EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

EUROBAROMETER

EU POST-ELECTORAL SURVEY 2024

European Parliament

IMPRESSUM

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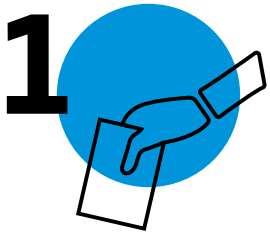
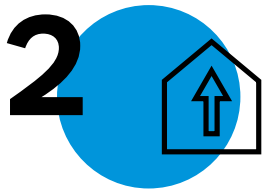
10 KEY TAKE-AWAYS



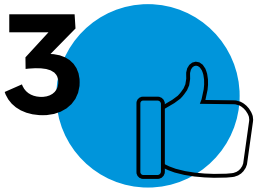
1 TOPICS THAT GOT OUT THE VOTE: RISING PRICES AND THE ECONOMY

Rising prices and the cost of living (42% of voters) as well as the economic situation (41% of voters) were the two main issues that motivated citizens to vote in the European elections.



2 DOES VOTING MATTER? MORE THAN EVER THINK SO

56% of citizens agree that their voice counts in the EU–an increase of 8 percentage points compared to spring 2024 (48%).



3 BREAKING THROUGH - TRUST IN EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY

42% of the citizens have a positive or very positive image of the European Parliament - the highest ever recorded result for this indicator.



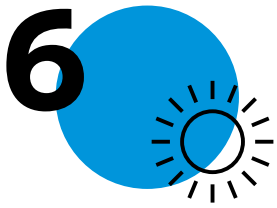
4 BEING A MEMBER OF THE EU IS IMPORTANT. AND USEFUL

The past years' polycrisis sealed the fact: For 67% of citizens being a Member of the EU is important - and 70% say that their country has benefited from it.



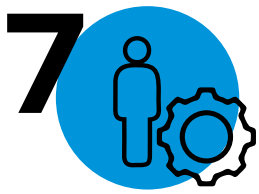
5 EUROPE'S MANY BENEFITS

There are four main reasons why Europeans feel that their country has benefited from being a member of the EU: The increased co-operation between Member States (36%), protecting peace and strengthening security (32%), the EU's contribution to economic growth (28%), and the creation of new work opportunities (24%).



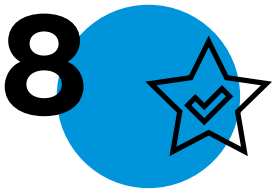
INCREASING OPTIMISM ABOUT THE FUTURE OF THE EU

65% are optimistic about the future of the EU, up four percentage points since February/March. This is the highest result since 2021.



STANDARD OF LIVING EXPECTATIONS: PESSIMISM SLOWING DOWN

Since February/March, the share of Europeans who expect their standard of living to decrease has fallen by 6 percentage points (to 26%). A majority of 55% says their standard of living will not change.



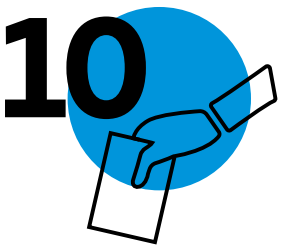
EU SUPPORTERS VOTE, EU SCEPTICS NOT SO MUCH

Attitudes towards the EU correlate with voting in the European elections: 67% of people with a positive image of the EU voted, compared to 42% with a neutral image and 36% with a negative image.



YES! WE VOTE!

Voting in European elections becomes a habit. When asked why they voted, 46% of voters say they always do, while 42% say it is their duty as citizens, and 20% say they want to support the political party they feel close to. Turnout in the 2024 European elections increased in 16 out of 27 countries, with the aggregated EU turnout remaining stable at a historically high level.



EUROPEANS VOTED FOR EUROPEAN ISSUES

The reasons for the decision on whom to vote for in 2024 were mainly based on how close the proposals of the parties were to the ideas and values of the voters. Proposals on European issues were the most frequent reason, given by 47% (+4 pp since 2019) of the voters.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

From 6 to 9 June 2024, over 350 million European Union citizens had the chance to elect their representatives at the European Parliament. More than half of them took that opportunity and voted in the European elections.

This is remarkable. In a world where democracy is under threat – from the outside, when a democratic country is under attack by its authoritarian neighbour, or from within, when the term *'democratic backsliding'* describes the recent resurgence of non-democratic regimes – Europeans resoundingly said 'yes' to democracy.

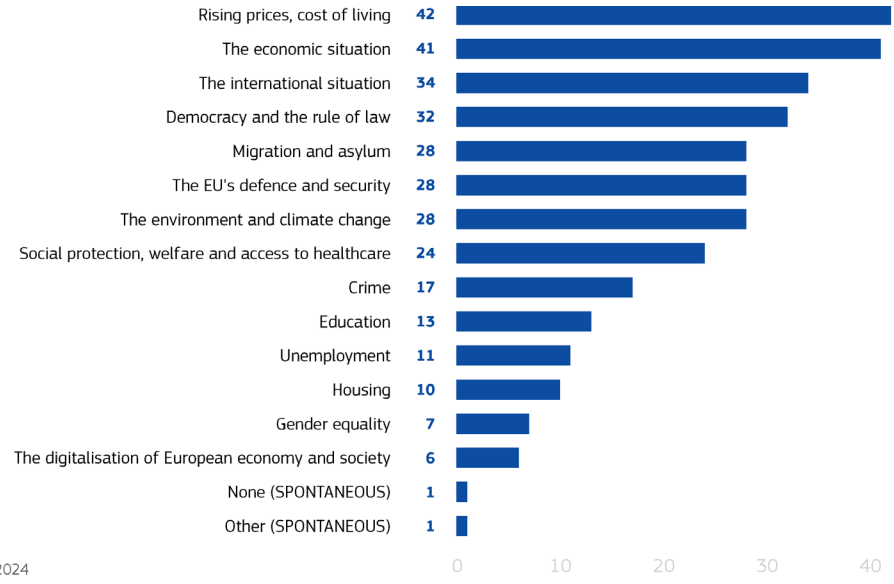
Interviews for the 2024 EU Post-Electoral Survey began only four days after the polls closed; the survey fieldwork took place from 13 June to 8 July 2024. With the election experience still fresh in people's minds, the survey set out to find out who voted, why they voted, and why they chose particular parties. It aimed to find links between people's voting behaviour and their social background, political concerns and attitudes towards the EU. However, acknowledging the significant proportion of citizens who chose not to participate in these elections, the survey also looked at the concerns of non-voters and their motivations to abstain.

This study follows a series of similar post-electoral surveys that began in 2009. It is also closely linked to the regular Eurobarometer surveys commissioned by the European Parliament, making it possible to see how a European election affects established trend indicators. Thus, the survey provides a unique source of information and perspective to explain political behaviour at the European level.

Economic issues remain citizens' main concern

By the time they went to the polls, voters had a clear idea of the topics they considered important: economic issues were at the top of the list. **Rising prices and the cost of living** (42%) and **the economic situation** (41%) were the two most important issues motivating their decision to vote. Rising prices topped the list in twelve of the Member States, the economic situation in five.

QA4ab **Which of the following is the main topic that encouraged you to vote in the recent European elections? Firstly?And then?(EU 27) (%)**



Base: respondents who declared they voted in the EE2024
51% of the sample

There are, of course, many other motivating factors: 34% say the international situation is an issue that encouraged them to vote, and 32% mention democracy and the rule of law. Migration and asylum, the EU's defence and security, and the environment and climate change follow at 28% each; social protection, welfare and access to healthcare comes next at 24%.

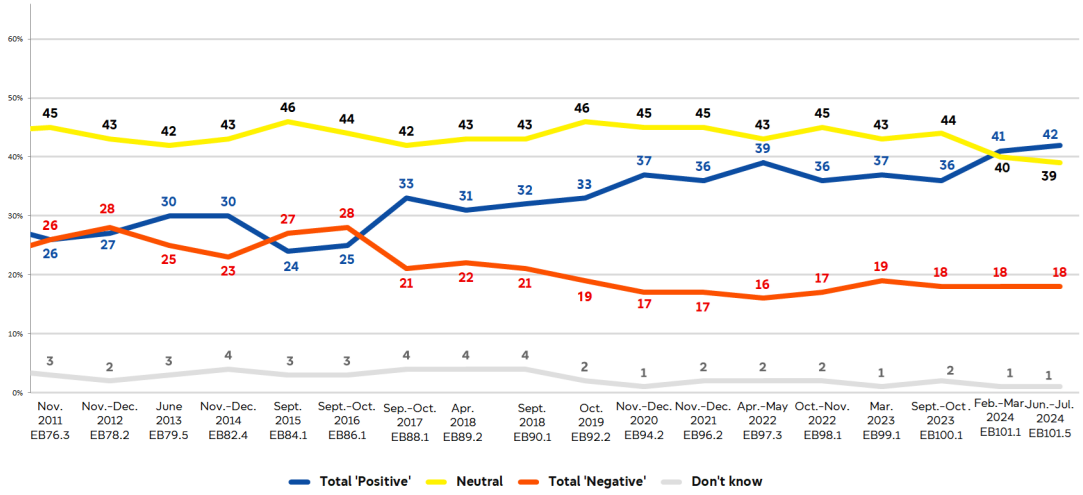
Non-voters have similar main preferences to voters. When asked which issues would have encouraged them to vote, respondents who did not vote in the last EP elections also give **rising prices and the cost of living** (46%) as their most frequent answer, followed by **the economic situation** (36%) as well. Interestingly, this is followed by a different issue: non-voters cite social protection, welfare and access to healthcare as the third most important motivation (25%) – among voters, this issue only ranks eighth.

Attitudes towards EU and EP continue to improve

The EU Post-Electoral Survey 2024 included several questions identical to regular Eurobarometer studies, which made it possible to observe attitude trends towards the EU and the EP allowing studying voting behaviour in a broader context. At the time of the elections, people's general perceptions on the image and the future role of the European Parliament, as well as of the EU as such, are positive and stable or improving, including their own economic outlook.

People have an increasingly favourable perception of the European Parliament. 42% of EU citizens say that they have **a positive image of the EP**, 39% have a neutral image, and only 18% state say they have a negative image. These figures are the most favourable ever; they even slightly exceed the previous high of 41% positive image in February-March 2024.

QA16 **In general, do you have a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image of the European Parliament? (% – EU)**



The EU, as a whole, is also seen in an increasingly positive light: almost half the respondents (48%, +1 pp since Feb-Mar 2024) have **a positive image of the EU**, while 36% (no change since Feb-Mar 2024) have a neutral image and 16% (-1 pp) have a negative perception. EU appreciation is highest in Portugal (75%), Ireland (71%), Sweden (62%) and Lithuania (60%).

More than one in five citizens hold a negative image of the EU in Czechia (29%), France and Austria (both 27%) and Greece (24%).

The perceived importance of EU membership has also increased slightly since before the European Parliament elections. Two thirds of respondents (67, +2 pp compared to Feb-Mar 2024) consider **their country's membership of the EU to be important**, including 21% who consider membership to be 'extremely important'.

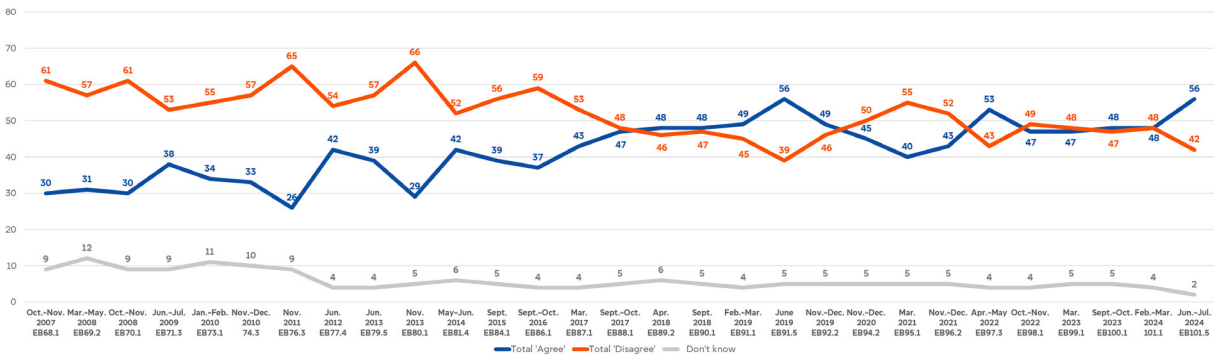
The indicator with the highest level of agreement among Europeans is the question of whether **their country has benefited from being a member of the EU**: 70% agree (-1 pp since Feb-Mar 2024). Even 26% of those who have a negative image of the EU agree with this assessment. Only 24% (+1 pp) of respondents say that their country has not benefited from EU membership.

While a clear majority of Europeans feel that their country has benefited from being a member of the EU, it is important to understand the reasons underpinning this view. In the EU overall, there are two main reasons, each given by around a third of respondents: **increased co-operation between Member States** (36%) and **protecting peace and strengthening security** (32%). The EU's contribution to economic growth (28%) and the creation of new work opportunities (24%) follow next.

Two indicators that measure people's confidence have improved since February-March. Optimism about the future of the EU has increased: 65% (+4 pp) now say they are **optimistic about the future of the EU**, including 7% (-1 pp) who are 'very optimistic'. In addition, the proportion of people who think their **standard of living** will get worse in the next five years fell by 6 pp to 26%. 55% (+6 pp) expect their standard of living to remain the same over the next five years, while 16% (+1 pp) think it will increase.

There is one indicator that is particularly important in the context of the European elections: agreement with the statement **'My voice counts in the EU'**. This figure has increased by 8 pp from 48% in February-March to 56% in June-July. This is a remarkable improvement in just five months and shows the importance of the European elections - including the various communication and campaigns activities in the run-up to these elections - as a motivating and mobilising factor for the European project. A similar, while slightly lower, increase was seen in 2019, with agreement rising from 49% to 56% in the months leading up to the elections.

D72.1 **To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements: My voice counts in the EU (% - EU)**

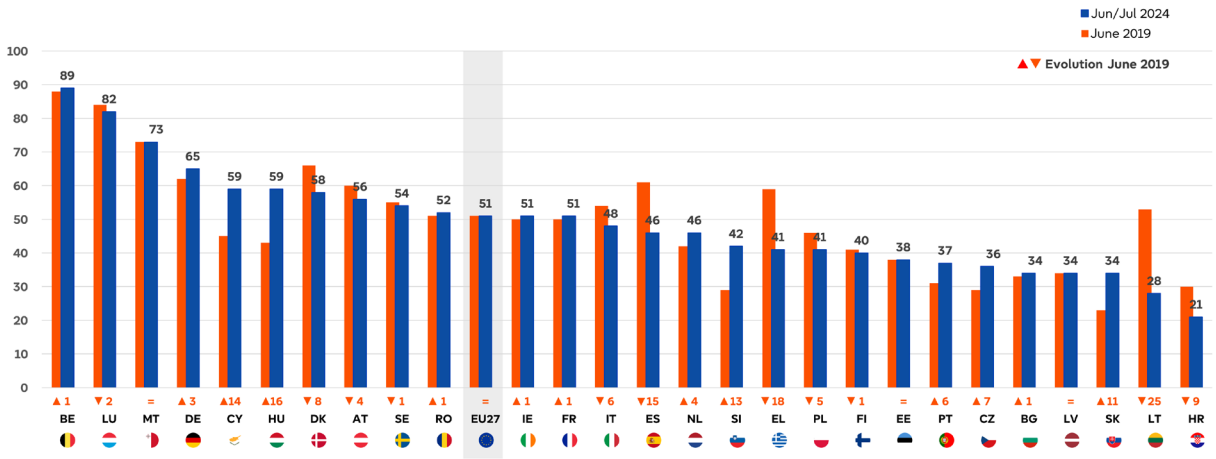


Socio-demographic characteristics strongly influence likelihood to vote

While the aggregated **EU turnout** in the 2024 European elections remained stable around the already high level of 2019, even slightly exceeding it at 50,74%, national turnout increased in 16 EU Member States compared to 2019. There was a considerable variation in turnout between Member States, ranging from 89% in Belgium to 21% in Croatia, with significant swings in both directions compared to 2019, such as a 16 pp increase in Hungary and a 25 pp decrease in Lithuania.

Due to the secrecy of the ballot, official election results cannot provide detailed statistics on voter demographics at the EU level. This EU post-electoral study is therefore a primary source of information for those who want to get an idea regarding which segments of the population voted and which did not. Some socio-demographic characteristics of citizens make them more likely to exercise their right to vote.

QA1R **Turnout European elections 2024 in country of residence (% – Voted)**



Age is a determining factor in voter turnout, as **older people are more likely to vote than younger ones**. 58% of citizens aged 55 and over voted, followed by 51% of those aged 40-54, 46% of those aged 25-39 and 36% of those aged 15-24 (if eligible). The participation rate of young voters has decreased by 6 pp since 2019, partially offsetting the 14 pp increase that took place between 2014 and 2019.

There are also differences in turnout according to the **household's financial situation**, with the socio-economic divide widening since 2019. Those who encounter difficulties paying bills most of the time (35%, -3 pp since 2019) are much less likely to have voted than those who never or almost never do (57%, +3 pp). Another factor influencing turnout is the **level of education**: 59% of respondents who finished their formal education at the age of 20 or older voted in the elections, while the turnout was 49% for those who finished at the age of 16-19, and 44% for those who finished at the age of 15 or younger.

Pro-EU attitudes translate directly into voting in the European elections. 67% of people with a positive image of the EU voted, compared to 42% with a neutral image and 36% with a negative image. Similarly, turnout was higher among citizens who say that their voice counts

in the EU (66%) than among those who disagree with this statement (36%), and it is also higher among people who are satisfied with the way democracy works in the EU (60%) than among those who are not satisfied (43%).

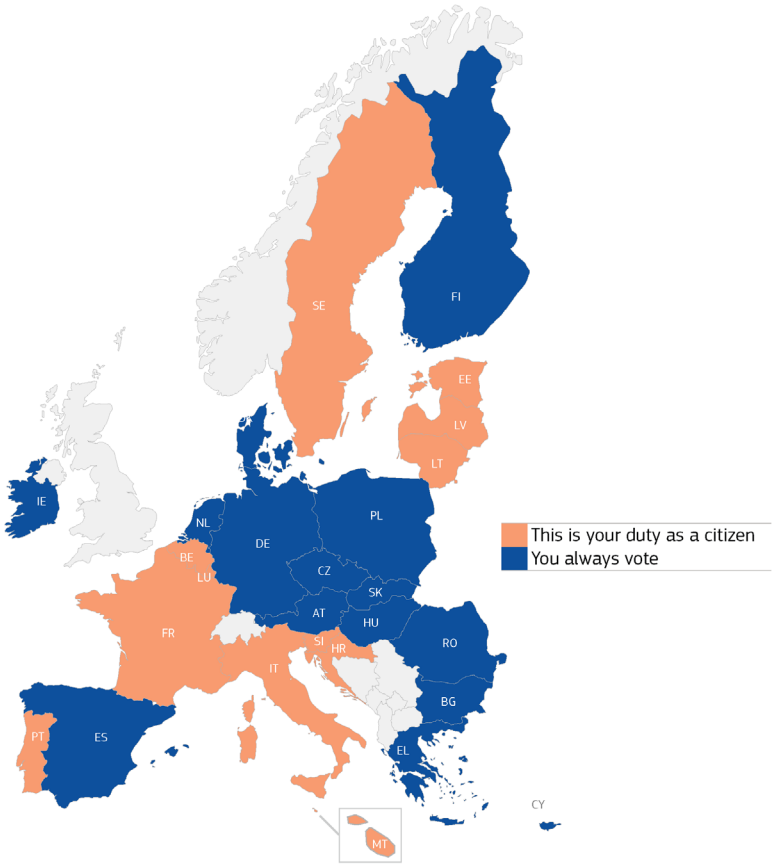
Most voters show consistent voting behaviour

Voting in the European elections can be a conscious choice or an expression of civic duty, but it can also become a matter of course that is no longer questioned. When asked ***when* they decided to vote** in the European elections, 76% of voters said that they always vote. Only a small number of voters decided to vote a few months ago (9%), a few weeks ago (8%), a few days before the election (5%) or on election day itself (2%).

When voters were asked ***why* they voted**, 46% simply repeated that they just always vote – an act that is neither questioned nor discussed. This was the most common answer in 15 Member States. The second most popular reason for voting is that it is a duty as a citizen (42%) – this was the top answer in 12 countries. The order of these two answers is reversed compared to 2019, when 35% said they always vote and 52% said it was their duty. Other main reasons for voting were to support the political party they feel close to (20%, -2 pp), because voting can make things change (18%, =), because they feel European or a citizen of the EU (18%, +6 pp) and because they are in favour of the EU (17%, -8 pp).

QA3 **What are the main reasons why you decided to vote in the European elections? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)(%)**

DK	68
SE	62
LT	61
LV	60
CY	59
NL	59
FR	58
ES	57
IE	56
MT	55
FI	53
SI	53
PT	51
EL	50
HR	50
LU	49
EU27	46
IT	46
BE	44
EE	44
DE	42
BG	39
HU	38
AT	37
CZ	36
PL	36
RO	35
SK	35



The decision to vote for a particular party or candidate was usually taken at least a few months before the EP elections. 45% of the voters say that they have always voted for the same party or candidate (+2 pp since 2019), while 23% (=) say they decided a few months before. One in six (16%, =) say they decided a few weeks earlier, while a similar proportion (16%, -1 pp) only decided in the days before the election (11%, no change) or on the day itself (5%, -1 pp).

The **reasons for selecting a particular party** in 2024 were mainly based on how close the proposals of the parties were to the ideas and values of voters. European issues were given as crucial for 47% (+4 pp since 2019), national issues for 42% (no change). Again, a large proportion of voters showed consistent behaviour and said they usually vote for that party (41%, +1 pp).

Non-voters show a different pattern. When asked about the time they decided not to vote, 27% say they never vote. 18% of them only decided to stay at home only on election day, the same share of respondents decided it few months before (18%), 17% made the decision a few days before, and 15% a few weeks before.

The two main reasons for not voting in the last EP elections are a **lack of trust or dissatisfaction with politics in general** (21%, -1 pp since 2019) and a **lack of interest in politics** (20%, +2 pp). Other reasons include the belief that voting has no consequences or does not change anything (17%, +3 pp). This means that genuine political reasons best explain non-participation. More practical reasons such as lack of time (12%, +1 pp), being on holidays or away from home on election day (12%, +2 pp) or health problems (10%, +1 pp) play a less important role in explaining abstention. Anti-European attitudes were even less influential in explaining abstention: dissatisfaction with the European Parliament was cited by 8% of abstainers and opposition to the European Union by 4%.

All survey respondents were asked if they **recall seeing or hearing of a campaign by the EP** encouraging people to vote in the European elections. 44% said they do recall this type of campaign, the same proportion as in 2019. Recall was highest in Luxembourg (73%), Malta (72%) and Finland (67%); the largest increases were recorded in Belgium (52%, +19 pp) and Spain (53%, +14 pp).

CONTEXT

CONTEXT

The fieldwork for the European Parliament's 2024 Post electoral Eurobarometer survey was carried out by Verian (formerly Kantar Public) between 13 June and 8 July 2024 in all 27 EU Member States. To have the most accurate interpretation of the survey results, it is essential to take the political and societal context at the time of fieldwork into consideration. All national results for the questions asked in this survey – and in continuation the European average results– should be seen in the light of the situation and public debate at the time of fieldwork.

Elections

Fieldwork for this Eurobarometer survey took place shortly after the **2024 European Parliament elections** which were held between 6 and 9 June 2024. It was the tenth parliamentary election since the first direct elections in 1979. A total of 720 Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) were elected to represent more than 450 million people from 27 Member States.

The European People's Party led by Ursula von der Leyen won the most seats in the European Parliament (188 seats), followed by the Group of the Progressive Alliance of Socialists and Democrats in the European Parliament (136 seats). The newest group, Patriots for Europe, the successor of Identity and Democracy, won the third most seats (84). The right-wing European Conservatives and Reformists group (78 seats) overtook the centrist Renew Europe group (77 seats) to win the fourth most seats[1].

The New Flemish Alliance (N-VA) emerged as the biggest winner of elections in **Belgium** in June, with the extreme-right pro-separatist Vlaams Belang in second place. The country voted in regional, national and European elections. At the national level, the nationalist N-VA led by Bart De Wever received 18.6% of votes, up by more than 2% compared to 2020, while Vlaams Belang, at 15.4%, saw a 3.5% jump[2].

Legislative elections were held in France on 30 June and 7 July 2024 to elect all 577 members of the 17th National Assembly of the Fifth French Republic. The election followed the dissolution of the National Assembly by President Emmanuel Macron[3].

In the first round of the election, the RN and candidates jointly backed by Éric Ciotti of The Republicans (LR) led with 33.21% of the vote, followed by the parties of the New Popular Front (NFP) with 28.14%, the pro-Macron alliance Ensemble with 21.28%,and LR candidates with 6.57%.[4] On the basis of these results, a record 306 constituencies were headed to three-way runoffs and 5 to four-way runoffs, but 134 NFP and 82 Ensemble candidates withdrew despite qualifying for the run-off in order to reduce the RN's chances of winning an absolute majority of seats.

[1] 2024 European election results I EP
[2] Right-wing New Flemish Alliance wins Belgian 'Super Sunday' elections | Euronews
[3] French President Emmanuel Macron dissolved the parliament, but now what? I Euronews
[4] Publication des candidatures et des résultats aux élections I Ministère de l'Intérieur et des Outre-mer

In the second round, based on the Interior Ministry's candidate labelling, NFP candidates won 180 seats, with the Ensemble coalition winning 159, RN-supported candidates being elected to 142, and LR candidate taking 39 seats. Since no party reached the requisite 289 seats needed for a majority, the second round resulted in a hung parliament. Macron initially refused Gabriel Attal's resignation on 8 July, but accepted the resignation of the government on 16 July, allowing ministers to vote for the president of the National Assembly while remaining in place as a caretaker government.

Early parliamentary elections were held in **Bulgaria** on 9 June 2024, to elect members of the National Assembly. This election was the country's sixth National Assembly vote in three years. GERB–SDS had the best results, winning 24% of the vote, but it did not obtain a majority in the National Assembly. Voter turnout was 33%, which was the lowest turnout since the end of communist rule in 1989[5].

Appointments to leading roles

On 27 June, EU leaders agreed on appointments and nominations for the **EU's top job**s for the upcoming institutional cycle. In line with the European Council's role as set out in the Treaty on European Union, the leaders:

- elected António Costa as President of the European Council
- proposed Ursula von der Leyen as candidate for President of the European Commission
- considered Kaja Kallas to be the appropriate candidate for High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy.

On 18 July Germany's Ursula von der Leyen won MEPs' approval to serve a second term as European Commission President, securing a victory in the European Parliament as mainstream lawmakers united against anti-EU and extreme-right forces. The vote was held by secret paper ballot. 401 MEPs voted in favour, 284 against, and 22 cast blank or invalid votes[6].

Economic context

In July, the economic situation in both the euro area and the EU showed some mixed signals. Positive developments included expanding GDP, a fall in inflation and a stable unemployment rate. By contrast, there were decreases in industrial production, construction production, retail trade sales, economic sentiment and employment expectations.

In the 1st quarter of 2024, seasonally adjusted **GDP** increased by 0.3% quarter-on-quarter in both the euro area and the EU. For comparison, in the 4th quarter of 2023, GDP had been stable in both the euro area and the EU. Compared with the 1st quarter of the previous year, GDP was 0.4% higher in the 1st quarter of 2024 in the euro area and 0.5% higher in the EU[7].

[5]Snap election in Bulgaria: a worsening political crisis and a strengthening radical right I Centre for Eastern Studies
[6]EU top jobs: 2024 nomination process I European Council
[7]GDP up by 0.3% and employment up by 0.3% in the euro area I Eurostat

In May 2024, seasonally adjusted **industrial production** decreased month-on-month by 0.6% in the euro area and by 0.8% in the EU. In the previous month, it had been stable in the euro area and increased by 0.5% in the EU. Compared with May 2023, industrial output was 2.9% lower in May 2024 in the euro area and 2.5% lower in the EU[8].

In the euro area, the **annual inflation rate** fell from a peak of 10.6% in October 2022 through 5.5% a year ago (June 2023) to 2.5% in June 2024; in the EU, it fell from a peak of 11.5% in October 2022 through 6.4% a year ago (June 2023) to 2.6% in June 2024. There was an upturn in euro area and EU inflation rates in December 2023 and again in May 2024[9] [10].

EU institutions and legislative context at the EU level

On 13 June, the European Council adopted a revised regulation regarding EU guidelines for the development of the **trans-European transport network** (TEN-T). The new law aims to build a reliable, seamless, and high-quality transport network that ensures sustainable connectivity across Europe without physical interruptions, bottlenecks, and missing links[11].

On 19 June, the Commission proposed an **annual EU budget of almost €200 billion** for 2025, reinforced by €72 billion raised under the post-COVID recovery plan, NextGenerationEU. It is meant to finance EU priorities and help tackle current and future challenges. The Commission's proposal will be discussed and adopted by the European Parliament and the Council of the EU[12].

Also in June, the EU passed a landmark law to protect nature, ending a months-long deadlock among member states in response to fierce protests from farmers. The **nature restoration law**, one of the pillars of the European Green Deal, sets a target to restore at least 20% of the EU's land and sea by the end of the decade[13].

The European Commission confirmed **tariffs of up to 38% on imports of Chinese electric vehicles** as of 5 July. The step, previewed in early June, is the result of a nine-month investigation that found subsidies being pumped across the entire supply chain of BEVs produced in China, both by domestic and foreign companies. Public money was detected everywhere, officials said, from the mining of raw materials needed to churn out batteries to the shipping services employed to bring the finished products to Europe's shores[14].

On 27 June, EU leaders adopted the **strategic agenda for 2024-2029**, a policy plan that steers the EU's future direction and goals. It is based on three pillars: a free and democratic Europe; a strong and secure Europe; and a prosperous and competitive Europe. They also adopted conclusions on Ukraine, the Middle East, security and defence, competitiveness, migration, the Black Sea, Moldova, Georgia, hybrid threats, the fight against antisemitism, racism and xenophobia and a roadmap on internal reforms[15] [16].

[8] Industrial production down by 0.6% in the euro area and by 0.8% in the EU I Eurostat
[9] Annual inflation down to 2.5% in the euro area I Eurostat
[10] Eurostatistics – data for short-term economic analysis I Eurostat
[11] EUR-Lex I European Union
[12] EU budget: funding Europe's 2025 priorities I European Commission
[13] Nature Restoration Law I European Commission – Environment
[14] Commission imposes provisional countervailing duties on imports of battery electric vehicles from China... I European Commission
[15] Timeline – Path to the strategic agenda 2024–2029 I European Council – Council of the European Union
[16] https://www.consilium.europa.eu/media/4aldqfl2/2024_557_new-strategic-agenda.pdf

On July 1st, **Hungary assumed the rotating presidency of the Council of the EU**. The programme of the Hungarian presidency focuses on seven key areas, with a New European Competitiveness Deal at the top of the list[17].

On 2 July, the European Commission announced the sixth investment package under the EU's **Economic and Investment Plan for the Western Balkans** that is expected to mobilise €1.2 billion in investments. This package will support eight new flagship investments in water supply and sanitation, wastewater treatment and rail transport, as well as innovation and green transformation in small and medium enterprises. The investments will be rolled out in close cooperation with the Western Balkan partners and international financial institutions[18].

June and July 2024 also saw developments related to the **Digital Markets Act (DMA)**. The DMA establishes a set of clearly defined objective criteria to identify "gatekeepers", large digital platforms providing so called core platform services, such as for example online search engines, app stores, messenger services. The DMA entered into force on 1 November 2022 and become applicable on 2 May 2023[19].

In June, Apple was found to be in breach of the DMA. In preliminary findings, the European Commission said it believed Apple's rules of engagement did not comply with the Digital Markets Act (DMA) "as they prevent app developers from freely steering consumers to alternatives channels for offers and content"[20].

In July, the European Commission accused Mark Zuckerberg's Meta of breaching the DMA with an advertising model that charges users for ad-free versions of Facebook and Instagram. The Commission said that Meta's "pay or consent" model did not comply with the DMA[21].

Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine

In June, EU leaders strongly condemned the recent escalation of hostilities by Russia, and in particular the intensified attacks against civilians and civilian and critical infrastructure. In that context, the leaders called for an urgent strengthening of support for Ukraine's energy sector and invited the Commission, the high representative and the Council to speed up preparations to support Ukraine during the winter[22].

They also reiterated the EU's unwavering commitment to continue to provide political, financial, humanitarian and military support for Ukraine and its people for as long as it takes and as intensively as needed[23].

On 25 June, the EU held the first Intergovernmental Conference at ministerial level to open accession negotiations with Ukraine. This follows the decision by the European Council on 14-15 December 2023 to open accession negotiations with Ukraine, and the approval by the Council

[17]https://hungarian-presidency.consilium.europa.eu/
[18]Additional investment package for the Western Balkans I Europa.eu
[19]About the Digital Markets Act I Europa.eu
[20]Commission sends preliminary findings to Apple and opens additional non-compliance investigation against Apple I Europa.eu
[21]Commission sends preliminary findings to Meta over its "Pay or Consent" model for breach of the Digital Markets Act I Europa.eu
[22]European Council - Consilium (europa.eu)
[23]ibid.

of the Negotiating Framework for the negotiations with Ukraine on 21 June, in accordance with the revised enlargement methodology[24].

At this time, the Ukrainian president also met the EU's 27 leaders in Brussels to sign a security pact. He said the EU-Ukraine security agreement would "enshrine the commitment of all 27 member states to provide Ukraine with extensive support, regardless of any internal institutional changes". [25]

The situation in the Middle East

The current Gaza war broke out after Hamas's attack on 7th October 2023 on southern Israel, which resulted in the deaths of 1,195 people, mostly civilians, according to an AFP tally based on Israeli figures. The militants also seized 251 hostages, 116 of whom remain in Gaza including 42 the army says are dead[26].

Israel's retaliatory offensive since then has killed at least 37,953 people, also mostly civilians, according to data from the health ministry in the Hamas-run territory[27].

As of July 2024, about 90% of the population of the Gaza Strip, around 1.9 million people, had been displaced at least once since the war between Israel and Hamas began, according to the UN's humanitarian agency[28].

The latest "Special Snapshot" of Gaza from the UN's hunger monitoring system, the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), published in June, says that one in five of the population – more than 495,000 people – are now "facing catastrophic levels of acute food insecurity" involving "an extreme lack of food, starvation, and exhaustion"[29].

Two UN organisations said more than 1 million people were "expected to face death and starvation" by mid-July. The World Food Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization also warned of the toll hunger is taking even without a declaration of famine in their Hunger Hotspots report on global food insecurity[30].

In June, EU leaders welcomed the adoption of UN Security Council resolution 2735, which outlines a comprehensive three-phase ceasefire deal to end the war in Gaza. They called for the full implementation of the proposal, without delay or preconditions, including: an immediate ceasefire in Gaza; the release of all hostages; a significant and sustained increase in humanitarian assistance throughout Gaza; and an enduring ceasefire and end to the crisis, ensuring Israel's security interests and the safety of Palestinian civilians[31].

[24]First Accession Conference with Ukraine, 25 June 2024 I Europa.eu
[25]Zelenskiy says Russia's recent offensive shows pressure on Kremlin 'not enough' | Ukraine | The Guardian
[26]About 90% of people in Gaza displaced since war began, says UN agency | Israel-Gaza war | The Guardian
[27]ibid.
[28]ibid.
[29]Gaza Strip: IPC Acute Food Insecurity Special Snapshot I United Nations
[30]Hunger Hotspots: FAO-WFP early warnings on acute food insecurity, June to October 2024 outlook | World Food Programme
[31]Overview of Security Council Resolutions I Security Council Report

METHODOLOGY

METHODOLOGY

The methodology used in this 2024 Post electoral Eurobarometer, included in wave 101.5, is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out for the European Parliament's Directorate General for Communication (Public Opinion Monitoring Unit). The survey was carried out by Verian (previously known as Kantar Public) between 13 June and 8 July 2024 in all 27 EU Member States. 26349 interviews were conducted in total. EU results were weighted according to the size of the population in each country.

In addition to the weighting procedure based on socio-demographic variables (post-stratification weights on gender and age, region and urbanisation), the results for all questions related to the European elections in this post-election survey were weighted according to the actual national turnout (Q1 to Q14).

Eurobarometer surveys are administered face-to-face in people's homes or on their doorstep, in the national language. In all countries, CAPI (Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing) was used.

In Czechia, Denmark, Finland and Malta some interviews were conducted via computer assisted video interview (CAVI). The interviewer administrates the questionnaire to the respondent remotely via video-conference, where both parts can see each other: the conditions of interviews are very similar to that of face-to-face.

Following the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), respondents were asked whether or not they would agree to be asked questions on issues that could be considered "sensitive".

The reader should be aware that in this report the evolution of one specific indicator is considered as stable overall when it varies by +/-2 percentage points or less. For more information, please refer to the table indicated on page 148 for the margin of error depending on the number of interviews.

Note: In this report, EU countries are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

Belgium	BE	France	FR	The Netherlands	NL
Bulgaria	BG	Croatia	HR	Austria	AT
Czechia	CZ	Italy	IT	Poland	PL
Denmark	DK	Republic of Cyprus	CY*	Portugal	PT
Germany	DE	Latvia	LV	Romania	RO
Estonia	EE	Lithuania	LT	Slovenia	SI
Ireland	IE	Luxembourg	LU	Slovakia	SK
Greece	EL	Hungary	HU	Finland	FI
Spain	ES	Malta	MT	Sweden	SE

European Union – weighted average for the 27 Member States	EU27
BE, FR, IT, LU, DE, AT, ES, PT, IE, NL, FI, EL, EE, SI, CY, MT, SK, LV, LT, HR	euro area
BG, CZ, DK, HU, PL, RO, SE	non euro area

*Cyprus as a whole is one of the 27 European Union Member States. However, the 'acquis communautaire' has been suspended in the part of the country which is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the 'CY' category and in the EU27 average.

1

TOPICS ENCOURAGING THE VOTE AT THE 2024 EUROPEAN ELECTIONS

1. TOPICS ENCOURAGING THE VOTE AT THE 2024 EUROPEAN ELECTIONS

The first chapter of this report sets an important context for the 2024 European Parliament (EP) elections, by examining the issues that encouraged Europeans to vote. The results give an important background for understanding their voting behaviour, which is examined in detail in later chapters.

The results show clearly that the cost of living and the economy remain Europeans' main concerns. These are the main issues that encouraged people to vote and which would also have encouraged non-voters.

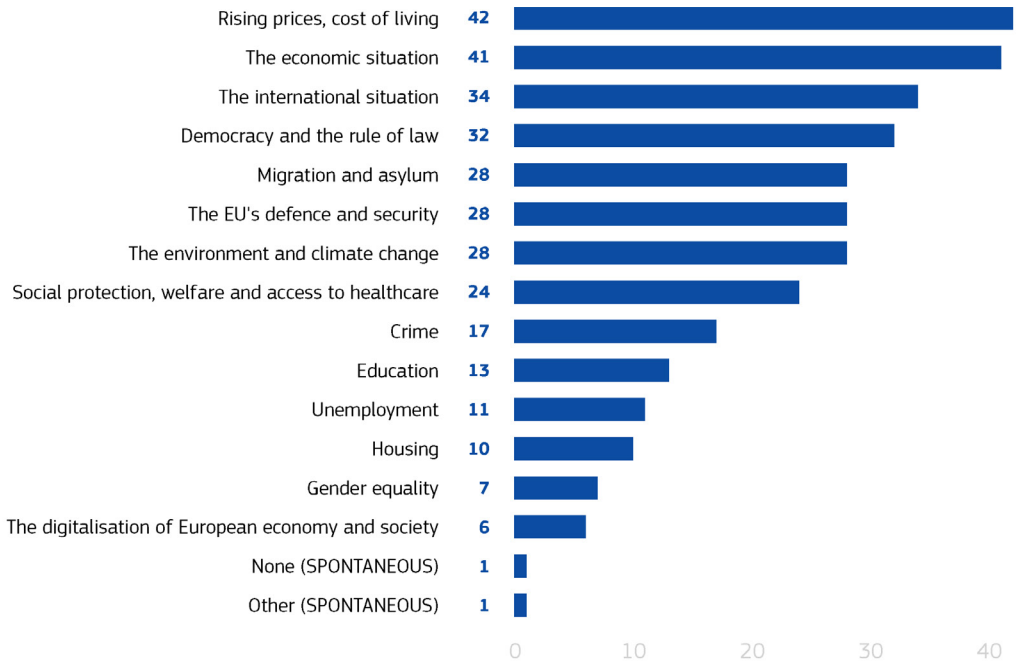
Alongside these concerns, citizens also want the EP to address the EU's defence and security, public health, migration and asylum, action against climate change and the future of Europe.

1.1 Issues encouraging citizens to vote

Respondents who voted in the recent EP elections were asked what were the main topics that encouraged them to vote[32].

The two main topics chosen by respondents are **rising prices and the cost of living** (42%) and the **economic situation** (41%). A third of respondents (34%) say that the **international situation** was a topic that encouraged them to vote, while a similar proportion mention **democracy and the rule of law** (32%).

QA4ab **Which of the following is the main topic that encouraged you to vote in the recent European elections? Firstly? And then? (EU 27) (%)**



Jun/Jul 2024

Base: respondents who declared they voted in the EE2024
51% of the sample

[32] Respondents were able to give up to four answers in this question from a list of 14 topics

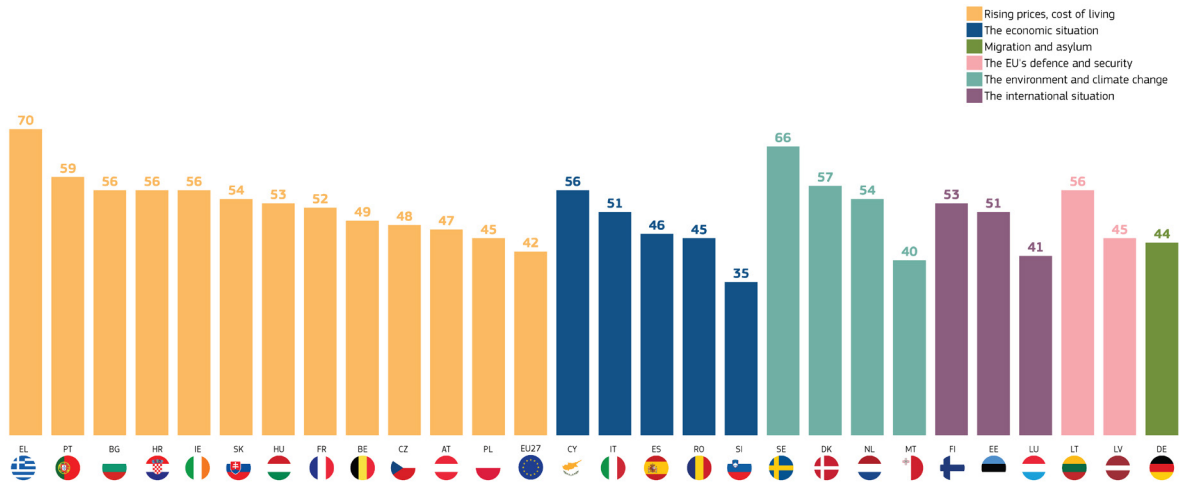
Several topics are mentioned by around one in four voters: **migration and asylum** (28%), **the EU's defence and security** (28%), **the environment and climate change** (28%) and **social protection, welfare and access to healthcare** (24%).

Also mentioned, by more than one in ten, are **crime** (17%), **education** (13%) and **unemployment** (11%).

In 12 Member States, **rising prices and the cost of living** is most likely to be mentioned as a topic that encouraged people to vote in the recent European Parliament elections. In five countries, the highest-ranking issue is the **economic situation**. **The environment and climate change** is the highest answer in four Member States (Denmark, the Netherlands, Sweden and Malta), while the international situation ranks highest in Estonia, Luxembourg and Finland.

In Latvia and Lithuania, **the EU's defence and security** is most likely to be mentioned as an important topic, while **migration and asylum** is the most frequently mentioned issue in Germany.

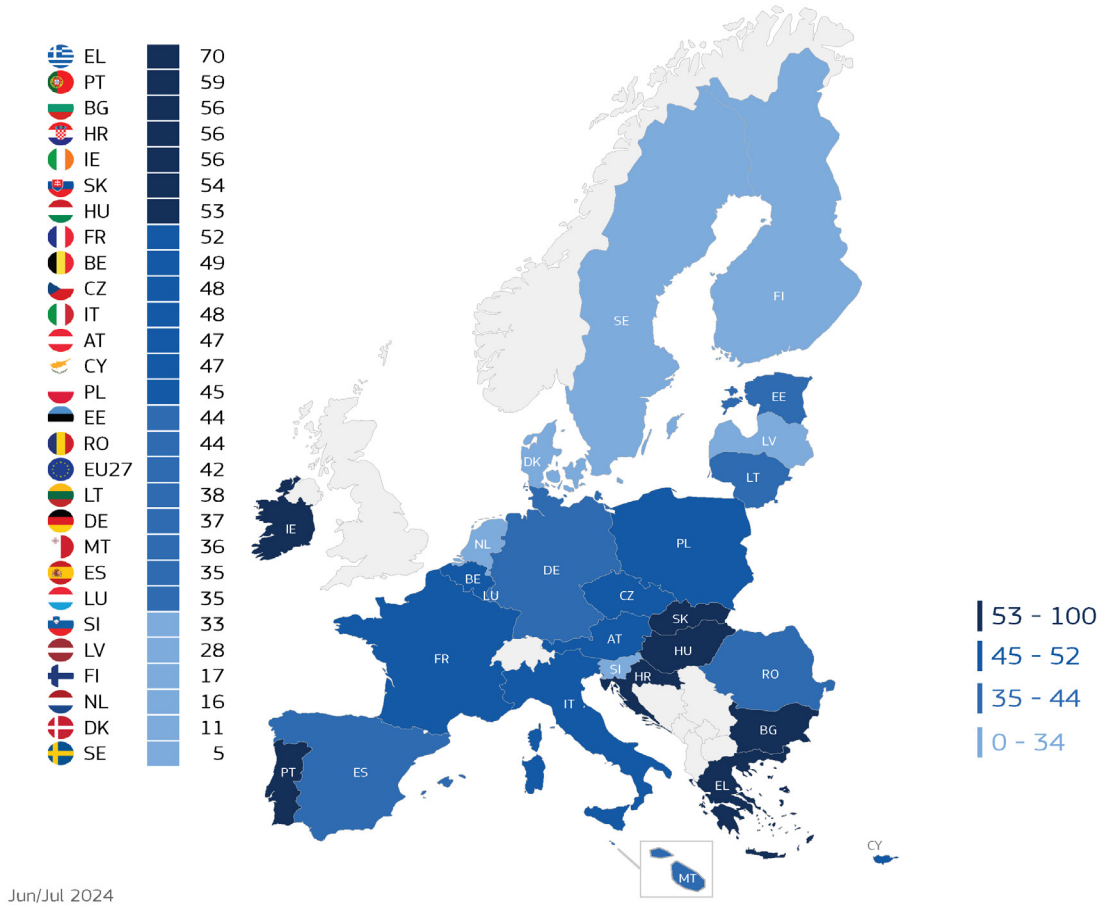
QA14ab **Which of the following is the main topic that encouraged you to vote in the recent European elections? Firstly? And then? (%)**



Base: respondents who declared they voted in the EE2024
51% of the sample

As noted above, **rising prices and the cost of living** is chosen by 42% of voters in the EU as a topic that encouraged them to vote. There are eight Member States where more than half of respondents say this was a topic that encouraged them to vote, with the highest proportions seen in Greece (70%), Portugal (59%) and in Bulgaria, Croatia and Ireland (all 56%). By contrast, less than one in five voters mention rising prices and the cost of living in Sweden (5%), Denmark (11%), the Netherlands (16%) and Finland (17%).

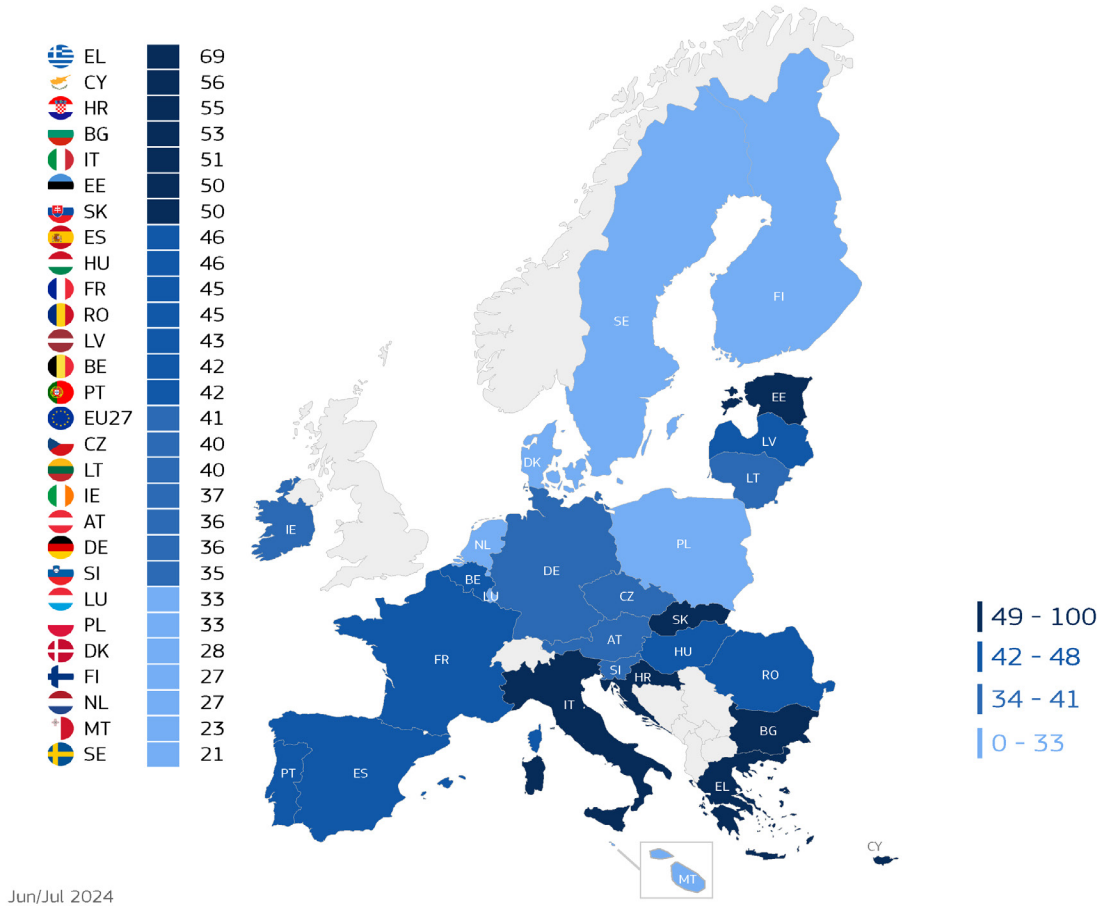
QA4ab **Which of the following is the main topic that encouraged you to vote in the recent European elections? Firstly? And then? - Rising prices, cost of living (%)**



Base: respondents who declared they voted in the EE2024
51% of the sample

In five Member States, more than half of voters mention the **economic situation** as a topic that encouraged them to vote: Greece (69%), Cyprus (56%), Croatia (55%), Bulgaria (53%) and Italy (51%). By contrast, less than a quarter of respondents mention this in Sweden (21%) and Malta (23%). Other Member States where the proportion of respondents who hold a negative image of the EU is relatively higher than the EU average are Austria (24%) and Slovenia (22%).

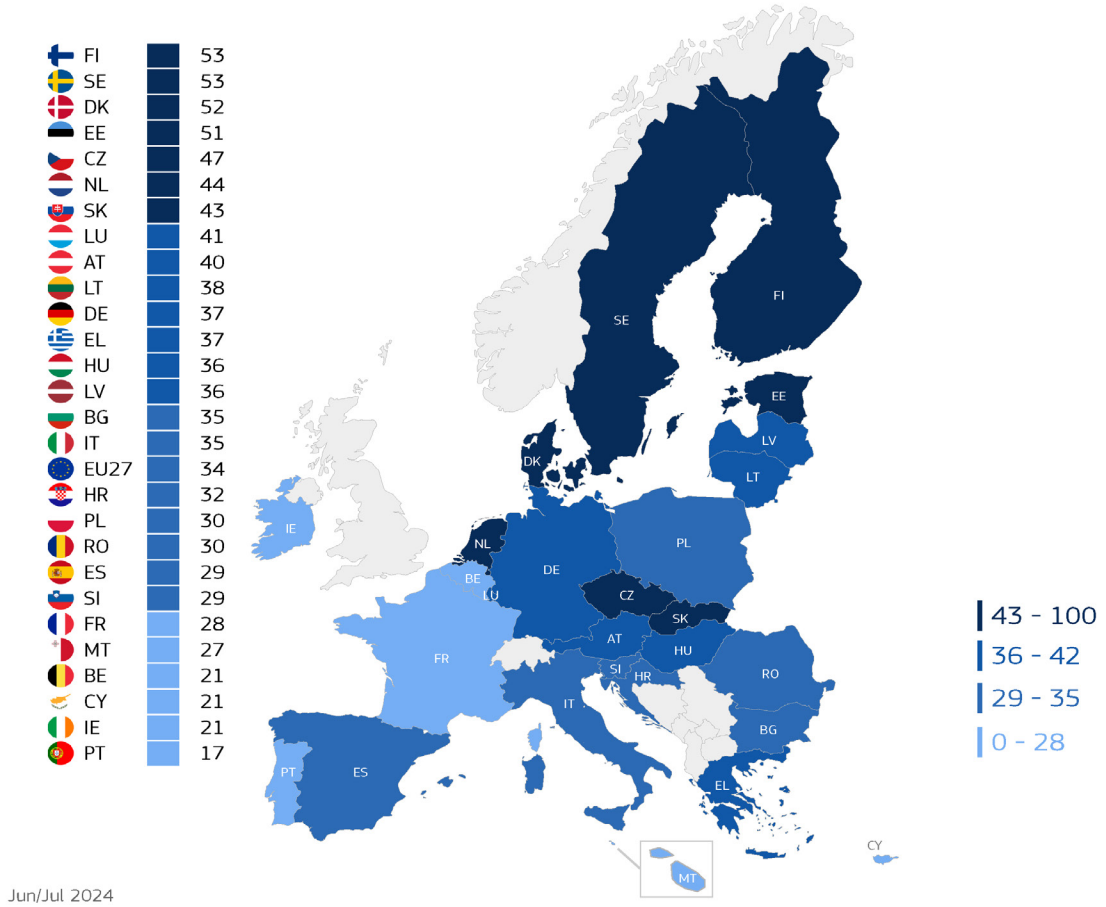
QA4ab **Which of the following is the main topic that encouraged you to vote in the recent European elections? Firstly? And then? - The economic situation (%)**



Base: respondents who declared they voted in the EE2024
51% of the sample

Across the EU overall, a third of respondents (34%) say that **the international situation** was a topic that encouraged them to vote in the recent European parliament elections. In four Member States, more than half of voters mention this topic: Finland and Sweden (both 53%), Denmark (52%) and Estonia (51%). This is least likely to be mentioned by respondents in Portugal (17%) and in Ireland, Belgium and Cyprus (all 21%).

QA4ab **Which of the following is the main topic that encouraged you to vote in the recent European elections? Firstly? And then? - The international situation (%)**



Base: respondents who declared they voted in the EE2024
51% of the sample

Respondents in Sweden are the most likely to say that **democracy and the rule of law** was a topic that encouraged them to vote (57%), followed by those in the Netherlands and Finland (both 46%) and Germany (41%). The lowest proportions giving this answer can be seen in Portugal (13%), Estonia (16%) and Latvia (20%).

Looking at the other topics included in the question, **the environment and climate change** is mentioned by more than half of voters in Sweden (66%), Denmark (57%) and the Netherlands (54%), while **migration and asylum** is chosen by almost half in Cyprus (45%) and Germany (44%). At least half choose **the EU's defence and security** as an important topic in Lithuania (56%), Denmark (53%) and Finland (50%), while around half of voters in Portugal (51%) say that **social protection, welfare and access to healthcare** is a topic that encouraged them to vote. A relatively high proportion of respondents in France mention **crime** (37%), while **housing** is mentioned much more frequently in Ireland (44%) than in other Member States.

QA4ab **Which of the following is the main topic that encouraged you to vote in the recent European elections? Firstly? And then? (%)**

	EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
Rising prices, cost of living	42	47	49	56	47	48	37	11	44	70	35	17	52	56	53	56	48	38	35	28	36	16	45	59	44	5	33	54
The economic situation	41	36	42	53	56	40	36	28	50	69	46	27	45	55	46	37	51	40	33	43	23	27	33	42	45	21	35	50
The international situation	34	40	21	35	21	47	37	52	51	37	29	53	28	32	36	21	35	38	41	36	27	44	30	17	30	53	29	43
Democracy and the rule of law	32	31	24	24	24	30	41	38	16	30	31	46	25	30	32	23	29	22	35	20	32	46	30	13	27	57	23	32
Migration and asylum	28	37	31	11	45	35	44	31	11	20	14	20	27	15	26	39	19	9	16	5	29	39	18	13	8	25	26	14
The EU's defence and security	28	30	20	19	21	38	35	53	45	24	15	50	20	28	29	11	24	56	33	45	20	39	41	21	27	27	25	33
The environment and climate change	28	31	28	12	16	16	30	57	10	14	14	39	30	25	20	27	28	11	32	8	40	54	18	22	18	66	25	22
Social protection, welfare and access to healthcare	24	22	25	41	18	21	16	21	25	40	32	24	22	37	35	23	27	43	14	33	28	20	22	51	32	29	31	37
Crime	17	26	14	12	9	8	15	11	3	19	11	6	37	16	8	14	18	5	18	1	8	4	11	11	16	19	5	10
Education	13	13	15	11	26	11	12	5	12	12	19	6	16	13	13	10	11	11	15	15	23	8	10	14	19	6	9	18
Unemployment	11	12	13	20	13	5	4	1	11	20	22	4	8	15	13	6	27	6	7	8	3	3	9	23	11	1	4	8
Housing	10	9	11	3	18	10	9	1	9	4	20	3	7	9	7	44	5	2	24	3	5	13	10	24	9	1	9	10
Gender equality	7	14	7	3	3	4	5	9	4	2	10	6	5	7	8	6	10	3	6	6	7	4	8	6	8	18	5	3
The digitalisation of European economy and society	6	9	6	9	3	5	6	7	7	5	3	6	1	10	11	6	9	11	4	7	8	6	9	8	12	4	6	5
None (SPONTANEOUS)	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	3	4	1	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	3	1	3	1	1	0	4	0	1	4	0
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	1	2	0	0	2	0	1	2	3	1	2	3	2	0	0	1	1	2	0	3	2	1	0	1	1	1	3	1
Don't know	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	6	0	0	1	0	0	1	0

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

Base: respondents who declared they voted in the EE2024
51% of the sample

Jun/Jul 2024

There are differences between **socio-demographic groups** in the perceived importance of the various topics that encouraged people to vote. Men are more likely than women to say that the economic situation was a topic that encouraged them to vote (45% compared with 38%), they are also more likely to say that they were influenced by migration and asylum (30% vs 26%) and the EU's defence and security (30% vs 26%). However, women are more likely than men to say that rising prices and the cost of living was an influential topic (44% vs 40%), as well as the environment and climate change (30% vs 26%) and social protection, welfare and access to healthcare (26% vs 22%).

Younger voters are more likely than older voters to say that education was a topic that encouraged them to vote (29% of those aged under 25 compared with 9% of those aged 55 or over). They are also more likely to mention the digitalisation of European economy and society (10% vs 4%) and gender equality (14% vs 5%). The environment and climate change is mentioned by those aged 15-24 (32%) and 25-39 (33%) more than by those aged 40-54 and 55 or over (both 26%). By contrast, older respondents are more likely to mention the EU's defence and security (31% of those aged 55 or over compared with 19% of 15–24-year-olds) and crime (19% vs 11%).

There are large variations depending on the age of leaving education, those who finished their education later are more likely to mention a number of issues, specifically: the environment and climate change (34% among those who left education at the age of 20 or above, compared with 18% of those who left school at the age of 15 or below), democracy and the rule of law (39% vs 28%) and the international situation (38% vs 29%). However, those who left education at the age of 15 or below are more likely to mention rising prices and the cost of living (50% vs 35% of those who left at the age of 20 or above), unemployment (19% vs 8%) and social protection, welfare and access to healthcare (33% vs 23%).

Respondents whose overall image of the EU is positive are more likely to say the environment and climate change is a topic that encouraged them to vote (34% vs 15% of those with a negative image), as well as the international situation (38% vs 28%), democracy and the rule of law (38% vs 20%) and the EU's defence and security (32% vs 18%). If respondents hold a negative image of the EU, they are more likely to mention rising prices and the cost of living (51% vs 39% of those whose image is positive), migration and asylum (41% vs 24%) and crime (31% vs 13%).

QA4ab **Which of the following is the main topic that encouraged you to vote in the recent European elections? Firstly? And then? (% – EU)**

	Rising prices, cost of living	The economic situation	The international situation	Democracy and the rule of law	The environment and climate change	Migration and asylum
EU27	42	41	34	32	28	28
Gender						
Man	40	45	34	33	26	30
Woman	44	38	34	32	30	26
Age						
15-24	38	36	31	30	32	24
25-39	40	40	32	32	33	26
40-54	44	42	34	32	26	28
55 +	43	42	36	33	26	29
Education (End of)						
15-	50	44	29	28	18	26
16-19	47	43	32	29	24	31
20+	35	39	38	39	34	26
Still studying	33	36	34	32	38	23
Socio-professional category						
Self- employed	38	46	34	36	29	24
Managers	34	41	39	40	33	29
Other white collars	44	40	33	32	29	29
Manual workers	48	43	31	27	24	27
House persons	48	50	29	28	16	19
Unemployed	38	41	26	29	27	30
Retired	43	40	36	33	26	30
Students	35	36	32	30	37	25
Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	55	44	26	22	16	28
From time to time	51	44	30	24	23	25
Almost never/ Never	37	40	36	37	31	29
Image of the EU						
Positive	39	40	38	38	34	24
Neutral	44	42	29	28	24	28
Negative	51	44	28	20	15	41

QA4ab **Which of the following is the main topic that encouraged you to vote in the recent European elections? Firstly? And then? (% – EU)**

	The EU's defence and security	Social protection, welfare and access to healthcare	Crime	Education	Unemployment	Housing
EU27	28	24	17	13	11	10
Gender						
Man	30	22	17	12	11	10
Woman	26	26	18	14	11	10
Age						
15-24	19	21	11	29	12	11
25-39	26	24	15	16	13	12
40-54	27	25	17	13	12	10
55 +	31	25	19	9	10	8
Education (End of)						
15-	25	33	18	9	19	10
16-19	29	23	21	11	12	10
20+	30	23	14	14	8	9
Still studying	20	19	7	31	11	11
Socio-professional category						
Self- employed	29	22	16	13	12	9
Managers	31	21	14	15	7	9
Other white collars	29	25	17	11	12	11
Manual workers	25	26	18	13	14	12
House persons	21	35	22	10	17	8
Unemployed	17	25	21	19	23	14
Retired	32	25	20	9	9	8
Students	20	18	8	31	12	10
Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	16	33	21	14	19	14
From time to time	25	28	21	12	15	13
Almost never/ Never	31	22	15	13	9	8
Image of the EU						
Positive	32	25	13	13	10	9
Neutral	25	24	19	14	13	11
Negative	18	24	31	11	11	9

QA4ab **Which of the following is the main topic that encouraged you to vote in the recent European elections? Firstly? And then? (% – EU)**

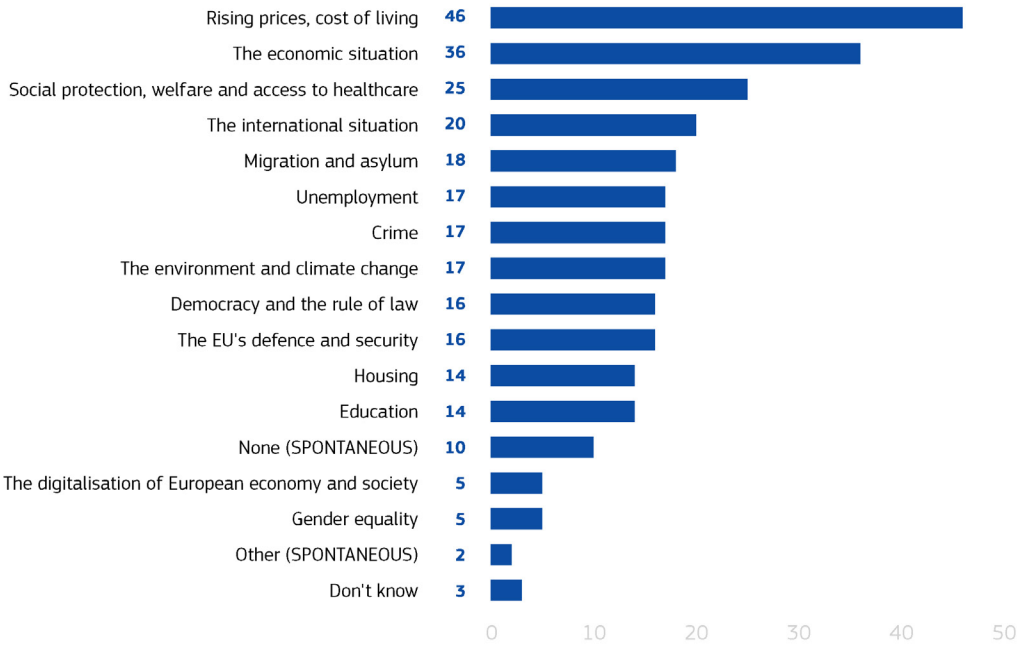
	Gender equality	The digitalisation of European economy and society	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	7	6	1	1	0
Gender					
Man	5	6	1	1	0
Woman	8	5	1	1	0
Age					
15-24	14	10	1	0	0
25-39	9	8	1	1	0
40-54	7	7	1	1	0
55 +	5	4	1	1	0
Education (End of)					
15-	5	4	2	1	1
16-19	6	6	1	1	0
20+	8	6	1	1	1
Still studying	13	10	0	0	0
Socio-professional category					
Self- employed	7	7	1	1	1
Managers	8	7	2	1	0
Other white collars	8	7	1	1	0
Manual workers	7	7	1	1	0
House persons	7	3	1	2	0
Unemployed	12	8	1	1	0
Retired	4	3	2	1	1
Students	14	11	0	0	0
Difficulties paying bills					
Most of the time	8	7	1	0	0
From time to time	8	6	1	1	0
Almost never/ Never	6	6	1	1	0
Image of the EU					
Positive	7	7	1	1	0
Neutral	8	5	2	1	1
Negative	5	3	1	1	1

1.2 Issues that would have encouraged citizens to vote

Respondents who did not vote in the recent EP elections were asked which topics would have encouraged them to vote[33]. The topic that is most frequently chosen by respondents is **rising prices and the cost of living** (46%), followed by **the economic situation** (36%). A quarter of respondents (25%) say that **social protection, welfare and access to healthcare** is a topic that would have encouraged them to vote, while one in five mention **the international situation** (20%).

Several topics are mentioned by just under one in five non-voters: **migration and asylum** (18%), **the environment and climate change** (17%), **unemployment** (17%) and **crime** (17%).

QA8ab **Among the following topics, which is the main topic that would have encouraged you to vote in the recent European elections? Firstly? And then? (EU27)(%)**



Jun/Jul 2024

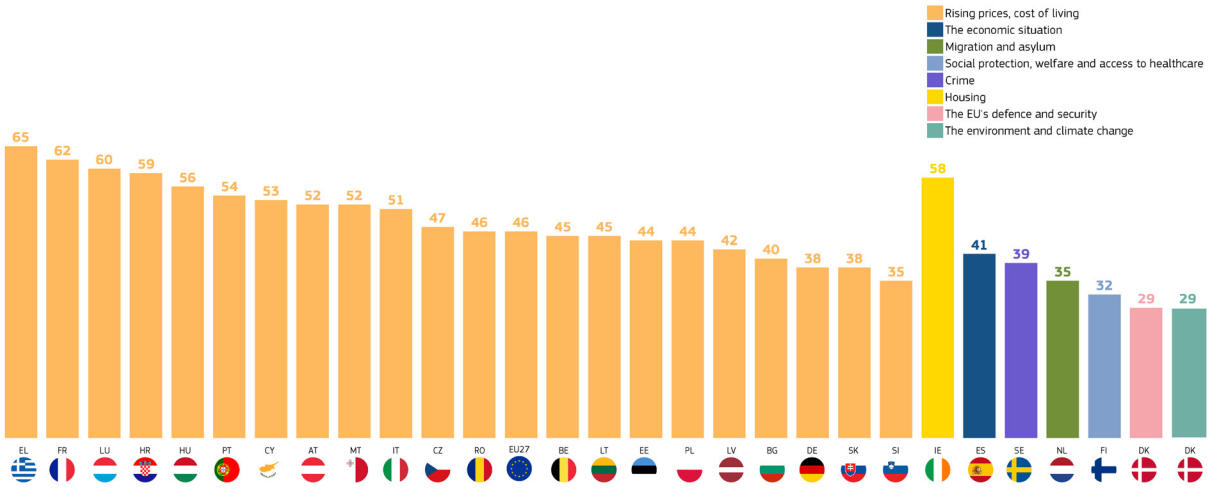
Base: respondents who declared they did not vote in the EE2024, 49% of the sample

If we compare the topics mentioned by voters and non-voters, the cost of living and the economic situation both feature prominently among both groups as topics that encouraged them, or would have encouraged them, to vote. In relative terms, democracy and the rule of law is more important for voters than non-voters, while social protection, welfare and access to healthcare ranks higher among non-voters than among voters.

[33] Respondents were able to give up to four answers in this question from a list of 14 topics.

In 21 Member States, **rising prices and the cost of living** is most likely to be mentioned as a topic that would have encouraged people to vote in the recent European Parliament elections. Other topics rank highest or joint highest in just one Member State: crime (Sweden), the **economic situation** (Spain), **migration and asylum** (the Netherlands), **housing** (Ireland) and **social protection, welfare and access to healthcare** (Finland). In Denmark, the joint highest ranked topics are **the environment and climate change** and **the EU's defence and security**.

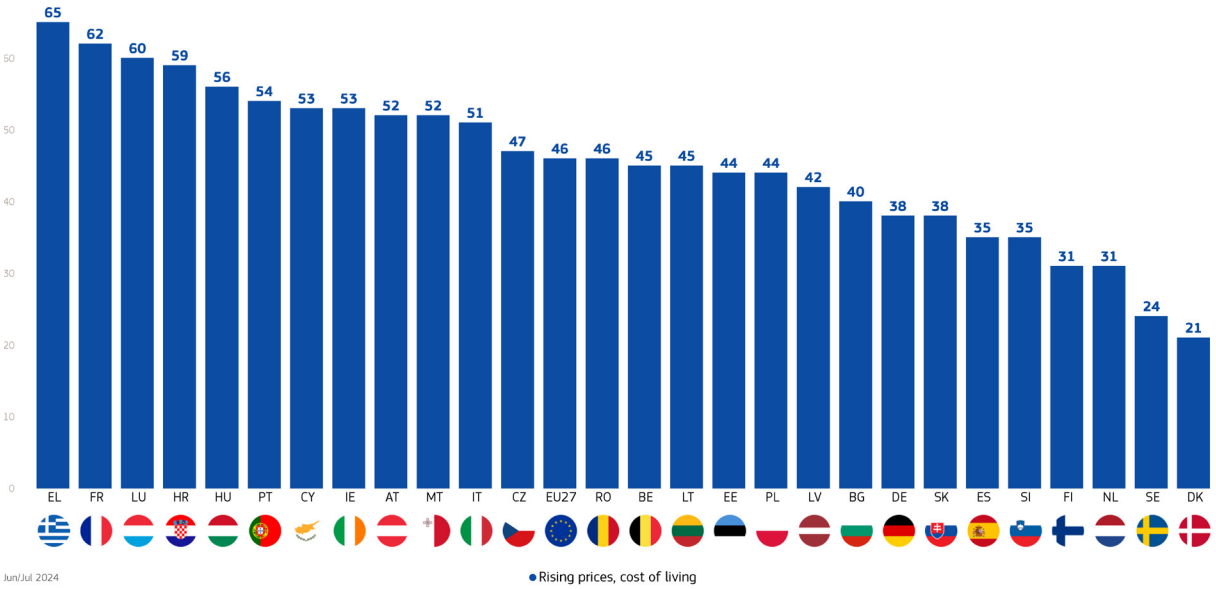
QA8ab **Among the following topics, which is the main topic that would have encouraged you to vote in the recent European elections? Firstly? And then? (%)**



Base: respondents who declared they did not vote in the EE2024, 49% of the sample

As noted above, **rising prices and the cost of living** is chosen by 46% of non-voters in the EU as a topic that would have encouraged them to vote. There are 11 Member States where more than half of respondents say this was a topic that would have encouraged them to vote, with the highest proportions seen in Greece (65%), France (62%) and Luxembourg (60%). By contrast, less than one in three non-voters mention rising prices and the cost of living in Denmark (21%), Sweden (24%) and in the Netherlands and Finland (both 31%).

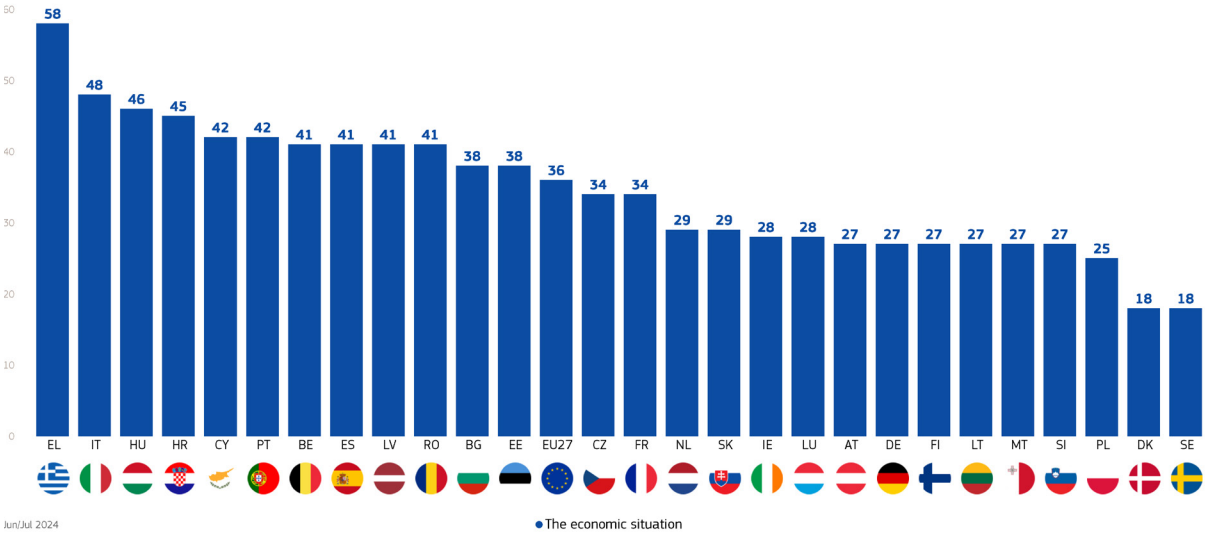
QA8ab **Among the following topics, which is the main topic that would have encouraged you to vote in the recent European elections? Firstly? And then? (%)**



Base: respondents who declared they did not vote in the EE2024, 49% of the sample

In Greece, more than half of voters (58%) mention **the economic situation** as a topic that would have encouraged them to vote. This is also mentioned frequently by respondents in Italy (48%), Hungary (46%) and Croatia (45%). By contrast, less than a fifth of respondents mention this in Denmark and Sweden (both 18%).

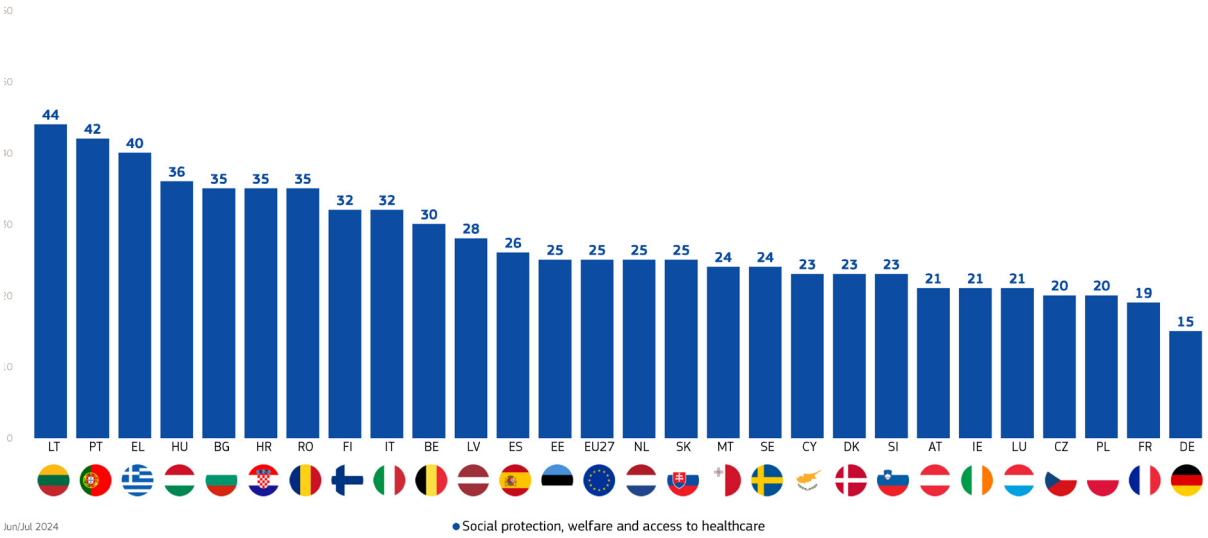
QA8ab **Among the following topics, which is the main topic that would have encouraged you to vote in the recent European elections? Firstly? And then? (%)**



Base: respondents who declared they did not vote in the EE2024, 49% of the sample

Across the EU overall, a quarter of respondents (25%) say that **social protection, welfare and access to healthcare** is a topic that would have encouraged them to vote in the recent EP elections. This is chosen most frequently by respondents in Lithuania (44%), Portugal (42%) and Greece (40%). This is least likely to be mentioned by respondents in Germany (15%) and France (19%).

QA8ab **Among the following topics, which is the main topic that would have encouraged you to vote in the recent European elections? Firstly? And then? (%)**



Base: respondents who declared they did not vote in the EE2024, 49% of the sample

Respondents in Luxembourg are most likely to say that the **international situation** is a topic that would have encouraged them to vote (33%), followed by those in Sweden (30%) and Austria (29%). The lowest proportions giving this answer can be seen in Cyprus and Portugal (both 11%).

Looking at the other topics included in the question, **migration and asylum** is chosen by almost half of respondents in Cyprus (45%). A relatively high proportion of respondents in Sweden mention **crime** (39%), while **housing** is mentioned much more frequently in Ireland (58%) than in other Member States.

QA8ab **Among the following topics, which is the main topic that would have encouraged you to vote in the recent European elections? Firstly? And then? (%)**

	EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
Rising prices, cost of living	46	52	45	40	53	47	38	21	44	65	35	31	62	59	56	53	51	45	60	42	52	31	44	54	46	24	35	38
The economic situation	36	27	41	38	42	34	27	18	38	58	41	27	34	45	46	28	48	27	28	41	27	29	25	42	41	18	27	29
Social protection, welfare and access to healthcare	25	21	30	35	23	20	15	23	25	40	26	32	19	35	36	21	32	44	21	28	24	25	20	42	35	24	23	25
The international situation	20	29	28	19	11	23	28	21	22	18	14	25	16	22	23	14	21	19	33	22	13	21	23	11	21	30	15	21
Migration and asylum	18	38	24	9	45	28	32	22	8	10	11	15	14	10	15	30	13	10	10	6	23	35	14	10	6	26	18	13
Unemployment	17	12	14	21	19	9	7	6	15	22	29	8	20	22	12	6	26	8	11	12	6	6	11	31	11	11	15	9
Crime	17	27	21	12	14	12	16	20	6	22	13	11	32	13	11	13	16	6	22	5	14	9	7	9	17	39	11	11
The environment and climate change	17	24	21	10	16	16	13	29	5	15	15	17	22	18	18	19	19	8	16	6	33	30	13	7	7	32	18	11
Democracy and the rule of law	16	13	12	15	19	11	24	18	7	32	10	13	15	18	25	10	13	6	13	13	20	22	19	7	20	24	9	11
The EU's defence and security	16	24	13	15	14	20	19	29	19	9	9	31	8	14	20	7	14	30	20	21	7	24	24	10	24	20	16	13
Housing	14	9	16	3	21	16	10	3	12	6	24	5	17	22	11	58	4	7	19	5	17	31	19	24	5	1	16	8
Education	14	7	15	10	24	10	10	7	12	15	20	10	22	16	15	14	8	14	12	10	24	23	8	8	15	5	13	9
None (SPONTANEOUS)	10	11	4	17	5	10	12	14	15	12	10	9	5	6	5	6	13	13	4	5	7	4	7	17	10	8	17	27
The digitalisation of European economy and society	5	8	10	7	4	5	4	8	2	2	2	5	2	11	6	4	6	9	5	5	6	5	9	3	7	7	4	4
Gender equality	5	12	11	3	2	3	3	10	5	4	8	8	5	7	9	5	4	2	6	2	3	2	5	3	7	11	4	2
Don't know	3	2	0	4	0	4	5	7	5	0	2	4	3	1	2	3	0	3	1	5	6	1	5	2	1	1	2	5
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	2	3	1	1	2	1	3	6	6	3	3	2	4	0	1	1	1	3	0	5	9	2	0	2	3	3	2	1

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

Base: respondents who declared they did not vote in the EE2024, 49% of the sample

Jun/Jul 2024

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows differences between the various groups in the perceived importance of the topics that would have encouraged them to vote.

Men are more likely than women to say that the international situation is a topic that would have encouraged them to vote (23% compared with 18%), they are also more likely to say that they would have been influenced by migration and asylum (20% vs 16%). However, women are more likely than men to say that social protection, welfare and access to healthcare would have been an influential topic (29% vs 21%), as well as gender equality (7% vs 3%).

Younger voters are more likely than older voters to say that education was a topic that would have encouraged them to vote (25% of those aged under 25 compared with 8% of those aged 55 or over). They are also more likely to mention unemployment (21% vs 14%) and housing (18% vs 11%). By contrast, older respondents are more likely to mention social protection, welfare and access to healthcare (31% of those aged 55 or over compared with 18% of 15–24-year-olds).

There are differences depending on the age of leaving education: those who finished their education later are more likely to mention the environment and climate change (23% among those who left education at the age of 20 or above, compared with 11% of those who left school at the age of 15 or below), democracy and the rule of law (20% vs 8%), the international situation (25% compared with 15%) and education (18% vs 6%). However, those who left education at the age of 15 or below are more likely to mention rising prices and the cost of living (50% vs 41% of

those who left at the age of 20 or above), unemployment (22% vs 15%) and social protection, welfare and access to healthcare (34% vs 24%).

Respondents whose overall image of the EU is positive are more likely to say the environment and climate change is a topic that would have encouraged them to vote (21% vs 14% of those with a negative image), as well as the international situation (26% vs 16%), democracy and the rule of law (20% vs 13%) and the EU's defence and security (21% vs 12%). If respondents hold a negative image of the EU, they are more likely to mention crime (20% vs 13% of those whose image is positive).

QA8ab **Among the following topics, which is the main topic that would have encouraged you to vote in the recent European elections? Firstly? And then? (% – EU)**

	Rising prices, cost of living	The economic situation	Social protection, welfare and access to healthcare	The international situation	Migration and asylum	The environment and climate change
EU27	46	36	25	20	18	17
Gender						
Man	44	37	21	23	20	17
Woman	47	34	29	18	16	17
Age						
15-24	40	31	18	16	18	18
25-39	48	37	23	22	16	18
40-54	47	38	23	23	16	19
55 +	46	34	31	19	19	14
Education (End of)						
15-	50	36	34	15	20	11
16-19	49	36	24	20	18	14
20+	41	34	24	25	16	23
Still studying	37	34	17	20	18	23
Socio-professional category						
Self- employed	50	39	23	28	18	20
Managers	40	38	25	28	20	23
Other white collars	47	38	25	24	18	23
Manual workers	47	38	23	18	18	14
House persons	51	37	28	15	12	11
Unemployed	47	29	23	19	15	18
Retired	47	32	32	18	20	14
Students	38	32	18	19	18	23
Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	57	40	31	17	21	12
From time to time	51	38	27	19	15	16
Almost never/ Never	40	33	23	22	19	19
Image of the EU						
Positive	44	35	28	26	18	21
Neutral	49	37	26	20	17	16
Negative	44	35	22	16	20	14

QA8ab **Among the following topics, which is the main topic that would have encouraged you to vote in the recent European elections? Firstly? And then? (% – EU)**

	Unemployment	Crime	Democracy and the rule of law	The EU's defence and security	Housing	Education
EU27	17	17	16	16	14	14
Gender						
Man	18	16	18	17	13	12
Woman	16	17	15	15	15	15
Age						
15-24	21	17	19	14	18	25
25-39	20	17	14	15	18	17
40-54	16	17	19	17	14	13
55 +	14	16	15	17	11	8
Education (End of)						
15-	22	18	8	13	13	6
16-19	16	17	17	16	14	12
20+	15	16	20	17	16	18
Still studying	20	16	20	16	16	26
Socio-professional category						
Self- employed	14	15	20	17	12	11
Managers	15	17	22	20	15	19
Other white collars	13	16	18	17	12	15
Manual workers	19	17	14	16	17	12
House persons	18	21	10	14	19	13
Unemployed	27	21	18	11	13	17
Retired	13	16	14	17	11	7
Students	22	14	22	15	18	28
Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	22	16	12	11	18	13
From time to time	20	18	15	14	14	14
Almost never/ Never	14	16	18	18	13	13
Image of the EU						
Positive	15	13	20	21	16	15
Neutral	17	18	16	15	14	12
Negative	18	20	13	12	13	14

QA8ab **Among the following topics, which is the main topic that would have encouraged you to vote in the recent European elections? Firstly? And then? (% – EU)**

	The digitalisation of European economy and society	Gender equality	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	None (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	5	5	2	10	3
Gender					
Man	6	3	2	10	3
Woman	4	7	2	10	2
Age					
15-24	5	8	2	9	4
25-39	6	6	2	7	3
40-54	5	4	2	9	3
55 +	4	4	3	13	2
Education (End of)					
15-	2	3	3	15	2
16-19	5	5	1	10	3
20+	5	5	3	7	3
Still studying	6	9	2	6	2
Socio-professional category					
Self- employed	5	3	2	9	1
Managers	6	5	2	8	2
Other white collars	6	8	2	7	4
Manual workers	6	4	2	10	3
House persons	3	7	5	12	2
Unemployed	2	4	2	11	5
Retired	3	4	3	13	2
Students	5	9	2	6	2
Difficulties paying bills					
Most of the time	3	4	3	11	2
From time to time	6	5	1	9	3
Almost never/ Never	4	6	3	10	3
Image of the EU					
Positive	6	6	1	6	3
Neutral	5	5	2	9	3
Negative	3	5	3	15	1

2

PERCEPTION OF THE EP, EU AND MEMBERSHIP

2. PERCEPTION OF THE EP, EU AND MEMBERSHIP

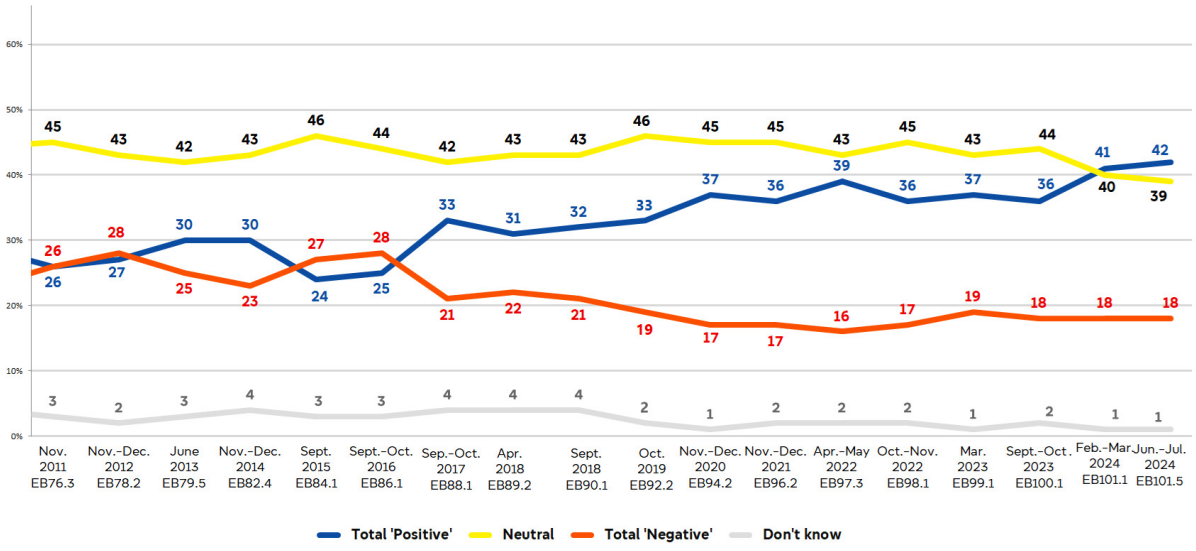
This chapter focuses on citizens' perceptions of the European Parliament (EP), the EU and EU membership. This includes a current assessment of some key indicators regarding the perception of the EP: the image Europeans conjure up of the institution, and secondly, its role. The chapter then looks at wider perceptions of the EU and the perceived benefits of membership. It then moves to examine feelings of optimism for the future of the EU, as well as Europeans' expectations for their own standard of living in the future.

Results indicate that citizens continue to hold a positive impression of the EP and of the EU. EU membership is viewed in a favourable light, with a majority perceiving it as important and acknowledging its beneficial impact on their country. The main benefits of EU membership are seen as increased co-operation between Member States, protecting peace and strengthening security. Optimism over the future of the EU has increased in recent months, as have Europeans' expectations for their own standard of living.

2.1 Image of the European Parliament

A relative majority of respondents perceive the European Parliament (EP) in a favourable light. While 42% of EU citizens say that they have a **positive or very positive image of the EP**, 18% state that it conjures up a negative image for them. Perceptions of the EP are in line with those seen in February-March 2024, with positive perceptions increasing marginally by 1 percentage point. Consequently, the proportion of respondents with a positive image of the EP is the highest recorded since the survey was run. This proportion also continues to surpass the proportion of those who hold a neutral view of the institution.

QA16 **In general, do you have a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image of the European Parliament? (% – EU)**

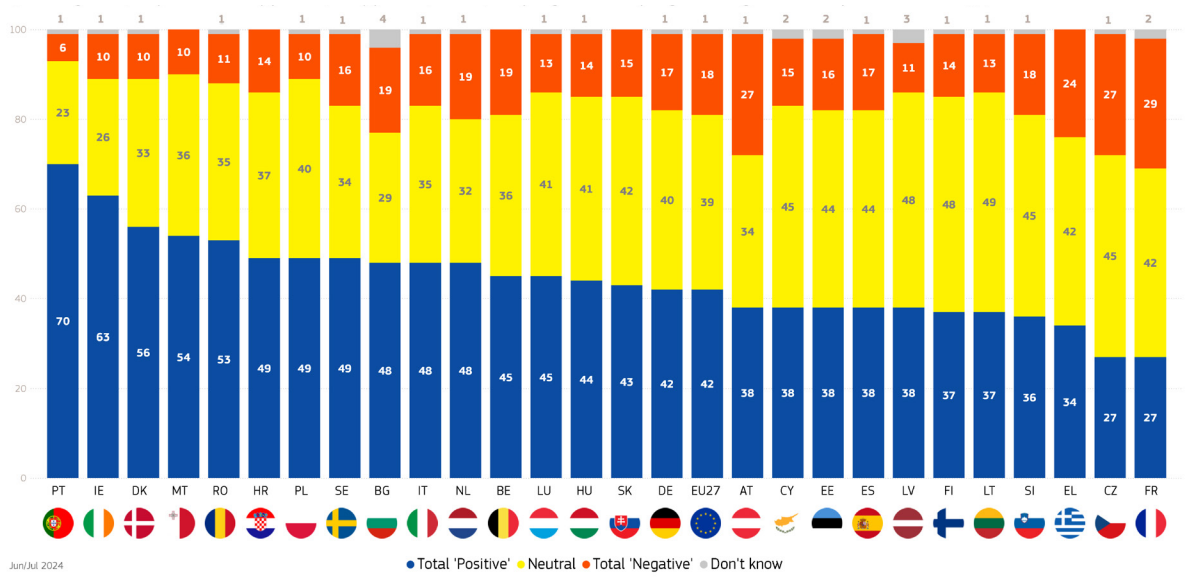


Across 25 EU Member States, the share of respondents who have a positive image of the EP is greater than the share who hold a negative image. In five Member States, more than half of respondents indicate that they hold a positive image of the EP: Portugal (70%), Ireland (63%), Denmark (56%), Malta (54%) and Romania (53%).

France is the only Member State where the share of those with a negative view of the EP (29%) outnumbers those who have a positive image of the institution (27%). In Czechia, equal proportions hold a positive and a negative image of the EP (both 27%). The proportion of respondents who hold a negative image of the EP is also higher than the EU average in Austria (27%) and Greece (24%).

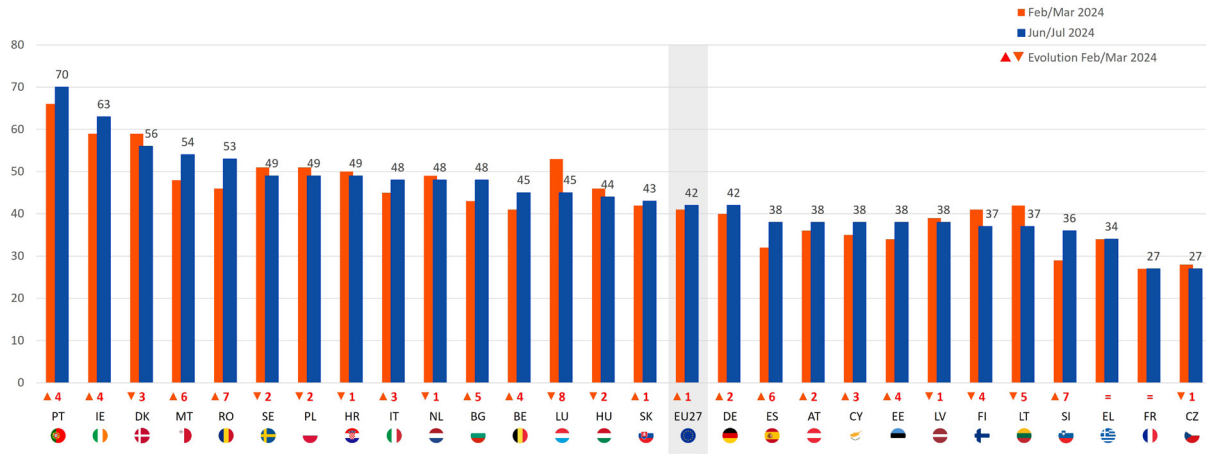
Meanwhile, in ten Member States, the proportion of respondents who indicate that they hold a neutral view of the EP is greater than those with either a positive or negative image of the institution. These shares are particularly high in Lithuania (49%) and in Latvia and Finland (both 48%).

QA16 **In general, do you have a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image of the European Parliament? (%)**



Compared to February-March 2024, three months before the 2024 European elections, the proportions of Europeans who regard the EP in a positive light have increased in 11 Member States, remained stable in 12, and decreased in four countries. The largest increases are observed in Slovenia (36%, +7 percentage points), Romania (53%, +7 pp), Spain (38%, +6 pp), and Malta (54%, +6 pp). The largest declines are recorded in Luxembourg (45%, -8 pp) and Lithuania (37%, -5 pp).

QA16 **In general, do you have a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image of the European Parliament? (% - Total 'Positive')**



The analysis of **socio-demographic** groups shows clear variations by education levels and financial situation.

The proportion of respondents that hold a positive image of the EP is consistent across age groups, although negative views increase with age, from 13% among 15-24 year olds to 20% among those aged 55 or over.

Respondents who finished their education aged 20 or older are more likely to hold a positive image of the EP (47%), compared with those who left education aged 16-19 (38%) or aged 15 or below (39%).

Among the socio-professional categories, managers are the most likely to hold a positive image of the EP (51%), while positive views are least prevalent among respondents who are unemployed (26%).

Respondents who report that they never or almost never experience difficulties paying bills are more likely to hold a positive image of the EP (46%), compared with those who have difficulties most of the time (28%). A positive view of the EP is also more prevalent among respondents who live in large towns (48%) than those who live in small or mid-size towns (40%) or rural areas (40%).

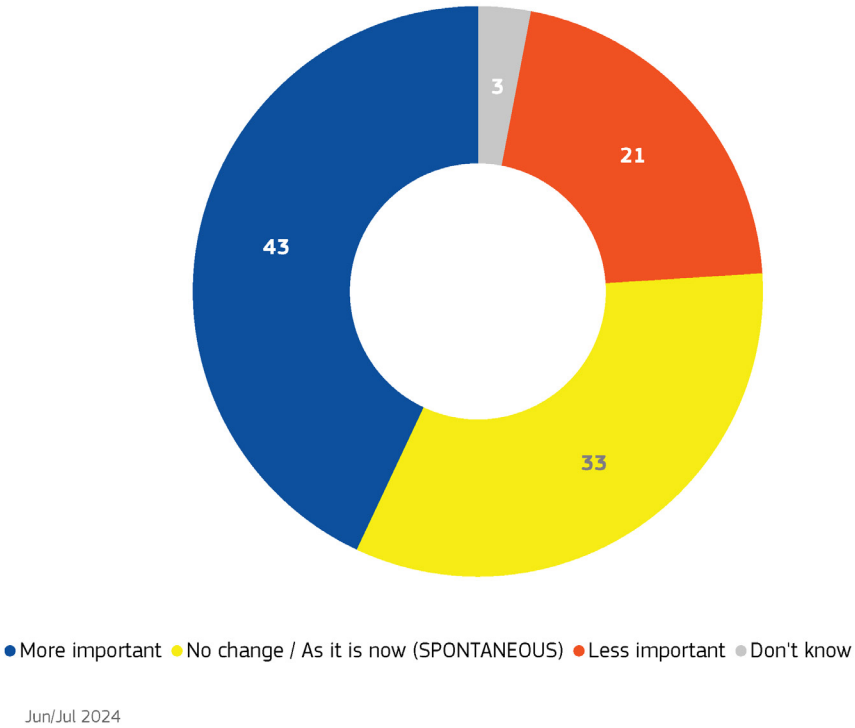
QA16 **In general, do you have a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image of the European Parliament? (% – EU)**

	Total 'Positive'	Total 'Negative'	Don't know
EU27	42	18	1
Gender			
Man	43	20	1
Woman	42	16	1
Age			
15-24	42	13	1
25-39	41	17	1
40-54	42	19	1
55 +	43	20	1
Education (End of)			
15-	39	19	2
16-19	38	21	1
20+	47	17	0
Still studying	46	12	1
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	45	20	1
Managers	51	14	1
Other white collars	45	16	0
Manual workers	37	20	1
House persons	38	22	2
Unemployed	26	24	1
Retired	42	19	2
Students	46	11	1
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	28	32	1
From time to time	37	20	1
Almost never/ Never	46	16	1
Image of the EU			
Positive	78	3	0
Neutral	13	11	1
Negative	3	77	1

2.2 Role of the European Parliament

More than four in ten Europeans (43%) say **they would like to see the EP play a more important role**. This is twice as high as the proportion that say they would like to see the institution play a less important role (21%). A third of respondents (33%) would prefer the EP's role to remain the same as it is now.

QA17 **Would you personally like to see the European Parliament play a more important or less important role? (EU27) (%)**

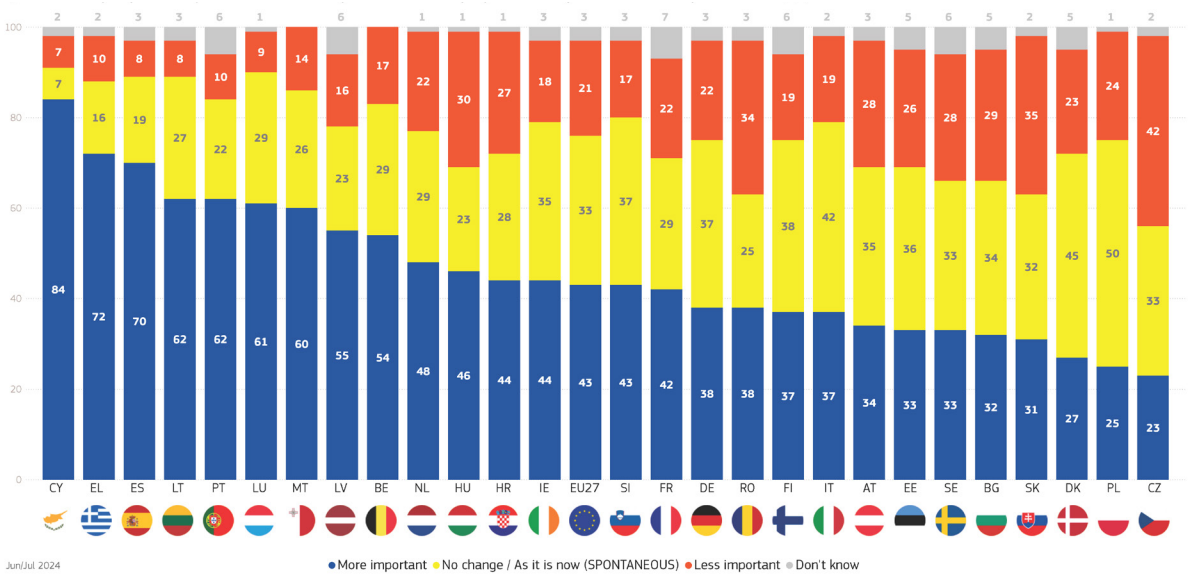


In 25 Member States, the proportion of respondents who would like to see the EP play a more important role is higher than that of respondents who would like to see it play a less important role. The endorsement for a more important role of the EP is notably strong in Cyprus (84%), Greece (72%) and Spain (70%).

In only two Member States, respondents are more likely to want the EP to play a less important role than to play a more important role: Czechia (23% more important vs 42% less important) and Slovakia (31% vs 35%).

In seven countries, the most common response is that the EP's role should stay the same as it is now. This proportion is highest in Poland (50%), Denmark (45%) and Italy (42%). In addition, in Sweden, equal proportions say that the EP should play a more important role and that there should be no change (both 33%).

QA17 **Would you personally like to see the European Parliament play a more important or less important role? (%)**



Looking at the **socio-demographic** differences, results are consistent across age groups and by gender. In terms of the level of education, Europeans who finished education at the age of 20 or older are more inclined to want the EP to play a more important role (49%), compared with those who left education by the age of 15 (41%) or aged 16-19 (39%).

In terms of socio-professional categories, managers (49%) and self-employed workers (47%) are the most likely to favour a more important role for the EP.

Respondents who never or almost never experience difficulties paying bills are more inclined to say that the EP should have a more important role (45%), compared with those who have difficulties most of the time (38%) or from time to time (40%).

Respondents are more likely to want the EP to play a more important role if they have a positive image of the EP (59% vs 25% whose image is negative) and if they follow European politics (52% vs 28% of those who do not follow European politics).

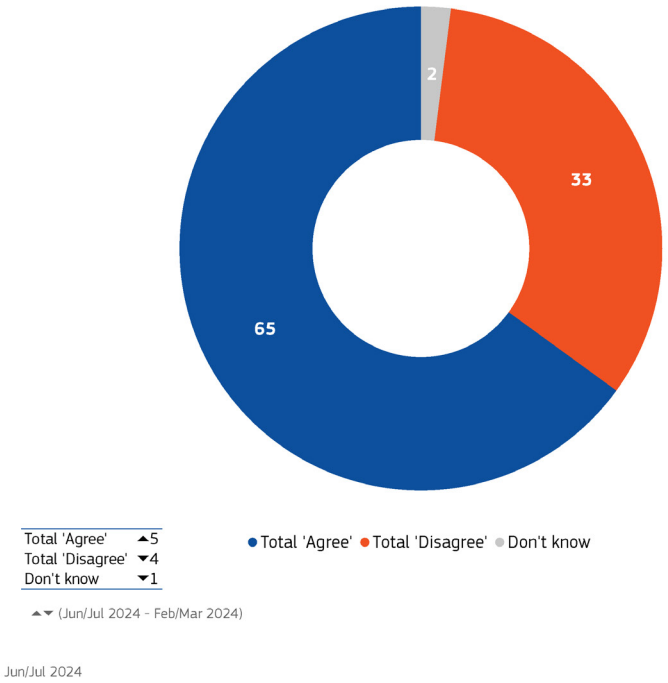
QA17 **Would you personally like to see the European Parliament play a more important or less important role? (% – EU)**

	More important	Less important	No change / As it is now (SPONTANEOU	Don't know
EU27	43	21	33	3
Gender				
Man	43	23	31	3
Woman	42	19	35	4
Age				
15-24	40	19	36	5
25-39	43	20	34	3
40-54	45	22	31	2
55 +	43	21	32	4
Education (End of)				
15-	41	18	36	5
16-19	39	26	32	3
20+	49	17	31	3
Still studying	43	15	37	5
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	47	20	30	3
Managers	49	17	32	2
Other white collars	44	21	32	3
Manual workers	41	24	32	3
House persons	39	24	34	3
Unemployed	40	25	29	6
Retired	41	21	34	4
Students	43	15	37	5
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	38	30	27	5
From time to time	40	26	31	3
Almost never/ Never	45	18	34	3
Image of the European Parliament				
Positive	59	8	32	1
Neutral	35	20	40	5
Negative	25	55	17	3
Follow European politics				
Follow	52	18	28	2
Not follow	28	26	40	6

2.3 Perception that one's voice counts

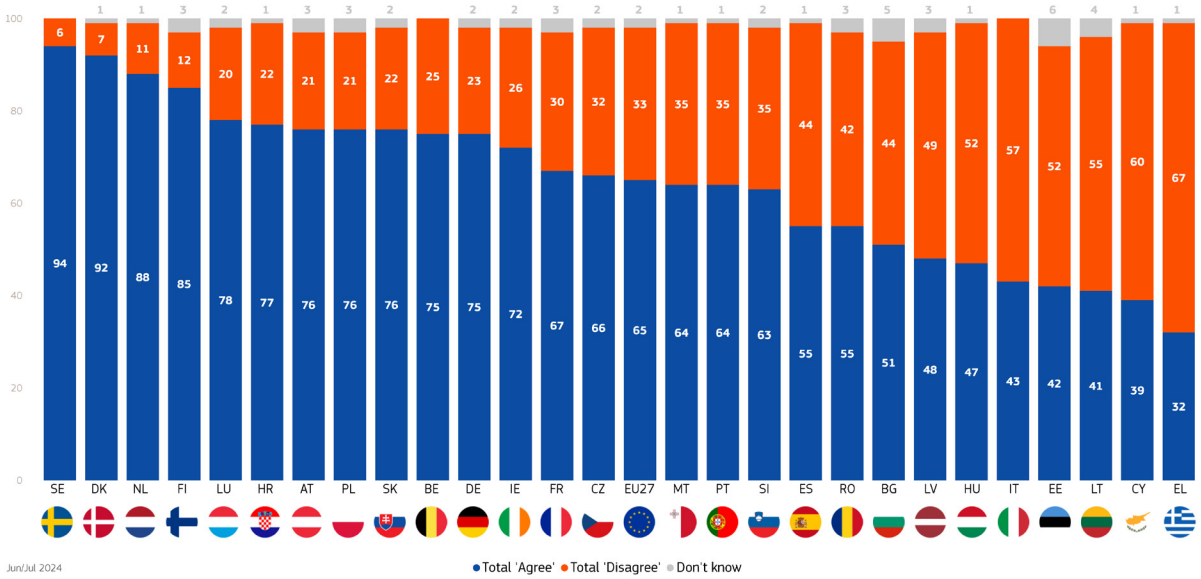
Almost two-thirds of citizens (65%, +5 percentage points since February-March 2024) agree that **their voice counts in their country**, including 24% who 'totally agree' (no change). Meanwhile, a third (33%) disagree with the claim (-4 pp), of which 12% 'totally disagree' (-3 pp).

D72.2 **To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements: -My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY) (EU27) (%)**



In 20 Member States, clear majorities acknowledge the belief that their voice counts in their country. The proportions are highest in Sweden (94%), Denmark (92%), the Netherlands (88%) and Finland (85%). On the other hand, disagreement with the statement is the majority view in seven countries, particularly Greece (67%), Cyprus (60%), Italy (57%) and Lithuania (55%).

D72.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements: -My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)



Since February-March 2024, respondents' perception that their voice counts in their country has increased in 16 Member States. The largest increases can be observed in Belgium (75%, +13 percentage points), Cyprus (39%, +11 pp), Romania (55%, +10 pp), Portugal (64%, +10 pp) and Luxembourg (78%, +10 pp). Levels of agreement have remained consistent in ten countries, while Finland is the one country where there has been a substantial decrease in agreement (85%, -7 pp).

D72.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements: -My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)

		EU27	BE	CY	LU	PT	RO	CZ	ES	MT	FR	IT	LV	EE	SK	LT	HU	IE	AT	BG	EL	SI	DE	NL	DK	HR	SE	PL	FI
Total 'Agree'	Jun/Jul 2024	65	75	39	78	64	55	66	55	64	67	43	48	42	76	41	47	72	76	51	32	63	75	88	92	77	94	76	85
	Δ Feb/Mar 2024	▲5	▲13	▲11	▲10	▲10	▲10	▲9	▲9	▲9	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼7
Total 'Disagree'	Jun/Jul 2024	33	25	60	20	35	42	32	44	35	30	57	49	52	22	55	52	26	21	44	67	35	23	11	7	22	6	21	12
	Δ Feb/Mar 2024	▼4	▼11	▼10	▼6	▼9	▼10	▼6	▼8	▼6	▼7	▼5	▼7	▼5	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼1	=	▼1	▼2	▲1	=	▲1	▲2	▲1	▲2	▲5
Don't know	Jun/Jul 2024	2	0	1	2	1	3	2	1	1	3	0	3	6	2	4	1	2	3	5	1	2	2	1	1	1	0	3	3
	Δ Feb/Mar 2024	▼4	▼2	▼1	▼4	▼1	=	▼3	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼2	=	▼1	▼4	▼3	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	=	=	▼1	=	=	▲2

The survey findings across **socio-demographic** groups show that respondents' opinions that their voice counts in their country do not vary significantly by gender or across age groups. However, there are differences across segments with different levels of education: those who completed education aged 20 or over are the most likely to feel that their voice counts in their country (73%), particularly when compared to respondents who left education at the age of 15 or younger (54%).

Managers are the most likely among the socio-professional groups to feel that their voice counts in their country (75%), especially when compared to unemployed respondents (48%).

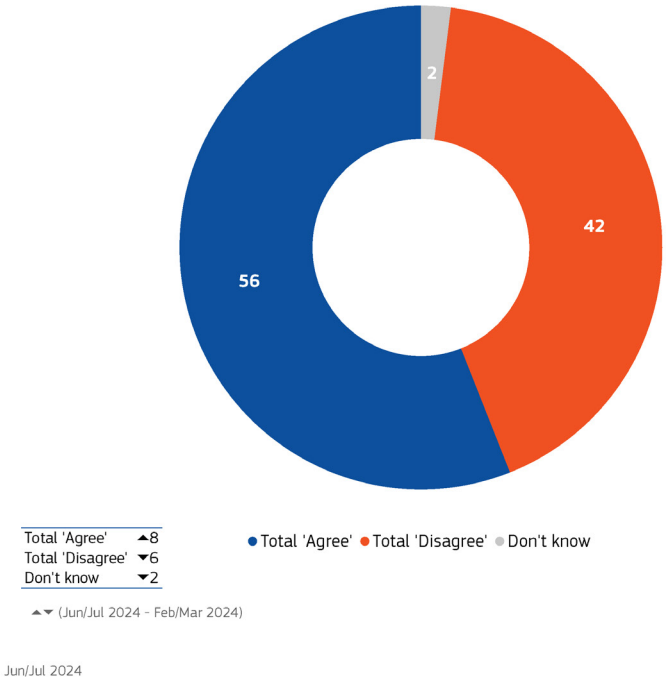
Citizens who rarely or never encounter difficulties paying bills are more likely to agree that their voice counts in their country (70%) than those who experience difficulties most of the time (45%).

D72.2 **To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements: -My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY) (%)**

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	65	33	2
Gender			
Man	65	33	2
Woman	64	34	2
Age			
15-24	63	34	3
25-39	65	33	2
40-54	65	34	1
55 +	65	33	2
Education (End of)			
15-	54	43	3
16-19	61	37	2
20+	73	26	1
Still studying	67	30	3
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	66	33	1
Managers	75	24	1
Other white collars	68	30	2
Manual workers	60	39	1
House persons	52	45	3
Unemployed	48	49	3
Retired	66	32	2
Students	66	30	4
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	45	53	2
From time to time	58	40	2
Almost never/ Never	70	28	2

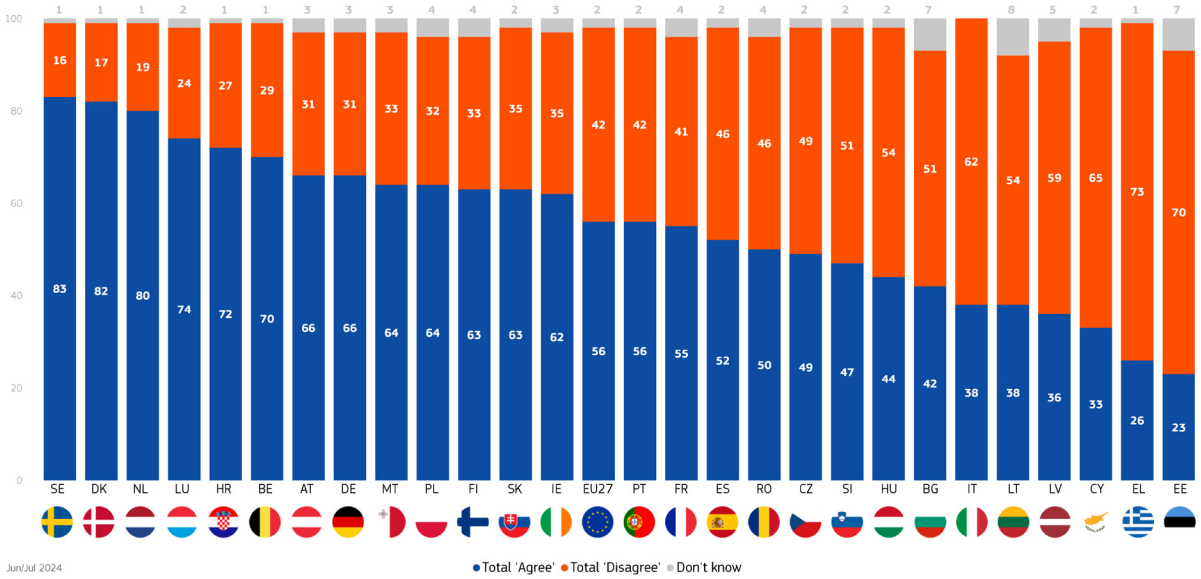
Opinions have become more positive as to whether **one's voice counts in the EU**, with more than half of respondents agreeing with the statement (56%, +8 percentage points since February-March 2024), including 17% (+2 pp) who 'totally agree'. Around four in ten (42%, -6 pp) disagree that their voice counts in the EU, including 16% (-5 pp) who 'totally disagree'.

D72.1 **To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements: -My voice counts in the EU (EU27) (%)**



In 17 Member States, a relative majority of respondents report that their voice counts in the EU, when compared to the proportion of respondents who disagree with the claim. The highest agreement rates are observed in Sweden (83%), Denmark (82%), and the Netherlands (80%). In nine countries, disagreement is the majority view, most notably in Greece (73%), Estonia (70%) and Cyprus (65%). In Czechia, there is an equal split between agreement and disagreement (both 49%).

D72.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements: -My voice counts in the EU (%)



Since February-March 2024, agreement with the statement that one's voice counts in the EU has increased in all but three Member States. Agreement has increased the most among respondents in Belgium (70%, +17 pp), Malta (64%, +16 pp), Luxembourg (74%, +15 pp), Spain (52%, +14 pp) and Czechia (49%, +14 pp). Results have remained stable in the other three countries (Greece, Bulgaria and Finland).

D72.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements: -My voice counts in the EU (%)

		EU27	BE	MT	LU	CZ	ES	FR	CY	NL	PT	IE	IT	RO	HR	SK	EE	LV	HU	AT	LT	PL	SI	DK	DE	SE	BG	FI	EL
Total 'Agree'	Jun/Jul 2024	56	70	64	74	49	52	55	33	80	56	62	38	50	72	63	23	36	44	66	38	64	47	82	66	83	42	63	26
	Δ Feb/Mar 2024	▲8	▲17	▲16	▲15	▲14	▲14	▲13	▲11	▲11	▲11	▲9	▲9	▲9	▲8	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲7	▲7	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲1	▼1
Total 'Disagree'	Jun/Jul 2024	42	29	33	24	49	46	41	65	19	42	35	62	46	27	35	70	59	54	31	54	32	51	17	31	16	51	33	73
	Δ Feb/Mar 2024	▼6	▼15	▼13	▼12	▼11	▼13	▼10	▼10	▼9	▼9	▼7	▼8	▼10	▼5	▼4	▼6	▼5	▼6	▼4	▼1	▼3	▼5	▼2	▼2	▼2	▲3	▼2	▲3
Don't know	Jun/Jul 2024	2	1	3	2	2	2	4	2	1	2	3	0	4	1	2	7	5	2	3	8	4	2	1	3	1	7	4	1
	Δ Feb/Mar 2024	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼1	▲1	▼3	▼4	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼3	▼4	▼2	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼4	▲1	▼2

In terms of **socio-demographic** patterns regarding the view that one's voice counts in the EU, results are again consistent across gender and age groups.

There are differences among respondents with different education levels: those who left education aged 20 or older are more likely to agree (65%) than those who finished education aged 15 or younger (45%).

Managers are the most likely socio-professional category to feel that their voice counts in the EU (68%), with the lowest levels of agreement among house persons and unemployed respondents (both 43%).

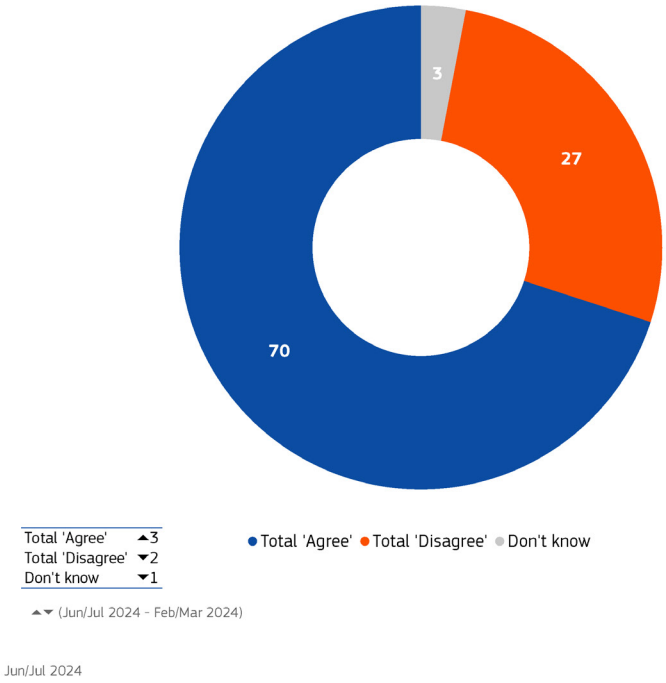
Respondents who rarely or never encounter difficulties paying bills are more likely to agree that their voice counts in the EU (61%) than those who experience difficulties most of the time (37%).

D72.1 **To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements: -My voice counts in the EU (%)**

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	56	42	2
Gender			
Man	57	41	2
Woman	56	41	3
Age			
15-24	55	40	5
25-39	57	41	2
40-54	56	42	2
55 +	56	41	3
Education (End of)			
15-	45	51	4
16-19	53	45	2
20+	65	33	2
Still studying	59	37	4
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	58	41	1
Managers	68	31	1
Other white collars	59	39	2
Manual workers	51	47	2
House persons	43	53	4
Unemployed	43	53	4
Retired	56	41	3
Students	59	36	5
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	37	60	3
From time to time	50	47	3
Almost never/ Never	61	36	3

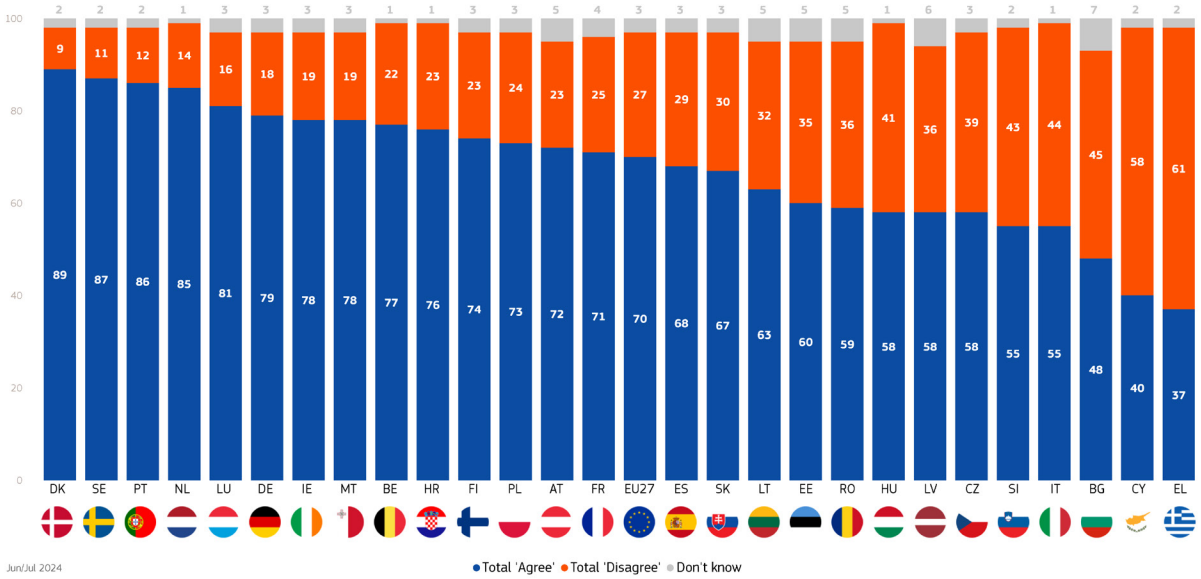
When it comes to whether **one's country's voice counts in the EU**, seven in ten citizens agree overall (70%, +3 pp, since February-March 2024), of whom 23% 'totally agree' (no change). By contrast, 27% of respondents disagree with the statement (-2 pp), including 8% who 'totally disagree' (-2 pp).

D72.3 **To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements: -(OUR COUNTRY)'s voice counts in the EU (EU27) (%)**



Further analysis reveals that in 25 Member States, the majority of respondents agree that the voice of their country counts in the EU. Agreement levels reach 89% in Denmark, 87% in Sweden, 86% in Portugal and 85% in the Netherlands. In two countries, a majority of respondents disagree with the statement: Greece (61%) and Cyprus (58%).

D72.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements: -(OUR COUNTRY)'s voice counts in the EU (%)



Compared to February-March 2024, respondents' agreement with the statement that their country's voice counts in the EU has increased in 16 member States. The largest increases can be seen in Czechia (58%, +10 percentage points), Belgium (77%, +9 pp) and Malta (78%, +8 pp). Levels of agreement have remained stable or registered only insignificant changes in nine countries. In the remaining two countries, agreement levels have decreased: Finland (74%, -4 pp) and Lithuania (63%, -3 pp).

D72.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements: -(OUR COUNTRY)'s voice counts in the EU (%)

		EU27	CZ	BE	MT	IT	CY	SK	EE	RO	ES	HR	HU	AT	PT	PL	LV	NL	LU	BG	IE	FR	DK	EL	SI	SE	DE	LT	FI
Total 'Agree'	Jun/Jul 2024	70	58	77	78	55	40	67	60	59	68	76	58	72	86	73	58	85	81	48	78	71	89	37	55	87	79	63	74
	Δ Feb/Mar 2024	▲3	▲10	▲9	▲8	▲7	▲7	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼4
Total 'Disagree'	Jun/Jul 2024	27	39	22	19	44	58	30	35	36	29	23	41	23	12	24	36	14	16	45	19	25	9	61	43	11	18	32	23
	Δ Feb/Mar 2024	▼2	▼7	▼8	▼7	▼6	▼5	▼4	▼2	▼6	▼4	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼2	▼2	▼2	▲1	▲1	=	▲1	=	▲2	▲1	=	▲3	▲4	▲4
Don't know	Jun/Jul 2024	3	3	1	3	1	2	3	5	5	3	1	1	5	2	3	6	1	3	7	3	4	2	2	2	2	3	5	3
	Δ Feb/Mar 2024	▼1	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼3	▼4	=	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼2	1	▼1	=	▲1	▼1	▼1	=

In the **socio-demographic** analysis, there is a slight difference by age group. Respondents aged under 25 (73%) are more likely than older age groups (68%-70%) to agree that their country's voice counts in the EU.

Citizens who completed education aged 20 or older are more likely to feel that their country's voice matters in the EU (77%) than those who left education aged 15 or younger (60%).

There are differences among the various socio-professional segments, with managers (79%) and students (78%) being the most likely to hold the belief that their country's voice counts in the EU, especially relative to house persons (54%).

Respondents who rarely or never encounter difficulties paying bills are more likely to agree that their country's voice counts in the EU (75%) than those who experience difficulties most of the time (53%).

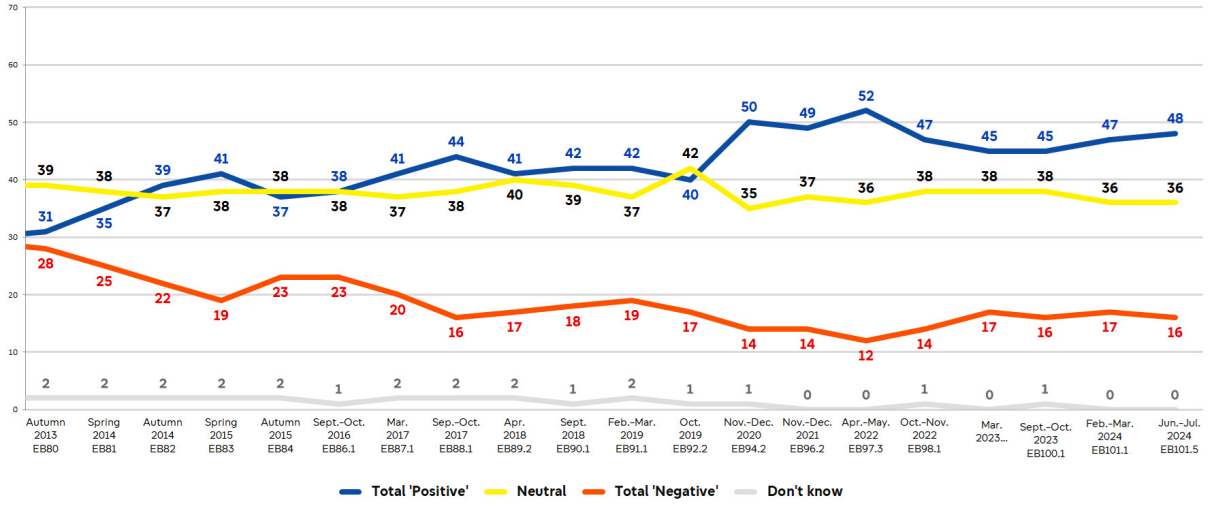
D72.3 **To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements: -(OUR COUNTRY)'s voice counts in the EU (% – EU)**

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU27	70	27	3
Gender			
Man	70	28	2
Woman	69	28	3
Age			
15-24	73	22	5
25-39	70	27	3
40-54	68	30	2
55 +	70	27	3
Education (End of)			
15-	60	35	5
16-19	65	32	3
20+	77	22	1
Still studying	77	19	4
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	69	29	2
Managers	79	20	1
Other white collars	71	27	2
Manual workers	66	32	2
House persons	54	41	5
Unemployed	57	37	6
Retired	70	27	3
Students	78	18	4
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	53	42	5
From time to time	62	35	3
Almost never/ Never	75	23	2

2.4 Image of the EU

In general, across the EU, almost half of respondents (48%, +1 percentage point since February-March 2024) conjure up a **positive image of the EU**, while 36% (-2 pp) hold a neutral image of the union (no change), and 16% (-1 pp) have a negative perception. These opinions have remained relatively constant over the past two years, with only minor variations.

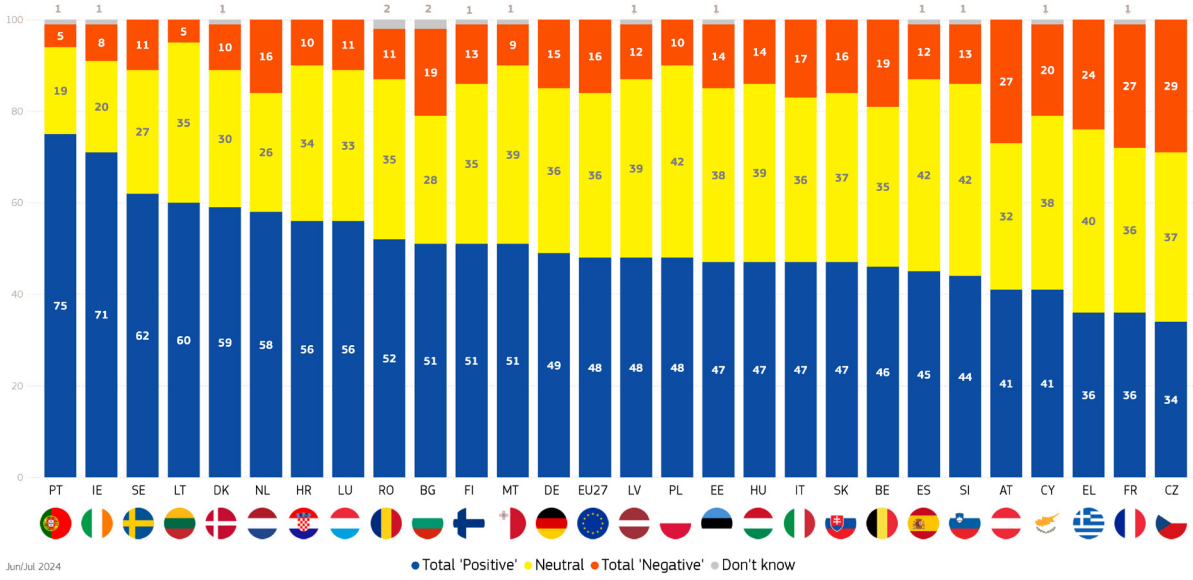
D78 **In general, does the EU cojure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image? (EU27) (%)**



Overall, in 24 Member States, a relative majority of the population holds a positive image of the EU. In France, equal proportions have a positive image and a neutral image (both 36%), while in Greece and Czechia the prevailing view is neutral (40% and 37% respectively hold a neutral image of the EU).

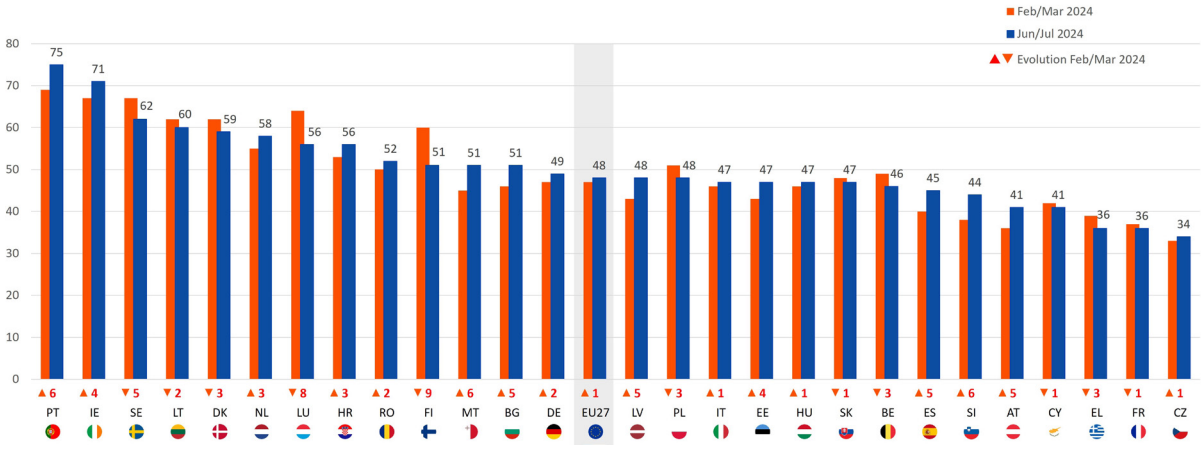
The prevalence of an overall positive image of the EU is highest among citizens in Portugal (75%), Ireland (71%), Sweden (62%) and Lithuania (60%). More than one in five citizens hold a negative image of the EU in Czechia (29%), France and Austria (both 27%) and Greece (24%).

D78 In general, does the EU cojure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image? (%)



Compared to February-March 2024, the proportion of respondents who hold a positive image of the EU has increased in 11 countries, notably in Portugal (75%, +6 percentage points), Slovenia (44%, +6 pp) and Malta (51%, + 6pp). The proportion holding a positive view of the EU has decreased in seven countries, with the largest decreases seen in Finland (51%, -9 pp) and Luxembourg (56%, -8 pp). In the remaining nine countries, the opinion landscape has remained relatively stable when it comes to the proportion of citizens with a positive view of the EU.

D78 In general, does the EU cojure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image? (% - Total 'Positive')



A review of the **socio-demographic** analysis illustrates that the overall image of the EU is consistent across age groups and between men and women.

Respondents who left education aged 20 or older are more likely to hold a positive image of the EU (55%), particularly when compared to respondents who completed their education at age 15 or younger (41%).

When it comes to socio-occupational categories, managers (60%) and students (54%) are the two segments that are the most likely to hold a positive view of the EU, especially when compared with unemployed respondents (31%).

Among respondents who never or almost never encounter difficulties paying bills, more than half (53%) say their image of the EU is positive, compared with only a third (34%) of those who experience difficulties paying bills most of the time.

A positive image of the EU is also more common among residents of large towns (54%) than among those of small/mid-sized towns (46%) or rural villages (43%).

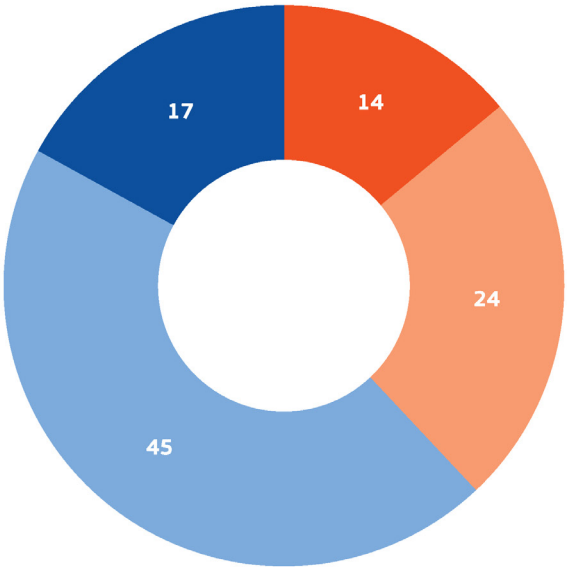
D78 **In general, does the EU cojure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image? (% – EU)**

	Total 'Positive'	Neutral	Total 'Negative'
EU27	48	36	16
Gender			
Man	48	34	18
Woman	46	38	15
Age			
15-24	47	38	14
25-39	47	37	16
40-54	47	35	18
55 +	48	35	17
Education (End of)			
15-	41	40	18
16-19	43	38	19
20+	55	31	14
Still studying	54	34	12
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	50	32	18
Managers	60	28	12
Other white collars	49	36	15
Manual workers	40	41	19
House persons	39	38	22
Unemployed	31	43	25
Retired	47	35	17
Students	54	34	11
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	34	36	29
From time to time	40	41	19
Almost never/ Never	53	34	13
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	43	37	19
Small/ mid size town	46	37	17
Large town	54	33	13

2.5 Following EU politics

Interest in EU politics appears to have slightly increased since February-March 2024. Just over six in ten citizens say that they **follow European Union politics** – 17% do so most of the time, while 45% follow EU politics from time to time. Compared with the previous EP survey in February-March 2024, the proportion that follow EU politics has increased slightly (+2 percentage points).

QA18 **Some people follow what's going on in European Union politics, whether there's an election going on or not. Others aren't that interested. Would you say you follow what's going on in European Union politics? (EU27) (%)**



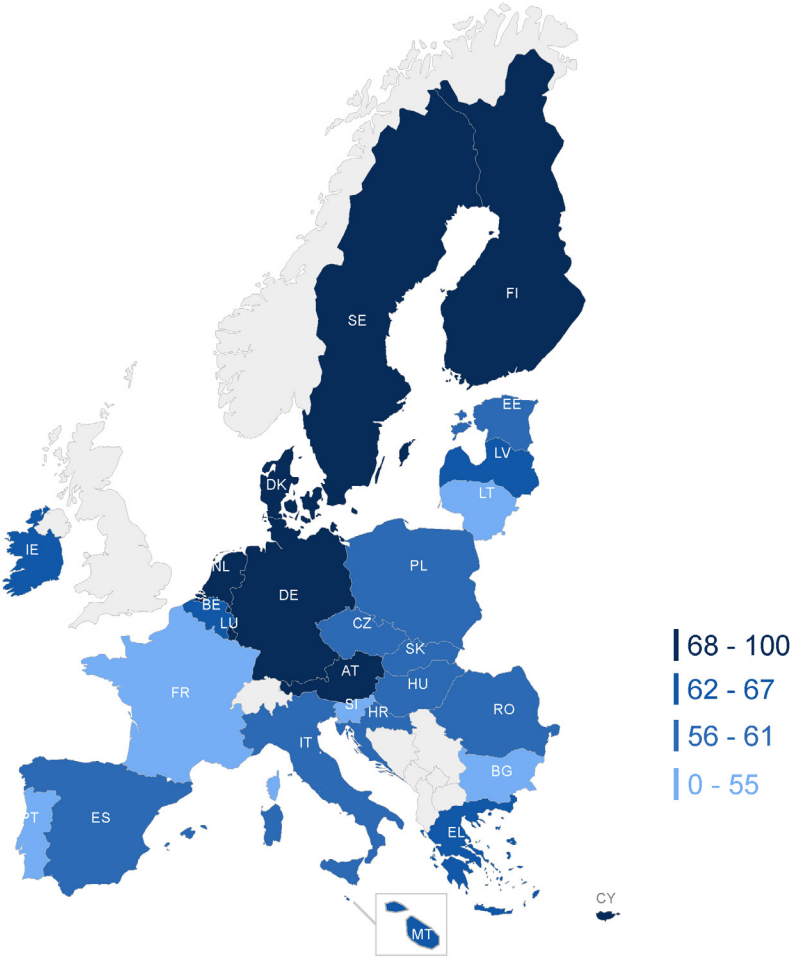
Most of the time	▲1
From time to time	▲1
Rarely	▼2
Never or almost never	=

▲▼ (Jun/Jul 2024 - Feb/Mar 2024)

In all but one of the 27 EU Member States, a majority of respondents state that they **follow developments in EU politics**, at least from time to time. The highest proportions are observed in the Netherlands and Germany (both 75%) and Luxembourg (73%). Slovenia is the one country where less than half of respondents say they follow EU politics 'most of the time' or 'from time to time' (47%).

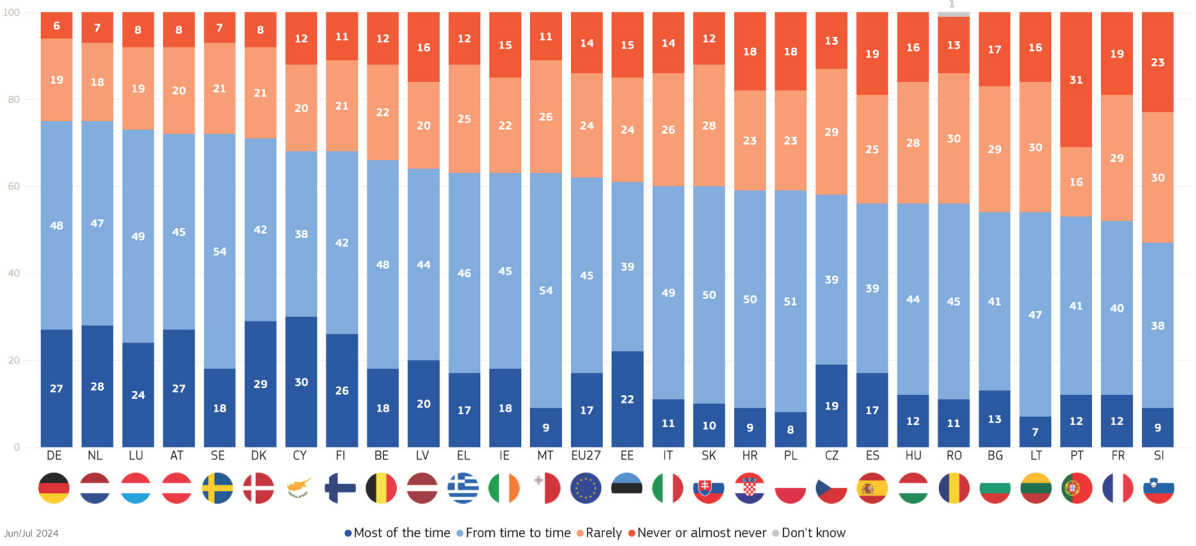
QA18 **Some people follow what's going on in European Union politics, whether there's an election going on or not. Others aren't that interested. Would you say you follow what's going on in European Union politics? (Total follow – %)**

DE	75	▲3
NL	75	▲2
LU	73	▼1
AT	72	▲6
SE	72	▲7
DK	71	▲1
CY	68	▲17
FI	68	▲2
BE	66	▲4
LV	64	▲5
EL	63	▲1
IE	63	▲8
MT	63	▲3
EU27	62	▲2
EE	61	▲6
IT	60	▲4
SK	60	▲8
HR	59	▼1
PL	59	▼5
CZ	58	▲1
ES	56	▲2
HU	56	▲3
RO	56	▲4
BG	54	▲7
LT	54	▼7
PT	53	▲3
FR	52	=
SI	47	▲1



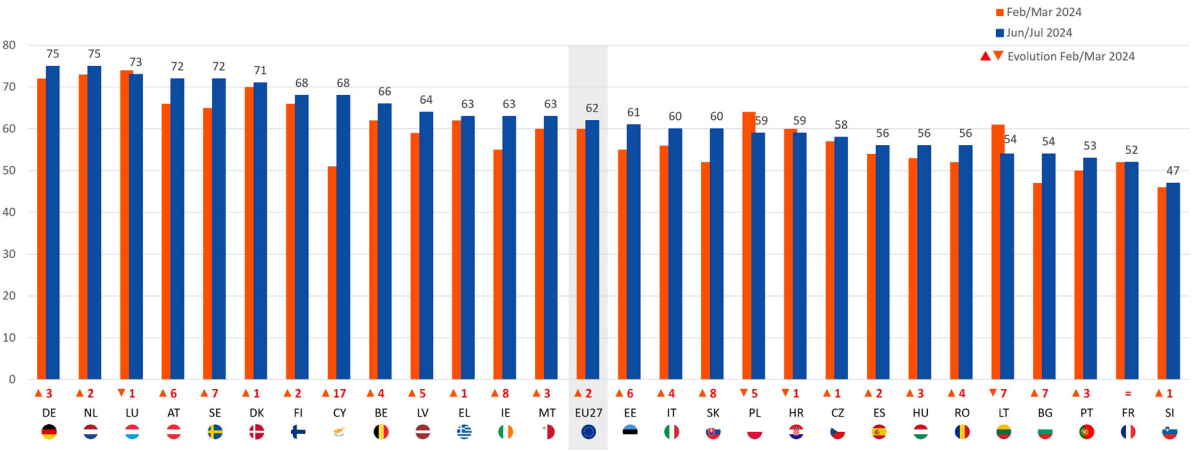
Jun/Jul 2024

QA18 **Some people follow what's going on in European Union politics, whether there's an election going on or not. Others aren't that interested. Would you say you follow what's going on in European Union politics? (%)**



Since February-March 2024, the share of respondents who follow EU politics has increased in 15 Member States. The most notable increase is recorded in Cyprus (68%, +17 percentage points), followed by Ireland (63%, +8 pp) and Slovakia (60%, +8 pp). The share of those who follow EU politics has decreased in two countries: Lithuania (54%, -7 pp) and Poland (59%, -5 pp).

QA18 **Some people follow what's going on in European Union politics, whether there's an election going on or not. Others aren't that interested. Would you say you follow what's going on in European Union politics? (% – Total 'Follow')**



Examining the patterns of response by **socio-demographic** categories reveals several variations.

Men are more likely than women to say they follow EU politics, either most of the time or from time to time (66% vs 58%). The likelihood of following EU politics also increases with age, from 48% among respondents aged 15-24 to 66% among those aged 55 or over.

The tendency to keep up with EU politics increases with the age at which one left education. Around half (49%) of respondents who left education at the age of 15 or younger say they follow EU politics, whereas this applies to 72% of those who completed education at the age of 20 or older.

Among the socio-professional groups, managers (76%) and self-employed workers (73%) are the most likely to say they follow EU politics, while the proportions are lowest among unemployed respondents (43%) and housepersons (47%).

The tendency to follow EU politics is also more pronounced among respondents who rarely or never experience difficulties paying bills (66%) than among those who have difficulties most of the time (50%).

Respondents who hold a positive image of the EU are more likely to follow what's going on in EU politics (79%), compared with those whose image is either neutral (48%) or negative (47%).

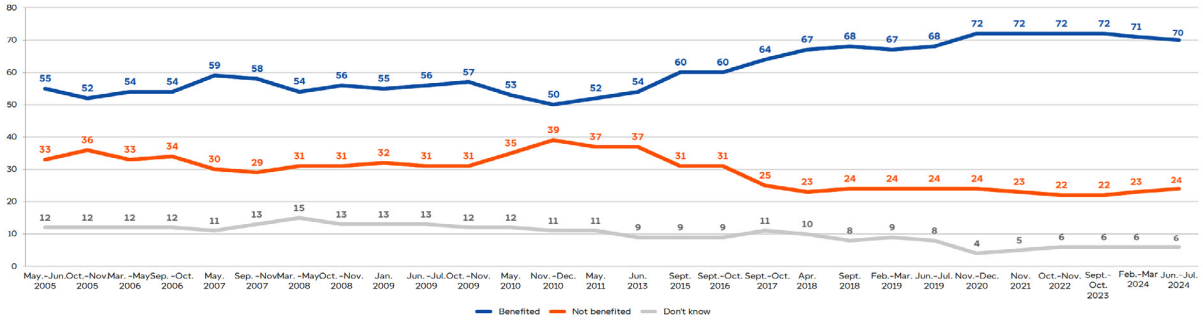
QA18 **Some people follow what's going on in European Union politics, whether there's an election going on or not. Others aren't that interested. Would you say you follow what's going on in European Union politics? (%)**

	Total 'Follow'	Total 'Not follow'	Don't know
EU27	62	38	0
Gender			
Man	66	34	0
Woman	58	42	0
Age			
15-24	48	52	0
25-39	60	40	0
40-54	64	36	0
55 +	66	34	0
Education (End of)			
15-	49	51	0
16-19	59	41	0
20+	72	28	0
Still studying	51	49	0
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	73	27	0
Managers	76	24	0
Other white collars	64	36	0
Manual workers	56	44	0
House persons	47	53	0
Unemployed	43	57	0
Retired	65	35	0
Students	51	49	0
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	50	50	0
From time to time	57	43	0
Almost never/ Never	66	34	0
Image of the EU			
Positive	79	21	0
Neutral	48	52	0
Negative	47	53	0

2.6 Perceived effects of membership in the EU

Seven in ten Europeans think that **their country has benefited from being a member of the EU** (70%, -1 percentage point since February-March 2024). Conversely, just under one quarter (24%, +1 pp) state that their country has not benefited from EU membership.

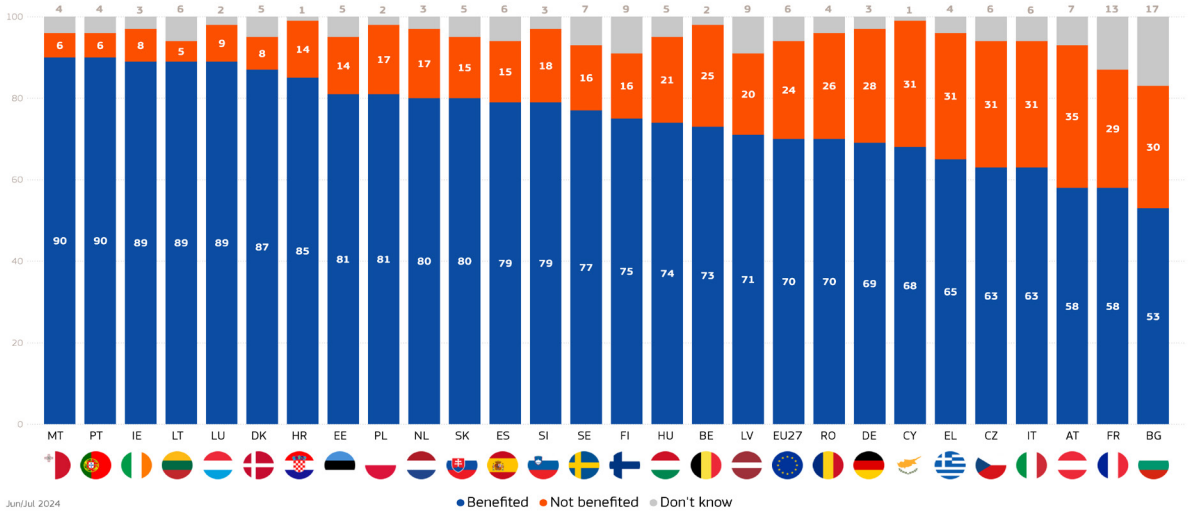
QA19 **Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has benefited or not from being a member of the EU? (% - EU)**



In every Member State, more than half of respondents think that their country has benefited as a result of its membership in the EU. Proportions range from 90% in Portugal and Malta and 89% in Ireland, Lithuania and Luxembourg, to 53% in Bulgaria and 58% in France and Austria.

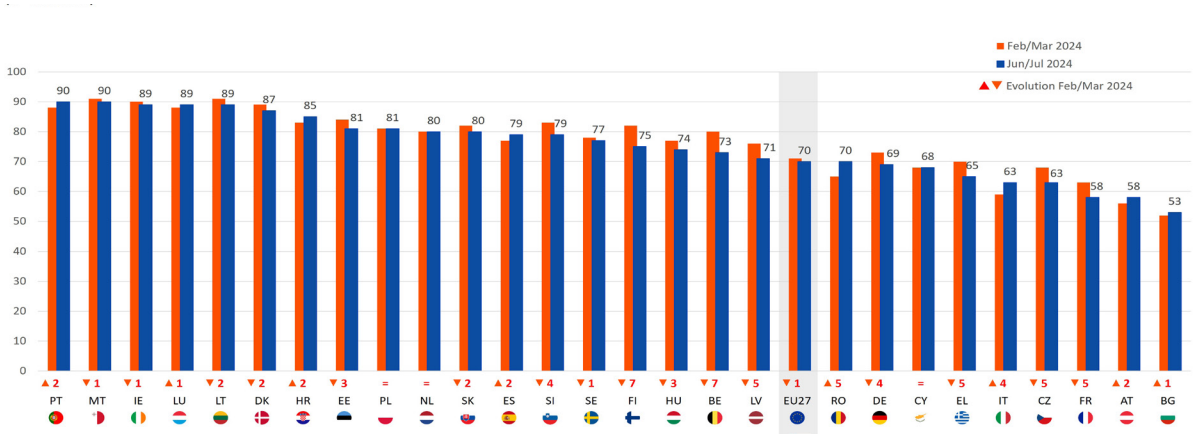
Respondents in Austria are the most likely to say that their country has not benefited from EU membership (35%), followed by those in Czechia, Italy, Greece and Cyprus (all 31%). The proportion of 'don't know' responses is particularly high in Bulgaria (17%) and France (13%).

QA19 **Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has benefited or not from being a member of the EU? (%)**



In 15 Member States, the proportion of respondents who think that their country's EU membership is beneficial has stayed relatively stable since February–March 2024. The share of respondents holding this view has increased in Romania (70%, +5 percentage points) and Italy (63%, +4 pp), while decreasing in ten countries, most notably Belgium (73%, –7 pp) and Finland (75%, –7 pp).

QA19 **Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has benefited or not from being a member of the EU? (% – Benefited)**



In the **socio-demographic** analysis, perceptions of whether their country has benefited from being a member of the EU is consistent by gender and by age group.

Respondents who left education aged 20 or older are more likely to believe that their country has benefited (78%), compared with respondents who finished education by the age of 16–19 (65%) or aged 15 or younger (63%).

Among the socio-professional categories, managers (80%) and students (78%) are most likely to think that their country has benefited from membership of the EU. The proportions are lowest among unemployed respondents (59%) and housepersons (61%).

There is also a difference according to financial difficulties. Respondents who rarely or never have difficulties paying bills are more likely to think that their country has benefited from its membership in the EU, compared with those who encounter such difficulties most of the time (76% vs 53%).

QA19 **Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has benefited or not from being a member of the EU? (%)**

	Benefited	Not benefited	Don't know
EU27	70	24	6
Gender			
Man	71	24	5
Woman	69	24	7
Age			
15-24	71	20	9
25-39	73	23	4
40-54	69	26	5
55 +	69	24	7
Education (End of)			
15-	63	27	10
16-19	65	29	6
20+	78	18	4
Still studying	78	15	7
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	72	24	4
Managers	80	16	4
Other white collars	73	23	4
Manual workers	66	29	5
House persons	61	30	9
Unemployed	59	32	9
Retired	68	24	8
Students	78	15	7
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	53	37	10
From time to time	62	32	6
Almost never/ Never	76	19	5
Image of the EU			
Positive	93	5	2
Neutral	62	28	10
Negative	26	68	6

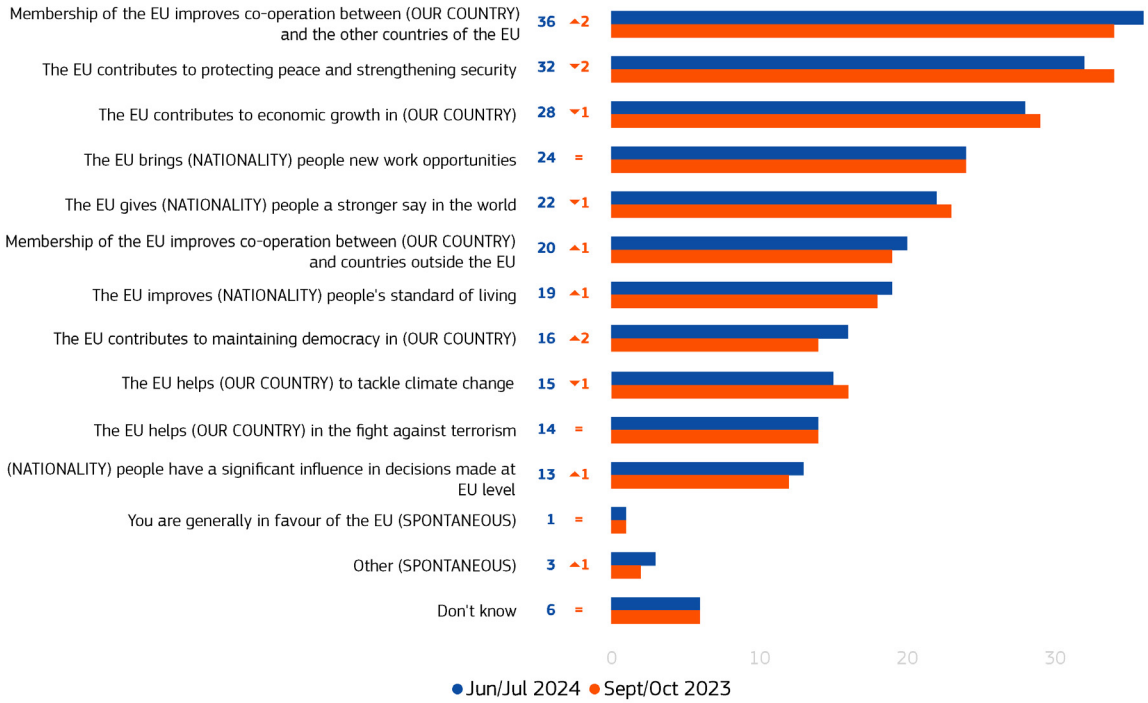
2.7 Reasons for benefiting from EU membership

While a clear majority of Europeans feel that their country has benefited from being a member of the EU, it is important to understand the reasons for this view. In the EU overall, there are two main reasons, each given by around a third of respondents: **increased co-operation between Member States** (36%) and **protecting peace and strengthening security** (32%).

More than a quarter of respondents say their country has benefited because of the EU's **contribution to economic growth** (28%), while around a quarter (24%) mention **new work opportunities.**

Respondents also give a range of other reasons, indicating the wide-ranging potential benefits of EU membership: **giving people in their country a stronger say in the world** (22%), **improving co-operation with countries outside the EU** (20%), **improving people's standard of living** (19%), **contributing to democracy** (16%), **helping to tackle climate change** (15%), **helping in the fight against terrorism** (14%), and **providing people with influence in decision-making at EU level** (13%).

QA20ab **Regardless of whether you think (OUR COUNTRY) has benefited or not from being a member of the EU, which of the following are the main reasons why people think (OUR COUNTRY) has benefited from being a member of the EU? Firstly? And then? (EU27) (%)**



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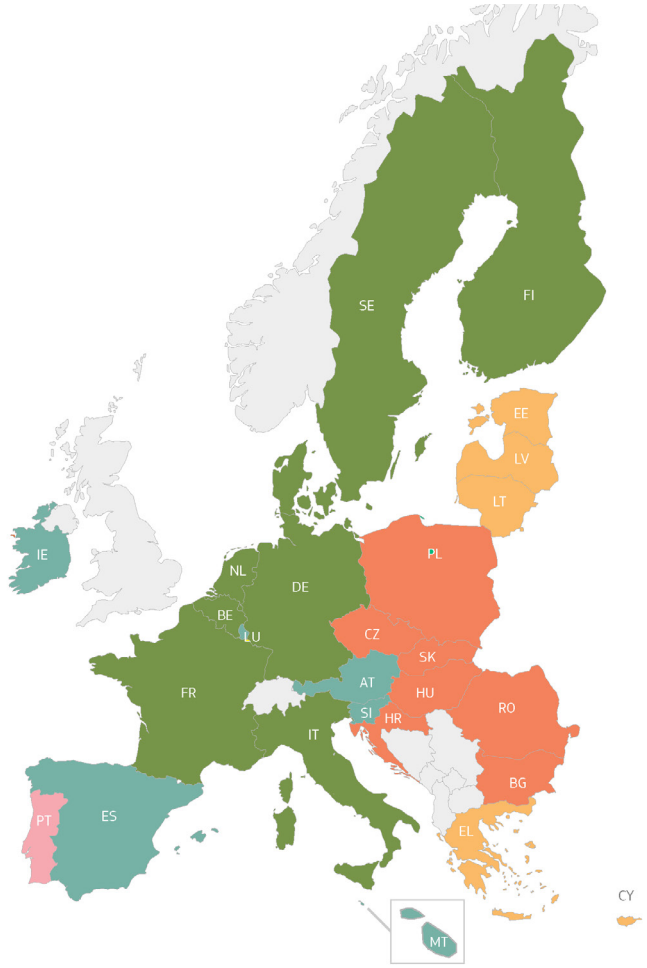
These results have remained very stable since September-October 2023, with no changes of more than two percentage points on any of the answers.

In eight Member States, the most common reason for thinking countries have benefited from EU membership is **increased co-operation between Member States**, while in seven countries the most frequent reason is **the EU's contribution to economic growth**. In seven other countries, the main reason is that **the EU brings new work opportunities,** while in five countries the main reason is **the EU's role in maintaining peace and security.**

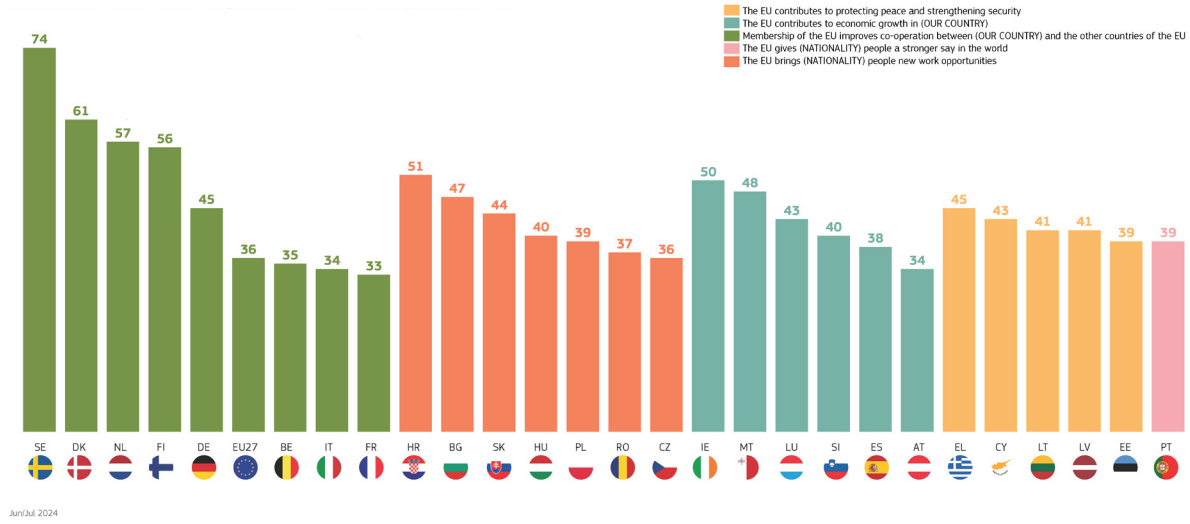
QA20ab **Regardless of whether you think (OUR COUNTRY) has benefited or not from being a member of the EU, which of the following are the main reasons why people think (OUR COUNTRY) has benefited from being a member of the EU? Firstly? And then? (%)**

SE	74
DK	61
NL	57
FI	56
HR	51
IE	50
MT	48
BG	47
DE	45
EL	45
SK	44
CY	43
LU	43
LT	41
LV	41
HU	40
SI	40
EE	39
PL	39
PT	39
ES	38
RO	37
CZ	36
EU27	36
BE	35
AT	34
IT	34
FR	33



The EU contributes to protecting peace and strengthening security
The EU contributes to economic growth in (OUR COUNTRY)
Membership of the EU improves co-operation between (OUR COUNTRY) and the other countries of the EU
The EU gives (NATIONALITY) people a stronger say in the world
The EU brings (NATIONALITY) people new work opportunities

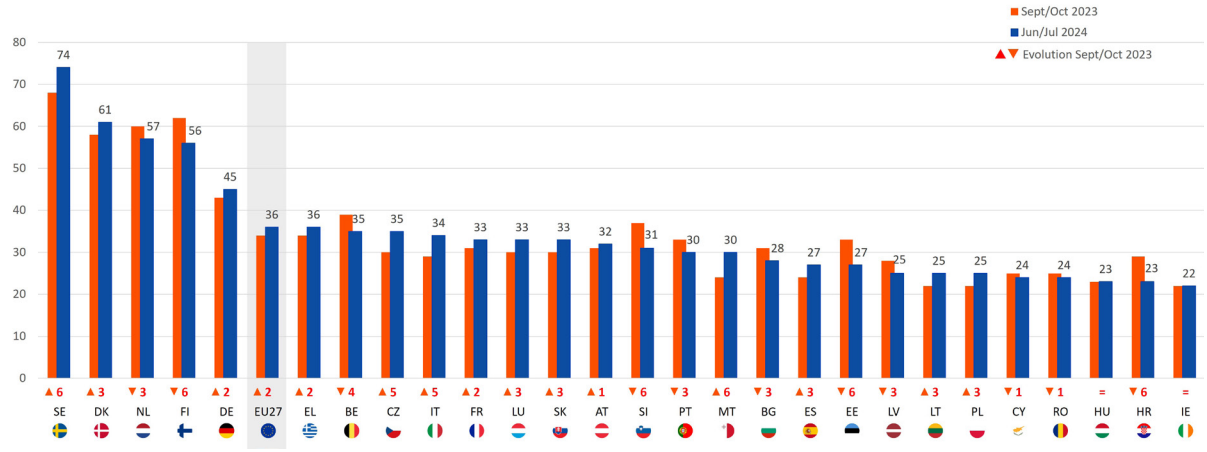
QA20ab **Regardless of whether you think (OUR COUNTRY) has benefited or not from being a member of the EU, which of the following are the main reasons why people think (OUR COUNTRY) has benefited from being a member of the EU? Firstly? And then? (%)**



In the EU as a whole, more than one in three respondents (36%) say that a benefit of EU membership is that there is **greater co-operation between countries in the EU.** However, this proportion varies considerably by Member State. In four countries, more than half of respondents hold this view: Sweden (74%), Denmark (61%), the Netherlands (57%) and Finland (56%). However, less than a quarter of respondents see this as a benefit of EU membership in Ireland (22%), Croatia and Hungary (both 23%) and in Cyprus and Romania (both 24%).

The view that EU membership **improves co-operation between Member States** has become more prevalent since September-October 2023 in ten countries. The largest increases can be found in Malta (30%, +6 percentage points) and Sweden (74%, +6 pp). Nine countries show a decrease in the proportion giving this reason, with the largest in Estonia (27%, -6 pp), Slovenia (31%, -6 pp), Croatia (23%, -6 pp) and Finland (56%, -6 pp).

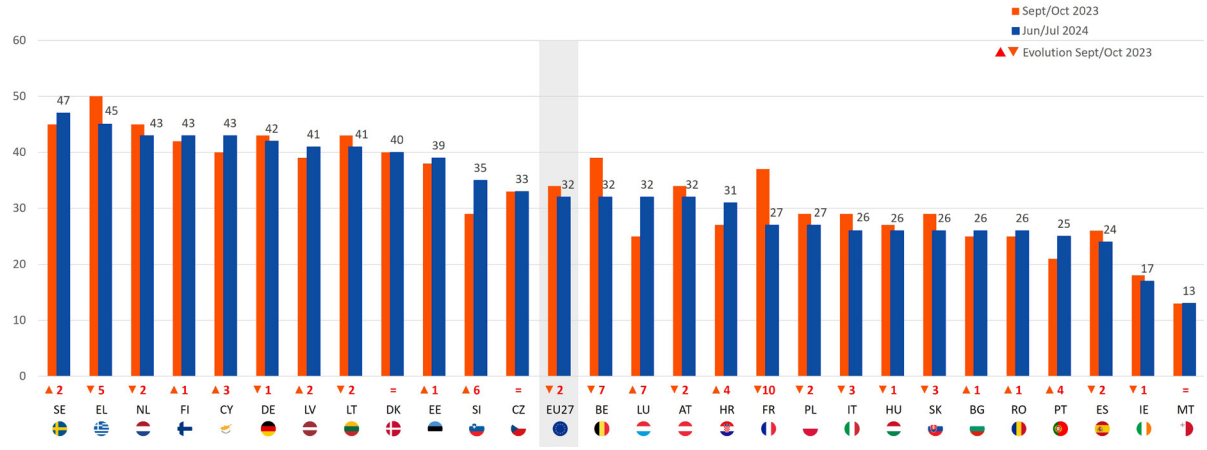
QA20ab **Regardless of whether you think (OUR COUNTRY) has benefited or not from being a member of the EU, which of the following are the main reasons why people think (OUR COUNTRY) has benefited from being a member of the EU? Firstly? And then? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (% - Membership of the EU improves co-operation between (OUR COUNTRY) and the other countries of the EU)**



Around one in three respondents (32%) in the EU overall says that their country has benefited from EU membership through the **EU's contribution to protecting peace and strengthening security.** Respondents are most likely to give this reason in Sweden (47%), Greece (45%) and in Cyprus, Finland and the Netherlands (all 43%). Respondents are least likely to see this as a benefit of EU membership in Malta (13%) and Ireland (17%).

There has been an increase in the proportion giving this view in five Member States, most notably Luxembourg (32%, +7 percentage points) and Slovenia (35%, +6 pp). Five countries register a decrease, the largest being France (27%, -10 pp) and Belgium (32%, -7 pp). Results are stable in the other 17 Member States.

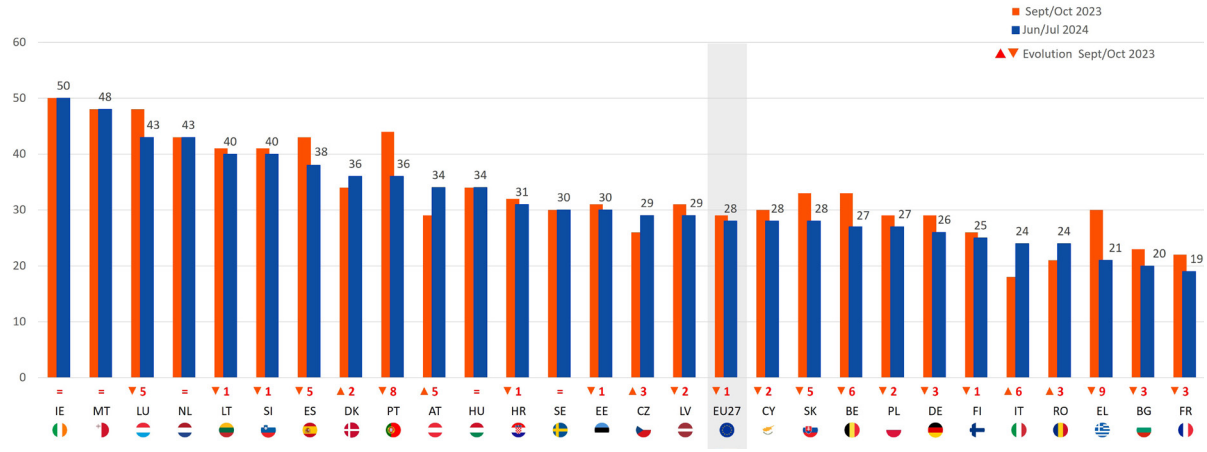
QA20ab **Regardless of whether you think (OUR COUNTRY) has benefited or not from being a member of the EU, which of the following are the main reasons why people think (OUR COUNTRY) has benefited from being a member of the EU? Firstly? And then? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (% – The EU contributes to protecting peace and strenghtening security)



In Ireland, half of respondents (50%) think that one of the main benefits of EU membership is the **contribution to economic growth.** This answer is also given frequently by respondents in Malta (48%) and the Netherlands and Luxembourg (both 43%). By contrast, only around one in five cite this benefit in France (19%), Bulgaria (20%) and Greece (21%).

In comparison with September-October 2023, there has been an increase in the proportion mentioning this benefit in four Member States, with the largest increases seen in Italy (24%, +6 percentage points) and Austria (34%, +5 pp). There has been a decrease in nine countries, most notably in Greece (21%, -9 pp), Portugal (36%, -8 pp) and Belgium (27%, -6 pp). Results are stable in the other 14 Member States.

QA20ab **Regardless of whether you think (OUR COUNTRY) has benefited or not from being a member of the EU, which of the following are the main reasons why people think (OUR COUNTRY) has benefited from being a member of the EU? Firstly? And then? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (% – The EU contributes to economic growth in (OUR COUNTRY))**



There is considerable variation in the proportions that feel their country has benefited from **the EU bringing new work opportunities.** This is mentioned by at least four in ten respondents in Croatia (51%), Bulgaria (47%), Slovakia (44%) and in Hungary and Lithuania (both 40%). However, much smaller proportions mention this benefit in the Netherlands (10%), France (13%) and in Germany and Denmark (both 14%).

In three Member States, the proportion giving this reason has increased since September-October 2023: Poland (39%, +8 percentage points), Lithuania (40%, +3 pp) and Belgium (17%, +3 pp). There has been a decrease in eight countries, most notably in Latvia (24%, -9 pp), Sweden (22%, -6 pp) and Luxembourg (25%, -6 pp). Findings have remained stable in the other 16 Member States.

There is variation between Member States in the other reasons that respondents give for thinking that their country has benefited from EU membership.

The view that **the EU gives people a stronger say in the world** is strongest in Portugal, and this country also shows a marked increase since September-October 2023 (39%, +7 percentage points), while there has also been a large increase in Luxembourg (32%, +8 pp).

Respondents in Ireland (39%) and Lithuania (37%) are particularly likely to say that t**he EU improves standards of living in their country.** There have been large increases on this item in Slovakia (32%, +8 pp) and Cyprus (23%, +7 pp), while there has been a large decrease in Hungary (22%, -7 pp).

In Malta, there has been a large rise in the proportion that say **people have a significant influence in decisions made at EU level** (20%, +8 pp). There has also been a large increase in Luxembourg in the proportion that say that **EU membership improves relations with countries outside the EU** (21%, +7 pp).

QA20ab

Regardless of whether you think (OUR COUNTRY) has benefited or not from being a member of the EU, which of the following are the main reasons why people think (OUR COUNTRY) has benefited from being a member of the EU? Firstly? And then? (MAX. 2 ANSWERS) (%)

		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Membership of the EU improves co-operation between (OUR COUNTRY) and the other countries of the EU	Jun/Jul 2024	36	35	28	35	61	45	27	22	36	27	33	23	34	24	25	25	33	23	30	57	32	25	30	24	31	33	56	74
	Δ Feb/Mar 2024	▲2	▼4	▼3	▲5	▲3	▲2	▼6	=	▲2	▲3	▲2	▼6	▲5	▼1	▼3	▲3	▲3	=	▲6	▼3	▲1	▲3	▼3	▼1	▼6	▲3	▼6	▲6
The EU contributes to protecting peace and strengthening security	Jun/Jul 2024	32	32	26	33	40	42	39	17	45	24	27	31	26	43	41	41	32	26	13	43	32	27	25	26	35	26	43	47
	Δ Feb/Mar 2024	▼2	▼7	▲1	=	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	▼5	▼2	▼10	▲4	▼3	▲3	▲2	▼2	▲7	▼1	=	▼2	▼2	▼2	▲4	▲1	▲6	▼3	▲1	▲2
The EU contributes to economic growth in (OUR COUNTRY)	Jun/Jul 2024	28	27	20	29	36	26	30	50	21	38	19	31	24	28	29	40	43	34	48	43	34	27	36	24	40	28	25	30
	Δ Feb/Mar 2024	▼1	▼6	▼3	▲3	▲2	▼3	▼1	=	▼9	▼5	▼3	▼1	▲6	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼5	=	=	=	▲5	▼2	▼8	▲3	▼1	▼5	▼1	=
The EU brings (NATIONALITY) people new work opportunities	Jun/Jul 2024	24	17	47	36	14	14	37	37	20	28	13	51	26	23	24	40	25	40	38	10	22	39	29	37	31	44	29	22
	Δ Feb/Mar 2024	=	▲3	▼2	▼3	▲2	▼4	▼1	▼1	▼4	▲2	▼2	=	▲2	▼2	▼9	▲3	▼6	=	▲2	▲2	▼5	▲8	=	▼5	▼2	=	=	▼6
The EU gives (NATIONALITY) people a stronger say in the world	Jun/Jul 2024	22	24	15	19	33	17	20	29	31	21	24	21	32	29	11	20	32	18	30	11	26	20	39	22	11	20	19	18
	Δ Feb/Mar 2024	▼1	=	▼3	=	▼1	▼1	▲4	▼2	▼4	▲1	=	▼1	▲1	=	▼2	▲1	▲8	=	▲5	▼1	▼3	▼2	▲7	▲2	▼5	▲1	▲2	=
Membership of the EU improves co-operation between (OUR COUNTRY) and countries outside the EU	Jun/Jul 2024	20	22	16	13	20	22	15	13	24	18	17	16	25	16	15	10	21	20	19	24	20	23	14	17	15	18	22	13
	Δ Feb/Mar 2024	▲1	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼2	▲3	▲4	▼1	=	▲3	▲3	▼2	▲1	▲3	▲2	▼1	▲7	▲2	▲3	▼4	▼2	▲6	▼2	▼3	=	▼1	▼4	▼6
The EU improves (NATIONALITY) people's standard of living	Jun/Jul 2024	19	15	21	22	10	17	30	39	16	25	9	33	14	23	28	37	21	22	24	14	22	33	24	25	28	32	12	4
	Δ Feb/Mar 2024	▲1	=	▲3	▼1	▼3	▲1	=	=	▼1	▲4	=	▲4	=	▲7	▼1	▲2	▼5	▼7	▲4	▲3	=	▲2	=	▼3	▲1	▲8	▼1	=
The EU contributes to maintaining democracy in (OUR COUNTRY)	Jun/Jul 2024	16	16	18	16	7	20	13	12	17	17	12	16	17	22	15	16	13	19	20	9	15	17	17	20	17	18	8	6
	Δ Feb/Mar 2024	▲2	▲1	▼1	▲1	=	▲2	▲6	=	▲5	▲1	▲4	▲3	▲1	▲3	▲3	▲2	▼2	=	▲4	▲5	▲1	=	▲2	▼1	=	▲4	▲2	▲1
The EU helps (OUR COUNTRY) to tackle climate change	Jun/Jul 2024	15	20	7	9	20	14	5	16	13	13	14	16	20	13	5	5	9	16	17	24	21	13	11	15	12	12	15	24
	Δ Feb/Mar 2024	▼1	▲2	=	=	▲2	▼2	▼4	▲4	=	▼2	▼2	▼1	▲1	=	=	▼5	▼4	▼2	▲4	▼4	▼1	▼1	▼4	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲5
The EU helps (OUR COUNTRY) in the fight against terrorism	Jun/Jul 2024	14	18	12	11	15	15	8	8	12	12	17	13	12	11	4	4	10	13	6	15	16	11	12	14	5	11	9	16
	Δ Feb/Mar 2024	=	▼2	=	▼3	=	=	=	▼1	▲3	▲1	▼2	▲1	▼2	▲2	▼6	▼3	▲2	▲1	▼4	▲1	=	▲1	▲3	=	▼2	▲1	=	▲4
(NATIONALITY) people have a significant influence in decisions made at EU level	Jun/Jul 2024	13	13	7	8	8	12	7	12	14	11	16	14	15	11	6	6	11	17	20	9	18	15	12	15	6	11	4	10
	Δ Feb/Mar 2024	▲1	▲2	=	▲1	▼3	=	▲2	▲1	▲4	▲1	=	▲2	▲1	▲5	▲3	=	▼5	▲3	▲8	▲1	▲6	▲1	▲3	▼1	▲1	▲4	=	▼6
You are generally in favour of the EU (SPONTANEOUS)	Jun/Jul 2024	1	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	2	0	0
	Δ Feb/Mar 2024	=	▼1	=	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	=	▼1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▼11	=	=	▼1	=	=	▲1	▼2	=	=

QA20ab

Regardless of whether you think (OUR COUNTRY) has benefited or not from being a member of the EU, which of the following are the main reasons why people think (OUR COUNTRY) has benefited from being a member of the EU? Firstly? And then? (%)

	EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
Membership of the EU improves co-operation between (OUR COUNTRY) and the other countries of the EU	36	32	35	28	24	35	45	61	27	36	27	56	33	23	23	22	34	25	33	25	30	57	25	30	24	74	31	33
The EU contributes to protecting peace and strengthening security	32	32	32	26	43	33	42	40	39	45	24	43	27	31	26	17	26	41	32	41	13	43	27	25	26	47	35	26
The EU contributes to economic growth in (OUR COUNTRY)	28	34	27	20	28	29	26	36	30	21	38	25	19	31	34	50	24	40	43	29	48	43	27	36	24	30	40	28
The EU brings (NATIONALITY) people new work opportunities	24	22	17	47	23	36	14	14	37	20	28	29	13	51	40	37	26	40	25	24	38	10	39	29	37	22	31	44
The EU gives (NATIONALITY) people a stronger say in the world	22	26	24	15	29	19	17	33	20	31	21	19	24	21	18	29	32	20	32	11	30	11	20	39	22	18	11	20
Membership of the EU improves co-operation between (OUR COUNTRY) and countries outside the EU	20	20	22	16	16	13	22	20	15	24	18	22	17	16	20	13	25	10	21	15	19	24	23	14	17	13	15	18
The EU improves (NATIONALITY) people's standard of living	19	22	15	21	23	22	17	10	30	16	25	12	9	33	22	39	14	37	21	28	24	14	33	24	25	4	28	32
The EU contributes to maintaining democracy in (OUR COUNTRY)	16	15	16	18	22	16	20	7	13	17	17	8	12	16	19	12	17	16	13	15	20	9	17	17	20	6	17	18
The EU helps (OUR COUNTRY) to tackle climate change	15	21	20	7	13	9	14	20	5	13	13	15	14	16	16	16	20	5	9	5	17	24	13	11	15	24	12	12
The EU helps (OUR COUNTRY) in the fight against terrorism	14	16	18	12	11	11	15	15	8	12	12	9	17	13	13	8	12	4	10	4	6	15	11	12	14	16	5	11
(NATIONALITY) people have a significant influence in decisions made at EU level	13	18	13	7	11	8	12	8	7	14	11	4	16	14	17	12	15	6	11	6	20	9	15	12	15	10	6	11
Don't know	6	6	4	11	7	7	5	2	4	5	5	4	16	2	4	4	6	5	1	7	2	2	1	4	4	2	4	3
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	3	4	4	2	3	1	3	1	6	4	4	1	5	1	3	1	2	2	3	6	1	2	1	1	3	1	5	2
You are generally in favour of the EU (SPONTANEOUS)	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

Jun/Jul 2024

In general, the perceived benefits of EU membership are viewed consistently across different **socio-demographic** groups. However, there are some variations.

Men are more likely than women to say that the EU contributes to economic growth in their country (31% compared with 25%), but findings are otherwise very similar by gender for the other answers.

Older respondents are more likely than younger respondents to say that the EU contributes to protecting peace and strengthening security (34% of those aged 55 or over, falling to 26% of 15–24-year-olds). Results are similar across age groups for the other answers.

The main difference by level of education is in the proportion that say EU membership improves co-operation between Member States. This is higher among those who left education at the age of 20 or above (42%) than those who left education at the age of 15 or below (26%).

Respondents who have difficulties paying bills are less likely to say that the EU contributes to economic growth in their country (23% compared with 31% of those who rarely or never have difficulties) and that it improves standards of living (13% vs 20%).

QA20ab **Regardless of whether you think (OUR COUNTRY) has benefited or not from being a member of the EU, which of the following are the main reasons why people think (OUR COUNTRY) has benefited from being a member of the EU? Firstly? And then? (% – EU)**

	Membership of the EU improves co-operation between (OUR COUNTRY) and the other countries of the EU	The EU contributes to protecting peace and strengthening security	The EU contributes to economic growth in (OUR COUNTRY)	The EU brings (NATIONALITY) people new work opportunities	The EU gives (NATIONALITY) people a stronger say in the world	Membership of the EU improves co-operation between (OUR COUNTRY) and countries outside the EU	The EU improves (NATIONALITY) people's standard of living
EU27	36	32	28	24	22	20	19
Gender							
Man	36	31	31	24	22	20	20
Woman	35	32	25	24	23	20	18
Age							
15-24	37	26	27	25	22	20	21
25-39	38	31	28	24	23	22	19
40-54	36	31	29	25	23	21	18
55 +	34	34	27	23	22	18	18
Education (End of)							
15-	26	32	26	22	24	16	17
16-19	33	31	26	25	22	20	19
20+	42	33	31	23	22	21	19
Still studying	42	29	30	24	22	22	21
Socio-professional category							
Self- employed	40	30	30	22	26	22	20
Managers	44	35	32	23	22	24	20
Other white collars	36	33	28	27	22	20	19
Manual workers	32	28	27	25	23	19	19
House persons	26	28	21	23	24	21	18
Unemployed	31	26	25	21	22	18	16
Retired	34	35	27	23	21	17	18
Students	41	30	29	24	22	22	21
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	32	28	23	22	22	19	13
From time to time	34	30	24	23	24	20	17
Almost never/ Never	37	33	31	25	22	20	20
Image of the EU							
Positive	39	36	35	26	25	22	24
Neutral	34	30	24	24	23	20	16
Negative	29	23	18	20	15	16	11

QA20ab **Regardless of whether you think (OUR COUNTRY) has benefited or not from being a member of the EU, which of the following are the main reasons why people think (OUR COUNTRY) has benefited from being a member of the EU? Firstly? And then? (% – EU)**

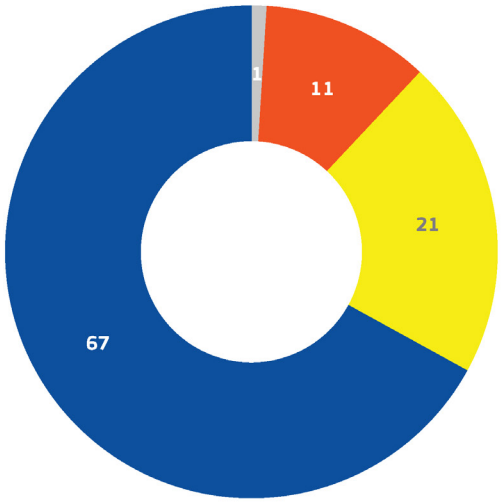
	The EU contributes to maintaining democracy in (OUR COUNTRY)	The EU helps (OUR COUNTRY) to tackle climate change	The EU helps (OUR COUNTRY) in the fight against terrorism	(NATIONALITY) people have a significant influence in decisions made at EU level	You are generally in favour of the EU (SPONTANEOUS)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	16	15	14	13	1	3	6
Gender							
Man	16	14	12	13	1	3	6
Woman	16	16	14	13	1	3	6
Age							
15-24	15	17	14	14	0	1	7
25-39	16	16	13	14	0	2	5
40-54	16	15	13	14	1	4	5
55 +	16	15	14	12	1	3	7
Education (End of)							
15-	17	13	14	12	1	3	11
16-19	16	14	14	13	1	3	6
20+	15	16	12	13	1	3	4
Still studying	16	19	12	15	0	1	4
Socio-professional category							
Self- employed	14	16	14	12	2	5	2
Managers	18	16	11	13	0	2	3
Other white collars	17	17	14	14	0	3	4
Manual workers	17	14	15	14	0	3	7
House persons	14	14	15	13	1	4	9
Unemployed	13	13	15	11	0	6	12
Retired	16	15	13	12	1	3	8
Students	16	18	13	15	0	1	4
Difficulties paying bills							
Most of the time	13	12	15	10	0	5	12
From time to time	17	14	15	15	1	3	7
Almost never/ Never	16	16	13	13	1	2	5
Image of the EU							
Positive	18	18	12	15	0	1	1
Neutral	15	14	15	12	1	3	8
Negative	11	11	15	10	1	9	16

2.8 Importance of EU Membership

Respondents were asked to **rate the importance of their country's membership of the EU** on a 10-point scale where 1 means "not at all important", and 10 means "extremely important". Answers are then aggregated into three categories where ratings of 1 to 4 represent a total of "not important", those 5 to 6 a total of "neutral", and ratings of 7 to 10 form a total of "important".

The perceived importance of EU membership has increased slightly since before the EP elections. Two-thirds of respondents (67, +2 percentage points compared to February-March 2024) think that their country's membership of the EU is important, including 18% who think that this membership is "extremely important". This compares to 11% (-1 pp) who express the opinion that EU membership is not important for their country. Meanwhile, 21% (-1 pp) of citizens adopt a neutral stance regarding the importance of EU membership for their country.

QA21 **How important is it for you that (OUR COUNTRY) is a Member State of the European Union? Please use a scale from 1 to 10 where 1 means 'not at all important' and 10 means 'extremely important'. (EU27) (%)**

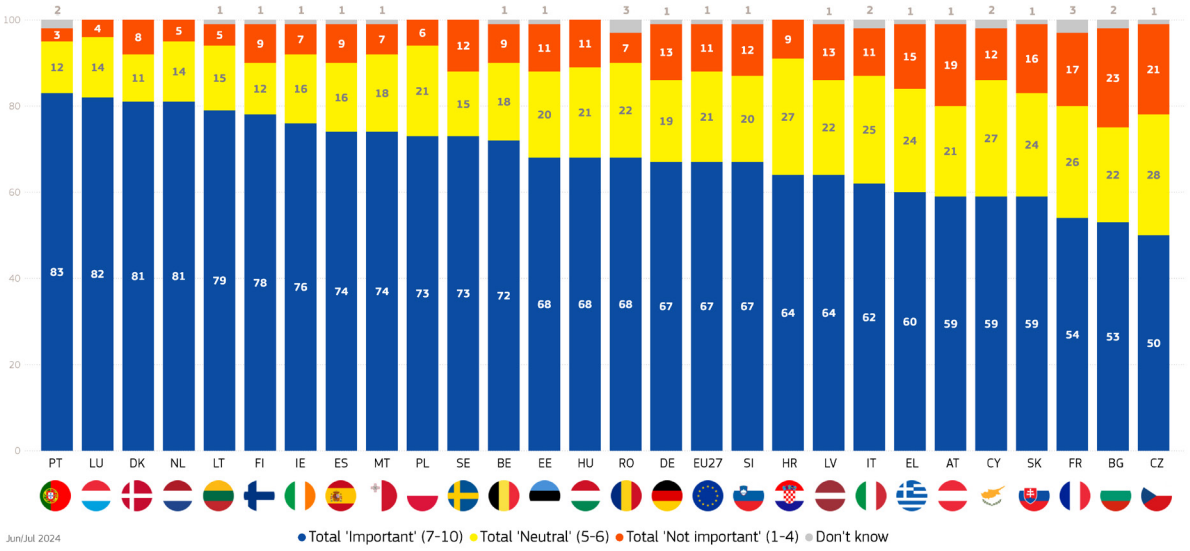


Total 'Important' (7-10)	▲2
Total 'Neutral' (5-6)	▼1
Total 'Not important' (1-4)	▼1
Don't know	=

▲▼ (Jun/Jul 2024 - Feb/Mar 2024)

In every Member State, at least half of respondents say that their country's membership of the EU is important. The proportions that hold this view are highest in Portugal (83%), Luxembourg (82%) and in Denmark and the Netherlands (both 81%). Respondents are least likely to see EU membership as important in Czechia (50%), Bulgaria (53%) and France (54%).

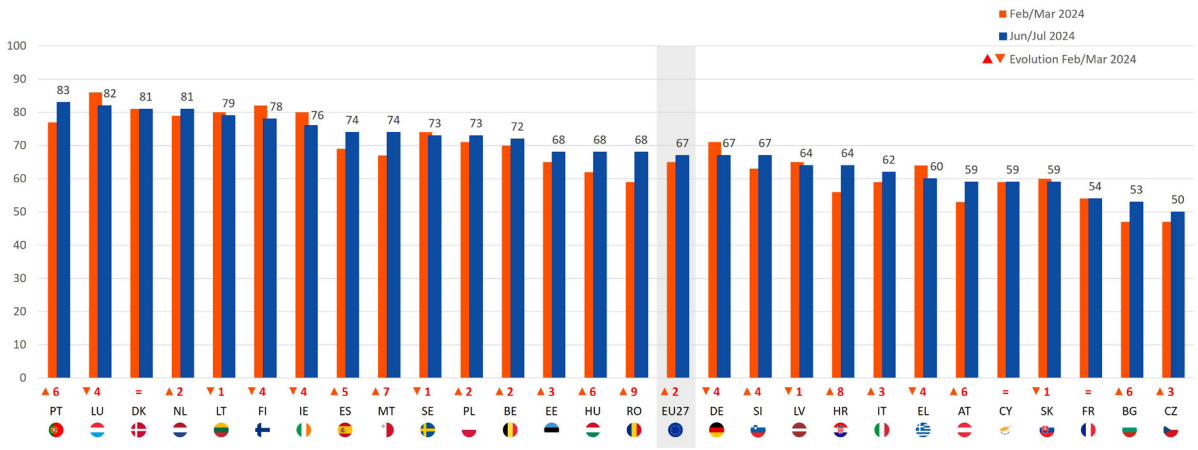
QA21 **How important is it for you that (OUR COUNTRY) is a Member State of the European Union? Please use a scale from 1 to 10 where 1 means 'not at all important' and 10 means 'extremely important'. (%)**



In 12 Member States, the proportion of respondents who view EU membership as important has increased since February-March 2024. The largest increases can be observed in Romania (68%, +9 percentage points), Croatia (64%, +8 pp) and Malta (74%, +7 pp). This proportion has decreased in five countries, all by four percentage points: Ireland (76%, -4 pp), Greece (60%, -4 pp), Luxembourg (82%, -4 pp), Germany (67%, -4 pp) and Finland (78%, -4 pp).

Results have remained stable in the remaining ten Member States.

QA21 **How important is it for you that (OUR COUNTRY) is a Member State of the European Union? Please use a scale from 1 to 10 where 1 means 'not at all important' and 10 means 'extremely important'. (% - Total 'Important')**



The **socio-demographic** analysis shows that the percentage of respondents who consider their country's membership of the EU important is slightly higher among those aged 15–24 and 25–39 (both 69%) than those aged 50–54 and 55 or over (both 65%).

Three-quarters (75%) of individuals who completed education at the age of 20 or older believe that EU membership is important, compared with 56% of those who completed their education at age 15 or younger. Managers (77%) and students (75%) are more likely to consider EU membership to be important, especially when compared to unemployed respondents (52%) and housepersons (53%).

Respondents who rarely or never experience difficulties paying their bills are also more likely to consider EU membership important (72%), compared to those who have difficulties most of the time (51%).

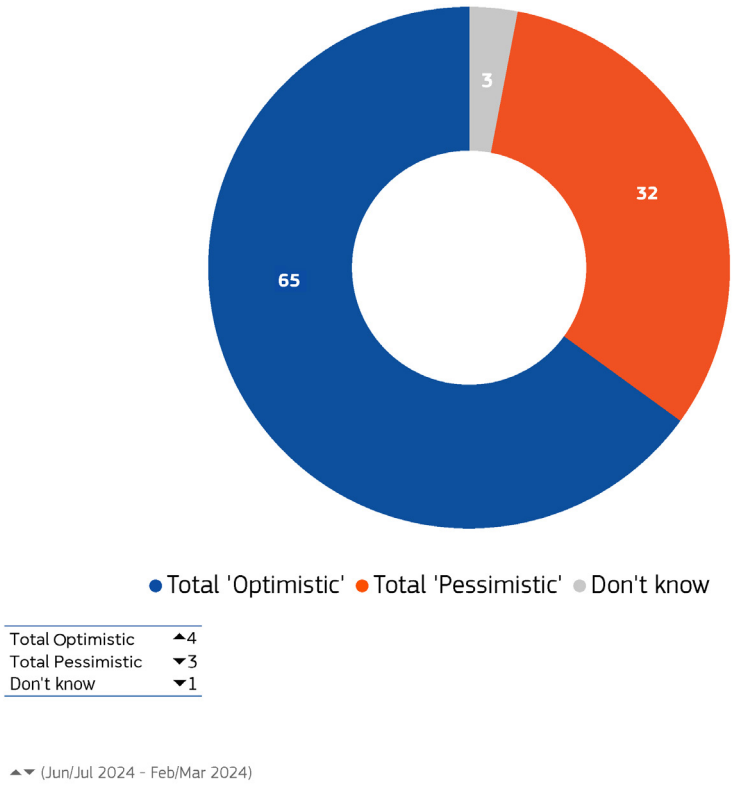
QA21 **How important is it for you that (OUR COUNTRY) is a Member State of the European Union? Please use a scale from 1 to 10 where 1 means 'not at all important' and 10 means 'extremely important'. (% – EU)**

	Total 'Important' (7-10)	Total 'Neutral' (5-6)	Total 'Not important' (1-4)	Don't know
EU27	67	21	11	1
Gender				
Man	67	20	12	1
Woman	66	22	10	2
Age				
15-24	69	19	9	3
25-39	69	21	9	1
40-54	65	21	13	1
55 +	65	21	12	2
Education (End of)				
15-	56	25	15	4
16-19	62	23	13	2
20+	75	16	8	1
Still studying	75	16	7	2
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	67	20	13	0
Managers	77	15	8	0
Other white collars	69	22	8	1
Manual workers	61	25	13	1
House persons	53	28	15	4
Unemployed	52	24	21	3
Retired	65	20	13	2
Students	75	16	7	2
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	51	24	22	3
From time to time	60	25	13	2
Almost never/ Never	72	17	10	1

2.9 Optimism about the future of the EU

Optimism over the future of EU has increased in recent months. Overall, in the EU, 65% (+4 percentage points since February-March 2024) of citizens report feeling **optimistic about the future of the EU**, including 7% (-1 pp) who feel very optimistic about it. Conversely, around one-third (32%, -3 pp) say that they feel pessimistic about the future of the EU.

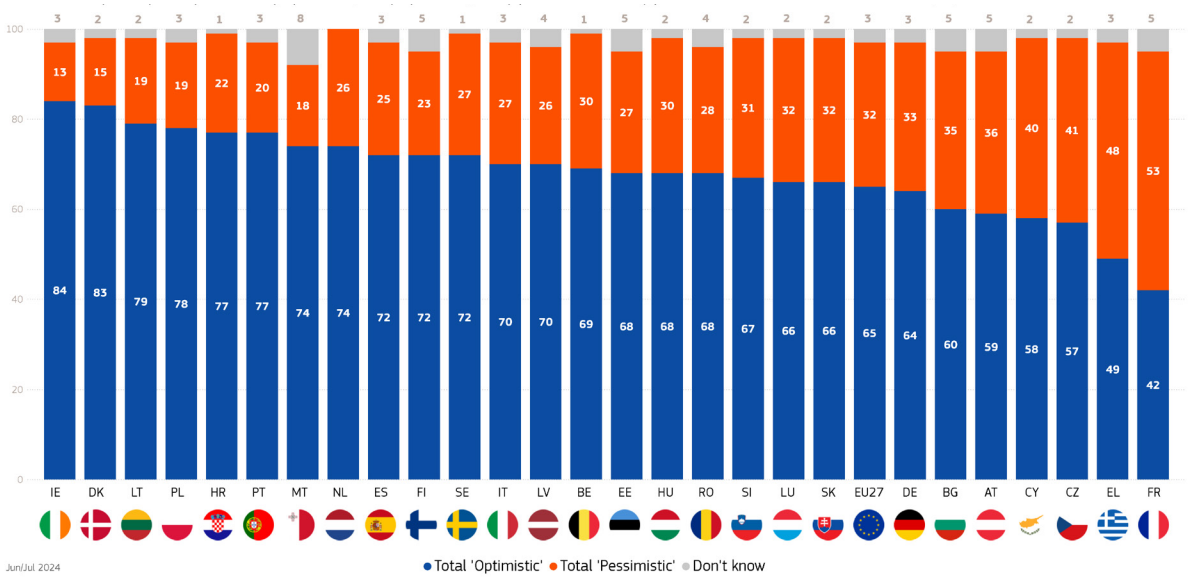
SD22 **Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU? (%) (EU27)**



In all but one Member State, a majority of respondents report being optimistic about the future of the EU. These proportions peak at 84% in Ireland, 83% in Denmark, 79% in Lithuania and 78% in Poland.

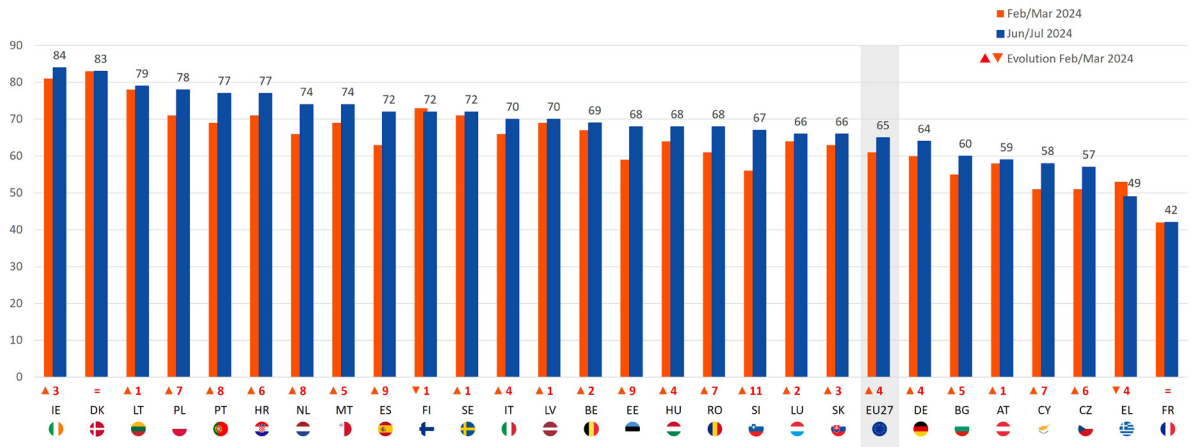
The exception is France, where respondents are more likely to be pessimistic (53%) than optimistic (42%). Levels of optimism are also relatively low in Greece (49%), Czechia (57%) and Cyprus (58%).

SD22 **Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU? (%)**



Since February-March 2024, there has been an increase in optimism about the future of the EU in 17 Member States, particularly in Slovenia (67%, +11 percentage points), Estonia (68%, +9 pp) and Spain (72%, +9 pp). Optimism has decreased in Greece (49%, -4 pp), and has remained stable in the other nine countries.

SD22 **Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU? (% - 'Total Optimistic')**



The **socio-demographic** analysis highlights several differences across population segments. Optimism is slightly higher in the younger age groups, ranging from 68% among 15–24-year-olds to 63% among those aged 55 or over.

Respondents who completed education aged 20 or older are more likely to be optimistic about the future of the EU (69%) compared to those who left education at the age of 16-19 (61%) or aged 15 or below (60%).

Among the socio-professional categories, students and managers are the most likely to report optimism about the future of the EU (73% and 70%, respectively), especially when compared to respondents who are unemployed (49%).

Respondents who never or almost never experience difficulties paying bills are more likely to be optimistic about the future of the EU (69%) compared to respondents who encounter such difficulties most of the time (44%).

Europeans who hold a positive image of the EU are much more likely to be optimistic about the future of the EU (89%), in contrast to those whose image is negative (14%). Meanwhile, just over half of respondents who have a neutral image of the EU say they are optimistic about its future (56%).

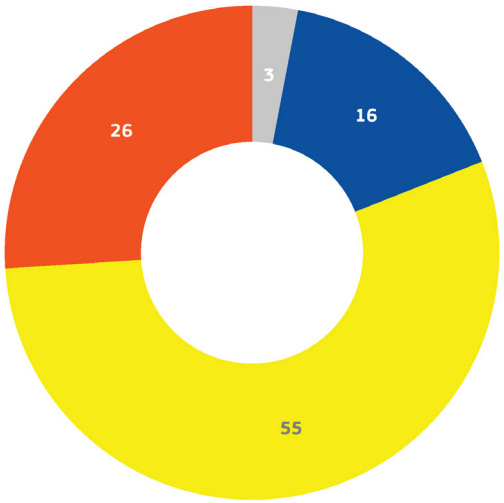
SD22 **Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the EU? (% – EU)**

	Total 'Optimistic'	Total 'Pessimistic'	Don't know
EU27	65	32	3
Gender			
Man	65	32	3
Woman	65	32	3
Age			
15-24	68	28	4
25-39	66	31	3
40-54	63	35	2
55 +	63	33	4
Education (End of)			
15-	60	35	5
16-19	61	35	4
20+	69	29	2
Still studying	74	24	2
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	67	31	2
Managers	70	28	2
Other white collars	67	30	3
Manual workers	63	34	3
House persons	58	38	4
Unemployed	49	45	6
Retired	63	33	4
Students	73	24	3
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	44	51	5
From time to time	60	36	4
Almost never/ Never	69	28	3
Image of the EU			
Positive	89	10	1
Neutral	56	38	6
Negative	14	84	2

2.10 Citizens' outlook on their standard of living over the next five years

While over half of Europeans (55%, +6 percentage points since February-March 2024) forecast that their **standard of living over the next five years** will not change, one in six (16%, +1 pp) believe that it will increase, while around one in four (26%, -6 pp) think it will decrease.

SD27 **When you think about the way your personal standard of living will evolve over the next five years, which of the following statements best describes your expectations? (EU27) (%)**

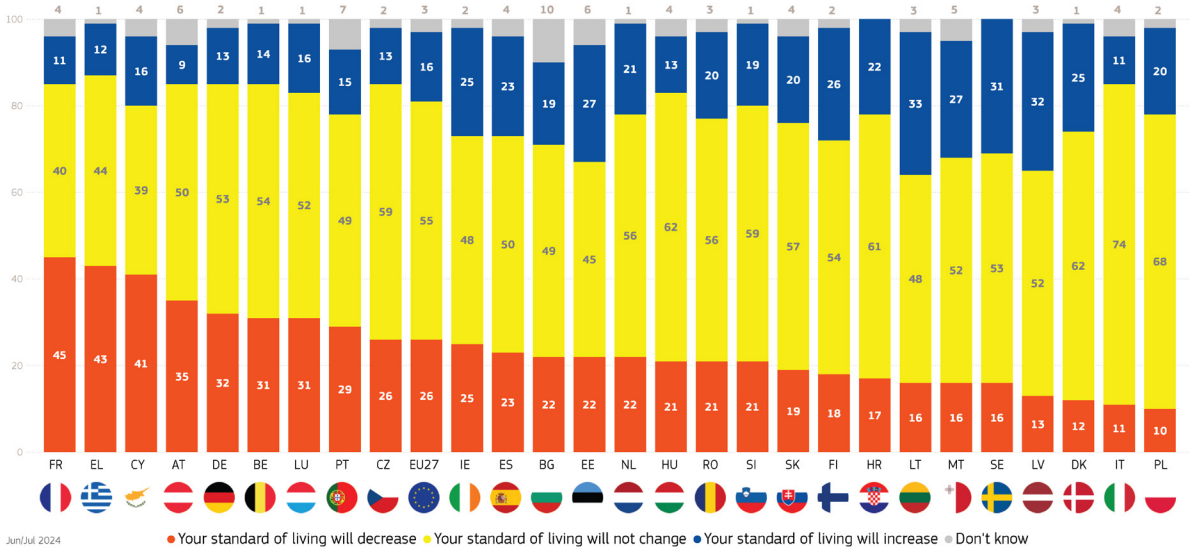


Across the EU, the highest shares of respondents who believe their standard of living will increase over the next five years are recorded in Lithuania (33%), Latvia (32%) and Sweden (31%).

Conversely, citizens in France (45%), Greece (43%) and Cyprus (41%) are the most likely to think their living conditions will decrease. In Cyprus and France pessimism is the majority viewpoint.

In 25 Member States, the majority believe their standard of living will remain the same over the next five years. The highest proportions can be observed in Italy (74%), Poland (68%), Denmark and Hungary (both 62%).

SD27 When you think about the way your personal standard of living will evolve over the next five years, which of the following statements best describes your expectations? (%)



In eight Member States, respondents are now more likely than in February-March 2024 to think that their standard of living will increase over the next five years. The largest increases can be seen in Lithuania (33%, +9 percentage points), Malta (27%, +7 pp) and Croatia (22%, +6 pp). Optimism has decreased in five countries, most notably Austria (9%, -9 pp), while it has remained stable in the other 14 countries.

SD27 When you think about the way your personal standard of living will evolve over the next five years, which of the following statements best describes your expectations? (%)

		EU27	AT	NL	FI	SE	LU	DK	IE	CY	LT	HU	PL	BG	IT	EL	LV	DE	BE	FR	EE	RO	SK	ES	PT	CZ	HR	SI	MT
Your standard of living will decrease	Jun/Jul 2024	26	35	22	18	16	31	12	25	41	16	21	10	22	11	43	13	32	31	45	22	21	19	23	29	26	17	21	16
	Δ Feb/Mar 2024	▼6	▲3	▲2	▲2	=	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼7	▼8	▼8	▼9	▼9	▼10	▼12	▼12	▼13	▼13	▼18	▼23
Your standard of living will not change	Jun/Jul 2024	55	50	56	54	53	52	62	48	39	48	62	68	49	74	44	52	53	54	40	45	56	57	50	49	59	61	59	52
	Δ Feb/Mar 2024	▲6	▲7	▲2	▲1	▲7	▲8	▲4	▲4	▲2	▼7	▲5	▲1	▲3	▲4	▲9	▲13	▲7	▲9	▲11	▲8	▲8	▲10	▲10	▲11	▲15	▲9	▲16	▲17
Your standard of living will increase	Jun/Jul 2024	16	9	21	26	31	16	25	25	16	33	13	20	19	11	12	32	13	14	11	27	20	20	23	15	13	22	19	27
	Δ Feb/Mar 2024	▲1	▼9	▼4	▼3	▼5	▼5	▼1	▲1	▲3	▲9	=	▲3	▲2	=	▼1	▼2	▲1	=	▼2	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲5	▲2	▲1	▲6	▲2	▲7
Don't know	Jun/Jul 2024	3	6	1	2	0	1	1	2	4	3	4	2	10	4	1	3	2	1	4	6	3	4	4	7	2	0	1	5
	Δ Feb/Mar 2024	▼1	▼1	=	=	▼2	▼2	▼1	▼3	▼3	=	▼3	▼1	▼1	=	▼3	▼5	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼4	▼2	▼2	▼3	▼1	▼3	▼2	=	▼1

The **socio-demographic** analysis reveals that the tendency to believe that one's standard of living will improve over the course of the next five years is higher among younger respondents. The proportion that thinks their standard of living will increase ranges from 32% among 15–24-year-olds to 8% among those aged 55 or over.

There is also a clear difference by level of education. Respondents who left education aged 20 or older are more likely to think their standard of living will increase, compared to respondents who left education by the age 15 or younger (19% vs. 7%).

Students are by far the most optimistic socio-professional segment, with 33% thinking their standard of living will increase. This compares with 5% of retired respondents.

Respondents who have difficulties paying bills most of the time are more pessimistic than those who never or rarely have difficulties (54% and 20% respectively expect their standard of living to decrease).

SD27 **When you think about the way your personal standard of living will evolve over the next five years, which of the following statements best describes your expectations? (% – EU)**

	Your standard of living will decrease	Your standard of living will not change	Your standard of living will increase	Don't know
EU27	26	55	16	3
Gender				
Man	24	55	18	3
Woman	27	55	15	3
Age				
15-24	19	45	32	4
25-39	24	50	24	2
40-54	26	56	15	3
55 +	29	60	8	3
Education (End of)				
15-	30	59	7	4
16-19	28	56	13	3
20+	24	54	19	3
Still studying	17	45	34	4
Socio-professional category				
Self- employed	23	55	20	2
Managers	22	56	20	2
Other white collars	25	57	15	3
Manual workers	27	53	18	2
House persons	25	61	11	3
Unemployed	33	42	22	3
Retired	30	61	6	3
Students	18	45	33	4
Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	54	33	10	3
From time to time	30	54	14	2
Almost never/ Never	20	59	18	3

3

WHO VOTED IN THE 2024 EUROPEAN ELECTIONS

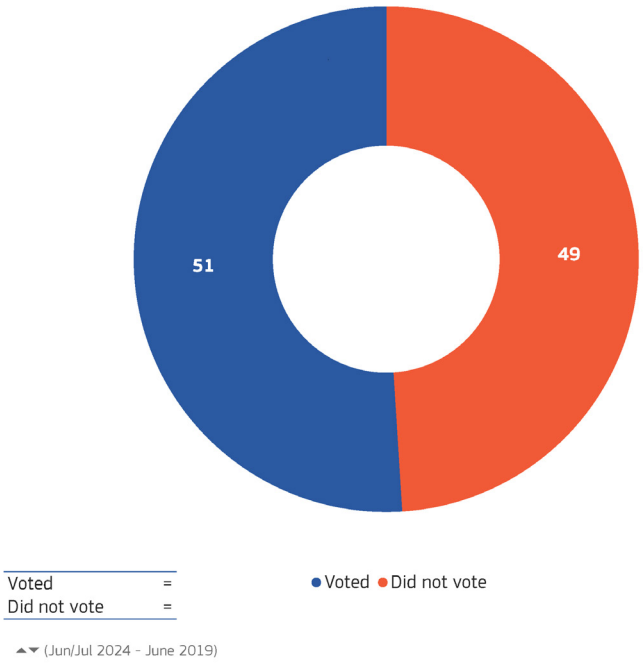
3. WHO VOTED IN THE 2024 EUROPEAN ELECTIONS

The recent European Parliament elections saw turnout on the same level as that of 2019. The turnout was not even across countries and between different socio-demographic groups, but in this chapter, we see how this has changed since 2019 and how these changes have helped to maintain the turnout overall.

3.1 Turnout at the 2024 EP elections

Half of Europeans **voted in the recent European Parliament (EP) elections** (50.74%). which is stable compared to the 2019 turnout (50.7%)which had increased compared to 2014 (42.6%)

QA1R **Turnout European elections 2024 in country of residence (%-EU)**



and had reversed a trend of declining turnouts since the very first EP elections in 1979[34].

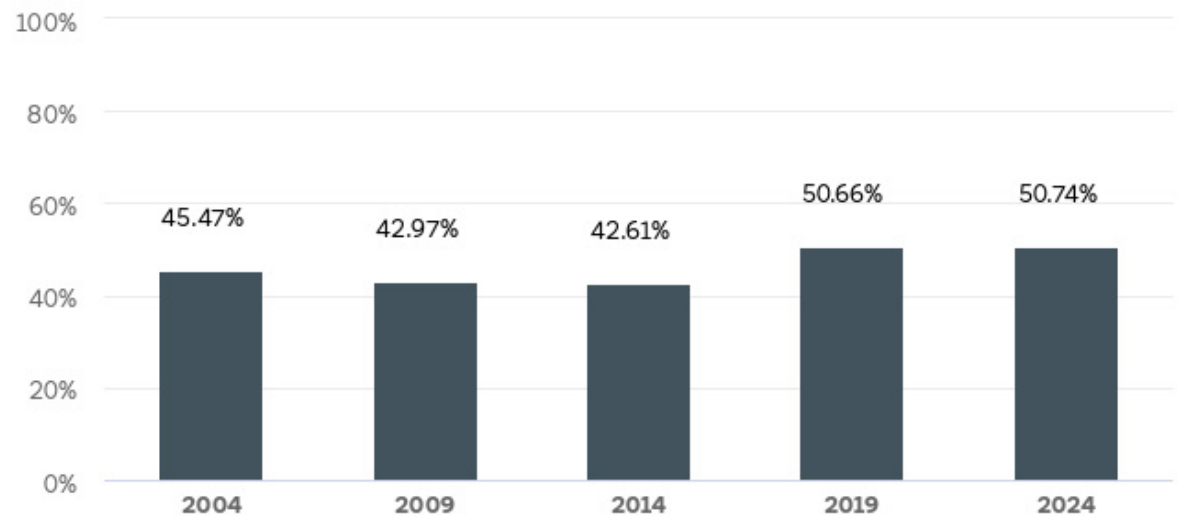
There has been an **increased turnout in 13 EU countries** when comparing the 2019 and 2024 EP elections. The largest increases are seen in Hungary (59%, +16 percentage points), Cyprus (59%, +14 pp), Slovenia (42%, +13 pp) and Slovakia (34%, +11 pp). In addition to Slovakia, there have also been increases in other countries with low turnouts, such as Czechia (36%, +7 pp) and Portugal (37%, +6 pp).

The turnout has stayed the same in Estonia (38%), Latvia (34%) and Malta (73%), while there has been a fall in turnout in 11 countries, most notably in Lithuania (29%, -25 pp), Greece (41%, -18 pp) and Spain (46%, -15 pp).

[34]https://results.elections.europa.eu/en/turnout/

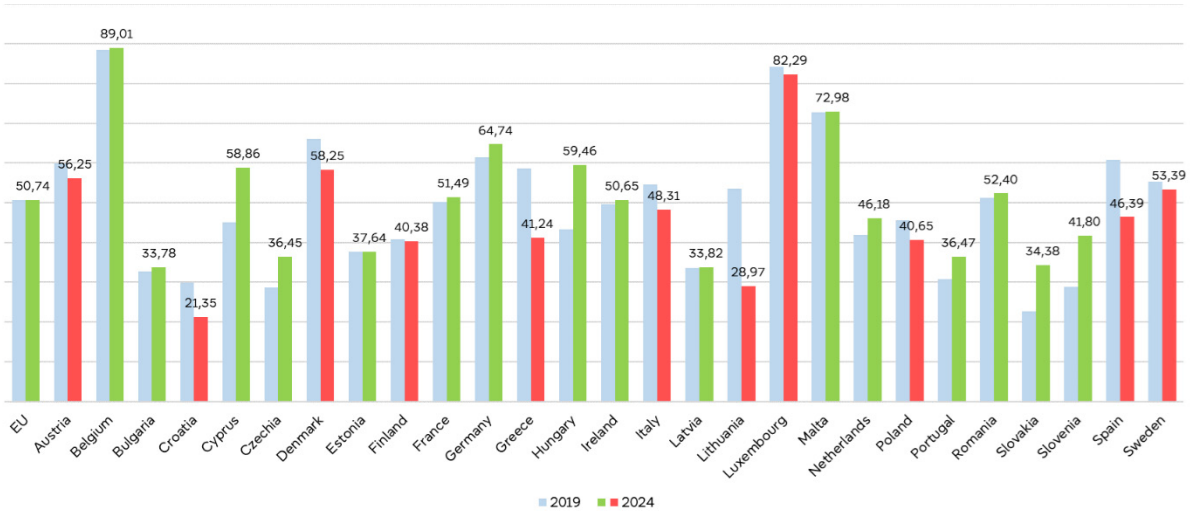
There is considerable variation when looking at the turnout in individual Member States, ranging from 89% in Belgium to 21% in Croatia. It is important to bear in mind that voting is compulsory in five countries: Belgium, Bulgaria, Luxembourg, Cyprus, and Greece.

Turnout by year. Final results.



Source: Provided by Verian for the European Parliament

Turnout by country compared to the 2019 European elections.



3.2 Socio-demographic analysis of turnout

Socio-demographic analysis shows that turnout has remained at a similar level for many groups. The main changes since 2019 are a shift towards an older voter profile and a higher voter concentration among working people.

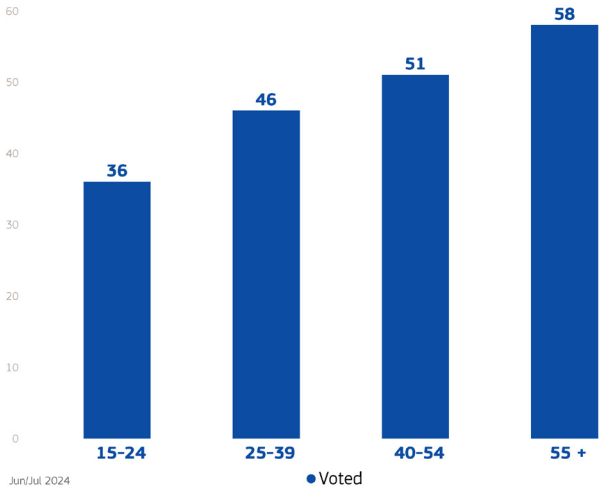
The most striking pattern is by age, with turnout increasing among older people but declining among younger people. Turnout increased by 4 percentage points among those aged 55 or over (58%, + 4pp), while it decreased among those aged under 25 (36%, -6 pp). The level of turnout remained stable among those aged 25-39 (46%, -1 pp) and aged 40-54 (51%, -1 pp). Given that older people remain more likely to vote, this means that the differences between age groups have increased when comparing 2024 with 2019. This reverses the pattern seen in the 2019 elections, where turnout increased markedly among younger people.

Men (53%, +1 pp) remain slightly more likely to vote than women (50%, +1 pp).

There continues to be a difference by level of education. Those who left education at the age of 20 or above (59%) are more likely to have voted than those who left education at the age of 16–19 (49%), those still studying (45%) or those who left education at the age of 15 or below (44%). This pattern has become slightly more pronounced, as there has been a small decrease in turnout among those who left education by the age of 15 (-2 pp) while there has been no change among those who finished education aged 20 or above.

Looking at socio-professional categories, the highest turnout in 2024 was among managers (63%, +2 pp). There have been small increases since 2019 among most groups, but larger decreases in turnout among house persons (38%, -9 pp), unemployed people (29%, -8 pp) and students (46%, -5 pp). Overall, this reflects a shift between people who are working and those not in work, with working respondents showing a slight increase in turnout, but non-working respondents showing a decrease.

QA1R **Turnout European elections 2024 in country of residence (%-EU)**



There remains a difference in turnout in relation to the household's financial situation: those who have difficulties paying bills most of the time (35%, -3 pp) are much less likely to have voted than those who never or almost never have problems (57%, +3 pp), and this gap has widened somewhat since 2019.

QA1R **Turnout European elections 2024 in country of residence (% - EU)**

	Voted	Did not vote	Don't know
EU27	51	49	0
Gender			
Man	53	47	0
Woman	50	50	0
Age			
15-24	36	64	0
25-39	46	54	0
40-54	51	49	0
55 +	58	42	0
Education (End of)			
15-	44	56	0
16-19	49	51	0
20+	59	41	0
Still studying	45	55	0
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	56	44	0
Managers	63	37	0
Other white collars	55	45	0
Manual workers	44	56	0
House persons	38	62	0
Unemployed	29	71	0
Retired	58	42	0
Students	46	54	0
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	35	65	0
From time to time	45	55	0
Almost never/ Never	57	43	0

3.3 Turnout and political attitudes

It is also useful to examine voter **turnout in relation to political attitudes.** As in 2019, respondents who place themselves at the centre of the political scale are less likely to have voted (49%) than those who place themselves on the right (57%) or the left (60%).

Respondents who feel their 'voice counts' in the EU are more likely to have voted than those who do not think their voice counts, and this gap has grown since 2019: respondents who think their voice counts (66%, +5 pp) are now almost twice as likely to have voted than those who disagree (36%, -3 pp).

A similar gap in turnout can be observed between respondents who follow EU politics (67%) and those who do not (31%).

The turnout in 2024 was higher among those who feel that EU membership is important for their country (61%) than those who think it is not important (31%) .

A similar pattern can be observed for other attitudinal statements: turnout was higher among those whose overall image of the EU is positive (67%) than among those who have a negative image (36%) or a neutral image (42%).

Respondents who are satisfied with democracy in the EU were also more likely to have voted (60%) than those who are dissatisfied (43%).

[35]Respondents were asked to place themselves based on their views on a political scale ranging from 1 Left to 10 Right. For the purpose of the analysis the results were grouped: 1 to 4 – Left, 5 to 6 – centre and 7-10 Right.
[36]Respondents were asked about the importance of their country being a member state of the European Union. They answered on a scale ranging from 1 - Not at all important to 10 – Extremely important. The answers were grouped for analysis: answers 1 to 4 as Not important, 5 to 6 as Neutral and 7 to 10 as Important.

QA1R Turnout European elections 2024 in country of residence (%-EU)

	Voted	Did not vote	Don't know
EU27	51	49	0
Left-right political scale			
Left	60	40	0
Centre	49	51	0
Right	57	43	0
Image of the EU			
Positive	67	33	0
Neutral	42	58	0
Negative	36	64	0
My voice counts in the EU			
Total 'Agree'	66	34	0
Total 'Disagree'	36	64	0
Satisfaction with democracy in the EU			
Satisfied	60	40	0
Not satisfied	43	57	0
Follow European politics			
Follow	67	33	0
Not follow	31	69	0
Belonging of (OUR COUNTRY) to the EU			
Important	61	39	0
Neutral	40	60	0
Not important	31	69	0

4

UNDERSTANDING WHY CITIZENS VOTED (OR NOT) IN THE EUROPEAN ELECTIONS 2024

4. UNDERSTANDING WHY CITIZENS VOTED (OR NOT) IN THE EUROPEAN ELECTIONS 2024

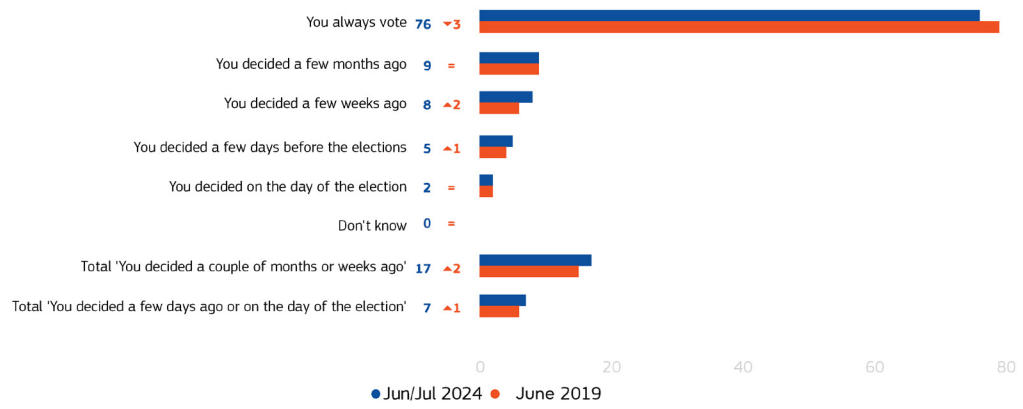
The final chapter of the report helps to understand the reasons behind voter turnout and abstention, examining the reasons why people did or did not vote and the timing of their decisions. It also looks at motivations for choosing a specific party or candidate. Finally, the chapter assesses public recall of the EP's "use your vote" campaign.

In broad terms, voters can be divided into two groups: those who display consistent voting behaviour, always voting and sticking consistently to a particular party; and those who are more variable, sometimes only deciding to vote shortly before the election date. The issues that determine voting behaviour can be grouped into political or ideological reasons, or alternatively more practical issues. In the former category, belief in the power of the democratic vote and interest in European issues are two crucial factors that encourage people to vote. Equally, a lack of faith in politics and the democratic process, and a lack of interest in (or even antipathy towards) European issues, are key factors that discourage people from voting.

4.1 When citizens decide to vote

For most voters in the recent European Parliament (EP) elections, there was no question of **whether or not they would vote**: around three in four voters (76%) say that they always vote. The remainder are more likely to have made the decision to vote a few months ago (9%) or a few weeks ago (8%) rather than on the day of the election (2%) or a few days beforehand (5%). These findings are similar to those seen for the 2019 EP elections, although the proportion that say they always vote has decreased slightly (-3 percentage points compared to June 2019).

QA2 When did you decide to vote in the recent European elections? (EU27)(%)

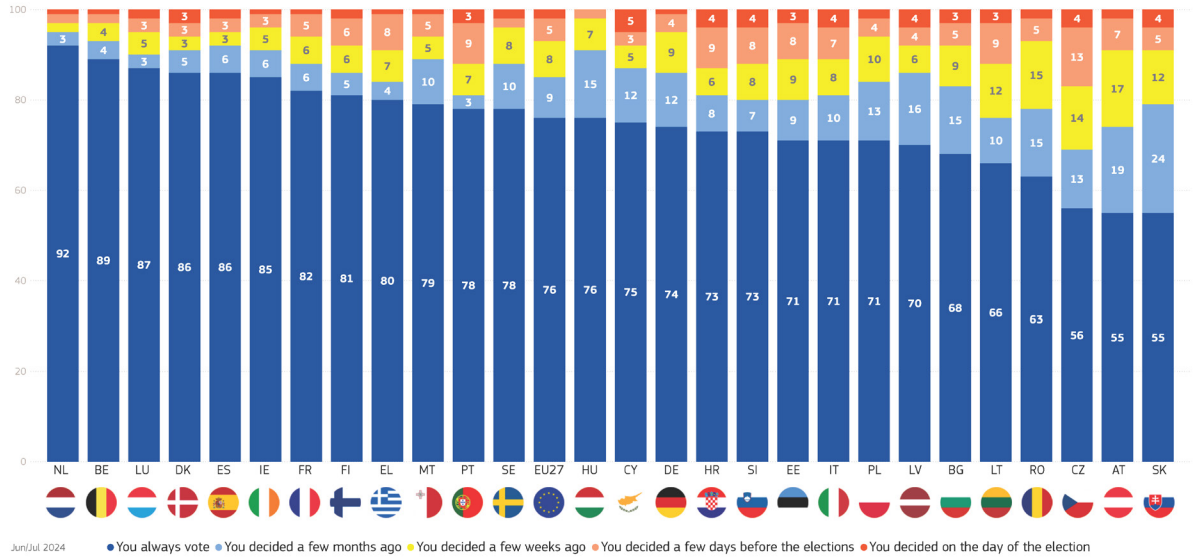


Jun/Jul 2024

Base: respondents who declared they voted in the EE2024
51% of the sample

In every Member State, a majority of respondents say that they 'always vote' when asked when they made their decision to vote. More than nine in ten voters in the Netherlands (92%) say that they always vote, with large proportions also seen in Belgium (89%), Luxembourg (87%), Denmark and Spain (86%) and Ireland (85%). The lowest proportions are seen in Austria and Slovakia (both 55%) and Czechia (56%). In the EU as a whole, just 7% of respondents say that they decided to vote only on the day of the election or a few days beforehand. However, this proportion is higher in Czechia (17%), Croatia (13%), Lithuania, Slovenia and Portugal (all 12%).

QA2 **When did you decide to vote in the recent European elections? (%)**



Base: respondents who declared they voted in the EE2024
51% of the sample

In five Member States, there has been an increase since 2019 in the proportion that say they always vote. The largest increases can be seen in Greece (80%, +11 percentage points) and Ireland (85%, -9 pp). This proportion has decreased in 11 countries, most notably Czechia (56%, -9 pp), Germany (74%, -9 pp) and Portugal (78%, -9 pp).

Portugal shows a corresponding rise in the proportion that say that they decided to vote only on the day of the election or a few days beforehand (12%, +9 pp). It is one of seven Member States that register an increase, while there has been a decrease in four countries, the largest being in Cyprus (8%, -4 pp). The proportion has remained stable in the other 16 countries.

QA2 When did you decide to vote in the recent European elections? (%)

		EU27	EL	IE	HU	FI	SK	NL	PL	BE	ES	LU	HR	IT	BG	SI	LV	LT	FR	RO	SE	EE	CY	AT	DK	MT	CZ	DE	PT
You always vote	Jun/Jul 2024	76	80	85	76	81	55	92	71	89	86	87	73	71	68	73	70	66	82	63	78	71	75	55	86	79	56	74	78
	Δ June 2019	▼3	▲11	▲9	▲6	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼2	▼2	▼4	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼8	▼9	▼9	▼9
You decided a few months ago	Jun/Jul 2024	9	4	6	15	5	24	3	13	4	6	3	8	10	15	7	16	10	6	15	10	9	12	19	5	10	13	12	3
	Δ June 2019	=	▼8	▼4	▼5	▼2	▲3	=	▼1	▲1	=	▼5	▼3	▼3	▲1	=	▲5	▼4	=	▼4	▲2	=	▲8	▲3	▲1	▲1	▲4	▲4	▼1
You decided a few weeks ago	Jun/Jul 2024	8	7	5	7	6	12	2	10	4	3	5	6	8	9	8	6	12	6	15	8	9	5	17	3	5	14	9	7
	Δ June 2019	▲2	▼2	▼5	▼1	▼1	▼4	=	▼1	▲1	▼1	▲2	▲3	▼1	▲3	▼1	▼5	▲2	▲3	▲7	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲2	▲6	▲4	▲1
You decided a few days before the elections	Jun/Jul 2024	5	8	3	2	6	5	2	4	2	3	3	9	7	5	8	4	9	5	5	2	8	3	7	3	5	13	4	9
	Δ June 2019	▲1	=	▲1	▲1	▼1	▼4	=	=	▼1	=	▲2	▲1	▲3	▼2	▲1	=	▲2	▲2	▲3	▼2	▲4	▼4	=	▲2	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲7
You decided on the day of the election	Jun/Jul 2024	2	1	1	0	2	4	1	2	1	2	2	4	4	3	4	4	3	1	2	2	3	5	2	3	1	4	1	3
	Δ June 2019	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲1	▼3	=	▼2	=	▲1	▼1	▲1	▲1	▲1	▲2	▲2	▼1	▼2	=	▼1	=	▲1	▲2	=	▼4	▼1	▲2
Don't know	Jun/Jul 2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Δ June 2019	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	▼1	=	=	▼1	=	=	▼2	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=
Total 'You decided a couple of months or weeks ago'	Jun/Jul 2024	17	11	11	22	11	36	5	23	8	9	8	14	18	24	15	22	22	12	30	18	18	17	36	8	15	27	21	10
	Δ June 2019	▲2	▼10	▼9	▼6	▼3	▼1	=	▼2	▲2	▼1	▼3	=	▼4	▲4	▼1	=	▼2	▲3	▲3	▲7	▲3	▲10	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲10	▲8	=
Total 'You decided a few days ago or on the day of the election'	Jun/Jul 2024	7	9	4	2	8	9	3	6	3	5	5	13	11	8	12	8	12	6	7	4	11	8	9	6	6	17	5	12
	Δ June 2019	▲1	▼1	=	=	▼2	▼3	▼3	=	▼3	=	▲3	=	▲4	▼1	▲2	▲2	▲4	▲1	▲1	▼2	▲3	▼4	▲1	▲4	▲5	▼1	▲1	▲9

Base: respondents who declared they voted in the EE2024
51% of the sample

The main **socio-demographic** difference in when EU citizens decided to vote in the recent EP elections is by age: older respondents mostly say that they always vote, but this is lower among younger people (84% of those aged 55 or over, falling to 58% of those aged under 25). Close to three in ten voters below 25 say they decided to vote a few weeks or months before the day of the elections (28% compared with 12% of those aged 55 or over), and 14% on the day of the elections or a few days before (compared with 4%).

There is no clear difference in terms of gender or level of education, although unemployed respondents and students are particularly likely to say that they decided to vote on the day of the election or a few days beforehand (14% and 13% respectively) or that they decided a few weeks or months previously (both 24%).

Respondents who have difficulties paying bills most of the time are also more likely to say that they decided to vote on the day of the election or a few days beforehand (15% vs 5% among those who rarely or never have difficulties).

QA2 When did you decide to vote in the recent European elections? (% – EU)

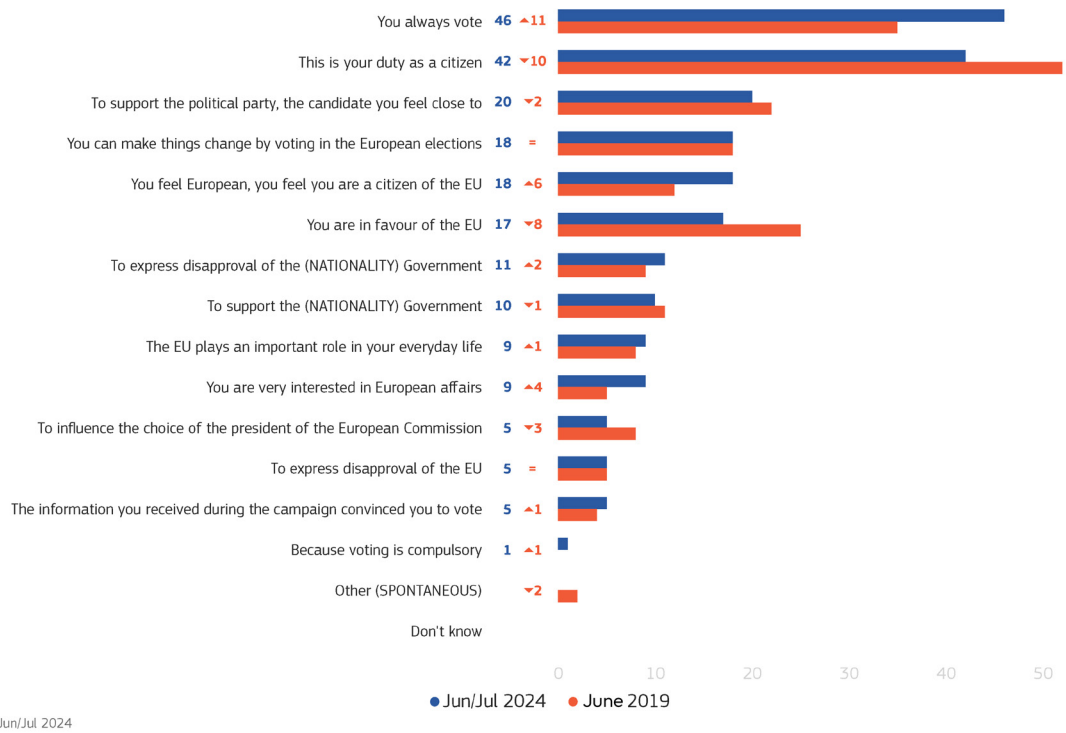
	You always vote	You decided a few months ago	You decided a few weeks ago	You decided a few days before the elections	You decided on the day of the election	Don't know
EU27	76	9	8	5	2	0
Gender						
Man	76	9	8	5	2	0
Woman	77	9	7	5	2	0
Age						
15-24	58	13	15	10	4	0
25-39	69	13	9	7	2	0
40-54	73	10	9	6	2	0
55 +	84	7	5	3	1	0
Education (End of)						
15-	81	8	5	4	2	0
16-19	73	11	9	5	2	0
20+	81	8	6	4	1	0
Still studying	67	12	11	7	3	0
Socio-professional category						
Self- employed	77	10	6	5	2	0
Managers	77	9	8	5	1	0
Other white collars	73	11	9	5	2	0
Manual workers	71	12	10	5	2	0
House persons	70	12	9	6	3	0
Unemployed	62	14	10	10	4	0
Retired	87	6	4	2	1	0
Students	63	11	13	10	3	0
Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	67	9	9	10	5	0
From time to time	68	12	11	7	2	0
Almost never/ Never	80	8	7	4	1	0

4.2 Reasons for voting

This section examines the reasons for voting in the recent EP elections, giving an important insight into the drivers behind the turnout.

The most common reason for voting in the recent elections was that the respondent **always votes** (46%, +11 percentage points compared to June 2019) and because people felt it **was their duty as a citizen** (42%, -10 pp). Other main reasons were **to support the political party they feel close to** (20%, -2 pp), because **voting in the elections can 'make things change'** (18%, no change), because they **feel European or a citizen of the EU** (18%, +6 pp) and because they **are in favour of the EU** (17%, -8 pp).

QA3 **What are the main reasons why you decided to vote in the European elections? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (EU27) (%)**



Base: respondents who declared they voted in the EE2024
51% of the sample

As well as the respondents who say they voted because they feel European or a citizen of the EU or because they are in favour of the EU, other **pro-European reasons** include the fact that the EU plays an important part in everyday life (9%, +1 pp) and being very interested in European affairs (9%, +4 pp). In addition, 5% (-3 pp) say they voted in order to influence the choice of the European Commission President and 5% (+1 pp) say that the information they received during the campaign convinced them to vote. However, 5% of respondents (no change) say they voted in order to express disapproval of the EU.

Respondents also refer to **national interests**, by voting to support their national government (10%, -1 pp) or to express disapproval of their national government (11%, +2 pp).

There are differences in these responses in comparison with the 2019 post-election survey, in some cases reversing the trends seen between 2014 and 2019. Respondents are now more likely than in 2019 to say that they always vote (+11 pp) but are less likely to say that voting is their duty as a citizen (-10 pp) and that they are in favour of the EU (-8 pp). In each case the change reverses the shift observed in the 2019 survey.

Although there has been a decrease since 2019 in the proportion saying they voted because they are in favour of the EU, there have been increases in other pro-European reasons, such as feeling European or a citizen of the EU (+6 pp) and being very interested in European affairs (+4 pp).

The reasons for voting in the EP elections are now explored on a country-by-country basis. While looking at the data, it is important to keep in mind that voting is compulsory in five countries: Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Luxembourg and Greece.

In 15 Member States, the most common reason for voting in the 2024 EP elections is that the respondent **always votes**, while **civic duty** is the most common answer in 12 Member States.

QA3 **What are the main reasons why you decided to vote in the European elections? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)**

DK	68
SE	62
LT	61
LV	60
CY	59
NL	59
FR	58
ES	57
IE	56
MT	55
FI	53
SI	53
PT	51
EL	50
HR	50
LU	49
EU27	46
IT	46
BE	44
EE	44
DE	42
BG	39
HU	38
AT	37
CZ	36
PL	36
RO	35
SK	35

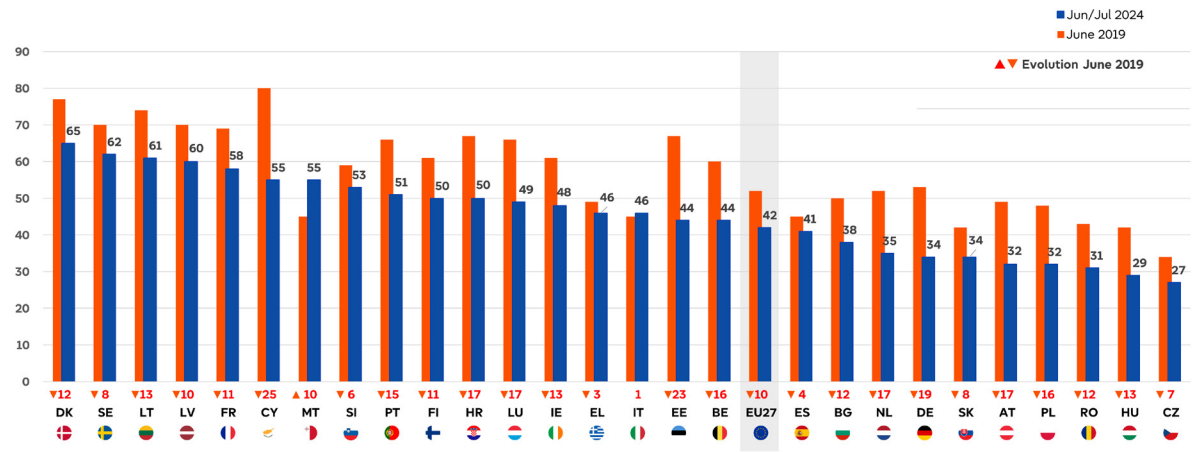


Base: respondents who declared they voted in the EE2024
51% of the sample

The perception of voting in EP elections as a **civic duty** varies considerably by Member State. In four countries, at least six in ten voters hold this view: Denmark (65%), Sweden (62%), Lithuania (61%) and Latvia (60%). By contrast, this view is shared by 27% in Czechia, 29% in Hungary and 31% in Romania.

At the EU level, there has been a large decrease since 2019 in the proportion saying that they voted out of civic duty (-10 percentage points), and there has been a decrease in 24 individual countries. The largest decreases can be observed in Cyprus (55%, -25 pp), Estonia (44%, -23 pp), Germany (34%, -19 pp), the Netherlands (35%, -17 pp) and Austria (32%, -17 pp). Malta is the one country that shows an increase (55%, +10 pp), while results have remained stable in Italy (46%, -1 pp) and Greece (46%, -1 pp).

QA3 **What are the main reasons why you decided to vote in the European elections? (%-2nd ranked in EU27 'This is your duty as a citizen')**

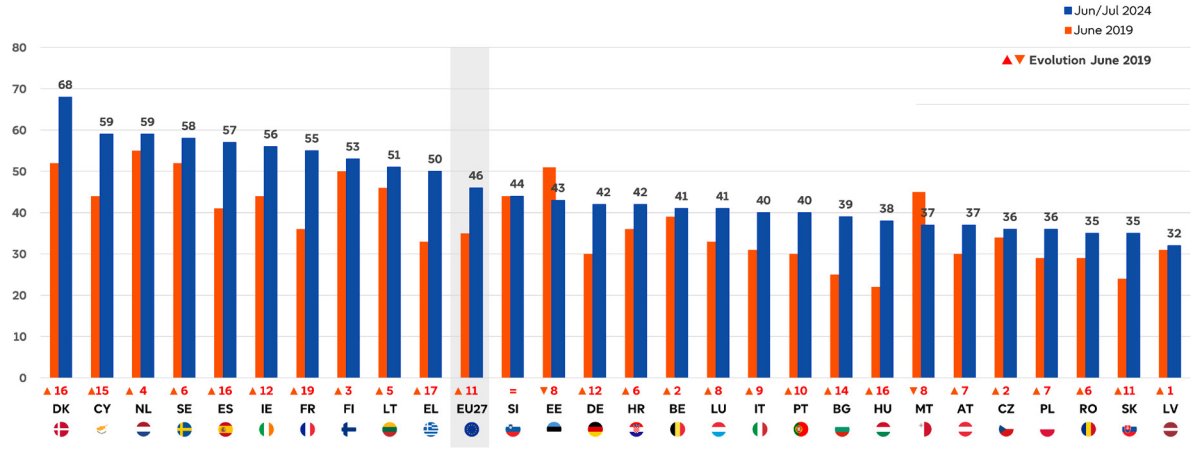


Base: respondents who declared they voted in the EE2024
51% of the sample

There is variation between Member States in the proportions that say they voted in the 2024 EP elections because **they always vote**. This is highest among respondents in Denmark (68%), in Cyprus and the Netherlands (both 59%) and Sweden (58%), while it is lowest in Latvia (32%) and in Romania and Slovakia (both 35%).

At the EU level, there has been a large increase since 2019 in the proportion saying that they always vote (+11 percentage points), and there has been an increase in 21 individual countries. The largest increases can be observed in France (55%, +19 pp), Greece (50%, +17 pp), Denmark (68%, +16 pp), Spain (57%, +16 pp) and Hungary (38%, +16 pp). There are two countries where the proportion has fallen since 2019: Malta (37%, -8 pp) and Estonia (43%, -8 pp).

QA3 **What are the main reasons why you decided to vote in the European elections? (%-1st ranked in EU27 'You always vote')**

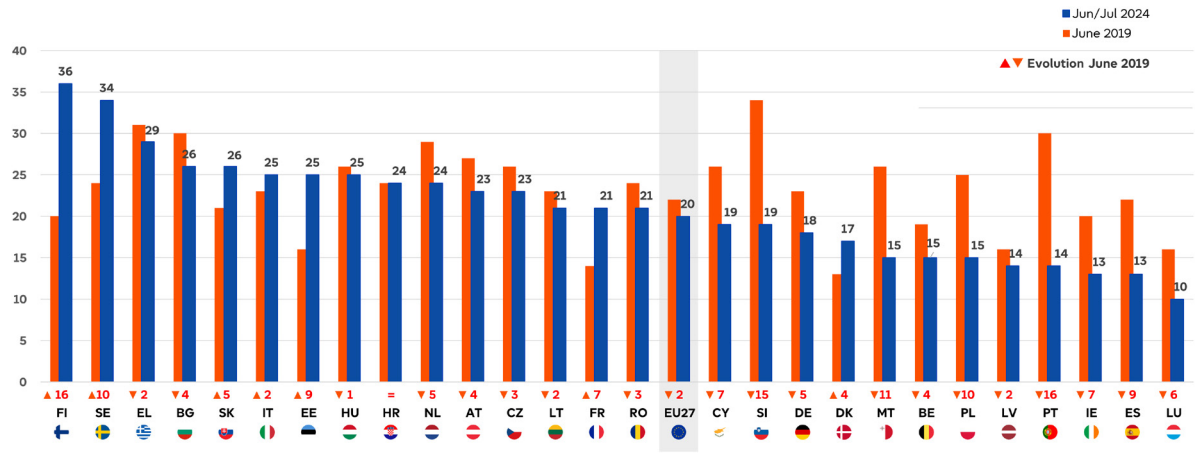


Base: respondents who declared they voted in the EE2024
51% of the sample

Respondents in Finland (36%) and Sweden (34%) are the most likely to say that they voted in the EP elections in order to **support the political party or candidate that they felt close to.** The lowest proportions giving this answer can be seen in Luxembourg (10%) and in Ireland and Spain (both 13%).

Large increases since 2019 can be observed in Finland (36%, +16 percentage points) and Sweden (34%, +10 pp), while the proportion has fallen markedly in Portugal (14%, -16 pp), Slovenia (19%, -15 pp), Malta (15%, -11 pp) and Poland (15%, -10 pp).

QA3 **What are the main reasons why you decided to vote in the European elections? (%-3rd ranked in EU27 'To support the political party, the candidate you feel close to')**

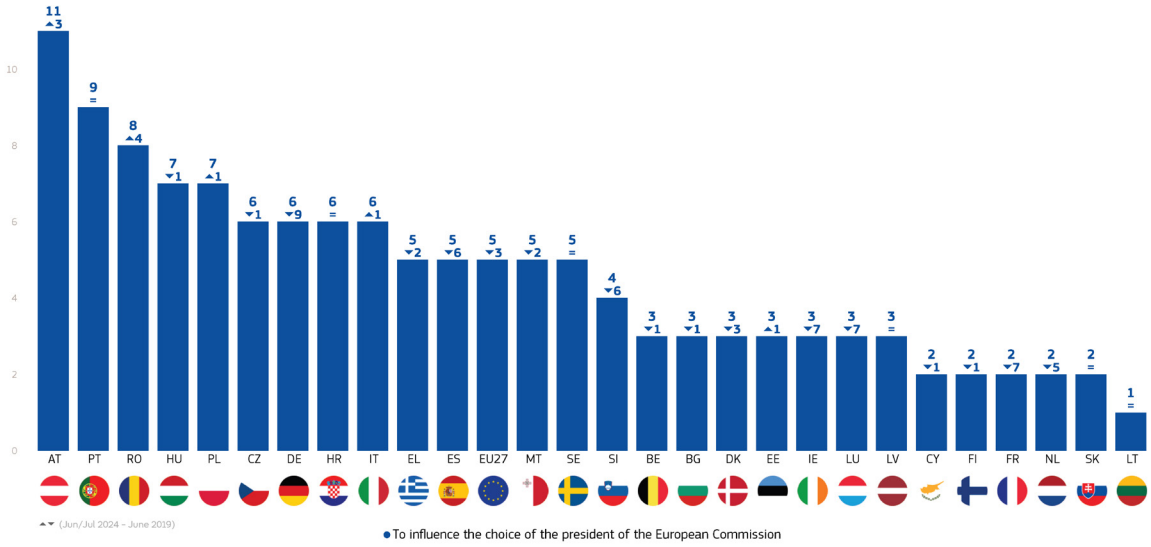


Base: respondents who declared they voted in the EE2024
51% of the sample

In the EU overall, 5% of respondents say that they voted in order to influence the **choice of the president** of the European Commission. Respondents in Austria (11%), Portugal (9%) and Romania (8%) are most likely to give this reason, while very few respondents say this in Lithuania (1%) and in Slovakia, the Netherlands, Finland, Cyprus and France (all 2%).

The proportion giving this answer has increased in two countries: Romania (8%, +4 percentage points) and Austria (11%, +3 pp). It has decreased in eight Member States, most notably in Germany (6%, -9 pp), Ireland (3%, -7 pp), Luxembourg (3%, -7 pp) and France (2%, -7 pp). It has remained stable in the other 17 countries.

QA3 **What are the main reasons why you decided to vote in the European elections? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)**

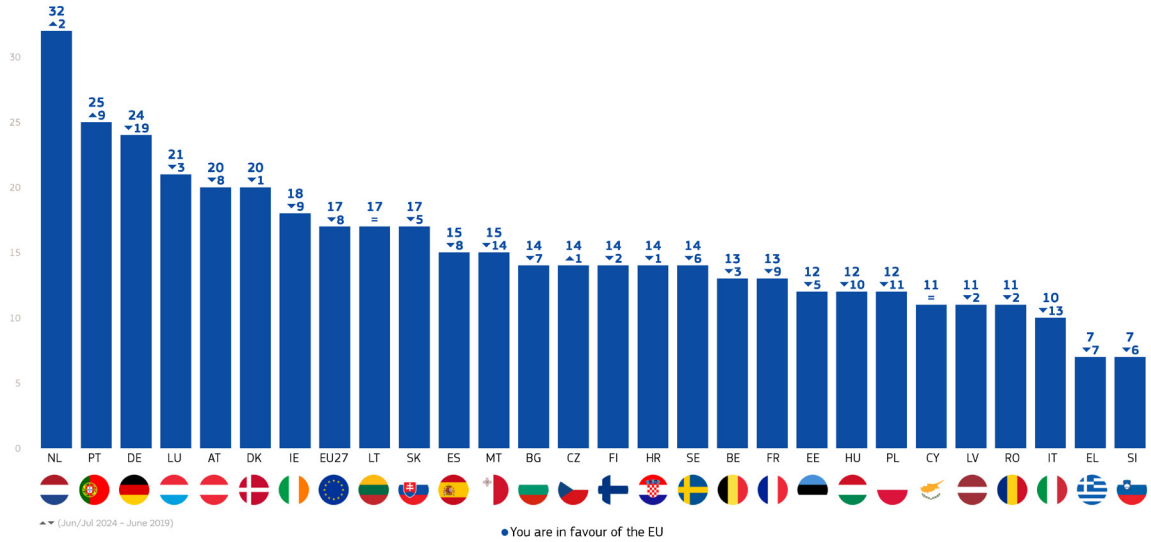


Base: respondents who declared they voted in the EE2024
51% of the sample

One in six respondents (17%) say that they voted in the EP elections because they are **in favour of the EU.** Respondents in the Netherlands are the most likely to say they voted because they are in favour of the EU (32%), followed by those in Portugal (25%) and Germany (24%). The lowest proportions are seen in Slovenia and Greece (both 7%).

There has been a decrease in 17 Member States, with the largest decreases seen in Germany (24%, +19 percentage points), Malta (15%, -14 pp), Italy (10%, -13 pp), Poland (12%, -11 pp) and Hungary (12%, -10 pp). There has been an increase in Portugal (25%, +9 pp), while findings have remained stable in the other nine Member States.

QA3 **What are the main reasons why you decided to vote in the European elections? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)**



Base: respondents who declared they voted in the EE2024
51% of the sample

In the EU as a whole, 18% of voters say that they voted because **'you can make things change by voting in the European elections'.** Respondents in Sweden are particularly likely to give this reason (40%), followed by those in the Netherlands (30%) and Finland (24%). By contrast, less than one in ten voters give this reason in Lithuania (7%), Cyprus (8%) and Latvia (9%).

There have been increases since 2019 in four countries in the proportions saying 'you can make things change by voting in the European elections': Malta (19%, +6 percentage points), Estonia (16%, +5 pp), Greece (22%, +5 pp) and Belgium (14%, +3 pp). There has been a decrease in 13 countries, notably Luxembourg (13%, -7 pp) and Latvia (9%, -7 pp). In the other ten Member States results have remained stable since 2019.

QA3 What are the main reasons why you decided to vote in the European elections? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)

	EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
You always vote	46	37	41	39	59	36	42	68	43	50	57	53	55	42	38	56	40	51	41	32	37	59	36	40	35	58	44	35
This is your duty as a citizen	42	32	44	38	55	27	34	65	44	46	41	50	58	50	29	48	46	61	49	60	55	35	32	51	31	62	53	34
To support the political party, the candidate you feel close to	20	23	15	26	19	23	18	17	25	29	13	36	21	24	25	13	25	21	10	14	15	24	15	14	21	34	19	26
You can make things change by voting in the European elections	18	19	14	12	8	20	19	19	16	22	20	24	16	13	19	14	15	7	13	9	19	30	12	10	16	40	20	18
You feel European, you feel you are a citizen of the EU	18	19	14	12	6	19	25	20	15	6	18	19	14	16	14	12	13	12	22	10	27	25	14	15	13	16	12	12
You are in favour of the EU	17	20	13	14	11	14	24	20	12	7	15	14	13	14	12	18	10	17	21	11	15	32	12	25	11	14	7	17
To express disapproval of the (NATIONALITY) Government	11	18	8	6	6	15	13	3	9	20	9	3	17	13	16	4	10	1	2	4	12	4	9	3	8	4	6	8
To support the (NATIONALITY) Government	10	18	7	10	11	9	9	8	8	11	11	5	5	15	16	11	13	7	10	7	16	6	17	14	14	5	7	12
The EU plays an important role in your everyday life	9	10	7	6	9	8	9	15	5	12	8	10	9	13	10	10	7	5	12	6	7	13	7	11	10	13	5	13
You are very interested in European affairs	9	14	8	6	8	8	13	10	9	9	9	10	6	11	9	10	8	9	9	7	11	14	8	5	6	8	4	13
To influence the choice of the president of the European Commission	5	11	3	3	2	6	6	3	3	5	5	2	2	6	7	3	6	1	3	3	5	2	7	9	8	5	4	2
To express disapproval of the EU	5	18	5	6	2	6	8	2	4	5	1	1	5	6	9	3	5	2	4	2	3	2	4	3	5	3	3	2
The information you received during the campaign convinced you to vote	5	12	4	5	5	11	6	3	4	10	2	6	2	9	14	6	6	5	3	2	6	2	4	5	10	4	5	14
Because voting is compulsory	1	0	23	5	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

Jun/Jul 2024

Base: respondents who declared they voted in the EE2024
51% of the sample

QA3 What are the main reasons why you decided to vote in the European elections? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)

		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
You always vote	Jun/Jul 2024	46	41	39	36	68	42	43	56	50	57	55	42	40	59	32	51	41	38	37	59	37	36	40	35	44	35	53	58
	Δ June 2019	▲11	▲2	▲13	▲2	▲17	▲12	▼7	▲12	▲17	▲16	▲18	▲6	▲9	▲17	=	▲4	▲13	▲16	▼6	▲4	▲7	▲6	▲6	▲4	=	▲7	▲4	▲4
This is your duty as a citizen	Jun/Jul 2024	42	44	38	27	65	34	44	48	46	41	58	50	46	55	60	61	49	29	55	35	32	32	51	31	53	34	50	62
	Δ June 2019	▼10	▼15	▼12	▼8	▼12	▼19	▼23	▼13	▼1	▼4	▼12	▼16	▼1	▼24	▼9	▼13	▼16	▼12	▲10	▼17	▼17	▼16	▼16	▼11	▼6	▼6	▼12	▼9
To support the political party, the candidate you feel close to	Jun/Jul 2024	20	15	26	23	17	18	25	13	29	13	21	24	25	19	14	21	10	25	15	24	23	15	14	21	19	26	36	34
	Δ June 2019	▼2	▼4	▼4	▼3	▲5	▼5	▲9	▼7	▲2	▼8	▲7	▲2	▲1	▼6	▼2	▼6	▼5	=	▼9	▼8	▼3	▼10	▼15	▼2	▼15	▲4	▲15	▲11
You feel European, you feel you are a citizen of the EU	Jun/Jul 2024	18	14	12	19	20	25	15	12	6	18	14	16	13	6	10	12	22	14	27	25	19	14	15	13	12	12	19	16
	Δ June 2019	▲6	▲4	▲2	▲10	▲4	▲6	▲3	▲3	▼4	▲7	▲1	▲8	▲4	▲1	▲4	▼7	▲2	▲8	▲19	▲7	▲6	▲7	▲9	▲5	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲2
You can make things change by voting in the European elections	Jun/Jul 2024	18	14	12	20	19	19	16	14	22	20	16	13	15	8	9	7	13	19	19	30	19	12	10	16	20	18	24	40
	Δ June 2019	=	▲3	▲2	▼3	▼4	▼4	▲5	▼1	▲5	▲1	▼3	▼1	▼5	▼3	▼7	▼2	▼7	▲1	▲6	=	▲1	▼3	▼3	▼2	▲2	▼3	▼3	▼3
You are in favour of the EU	Jun/Jul 2024	17	13	14	14	20	24	12	18	7	15	13	14	10	11	11	17	21	12	15	32	20	12	25	11	7	17	14	14
	Δ June 2019	▼8	▼3	▼7	▲1	▼1	▼19	▼5	▼9	▼7	▼8	▼9	▼1	▼13	=	▼2	=	▼3	▼10	▼14	▲2	▼8	▼11	▲9	▼2	▼6	▼5	▼2	▼6
To express disapproval of the (NATIONALITY) Government	Jun/Jul 2024	11	8	6	15	3	13	9	4	20	9	17	13	10	6	4	1	2	16	12	4	18	9	3	8	6	8	3	4
	Δ June 2019	▲2	▲1	▼1	▲9	▲2	▲9	▲2	▼2	▼2	▲3	▲9	▼2	▲5	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	▲2	▼4	▲3	▲4	▼3	▼3	▼12	▲5	▲5	▲1	▼2
To support the (NATIONALITY) Government	Jun/Jul 2024	10	7	10	9	8	9	8	11	11	11	5	15	13	11	7	7	10	16	16	6	18	17	14	14	7	12	5	5
	Δ June 2019	▼1	▲2	▲3	▼4	▼1	▲2	▼3	▼4	▲1	▲3	▼3	▲9	▼5	▲2	▼5	▲6	▲1	▼5	▼17	▼1	▲2	▼3	▲1	▲1	=	▲7	▼3	▲2
You are very interested in European affairs	Jun/Jul 2024	9	8	6	8	10	13	9	10	9	9	6	11	8	8	7	9	9	9	11	14	14	8	5	6	4	13	10	8
	Δ June 2019	▲4	▲3	▲4	▲4	▲1	▲6	▲2	▲4	▲5	▲7	▲4	▲8	▲1	▲1	▲6	▲5	▲1	▲6	▲4	▲9	▲2	▲5	▲2	=	▼3	▲5	▲3	▲3
The EU plays an important role in your everyday life	Jun/Jul 2024	9	7	6	8	15	9	5	10	12	8	9	13	7	9	6	5	12	10	7	13	10	7	11	10	5	13	10	13
	Δ June 2019	▲1	▲2	▲2	▲4	▲6	▼1	▲2	▼2	▲4	▲2	▲2	▲8	▼2	▼2	▲1	▼1	=	=	▲1	▲8	▲3	▼1	▼1	=	▼2	▲7	▲1	▲6
To influence the choice of the president of the European Commission	Jun/Jul 2024	5	3	3	6	3	6	3	3	5	5	2	6	6	2	3	1	3	7	5	2	11	7	9	8	4	2	2	5
	Δ June 2019	▼3	▼1	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼9	▲1	▼7	▼2	▼6	▼7	=	▲1	▼1	=	=	▼7	▼1	▼2	▼5	▲3	▲1	=	▲4	▼6	=	▼1	=
The information you received during the campaign convinced you to vote	Jun/Jul 2024	5	4	5	11	3	6	4	6	10	2	2	9	6	5	2	5	3	14	6	2	12	4	5	10	5	14	6	4
	Δ June 2019	▲1	▲1	▼1	▲4	▼2	▲2	▼1	▲2	▲3	▼1	=	▲2	▼1	=	=	▲3	▲1	▲4	▲5	=	▲5	▲2	▲1	▲3	=	▲8	▲1	▲1
To express disapproval of the EU	Jun/Jul 2024	5	5	6	6	2	8	4	3	5	1	5	6	5	2	2	2	4	9	3	2	18	4	3	5	3	2	1	3
	Δ June 2019	=	▼1	▲5	▼1	▼3	▲5	▲3	=	▼5	=	▲2	▲2	▼2	▲1	▲2	▲2	=	▲2	▲3	▼2	▲9	=	▲3	=	▲2	▼3	=	▼1
Because voting is compulsory	Jun/Jul 2024	1	23	5	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Δ June 2019	▲1	▲13	▲5	=	=	=	=	=	▲4	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	▲14	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=

Base: respondents who declared they voted in the EE2024
51% of the sample

The reasons for voting in the recent EP elections are broadly consistent across different **socio-demographic groups.**

Younger respondents are more likely to say that voting can make things change (24% of those aged under 25 compared with 15% of those aged 55 or over) and that they feel European or a citizen of the EU (24 compared with 16%). Respondents aged 55 or over are more likely than younger respondents to say that they always vote (51% compared with 31% of those aged under 25) and that it is they civic duty (45% vs 38%).

There are differences by level of education, which broadly reflect a more pro-European view among more highly educated respondents. Respondents who left education at the age of 20 or above are more prone than those who left at the age of 15 or below to say that they are in favour of the EU (20% compared with 15%), feel European or a citizen of the EU (22% vs 13%), that you can make things change by voting (19% compared with 12%) and that they are very interested in European affairs (12% vs 5%). However, they are less likely to say they voted to support their national government (8% vs 15%).

Respondents who have difficulties paying bills most of the time are more likely than those who rarely or never have problems to have voted because 'you can make things change' (28% compared with 17%) and to express disapproval, both of the national government (19% compared with 9%) and of the EU (10% vs 4%). They are less likely to have voted because of civic duty (35% vs 44%), because they always vote (38% vs 49%), because they are in favour of the EU (10% compared with 18%) or because they feel European (11% vs 19%).

Voting because of a favourable view of the EU is more common among people who agree that their voice counts, either in the EU (20% compared with 9% who disagree) or in their own country (19% compared with 10%). People who feel that their voice counts are also more inclined to vote because they feel European or a citizen of the EU, but are less likely to have voted to express disapproval of the national government.

Those who place themselves on the right of the political spectrum are more likely than those on the left or the centre to say they voted to express disapproval of the national government (15%, 9% and 10% respectively), but are less likely to have voted because they favour the EU (11%, 21% and 19% respectively) or because they feel European (13%, 21% and 19% respectively).

QA3 What are the main reasons why you decided to vote in the European elections? (% – EU)

	You always vote	This is your duty as a citizen	To support the political party, the candidate you feel close to	You can make things change by voting in the European elections	You feel European, you feel you are a citizen of the EU	You are in favour of the EU	To express disapproval of the (NATIONALITY) Government	To support the (NATIONALITY) Government
EU27	46	42	20	18	18	17	11	10
Gender								
Man	45	41	20	18	18	18	11	10
Woman	47	43	20	18	18	15	11	10
Age								
15-24	31	38	16	24	24	21	10	8
25-39	40	38	19	23	19	17	14	9
40-54	44	40	21	17	17	15	11	10
55 +	51	45	20	15	16	17	10	11
Education (End of)								
15-	50	46	18	12	13	15	7	15
16-19	44	40	20	17	15	14	13	11
20+	48	44	21	19	22	20	10	8
Still studying	34	42	15	23	23	23	10	8
Socio-professional category								
Self- employed	43	39	22	17	19	18	12	10
Managers	46	43	19	20	24	22	10	9
Other white collars	43	40	23	19	16	15	13	10
Manual workers	43	38	19	20	13	13	13	11
House persons	45	40	22	16	14	7	14	13
Unemployed	40	42	22	24	16	15	15	11
Retired	53	47	19	13	16	17	10	10
Students	32	40	15	24	24	24	9	7
Difficulties paying bills								
Most of the time	38	35	21	28	11	10	19	11
From time to time	39	39	19	17	14	13	15	11
Almost never/ Never	49	44	20	17	19	18	9	10
Left-right political scale								
Left	47	40	22	21	21	21	9	9
Centre	45	43	16	17	19	19	10	10
Right	44	42	23	17	13	11	15	12
Image of the EU								
Positive	47	43	19	17	23	23	7	11
Neutral	45	42	19	19	12	10	12	10
Negative	41	38	25	19	8	3	26	7
My voice counts in the EU								
Total 'Agree'	47	42	20	19	21	20	9	10
Total 'Disagree'	43	41	20	16	12	9	16	9

QA3 What are the main reasons why you decided to vote in the European elections? (% – EU)

	The EU plays an important role in your everyday life	You are very interested in European affairs	To influence the choice of the president of the European Commission	To express disapproval of the EU	The information you received during the campaign convinced you to vote	Because voting is compulsory	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	9	9	5	5	5	1	0	0
Gender								
Man	9	10	5	6	6	1	0	0
Woman	9	8	5	5	5	1	0	0
Age								
15-24	10	10	5	4	6	3	0	0
25-39	10	11	7	6	7	1	0	0
40-54	11	10	5	6	6	1	0	0
55 +	7	9	5	4	5	1	0	0
Education (End of)								
15-	5	5	5	3	4	1	0	0
16-19	8	8	5	6	6	1	0	0
20+	11	12	5	5	4	1	0	0
Still studying	12	13	4	3	6	3	1	0
Socio-professional category								
Self- employed	13	13	5	8	4	1	0	0
Managers	12	13	7	4	6	1	0	0
Other white collars	9	8	5	7	6	1	0	0
Manual workers	8	8	6	6	7	1	0	0
House persons	6	4	4	6	3	1	0	0
Unemployed	11	7	4	6	5	2	0	0
Retired	7	9	4	4	4	1	0	0
Students	9	12	5	3	6	3	1	0
Difficulties paying bills								
Most of the time	10	6	5	10	8	2	1	0
From time to time	8	9	6	8	8	1	0	0
Almost never/ Never	9	10	5	4	4	1	0	0
Left-right political scale								
Left	11	10	6	4	4	1	0	0
Centre	9	10	5	4	6	2	0	0
Right	8	9	5	8	7	1	0	0
Image of the EU								
Positive	11	12	5	2	5	1	0	0
Neutral	7	7	6	5	6	1	0	0
Negative	4	6	5	17	6	2	0	0
My voice counts in the EU								
Total 'Agree'	10	11	5	4	6	1	0	0
Total 'Disagree'	7	7	5	8	5	1	0	0

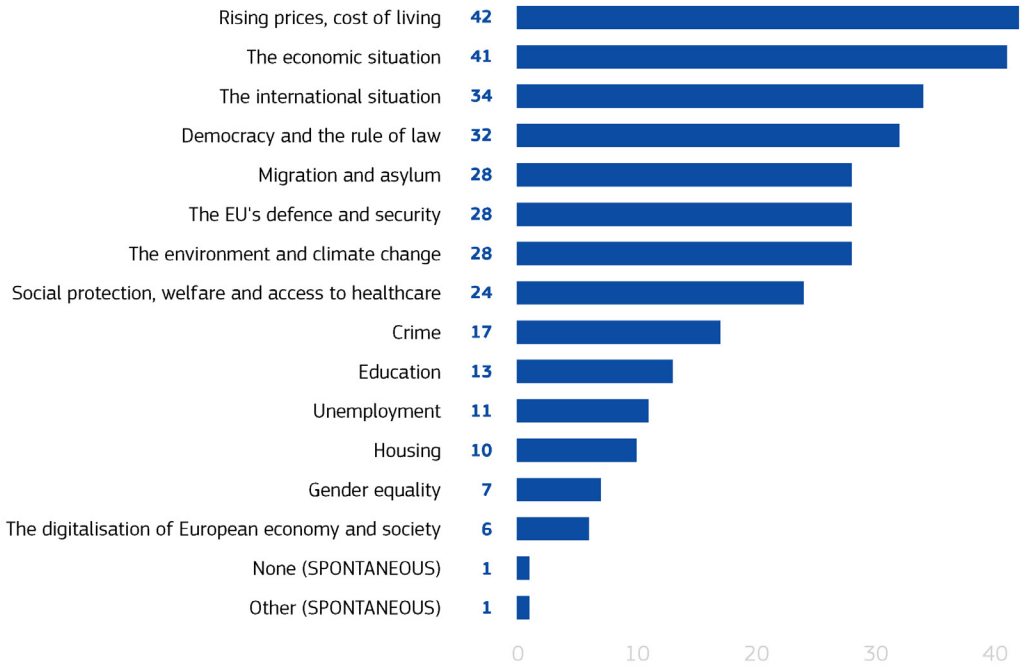
4.3 Issues encouraging citizens to vote

The first chapter of the report included an analysis of the issues that encouraged people to vote in the recent EP elections. This showed that the main topics chosen by respondents are rising prices and the cost of living (42%) and the economic situation (41%). A third of respondents (34%) say that the international situation was a topic that encouraged them to vote, while a similar proportion mention democracy and the rule of law (32%).

Several topics are mentioned by around one in four voters: the environment and climate change (28%), migration and asylum (28%), the EU's defence and security (28%) and social protection, welfare and access to healthcare (24%).

Also mentioned, by more than one in ten, are crime (17%), education (13%) and unemployment (11%).

QA4ab **Which of the following is the main topic that encouraged you to vote in the recent European elections? Firstly? And then? (EU 27) (%)**



Jun/Jul 2024

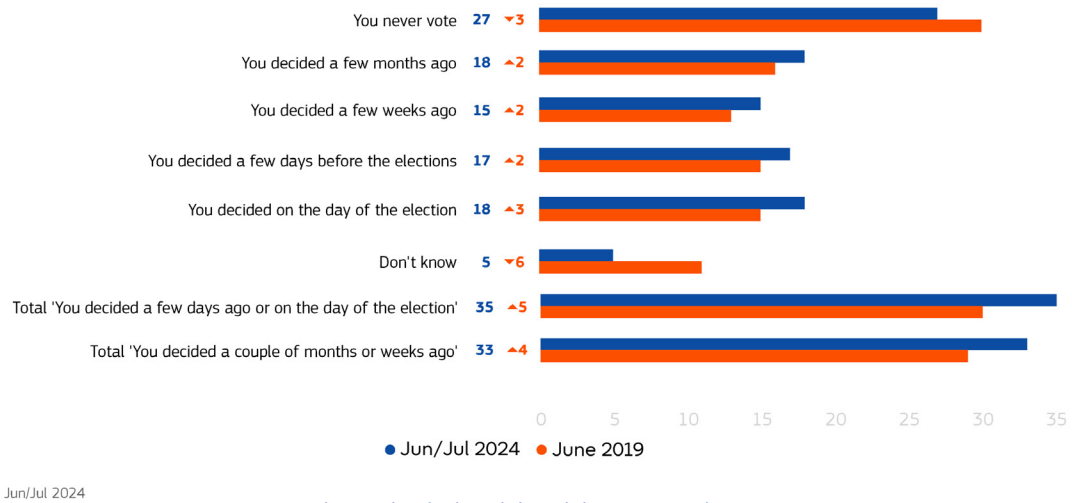
Base: respondents who declared they voted in the EE2024
51% of the sample

4.4 When citizens decided not to vote

Non-voters varied in terms of **when they decided not to vote.** More than one in four (27%) say that they never vote, while 18% decided not to vote a few months before the elections and 15% did so a few weeks before. However, 17% made the decision only a few days beforehand and 18% decided only on the day of the elections, while 5% do not know.

In comparison with 2019, there has been a decrease in the proportion that say they never vote (-3 percentage points) and an increase in the proportion that say they only decided on the day of the elections (+3 pp). Respondents are also less likely to give a 'don't know' answer than in 2019 (-6 pp).

QA6 **When did you decide NOT to vote in the recent European elections? (EU 27) (%)**

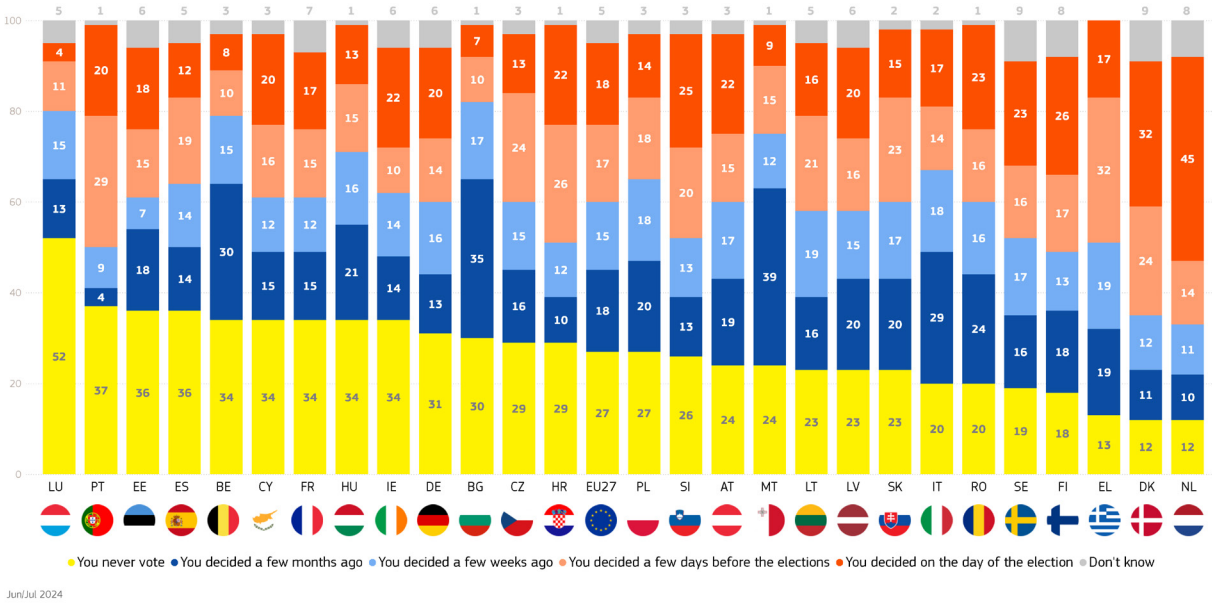


Base: respondents who declared they did not vote in the EE24, 49% of the sample

The timing of the decision not to vote varies between Member States. In some countries, a large proportion of non-voters say that they never vote. The proportion is largest in Luxembourg (52%), followed by Portugal (37%) and Estonia and Spain (both 36%), but is much smaller in Denmark and the Netherlands (both 12%) and in Greece (13%). Respondents are most likely to say they decided not to vote a few months or weeks before the election in Bulgaria (52%), Malta (51%) and Italy (47%).

More than half of respondents in the Netherlands (59%) and Denmark (56%) decided not to vote on the day of the election or a few days beforehand.

QA6 When did you decide NOT to vote in the recent European elections? (%)



Base: respondents who declared they did not vote in the EE24, 49% of the sample

In eight Member States, there has been an increase since 2019 in the proportion that say they never vote. The largest increases can be seen in Sweden (19%, +11 percentage points), Portugal (37%, +11 pp), Estonia (36%, +10 pp) and Germany (31%, +10 pp). This proportion has decreased in 12 countries, most notably Spain (36%, -14 pp), Belgium (34%, -13pp), Poland (27%, -10 pp) and Slovenia (26%, -10 pp).

In 16 Member States there has been an increase in the proportion that say that they decided not to vote only on the day of the election or a few days beforehand. The largest increases can be seen in Portugal (49%, +23 pp), Cyprus (36%, +21 pp) and Malta (24%, +16 pp). There has been a decrease in six countries, by far the largest being in Sweden (39%, -21 pp).

QA6 When did you decide NOT to vote in the recent European elections? (%)

		EU27	PT	SE	DE	EE	BG	HU	RO	AT	LT	FR	CY	LU	LV	SK	FI	MT	NL	IE	IT	DK	CZ	EL	HR	PL	SI	BE	ES
You never vote	Jun/Jul 2024	27	37	19	31	36	30	34	20	24	23	34	34	52	23	23	18	24	12	34	20	12	29	13	29	27	26	34	36
	Δ June 2019	▼3	▲11	▲11	▲10	▲10	▲9	▲8	▲5	▲3	▲2	▲1	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	▼2	▼4	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼7	▼8	▼8	▼8	▼10	▼10	▼13	▼14
You decided a few months ago	Jun/Jul 2024	18	4	16	13	18	35	21	24	19	16	15	15	13	20	20	18	39	10	14	29	11	16	19	10	20	13	30	14
	Δ June 2019	▲2	▼13	▲4	▼4	▲2	▲2	▲4	▲3	▼3	▲2	▼2	▼23	▲4	▲1	▲3	▲5	▲4	▲3	▲3	▲5	=	▲3	▼1	▼4	▲9	▼1	▲9	=
You decided a few weeks ago	Jun/Jul 2024	15	9	17	16	7	17	16	16	17	19	12	12	15	15	17	13	12	11	14	18	12	15	19	12	18	13	15	14
	Δ June 2019	▲2	▼20	▲6	▲4	▼4	▲3	▲1	=	▼5	▲3	▲5	=	▲6	▲7	=	▲4	▲11	▼1	=	▲4	▲5	=	▼1	▼1	▲11	=	▲4	▲6
You decided a few days before the elections	Jun/Jul 2024	17	29	16	14	15	10	15	16	15	21	15	16	11	16	23	17	15	14	10	14	24	24	32	26	18	20	10	19
	Δ June 2019	▲2	▲13	▼12	=	▲6	▼2	▼4	▼3	▲1	▼4	▲4	▲9	▲6	▼3	▲5	▼3	▲9	▲4	=	▼1	▲3	▲4	▲6	▲10	=	▲4	=	▲10
You decided on the day of the election	Jun/Jul 2024	18	20	23	20	18	7	13	23	22	16	17	20	4	20	15	26	9	45	22	17	32	13	17	22	14	25	8	12
	Δ June 2019	▲3	▲10	▼9	▲6	▼4	▼2	▼1	▲4	▲9	▼1	=	▲12	▼4	▼3	▼1	▼1	▲7	▲2	▲11	▲5	▲2	▲1	▲6	▲3	▲1	▲8	=	▲3
Don't know	Jun/Jul 2024	5	1	9	6	6	1	1	1	3	5	7	3	5	6	2	8	1	8	6	2	9	3	0	1	3	3	3	5
	Δ June 2019	▼6	▼1	=	▼16	▼10	▼10	▼8	▼9	▼5	▼2	▼8	▲1	▼13	▼2	▼6	▼3	▼27	▼3	▼8	▼7	▼3	=	▼2	=	▼11	▼1	=	▼5
Total 'You decided a couple of months or weeks ago'	Jun/Jul 2024	33	13	33	29	25	52	37	40	36	35	27	27	28	35	37	31	51	21	28	47	23	31	38	22	38	26	45	28
	Δ June 2019	▲4	▼33	▲10	=	▼2	▲5	▲5	▲3	▼8	▲5	▲3	▼23	▲10	▲8	▲3	▲9	▲15	▲2	▲3	▲9	▲5	▲3	▼2	▼5	▲20	▼1	▲13	▲6
Total 'You decided a few days ago or on the day of the election'	Jun/Jul 2024	35	49	39	34	33	17	28	39	37	37	32	36	15	36	38	43	24	59	32	31	56	37	49	48	32	45	18	31
	Δ June 2019	▲5	▲23	▼21	▲6	▲2	▼4	▼5	▲1	▲10	▼5	▲4	▲21	▲2	▼6	▲4	▼4	▲16	▲6	▲11	▲4	▲5	▲5	▲12	▲13	▲1	▲12	=	▲13

Base: respondents who declared they did not vote in the EE24, 49% of the sample

There is some variation between **socio-demographic groups** in the timing of the decision not to vote. Younger respondents are more likely than older respondents to say that they never vote (42% of those aged under 25 compared with 23% of those aged 55 or over) and are less likely to say that they made the decision a few weeks or months ago (21% compared with 40%).

Respondents who stayed longer in education are more likely to have left the decision later. Those who ended education at the age of 20 or above are more likely to say they decided on the day of the election or a few days beforehand (43%), compared with those who left education aged 16-19 (32%) or by the age of 15 (31%). Those who left education at the age of 20 or above are less likely to say that they never vote (21% compared with 32% of those who ended education by the age of 15).

Of the socio-professional categories, unemployed respondents (43%) and students (39%) are the most likely to say that they never vote. Self-employed respondents are most likely to say they decided on the day of the election or a few days beforehand (47%).

Respondents who hold a positive view of the EU are more likely to have made the decision not to vote on the day of the election or a few days beforehand (43%), compared with those whose view of the EU is negative (28%). Similarly, respondents who agree that their voice counts in the EU are more likely to have left the decision until a few days before the elections or the day itself, compared with those who disagree that their voice counts in the EU (44% compared with 32%). Those who agree that their voice counts in the EU are less likely to say they never vote (19% compared with 31% of those that disagree).

QA6 When did you decide NOT to vote in the recent European elections? (% - EU)

	You never vote	You decided a few months ago	You decided on the day of the election	You decided a few days before the elections	You decided a few weeks ago	Don't know
EU27	27	18	18	17	15	5
Gender						
Man	27	18	18	17	16	4
Woman	27	17	19	18	14	5
Age						
15-24	42	10	21	11	11	5
25-39	30	17	20	15	14	4
40-54	23	16	22	19	15	5
55 +	23	23	14	19	17	4
Education (End of)						
15-	32	20	15	16	13	4
16-19	28	19	15	17	17	4
20+	21	16	24	19	15	5
Still studying	38	9	25	12	9	7
Socio-professional category						
Self- employed	20	15	27	20	15	3
Managers	18	15	24	16	19	8
Other white collars	21	17	19	22	18	3
Manual workers	28	18	18	18	15	3
House persons	34	18	19	12	14	3
Unemployed	43	16	11	9	15	6
Retired	25	24	14	19	14	4
Students	39	7	25	11	11	7
Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	31	19	16	19	13	2
From time to time	28	18	18	17	16	3
Almost never/ Never	26	17	19	17	15	6
Image of the EU						
Positive	19	15	24	19	16	7
Neutral	30	17	17	18	14	4
Negative	30	22	15	13	17	3
My voice counts in the EU						
Total 'Agree'	19	16	25	19	16	5
Total 'Disagree'	31	20	15	17	14	3

4.5 Reasons for not voting

The two main reasons for not voting in the recent EP elections are a **lack of trust in or dissatisfaction with politics in general** (21%, -1 percentage point) and a **lack of interest in politics** (20%, +2 pp)[37]. Other reasons are the belief that **a vote has no consequences or does not change anything** (17%, +3 pp) and that respondents **rarely or never vote** (13%, no change).

The reasons can be divided into four broad categories: firstly, those who exhibit a **hostility towards politics.** This group includes those giving the most common answers (lack of trust in or dissatisfaction with politics, lack of interest in politics, and rarely or never voting), as well as those who say they are not interested in European matters (12%, +2 pp), that they are not really satisfied with the EP as an institution (8%, no change) or that they are opposed to the EU (4%, no change).

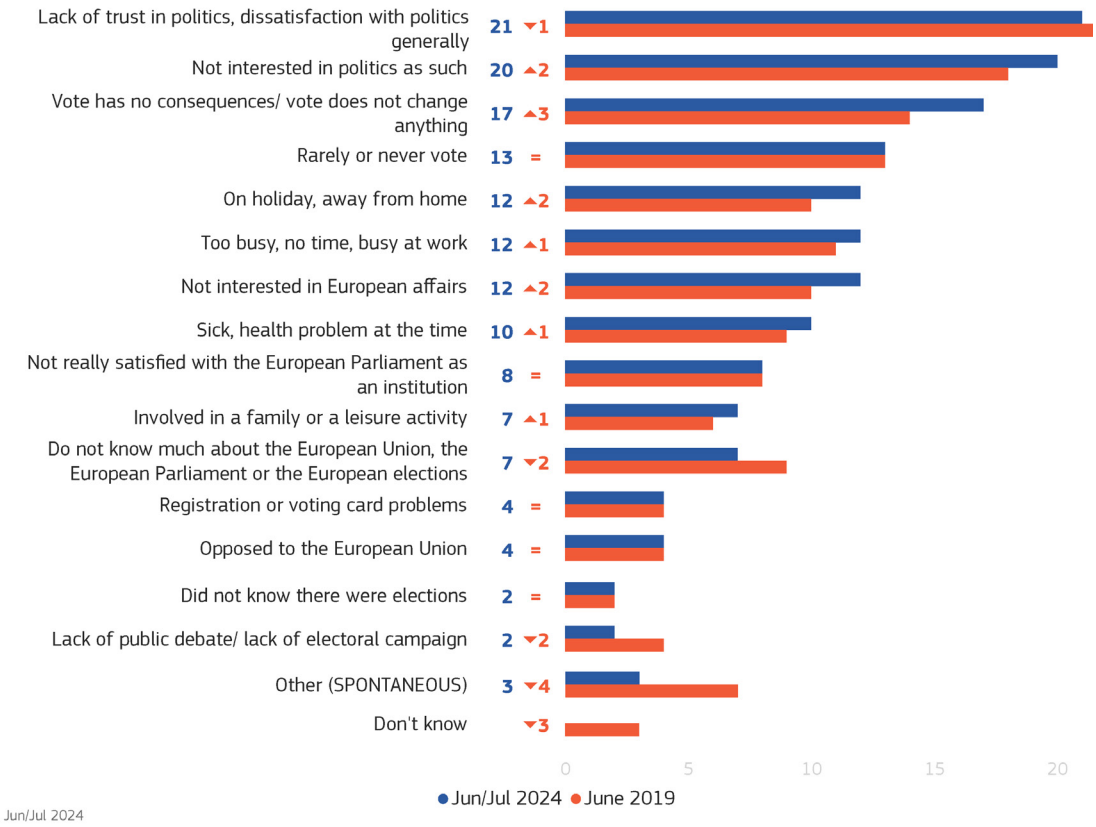
The second category covers those who report a **lack of information.** This includes respondents who say they do not know much about the EU, the EP or the European elections (7%, -2 pp), who say there was a lack of debate or lack of electoral campaign (2%, -2 pp) or who did not know there were elections (2%, no change). A third category covers those who say their vote has no consequences or does not change anything (17%, +3 pp), a group who feel that **'voting is useless'.**

The fourth category covers those who did not vote for **technical or practical reasons,** who can be considered **'soft abstainers'.** This includes respondents who were too busy or had no time (12%, +1 pp), as well as those who were on holiday or away from home (12%, + 2pp), sick or with a health problem (10%, +1 pp), involved in a family or leisure activity (7%, +1 pp) or who had registration or voting card problems (4%, no change).

The reasons for not voting show only minor changes from 2019. The largest shift has been in the proportion who say that a vote has no consequences or does not change anything (+3 pp).

[37]Respondents were able to choose up to three answers from a list of 15 possible reasons.

QA7 **What are the main reasons why you did NOT vote in the recent European elections? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (EU 27) (%)**



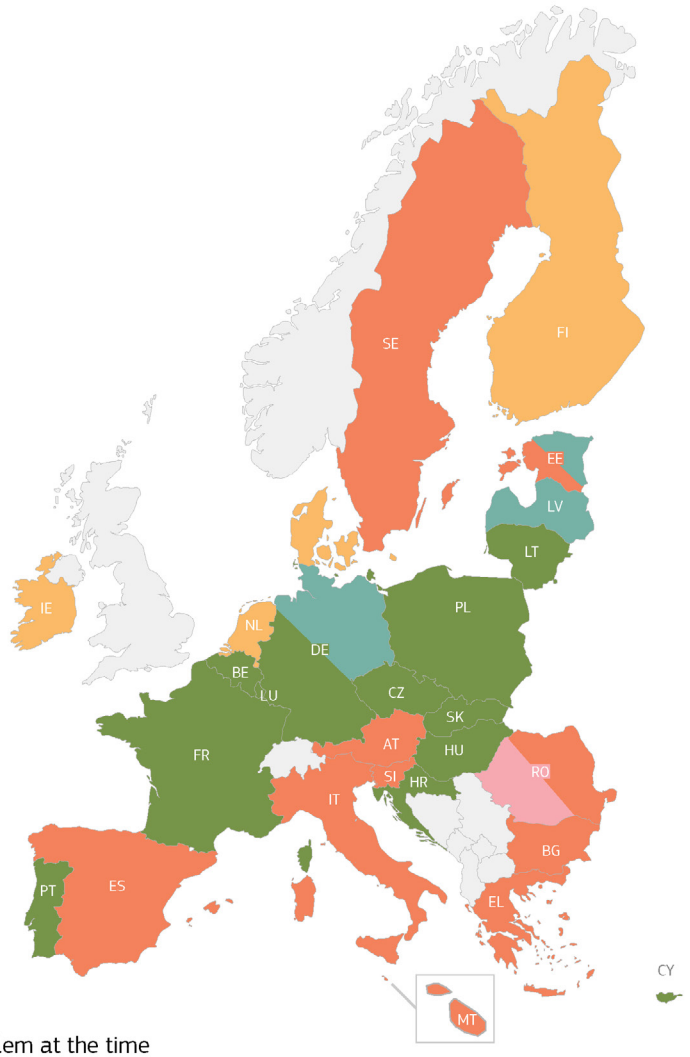
Base: respondents who declared they did not vote in the EE24, 49% of the sample

In most countries, the main reason for not voting in the EP elections is either a **lack of interest in politics in general,** or a **lack of trust in or dissatisfaction with politics.** There are 12 Member States where the most frequent response (or joint highest response) is that respondents are not interested in politics, while the main reason in ten countries is that respondents lack trust in or are dissatisfied with politics.

In four countries, **a lack of time** is the main reason for not voting, while in three Member States the most frequent answer (or joint highest answer) is the belief that a **vote has no consequences or does not change anything. Being sick or having a health problem** is the joint highest answer in Romania.

QA7 **What are the main reasons why you did NOT vote in the recent European elections? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (Lack of trust in politics, dissatisfaction with politics generally) (%)**

CY	30
MT	56
CZ	21
AT	32
EU27	21
PL	17
SE	20
FI	22
RO	19
RO	19
IT	31
LT	21
DK	21
FR	22
NL	34
HU	32
EE	21
EE	21
BG	40
LU	23
IE	22
DE	20
DE	20
BE	27
LV	20
EL	37
SI	22
SK	22
PT	26
HR	30
ES	25



Sick, health problem at the time
Too busy, no time, busy at work
Lack of trust in politics, dissatisfaction with politics generally
Not interested in politics as such
Vote has no consequences/ vote does not change anything

Base: respondents who declared they did not vote in the EE24, 49% of the sample

QA7 What are the main reasons why you did NOT vote in the recent European elections? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)

	EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
Lack of trust in politics, dissatisfaction with politics generally	21	32	23	40	29	18	19	16	21	37	25	14	17	16	25	9	31	12	13	17	56	12	15	19	19	20	22	18
Not interested in politics as such	20	25	27	21	30	21	20	12	20	20	22	15	22	30	32	16	21	21	23	13	31	11	17	26	16	11	18	22
Vote has no consequences/ vote does not change anything	17	29	12	30	28	14	20	12	21	25	12	13	17	19	19	9	26	18	11	20	21	6	11	9	16	16	15	17
Rarely or never vote	13	12	12	25	16	10	15	7	11	9	14	12	14	19	22	15	10	16	18	5	7	4	14	16	10	13	14	6
On holiday, away from home	12	6	17	4	11	12	11	17	7	7	13	13	14	7	13	12	8	13	12	9	5	18	14	7	15	4	18	6
Too busy, no time, busy at work	12	9	7	6	11	10	12	21	15	18	12	22	12	12	12	22	4	16	12	16	18	34	9	4	9	18	10	14
Not interested in European affairs	12	15	10	12	7	16	7	5	9	9	11	9	13	18	14	9	17	16	11	7	15	4	10	13	10	15	9	20
Sick, health problem at the time	10	20	24	6	7	9	11	8	10	15	5	7	8	13	8	8	10	7	8	14	6	11	9	7	19	8	10	11
Not really satisfied with the European Parliament as an institution	8	17	10	12	12	11	10	7	9	12	5	10	4	9	9	3	13	6	3	2	14	4	6	5	7	14	5	9
Involved in a family or a leisure activity	7	11	5	2	4	12	9	5	7	11	6	7	5	9	8	6	3	15	4	5	3	10	11	7	7	12	12	14
Do not know much about the European Union, the European Parliament or the European elections	7	6	1	5	4	8	5	10	9	4	5	12	7	7	9	4	9	7	5	6	8	11	7	20	4	15	3	9
Registration or voting card problems	4	3	8	1	6	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	11	1	3	13	3	2	12	1	6	7	2	1	4	7	1	1
Opposed to the European Union	4	12	1	5	2	5	4	7	1	3	1	4	2	3	3	2	10	1	1	0	2	3	4	0	5	10	0	3
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	3	2	3	0	1	0	3	13	6	2	5	10	7	1	0	3	1	4	3	5	4	2	1	2	4	6	3	3
Did not know there were elections	2	2	1	1	0	2	3	4	7	1	2	1	2	4	3	1	1	2	3	3	2	6	2	1	2	2	2	1
Lack of public debate/ lack of electoral campaign	2	5	2	4	0	2	0	5	2	2	1	5	1	4	3	4	4	3	2	2	3	3	3	0	5	6	2	2
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0

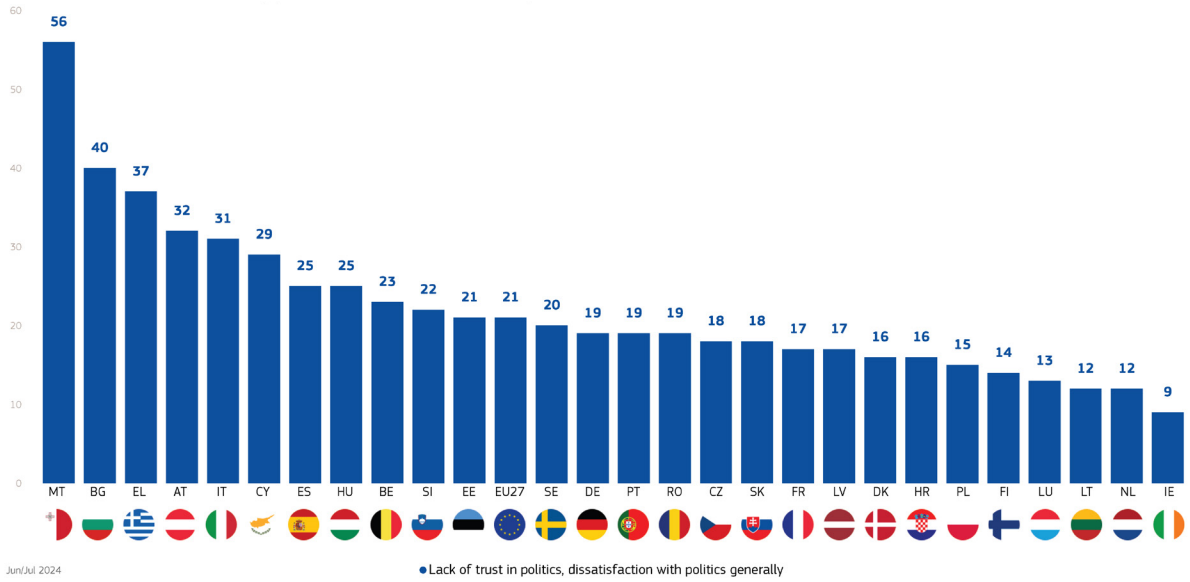
1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

Jun/Jul 2024

Base: respondents who declared they did not vote in the EE24, 49% of the sample

In three countries, more than a third of non-voters name **lack of trust in or dissatisfaction with politics in general** the reason for not voting in the recent EP elections: Malta (56%), Bulgaria (40%) and Greece (37%). However, only a small minority give this reason in Ireland (9%).

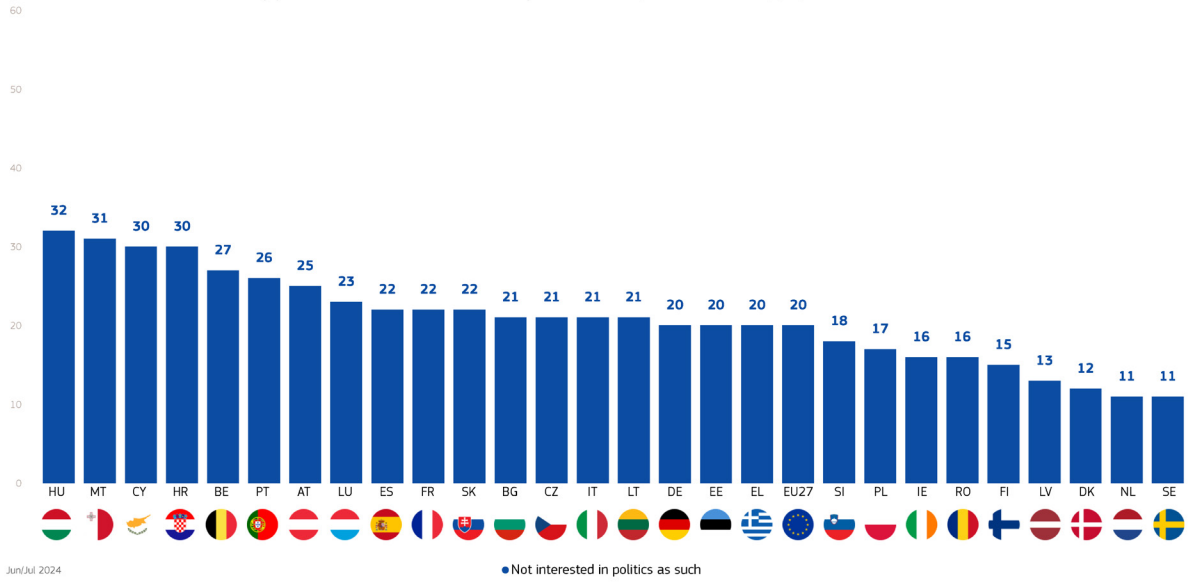
QA7 What are the main reasons why you did NOT vote in the recent European elections? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)



Base: respondents who declared they did not vote in the EE24, 49% of the sample

One in five respondents in the EU as a whole (20%) say that they didn't vote because **they are not interested in politics.** Non-voters are most likely to give this reason in Hungary (32%), Malta (31%) and in Cyprus and Croatia (both 30%), while the lowest proportions can be seen in the Netherlands and Sweden (both 11%).

QA7 **What are the main reasons why you did NOT vote in the recent European elections? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)**



Base: respondents who declared they did not vote in the EE24, 49% of the sample

The reasons for not voting in the recent EP elections are broadly consistent across **socio-demographic** groups. However, there are some variations.

Older respondents are more likely than younger respondents to say that they lack trust in or are dissatisfied with politics (24% of those aged 55 or over compared with 14% of those aged under 25), that their vote has no consequences (21% vs 10%), that they were sick or had a health problem (15% vs 3%) and that they are not satisfied with the EP as an institution (10% vs 4%). By contrast, younger people are more likely to say that they were too busy to vote (16% of those aged under 25 and 17% of 25-39 year olds, vs 5% of those aged 55 or over) and that they are not interested in politics (28% of 15-24s vs 17% of 40-54 year olds and 19% of those aged 55 or over).

There are differences by level of education. Respondents who ended their education at the age of 15 or below are more likely to say that they are not interested in politics (22% compared with 15% of those who finished education at the age of 20 or above), that their vote has no consequences (23% compared with 14%), that they are not interested in European matters (17% compared with 7%) and that they were sick or had a health problem (20% vs 8%). Respondents who left education at the age of 20 or above are more likely to mention practical issues: that they were too busy to vote (17% compared with 6% of those who left school by the age of 15) or that they were on holiday or away from home (17% compared with 3%).

Respondents who have difficulties paying bills most of the time are more likely to say they lack trust in or are dissatisfied with politics (32% compared with 19% of those who rarely or never have difficulties) and that their vote has no consequences (24% compared with 15%). However, they are less likely to mention practical constraints, particularly being on holiday or away from home (5% vs 15%).

As might be expected, respondents whose image of the EU is generally negative are more likely to give reasons relating to Europe or the EU. For example, 15% say they are not interested in European affairs (compared with 8% of those who think EU membership is a good thing) and 11% are opposed to the EU (vs 1%). They are also more likely to say that they lack trust in or are dissatisfied with politics (31% compared with 14%) and that their vote has no consequences (25% vs 11%). By contrast, those whose image of the EU is positive are more likely to raise practical issues such as being away from home (18% compared with 6%). This analysis indicates that citizens included in the 'soft abstainers' group are more likely to have favourable views of the EU.

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QA7 **What are the main reasons why you did NOT vote in the recent European elections? (% – EU)**

	Lack of trust in politics, dissatisfaction with politics generally	Not interested in politics as such	Vote has no consequences/ vote does not change anything	Rarely or never vote	Not interested in European affairs	On holiday, away from home
EU27	21	20	17	13	12	12
Gender						
Man	21	19	18	12	13	13
Woman	22	21	16	13	11	11
Age						
15-24	14	28	10	11	13	12
25-39	18	20	15	14	10	14
40-54	24	17	18	13	11	13
55 +	24	19	21	12	13	9
Education (End of)						
15-	25	22	23	15	17	3
16-19	23	22	18	15	13	12
20+	19	15	14	10	7	17
Still studying	10	21	9	6	11	11
Socio-professional category						
Self- employed	24	16	15	14	9	14
Managers	17	10	15	9	6	19
Other white collars	24	18	16	10	12	15
Manual workers	23	20	20	13	10	12
House persons	28	25	24	16	12	8
Unemployed	20	34	15	20	16	7
Retired	23	19	18	13	15	9
Students	9	24	9	7	11	12
Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	32	22	24	16	14	5
From time to time	21	24	18	13	14	9
Almost never/ Never	19	17	15	12	10	15
Image of the EU						
Positive	14	13	11	10	8	18
Neutral	21	23	16	14	12	10

QA7 **What are the main reasons why you did NOT vote in the recent European elections? (% – EU)**

	Too busy, no time, busy at work	Sick, health problem at the time	Not really satisfied with the European Parliament as an institution	Involved in a family or a leisure activity	Do not know much about the European Union, the European Parliament or the European elections
EU27	12	10	8	7	7
Gender					
Man	12	8	9	7	7
Woman	12	11	7	7	8
Age					
15-24	16	3	4	8	7
25-39	17	5	7	9	7
40-54	13	9	8	8	4
55 +	5	15	10	5	9
Education (End of)					
15-	6	20	8	4	12
16-19	10	8	9	7	6
20+	17	8	8	8	6
Still studying	19	3	4	8	8
Socio-professional category					
Self- employed	15	7	14	8	4
Managers	19	8	8	12	5
Other white collars	12	5	9	12	6
Manual workers	14	7	7	7	8
House persons	7	10	9	6	7
Unemployed	11	4	6	7	5
Retired	3	21	9	4	10
Students	19	2	4	9	8
Difficulties paying bills					
Most of the time	8	10	8	6	11
From time to time	12	10	9	7	7
Almost never/ Never	12	9	7	8	7
Image of the EU					
Positive	14	11	4	10	7
Neutral	13	10	7	7	8
Negative	8	6	15	5	6

QA7 **What are the main reasons why you did NOT vote in the recent European elections? (% – EU)**

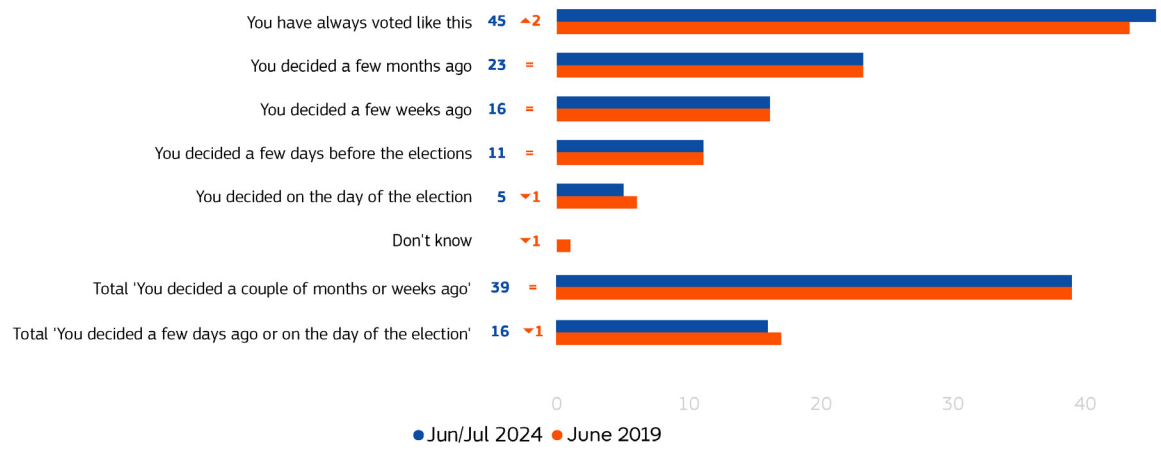
	Opposed to the European Union	Registration or voting card problems	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Did not know there were elections	Lack of public debate/ lack of electoral campaign	Don't know
EU27	4	4	3	2	2	0
Gender						
Man	6	4	3	2	3	0
Woman	3	5	3	2	2	0
Age						
15-24	2	6	8	6	1	1
25-39	4	6	3	2	2	0
40-54	4	4	2	2	3	1
55 +	5	2	3	1	2	0
Education (End of)						
15-	4	1	2	2	1	0
16-19	6	4	2	2	2	0
20+	2	5	4	2	4	1
Still studying	4	7	10	4	2	1
Socio-professional category						
Self- employed	3	3	2	2	3	0
Managers	3	7	5	3	3	2
Other white collars	4	4	2	2	3	1
Manual workers	6	2	2	2	2	0
House persons	2	5	2	3	2	0
Unemployed	3	8	3	3	1	0
Retired	5	2	3	1	2	0
Students	3	8	10	5	2	1
Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	7	4	2	2	2	0
From time to time	4	4	2	2	3	0
Almost never/ Never	3	4	4	2	2	1
Image of the EU						
Positive	1	6	4	3	2	1
Neutral	2	3	3	2	2	0
Negative	11	4	3	2	2	0

4.6 When citizens decided to vote for a specific party or candidate

The **decision to vote for a particular party or candidate** was usually made at least a few months before the EP elections. More than two in five voters (45%, +2 percentage points since 2019) say that they have always voted for the same party or candidate, while 23% (no change) say they decided 'a few months ago'. One in six (16%, no change) say they decided 'a few weeks ago', while a similar proportion (16%, –1 pp) only decided in the days before the election (11%, no change) or on the day itself (5%, –1 pp).

These findings are similar to those seen in 2019, although there has been a slight increase in the proportion of voters who say that they have 'always voted like this' (+2 pp).

QA5 **When did you decide to vote for the political party or candidate you voted for in the recent European elections? (EU 27) (%)**



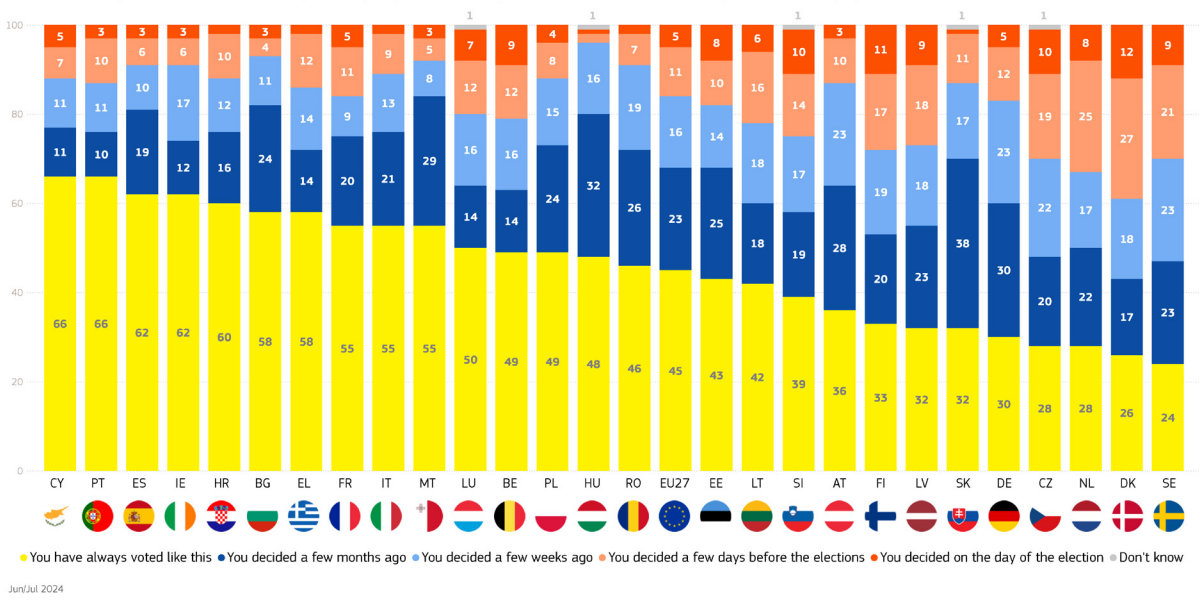
Base: respondents who declared they voted in the EE24, 51% of the sample

There is considerable variation between Member States in when people decided to vote for a particular party or candidate in the recent EP elections. In ten countries, more than half of respondents say that they have always voted like this, with the highest proportions seen in Cyprus and Portugal (both 66%) and Ireland and Spain (both 62%). By contrast, only around one in four respondents say this in Sweden (24%) and Denmark (26%).

Respondents are most likely to say that they made their decision a few weeks or months before the election in Slovakia (55%), Germany (53%) and Austria (51%).

In six countries, more than a quarter of voters only decided on a party or candidate a few days before the elections or on the day itself: Denmark (39%), the Netherlands (33%), Sweden (30%), Czechia (29%), Finland (28%) and Latvia (27%). However, only very small proportions left it this late in Hungary (3%) and Bulgaria (7%).

QA5 **When did you decide to vote for the political party or candidate you voted for in the recent European elections? (%)**



Base: respondents who declared they voted in the EE24, 51% of the sample

In eight Member States, there has been an increase since 2019 in the proportion that say they have always voted for a particular party. The largest increases can be seen in Ireland (62%, +18 percentage points), France (55%, +16 pp), Croatia (60%, +14 pp), Greece (58%, +14 pp) and Italy (55%, +10 pp). This proportion has decreased in ten countries, most notably Malta (55%, –19 pp), Czechia (28%, –18 pp) and Denmark (26%, –14 pp).

Compared with 2019, respondents in nine countries are now more likely to say that they made their decision only on the day of the election or a few days beforehand. The largest increases can be seen in Denmark (26%, +11 pp), Portugal (13%, +10 pp) and Lithuania (22%, +10 pp). This proportion has decreased in ten Member States, particularly in France (16%, –11 p), the Netherlands (33%, –9 pp) and Greece (14%, –8 pp).

QA5 When did you decide to vote for the political party or candidate you voted for in the recent European elections? (%)

		EU27	IE	FR	EL	HR	IT	RO	ES	PT	EE	LU	NL	PL	BE	CY	SE	BG	HU	LT	SK	LV	AT	FI	DE	SI	DK	CZ	MT
You have always voted like this	Jun/Jul 2024	45	62	55	58	60	55	46	62	66	43	50	28	49	49	66	24	58	48	42	32	32	36	33	30	39	26	28	55
	Δ June 2019	▲2	▲18	▲16	▲14	▲14	▲10	▲5	▲3	▲3	▲2	▲2	▲1	▲1	=	=	=	▼1	▼1	▼3	▼3	▼5	▼5	▼5	▼8	▼8	▼14	▼18	▼19
You decided a few months ago	Jun/Jul 2024	23	12	20	14	16	21	26	19	10	25	14	22	24	14	11	23	24	32	18	38	23	28	20	30	19	17	20	29
	Δ June 2019	=	▼9	▼1	▼4	▼6	▼9	▼4	▼1	▼13	▼3	▼6	▲8	=	▼3	▲2	=	▲5	▲5	▼5	▲11	▲2	▲6	▲1	▲10	▲3	=	▲6	▲13
You decided a few weeks ago	Jun/Jul 2024	16	17	9	14	12	13	19	10	11	14	16	17	15	16	11	23	11	16	18	17	18	23	19	23	17	18	22	8
	Δ June 2019	=	▼2	▼3	▼2	▼1	▼3	▲3	=	=	=	▼2	=	▲1	▲3	▲1	▲3	▲1	▼3	=	▼6	▼2	▲5	▲7	▲1	▲3	▲3	▲7	▲3
You decided a few days before the elections	Jun/Jul 2024	11	6	11	12	10	9	7	6	10	10	12	25	8	12	7	21	4	2	16	11	18	10	17	12	14	27	19	5
	Δ June 2019	=	▼5	▼6	▼6	▼2	▲4	=	▼2	▲8	▲1	▲2	▼5	=	▼1	▼3	▼2	▼3	▼2	▲8	▲2	▲7	▼6	▼4	=	▼3	▲8	▲3	▲3
You decided on the day of the election	Jun/Jul 2024	5	3	5	2	2	2	2	3	3	8	7	8	4	9	5	9	3	1	6	1	9	3	11	5	10	12	10	3
	Δ June 2019	▼1	▼1	▼5	▼2	▼4	▼1	▼3	=	▲2	▲2	▲3	▼4	▲1	▲1	=	▼1	=	=	▲2	▼3	=	▲1	▲2	▼2	▲4	▲3	▲1	▲2
Don't know	Jun/Jul 2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
	Δ June 2019	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	▼1	▼1	▼1	=	=	▼2	▲1	=	▼3	=	=	=	▼2	▲1	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼1	▼1	▲1	=	▲1	▼2
Total 'You decided a couple of months or weeks ago'	Jun/Jul 2024	39	29	29	28	28	34	45	29	21	39	30	39	39	30	22	46	35	48	36	55	41	51	39	53	36	35	42	37
	Δ June 2019	=	▼11	▼4	▼6	▼7	▼12	▼1	▼1	▼13	▼3	▼8	▲8	▲1	=	▲3	▲3	▲6	▲2	▼5	▲5	=	▲11	▲8	▲11	▲6	▲3	▲13	▲16
Total 'You decided a few days ago or on the day of the election'	Jun/Jul 2024	16	9	16	14	12	11	9	9	13	18	19	33	12	21	12	30	7	3	22	12	27	13	28	17	24	39	29	8
	Δ June 2019	▼1	▼6	▼11	▼8	▼6	▲3	▼3	▼2	▲10	▲3	▲5	▼9	▲1	=	▼3	▼3	▼3	▼2	▲10	▼1	▲7	▼5	▼2	▼2	▲1	▲11	▲4	▲5

Base: respondents who declared they voted in the EE24, 51% of the sample

Socio-demographic analysis shows mainly consistent patterns in the timing of choosing a party or candidate. The main differences by age group are that older voters are more likely than younger voters to have always voted for the same party (53% of those aged 55 or over compared with 25% of those aged under 25). Younger respondents are more likely to have chosen a party or candidate a few days before or on the day of the elections (28% of those aged under 25 vs 13% of those aged 55 or over).

Respondents educated to a higher level are more likely to have left their decision until just before the elections: 18% of those who left education at the age of 20 or above made their decision only days before the elections or on the day itself, compared with 10% of those who ended education at the age of 15 or below. Those who left education by the age of 15 are more likely to say that they have always voted like this (63% compared with 41% of those who ended education at the age of 20 or above).

Looking at socio-professional categories, students (28%) and unemployed respondents (22%) are most likely to have chosen a party or candidate a few days before or on the day of the elections, while retired voters (58%) are most likely to say that they have always voted for the same party.

QA5 When did you decide to vote for the political party or candidate you voted for in the recent European elections? (% -EU)

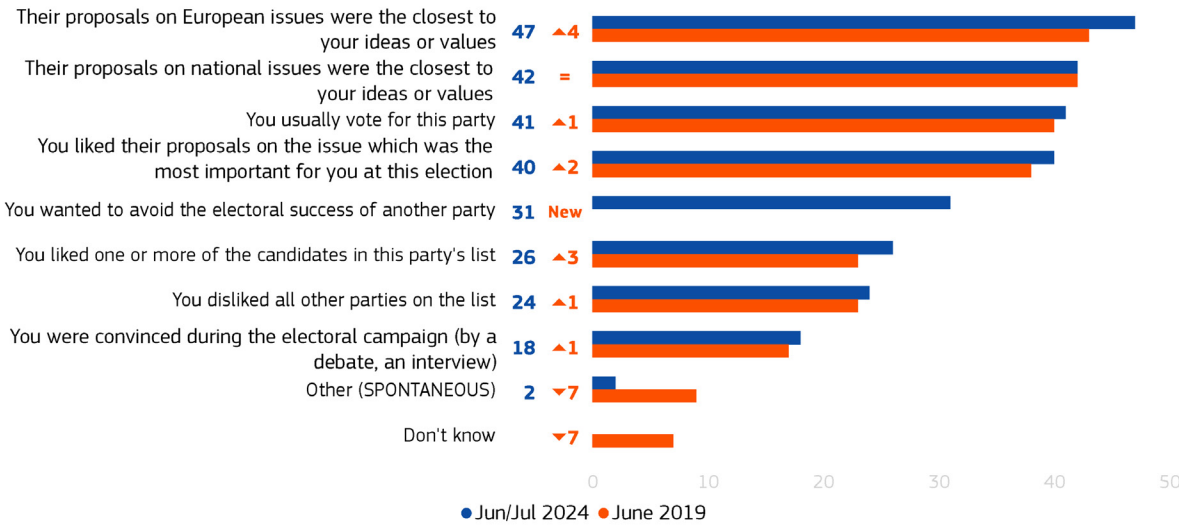
	You have always voted like this	You decided a few months ago	You decided a few weeks ago	You decided a few days before the elections	You decided on the day of the election	Total 'You decided a couple of months or weeks ago'	Total 'You decided a few days ago or on the day of the election'	Don't know
EU27	45	23	16	11	5	39	16	0
Gender								
Man	46	24	16	10	4	40	14	0
Woman	45	23	16	11	5	39	16	0
Age								
15-24	25	22	24	18	11	46	29	0
25-39	35	27	20	12	6	47	18	0
40-54	43	25	16	12	4	41	16	0
55 +	53	20	14	9	4	34	13	0
Education (End of)								
15-	63	16	11	7	3	27	10	0
16-19	45	25	17	9	4	42	13	0
20+	41	25	16	13	5	41	18	0
Still studying	28	20	25	17	10	45	27	0
Socio-professional category								
Self- employed	46	26	14	10	4	40	14	0
Managers	38	28	17	13	4	45	17	0
Other white collars	41	25	18	12	4	43	16	0
Manual workers	42	23	18	11	6	41	17	0
House persons	45	26	14	10	4	40	14	1
Unemployed	35	26	17	15	7	43	22	0
Retired	58	19	12	7	4	31	11	0
Students	25	20	27	18	10	47	28	0
Difficulties paying bills								
Most of the time	40	22	13	17	8	35	25	0
From time to time	43	25	17	11	4	42	15	0
Almost never/ Never	47	22	16	10	5	38	15	0

4.7 Reasons for choosing a party or candidate

European and national issues were of broadly equal importance to voters in the recent EP elections. When asked why they voted for their chosen party, 47% (+4 percentage points since 2019) say that the party's **proposals on European issues were the closest to their ideas or values,** while a slightly smaller proportion (42%, no change) say that the party's **proposals on national issues matched their own.**

The other two main reasons were that the respondent **usually votes for the party** in question (41%, +1 pp) and because of **the party's proposals on issues that were most important** to the respondent (40%, +2 pp)[38]. The rest of the reasons for voting for a party are that respondents **wanted to avoid the electoral success of another party** (31%, new response), that they **liked one or more of the candidates** in the chosen party's list (26%, +3 pp), that they **disliked all other parties** on the list (24%, +1 pp), and that they were **convinced during the electoral campaign** (by a debate, an interview) (18%, +1 pp).

QA10ab **Why did you vote for this party in these European elections? Firstly? And then? (EU27) (%)**

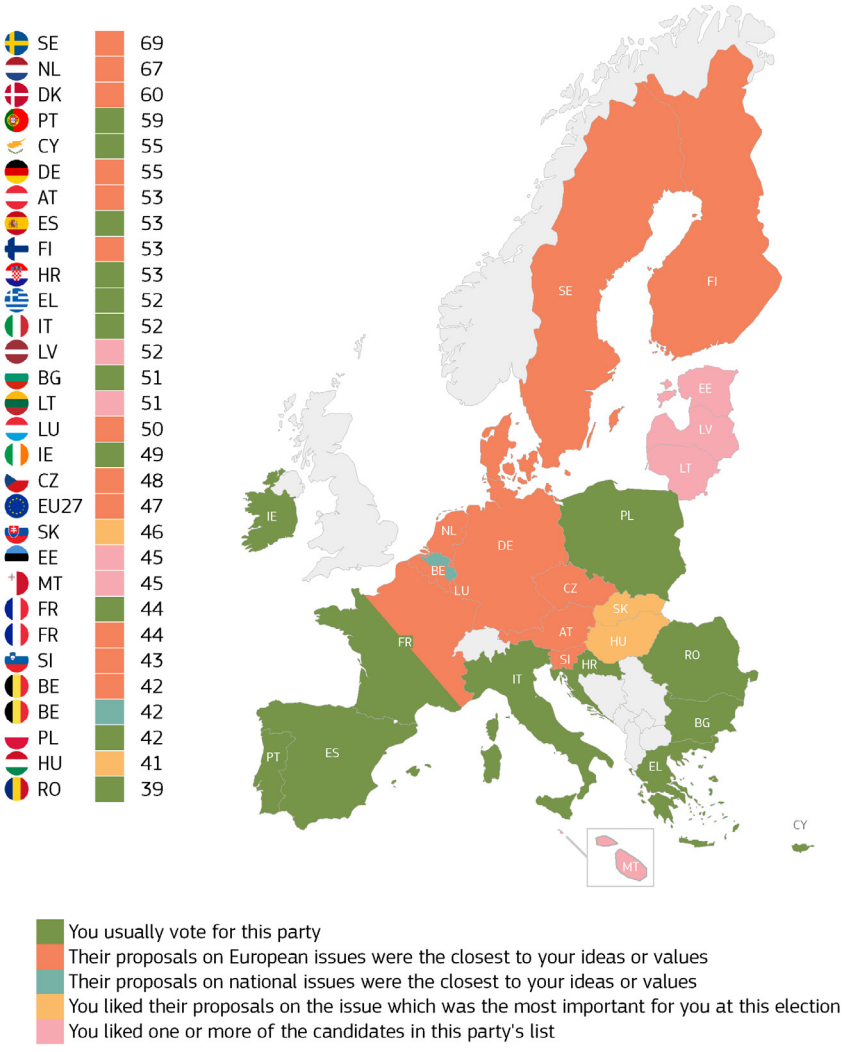


Base: respondents who declared they voted in the EE24, 51% of the sample

[38] Respondents were able to give up to three answers to this question.

In 11 Member States, the most frequent reason for voting for a particular party (or joint most frequent reason) is that the respondent **always votes for this party.** In 11 countries, the main reason (or joint main reason) is that the party's **proposals on European issues were the closest to their own ideas or values.** There are four countries where the most common answer is that respondents **liked one or more of the candidates** in the chosen party's list. In Belgium, the joint most common reason for choosing a party is that the **proposals on national issues matched respondents' own.** In Hungary and Slovakia, the main reason is that respondents **liked the party's proposals on issues that were most important to them.**

QA10ab **Why did you vote for this party in these European elections? Firstly? And then? Their proposals on European issues were the closest to your ideas or values (%)**

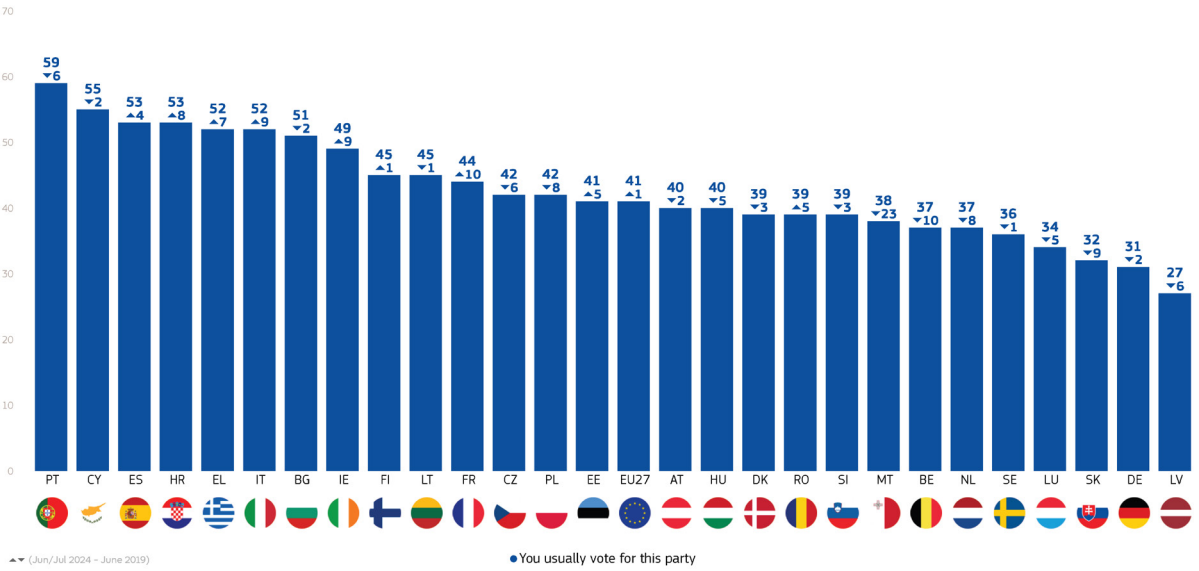


Base: respondents who declared they voted in the EE24, 51% of the sample

In the EU overall, 41% of respondents say that they voted for their chosen party **because they usually vote for them.** In seven countries, more than half of respondents give this reason, led by those in Portugal (59%), Cyprus (55%) and in Spain and Croatia (both 53%). By contrast, less than a third of respondents give this reason in Latvia (27%), Germany (31%) and Slovakia (32%).

In eight Member States, there has been an increase since 2019 in the proportions saying they usually vote for their chosen party. The largest increases can be seen in France (44%, +10 percentage points), Italy (52%, +9 pp) and Ireland (49%, +9 pp). This proportion has fallen in 12 countries, most notably in Malta (38%, -23 pp) and Belgium (37%, -10 pp).

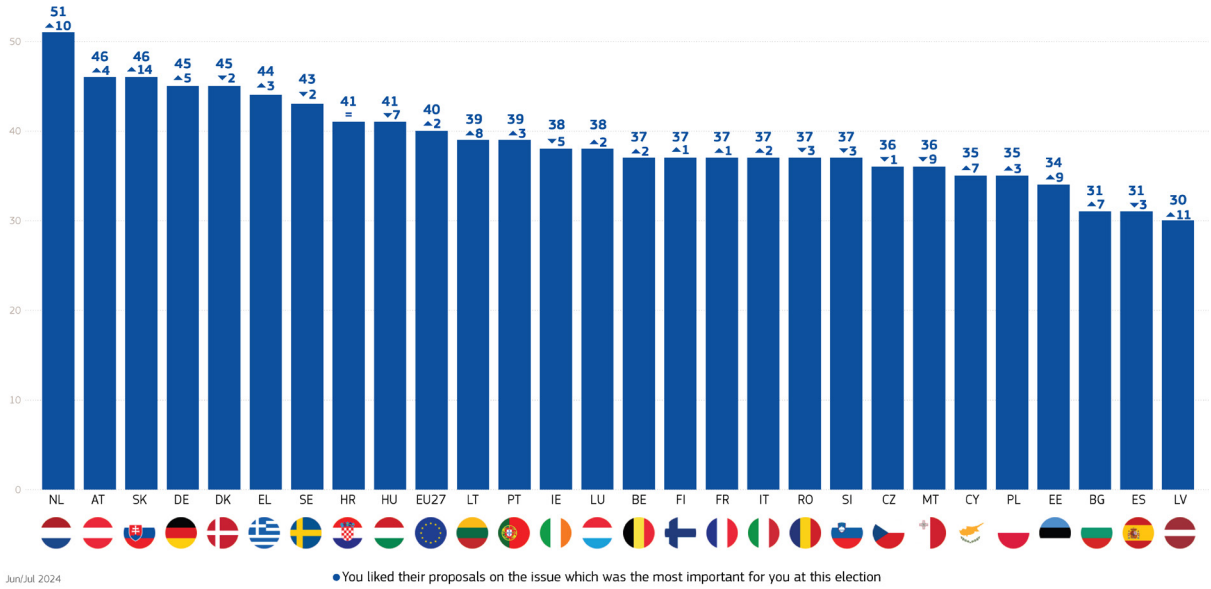
QA10ab **Why did you vote for this party in these European elections? Firstly? And then? (%)**



Base: respondents who declared they voted in the EE24, 51% of the sample

There is a high level of consistency across Member States in the proportions that voted for a party because they **liked their proposals on particular issues of importance,** with 19 countries in a range between 34% and 44%. Respondents are most likely to give this answer in the Netherlands (51%) and in Austria and Slovakia (both 46%), while the lowest proportions are seen in Latvia (30%) and in Bulgaria and Spain (both 31%).

QA10ab **Why did you vote for this party in these European elections? Firstly? And then? (%)**



Base: respondents who declared they voted in the EE24, 51% of the sample

In 12 Member States, there has been an increase since 2019 in the proportions saying they **liked the party's proposals on particular issues of importance.** The largest increases can be seen in Slovakia (46%, +14 percentage points), Latvia (30%, +11 pp) and the Netherlands (51%, +10 pp). This proportion has fallen in six countries, most notably in Malta (36%, -9 pp).

Looking at the other reasons given for choosing a particular party, respondents in Sweden (68%) and the Netherlands (67%) are the most likely to say that their **proposals on European issues were closest to their own ideas or values,** while respondents in Austria (51%) and in Germany and Sweden (both 48%) are most likely to mention the **importance of national issues.** A **dislike for other parties** on the list is given as a reason most frequently in Greece, Malta and Cyprus (all 38%), while respondents in Austria (39%), Germany (38%) and France (37%) are most likely to say they **wanted to avoid the electoral success of another party.**

Respondents in Latvia (52%) and Lithuania (51%) are most likely to say **they liked one or more candidates** in the party's list. Respondents in Hungary (35%), Malta (31%) and Austria (30%) are the most likely to say that they were **convinced during the electoral campaign.**

QA10ab Why did you vote for this party in these European elections? Firstly? And then? (%)

	EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
Their proposals on European issues were the closest to your ideas or values	47	53	42	40	35	48	55	60	31	39	37	53	44	41	38	41	44	36	50	29	41	67	36	37	31	69	43	42
Their proposals on national issues were the closest to your ideas or values	42	51	42	43	38	32	48	38	28	45	36	45	40	43	37	36	41	28	34	25	41	42	36	34	38	48	39	39
You usually vote for this party	41	40	37	51	55	42	31	39	41	52	53	45	44	53	40	49	52	45	34	27	38	37	42	59	39	36	39	32
You liked their proposals on the issue which was the most important for you at this election	40	46	37	31	35	36	45	45	34	44	31	37	37	41	41	38	37	39	38	30	36	51	35	39	37	43	37	46
You wanted to avoid the electoral success of another party	31	39	23	15	19	28	38	15	23	26	30	15	37	28	36	19	27	17	23	16	27	28	34	26	20	26	11	29
You liked one or more of the candidates in this party's list	26	28	24	27	38	35	19	43	45	30	15	47	25	41	28	44	39	51	32	52	45	18	22	39	37	31	30	39
You disliked all other parties on the list	24	30	23	33	38	16	24	16	28	38	31	10	19	31	32	19	32	26	20	12	38	17	22	20	30	9	21	22
You were convinced during the electoral campaign (by a debate, an interview)	18	30	24	10	17	29	17	18	22	25	11	15	19	23	35	24	12	23	21	19	31	14	17	21	25	11	18	29
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	2	2	1	0	5	1	2	4	4	2	3	3	3	0	0	1	0	1	3	4	0	2	0	1	1	3	3	0
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1st Most Frequently Mentioned Item
2nd Most Frequently Mentioned Item
3rd Most Frequently Mentioned Item

Jun/Jul 2024

Base: respondents who declared they voted in the EE24, 51% of the sample

There have also been some large changes at the country level since 2019. The proportion saying the **party's proposals on European issues were the closest to their own ideas or values** increased markedly in Denmark (60%, +13 percentage points), Bulgaria (40%, +11 pp) and Slovakia (42%, +11 pp). In Slovakia, there has been a large increase in the proportion saying the **party's proposals on national issues were the closest to their own ideas or values** (39%, +12 pp), while this proportion has decreased substantially in Czechia (32%, -12 pp).

The proportion that voted a certain way due to a **dislike for other parties** on the list has increased substantially in Cyprus (38%, +23 pp), Estonia (28%, +11 pp) and Malta (38%, +10 pp). **Liking one or more candidates** on the list has increased as a reason in Italy (39%, +14 pp), France (25%, +13 pp) and Portugal (39%, +10 pp), while it has decreased in Slovenia (30%, -14 pp) and the Netherlands (18%, -12 pp). Finally, respondents in Malta (31%, +12 pp) and Portugal (21%, +11 pp) are more likely than in 2019 to have been **convinced during the electoral campaign.**

QA10ab Why did you vote for this party in these European elections? Firstly? And then? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

QA10ab Why did you vote for this party in these European elections? Firstly? And then? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

		EU27	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	EL	ES	FI	FR	HR	HU	IE	IT	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK
Their proposals on European issues were the closest to your ideas or values	Jun/Jul 2024	47	53	42	40	35	48	55	60	31	39	37	53	44	41	38	41	44	36	50	29	41	67	36	37	31	69	43	42
	Δ Jun/Jul 2019	▲4	▲4	▲6	▲11	▼3	▲1	▲4	▲13	▲2	▲7	▲1	▲7	▼7	▲7	▼1	=	▲4	▲9	▼2	▼1	▲3	▲9	=	▲7	▼2	▲3	▼7	▲11
Their proposals on national issues were the closest to your ideas or values	Jun/Jul 2024	42	51	42	43	38	32	48	38	28	45	36	45	40	43	37	36	41	28	34	25	41	42	36	34	38	48	39	39
	Δ Jun/Jul 2019	=	▲3	▼2	▲7	▼6	▼12	▲4	▼3	▼3	▲6	▼3	▼6	▼4	▼3	=	▼7	▼1	▲3	▲2	▼5	▼1	▼1	▼6	▼1	▼6	▼4	▲1	▲12
You usually vote for this party	Jun/Jul 2024	41	40	37	51	55	42	31	39	41	52	53	45	44	53	40	49	52	45	34	27	38	37	42	59	39	36	39	32
	Δ Jun/Jul 2019	▲1	▼2	▼10	▼2	▼2	▼6	▼2	▼3	▲5	▲7	▲4	▲1	▲10	▲8	▼5	▲9	▲9	▼1	▼5	▼6	▼23	▼8	▼8	▼6	▲5	▼1	▼3	▼9
You liked their proposals on the issue which was the most important for you at this election	Jun/Jul 2024	40	46	37	31	35	36	45	45	34	44	31	37	37	41	41	38	37	39	38	30	36	51	35	39	37	43	37	46
	Δ Jun/Jul 2019	▲2	▲4	▲2	▲7	▲7	▼1	▼2	▲5	▲9	▲3	▼3	▲1	▲1	=	▼7	▼5	▲2	▲8	▲2	▲11	▼9	▲10	▲3	▲3	▼3	▼2	▼3	▲14
You wanted to avoid the electoral success of another party	Jun/Jul 2024	31	39	23	15	19	28	38	15	23	26	30	15	37	28	36	19	27	17	23	16	27	28	34	26	20	26	11	29
	New item																												
You liked one or more of the candidates in this party's list	Jun/Jul 2024	26	28	24	27	38	35	19	43	45	30	15	47	25	41	28	44	39	51	32	52	45	18	22	39	37	31	30	39
	Δ Jun/Jul 2019	▲3	▲1	▼6	▲1	▼7	▲7	▼1	=	▼4	▼1	▼6	▲9	▲13	▼6	▲3	=	▲14	▼9	▲1	▼9	▲4	▼12	▼1	▲10	=	▲1	▼14	▼1
You disliked all other parties on the list	Jun/Jul 2024	24	30	23	33	38	16	24	16	28	38	31	10	19	31	32	19	32	26	20	12	38	17	22	20	30	9	21	22
	Δ Jun/Jul 2019	▲1	▲2	▲3	▼4	▲23	▼4	▲8	▲5	▲11	▼4	▲8	▼7	▲2	▼3	▲3	▲1	▲2	▲6	=	▲1	▲10	▲7	▼5	▼1	▼4	▼5	▼3	▼6
You were convinced during the electoral campaign (by a debate, an interview)	Jun/Jul 2024	18	30	24	10	17	29	17	18	22	25	11	15	19	23	35	24	12	23	21	19	31	14	17	21	25	11	18	29
	Δ Jun/Jul 2019	▲1	▲3	▲5	▼2	▲6	▲9	=	▼1	▲9	▲4	▲1	▲1	=	▼4	▲8	▲1	▼8	▲6	▲2	▲5	▲12	▼2	▲2	▲11	▲2	▼3	▼5	▲3
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Jun/Jul 2024	2	2	1	0	5	1	2	4	4	2	3	3	3	0	0	1	0	1	3	4	0	2	0	1	1	3	3	0
	Δ Jun/Jul 2019	▼7	▼9	▼7	▼7	▼7	▼2	▼8	▼7	▼8	▼8	▼10	▼6	▼9	▼2	▼2	▼5	▼4	▼9	▼12	▼5	▼7	▼8	▼3	▼8	▼7	▼4	▼1	▼6
Don't know	Jun/Jul 2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Δ Jun/Jul 2019	▼7	▼6	▼3	▼8	▼3	▼2	▼7	▼5	▼17	▼4	▼8	▼8	▼10	▼1	▼3	▼6	▼2	▼5	▼5	▼21	▼5	▼4	▼8	▼9	▼5	▼7	▼3	▼5

Base: respondents who declared they voted in the EE24, 51% of the sample

In the **socio-demographic analysis,** in the reasons people give for voting for their chosen party in the EP elections. The main difference by age group is that older respondents are more likely to say that they usually vote for this party (47% of those aged 55 or over compared with 22% of those aged under 25).

There are differences by level of education. Those who left education at the age of 20 or above are more likely to say that the party's proposals on European issues matched their own (54% compared with 35% of those who left education by the age of 15) and that they liked the party's proposal on their most important issue (41% compared with 32%). By contrast, those who left education at the age of 15 or below are more likely to say that they usually vote for the party (56% compared with 38% of those who finished education at the age of 20 or above) and that they disliked all the other parties on the list (32% compared with 19%).

Respondents whose image of the EU is positive are more likely to choose a party because of their proposals on European issues (51% compared with 41% of those whose image is negative) and because they usually vote for the party (43% vs 35%). However, they are less likely to say that they disliked all of the other parties (21% compared with 32%).

QA10ab **Why did you vote for this party in these European elections? Firstly? And then? (% – EU)**

	Their proposals on European issues were the closest to your ideas or values	Their proposals on national issues were the closest to your ideas or values	You usually vote for this party	You liked their proposals on the issue which was the most important for you at this election	You wanted to avoid the electoral success of another party
EU27	47	42	41	40	31
Gender					
Man	47	43	41	40	32
Woman	46	41	42	39	31
Age					
15-24	48	45	22	44	30
25-39	49	43	36	43	33
40-54	49	44	40	41	31
55 +	44	40	47	37	31
Education (End of)					
15-	35	38	56	32	25
16-19	43	42	42	40	32
20+	54	44	38	41	32
Still studying	50	43	25	44	32
Socio-professional category					
Self- employed	52	42	40	41	31
Managers	55	45	37	43	31
Other white collars	47	42	38	42	33
Manual workers	44	42	41	40	32
House persons	29	32	47	39	33
Unemployed	43	41	39	35	33
Retired	44	41	49	35	30
Students	53	43	24	45	29
Difficulties paying bills					
Most of the time	41	39	39	39	28
From time to time	41	42	39	40	32
Almost never/ Never	49	42	42	39	31
Image of the EU					
Positive	51	42	43	41	31
Neutral	41	40	40	38	30
Negative	41	45	35	39	34

QA10ab **Why did you vote for this party in these European elections? Firstly? And then? (% – EU)**

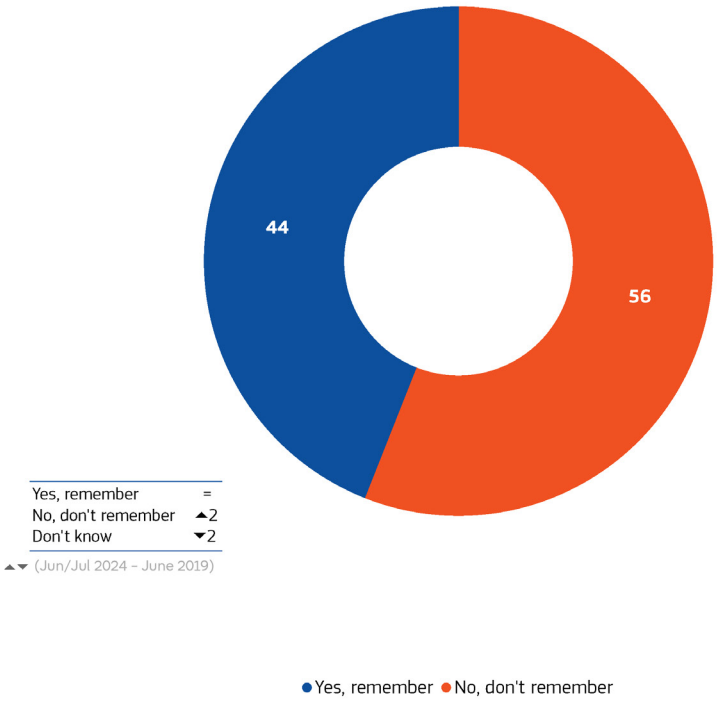
	You liked one or more of the candidates in this party's list	You disliked all other parties on the list	You were convinced during the electoral campaign (by a debate, an interview)	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EU27	26	24	18	2	0
Gender					
Man	26	24	18	2	0
Woman	26	24	18	2	0
Age					
15-24	29	24	20	0	0
25-39	28	24	19	1	0
40-54	24	25	21	2	0
55 +	26	24	16	2	0
Education (End of)					
15-	29	32	11	2	0
16-19	26	27	20	1	0
20+	25	19	18	2	0
Still studying	26	23	18	0	0
Socio-professional category					
Self- employed	27	22	18	2	1
Managers	24	20	19	2	0
Other white collars	30	25	19	2	0
Manual workers	27	26	19	1	0
House persons	25	30	14	2	0
Unemployed	30	29	20	4	0
Retired	24	25	16	2	0
Students	27	23	18	0	0
Difficulties paying bills					
Most of the time	26	34	17	2	0
From time to time	29	28	20	2	0
Almost never/ Never	25	22	17	2	0
Image of the EU					
Positive	28	21	17	1	0
Neutral	25	28	18	3	0
Negative	22	32	20	1	0

4.8 Recall of the 'Use Your Vote' campaign

All respondents were asked if they **recalled seeing or hearing a campaign by the EP** encouraging people to vote in the EP elections. This could include information on TV, on the Internet, on posters, in newspapers or on the radio. In the EU overall, 44% of respondents say they do recall this type of campaign in the media or from other sources.

The proportion recalling a campaign is the same as the proportion in 2019 who recalled any messages from the EE19 campaign (both 44%).

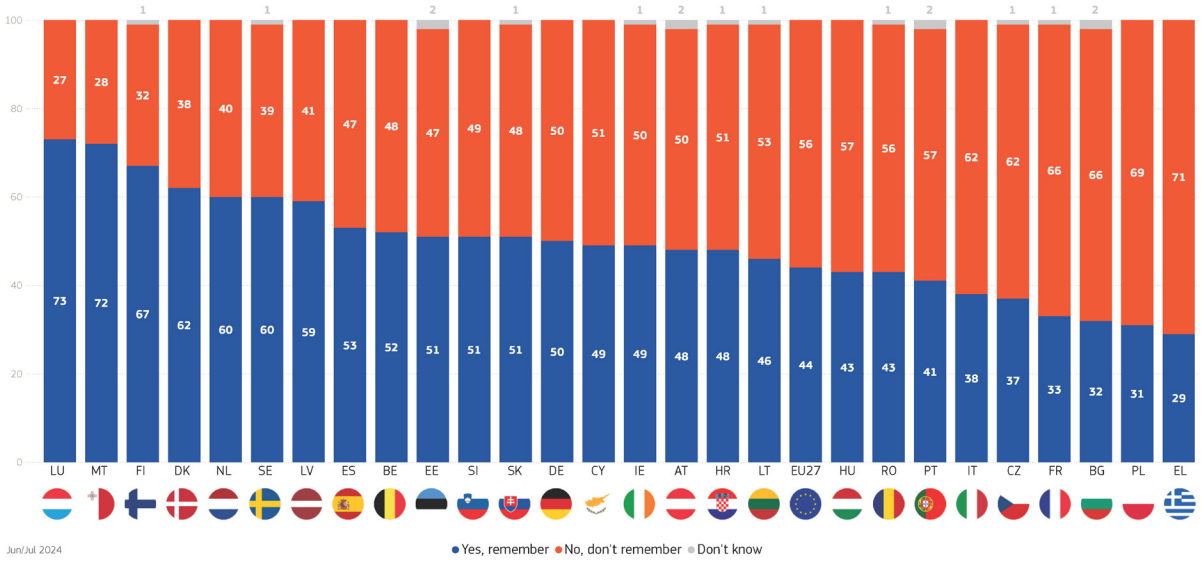
QA14 **Personally, do you remember having seen on TV, in the Internet or on posters, read in newspapers or heard on the radio a campaign by the European Parliament encouraging people to vote in the European elections? (EU27) (%)**



Base: respondents of voting age, 98% of the sample

Recall of a campaign by the EP varied by Member State. In 12 countries, more than half of respondents say they recall seeing or hearing a campaign from the EP which encouraged people to vote. The highest proportions can be found in Luxembourg (73%), Malta (72%), Finland (67%) and Denmark (62%). Recall was lowest in Greece (29%), Poland (31%) and Bulgaria (32%).

QA14 **Personally, do you remember having seen on TV, in the Internet or on posters, read in newspapers or heard on the radio a campaign by the European Parliament encouraging people to vote in the European elections? (%)**



Base: respondents of voting age, 98% of the sample

In the EU as a whole, there was no change in the proportion recalling the pre-election campaign in 2019 and 2024 (both 44%). However, there have been some large changes at the national level. Recall is higher in 2024 than in 2019 in eight Member States, with the largest increases seen in Belgium (52%, +19 percentage points) and Spain (53%, +14 pp). There have been decreases in 12 countries, most notably in the Netherlands (60%, -25 pp), Estonia (51%, -13 pp), Poland (31%, -13 pp), France (33%, -12 pp), Slovenia (51%, -11 pp) and Cyprus (49%, -10 pp). In the other seven Member States, levels of recall are similar in 2024 as in 2019.

QA14 **Personally, do you remember having seen on TV, in the Internet or on posters, read in newspapers or heard on the radio a campaign by the European Parliament encouraging people to vote in the European elections? (%)**

		EU27	BE	BG	CZ	DK	DE	EE	IE	EL	ES	FR	HR	IT	CY	LV	LT	LU	HU	MT	NL	AT	PL	PT	RO	SI	SK	FI	SE
Yes, remember	Jun/Jul 2024	44	52	32	37	62	50	51	49	29	53	33	48	38	49	59	46	73	43	72	60	48	31	41	43	51	51	67	60
	Δ June 2019	=	▲19	▲8	▼6	▼1	=	▼13	▲8	▲3	▲14	▼12	▼2	▲2	▼10	▼4	▲7	▲8	▼1	▼6	▼25	▼7	▼13	▼5	▲3	▼11	▲2	▼1	▼5
No, don't remember	Jun/Jul 2024	56	48	66	62	38	50	47	50	71	47	66	51	62	51	41	53	27	57	28	40	50	69	57	56	49	48	32	39
	Δ June 2019	▲2	▼19	▼1	▲6	▲1	▲3	▲14	▼6	▼3	▼13	▲12	▲2	=	▲10	▲6	▼6	▼6	▲2	▲12	▲25	▲5	▲16	▲4	=	▲11	▲1	▲1	▲5
Don't know	Jun/Jul 2024	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	1	1	1
	Δ June 2019	▼2	=	▼7	=	=	▼3	▼1	▼2	=	▼1	=	=	▼2	=	▼2	▼1	▼2	▼1	▼6	=	▲2	▼3	▲1	▼3	=	▼3	=	=

Base: respondents of voting age, 98% of the sample

The main **socio-demographic** variation in recall of a campaign by the EP is by level of education. Respondents who finished their education at the age of 20 or above are more likely to recall the campaign (51%), compared with those who left school at the age of 15 or below (37%). Recall is also higher among managers (53%) and self-employed workers (50%) than other socio-professional groups, particularly unemployed people (35%) and housepersons (37%). Levels of recall are similar across age groups, although lower among those aged 15-24 (38% vs 45% in each of the other age groups).

Respondents are more likely to recall the campaign if they hold a positive image of the EU (53%) than if their image is negative (37%) or neutral (39%). Recall is also higher among respondents who say they follow European politics (55%) than those who do not (30%).

QA14 **Personally, do you remember having seen on TV, in the Internet or on posters, read in newspapers or heard on the radio a campaign by the European Parliament encouraging people to vote in the European elections? (% – EU)**

	Yes, remember	No, don't remember	Don't know
EU27	44	56	0
Gender			
Man	45	55	0
Woman	43	56	1
Age			
15-24	38	61	1
25-39	45	54	1
40-54	45	55	0
55 +	45	55	0
Education (End of)			
15-	37	63	0
16-19	41	58	1
20+	51	48	1
Still studying	42	58	0
Socio-professional category			
Self- employed	50	50	0
Managers	53	47	0
Other white collars	45	54	1
Manual workers	41	58	1
House persons	37	63	0
Unemployed	35	64	1
Retired	44	55	1
Students	41	58	1
Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	43	56	1
From time to time	39	61	0
Almost never/ Never	47	53	0
Image of the EU			
Positive	53	47	0
Neutral	39	61	0
Negative	37	63	0
Follow European politics			
Follow	55	44	1
Not follow	30	70	0

CONCLUSION

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In what has been heralded as the 'biggest election year in human history', 2024 emerges as the year when an unprecedented number of individuals globally have the opportunity to join the democratic process by exercising their right to vote[39]. In June 2024, EU citizens engaged in the process at the pan-European level, by electing their representatives to the European Parliament.

The turnout in the 2024 EP elections was 50.74%, marginally exceeding the turnout in 2019. While the overall turnout was similar to the 2019 elections, there were large changes at the country level, with an increased turnout in Hungary, Cyprus, Slovenia and Slovakia, but a fall in Estonia, Latvia and Malta. The voter profile has seen a slight shift towards an older age profile and a higher voter concentration among working people.

When considering the issues that encouraged them to vote, voters focus on the cost of living and the economic situation. The same issues are raised by non-voters as things that would have encouraged them to vote. At the same time, a range of other issues are seen as important by citizens when deciding whether to vote: the international situation, democracy and the rule of law, the environment and climate change, migration and asylum, the EU's defence and security, and social protection, welfare and access to healthcare. This illustrates the range of concerns that citizens have, and which need to be balanced in the next legislative term of the EP.

The two main reasons for voting are that respondents always vote and because they feel it is their duty as a citizen. As well as believing that elections can 'make things change', voters were also motivated by pro-European sentiments. European and national issues were of broadly equal importance to voters when deciding on a party or candidate. Non-voters often cite dissatisfaction with, or lack of interest in, politics as their reasons for not voting.

The 2024 elections were held at a time of positive public opinions about the EP and the EU. The public's image of the EP remains as high as it has ever been, and the positive image of the EU has also been maintained. In every Member State, more than half of respondents think that their country has benefited from its membership in the EU, with the main benefits seen as increased co-operation between Member States and the EU's role in protecting peace and strengthening security.

Public optimism has increased since before the elections, with a growing proportion feeling optimistic about the future of the EU. There are also signs of greater optimism for citizens' own standards of living over the next five years. This is encouraging given the importance placed on this issue by citizens in their voting behaviour.

[39]https://www.euronews.com/my-europe/2023/12/27/five-elections-set-to-shape-europe-in-2024-the-biggest-ballot-year-in-history

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

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Between 13 June and 8 July 2024, Verian (former Kantar Public) on behalf of Verian Belgium carried out the wave 101.5 of the Eurobarometer survey, on request of the European Parliament, Directorate-General for Communication, Public Opinion Monitoring Unit.

Wave 101.5 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 27 Member States and aged 15 years and over.

The basic sample design applied in all countries is a stratified multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, the sample frame is first stratified by NUTS regions and within each region by a measure of urbanity (DEGURBA). The number of sample points selected in each strata reflects the stratum population 15+. At the second stage sampling points were drawn with probability proportional to their 0+ population size from within each stratum. The samples 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[40].

In each of the selected sampling points, a starting coordinate was drawn at random and a reverse geo-coding tool used to identify the closest address to the coordinate. This address was the starting address for the random walk. 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. The approach to the random selection was conditional on the household size. By way of example for households with two 15+ members the script was used to select either the informant (person responding to the screener questionnaire) or the other eligible member in the household. For households with three 15+ members the script was used to select either the informant (1/3 of the time) or the two other eligible members in the household (2/3 of the time). Where the two other members were selected, the interviewer was then told to either ask for the youngest or oldest. The script would randomly assign the selection to youngest or oldest with equal probability. This process continues for four 15+ household members – randomly asking for the youngest, 2nd youngest and oldest. For households with five 15+ members we revert to the last birthday rule.

If no contact was made with anyone in the household, or if the respondent selected was not available (busy), the interviewer revisited the same household up to three additional times (four contact attempts in total). Interviewers never indicate that the survey is conducted on behalf of the European Parliament beforehand; they may give this information once the survey is completed, upon request.

The recruitment phase was slightly different in the Netherlands, Finland, and Sweden. In the

[40]Urban Rural classification based on DEGURBA (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/degree-of-urbanisation/background)

two latter countries, a sample of addresses within each sampling point were selected from the address or population register (in Finland, selection is not done in all sample points, but in some where response rates are expected to improve). The selection of addresses was done in a random manner. Households were then contacted by telephone and recruited to take part in the survey. In the Netherlands, a dual frame RDD sample (mobile and landline numbers) are used as there is no comprehensive population register with telephone numbers available. The selection of numbers on both frames is done in a random manner with each number getting an equal probability of selection. Unlike Sweden and Finland, the sample is un-clustered.

	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU27
BE	Belgium	MCM Belgium	1,003	13-06-2024	30-06-2024	9,801,547	2.6%
BG	Bulgaria	Kantar TNS BBSS	1,034	13-06-2024	03-07-2024	5,533,938	1.4%
CZ	Czechia	STEM/MARK	1,008	13-06-2024	02-07-2024	9,075,934	2.4%
DK	Denmark	Mantle Denmark (Verian)	1,006	13-06-2024	08-07-2024	4,984,048	1.3%
DE	Germany	Mantle Germany (Verian)	1,511	14-06-2024	01-07-2024	72,405,020	19.0%
EE	Estonia	Norstat Eesti	1,004	13-06-2024	03-07-2024	1,141,759	0.3%
IE	Ireland	B and A Research	1,010	13-06-2024	03-07-2024	4,250,998	1.1%
EL	Greece	Kantar Greece	1,001	13-06-2024	02-07-2024	9,019,518	2.4%
ES	Spain	Mantle Spain (Verian)	1,008	14-06-2024	03-07-2024	41,533,486	10.9%
FR	France	MCM France	1,003	13-06-2024	03-07-2024	56,365,353	14.8%
HR	Croatia	Hendal	1,000	14-06-2024	02-07-2024	3,301,831	0.9%
IT	Italy	Testpoint Italia	1,034	13-06-2024	28-06-2024	51,632,657	13.5%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR Market Research	506	13-06-2024	05-07-2024	772,320	0.2%
LV	Latvia	Kantar TNS Latvia	1,015	13-06-2024	07-07-2024	1,582,326	0.4%
LT	Lithuania	Norstat LT	1,002	14-06-2024	03-07-2024	2,429,823	0.6%
LU	Luxembourg	ILRES	512	13-06-2024	03-07-2024	555,900	0.1%
HU	Hungary	Kantar Hoffmann	1,023	13-06-2024	02-07-2024	8,205,783	2.1%
MT	Malta	MISCO International	497	13-06-2024	08-07-2024	473,015	0.1%
NL	Netherlands	MCM Netherlands	1,019	13-06-2024	30-06-2024	15,081,342	4.0%
AT	Austria	Das Österreichische Gallup Ins.	1,036	13-06-2024	28-06-2024	7,788,036	2.0%
PL	Poland	Research Collective	1,015	13-06-2024	01-07-2024	31,079,533	8.1%
PT	Portugal	Intercampus SA	1,010	15-06-2024	04-07-2024	9,113,419	2.4%
RO	Romania	CSOP SRL	1,044	13-06-2024	03-07-2024	15,981,575	4.2%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana DOO	1,007	13-06-2024	03-07-2024	1,799,078	0.5%
SK	Slovakia	MNFORCE	1,006	13-06-2024	02-07-2024	4,554,569	1.2%
FI	Finland	Taloustutkimus Oy	1,014	13-06-2024	04-07-2024	4,722,540	1.2%
SE	Sweden	Mantle Sweden (Verian)	1,021	13-06-2024	03-07-2024	8,541,497	2.2%
		TOTAL EU27	26,349	13-06-2024	08-07-2024	381,726,845	100%

Interviewing mode per country

Interviews were conducted through face-to-face interviews, either physically in people's homes or through remote video interaction in the appropriate national language. Interviews with remote video interaction ("online face-to-face" or CAVI, Computer Assisted Video Interviewing, were conducted only in Czechia, Denmark, Germany, Finland and Malta).

	COUNTRIES	N° OF CAPI INTERVIEWS	N° OF CAVI INTERVIEWS	TOTAL N° INTERVIEWS
BE	Belgium	1,003		1,003
BG	Bulgaria	1,034		1,034
CZ	Czechia	833	175	1,008
DK	Denmark	698	308	1,006
DE	Germany	1,511		1,511
EE	Estonia	1,004		1,004
IE	Ireland	1,010		1,010
EL	Greece	1,001		1,001
ES	Spain	1,008		1,008
FR	France	1,003		1,003
HR	Croatia	1,000		1,000
IT	Italy	1,034		1,034
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	506		506
LV	Latvia	1,015		1,015
LT	Lithuania	1,002		1,002
LU	Luxembourg	512		512
HU	Hungary	1,023		1,023
MT	Malta	344	153	497
NL	Netherlands	1,019		1,019
AT	Austria	1,036		1,036
PL	Poland	1,015		1,015
PT	Portugal	1,010		1,010
RO	Romania	1,044		1,044
SI	Slovenia	1,007		1,007
SK	Slovakia	1,006		1,006
FI	Finland	746	268	1,014
SE	Sweden	1,021		1,021
	TOTAL EU27	25,445	904	26,349

CAPI : Computer-Assisted Personal interviewing
CAVI : Computer-Assisted Video interviewing

Response rates

For each country a comparison between the responding sample and the universe (i.e. the overall population in the country) is carried out. Weights are used to match the responding sample to the universe on gender by age, region and degree of urbanisation. For European estimates (i.e. EU average), an adjustment is made to the individual country weights, weighting them up or down to reflect their 15+ population as a proportion of the EU 15+ population.

The response rates are calculated by dividing the total number of complete interviews with the number of all the addresses visited, apart from ones that are not eligible but including those where eligibility is unknown. For wave 101.5 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, the response rates for the EU27 countries, calculated by Verian (former Kantar Public), are:

	COUNTRIES	RESPONSE RATES
BE	Belgium	53.8%
BG	Bulgaria	45.4%
CZ	Czechia	55.6%
DK	Denmark	32.8%
DE	Germany	35.1%
EE	Estonia	62.3%
IE	Ireland	36.5%
EL	Greece	31.8%
ES	Spain	37.0%
FR	France	42.1%
HR	Croatia	45.4%
IT	Italy	29.6%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	70.3%
LV	Latvia	41.4%
LT	Lithuania	48.0%
LU	Luxembourg	27.6%
HU	Hungary	56.6%
MT	Malta	47.3%
NL	Netherlands	78.9%
AT	Austria	42.8%
PL	Poland	45.4%
PT	Portugal	53.8%
RO	Romania	59.5%
SI	Slovenia	40.8%
SK	Slovakia	58.2%
FI	Finland	30.5%
SE	Sweden	80.4%

Margins of error

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:

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process
(at the 95% level of confidence)

various sample sizes are in rows *various observed results are in columns*

	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6,0	8,3	9,9	11,1	12,0	12,7	13,2	13,6	13,8	13,9	N=50
N=500	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4	N=500
N=1000	**1,4**	**1,9**	**2,2**	**2,5**	**2,7**	**2,8**	**3,0**	**3,0**	**3,1**	**3,1**	**N=1000**
N=1500	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5	N=1500
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	N=2000
N=3000	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	N=3000
N=4000	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	N=4000
N=5000	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	N=5000
N=6000	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	N=6000
N=7000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	N=7000
N=7500	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=7500
N=8000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=8000
N=9000	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=9000
N=10000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=10000
N=11000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=11000
N=12000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=12000
N=13000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	N=13000
N=14000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=14000
N=15000	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

Over 350 million citizens of the European Union had the chance to choose their representatives for the European Parliament. More than half of them took that opportunity and voted in the 2024 European elections.

The EU Post-Electoral Eurobarometer's fieldwork took place few days after the polls closed: from June 13 to July 8, 2024. The survey set out to discover who voted in these elections and why. It aimed at exploring links between citizens' voting behaviour and their political priorities and attitudes towards the EU. European respondents were asked about topics that encouraged them to vote as well as about their reasons to participate in European elections 2024, among other questions.

The study follows a series of similar post-electoral surveys, initiated in 2009, but also refers to the regular Eurobarometers, allowing for analysing the impact of the European elections on the established trend indicators.

The EU Post-Electoral Survey 2024 was conducted for the European Parliament by Verian. 26,349 respondents were interviewed and EU results were weighted according to the size of the population in each country. Additional weights, based on the official national turnouts on the European elections 2024, were applied to the results on questions related to voting behaviour.

For more information on the full survey, scan the QR-code:

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