

Post-electoral survey 2009

Report

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INTRODUCTION

Between 4 and 7 June 2009, more than 386 million potential voters in the 27 EU Member States were invited to elect the 736 members who represent them in the European Parliament. The results of this vote highlight several main points:

- ❖ The abstention rate rose to 57%, (+ 2.5% on 2004), though the fall in turnout is slowing;
- ❖ Contrasting trends in turnout in different Member States.
 - In the countries which joined the EU in 2004 and 2007, turnout remains low, but has risen significantly.
 - There is a downward trend in those Member States where regular elections have been held since 1979.

In view of these main lessons, the European Parliament decided to conduct a large-scale, Europe-wide post-election survey with a view to studying the following aspects in particular: the reasons for abstention, the attitude of voters and non-voters to the European question, and the evolution of Europhile sentiments, all analyses which might suggest measures to reverse this continuing fall in turnout. We should not hide the negatives which emerge from this analysis, which may be alarming, but we should also highlight the positive aspects which provide grounds for optimism.

Such are the aims of this broad post-election survey which was carried out in the 27 Member States of the European Union at the request of the **European Parliament** (DG Information), in the course of the Standard Eurobarometer surveys commissioned by the **European Commission** (DG COMM).

The survey results demonstrate the following points:

- ❖ Feelings of belonging to the Union and of European citizenship are rising overall. These sentiments are tending to increase in the countries which joined the EU in 2004, and to decline slightly elsewhere.
- ❖ Confidence in the European institutions has increased slightly, most significantly in the countries which most recently joined the EU.
- ❖ A major reason for voting: civic duty, rather than any desire to indicate support for the EU.
- ❖ A principal reason for not voting: to express a lack of confidence in politics generally, rather than to indicate distrust in the EU.

These points will be discussed in detail in this analytical report.

To reduce as far as possible any risk of forgetfulness on the part of respondents after the 7 June poll, the interviews were conducted between 15 June and 7 July 2009. 26096 people aged 18 and over were interviewed.¹

This Eurobarometer on the elections was conducted by TNS Opinion & Social. The methodology used is that of Standard Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication (Unit for public opinion analysis and media monitoring). A technical note on the interviews conducted by the Institutes within the TNS Opinion & Social network can be found annexed to this report. This note sets out the interview method and confidence intervals. The weighting criteria used in this post-election survey were gender, age, region of residence, reconstitution of turnout in the European elections, reconstitution of vote shares and turnout in the last general election to be held in each of the Member States.

¹ Aged 16 and over in Austria. However, by convention, we will refer to young people aged between 18-24 years throughout this report.

This report will take three approaches in analysing the survey results:

- ❖ Abstention: profiles and motivations
- ❖ Exposure to the campaign encouraging the public to vote
- ❖ The significance of European issues in the vote

As well as studying the results across the **European Union** (EU 27), we will also try to highlight the sometimes significant differences between Member States or groups of Member States, in socio-demographic terms but also in the light of a number of other variables concerning respondents' attitudes on polling day (voters and abstainers), and their opinion of the European Union.

To enable a comparative reading of the two last European elections, we will compare the results of this survey with those of the post-election survey conducted by TNS opinion (then EOS Gallup Europe) in June 2004, just after the previous European elections. Though this comparative analysis will need to take account of certain differences², it nevertheless provides information which is extremely useful and interesting in understanding the poll.

² Flash Eurobarometer 162. The differences relate to the data gathering method used (mainly telephone interviews), and the scope of the survey (EU25, since Romania and the Bulgaria did not join the EU until 2007). The full report on the 2004 post-election survey is available at http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/flash/FL162en.pdf

Note

This Standard Eurobarometer was conducted between 12 June and 7 July 2009, and is part of the Eurobarometer 71 wave.

In this report, countries are referred to by their official abbreviations.

ABBREVIATIONS

EU27	European Union - 27 Member States
DK	Don't Know
BE	Belgium
CZ	Czech Republic
BG	Bulgaria
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany
EE	Estonia
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
CY	Republic of Cyprus
LT	Lithuania
LV	Latvia
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	United Kingdom

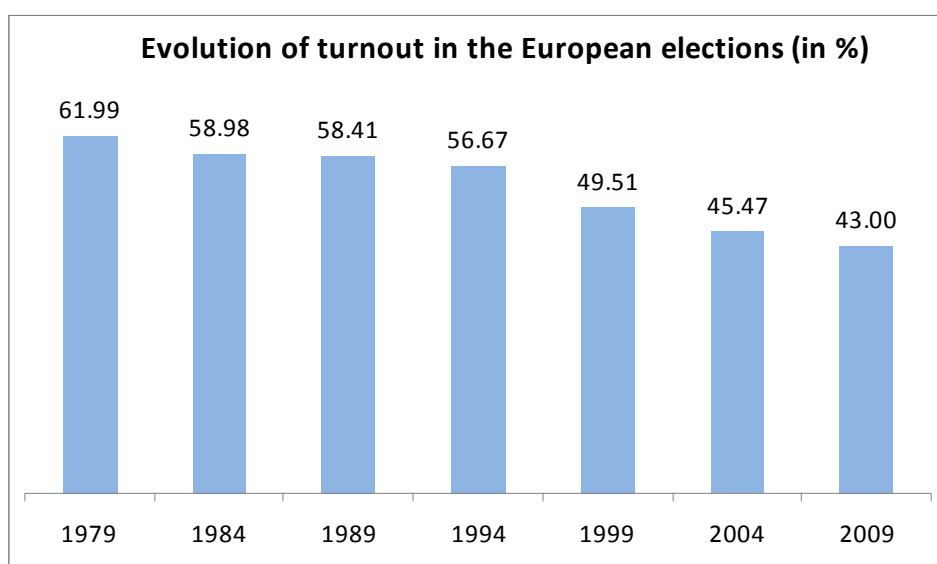
1. Overall turnout is down, but the results vary by country

The turnout in European elections continues to fall. Nevertheless, the decline was less pronounced than that between 1999 and 2004. We shall attempt to analyse and detail the reasons for abstention, and to construct a socio-demographic profile of abstainers at the European elections.

1.1 European contrasts

- The turnout continues to decline -

In the enlarged European Union, **43% of the electorate turned out to vote**.³ This represents a fall of 2.5 points⁴ since the European elections of 2004, which had already broken the record for abstentions.



Since the first European elections of 1979 (when the European Union had nine members), turnout has fallen on each occasion. However, this time the decline is not as sharp. If we have to find some cause for satisfaction in what is, despite everything, a real failure for democracy, we can point to the fact that the fall in turnout, which has been a constant since 1979, was noticeably less pronounced between 2004 and 2009, after the significant declines recorded between 1994 and 1999 (-7.2 points) and between 1999 and 2004 (-4 points).

³ QK1: The European elections took place on (INSERT CORRECT DATE PER COUNTRY). For different reasons, some people in (OUR COUNTRY) did 'not vote in these elections. Did you vote in the recent European elections?

⁴ To simplify reading, participation figures in this report are only given to one decimal place. However, some tables and graphics show the results to two decimal places.

Comparison between Member States

Before considering changes in turnout since the previous poll, we will start with the turnout figures for each Member State.

Turnout was particularly high in 3 countries: Luxembourg (90.76%), Belgium (90.39%) and Malta (78.79%). It should be remembered that voting is compulsory in the first two of these countries, and failure to vote may result in a fine.

More than three-quarters of the electorate voted in Malta, however, where voting is not compulsory.

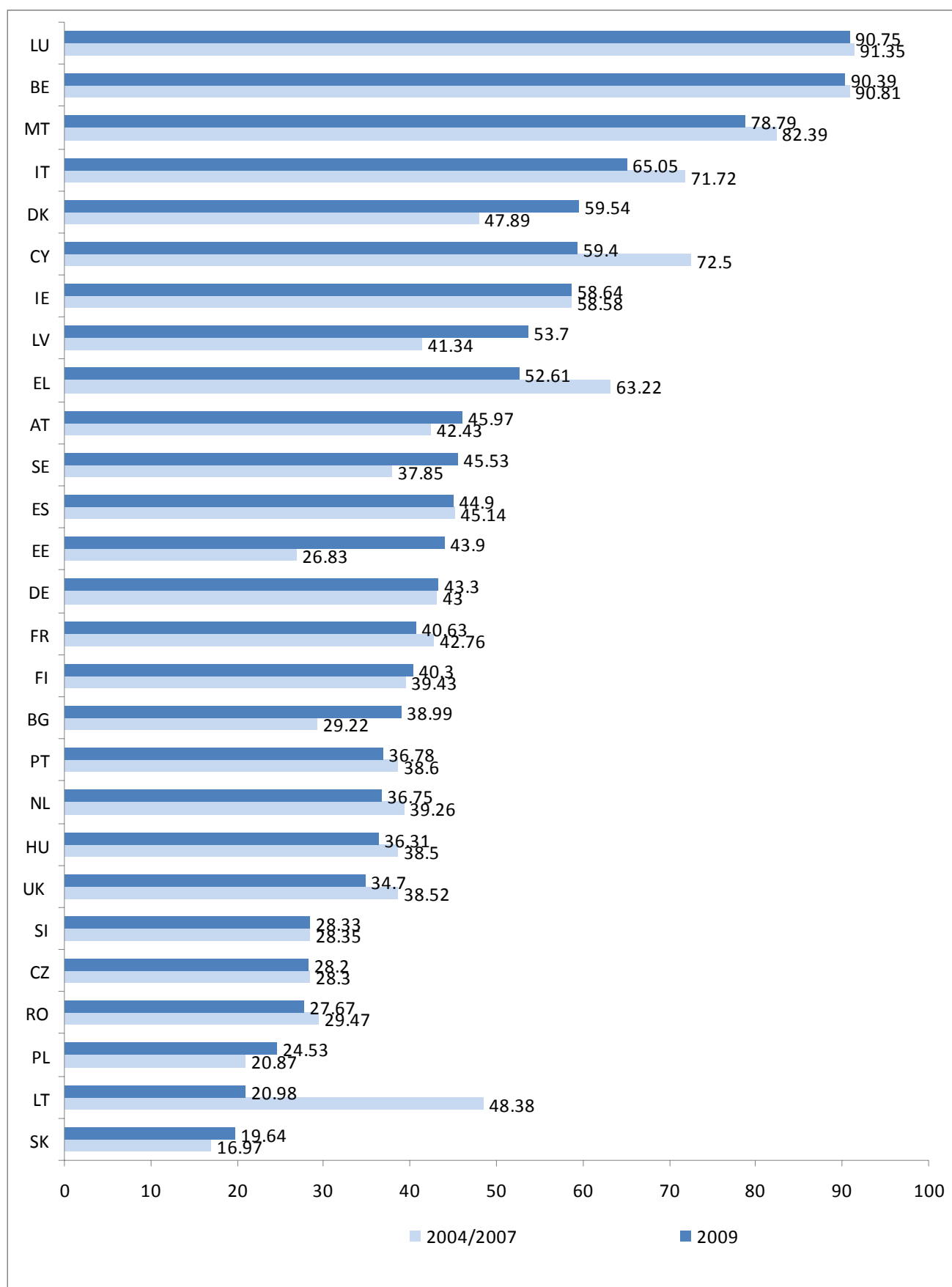
Turnout was **higher than the European average in 11 countries:** Italy, Denmark, Cyprus, Ireland, Latvia, Greece, Austria, Sweden, Spain, Estonia and Germany, with a rate which varied from 43.27% in Germany to 65.05% in Italy.

Voting is also compulsory in Cyprus (59.4%), and Greece (52.61%), but abstainers are not fined. In Italy, voting was compulsory until 1993.

Turnout was below the European average of 43% in 7 countries: France, Finland, Bulgaria, Portugal, the Netherlands, Hungary and the United Kingdom; nevertheless, more than a third of the electorate did turn out in these countries. The participation rate in these countries varied from 40.63% in France, to 34.7% in the United Kingdom.

Finally, **turnout was below 30% in a last group of 6 countries:** Slovenia, the Czech Republic, Romania, Poland, Lithuania and Slovakia, where fewer than a fifth of the electorate voted (19.64%). All the Member States in this last group, in which turnout was well below the European average, are countries in central or eastern Europe.

Turnout in the European elections of 4 to 7 June 2009 in the 27 Member States – Comparison with the previous poll



Changes since the previous poll

Apart from these data taken during the last European elections, it is particularly interesting to observe how the turnout figures have evolved since the previous European election in 2004 (in the then 25 Member States), and 2007 (in Romania and Bulgaria).

Three groups of countries can be distinguished: those with an increased turnout, those in which it has remained stable, and those in which it has declined.

Countries with an increased turnout

There are eight such countries. The rise in voter participation is particularly marked in Estonia (43.9%, +17.1 points), but is also considerable in Latvia (53.7%, +12.4), Denmark (59.5%, +11.7), and Bulgaria (39%, +9.8).

It is above 5 points in Sweden, (45.5%, +7.7) and more moderate in Poland (24.5%, +3.7), Austria (46%, +3.5) and Slovakia (19.6%, +2.7), where the turnout still remains substantially below the European average.

This group thus contains two Baltic states, two Nordic countries, two countries in Central and Eastern Europe and one Mediterranean state, suggesting that turnout has increased most in the eastern area of the Union.

Countries in which turnout is stable (less than one point up or down)

In eight Member States, voter participation has changed very little.

However, it is slightly up in Slovenia (+0.02), in Ireland (+0.06), and in Germany (+0.3).

It is very slightly down in the Czech Republic (-0.08), Spain (-0.3), Belgium (-0.4), Luxembourg (-0.6) and Finland (-0.8). The cases of Belgium and Luxembourg are a little atypical since, as already noted, voting is compulsory in these two countries, and the turnout is particularly high.

Countries with a reduced turnout

In 11 Member States, fewer of the electorate voted in June 2009 than in the previous European election.

These countries include Romania, Portugal, France, Hungary, the Netherlands, Malta and the United Kingdom, in all of which the turnout declined by less than 4 points.

In Italy, the fall is much more marked: -6.7 points since the European elections of 2004.

Finally, turnout fell most dramatically in Greece, Cyprus and above all in Lithuania, where voter participation was down by -10.6, -13.1 and -27.4 points respectively.

- Turnout in the European elections correlates significantly with turnout in national parliamentary elections -

A country-by-country comparison of the differential between turnout in national parliamentary elections and in the European elections is revealing. It provides some degree of explanation of the continuing rise in the abstention rate at European elections: is this a phenomenon due to a lack of interest in European affairs, or is it the more general result of a deeper disillusionment with politics?

Analysis of the difference in turnout at these two elections (European and national) reveals some significant differences by country: this difference in turnout varies from more than 40 points in the Netherlands (43.7), and from more than 35 points in Sweden (36.5), the United Kingdom (36.3) and Malta (35), to less than a single point in Belgium and Luxembourg.

However, behind these differences, a general observation holds true: in every country, turnout in the European elections of June 2009 was lower than in the most recent national parliamentary elections. Analysis of the comparison between turnout at national and European polls reveals a situation which has retained a degree of stability since 2004; on average, the difference is relatively stable, and has even fallen slightly (25.4 points in 2004, compared with 24.6 points in 2009). This would suggest that turnout has fallen less rapidly in European than in national elections, and that this decline is less the result of a general lack of interest in the Union than of a disenchantment with elections, or with politics in general.

The two series (turnout in national / European elections) are also strongly correlated: the positive correlation of 0.78 means that electoral behaviour – at least in terms of choosing to vote - is comparable from one election to another in the new Member States. However, Latvia, where turnout is lowest in national elections, had a particularly high rate of voter participation in this European election.

Turnout in national and European elections in the European Union 2004-2007, 2009						
Country	% turnout in national parliamentary elections (Before June 2004)	% turnout in European elections (2004 or 2007) (BG & RO)	Diff. Eur. elec. - Nat. parl. elections	% turnout in national parliamentary elections (Before June 2009)	% turnout in European elections 2009	Diff. Eur. elec. - Nat. parl. elections
LU	86.5	91.35	+4.85	91.7	90.75	-0.95
BE	91.9	90.81	-1.09	91.3	90.39	-0.91
MT	95.7	82.39	-13.31	93.3	78.79	-14.51
IT	80	71.72	-8.28	80.47	65.05	-15.42
DK	87	47.89	-39.11	86.59	59.54	-27.05
CY	91.8	72.5	-19.3	89	59.4	-29.6
IE	62.57	58.58	-3.99	67.03	58.64	-8.39
LV	71.4	41.34	-30.06	60.98	53.7	-7.28
EL	75.6	63.22	-12.38	74.15	52.61	-21.54
AT	80.48	42.43	-38.05	78.8	45.97	-32.83
SE	80.1	37.85	-42.25	81.99	45.53	-36.46
ES	75.66	45.14	-30.52	75.32	44.9	-30.42
EE	58.24	26.83	-31.41	61	43.9	-17.1
DE	79.1	43	-36.1	77.7	43.3	-34.4
FR	64.42	42.76	-21.66	60.42	40.63	-19.79
FI	69.7	39.43	-30.27	67.9	40.3	-27.6
BG	55.8	29.2	-26.6	-	38.99	-
PT	61.48	38.6	-22.88	65.02	36.78	-28.24
NL	80	39.26	-40.74	80.4	36.75	-43.65
HU	73.5	38.5	-35	64.39	36.31	-28.08
UK	59.4	38.52	-20.88	61.3	34.7	-26.6
SI	60.65	28.35	-32.3	63.1	28.33	-34.77
CZ	58	28.3	-29.7	64.47	28.2	-36.27
RO	58.51	29.47	-29.04	30.2	27.67	-2.53
PL	40.57	20.87	-19.7	53.88	24.53	-29.35
LT	46.08	48.38	+2.3	48.58	20.98	-27.6
SK	70.06	16.97	-53.09	54.67	19.64	-35.03
Correlation between turnout in the most recent national elections before June 2009, and in the European elections of 2009: 0.78						

A number of conclusions can be drawn from an analysis of this table.

1. Turnout is regularly higher in national than in European elections.
2. **The difference between the national and the European elections nevertheless seems to have reduced perceptibly;**
3. **The country by country evolution of turnout does not seem to follow any general trend across all countries. The situation varies from one Member State to another.**

It appears that no general trends can be identified, so much do situations vary from one country to the next; the contrasting cases of Estonia and Lithuania are illustrative of this diversity of context. In Estonia, turnout at the European elections has almost doubled since the last election (from 26.8% to 43.9%), but the situation is diametrically opposed in neighbouring Lithuania, where turnout has plunged from 48.4% to 21%.

This analysis of the evolving turnout must also take account of other elections held on the same day. This occurred in ten Member States. Though it seems, generally speaking, that holding local, regional or parliamentary elections or referendums has a positive impact on turnout in the European elections, this influence is limited and shows no regular pattern.

We now turn to the sociological profile of abstainers.

1.2 Who are the abstainers?

a. The socio-demographic profile of abstainers

- The main trends in abstention are the same as those recorded in 2004: it is particularly common among young people and the most economically vulnerable -

Participation in EE2009		
	Voted	Did not vote
Gender		
Male	44%	56%
Female	42%	58%
Age		
18-24	29%	71%
25-39	36%	64%
40-54	44%	56%
55 +	50%	50%
Education (age completed)		
15-	43%	57%
16-19	40%	60%
20+	52%	48%
Student	34%	66%
Political scale		
Left	55%	45%
Centre	41%	59%
Right	61%	39%
Occupation		
Self-employed	51%	49%
Managers	53%	47%
Other employed	44%	56%
Manual workers	36%	64%
House persons	42%	58%
Unemployed	28%	72%
Retired	49%	51%
Students	34%	66%
Difficulties in paying bills		
Most of the time	34%	66%
From time to time	41%	59%
Never	46%	54%
Attachment to European Union		
Yes	49%	34%
No	41%	66%

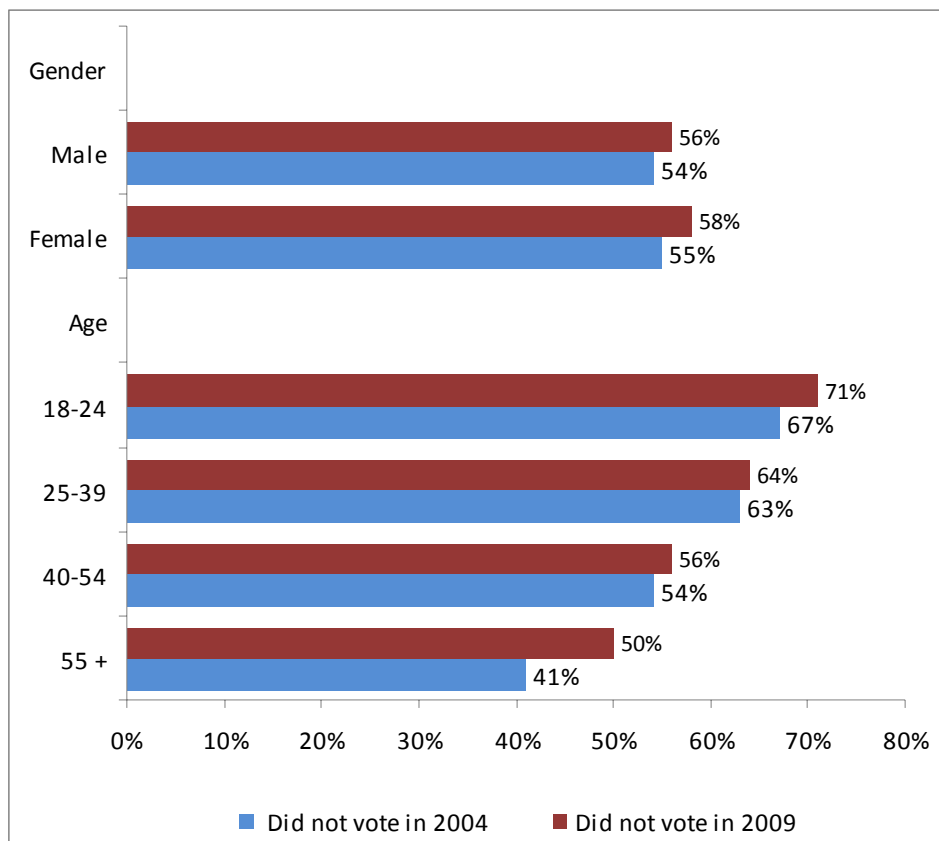
Across the European Union, the likelihood of abstention increases where respondents:

- **are younger than age 25:** 71% of young people did not turn out to vote, compared with 50% of people aged 55 and over.
- **left school before the age of 16:** 57% of this group abstained, compared with 48% of those whose studies continued to age 20 or beyond. This is all the more striking, since in general older respondents - who, as we have seen, were much more likely to vote than the youngest group - are over-represented in the category of respondents whose education ended before the age of 16.
- **are unpoliticised:** abstention is much stronger among those who are self-positioned in the centre of the left-right scale (59%) than among those who are more polarised to the left (45%) or right (39%). Those who place themselves at the centre of the political scale are frequently the least politicised, the least committed, and thus the least mobilised at the elections.
- **are manual workers or unemployed:** respondents in these two occupational categories are less likely than others to turn out to vote, with abstention rates of 68% and 72% respectively. In contrast, only a minority of those in higher categories, managers and the self-employed in particular, are likely to abstain from voting. These results are correlated with those recorded for educational levels.
- **have difficulty in making ends meet at the end of the month:** the more difficult respondents find it to make ends meet, the likelier they are to have abstained. The abstention rate among those who have difficulty paying their bills at the end of the month 'most of the time' is 66%, compared with 54% of those who say they 'never' find themselves in this position. This might mean that the European Union and its institutions have not really succeeded in convincing Europeans that they have the resources to protect them from the current economic turmoil.

While the abstention rate is slightly higher among women than men (+2 points) gender creates no major differences. This phenomenon has already been observed in the special analysis⁵ conducted for the European Parliament: despite *saying* they have less interest than men in politics generally and European affairs and the European elections in particular, women are almost as likely to vote as men. In fact, more women than men voted in eight countries.

Further, when voting is compared with the criterion of attachment to Europe, the result gives the lie to the claim that anti-Europeans are highly mobilised. In practice they are less likely than others to vote. Conversely, 'feeling European' boosts the desire to take part in the life of the Union by fulfilling one's electoral duty.

Evolutions in the sociology of abstention 2004-2009



⁵ Attitudes and opinions of Europeans before the European elections of 2009 – based on Eurobarometers EB68, EB69 and EB70.

Comparing the profile of abstainers in the 2009 elections with profiles in the last European election five years ago reveals a continuing trend. As in 2004, women are a little likelier to abstain than men. The continuum of abstention in accordance with respondents' age is also identical: the young are by far the likeliest to not have voted.

Abstention has increased in every category, but there are differences in the patterns of change, in terms of age in particular: while the proportion of abstainers is relatively stable in the intermediate age categories (25-39 years, 64%, +1 point and 40-54 years, 56%, +2 points), the rise is a little greater among young people (71%, +4 points).

The greatest change since the last election is found among the oldest respondents (55+): while only a minority of this group did not vote in 2004, half of older people abstained on this occasion, an increase of 9 points. **The oldest respondents are still the most mobilised, but they are also the group among which the participation rate has fallen the most.** To curb the decline in turnout at European elections, it thus seems necessary to make particular efforts to re-engage older people.

b. The frequency of abstention

- Abstention is mostly sporadic -

As previously explained, participation is distinctly higher in national than in European elections in all Member States. Before attempting to understand why certain voters become abstainers, we have divided the potential electorate into a number of categories⁶, reflecting their voting behaviour in the last national and European elections. This enables us to establish the proportions of each of these voter categories:

- **Regular voters:** those who voted in the last general election organised in their country, and who also turned out to vote in the European elections. They represent a relative majority of interviewees, **39%** across the European Union.
- **Mobilised at national level only:** this group voted at the last general election organised in their country, but abstained at the European elections. They account for **33%** of the electorate in EU27.
- **Regular abstainers:** those who did not vote at the last general election organised in their country, nor in the European elections. They account for nearly a quarter of the electorate (**22%**) in the European Union.
- **Mobilised at European level:** this group stands out sharply from the other three categories, since they only voted at the last European elections. They represent only **3%** of the sample.

⁶ We have constructed these categories by crossing the question reconstituting participation in the European elections (QK1) with the question reconstituting participation in the last general election (QK9).

	EU27		15 MS before 2004		+12 MS from 2004/2007:	
Voted in national and European election Regular voters	2009	39%	2009	43%	2009	26%
	2004	40%	2004	44%	2004	23%
Voted in national but not in European elections Mobilised at national level only	2009	33%	2009	32%	2009	35%
	2004	31%	2004	30%	2004	33%
Voted in neither national nor European elections Regular abstainers	2009	22%	2009	19%	2009	33%
	2004	23%	2004	20%	2004	39%
Did not vote in national elections but voted in European elections Mobilised at European level	2009	3%	2009	3%	2009	2%
	2004	5%	2004	5%	2004	4%

The table above thus confirms that the marked difference in turnout between Member States which joined the Union in 2004/2007 and the others is not the result of a lack of interest or hostility on their part, but rather a stronger tendency to abstain at elections of any kind. For while 26% (+3 points by comparison with 2004) of interviewees in the 12 Member States which joined the Union in 2004/2007 are what we have called 'regular voters', such 'regular voters' account for 43% of respondents (-1 point) in the other 15 States. This is mirrored in the fact that regular abstainers represent a far higher proportion in the Member States which joined the Union 2004/2007 than in the 15 other States (33%, -6 points, compared with 19%, -1 point).

Though the substantial difference in turnout in these two sets of countries persists, it has thus been reduced. It therefore seems that while turnout in both national and European elections is inexorably declining in the 15 States which joined the EU before 2004, the trend is towards improvement in the other 12.

In conclusion, we may wonder whether we should pay particular attention to the 33% of Europeans who voted in the last national elections but opted to abstain in the European elections. They cannot be considered as unconditional abstainers, stubbornly opposed to fulfilling their electoral duty; for them abstention is not a systematic behaviour pattern, as these are people who admit that they have voted in the past.

In short this is an electorate with potential for mobilisation, and these people should be the priority target for the communication efforts of the European institutions.

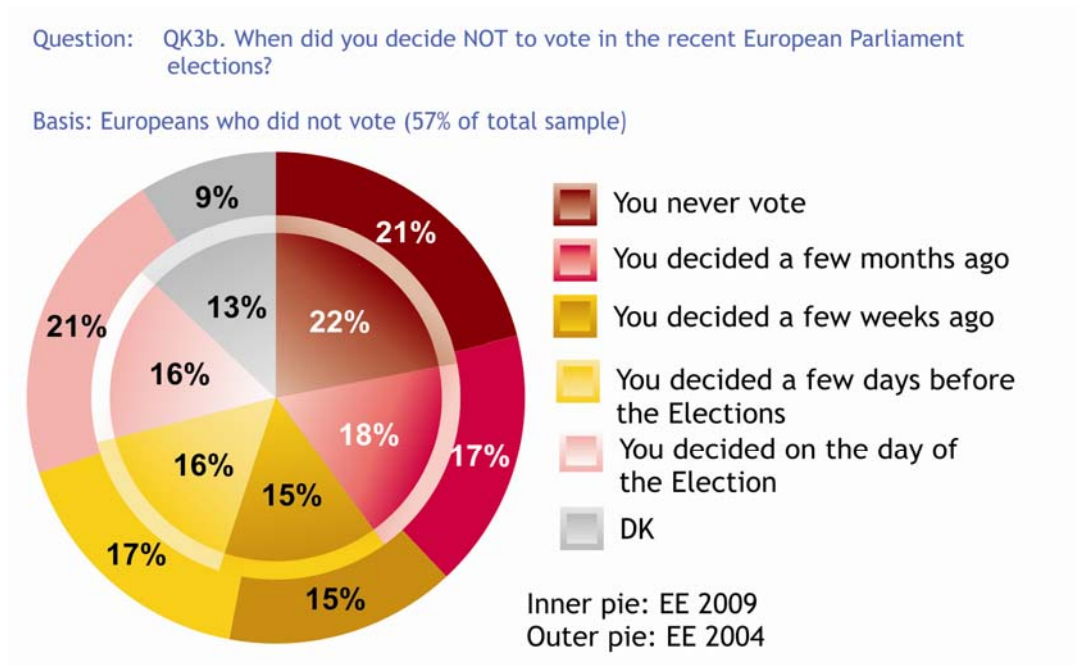
We need to know why they opted not to vote: a lack of interest in European affairs? Outright hostility towards the EU? A desire to punish the European institutions? Or perhaps, more simply, a desire to punish the national government? We will try to answer these questions later, in the chapter on reasons for abstention.

1.3 When do voters take the decision to abstain?

- More than one-fifth of non-voters decided on election day -

In order to understand the reasons for abstention, we should first look at the moment when Europeans who failed to vote (57%) took their decision⁷: was it an impulsive decision, or a considered choice made well in advance? Here we can distinguish three groups:

- **'Unconditional' abstainers:** 22% of those respondents who abstained in the European elections say that they never vote.
- **'Considered' abstainers:** 33% took their decision some weeks or even months before the election.
- **'Impulsive' abstainers:** 32% of abstainers fall into this category. They took their decision just a few days before the election, and sometimes on the same day.



⁷

QK3b When did you decide NOT to vote in the recent European Parliament elections?

The table below presents the results for all 27 Member States:

QK3b: When did you decide NOT to vote in the recent European Parliament elections?

<i>Basis: those not voting in EE2009 (57% of the total sample)</i>				
	You never vote	A few months or a few weeks before	A few days before or the same day	Abstention rate
EU 27	22%	33%	32%	57%
BE	50%	30%	9%	9.6%
BG	14%	41%	30%	61.0%
CZ	29%	34%	32%	71.8%
DK	14%	29%	42%	40.5%
DE	21%	40%	30%	56.7%
EE	23%	33%	27%	56.2%
IE	23%	28%	20%	41.4%
EL	8%	59%	30%	47.4%
ES	34%	30%	25%	55.1%
FR	12%	29%	40%	59.4%
IT	16%	45%	34%	35.0%
CY	11%	49%	34%	40.6%
LV	21%	38%	34%	46.3%
LT	16%	35%	40%	79.0%
LU	57%	12%	10%	9.2%
HU	20%	46%	27%	63.7%
MT	23%	50%	13%	21.2%
NL	19%	24%	44%	63.2%
AT	19%	41%	31%	54.0%
PL	20%	34%	30%	75.5%
PT	15%	49%	27%	63.2%
RO	6%	35%	43%	72.3%
SI	24%	29%	40%	71.6%
SK	11%	34%	46%	80.4%
FI	22%	33%	39%	61.4%
SE	17%	30%	44%	54.5%
UK	39%	20%	24%	65.2%

A geographical analysis of these results shows that **the decision to abstain was taken further in advance in the countries in the South of Europe**. Greece (59%), Malta (50%), Portugal and Cyprus (49%) are the countries in which the highest proportions of abstainers took their decision several weeks or even months before the elections. This proportion is also high in Italy (45% decided in the last days before the poll), while Spain is an exception (30%). However, in most northern and central European countries, abstainers appear to have decided shortly before the elections. This trend is particularly marked in Sweden (44%), the Netherlands (44%), Denmark (42%) and Finland (39%).

There is a strong positive correlation between the abstention rate and the proportion of abstainers who took their decision during the final days (0.69): this shows that countries with the lowest turnout are also those in which abstainers took their decision *the least far* in advance. This is particularly striking in Slovakia (an abstention rate of 80.4%; 46% of abstainers decided at the last minute), Lithuania (79%; 40%) and Romania (72.3%; 43%). It also applies in a number of EU15 countries, including the Netherlands (abstention rate of 63.2%; 44% of abstainers decided in the last days before the election).

To some extent, this result can be seen as encouraging for the future, because it suggests that it would be possible to increase participation in the countries with the highest rates of abstention: these high proportions of respondents who decided not to vote very close to the election (a few days before or even on the day itself) did not make a long-considered decision to abstain. It was almost certainly a spontaneous decision. Such people could probably be mobilised, provided that they properly understood what was at stake in the election, and its importance.

We should therefore examine the profile of these **"last minute" abstainers** (because they seem to be those who could be mobilised most readily): constructing their portrait may be helpful in any attempt to increase participation in the next European elections.

QK3b: When did you decide NOT to vote in the recent European Parliament elections?

<i>Basis: abstainers in EE2009 (57% of total sample)</i>	You never vote	You decided a few months ago	You decided a few weeks ago	You decided a few days before the elections	You decided on the day of the election	[DK]	Sub total (a few months + a few weeks)	Sub total (a few days + the same day)
EU 27	22%	18%	15%	16%	16%	13%	33%	32%
GENDER								
Male	23%	19%	14%	16%	15%	13%	33%	31%
Female	21%	17%	15%	17%	17%	13%	32%	34%
AGE								
18-24	33%	11%	8%	17%	14%	17%	19%	31%
25-39	28%	14%	12%	14%	18%	14%	26%	32%
40-54	18%	20%	18%	16%	18%	10%	38%	34%
55 +	16%	23%	18%	18%	13%	12%	41%	31%
EDUCATION								
15-	25%	20%	18%	15%	12%	10%	38%	27%
16-19	23%	19%	14%	16%	16%	12%	33%	32%
20+	14%	18%	14%	18%	22%	14%	32%	40%
Student	26%	9%	8%	21%	16%	20%	17%	37%
OCCUPATION								
Self-employed	18%	19%	14%	18%	20%	11%	33%	38%
Managers	9%	15%	15%	18%	28%	15%	30%	46%
Other employed	19%	18%	13%	17%	20%	13%	31%	37%
Manual workers	24%	18%	15%	15%	15%	13%	33%	30%
House persons	25%	16%	16%	14%	16%	13%	32%	30%
Unemployed	38%	17%	12%	12%	11%	10%	29%	23%
Retired	15%	23%	18%	18%	13%	13%	41%	31%
Students	26%	9%	8%	21%	16%	20%	17%	37%
VOTED IN NATIONAL ELECTIONS								
Yes	6%	19%	18%	21%	22%	14%	37%	43%
No	41%	17%	11%	11%	9%	11%	28%	20%

The socio-demographic analysis of the results reveals no significant differences by the gender or age of interviewees; although women and respondents aged 40-54 (34% in both categories) seem a little more likely to have decided not to vote in the European elections during the final days.

However, the level of education and occupation - two criteria which are strongly correlated - are fairly significant discriminants. Abstainers who spent a long time in education (40%) and professional and managerial staff (46%) are more likely to have decided at the last moment. Finally, the group of respondents who voted in the last national elections, but who abstained in the European elections, are also fairly likely to have decided not to vote at the last minute.

We can thus see that among those who did not vote, it was the respondents in the categories which vote most as a general rule, and which voted most in the 2009 European elections in particular, who were most likely to decide at the last minute to abstain in the Europe-wide elections of 4 - 7 June last.

Once again, we can see this result as an encouraging sign, insofar as this group may be more easily 'remobilised' in future elections.

1.4 The reasons for abstention

- An abstention rate primarily due to a lack of trust in politics generally -

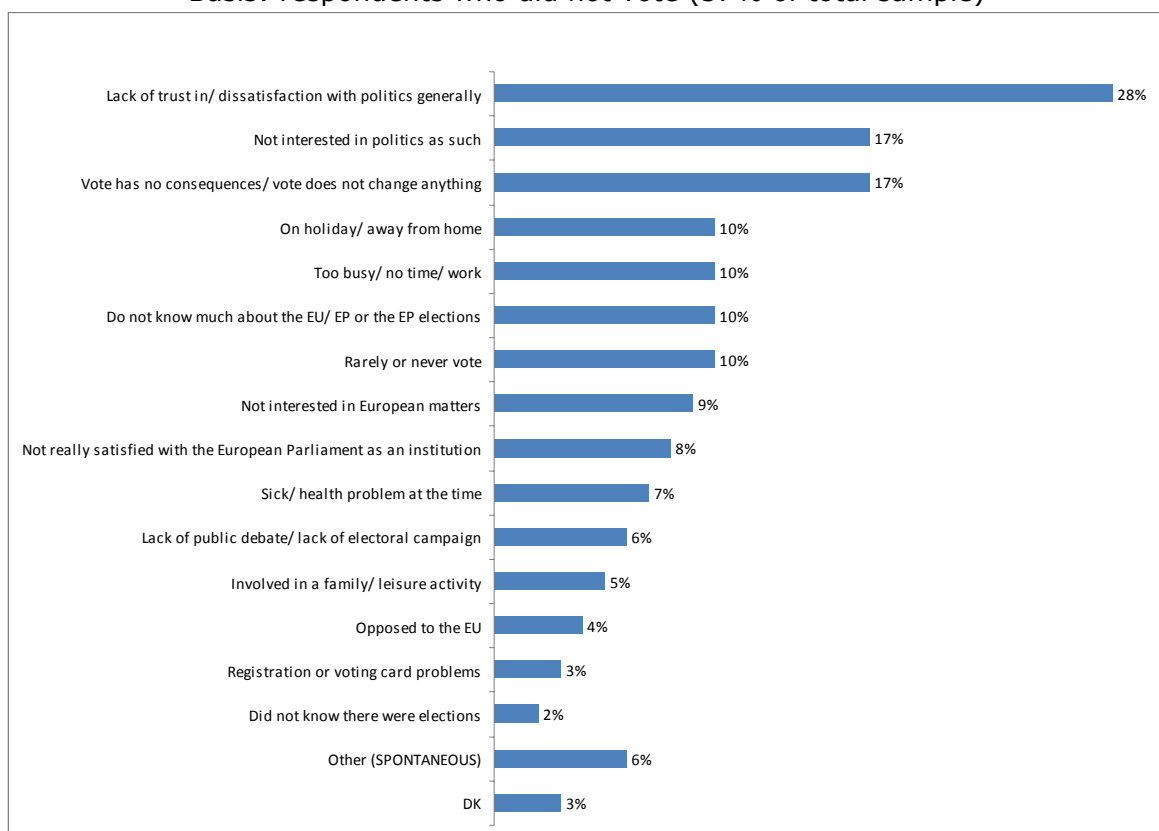
Understanding the reasons for abstention is important in several respects: firstly, it is a determining aspect in understanding the election; secondly, it may prove useful at future elections, in any attempt to reverse the trend towards an inexorable decline in participation at successive European elections.

We asked abstainers about the reasons - of which there may be many, personal, professional and ideological in kind - for which they failed to attend the polling stations⁸. Respondents were able to provide up to three answers to explain their decision.

⁸ QK4b: What are the main reasons why you did NOT¹ vote in the recent European Parliament elections?

The reasons for abstention –

Basis: respondents who did not vote (57% of total sample)



'Lack of trust or dissatisfaction with politics' was by some way the answer most often given by abstainers (28%).

In second place, quite a long way behind, came a lack of interest in politics and a general sense that 'voting does not change anything' (both with 17% of citations).

It should be stressed here that none of these top three reasons given for abstention has any direct connection with the European Union and its institutions. A lack of knowledge about the EU and the EP was only cited by 10% of the sample, and dissatisfaction with the EP by only 8%.

There follows a group of three items each mentioned by 10% of the 57% of respondents who had not voted: the physical impossibility of voting, due to holidays or lack of time, and the simple fact that they seldom or never voted in elections.

The other items were cited by fewer than 10% of the 57% of non-voting respondents.

Comparison between Member States

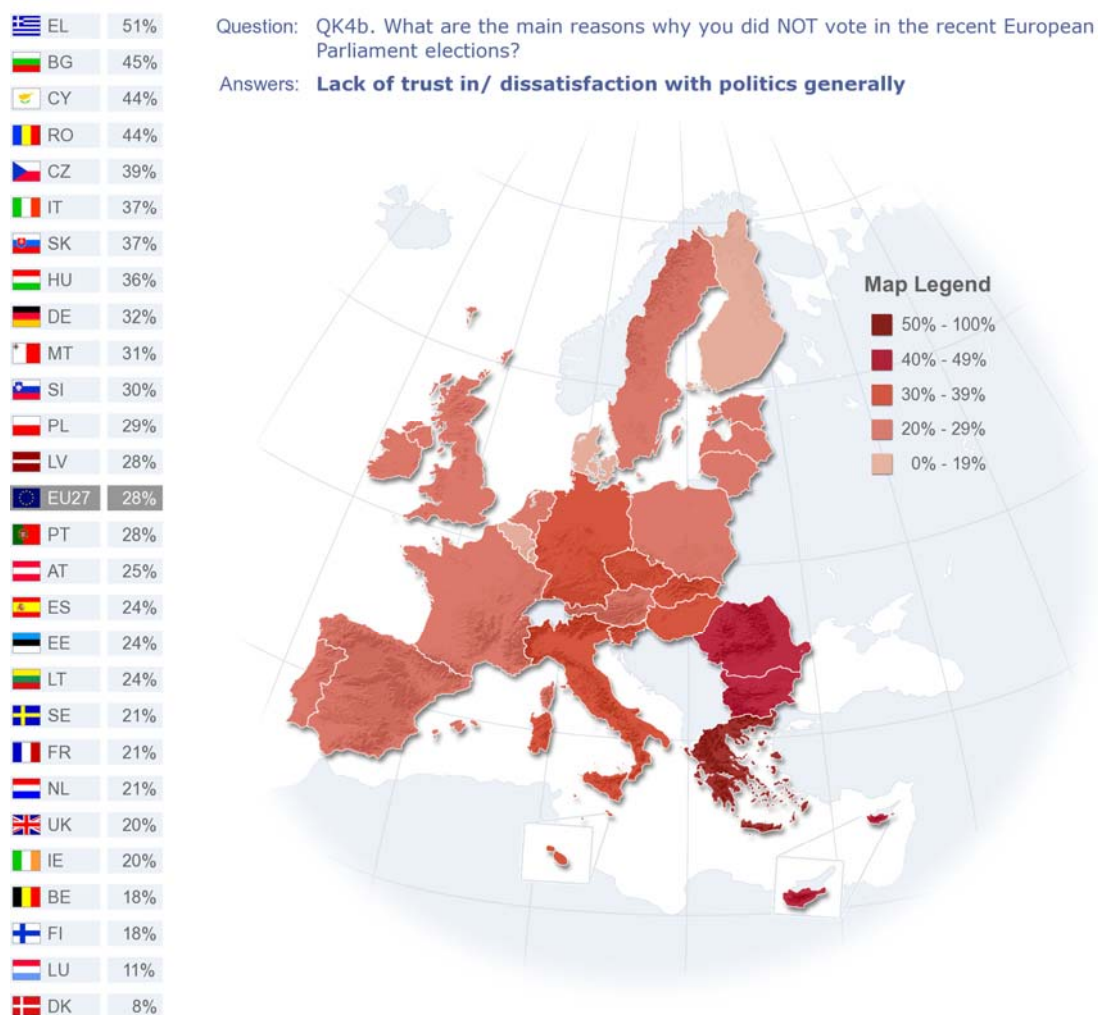
It is therefore possible to distinguish a number of themes in the reasons advanced by abstainers to explain the fact that they did not turn out to vote.

1/ A lack of interest or a criticism of politics in general. This is by some way the theme under which most responses fell, in particular:

- Lack of trust or dissatisfaction with politics in general (28%). This reason is particularly important for respondents in Greece (51%), Bulgaria (45%), Cyprus and Romania (both 44%).
- The idea that voting has no consequences (17%). This reason was mentioned in particular by respondents in Latvia (38%), Austria (35%) and Bulgaria (31%).
- A general lack of interest in politics (17%). Respondents in Hungary and Malta (both 29%) and in Spain (26%) were the most likely to explain their abstention by this argument.
- A general rejection of the duty to vote (10%). This item was very frequently mentioned in Slovenia (23%).

This divorce between politics and abstainers is measured elsewhere in this survey, this time among respondents as a whole: only 39% of Europeans say they are very interested in politics⁹, a 7 point decline since 2004.

The map below illustrates the national results for 'Lack of trust / dissatisfaction with politics in general', cited by 28% of non-voters.



Basis: Respondents who did not vote (57% of total sample)

⁹ QK7.10 : For each of the following propositions, please tell me if it rather corresponds or rather does not correspond to your attitude or your opinion: you are very interested in politics. In 2004, the exact item was: You are very interested in politics and current affairs.

2/ Abstention for reasons directly related to the European Union. The reasons directly linked to the European Union, whether due to lack of knowledge of the institutions and the way they operate, a lack of interest, or opposition to the EU were all less often mentioned.

- Insufficient knowledge of the European Union, the European Parliament or the European elections (10%): this item was nevertheless mentioned by 20% of abstainers in Sweden, 17% in Austria, and 16% in France.
- Lack of interest in European affairs (9%): 17% of abstainers in Austria gave this answer.
- Dissatisfaction with the European Parliament (8%): this reason was most often cited by non-voters in Austria (24%), and Sweden (16%).
- The lack of public debate or an electoral campaign (6%): some Europeans who opted to abstain thought that the electoral campaign was launched too late.
- Opposition to the EU (4%): this reason was only marginally cited, but the proportion reached 13% in Sweden, and 11% in Austria.

There is an interesting difference between the results in Austria and the United Kingdom, two countries which are sometimes classed in the Euro-sceptic camp: above-average numbers of respondents in Austria cite reasons directly related to the European Union to explain their abstention, while respondents in the UK are most likely to mention their distrust of politics generally, along with some more factual reasons which will be detailed below.

3/ Abstention for personal reasons:

Being absent or too busy (both 10%), health problems (7%), family reasons (5%), or problems with the electoral register (3%) constitute the third area of reasons invoked by abstainers to explain why they did not vote in the last European election. This list of factual and probably unforeseeable reasons is unconnected with politics in general or with the European Union. Non-voters who advance these arguments may perhaps be likely to vote at the next European elections: they were not dissuaded by a lack of interest, or by hostility towards politics or European affairs, but by mere happenstance. Given the 10% of non-voters who said that they did not vote because they were away or on holiday, we may wonder whether **the date chosen for these European elections itself had a detrimental impact on participation**. If the European elections had taken place in the autumn or in March, the turnout would doubtless have been higher.

Turning to the individual Member States, we can draw attention to the following aspects¹⁰.

- **The higher the abstention rate in a given country, the more evident are abstainers' criticisms of the political system in general.** This is particularly so in Slovakia (37%) and the Czech Republic (39%), and even more in Romania (44%).
- However, **non-voters' criticisms or lack of information about the European question is striking in Sweden and, most particularly, in Austria.** Thus 24% of respondents in Austria and 16% in Sweden say that they are not really satisfied with the European Parliament as an institution. Comparatively, abstainers in the UK are closer to the European average in this respect (9%, compared with 8% in the EU as a whole).

¹⁰

For details, see the complete results annexed to this report.

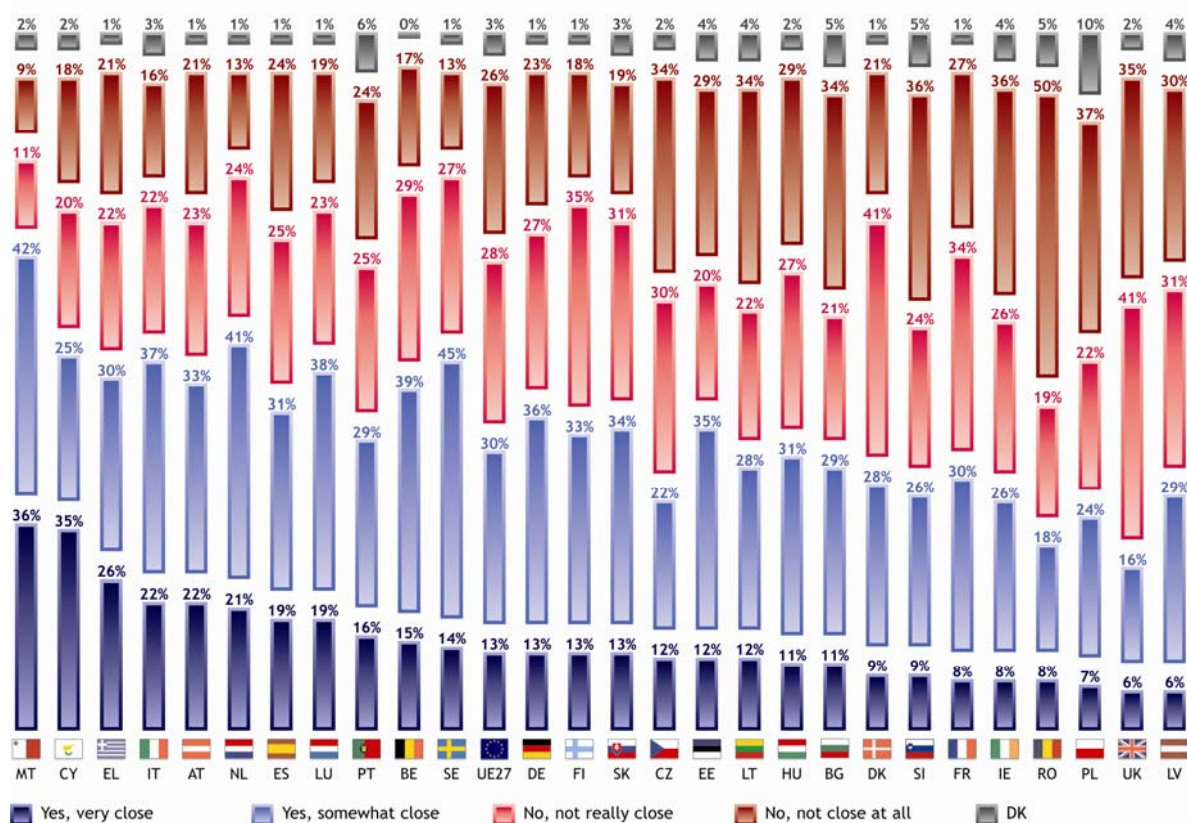
- Finally, questions arise as to the utility, in certain countries (including Slovakia, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom), of holding elections on a working day instead of on a Sunday. Respondents in these countries, all of which have abstention rates above the European average, more often mention the problems they had in going to vote. Thus 15% of respondents in the UK, 19% in the Netherlands and 20% in Slovakia said that they did not have time to vote, because they were too busy. In other words, it may be **that holding the European elections during the week in some countries had a negative impact on the final turnout.**

1.5 The 'politicisation' of interviewees

- More than half of Europeans feel close to no political party -

As we have seen, the reasons put forward by Europeans who did not vote in the European elections to explain their abstention above all reflect a general lack of interest in or even a degree of distrust of politics. The analysis of how close respondents feel to the political parties confirms their gradual distancing from politics: fewer than half of respondents said they felt close to a party (43%, compared with 54% said they were 'not really close' or 'not close at all')¹¹.

Question: QK10. Do you feel close to any one of the political parties?



¹¹ K10 Do you feel close to any one of the political parties? Yes, very close; yes, somewhat close; no, not really close; no, not close at all.

Comparison between Member States

The feeling of closeness to a political party is particularly strong in Malta, where 78% of respondents said they were 'very' or 'somewhat' close to a political party. This sentiment is also widespread in the Netherlands (62%), Cyprus (60%), Italy and Sweden (both 59%). 50% or more of respondents also said they felt close to a political party in Luxembourg, Greece, Austria, Belgium and Spain. However, respondents who feel this way are very much in the minority in the United Kingdom (22%), Romania (26%) and Poland (31%).

In general, attachment to political parties seems weaker in the central and eastern European countries. In Hungary, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Latvia, Slovenia, the Czech Republic, Poland and Romania, support for a political party is less common than in the European Union as a whole, where such support is shared by 43% of respondents.

Comparison of voters / non-voters

Is there an obvious link between political attachment and participation in the European elections? It seems logical, and this conclusion is supported by the geographical analysis. There is a positive correlation (0.56) between turnout in the European elections, and stated closeness to a political party, despite some exceptions, including the Netherlands, where respondents say they feel strong ideological affinities with the parties, but did not turn out to vote in the elections.

This link between politicisation and participation is also directly confirmed by an analysis of party allegiance in terms of the vote in last June's elections. Though a large majority of respondents who voted in the European elections said they felt close to a political party (63%, compared with 36% who did not), the proportions are reversed for respondents who abstained: only a quarter stated that they had links with a political party, compared with 72% who had not.




This further strengthens the hypothesis that **abstention**, as observed in the European or national elections, **is primarily due to a weak degree of politicisation or a distrust of politics**.

Socio-demographic analysis

An analyse of these results by socio-demographic profile reveals that:

- Men are slightly more likely to feel close to a party than women,
- The politicisation of interviewees presents a continuum which increases with the age of the interviewees: 30% of respondents aged 18 to 24 say they feel close to a political party, but this rises to 36% of the 25-39 group, 42% in the group aged 40-54 and 52% of those aged 55 and over. This doubtless plays a part in explaining the high abstention rate among young people;
- The respondents who have spent longest in education are more likely to be politicised (50%) than those whose studies ended between the ages of 16 and 19 (40%). Attachment to a political party among respondents who completed their studies earliest lies between the two (45%), but there may be an age effect at work here, since older people represent a particularly high proportion of Europeans who left school before the age of 16;
- Nearly half of the respondents who report that they feel attached to the European Union also say that feel close to a political party (49%), compared with only a third of those who have no attachment to the EU (33%).

QK10 Do you feel close to any one of the political parties?

		Yes	No	D/K
EU27		43%	54%	3%
Gender				
	Male	45%	52%	3%
	Female	41%	57%	2%
Age				
	18- 24	30%	68%	2%
	25- 39	36%	61%	3%
	40- 54	42%	55%	3%
	55 +	52%	46%	2%
Age completed education				
	15-	45%	53%	2%
	16- 19	40%	57%	3%
	20+	50%	48%	2%
	Still studying	36%	61%	3%
Fell attached to Europe				
Yes		49%	49%	2%
No		33%	65%	2%
Voted in last European elections				
Yes		63%	36%	1%
No		25%	72%	3%

The most politicised categories - older people, the better educated, and those attached to the European Union - are also those with the highest participation rate in the last elections.

We shall now turn to the level of information reported by respondents.

1.6 The level of information in order to vote

- Only a minority report a lack of information, but the figure is up since the last European elections -

As we have seen, educational levels and the degree of politicisation influenced the turnout in the European elections last June. It is probable that levels of information also played a part. In total, an absolute majority of interviewees (53%) stated that they had all the information necessary to choose who they would vote for in the last European elections.

Despite this generally positive overall result, the sense of being well-informed has declined noticeably since the 2004 elections, when it stood at 59% (the figure was 53% in 2009).

Conversely, 42% of interviewees said that they did not have all the information they needed in order to vote: this is a non-negligible proportion, but it is nevertheless still a minority position, although it has risen by +3 points since the 2004 European elections.

At the time of the 2004 elections, a real information gap separated the EU15 Member States from the ten countries which had joined the European Union very recently: in 2004, 42% of voters in the ten newly acceded Member States reported that they felt they had all the necessary information in order to choose who they would vote for in the European elections, compared with 62% in the other 15 countries. Over the last five years, this opinion has advanced by 7 points in the 12 Member States which joined the Union in or since 2004, and is now the majority view. At the same time, it has declined by 8 points in the other 15 Member States. It seems that the distinction in this respect between the countries in the old EU15 and the new Member States which joined the EU in or since 2004 is a thing of the past.

Perceived information levels at the last two European elections								
	EE2004				EE2009			
% of responses : "Yes, rather"	EU25	15 MS before 2004	+ 10 MS since 2004	Diff. 15 MS before 2004 - 10 MS since 2004	EU27	15 MS before 2004	+ 12 MS since 2004	Diff. 15 MS before 2004 - 12 MS since 2004
You had all the necessary information in order to choose for whom you were going to vote in the recent European elections.	59%	62%	42%	+20	53%	54%	49%	+5

Comparison between Member States

An analysis of the results by country demonstrates a strong correlation between the participation rate and the feeling of having all the information necessary in order to vote¹². Two extreme examples are illustrative: at one end of the scale, 90% of respondents in Malta said that they had sufficient information to enable them to vote, which translated into a participation rate of 78.8%, the highest turnout in the European Union among those countries where voting is not compulsory. At the opposite end, only 42% of respondents in Poland said that they knew everything they needed to know in order to take part in the European elections last June (a proportion well below the 53% recorded for the European Union as a whole), and, ultimately, just 24.5% turned out to vote (the third lowest participation rate in the EU).

¹² Correlation: 0.66.




Participation in EE2009 by perceived information level		
	Had all the necessary information in order to vote % "Yes, rather"	Voted in the 2009 European elections
EU27	53%	43.0%

MT	90%	78.8%
CY	79%	59.4%
LU	75%	90.8%
EE	71%	43.8%
FI	70%	38.6%
BE	69%	90.4%
EL	68%	52.6%
IE	67%	58.6%
LV	66%	53.7%
SK	63%	19.6%
AT	62%	46.0%
DK	60%	59.5%
IT	60%	65.0%
SI	60%	28.4%
HU	59%	36.3%
SE	58%	45.5%
LT	57%	21.0%
DE	56%	43.3%
ES	54%	44.9%
NL	53%	36.8%
BG	49%	39.0%
CZ	49%	28.2%
FR	49%	40.6%
RO	49%	27.7%
PT	44%	36.8%
PL	42%	24.5%
UK	42%	34.8%

Socio-demographic analysis

The link between perceived information levels and participation is confirmed in the following table; the majority of those who felt they had sufficient information did turn out to vote. The majority of those who did not abstained.

You had all the necessary information in order to choose for whom you were going to vote in the recent European elections.

		Yes, rather	No, rather not	D/K
	EU27	53%	42%	5%
Gender				
	Male	57%	38%	5%
	Female	50%	45%	5%
Age				
	18-24	44%	50%	6%
	25-39	49%	45%	6%
	40-54	57%	39%	4%
	55 +	55%	40%	5%
Age completed education				
	15-	47%	47%	6%
	16-19	53%	42%	5%
	20+	61%	36%	3%
	Still studying	51%	43%	6%
Voted in last European elections				
	Yes	69%	29%	2%
	No	37%	56%	7%
Exposed to electoral campaign				
	Yes	63%	34%	3%
	No	35%	59%	6%

The socio-demographic analysis of the results further confirms this conclusion. The categories which were best informed are also those with the highest participation rate. These categories are, in particular: respondents aged 40 and over, those who studied longest, and those who were exposed to a campaign encouraging them to vote. We shall analyse in detail the impact of such campaigns to encourage the public to vote in the following chapter.

2. Exposure to the European elections

Having analysed abstention and attempted to understand its causes, this second chapter turns to a study of the level of exposure to the communication campaigns which encouraged Europeans to vote. Did these campaigns, whether European or national, influence voting behaviour? Did they have a positive impact on their decision to vote? Did the message which the European institutions and the Member States aimed to get across have an impact? Can we draw any lessons which will help to improve the future communications of the European institutions in general, and the European Parliament in particular?

2.1 Recollections of a campaign encouraging voter participation

- A generally well-remembered campaign and a real advance on 2004, but no real impact on turnout -

More than two-thirds of Europeans (67%) remember seeing, hearing, or reading a campaign aimed at encouraging voters to turn out in the European elections.¹³. Compared with 2004, when the question posed was significantly different¹⁴ this represents a 30-point rise!

¹³ Personally, do you remember having seen on TV, on the Internet or on electoral posters, or read in the newspapers or heard on the radio, a campaign or an advertising from the European Union encouraging people to go to vote on the European elections?

¹⁴ Have you been aware of a non-party campaign or advertisement encouraging people to vote in the European Parliament elections? Yes; No.

Comparison between Member States

Recollection rate for campaigns encouraging voting - Participation in EE2009		
	Recollection of a campaign encouraging voting	Participation in EE2009
EU27	67%	43.0%

MT	89%	78.8%
SE	86%	45.5%
SK	82%	19.6%
EE	80%	43.8%
DK	79%	59.5%
HU	79%	36.3%
CY	78%	59.4%
NL	78%	36.8%
ES	76%	44.9%
CZ	75%	28.2%
SI	75%	28.4%
LU	74%	90.8%
IE	72%	58.6%
LT	72%	21.0%
AT	72%	46.0%
FI	71%	38.6%
DE	69%	43.3%
PT	67%	36.8%
EL	66%	52.6%
FR	66%	40.6%
LV	66%	53.7%
PL	66%	24.5%
RO	62%	27.7%
IT	60%	65.0%
UK	54%	34.8%
BE	53%	90.4%
BG	45%	39.0%

Recollections vary greatly from one country to another: very many respondents in Malta (89%, with a high turnout of 78.8%) and Sweden (86%; 45.5%) were aware of these campaigns, but so too were respondents in Slovakia, which was the country with the lowest turnout (82%; 19.6%). High recollection rates do not, therefore, automatically translate into a high turnout. Similarly, there were very variable participation rates in countries in which the recollection rate is lower: Bulgaria (45%

remember a campaign, while the participation rate was 39%), the United Kingdom (54%; 34.7%) and Italy (60%; 65%).

The table demonstrates that the recollection rate is identical in the new Member States (those which joined the EU in 2004 and 2007) and the rest. However, participation was significantly lower in this first group than in the second.

Socio-demographic analysis

An examination of the socio-demographic profile of respondents highlights some differences, but they are quite slight. The results are highest among:

- Men (69%), compared with 64% of women;
- Respondents who remained in education after the age of 19 (73%), compared with 60% of those who left school before the age of 16;
- The more politicised respondents, whether they placed themselves on the left or right of the political scale (72% in both case), compared with 66% of those self-positioned in the centre;
- Respondents who 'feel European' (74%), compared with 55% of those who did not share this feeling. This significant 19-point difference can doubtless be attributed to the fact that respondents who say they feel like European citizens are more aware of European affairs.

In general, respondents who voted are slightly more likely than average to remember a campaign: 73%, compared with 61% of non-voters.

	EU 27	<i>Participation in the 2009 European elections</i>	
		Voted	Did not vote
Remembers a European election awareness campaign	67%	73%	61%
Does not remember a European election awareness campaign	30%	25%	36%
DK/NA	3%	2%	3%

Similarly, while only a quarter of voters in the European elections do not remember a campaign, more than a third of abstainers have no memory of a European election awareness campaign. The socio-demographic profile of voters has been analysed in the first chapter of this report.

3. The significance of European issues in the vote

In this last chapter of the analysis we focus on those Europeans who voted in the European elections, 43% of the total sample: we shall try to answer the questions of when they took their decision and, in particular, which of the themes determined their choice. These aspects can also help us to understand the reasons for the low turnout: an analysis of the arguments advanced by voters to explain their decision to vote may indirectly provide indications about the reasons for which abstainers stayed at home.

3.1 The timing of the decision

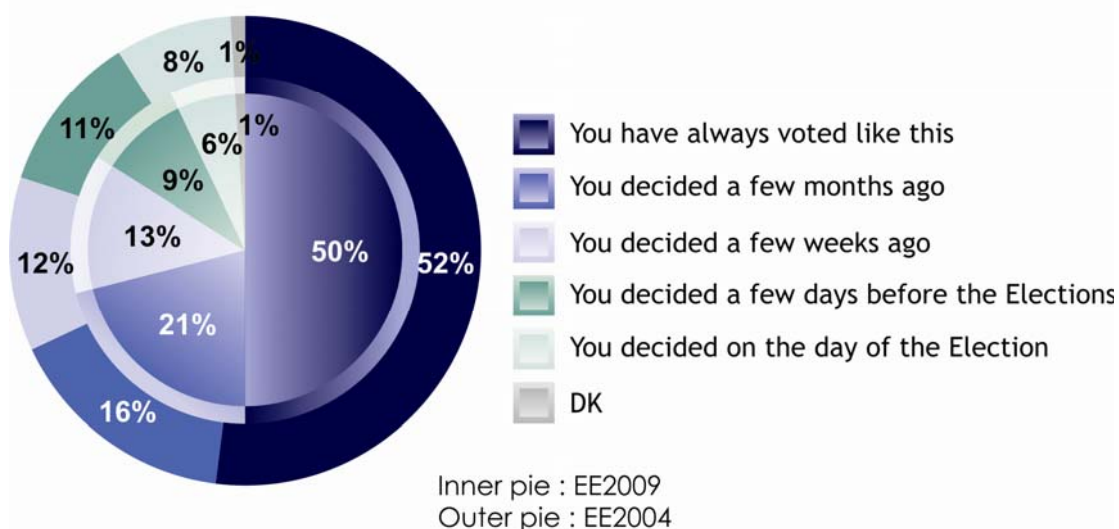
- A large majority of voters always vote in the same way, or took their decision well before the election -

Half of voters say they always vote the same way¹⁵. Voters are mostly loyal to their party or candidate, regardless of the type of elections concerned. A little over one-third took their decision a few months or weeks before the election. We may wonder how far the electoral campaign – which often only opens in the final weeks – is genuinely able to influence their choice. Only 15% of voters took their decision during the final days, or on the day itself.

¹⁵ QK3a When did you decide to vote for the political party or candidate you voted for in the recent European Parliament elections?

Question: QK3a. When did you decide to vote for the political party or candidate you voted for in the recent European Parliament elections?

Basis: Europeans who voted (43% of total sample)



The results as a whole have remained relatively stable since the European elections of 2004. However, though the proportion of loyal voters, who invariably vote in the same way, is noticeably down (-2 points), the proportion who chose their candidate some considerable time in advance (a few weeks or months before the day) has risen to 34% (+6 points). Similarly, slightly fewer respondents made their choice at the last minute before the election than in 2004 (15%, -4 points).

Comparison between Member States

QK3a: When did you decide to vote for the political party or candidate you voted for in the recent European Parliament elections?

<i>Basis: voters in EE2009 (43% of total sample)</i>	Always voted like this	Sub-total (a few months + a few weeks)	Sub total (a few days + the same day)	% "Voted"
EU 27	50%	34%	15%	43.0%
LV	17%	51%	32%	53.7%
FR	41%	28%	30%	40.6%
SE	26%	46%	27%	45.5%
NL	40%	34%	26%	36.8%
DK	40%	34%	25%	59.5%
FI	38%	37%	25%	38.6%
CZ	50%	28%	22%	28.2%
UK	41%	36%	22%	34.8%
LT	50%	31%	19%	21.0%
BE	53%	29%	18%	90.4%
EE	40%	41%	18%	43.8%
AT	49%	33%	18%	46.0%
SI	54%	28%	18%	28.4%
RO	48%	33%	17%	27.7%
LU	42%	41%	16%	90.8%
SK	50%	34%	16%	19.6%
IE	41%	46%	13%	58.6%
EL	63%	24%	13%	52.6%
DE	51%	36%	12%	43.3%
MT	66%	22%	12%	78.8%
CY	76%	13%	11%	59.4%
BG	46%	42%	11%	39.0%
ES	60%	28%	11%	44.9%
PL	49%	36%	10%	24.5%
PT	58%	32%	8%	36.8%
IT	58%	35%	6%	65.0%
HU	54%	41%	5%	36.3%

An examination of this year's table demonstrates that, unlike in 2004, there is very little difference between the 12 Member States which have taken part in European elections since 2004 and the other States.

The country-by-country analysis of the results reveals some quite clear-cut differences in voting behaviour. More than a third of voters decided only a few days before the election, or even on the day itself in Latvia (32%), France (30%), Sweden (27%), and the Netherlands (26%).

The proportion of 'loyal' voters who say they voted as they always do is accordingly lower in these countries. This is particularly true of Latvia, where only 17% say they always vote the same way.

Generally, there is a North-South divide over the timing of the choice. Respondents in the southern States are more likely to make their choice in advance – whether because they always vote the same way, or because they make their decision a few weeks or even months in advance – while voters in northern countries are less decided, and seem to hesitate until the last minute. Respondents in Greece (13%), Malta (12%), Cyprus and Spain (both 11%), Portugal (8%) and Italy (6%), are all less likely than the European average (15%) to have taken their decision in the last days before the election or even on the day itself; conversely, a quarter or more of respondents in Latvia, Sweden, the Netherlands, Denmark and Finland took their decision in the final days or on election day.

As we have seen, in countries with a high abstention rate, non-voters quite often took their decision in the final days before the election. However, in this case there is almost no link between the timing of the choice and participation: countries in which voters decide a long time ahead are not those with a higher turnout¹⁶.

Socio-demographic analysis

In socio-demographic terms, young voters were most likely to decide at the last minute, compared with their elders (25% of voters aged 18-24¹⁷, compared with 17% in the 25-54 age groups, and 12% of the over-55s). Their experience of elections is more limited, and they to hesitate for longer before making their choice.

¹⁶ Correlation between participation and the fact of deciding for whom to vote well in advance (whether through voter loyalty or because the decision was made several weeks or months in advance): 0.1

¹⁷ Aged 16 and over in Austria

3.2 Reasons for voting

- A vote primarily motivated by civic duty -

As we have seen, reasons directly linked to the European Union are not among the main reasons advanced by non-voters to explain their choice. Similarly, the voters who turned out for the European election did so first and foremost to fulfil their duty as citizens, ahead of strictly political or European motivations. 47% of voters, nearly half, voted from a sense of civic duty, and 40% because they always vote.¹⁸. Secondly, but some way behind, a little under a quarter of voters said that they voted to support a political party to which they felt close (24%). The other reasons were cited by fewer than 20% of voters.

Comparison between Member States

Analysed in more detail, reasons for voting can be group by a number of themes:





























1/ The 'civic' vote

This is the theme which covers most voter responses:

- 47% explained that they had voted out of civic duty. Respondents in Cyprus – for whom voting is compulsory – (78%), Malta (74%), Romania (73%) and Sweden (71%) were most likely to say that they voted to fulfil their duty as citizens. This is much less the case in Hungary (30%), and the Czech Republic (29%).
- 40% of voters said that they always voted. This was particularly so in Finland (59%), and Denmark (54%). Respondents in Luxembourg, where voting is compulsory, were the least likely to give this answer (19%).

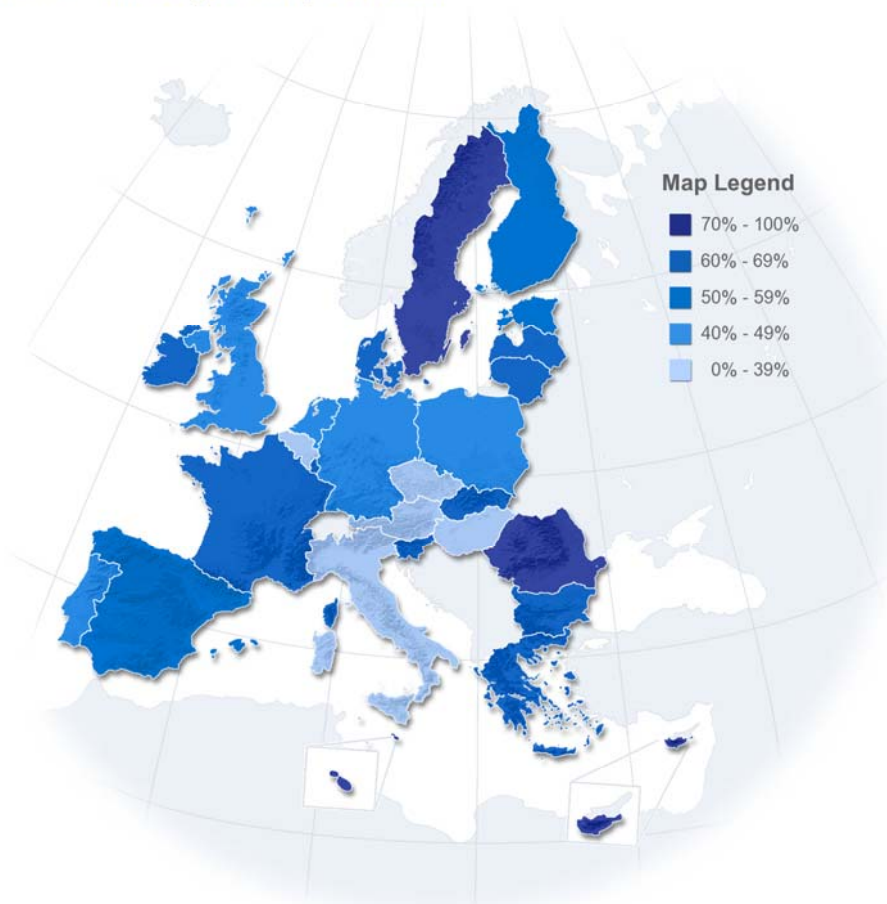
¹⁸

QK4d What are the main reasons why you decided to go to vote on the European elections?

 CY	78%
 MT	74%
 RO	73%
 SE	71%
 IE	68%
 FR	65%
 DK	64%
 BG	63%
 SI	63%
 SK	63%
 LT	62%
 LV	61%
 EE	60%
 LU	60%
 ES	57%
 CZ	55%
 FI	54%
 EU	47%
 PL	44%
 PT	43%
 NL	43%
 UK	41%
 DE	40%
 BE	37%
 AT	35%
 IT	35%
 HU	30%
 CZ	29%

Question: QK4d. What are the main reasons why you decided to go to vote on the European elections?

Answers: **This is your duty as citizen**































Basis: Europeans who voted (43% of total sample)

2/ The support vote

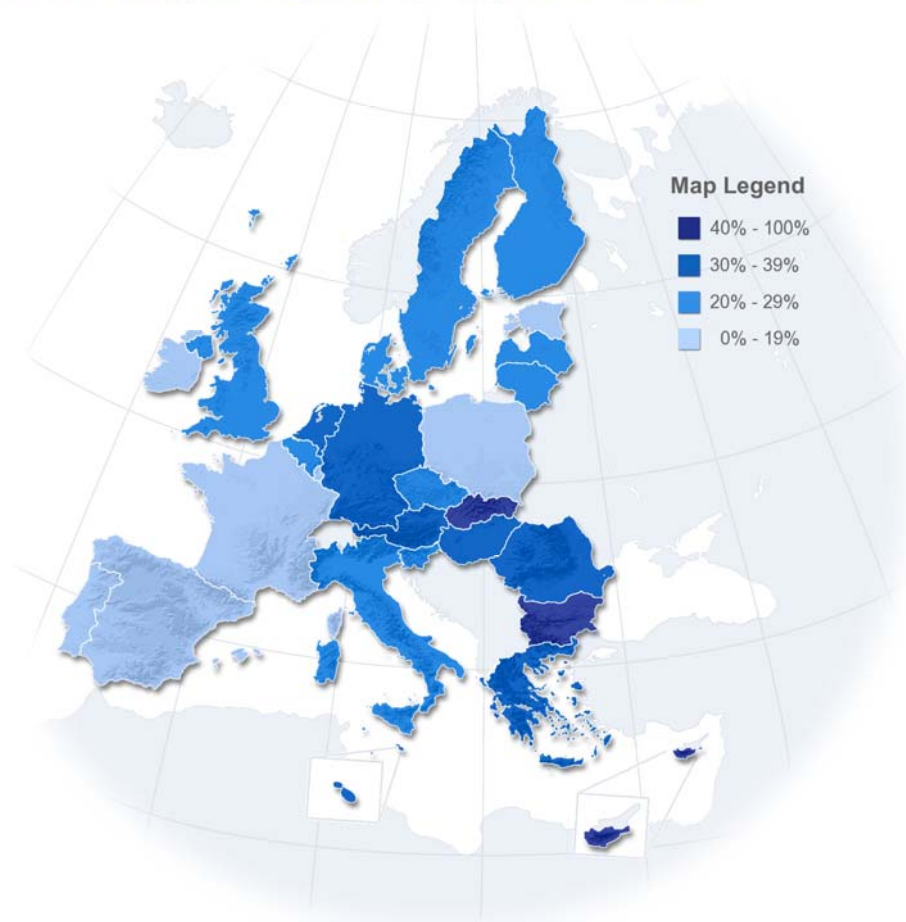
Some respondents believe that the vote is a way of supporting their preferred political party, or, to a lesser extent, their government.

- 24% of Europeans voted in the European Parliament elections to support a political party. This support vote is particularly common in Bulgaria (45%), Cyprus (42%), and Slovakia (41%), countries which are mobilised to very different extents.
- 9% of voters did so to support their government.

	BG	45%
	CY	42%
	SK	41%
	MT	36%
	DE	34%
	AT	31%
	EL	31%
	RO	31%
	NL	31%
	HU	30%
	SE	29%
	SI	26%
	EU	24%
	BE	24%
	LT	23%
	CZ	23%
	IT	22%
	UK	21%
	DK	21%
	FI	20%
	LV	20%
	IE	19%
	EE	18%
	FR	18%
	ES	17%
	LU	17%
	PL	14%
	PT	10%

Question: QK4d. What are the main reasons why you decided to go to vote on the European elections?

Answers: **To support the political party you feel close to**



Basis: Europeans who voted (43% of total sample)

3/ The European vote:

The first reason directly linked to European affairs, 'you can make things change by voting', ranked fourth with 19%. However, this is a very important motivation, the more so since it reflects a main focus of the communication campaign encouraging Europeans to turn out to vote¹⁹: European policies have a direct impact on citizens' lives, and the public can use the vote to influence the policy choices of the European Parliament.

- This is thus the first 'European' reason, with 19% believing that they could change things by voting in the European elections. This idea is particularly strong in Sweden, where it was the second reason cited.
- Secondly, 16% of Europeans voted because they were 'in favour of the European Union'. This is another 'support' vote. Strikingly, voters in Romania and Slovakia, who turned out in small numbers, were the most likely to advance this argument (27% in both countries).
- Next, 13% of voters say they were motivated to vote because they 'felt European'. These voters are a little more numerous in the founding Member States of the Union: Luxembourg (24%), Germany and France (both 23%), and the Netherlands (18%).
- Finally, the other 'European' motivations for voting were mentioned by smaller groups of voters: 6% said they voted because the European Union 'played an important role in their lives', 5% because they were 'interested in European affairs' and 5% because of 'information received during the campaign'.

¹⁹ Campaign slogan: "Your vote, use it in the EP elections on 7 June".





























4/ The protest vote.

Analysis of the results shows that protest votes of any kind were only of marginal importance in the European elections. Such votes take several forms:

- they may express general discontent: unlike the 'no' vote in the French and Dutch referendums on the Constitution²⁰ and on the Treaty of Lisbon in Ireland²¹, only 11 % of voters cast votes to express their discontent, with sharp differences between countries: this vote was as high as 28% in Hungary and 22% in the United Kingdom.
- it may be a matter of punishing the government: only 5% of voters cast votes of this type, but there were significant variations, ranging from 19% in Greece, 12% in Hungary and 11% in France, to only 1% in Sweden and Slovenia and 2% in Romania.
- it could be a desire to punish the European Union. Only 2% of respondents across the EU voted for this reason.

²⁰ On the Constitutional Treaty in 2005

²¹ On the Treaty of Lisbon, in 2008

		This is your duty as citizen	You always vote	To support the political party you feel close to	You can make things change in voting on the European elections	You are in favour of the EU	You feel European/ citizen of the EU	To express your disagreement	To support your Government	The EU plays an important role in your everyday life
	EU27	47%	40%	24%	19%	16%	13%	11%	9%	6%
	BE	37%	31%	24%	10%	11%	13%	6%	7%	6%
	BG	63%	43%	45%	18%	23%	10%	3%	6%	3%
	CZ	29%	48%	23%	17%	12%	15%	16%	7%	5%
	DK	64%	59%	21%	24%	14%	17%	11%	6%	9%
	DE	40%	42%	34%	23%	26%	23%	7%	10%	7%
	EE	55%	46%	18%	13%	10%	15%	9%	10%	3%
	IE	68%	47%	19%	19%	20%	5%	14%	8%	8%
	EL	60%	29%	31%	13%	7%	8%	19%	13%	6%
	ES	57%	27%	17%	21%	19%	6%	11%	12%	6%
	FR	65%	44%	18%	20%	17%	23%	14%	8%	4%
	IT	35%	39%	22%	19%	13%	10%	7%	10%	8%
	CY	78%	53%	42%	17%	11%	5%	8%	13%	10%
	LV	61%	34%	20%	15%	6%	8%	20%	6%	2%
	LT	62%	51%	23%	12%	7%	10%	3%	10%	3%
	LU	60%	19%	17%	21%	18%	24%	8%	8%	9%
	HU	30%	44%	30%	23%	11%	9%	28%	6%	5%
	MT	74%	34%	36%	22%	23%	11%	11%	9%	10%
	NL	43%	49%	31%	22%	25%	18%	11%	6%	6%
	AT	35%	30%	31%	26%	16%	16%	18%	14%	7%
	PL	44%	34%	14%	10%	7%	13%	3%	6%	3%
	PT	43%	43%	10%	15%	6%	6%	6%	4%	5%
	RO	73%	33%	31%	18%	27%	7%	4%	4%	8%
	SI	63%	47%	26%	15%	9%	11%	10%	11%	5%
	SK	63%	34%	41%	22%	27%	13%	7%	9%	6%
	FI	54%	54%	20%	18%	11%	16%	6%	9%	5%
	SE	71%	39%	29%	42%	15%	14%	9%	5%	5%
	UK	41%	51%	21%	12%	7%	4%	22%	8%	4%
		Highest percentage by item				Lowest percentage by item				
		Highest percentage by country				Lowest percentage by country				

Socio-demographic analysis

In general terms, the analysis of reasons for voting by socio-demographic profile reveals few major differences. Some may nevertheless be mentioned, in particular differences reflecting the age and education of respondents, which logically impact attitudes towards the Union.

Though few differences can be discerned in the case of the 'civic duty' item, the oldest respondents - who have the most experience of elections - were more likely to say they 'always voted' (43%), than the youngest group (28% of the 18-24 age group).

The idea that voting can change things is a little more common among the longest-educated voters (21% of those who studied until age 19 and beyond, compared with 16% of those who left school before age 16). It is also interesting to observe that this reason is a little more often cited by voters who remember the campaign to encourage voting. **This would tend to suggest that these communication measures did have an impact, however limited, despite everything.**

Finally, 18% of voters who have no feeling of being European citizens registered a protest vote (compared, it should be recalled, with 11% of voters as a whole).

3.3 The main issues which influenced voter choice

- The economic crisis and unemployment, key elements in voter choice -

Unsurprisingly, and confirming the pre-election surveys²², the economic crisis had an overwhelming impact on the European election. When asked to identify the main issues which persuaded them to vote²³, voters cited economic reasons (41%) and unemployment in first place, far ahead of the other items.

Items relating to the powers of the Union (19%), and social and societal aspects were quite some way behind.

Further, it is interesting to note that a relatively high number of voters ranked the various European challenges immediately below economic issues: the role of the EU on the international scene (22%) precedes crime (18%), immigration (16%), and the fight against climate change (16%).

Comparison by groups of countries

While there were very few differences between the 15 countries which took part in European elections pre-2004 and the 12 who have only participated since 2004/2007 in terms of the reasons for voting, there are significant differences when it comes to the issues which influenced their choice. Economic growth (52% in the 12 new Member States compared to 39% in EU15), the future of pensions (36%, compared to 19%) and agriculture (23%; 9%) all played a more important role for voters in the most recent Member States. On the other hand, the powers and remit of the Union (20%, compared with 13%), immigration (18% in EU15, 6% in the 12 most recent Member States) and the fight against climate change (17%; 11%), are the issues which had a greater influence on voters in the 15 countries which had held European elections before 2004.

Unemployment, however, was equally important in both groups of countries (38% in the 12 new Member States, 37% in EU15).

²² Special Eurobarometer: : The 2009 EP elections, published in April 2009.
Special Eurobarometer: The 2009 European elections: expectations of the Europeans:
http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/archives/ebs/ebs_303_in.pdf

²³ QK5T What is the stake that makes you vote to the European elections?





























QK5T: What is the stake which makes you vote to the European elections? First? And then? Basis: Europeans who voted (43% of total sample)				
	EU27	15 MS before 2004	+ 12 MS since 2004	Diff. 15 MS before 2004 - 12 MS since 2004
Economic growth	41%	39%	52%	+13
Unemployment	37%	37%	38%	+1
The role of the EU on the international scene	22%	23%	18%	-5
The future of pensions	22%	19%	36%	+17
The powers and remit of the European institutions	19%	20%	13%	-7
Crime	18%	18%	19%	+1
Inflation and purchasing power	18%	18%	20%	+2
The fight against climate change	16%	18%	6%	-12
Immigration	16%	17%	11%	-6
Identity and European values	16%	16%	14%	-2
Energy	13%	12%	17%	+5
The single currency, the euro	12%	12%	14%	+2
Terrorism	11%	12%	8%	-4
Agriculture	11%	9%	23%	+14

Comparison by Member States

We now turn to the results by country in more detail, classifying the issues into three main themes: economic, European, and social and societal issues.

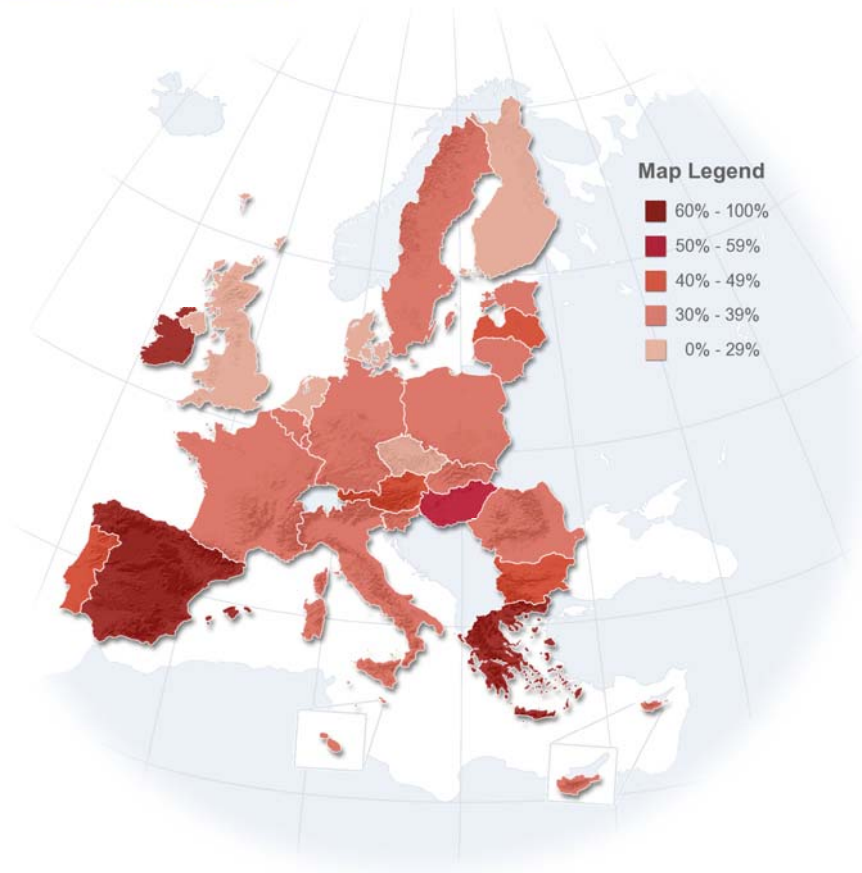
1/ Economic themes

- **Growth**, logically enough, was most often mentioned in the countries most affected by the economic crisis. It was the most cited item in Bulgaria (63%), Ireland (62%), Hungary (59%) and Latvia (57%). At the other end of the scale, this item was less often mentioned by respondents in the UK (23%), France (29%), Finland and the Netherlands (31% each).
- As we have seen, **unemployment** was mentioned as frequently by voters in the most recent Member States as by those in long-standing members of the EU. However, there are some significant differences by country: in Spain, where employment has been hit hard by the crisis, nearly two-thirds of voters cited unemployment (65%), as did 64% in Ireland and 60% in Greece. In contrast, voters in the Netherlands stand out: only 11% mentioned this item.
- Inflation completes this trio of economic issues, receiving 18% of citations.

	ES	65%
	IE	64%
	EL	60%
	HU	51%
	PT	48%
	BG	46%
	AT	44%
	LV	42%
	CY	39%
	RO	39%
	SK	39%
	FR	38%
	EU27	37%
	MT	37%
	IT	36%
	LU	36%
	LT	35%
	SI	35%
	PL	33%
	BE	33%
	EE	32%
	SE	31%
	DE	30%
	CZ	29%
	DK	25%
	UK	25%
	FI	22%
	NL	11%

Question: QK5T. What are the issues which make you vote to the European elections?
Firstly?

Answers: **Unemployment**



Basis: Europeans who voted (43% of total sample)

2/ Themes directly related to the EU

These issues occupy a respectable position, behind the economic questions which drew a large proportion of votes. They are more often mentioned by voters in the 15 countries which took part in European elections before 2004.

- **The role of the Union on the international scene** influenced the decision of nearly a quarter of European voters (22%). This item was particularly important for respondents in Germany (33%) and Austria (29%), but only received 11% citations in the United Kingdom and Ireland, and 10% in Spain and Latvia.
- The question of the **powers and remit of the Union** was mentioned by 19% of voters overall, but by 36% in Austria and 33% in Denmark. Conversely, this item was cited by only 8% of respondents in Latvia and 10% in Poland.
- **Identity and European values** influenced the decision of 16% of voters in the European Union. 33% of Austrian voters mentioned this item, followed by four countries in which it was chosen by almost a quarter of voters: Denmark, Cyprus, Slovakia and Finland (all 24%). However, the item was mentioned by only 6% of voters in Latvia, 7% in Spain and 9% in the UK.

3/ Social or societal themes:

These were dominated by the pensions question, which is particularly fraught in the 12 Member States which have joined since 2004. Results for a number of these items differed significantly from one country to another.

- **Pensions** (22%) were of particular concern in Hungary (49%), Romania (48%) and Bulgaria (43%), but did not seem to be a major worry for voters in Sweden and Denmark (8% each) or the Netherlands (6%).
- **Crime** (18%) was mentioned above all by respondents in Austria (45%), Greece (40%), and Denmark (36%). However only 5% mentioned this item in Malta, 7% in Estonia and 9% in Latvia and Finland.
- Results for other items also differed significantly from one country to another.²⁴

²⁴ For the details, readers are invited to consult the tables of complete results annexed to this report.

Socio-demographic analysis

As we might expect, the issues which were considered determining when deciding to vote vary by socio-demographic category.

Unemployment, for example, is an issue which was particularly important to those respondents whose education ended earliest (41%, compared with 30% of those who studied to age 20 or beyond).





Very logically the respondent's occupation creates most differences: manual workers (45%), often vulnerable in the crisis, and the unemployed (62%) are the most likely to cite unemployment.

Financial security is another significant discriminant. 57% of those who find it hard make ends meet 'most of the time' mentioned unemployment, compared with 30% who are 'almost never' in this situation.

Further, the oldest respondents were more influenced in their decision by the question of the **future of pensions** (26% of the 55+ group) than young people (11% of the 18-24 age group), for whom this is not a major preoccupation for obvious reasons.

However, while **the role of the Union on the international scene** scored 22% across the European Union; young respondents seemed particularly aware of this aspect, which was mentioned by 32% of students. 32% of managers also cited this item.

QK5T What are the issues which make you vote to the European elections?
Base : Europeans that voted (43% of total sample)

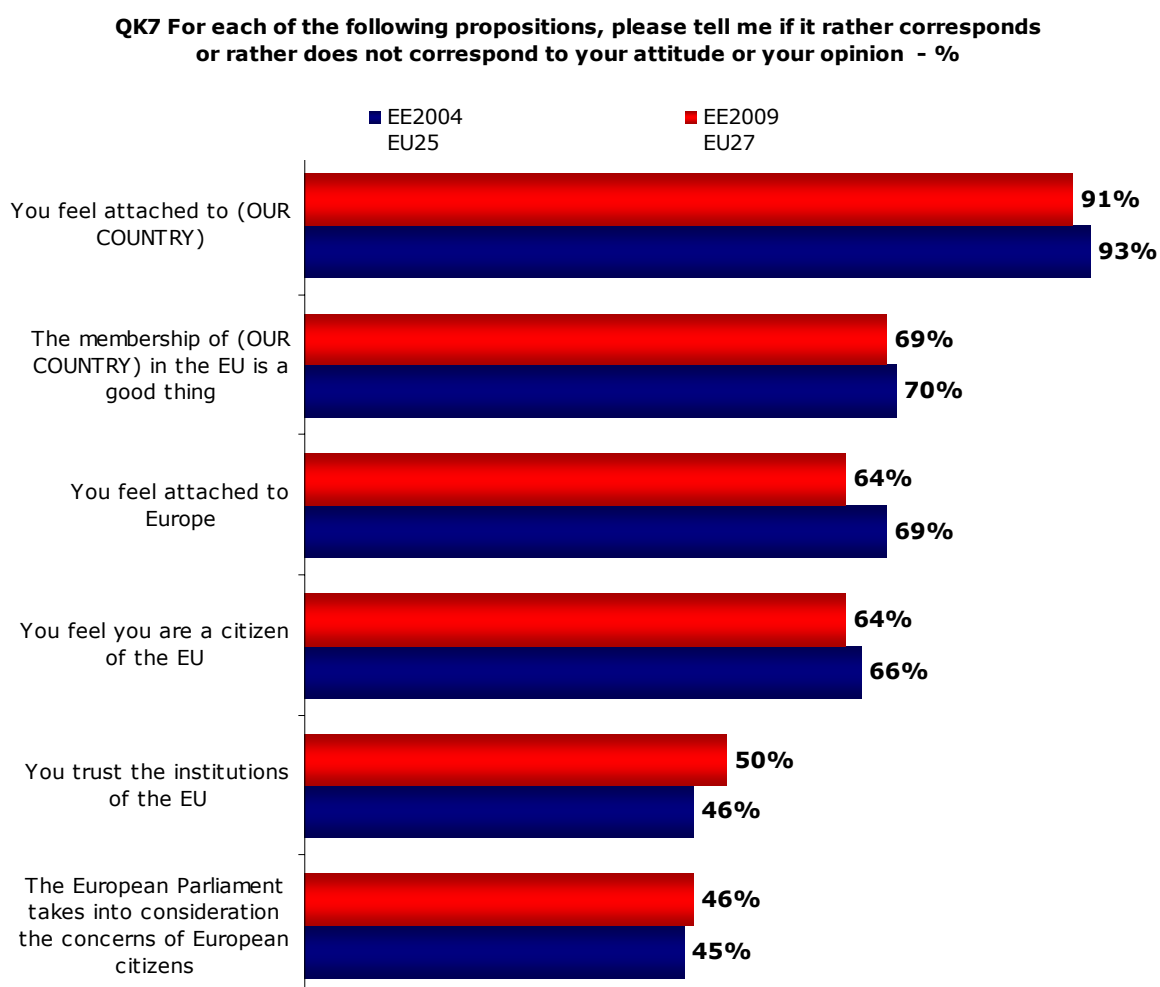
	Economic growth	Unemployment	The future of pensions	The role of the EU in the international scene
EU27	41%	37%	22%	22%
Sex				
 Male	44%	36%	21%	23%
Female	38%	38%	23%	22%
Age				
 18-24	46%	41%	11%	23%
25-39	46%	43%	14%	25%
40-54	45%	40%	21%	24%
55 +	36%	32%	26%	21%
Education (End of)				
 15-	37%	41%	29%	14%
16-19	41%	39%	23%	22%
20+	43%	30%	15%	30%
Still studying	46%	37%	10%	32%
Respondent occupation scale				
 Self-employed	46%	34%	16%	27%
Managers	44%	27%	14%	32%
Other white collars	44%	38%	20%	23%
Manual workers	45%	45%	22%	21%
House persons	43%	42%	22%	20%
Unemployed	42%	62%	15%	17%
Retired	64%	31%	29%	19%
Students	46%	37%	10%	32%
Difficulties to pay bills				
Most of the time	40%	57%	28%	15%
From time to time	45%	46%	26%	20%
Almost never	40%	30%	19%	25%

3.4 Attitudes to Europe and impact of Euro-scepticism

- Attachment to Europe remains strong, but has lost ground. Confidence in the European institutions has risen perceptibly -

The attachment to the European Union expressed by almost two-thirds of citizens has been maintained since 2004.

Generally speaking, for all the propositions tested²⁵ rates of agreement were positive, though there were some declines for certain items.



²⁵ For each of the following propositions, please tell me if it rather corresponds or rather does not correspond to your attitude or your opinion.

Comparison by Member States

There were several notable differences between the 2004 and 2009 results:

- Firstly, **attachment to the European Union** has lost ground, falling from 69% in 2004 to 64% in the European Union as a whole. Though it has only declined by 2 points in the 12 new Member States (66% - 2), it has fallen more sharply in EU15 (63%, -7).
- **The benefits of membership** of the EU (69%, -1 point) also demonstrate a 'communicating vessel' phenomenon between long-standing and new Member States of the European Union: there has been a fall of 4 points in EU15, and an increase of 13 points in the countries which joined the Union most recently.
- **The feeling of citizenship** has also declined (64%, -2 points) but remains the majority view in every Member State, and is up 11 points in the newest Member States.
- **Confidence in the European institutions** is up in 2009 (50%, +4 points) with a very significant rise in the 12 countries which acceded in 2004 and in 2007 (+18 points).
- The belief that **'the European Parliament takes into consideration the concerns of European citizens'** divides European public opinion: 46% agree (+1 point since 2005), but 40% do not. 45% of respondents in EU15 share this opinion (stable), and 48% in the 12 Member States which have joined since 2004 (+3 points).

In general, the differences between the new entrants and EU15 States have shrunk, as the following table shows.

For each of the following propositions, please tell me if it rather corresponds or rather does not correspond to your attitude or your opinion								
	EE2004				EE2009			
"Yes, rather"	EU25	15 MS before 2004	+ 10 MS since 2004	Diff. 15 MS before 2004 - 10 MS since 2004	EU27	15 MS before 2004	+ 12 MS since 2004	Diff. 15 MS before 2004 - 12 MS since 2004
You feel attached to [COUNTRY]	93%	93%	94%	-1	91%	91%	92%	-1
The membership of [COUNTRY] in the EU is a good thing	70%	73%	55%	+18	69%	69%	68%	+1
You feel attached to Europe	69%	70%	68%	+2	64%	63%	66%	-3
You feel you are a citizen of the EU	66%	69%	52%	+17	64%	64%	63%	+1
You trust the institutions of the EU	46%	48%	36%	+12	50%	50%	54%	-4
The European Parliament takes into consideration the concerns of European citizens	45%	45%	45%	-	46%	45%	48%	-3

These results demonstrate that a sense of 'European-ness' is genuinely growing in the 12 Member States which joined the EU most recently, while losing ground in EU15.

This phenomenon may partly explain voting patterns. The sentiment is still stronger in the 15 older Member States but the trend is downwards, whereas, although still weak in the newer Member States, the trend is upwards.

Thus it appears that sentiments of approval towards the Union are relatively stable in the European Union as a whole, but that behind this apparent stability there is a growth in Europhile sentiments in the 12 more recent Member States and something of a decline in the remaining 15.

Comparison of voters / non-voters

A different analytical approach reveals more about the state of mind of abstainers and voters in the European elections.

<i>"Yes, rather"</i>	EU 27	<i>Participation in the 2009 European elections</i>	
		Voted	Did not vote
You feel attached to [COUNTRY]	91%	94%	90%
The membership of [COUNTRY] in the EU is a good thing	69%	77%	61%
You feel attached to Europe	64%	72%	56%
You feel you are a citizen of the EU	64%	73%	55%
You trust the institutions of the EU	50%	62%	39%
The European Parliament takes into consideration the concerns of European citizens	46%	56%	37%

It is no surprise to find that attachment to Europe is stronger among those who voted last June, though it cannot be said that abstainers were particularly Euro-sceptic.




Socio-demographic analysis

The socio-demographic analysis of these results reveals that Europhile sentiments are generally stronger among the youngest respondents, the most educated, and - as we have just seen - those who voted in the recent European election.

The following table examining feelings of European identity is illustrative of this trend, which can also be observed in most of the other dimensions tested.

QK7.3 For each of the following propositions, please tell me if it rather corresponds or rather does not correspond to your attitude or your opinion.

You feel you are a citizen of the EU

	Yes, rather	No, rather does not	DK
EU27	64%	32%	4%
Sex			
 Male	66%	30%	4%
Female	61%	34%	5%
Age			
 18-24	68%	28%	4%
25-39	65%	31%	4%
40-54	65%	31%	4%
55 +	61%	35%	4%
Education (End of)			
 15-	54%	41%	5%
16-19	62%	34%	4%
20+	75%	22%	3%
Still studying	77%	19%	4%
Feel attached to the Europe			
Yes	88%	10%	2%
No	21%	76%	3%
Has voted in the last European elections			
Yes	73%	25%	2%
No	55%	40%	5%

- An encouraging growth in interest in the election results -

Interest in the results of elections, whether in the winning parties or the names of MEPs, is an indicator of interest in the European elections generally.

For each of the following propositions, please tell me if it rather corresponds or rather does not correspond to your attitude or your opinion		
<i>"Yes, rather"</i>	EE2004	EE2009
	EU25	EU27
It is very important for you to know which particular political party has had the more MEPs in the European Parliament elections in (OUR COUNTRY)**	47%	50%
It is very important for you which particular candidates have been elected as MEPs in the European Parliament elections in (OUR COUNTRY) *	43%	49%

* IN 2004: It is very important for you which particular candidates who win seats and become MEPs in the European Parliament elections

**It is very important for you which particular political party gained the most seats in the European Parliament elections

In comparison with 2004, interest in the European election results at national level, whether in the winning parties (50%, +3 points) or in the names of MEPs (49%, +6 points) has increased²⁶, most significantly within the Twelve.

²⁶ However, this evolution should take account of changes in the wording of these items, which may partly explain these changes.

Unsurprisingly, the importance accorded these results is much greater among voters, who are more interested in an election in which they personally took part.

<i>"Yes, rather"</i>	EU 27	<i>Participation in the 2009 European elections</i>	
		Voted	Did not vote
It is very important for you which particular political party gained the most seats in the European Parliament elections in [OUR COUNTRY]	50%	71%	30%
It is very important for you which particular candidates who win seats and become MPs in the European Parliament elections in [OUR COUNTRY]	49%	68%	29%

The fact that increasing numbers of Europeans say they are interested in the results is an important result: to some extent, it sheds a different light on the relative lack of public interest in the European elections. To be interested in the results is to recognise the important role of the European Parliament, and the fact that the decisions it takes can influence daily life.

CONCLUSION

As we stressed in the Introduction, the turnout was 43%, representing a decline of 2.5% since 2004. We have also shown that this average conceals a diversity of situations.

The detailed analysis in this post-election survey suggests that abstention is not a disaster. Several aspects can be regarded as encouraging signs for the European elections of 2014:

- Although participation continues to decline, the fall is less sharp than that recorded between 1994 and 1999, or between 1999 and 2004. Might this herald a stabilisation, preceding a renewed rise in participation?
- Participation has noticeably increased in the new Member States. This rise is still limited, but it may indicate the start of a new equilibrium between participation rates in the Member States which acceded most recently to the EU and the others. That might mean better times are coming, electorally speaking.
- One third of Europeans abstained in the European elections despite having voted previously in national general elections. These are not "professional abstainers". They therefore constitute a reservoir of potential voters in the next European elections.
- The detailed analysis of abstention and in particular of the moment at which respondents took the decision not to vote is also encouraging. Firstly, a substantial proportion of non-voters (32%) took the decision in the days immediately before the polls, or even on election day itself. This is not planned or long-considered abstention. It may well be that these last-minute abstainers could be mobilised in future, provided that they are convinced of the importance of the issues decided by the European elections.

- The analysis of the reasons advanced by non-voters to explain their choice reveals that the first problem is their relationship with politics, rather than anti-European sentiments. **Abstention is first and foremost the expression of distrust of politics in general.**
- It also appears that the timing of the elections (in June, and on a working day in some countries) also certainly had an adverse impact on turnout. Changing this could halt the rise of abstention.
- Paradoxically, the fact that the campaigns encouraging the public to vote, which a large majority of Europeans remember, seem to have had only a limited impact on the turnout could also be analysed favourably: firstly, because the high levels of recollection demonstrate that it is possible to reach a very extensive public; and secondly, because it is clearly possible to do better, and to devise for 2014 communication campaigns which will reach at least as many Europeans, but which will have a greater impact on the motivation of potential voters.
- 'Feeling European', particularly feeling a citizen of Europe and the perceived benefits of membership are rising sharply in the most recent Member States, which are catching up on the other countries in this respect. This is another positive and promising factor, for these aspects influence participation.
- Finally, the difficult economic background against which these elections were held certainly played its part in the abstention rate. In the future, the economic recovery - assuming that it takes place, and if it is perceived as partly due to the European Union - could encourage awareness of how vital it is for the 27 to act together in a globalised world. This too could encourage better participation in the European elections - provided, of course, that the political and institutional players at both European and national level succeed in making Europeans aware of the positive role which they have played in the process.

That said, these positive aspects should not obscure the gloomier side of this survey, in particular the steady rise in the abstention rate in the majority of those Member States which took part in pre-2004 European elections, coupled with a decline in pro-European sentiments in these countries.

* * *

There are thus a number of levers which might be used to reverse the trend, and to curb the continuous decline in turnout. The European institutions could take action on some of these, for example by convincing non-voters of the role with the Union can play in protecting them from the economic crisis. But they alone cannot re-connect Europeans with politics. National institutions and national politicians also have a vital part to play.

Nevertheless, despite the fresh rise in the abstention rate, this analysis of last June's European elections provides reasons for a reasonable degree of optimism for the future and for the European elections of 2014.

* * *

ANNEX

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 12th of June and the 6th of July 2009, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between TNS plc and TNS opinion, carried out wave 71.3 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Research and Political Analysis".

The SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 320 is part of wave 71.3 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 18 years and over (16 years and over in Austria). The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

In order to do so, the sampling points were drawn systematically from each of the "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard "random route" procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the "closest birthday rule"). All interviews were conducted face-to-face in people's homes and in the appropriate national language. As far as the data capture is concerned, CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interview) was used in those countries where this technique was available.

ABBREV.	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	983	15/06/2009	07/07/2009	8.786.805
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.023	12/06/2009	22/06/2009	6.647.375
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.094	13/06/2009	26/06/2009	8.571.710
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.012	12/06/2009	02/07/2009	4.432.931
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.521	17/06/2009	03/07/2009	64.546.096
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.006	12/06/2009	02/07/2009	887.094
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.006	17/06/2009	02/07/2009	3.375.399
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	12/06/2009	02/07/2009	8.691.304
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.002	16/06/2009	03/07/2009	38.536.844
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.038	12/06/2009	30/06/2009	46.425.653
IT	Italy	TNS Infratest	1.036	13/06/2009	01/07/2009	48.892.559
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	505	12/06/2009	30/06/2009	638.900
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.008	12/06/2009	30/06/2009	1.444.884
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.016	12/06/2009	25/06/2009	2.846.756
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	530	17/06/2009	06/07/2009	388.914
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.004	13/06/2009	01/07/2009	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	12/06/2009	29/06/2009	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.000	12/06/2009	03/07/2009	13.017.690
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.015	12/06/2009	03/07/2009	7.004.205
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	18/06/2009	02/07/2009	32.155.805
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.010	16/06/2009	03/07/2009	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.012	12/06/2009	23/06/2009	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.012	12/06/2009	28/06/2009	1.729.298
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.065	13/06/2009	30/06/2009	4.316.438
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.012	16/06/2009	06/07/2009	4.353.495
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.068	14/06/2009	03/07/2009	7.562.263
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.352	12/06/2009	28/06/2009	50.519.877
TOTAL			26.830	12/06/2009	06/07/2009	453.722.173

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from Eurostat population data or from national statistics offices. For all countries surveyed, a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. In all countries, gender, age, region and size of locality were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), TNS Opinion & Social applies the official population figures as provided by EUROSTAT or national statistic offices. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed above.

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

Observed percentages	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
Confidence limits	± 1.9 points	± 2.5 points	± 2.7 points	± 3.0 points	± 3.1 points

QUESTIONNAIRE

QK1	European Parliament elections were held on the (INSERT CORRECT DATE ACCORDING TO COUNTRY). For one reason or another, some people in (OUR COUNTRY) did not vote in these elections. Did you yourself vote in the recent European Parliament elections?
-----	--

Voted	1
Did not vote	2
DK	3

FL162 Q1 TREND MODIFIED

ASK QK2 AND QK3a IF "VOTED", CODE 1 IN QK1 – OTHERS GO TO QK3b
--

QK2	Which party did you vote for in these recent European Parliament elections?
-----	---

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY) – (INSERT LIST OF PARTIES INCLUDED IN EE 2009 IN YOUR COUNTRY)

Party A	1
Party B	2
Party C	3
Party D	4
Party E	5
Party F	6
Party G	7
Party H	8
Party I	9
Party J	10
Party K	11
Party L	12
Party M	13
DK	14

FL162 Q2

DECISION DATE

QK3a	When did you decide to vote for the political party or candidate you voted for in the recent European Parliament elections?
------	---

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)
--

You have always voted like this	1
You decided a few months ago	2
You decided a few weeks ago	3
You decided a few days before the Elections	4
You decided on the day of the Election	5
DK	6

FL162 Q3a

ASK QK3b TO QK4b IF "DID NOT VOTE", CODE 2 IN QK1 – OTHERS GO TO QK4d

QK3b	When did you decide NOT to vote in the recent European Parliament elections?
------	--

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)
--

You never vote	1
You decided a few months ago	2
You decided a few weeks ago	3
You decided a few days before the Elections	4
You decided on the day of the Election	5
DK	6

FL162 Q3b

REASONS FOR ABSTENTION

QK4b	What are the main reasons why you did NOT vote in the recent European Parliament
------	--

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
--

Sick/ health problem at the time	1,
On holiday/ away from home	2,
Too busy/ no time/ work	3,
Involved in a family/ leisure activity	4,
Registration or voting card problems	5,
Lack of trust in/ dissatisfaction with politics generally	6,
Not interested in politics as such	7,
Not interested in European matters	8,
Not really satisfied with the European Parliament as an institution	9,
Opposed to the European Union	10,
Do not know much about the European Union/ European Parliament or the European Parliament elections	11,
Vote has no consequences/ vote does not change anything	12,
Rarely or never vote	13,
Did not know there were elections	14,
Lack of public debate/ lack of electoral campaign	15,
Other (SPONTANEOUS – SPECIFY)	16,
DK	17,

FL162 Q4 TREND MODIFIED

VOTE MOTIVATIONS

ASK QK4d TO QK5b IF "VOTED", CODE 1 IN QK1 – OTHERS GO TO QK7

QK4d	What are the main reasons why you decided to go to vote on the European elections?
------	--

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
--

This is your duty as citizen	1,
You are in favour of the EU	2,
You can make things change in voting on the European elections	3,
The EU plays an important role in your everyday life	4,
To express your disagreement	5,
To support the political party you feel close to	6,
To support your Government	7,
To impose sanctions to your Government	8,
To impose sanctions to the EU	9,
You always vote	10,
You are very interested in European affairs	11,
You feel European/ citizen of the EU	12,
The information you received during the campaign convinced you to go to vote	13,
Because voting is compulsory (ONLY INTO COUNTRIES WHERE VOTING IS COMPULSORY)	14,
Other (SPONTANEOUS – SPECIFY)	15,
DK	16,

NEW

QK5a	What are the issues which make you vote to the European elections? Firstly?
------	---

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)
--

Unemployment	1
Crime	2
Terrorism	3
Economic growth	4
The single currency, the Euro	5
The future of pensions	6
Immigration	7
Agriculture	8
The power and competences of the European institutions	9
The fight against climate change	10
European values and identity	11
The role of the EU in the international scene	12
The food security	13
The energy	14
Inflation and purchasing power	15
Other (SPONTANEOUS - SPECIFY)	16
None (SPONTANEOUS)	17
DK	18

NEW

QK5b	Any others?
------	-------------

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSOIBLE)

Unemployment	1,
Crime	2,
Terrorism	3,
Economic growth	4,
The single currency, the Euro	5,
The future of pensions	6,
Immigration	7,
Agriculture	8,
The power and competences of the European institutions	9,
The fight against climate change	10,
European values and identity	11,
The role of the EU in the international scene	12,
The food security	13,
The energy	14,
Inflation and purchasing power	15,
Others (SPONTANEOUS - SPECIFY)	16,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	17,
DK	18,

NEW

ASK ALL

OPINION TOWARDS THE EU AND THE EP

QK7	For each of the following propositions, please tell me if it rather corresponds or rather does not correspond to your attitude or your opinion.
-----	---

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT - ROTATION)	Yes, rather	No, rather does not	DK
--	-----------------------	-------------	------------------------	----

1	You had all the necessary information in order to choose for whom you were going to vote in the recent European elections	1	2	3
2	You trust the institutions of the EU	1	2	3
3	You feel you are a citizen of the EU	1	2	3
4	The European Parliament takes into consideration the concerns of European citizens	1	2	3
5	The membership of (OUR COUNTRY) in the EU is a good thing	1	2	3
6	You feel attached to (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3
7	You feel attached to Europe	1	2	3
8	It is very important for you which particular candidates have been elected as MEPs in the European Parliament elections in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3
9	It is very important for you to know which particular political party has had the more MEPs in the European Parliament elections in (OUR COUNTRY) (M)	1	2	3
10	You are very interested in politics (M)	1	2	3

FL162 Q6 TREND MODIFIED

THE EXPOSURE TO THE ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN

QK8 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 go to vote on the European elections?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes, remember	1
No, don't remember	2
DK	3

NEW

TURNOUT FOR THE LAST NATIONAL ELECTIONS

QK9 (INSERT NAME OF NATIONAL/PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS) were held on the (INSERT CORRECT DATE ACCORDING TO COUNTRY) here in (OUR COUNTRY). For one reason or another, some people in (OUR COUNTRY) did not vote in that Election. Did you yourself vote in the (TYPE OF ELECTION)?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Voted	1
Did not vote	2
DK	3

FL162 Q9

POLITICAL PROXIMITY

QK10	Do you feel close to any one of the political parties?
------	--

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| Yes, very close | 1 |
| Yes, somewhat close | 2 |
| No, not really close | 3 |
| No, not close at all | 4 |
| DK | 5 |

FL162 Q10 TREND MODIFIED

TABLES

Special Eurobarometer 320 – Post elections survey

QK1 Les élections européennes ont eu lieu le (INSERER LA DATE CORRECTE SELON LE PAYS). Pour différentes raisons, certaines personnes en (NOTRE PAYS) n'ont pas voté à ces élections. Avez-vous voté aux récentes élections européennes?
 QK1 European Parliament elections were held on the (INSERT CORRECT DATE ACCORDING TO COUNTRY). For one reason or another, some people in (OUR COUNTRY) did not vote in these elections. Did you yourself vote in the recent European Parliament elections?
 QK1 (RICHTIGES DATUM FÜR DAS JEWEILIGE LAND EINTRAGEN) fand die Wahl zum Europäischen Parlament statt. Einige Menschen in (UNSER LAND) sind aus dem einen oder anderen Grund nicht zur Wahl gegangen. Haben Sie selbst bei der Wahl zum Europäischen Parlament Ihre Stimme abgegeben?

	UE27 EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
A voté	43	90.4	39	28.2	59.5	43.3	43.8	58.6	52.6	44.9
N'a pas voté	57	9.6	61	71.8	40.5	56.7	56.2	41.4	47.4	55.1

	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Voted	40.6	65	59.4	53.7	21	90.8	36.3	78.8	36.8
Did not vote	59.4	35	40.6	46.3	79	9.2	63.7	21.2	63.2

	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Ja, Stimme abgegeben	46	24.5	36.8	27.7	28.3	19.6	40.3	45.5	34.8
Nein, Stimme nicht abgegeben	54	75.5	63.2	72.3	71.7	80.4	59.7	54.5	65.2

Special Eurobarometer 320 – Post elections survey

QK3a Quand avez-vous décidé de voter pour le parti politique ou le candidat pour lequel vous avez voté aux récentes élections européennes ?

QK3a When did you decide to vote for the political party or candidate you voted for in the recent European Parliament elections?

QK3a Wann haben Sie sich entschieden, die politische Partei oder den Kandidaten zu wählen, für die Sie bei der Wahl zum Europäischen Parlament gestimmt haben?

	UE27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES
	EU27									
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Vous avez toujours voté de cette façon	50	53	46	50	40	51	40	41	63	60
Vous vous êtes décidé il y a quelques mois	21	19	32	16	19	22	25	26	15	16
Vous vous êtes décidé il y a quelques semaines	13	10	10	12	15	14	16	20	9	12
Vous vous êtes décidé quelques jours avant les élections	9	10	9	15	17	7	12	10	7	5
Vous vous êtes décidé le jour des élections	6	8	2	7	8	5	6	3	6	6
NSP	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1

	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
You have always voted like this	41	58	76	17	50	42	54	66	40
You decided a few months ago	15	25	9	28	15	24	25	18	20
You decided a few weeks ago	13	10	4	23	16	17	16	4	14
You decided a few days before the Elections	19	4	7	15	10	12	4	9	15
You decided on the day of the Election	11	2	4	17	9	4	1	3	11
DK	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Sie haben schon immer diese Partei gewählt	49	49	58	48	54	50	38	26	41
Sie haben sich einige Monate vorher entschieden	16	21	22	20	15	18	19	26	21
Sie haben sich einige Wochen vorher entschieden	17	15	10	13	13	16	18	20	15
Sie haben sich einige Tage vorher entschieden	11	6	6	9	12	11	16	17	11
Sie haben sich am Wahltag entschieden	7	4	2	8	6	5	9	10	11
WN	0	5	2	2	0	0	0	1	1

Special Eurobarometer 320 – Post elections survey

QK3b Quand avez-vous décidé de ne PAS voter aux récentes élections européennes?

QK3b When did you decide NOT to vote in the recent European Parliament elections?

QK3b Wann haben Sie sich entschieden, bei der Wahl zum Europäischen Parlament nicht wählen zu gehen?

	UE27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES
EU27	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Vous ne votez jamais	22	50	14	29	14	21	23	23	8	34
Vous vous êtes décidé il y a quelques mois	18	12	27	16	15	22	22	12	35	19
Vous vous êtes décidé il y a quelques semaines	15	18	14	18	14	18	11	16	24	11
Vous vous êtes décidé quelques jours avant les élections	16	6	17	22	16	16	10	9	21	14
Vous vous êtes décidé le jour des élections	16	3	13	10	26	14	17	11	9	11
NSP	13	11	15	5	15	9	17	29	3	11

	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
You never vote	12	16	11	21	16	57	20	23	19
You decided a few months ago	19	24	39	26	19	8	26	38	12
You decided a few weeks ago	10	21	10	12	16	4	20	12	12
You decided a few days before the Elections	20	18	20	15	18	4	14	5	15
You decided on the day of the Election	20	16	14	19	22	6	13	8	29
DK	19	5	6	7	9	21	7	14	13

	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Sie gehen niemals zu Wahlen	19	20	15	6	24	11	22	17	39
Sie haben sich einige Monate vorher entschieden	18	17	34	21	15	18	18	18	9
Sie haben sich einige Wochen vorher entschieden	23	17	15	14	14	16	15	12	11
Sie haben sich einige Tage vorher entschieden	17	17	14	23	23	27	18	18	9
Sie haben sich am Wahltag entschieden	14	13	13	20	17	19	21	26	15
WN	9	16	9	16	7	9	6	9	17

Special Eurobarometer 320 – Post elections survey

QK4b Quelles sont les raisons principales pour lesquelles vous n'avez pas voté aux récentes élections européennes ? (ROTATION - MAX. 3 REPONSES)

QK4b What are the main reasons why you did NOT vote in the recent European Parliament elections? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

QK4b Was waren die Hauptgründe dafür, dass Sie nicht zur Wahl für das Europäische Parlament gegangen sind? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 3 NENNUNGEN)

	UE27 EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Malade/ problème de santé	7	17	11	8	7	5	10	9	11	6
En vacances/absent(e) de chez soi	10	11	7	5	19	10	12	24	20	10
Trop occupé(e)/ pas le temps/ travail	10	2	13	9	16	9	13	8	10	6
Impliqué(e) dans une activité familiale/ de loisirs	5	4	2	5	9	7	5	3	4	5
Problèmes d'inscription de la carte de vote/ avec ma carte d'électeur	3	7	3	1	1	2	2	18	1	2
Manque de confiance/ insatisfaction à l'égard de la politique en général	28	18	45	39	8	32	24	20	51	24
Pas intéressé(e) par la politique	17	11	24	22	11	15	18	15	17	26
Pas intéressé(e) par les affaires européennes	9	1	10	7	8	9	7	11	6	13
Pas vraiment satisfait(e) du Parlement européen en tant qu'institution	8	3	6	10	10	13	3	3	11	5
Opposé(e) à l'UE	4	6	2	5	7	4	2	1	7	1
Ne connaît pas assez l'UE/ le PE ou les élections européennes	10	6	5	8	11	14	4	5	2	8
Voter n'a pas de conséquence/ voter ne change rien	17	11	31	22	7	30	17	7	24	10
Vote rarement ou jamais	10	16	7	11	8	12	9	9	2	8
Ne savait pas qu'il y avait des élections	2	2	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	1
Manque de débat public/ manque de campagne électorale	6	0	2	4	7	7	2	1	2	3
Autre (SPONTANE)	6	17	1	3	15	5	11	1	3	4
NSP	3	1	2	3	3	2	5	3	0	1

	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Sick/ health problem at the time	7	9	5	6	7	8	11	9	6
On holiday/ away from home	18	12	11	5	10	6	4	6	15
Too busy/ no time/ work	11	7	7	15	12	10	7	8	19
Involved in a family/ leisure activity	6	7	3	6	9	2	8	4	5
Registration or voting card problems	7	1	10	5	4	16	1	9	3
Lack of trust in/ dissatisfaction with politics generally	21	37	44	28	24	11	36	31	21
Not interested in politics as such	10	12	25	13	13	19	29	29	6
Not interested in European matters	11	6	7	8	6	6	11	10	6
Not really satisfied with the European Parliament as an institution	6	5	12	8	8	2	9	14	10
Opposed to the EU	7	2	4	3	2	3	3	9	3
Do not know much about the EU/ EP or the EP elections	16	11	13	6	6	5	6	4	15
Vote has no consequences/ vote does not change anything	10	18	21	38	21	5	22	11	10
Rarely or never vote	7	2	3	11	5	21	12	9	8
Did not know there were elections	2	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	1
Lack of public debate/ lack of electoral campaign	13	3	6	2	5	5	3	0	9
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	14	5	12	0	5	14	4	18	13
DK	1	3	2	3	2	2	1	2	2

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QK4b Quelles sont les raisons principales pour lesquelles vous n'avez pas voté aux récentes élections européennes ? (ROTATION - MAX. 3 REPONSES)

QK4b What are the main reasons why you did NOT vote in the recent European Parliament elections? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

QK4b Was waren die Hauptgründe dafür, dass Sie nicht zur Wahl für das Europäische Parlament gegangen sind? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 3 NENNUNGEN)

	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Krankheit / gesundheitliche Probleme zu dem Zeitpunkt	7	8	9	15	6	14	5	5	4
Urlaub / nicht zu Hause	6	8	7	6	12	8	14	11	8
Zu beschäftigt / keine Zeit / Arbeit	10	5	6	13	11	20	15	14	15
Aus familiären Gründen/ wegen einer Freizeitbeschäftigung	5	4	2	8	7	10	4	9	3
Probleme mit der Wahlbenachrichtigung / keine erhalten	1	2	4	1	1	0	1	4	6
Kein Vertrauen / Unzufriedenheit mit der Politik im Allgemeinen	25	29	28	44	30	37	18	21	20
Kein Interesse an Politik	19	22	23	16	17	22	17	8	14
Kein Interesse an europäischen Angelegenheiten	17	6	5	5	7	4	10	5	9
nicht sehr zufrieden mit dem Europäischen Parlament als Institution	24	3	5	7	7	9	10	16	9
Grundsätzliche Ablehnung der Europäischen Union	11	2	1	1	2	2	6	13	3
Weiß nicht genug über die Europäischen Union / das Europäische Parlament oder die Wahl zum Europäischen Parlament	17	6	7	4	5	8	10	20	11
Die Stimme bewirkt nichts / ändert nichts	35	13	11	17	23	19	21	13	9
Gehe selten oder niemals wählen	14	10	8	5	23	1	10	6	14
Wusste nicht, dass die Wahl stattfand	3	1	2	0	2	6	1	1	3
Zu wenig öffentliche Diskussion / zu wenig Wahlkampf	6	4	4	3	5	7	3	12	3
Sonstiges (SPONTAN)	4	4	4	3	1	4	12	8	7
WN	2	9	7	5	1	1	0	2	3

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QK4d Quelles sont les raisons principales pour lesquelles vous avez décidé d'aller voter aux élections européennes ? (ROTATION - MAX. 3 REPONSES)

QK4d What are the main reasons why you decided to go to vote on the European elections? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

QK4d Was waren die Hauptgründe dafür, dass Sie bei der Wahl zum Europäischen Parlament Ihre Stimme abgegeben haben? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 3 NENNUNGEN)

	UE27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES
EU27	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
C'est votre devoir de citoyen	47	37	63	29	64	40	55	68	60	57
Vous êtes pour l'UE	16	11	23	12	14	26	10	20	7	19
Vous pouvez faire changer les choses en votant aux élections européennes	19	10	18	17	24	23	13	19	13	21
L'UE joue un rôle important dans votre vie de tous les jours	6	6	3	5	9	7	3	8	6	6
Pour exprimer votre mécontentement	11	6	3	16	11	7	9	14	19	11
Pour soutenir un parti politique dont vous vous sentez proche	24	24	45	23	21	34	18	19	31	17
Pour soutenir votre Gouvernement	9	7	6	7	6	10	10	8	13	12
Pour sanctionner votre Gouvernement	5	4	4	3	3	4	3	8	19	9
Pour sanctionner l'UE	2	0	0	0	7	1	0	2	3	1
Vous votez systématiquement	40	31	43	48	59	42	46	47	29	27
Vous êtes très intéressé par les affaires européennes	5	6	4	3	11	10	6	5	7	2
Vous vous sentez européen/ citoyen de l'UE	13	13	10	15	17	23	15	5	8	6
L'information que vous avez reçue pendant la campagne vous a convaincu d'aller voter	5	4	5	12	8	4	8	6	2	0
(UNIQUEMENT DANS LES PAYS OU LE VOTE EST OBLIGATOIRE) Parce que le vote est obligatoire	2	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Autre (SPONTANE)	1	1	1	0	1	1	3	1	0	2
NSP	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1

	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL
EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
This is your duty as citizen	65	35	78	61	62	60	30	74	43
You are in favour of the EU	17	13	11	6	7	18	11	23	25
You can make things change in voting on the European elections	20	19	17	15	12	21	23	22	22
The EU plays an important role in your everyday life	4	8	10	2	3	9	5	10	6
To express your disagreement	14	7	8	20	3	8	28	11	11
To support the political party you feel close to	18	22	42	20	23	17	30	36	31
To support your Government	8	10	13	6	10	8	6	9	6
To impose sanctions to your Government	11	3	2	7	2	0	12	6	6
To impose sanctions to the EU	3	1	1	2	0	1	1	1	3
You always vote	44	39	53	34	51	19	44	34	49
You are very interested in European affairs	5	5	2	3	6	9	4	5	8
You feel European/ citizen of the EU	23	10	5	8	10	24	9	11	18
The information you received during the campaign convinced you to go to vote	4	7	3	5	1	1	7	5	3
(ONLY INTO COUNTRIES WHERE VOTING IS COMPULSORY) Because voting is compulsory	0	0	1	0	0	28	0	0	0
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	2	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	4
DK	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	0

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QK4d Quelles sont les raisons principales pour lesquelles vous avez décidé d'aller voter aux élections européennes ? (ROTATION - MAX. 3 REPONSES)

QK4d What are the main reasons why you decided to go to vote on the European elections? (ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

QK4d Was waren die Hauptgründe dafür, dass Sie bei der Wahl zum Europäischen Parlament Ihre Stimme abgegeben haben? (ROTIEREN - MAX. 3 NENNUNGEN)

	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Wählen ist eine Bürgerpflicht	35	44	43	73	63	63	54	71	41
Sie befürworten die EU	16	7	6	27	9	27	11	15	7
Durch die Abgabe Ihrer Stimme bei der Wahl zum Europäischen Parlament haben Sie die Möglichkeit, Dinge zu verändern	26	10	15	18	15	22	18	42	12
Die EU spielt in Ihrem alltäglichen Leben eine wichtige Rolle	7	3	5	8	5	6	5	5	4
Um Ihrer Unzufriedenheit Ausdruck zu verleihen	18	3	6	4	10	7	6	9	22
Um die politische Partei zu unterstützen, der Sie nahe stehen	31	14	10	31	26	41	20	29	21
Um Ihre Regierung zu unterstützen	14	6	4	4	11	9	9	5	8
Um Ihre Regierung abzustrafen	8	2	6	2	1	3	3	1	5
Um die EU abzustrafen	9	1	2	1	1	1	1	5	4
Sie gehen immer wählen	30	34	43	33	47	34	54	39	51
Sie interessieren sich sehr für europäische Angelegenheiten	13	2	3	2	5	4	10	6	3
Sie fühlen sich als Europäer / Bürger der EU	16	13	6	7	11	13	16	14	4
Die während des Wahlkampfes übermittelten Informationen haben Sie überzeugt, zur Wahl zu gehen	15	4	2	4	8	7	6	5	4
(NUR IN LÄNDERN MIT WAHLPFLICHT) Die Abgabe der Wahlstimme ist Pflicht	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sonstiges (SPONTAN)	0	0	2	0	0	1	6	1	4
WN	1	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	3

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QK5a Quels sont les enjeux qui vous ont poussé à voter aux élections européennes ? En premier ?
 QK5a What are the issues which make you vote to the European elections? Firstly?
 QK5a Welches Thema ist für Sie der Hauptgrund, Ihre Stimme bei der Wahl zum Europäischen Parlament abzugeben?

	UE27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES
	EU27									
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Le chômage	17	13	15	14	8	11	19	36	26	46
L'insécurité	4	5	5	7	7	2	1	3	8	2
Le terrorisme	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	4
La croissance économique	18	19	26	18	10	21	22	23	22	18
La monnaie unique, l'euro	2	3	0	3	5	1	5	1	2	2
L'avenir des retraites	5	8	14	15	1	5	10	3	6	4
L'immigration	5	6	1	4	5	3	0	2	4	4
L'agriculture	2	2	3	5	2	1	3	4	4	2
Les pouvoirs et les compétences des institutions européennes	9	5	9	7	17	12	5	5	5	2
La lutte contre le changement climatique	4	6	0	1	12	5	1	3	4	1
L'identité et les valeurs européennes	5	5	4	9	9	9	3	3	2	3
Le rôle de l'UE sur la scène internationale	8	5	8	5	10	13	8	2	7	3
La sécurité alimentaire	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
L'énergie	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	0	0
L'inflation et le pouvoir d'achat	4	8	6	1	0	3	1	3	6	3
Autre (SPONTANE)	3	3	3	2	2	3	6	2	0	4
Aucun (SPONTANE)	7	9	1	5	7	7	5	4	3	0
NSP	3	2	3	2	1	2	8	4	0	2

	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Unemployment	18	16	12	23	14	19	20	15	3
Crime	3	8	3	1	3	4	3	0	8
Terrorism	0	3	0	0	1	2	1	0	1
Economic growth	11	16	18	30	25	17	27	16	13
The single currency, the Euro	2	3	2	2	1	2	3	1	2
The future of pensions	4	4	7	7	14	3	17	10	1
Immigration	4	8	1	0	0	0	0	16	4
Agriculture	1	1	0	6	3	3	1	0	3
The power and competences of the European institutions	13	9	12	4	9	6	3	6	14
The fight against climate change	9	1	1	0	1	6	1	2	7
European values and identity	4	4	3	3	5	6	2	8	6
The role of the EU in the international scene	10	11	9	3	4	13	6	5	12
The food security	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	1	0
The energy	1	1	0	1	6	1	0	3	0
Inflation and purchasing power	7	6	3	1	3	4	5	8	1
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	0	0	18	3	2	3	3	2	11
None (SPONTANEOUS)	5	6	9	9	5	5	5	5	10
DK	8	2	1	7	4	4	2	2	4

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QK5a Quels sont les enjeux qui vous ont poussé à voter aux élections européennes ? En premier ?

QK5a What are the issues which make you vote to the European elections? Firstly?

QK5a Welches Thema ist für Sie der Hauptgrund, Ihre Stimme bei der Wahl zum Europäischen Parlament abzugeben?

	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Arbeitslosigkeit	8	15	22	14	13	14	9	10	9
Kriminalität	8	6	3	4	1	1	2	3	3
Terrorismus	1	2	3	1	0	1	1	0	2
Wirtschaftswachstum	13	26	18	30	11	26	13	14	11
Eine gemeinsame Währung, den Euro	4	4	2	3	2	7	3	5	3
Die Zukunft der Renten	8	9	5	15	18	10	4	1	1
Einwanderung	9	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	13
Landwirtschaft	3	5	2	8	4	2	5	3	1
Die Befugnisse und Kompetenzen der Europäischen Institutionen	14	2	4	4	5	6	12	8	8
Der Kampf gegen den Klimawandel	5	0	0	1	4	1	10	18	3
Europäische Werte und Identität	8	6	2	3	7	9	12	7	5
Die Rolle der Europäischen Union auf dem internationalen Parkett	5	4	7	4	9	10	12	10	4
Lebensmittelsicherheit	1	1	0	1	1	1	2	3	0
Energie	1	6	1	0	0	2	1	1	2
Inflation und Kaufkraft	4	1	6	4	6	2	1	1	1
Sonstiges (SPONTAN)	3	3	4	2	0	2	8	3	9
Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	3	3	11	3	16	3	2	7	18
WN	2	7	9	3	3	2	1	4	7

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QK5b Et quels autres ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QK5b What are the issues which make you vote to the European elections? Any others? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QK5b Welche der folgenden wären für Sie die wichtigsten Kriterien für Ihre Wahlentscheidung bei der Europawahl? Und gibt es noch weitere Kriterien? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

	UE27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES
	EU27									
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Le chômage	22	22	33	16	19	20	15	30	34	19
L'insécurité	16	15	34	14	32	12	7	31	33	14
Le terrorisme	11	5	17	6	26	10	1	9	15	23
La croissance économique	26	23	39	27	24	27	23	42	35	31
La monnaie unique, l'euro	11	11	7	11	21	16	13	13	13	5
L'avenir des retraites	18	17	31	16	8	16	22	23	31	20
L'immigration	12	15	6	4	20	10	4	16	23	17
L'agriculture	10	7	23	11	9	6	13	15	22	6
Les pouvoirs et les compétences des institutions européennes	12	10	11	7	18	15	7	14	16	9
La lutte contre le changement climatique	14	13	14	7	33	18	4	10	25	9
L'identité et les valeurs européennes	12	13	15	15	17	14	11	18	15	4
Le rôle de l'UE sur la scène internationale	16	14	16	14	20	22	13	10	20	7
La sécurité alimentaire	9	9	16	7	20	13	6	13	6	4
L'énergie	13	17	22	6	23	22	13	20	12	4
L'inflation et le pouvoir d'achat	16	19	28	15	8	16	13	16	25	9
Autre (SPONTANE)	1	0	1	0	2	1	3	1	0	0
Aucun (SPONTANE)	6	4	1	6	6	5	2	4	2	9
NSP	2	1	4	1	2	1	9	3	0	2

	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Unemployment	23	21	31	23	22	18	33	24	9
Crime	10	16	34	10	14	11	11	5	11
Terrorism	5	9	9	1	5	7	3	1	9
Economic growth	21	26	36	32	31	21	34	28	21
The single currency, the Euro	9	8	7	6	9	13	19	8	13
The future of pensions	17	17	29	32	27	20	35	18	5
Immigration	7	17	23	3	5	4	7	32	8
Agriculture	7	7	10	26	15	9	25	5	6
The power and competences of the European institutions	11	14	18	5	7	9	11	6	12
The fight against climate change	15	7	21	5	7	21	11	10	14
European values and identity	14	13	22	3	6	7	9	12	14
The role of the EU in the international scene	18	17	19	8	13	15	10	18	18
The food security	6	6	6	12	9	10	14	11	7
The energy	9	8	10	7	32	13	19	23	10
Inflation and purchasing power	19	18	27	18	18	13	30	25	7
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	1	4	1	1	2	0	2	5
None (SPONTANEOUS)	4	2	6	2	2	9	2	4	10
DK	6	3	0	5	3	1	3	2	5

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QK5b Et quels autres ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

QK5b What are the issues which make you vote to the European elections? Any others? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

QK5b Welche der folgenden wären für Sie die wichtigsten Kriterien für Ihre Wahlentscheidung bei der Europawahl? Und gibt es noch weitere Kriterien? (MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Arbeitslosigkeit	37	19	33	26	27	27	13	24	20
Kriminalität	39	12	22	19	11	17	8	19	16
Terrorismus	21	6	8	12	3	11	5	10	12
Wirtschaftswachstum	31	24	31	27	33	31	19	23	15
Eine gemeinsame Währung, den Euro	22	11	10	13	11	24	9	15	5
Die Zukunft der Renten	34	17	23	35	27	31	11	8	10
Einwanderung	37	2	8	9	7	6	7	10	11
Landwirtschaft	20	11	7	34	12	18	12	11	6
Die Befugnisse und Kompetenzen der Europäischen Institutionen	24	8	10	11	10	20	12	8	8
Der Kampf gegen den Klimawandel	35	10	3	14	26	17	21	28	11
Europäische Werte und Identität	26	8	10	10	14	16	13	10	6
Die Rolle der Europäischen Union auf dem internationalen Parkett	25	12	10	17	12	17	15	15	9
Lebensmittelsicherheit	25	7	7	15	19	22	10	14	5
Energie	32	20	8	10	17	21	12	16	10
Inflation und Kaufkraft	36	6	18	26	20	15	4	6	7
Sonstiges (SPONTAN)	3	1	0	2	0	2	1	0	1
Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	1	4	3	5	7	0	8	9	21
WN	1	2	5	2	1	0	7	4	2

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QK5T Quels sont les enjeux qui vous ont poussé(e) à voter aux élections européennes ?

QK5T What are the issues which make you vote to the European elections?

QK5T Welches Thema ist für Sie der Hauptgrund, Ihre Stimme bei der Wahl zum Europäischen Parlament abzugeben?

	UE27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES
	EU27									
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Le chômage	37	33	46	29	25	30	32	64	60	65
L'insécurité	18	18	37	20	36	12	7	32	40	16
Le terrorisme	11	5	17	6	26	10	1	9	16	27
La croissance économique	41	39	63	43	32	46	42	62	56	49
La monnaie unique, l'euro	12	13	7	13	24	16	16	13	14	7
L'avenir des retraites	22	24	43	30	8	19	29	24	37	24
L'immigration	16	19	7	8	23	12	4	17	26	20
L'agriculture	11	8	25	16	10	6	15	18	25	8
Les pouvoirs et les compétences des institutions européennes	19	13	19	14	33	25	12	18	20	11
La lutte contre le changement climatique	16	18	14	8	43	21	4	12	28	10
L'identité et les valeurs européennes	16	17	18	22	24	22	13	19	17	7
Le rôle de l'UE sur la scène internationale	22	17	23	19	27	33	18	11	26	10
La sécurité alimentaire	9	8	16	7	20	13	6	12	6	4
L'énergie	13	16	21	6	22	22	13	21	12	4
L'inflation et le pouvoir d'achat	18	25	33	16	8	18	13	18	31	12
Autre (SPONTANE)	4	3	4	3	3	8	2	0	4	4
Aucun (SPONTANE)	12	13	2	10	12	12	7	8	5	9
NSP	3	2	3	2	1	2	8	4	0	2

	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Unemployment	38	36	39	42	35	36	51	37	11
Crime	12	23	34	9	16	13	13	5	17
Terrorism	5	12	8	1	5	9	4	2	8
Economic growth	29	41	51	57	54	37	59	42	31
The single currency, the Euro	10	10	8	7	9	15	21	8	13
The future of pensions	19	19	33	33	38	22	49	26	6
Immigration	10	23	22	3	5	4	6	46	11
Agriculture	8	8	9	29	16	11	24	5	8
The power and competences of the European institutions	22	22	29	8	15	15	13	11	24
The fight against climate change	22	8	20	4	7	25	11	12	19
European values and identity	16	16	24	6	11	12	10	20	18
The role of the EU in the international scene	26	26	26	10	16	26	15	21	27
The food security	6	6	7	11	9	10	14	11	7
The energy	9	9	9	7	35	13	18	25	9
Inflation and purchasing power	23	23	27	16	19	15	33	32	7
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	1	21	4	3	3	4	4	14
None (SPONTANEOUS)	8	8	14	10	7	13	7	9	18
DK	8	2	1	7	4	4	2	2	4

Special Eurobarometer 320 – Post elections survey

QK5T Quels sont les enjeux qui vous ont poussé(e) à voter aux élections européennes ?

QK5T What are the issues which make you vote to the European elections?

QK5T Welches Thema ist für Sie der Hauptgrund, Ihre Stimme bei der Wahl zum Europäischen Parlament abzugeben?

	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Arbeitslosigkeit	44	33	48	39	35	39	22	31	25
Kriminalität	45	17	20	22	10	17	9	21	15
Terrorismus	22	7	9	12	3	11	6	9	10
Wirtschaftswachstum	43	48	43	55	38	56	31	34	23
Eine gemeinsame Währung, den Euro	25	14	9	15	11	30	12	18	7
Die Zukunft der Renten	40	24	24	48	40	39	15	8	9
Einwanderung	44	2	7	9	5	7	9	11	21
Landwirtschaft	23	15	7	40	14	19	17	12	6
Die Befugnisse und Kompetenzen der Europäischen Institutionen	36	10	12	14	13	25	24	16	15
Der Kampf gegen den Klimawandel	38	10	2	14	25	17	30	43	12
Europäische Werte und Identität	33	12	11	12	18	24	24	16	9
Die Rolle der Europäischen Union auf dem internationalen Parkett	29	15	15	20	18	26	26	23	11
Lebensmittelsicherheit	25	7	6	14	17	22	12	15	4
Energie	32	24	7	10	14	22	12	15	9
Inflation und Kaufkraft	38	6	20	28	22	17	4	6	7
Sonstiges (SPONTAN)	5	3	4	3	0	3	8	3	10
Nichts davon (SPONTAN)	4	6	13	8	22	3	10	15	34
WN	2	7	9	3	3	2	1	4	7

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QK7.1 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si elle correspond plutôt ou plutôt pas à votre attitude ou à votre opinion.

Vous disposez de toutes les informations nécessaires pour choisir pour qui vous alliez voter lors des récentes élections européennes

QK7.1 For each of the following propositions, please tell me if it rather corresponds or rather does not correspond to your attitude or your opinion.

You had all the necessary information in order to choose for whom you were going to vote in the recent European elections

QK7.1 Ich lese Ihnen nun einige Aussagen vor. Bitte sagen Sie mir jeweils, ob diese Aussage Ihrer Meinung bzw. Einstellung eher entspricht oder nicht entspricht.

Sie hatten alle nötigen Informationen, um auszuwählen, für wen Sie bei der nächsten Europawahl stimmen werden

	UE27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES
	EU27									
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Oui, plutôt	53	69	49	49	60	56	71	67	68	54
Non, plutôt pas	42	30	45	48	34	37	23	26	32	43
NSP	5	1	6	3	6	7	6	7	0	3

	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Yes, rather	49	60	79	66	57	75	59	90	53
No, rather does not	48	35	19	32	37	21	38	8	43
DK	3	5	2	2	6	4	3	2	4

	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Ja, bis zu einem gewissen Grad	62	42	44	49	60	63	70	58	42
Nein, wahrscheinlich nicht	34	50	50	41	35	30	29	38	52
WN	4	8	6	10	5	7	1	4	6

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QK7.2 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si elle correspond plutôt ou plutôt pas à votre attitude ou à votre opinion.

Vous avez confiance dans les Institutions européennes

QK7.2 For each of the following propositions, please tell me if it rather corresponds or rather does not correspond to your attitude or your opinion.

You trust the institutions of the European Union

QK7.2 Ich lese Ihnen nun einige Aussagen vor. Bitte sagen Sie mir jeweils, ob diese Aussage Ihrer Meinung bzw. Einstellung eher entspricht oder nicht entspricht.

Sie vertrauen den Institutionen der Europäischen Union

	UE27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES
	EU27									
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Oui, plutôt	50	66	56	46	56	48	66	50	51	59
Non, plutôt pas	40	31	28	50	37	42	27	32	48	34
NSP	10	3	16	4	7	10	7	18	1	7

	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Yes, rather	46	60	66	41	57	61	55	65	63
No, rather does not	45	31	27	52	29	30	36	29	32
DK	9	9	7	7	14	9	9	6	5

	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Ja, bis zu einem gewissen Grad	47	51	58	60	55	61	67	50	29
Nein, wahrscheinlich nicht	49	30	31	27	38	30	30	44	60
WN	4	19	11	13	7	9	3	6	11

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QK7.3 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si elle correspond plutôt ou plutôt pas à votre attitude ou à votre opinion.

Vous vous sentez citoyen(ne) de l'Union européenne

QK7.3 For each of the following propositions, please tell me if it rather corresponds or rather does not correspond to your attitude or your opinion.

You feel you are a citizen of the European Union

QK7.3 Ich lese Ihnen nun einige Aussagen vor. Bitte sagen Sie mir jeweils, ob diese Aussage Ihrer Meinung bzw. Einstellung eher entspricht oder nicht entspricht.

Sie fühlen Sich als Bürger der Europäischen Union

	UE27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES
	EU27									
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Oui, plutôt	64	76	47	60	76	71	71	69	63	82
Non, plutôt pas	32	23	41	38	20	26	27	22	37	16
NSP	4	1	12	2	4	3	2	9	0	2

	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Yes, rather	64	61	71	51	63	86	63	67	66
No, rather does not	33	35	28	47	28	10	32	31	33
DK	3	4	1	2	9	4	5	2	1

	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Ja, bis zu einem gewissen Grad	56	70	70	54	77	78	74	73	37
Nein, wahrscheinlich nicht	42	24	25	33	20	15	26	25	59
WN	2	6	5	13	3	7	0	2	4

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QK7.4 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si elle correspond plutôt ou plutôt pas à votre attitude ou à votre opinion.

Le Parlement européen prend bien en compte les préoccupations des citoyens européens

QK7.4 For each of the following propositions, please tell me if it rather corresponds or rather does not correspond to your attitude or your opinion.

The European Parliament takes into consideration the concerns of European citizens

QK7.4 Ich lese Ihnen nun einige Aussagen vor. Bitte sagen Sie mir jeweils, ob diese Aussage Ihrer Meinung bzw. Einstellung eher entspricht oder nicht entspricht.

Das Europäische Parlament berücksichtigt die Sorgen der europäischen Bürger

	UE27 EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Oui, plutôt	46	61	35	42	60	43	61	56	40	53
Non, plutôt pas	41	33	39	53	32	43	33	23	58	35
NSP	13	6	26	5	8	14	6	21	2	12

	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Yes, rather	31	48	60	37	48	57	51	58	65
No, rather does not	54	40	30	53	33	30	39	29	28
DK	15	12	10	10	19	13	10	13	7

	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Ja, bis zu einem gewissen Grad	40	55	48	39	57	57	50	72	40
Nein, wahrscheinlich nicht	55	28	32	37	34	29	45	20	46
WN	5	17	20	24	9	14	5	8	14

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QK7.5 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si elle correspond plutôt ou plutôt pas à votre attitude ou à votre opinion.

L'appartenance de (NOTRE PAYS) à l'Union européenne est une bonne chose

QK7.5 For each of the following propositions, please tell me if it rather corresponds or rather does not correspond to your attitude or your opinion.

The membership of (OUR COUNTRY) in the European Union is a good thing

QK7.5 Ich lese Ihnen nun einige Aussagen vor. Bitte sagen Sie mir jeweils, ob diese Aussage Ihrer Meinung bzw. Einstellung eher entspricht oder nicht entspricht.

Die Mitgliedschaft (UNSER LAND)s in der Europäischen Union ist eine gute Sache

	UE27 EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Oui, plutôt	69	83	67	62	74	75	79	72	70	81
Non, plutôt pas	22	14	16	34	20	16	15	13	29	13
NSP	9	3	17	4	6	9	6	15	1	6

	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Yes, rather	70	69	81	42	68	85	52	66	84
No, rather does not	23	21	13	49	18	10	36	27	12
DK	7	10	6	9	14	5	12	7	4

	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Ja, bis zu einem gewissen Grad	59	72	61	69	69	80	74	63	43
Nein, wahrscheinlich nicht	35	16	22	14	23	9	24	29	45
WN	6	12	17	17	8	11	2	8	12

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QK7.6 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si elle correspond plutôt ou plutôt pas à votre attitude ou à votre opinion.

Vous vous sentez attaché(e) à (NOTRE PAYS)

QK7.6 For each of the following propositions, please tell me if it rather corresponds or rather does not correspond to your attitude or your opinion.

You feel attached to (OUR COUNTRY)

QK7.6 Ich lese Ihnen nun einige Aussagen vor. Bitte sagen Sie mir jeweils, ob diese Aussage Ihrer Meinung bzw. Einstellung eher entspricht oder nicht entspricht.

Sie fühlen sich (UNSER LAND) verbunden

	UE27 EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Oui, plutôt	91	90	93	95	97	93	93	91	97	94
Non, plutôt pas	7	10	4	5	1	5	6	4	3	5
NSP	2	0	3	0	2	2	1	5	0	1

	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Yes, rather	93	86	98	93	89	93	94	98	96
No, rather does not	6	11	1	6	8	5	5	1	4
DK	1	3	1	1	3	2	1	1	0

	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Ja, bis zu einem gewissen Grad	90	95	91	82	94	90	99	97	86
Nein, wahrscheinlich nicht	9	4	6	9	5	5	1	2	12
WN	1	1	3	9	1	5	0	1	2

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QK7.7 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si elle correspond plutôt ou plutôt pas à votre attitude ou à votre opinion.

Vous vous sentez attaché(e) à l'Europe

QK7.7 For each of the following propositions, please tell me if it rather corresponds or rather does not correspond to your attitude or your opinion.

You feel attached to Europe

QK7.7 Ich lese Ihnen nun einige Aussagen vor. Bitte sagen Sie mir jeweils, ob diese Aussage Ihrer Meinung bzw. Einstellung eher entspricht oder nicht entspricht.

Sie fühlen sich Europa verbunden

	UE27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES
	EU27									
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Oui, plutôt	64	74	56	69	80	73	71	57	53	79
Non, plutôt pas	32	26	31	29	16	23	27	31	47	19
NSP	4	0	13	2	4	4	2	12	0	2

	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Yes, rather	62	59	56	58	48	84	81	64	70
No, rather does not	35	37	42	39	43	12	16	33	28
DK	3	4	2	3	9	4	3	3	2

	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Ja, bis zu einem gewissen Grad	62	69	68	58	75	71	64	76	34
Nein, wahrscheinlich nicht	35	25	28	28	22	19	36	21	62
WN	3	6	4	14	3	10	0	3	4

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QK7.8 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si elle correspond plutôt ou plutôt pas à votre attitude ou à votre opinion.

Il est très important pour vous de savoir quels sont les candidats qui ont été élus députés européens dans (NOTRE PAYS)

QK7.8 For each of the following propositions, please tell me if it rather corresponds or rather does not correspond to your attitude or your opinion.

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

QK7.8 Ich lese Ihnen nun einige Aussagen vor. Bitte sagen Sie mir jeweils, ob diese Aussage Ihrer Meinung bzw. Einstellung eher entspricht oder nicht entspricht.

Es ist sehr wichtig für Sie, welche bestimmten Kandidaten bei der Europawahl in (UNSER LAND) als MEPs (Mitglieder des Europäischen Parlaments) gewählt wurden

	UE27 EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Oui, plutôt	49	58	50	40	53	42	64	58	56	55
Non, plutôt pas	44	41	37	56	41	50	33	29	44	39
NSP	7	1	13	4	6	8	3	13	0	6

	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Yes, rather	55	61	64	62	47	74	51	78	39
No, rather does not	42	33	34	36	44	20	44	20	57
DK	3	6	2	2	9	6	5	2	4

	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Ja, bis zu einem gewissen Grad	52	45	49	39	34	38	50	52	38
Nein, wahrscheinlich nicht	43	43	43	43	61	50	48	43	54
WN	5	12	8	18	5	12	2	5	8

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QK7.9 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si elle correspond plutôt ou plutôt pas à votre attitude ou à votre opinion.

Il est très important pour vous de savoir quel parti politique a eu le plus d'élus aux élections européennes dans (NOTRE PAYS)

QK7.9 For each of the following propositions, please tell me if it rather corresponds or rather does not correspond to your attitude or your opinion.

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

QK7.9 Ich lese Ihnen nun einige Aussagen vor. Bitte sagen Sie mir jeweils, ob diese Aussage Ihrer Meinung bzw. Einstellung eher entspricht oder nicht entspricht.

Es ist sehr wichtig für Sie zu wissen, welche Partei bei der Europawahl in (UNSER LAND) die meisten Sitze im Europäischen Parlament erhalten hat

	UE27 EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Oui, plutôt	50	57	50	41	48	52	57	52	59	55
Non, plutôt pas	43	42	39	55	45	42	40	34	40	39
NSP	7	1	11	4	7	6	3	14	1	6

	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Yes, rather	60	61	49	60	38	76	49	72	55
No, rather does not	36	33	49	39	53	19	47	25	41
DK	4	6	2	1	9	5	4	3	4

	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Ja, bis zu einem gewissen Grad	49	44	48	33	30	38	36	53	34
Nein, wahrscheinlich nicht	47	46	43	50	66	52	63	43	55
WN	4	10	9	17	4	10	1	4	11

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QK7.10 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si elle correspond plutôt ou plutôt pas à votre attitude ou à votre opinion.

Vous êtes très intéressé(e) par la politique

QK7.10 For each of the following propositions, please tell me if it rather corresponds or rather does not correspond to your attitude or your opinion.

You are very interested in politics

QK7.10 Ich lese Ihnen nun einige Aussagen vor. Bitte sagen Sie mir jeweils, ob diese Aussage Ihrer Meinung bzw. Einstellung eher entspricht oder nicht entspricht.

Sie sind sehr interessiert an Politik und aktuellen Angelegenheiten

	UE27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES
	EU27									
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Oui, plutôt	39	40	22	24	52	62	39	37	47	30
Non, plutôt pas	58	59	72	75	45	36	60	54	53	69
NSP	3	1	6	1	3	2	1	9	0	1

	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Yes, rather	37	33	49	66	36	48	25	36	53
No, rather does not	61	63	50	33	60	47	73	61	46
DK	2	4	1	1	4	5	2	3	1

	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Ja, bis zu einem gewissen Grad	55	28	29	20	24	23	47	40	38
Nein, wahrscheinlich nicht	43	68	67	69	73	71	53	58	60
WN	2	4	4	11	3	6	0	2	2

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QK8 Personnellement, vous souvenez-vous avoir vu à la télévision, sur Internet ou sur des affiches, lu dans les journaux ou entendu à la radio une campagne encourageant les gens à aller voter aux élections européennes ?

QK8 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 go to vote on the European elections?

QK8 Können Sie sich daran erinnern, im Fernsehen, im Internet, auf Plakaten, in der Zeitung, im Radio oder in Mitteilungen der Europäischen Union eine Kampagne gelesen, gehört oder

	UE27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES
	EU27									
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Oui, s'en souvient	67	53	45	75	79	69	80	72	66	76
Non, ne s'en souvient pas	30	46	47	24	20	28	18	23	34	21
NSP	3	1	8	1	1	3	2	5	0	3

	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Yes, remember	66	60	78	66	72	74	79	89	78
No, don't remember	33	35	20	32	24	23	19	9	21
DK	1	5	2	2	4	3	2	2	1

	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Ja, ich erinnere mich	72	66	67	62	75	82	71	86	54
Nein, ich erinnere mich nicht	25	29	30	30	22	16	28	13	43
WN	3	5	3	8	3	2	1	1	3

Special Eurobarometer 320 – Post elections survey

QK9 (INSERER LE NOM DES ELECTIONS NATIONALES/ LEGISLATIVES) ont eu lieu le (INSERER LA DATE CORRECTE SELON LE PAYS) ici en (NOTRE PAYS). Pour différentes raisons, certaines de personnes en (NOTRE PAYS) n'ont pas voté à ces élections. Avez-vous voté aux (TYPE D' ELECTION) ?

QK9 (INSERT NAME OF NATIONAL/PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS) were held on the (INSERT CORRECT DATE ACCORDING TO COUNTRY) here in (OUR COUNTRY). For one reason or another, some people in (OUR COUNTRY) did not vote in that Election. Did you yourself vote in the (TYPE OF ELECTION)?

QK9 Die letzte (NAMEN DER LETZTEN PARLAMENTSWAHL EINFÜGEN) fand am (JE NACH LAND DAS KORREKTE DATUM EINTRAGEN) statt. Einige Menschen in (UNSER LAND) sind aus dem einen oder anderen Grund nicht zur Wahl gegangen. Haben Sie bei der letzten (NAMEN DES WAHLTYPUS EINTRAGEN) Ihre Stimme abgegeben?

	UE27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES
	EU27									
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
A voté	72.2	91.2	69.7	56.1	89	72.2	63.2	75.7	86.8	78.1
N'a pas voté	25	7.9	22.7	39.4	9.9	24.9	32.9	21.1	13.2	21.2
NSP	2.8	0.9	7.6	4.5	1.1	2.9	3.9	3.2	0	0.7

	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Voted	76.4	80.6	88.9	71.6	67.9	80.5	69.7	90.9	80
Did not vote	21.7	15	10.3	25.3	31.4	18.4	26.4	8.6	18.3
DK	1.9	4.4	0.8	3.1	0.7	1.1	3.9	0.5	1.7

	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Ja, Stimme abgegeben	71.9	55.1	70.9	62.6	69.7	68.2	79.8	84	60.8
Nein, Stimme nicht abgegeben	26.1	41.8	23.5	32.4	26.9	30.8	19.2	15.1	35.7
WN	2	3.1	5.6	5	3.4	1	1	0.9	3.5

Special Eurobarometer 320 – Post elections survey

QK10 Diriez-vous que vous vous sentez proche d'un parti politique ?

QK10 Do you feel close to any one of the political parties?

QK10 Würden Sie sagen, Sie stehen einer politischen Partei nahe?

	UE27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES
	EU27									
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Oui, très proche	13	15	11	12	9	13	12	8	26	19
Oui, assez proche	30	39	29	22	28	36	35	26	30	31
Non, pas vraiment proche	28	29	21	30	41	27	20	26	22	25
Non, pas proche du tout	26	17	34	34	21	23	29	36	21	24
NSP	3	0	5	2	1	1	4	4	1	1
Oui	43	54	40	34	37	49	47	34	56	50
Non	54	46	55	64	62	50	49	62	43	49

	FR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Yes, very close	8	22	35	6	12	19	11	36	21
Yes, somewhat close	30	37	25	29	28	38	31	42	41
No, not really close	34	22	20	31	22	23	27	11	24
No, not close at all	27	16	18	30	34	19	29	9	13
DK	1	3	2	4	4	1	2	2	1
Yes	38	59	60	35	40	57	42	78	62
No	61	38	38	61	56	42	56	20	37

	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE	UK
	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB	EB
	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3	71.3
Ja, sehr	22	7	16	8	9	13	13	14	6
Ja, etwas	33	24	29	18	26	34	33	45	16
Nein, nicht besonders	23	22	25	19	24	31	35	27	41
Nein, überhaupt nicht	21	37	24	50	36	19	18	13	35
WN	1	10	6	5	5	3	1	1	2
Ja	55	31	45	26	35	47	46	59	22
Nein	44	59	49	69	60	50	53	40	76