

Post European elections 2004 survey

Fieldwork: June 2004

Publication: July 2004

This survey was conducted under the aegis of the European Parliament (DG Information) in collaboration with the European Commission (DG Press) and the participation of the Institute for the study of social change.

This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission.
The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

FLASH EUROBAROMETER 162

“Post European elections 2004 survey”

Realised by EOS Gallup Europe under the aegis of the European Parliament (DG Information) in collaboration with the European Commission (DG Press) and the participation of the Institute for the study of social change.

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SURVEY: June 2004

ANALYTICAL REPORT: July 2004

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PRESENTATION

The biggest transnational election of all time has just taken place. Nearly 360 million voters from 25 Member states were invited to elect their representatives to the European Parliament between 10 to 13 June. On the day after the opening session, the new assembly will consist of no fewer than 732 MEP as against 626 in 1999.

The results of this election call for three major observations:

- Very high abstention that prompts some to refer to a real democratic breakdown.
- Strong mobilisation of Euroscepticism in certain Member States.
- Protest vote with regard to certain governments in national office.

Today, we need to study all of these aspects to understand the reasons for this abstentionism, and the attitude of those who voted and those who did not with regard to the European issue. A difference in exposure to the electoral campaign and European elections in general will also be considered as a possible explanation of this vote.

In this context, a broad post-election survey was conducted in the 25 Member States of the European Union under the aegis of the **European Parliament** (DG Information) in collaboration with the **European Commission** (DG PRESS) and the participation of the **Institute for the study of social change**.

In this post-electoral survey (which followed a pre-electoral barometric survey¹), more than 24,000 persons 18 and older were surveyed by telephone or face to face,² just one week after the European elections. The idea was to do a survey as close to 13 June as possible to reduce the likelihood of the respondents having forgotten certain aspects of the elections.

The methodology used was the Directorate General Press and Communication's FLASH EUROBAROMETER (« Opinion surveys, Press reviews, Europe Direct » Unit), whose team helped develop the questionnaire and managed the implementation of the work. A technical note, drafted by the EOS Gallup Europe, on how the interviews were conducted is annexed to this document – and to each volume of results published for a Flash Eurobarometer. This technical note specifies the procedures for the interview, plus the confidence interval. The weighting criteria for this post-electoral study were gender, age, region of living as well as the reconstituted participation in European elections, the reconstituted vote and also participation in the last general election which took place in each of the Member States.

¹ See Flash EB 161 done from 5 May to 7 June 2004.

² Because of too small incidence rate for fixed lines equipment, the interviews were done face to face in Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Latvia and Lithuania.

This report proposes to analyse the results of this survey according to three lines:

- Abstention: profile and motivation
- Exposure to European elections: experience associated with the electoral campaign and knowledge of the results of the elections
- The significance of European issues for the vote: the signs of Euroscepticism and the importance of these elections.

In addition to the results studied at **European Union** level (EU 25), we will try to highlight the sometimes significant differences between the results observed in the 15 "old" European Union Member States (EU 15) and the 10 new Member States that joined the Union on 1 May this year (NMS).

Finally, whenever useful, we will analyse the results by social-demographic profile of respondents and more specifically in terms of their attitude with regard to the vote (are they occasional or regular abstentionists, or conversely, dedicated voters).

In certain tables or charts, the figures representing a sum of results may differ by one or two points from the actual sum of individual results, because of rounding off.

ANALYSIS

The 2004 European elections were marked by a particularly low rate of participation. This is why we will try to analyse and pinpoint the reasons for abstention here and to draft the social-demographic profile of abstentionists in the European elections.

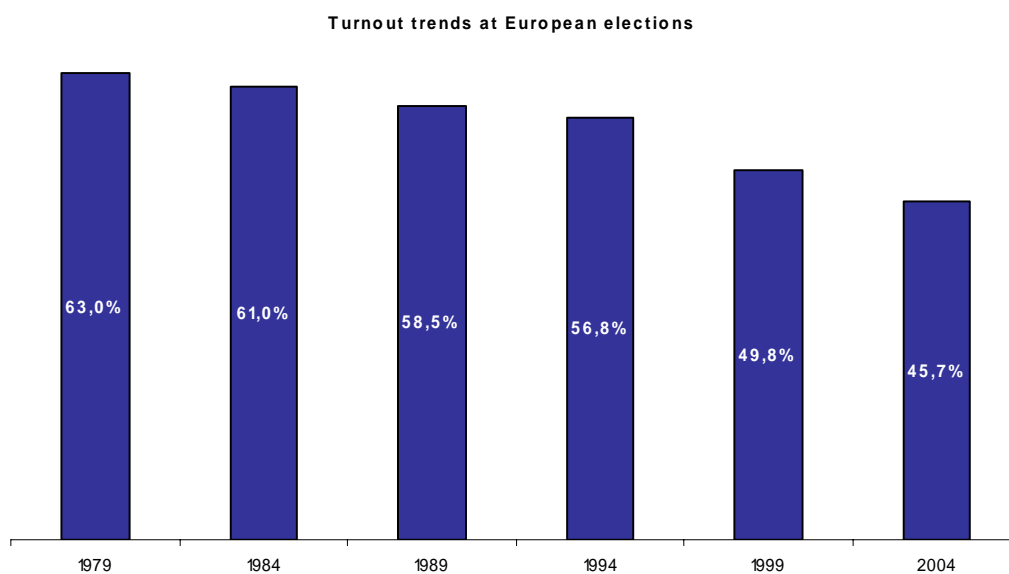
1. Abstention in the background

1.1 European contrasts

** Source questionnaire: Q1

- Sign of a democratic breakdown? -

At the level of the enlarged European Union, **less than one voter out of two (45.7%) went to the polls**. Compared to the European elections in 1999, which already showed record abstentionism, this represents a drop of 4 points.

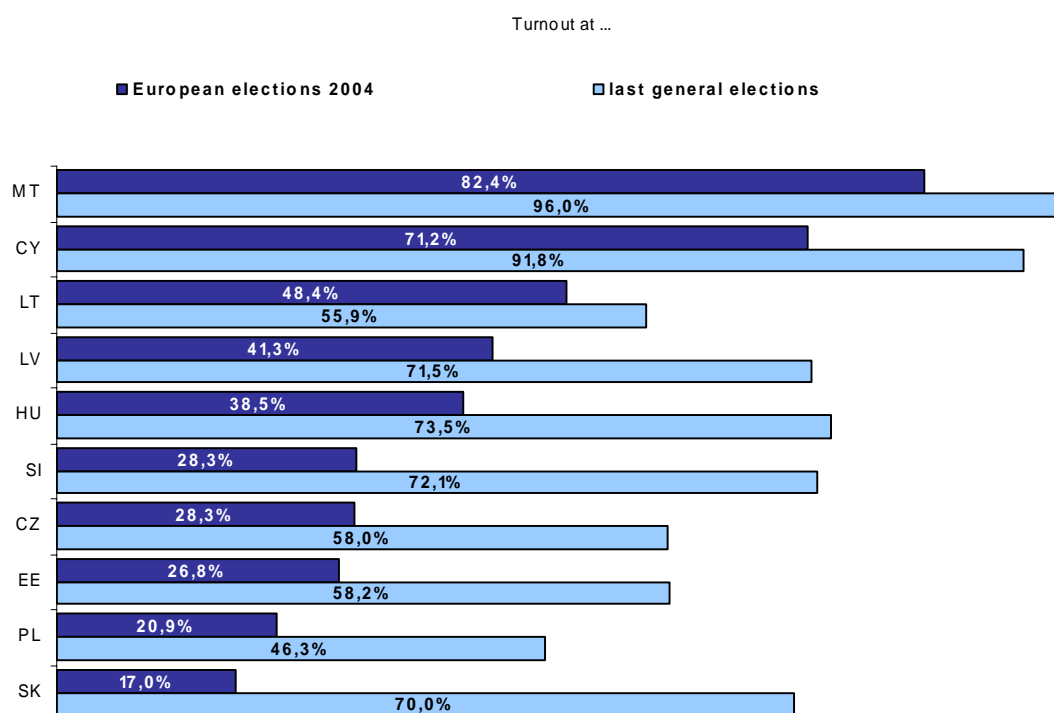


Since the first European elections in 1979 (The European Union had 9 members at that time), the rate of participation has not stopped declining. Let's have a look at the details of the differences between the new Member States and the fifteen members before enlargement.

a. Missed opportunity for the 10 new Member States

For the first time, the citizens of the 10 new Member States were invited to elect their representatives to the European Parliament.

Consequently the stakes of these European elections were not insignificant for the new Member States. Despite that, **only one fourth (26.9%) of registered voters in these countries met this new European electoral appointment.**



Is this rate of abstention exceptional? Since we have no reference to compare these results with a previous European election, we can only refer to average turnout in the most recent general elections held in these countries. **This was about 56%, nearly 30 points higher than the results recorded for the European elections.**

The weight of the very low participation in Poland (20.87%) is determinant in this average for the new Member States. Polish voters, who had a 4-day weekend at the time of the vote, were clearly unwilling to cut it short to go to the polls.

In the new Member States, only the Cypriots (71.19%), for whom voting is mandatory, and particularly the Maltese (82.37%) recorded participation of more than 50%. The Slovaks hold the embarrassing record for the least mobilised voters with a rate of participation of only 16.7%.

In this context, we can only ask whether the low participation in the vote observed in the vast majority of the new Member States is a part of the general declining trend in mobilisation of the electorate. To attempt a response, let's look at the evolution of participation in elections in these 10 States, using as a reference **the last three elections** that took place in these countries over the entire national territory. These may be regional elections, general elections or parliamentary elections.

Country	Election 1	Election 2	Election 3	EE 2004 (situation as at 19/07/04)
CZ	76,3	74,0	58,0	28,3
EE	68,9	57,4	58,2	26,8
CY	94,3	90,1	91,8	71,2
LV	71,9	71,2	71,5	41,3
LT	52,9	58,2	55,9	48,4
HU	68,9	56,7	73,5	38,5
MT	97,2	95,4	96,0	82,4
PL	52,1	47,9	46,3	20,9
SI	84,7	76,3	72,1	28,3
SK	75,4	84,3	70,0	17,0

The table above shows that the evolution of voting turnout in these countries is not consistent and does not corroborate the idea that there is growing disinterest in voting. In fact, only three countries out of 10 show a continuous drop in their voting turnout (the Czech Republic, Poland and Slovenia). Four of them meet the criterion if only the last two national elections are taken into account. In other words, **abstention varies with the type of election envisaged and should not be considered inevitable**. The table above actually shows that there can be jumps in mobilisation (this was the case in Hungary, for example for the most recent legislative elections) depending on the importance attributed to a specific vote by voters.

b. The past repeats itself for the 15

On the average, the level of turnout in the 15 “old” Member States was 49.4% representing a slight drop, but very close to the figure for 1999 (49.8%).

Nevertheless, this relative stability is marked by the fact that 9 of the 15 "old" Member states recorded a drop in participation as compared to 1999. This is particularly true in Spain (-17 points) and in Greece, although voting is mandatory (-12.5 points). Conversely, it grew significantly in the United Kingdom (+14.9 points), Ireland (+9.5 points) and the Netherlands (+9.1 points).

Even if average participation in the vote is higher in the 15 "old" Member States than in the 10 new ones, the gap that separates that average from the most recent national elections is entirely comparable: 29.5 points (we recall that we observed a gap of 30 points for these two elections for the 10 new MS). In other words, the difference in terms of participation for these two elections is the same whether we are considering the 15 "old" Member States or the 10 new ones.

This observation should qualify hasty conclusions saying that the voters in the new Member States abstained to show their discontent with European elections. **They seem simply to be less inclined to vote, general speaking, than voters in the fifteen Members States before enlargement.** We will come back to this later.

Like what we did for the ten new Member States, we can ask about the voting trends in terms of participation in the old 15-member Union. The table below confirms the conclusions indicated above: only 3 countries out of 15 showed a declining trend for voting participation on comparing the three last elections organised in each country with the European elections in 2004. They are Italy, the United Kingdom and Ireland. But these three countries recorded a significant rise in their participation in European elections (compared to 1999). In other words, voting participation can either remain stable, or evolve up or down. **The low participation observed in the recent European elections is not explained by a downward trend in participation in the Member States.**

Country	Election 1	Election 2	Election 3	EE 2004
DE	79,0	82,2	79,1	43,0
FR	68,0	60,3	72,9	42,8
BE	91,2	90,6	91,9	90,8
IT	87,4	82,9	81,5	73,1
LU	88,3	86,5	91,7	89,0
NL	79,1	80,0	78,9	39,3
UK	77,8	71,5	59,4	38,9
IE	66,1	62,6	61,9	58,8
DK	84,3	86,0	87,2	47,9
EL	76,3	75,0	76,5	63,2
ES	78,1	68,7	75,7	45,1
PT	61,1	62,8	62,3	38,6
SE	81,4	80,1	81,1	37,8
AT	86,0	80,4	84,3	42,4
FI	68,6	65,3	69,7	39,4

c. **The special case of countries that had several elections on the same day**

Various factors can explain the drop or the rise in voting participation in a country. Given what has been said above, we could think that the fact of organising other national elections on the same day might increase participation in European elections. Is this corroborated?

To answer this question, let's take a look at the electoral context in each country. In fact, other national elections were held in 8 of the 25 Member States of the European Union. The table below compares participation to the previous election:

<i>Country</i>	<i>Type of ballot that took place on the same day as the European elections 2004</i>	<i>Increase / Decrease of the turnout compared to the last ballot*</i>
Deutschland	Local / General (Thuringe)	Decrease (-2.2 points)
Belgium	Region	Decrease (-0.2 points)
Ireland	Local	Increase (+8.6 points)
Italy	Administrative	Increase (+2.3 points)
Lithuania	Presidential	Decrease (-7.5 points)
Luxembourg	General	Increase (+1.7 points)
Malta	Local	Decrease (-13.6 points)
United-Kingdom	Local / Municipality (London)	Increase (+14.9 points)

European elections for the countries included in the 15 "old" Member States/ last general elections for the 10 new Member States.

If the results are compared term by term in the 15 "old" countries, we observe that in 4 Member States there was a significant rise in participation, a slight decrease in Germany and stability in Belgium (where the obligation to vote is always very well respected). In Malta and in Lithuania, the comparison of rates of participation between the last general election and the European elections shows a rise in abstentionism for the European election. Having said this, as mentioned above, the comparison between a national election and the European elections must be analysed with great caution given the different nature of the two elections.

We can thus conclude that, in most cases, **holding a national election on the day of the European elections can promote participation in the European ballot.**

1.2 Who abstains?

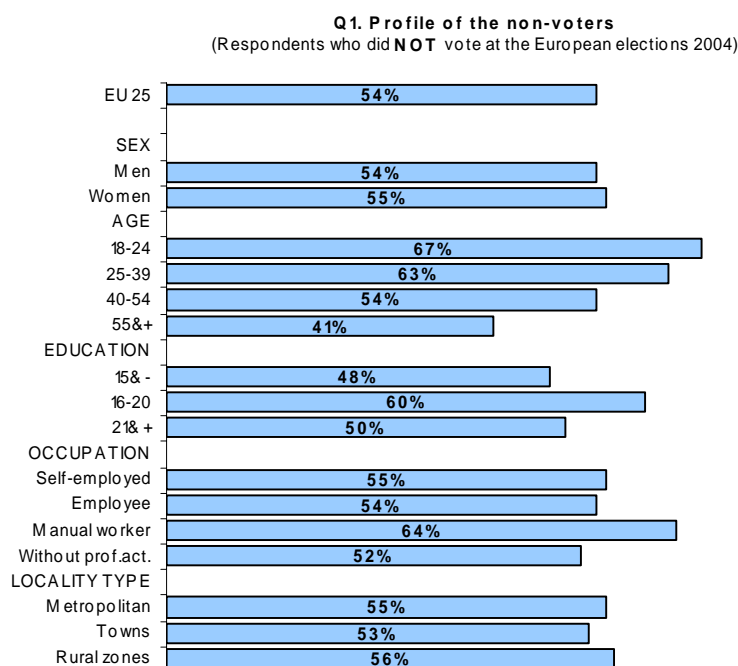
a. Social-demographic profile of abstentionists

- Particularly high abstention was recorded for young people and manual workers -

On European level, the propensity to abstain from voting is higher when the voter is:

- **Young:** more than two-thirds of voters between 18 and 24 (67%, compared to 54.3% on the average) did not go to the polls. Conversely, a minority of people over 55 chose to abstain (41%).
- **Manual worker:** 64% of people with the status of manual worker did not take part in the vote for European elections. For employees, this figure was 54% and 52% for people not active on the labour market (a category consisting mainly of elderly persons).

Abstention can be explained more by the effect of age than by the level of education. In fact, we observe that participation in the vote is stronger for people who stopped their education after 21 than for people who finished their studies between 16 and 20. But the people who stopped studying at an earlier age are nevertheless those who voted the most (48% of abstention in this category). This is easily explained by the fact that those who attended school less are also those who are older today.



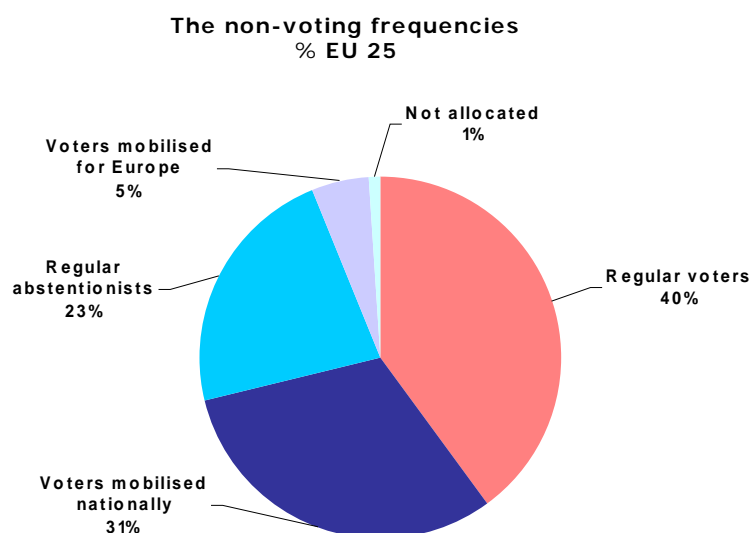
Note that there is no man/woman split on the question of participation.

b. Abstention frequencies

- For the most part, abstention is occasional -

It is striking to see the difference in terms of participation between the last national elections and the European elections. We recall that the latter is about 30 points lower, both for the 15 "old" Member States and for the 10 new Member States. Before trying to understand why certain voters become abstentionists, let's take a look at the proportions of each of the following categories of voters³ as concerns the different geographic zones studied:

- **Regular voters:** those who voted both in the last general election organised in their country and went to the polls for the European elections. They represent a relative majority of the people interviewed, since they totalled **40%** in the 25-member European Union.
- **Voters mobilised nationally:** these voters voted in the last national general election organised in their country but abstained in the European elections. They account for **31%** in the Union of 25.
- **Regular abstentionists:** they voted neither in the last general election organised in their country nor in the European elections. These represent nearly one-fourth of voters (**23%**) in the European Union.
- **Voters mobilised for Europe:** They stand apart sharply from the three other categories, since they went to vote only in the recent European elections. They represent only **5%** of the sample.



³ We have been able to identify these categories by cross-tabulating the question of reconstituted participation to the European elections (Q1) with the question of reconstituted participation to the last general election (Q9).

	EU 25	EU 15	NMS
Voted Gen. Elect. & Voted EE 2004	40%	44%	23%
Voted Gen. Elect. & Not vote EE 2004	31%	30%	33%
Not vote Gen. Elect. & Not vote EE 2004	23%	20%	39%
Not vote Gen. Elect. & Voted EE 2004	5%	5%	4%
Not allocated	1%	1%	2%

The previous table clearly shows the differences in attitude between the "old" Member States and their new neighbours. Only 23% of the persons interviewed in the 10 new Member States belong to the category that we have called "regular voters"; for the 15 "old" States they were 44%. Reciprocally, regular abstentionists are proportionally speaking more numerous in the new Member States than in the 15 "old" ones (39% vs. 20%).

Focusing on **participation in European elections**, the following table is interesting:

		<i>Turnout at the European elections 2004</i>	
	EU 25	Voted	Did not vote
Voted to last general election	72%	90%	57%
Did not vote to last general election	28%	10%	43%

57% abstentionists in European elections voted in the last general election organised in their country (as compared to 72% on the average). In other words, **for a majority of them, abstentionism is not inevitable**, since they have voting experience. The question is why don't they continue to go to the polls from one election to another. We will try to answer this question in the following pages.

1.3 The decisive moment for abstaining

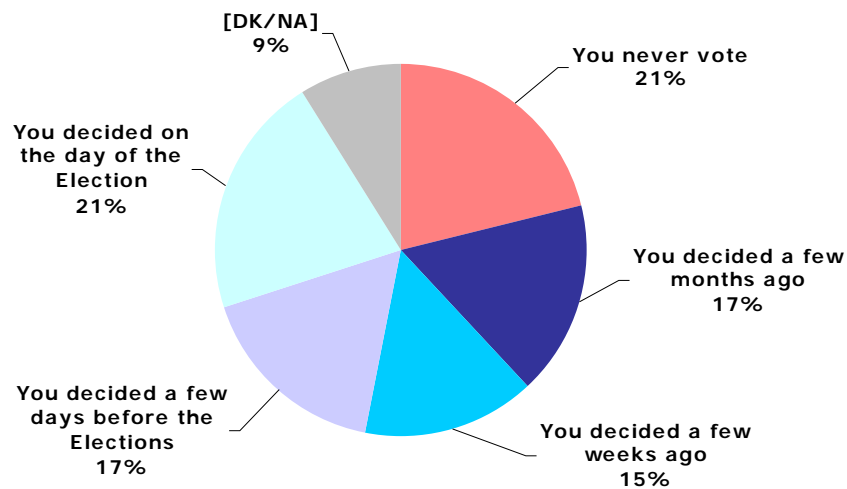
** Source questionnaire: Q3b

- More than one abstentionist out of five decided on the day of the elections -

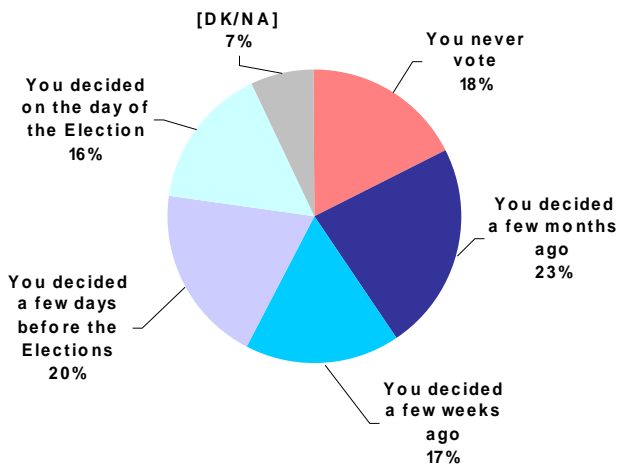
Is abstaining a well reflected choice, or an impulse? The answers to this question can be broken down into three categories:

- **"Regular" abstentionists:** 21% of the citizens of the Union who abstained from European elections declare that they never vote.
- **"Intentional" abstentionists:** 32% decided several weeks or even several months before the vote.
- **"Impulsive" abstentionists:** a relative majority of abstentionists belong to this category. In fact 38 % of them made up their minds only a few days before the election, or on the same day.

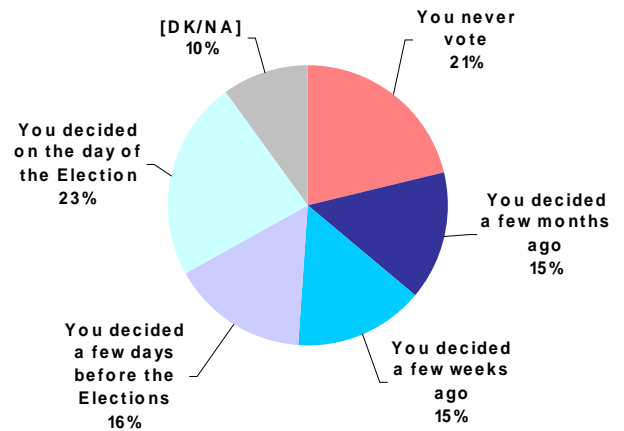
Q3b. When did you decide NOT to vote in the recent European Parliament elections? **EU 25**



Q3b. When did you decide NOT to vote in the recent European Parliament elections? NMS



Q3b. When did you decide NOT to vote in the recent European Parliament elections? EU 15



More specifically, **an analysis of abstentionists who decided on the same day** (21% in the European Union) shows that there is something fragile about their choice. Indeed, a detailed study of the results for this particular category indicates that **74% of them voted at the last general election organised in their country**. If they had mobilised for the European election, this category on its own would have improved participation in the European elections by more than 8 points.

In other words, the profile of these **"one-day" abstentionists** (because they can be most easily mobilised) deserves greater attention to try to target them better and increase voting participation in European elections. The social-demographic analysis of the results for this category shows that there is a greater tendency for them to be **women**, young people between **25 to 39**, people who **studied for a long time** and **employees**. It is interesting to note that this profile differs significantly from the one observed for abstentionists as a whole (see above), which demonstrates the fact that this is a separate category of abstentionists.

Q3b.	You never vote	You decided a few months ago	You decided a few weeks ago	You decided a few days before the Elections	You decided on the day of the Election	[DK/NA]
EU 25	21%	17%	15%	17%	21%	9%
SEX						
Men	22%	18%	15%	16%	20%	10%
Women	19%	16%	16%	17%	22%	9%
AGE						
18-24	30%	10%	11%	16%	23%	11%
25-39	21%	14%	13%	17%	24%	10%
40-54	16%	21%	19%	16%	21%	7%
55&+	18%	22%	18%	17%	15%	10%
EDUCATION						
15& -	20%	24%	15%	16%	17%	7%
16-20	22%	15%	16%	16%	22%	9%
21& +	17%	16%	15%	18%	23%	10%
OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	18%	18%	18%	17%	21%	8%
Employee	16%	16%	16%	17%	25%	10%
Manual worker	27%	17%	14%	14%	20%	7%
Without prof.act.	21%	18%	15%	17%	19%	10%
LOCALITY TYPE						
Metropolitan	21%	15%	16%	16%	20%	12%
Towns	22%	17%	16%	17%	20%	9%
Rural zones	18%	19%	14%	16%	23%	9%

The analysis of the results for this question shows that:

- The decision to abstain was taken earlier in the new Member States as compared to the 15-member Union.
- For countries like Poland or Estonia where participation was particularly low, a relative majority of the respondents decided well before the day of the election. Slovakia, which holds the lowest voting turnout, is also distinctive in that the decision was impulsive for a majority.
- In Sweden, Portugal, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands (countries in which the rate of abstention was the highest in the "old" Member States), the decision to abstain also tended to be made impulsively.

Q3b.	You never vote	You decided a few months ago	You decided a few weeks ago	You decided a few days before the Elections	You decided on the day of the Election	[DK/NA]
EU 25	21%	17%	15%	17%	21%	9%
EU 15	21%	15%	15%	16%	23%	10%
BE	28%	15%	15%	12%	4%	27%
DK	10%	16%	13%	20%	30%	12%
DE	18%	14%	24%	15%	22%	7%
EL	24%	23%	11%	23%	15%	4%
ES	25%	10%	10%	14%	23%	18%
FR	20%	14%	10%	20%	23%	14%
IE	21%	13%	12%	6%	18%	31%
IT	12%	29%	12%	24%	18%	5%
LU	53%	4%	8%	7%	3%	25%
NL	16%	18%	14%	14%	30%	8%
AT	16%	20%	22%	18%	17%	7%
PT	23%	20%	9%	11%	28%	8%
FI	19%	19%	14%	15%	25%	8%
SE	9%	25%	19%	19%	21%	8%
UK	34%	11%	12%	10%	23%	10%
NMS	18%	23%	17%	20%	16%	7%
CY	8%	26%	7%	21%	31%	7%
CZ	18%	16%	21%	26%	8%	10%
EE	34%	23%	12%	10%	9%	12%
HU	19%	21%	16%	14%	25%	4%
LV	12%	26%	16%	16%	20%	10%
LT	22%	20%	14%	13%	20%	11%
MT	7%	33%	17%	7%	24%	12%
PL	18%	26%	17%	19%	14%	6%
SI	13%	23%	15%	20%	24%	6%
SK	8%	16%	18%	27%	20%	12%

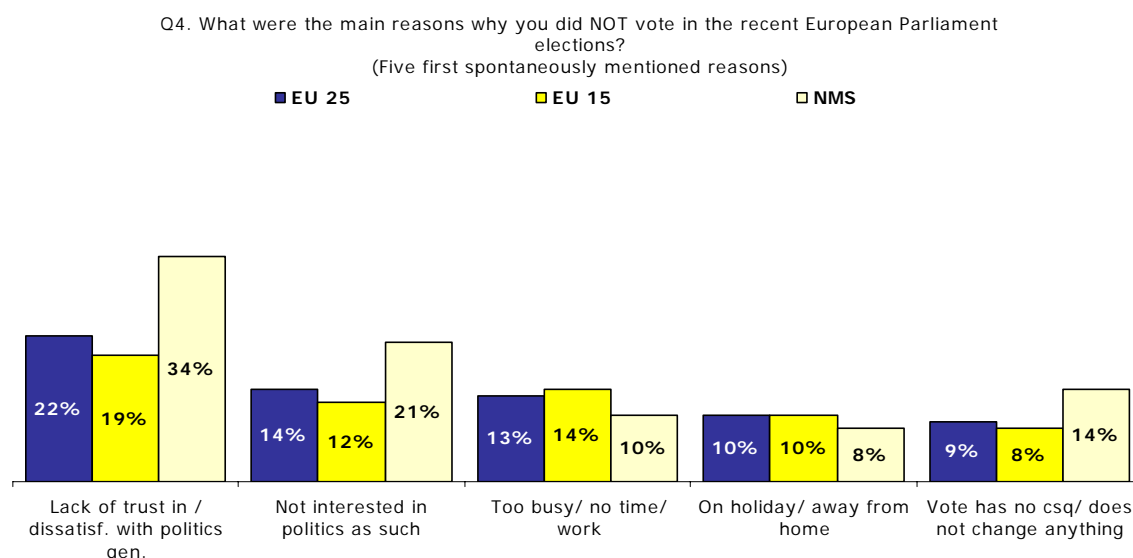
1.4 The reasons behind abstention

** Source questionnaire: Q4

- First, discontent with regard to politics -

There were many reasons for abstaining in the European elections. Some were personal (health, family reasons, holidays...); others were professional for people working on election day or again, ideological (disinterest or even distrust with regard to politics, rejection of Europe in general ...).

We have tried to understand what was the role of each of these reasons in the motivations of abstentionists. To do this, we felt it was preferable to ask the respondents (using a pre-coded open question) to **spontaneously** give their main reasons for refraining from voting in the European elections. In this way, the authenticity of the abstentionist's statement was maintained.



Lack of confidence or dissatisfaction with regard to politics in general came first in the spontaneous responses of the abstentionists (22%). In the 10 new Member States, where abstention was so high, the frequency of this reason rose to 34% (as compared to 19% in the former 15-State Union).

The second cause for abstentionism was along the same lines: this was a **lack of interest in politics** (14%). The observation is the same as the previous one: 21% of the main reasons given by voters in the new Members States as against 12% for their Western neighbours. Then came reasons that pertained more to the respondent's personal activity (lack of time or holidays) except in the 10 new Member States where the third reason mentioned refers again to political practice: 14% of responses (versus 9% on the average) said they did not see any reason to go to the polls because, in their opinion, "voting does not change anything".

It is noteworthy that in the **hierarchy of the five main reasons given spontaneously, none refers to the European question specifically**. The first response referring specifically to the European dimension came only in the 7th position in both the 10 new Member States and the 15 "old" ones.

Finally, being on holidays or not at home is one of the four main reasons that can explain to most abstention: **the schedule chosen for the organisation of the European elections can thus have a certain impact on abstention**. If the European elections were held in autumn or in March, the voting turnout could probably be higher.

Q4.	Lack of trust / dissat. with politics gen.	Not interested in politics as such	Too busy/ no time/ work	On holiday /away from home	Vote has no csq/ does not change anyth.	Sick/ health probl.	Not interested in EU matters	Do not know much about the EU / EP or EE	Regist. or voting card probl.	Due to family reasons	Diss. with EP as an institution	Rarely or never vote	Opposed to the EU	Lack of pub. deb. / elect. camp.	Involved in a leisure activity	Disabled/ elderly	Did not know there were elections	OTHER	DK/ NA
EU 25	22%	14%	13%	10%	9%	7%	7%	6%	5%	4%	4%	4%	3%	3%	2%	2%	1%	11%	21%
EU 15	19%	12%	14%	10%	8%	6%	6%	6%	6%	4%	4%	3%	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%	12%	26%
BE	2%	6%	9%	19%	2%	16%		1%	1%	1%		1%	1%	1%		4%		41%	2%
DK	2%	7%	17%	13%	7%	4%	8%	19%	3%	4%	3%	3%	7%	3%	2%	2%	0%	12%	2%
DE	36%	7%	14%	7%	14%	3%	4%	9%	2%	2%	9%	4%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%	1%	4%
EL	8%	8%	13%	31%	3%	17%	6%	3%	9%	4%	1%	5%	0%	0%	4%	7%		2%	0%
ES	13%	15%	16%	13%	2%	8%	6%	2%	5%	6%	1%	5%	0%	1%	3%	1%		4%	2%
FR	12%	8%	8%	14%	8%	4%	4%		9%	6%	0%	1%	6%	5%	0%	1%		21%	100 %
IE	11%	10%	18%	27%	5%	3%	2%	5%	20%	2%	3%	9%	1%	2%		2%	1%	8%	90%
IT	30%	11%	10%	11%	10%	14%	10%	7%	2%	9%	5%	6%		2%	8%	5%		4%	83%
LU	2%	27%	13%	7%	4%	8%	10%	6%	24%	3%	0%	21%	1%	7%	1%	3%	10%	65%	84%
NL	7%	10%	20%	7%	9%	3%	9%	10%	2%	2%	5%	5%	3%	4%	1%	0%	3%	28%	2%
AT	17%	6%	14%	17%	6%	4%	11%	5%	2%	3%	9%	2%	10%	2%	3%	1%	1%	3%	4%
PT	24%	8%	15%	16%	4%	9%	2%	3%	14%	4%	0%	3%		1%	2%	2%	2%	5%	1%
FI	4%	13%	14%	12%	7%	4%	15%	7%	1%	0%	2%	4%	7%	1%		1%		29%	1%
SE	3%	7%	11%	5%	5%	1%	10%	35%	3%	1%	3%	1%	11%	7%	0%	1%	5%	11%	3%
UK	12%	25%	18%	6%	3%	5%	9%	4%	10%	2%	4%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	3%	25%	3%
NMS	34%	21%	10%	8%	14%	10%	7%	7%	2%	4%	3%	7%	3%	3%	3%	3%	0%	9%	3%
CY	15%	7%	13%	9%	9%	8%	7%	1%	6%	3%	2%	0%	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	21%	3%
CZ	39%	34%	13%	5%	22%	13%	12%	8%	2%	3%	6%	9%	7%	4%	5%	4%	0%	4%	1%
EE	13%	7%	10%	8%	12%	8%	8%	3%	25%	4%	2%	6%	6%	0%	1%	2%	1%	11%	2%
HU	20%	20%	10%	7%	5%	10%	4%	2%	2%	7%	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	3%		25%	1%
LV	27%	7%	21%	9%	22%	7%	5%	8%	10%	7%	3%	2%	10%	3%	4%	3%	1%	9%	82%
LT	33%	32%	21%	15%	24%	10%	10%	6%	11%	9%	5%	14%	4%	1%	10%	4%	1%	5%	2%
MT	49%	17%	16%	5%	3%	9%	7%	4%	3%	11%	4%	2%	6%		1%	4%		3%	6%
PL	37%	19%	7%	9%	13%	10%	6%	7%	1%	2%	3%	7%	2%	3%	2%	4%	0%	8%	1%
SI	19%	13%	13%	9%	5%	6%	10%	4%	1%	2%	2%	8%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	8%	10%
SK	40%	26%	15%	6%	23%	8%	9%	13%	1%	10%	5%	5%	2%	9%	6%	2%	1%	2%	1%

If we compare the purely ideological reasons on one hand, meaning opinions and/or attitudes with regard to politics, and, on the other the perception of the European question, we get the following table:

	EU 25	EU 15	NMS
Motivations linked to criticism of the politics	49%	42%	76%
Motivations linked to criticism or the lack of knowledge of the European matters	20%	19%	20%

It appears clearly that the **weight of the general criticism of politics is much more significant than rejection or ignorance of European affairs in explaining the abstention in European elections**. It is also interesting to note that the political motivations are more influential in the 10 new Member States than in the 15 "old" ones. Conversely, the share of criticism of the European issue is as important in the two groups of countries.

At the level of each Member State, the table shows that:

- **The higher the level of abstention in a country, the more abstentionists are spontaneously critical with regard to the political system** (this is particularly true in Slovakia, Poland and the Czech Republic).
- In certain countries where voting day was a working day (in Latvia, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Ireland, for example), the proportion of people who declared that they did not have the time to go to the polls is higher than in countries where voting day was 13 June. In other words, there is reason to believe that **the day chosen for voting is not without influence on the rate of final participation**.
- Finally, **criticism or ignorance of abstentionists with regard to the European question is particularly high in the Scandinavian countries** (essentially in Sweden, but also in Denmark and again in Finland) and in Slovakia. Conversely, it is mentioned little by abstentionists in the United Kingdom where it is reasonable to think that Euroscepticism was in fact shown in the ballots given the result of the UKIP.

The abstentionism of certain voters who did in fact vote in general election organised in their country might be explained by their feeling a certain non-involvement from the European issue. To verify this possibility, we had to compare the motivations of "one-day" abstentionists to the motivations of regular abstentionists.

	Voted Gen. Elec. & Not voted EE 2004	Not voted Gen. Elec. & Not voted EE 2004
Motivations linked to criticism of the politics	40%	63%
Motivations linked to criticism or the lack of knowledge of the European matters	21%	17%
Personal motivations (on holiday, too busy...)	35%	21%

The table above shows that the profiles of the two sub-categories abstentionists vary essentially as concerns their political and personal dimensions. This means that the **European dimension did not motivate one category more than another in the choice to abstain**. This also reinforces the idea that abstention in European elections is not inevitable. Although it may seem very difficult to renew the confidence of those who abstain regularly, it is not utopian to hope to gain over those who voted in the last general elections. Indeed, **given that criticism or ignorance of European questions is not the main reason explaining the choice of not going to the polls, a targeted awareness campaign could be better perceived by these non-voters.**

1.5 « Politisation » of respondents

** Source questionnaire: Q10

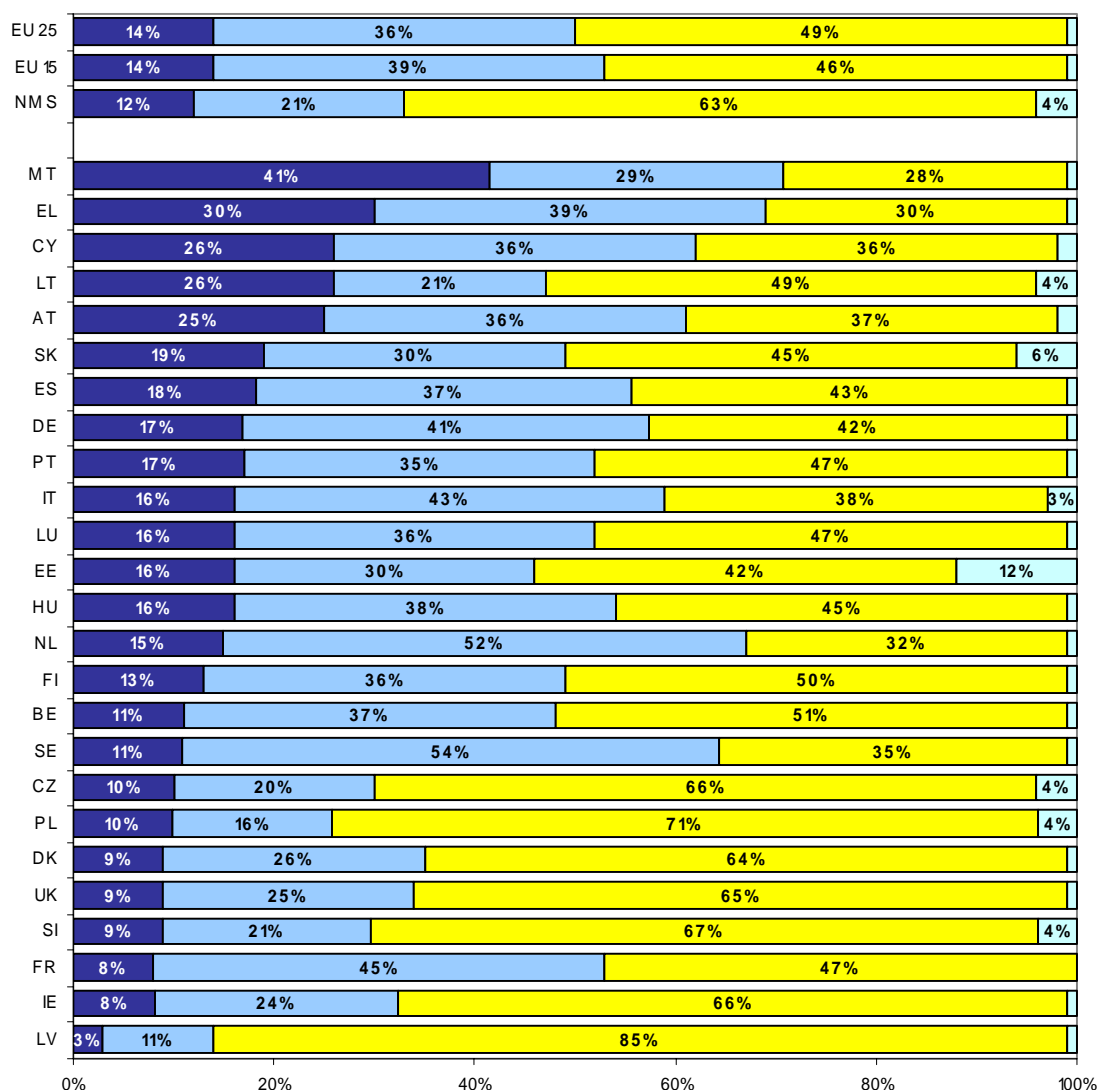
- Nearly one citizen out of two declares that he/she "is not at all close to a political party".

Does the fact that one feels close to a political party have an influence on voting participation? To answer that question, let's look at the degree of closeness of the persons interviewed to a political party.

Closeness to a political party splits the responses of the persons interviewed: 50% of them declare they are close to a political party and 49% refuse even the idea of this kind of political commitment. Having said that, 14% of the persons interviewed state that they are very close to a political party, which somewhat changes the tone of the subtotal given above.

Q10. Do you feel close to any one of the political parties?

- Yes, very close to one of the political parties
- Yes, somewhat close to one of the political parties
- No, not at all close to any of the political parties
- DK/NA



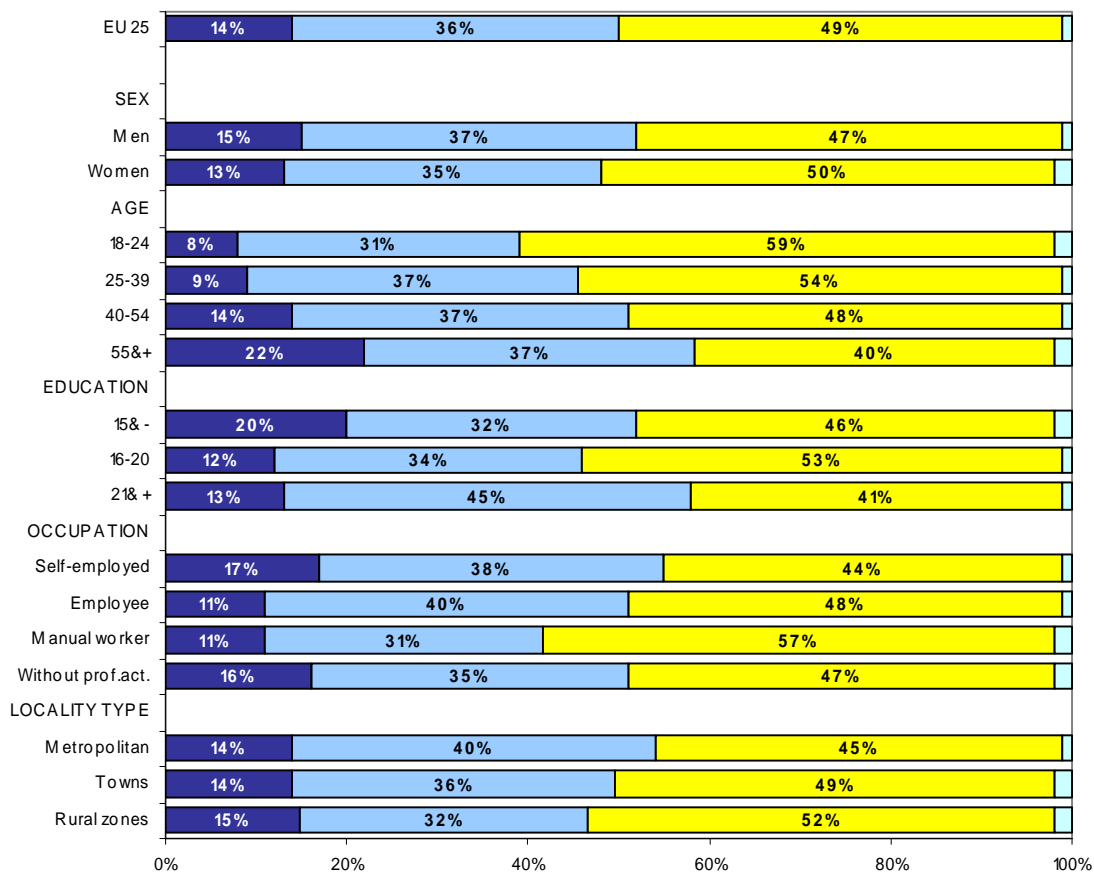
Being close to a political party seems to be much more widespread in the 15 "old" European countries than in the 10 new Member States (respectively 53% and 33%). **In Latvia, Poland and the Czech Republic, there is a massive non-commitment to a political party.** The political crises encountered in these three countries are no doubt related to this non-commitment. The results of the European elections in these three Member States also show a certain criticism with regard to the traditional political groups.

The answers to this question were very interesting in Malta, because they differed strongly from what is observed on the whole: 41% of the Maltese declare that, indeed, they are very close to a political party. This is 27 points higher than the average at European Union level. At the same time, participation in the vote in Malta was massive in comparison to other Member States. With 82.4%, this is the record for voting participation in countries where voting is not mandatory. There are two possible explanations for this:

- The right-left split is very marked in Malta. Due to the lack of diversity of political proposals, the two major political groups (MLP and PN) alternate in power. Under those circumstances, **not going to vote carries the risk of allowing the opposing party to become proportionally stronger.**
- **The two main political groups use the media intensively to inform the citizens.** In general, considerable publicity is given to elections in Malta. Each new vote is an opportunity for each group to assess its political weight as compared to the other.

Q10. Do you feel close to any one of the political parties?

- Yes, very close to one of the political parties
- Yes, somewhat close to one of the political parties
- No, not at all close to any of the political parties
- DK/NA



The social-demographic analysis of the results shows that:

- Men seem to feel slightly closer to a political party than women
- The politisation of the persons interviewed increases with age: only 8 % of young voters declare they are close to a political group, as compared to 22% of persons 55 or more.
- Manual workers appear decidedly more reticent than other professional categories with regard to the idea of being close to a political party.
- The absence of commitment to a political party is stronger in rural areas than in urban areas.

A more thorough analysis of the results on this question shows that there is a positive relation between commitment to a political party and going to the polls. If the question of voting participation is correlated to that of feeling close to a political party, it can be observed that **the more people feel close to a party, the more they go to the polls** (no doubt to show their support concretely). Correspondingly, **the less people feel close to a political party, the more they tend to abstain**. The table below illustrates this.

		Political Proximity		
<i>Turnout at the European elections 2004 (as of 19/07/04)</i>	Total EU 25	Very close to one of the political parties	Somewhat close to one of the political parties	Not at all close to any of the political parties
Voted	45.7%	65%	57%	32%
Did not vote	54.3%	35%	43%	68%

Here, we have another indicator confirming the hypothesis that **abstention**, whether observed in the European or in national elections, **is above all related to a low degree of "politisisation", or even distrust with regard to politics** of certain potential voters.

1.6 The level of information for going to vote

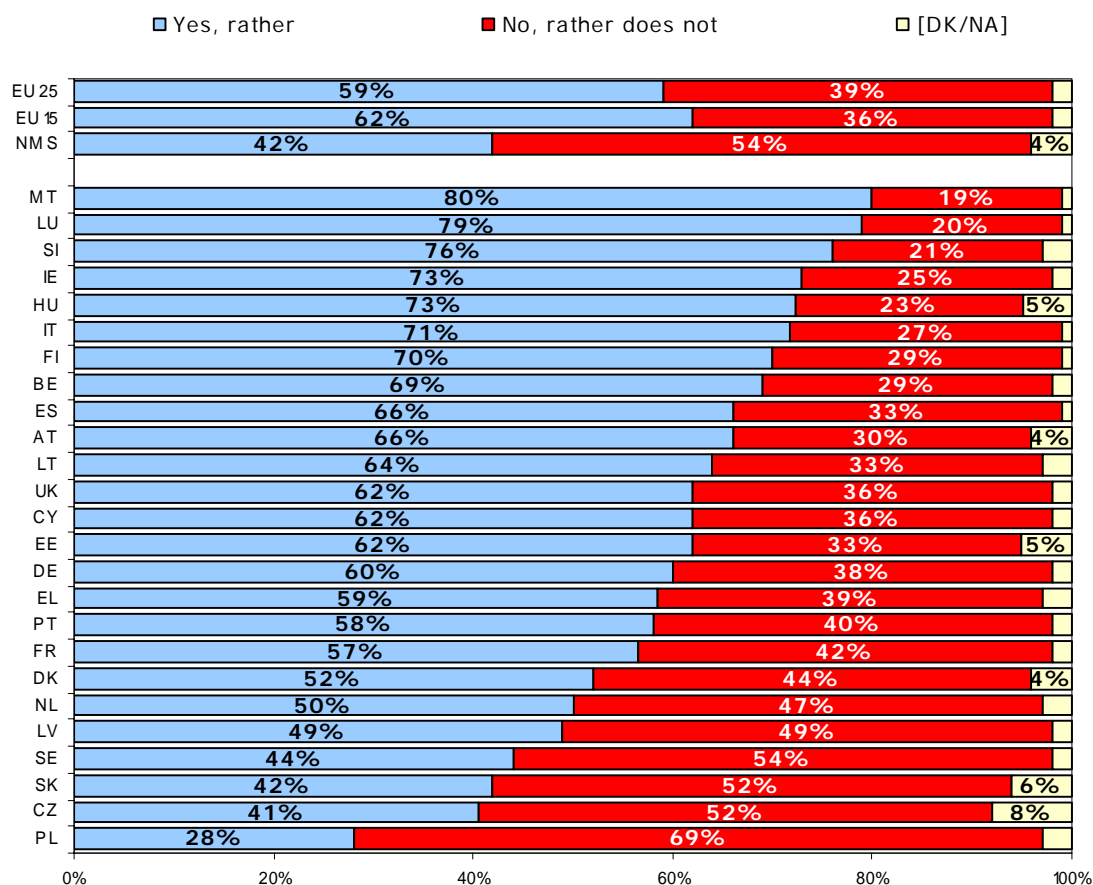
** Source questionnaire: Q6a

- Only a minority perceived a lack of information -

Given the particularly low level of participation in these European elections, one might wonder whether this abstention is due to a lack of information concerning the European elections.

If we look at the results at the European Union level, 39% of people interviewed acknowledge that they did not have all the information needed to choose the candidate for whom they would vote. This result is not insignificant but it is still a minority. In fact, nearly six potential voters out of 10 affirm the contrary.

Q6a. You had all the necessary information in order to choose for whom you were going to vote in the recent European Elections

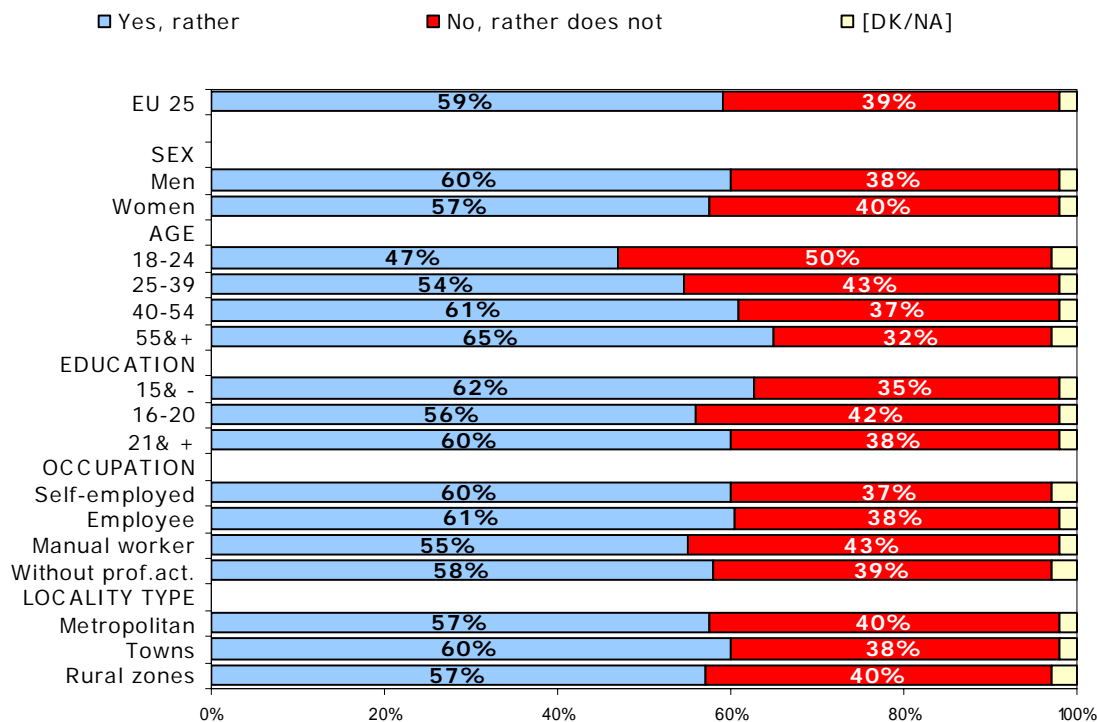


The chart above again shows the split between the 15 "old" members of the European Union and the 10 new ones, where a majority of respondents deem that they did not have sufficient information (54% versus 36% for the 15).

The ranking shown on this chart corresponds fairly closely to the rates of participation in each of the Member States. At the top are two countries where the participation was particularly strong, Luxembourg and Malta (a country where, as we have seen, media coverage of the elections is generally very strong), and, at the bottom of the list, Poland, the Czech Republic and Slovakia, countries where, conversely, participation was very weak). Only the Slovenians counter this observation: 76% of them consider that they had all information needed to make their choice, but only 28% of them went to the polls.

As concerns the social-demographic analysis of the results, the conclusion is the same: the categories that had more information were those that voted most actively. Among others, these were people over 55 and employees.

Q6a. You had all the necessary information in order to choose for whom you were going to vote in the recent European Elections



Having said that, it is interesting to note that nearly one abstentionist out of two declared that he/she had the information needed to make a choice at the polls. In other words, **although a potential voter has sufficient information, that does not mean that he/she will necessarily go to the polls**. Reticence with regard to politics can be so great that the level of information is not a sufficient criterion to prompt voters to go to the polls.

	EU 25	Turnout at the European elections 2004	
		Voted	Did not vote
Had all the necessary information to choose for whom you were going to vote	59%	72%	47%
Did not have all the necessary information to choose for whom you were going to vote	39%	27%	50%
DK/NA	2%	1%	3%

2. Exposure to the European elections

In this second part, we will consider the degree of exposure of potential voters to the electoral campaign on one hand and the results on the other.

We will notably try to see in what way voters' awareness was heightened by the electoral campaign and how they felt about it. In this part, we will also see how people remember the campaign organized by the European Parliament to encourage people to vote.

2.1 Experience of the electoral campaign

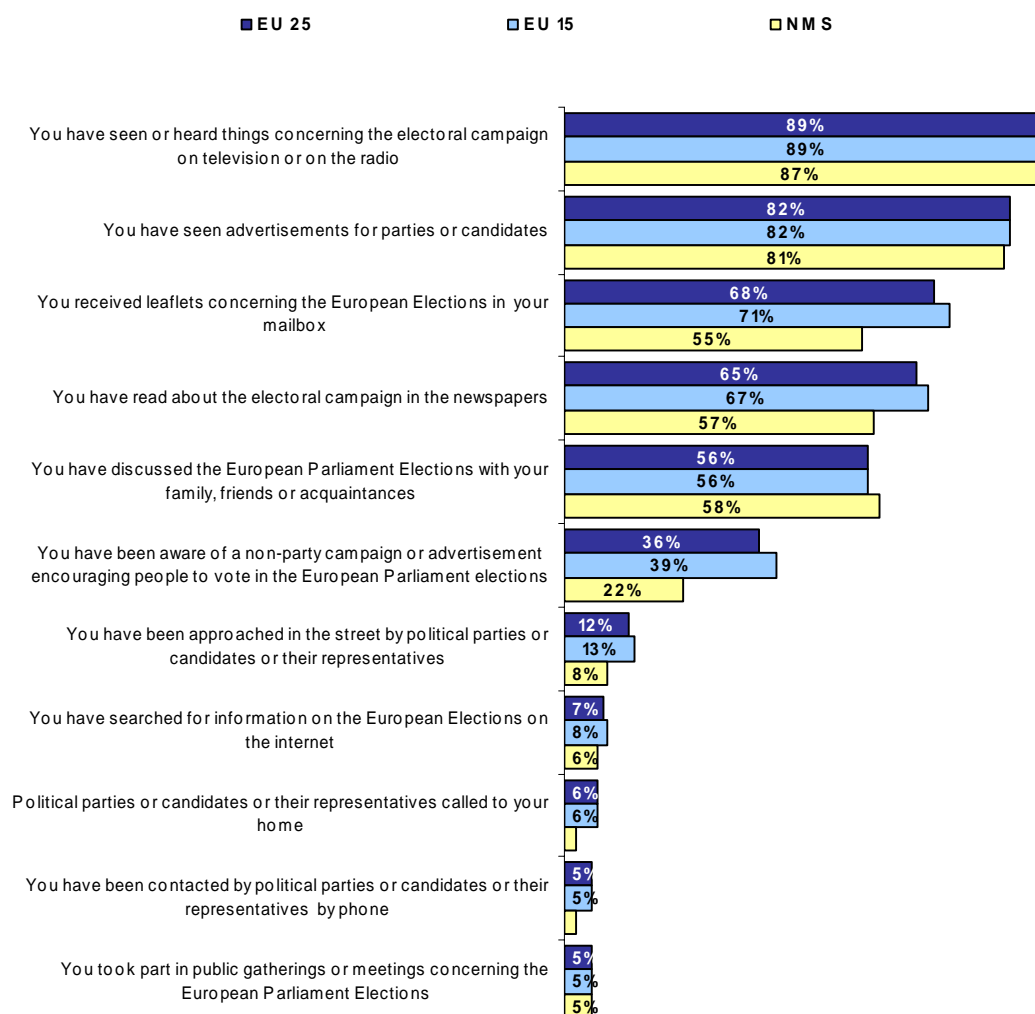
*** Source questionnaire: Q7*

- A certain passiveness in the exposure to the electoral campaign -

It is hardly surprising to see that **television and radio** appear once again to be **the most effective vectors of information to make the electoral campaign visible in the eyes of the constituents**. Nearly 9 respondents out of 10 recognise that they saw or heard things on the electoral campaign via one of the two media. Similarly, more than 8 respondents out of 10 declare that they saw advertising messages for parties or for candidates.

It is interesting to note that the results on these two dimensions are essentially identical for both the 15 "old" Member States and the 10 new ones. In other words, the handling of information and the media practices of the political parties in the pre-electoral period seem fairly similar all over the European Union.

Q7. Political parties and candidates campaigned for votes in the European Parliament elections we have just had. For each of the following, please tell me if you have been in this situation or not...
Answers "Yes!"



However, the chart above shows that generally speaking, the average for the new Member States is systematically higher than the level observed in the 15 Member State Union. This is particularly true when we look at the results about what respondents recall of the campaign initiated by European Parliament to encourage people to go to the polls (17 points separate the two sub-groups of countries), the presence of folders on European elections in the post box (16 point gap) or the memory of information read in the papers (10 point difference).

Direct contact with political agents is marginal. Only one citizen out of 10 met candidates or their representatives during the electoral campaign (a practice more common in Ireland, Italy and Sweden). Fewer than one out of fifteen was contacted by telephone by one of them.

In view of these results, **it clearly appears that the public's experience associated with the electoral campaign is essentially passive.** In other words, **information is addressed to the potential voter, rather than the voter seeking it out.** Active seeking of information on Internet concerns only 7% of respondents. This is also true for voluntary participation at public meetings or political meetings (5%).

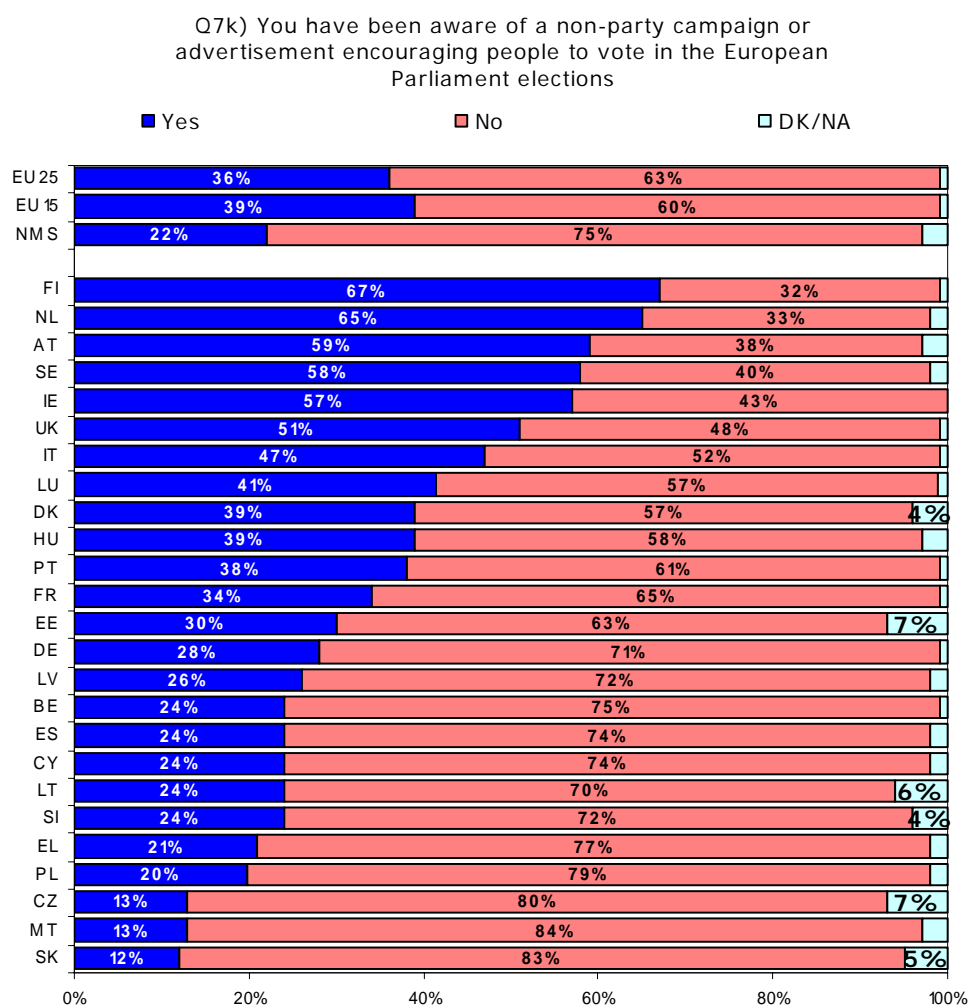
Let's go further into certain aspects where geographic or social-demographic differences are stronger. We invite the reader to refer to the tables provided in annex for a more detailed presentation of the results.

a. The voting awareness campaign

** Source questionnaire: Q7k

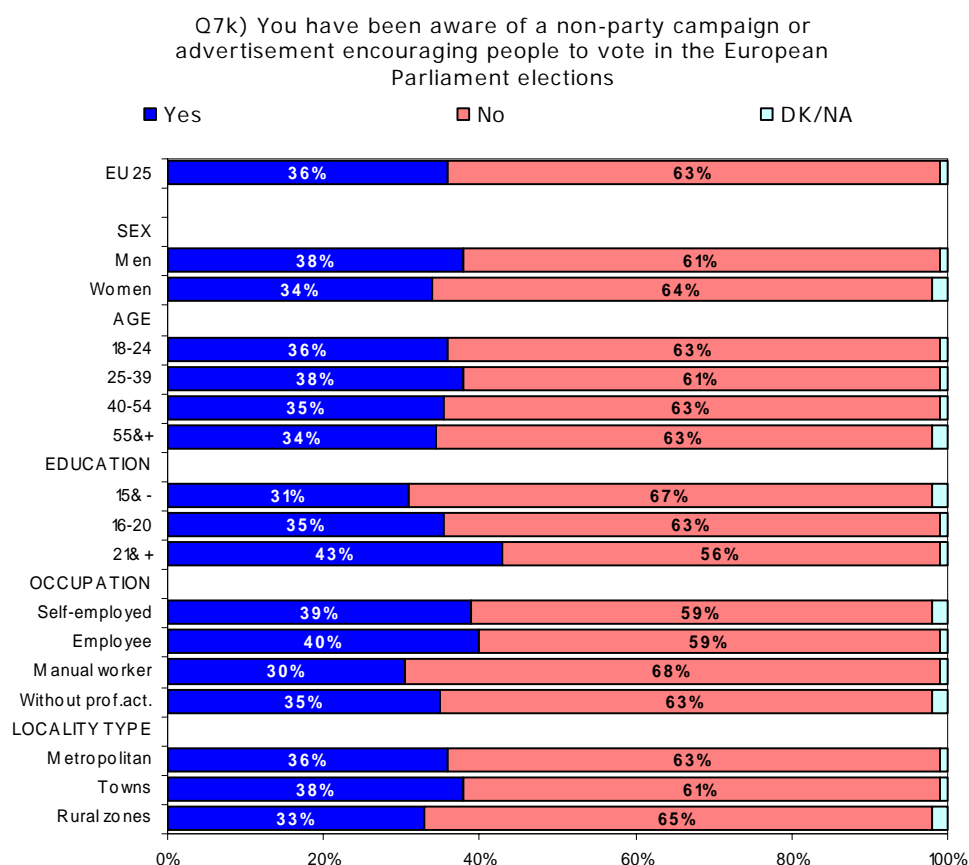
- Exposure that needs improvement -

More than one-third of the respondents remembered having seen or heard the awareness campaign encouraging people to vote in the European elections, as compared to 63% who did not recall it. The rate of memorisation varied quite strongly from one country to another, however, and particularly between the 10 new Member States and the 15 "old" countries.



The campaign seems to be remembered fairly well in the North of the Union, particularly in Finland, the Netherlands, Ireland and the United Kingdom. Without trying to draw hasty conclusions, we also see a significant rise in voting participation as compared to 1999 elections. Only Austria is an exception to this observation.

Nevertheless, **only a minority remembered this campaign in 19 countries out of 25**. The percentage is particularly low in Slovakia, Malta (where participation was very strong), in Czech Republic and Poland.



Social-democratic differences on this question explain little. We can see slightly stronger memorisation for the employee category (40%) as compared to manual workers (30%). People who had the advantage of longer schooling also remember this campaign better than those who finished their studies at 15 or younger.

Without claiming to truly measure the actual effect of this campaign on voting participation, **we can nevertheless observe that the greater the percentage of respondents who voted, the higher the memorisation of the campaign**. Conversely, abstentionists, whether they are regular or not, have less recollection of the voting awareness campaign.

	EU 25	Turnout at the European elections 2004	
		Voted	Did not vote
Have been aware of a non-party campaign or advertisement encouraging people to vote in the European Parliament elections	36%	42%	31%
Have not been aware of a non-party campaign or advertisement encouraging people to vote in the European Parliament elections	63%	57%	67%
DK/NA	1%	2%	1%

In other words, this table shows that the respondents who voted were more aware of this campaign than the abstentionists. Conversely, among those who voted at the last general elections but abstained for the European elections, recollection is less good than for the general level. Hence, this could mean that the awareness campaign did have a truly positive effect on participation at the polls. **Consequently it seems important for future campaigns to underline the incoherence in the attitude of certain voters who vote in general elections but not in the European elections.**

	EU 25	Turnout at elections		
		Voted Gen. Elec. & Voted EE 2004	Voted Gen. Elec. & Not voted EE 2004	Not voted Gen. Elec. & Not voted EE 2004
Have been aware of a non-party campaign or advertisement encouraging people to vote in the European Parliament elections	36%	41%	34%	28%
Have not been aware of a non-party campaign or advertisement encouraging people to vote in the European Parliament elections	63%	57%	65%	71%
DK/NA	1%	2%	1%	1%

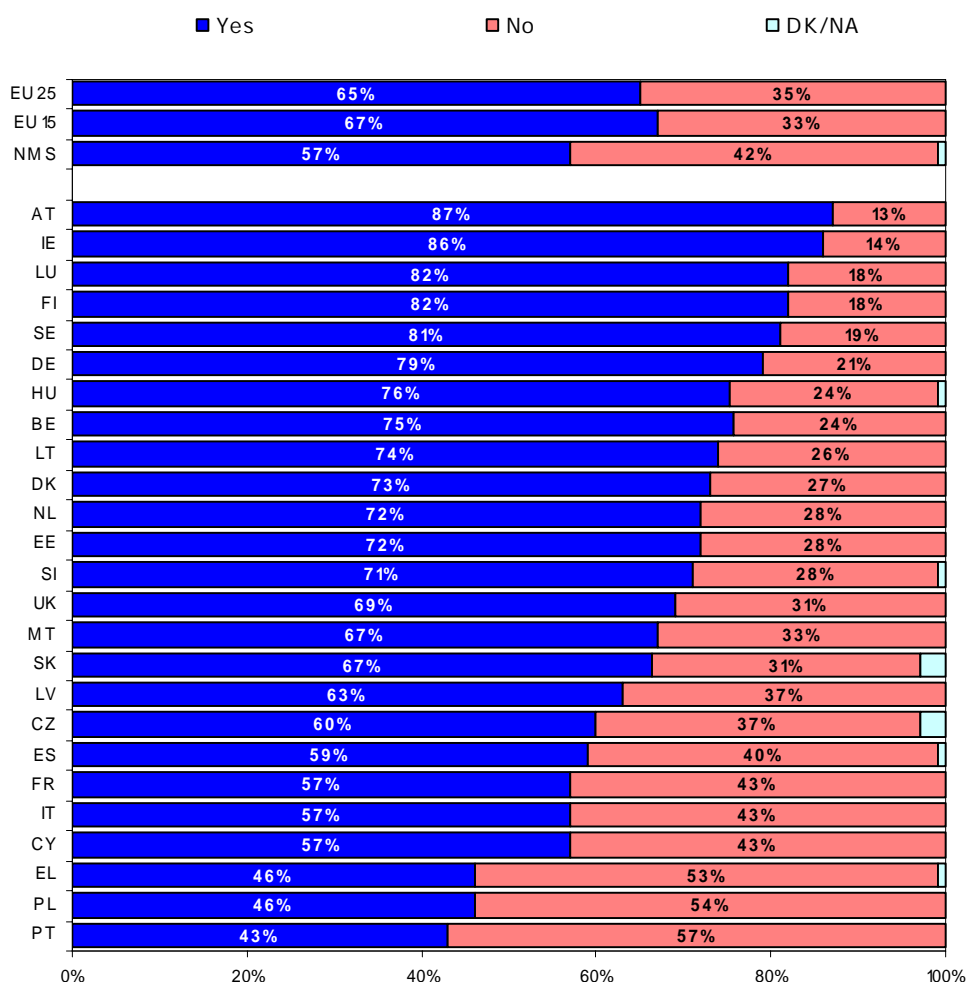
b. Handling of the electoral campaign in the written press

** Source questionnaire: Q7f

- Differences in recollection from one country to another -

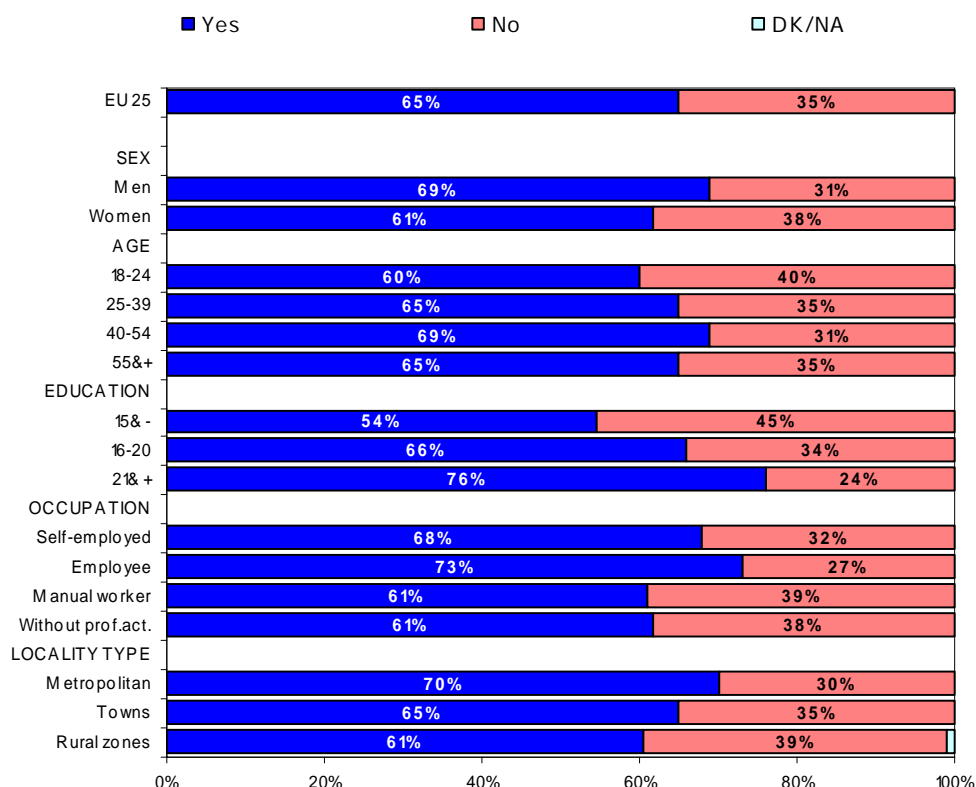
Two citizens out of three recall having read something about the electoral campaign in the papers. This European average shows the largest disparity between the new Member States (57%) and the "old" members (67%). This difference can be explained either by the lower percentage of people who habitually read the papers, or by less attention paid to the electoral campaign in the local media, or again by less attention devoted to this issue (and therefore lower recollection of readers). Our study unfortunately does not enable us to favour a particular hypothesis.

Q7 f) You have read about the electoral campaign in the newspapers



Looking at the details, we can see that the European average clouds great disparities between the Member States. Austria (87%), Ireland (86%), Luxembourg and Finland (82%) stand out for their particularly high positive answers. Conversely, at the bottom of the chart, Portugal (43%), Poland and Greece (46%) show rates twice as small as the countries mentioned previously.

Q7 f) You have read about the electoral campaign in the newspapers



Analysing the responses using social-demographic variables also shows that:

- Men (69%) more than women (61%) recall having read something on the electoral campaign in the press.
- 69% of persons between 40 and 54 declare they also read articles on the subject, as compared to 60% for 18-24 years old.
- The higher the age at the end of studies, the greater the recollection.
- Employees (73%), much more than manual workers, (61%) remember having read articles on the electoral campaign.
- People living in large urban centres are more likely than those in rural areas to have read something on the European elections in the written press.

- On this question, abstentionists at the European elections are also differentiated from voters who went to the polls: 57% of them remember having read something in the press concerning the elections; 75% of voters have a recollection. We can suppose that the lack of the interest for politics in general of this abstentionist category explains part of that difference.

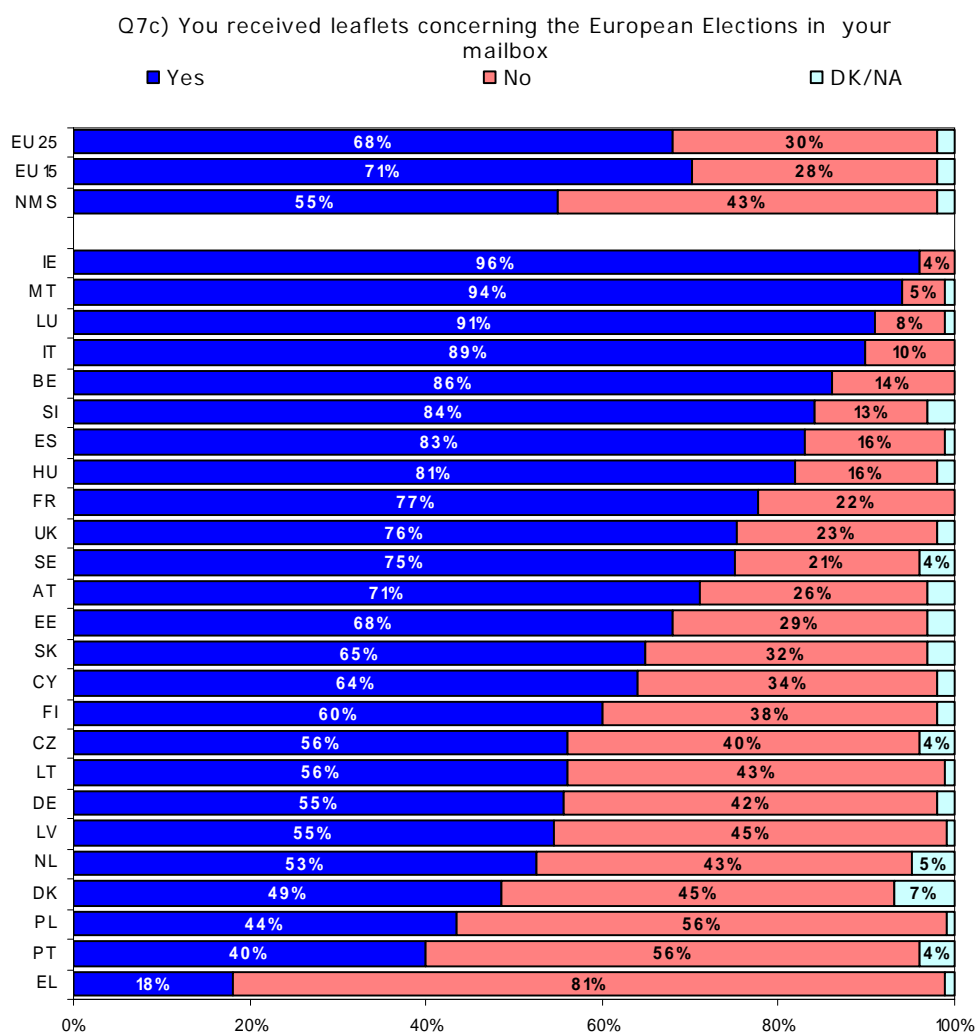
It clearly appears that the results are different when analysed using social-demographic variables. But we must not interpret them erroneously: **these differences reflect first and foremost a usual media profile**. In other words, we find relatively traditional differences here, which were already observed in studies on readership of the written press.

c. Folders in post boxes

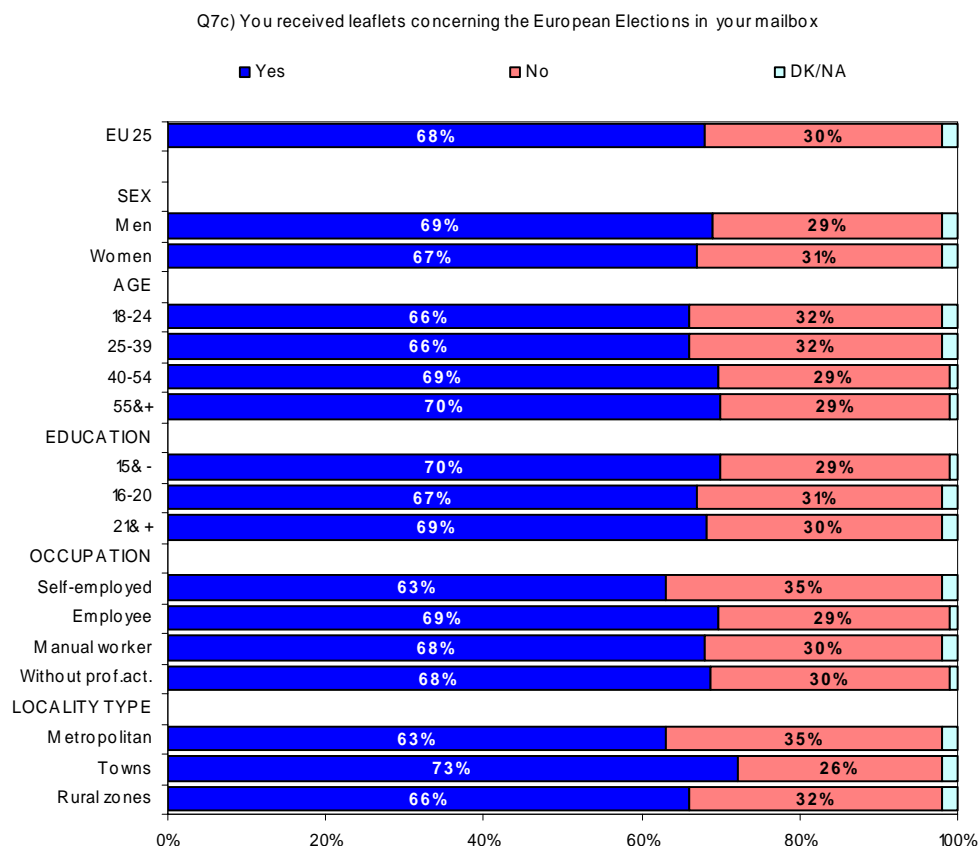
** Source questionnaire: Q7c

- The practice is not consistent -

Distributing folders on the European elections in post boxes or by mailing campaigns is a practice that differs greatly from one Member State to another. **This means that the European average of 68% of positive responses does not reflect the great diversity of situations observed within the European Union.**



The chart above shows the broad distribution of the answers. These vary from 96% in Ireland to only 18% in Greece. There is no geographic logic in the distribution of answers, nor logic concerning the size of the territory observed: at the top of the chart are countries from both the southern and northern part of the European Union, small as well as large countries; new Member States and members of 15-State Europe.



In social-demographic terms, the responses deviate very little from the European average. This is logical, given the fact that the distribution of folders in post boxes rarely targets specific categories of the population. Only geographic logic can have an influence here. In addition, we see that this practice seems more developed in medium sized towns (73%) than in large urban centres (63%).

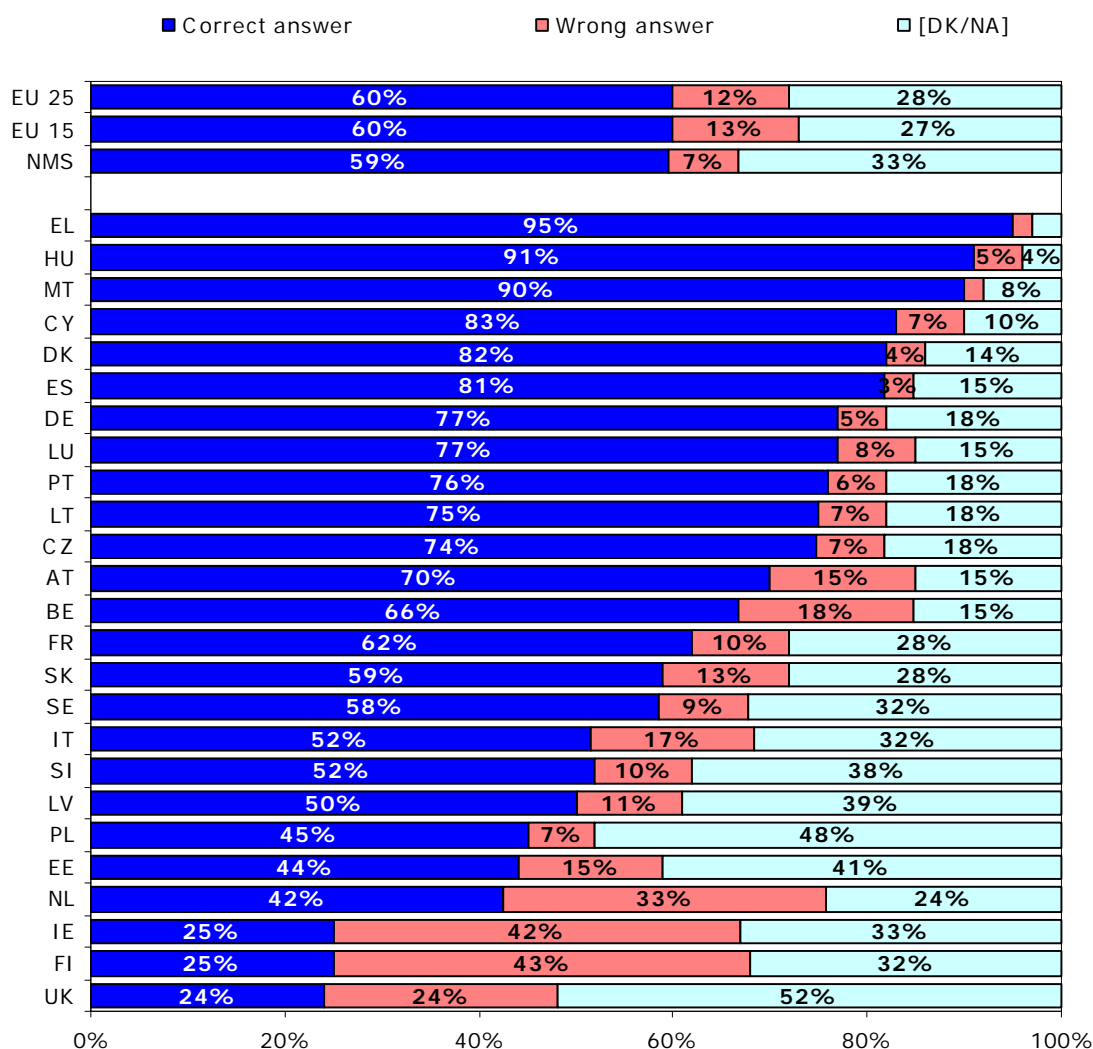
2.2 Knowledge of who won the elections at the national level

** Source questionnaire: Q5

- Good knowledge of who won the elections at the national level -

Another indicator of the exposure to European elections is the knowledge of who won the elections at national level. **6 citizens of the European Union out of 10 are able to give a correct answer when asked to spontaneously give the name of the political group that won the most votes at the European elections.** For once, this result is the same both for the new Member States, and the 15 "old" members.

Q5. Could you tell me which political party got the highest number of votes in the recent European Parliament elections in your country?



In greater detail, we see that the results in Ireland and Finland diverge significantly from those observed in other countries. There are two, purely national explanations for this:

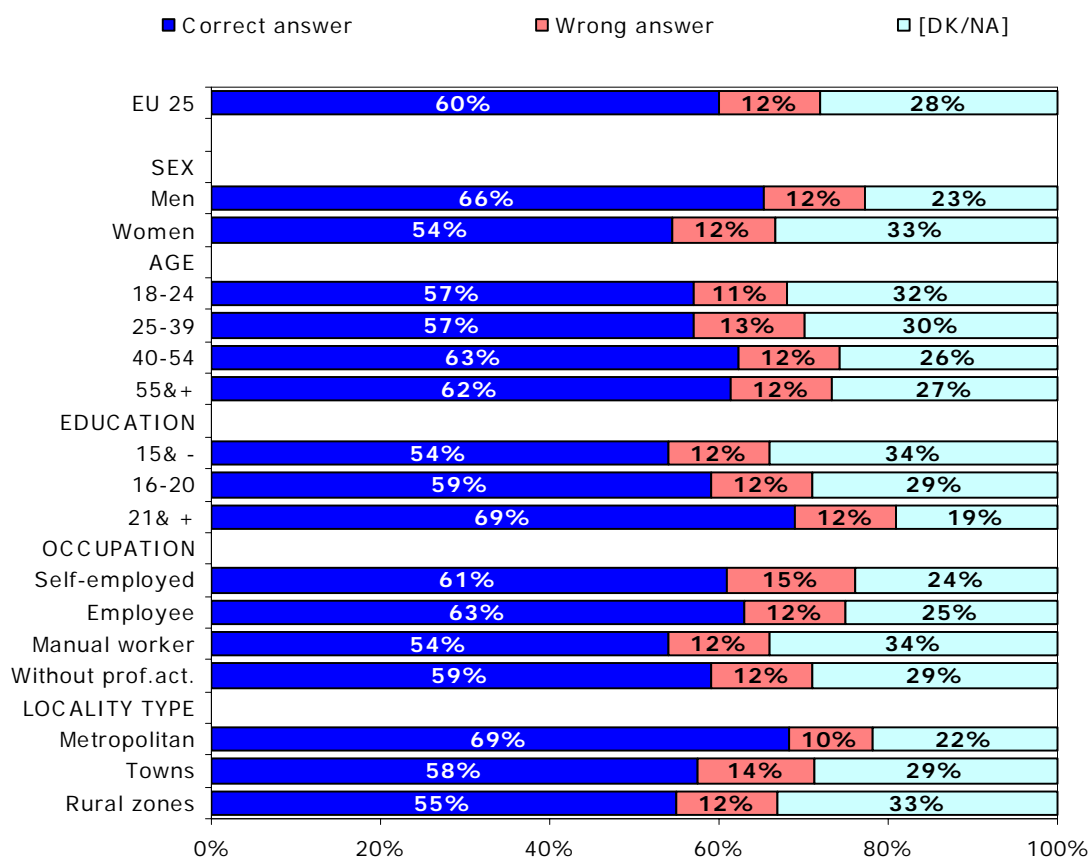
- In Ireland, Fianna Fáil, which actually won the most votes, is not the party that got the most seats in European Parliament. The Irish electoral system creates a rather unique situation where, all in all, Fine Gael can be considered as the party that « won » the elections in terms of the largest number of officeholders elected from its list. Under these circumstances, the respondents may have confused the two parties.
- In Finland, the two main political groups in the country (KOK and KESK) came in very close. In fact, both groups won the same number of seats.

In the United Kingdom, the rate of non-response is particularly high, to the point that it represents a majority (52%). Regionalisation of the vote and low participation at the polls in this country seem the likely explanation.

At the top of the chart, we find the countries where the political party that won the elections came in well ahead of its opponents (this is the case in Greece, Hungary, Malta, Denmark, Spain and in Germany). Only Cyprus is in contradiction with this observation. There, AKEL and DISY obtained very close scores, but the number of correct answers is nevertheless very high. The strong presence at the polls in this country (where it is true, voting is mandatory) may be a sign of the interest of the Cypriots for this European ballot. The results of the Flash 161 done before the vote confirmed this hypothesis: 84% of Cypriots indicated that it was important for them to know the name of the 6 MEPs who would represent them in the European Parliament⁴.

⁴ For more details, see the FLASH EB 161 report on this subject.

Q5. Pourriez-vous me dire lequel des partis politique a eu le plus grand nombre de votes lors des récentes élections européennes dans votre pays ?



The social-demographic analysis of the responses to this question in the enlarged Union show significant differences between sub-categories:

- Men seem more able than women to answer the interviewer's question correctly (66% of correct responses vs. 54%).
- The rate of correct responses increases with the level of education: 54% of those who stopped schooling at 15 or less as against 69% for those who finished their studies after 20.
- City-dwellers are also more likely to give a correct answer than are people living in rural areas (69% compared to 55%).

- Fairly logically, a higher proportion of the people who went to the polls were able to answer the question correctly than those who abstained (70% versus 52%). Nevertheless, the rate of correct answers from abstentionists is still a majority. Only regular absentionists (those who did not vote at the last general elections or at the European elections) gave a minority of correct answers (43% versus 45% who "abstain" from answering).

- Finally, the closer the respondents feel to a political party, the more they are able to give a correct answer to the interviewer: this held for 74% of those who declared they felt very close to a political party as compared to 48% for those who did not feel at all close to any political party.

3. The influence of European issues in the vote

In this last part of the analysis, we will essentially consider the attitude and the judgment of voters with regard to the European issue and will try to see the influence of these opinions on their vote in the European elections.

But before anything else, we should try to see whether the questions associated with European elections had an effect at the time the voters made their choices for the election.

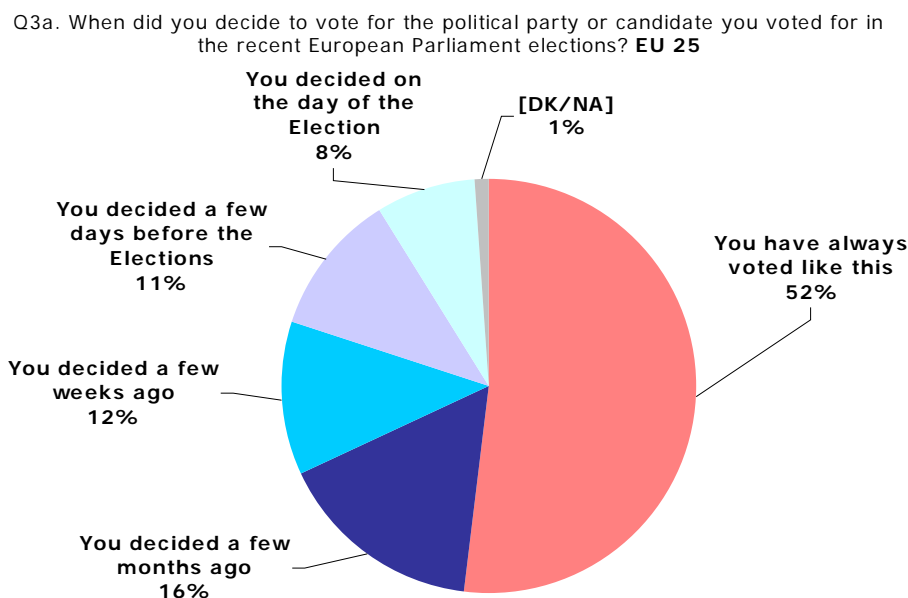
3.1 When the decision is taken

*** Source questionnaire: Q3a*

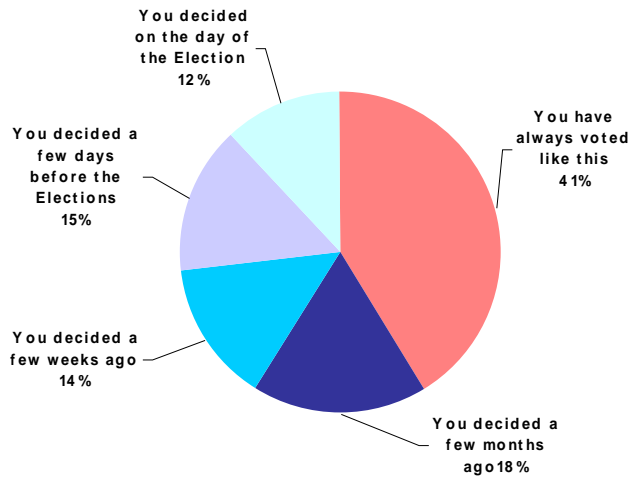
- One voter out of two votes systematically for the same party -

More than one voter out of two declared that he/she always votes the same way. This means, **that for more than half of the voters, the vote is reproduced whatever the type of election envisaged.**

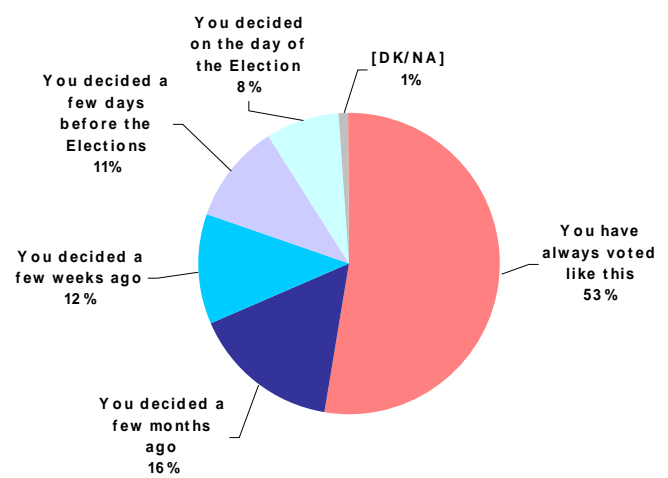
Nevertheless, **the results for the new Member States show greater volatility in the electoral choice:** 41% of voters in these countries declare that they always voted the same way as compared to 53% for the 15 "old" Member States. The political crises undergone in certain countries and the signs of distrust that were observed in some of them are reflected in these results.



Q3a. When did you decide to vote for the political party or candidate you voted for in the recent European Parliament elections? **NMS**



Q3a. When did you decide to vote for the political party or candidate you voted for in the recent European Parliament elections? **EU 15**



We can see that **one voter out of five decided only a few days before going to the polls or on the day of the elections**. This is particularly true in France (where nearly one third of the voters decided late in the day), in Sweden (36%) and particularly in Poland (38%). In Poland, only 23% of those who cast a ballot declared they had renewed their confidence in the party for which they usually voted: a result that was confirmed on counting the ballots.

In social-demographic terms, it must be said that young voters are particularly the ones who decided at the last minute as compared to their elders.

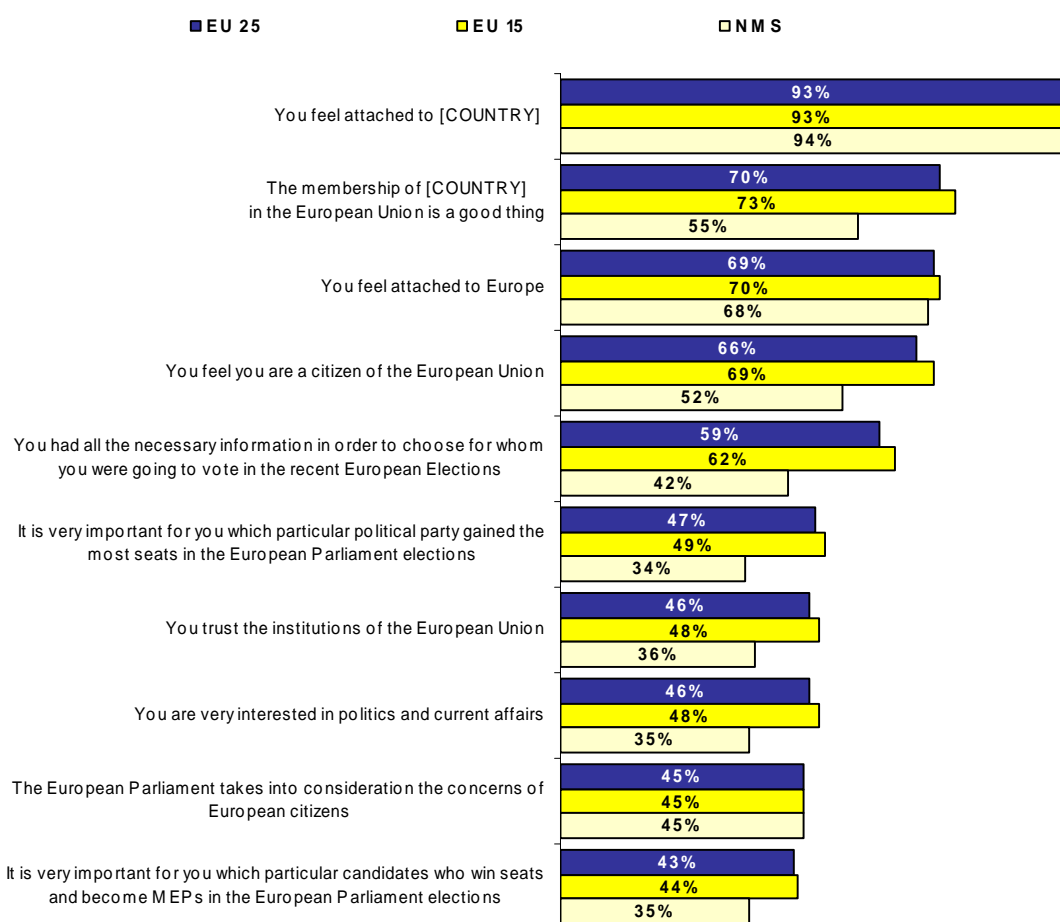
3.2 The attitude with regard to Europe and the weight of Euroscepticism

** Source questionnaire: Q6

- Euro-enthusiasts were more frequent among voters than among abstentionists -

Globally speaking, the citizens of the European Union are Euro-enthusiasts. The chart below clearly shows that for most of the aspects tested, the rates of acceptance are positive for the majority.

Q6. For each of the following propositions, please tell me if it rather corresponds or rather does not correspond to your attitude or your opinion. Answers "Yes, rather"



The first observation, attachment to the European Union is about 70%, in both the 10 new Member States and the 15 "old" members. Conversely, significant differences appear when it comes to assessing the advantages of the country belonging to the European Union or to feeling a citizen of the Union.

This is easily explained by the short amount of time that has passed since 1 May.

- Too little time has gone by since enlargement **to enable some respondents in the 10 new Member States to be conscious of their new European citizenship.**
- Many respondents prefer to see how things develop to be able to assess the interest of this membership for their country: the rates of non-response were particularly high on these questions, corroborating this hypothesis (22% in the new Member States vs. Only 5% in the 15 "old" Member States).

Among the critics, we see **particularly discordant opinions on the confidence to be awarded to the European institutions**: a relative majority of respondents in the former 15 State Union feel confident in these institutions; this is not the case in the new Member States, particularly in Poland (only 29% of the Polish declare they are confident in the European institutions).

Another criticism shared fairly consistently is **European Parliament's failure to take account of the concerns of European citizens**. These last two criticisms were already expressed in studies done in the pre-electoral period.

It should be noted that in comparison to the results of the pre-electoral survey done on behalf of the European Commission and the European Parliament (see FLASH EB 161), a drop is observable in the indicators associated with attachment to the European Union and the feeling of belonging to the Union can be observed. Since the results of the elections were published and certain Eurosceptical political tendencies have gained ground, it is possible that some people dare express a negative opinion with regard to the European Union more openly than they did in the past. They may feel confirmed in their choice by the results of political parties critical of Europe.

To better understand and categorise the state of mind of those who did not go to the polls for the European elections, it is crucial to make a distinction between the category of voters and abstentionists and to study their respective reactions in view of these dimensions.

Answers « Yes, rather »	Turnout at the European elections 2004		
	EU 25	Voted	Did not vote
You feel attached to [COUNTRY]	93%	95%	92%
The membership of [COUNTRY] in the European Union is a good thing	70%	79%	63%
You feel attached to Europe	69%	77%	63%
You feel you are a citizen of the European Union	66%	74%	59%
You trust the institutions of the European Union	46%	55%	39%
The European Parliament takes into consideration the concerns of European citizens	45%	51%	39%

Without talking about Euroscepticism with the abstentionists, this correlation shows **a clearly greater feeling of belonging to Europe in those who voted than in the abstentionists**. In other words – and the results of the election confirm this – for the majority a pro-European message was expressed at the polls on 13 June, although a certain form of Euroscepticism in several Member States, and particularly the new members, must not be neglected.

On this subject, it is interesting to note that at the national level, certain political parties regularly manage to mobilise their followers on themes reflecting strong scepticism with regard to Europe. In the United Kingdom, the UKIP (that obtained 16.8% of the votes expressed on national level) scored better with people who voted in the last general elections (19%) than with those who abstained (11%). The same observation can be made for Sweden, where Junillstan got 14.5 % nationally, 15% from voters in the last general elections and only 7% with those who did not go to the polls for those elections. In other words, in countries where Euroscepticism is often present, the partisans of this stance show their opinion in the ballots as often as they can.

On the other hand, in Poland the Samoobrona (« Self-defence ») party did better with abstentionists in the last general election organised in the country (15%) than with those who voted (10%). This means that this party was able to mobilise part of the electorate that does not usually go to the polls.

CONCLUSION

The European elections in 2004 were exceptional in more than one way: first, by the number of potential voters who were invited to elect their MEPs, secondly by the number of lists and candidates for office and finally, by the record abstention for these elections.

Nevertheless, the results of this post-electoral survey show that high rates of abstention are not inevitable. The comparison of rates of participation for the last four elections organised in each of the Member States indicates that voters assess the importance they award to each type of election and decide to go to the polls or to abstain on that basis. This means that **by insisting on the issues at stake in the European elections and their consequences on daily life, it should be possible to increase participation in elections.**

The choice of the timing is not insignificant: certain non-voters, who nevertheless turned out in the last general election, could not make it to the polls because they were on holidays or away from home.

This survey also shows that in the pre-electoral period, **the public receives information, more than it seeks information.** The so-called traditional media (television, radio, press) are still indispensable to rapidly distribute information to a broad audience on the electoral campaign and European elections in general.

Despite a weak recollection of the awareness campaign, it seems it had a positive effect on participation at the polls. Now, the question is how to manage to keep some voters from limiting their participation to the general elections organised in their own country.

On the whole, **abstentionists did not spontaneously choose to abstain at the European elections for reasons associated with Europe.** Abstention is first of all an expression of disappointment in the political system.

Consequently, the stakes are double for the 2009 European elections: taking action so that more potential voters give their opinion in the ballot box and working for the next five years to convince all the abstentionists of the advantages of the construction of Europe for their country and particularly for themselves.

ANNEXES

Q1 Les élections européennes ont eu lieu le [INSERER LA DATE CORRECTE SELON LE PAYS]. Pour différentes raisons, beaucoup de personnes en [PAYS] n'ont pas voté à ces élections. Avez-vous voté aux récentes élections européennes ?

Q1 European Parliament elections were held on the [INSERT CORRECT DATE ACCORDING TO COUNTRY]. For one reason or another, many people in [COUNTRY] did not vote in these elections. Did you yourself vote in the recent European Parliament elections?

	Exprimés Expressed	A voté Voted	N'a pas voté Did not vote	NSP/SR DK/NA
EU 25	100%	46%	54%	0%
EU 15	100%	49%	51%	0%
BE	100%	91%	9%	0%
DK	100%	48%	52%	0%
DE	100%	43%	57%	0%
EL	100%	63%	37%	0%
ES	99%	46%	54%	0%
FR	100%	43%	57%	0%
IE	100%	59%	41%	0%
IT	100%	73%	27%	0%
LU	94%	89%	11%	0%
NL	100%	39%	61%	0%
AT	100%	42%	58%	0%
PT	100%	39%	61%	0%
FI	100%	39%	61%	0%
SE	100%	38%	62%	0%
UK	100%	39%	61%	0%
NMS	100%	27%	73%	0%
CY	100%	71%	29%	0%
CZ	100%	28%	72%	0%
EE	100%	27%	73%	0%
HU	100%	39%	61%	0%
LV	99%	41%	59%	1%
LT	100%	48%	52%	0%
MT	100%	82%	18%	0%
PL	100%	21%	79%	0%
SI	100%	29%	71%	0%
SK	100%	17%	83%	0%
SEXE - SEX				
Hommes Men	100%	46%	54%	0%
Femmes Women	100%	45%	55%	0%
AGE				
18 - 24	100%	33%	67%	0%
25 - 39	100%	37%	63%	0%
40 - 54	100%	46%	54%	0%
55 +	100%	59%	41%	0%
EDUCATION				
15 & -	99%	52%	48%	1%
16 - 20	100%	40%	60%	0%
21 & +	100%	50%	50%	0%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION				
Indépendant Self- employ	100%	45%	55%	0%
Employé Employee	100%	46%	54%	0%
Ouvrier Manual worker	100%	36%	64%	0%
Ss act. prof. Without pr act	100%	48%	52%	0%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE				
Grand centre Metropolitan	100%	45%	55%	0%
Autres villes Other towns	100%	47%	53%	0%
Zones rurales Rural zones	100%	44%	56%	0%

Q1 Les élections européennes ont eu lieu le [INSERER LA DATE CORRECTE SELON LE PAYS]. Pour différentes raisons, beaucoup de personnes en [PAYS] n'ont pas voté à ces élections. Avez-vous voté aux récentes élections européennes ?

Q1 European Parliament elections were held on the [INSERT CORRECT DATE ACCORDING TO COUNTRY]. For one reason or another, many people in [COUNTRY] did not vote in these elections. Did you yourself vote in the recent European Parliament elections?

	Exprimés	A voté	N'a pas voté	NSP/SR
	Expressed	Voted	Did not vote	DK/NA
EU 25	100%	46%	54%	0%
EU 15	100%	49%	51%	0%
NMS	100%	27%	73%	0%

Participation EE 2004 - Turnout EE 2004

A voté - Voted	100%	100%		
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	100%		100%	

Participation Dern. Elect. Gén. - Turnout Last Gen. Election

A voté - Voted	100%	57%	43%	0%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	100%	17%	83%	0%

Participation Election Générale / EE 2004 - Turnout General Election / EE 2004

A voté Elec. Gen. & a voté EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Vote EE 2004	100%	100%		
A voté Elec. Gen. & Abst EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	100%		100%	
Abst. Elec. Gen. & Abst. EE 2004 - Abst. Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	100%		100%	

Proximité politique - Political Proximity

Très proche - Very close	100%	65%	35%	0%
Assez proche - Somewhat close	100%	57%	43%	0%
Pas proche du tout - Not close at all	100%	32%	68%	0%

Q3a Quand avez-vous décidé de voter pour le parti politique ou le candidat pour lequel vous avez voté aux récentes élections européennes ?

Q3a When did you decide to vote for the political party or candidate you voted for in the recent European Parliament elections?"

	Vous avez toujours voté de cette façon	Vous vous êtes décidé il y a quelques mois	Vous vous êtes décidé il y a quelques semaines	Vous vous êtes décidé quelques jours avant les élections	Vous vous êtes décidé le jour des élections	NSP/SR
	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	DK/NA
EU 25	52%	16%	12%	11%	8%	1%
EU 15	53%	16%	12%	11%	8%	1%
BE	46%	18%	14%	11%	10%	1%
DK	39%	17%	17%	19%	7%	0%
DE	48%	14%	17%	10%	9%	1%
EL	68%	15%	6%	5%	5%	0%
ES	76%	11%	5%	4%	3%	1%
FR	48%	12%	9%	21%	10%	0%
IE	33%	17%	22%	16%	10%	2%
IT	65%	17%	7%	6%	4%	0%
LU	41%	24%	15%	14%	6%	1%
NL	45%	14%	17%	14%	9%	0%
AT	48%	18%	17%	11%	5%	1%
PT	65%	14%	7%	7%	8%	0%
FI	40%	14%	19%	14%	13%	1%
SE	24%	19%	20%	20%	16%	1%
UK	36%	21%	19%	12%	11%	1%
NMS	41%	18%	14%	15%	12%	0%
CY	53%	14%	11%	14%	8%	0%
CZ	46%	14%	14%	19%	6%	1%
EE	39%	22%	23%	8%	8%	1%
HU	74%	15%	5%	2%	3%	0%
LV	31%	20%	20%	14%	16%	0%
LT	30%	23%	15%	13%	18%	1%
MT	47%	27%	9%	8%	8%	1%
PL	23%	21%	17%	20%	18%	0%
SI	41%	18%	15%	12%	11%	1%
SK	52%	11%	14%	16%	7%	0%
SEXE - SEX						
Hommes Men	51%	17%	13%	10%	8%	1%
Femmes Women	53%	15%	12%	12%	8%	1%
AGE						
18 - 24	35%	19%	14%	17%	14%	1%
25 - 39	48%	16%	12%	13%	10%	0%
40 - 54	51%	18%	14%	9%	8%	0%
55 +	60%	14%	11%	9%	6%	1%
EDUCATION						
15 & -	64%	13%	9%	8%	6%	1%
16 - 20	49%	17%	13%	12%	9%	1%
21 & +	46%	17%	15%	13%	8%	1%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION						
Indépendant Self- employ	52%	18%	14%	9%	7%	1%
Employé Employee	47%	16%	15%	12%	10%	0%
Ouvrier Manual worker	56%	16%	11%	9%	7%	0%
Ss act. prof. Without pr act	54%	15%	11%	11%	8%	1%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE						
Grand centre Metropolitan	52%	16%	14%	10%	7%	1%
Autres villes Other towns	51%	18%	12%	11%	9%	0%
Zones rurales Rural zones	54%	13%	11%	12%	9%	1%

Q3a Quand avez-vous décidé de voter pour le parti politique ou le candidat pour lequel vous avez voté aux récentes élections européennes ?

Q3a When did you decide to vote for the political party or candidate you voted for in the recent European Parliament elections?"

	Vous avez toujours voté de cette façon	Vous vous êtes décidé il y a quelques mois	Vous vous êtes décidé il y a quelques semaines	Vous vous êtes décidé quelques jours avant les élections	Vous vous êtes décidé le jour des élections	NSP/ SR
	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	DK/ NA
EU 25	52%	16%	12%	11%	8%	1%
EU 15	53%	16%	12%	11%	8%	1%
NMS	41%	18%	14%	15%	12%	0%

Participation EE 2004 - Turnout EE 2004

A voté - Voted	52%	16%	12%	11%	8%	1%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote						

Participation Dern. Elect. Gén. - Turnout Last Gen. Election

A voté - Voted	55%	15%	12%	10%	7%	1%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	28%	24%	13%	18%	15%	2%

Participation Election Générale / EE 2004 - Turnout General Election / EE 2004

A voté Elec. Gén. & a voté EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Vote EE 2004	55%	15%	12%	10%	7%	1%
A voté Elec. Gén. & Abst. EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004						
Abst. Elec. Gén. & Abst. EE 2004 - Abst. Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004						

Proximité politique - Political Proximity

Très proche - Very close	76%	11%	7%	4%	2%	0%
Assez proche - Somewhat close	55%	17%	13%	10%	5%	0%
Pas proche du tout - Not close at all	34%	16%	15%	17%	17%	1%

Q3b Quand avez-vous décidé de ne PAS voter aux récentes élections européennes ?

Q3b When did you decide NOT to vote in the recent European Parliament elections?

	Vous ne votez jamais You never vote	Vous vous êtes décidé il y a quelques mois You decided a few months ago	Vous vous êtes décidé il y a quelques semaines You decided a few weeks ago	Vous vous êtes décidé quelques jours avant les élections You decided a few days before the Elections	Vous vous êtes décidé le jour des élections You decided on the day of the Election	NSP/ SR DK/NA
EU 25	21%	17%	15%	17%	21%	9%
EU 15	21%	15%	15%	16%	23%	10%
BE	28%	15%	15%	12%	4%	27%
DK	10%	16%	13%	20%	30%	12%
DE	18%	14%	24%	15%	22%	7%
EL	24%	23%	11%	23%	15%	4%
ES	25%	10%	10%	14%	23%	18%
FR	20%	14%	10%	20%	23%	14%
IE	21%	13%	12%	6%	18%	31%
IT	12%	29%	12%	24%	18%	5%
LU	53%	4%	8%	7%	3%	25%
NL	16%	18%	14%	14%	30%	8%
AT	16%	20%	22%	18%	17%	7%
PT	23%	20%	9%	11%	28%	8%
FI	19%	19%	14%	15%	25%	8%
SE	9%	25%	19%	19%	21%	8%
UK	34%	11%	12%	10%	23%	10%
NMS	18%	23%	17%	20%	16%	7%
CY	8%	26%	7%	21%	31%	7%
CZ	18%	16%	21%	26%	8%	10%
EE	34%	23%	12%	10%	9%	12%
HU	19%	21%	16%	14%	25%	4%
LV	12%	26%	16%	16%	20%	10%
LT	22%	20%	14%	13%	20%	11%
MT	7%	33%	17%	7%	24%	12%
PL	18%	26%	17%	19%	14%	6%
SI	13%	23%	15%	20%	24%	6%
SK	8%	16%	18%	27%	20%	12%
SEXE - SEX						
Hommes Men	22%	18%	15%	16%	20%	10%
Femmes Women	19%	16%	16%	17%	22%	9%
AGE						
18 - 24	30%	10%	11%	16%	23%	11%
25 - 39	21%	14%	13%	17%	24%	10%
40 - 54	16%	21%	19%	16%	21%	7%
55 +	18%	22%	18%	17%	15%	10%
EDUCATION						
15 & -	20%	24%	15%	16%	17%	7%
16 - 20	22%	15%	16%	16%	22%	9%
21 & +	17%	16%	15%	18%	23%	10%
PROFESSION OCCUPATION						
Indépendant Self- employ	18%	18%	18%	17%	21%	8%
Employé Employee	16%	16%	16%	17%	25%	10%
Ouvrier Manual worker	27%	17%	14%	14%	20%	7%
Ss act. prof. Without pr act	21%	18%	15%	17%	19%	10%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE						
Grand centre Metropolitan	21%	15%	16%	16%	20%	12%
Autres villes Other towns	22%	17%	16%	17%	20%	9%
Zones rurales Rural zones	18%	19%	14%	16%	23%	9%

Q3b Quand avez-vous décidé de ne PAS voter aux récentes élections européennes ?

Q3b When did you decide NOT to vote in the recent European Parliament elections?

	Vous ne votez jamais	Vous vous êtes décidé il y a quelques mois	Vous vous êtes décidé il y a quelques semaines	Vous vous êtes décidé quelques jours avant les élections	Vous vous êtes décidé le jour des élections	NSP/SR
	You never vote	You decided a few months ago	You decided a few weeks ago	You decided a few days before the Elections	You decided on the day of the Election	DK/NA
EU 25	21%	17%	15%	17%	21%	9%
EU 15	21%	15%	15%	16%	23%	10%
NMS	18%	23%	17%	20%	16%	7%

Participation EE 2004 - Turnout EE 2004

A voté - Voted						
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	21%	17%	15%	17%	21%	9%

Participation Dern. Elect. Gén. - Turnout Last Gen. Election

A voté - Voted	8%	16%	19%	20%	28%	10%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	38%	18%	11%	12%	12%	9%

Participation Election Générale / EE 2004 - Turnout General Election / EE 2004

A voté Elec. Gen. & a voté EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Vote EE 2004						
A voté Elec. Gen. & Abst. EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	8%	16%	19%	20%	28%	10%
Abst. Elec. Gen. & Abst. EE 2004 - Abst. Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	38%	18%	11%	12%	12%	9%

Proximité politique - Political Proximity

Très proche - Very close	18%	19%	16%	16%	19%	12%
Assez proche - Somewhat close	13%	15%	17%	20%	24%	10%
Pas proche du tout - Not close at all	24%	17%	14%	15%	20%	9%

Q4 Quelles sont les raisons principales pour lesquelles vous n'avez pas voté aux récentes élections européennes ? Et pour quelle autre raison ?

Q4 What were the main reasons why you did NOT vote in the recent European Parliament elections? Any other reasons?

	Malade/ probl.de santé	Infirme/ agé	En vacan- ces/ absent de chez soi	Trop occupé/ pas le temps/t ravail	Pour des raisons fam.	Impli- qué dans une act. de loisirs	Probl. d'inscr. carte de vote/ carte élec.	Manque de conf./ insatis. pol. en général	Pas intéres- sé(e) par la pol.	Pas intér. par les affaires de l'UE	Insatis. du PE en tant qu'insti- tution	Opposé à l'UE	Ne connaît pas assez UE/PE ou élec. europ.	Voter n'a pas de csp/ ne change rien	Vote rare- ment ou jamais	Ne savait pas qu'il y avait - élec.	Manque de débat public/ de camp. elec.	Aut-e	NSP/SR
	Sick/ health probl. at the time	Disa- bled/ elderly	On holiday/ away from home	Too busy/ no time/ work	Due to family reasons	Invol- ved in a leisure activity	Registr. or voting card probl.	Lack of trust in / dissat. with politics gen.	Not intere- sted in politics as such	Not inter. in EU matters	Dissatis. with the EP as an institu- tion	Oppo- sed to the EU	Do not know much about the EU / EP or Europ. elec.	Vote has no csq/ does not change anyth.	Rarely or never vote	Did not know there were elec.	Lack of public debate / of elec. camp.	OTHER	DK/NA
EU 25	7%	2%	10%	13%	4%	2%	5%	22%	14%	7%	4%	3%	6%	9%	4%	1%	3%	11%	21%
EU 15	6%	1%	10%	14%	4%	2%	6%	19%	12%	6%	4%	3%	6%	8%	3%	1%	2%	12%	26%
BE	16%	4%	19%	9%	1%		1%	2%	6%			1%	1%	2%	1%		1%	41%	2%
DK	4%	2%	13%	17%	4%	2%	3%	2%	7%	8%	3%	7%	19%	7%	3%	0%	3%	12%	2%
DE	3%	1%	7%	14%	2%	1%	2%	36%	7%	4%	9%	2%	9%	14%	4%	2%	1%	1%	4%
EL	17%	7%	31%	13%	4%	4%	9%	8%	8%	6%	1%	0%	3%	3%	5%		0%	2%	0%
ES	8%	1%	13%	16%	6%	3%	5%	13%	15%	6%	1%	0%	2%	2%	5%		1%	4%	2%
FR	4%	1%	14%	8%	6%	0%	9%	12%	8%	4%	0%	6%		8%	1%		5%	21%	100%
IE	3%	2%	27%	18%	2%		20%	11%	10%	2%	3%	1%	5%	5%	9%	1%	2%	8%	90%
IT	14%	5%	11%	10%	9%	8%	2%	30%	11%	10%	5%		7%	10%	6%		2%	4%	83%
LU	8%	3%	7%	13%	3%	1%	24%	2%	27%	10%	0%	1%	6%	4%	21%	10%	7%	65%	84%
NL	3%	0%	7%	20%	2%	1%	2%	7%	10%	9%	5%	3%	10%	9%	5%	3%	4%	28%	2%
AT	4%	1%	17%	14%	3%	3%	2%	17%	6%	11%	9%	10%	5%	6%	2%	1%	2%	3%	4%
PT	9%	2%	16%	15%	4%	2%	14%	24%	8%	2%	0%		3%	4%	3%	2%	1%	5%	1%
FI	4%	1%	12%	14%	0%		1%	4%	13%	15%	2%	7%	7%	7%	4%		1%	29%	1%
SE	1%	1%	5%	11%	1%	0%	3%	3%	7%	10%	3%	11%	35%	5%	1%	5%	7%	11%	3%
UK	5%	1%	6%	18%	2%	1%	10%	12%	25%	9%	4%	1%	4%	3%	2%	3%	2%	25%	3%
NMS	10%	3%	8%	10%	4%	3%	2%	34%	21%	7%	3%	3%	7%	14%	7%	0%	3%	9%	3%
CY	8%	1%	9%	13%	3%	1%	6%	15%	7%	7%	2%	2%	1%	9%	0%	1%	2%	21%	3%
CZ	13%	4%	5%	13%	3%	5%	2%	39%	34%	12%	6%	7%	8%	22%	9%	0%	4%	4%	1%
EE	8%	2%	8%	10%	4%	1%	25%	13%	7%	8%	2%	6%	3%	12%	6%	1%	0%	11%	2%
HU	10%	3%	7%	10%	7%	1%	2%	20%	20%	4%	0%	1%	2%	5%	1%		0%	25%	1%
LV	7%	3%	9%	21%	7%	4%	10%	27%	7%	5%	3%	10%	8%	22%	2%	1%	3%	9%	82%
LT	10%	4%	15%	21%	9%	10%	11%	33%	32%	10%	5%	4%	6%	24%	14%	1%	1%	5%	2%
MT	9%	4%	5%	16%	11%	1%	3%	49%	17%	7%	4%	6%	4%	3%	2%			3%	6%
PL	10%	4%	9%	7%	2%	2%	1%	37%	19%	6%	3%	2%	7%	13%	7%	0%	3%	8%	1%
SI	6%	2%	9%	13%	2%	2%	1%	19%	13%	10%	2%	2%	4%	5%	8%	2%	2%	8%	10%
SK	8%	2%	6%	15%	10%	6%	1%	40%	26%	9%	5%	2%	13%	23%	5%	1%	9%	2%	1%

Q4 Quelles sont les raisons principales pour lesquelles vous n'avez pas voté aux récentes élections européennes ? Et pour quelle autre raison ?

Q4 What were the main reasons why you did NOT vote in the recent European Parliament elections? Any other reasons?

	Malade/ probl.de santé	Infirme/ âgé	En vacan- ces/ absent de chez soi	Trop occupé/ pas le temps/t ravail	Pour des raisons fam.	Impli- qué dans une act. de loisirs	Probl. d'inscr. carte de vote/ carte élect.	Manque de conf./ insatis. pol. en général	Pas intéres- sé(e) par la pol.	Pas intér. par les affaires de l'UE	Insatis. du PE en tant qu'insti- tution	Opposé à l'UE	Ne connaît pas assez UE/PE ou élec. europ.	Voter n'a pas de csp/ ne change rien	Vote rare- ment ou jamais	Ne savait pas qu'il y avait – élec.	Manque de débat public/ de camp. elec.	Aut-e	NSP/SR
	Sick/ health probl. at the time	Disa- bled/ elderly	On holiday/ away from home	Too busy/ no time/ work	Due to family reasons	Invol- ved in a leisure activity	Registr. or voting card probl.	Lack of trust in / dissat. with politics gen.	Not intere- sted in politics as such	Not inter. in EU matters	Dissatis. with the EP as an insti- tution	Oppo- sed to the EU	Do not know much about the EU / EP or Europ. elec.	Vote has no csq/ does not change anyth.	Rarely or never vote	Did not know there were elec.	Lack of public debate / of elec. camp.	OTHER	DK/NA
EU 25	7%	2%	10%	13%	4%	2%	5%	22%	14%	7%	4%	3%	6%	9%	4%	1%	3%	11%	21%
SEXE - SEX																			
Hommes Men	4%	1%	10%	14%	3%	2%	5%	23%	14%	8%	6%	4%	7%	9%	4%	1%	3%	11%	21%
Femmes Women	9%	3%	9%	12%	5%	2%	5%	22%	14%	5%	3%	2%	6%	9%	4%	1%	2%	12%	22%
AGE																			
18 - 24	2%	0%	11%	22%	4%	2%	8%	12%	20%	7%	2%	1%	8%	5%	4%	1%	3%	10%	22%
25 - 39	3%	0%	11%	16%	5%	3%	7%	19%	14%	6%	2%	2%	7%	8%	5%	1%	2%	11%	22%
40 - 54	5%	0%	7%	12%	4%	2%	3%	30%	12%	8%	6%	3%	6%	11%	4%	1%	2%	13%	20%
55 +	16%	7%	10%	4%	3%	1%	2%	27%	11%	6%	5%	5%	5%	11%	3%	1%	3%	10%	21%
EDUCATION																			
15 & -	15%	5%	7%	7%	4%	2%	3%	28%	12%	8%	3%	3%	5%	11%	4%	0%	2%	9%	22%
16 - 20	5%	1%	9%	15%	4%	2%	5%	22%	16%	7%	5%	3%	6%	9%	4%	1%	3%	11%	19%
21 & +	2%	1%	13%	14%	4%	2%	8%	18%	11%	5%	3%	2%	7%	7%	4%	1%	3%	15%	25%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION																			
Indépendant Self- employ	3%	0%	12%	16%	4%	3%	3%	29%	10%	6%	4%	2%	4%	7%	5%	1%	2%	13%	17%
Employé Employee	4%	0%	10%	17%	4%	2%	7%	21%	13%	7%	5%	3%	6%	8%	3%	1%	3%	13%	24%
Ouvrier Manual worker	3%	0%	7%	19%	2%	3%	6%	22%	14%	7%	4%	5%	8%	9%	5%	1%	2%	9%	17%
Ss act. prof. Without pr act	10%	4%	10%	8%	5%	2%	4%	22%	15%	6%	4%	2%	7%	10%	4%	1%	3%	11%	22%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE																			
Grand centre Metropolitan	5%	2%	12%	14%	3%	1%	6%	21%	11%	6%	4%	2%	6%	9%	4%	1%	2%	11%	24%
Autres villes Other towns	6%	1%	9%	13%	5%	3%	5%	23%	16%	7%	5%	3%	7%	9%	4%	1%	2%	12%	21%
Zones rurales Rural zones	9%	3%	9%	13%	4%	2%	3%	23%	14%	7%	3%	3%	6%	9%	5%	1%	3%	11%	20%

Q4 Quelles sont les raisons principales pour lesquelles vous n'avez pas voté aux récentes élections européennes ? Et pour quelle autre raison ?

Q4 What were the main reasons why you did NOT vote in the recent European Parliament elections? Any other reasons?

	Malade/pr obl.de santé	Infir- me/ âgé	En vacan- ces/ absen- t de chez soi	Trop occupé/ pas le temps/t ravail	Pour des raison s fam.	Impli- qué dans une act. de loisirs	Probl. d'inscr. carte de vote/ carte élec.	Manque de conf./ insatis. pol. en général	Pas inté- ressé(e) par la pol.	Pas intér. par les affaires de l'UE	Insatis. du PE en tant qu'institu- tion	Opposé à l'UE	Ne connaît pas assez UE/PE ou élec. europ.	Voter n'a pas de csp/ ne change rien	Vote rare- ment ou jamais	Ne savait pas qu'il y avait - élec.	Manque de débat public/ de camp. elec.	Aut-e	NSP/SR
	Sick/ health probl. at the time	Disa- bled/ elderly	On holid- ay/ away from home	Too busy/ no time/ work	Due to family reasons	Invol- ved in a leisure activity	Registr. or voting card probl.	Lack of trust in / dissat. with politics gen.	Not inter- ested in politics as such	Not inter. in EU matters	Dissatis. with the EP as an institu- tion	Oppo- sed to the EU	Do not know much about the EU / EP or Europ. elec.	Vote has no csp/ does not change anyth.	Rarely or never vote	Did not know there were elec.	Lack of public debate / of elec. camp.	OTHER	DK/NA
EU 25	7%	2%	10%	13%	4%	2%	5%	22%	14%	7%	4%	3%	6%	9%	4%	1%	3%	11%	21%
EU 15	6%	1%	10%	14%	4%	2%	6%	19%	12%	6%	4%	3%	6%	8%	3%	1%	2%	12%	26%
NMS	10%	3%	8%	10%	4%	3%	2%	34%	21%	7%	3%	3%	7%	14%	7%	0%	3%	9%	3%

Participation EE 2004 - Turnout EE 2004

A voté - Voted

N'a pas voté - Did
not vote

7%	2%	10%	13%	4%	2%	5%	22%	14%	7%	4%	3%	6%	9%	4%	1%	3%	11%	21%
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Participation Dern. Elect. Gén. - Turnout Last Gen. Election

A voté - Voted

N'a pas voté - Did
not vote

7%	1%	13%	14%	5%	3%	4%	22%	9%	6%	5%	3%	7%	8%	1%	1%	3%	11%	22%
5%	2%	6%	11%	3%	1%	7%	23%	21%	7%	3%	2%	5%	11%	8%	1%	2%	12%	20%

Participation Election Générale / EE 2004 - Turnout General Election / EE 2004

A voté Elec. Gen.
& a voté EE 2004
- Vote Gen. Elec. &
Vote EE 2004

A voté Elec. Gen.
& Abst EE 2004 -
Vote Gen. Elec. &
Abst. EE 2004

Abst. Elec. Gen. &
Abst. EE 2004 -
Abst. Gen. Elec. &
Abst. EE 2004

7%	1%	13%	14%	5%	3%	4%	22%	9%	6%	5%	3%	7%	8%	1%	1%	3%	11%	22%
5%	2%	6%	11%	3%	1%	7%	23%	21%	7%	3%	2%	5%	11%	8%	1%	2%	12%	20%

Proximité politique - Political Proximity

Très proche - Very
close

Assez proche -
Somewhat close

Pas proche du tout
- Not close at all

13%	3%	12%	9%	3%	1%	7%	21%	6%	5%	6%	5%	6%	9%	3%	1%	2%	9%	14%
6%	1%	13%	14%	5%	2%	5%	21%	10%	6%	4%	4%	8%	8%	2%	1%	3%	12%	24%
6%	2%	8%	13%	3%	2%	5%	23%	17%	7%	4%	2%	6%	10%	5%	1%	2%	11%	21%

Q5 Pourriez-vous me dire lequel des partis politique a eu le plus grand nombre de votes lors des récentes élections européennes dans votre pays ?

Q5 Could you tell me which political party got the highest number of votes in the recent European Parliament elections in your country?

	Réponse correcte Correct answer	Réponse fausse Wrong answer	NSP/SR DK/NA
EU 25	60%	12%	28%
EU 15	60%	13%	27%
BE	66%	18%	15%
DK	82%	4%	14%
DE	77%	5%	18%
EL	95%	2%	3%
ES	81%	3%	15%
FR	62%	10%	28%
IE	25%	42%	33%
IT	52%	17%	32%
LU	77%	8%	15%
NL	42%	33%	24%
AT	70%	15%	15%
PT	76%	6%	18%
FI	25%	43%	32%
SE	58%	9%	32%
UK	24%	24%	52%
NMS	59%	7%	33%
CY	83%	7%	10%
CZ	74%	7%	18%
EE	44%	15%	41%
HU	91%	5%	4%
LV	50%	11%	39%
LT	75%	7%	18%
MT	90%	2%	8%
PL	45%	7%	48%
SI	52%	10%	38%
SK	59%	13%	28%
SEXE - SEX			
Hommes Men	66%	12%	23%
Femmes Women	54%	12%	33%
AGE			
18 - 24	57%	11%	32%
25 - 39	57%	13%	30%
40 - 54	63%	12%	26%
55 +	62%	12%	27%
EDUCATION			
15 & -	54%	12%	34%
16 - 20	59%	12%	29%
21 & +	69%	12%	19%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION			
Indépendant Self- employ	61%	15%	24%
Employé Employee	63%	12%	25%
Ouvrier Manual worker	54%	12%	34%
Ss act. prof. Without pr act	59%	12%	29%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE			
Grand centre Metropolitan	69%	10%	22%
Autres villes Other towns	58%	14%	29%
Zones rurales Rural zones	55%	12%	33%

Q5 Pourriez-vous me dire lequel des partis politique a eu le plus grand nombre de votes lors des récentes élections européennes dans votre pays ?

Q5 Could you tell me which political party got the highest number of votes in the recent European Parliament elections in your country?

	Réponse correcte Correct answer	Réponse fausse Wrong answer	NSP/SR DK/NA
EU 25	60%	12%	28%
EU 15	60%	13%	27%
NMS	59%	7%	33%

Participation EE 2004 - Turnout EE 2004

A voté - Voted	70%	12%	19%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	52%	12%	36%

Participation Dern. Elec. Gén. - Turnout Last Gen. Election

A voté - Voted	66%	12%	22%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	45%	12%	42%

Participation Election Générale / EE 2004 - Turnout General Election / EE 2004

A voté Elec. Gén. & a voté EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Vote EE 2004	71%	12%	17%
A voté Elec. Gén. & Abst. EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	59%	12%	29%
Abst. Elec. Gén. & Abst. EE 2004 - Abst. Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	43%	12%	45%

Proximité politique - Political Proximity

Très proche - Very close	74%	12%	14%
Assez proche - Somewhat close	71%	11%	18%
Pas proche du tout - Not close at all	48%	13%	39%

Q6 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si elle correspond plutôt ou plutôt pas à votre attitude ou à votre opinion.

- a) Vous disposiez de toutes les informations nécessaires pour choisir pour qui vous alliez voter lors des récentes élections européennes

Q6 For each of the following propositions, please tell me if it rather corresponds or rather does not correspond to your attitude or your opinion.

- a) You had all the necessary information in order to choose for whom you were going to vote in the recent European Elections

	Oui, plutôt	Non, plutôt pas	NSP/SR
	Yes, rather	No, rather not	DK/NA
EU 25	59%	39%	2%
EU 15	62%	36%	2%
BE	69%	29%	2%
DK	52%	44%	4%
DE	60%	38%	2%
EL	59%	39%	3%
ES	66%	33%	1%
FR	57%	42%	2%
IE	73%	25%	2%
IT	71%	27%	1%
LU	79%	20%	1%
NL	50%	47%	3%
AT	66%	30%	4%
PT	58%	40%	2%
FI	70%	29%	1%
SE	44%	54%	2%
UK	62%	36%	2%
NMS	42%	54%	4%
CY	62%	36%	2%
CZ	41%	52%	8%
EE	62%	33%	5%
HU	73%	23%	5%
LV	49%	49%	2%
LT	64%	33%	3%
MT	80%	19%	1%
PL	28%	69%	3%
SI	76%	21%	3%
SK	42%	52%	6%
SEXE - SEX			
Hommes Men	60%	38%	2%
Femmes Women	57%	40%	2%
AGE			
18 - 24	47%	50%	3%
25 - 39	54%	43%	2%
40 - 54	61%	37%	2%
55 +	65%	32%	3%
EDUCATION			
15 & -	62%	35%	2%
16 - 20	56%	42%	2%
21 & +	60%	38%	2%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION			
Indépendant Self-employ	60%	37%	3%
Employé Employee	61%	38%	2%
Ouvrier Manual worker	55%	43%	2%
Ss act. prof. Without pr act	58%	39%	3%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE			
Grand centre Metropolitan	57%	40%	2%
Autres villes Other towns	60%	38%	2%
Zones rurales Rural zones	57%	40%	3%

Q6 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si elle correspond plutôt ou plutôt pas à votre attitude ou à votre opinion.

- a) Vous disposiez de toutes les informations nécessaires pour choisir pour qui vous alliez voter lors des récentes élections européennes

Q6 For each of the following propositions, please tell me if it rather corresponds or rather does not correspond to your attitude or your opinion.

- a) You had all the necessary information in order to choose for whom you were going to vote in the recent European Elections

	Oui, plutôt Yes, rather	Non, plutôt pas No, rather not	NSP/SR DK/NA
EU 25	59%	39%	2%
EU 15	62%	36%	2%
NMS	42%	54%	4%

Participation EE 2004 - Turnout EE 2004

A voté - Voted	72%	27%	1%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	47%	50%	3%

Participation Dern. Elect. Gén. - Turnout Last Gen. Election

A voté - Voted	64%	34%	2%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	44%	52%	4%

Participation Election Générale / EE 2004 - Turnout General Election / EE 2004

A voté Elec. Gen. & a voté EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Vote EE 2004	74%	26%	1%
A voté Elec. Gen. & Abst. EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	53%	45%	2%
Abst. Elec. Gen. & Abst. EE 2004 - Abst. Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	40%	56%	5%

Proximité politique - Political Proximity

Très proche - Very close	74%	24%	2%
Assez proche - Somewhat close	64%	34%	1%
Pas proche du tout - Not close at all	50%	47%	3%

Q6 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si elle correspond plutôt ou plutôt pas à votre attitude ou à votre opinion.

b) Vous avez confiance dans les Institutions européennes

Q6 For each of the following propositions, please tell me if it rather corresponds or rather does not correspond to your attitude or your opinion.

b) You trust the institutions of the European Union

	Oui, plutôt	Non, plutôt pas	NSP/SR
	Yes, rather	No, rather not	DK/NA
EU 25	46%	45%	9%
EU 15	48%	45%	7%
BE	64%	33%	3%
DK	47%	44%	9%
DE	45%	52%	3%
EL	60%	36%	4%
ES	53%	35%	11%
FR	50%	46%	4%
IE	64%	30%	6%
IT	55%	38%	6%
LU	70%	27%	3%
NL	50%	43%	7%
AT	37%	55%	8%
PT	66%	23%	11%
FI	50%	45%	6%
SE	37%	57%	5%
UK	34%	56%	10%
NMS	36%	42%	22%
CY	61%	25%	14%
CZ	31%	52%	17%
EE	38%	27%	35%
HU	62%	18%	21%
LV	34%	46%	21%
LT	43%	33%	24%
MT	55%	25%	20%
PL	29%	48%	23%
SI	57%	27%	16%
SK	38%	42%	20%
SEXE - SEX			
Hommes Men	46%	46%	7%
Femmes Women	46%	43%	10%
AGE			
18 - 24	52%	40%	8%
25 - 39	47%	46%	7%
40 - 54	42%	50%	9%
55 +	47%	42%	11%
EDUCATION			
15 & -	43%	45%	11%
16 - 20	45%	47%	9%
21 & +	52%	41%	7%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION			
Indépendant Self-employ	40%	51%	9%
Employé Employee	49%	44%	7%
Ouvrier Manual worker	41%	52%	7%
Ss act. prof. Without pr act	47%	42%	11%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE			
Grand centre Metropolitan	51%	42%	7%
Autres villes Other towns	45%	45%	9%
Zones rurales Rural zones	43%	47%	11%

Q6 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si elle correspond plutôt ou plutôt pas à votre attitude ou à votre opinion.

b) Vous avez confiance dans les Institutions européennes

Q6 For each of the following propositions, please tell me if it rather corresponds or rather does not correspond to your attitude or your opinion.

b) You trust the institutions of the European Union

	Oui, plutôt Yes, rather	Non, plutôt pas No, rather not	NSP/SR DK/NA
EU 25	46%	45%	9%
EU 15	48%	45%	7%
NMS	36%	42%	22%

Participation EE 2004 - Turnout EE 2004

A voté - Voted	55%	37%	8%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	39%	51%	10%

Participation Dern. Elect. Gén. - Turnout Last Gen. Election

A voté - Voted	50%	43%	8%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	38%	51%	11%

Participation Election Générale / EE 2004 - Turnout General Election / EE 2004

A voté Elec. Gen. & a voté EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Vote EE 2004	56%	36%	7%
A voté Elec. Gen. & Abst. EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	41%	51%	9%
Abst. Elec. Gen. & Abst. EE 2004 - Abst. Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	36%	52%	12%

Proximité politique - Political Proximity

Très proche - Very close	57%	37%	7%
Assez proche - Somewhat close	54%	39%	7%
Pas proche du tout - Not close at all	38%	52%	11%

Q6 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si elle correspond plutôt ou plutôt pas à votre attitude ou à votre opinion.

c) Vous vous sentez citoyen de l'Union européenne

Q6 For each of the following propositions, please tell me if it rather corresponds or rather does not correspond to your attitude or your opinion.

c) You feel you are a citizen of the European Union

	Oui, plutôt	Non, plutôt pas	NSP/SR
	Yes, rather	No, rather not	DK/NA
EU 25	66%	31%	3%
EU 15	69%	29%	2%
BE	78%	21%	0%
DK	65%	31%	4%
DE	74%	25%	1%
EL	64%	34%	2%
ES	78%	19%	3%
FR	72%	27%	1%
IE	86%	12%	1%
IT	73%	26%	0%
LU	91%	8%	1%
NL	54%	43%	3%
AT	75%	22%	3%
PT	76%	20%	4%
FI	67%	30%	3%
SE	60%	37%	3%
UK	48%	47%	5%
NMS	52%	40%	8%
CY	55%	41%	4%
CZ	40%	49%	12%
EE	33%	56%	11%
HU	61%	31%	8%
LV	30%	61%	9%
LT	42%	50%	8%
MT	65%	25%	10%
PL	55%	38%	7%
SI	64%	31%	5%
SK	52%	39%	10%
SEXE - SEX			
Hommes Men	67%	30%	2%
Femmes Women	65%	32%	4%
AGE			
18 - 24	68%	29%	3%
25 - 39	67%	31%	2%
40 - 54	64%	33%	2%
55 +	66%	30%	4%
EDUCATION			
15 & -	66%	30%	4%
16 - 20	62%	34%	3%
21 & +	73%	25%	2%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION			
Indépendant Self-employ	64%	33%	2%
Employé Employee	69%	29%	2%
Ouvrier Manual worker	60%	37%	3%
Ss act. prof. Without pr act	67%	29%	4%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE			
Grand centre Metropolitan	72%	25%	2%
Autres villes Other towns	64%	33%	3%
Zones rurales Rural zones	63%	33%	4%

Q6 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si elle correspond plutôt ou plutôt pas à votre attitude ou à votre opinion.

c) Vous vous sentez citoyen de l'Union européenne

Q6 For each of the following propositions, please tell me if it rather corresponds or rather does not correspond to your attitude or your opinion.

c) You feel you are a citizen of the European Union

	Oui, plutôt Yes, rather	Non, plutôt pas No, rather not	NSP/SR DK/NA
EU 25	66%	31%	3%
EU 15	69%	29%	2%
NMS	52%	40%	8%

Participation EE 2004 - Turnout EE 2004

A voté - Voted	74%	24%	2%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	59%	37%	4%

Participation Dern. Elect. Gén. - Turnout Last Gen. Election

A voté - Voted	70%	28%	2%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	57%	39%	4%

Participation Election Générale / EE 2004 - Turnout General Election / EE 2004

A voté Elec. Gen. & a voté EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Vote EE 2004	75%	23%	2%
A voté Elec. Gen. & Abst. EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	63%	34%	3%
Abst. Elec. Gen. & Abst. EE 2004 - Abst. Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	55%	41%	4%

Proximité politique - Political Proximity

Très proche - Very close	74%	24%	2%
Assez proche - Somewhat close	72%	27%	2%
Pas proche du tout - Not close at all	60%	36%	4%

Q6 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si elle correspond plutôt ou plutôt pas à votre attitude ou à votre opinion.

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

Q6 For each of the following propositions, please tell me if it rather corresponds or rather does not correspond to your attitude or your opinion.

d) The European Parliament takes into consideration the concerns of European citizens

	Oui, plutôt	Non, plutôt pas	NSP/SR
	Yes, rather	No, rather not	DK/NA
EU 25	45%	44%	11%
EU 15	45%	47%	9%
BE	52%	43%	5%
DK	42%	44%	13%
DE	39%	54%	7%
EL	47%	46%	7%
ES	52%	33%	15%
FR	34%	59%	7%
IE	73%	22%	5%
IT	47%	46%	6%
LU	64%	31%	5%
NL	50%	40%	10%
AT	31%	58%	11%
PT	62%	25%	13%
FI	42%	50%	8%
SE	55%	32%	13%
UK	48%	41%	11%
NMS	45%	31%	24%
CY	56%	25%	19%
CZ	31%	37%	33%
EE	37%	30%	33%
HU	61%	15%	24%
LV	32%	39%	29%
LT	44%	26%	30%
MT	57%	17%	26%
PL	45%	34%	21%
SI	64%	19%	17%
SK	42%	31%	27%
SEXE - SEX			
Hommes Men	45%	47%	9%
Femmes Women	45%	42%	14%
AGE			
18 - 24	50%	41%	9%
25 - 39	46%	44%	10%
40 - 54	43%	47%	10%
55 +	42%	43%	14%
EDUCATION			
15 & -	41%	44%	14%
16 - 20	43%	46%	11%
21 & +	50%	41%	9%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION			
Indépendant Self- employ	47%	44%	9%
Employé Employee	46%	45%	9%
Ouvrier Manual worker	41%	49%	11%
Ss act. prof. Without pr act	44%	42%	14%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE			
Grand centre Metropolitan	46%	45%	9%
Autres villes Other towns	46%	43%	11%
Zones rurales Rural zones	42%	44%	14%

Q6 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si elle correspond plutôt ou plutôt pas à votre attitude ou à votre opinion.

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

Q6 For each of the following propositions, please tell me if it rather corresponds or rather does not correspond to your attitude or your opinion.

d) The European Parliament takes into consideration the concerns of European citizens

	Oui, plutôt Yes, rather	Non, plutôt pas No, rather not	NSP/SR DK/NA
EU 25	45%	44%	11%
EU 15	45%	47%	9%
NMS	45%	31%	24%

Participation EE 2004 - Turnout EE 2004

A voté - Voted	51%	40%	9%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	39%	47%	13%

Participation Dern. Elect. Gén. - Turnout Last Gen. Election

A voté - Voted	46%	44%	10%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	41%	45%	15%

Participation Election Générale / EE 2004 - Turnout General Election / EE 2004

A voté Elec. Gen. & a voté EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Vote EE 2004	51%	40%	9%
A voté Elec. Gen. & Abst EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	40%	49%	11%
Abst. Elec. Gen. & Abst. EE 2004 - Abst. Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	38%	46%	16%

Proximité politique - Political Proximity

Très proche - Very close	52%	38%	10%
Assez proche - Somewhat close	49%	43%	8%
Pas proche du tout - Not close at all	40%	46%	14%

Q6 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si elle correspond plutôt ou plutôt pas à votre attitude ou à votre opinion.

e) L'appartenance de [PAYS] à l'Union européenne est une bonne chose

Q6 For each of the following propositions, please tell me if it rather corresponds or rather does not correspond to your attitude or your opinion.

e) The membership of [COUNTRY] in the European Union is a good thing

	Oui, plutôt Yes, rather	Non, plutôt pas No, rather not	NSP/SR DK/NA
EU 25	70%	21%	8%
EU 15	73%	21%	5%
BE	89%	9%	2%
DK	70%	24%	6%
DE	78%	19%	3%
EL	83%	14%	2%
ES	85%	8%	7%
FR	78%	19%	2%
IE	93%	5%	2%
IT	79%	18%	3%
LU	95%	4%	1%
NL	77%	17%	6%
AT	56%	34%	10%
PT	83%	10%	7%
FI	69%	25%	6%
SE	56%	40%	5%
UK	47%	40%	14%
NMS	55%	23%	22%
CY	68%	23%	10%
CZ	53%	28%	19%
EE	52%	22%	26%
HU	66%	12%	22%
LV	51%	33%	16%
LT	63%	18%	19%
MT	61%	21%	18%
PL	51%	25%	24%
SI	71%	15%	14%
SK	55%	18%	27%
SEXE - SEX			
Hommes Men	73%	20%	7%
Femmes Women	68%	22%	10%
AGE			
18 - 24	79%	14%	7%
25 - 39	72%	21%	7%
40 - 54	67%	25%	8%
55 +	68%	23%	10%
EDUCATION			
15 & -	65%	25%	11%
16 - 20	68%	24%	8%
21 & +	83%	13%	5%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION			
Indépendant Self- employ	68%	25%	8%
Employé Employee	75%	19%	6%
Ouvrier Manual worker	64%	28%	8%
Ss act. prof. Without pr act	71%	20%	9%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE			
Grand centre Metropolitan	78%	17%	5%
Autres villes Other towns	70%	22%	8%
Zones rurales Rural zones	64%	24%	11%

Q6 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si elle correspond plutôt ou plutôt pas à votre attitude ou à votre opinion.

e) L'appartenance de [PAYS] à l'Union européenne est une bonne chose

Q6 For each of the following propositions, please tell me if it rather corresponds or rather does not correspond to your attitude or your opinion.

e) The membership of [COUNTRY] in the European Union is a good thing

	Oui, plutôt	Non, plutôt pas	NSP/SR
	Yes, rather	No, rather not	DK/NA
EU 25	70%	21%	8%
EU 15	73%	21%	5%
NMS	55%	23%	22%

Participation EE 2004 - Turnout EE 2004

A voté - Voted	79%	16%	5%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	63%	26%	11%

Participation Dern. Elec. Gén. - Turnout Last Gen. Election

A voté - Voted	74%	19%	7%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	61%	27%	12%

Participation Election Générale / EE 2004 - Turnout General Election / EE 2004

A voté Elec. Gén. & a voté EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Vote EE 2004	79%	16%	5%
A voté Elec. Gén. & Abst. EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	68%	24%	9%
Abst. Elec. Gén. & Abst. EE 2004 - Abst. Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	58%	29%	13%

Proximité politique - Political Proximity

Très proche - Very close	77%	18%	5%
Assez proche - Somewhat close	79%	16%	5%
Pas proche du tout - Not close at all	63%	26%	11%

Q6 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si elle correspond plutôt ou plutôt pas à votre attitude ou à votre opinion.

f) Vous vous sentez attaché(e) à [PAYS]

Q6 For each of the following propositions, please tell me if it rather corresponds or rather does not correspond to your attitude or your opinion.

f) You feel attached to [COUNTRY]

	Oui, plutôt Yes, rather	Non, plutôt pas No, rather not	NSP/SR DK/NA
EU 25	93%	6%	1%
EU 15	93%	6%	0%
BE	88%	11%	0%
DK	99%	1%	0%
DE	90%	9%	1%
EL	98%	2%	0%
ES	93%	7%	1%
FR	95%	5%	0%
IE	97%	3%	0%
IT	96%	4%	0%
LU	96%	4%	0%
NL	94%	5%	0%
AT	99%	1%	0%
PT	98%	1%	1%
FI	96%	4%	0%
SE	97%	2%	1%
UK	90%	9%	0%
NMS	94%	5%	1%
CY	98%	2%	0%
CZ	89%	8%	3%
EE	95%	3%	2%
HU	97%	3%	1%
LV	94%	4%	1%
LT	88%	10%	2%
MT	96%	2%	2%
PL	96%	4%	1%
SI	98%	1%	1%
SK	87%	8%	5%
SEXE - SEX			
Hommes Men	93%	6%	0%
Femmes Women	93%	6%	1%
AGE			
18 - 24	89%	11%	0%
25 - 39	92%	8%	0%
40 - 54	94%	6%	0%
55 +	96%	3%	1%
EDUCATION			
15 & -	96%	3%	1%
16 - 20	93%	7%	0%
21 & +	92%	7%	0%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION			
Indépendant Self- employ	89%	10%	0%
Employé Employee	94%	6%	0%
Ouvrier Manual worker	94%	6%	0%
Ss act. prof. Without pr act	94%	6%	1%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE			
Grand centre Metropolitan	92%	8%	1%
Autres villes Other towns	94%	6%	1%
Zones rurales Rural zones	94%	5%	0%

Q6 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si elle correspond plutôt ou plutôt pas à votre attitude ou à votre opinion.

f) Vous vous sentez attaché(e) à [PAYS]

Q6 For each of the following propositions, please tell me if it rather corresponds or rather does not correspond to your attitude or your opinion.

f) You feel attached to [COUNTRY]

	Oui, plutôt	Non, plutôt pas	NSP/SR
	Yes, rather	No, rather not	DK/NA
EU 25	93%	6%	1%
EU 15	93%	6%	0%
NMS	94%	5%	1%

Participation EE 2004 - Turnout EE 2004

A voté - Voted	95%	5%	0%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	92%	7%	1%

Participation Dern. Elect. Gén. - Turnout Last Gen. Election

A voté - Voted	95%	5%	0%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	89%	10%	1%

Participation Election Générale / EE 2004 - Turnout General Election / EE 2004

A voté Elec. Gen. & a voté EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Vote EE 2004	96%	4%	0%
A voté Elec. Gen. & Abst. EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	94%	5%	0%
Abst. Elec. Gen. & Abst. EE 2004 - Abst. Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	89%	10%	1%

Proximité politique - Political Proximity

Très proche - Very close	94%	5%	1%
Assez proche - Somewhat close	95%	5%	0%
Pas proche du tout - Not close at all	92%	8%	1%

Q6 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si elle correspond plutôt ou plutôt pas à votre attitude ou à votre opinion.

g) Vous vous sentez attaché(e) à l'Europe

Q6 For each of the following propositions, please tell me if it rather corresponds or rather does not correspond to your attitude or your opinion.

g) You feel attached to Europe

	Oui, plutôt	Non, plutôt pas	NSP/SR
	Yes, rather	No, rather not	DK/NA
EU 25	69%	28%	2%
EU 15	70%	29%	2%
BE	81%	19%	0%
DK	79%	18%	2%
DE	75%	24%	1%
EL	63%	36%	1%
ES	80%	17%	3%
FR	73%	26%	1%
IE	76%	23%	1%
IT	71%	27%	2%
LU	88%	12%	1%
NL	66%	32%	2%
AT	88%	9%	2%
PT	82%	15%	3%
FI	65%	34%	2%
SE	75%	24%	1%
UK	44%	54%	2%
NMS	68%	26%	6%
CY	45%	50%	5%
CZ	61%	28%	11%
EE	51%	38%	10%
HU	84%	11%	4%
LV	45%	48%	6%
LT	40%	52%	8%
MT	66%	25%	9%
PL	71%	25%	4%
SI	72%	25%	3%
SK	57%	29%	14%
SEXE - SEX			
Hommes Men	70%	28%	2%
Femmes Women	69%	28%	3%
AGE			
18 - 24	68%	30%	2%
25 - 39	69%	29%	2%
40 - 54	68%	30%	2%
55 +	71%	25%	4%
EDUCATION			
15 & -	66%	30%	4%
16 - 20	67%	31%	2%
21 & +	78%	21%	1%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION			
Indépendant Self-employ	65%	34%	1%
Employé Employee	72%	26%	2%
Ouvrier Manual worker	62%	35%	2%
Ss act. prof. Without pr act	71%	26%	3%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE			
Grand centre Metropolitan	74%	24%	2%
Autres villes Other towns	68%	30%	2%
Zones rurales Rural zones	67%	30%	3%

Q6 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si elle correspond plutôt ou plutôt pas à votre attitude ou à votre opinion.

g) Vous vous sentez attaché(e) à l'Europe

Q6 For each of the following propositions, please tell me if it rather corresponds or rather does not correspond to your attitude or your opinion.

g) You feel attached to Europe

	Oui, plutôt	Non, plutôt pas	NSP/SR
	Yes, rather	No, rather not	DK/NA
EU 25	69%	28%	2%
EU 15	70%	29%	2%
NMS	68%	26%	6%

Participation EE 2004 - Turnout EE 2004

A voté - Voted	77%	22%	2%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	63%	34%	3%

Participation Dern. Elect. Gén. - Turnout Last Gen. Election

A voté - Voted	73%	25%	2%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	60%	37%	3%

Participation Election Générale / EE 2004 - Turnout General Election / EE 2004

A voté Elec. Gen. & a voté EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Vote EE 2004	77%	21%	2%
A voté Elec. Gen. & Abst. EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	67%	30%	3%
Abst. Elec. Gen. & Abst. EE 2004 - Abst. Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	58%	39%	3%

Proximité politique - Political Proximity

Très proche - Very close	75%	23%	2%
Assez proche - Somewhat close	76%	23%	2%
Pas proche du tout - Not close at all	63%	34%	3%

Q6 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si elle correspond plutôt ou plutôt pas à votre attitude ou à votre opinion.

h) C'est très important pour vous de savoir quel parti politique a gagné le plus de sièges aux élections européennes

Q6 For each of the following propositions, please tell me if it rather corresponds or rather does not correspond to your attitude or your opinion.

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

	Oui, plutôt	Non, plutôt pas	NSP/SR
	Yes, rather	No, rather not	DK/NA
EU 25	47%	49%	4%
EU 15	49%	47%	4%
BE	59%	40%	1%
DK	38%	57%	5%
DE	51%	46%	4%
EL	58%	41%	1%
ES	51%	44%	5%
FR	53%	46%	1%
IE	32%	64%	4%
IT	55%	42%	3%
LU	58%	40%	1%
NL	36%	62%	1%
AT	53%	44%	3%
PT	57%	38%	5%
FI	22%	75%	3%
SE	38%	59%	3%
UK	40%	51%	9%
NMS	34%	60%	6%
CY	51%	47%	2%
CZ	30%	62%	8%
EE	44%	49%	7%
HU	45%	50%	5%
LV	44%	54%	2%
LT	43%	50%	6%
MT	61%	36%	4%
PL	31%	64%	5%
SI	33%	62%	5%
SK	20%	69%	11%
SEXE - SEX			
Hommes Men	46%	51%	4%
Femmes Women	48%	48%	4%
AGE			
18 - 24	43%	54%	3%
25 - 39	41%	56%	3%
40 - 54	47%	50%	4%
55 +	54%	40%	6%
EDUCATION			
15 & -	47%	48%	6%
16 - 20	45%	52%	4%
21 & +	51%	47%	2%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION			
Indépendant Self- employ	47%	50%	3%
Employé Employee	45%	53%	3%
Ouvrier Manual worker	38%	58%	4%
Ss act. prof. Without pr act	50%	45%	5%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE			
Grand centre Metropolitan	52%	44%	4%
Autres villes Other towns	45%	51%	4%
Zones rurales Rural zones	44%	51%	5%

Q6 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si elle correspond plutôt ou plutôt pas à votre attitude ou à votre opinion.

h) C'est très important pour vous de savoir quel parti politique a gagné le plus de sièges aux élections européennes

Q6 For each of the following propositions, please tell me if it rather corresponds or rather does not correspond to your attitude or your opinion.

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

	Oui, plutôt Yes, rather	Non, plutôt pas No, rather not	NSP/SR DK/NA
EU 25	47%	49%	4%
EU 15	49%	47%	4%
NMS	34%	60%	6%

Participation EE 2004 - Turnout EE 2004

A voté - Voted	64%	33%	3%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	32%	63%	5%

Participation Dern. Elect. Gén. - Turnout Last Gen. Election

A voté - Voted	52%	44%	3%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	33%	62%	6%

Participation Election Générale / EE 2004 - Turnout General Election / EE 2004

A voté Elec. Gen. & a voté EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Vote EE 2004	64%	33%	3%
A voté Elec. Gen. & Abst. EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	36%	59%	4%
Abst. Elec. Gen. & Abst. EE 2004 - Abst. Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	26%	68%	6%

Proximité politique - Political Proximity

Très proche - Very close	70%	27%	3%
Assez proche - Somewhat close	58%	40%	3%
Pas proche du tout - Not close at all	32%	63%	5%

Q6 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si elle correspond plutôt ou plutôt pas à votre attitude ou à votre opinion.

- i) C'est très important pour vous de savoir quels candidats ont remportés des sièges et sont devenus des députés européens à la suite des élections européennes

Q6 For each of the following propositions, please tell me if it rather corresponds or rather does not correspond to your attitude or your opinion.

- i) It is very important for you which particular candidates who win seats and become MEPs in the European Parliament elections

	Oui, plutôt	Non, plutôt pas	NSP/SR
	Yes, rather	No, rather not	DK/NA
EU 25	43%	54%	4%
EU 15	44%	52%	3%
BE	63%	36%	1%
DK	48%	48%	4%
DE	42%	54%	4%
EL	54%	44%	2%
ES	44%	52%	4%
FR	44%	55%	1%
IE	56%	42%	2%
IT	52%	46%	2%
LU	61%	38%	1%
NL	22%	77%	1%
AT	44%	53%	2%
PT	57%	38%	5%
FI	45%	52%	2%
SE	46%	51%	3%
UK	36%	56%	8%
NMS	35%	60%	5%
CY	68%	29%	3%
CZ	27%	65%	7%
EE	52%	41%	6%
HU	52%	43%	5%
LV	43%	55%	2%
LT	43%	51%	6%
MT	73%	25%	2%
PL	31%	66%	3%
SI	41%	55%	4%
SK	26%	64%	10%
SEXE - SEX			
Hommes Men	42%	55%	3%
Femmes Women	44%	52%	4%
AGE			
18 - 24	36%	61%	2%
25 - 39	37%	61%	2%
40 - 54	43%	54%	3%
55 +	50%	43%	6%
EDUCATION			
15 & -	44%	51%	5%
16 - 20	41%	56%	3%
21 & +	45%	53%	2%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION			
Indépendant Self- employ	41%	56%	3%
Employé Employee	41%	57%	2%
Ouvrier Manual worker	36%	60%	4%
Ss act. prof. Without pr act	46%	50%	5%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE			
Grand centre Metropolitan	46%	51%	3%
Autres villes Other towns	41%	55%	3%
Zones rurales Rural zones	41%	54%	5%

Q6 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si elle correspond plutôt ou plutôt pas à votre attitude ou à votre opinion.

i) C'est très important pour vous de savoir quels candidats ont remportés des sièges et sont devenus des députés européens à la suite des élections européennes

Q6 For each of the following propositions, please tell me if it rather corresponds or rather does not correspond to your attitude or your opinion.

i) It is very important for you which particular candidates who win seats and become MEPs in the European Parliament elections

	Oui, plutôt Yes, rather	Non, plutôt pas No, rather not	NSP/SR DK/NA
EU 25	43%	54%	4%
EU 15	44%	52%	3%
NMS	35%	60%	5%

Participation EE 2004 - Turnout EE 2004

A voté - Voted	58%	38%	3%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	29%	67%	4%

Participation Dern. Elect. Gén. - Turnout Last Gen. Election

A voté - Voted	47%	49%	4%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	30%	66%	4%

Participation Election Générale / EE 2004 - Turnout General Election / EE 2004

A voté Elec. Gen. & a voté EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Vote EE 2004	59%	38%	3%
A voté Elec. Gen. & Abst. EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	33%	63%	4%
Abst. Elec. Gen. & Abst. EE 2004 - Abst. Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	25%	71%	4%

Proximité politique - Political Proximity

Très proche - Very close	62%	34%	3%
Assez proche - Somewhat close	50%	47%	2%
Pas proche du tout - Not close at all	32%	64%	4%

Q6 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si elle correspond plutôt ou plutôt pas à votre attitude ou à votre opinion.

j) Vous êtes très intéressés par la politique et les affaires courantes

Q6 For each of the following propositions, please tell me if it rather corresponds or rather does not correspond to your attitude or your opinion.

j) You are very interested in politics and current affairs

	Oui, plutôt Yes, rather	Non, plutôt pas No, rather not	NSP/SR DK/NA
EU 25	46%	53%	1%
EU 15	48%	51%	1%
BE	48%	51%	1%
DK	51%	47%	2%
DE	65%	34%	1%
EL	61%	39%	0%
ES	51%	47%	2%
FR	48%	52%	0%
IE	46%	52%	1%
IT	35%	65%	0%
LU	62%	38%	0%
NL	52%	47%	2%
AT	62%	36%	2%
PT	41%	56%	2%
FI	40%	58%	1%
SE	32%	67%	1%
UK	34%	65%	1%
NMS	35%	63%	3%
CY	62%	37%	1%
CZ	21%	73%	5%
EE	49%	46%	4%
HU	39%	57%	4%
LV	55%	44%	1%
LT	52%	46%	2%
MT	49%	50%	1%
PL	32%	67%	1%
SI	31%	67%	2%
SK	46%	49%	5%
SEXE - SEX			
Hommes Men	53%	46%	1%
Femmes Women	40%	59%	1%
AGE			
18 - 24	36%	64%	1%
25 - 39	40%	59%	1%
40 - 54	49%	49%	1%
55 +	54%	45%	1%
EDUCATION			
15 & -	39%	60%	1%
16 - 20	43%	56%	1%
21 & +	59%	40%	1%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION			
Indépendant Self- employ	53%	46%	1%
Employé Employee	49%	50%	1%
Ouvrier Manual worker	36%	62%	2%
Ss act. prof. Without pr act	45%	53%	1%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE			
Grand centre Metropolitan	56%	43%	1%
Autres villes Other towns	44%	55%	1%
Zones rurales Rural zones	40%	59%	1%

Q6 Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si elle correspond plutôt ou plutôt pas à votre attitude ou à votre opinion.

j) Vous êtes très intéressés par la politique et les affaires courantes

Q6 For each of the following propositions, please tell me if it rather corresponds or rather does not correspond to your attitude or your opinion.

j) You are very interested in politics and current affairs

	Oui, plutôt	Non, plutôt pas	NSP/SR
	Yes, rather	No, rather not	DK/NA
EU 25	46%	53%	1%
EU 15	48%	51%	1%
NMS	35%	63%	3%

Participation EE 2004 - Turnout EE 2004

A voté - Voted	57%	42%	1%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	37%	62%	1%

Participation Dern. Elect. Gén. - Turnout Last Gen. Election

A voté - Voted	52%	47%	1%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	30%	69%	1%

Participation Election Générale / EE 2004 - Turnout General Election / EE 2004

A voté Elec. Gen. & a voté EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Vote EE 2004	58%	41%	1%
A voté Elec. Gen. & Abst. EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	45%	54%	1%
Abst. Elec. Gen. & Abst. EE 2004 - Abst. Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	27%	72%	1%

Proximité politique - Political Proximity

Très proche - Very close	74%	25%	1%
Assez proche - Somewhat close	56%	43%	1%
Pas proche du tout - Not close at all	31%	68%	1%

Q7 Des partis politiques et des candidats ont fait campagne pour recueillir des voix aux élections européennes. Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si vous vous êtes trouvé(e) dans cette situation ou non.

a) Des partis politiques ou des candidats ou leurs représentants vous ont rendu visite chez vous

Q7 Political parties and candidates campaigned for votes in the European Parliament elections we have just had. For each of the following, please tell me if you have been in this situation or not ...

a) Political parties or candidates or their representatives called to your home

	Oui Yes	Non No	NSP/SR DK/NA
EU 25	6%	94%	0%
EU 15	6%	93%	0%
BE	6%	94%	0%
DK	1%	99%	0%
DE	2%	98%	0%
EL	4%	95%	1%
ES	3%	97%	0%
FR	1%	99%	0%
IE	68%	31%	0%
IT	14%	85%	0%
LU	2%	98%	0%
NL	0%	100%	0%
AT	3%	97%	0%
PT	2%	98%	0%
FI	0%	100%	0%
SE	1%	99%	0%
UK	14%	86%	0%
NMS	2%	98%	1%
CY	5%	95%	1%
CZ	3%	95%	2%
EE	2%	98%	0%
HU	3%	97%	0%
LV	1%	99%	0%
LT	2%	98%	0%
MT	20%	80%	1%
PL	1%	99%	0%
SI	0%	99%	1%
SK	1%	95%	4%
SEXE - SEX			
Hommes Men	6%	94%	0%
Femmes Women	5%	94%	0%
AGE			
18 - 24	6%	94%	0%
25 - 39	5%	94%	0%
40 - 54	5%	95%	0%
55 +	6%	94%	0%
EDUCATION			
15 & -	7%	93%	0%
16 - 20	5%	94%	0%
21 & +	5%	95%	0%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION			
Indépendant Self-employ	8%	92%	0%
Employé Employee	5%	95%	0%
Ouvrier Manual worker	5%	95%	0%
Ss act. prof. Without pr act	6%	94%	0%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE			
Grand centre Metropolitan	3%	97%	0%
Autres villes Other towns	7%	93%	0%
Zones rurales Rural zones	6%	94%	0%

Q7 Des partis politiques et des candidats ont fait campagne pour recueillir des voix aux élections européennes. Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si vous vous êtes trouvé(e) dans cette situation ou non.

a) Des partis politiques ou des candidats ou leurs représentants vous ont rendu visite chez vous

Q7 Political parties and candidates campaigned for votes in the European Parliament elections we have just had. For each of the following, please tell me if you have been in this situation or not ...

a) Political parties or candidates or their representatives called to your home

	Oui Yes	Non No	NSP/SR DK/NA
EU 25	6%	94%	0%
EU 15	6%	93%	0%
NMS	2%	98%	1%

Participation EE 2004 - Turnout EE 2004

A voté - Voted	7%	92%	0%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	4%	96%	0%

Participation Dern. Elect. Gén. - Turnout Last Gen. Election

A voté - Voted	5%	94%	0%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	6%	94%	0%

Participation Election Générale / EE 2004 - Turnout General Election / EE 2004

A voté Elec. Gen. & a voté EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Vote EE 2004	7%	93%	0%
A voté Elec. Gen. & Abst. EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	4%	96%	0%
Abst. Elec. Gen. & Abst. EE 2004 - Abst. Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	5%	95%	0%

Proximité politique - Political Proximity

Très proche - Very close	7%	92%	0%
Assez proche - Somewhat close	5%	95%	0%
Pas proche du tout - Not close at all	5%	94%	0%

Q7 Des partis politiques et des candidats ont fait campagne pour recueillir des voix aux élections européennes. Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si vous vous êtes trouvé(e) dans cette situation ou non.

- b) Vous avez été contacté(e) par téléphone par des partis politiques ou des candidats ou leurs représentants

Q7 Political parties and candidates campaigned for votes in the European Parliament elections we have just had. For each of the following, please tell me if you have been in this situation or not ...

- b) You have been contacted by political parties or candidates or their representatives by phone

	Oui Yes	Non No	NSP/SR DK/NA
EU 25	5%	95%	0%
EU 15	5%	95%	0%
BE	4%	96%	0%
DK	1%	99%	0%
DE	2%	98%	0%
EL	11%	88%	1%
ES	2%	98%	0%
FR	1%	99%	0%
IE	8%	92%	0%
IT	14%	86%	0%
LU	1%	99%	0%
NL	1%	99%	0%
AT	5%	95%	0%
PT	1%	99%	0%
FI	2%	98%	0%
SE	2%	98%	0%
UK	7%	93%	0%
NMS	2%	97%	1%
CY	17%	83%	0%
CZ	4%	95%	2%
EE	2%	98%	0%
HU	7%	93%	1%
LV	1%	99%	0%
LT	1%	99%	0%
MT	22%	77%	1%
PL	0%	100%	0%
SI	2%	97%	1%
SK	1%	96%	3%
SEXE - SEX			
Hommes Men	4%	95%	0%
Femmes Women	5%	95%	0%
AGE			
18 - 24	5%	95%	0%
25 - 39	3%	97%	0%
40 - 54	4%	95%	0%
55 +	6%	94%	0%
EDUCATION			
15 & -	6%	93%	0%
16 - 20	4%	96%	0%
21 & +	4%	96%	0%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION			
Indépendant Self-employ	5%	94%	0%
Employé Employee	3%	97%	0%
Ouvrier Manual worker	3%	96%	0%
Ss act. prof. Without pr act	6%	94%	0%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE			
Grand centre Metropolitan	3%	97%	0%
Autres villes Other towns	6%	94%	0%
Zones rurales Rural zones	4%	96%	0%

Q7 Des partis politiques et des candidats ont fait campagne pour recueillir des voix aux élections européennes. Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si vous vous êtes trouvé(e) dans cette situation ou non.

b) Vous avez été contacté(e) par téléphone par des partis politiques ou des candidats ou leurs représentants

Q7 Political parties and candidates campaigned for votes in the European Parliament elections we have just had. For each of the following, please tell me if you have been in this situation or not ...

b) You have been contacted by political parties or candidates or their representatives by phone

	Oui Yes	Non No	NSP/SR DK/NA
EU 25	5%	95%	0%
EU 15	5%	95%	0%
NMS	2%	97%	1%

Participation EE 2004 - Turnout EE 2004

A voté - Voted	6%	93%	0%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	3%	97%	0%

Participation Dern. Elect. Gén. - Turnout Last Gen. Election

A voté - Voted	5%	95%	0%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	4%	96%	0%

Participation Election Générale / EE 2004 - Turnout General Election / EE 2004

A voté Elec. Gen. & a voté EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Vote EE 2004	6%	93%	0%
A voté Elec. Gen. & Abst EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	2%	98%	0%
Abst. Elec. Gen. & Abst. EE 2004 - Abst. Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	4%	96%	0%

Proximité politique - Political Proximity

Très proche - Very close	8%	92%	0%
Assez proche - Somewhat close	4%	96%	0%
Pas proche du tout - Not close at all	4%	96%	0%

Q7 Des partis politiques et des candidats ont fait campagne pour recueillir des voix aux élections européennes. Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si vous vous êtes trouvé(e) dans cette situation ou non.

c) Vous avez trouvé des déliants concernant les élections européennes dans votre boîte aux lettres

Q7 Political parties and candidates campaigned for votes in the European Parliament elections we have just had. For each of the following, please tell me if you have been in this situation or not ...

c) You received leaflets concerning the European Elections in your mailbox

	Oui Yes	Non No	NSP/SR DK/NA
EU 25	68%	30%	2%
EU 15	71%	28%	2%
BE	86%	14%	0%
DK	49%	45%	7%
DE	55%	42%	2%
EL	18%	81%	1%
ES	83%	16%	1%
FR	77%	22%	0%
IE	96%	4%	0%
IT	89%	10%	0%
LU	91%	8%	1%
NL	53%	43%	5%
AT	71%	26%	3%
PT	40%	56%	4%
FI	60%	38%	2%
SE	75%	21%	4%
UK	76%	23%	2%
NMS	55%	43%	2%
CY	64%	34%	2%
CZ	56%	40%	4%
EE	68%	29%	3%
HU	81%	16%	2%
LV	55%	45%	1%
LT	56%	43%	1%
MT	94%	5%	1%
PL	44%	56%	1%
SI	84%	13%	3%
SK	65%	32%	3%
SEXE - SEX			
Hommes Men	69%	29%	2%
Femmes Women	67%	31%	2%
AGE			
18 - 24	66%	32%	2%
25 - 39	66%	32%	2%
40 - 54	69%	29%	1%
55 +	70%	29%	1%
EDUCATION			
15 & -	70%	29%	1%
16 - 20	67%	31%	2%
21 & +	69%	30%	2%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION			
Indépendant Self- employ	63%	35%	2%
Employé Employee	69%	29%	1%
Ouvrier Manual worker	68%	30%	2%
Ss act. prof. Without pr act	68%	30%	1%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE			
Grand centre Metropolitan	63%	35%	2%
Autres villes Other towns	73%	26%	2%
Zones rurales Rural zones	66%	32%	2%

Q7 Des partis politiques et des candidats ont fait campagne pour recueillir des voix aux élections européennes. Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si vous vous êtes trouvé(e) dans cette situation ou non.

c) Vous avez trouvé des dépliantes concernant les élections européennes dans votre boîte aux lettres

Q7 Political parties and candidates campaigned for votes in the European Parliament elections we have just had. For each of the following, please tell me if you have been in this situation or not ...

c) You received leaflets concerning the European Elections in your mailbox

	Oui	Non	NSP/SR
	Yes	No	DK/NA
EU 25	68%	30%	2%
EU 15	71%	28%	2%
NMS	55%	43%	2%

Participation EE 2004 - Turnout EE 2004

A voté - Voted	75%	24%	1%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	62%	36%	2%

Participation Dern. Elect. Gén. - Turnout Last Gen. Election

A voté - Voted	70%	28%	1%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	62%	35%	2%

Participation Election Générale / EE 2004 - Turnout General Election / EE 2004

A voté Elec. Gen. & a voté EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Vote EE 2004	75%	24%	1%
A voté Elec. Gen. & Abst. EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	65%	33%	2%
Abst. Elec. Gen. & Abst. EE 2004 - Abst. Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	60%	38%	2%

Proximité politique - Political Proximity

Très proche - Very close	69%	30%	1%
Assez proche - Somewhat close	71%	28%	1%
Pas proche du tout - Not close at all	66%	32%	2%

Q7 Des partis politiques et des candidats ont fait campagne pour recueillir des voix aux élections européennes. Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si vous vous êtes trouvé(e) dans cette situation ou non.

- d) Vous avez été approché dans la rue par des partis politiques ou des candidats ou leurs représentants

Q7 Political parties and candidates campaigned for votes in the European Parliament elections we have just had. For each of the following, please tell me if you have been in this situation or not ...

- d) You have been approached in the street by political parties or candidates or their representatives

	Oui Yes	Non No	NSP/SR DK/NA
EU 25	12%	88%	0%
EU 15	13%	87%	0%
BE	17%	83%	0%
DK	18%	82%	0%
DE	13%	87%	0%
EL	10%	90%	1%
ES	8%	92%	0%
FR	9%	91%	0%
IE	38%	62%	0%
IT	21%	79%	0%
LU	14%	86%	0%
NL	10%	89%	0%
AT	12%	88%	0%
PT	11%	89%	0%
FI	14%	86%	0%
SE	21%	79%	0%
UK	9%	91%	0%
NMS	8%	92%	0%
CY	13%	87%	0%
CZ	16%	83%	1%
EE	7%	93%	0%
HU	6%	94%	0%
LV	4%	96%	0%
LT	5%	95%	0%
MT	12%	88%	1%
PL	6%	94%	0%
SI	5%	94%	1%
SK	12%	86%	3%
SEXE - SEX			
Hommes Men	13%	87%	0%
Femmes Women	11%	89%	0%
AGE			
18 - 24	17%	83%	0%
25 - 39	12%	88%	0%
40 - 54	12%	88%	0%
55 +	10%	89%	0%
EDUCATION			
15 & -	10%	90%	0%
16 - 20	12%	88%	0%
21 & +	14%	86%	0%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION			
Indépendant Self-employ	12%	88%	0%
Employé Employee	13%	87%	0%
Ouvrier Manual worker	11%	89%	0%
Ss act. prof. Without pr act	12%	88%	0%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE			
Grand centre Metropolitan	13%	87%	0%
Autres villes Other towns	13%	86%	0%
Zones rurales Rural zones	9%	91%	0%

Q7 Des partis politiques et des candidats ont fait campagne pour recueillir des voix aux élections européennes. Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si vous vous êtes trouvé(e) dans cette situation ou non.

d) Vous avez été approché dans la rue par des partis politiques ou des candidats ou leurs représentants

Q7 Political parties and candidates campaigned for votes in the European Parliament elections we have just had. For each of the following, please tell me if you have been in this situation or not ...

d) You have been approached in the street by political parties or candidates or their representatives

	Oui Yes	Non No	NSP/SR DK/NA
EU 25	12%	88%	0%
EU 15	13%	87%	0%
NMS	8%	92%	0%

Participation EE 2004 - Turnout EE 2004

A voté - Voted	15%	85%	0%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	10%	90%	0%

Participation Dern. Elect. Gén. - Turnout Last Gen. Election

A voté - Voted	12%	88%	0%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	11%	88%	0%

Participation Election Générale / EE 2004 - Turnout General Election / EE 2004

A voté Elec. Gen. & a voté EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Vote EE 2004	15%	85%	0%
A voté Elec. Gen. & Abst. EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	9%	91%	0%
Abst. Elec. Gen. & Abst. EE 2004 - Abst. Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	11%	89%	0%

Proximité politique - Political Proximity

Très proche - Very close	15%	85%	0%
Assez proche - Somewhat close	12%	87%	0%
Pas proche du tout - Not close at all	11%	89%	0%

Q7 Des partis politiques et des candidats ont fait campagne pour recueillir des voix aux élections européennes. Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si vous vous êtes trouvé(e) dans cette situation ou non.

e) Vous avez vu des messages publicitaires pour des partis ou des candidats

Q7 Political parties and candidates campaigned for votes in the European Parliament elections we have just had. For each of the following, please tell me if you have been in this situation or not ...

e) You have seen advertisements for parties or candidates

	Oui Yes	Non No	NSP/SR DK/NA
EU 25	82%	18%	0%
EU 15	82%	18%	0%
BE	85%	15%	0%
DK	93%	7%	0%
DE	85%	14%	1%
EL	75%	24%	1%
ES	85%	15%	0%
FR	72%	28%	0%
IE	97%	2%	0%
IT	89%	11%	0%
LU	96%	4%	0%
NL	77%	22%	0%
AT	93%	7%	0%
PT	77%	22%	1%
FI	95%	5%	0%
SE	92%	7%	1%
UK	75%	24%	1%
NMS	81%	18%	1%
CY	84%	16%	1%
CZ	69%	28%	3%
EE	89%	11%	1%
HU	92%	7%	0%
LV	73%	27%	1%
LT	93%	7%	0%
MT	91%	9%	0%
PL	80%	20%	0%
SI	89%	10%	1%
SK	80%	18%	2%
SEXE - SEX			
Hommes Men	84%	15%	0%
Femmes Women	80%	20%	1%
AGE			
18 - 24	87%	13%	0%
25 - 39	86%	14%	0%
40 - 54	83%	16%	0%
55 +	75%	25%	1%
EDUCATION			
15 & -	75%	24%	1%
16 - 20	83%	16%	0%
21 & +	86%	14%	0%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION			
Indépendant Self-employ	84%	16%	0%
Employé Employee	86%	14%	0%
Ouvrier Manual worker	84%	15%	0%
Ss act. prof. Without pr act	78%	21%	1%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE			
Grand centre Metropolitan	83%	17%	0%
Autres villes Other towns	83%	16%	1%
Zones rurales Rural zones	79%	21%	0%

Q7 Des partis politiques et des candidats ont fait campagne pour recueillir des voix aux élections européennes. Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si vous vous êtes trouvé(e) dans cette situation ou non.

e) Vous avez vu des messages publicitaires pour des partis ou des candidats

Q7 Political parties and candidates campaigned for votes in the European Parliament elections we have just had. For each of the following, please tell me if you have been in this situation or not ...

e) You have seen advertisements for parties or candidates

	Oui	Non	NSP/SR
	Yes	No	DK/NA
EU 25	82%	18%	0%
EU 15	82%	18%	0%
NMS	81%	18%	1%

Participation EE 2004 - Turnout EE 2004

A voté - Voted	85%	15%	0%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	79%	20%	1%

Participation Dern. Elect. Gén. - Turnout Last Gen. Election

A voté - Voted	84%	16%	0%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	78%	22%	1%

Participation Election Générale / EE 2004 - Turnout General Election / EE 2004

A voté Elec. Gen. & a voté EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Vote EE 2004	85%	15%	0%
A voté Elec. Gen. & Abst EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	82%	18%	0%
Abst. Elec. Gen. & Abst. EE 2004 - Abst. Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	76%	24%	1%

Proximité politique - Political Proximity

Très proche - Very close	86%	14%	0%
Assez proche - Somewhat close	83%	16%	1%
Pas proche du tout - Not close at all	80%	20%	0%

Q7 Des partis politiques et des candidats ont fait campagne pour recueillir des voix aux élections européennes. Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si vous vous êtes trouvé(e) dans cette situation ou non.

f) Vous avez lu des choses sur la campagne électorale dans les journaux

Q7 Political parties and candidates campaigned for votes in the European Parliament elections we have just had. For each of the following, please tell me if you have been in this situation or not ...

f) You have read about the electoral campaign in the newspapers

	Oui Yes	Non No	NSP/SR DK/NA
EU 25	65%	35%	0%
EU 15	67%	33%	0%
BE	75%	24%	0%
DK	73%	27%	0%
DE	79%	21%	0%
EL	46%	53%	1%
ES	59%	40%	1%
FR	57%	43%	0%
IE	86%	14%	0%
IT	57%	43%	0%
LU	82%	18%	0%
NL	72%	28%	0%
AT	87%	13%	0%
PT	43%	57%	0%
FI	82%	18%	0%
SE	81%	19%	0%
UK	69%	31%	0%
NMS	57%	42%	1%
CY	57%	43%	0%
CZ	60%	37%	3%
EE	72%	28%	0%
HU	76%	24%	1%
LV	63%	37%	0%
LT	74%	26%	0%
MT	67%	33%	0%
PL	46%	54%	0%
SI	71%	28%	1%
SK	67%	31%	3%
SEXE - SEX			
Hommes Men	69%	31%	0%
Femmes Women	61%	38%	0%
AGE			
18 - 24	60%	40%	0%
25 - 39	65%	35%	0%
40 - 54	69%	31%	0%
55 +	65%	35%	0%
EDUCATION			
15 & -	54%	45%	0%
16 - 20	66%	34%	0%
21 & +	76%	24%	0%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION			
Indépendant Self- employ	68%	32%	0%
Employé Employee	73%	27%	0%
Ouvrier Manual worker	61%	39%	0%
Ss act. prof. Without pr act	61%	38%	0%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE			
Grand centre Metropolitan	70%	30%	0%
Autres villes Other towns	65%	35%	0%
Zones rurales Rural zones	61%	39%	1%

Q7 Des partis politiques et des candidats ont fait campagne pour recueillir des voix aux élections européennes. Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si vous vous êtes trouvé(e) dans cette situation ou non.

f) Vous avez lu des choses sur la campagne électorale dans les journaux

Q7 Political parties and candidates campaigned for votes in the European Parliament elections we have just had. For each of the following, please tell me if you have been in this situation or not ...

f) You have read about the electoral campaign in the newspapers

	Oui Yes	Non No	NSP/SR DK/NA
EU 25	65%	35%	0%
EU 15	67%	33%	0%
NMS	57%	42%	1%

Participation EE 2004 - Turnout EE 2004

A voté - Voted	75%	25%	0%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	57%	43%	0%

Participation Dern. Elect. Gén. - Turnout Last Gen. Election

A voté - Voted	70%	30%	0%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	53%	47%	0%

Participation Election Générale / EE 2004 - Turnout General Election / EE 2004

A voté Elec. Gen. & a voté EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Vote EE 2004	76%	24%	0%
A voté Elec. Gen. & Abst. EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	63%	37%	0%
Abst. Elec. Gen. & Abst. EE 2004 - Abst. Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	49%	50%	0%

Proximité politique - Political Proximity

Très proche - Very close	77%	23%	0%
Assez proche - Somewhat close	73%	27%	0%
Pas proche du tout - Not close at all	57%	43%	0%

Q7 Des partis politiques et des candidats ont fait campagne pour recueillir des voix aux élections européennes. Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si vous vous êtes trouvé(e) dans cette situation ou non.

g) Vous avez vu ou entendu des choses sur la campagne électorale à la télévision ou à la radio

Q7 Political parties and candidates campaigned for votes in the European Parliament elections we have just had. For each of the following, please tell me if you have been in this situation or not ...

g) You have seen or heard things concerning the electoral campaign on television or on the radio

	Oui Yes	Non No	NSP/SR DK/NA
EU 25	89%	11%	0%
EU 15	89%	11%	0%
BE	90%	10%	0%
DK	91%	9%	0%
DE	94%	6%	0%
EL	80%	19%	1%
ES	89%	10%	0%
FR	88%	12%	0%
IE	95%	5%	0%
IT	83%	17%	0%
LU	90%	10%	0%
NL	88%	12%	0%
AT	92%	8%	0%
PT	91%	9%	0%
FI	93%	7%	0%
SE	93%	7%	0%
UK	89%	11%	0%
NMS	87%	12%	1%
CY	86%	14%	0%
CZ	80%	18%	2%
EE	90%	9%	1%
HU	95%	4%	1%
LV	88%	11%	1%
LT	95%	5%	0%
MT	95%	5%	0%
PL	86%	14%	0%
SI	91%	9%	1%
SK	88%	11%	1%
SEXE - SEX			
Hommes Men	89%	10%	0%
Femmes Women	88%	11%	0%
AGE			
18 - 24	90%	10%	0%
25 - 39	90%	10%	0%
40 - 54	89%	11%	0%
55 +	87%	12%	1%
EDUCATION			
15 & -	84%	15%	1%
16 - 20	90%	10%	0%
21 & +	92%	8%	0%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION			
Indépendant Self-employ	90%	10%	0%
Employé Employee	91%	9%	0%
Ouvrier Manual worker	88%	12%	0%
Ss act. prof. Without pr act	88%	12%	0%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE			
Grand centre Metropolitan	90%	10%	0%
Autres villes Other towns	88%	11%	0%
Zones rurales Rural zones	89%	11%	0%

Q7 Des partis politiques et des candidats ont fait campagne pour recueillir des voix aux élections européennes. Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si vous vous êtes trouvé(e) dans cette situation ou non.

g) Vous avez vu ou entendu des choses sur la campagne électorale à la télévision ou à la radio

Q7 Political parties and candidates campaigned for votes in the European Parliament elections we have just had. For each of the following, please tell me if you have been in this situation or not ...

g) You have seen or heard things concerning the electoral campaign on television or on the radio

	Oui Yes	Non No	NSP/SR DK/NA
EU 25	89%	11%	0%
EU 15	89%	11%	0%
NMS	87%	12%	1%

Participation EE 2004 - Turnout EE 2004

A voté - Voted	92%	8%	0%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	86%	13%	0%

Participation Dern. Elect. Gén. - Turnout Last Gen. Election

A voté - Voted	91%	9%	0%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	85%	15%	0%

Participation Election Générale / EE 2004 - Turnout General Election / EE 2004

A voté Elec. Gen. & a voté EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Vote EE 2004	92%	7%	0%
A voté Elec. Gen. & Abst. EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	89%	11%	0%
Abst. Elec. Gen. & Abst. EE 2004 - Abst. Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	84%	16%	0%

Proximité politique - Political Proximity

Très proche - Very close	94%	6%	0%
Assez proche - Somewhat close	92%	8%	0%
Pas proche du tout - Not close at all	86%	14%	0%

Q7 Des partis politiques et des candidats ont fait campagne pour recueillir des voix aux élections européennes. Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si vous vous êtes trouvé(e) dans cette situation ou non.

h) Vous avez discuté des élections européennes en famille, avec des amis ou des connaissances

Q7 Political parties and candidates campaigned for votes in the European Parliament elections we have just had. For each of the following, please tell me if you have been in this situation or not ...

h) You have discussed the European Parliament Elections with your family, friends or acquaintances

	Oui Yes	Non No	NSP/SR DK/NA
EU 25	56%	44%	0%
EU 15	56%	44%	0%
BE	55%	45%	0%
DK	59%	41%	0%
DE	57%	43%	0%
EL	57%	42%	1%
ES	57%	43%	0%
FR	53%	47%	0%
IE	66%	34%	0%
IT	65%	35%	0%
LU	69%	31%	0%
NL	46%	54%	0%
AT	74%	26%	0%
PT	47%	53%	0%
FI	72%	28%	0%
SE	62%	38%	0%
UK	46%	54%	0%
NMS	58%	41%	1%
CY	77%	23%	0%
CZ	51%	47%	2%
EE	66%	34%	0%
HU	77%	23%	0%
LV	68%	31%	1%
LT	75%	24%	0%
MT	73%	27%	0%
PL	53%	47%	0%
SI	60%	40%	1%
SK	50%	47%	3%
SEXE - SEX			
Hommes Men	57%	43%	0%
Femmes Women	55%	44%	0%
AGE			
18 - 24	62%	38%	0%
25 - 39	54%	46%	0%
40 - 54	58%	41%	0%
55 +	54%	45%	0%
EDUCATION			
15 & -	49%	51%	0%
16 - 20	55%	45%	0%
21 & +	66%	33%	0%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION			
Indépendant Self- employ	60%	39%	1%
Employé Employee	59%	41%	0%
Ouvrier Manual worker	50%	50%	0%
Ss act. prof. Without pr act	56%	44%	0%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE			
Grand centre Metropolitan	59%	41%	0%
Autres villes Other towns	57%	43%	0%
Zones rurales Rural zones	53%	47%	0%

Q7 Des partis politiques et des candidats ont fait campagne pour recueillir des voix aux élections européennes. Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si vous vous êtes trouvé(e) dans cette situation ou non.

h) Vous avez discuté des élections européennes en famille, avec des amis ou des connaissances

Q7 Political parties and candidates campaigned for votes in the European Parliament elections we have just had. For each of the following, please tell me if you have been in this situation or not ...

h) You have discussed the European Parliament Elections with your family, friends or acquaintances

	Oui Yes	Non No	NSP/SR DK/NA
EU 25	56%	44%	0%
EU 15	56%	44%	0%
NMS	58%	41%	1%

Participation EE 2004 - Turnout EE 2004

A voté - Voted	67%	33%	0%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	47%	53%	0%

Participation Dern. Elect. Gén. - Turnout Last Gen. Election

A voté - Voted	61%	39%	0%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	45%	54%	0%

Participation Election Générale / EE 2004 - Turnout General Election / EE 2004

A voté Elec. Gen. & a voté EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Vote EE 2004	67%	33%	0%
A voté Elec. Gen. & Abst. EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	53%	47%	0%
Abst. Elec. Gen. & Abst. EE 2004 - Abst. Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	40%	60%	0%

Proximité politique - Political Proximity

Très proche - Very close	71%	29%	0%
Assez proche - Somewhat close	64%	36%	0%
Pas proche du tout - Not close at all	46%	53%	0%

Q7 Des partis politiques et des candidats ont fait campagne pour recueillir des voix aux élections européennes. Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si vous vous êtes trouvé(e) dans cette situation ou non.

i) Vous avez assisté à des réunions publiques ou des meetings concernant les élections européennes

Q7 Political parties and candidates campaigned for votes in the European Parliament elections we have just had. For each of the following, please tell me if you have been in this situation or not ...

i) You took part in public gatherings or meetings concerning the European Parliament Elections

	Oui Yes	Non No	NSP/SR DK/NA
EU 25	5%	95%	0%
EU 15	5%	95%	0%
BE	5%	95%	0%
DK	5%	95%	0%
DE	4%	96%	0%
EL	7%	93%	0%
ES	7%	93%	0%
FR	2%	98%	0%
IE	4%	96%	0%
IT	11%	89%	0%
LU	10%	90%	0%
NL	3%	97%	0%
AT	6%	94%	0%
PT	3%	97%	0%
FI	4%	96%	0%
SE	5%	95%	0%
UK	3%	97%	0%
NMS	5%	94%	0%
CY	7%	93%	0%
CZ	11%	88%	1%
EE	3%	96%	0%
HU	9%	91%	0%
LV	3%	97%	0%
LT	12%	88%	0%
MT	11%	89%	0%
PL	2%	98%	0%
SI	3%	96%	1%
SK	6%	91%	3%
SEXE - SEX			
Hommes Men	6%	94%	0%
Femmes Women	4%	96%	0%
AGE			
18 - 24	5%	94%	0%
25 - 39	5%	95%	0%
40 - 54	6%	94%	0%
55 +	5%	95%	0%
EDUCATION			
15 & -	5%	95%	0%
16 - 20	4%	95%	0%
21 & +	7%	93%	0%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION			
Indépendant Self-employ	7%	92%	0%
Employé Employee	5%	95%	0%
Ouvrier Manual worker	5%	95%	0%
Ss act. prof. Without pr act	5%	95%	0%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE			
Grand centre Metropolitan	5%	95%	0%
Autres villes Other towns	5%	94%	0%
Zones rurales Rural zones	5%	95%	0%

Q7 Des partis politiques et des candidats ont fait campagne pour recueillir des voix aux élections européennes. Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si vous vous êtes trouvé(e) dans cette situation ou non.

i) Vous avez assisté à des réunions publiques ou des meetings concernant les élections européennes

Q7 Political parties and candidates campaigned for votes in the European Parliament elections we have just had. For each of the following, please tell me if you have been in this situation or not ...

i) You took part in public gatherings or meetings concerning the European Parliament Elections

	Oui Yes	Non No	NSP/SR DK/NA
EU 25	5%	95%	0%
EU 15	5%	95%	0%
NMS	5%	94%	0%

Participation EE 2004 - Turnout EE 2004

A voté - Voted	9%	91%	0%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	2%	98%	0%

Participation Dern. Elect. Gén. - Turnout Last Gen. Election

A voté - Voted	6%	94%	0%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	3%	97%	0%

Participation Election Générale / EE 2004 - Turnout General Election / EE 2004

A voté Elec. Gen. & a voté EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Vote EE 2004	9%	91%	0%
A voté Elec. Gen. & Abst. EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	2%	98%	0%
Abst. Elec. Gen. & Abst. EE 2004 - Abst. Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	2%	98%	0%

Proximité politique - Political Proximity

Très proche - Very close	14%	86%	0%
Assez proche - Somewhat close	6%	94%	0%
Pas proche du tout - Not close at all	2%	98%	0%

Q7 Des partis politiques et des candidats ont fait campagne pour recueillir des voix aux élections européennes. Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si vous vous êtes trouvé(e) dans cette situation ou non.

j) Vous avez cherché des informations sur les élections européennes sur Internet

Q7 Political parties and candidates campaigned for votes in the European Parliament elections we have just had. For each of the following, please tell me if you have been in this situation or not ...

j) You have searched for information on the European Elections on the internet

	Oui Yes	Non No	NSP/SR DK/NA
EU 25	7%	92%	0%
EU 15	8%	92%	0%
BE	14%	86%	0%
DK	14%	86%	0%
DE	10%	90%	0%
EL	6%	92%	2%
ES	6%	94%	0%
FR	5%	95%	0%
IE	6%	94%	0%
IT	6%	94%	0%
LU	11%	89%	0%
NL	15%	85%	0%
AT	11%	89%	0%
PT	4%	96%	0%
FI	18%	82%	0%
SE	8%	92%	0%
UK	6%	94%	0%
NMS	6%	94%	0%
CY	4%	95%	0%
CZ	7%	92%	1%
EE	5%	94%	0%
HU	10%	90%	0%
LV	6%	94%	0%
LT	6%	94%	0%
MT	11%	89%	0%
PL	4%	96%	0%
SI	6%	93%	1%
SK	3%	94%	3%
SEXE - SEX			
Hommes Men	9%	91%	0%
Femmes Women	5%	94%	0%
AGE			
18 - 24	12%	88%	0%
25 - 39	9%	91%	0%
40 - 54	7%	93%	0%
55 +	4%	96%	0%
EDUCATION			
15 & -	3%	97%	0%
16 - 20	7%	93%	0%
21 & +	13%	86%	0%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION			
Indépendant Self- employ	9%	91%	0%
Employé Employee	10%	89%	0%
Ouvrier Manual worker	6%	94%	0%
Ss act. prof. Without pr act	6%	94%	0%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE			
Grand centre Metropolitan	11%	89%	0%
Autres villes Other towns	7%	93%	0%
Zones rurales Rural zones	5%	94%	0%

Q7 Des partis politiques et des candidats ont fait campagne pour recueillir des voix aux élections européennes. Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si vous vous êtes trouvé(e) dans cette situation ou non.

j) Vous avez cherché des informations sur les élections européennes sur Internet

Q7 Political parties and candidates campaigned for votes in the European Parliament elections we have just had. For each of the following, please tell me if you have been in this situation or not ...

j) You have searched for information on the European Elections on the internet

	Oui Yes	Non No	NSP/SR DK/NA
EU 25	7%	92%	0%
EU 15	8%	92%	0%
NMS	6%	94%	0%

Participation EE 2004 - Turnout EE 2004

A voté - Voted	10%	89%	0%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	5%	95%	0%

Participation Dern. Elect. Gén. - Turnout Last Gen. Election

A voté - Voted	8%	92%	0%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	5%	94%	0%

Participation Election Générale / EE 2004 - Turnout General Election / EE 2004

A voté Elec. Gén. & a voté EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Vote EE 2004	10%	90%	0%
A voté Elec. Gén. & Abst. EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	5%	95%	0%
Abst. Elec. Gén. & Abst. EE 2004 - Abst. Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	4%	96%	0%

Proximité politique - Political Proximity

Très proche - Very close	9%	91%	0%
Assez proche - Somewhat close	10%	90%	0%
Pas proche du tout - Not close at all	5%	95%	0%

Q7 Des partis politiques et des candidats ont fait campagne pour recueillir des voix aux élections européennes. Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si vous vous êtes trouvé(e) dans cette situation ou non.

- k) Vous avez eu connaissance d'une campagne ou d'une publicité n'émanant pas d'un parti politique encourageant les gens à voter aux élections européennes

Q7 Political parties and candidates campaigned for votes in the European Parliament elections we have just had. For each of the following, please tell me if you have been in this situation or not ...

- k) You have been aware of a non-party campaign or advertisement encouraging people to vote in the European Parliament elections

	Oui Yes	Non No	NSP/SR DK/NA
EU 25	36%	63%	1%
EU 15	39%	60%	1%
BE	24%	75%	1%
DK	39%	57%	4%
DE	28%	71%	1%
EL	21%	77%	2%
ES	24%	74%	2%
FR	34%	65%	1%
IE	57%	43%	0%
IT	47%	52%	1%
LU	41%	57%	1%
NL	65%	33%	2%
AT	59%	38%	3%
PT	38%	61%	1%
FI	67%	32%	1%
SE	58%	40%	2%
UK	51%	48%	1%
NMS	22%	75%	3%
CY	24%	74%	2%
CZ	13%	80%	7%
EE	30%	63%	7%
HU	39%	58%	3%
LV	26%	72%	2%
LT	24%	70%	6%
MT	13%	84%	3%
PL	20%	79%	2%
SI	24%	72%	4%
SK	12%	83%	5%
SEXE - SEX			
Hommes Men	38%	61%	1%
Femmes Women	34%	64%	2%
AGE			
18 - 24	36%	63%	1%
25 - 39	38%	61%	1%
40 - 54	35%	63%	1%
55 +	34%	63%	2%
EDUCATION			
15 & -	31%	67%	2%
16 - 20	35%	63%	1%
21 & +	43%	56%	1%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION			
Indépendant Self-employ	39%	59%	2%
Employé Employee	40%	59%	1%
Ouvrier Manual worker	30%	68%	1%
Ss act. prof. Without pr act	35%	63%	2%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE			
Grand centre Metropolitan	36%	63%	1%
Autres villes Other towns	38%	61%	1%
Zones rurales Rural zones	33%	65%	2%

Q7 Des partis politiques et des candidats ont fait campagne pour recueillir des voix aux élections européennes. Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si vous vous êtes trouvé(e) dans cette situation ou non.

k) Vous avez eu connaissance d'une campagne ou d'une publicité n'émanant pas d'un parti politique encourageant les gens à voter aux élections européennes

Q7 Political parties and candidates campaigned for votes in the European Parliament elections we have just had. For each of the following, please tell me if you have been in this situation or not ...

k) You have been aware of a non-party campaign or advertisement encouraging people to vote in the European Parliament elections

	Oui Yes	Non No	NSP/SR DK/NA
EU 25	36%	63%	1%
EU 15	39%	60%	1%
NMS	22%	75%	3%

Participation EE 2004 - Turnout EE 2004

A voté - Voted	42%	57%	2%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	31%	67%	1%

Participation Dern. Elect. Gén. - Turnout Last Gen. Election

A voté - Voted	38%	60%	2%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	31%	68%	1%

Participation Election Générale / EE 2004 - Turnout General Election / EE 2004

A voté Elec. Gen. & a voté EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Vote EE 2004	41%	57%	2%
A voté Elec. Gen. & Abst EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	34%	65%	1%
Abst. Elec. Gen. & Abst. EE 2004 - Abst. Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	28%	71%	1%

Proximité politique - Political Proximity

Très proche - Very close	40%	59%	1%
Assez proche - Somewhat close	40%	59%	1%
Pas proche du tout - Not close at all	32%	66%	2%

Q9. [ELECTIONS NATIONALES] ont eu lieu le [DATE] ici en [PAYS] Pour différentes raisons, beaucoup de personnes en [PAYS] n'ont pas voté à ces élections. Avez-vous voté aux [TYPE D'ELECTION] ?

Q9 [NATIONAL ELECTION] were held on the [DATE] here in [COUNTRY]. For one reason or another, many people in [COUNTRY] did not vote in that Election. Did you yourself vote in the [TYPE OF ELECTION] ?

	Exprimés Expressed	A voté Voted	N'a pas voté Did not vote	NSP/SR DK/NA
EU 25	99%	72%	28%	1%
EU 15	99%	75%	25%	1%
BE	100%	92%	8%	0%
DK	99%	87%	13%	1%
DE	100%	79%	21%	0%
EL	100%	76%	24%	0%
ES	99%	76%	24%	1%
FR	99%	73%	27%	1%
IE	99%	62%	38%	1%
IT	98%	81%	19%	2%
LU	82%	92%	8%	18%
NL	99%	79%	21%	1%
AT	99%	84%	16%	1%
PT	98%	62%	38%	2%
FI	99%	70%	30%	1%
SE	99%	81%	19%	1%
UK	99%	59%	41%	1%
NMS	98%	56%	44%	2%
CY	99%	92%	8%	1%
CZ	98%	58%	42%	2%
EE	99%	58%	42%	1%
HU	99%	74%	26%	1%
LV	99%	72%	28%	1%
LT	94%	56%	44%	6%
MT	100%	96%	4%	0%
PL	98%	46%	54%	2%
SI	96%	72%	28%	4%
SK	97%	70%	30%	3%
SEXE - SEX				
Hommes Men	99%	71%	29%	1%
Femmes Women	99%	72%	28%	1%
AGE				
18 - 24	99%	40%	60%	1%
25 - 39	99%	70%	30%	1%
40 - 54	99%	79%	21%	1%
55 +	99%	82%	18%	1%
EDUCATION				
15 & -	98%	77%	23%	2%
16 - 20	99%	66%	34%	1%
21 & +	99%	79%	21%	1%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION				
Indépendant Self- employ	99%	74%	26%	1%
Employé Employee	99%	79%	21%	1%
Ouvrier Manual worker	99%	68%	32%	1%
Ss act. prof. Without pr act	99%	69%	31%	1%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE				
Grand centre Metropolitan	99%	71%	29%	1%
Autres villes Other towns	99%	73%	27%	1%
Zones rurales Rural zones	99%	72%	28%	1%

Q9. [ELECTIONS NATIONALES] ont eu lieu le [DATE] ici en [PAYS] Pour différentes raisons, beaucoup de personnes en [PAYS] n'ont pas voté à ces élections. Avez-vous voté aux [TYPE D'ELECTION] ?

Q9 [NATIONAL ELECTION] were held on the [DATE] here in [COUNTRY]. For one reason or another, many people in [COUNTRY] did not vote in that Election. Did you yourself vote in the [TYPE OF ELECTION] ?

	Exprimés Expressed	A voté Voted	N'a pas voté Did not vote	NSP/SR DK/NA
EU 25	99%	72%	28%	1%
EU 15	99%	75%	25%	1%
NMS	98%	56%	44%	2%

Participation EE 2004 - Turnout EE 2004				
A voté - Voted	99%	90%	10%	1%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	99%	57%	43%	1%

Participation Dern. Elect. Gén. - Turnout Last Gen. Election				
A voté - Voted	100%	100%		
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	100%		100%	

Participation Election Générale / EE 2004 - Turnout General Election / EE 2004				
A voté Elec. Gén. & a voté EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Vote EE 2004	100%	100%		
A voté Elec. Gén. & Abst EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	100%	100%		
Abst. Elec. Gén. & Abst. EE 2004 - Abst. Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	100%		100%	

Proximité politique - Political Proximity				
Très proche - Very close	99%	90%	10%	1%
Assez proche - Somewhat close	99%	84%	16%	1%
Pas proche du tout - Not close at all	98%	58%	42%	2%

Q10 Vous sentez-vous proche d'un parti politique ?

Q10 Do you feel close to any one of the political parties?

	TOTAL oui	Oui, très proche d'un parti politique	Oui, assez proche d'un parti politique	Non, pas proche du tout d'un parti politique	NSP/SR
	TOTAL Yes	Yes, very close to one of the political parties	Yes, somewhat close to one of the political parties	No, not at all close to any of the political parties	DK/NA
EU 25	50%	14%	36%	49%	1%
EU 15	53%	14%	39%	46%	1%
BE	48%	11%	37%	51%	1%
DK	35%	9%	26%	64%	1%
DE	58%	17%	41%	42%	1%
EL	69%	30%	39%	30%	1%
ES	56%	18%	37%	43%	1%
FR	53%	8%	45%	47%	0%
IE	33%	8%	24%	66%	1%
IT	59%	16%	43%	38%	3%
LU	52%	16%	36%	47%	1%
NL	67%	15%	52%	32%	1%
AT	61%	25%	36%	37%	2%
PT	52%	17%	35%	47%	1%
FI	49%	13%	36%	50%	1%
SE	64%	11%	54%	35%	1%
UK	34%	9%	25%	65%	1%
NMS	34%	12%	21%	63%	4%
CY	62%	26%	36%	36%	2%
CZ	30%	10%	20%	66%	4%
EE	46%	16%	30%	42%	12%
HU	54%	16%	38%	45%	1%
LV	14%	3%	11%	85%	1%
LT	47%	26%	21%	49%	4%
MT	71%	41%	29%	28%	1%
PL	26%	10%	16%	71%	4%
SI	30%	9%	21%	67%	4%
SK	49%	19%	30%	45%	6%
SEXE - SEX					
Hommes Men	52%	15%	37%	47%	1%
Femmes Women	48%	13%	35%	50%	2%
AGE					
18 - 24	39%	8%	31%	59%	2%
25 - 39	45%	9%	37%	54%	1%
40 - 54	51%	14%	37%	48%	1%
55 +	58%	22%	37%	40%	2%
EDUCATION					
15 & -	52%	20%	32%	46%	2%
16 - 20	46%	12%	34%	53%	1%
21 & +	58%	13%	45%	41%	1%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION					
Indépendant Self- employ	55%	17%	38%	44%	1%
Employé Employee	51%	11%	40%	48%	1%
Ouvrier Manual worker	42%	11%	31%	57%	2%
Ss act. prof. Without pr act	51%	16%	35%	47%	2%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE					
Grand centre Metropolitan	54%	14%	40%	45%	1%
Autres villes Other towns	50%	14%	36%	49%	2%
Zones rurales Rural zones	47%	15%	32%	52%	2%

Q10 Vous sentez-vous proche d'un parti politique ?

Q10 Do you feel close to any one of the political parties?

	TOTAL oui	Oui, très proche d'un parti politique	Oui, assez proche d'un parti politique	Non, pas proche du tout d'un parti politique	NSP/SR
	TOTAL Yes	Yes, very close to one of the political parties	Yes, somewhat close to one of the political parties	No, not at all close to any of the political parties	DK/NA
EU 25	50%	14%	36%	49%	1%
EU 15	53%	14%	39%	46%	1%
NMS	34%	12%	21%	63%	4%

Participation EE 2004 - Turnout EE 2004

A voté - Voted	65%	20%	45%	34%	1%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	37%	9%	28%	61%	2%

Participation Dern. Elect. Gén. - Turnout Last Gen. Election

A voté - Voted	60%	18%	42%	39%	1%
N'a pas voté - Did not vote	26%	5%	21%	72%	2%

Participation Election Générale / EE 2004 - Turnout General Election / EE 2004

A voté Elec. Gen. & a voté EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Vote EE 2004	67%	22%	46%	32%	1%
A voté Elec. Gen. & Abst EE 2004 - Vote Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	50%	12%	37%	49%	1%
Abst. Elec. Gen. & Abst. EE 2004 - Abst. Gen. Elec. & Abst. EE 2004	21%	4%	17%	76%	2%

Proximité politique - Political Proximity

Très proche - Very close	100%	100%			
Assez proche - Somewhat close	100%		100%		
Pas proche du tout - Not close at all				100%	

TECHNICAL NOTE

Réalisation de ce sondage

Ce sondage FLASH EUROBAROMETRE 162 "Enquête post-élections européennes 2004" a été réalisé sous l'égide du Parlement européen en collaboration avec la Commission européenne et la participation du Institute for the study of social change.

Il s'agit d'un FLASH EUROBAROMETRE GRAND PUBLIC, organisé et géré par la Direction Générale PRESS, Unité B/1.

Les interviews ont été réalisées du 21/06/2004 au 30/06/2004 par les 25 Instituts EOS GALLUP EUROPE dont la liste suit :

Belgique	B	TNS DIMARSO - BRUXELLES
Danemark	DK	TNS GALLUP - KOBENHAVN
Allemagne	D	TNS EMNID - BIELEFELD
Grèce	EL	TNS ICAP - ATHENS
Espagne	E	TNS DEMOSCOPIA - MADRID
France	F	TNS SOFRES - MONTRouGE
Irlande	IRL	IRISH MKTG SURVEYS - DUBLIN
Italie	I	DOXA - MILANO
Luxembourg	L	TNS ILReS - Luxembourg
Pays-Bas	NL	TNS NIPO - AMSTERDAM
Autriche	A	ÖSTERREICHISCHES GALLUP-VIENNA
Portugal	P	TNS EUROTESTE - LISBOA
Finlande	FIN	TNS SUOMEN GALLUP - ESPOO
Suède	S	TNS SVENSKA GALLUP - STOCKHOLM
Royaume Uni	UK	ICM - LONDON
Chypre	CY	SYNOVATE - NICOSA
Rép. Tchèque	CZ	TNS FACTUM - PRAHA
Estonie	EE	TNS EMOR - TALLINN
Hongrie	HU	TNS HUNGARY - BUDAPEST
Lettonie	LV	TNS BALTIC DATA HOUSE - RIGA
Lithuanie	LT	TNS GALLUP - VILNIUS
Malte	MT	MISCO - VALLETTA
Pologne	PL	TNS OBOP - WARSZAWA
Slovaquie	SK	TNS SK - BRATISLAVA
Slovenie	SI	RM PLUS - MARIBOR

Représentativité des résultats

Chaque échantillon national est représentatif de la population âgée de 18 ans et plus.

Tailles des échantillons

Les tailles d'échantillon sont d'environ 1000 répondants par pays.

Une pondération a été appliquée aux résultats nationaux pour calculer un total marginal où chaque pays contribue au résultat de l'Union Européenne en proportion du nombre de ses habitants.

Conduction of this survey

This Survey FLASH EUROBAROMETRE 162 "Post European elections 2004 survey" was conducted under the aegis of the European Parliament in collaboration with the European Commission and the participation of The Institute for the study of social change.

It is a GENERAL PUBLIC FLASH EUROBAROMETER SURVEY, organized and managed by the PRESS General Directorate, Unit B/1.

The interviews have been conducted between the 21/06/2004 and the 30/06/2004 by these 25 EOS GALLUP EUROPE Institutes :

(Interviews : 22/06/2004 – 29/06/2004)	Belgium
(Interviews : 23/06/2004 – 27/06/2004)	Denmark
(Interviews : 21/06/2004 – 28/06/2004)	Germany
(Interviews : 22/06/2004 – 29/06/2004)	Greece
(Interviews : 22/06/2004 – 28/06/2004)	Spain
(Interviews : 21/06/2004 – 26/06/2004)	France
(Interviews : 21/06/2004 – 29/06/2004)	Ireland
(Interviews : 21/06/2004 – 26/06/2004)	Italy
(Interviews : 22/06/2004 – 30/06/2004)	Luxemburg
(Interviews : 21/06/2004 – 29/06/2004)	Netherlands
(Interviews : 22/06/2004 – 30/06/2004)	Austria
(Interviews : 25/06/2004 – 30/06/2004)	Portugal
(Interviews : 22/06/2004 – 29/06/2004)	Finland
(Interviews : 21/06/2004 – 28/06/2004)	Sweden
(Interviews : 21/06/2004 – 24/06/2004)	United Kingdom
(Interviews : 22/06/2004 – 25/06/2004)	Cyprus
(Interviews : 21/06/2004 – 27/06/2004)	Czech Republic
(Interviews : 22/06/2004 – 29/06/2004)	Estonia
(Interviews : 21/06/2004 – 26/06/2004)	Hungary
(Interviews : 21/06/2004 – 29/06/2004)	Latvia
(Interviews : 22/06/2004 – 28/06/2004)	Lithuania
(Interviews : 21/06/2004 – 24/06/2004)	Malta
(Interviews : 22/06/2004 – 29/06/2004)	Poland
(Interviews : 21/06/2004 – 25/06/2004)	Slovakia
(Interviews : 22/06/2004 – 27/06/2004)	Slovenia

Representativity of the results

Each national sample is representative of the population of 18 years old and more.

Sizes of the sample

The sample sizes amount to approximately 1000 respondents in each country.

A weighting factor has been applied on the national results in order to compute a marginal total where each country contributes to the European Union result in proportion of its population.

Ci-dessous sont présentés côte à côte les nombres d'interviews:

(1) effectivement réalisées dans chaque pays

(2) découlant de la pondération selon les populations de chaque pays qui participent à la construction de l'Union Européenne.

Here below we have presented, side by side, the number of interviews:

(1) actually conducted in each country

(2) derived from the weighting in proportion of the population of each country participating in the construction of the European Union.

	TOTAL INTERVIEWS			
	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)
	Réalisées Conducted	% du total % on total	Pondérées UE25 Weighted EU25	% du total (Pondéré) % on Total (Weighted)
TOTAL EU 25	24063	100%	24063	100%
BELGIQUE	1002	4%	558	2%
DANMARK	967	4%	272	1%
DEUTSCHLAND	1000	4%	4566	19%
ELLAS	950	4%	561	2%
ESPANA	982	4%	2165	9%
FRANCE	965	4%	3039	13%
IRELAND	897	4%	185	1%
ITALIA	958	4%	3120	13%
LUXEMBOURG	924	4%	22	0%
NEDERLAND	987	4%	847	4%
OSTERREICH	989	4%	440	2%
PORTUGAL	950	4%	522	2%
FINLAND	957	4%	267	1%
SWEDEN	961	4%	460	2%
UNITED KINGDOM	952	4%	3161	13%
CYPRUS	950	4%	36	0%
CZECH REPUBLIC	970	4%	541	2%
ESTONIA	952	4%	70	0%
HUNGARY	966	4%	532	2%
LATVIA	980	4%	125	1%
LITHUANIA	944	4%	195	1%
MALTA	999	4%	22	0%
POLAND	963	4%	1982	8%
SLOVENIA	956	4%	106	0%
SLOVAKIA	942	4%	269	1%

	TOTAL INTERVIEWS			
	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)
	Réalisées Conducted	% du total % on total	Pondérées NSM Weighted NMS	% du total (Pondéré) % on Total (Weighted)
TOTAL NMS	9622	100%	9622	100%
CYPRUS	950	10%	36	1%
CZECH REPUBLIC	970	10%	541	14%
ESTONIA	952	10%	70	2%
HUNGARY	966	10%	532	14%
LATVIA	980	10%	125	3%
LITHUANIA	944	10%	195	5%
MALTA	999	10%	22	1%
POLAND	963	10%	1982	51%
SLOVENIA	956	10%	106	3%
SLOVAKIA	942	10%	269	7%

	TOTAL INTERVIEWS			
	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)
	Réalisées Conducted	% du total % on total	Pondérées UE15 Weighted EU15	% du total (Pondéré) % on Total (Weighted)
TOTAL EU 15	14441	100%	14441	100%
BELGIQUE	1002	7%	558	3%
DANMARK	967	7%	272	1%
DEUTSCHLAND	1000	7%	4566	23%
ELLAS	950	7%	561	3%
ESPANA	982	7%	2165	11%
FRANCE	965	7%	3039	15%
IRELAND	897	6%	185	1%
ITALIA	958	7%	3120	15%
LUXEMBOURG	924	6%	22	0%
NEDERLAND	987	7%	847	4%
OSTERREICH	989	7%	440	2%
PORTUGAL	950	7%	522	3%
FINLAND	957	7%	267	1%
SWEDEN	961	7%	460	2%
UNITED KINGDOM	952	7%	3161	16%

Questionnaires

1. Le questionnaire établi pour ce sondage est reproduit à la fin de ce volume de résultats, en Français et en Anglais (Voir ci-après).
2. Les traductions ont été réalisées dans chaque langue d'interview par les Instituts nationaux cités ci-dessus.
3. Un exemplaire de chaque questionnaire national est joint à ces volumes de Tableaux de résultats.

Tableaux des résultats

* VOLUME A : PAYS PAR PAYS

Le VOLUME A présente les résultats de l'Union Européenne pays par pays, auxquels sont ajoutés les quatre pays mentionnés ci-avant.

* VOLUMES B : DEMOGRAPHIQUES DES REpondANTS

Les VOLUME B présentent les résultats de l'Union Européenne ventilés selon quelques caractéristiques socio-démographiques des répondants :

Sexe (Homme, Femme)
Age (18-24, 25-39, 40-54, 55 +)
Education (15&-, 16-20, 21&+, encore étudiants)
Profession
Habitat

* VOLUME(S) C : CHAQUE PAYS

Le(s) VOLUME(S) C présente(nt) la même analyse que celle du VOLUME B, mais pour chaque pays individuellement.

Questionnaires

1. The questionnaire prepared for this survey is reproduced at the end of this results volume, in French and in English (see hereafter).
2. The translations have been realized in each national language by the Institutes listed above.
3. One copy of each national questionnaire is annexed to these Data Tables results Volumes.

Tables of results

* VOLUME A : COUNTRY BY COUNTRY

The VOLUME A presents the European Union results country by country, and the fourth countries mentioned before.

* VOLUMES B : RESPONDENTS' DEMOGRAPHICS

The VOLUME B presents the results of European Union with the following personal characteristics of respondents as breakdowns :

Sex (Men, Women)
Age (18-24, 25-39, 40-54, 55 +)
Education (15&-, 16-20, 21&+, still studying)
Occupation
Locality type

* VOLUME(S) C : EACH COUNTRY

The VOLUME(S) C present(s) the same analysis as in VOLUME B, but for each individual country.

Valeurs statistiques des résultats

Les résultats d'un sondage ne sont jamais valables que dans les limites d'une **marge statistique** d'échantillonnage. Cette marge est plus ou moins grande, et dépend de trois choses :

1. La taille de l'échantillon (ou de la partie d'échantillon que l'on analyse) : plus le nombre de répondants est grand, plus la marge statistique est petite ;
2. Le résultat lui-même : plus le résultat est proche de 50%, plus la marge statistique est grande ;
3. Le degré de certitude que l'on exige : plus on est sévère, plus la marge statistique est grande.

A titre d'exemple, prenons un cas imaginaire :

1. 500 personnes ont répondu à une question ;
2. Le résultat analysé est de 50 % environ ;
3. On choisit un degré de certitude de 95 % (c'est le niveau le plus utilisé par les statisticiens, et c'est celui adopté pour la table ci-après) ;

Dans ce cas illustratif la marge statistique est de : (+/- 4.4%) autour des 50% observés. Et en conclusion : le résultat pour la population totale se situe entre 45.6% et 54.4%.

Nous reproduisons à la page suivante les marges statistiques calculées pour différents échantillons et différents résultats observés, au degré de certitude de 95%.

Statistical significance of the results

The results in a survey are valid only between the limits of a **statistical margin** caused by the sampling process. This margin varies with three factors :

1. The sample size (or the size of the analysed part in the sample) : the greater the number of respondents is, the smaller the statistical margin will be;
2. The result in itself : the closer the result approaches 50%, the wider the statistical margin will be ;
3. The desired degree of confidence : the more "strict" we are, the wider the statistical margin will be.

As an example, examine this illustrative case :

1. One question has been answered by 500 people ;
2. The analysed result is around 50%;
3. We choose a significance level of 95 % (it is the level most often used by the statisticians, and it is the one chosen for the Table hereafter);

In this illustrative case the statistical margin is : (+/- 4.4%) around the observed 50%. And as a conclusion : the result for the whole population lies between 45.6% and 54.4 %.

In the next page we've reproduced the statistical margins computed for various observed results, on various sample sizes, at the 95% significance level.

MARGES D'ECHANTILLONAGE (AU NIVEAU DE CONFIANCE DE 95 %)	STATISTIQUES
-------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------

Différentes tailles d'échantillon sont en lignes ;
Différents résultats observés sont en colonnes :

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=500
N=500	1.9	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	N=1000
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%	

QUESTIONNAIRE

Socio Démographiques

- D1. Sexe [1] Homme
[2] Femme
- D2. Age exact : [][] ans
[00] [REFUS/ S.R.]
- D3. Age de fin d'études : [AGE EXACT EN 2 CHIFFRES]
[][] ans
[00] [REFUS/ SR]
[01] [JAMAIS ETE A L'ECOLE PLEIN TEMPS]
[99] [ENCORE A L'ECOLE PLEIN TEMPS]

- D4. Sur le plan professionnel, peut-on dire qu'actuellement vous êtes indépendant, employé, ouvrier ou êtes-vous sans activité professionnelle ?

[LIRE ITEMS A GAUCHE - ENSUITE FAIRE PRECISER (« c'est-à-dire ») - UNE SEULE REPONSE]

- INDÉPENDANT

- c'est-à-dire : - exploitant agricole, forestier, pêcheur 11
- commerçant, artisan 12
- *de profession libérale (avocat, médecin, comptable, architecte,...)* 13
- chef d'entreprise 14
- autre (PRECISER) 15

- Employé

- c'est-à-dire : - de profession libérale (médecin, avocat, comptable, architecte,...) 21
- cadre supérieur/dirigeant d'entreprise 22
- cadre moyen 23
- fonctionnaire 24
- employé de bureau 25
- autre employé (vendeur, infirmier, etc...) 26
- autre (PRECISER) 27

- Ouvrier

- c'est-à-dire : - agent de maîtrise (chef d'équipe) 31
- ouvrier qualifié 32
- ouvrier non qualifié 33
- autre (PRECISER) 34

- Sans activité professionnelle

- c'est-à-dire : - vous occupant de votre ménage 41
- étudiant (à temps plein) 42
- retraité 43
- à la recherche d'un emploi 44
- autre (PRECISER) 45

- (Refus) 99

Socio Demographics

- D1. Sex [1] Male
[2] Female
- D2. Exact Age: [][] Years old
[00] [REFUSAL/NO ANSWER]
- D3. Age when finished full time education : [EXACT AGE IN 2 DIGITS]
[][] years old
[00] [REFUSAL/ NO ANSWER]
[01] [NEVER BEEN IN FULL TIME EDUCATION]
[99] [STILL IN FULL TIME EDUCATION]

- D4. As far as your current occupation is concerned, would you say you are self-employed, an employee, a manual worker or would you say that you are without a professional activity ?

[READ OUT LEFT ITEMS - THEN ASK TO SPECIFY ("that is to say")
- ONLY ONE ANSWER]

- SELF-EMPLOYED

- i.e. : - farmer, forester, fisherman 11
- owner of a shop, craftsman 12
- professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect,...) 13
- manager of a company 14
- other (SPECIFY) 15

- Employee

- i.e. : - professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect) 21
- general management, director or top management 22
- middle management, 23
- civil servant 24
- office clerk 25
- other employee (salesman, nurse, etc...) 26
- other (SPECIFY) 27

- Manual worker

- i.e. : - supervisor / foreman (team manager, etc ...) 31
- manual worker 32
- unskilled manual worker 33
- other (SPECIFY) 34

- Without a professional activity

- i.e. : - looking after the home 41
- student (full time) 42
- retired 43
- seeking a job 44
- other (SPECIFY) 45

- (Refusal) 99

D5. Région = "European Administrative Regional Unit" (N.U.T.S. 2)
[2 CHIFFRES]

D6. Type de localité?
- zone métropolitaine1
- autre ville/centre urbain2
- zone rurale3

D5. Region = "European Administrative Regional Unit" (N.U.T.S. 2)
[2 DIGITS]

D6. Type of Locality?
- metropolitan zone1
- other town/urban centre2
- rural zone3

Participation aux élections européennes

Q1. Les élections européennes ont eu lieu le [INSERER LA DATE CORRECTE SELON LE PAYS]. Pour différentes raisons, beaucoup de personnes en [PAYS] n'ont pas voté à ces élections. Avez-vous voté aux récentes élections européennes ?

- A voté1
- N'a pas voté2
- [NSP/SR]3

[TREND MODIFIE Q41 - EB52.0]

Question de reconstitution de vote [FILTRE: SI L'INTERVIEWE A VOTE]

Q2. Pour quel parti avez-vous voté lors de ces récentes élections européennes ?

[LIRE- UNE SEULE REPONSE]

- [INSERER LA LISTE DES PARTIS QUI ETAIENT PRESENTS AUX EE 2004
DANS LE PAYS]
- Vous avez voté pour un autre parti
- [NSP/SR]

[TREND Q47 - EB42.0]

Turnout for the European Elections 2004

Q1. European Parliament elections were held on the [INSERT CORRECT DATE ACCORDING TO COUNTRY]. For one reason or another, many people in [COUNTRY] did not vote in these elections. Did you yourself vote in the recent European Parliament elections?

- Voted1
- Did not vote2
- [DK/NA]3

[TREND MODIFIED Q41 - EB52.0]

Recall vote question [FILTER: IF THE INTERVIEWEE DID VOTE]

Q2. Which party did you vote for in these recent European Parliament elections?

[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- [INSERT THE LIST OF PARTIES THAT WERE PRESENT AT THE EE
2004 IN THE COUNTRY]
- FOR IRELAND AND MALTA: [CHANGE THE QUESTION WORDING TO :
"To which of the following political party did you give your first preference
vote at these European Parliament Elections"]
- You voted for another party or candidate
- [DK/NA]

[TREND Q47 - EB42.0]

Date de la décision

[FILTRE: SI L'INTERVIEWE A VOTE]

Q3a. Quand avez-vous décidé de voter pour le parti politique ou le candidat pour lequel vous avez voté aux récentes élections européennes?

[LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE]

- Vous avez toujours voté de cette façon1
- Vous vous êtes décidé il y a quelques mois2
- Vous vous êtes décidé il y a quelques semaines3
- Vous vous êtes décidé quelques jours avant les élections4
- Vous vous êtes décidé le jour des élections5
- [NSP/SR]6

[NOUVELLE]

[FILTRE: SI L'INTERVIEWE N'A PAS VOTE]

Q3b. Quand avez-vous décidé de ne PAS voter aux récentes élections européennes?

[LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE]

- Vous ne votez jamais1
- Vous vous êtes décidé il y a quelques mois2
- Vous vous êtes décidé il y a quelques semaines3
- Vous vous êtes décidé quelques jours avant les élections4
- Vous vous êtes décidé le jour des élections5
- [NSP/SR]6

[NOUVELLE]

Decision date

[FILTER: IF THE INTERVIEWEE DID VOTE]

Q3a. When did you decide to vote for the political party or candidate you voted for in the recent European Parliament elections?

[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- You have always voted like this1
- You decided a few months ago2
- You decided a few weeks ago3
- You decided a few days before the Elections4
- You decided on the day of the Election5
- [DK/NA]6

[NEW]

[FILTER: IF THE INTERVIEWEE DID NOT VOTE]

Q3b. When did you decide NOT to vote in the recent European Parliament elections?

[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- You never vote1
- You decided a few months ago2
- You decided a few weeks ago3
- You decided a few days before the Elections4
- You decided on the day of the Election5
- [DK/NA]6

[NEW]

Les raisons de l'abstention

[FILTRE: SI L'INTERVIEWE N'A PAS VOTE]

Q4. Quelles sont les raisons principales pour lesquelles vous n'avez pas voté aux récentes élections européennes ? Et pour quelle autre raison ?

[NE PAS LIRE – CODER LES REPONSES SPONTANEEES DONNEES – TROIS REPONSES POSSIBLES]

- a) Malade/problème de santé 1
- b) Infirme/âgé(e) 1
- c) En vacances/absent(e) de chez soi 1
- d) Trop occupé(e)/pas le temps/travail 1
- e) Pour des raisons familiales 1
- f) Impliqué(e) dans une activité de loisirs 1
- g) Problèmes d'inscription de la carte de vote/avec ma carte d'électeur 1
- h) Manque de confiance/insatisfaction à l'égard de la politique en général 1
- i) Pas intéressé(e) par la politique 1
- j) Pas intéressé(e) par les affaires de l'Union européenne. 1
- k) Insatisfait(e) du Parlement européen en tant qu'institution 1
- l) Opposé(e) à l'Union européenne 1
- m) Ne connaît pas assez l'Union européenne / le Parlement européen ou les élections européennes..... 1
- n) Voter n'a pas de conséquence/ voter ne change rien 1
- o) Vote rarement ou jamais 1
- p) Ne savait pas qu'il y avait des élections..... 1
- q) Manque de débat public/ manque de campagne électorale 1
- r) AUTRE - PRECISER 1
- s) NSP/SR 1

[TREND MODIFIE Q43 EB52.0]

Reasons for abstention

[FILTER: IF THE INTERVIEWEE DID NOT VOTE]

Q4. What were the main reasons why you did NOT vote in the recent European Parliament elections? Any other reasons?

[DO NOT READ OUT – CODE THE SPONTANEOUS ANSWERS GIVEN – THREE ANSWERS POSSIBLE]

- a) Sick/health problem at the time 1
- b) Disabled/elderly 1
- c) On holiday/away from home 1
- d) Too busy/no time/work 1
- e) Due to family reasons 1
- f) Involved in a leisure activity 1
- g) Registration or voting card problems 1
- h) Lack of trust in / dissatisfaction with politics generally 1
- i) Not interested in politics as such 1
- j) Not interested in European Union matters. 1
- k) Dissatisfied with the European Parliament as an institution 1
- l) Opposed to the European Union 1
- m) Do not know much about the European Union / European Parliament or the European Parliament elections 1
- n) Vote has no consequences/ vote does not change anything 1
- o) Rarely or never vote 1
- p) Did not know there were elections 1
- q) Lack of public debate / lack of electoral campaign 1
- r) OTHER - SPECIFY 1
- s) DK/NA 1

[TREND MODIFIED Q43 EB52.0]

[A TOUS]

Connaissance du gagnant des élections

Q.5 Pourriez-vous me dire lequel des partis politique a eu le plus grand nombre de votes lors des récentes élections européennes dans votre pays ?

[NE PAS SUGGERER]

[INDIQUER LA REPONSE CORRECTE EN FONCTION DES RESULTATS DU PAYS]

- réponse correcte 1
- réponse fausse 1
- [NSP/SR] 1

[NOUVELLE]

[A TOUS]

L'opinion à l'égard de l'Union européenne et du Parlement européen

Q6. Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si elle correspond plutôt ou plutôt pas à votre attitude ou à votre opinion.

[LIRE – ROTATION - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE]

- Oui, plutôt 1
- Non, plutôt pas 2
- [NSP/SR] 3

- a) Vous disposiez de toutes les informations nécessaires pour choisir pour qui vous alliez voter lors des récentes élections européennes 1 2 3
- b) Vous avez confiance dans les Institutions européennes 1 2 3
- c) Vous vous sentez citoyen de l'Union européenne 1 2 3
- d) Le Parlement européen prend bien en compte les préoccupations des citoyens européens 1 2 3
- e) L'appartenance de [PAYS] à l'Union européenne est une bonne chose 1 2 3
- f) Vous vous sentez attaché(e) à [PAYS] 1 2 3
- g) Vous vous sentez attaché(e) à l'Europe 1 2 3
- h) C'est très important pour vous de savoir quel parti politique a gagné le plus de sièges aux élections européennes 1 2 3
- i) C'est très important pour vous de savoir quels candidats ont remportés des sièges et sont devenus des députés européens à la suite des élections européennes 1 2 3
- j) Vous êtes très intéressés par la politique et les affaires courantes 1 2 3

[TREND MODIFIE Q6 FL161]

[ASK ALL]

Knowledge of the winner of the elections

Q5. Could you tell me which political party got the highest number of votes in the recent European Parliament elections in your country?

[DO NOT SUGGEST]

[CODE CORRECT ANSWER ACCORDING TO COUNTRY RESULTS]

- Correct answer 1
- Wrong answer 1
- [DK/NA] 1

[NEW]

[ASK ALL]

Opinions towards the European Union and the European Parliament

Q6. For each of the following propositions, please tell me if it rather corresponds or rather does not correspond to your attitude or your opinion.

[READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE]

- Yes, rather 1
- No, rather does not 2
- [DK/NA] 3

- a) You had all the necessary information in order to choose for whom you were going to vote in the recent European Elections 1 2 3
- b) You trust the institutions of the European Union 1 2 3
- c) You feel you are a citizen of the European Union 1 2 3
- d) The European Parliament takes into consideration the concerns of European citizens 1 2 3
- e) The membership of [COUNTRY] in the European Union is a good thing 1 2 3
- f) You feel attached to [COUNTRY] 1 2 3
- g) You feel attached to Europe 1 2 3
- h) It is very important for you which particular political party gained the most seats in the European Parliament elections 1 2 3
- i) It is very important for you which particular candidates who win seats and become MEPs in the European Parliament elections 1 2 3
- j) You are very interested in politics and current affairs 1 2 3

[TREND MODIFIED Q6 FL161]

The exposure to the electoral campaign

Q7. Des partis politiques et des candidats ont fait campagne pour recueillir des voix aux élections européennes. Pour chacune des propositions suivantes, dites-moi si vous vous êtes trouvé(e) dans cette situation ou non...

[LIRE – ROTATION - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE]

- oui1
- non2
- [NSP/SR]3

- a) Des partis politiques ou des candidats ou leurs représentants vous ont rendu visite chez vous1 2 3
- b) Vous avez été contacté(e) par téléphone par des partis politiques ou des candidats ou leurs représentants1 2 3
- c) Vous avez trouvé des dépliantes concernant les élections européennes dans votre boîte aux lettres1 2 3
- d) Vous avez été approché dans la rue par des partis politiques ou des candidats ou leurs représentants1 2 3
- e) Vous avez vu des messages publicitaires pour des partis ou des candidats1 2 3
- f) Vous avez lu des choses sur la campagne électorale dans les journaux1 2 3
- g) Vous avez vu ou entendu des choses sur la campagne électorale à la télévision ou à la radio1 2 3
- h) Vous avez discuté des élections européennes en famille, avec des amis ou des connaissances1 2 3
- i) Vous avez assisté à des réunions publiques ou des meetings concernant les élections européennes1 2 3
- j) Vous avez cherché des informations sur les élections européennes sur Internet1 2 3
- k) Vous avez eu connaissance d'une campagne ou d'une publicité n'émanant pas d'un parti politique encourageant les gens à voter aux élections européennes1 2 3

[TREND MODIFIE Q7 FL161]

Q7. Political parties and candidates campaigned for votes in the European Parliament elections we have just had. For each of the following, please tell me if you have been in this situation or not...

[READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE]

- yes.....1
- no2
- [DK/NA]3

- a) Political parties or candidates or their representatives called to your home.....1 2 3
- b) You have been contacted by political parties or candidates or their representatives by phone1 2 3
- c) You received leaflets concerning the European Elections in your mailbox1 2 3
- d) You have been approached in the street by political parties or candidates or their representatives1 2 3
- e) You have seen advertisements for parties or candidates1 2 3
- f) You have read about the electoral campaign in the newspapers1 2 3
- g) You have seen or heard things concerning the electoral campaign on television or on the radio1 2 3
- h) You have discussed the European Parliament Elections with your family, friends or acquaintances1 2 3
- i) You took part in public gatherings or meetings concerning the European Parliament Elections1 2 3
- j) You have searched for information on the European Elections on the internet1 2 3
- k) You have been aware of a non-party campaign or advertisement encouraging people to vote in the European Parliament elections1 2 3

[TREND MODIFIED Q7 FL161]

La lecture de la presse quotidienne

Q8. Pouvez-vous me dire, s'il y en a, quels sont les quotidiens que vous lisez régulièrement, c'est-à-dire au moins trois fois par semaine ?

[NE RIEN SUGGERER - RECODER - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES]

- [INSERER LA LISTE DES PRINCIPAUX QUOTIDIENS DISPONIBLES
DANS LE PAYS + AUTRE]

[TREND Q8 FL161]

Taux de participation aux dernières élections générales

Q9. [INSERER LE NOM DES ELECTIONS NATIONALES- LEGISLATIVES SAUF POUR LA FRANCE OU L'ELECTION PRESIDENTIELLE DOIT ETRE TESTEE] ont eu lieu le [INSERER LA DATE CORRECTE SELON LE PAYS] ici en [PAYS]. Pour différentes raisons, beaucoup de personnes en [PAYS] n'ont pas voté à ces élections. Avez-vous voté aux [TYPE D' ELECTION]?

- A voté1
- N'a pas voté2
- [NSP/SR]3

[NOUVELLE]

Proximité politique

Q10. Vous sentez-vous proche d'un parti politique?

[LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE]

- Oui, très proche d'un parti politique1
- Oui, assez proche d'un parti politique1
- Non, pas proche du tout d'un parti politique3
- [NSP/SR]4

[NOUVELLE]

The reading of daily newspapers

Q8. Can you tell me the daily newspapers, if any, that you read regularly, meaning at least three times a week?

[DO NOT SUGGEST - RECODE - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE]

- [INSERT THE LIST OF MAIN DAILY NEWSPAPERS AVAILABLE IN THE
COUNTRY + OTHER]

[TREND Q8 FL161]

Turnout to the last general election

Q9. [INSERT NAME OF NATIONAL ELECTION – LOWER HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT IN ALL CASES EXCEPT FRANCE WHICH SHOULD BE PRESIDENTIAL] were held on the [INSERT CORRECT DATE ACCORDING TO COUNTRY] here in [COUNTRY]. For one reason or another, many people in [COUNTRY] did not vote in that Election. Did you yourself vote in the [TYPE OF ELECTION]?

- Voted1
- Did not vote2
- [DK/NA]3

[NEW]

Political proximity

Q10. Do you feel close to any one of the political parties?

[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- Yes, very close to one of the political parties1
- Yes, somewhat close to one of the political parties2
- No, not at all close to any of the political parties3
- [DK/NA]4

[NEW]