland (13%), the United Kingdom (10%) and Estonia (9%).

⁴ In 2009 Croatia was not a member of the European Union.

5. The European Parliament takes into consideration the concerns of European citizens

The concerns of citizens, which have certainly been exacerbated by the crisis, are so strong that they appear, through the answers given, to be having repercussions on the institutions.

- > 54% of respondents found that the European Parliament did 'not really take into account the concerns of European citizens'. This figure was 41% in 2009.
- ➤ 47% of **voters** thought that the European Parliament did not really take into account their concerns, while 59% of **non-voters** took the same view.
- ➤ Conversely, **38%** of respondents thought that the **European Parliament definitely took into account their concerns**: 48% of voters and 31% of non-voters.

> At national level:

- The feeling that the European Parliament takes into consideration the concerns of citizens has diminished in 19 Member States. Compared to 2009, it has gone down the most in Spain (27%, -26), Cyprus (35%, -25) and Slovakia (35%, -22).
- It has gone up in 8 Member States, chiefly Malta (63%, +5), Germany (48%, +5) and Bulgaria (39%, +4).

V. <u>INTEREST IN POLITICS IN GENERAL</u>

- Today, an absolute majority of EU citizens say they are 'not interested in politics' (54%), but with major differences between Member States, of up to 43 percentage points.
- ➤ However, 37% of voters and 68% of non-voters manifest such a lack of interest.

> At national level:

- The **lack of interest** in politics is **strongest** in Croatia (75%), the Czech Republic and Portugal (both at 71%), in addition to Romania (70%).
- It is the **weakest** in Denmark (32%), Luxembourg and Germany (both at 33%).

VI. INFORMATION AND EXPOSURE TO A CAMPAIGN

A. Sufficient information in order to vote

- > 57% (+4) of EU citizens thought they had 'all the necessary information' in order to choose who to vote for in the European elections.
- > 75% of voters and 44% of non-voters chose this answer.

> At national level:

- In 26 countries out of 28, an absolute majority of citizens said they had all the necessary information in order to vote.
- This result **had gone up in 16 key countries**, including Bulgaria (65%, +16), Lithuania (71%, +14) and the United Kingdom (55%, +13).
- Only in two countries did an absolute majority of respondents take the view that it did not have all the necessary information: Portugal (54%, +4) and the Czech Republic (53%, +5).

B. Memory of a campaign

- ➤ When asked whether they remembered a 'campaign encouraging people to vote' in the European elections, 65% (-2) of respondents said 'yes'.
- This accounted for an absolute majority for both voters (73%) and non-voters (58%).

> At national level:

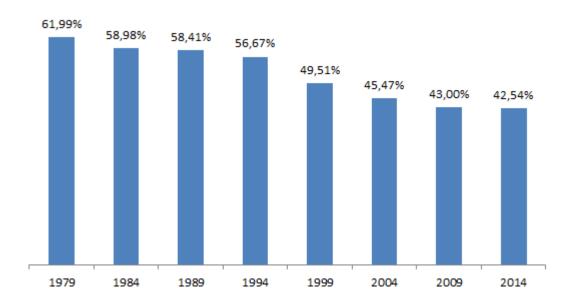
This EU average, however, conceals some major national differences of up to 45 percentage points between the first country, Sweden (89%) and the last, Belgium (44%).

I. PARTICIPATION

1. Participation

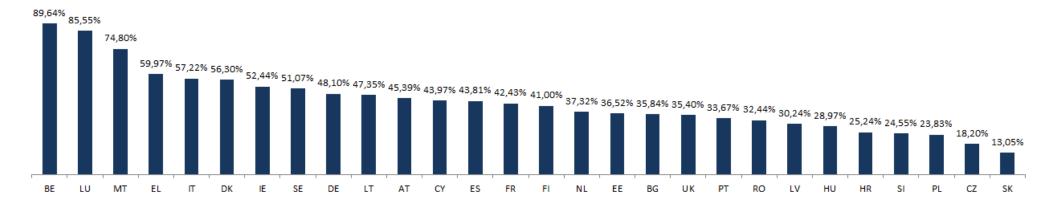
1) European average

Turnout in the European elections (%EU)



2) National results

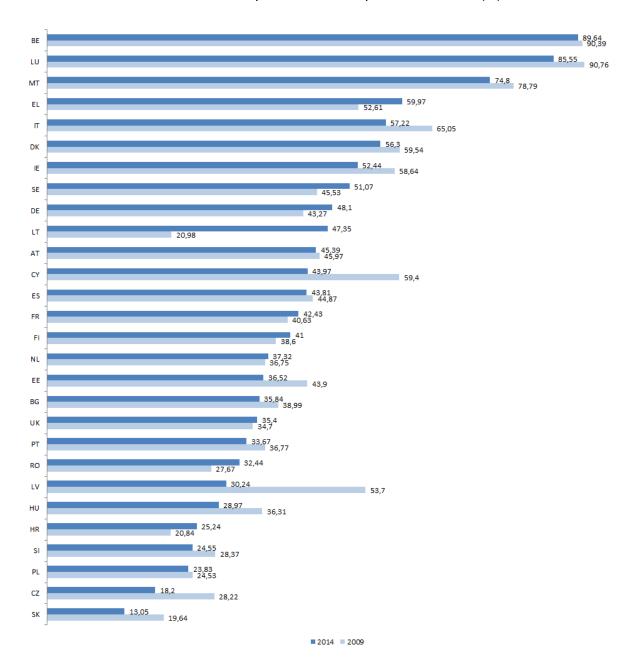
Turnout in the European elections of 22 to 25 May 2014 in the 28 Member States



3) National developments

Turnout in the European elections of 22 to 25 May 2014 in the 28 Member States

- Comparison with the previous election (%)



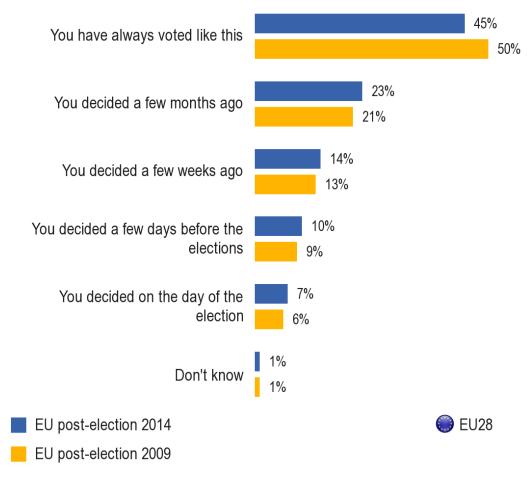
Results for previous European election in Croatia are for 2013

II. THE VOTE

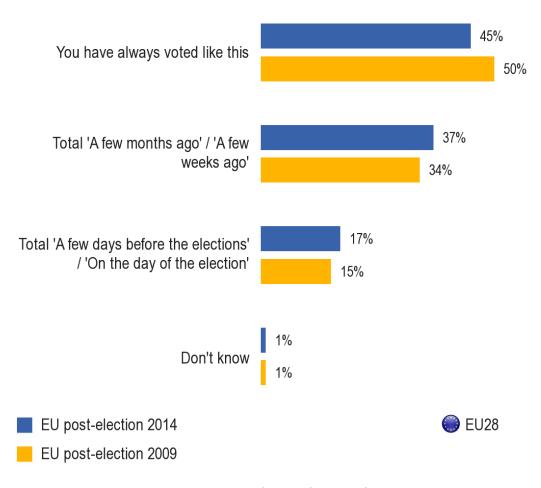
1. The decisive moment to go and vote

1) European average

QP3a1. When did you decide to vote for the political party or candidate you voted for in the recent European Parliament elections?



QP3a2. When did you decide to vote for the political party or candidate you voted for in the recent European Parliament elections?



2) National results

43%

38%

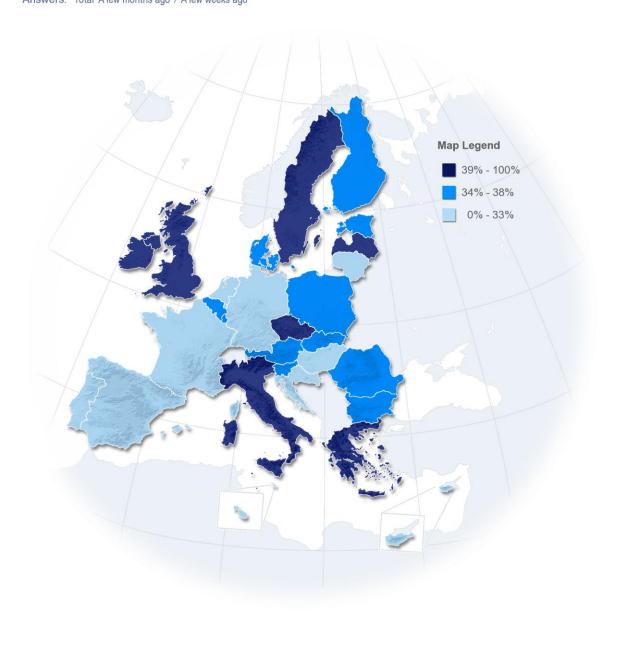
33%

17%

* MT

Question: QP3a. When did you decide to vote for the political party or candidate you voted for in the recent European Parliament elections?

Answers: Total 'A few months ago' / 'A few weeks ago'



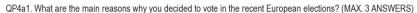
3) <u>National developments</u>

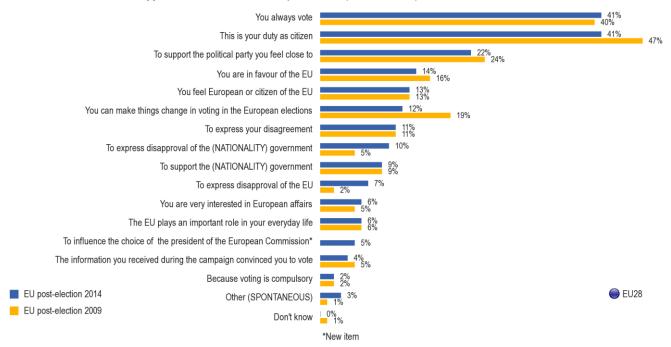
QP3a When did you decide to vote for the political party or candidate you voted for in the recent European Parliament elections?

		You have always voted like this			Total 'A few months ago' / 'A few weeks ago'				few days be s' / 'On the d election'			Don't know			
		EU post- election 2009	EU post- election 2014	Diff. 2014- 2009	EU post- election 2009	EU post- election 2014	Diff. 2014- 2009	EU post- election 2009	EU post- election 2014	Diff. 2014- 2009	EU post- election 2009	EU post- election 2014	Diff. 2014- 2009		
	EU28	50%	45%	-5	34%	37%	+3	15%	17%	+2	1%	1%	=		
	EURO ZONE	51%	47%	-4	32%	36%	+4	16%	16%	=	1%	1%	=		
	NON-EURO	45%	40%	-5	36%	38%	+2	17%	21%	+4	2%	1%	-1		
	LV	17%	37%	+20	51%	42%	-9	32%	20%	-12	0%	1%	+1		
	BG	46%	53%	+20	42%	34%	-8	11%	12%	+1	1%	1%	=		
	EE	40%	47%	+7	41%	34%	-7	18%	19%	+1	1%	0%	-1		
	HU	54%	60%	+6	41%	32%	-9	5%	7%	+2	0%	1%	+1		
<u> </u>	LU	42%	48%	+6	41%	35%	-6	16%	16%	=	1%	1%	=		
	FI	38%	43%	+5	37%	35%	-2	25%	22%	-3	0%	0%	=		
Ĭ	MT	66%	69%	+3	22%	17%	-5	12%	13%	+1	0%	1%	+1		
	DE	51%	54%	+3	36%	31%	-5	12%	15%	+3	1%	0%	-1		
Ŏ	FR	41%	43%	+2	28%	31%	+3	30%	25%	-5	1%	1%	=		
	SE	26%	26%	=	46%	43%	-3	27%	31%	+4	1%	0%	-1		
0	IE	41%	40%	-1	46%	43%	-3	13%	17%	+4	0%	0%	=		
	NL	40%	39%	-1	34%	31%	-3	26%	30%	+4	0%	0%	=		
	PL	49%	45%	-4	36%	38%	+2	10%	16%	+6	5%	1%	-4		
	RO	48%	44%	-4	33%	34%	+1	17%	21%	+4	2%	1%	-1		
	UK	41%	37%	-4	36%	42%	+6	22%	20%	-2	1%	1%	=		
	LT	50%	44%	-6	31%	33%	+2	19%	23%	+4	0%	0%	=		
	DK	40%	34%	-6	34%	36%	+2	25%	30%	+5	1%	0%	-1		
	ES	60%	53%	-7	28%	33%	+5	11%	14%	+3	1%	0%	-1		
	AT	49%	42%	-7	33%	38%	+5	18%	18%	=	0%	2%	+2		
	PT	58%	50%	-8	32%	31%	-1	8%	16%	+8	2%	3%	+1		
	BE	53%	44%	-9	29%	37%	+8	18%	19%	+1	0%	0%	=		
	SK	50%	41%	-9	34%	38%	+4	16%	21%	+5	0%	0%	=		
(SI	54%	43%	-11	28%	34%	+6	18%	22%	+4	0%	1%	+1		
	CZ	50%	37%	-13	28%	40%	+12	22%	23%	+1	0%	0%	=		
9	CY	76%	62%	-14	13%	24%	+11	11%	14%	+3	0%	0%	=		
Õ	IT	58%	44%	-14	35%	47%	+12	6%	8%	+2	1%	1%	=		
	EL	63%	33%	-30	24%	48%	+24	13%	19%	+6	0%	0%	=		
	HR	-	50%	NA	-	31%	NA	-	17%	NA	-	2%	NA		

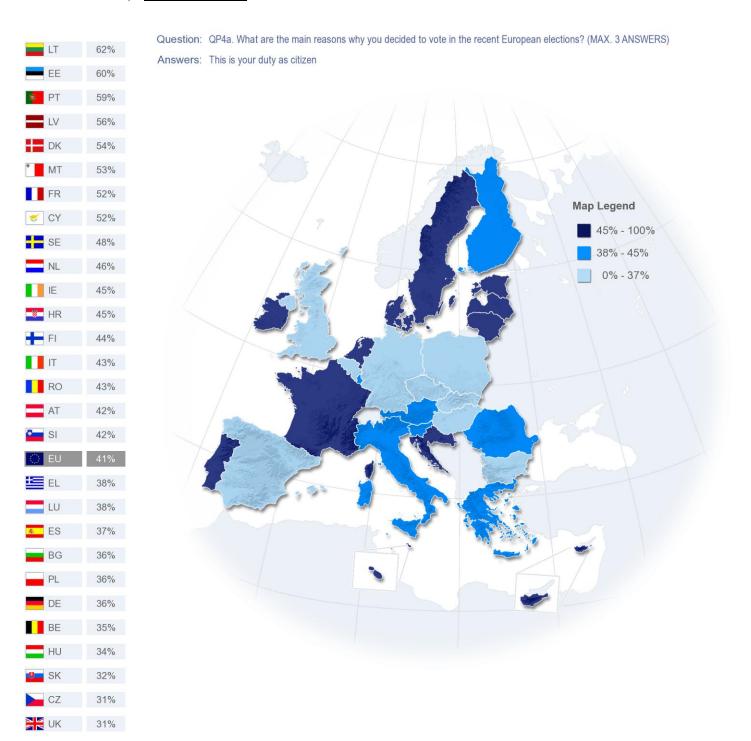
2. The reasons for voting

1) European average





2) National results



3) *National developments*

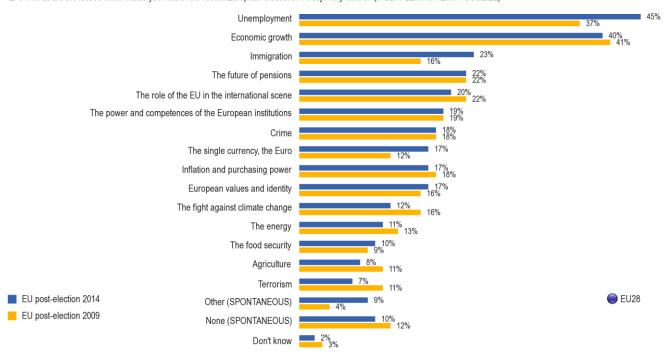
QP4a What are the main reasons why you decided to vote in the recent European elections? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

		This is your duty as citizen			Yo	ou always vo	ite	To support the political party you feel close to				
		EU post- election 2009	EU post- election 2014	Diff. 2014- 2009	EU post- election 2009	EU post- election 2014	Diff. 2014- 2009	EU post- election 2009	EU post- election 2014	Diff. 2014- 2009		
	EU28	47%	41%	-6	40%	41%	+1	24%	22%	-2		
	EURO ZONE	48%	42%	-6	39%	40%	+1	25%	23%	-2		
	NON-EURO	51%	38%	-13	43%	44%	+1	25%	19%	-6		
	PT	43%	59%	+16	43%	36%	-7	10%	14%	+4		
Ŏ	IT	35%	43%	+8	39%	33%	-6	22%	24%	+2		
	AT	35%	42%	+7	30%	42%	+12	31%	22%	-9		
	EE	55%	60%	+5	46%	49%	+3	18%	11%	-7		
	HU	30%	34%	+4	44%	47%	+3	30%	21%	-9		
	NL	43%	46%	+3	49%	58%	+9	31%	32%	+1		
	CZ	29%	31%	+2	48%	44%	-4	23%	26%	+3		
	LT	62%	62%	=	51%	56%	+5	23%	25%	+2		
	BE	37%	35%	-2	31%	27%	-4	24%	17%	-7		
	DE	40%	36%	-4	42%	41%	-1	34%	29%	-5		
	LV	61%	56%	-5	34%	44%	+10	20%	13%	-7		
$\overline{}$	PL	44%	36%	-8	34%	39%	+5	14%	24%	+10		
	DK	64%	54%	-10	59%	58%	-1	21%	15%	-6		
	FI	54%	44%	-10	54%	55%	+1	20%	25%	+5		
45	UK	41%	31%	-10	51%	45%	-6	21%	14%	-7		
0	FR	65%	52%	-13	44%	43%	-1	18%	18%	=		
E	ES	57%	37%	-20	27%	46%	+19	17%	22%	+5		
	MT	74%	53%	-21	34%	39%	+5	36%	20%	-16		
(SI	63%	42%	-21	47%	48%	+1	26%	27%	+1		
(EL	60%	38%	-22	29%	33%	+4	31%	18%	-13		
	LU	60%	38%	-22	19%	20%	+1	17%	14%	-3		
	SE	71%	48%	-23	39%	43%	+4	29%	28%	-1		
0	IE	68%	45%	-23	47%	62%	+15	19%	13%	-6		
(CY	78%	52%	-26	53%	53%	=	42%	30%	-12		
	BG	63%	36%	-27	43%	35%	-8	45%	30%	-15		
	RO	73%	43%	-30	33%	40%	+7	31%	15%	-16		
	SK	63%	32%	-31	34%	40%	+6	41%	25%	-16		
	HR	-	45%	NA	-	46%	NA	-	18%	NA		

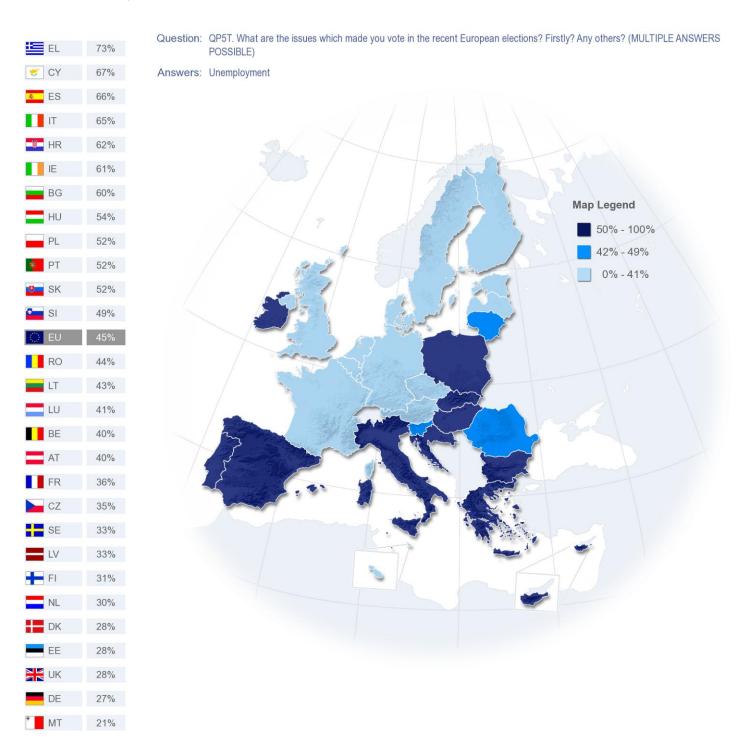
3. What is at stake in the vote

1) European average

QP5T. What are the issues which made you vote in the recent European elections? Firstly? Any others? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)



2) National results



VII. <u>National developments</u>

QP5T What are the issues which made you vote in the recent European elections? Firstly? Any others? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

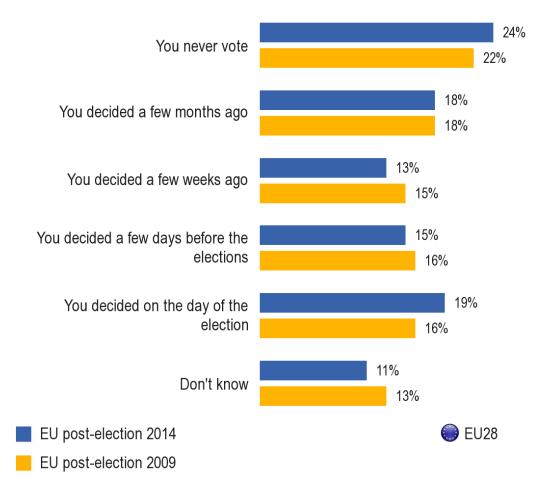
		U	nemployme	nt	Ec	onomic grov	vth		Immigration		The future of pensions			
		EU post- election 2009	EU post- election 2014	Diff. 2014- 2009										
	EU28	37%	45%	+8	41%	40%	-1	16%	23%	+7	22%	22%	=	
	EURO ZONE	38%	47%	+9	42%	41%	-1	15%	23%	+8	21%	22%	+1	
	NON-EURO	33%	39%	+6	41%	38%	-3	11%	24%	+13	23%	22%	-1	
0	IT	36%	65%	+29	41%	49%	+8	23%	30%	+7	19%	22%	+3	
	CY	39%	67%	+28	51%	59%	+8	22%	17%	-5	33%	23%	-10	
	PL	33%	52%	+19	48%	51%	+3	2%	7%	+5	24%	32%	+8	
	NL	11%	30%	+19	31%	41%	+10	11%	14%	+3	6%	13%	+7	
	BG	46%	60%	+14	63%	54%	-9	7%	16%	+9	43%	28%	-15	
(a)	SI	35%	49%	+14	38%	36%	-2	5%	2%	-3	40%	31%	-9	
	EL	60%	73%	+13	56%	66%	+10	26%	23%	-3	37%	34%	-3	
9	SK	39%	52%	+13	56%	43%	-13	7%	6%	-1	39%	31%	-8	
+	FI	22%	31%	+9	31%	45%	+14	9%	17%	+8	15%	12%	-3	
	LT	35%	43%	+8	54%	49%	-5	5%	16%	+11	38%	36%	-2	
	BE	33%	40%	+7	39%	37%	-2	19%	25%	+6	24%	21%	-3	
	CZ	29%	35%	+6	43%	44%	+1	8%	16%	+8	30%	30%	=	
	RO	39%	44%	+5	55%	42%	-13	9%	6%	-3	48%	44%	-4	
	LU	36%	41%	+5	37%	28%	-9	4%	16%	+12	22%	18%	-4	
0	PT	48%	52%	+4	43%	55%	+12	7%	8%	+1	24%	26%	+2	
	HU	51%	54%	+3	59%	49%	-10	6%	7%	+1	49%	42%	-7	
	DK	25%	28%	+3	32%	37%	+5	23%	29%	+6	8%	3%	-5	
1	UK	25%	28%	+3	23%	29%	+6	21%	42%	+21	9%	9%	=	
	SE	31%	33%	+2	34%	27%	-7	11%	31%	+20	8%	10%	+2	
8	ES	65%	66%	+1	49%	42%	-7	20%	8%	-12	24%	22%	-2	
O	FR	38%	36%	-2	29%	32%	+3	10%	21%	+11	19%	21%	+2	
Ō	IE	64%	61%	-3	62%	54%	-8	17%	18%	+1	24%	12%	-12	
	DE	30%	27%	-3	46%	35%	-11	12%	27%	+15	19%	22%	+3	
	AT	44%	40%	-4	43%	29%	-14	44%	30%	-14	40%	25%	-15	
	EE	32%	28%	-4	42%	33%	-9	4%	12%	+8	29%	32%	+3	
	LV	42%	33%	-9	57%	50%	-7	3%	10%	+7	33%	35%	+2	
	MT	37%	21%	-16	42%	41%	-1	46%	43%	-3	26%	22%	-4	
	HR	-	62%	NA	-	51%	NA	-	3%	NA	-	19%	NA	

III. ABSTENTION

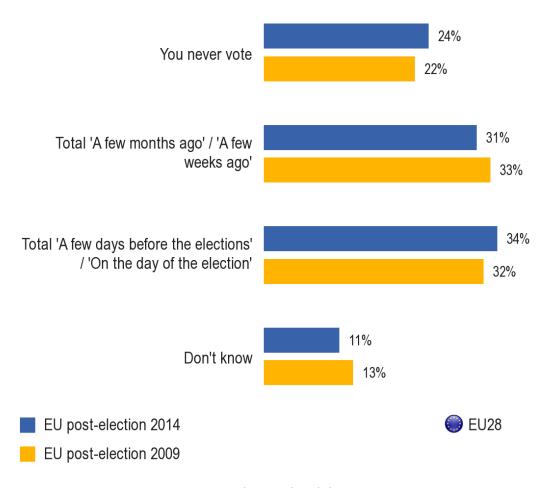
1. The decisive moment for abstaining

1) European average

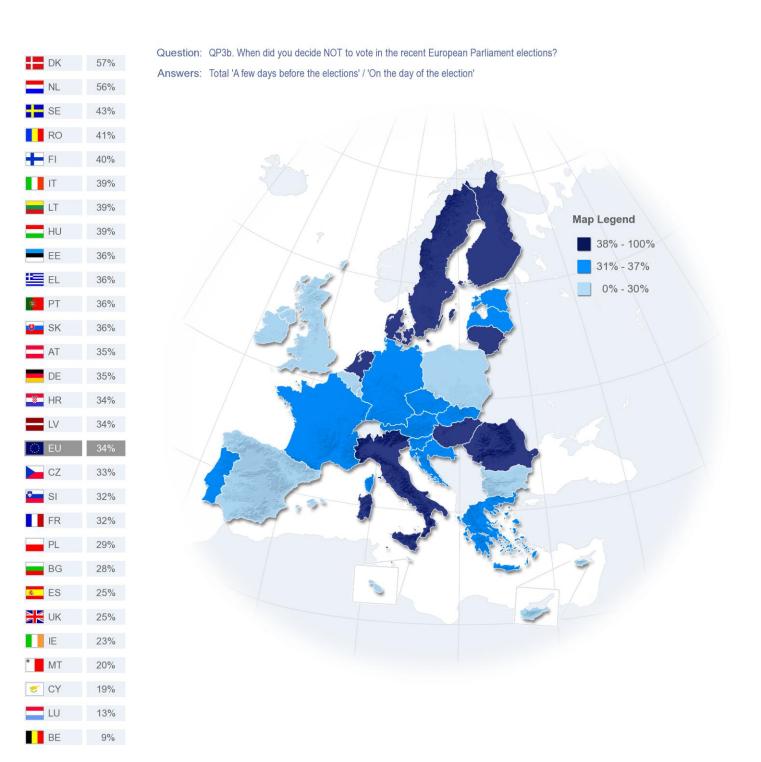
QP3b1. When did you decide NOT to vote in the recent European Parliament elections?



QP3b2. When did you decide NOT to vote in the recent European Parliament elections?



2) National results



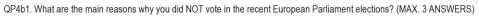
3) <u>National developments</u>

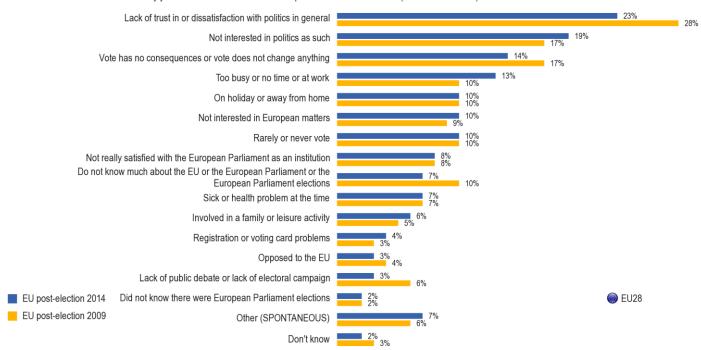
QP3b When did you decide NOT to vote in the recent European Parliament elections?

		You never vote			Total 'A few months ago' / 'A few weeks ago'				few days be s' / 'On the d election'			Don't know	
		EU post- election 2009	EU post- election 2014	Diff. 2014- 2009	EU post- election 2009	EU post- election 2014	Diff. 2014- 2009	EU post- election 2009	EU post- election 2014	Diff. 2014- 2009	EU post- election 2009	EU post- election 2014	Diff. 2014- 2009
	EU28	22%	24%	+2	33%	31%	-2	32%	34%	+2	13%	11%	-2
	EURO ZONE	21%	20%	-1	35%	35%	=	33%	35%	+2	11%	10%	-1
	NON-EURO	26%	29%	+3	30%	26%	-4	30%	32%	+2	14%	13%	-1
O	ΙΕ	23%	37%	+14	28%	28%	=	20%	23%	+3	29%	12%	-17
$\stackrel{\smile}{\bullet}$	LT	16%	28%	+12	35%	25%	-10	40%	39%	-1	9%	8%	-1
ŏ	FR	12%	24%	+12	29%	30%	+1	40%	32%	-8	19%	14%	-5
3	CY	11%	22%	+11	49%	58%	+9	34%	19%	-15	6%	1%	-5
Ŏ	RO	6%	16%	+10	35%	33%	-2	43%	41%	-2	16%	10%	-6
	SK	11%	20%	+9	34%	39%	+5	46%	36%	-10	9%	5%	-4
	HU	20%	28%	+8	46%	30%	-16	27%	39%	+12	7%	3%	-4
$\overline{\bullet}$	PL	20%	27%	+7	34%	32%	-2	30%	29%	-1	16%	12%	-4
	CZ	29%	35%	+6	34%	31%	-3	32%	33%	+1	5%	1%	-4
	BG	14%	20%	+6	41%	47%	+6	30%	28%	-2	15%	5%	-10
	MT	23%	28%	+5	50%	39%	-11	13%	20%	+7	14%	13%	-1
٥	EL	8%	13%	+5	59%	49%	-10	30%	36%	+6	3%	2%	-1
()	PT	15%	18%	+3	49%	43%	-6	27%	36%	+9	9%	3%	-6
(FI	22%	24%	+2	33%	29%	-4	39%	40%	+1	6%	7%	+1
•	SE	17%	19%	+2	30%	32%	+2	44%	43%	-1	9%	6%	-3
	AT	19%	19%	=	41%	37%	-4	31%	35%	+4	9%	9%	=
•	DK	14%	14%	=	29%	18%	-11	42%	57%	+15	15%	11%	-4
#	UK	39%	38%	-1	20%	14%	-6	24%	25%	+1	17%	23%	+6
<u></u>	DE	21%	20%	-1	40%	28%	-12	30%	35%	+5	9%	17%	+8
(SI	24%	21%	-3	29%	41%	+12	40%	32%	-8	7%	6%	-1
	EE	23%	20%	-3	33%	34%	+1	27%	36%	+9	17%	10%	-7
$\overline{\mathbb{Z}}$	LU	57%	53%	-4	12%	19%	+7	10%	13%	+3	21%	15%	-6
	ES	34%	29%	-5	30%	41%	+11	25%	25%	=	11%	5%	-6
	LV	21%	16%	-5	38%	39%	+1	34%	34%	=	7%	11%	+4
Q	IT NII	16%	10%	-6	45%	45%	=	34%	39%	+5	5%	6%	+1
	NL	19%	10%	-9	24%	26%	+2	44%	56%	+12	13%	8%	-5
	BE	50%	35%	-15 NA	30%	41%	+11	9%	9%		11%	15%	+4 NA
	HR	-	23%	NA	-	33%	NA	-	34%	NA	-	10%	NA

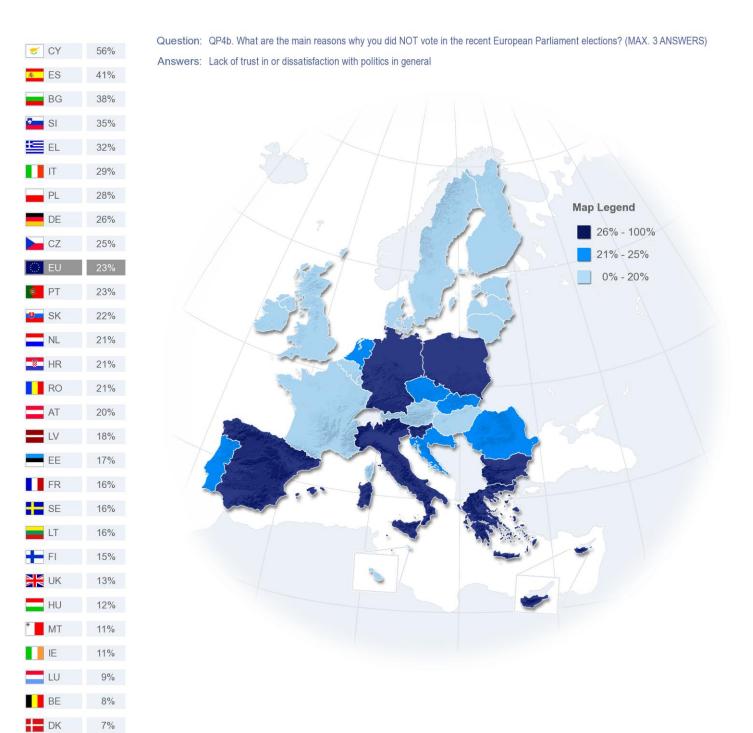
2. The reasons for abstention

1) European average





2) National results



QP4b What are the main reasons why you did NOT vote in the recent European Parliament elections? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

		Lack of trust in or dissatisfaction with politics in general			Not interes	ested in politics as such Vote has no consequences or vote does not change anything				
		EU post- election 2009	EU post- election 2014	Diff. 2014- 2009	EU post- election 2009	EU post- election 2014	Diff. 2014- 2009	EU post- election 2009	EU post- election 2014	Diff. 2014- 2009
	EU28	28%	23%	-5	17%	19%	+2	17%	14%	-3
	EURO ZONE	27%	26%	-1	16%	19%	+3	18%	16%	-2
	NON-EURO	29%	20%	-9	18%	20%	+2	13%	12%	-1
E	ES	24%	41%	+17	26%	30%	+4	10%	11%	+1
$\overline{\mathfrak{S}}$	CY	44%	56%	+12	25%	26%	+1	21%	25%	+4
<u></u>	SI	30%	35%	+5	17%	17%	=	23%	20%	-3
Ŏ	NL	21%	21%	=	6%	9%	+3	10%	10%	=
$\tilde{\rightarrow}$	PL	29%	28%	-1	22%	22%	=	13%	12%	-1
	DK	8%	7%	-1	11%	13%	+2	7%	6%	-1
	LU	11%	9%	-2	19%	24%	+5	5%	11%	+6
(FI	18%	15%	-3	17%	17%	=	21%	13%	-8
()	PT	28%	23%	-5	23%	27%	+4	11%	16%	+5
	AT	25%	20%	-5	19%	17%	-2	35%	19%	-16
0	FR	21%	16%	-5	10%	17%	+7	10%	12%	+2
	SE	21%	16%	-5	8%	20%	+12	13%	14%	+1
	DE	32%	26%	-6	15%	16%	+1	30%	21%	-9
	BG	45%	38%	-7	24%	23%	-1	31%	29%	-2
●	EE	24%	17%	-7	18%	16%	-2	17%	18%	+1
	UK	20%	13%	-7	14%	15%	+1	9%	6%	-3
\mathbf{O}	IT	37%	29%	-8	12%	17%	+5	18%	19%	+1
	LT	24%	16%	-8	13%	20%	+7	21%	19%	-2
O	IE	20%	11%	-9	15%	23%	+8	7%	8%	+1
	LV	28%	18%	-10	13%	14%	+1	38%	22%	-16
	BE	18%	8%	-10	11%	14%	+3	11%	10%	-1
	CZ	39%	25%	-14	22%	23%	+1	22%	19%	-3
	SK	37%	22%	-15	22%	23%	+1	19%	17%	-2
	EL	51%	32%	-19	17%	20%	+3	24%	20%	-4
	MT	31%	11%	-20	29%	17%	-12	11%	10%	-1
	RO	44%	21%	-23	16%	20%	+4	17%	12%	-5
	HU	36%	12%	-24	29%	32%	+3	22%	12%	-10
	HR	-	21%	NA	-	21%	NA	-	14%	NA

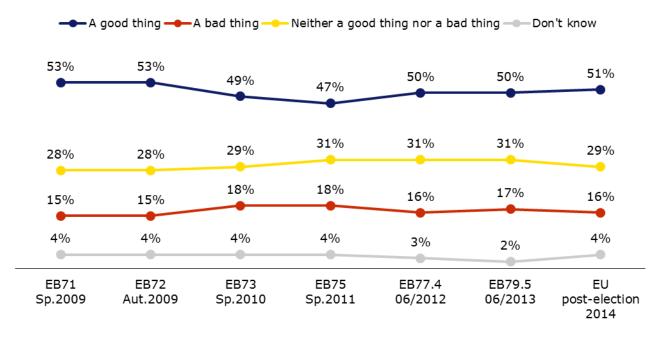
Base: respondents who did not vote

IV. ATTITUDES TOWARDS EUROPE

1. Membership in the EU: a good or a bad thing?

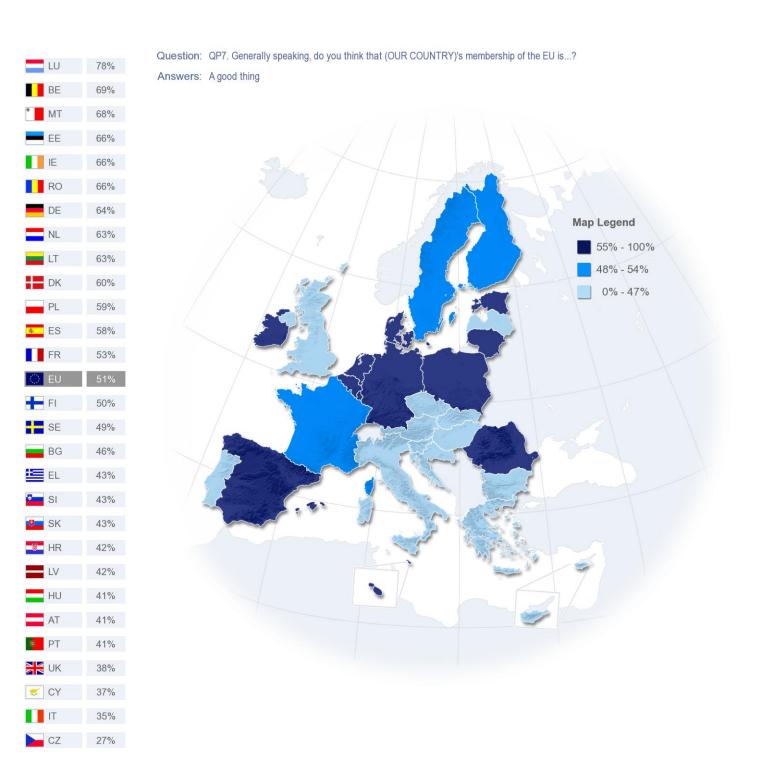
1) European average

QP7 Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the EU is...?



QP7 Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the EU is...?

	EU28	Voted	Did not vote
A good thing	51%	63%	42%
A bad thing	16%	13%	18%
Neither a good thing nor a bad thing	29%	22%	34%
Don't know	4%	2%	6%



Base: all respondents

QP7 Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the EU is...?

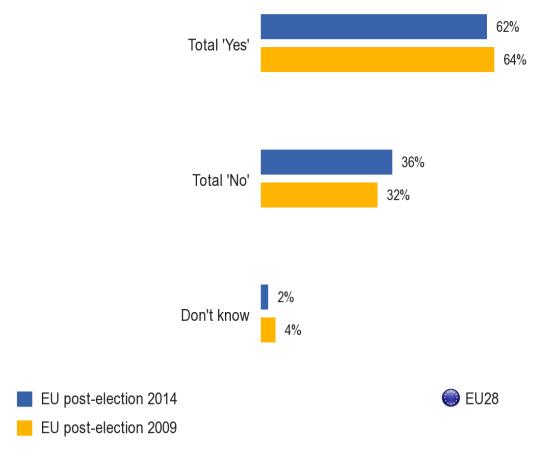
		A good thing	A bad thing	Neither a good thing nor a bad thing	Don't know
	EU28	51%	16%	29%	4%
	EURO ZONE	53%	16%	28%	3%
	NON-EURO	48%	17%	30%	5%
	LU	78%	5%	15%	2%
Ŏ	BE	69%	11%	19%	1%
	MT	68%	6%	26%	0%
	EE	66%	6%	24%	4%
	IE	66%	13%	17%	4%
	RO	66%	8%	22%	4%
	DE	64%	9%	25%	2%
	LT	63%	8%	27%	2%
	NL	63%	12%	24%	1%
	DK	60%	15%	24%	1%
$\overline{\bullet}$	PL	59%	7%	28%	6%
E	ES	58%	15%	24%	3%
0	FR	53%	18%	27%	2%
+	FI	50%	15%	33%	2%
	SE	49%	21%	27%	3%
	BG	46%	10%	39%	5%
	EL	43%	26%	30%	1%
()	SI	43%	15%	39%	3%
	SK	43%	9%	47%	1%
	HR	42%	18%	36%	4%
	LV	42%	11%	44%	3%
	HU	41%	12%	44%	3%
	AT	41%	22%	33%	4%
	PT	41%	24%	32%	3%
4	UK	38%	26%	29%	7%
$\overline{\mathfrak{S}}$	CY	37%	29%	33%	1%
	IT	35%	23%	33%	9%
	CZ	27%	23%	47%	3%

2. Attachment to Europe

1) European average

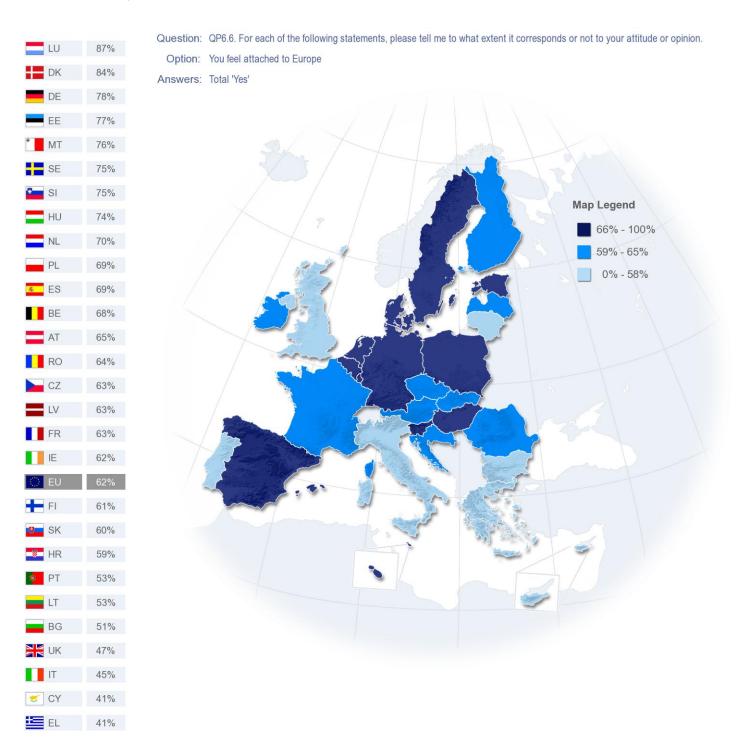
QP6.6. For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your attitude or opinion.

You feel attached to Europe



QP6.6 For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your attitude or opinion. You feel attached to Europe

	EU28	Voted	Did not vote
Total 'Yes'	62%	72%	56%
Total 'No'	36%	27%	42%
Don't know	2%	1%	2%



Base: all respondents

QP6.6 For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your attitude or opinion. You feel attached to Europe

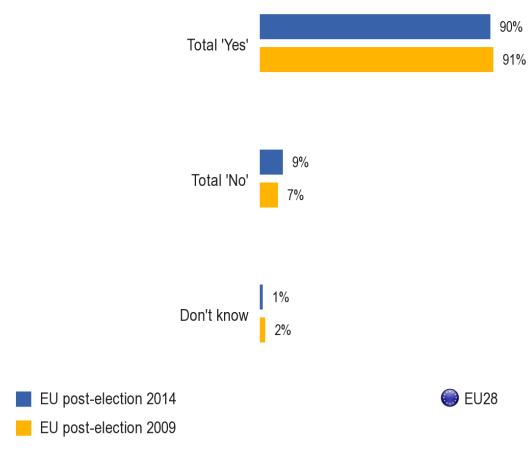
			Total 'Yes'			Total 'No'		Don't know		
		EU post- election 2009	EU post- election 2014	Diff. 2014- 2009	EU post- election 2009	EU post- election 2014	Diff. 2014- 2009	EU post- election 2009	EU post- election 2014	Diff. 2014- 2009
	EU28	64%	62%	-2	32%	36%	+4	4%	2%	-2
	EURO ZONE	68%	64%	-4	29%	35%	+6	3%	1%	-2
	NON-EURO	59%	60%	+1	36%	37%	+1	5%	3%	-2
4 D	UK	34%	47%	+13	62%	51%	-11	4%	2%	-2
	MT	64%	76%	+12	33%	22%	-11	3%	2%	-1
	EE	71%	77%	+6	27%	22%	-5	2%	1%	-1
	RO	58%	64%	+6	28%	35%	+7	14%	1%	-13
	DE	73%	78%	+5	23%	21%	-2	4%	1%	-3
	LV	58%	63%	+5	39%	35%	-4	3%	2%	-1
0	IE	57%	62%	+5	31%	37%	+6	12%	1%	-11
	LT	48%	53%	+5	43%	46%	+3	9%	1%	-8
	DK	80%	84%	+4	16%	15%	-1	4%	1%	-3
	LU	84%	87%	+3	12%	13%	+1	4%	0%	-4
	AT	62%	65%	+3	35%	33%	-2	3%	2%	-1
0	FR	62%	63%	+1	35%	35%	=	3%	2%	-1
	SI	75%	75%	=	22%	24%	+2	3%	1%	-2
	NL	70%	70%	=	28%	29%	+1	2%	1%	-1
$\overline{}$	PL	69%	69%	=	25%	25%	=	6%	6%	=
	SE	76%	75%	-1	21%	22%	+1	3%	3%	=
\bigoplus	FI	64%	61%	-3	36%	36%	=	0%	3%	+3
	BG	56%	51%	-5	31%	46%	+15	13%	3%	-10
	BE	74%	68%	-6	26%	32%	+6	0%	0%	=
	CZ	69%	63%	-6	29%	36%	+7	2%	1%	-1
	HU	81%	74%	-7	16%	25%	+9	3%	1%	-2
8	ES	79%	69%	-10	19%	31%	+12	2%	0%	-2
	SK	71%	60%	-11	19%	39%	+20	10%	1%	-9
	EL	53%	41%	-12	47%	59%	+12	0%	0%	=
O	IT	59%	45%	-14	37%	52%	+15	4%	3%	-1
	PT	68%	53%	-15	28%	47%	+19	4%	0%	-4
\bigcirc	CY	56%	41%	-15	42%	58%	+16	2%	1%	-1
	HR	-	59%	NA	-	39%	NA	-	2%	NA

3. Attachment to the country

1) European average

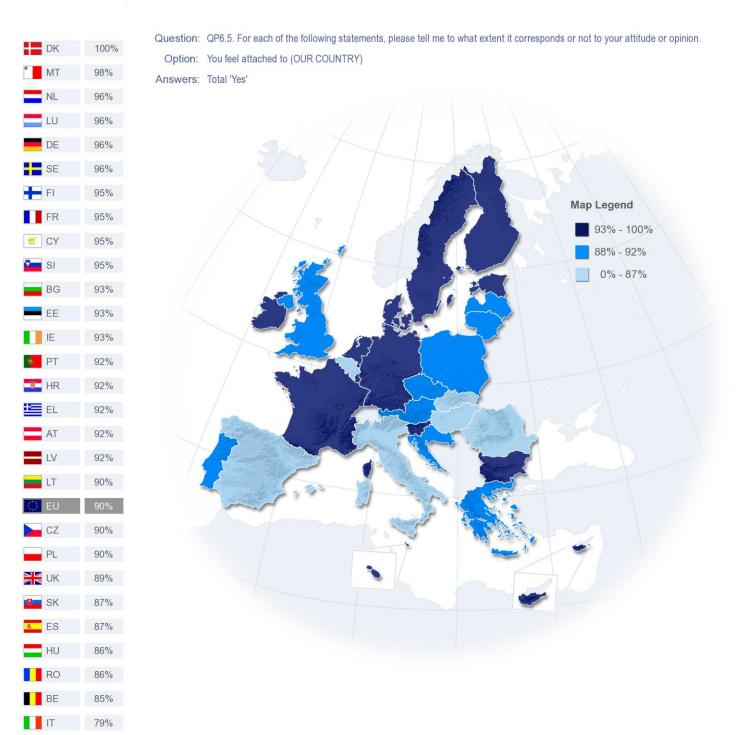
QP6.5. For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your attitude or opinion.

You feel attached to (OUR COUNTRY)



 ${\tt QP6.5\,For\,each\,of\,the\,following\,statements,\,please\,tell\,me\,to\,what\,extent\,it\,corresponds\,or\,not\,to\,your\,attitude\,or\,opinion.}$

	EU28	Voted	Did not vote
Total 'Yes'	90%	93%	88%
Total 'No'	9%	7%	11%
Don't know	1%	0%	1%



Base: all respondents

 ${\tt QP6.5\,For\,each\,of\,the\,following\,statements,\,please\,tell\,me\,to\,what\,extent\,it\,corresponds\,or\,not\,to\,your\,attitude\,or\,opinion.}\\$

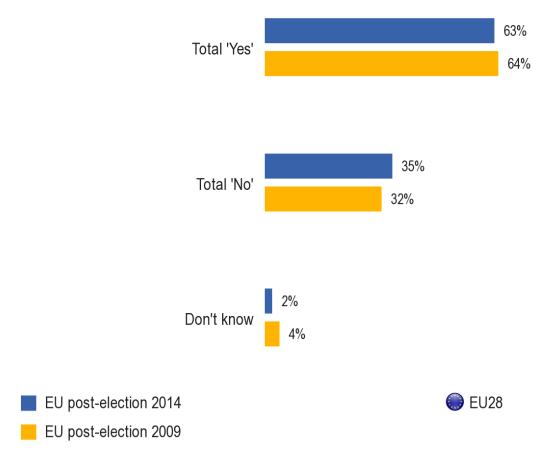
			Total 'Yes'			Total 'No'			Don't know	
		EU post- election 2009	EU post- election 2014	Diff. 2014- 2009	EU post- election 2009	EU post- election 2014	Diff. 2014- 2009	EU post- election 2009	EU post- election 2014	Diff. 2014- 2009
	EU28	91%	90%	-1	7%	9%	+2	2%	1%	-1
	EURO ZONE	92%	90%	-2	6%	9%	+3	2%	1%	-1
	NON-EURO	89%	90%	+1	8%	9%	+1	3%	1%	-2
	RO	82%	86%	+4	9%	14%	+5	9%	0%	-9
lack	DK	97%	100%	+3	1%	0%	-1	2%	0%	-2
$\widetilde{\bullet}$	DE	93%	96%	+3	5%	4%	-1	2%	0%	-2
	LU	93%	96%	+3	5%	4%	-1	2%	0%	-2
○	UK	86%	89%	+3	12%	10%	-2	2%	1%	-1
O	FR	93%	95%	+2	6%	5%	-1	1%	0%	-1
0	IE	91%	93%	+2	4%	6%	+2	5%	1%	-4
	AT	90%	92%	+2	9%	8%	-1	1%	0%	-1
()	SI	94%	95%	+1	5%	5%	=	1%	0%	-1
	PT	91%	92%	+1	6%	8%	+2	3%	0%	-3
	LT	89%	90%	+1	8%	9%	+1	3%	1%	-2
	MT	98%	98%	=	1%	2%	+1	1%	0%	-1
	NL	96%	96%	=	4%	4%	=	0%	0%	=
	BG	93%	93%	=	4%	5%	+1	3%	2%	-1
	EE	93%	93%	=	6%	7%	+1	1%	0%	-1
—	SE	97%	96%	-1	2%	3%	+1	1%	1%	=
	LV	93%	92%	-1	6%	7%	+1	1%	1%	=
$\overline{\mathscr{E}}$	CY	98%	95%	-3	1%	5%	+4	1%	0%	-1
	SK	90%	87%	-3	5%	13%	+8	5%	0%	-5
•	FI	99%	95%	-4	1%	4%	+3	0%	1%	+1
(EL	97%	92%	-5	3%	8%	+5	0%	0%	=
	CZ	95%	90%	-5	5%	10%	+5	0%	0%	=
$\overline{\bigcirc}$	PL	95%	90%	-5	4%	8%	+4	1%	2%	+1
	BE	90%	85%	-5	10%	15%	+5	0%	0%	=
*	ES	94%	87%	-7	5%	13%	+8	1%	0%	-1
	IT	86%	79%	-7	11%	20%	+9	3%	1%	-2
	HU	94%	86%	-8	5%	13%	+8	1%	1%	=
	HR	-	92%	NA	-	7%	NA	-	1%	NA

4. The feeling of being a European citizen

1) European average

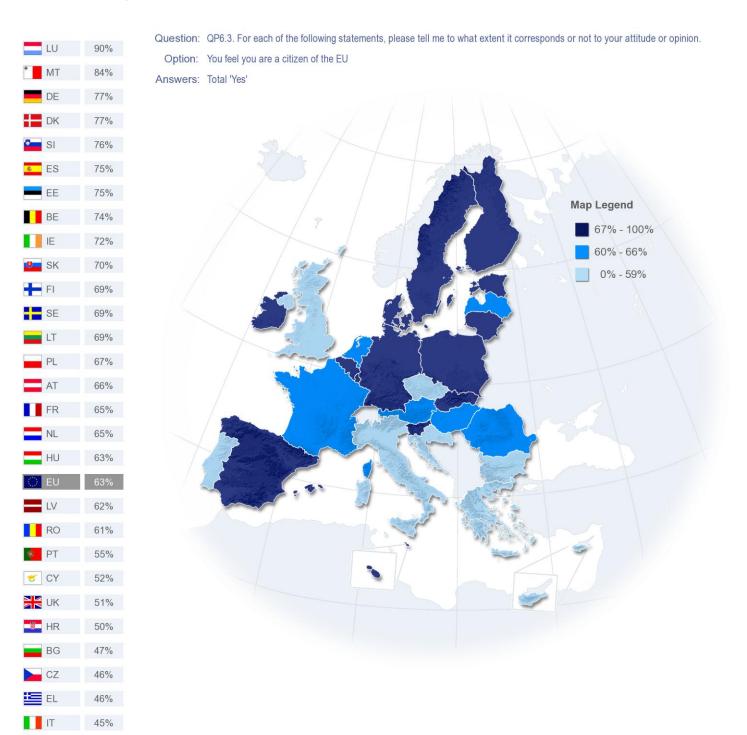
QP6.3. For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your attitude or opinion.

You feel you are a citizen of the EU



 ${\tt QP6.3}\ For\ each\ of\ the\ following\ statements,\ please\ tell\ me\ to\ what\ extent\ it\ corresponds\ or\ not\ to\ your\ attitude\ or\ opinion.$ You feel you are a citizen of the EU

	EU28	Voted	Did not vote
Total 'Yes'	63%	72%	56%
Total 'No'	35%	27%	41%
Don't know	2%	1%	3%



Base: all respondents

QP6.3 For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your attitude or opinion. You feel you are a citizen of the EU

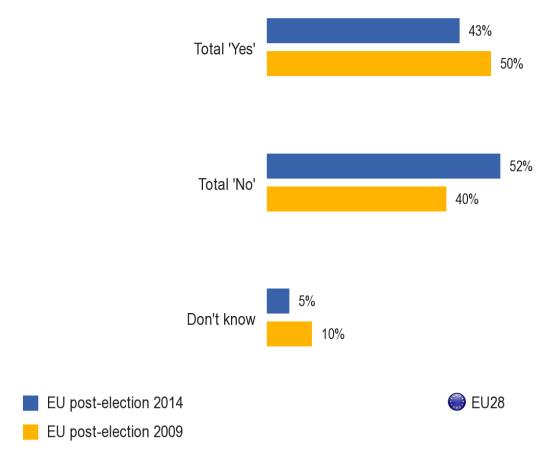
			Total 'Yes'			Total 'No'			Don't know	
		EU post- election 2009	EU post- election 2014	Diff. 2014- 2009	EU post- election 2009	EU post- election 2014	Diff. 2014- 2009	EU post- election 2009	EU post- election 2014	Diff. 2014- 2009
	EU28	64%	63%	-1	32%	35%	+3	4%	2%	-2
	EURO ZONE	69%	65%	-4	28%	34%	+6	3%	1%	-2
	NON-EURO	58%	58%	=	37%	39%	+2	5%	3%	-2
	MT	67%	84%	+17	31%	16%	-15	2%	0%	-2
4 D	UK	37%	51%	+14	59%	46%	-13	4%	3%	-1
	LV	51%	62%	+11	46%	36%	-10	3%	2%	-1
	AT	56%	66%	+10	42%	33%	-9	2%	1%	-1
	RO	54%	61%	+7	33%	38%	+5	13%	1%	-12
	DE	71%	77%	+6	26%	22%	-4	3%	1%	-2
	LT	63%	69%	+6	28%	30%	+2	9%	1%	-8
	LU	86%	90%	+4	10%	8%	-2	4%	2%	-2
	EE	71%	75%	+4	27%	22%	-5	2%	3%	+1
0	IE	69%	72%	+3	22%	27%	+5	9%	1%	-8
	DK	76%	77%	+1	20%	21%	+1	4%	2%	-2
0	FR	64%	65%	+1	33%	33%	=	3%	2%	-1
	HU	63%	63%	=	32%	36%	+4	5%	1%	-4
	BG	47%	47%	=	41%	49%	+8	12%	4%	-8
(SI	77%	76%	-1	20%	24%	+4	3%	0%	-3
	NL	66%	65%	-1	33%	35%	+2	1%	0%	-1
	BE	76%	74%	-2	23%	26%	+3	1%	0%	-1
$\overline{}$	PL	70%	67%	-3	24%	28%	+4	6%	5%	-1
	SE	73%	69%	-4	25%	27%	+2	2%	4%	+2
+	FI	74%	69%	-5	26%	30%	+4	0%	1%	+1
8	ES	82%	75%	-7	16%	24%	+8	2%	1%	-1
	SK	78%	70%	-8	15%	29%	+14	7%	1%	-6
	CZ	60%	46%	-14	38%	53%	+15	2%	1%	-1
	PT	70%	55%	-15	25%	44%	+19	5%	1%	-4
	IT	61%	45%	-16	35%	52%	+17	4%	3%	-1
	EL	63%	46%	-17	37%	54%	+17	0%	0%	=
(CY	71%	52%	-19	28%	47%	+19	1%	1%	=
	HR	-	50%	NA	-	48%	NA	-	2%	NA

5. Trust in the EU institutions

1) European average

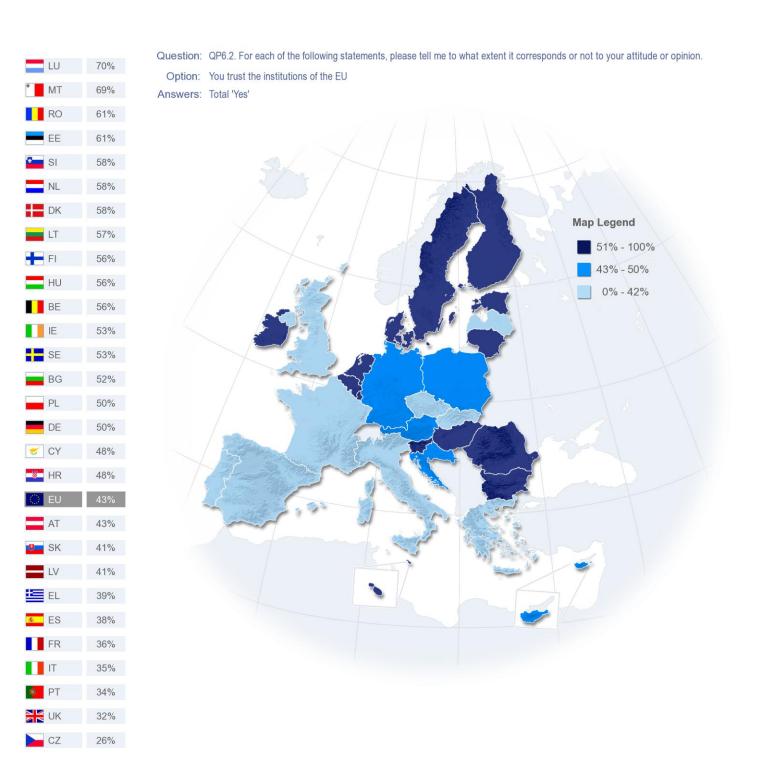
QP6.2. For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your attitude or opinion.

You trust the institutions of the EU



 ${\tt QP6.2\,For\,each\,of\,the\,following\,statements,\,please\,tell\,me\,to\,what\,extent\,it\,corresponds\,or\,not\,to\,your\,attitude\,or\,opinion.}$

	EU28	Voted	Did not vote
Total 'Yes'	43%	55%	35%
Total 'No'	52%	43%	58%
Don't know	5%	2%	7%



Base: all respondents

QP6.2 For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your attitude or opinion. You trust the institutions of the EU $\,$

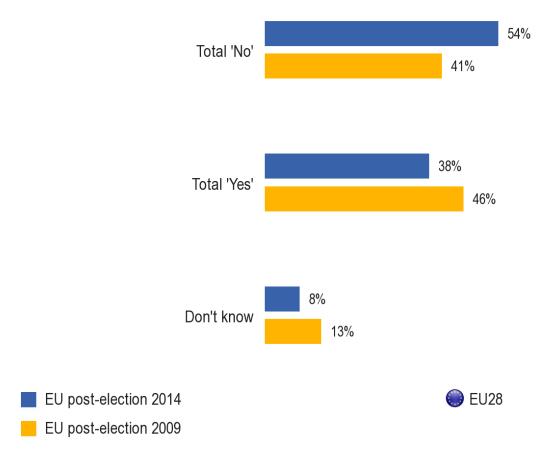
			Total 'Yes'			Total 'No'			Don't know	
		EU post- election 2009	EU post- election 2014	Diff. 2014- 2009	EU post- election 2009	EU post- election 2014	Diff. 2014- 2009	EU post- election 2009	EU post- election 2014	Diff. 2014- 2009
	EU28	50%	43%	-7	40%	52%	+12	10%	5%	-5
	EURO ZONE	54%	42%	-12	37%	54%	+17	9%	4%	-5
	NON-EURO	48%	45%	-3	41%	47%	+6	11%	8%	-3
	LU	61%	70%	+9	30%	28%	-2	9%	2%	-7
	MT	65%	69%	+4	29%	26%	-3	6%	5%	-1
(SI	55%	58%	+3	38%	40%	+2	7%	2%	-5
ŏ	IE	50%	53%	+3	32%	42%	+10	18%	5%	-13
	SE	50%	53%	+3	44%	41%	-3	6%	6%	=
4	UK	29%	32%	+3	60%	58%	-2	11%	10%	-1
	DK	56%	58%	+2	37%	38%	+1	7%	4%	-3
	DE	48%	50%	+2	42%	47%	+5	10%	3%	-7
	RO	60%	61%	+1	27%	36%	+9	13%	3%	-10
	HU	55%	56%	+1	36%	41%	+5	9%	3%	-6
	LT	57%	57%	=	29%	38%	+9	14%	5%	-9
	LV	41%	41%	=	52%	55%	+3	7%	4%	-3
$\overline{}$	PL	51%	50%	-1	30%	37%	+7	19%	13%	-6
	BG	56%	52%	-4	28%	40%	+12	16%	8%	-8
	AT	47%	43%	-4	49%	56%	+7	4%	1%	-3
	EE	66%	61%	-5	27%	30%	+3	7%	9%	+2
	NL	63%	58%	-5	32%	37%	+5	5%	5%	=
	BE	66%	56%	-10	31%	41%	+10	3%	3%	=
0	FR	46%	36%	-10	45%	58%	+13	9%	6%	-3
+	FI	67%	56%	-11	30%	40%	+10	3%	4%	+1
	EL	51%	39%	-12	48%	61%	+13	1%	0%	-1
$\overline{\mathcal{E}}$	CY	66%	48%	-18	27%	49%	+22	7%	3%	-4
	SK	61%	41%	-20	30%	57%	+27	9%	2%	-7
	CZ	46%	26%	-20	50%	71%	+21	4%	3%	-1
	ES	59%	38%	-21	34%	59%	+25	7%	3%	-4
	PT	58%	34%	-24	31%	64%	+33	11%	2%	-9
O	IT	60%	35%	-25	31%	62%	+31	9%	3%	-6
	HR	-	48%	NA	-	48%	NA	-	4%	NA

6. The consideration of European citizens' concerns by the European Parliament

1) European average

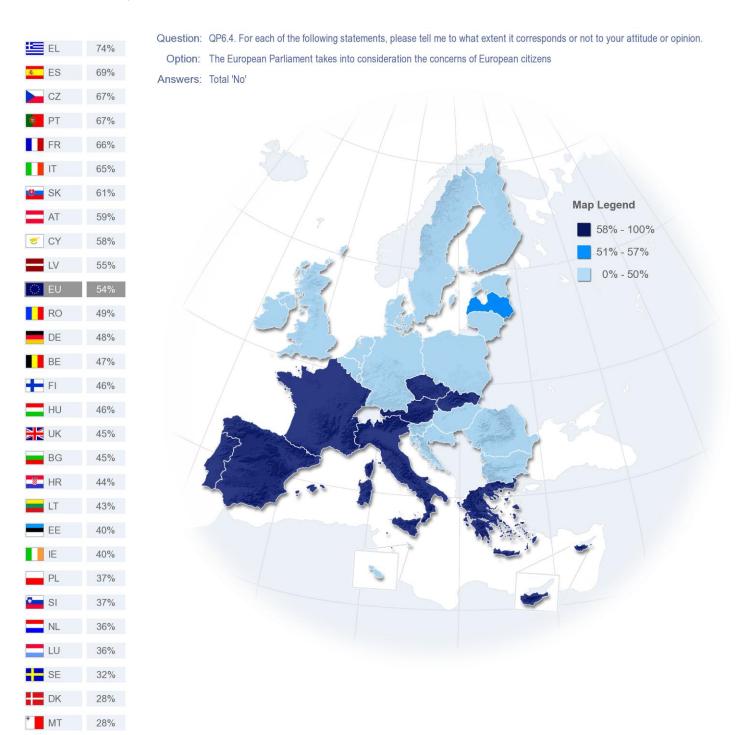
QP6.4. For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your attitude or opinion.

The European Parliament takes into consideration the concerns of European citizens

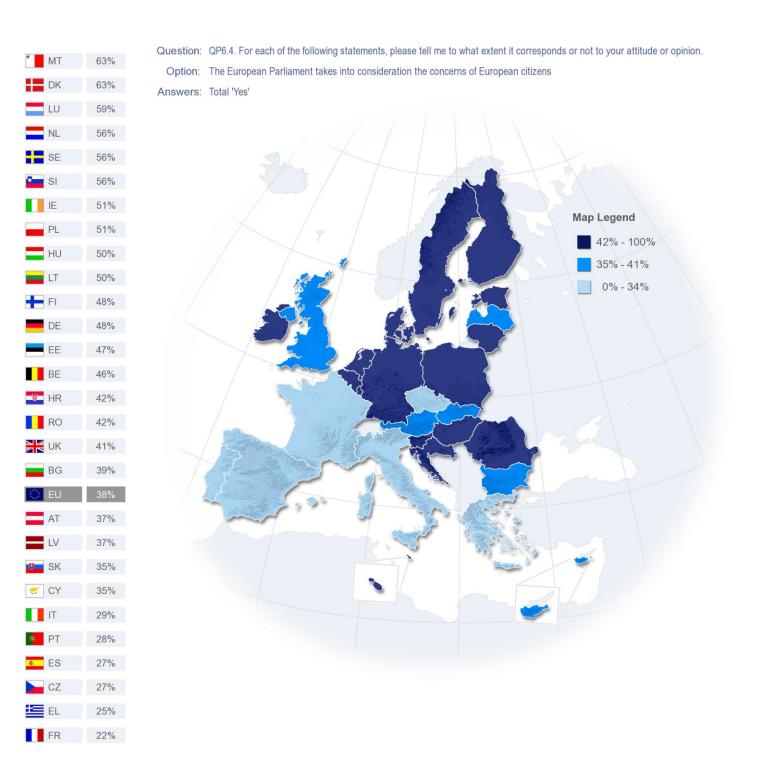


QP6.4 For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your attitude or opinion. The European Parliament takes into consideration the concerns of European citizens

	EU28	Voted	Did not vote
Total 'No'	54%	47%	59%
Total 'Yes'	38%	48%	31%
Don't know	8%	5%	10%



Base: all respondents



Base: all respondents

QP6.4 For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your attitude or opinion. The European Parliament takes into consideration the concerns of European citizens

			Total 'No'			Total 'Yes'			Don't know	
		EU post- election 2009	EU post- election 2014	Diff. 2014- 2009	EU post- election 2009	EU post- election 2014	Diff. 2014- 2009	EU post- election 2009	EU post- election 2014	Diff. 2014- 2009
	EU28	41%	54%	+13	46%	38%	-8	13%	8%	-5
	EURO ZONE	41%	59%	+18	46%	35%	-11	13%	6%	-7
	NON-EURO	36%	44%	+8	50%	44%	-6	14%	12%	-2
	MT	29%	28%	-1	58%	63%	+5	13%	9%	-4
	DE	43%	48%	+5	43%	48%	+5	14%	4%	-10
Image: Control of the	BG	39%	45%	+6	35%	39%	+4	26%	16%	-10
\bullet	DK	32%	28%	-4	60%	63%	+3	8%	9%	+1
	RO	37%	49%	+12	39%	42%	+3	24%	9%	-15
	LU	30%	36%	+6	57%	59%	+2	13%	5%	-8
	LT	33%	43%	+10	48%	50%	+2	19%	7%	-12
	UK	46%	45%	-1	40%	41%	+1	14%	14%	=
	SI	34%	37%	+3	57%	56%	-1	9%	7%	-2
	HU	39%	46%	+7	51%	50%	-1	10%	4%	-6
	LV	52%	55%	+3	38%	37%	-1	10%	8%	-2
+	FI	45%	46%	+1	50%	48%	-2	5%	6%	+1
	AT	55%	59%	+4	40%	37%	-3	5%	4%	-1
$\overline{}$	PL	28%	37%	+9	55%	51%	-4	17%	12%	-5
0	ΙE	23%	40%	+17	56%	51%	-5	21%	9%	-12
	NL	28%	36%	+8	65%	56%	-9	7%	8%	+1
0	FR	54%	66%	+12	31%	22%	-9	15%	12%	-3
	EE	33%	40%	+7	61%	47%	-14	6%	13%	+7
	BE	33%	47%	+14	61%	46%	-15	6%	7%	+1
	CZ	53%	67%	+14	42%	27%	-15	5%	6%	+1
(EL	58%	74%	+16	40%	25%	-15	2%	1%	-1
	SE	20%	32%	+12	72%	56%	-16	8%	12%	+4
O	IT	40%	65%	+25	48%	29%	-19	12%	6%	-6
()	PT	32%	67%	+35	48%	28%	-20	20%	5%	-15
	SK	29%	61%	+32	57%	35%	-22	14%	4%	-10
(CY	30%	58%	+28	60%	35%	-25	10%	7%	-3
	ES	35%	69%	+34	53%	27%	-26	12%	4%	-8
	HR	-	44%	NA	-	42%	NA	-	14%	NA

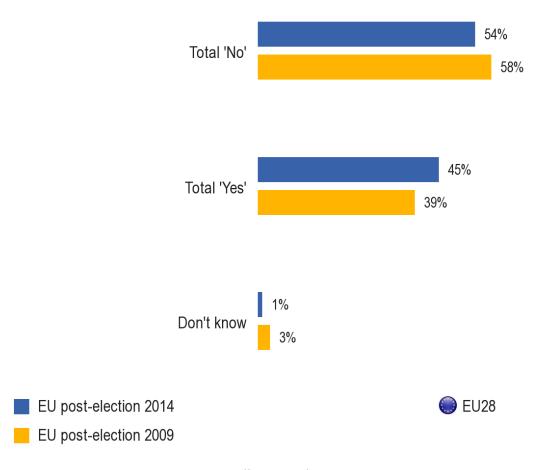
V. INTEREST IN THE EUROPEAN ELECTIONS AND POLITICS IN GENERAL

1. <u>Interest in politics</u>

1) European average

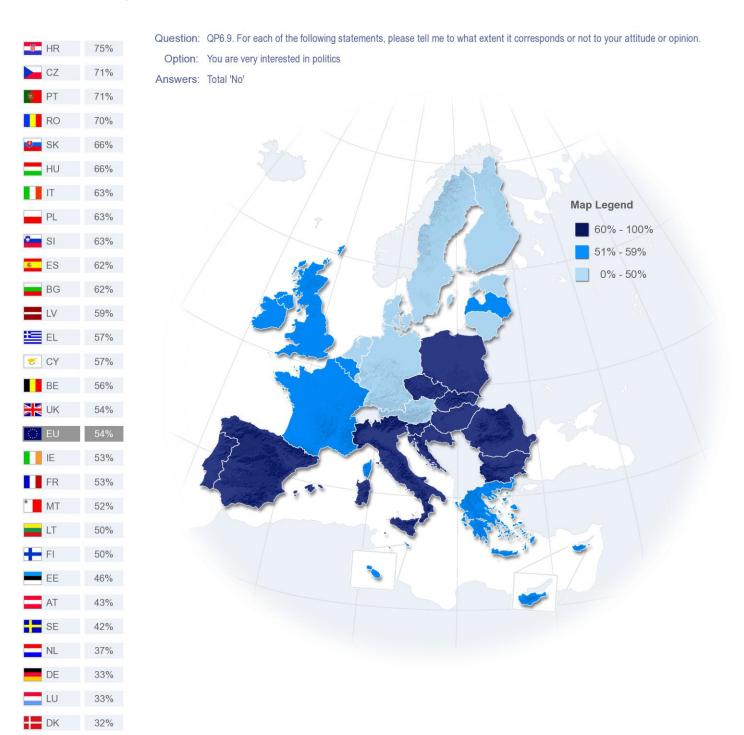
QP6.9. For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your attitude or opinion.

You are very interested in politics



QP6.9 For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your attitude or opinion. You are very interested in politics

	EU28	Voted	Did not vote
Total 'No'	54%	37%	68%
Total 'Yes'	45%	63%	31%
Don't know	1%	0%	1%



Base: all respondents

QP6.9 For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your attitude or opinion. You are very interested in politics

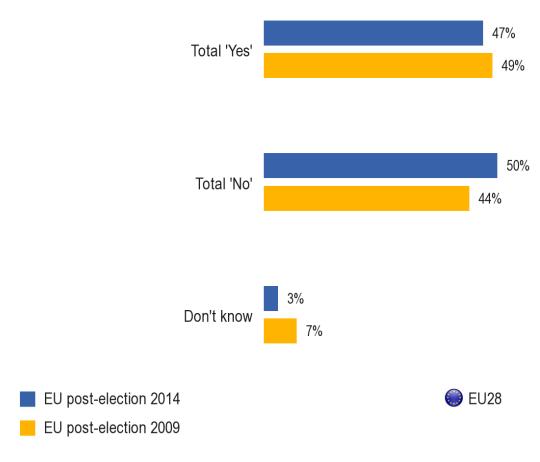
			Total 'No'			Total 'Yes'			Don't know	
		EU post- election 2009	EU post- election 2014	Diff. 2014- 2009	EU post- election 2009	EU post- election 2014	Diff. 2014- 2009	EU post- election 2009	EU post- election 2014	Diff. 2014- 2009
	EU28	58%	54%	-4	39%	45%	+6	3%	1%	-2
	EURO ZONE	55%	52%	-3	43%	48%	+5	2%	0%	-2
	NON-EURO	63%	60%	-3	33%	39%	+6	4%	1%	-3
	LU	47%	33%	-14	48%	67%	+19	5%	0%	-5
	SE	58%	42%	-16	40%	58%	+18	2%	0%	-2
	DK	45%	32%	-13	52%	67%	+15	3%	1%	-2
	EE	60%	46%	-14	39%	53%	+14	1%	1%	=
	LT	60%	50%	-10	36%	50%	+14	4%	0%	-4
	BG	72%	62%	-10	22%	36%	+14	6%	2%	-4
(SI	73%	63%	-10	24%	37%	+13	3%	0%	-3
	MT	61%	52%	-9	36%	47%	+11	3%	1%	-2
	SK	71%	66%	-5	23%	34%	+11	6%	0%	-6
	NL	46%	37%	-9	53%	63%	+10	1%	0%	-1
0	IE	54%	53%	-1	37%	46%	+9	9%	1%	-8
0	FR	61%	53%	-8	37%	46%	+9	2%	1%	-1
	RO	69%	70%	+1	20%	29%	+9	11%	1%	-10
	ES	69%	62%	-7	30%	38%	+8	1%	0%	-1
	HU	73%	66%	-7	25%	33%	+8	2%	1%	-1
4	UK	60%	54%	-6	38%	45%	+7	2%	1%	-1
	DE	36%	33%	-3	62%	67%	+5	2%	0%	-2
$\overline{}$	PL	68%	63%	-5	28%	33%	+5	4%	4%	=
	BE	59%	56%	-3	40%	44%	+4	1%	0%	-1
	CZ	75%	71%	-4	24%	28%	+4	1%	1%	=
0	IT	63%	63%	=	33%	36%	+3	4%	1%	-3
+	FI	53%	50%	-3	47%	49%	+2	0%	1%	+1
	AT	43%	43%	=	55%	56%	+1	2%	1%	-1
	PT	67%	71%	+4	29%	29%	=	4%	0%	-4
(EL	53%	57%	+4	47%	43%	-4	0%	0%	=
	CY	50%	57%	+7	49%	43%	-6	1%	0%	-1
	LV	33%	59%	+26	66%	41%	-25	1%	0%	-1
	HR	-	75%	NA	-	24%	NA	-	1%	NA

2. The importance of knowing which candidates were elected as MEPs

1) European average

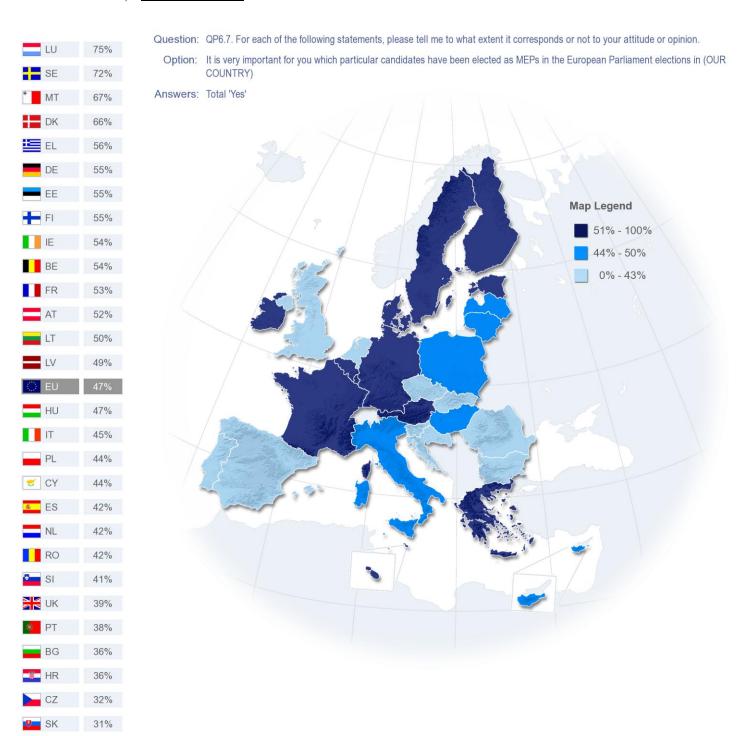
QP6.7. For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your attitude or opinion.

It is very important for you which particular candidates have been elected as MEPs in the European Parliament elections in (OUR COUNTRY)



QP6.7 For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your attitude or opinion. It is very important for you which particular candidates have been elected as MEPs in the European Parliament elections in (OUR COUNTRY)

	EU28	Voted	Did not vote
Total 'Yes'	47%	68%	32%
Total 'No'	50%	30%	64%
Don't know	3%	2%	4%



Base: all respondents

QP6.7 For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your attitude or opinion. It is very important for you which particular candidates have been elected as MEPs in the European Parliament elections in (OUR COUNTRY)

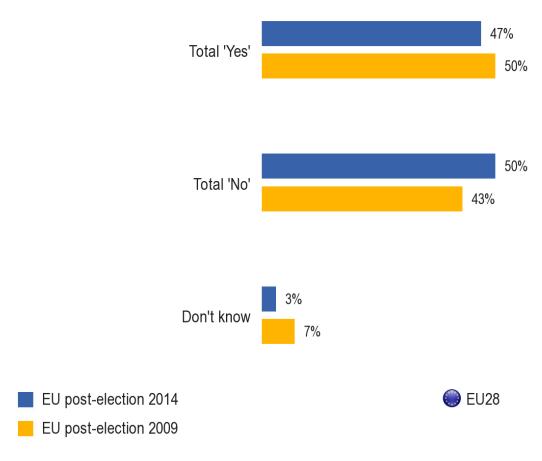
			Total 'Yes'			Total 'No'			Don't know	
		EU post- election 2009	EU post- election 2014	Diff. 2014- 2009	EU post- election 2009	EU post- election 2014	Diff. 2014- 2009	EU post- election 2009	EU post- election 2014	Diff. 2014- 2009
	EU28	49%	47%	-2	44%	50%	+6	7%	3%	-4
	EURO ZONE	51%	49%	-2	43%	49%	+6	6%	2%	-4
	NON-EURO	47%	44%	-3	45%	51%	+6	8%	5%	-3
	SE	52%	72%	+20	43%	24%	-19	5%	4%	-1
	DK	53%	66%	+13	41%	32%	-9	6%	2%	-4
	DE	42%	55%	+13	50%	44%	-6	8%	1%	-7
(SI	34%	41%	+7	61%	56%	-5	5%	3%	-2
(FI	50%	55%	+5	48%	43%	-5	2%	2%	=
	LT	47%	50%	+3	44%	48%	+4	9%	2%	-7
	NL	39%	42%	+3	57%	54%	-3	4%	4%	=
	RO	39%	42%	+3	43%	53%	+10	18%	5%	-13
	LU	74%	75%	+1	20%	24%	+4	6%	1%	-5
4 D	UK	38%	39%	+1	54%	56%	+2	8%	5%	-3
	EL	56%	56%	=	44%	44%	=	0%	0%	=
	AT	52%	52%	=	43%	46%	+3	5%	2%	-3
	PL	45%	44%	-1	43%	49%	+6	12%	7%	-5
0	FR	55%	53%	-2	42%	44%	+2	3%	3%	=
	BE	58%	54%	-4	41%	45%	+4	1%	1%	=
0	ΙΕ	58%	54%	-4	29%	43%	+14	13%	3%	-10
	HU	51%	47%	-4	44%	50%	+6	5%	3%	-2
	SK	38%	31%	-7	50%	66%	+16	12%	3%	-9
	CZ	40%	32%	-8	56%	65%	+9	4%	3%	-1
	EE	64%	55%	-9	33%	42%	+9	3%	3%	=
	MT	78%	67%	-11	20%	31%	+11	2%	2%	=
	PT	49%	38%	-11	43%	62%	+19	8%	0%	-8
	LV	62%	49%	-13	36%	50%	+14	2%	1%	-1
	ES	55%	42%	-13	39%	55%	+16	6%	3%	-3
	BG	50%	36%	-14	37%	58%	+21	13%	6%	-7
O	IT	61%	45%	-16	33%	53%	+20	6%	2%	-4
\bigcirc	CY	64%	44%	-20	34%	56%	+22	2%	0%	-2
	HR	-	36%	NA	-	62%	NA	-	2%	NA

3. The importance of knowing which political party has the most MEPs elected in the European Elections

1) European average

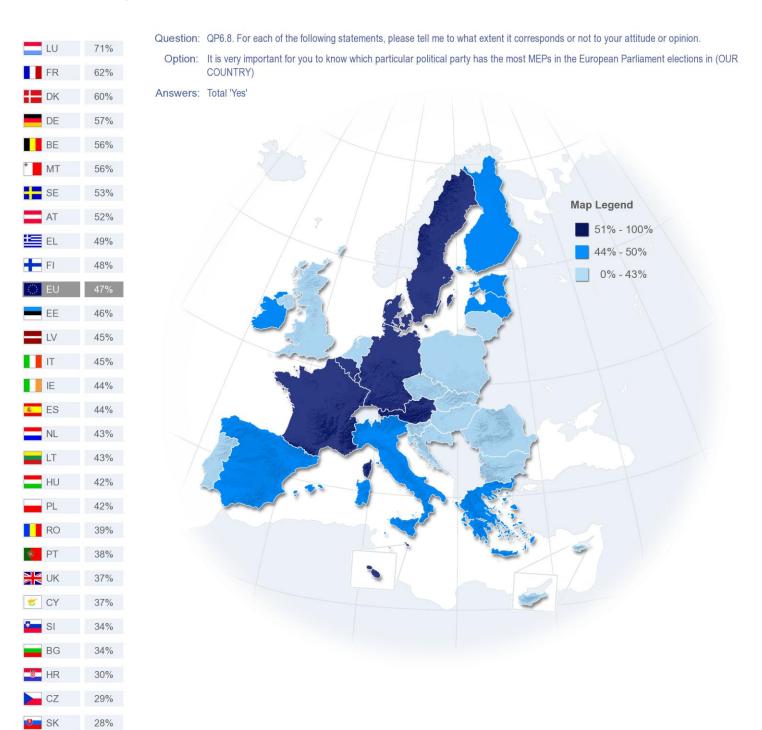
QP6.8. For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your attitude or opinion.

It is very important for you to know which particular political party has the most MEPs in the European Parliament elections in (OUR COUNTRY)



QP6.8 For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your attitude or opinion. It is very important for you to know which particular political party has the most MEPs in the European Parliament elections in (OUR COUNTRY)

	EU28	Voted	Did not vote
Total 'Yes'	47%	69%	31%
Total 'No'	50%	30%	65%
Don't know	3%	1%	4%



Base: all respondents

QP6.8 For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your attitude or opinion. It is very important for you to know which particular political party has the most MEPs in the European Parliament elections in (OUR COUNTRY)

			Total 'Yes'			Total 'No'			Don't know	
		EU post- election 2009	EU post- election 2014	Diff. 2014- 2009	EU post- election 2009	EU post- election 2014	Diff. 2014- 2009	EU post- election 2009	EU post- election 2014	Diff. 2014- 2009
	EU28	50%	47%	-3	43%	50%	+7	7%	3%	-4
	EURO ZONE	56%	51%	-5	39%	47%	+8	5%	2%	-3
	NON-EURO	44%	40%	-4	47%	56%	+9	9%	4%	-5
	DK	48%	60%	+12	45%	37%	-8	7%	3%	-4
•	FI	36%	48%	+12	63%	51%	-12	1%	1%	=
	RO	33%	39%	+6	50%	57%	+7	17%	4%	-13
	DE	52%	57%	+5	42%	42%	=	6%	1%	-5
	LT	38%	43%	+5	53%	55%	+2	9%	2%	-7
	SI	30%	34%	+4	66%	64%	-2	4%	2%	-2
○	AT	49%	52%	+3	47%	46%	-1	4%	2%	-2
4 >	UK	34%	37%	+3	55%	58%	+3	11%	5%	-6
0	FR	60%	62%	+2	36%	36%	=	4%	2%	-2
	SE	53%	53%	=	43%	45%	+2	4%	2%	-2
	BE	57%	56%	-1	42%	43%	+1	1%	1%	=
$\overline{}$	PL	44%	42%	-2	46%	52%	+6	10%	6%	-4
	LU	76%	71%	-5	19%	27%	+8	5%	2%	-3
	HU	49%	42%	-7	47%	56%	+9	4%	2%	-2
0	IE	52%	44%	-8	34%	53%	+19	14%	3%	-11
	EL	59%	49%	-10	40%	50%	+10	1%	1%	=
	PT	48%	38%	-10	43%	61%	+18	9%	1%	-8
	SK	38%	28%	-10	52%	70%	+18	10%	2%	-8
	EE	57%	46%	-11	40%	50%	+10	3%	4%	+1
	ES	55%	44%	-11	39%	54%	+15	6%	2%	-4
	NL	55%	43%	-12	41%	54%	+13	4%	3%	-1
(5)	CY	49%	37%	-12	49%	63%	+14	2%	0%	-2
	CZ	41%	29%	-12	55%	68%	+13	4%	3%	-1
	LV	60%	45%	-15	39%	54%	+15	1%	1%	=
	MT	72%	56%	-16	25%	42%	+17	3%	2%	-1
O	IT	61%	45%	-16	33%	52%	+19	6%	3%	-3
	BG	50%	34%	-16	39%	61%	+22	11%	5%	-6
	HR	-	30%	NA	-	67%	NA	-	3%	NA

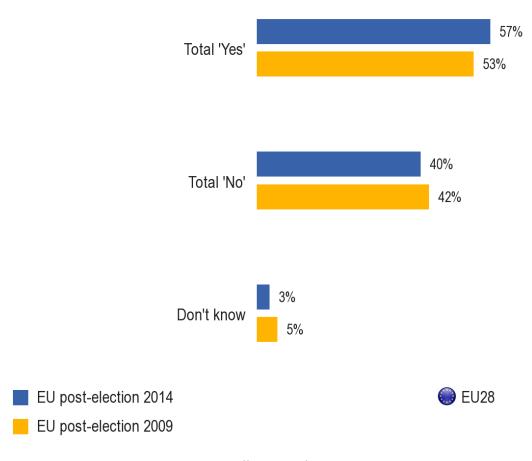
VI. INFORMATION AND EXPOSURE TO A CAMPAIGN

1. Level of information before election day

1) European average

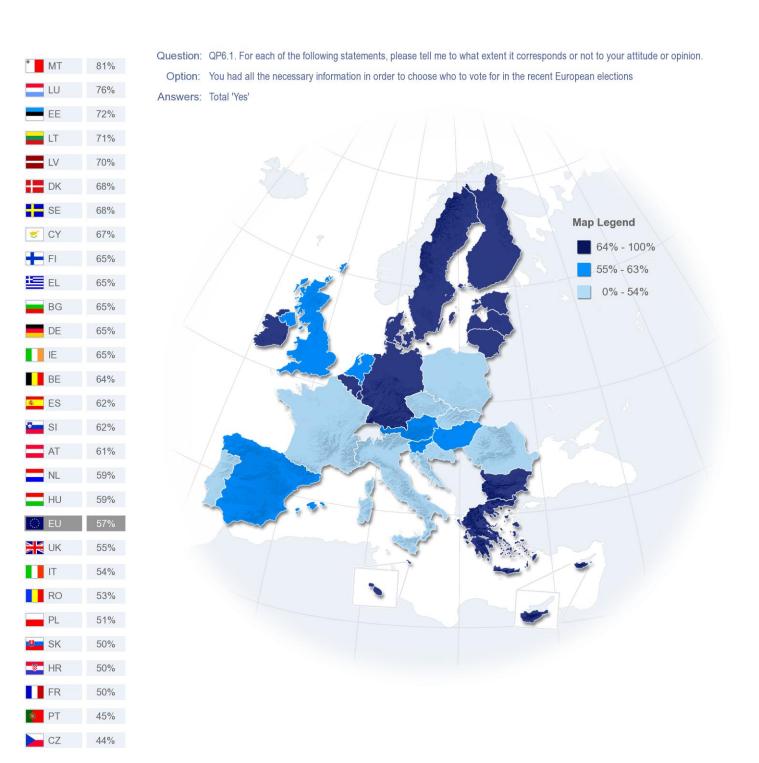
QP6.1. For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your attitude or opinion.

You had all the necessary information in order to choose who to vote for in the recent European elections



QP6.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your attitude or opinion. You had all the necessary information in order to choose who to vote for in the recent European elections

	EU28	Voted	Did not vote
Total 'Yes'	57%	75%	44%
Total 'No'	40%	24%	51%
Don't know	3%	1%	5%



Base: all respondents

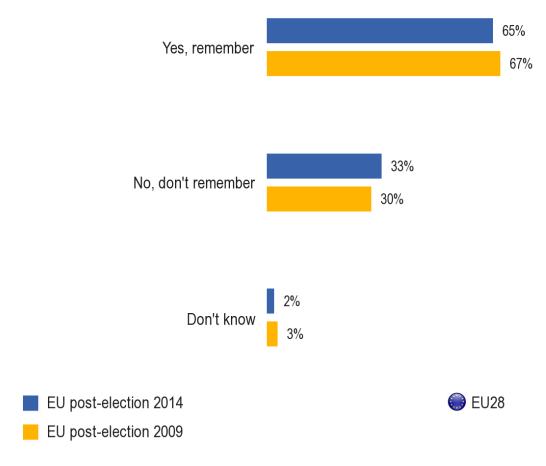
QP6.1 For each of the following statements, please tell me to what extent it corresponds or not to your attitude or opinion. You had all the necessary information in order to choose who to vote for in the recent European elections

			Total 'Yes'			Total 'No'			Don't know	
		EU post- election 2009	EU post- election 2014	Diff. 2014- 2009	EU post- election 2009	EU post- election 2014	Diff. 2014- 2009	EU post- election 2009	EU post- election 2014	Diff. 2014- 2009
	EU28	53%	57%	+4	42%	40%	-2	5%	3%	-2
	EURO ZONE	56%	59%	+3	39%	39%	=	5%	2%	-3
	NON-EURO	52%	55%	+3	42%	40%	-2	6%	5%	-1
	BG	49%	65%	+16	45%	28%	-17	6%	7%	+1
	LT	57%	71%	+14	37%	26%	-11	6%	3%	-3
4 D	UK	42%	55%	+13	52%	40%	-12	6%	5%	-1
	SE	58%	68%	+10	38%	29%	-9	4%	3%	-1
	DE	56%	65%	+9	37%	33%	-4	7%	2%	-5
	PL	42%	51%	+9	50%	42%	-8	8%	7%	-1
	DK	60%	68%	+8	34%	28%	-6	6%	4%	-2
	ES	54%	62%	+8	43%	37%	-6	3%	1%	-2
	NL	53%	59%	+6	43%	39%	-4	4%	2%	-2
	LV	66%	70%	+4	32%	27%	-5	2%	3%	+1
	RO	49%	53%	+4	41%	43%	+2	10%	4%	-6
(SI	60%	62%	+2	35%	35%	=	5%	3%	-2
	LU	75%	76%	+1	21%	22%	+1	4%	2%	-2
	EE	71%	72%	+1	23%	25%	+2	6%	3%	-3
\mathbf{O}	FR	49%	50%	+1	48%	45%	-3	3%	5%	+2
	PT	44%	45%	+1	50%	54%	+4	6%	1%	-5
	HU	59%	59%	=	38%	38%	=	3%	3%	=
	AT	62%	61%	-1	34%	36%	+2	4%	3%	-1
\mathbf{O}	ΙE	67%	65%	-2	26%	31%	+5	7%	4%	-3
(EL	68%	65%	-3	32%	34%	+2	0%	1%	+1
+	FI	70%	65%	-5	29%	32%	+3	1%	3%	+2
	BE	69%	64%	-5	30%	35%	+5	1%	1%	=
	CZ	49%	44%	-5	48%	53%	+5	3%	3%	=
O	IT	60%	54%	-6	35%	44%	+9	5%	2%	-3
	MT	90%	81%	-9	8%	16%	+8	2%	3%	+1
$\overline{\mathfrak{S}}$	CY	79%	67%	-12	19%	31%	+12	2%	2%	=
	SK	63%	50%	-13	30%	47%	+17	7%	3%	-4
	HR	-	50%	NA	-	47%	NA	-	3%	NA

2. Recollection of a campaign encouraging people to vote

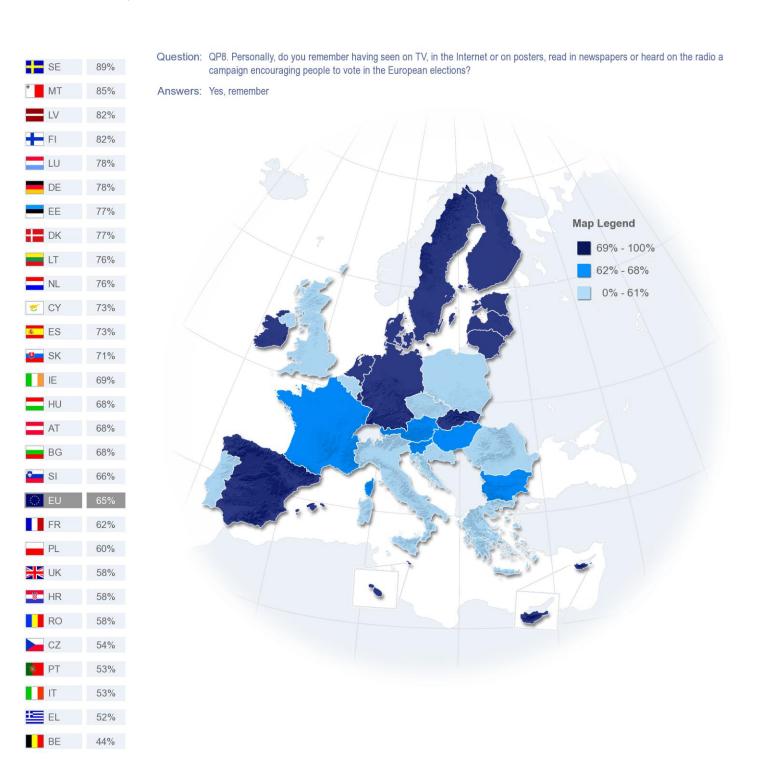
1) European average

QP8. Personally, do you remember having seen on TV, in the Internet or on posters, read in newspapers or heard on the radio a campaign encouraging people to vote in the European elections?



QP8 Personally, do you remember having seen on TV, in the Internet or on posters, read in newspapers or heard on the radio a campaign encouraging people to vote in the European elections?

	EU28	Voted	Did not vote
Yes, remember	65%	73%	58%
No, don't remember	33%	25%	39%
Don't know	2%	2%	3%



Base: all respondents

QP8 Personally, do you remember having seen on TV, in the Internet or on posters, read in newspapers or heard on the radio a campaign encouraging people to vote in the European elections?

		Ye	es, rememb	er	No,	don't remen	nber		Don't know	
		EU post- election 2009	EU post- election 2014	Diff. 2014- 2009	EU post- election 2009	EU post- election 2014	Diff. 2014- 2009	EU post- election 2009	EU post- election 2014	Diff. 2014- 2009
	EU28	67%	65%	-2	30%	33%	+3	3%	2%	-1
	EURO ZONE	68%	66%	-2	29%	32%	+3	3%	2%	-1
	NON-EURO	67%	62%	-5	30%	35%	+5	3%	3%	=
	BG	45%	68%	+23	47%	28%	-19	8%	4%	-4
$\stackrel{}{=}$	LV	66%	82%	+16	32%	17%	-15	2%	1%	-1
•	FI	71%	82%	+11	28%	17%	-11	1%	1%	=
	DE	69%	78%	+9	28%	20%	-8	3%	2%	-1
	LU	74%	78%	+4	23%	21%	-2	3%	1%	-2
	LT	72%	76%	+4	24%	22%	-2	4%	2%	-2
	UK	54%	58%	+4	43%	39%	-4	3%	3%	=
	SE	86%	89%	+3	13%	11%	-2	1%	0%	-1
	DK	79%	77%	-2	20%	22%	+2	1%	1%	=
	NL	78%	76%	-2	21%	23%	+2	1%	1%	=
	EE	80%	77%	-3	18%	20%	+2	2%	3%	+1
8	ES	76%	73%	-3	21%	27%	+6	3%	0%	-3
0	ΙΕ	72%	69%	-3	23%	30%	+7	5%	1%	-4
	MT	89%	85%	-4	9%	14%	+5	2%	1%	-1
	AT	72%	68%	-4	25%	28%	+3	3%	4%	+1
0	FR	66%	62%	-4	33%	37%	+4	1%	1%	=
	RO	62%	58%	-4	30%	38%	+8	8%	4%	-4
\bigcirc	CY	78%	73%	-5	20%	26%	+6	2%	1%	-1
$\overline{}$	PL	66%	60%	-6	29%	34%	+5	5%	6%	+1
0	IT	60%	53%	-7	35%	44%	+9	5%	3%	-2
	SI	75%	66%	-9	22%	32%	+10	3%	2%	-1
	BE	53%	44%	-9	46%	54%	+8	1%	2%	+1
	SK	82%	71%	-11	16%	27%	+11	2%	2%	=
	HU	79%	68%	-11	19%	32%	+13	2%	0%	-2
	PT	67%	53%	-14	30%	46%	+16	3%	1%	-2
	EL	66%	52%	-14	34%	48%	+14	0%	0%	=
	CZ	75%	54%	-21	24%	44%	+20	1%	2%	+1
	HR	-	58%	NA	-	39%	NA	-	3%	NA