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Infographics on European and National elections

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ABOUT THE INFOGRAPHICS

Elections considered:

national parliamentary elections (Lower chamber) and EU Parliament elections.

Countries included:

- in national parliamentary elections EU-27 countries and Great Britain, Norway, Switzerland, and Ukraine are included
- in EU Parliament elections EU-27 countries and Great Britain are included (as the latest elections took place in 2019, before Brexit).

Standardization procedure for building the time intervals of national parliamentary elections:

time intervals were defined in 4 years, from 1991 to 1998, and in 5 years, from 1999 to 2023. Thus, 2 four-year intervals and 5 five-year intervals were defined as follows: 1991-1994, 1995-1998, 1999-2003, 2004-2008, 2009-2013, 2014-2018, 2019-2023.

Operational definition of turnout:

Infographics presents data on voter turnout across Europe. Voter Turnout is defined as the total number of votes cast (valid or invalid) divided by the number of people registered and presented in percentage terms. If there were several national elections within one interval, a mean value of voter turnout in these elections was used for illustration.

“Average turnout” is measured as a mean value of the turnout in all national parliamentary elections or the elections to the European Parliament conducted in the studied period of 1991-2023.

Data sources:

Data originates from the secondary database *Voting and elections database (TRUEDEM)* available at: <https://www.truedem.eu/resources-and-deliverables/online-data-analysis/voting-and-elections-database>. *Voting and elections database (TRUEDEM)* includes data on voter turnout from International IDEA; other indicators originate from the Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem 2022; www.v-dem.net); Electoral Integrity Project (Perceptions of Electoral Integrity, (PEI-9.0) (<https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/2MFQ9K>)).



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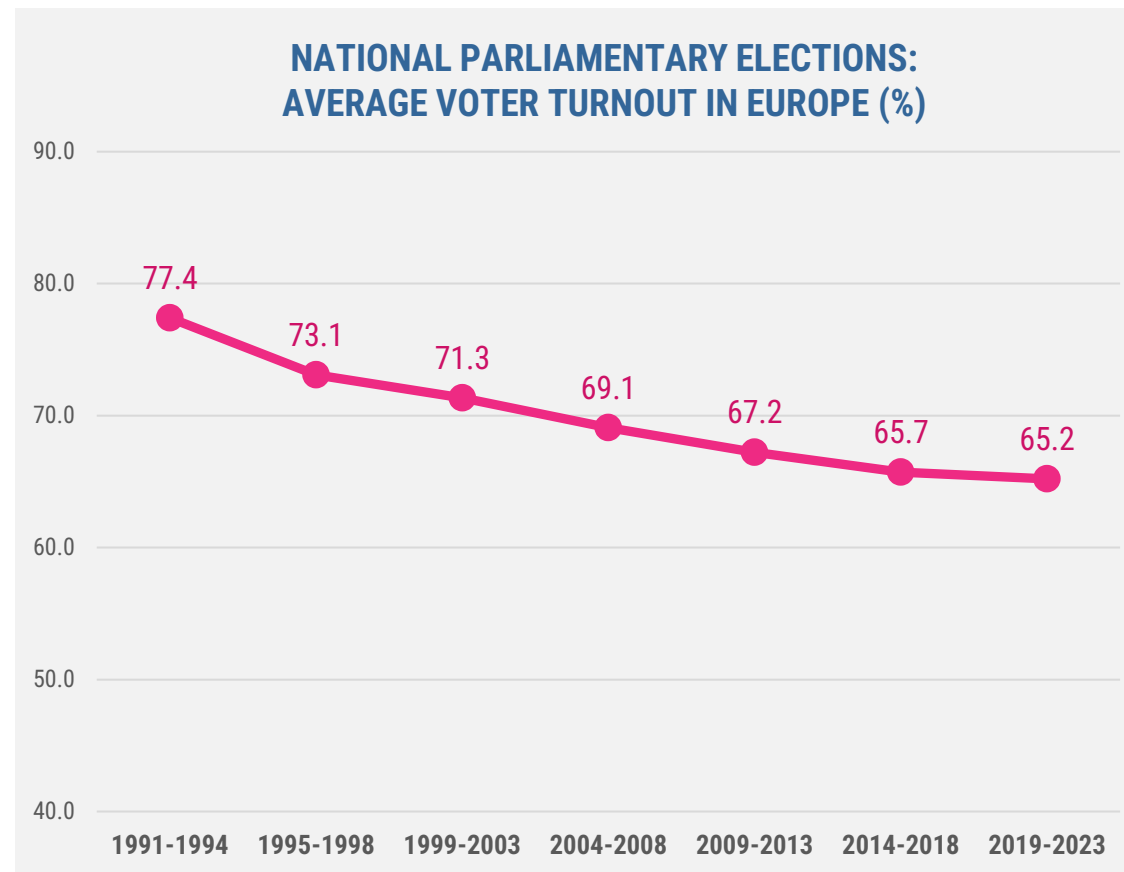
AVERAGE TURNOUT IN NATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS

IS ELECTORAL TURNOUT DECLINING IN EUROPE?

The turnout in national parliamentary elections in European countries is gradually declining since 1991. The decline in turnout has slowed over the past 10 years.

The highest turnout is observed in Malta (93.5%), Belgium (90.5%) and Luxembourg (89.3%). The lowest turnout is in Switzerland (45.9%), Poland (52.0%) and Romania (53.4%).

At the same time, the elections to the national parliament in Poland at the end of 2023 showed a significant increase in turnout (61.7% in 2019, 74.4% in 2023).



The graph shows the average voter turnout in European countries (EU-27 member states and Great Britain, Norway, Switzerland, Ukraine) in the indicated time interval. The table shows the average turnout in each country since 1991. The voter turnout is the participation rate of registered voters.

Data source: International IDEA (<https://www.idea.int>)

MT	93.5
BE	90.5
LU	89.3
DK	85.7
SE	84.3
CY	82.3
AT	80.0
IT	79.3
NL	78.0
NO	77.1
DE	76.5
ES	71.4
GR	69.9
FI	68.8
SK	68.1
CZ	67.3
GB	67.2
SI	66.0
IE	66.0
LV	65.7
HU	64.8
EE	63.3
UA	63.0
HR	61.9
PT	59.7
FR	59.3
BG	57.0
LT	54.0
RO	53.4
PL	52.0
CH	45.9

AVERAGE TURNOUT IN NATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS ACROSS REGIONS

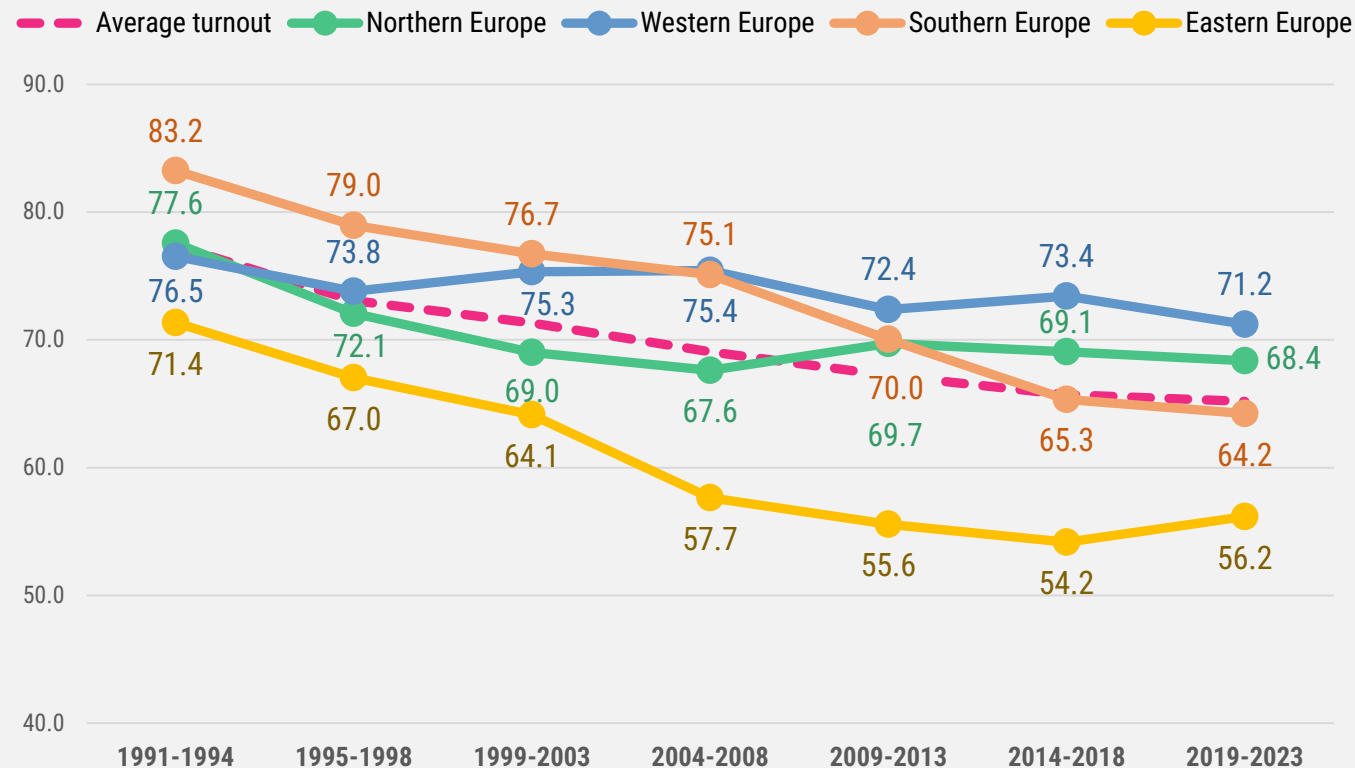
IS DECLINE OF ELECTORAL TURNOUT UNIVERSAL ACROSS ALL EUROPEAN REGIONS?

The trend of declining turnout in national parliamentary elections is observed in all regions of Europe. The largest decrease is observed in Southern and Eastern Europe.

Voter turnout is the most stable in the countries of Western Europe. The difference in turnout between 1991-1994 and 2019-2023 comprises about 5%.

In other regions, the decline of voter turnout is more significant. The difference in turnout between 1991-1994 and 2019-2023 comprises on average 10% in Northern Europe and 15% in Eastern Europe. The sharpest is the decline in Southern Europe where turnout in parliamentary elections since the early 1990s went down by on average 19%.

AVERAGE VOTER TURNOUT IN EUROPE REGIONS (%)



The graph shows the average voter turnout in each region in the indicated time interval. Northern Europe: DK, EE, FI, GB, IE, LT, LV, NO, SE. Western Europe: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, LU, NL. Southern Europe: CY, ES, GR, HR, IT, MT, PT, SI. Eastern Europe: BG, CZ, HU, PL, RO, SK, UA.

Data source: International IDEA (<https://www.idea.int>)

AVERAGE TURNOUT IN NATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS BY EU ACCESSION

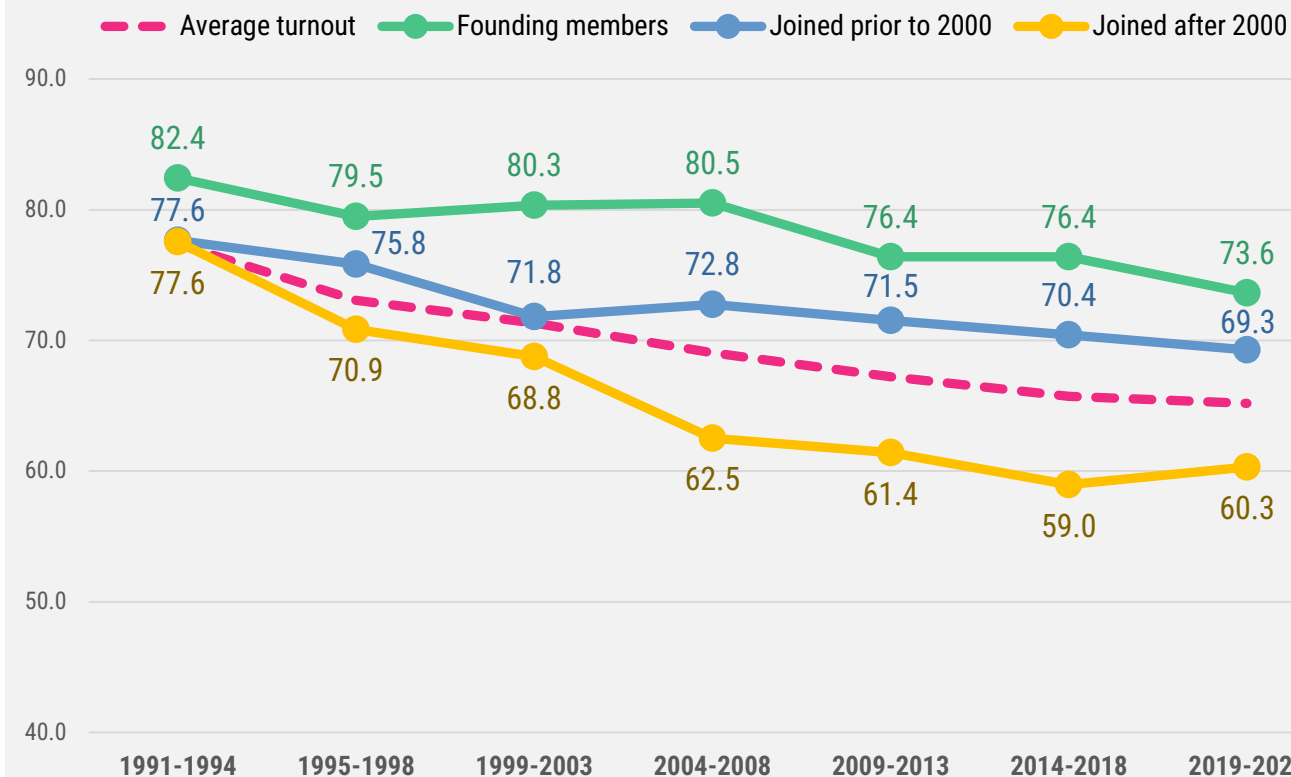
DOES TURNOUT IN EU-27 COUNTRIES DEPEND ON THE TIME OF ACCESSION TO THE EU?

The trend of decreasing turnout in national parliamentary elections is observed in all groups of countries, but to a different extent. The largest decrease is in the countries that joined after 2000.

Electoral activity of voters in the founding members of the EU and the states that joined the EU before 2000 is higher (69.3%-73.6% in 2019-2023 as compared to 60.3% in states that joined the EU after 2000).

Decline of turnout also occurs at different speed and comprises about 8.8% for the EU founding countries and 8.3% for the countries that joined the EU before 2000 over the period from early 1990s to the latest elections in 2019-2023. For those countries that joined the EU after 2000, this difference is much larger and amounts to 17.3%. Such statistics partly reflects the regional context, since most of the countries that joined the EU after 2000 are Eastern European countries.

AVERAGE VOTER TURNOUT ACROSS EU ACCESSION (%)



The graph shows the average voter turnout by group of countries, depending on the time of accession to the EU, in the indicated time interval. Founding members: BE, DE, FR, IT, LU, NL. Joined prior to 2000: AT, DK, ES, FI, GB, GR, IE, PT, SE. Joined after 2000: BG, CY, CZ, EE, HR, HU, LT, LV, MT, PL, RO, SI, SK.

Data source: International IDEA (<https://www.idea.int>)

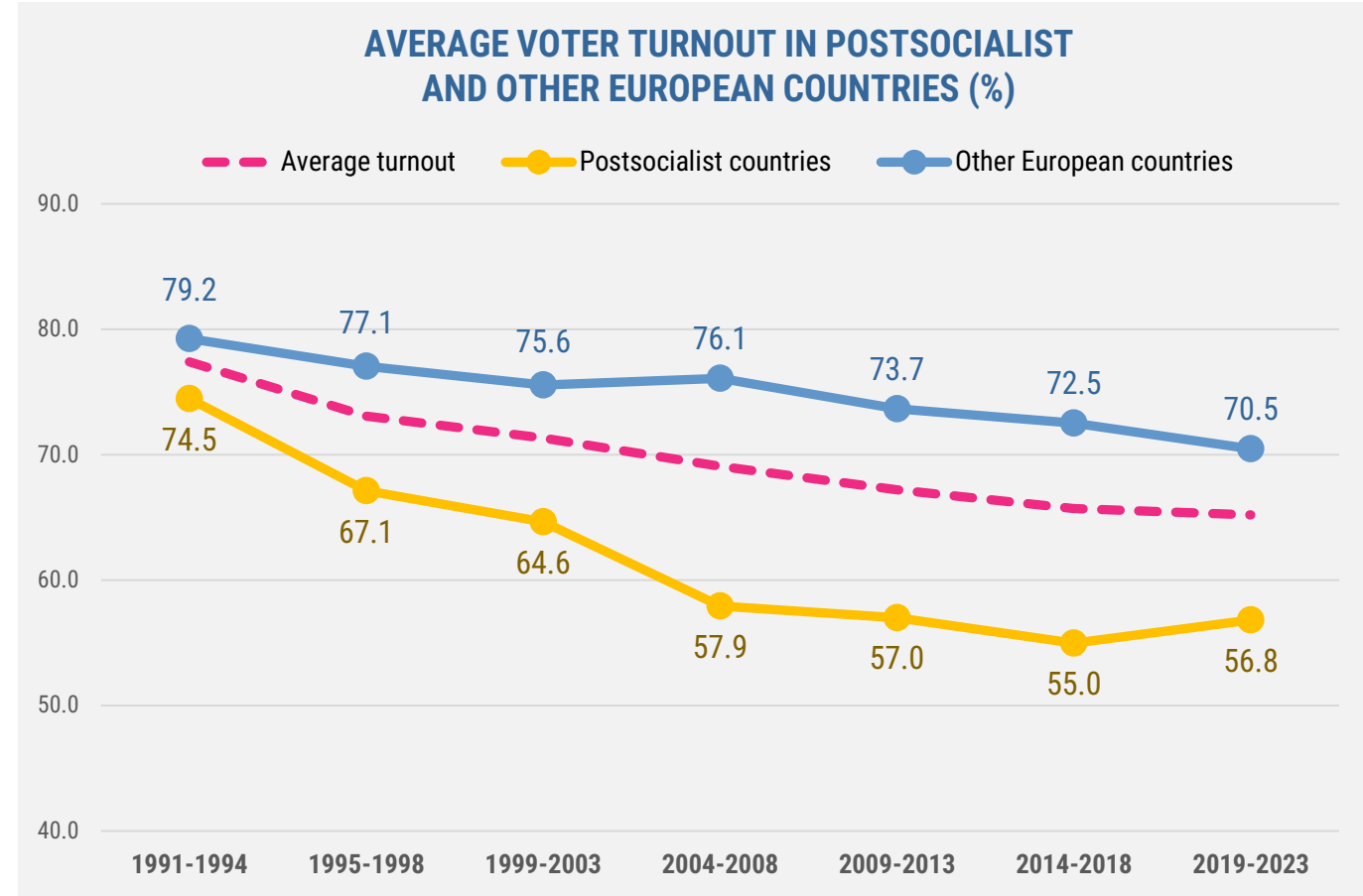
AVERAGE TURNOUT IN NATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS IN POSTSOCIALIST COUNTRIES

WHAT IS THE LEGACY OF SOCIALIST RULE FOR ELECTORAL TURNOUT IN EASTERN EUROPE?

The decrease in turnout in national parliamentary elections in post-socialist and post-communist countries is more significant than in other European countries.

Post-socialist and post-communist countries are the states that were part of the former USSR (Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine), as well as countries of Eastern Europe: Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, and Slovenia.

The relatively low level of turnout in elections in these countries can be explained by the political culture of the communist and socialist past, when citizens were alienated from power, when elections were not an effective tool for influencing the power, and the possibility of choosing political authorities was formal, not real.



The graph shows the average voter turnout in post-socialist/ post-communist and other European countries in the indicated time interval. Post-socialist/ post-communist countries: BG, CZ, EE, HR, HU, LT, LV, PL, RO, SI, SK, UA. Other European countries: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MT, NL, NO, PT, SE.

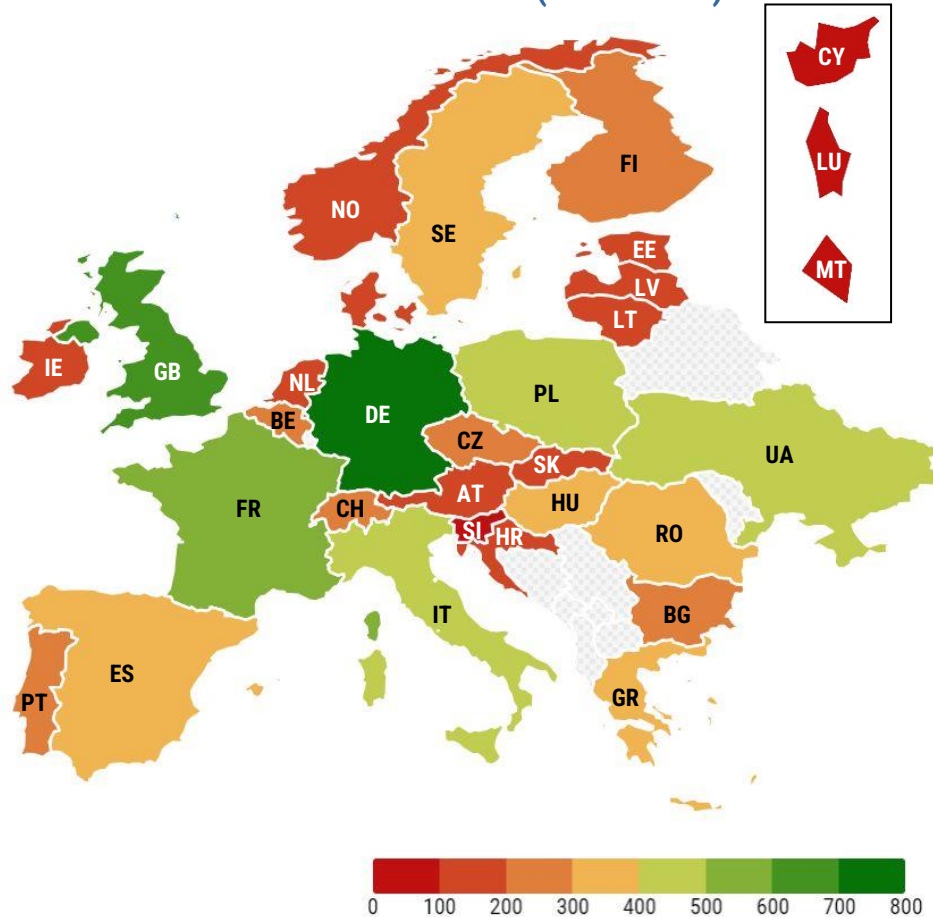
Data source: International IDEA (<https://www.idea.int>)

NUMBER OF SEATS IN THE NATIONAL PARLIAMENTS

HOW MANY SEATS ARE THERE IN THE PARLIAMENTS OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES?

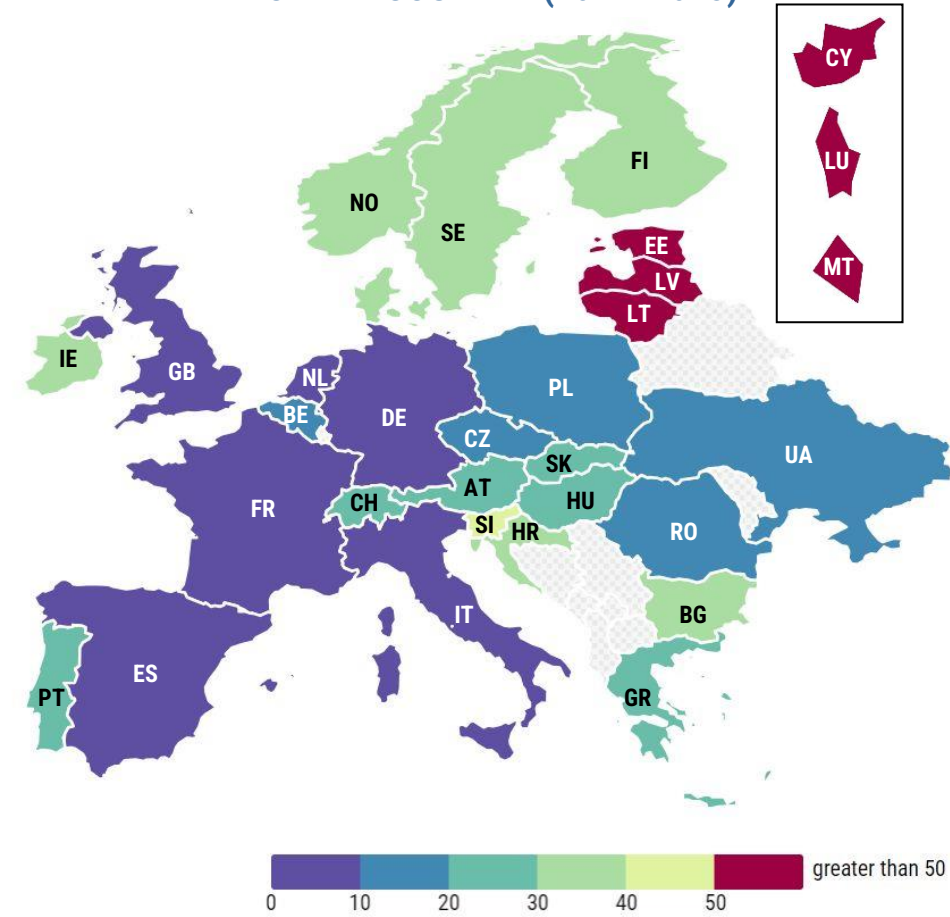
The largest number of parliamentary seats per capita is in Malta and Luxembourg.

NUMBER OF SEATS IN THE NATIONAL PARLIAMENT OF THE COUNTRY (2019-2023)



Data source: International IDEA (<https://www.idea.int>)

SEATS PER CAPITA IN THE NATIONAL PARLIAMENT OF THE COUNTRY (2019-2023)



Data source: International IDEA (<https://www.idea.int>)

The largest number of seats in the national parliament is in Germany (736 in 2021) and the United Kingdom (650 in 2019), the smallest – in Cyprus (56 permanently).

The largest number of seats in the national parliament per 1 million inhabitants can be found in Malta (more than 100) and Luxembourg (about 100), the smallest – in Italy (6.8 in 2022) and Spain (7.3 in 2019 and 7.5 in 2023).

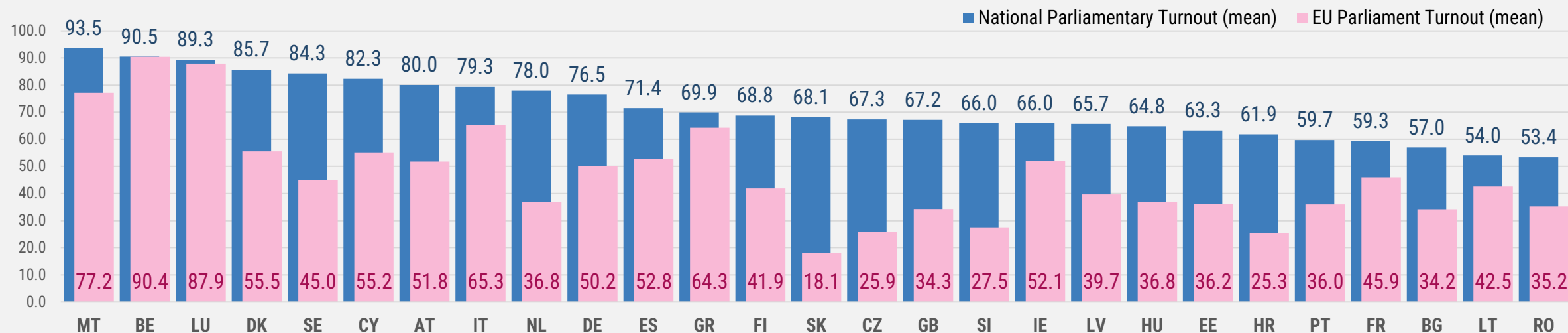
AVERAGE TURNOUT IN NATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY AND THE EU PARLIAMENT ELECTIONS

ARE ALL ELECTIONS IMPORTANT?

In almost every country, except for Belgium and Luxembourg, citizen participation (voting) in national parliamentary elections is significantly higher than in the EU parliamentary elections.

Turnout in European elections is on average 24% lower than in national parliamentary elections across Europe, and in some countries the difference reaches as much as 40-50%. National parliamentary elections are often considered by citizens to be of primary importance both in Northern, Western (Denmark, Sweden, the Netherlands) and Eastern, Southern (Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia, Slovenia) regions. On one hand, the decisions of national parliament might be perceived as more important for the everyday life citizens. On the other, some voters might be discouraged by the relatively small number of members they get to elect to the European Parliament.

AVERAGE VOTER TURNOUT IN THE EU IN 1991-2023 (%)



Average voter turnout is measured as a mean value of the turnout in all national parliamentary elections or the elections to the European Parliament conducted in 1991-2023.

Data source: International IDEA (<https://www.idea.int>)



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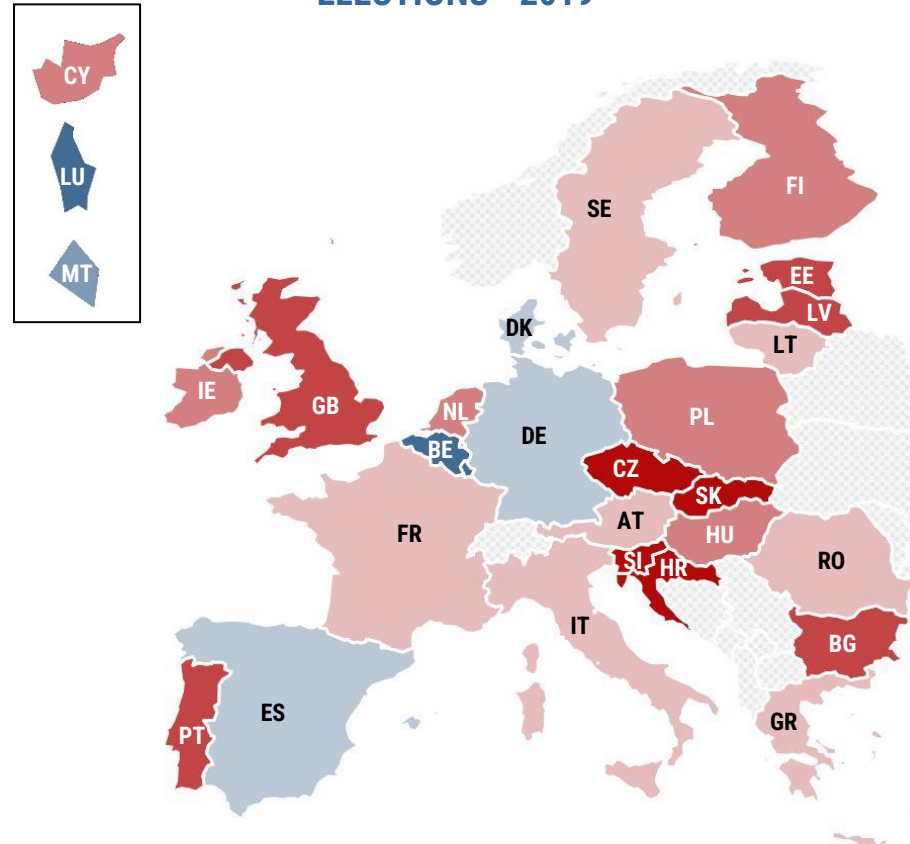
AVERAGE TURNOUT IN NATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS AND EU PARLIAMENT ELECTIONS IN RECENT YEARS

WHICH ELECTION HAD A HIGHER TURNOUT IN RECENT YEARS?

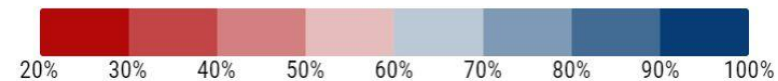
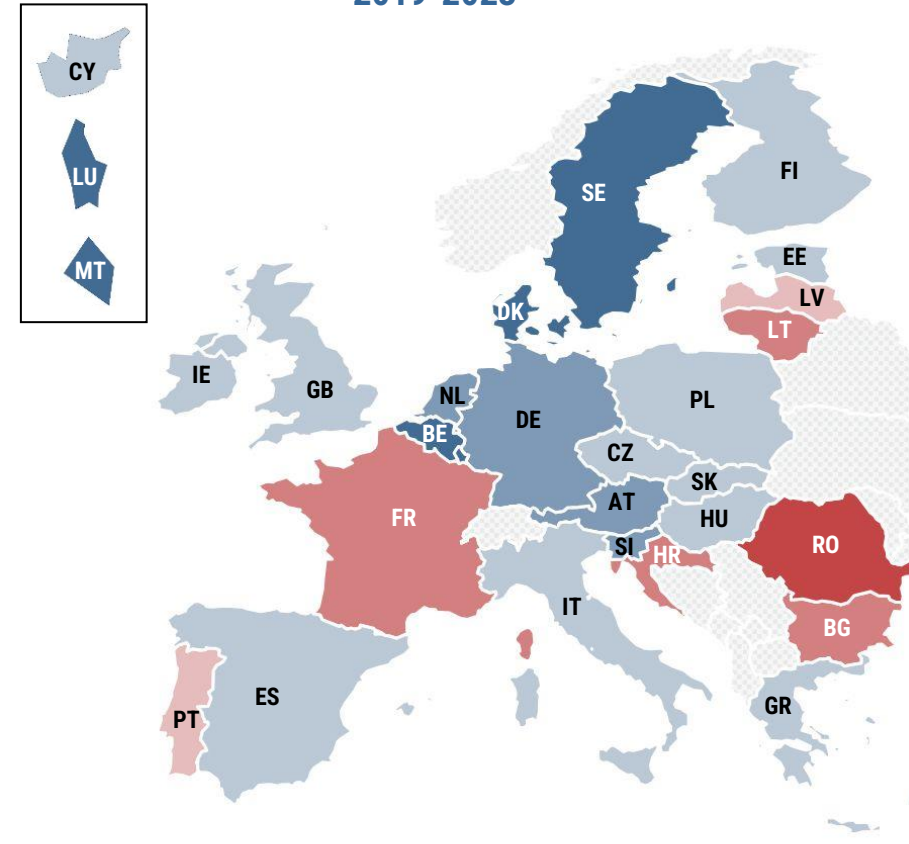
In recent years, there has been a higher turnout in national parliamentary elections than for elections to the EU Parliament

The biggest gap between turnout in national elections and European elections is observed in the following countries: Slovakia (50.0%), Czechia (41.5%), Netherlands (41.1%), Sweden (39.3%), Slovenia (38.5%), Croatia (36.5%), Great Britain (32.9%), and Denmark (30.1%).

TURNOUT IN THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT ELECTIONS - 2019



TURNOUT IN NATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS 2019-2023



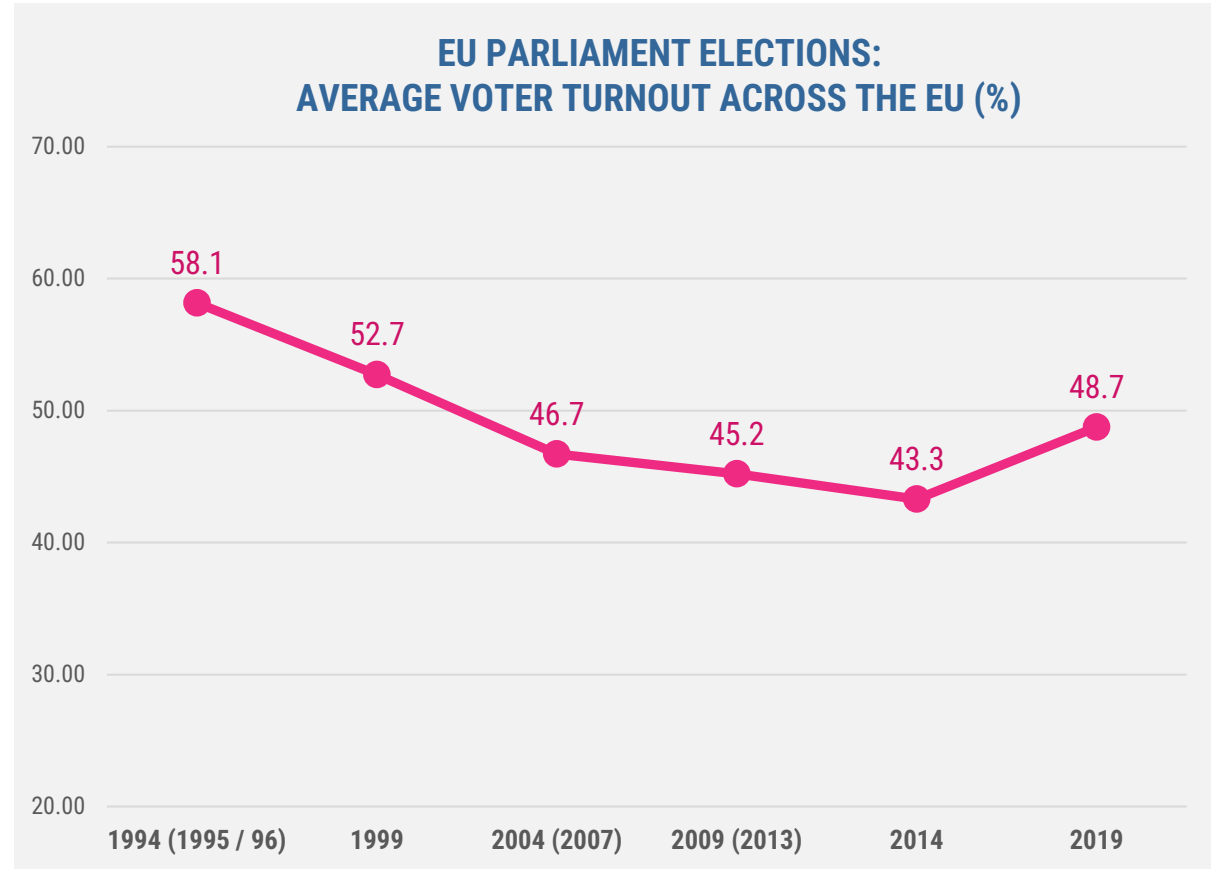
AVERAGE TURNOUT IN EU PARLIAMENT ELECTIONS

IS ELECTORAL TURNOUT ALSO DECLINING IN THE EU PARLIAMENT ELECTIONS?

In the elections to the European Parliament, there was a general trend towards a gradual decrease of voter turnout in 1994-2014. However, in 2019 an increase in electoral activity has been recorded.

The turnout in elections to the European Parliament differs significantly across the EU. The highest turnout is recorded in Belgium (90.4%), Luxembourg (87.9%) and Malta (77.2%); the lowest - in Slovakia (18.1%), Hungary (25.3%) and Czech Republic (25.9%).

The trend towards a decrease in the turnout in the elections to the European Parliament continued until 2014. The 2019 elections are marked by an increase in voter turnout by 5.4%. Will the growth of voter turnout continue in the elections to the European Parliament in 2024? Or will this trend be reversed?



The graph on the right shows the dynamics of the average voter turnout in elections to the European Parliament in EU member states in different years. The table shows the average voter turnout for all years of elections to the European Parliament in different EU member states. The voter turnout is the participation rate of registered voters.

Data source: International IDEA (<https://www.idea.int>)

BE	90.4
LU	87.9
MT	77.2
IT	65.3
GR	64.3
DK	55.5
CY	55.2
ES	52.8
IE	52.1
AT	51.8
DE	50.2
FR	45.9
SE	45.0
LT	42.5
FI	41.9
LV	39.7
HU	36.8
NL	36.8
EE	36.2
PT	36.0
RO	35.2
GB	34.3
BG	34.2
PL	28.7
SI	27.5
CZ	25.9
HR	25.3
SK	18.1

AVERAGE TURNOUT IN EU PARLIAMENT ELECTIONS ACROSS REGIONS

IS DECLINE OF TURNOUT IN EU ELECTIONS UNIVERSAL ACROSS EUROPEAN REGIONS?

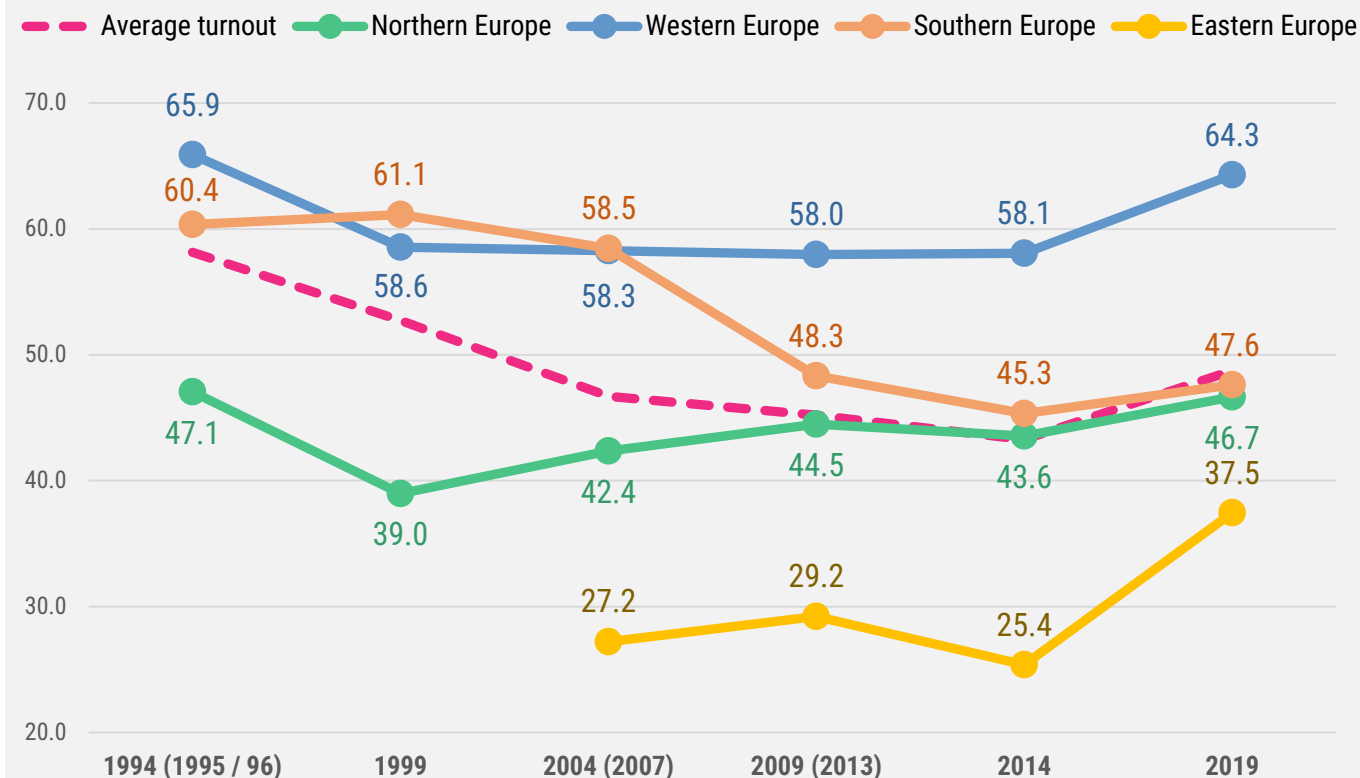
The countries of Eastern Europe are the least active in voting in the European Parliament elections. The countries of Western Europe demonstrate the highest turnout in the elections to the European Parliament.

In Western and Northern Europe, the turnout in elections to the European Parliament is generally relatively stable: the difference between the mid-1990s and the 2019 election in these regions is 1.6% and 0.4%, respectively.

In Southern Europe, during the same period, there was a significant decrease in electoral activity (by 12.8%).

In Eastern Europe, on the contrary, there was an increase in the turnout in elections to the European Parliament: in the period from 2004 (2007) to 2019 the voter turnout increased by 10.3%.

AVERAGE VOTER TURNOUT IN EU PARLIAMENT ELECTIONS (%)



The graph shows the average voter turnout in elections to the European Parliament in different regions of Europe in different years. Northern Europe: DK, EE, FI, GB, IE, LT, LV, SE. Western Europe: AT, BE, DE, FR, LU, NL. Southern Europe: CY, ES, GR, HR, IT, MT, PT, SI. Eastern Europe: BG, CZ, HU, PL, RO, SK. European elections upon the EU accession took place in: Sweden (1995); Austria, Finland (1996); Bulgaria, Romania (2007); Croatia (2013).

Data source: International IDEA (<https://www.idea.int>)

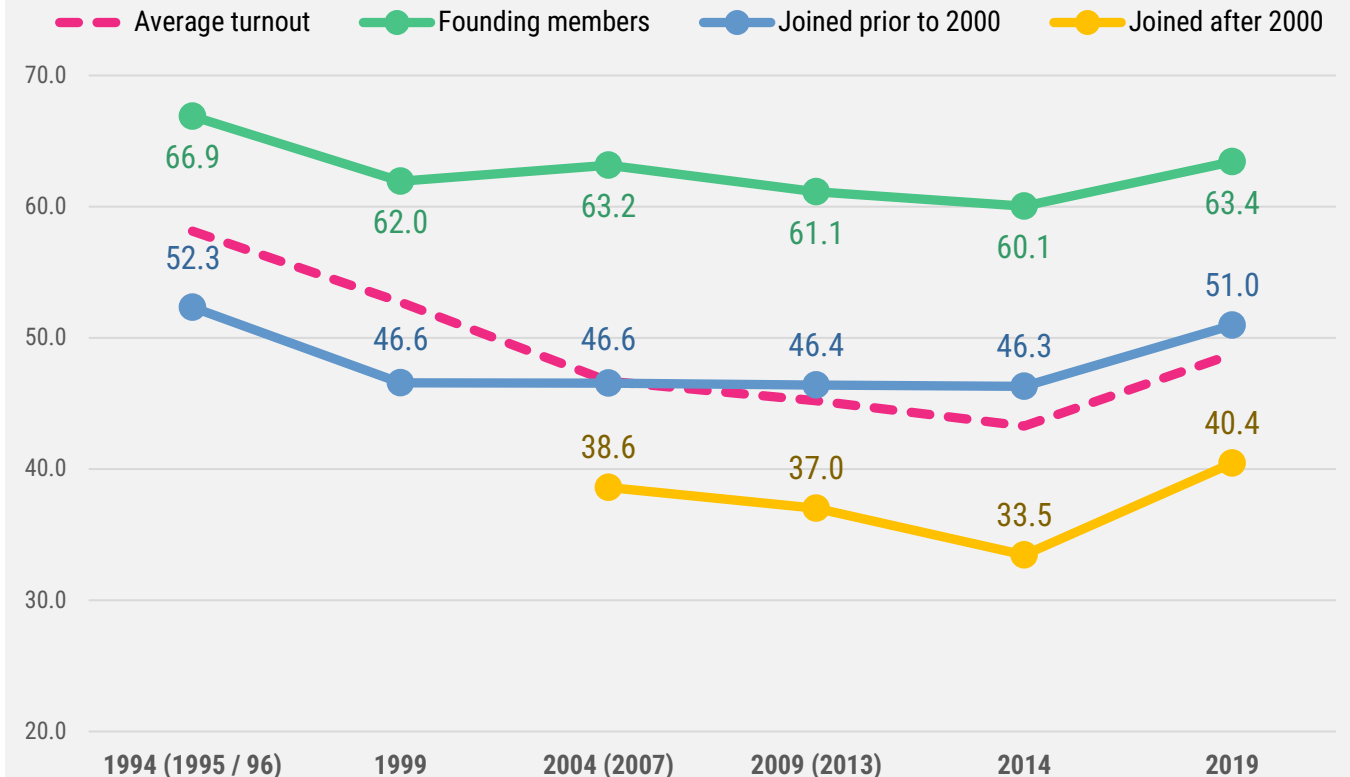
AVERAGE TURNOUT IN EU PARLIAMENT ELECTIONS BY EU ACCESSION

DOES TURNOUT DEPEND ON THE TIME OF ACCESSION TO THE EU?

Citizens of EU founding member-states are more active in voting in the European Parliament elections. Electoral activity in the countries that gained membership in the EU before 2000 corresponds to the average turnout in the European countries as a whole. The countries that joined the EU after 2000 are the least active in the electoral process.

Voting in the elections to the European Parliament has shown growth in 2019 as compared to 2014. The size of the turnout increase has been different across the EU. In the founding member-states, the turnout increased by 3.3%. In the countries that joined the EU before 2000, the increase in the turnout comprised 4.7%. Voter turnout increased by 6.9% in the countries that joined the EU after 2000. Such dynamics of electoral activity might be attributed to the growing awareness of the involvement in the European Union.

AVERAGE VOTER TURNOUT ACROSS EU ACCESSION (%)



The graph shows the average voter turnout in elections to the European Parliament in different European countries, depending on the year of accession to the EU. Founding members: BE, DE, FR, IT, LU, NL. Joined prior to 2000: AT, DK, ES, FI, GB, GR, IE, PT, SE. Joined after 2000: BG, CY, CZ, EE, HR, HU, LT, LV, MT, PL, RO, SI, SK. European elections upon the EU accession took place in: Sweden (1995); Austria, Finland (1996); Bulgaria, Romania (2007); Croatia (2013).

Data source: International IDEA (<https://www.idea.int>)

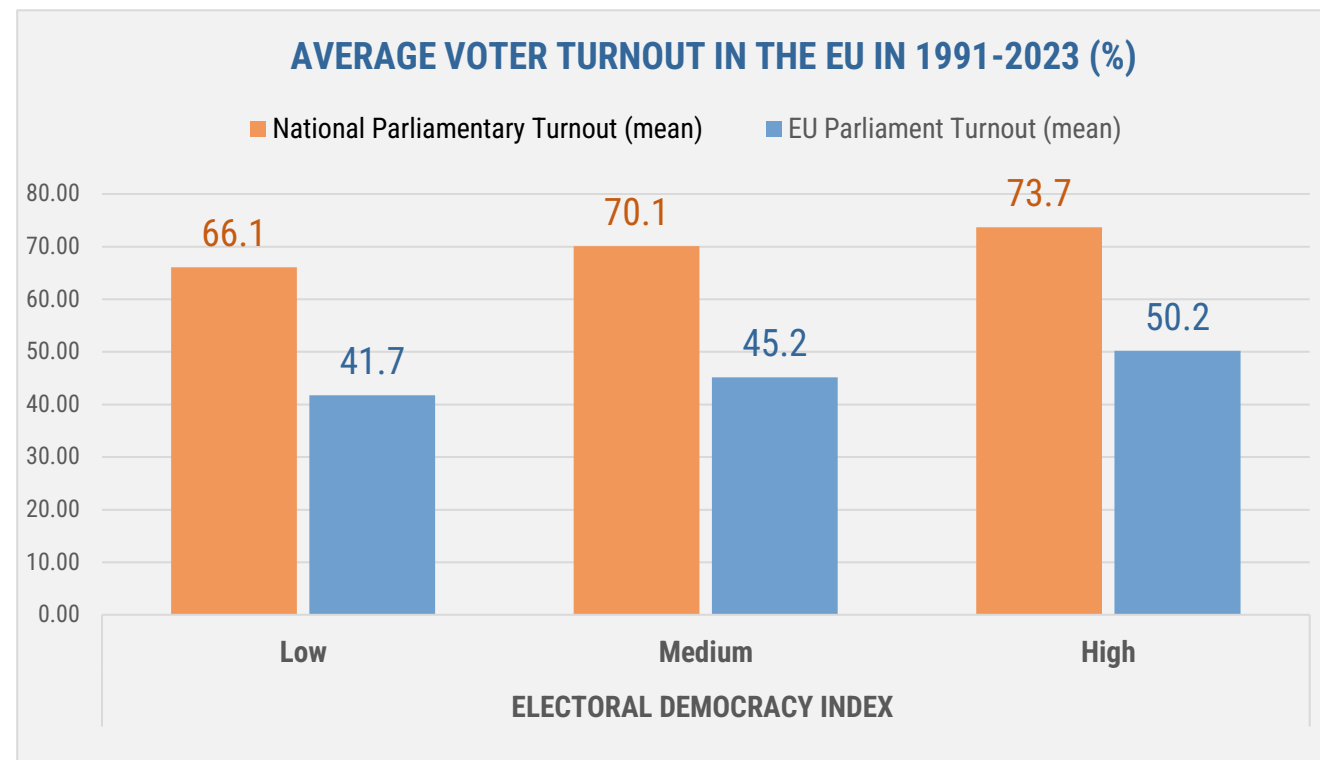
AVERAGE VOTER TURNOUT IN ELECTIONS BY ELECTORAL DEMOCRACY LEVEL

DOES THE STATUS OF ELECTORAL DEMOCRACY AFFECT TURNOUT?

The higher the level of electoral democracy in the country, the higher the voter turnout – both in national parliamentary and the European Parliament elections.

All studied countries are characterized by a rather high level of electoral democracy (from 0.61 in Romania to 0.90 in Denmark and Sweden), that is, they have a fairly well-implemented principle of electoral or representative democracy.

In countries with a relatively low (within Europe) level of electoral democracy (index value 0.75 and less), the average turnout in national parliamentary elections comprised 66.1%, and for elections to the European Parliament - 41.7%. In countries with the high level of electoral democracy (index value 0.86 or more), average turnout in parliamentary elections is by 7.6% higher, and in European Parliament elections – by 8.5% higher.



Average voter turnout is measured as a mean value of the turnout in all national parliamentary elections or the elections to the European Parliament conducted in 1991-2023. The graph shows the average voter turnout in European countries with different level of V-Dem Electoral Democracy Index (0-1). 'Low' (0.75 or less): BG, HR, HU, MT, RO. 'Medium' (0.76–0.85): CY, CZ, EE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LT, LU, LV, NL, SI, SK. 'High' (0.86 or more): AT, BE, DE, DK, FI, IE, PL, PT, SE.

Electoral democracy index answers to the question: "To what extent is the ideal of electoral democracy in its fullest sense achieved?" The electoral principle of democracy seeks to embody the core value of making rulers responsive to citizens, achieved through electoral competition for the electorate's approval under circumstances when suffrage is extensive; political and civil society organizations can operate freely; elections are clean and not marred by fraud or systematic irregularities; and elections affect the composition of the chief executive of the country. In between elections, there is freedom of expression and an independent media capable of presenting alternative views on matters of political relevance. Scale: Interval, from low to high (0-1).

Data source: International IDEA (<https://www.idea.int>), Varieties of Democracy (<https://www.v-dem.net>)

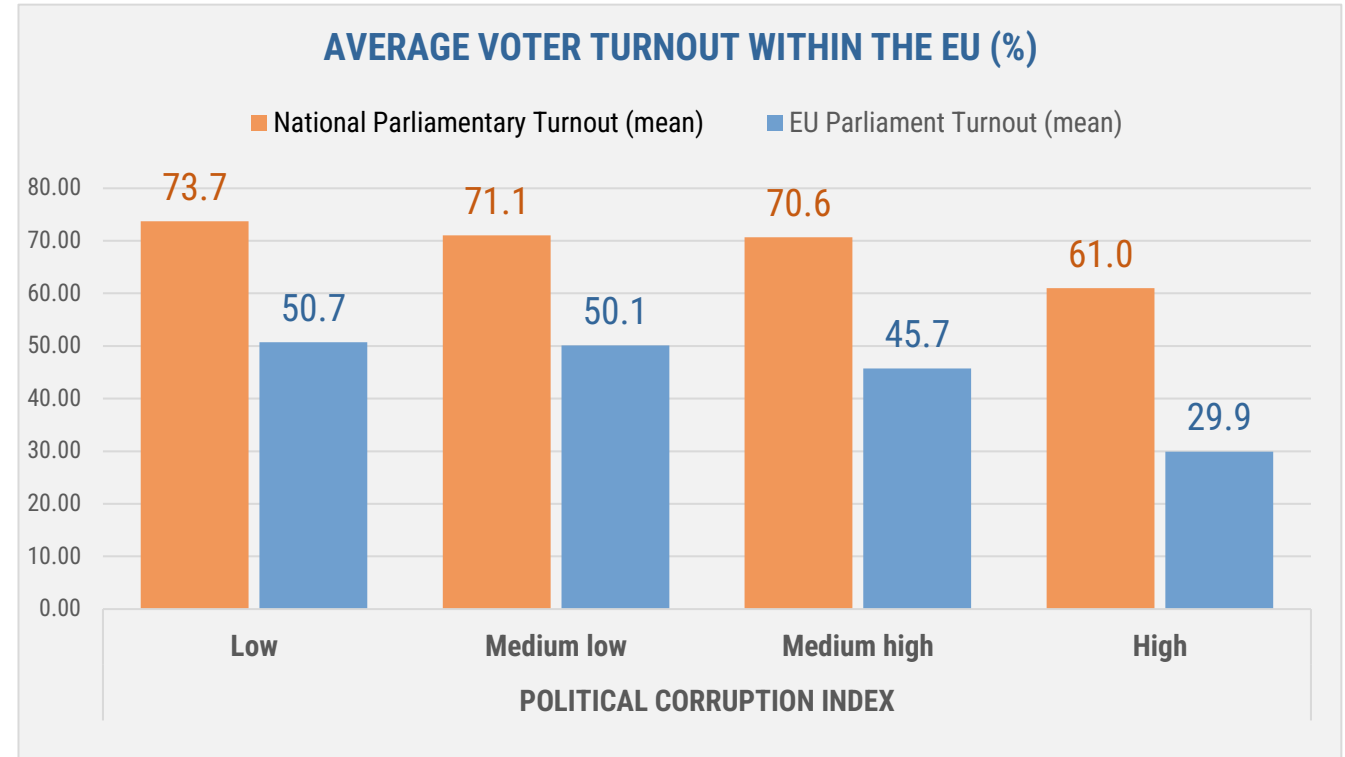
AVERAGE VOTER TURNOUT IN ELECTIONS BY POLITICAL CORRUPTION LEVEL

DOES POLITICAL CORRUPTION AFFECT TURNOUT?

The lower the level of political corruption in the country, the higher the voter turnout - both in national parliamentary and European Parliament elections

All studied countries are characterized by a rather low level of political corruption (index varies from values close to 0 in Sweden, Denmark and Germany to 0.59 in Romania), that is, political corruption is not widespread.

In countries with a relatively low level of political corruption (index value of 0.1 or less), the average turnout in national parliamentary elections comprised 73.7%, and in elections to the European Parliament - 50.7%. In countries with a relatively high level of political corruption in Europe (index values of 0.31 or more), the average turnout in national parliamentary elections is 12.7% lower, and in the EU parliament elections – 20.8% lower.



Average voter turnout is measured as a mean value of the turnout in all national parliamentary elections or the elections to the European Parliament conducted in 1991-2023. The graph shows the average voter turnout in European countries with different rate of Political corruption index. 'Low' (0.10 or less; the lowest political corruption level in the EU): AT, BE, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, IE, LU, NL, PL, SE. 'Medium low' (0.11-0.20): CY, LT, LV, MT, PT. 'Medium high' (0.21-0.30): CZ, GR, IT, SI. 'High' (0.31 or more; the highest political corruption level in the EU): RO, BG, HU, HR, SK.

Political corruption index includes measures of six distinct types of corruption that cover both different areas and levels of the polity realm, distinguishing between executive, legislative and judicial corruption. The measures thus tap into several distinguished types of corruption: both 'petty' and 'grand'; both bribery and theft; both corruption aimed and influencing law making and that affecting implementation. Scale: Interval, from low to high (0-1) – from less corrupt to more corrupt.

Data source: International IDEA (<https://www.idea.int>), Varieties of Democracy (<https://www.v-dem.net>)

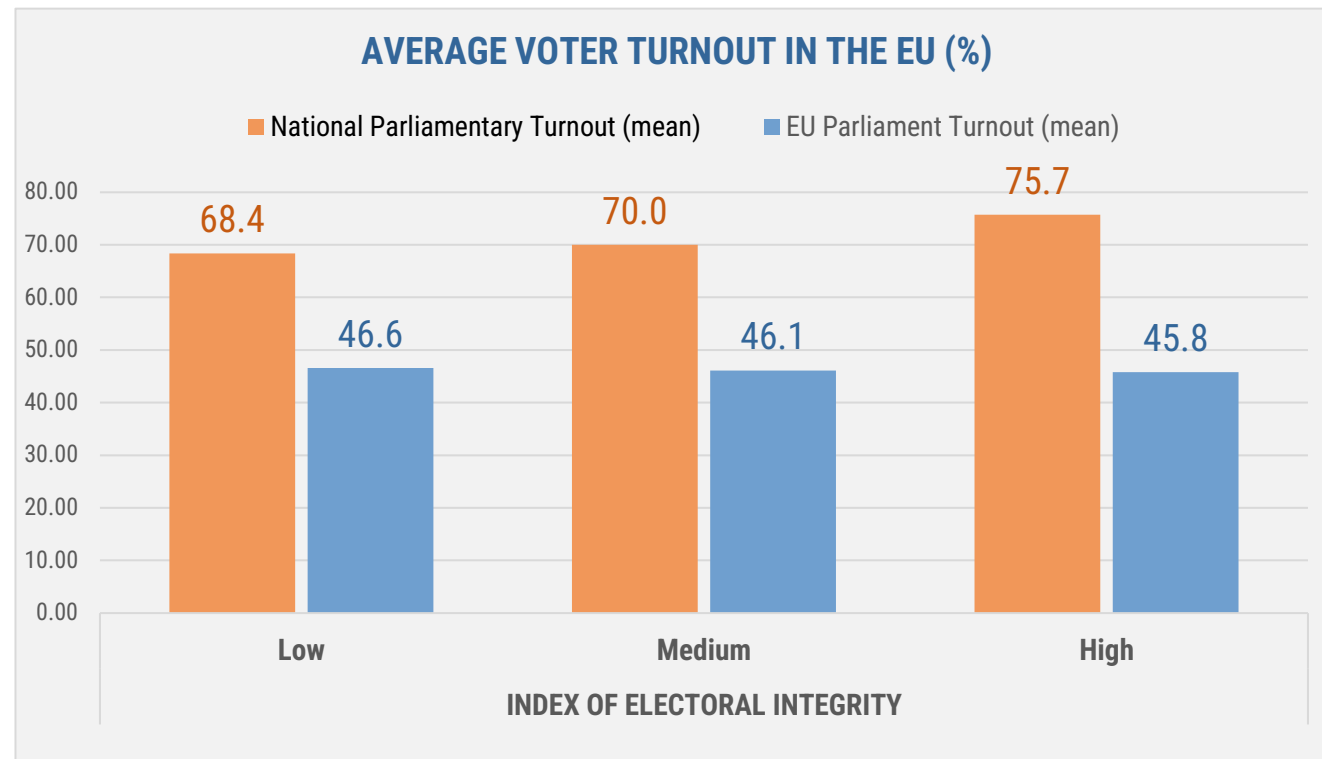
AVERAGE VOTER TURNOUT IN ELECTIONS BY ELECTORAL INTEGRITY LEVEL

DOES ELECTORAL INTEGRITY AFFECT TURNOUT?

The higher the level of electoral integrity in a country, the higher is the turnout in national parliamentary elections. At the same time, turnout in European elections does not have a correlation to the level of electoral integrity in the country.

All studied European countries are characterized by a quite high level of electoral integrity (index values from 53.0 in Hungary to 87.5 in Finland), as measured by the Electoral Integrity Project through the expert survey.

In countries with a relatively low value of electoral integrity (index value 70.0 or below), the average turnout in national parliamentary elections comprised 68.4%. In countries with a relatively high electoral integrity (index value 81.0 and above), average turnout value goes up to 75.7%.



Average voter turnout is measured as a mean value of the turnout in all national parliamentary elections or the elections to the European Parliament conducted in 1991-2023. The graph shows the average voter turnout in European countries with different rate of Political corruption index. 'Low' (70 or less): BG, GB, GR, HR, HU, IT, MT, RO. 'Medium' (71-80): AT, BE, CY, CZ, ES, FR, IE, LT, LU, LV, NL, PL, PT, SI, SK. 'High' (81 or more): DE, DK, EE, FI, SE.

Index of Electoral Integrity is designed to provide an overall summary evaluation of expert perceptions that an election meets international standards and global norms. It is generated at the individual level. Based on a survey that collects the views of election experts. Scale: 0-100, from low to high.

Data source: International IDEA (<https://www.idea.int>), Perceptions of Electoral Integrity, (PEI-9.0) (<https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/2MFQ9K>)

AVERAGE VOTER TURNOUT IN ELECTIONS BY POLITICAL TRUST LEVEL

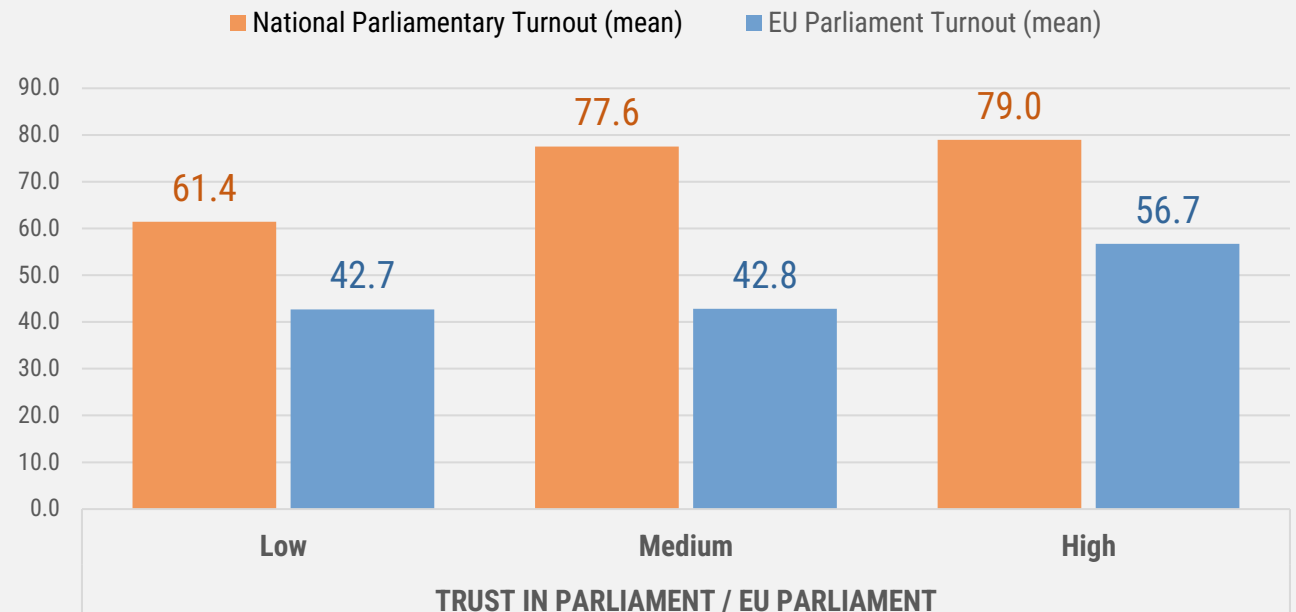
DOES TRUST IN PARLIAMENTARY INSTITUTIONS AFFECT TURNOUT?

Positive correlation is observed between the electoral turnout and the public confidence in parliamentary institutions, both at national and European levels.

EU member-states where public confidence in the national or the European Parliament is 49% or less experience lower levels of voter turnout – on average 61.4% in the national parliamentary elections and 42.7% - in European.

In societies where trust in the parliament or the European Parliament exceeds 60%, turnout in national elections is 17.6% higher reaching on average 79% and in European – 14.0% higher reaching on average 56.7%.

AVERAGE VOTER TURNOUT WITHIN THE EU COUNTRIES (2019-2023) (%)



The orange bars show the average voter turnout in parliamentary elections (2019-2023) in European countries with different rate of trust in national parliament (data for the same years): 'Low' (49% or less): BE, BG, CY, CZ, EE, ES, FR, GB, GR, HR, HU, IT, LT, LV, NL, PL, PT, RO, SI, SK. 'Medium' (50-60%): AT, DE, IE, LU, MT. 'High' (61% or more): DK, FI, SE.

The blue bars show the average voter turnout in European Parliament elections in 2019 in European countries with different level of trust in the EU parliament (data for the same year) : 'Low' (49% or less): CZ, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, SI, SK. 'Medium' (50-60%): AT, BG, EE, HR, LV, MT, PL, PT. 'High' (61% or more): BE, CY, DE, DK, FI, HU, IE, LT, LU, NL, RO, SE.

Source: International IDEA (<https://www.idea.int>), Eurobarometer (<https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/>)

ELECTORAL ACTIVITY IN AUSTRIA (1994 – 2019)

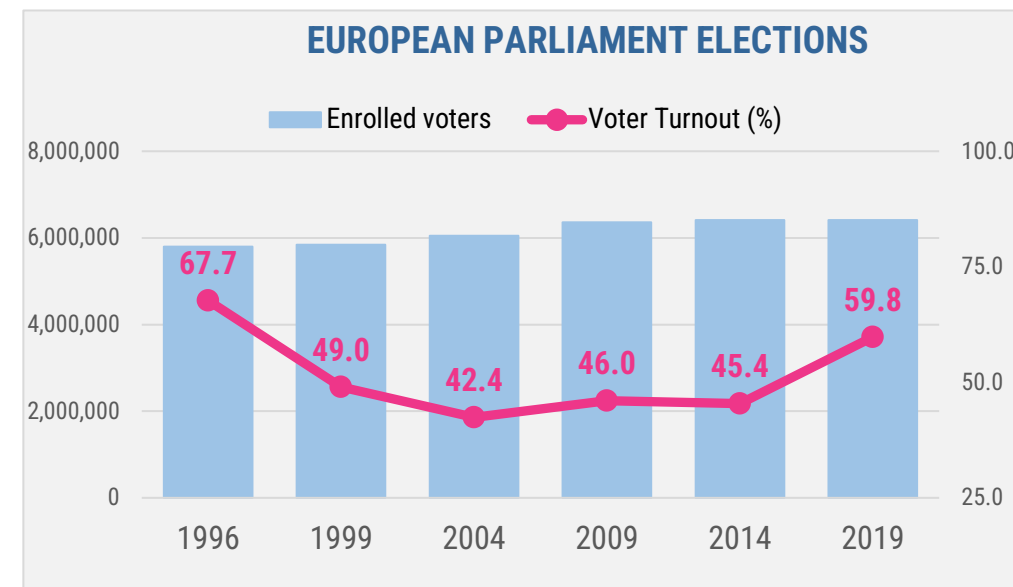
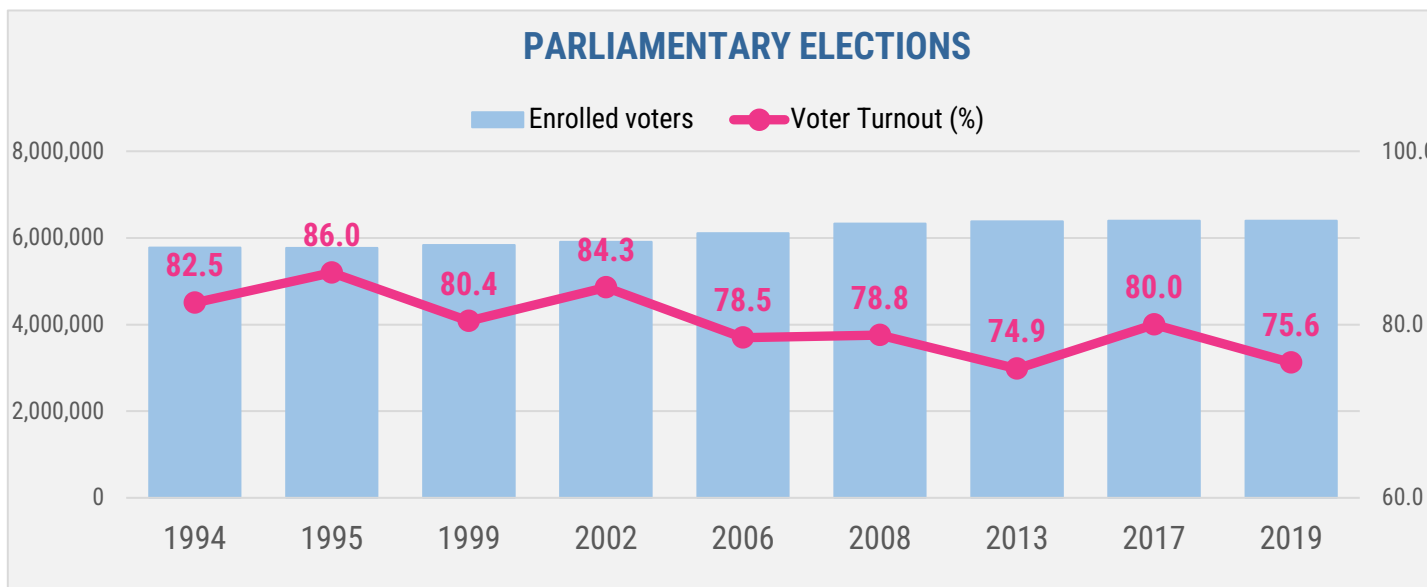
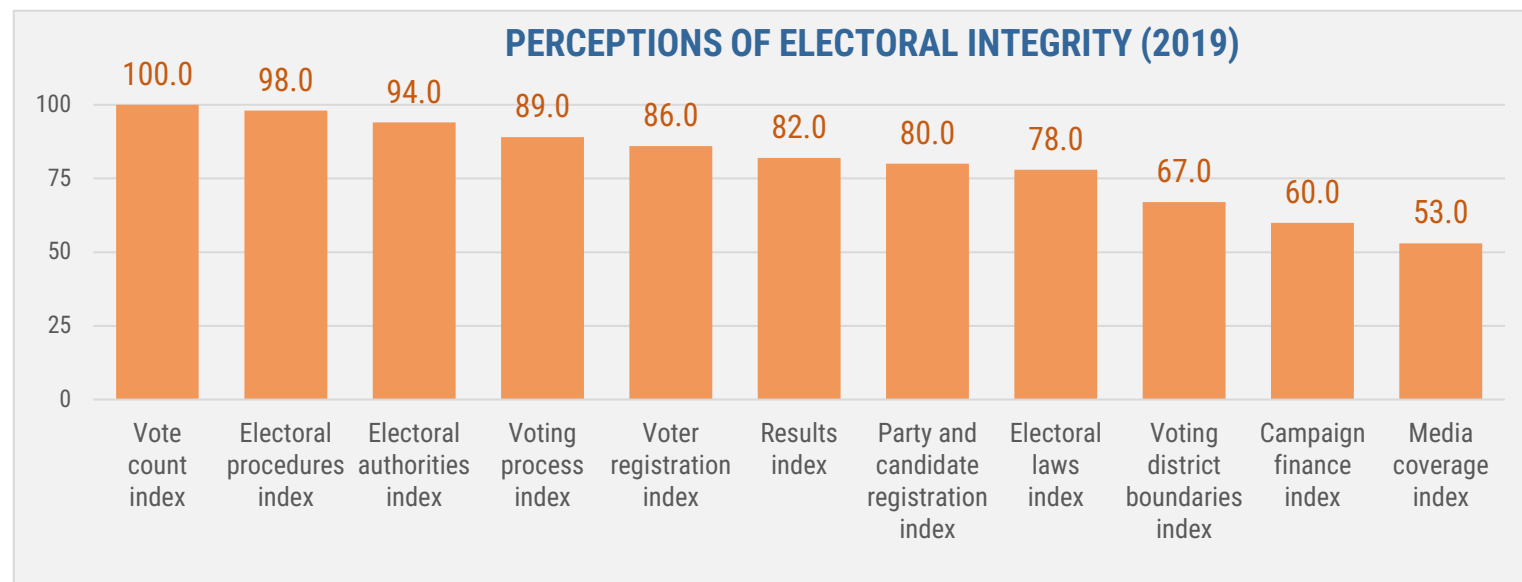


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Electoral turnout in national parliamentary elections in Austria is one of the highest in the EU (75.6% in 2019) and remains relatively stable over time, varying within 76-86%. The opposite to this, turnout in European Parliament elections has a U-shape trend: 67.7% voted in 1996 following Austria's accession to the EU, with the turnout going quickly down to 49.0% in 1999 and 42.4% in 2004. Following the general European trend, turnout in European elections in Austria was growing in the latest 2019 elections to 59.6%. The strongest elements of electoral integrity in Austria are the quality of electoral procedures, vote count, and the work of electoral authorities; the weakest – media coverage and campaign finance. The cumulative Electoral Integrity Index value in Austria is **81** (2019).





ELECTORAL ACTIVITY IN CZECHIA (1996 – 2021)

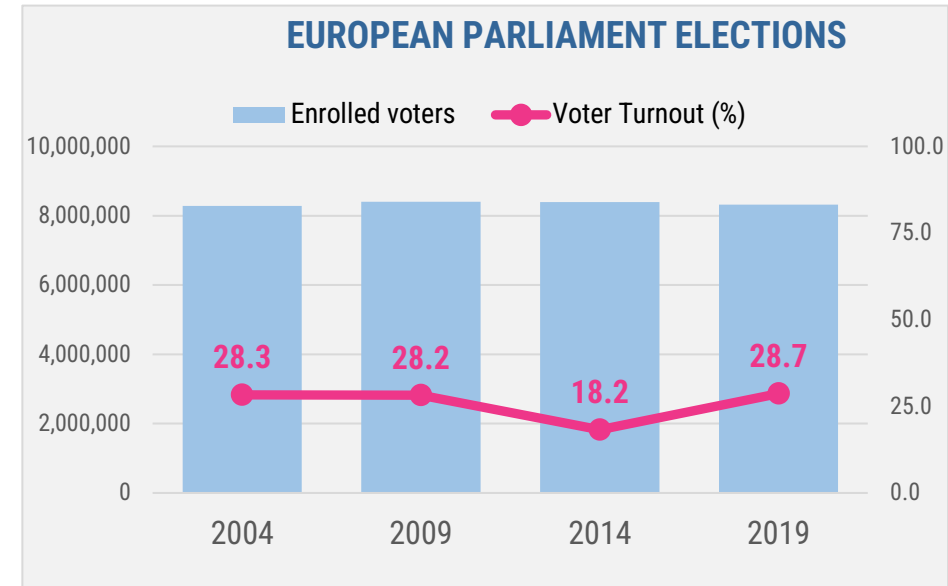
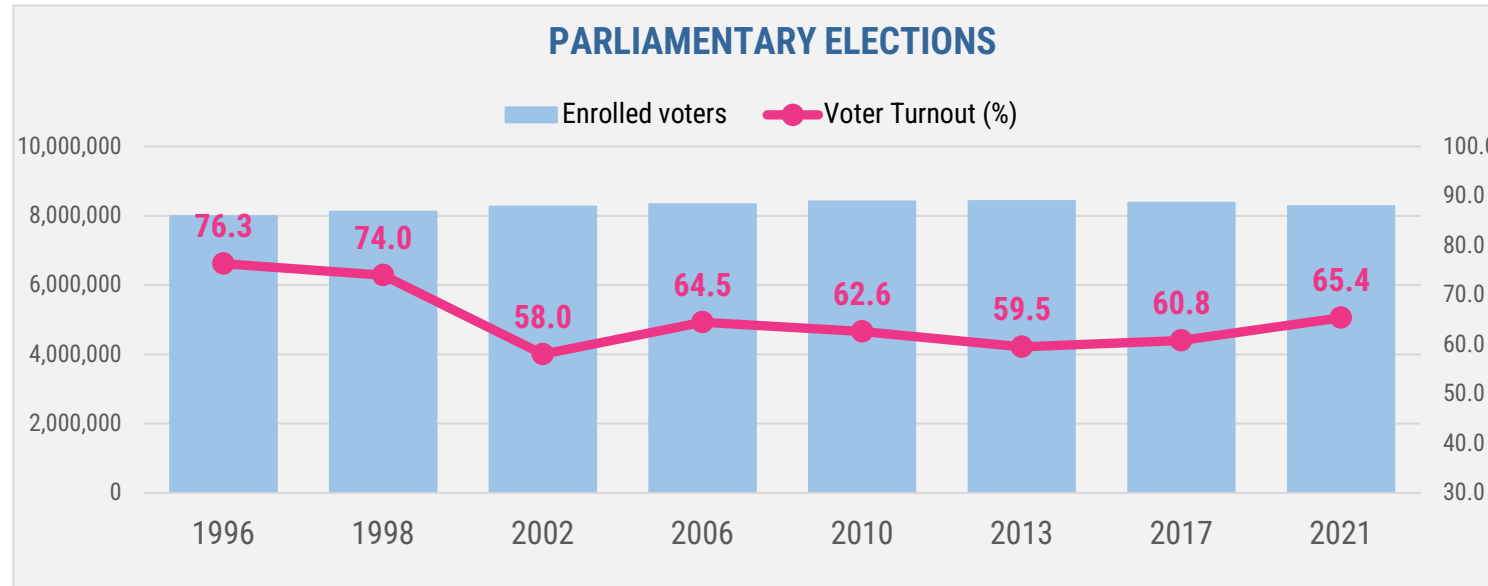
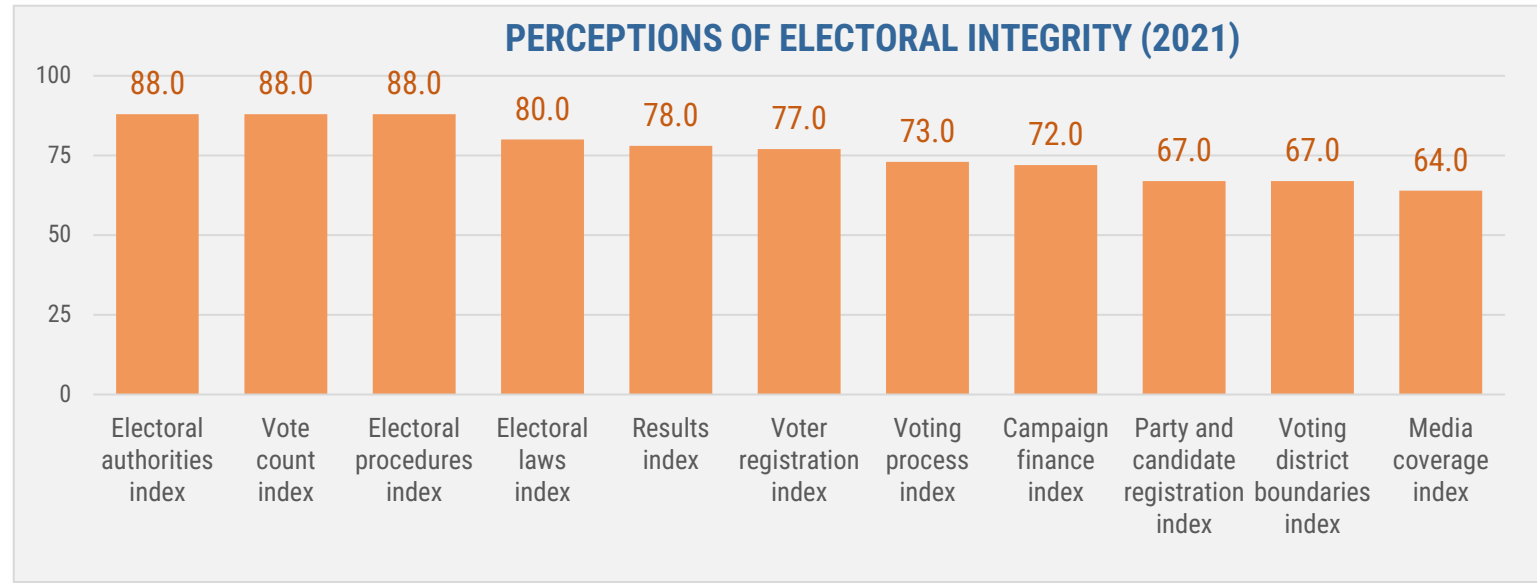


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Electoral turnout in parliamentary elections in Czech Republic remains relatively stable since 2006, varying within 60.0%-65.0%. Turnout in national elections experienced a major decline in 1998-2002, when the share of those who voted in elections went down from 74.0% to 58.0% of enrolled voters. Contrary to this, turnout in European elections remains in Czech Republic double as low. Following the general European trend, turnout in European elections in Czech Republic was growing in the latest 2019 elections to 28.7%. The strongest elements of electoral integrity in Czech Republic is the quality of electoral procedures, vote country, and the work of electoral authorities; the weakest – media coverage. The cumulative Electoral Integrity Index value in Czechia is **76** (2021).



ELECTORAL ACTIVITY IN FRANCE (1993 – 2022)

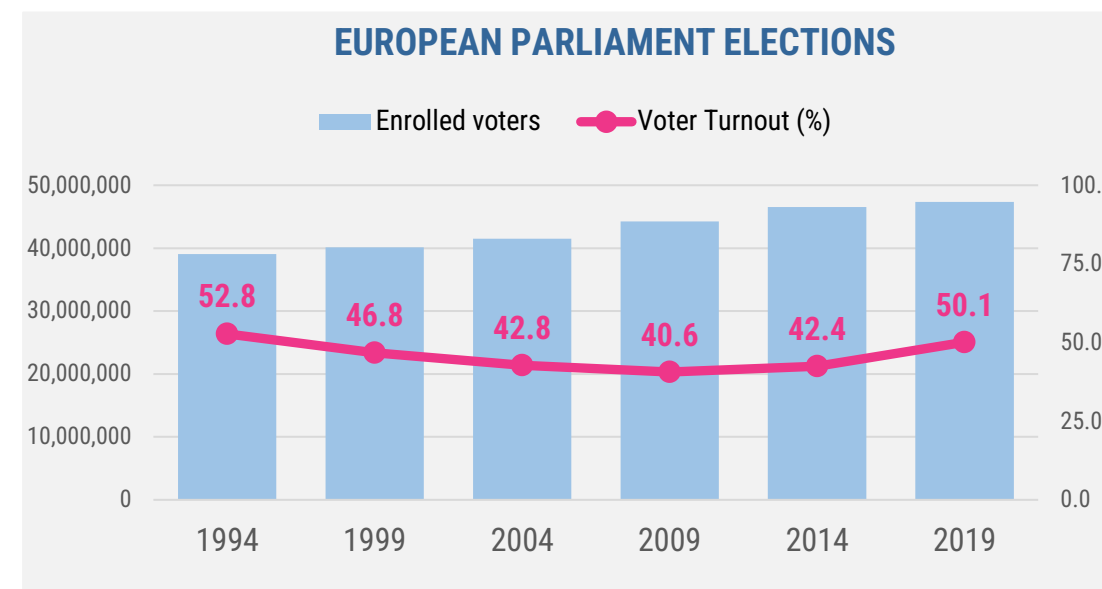
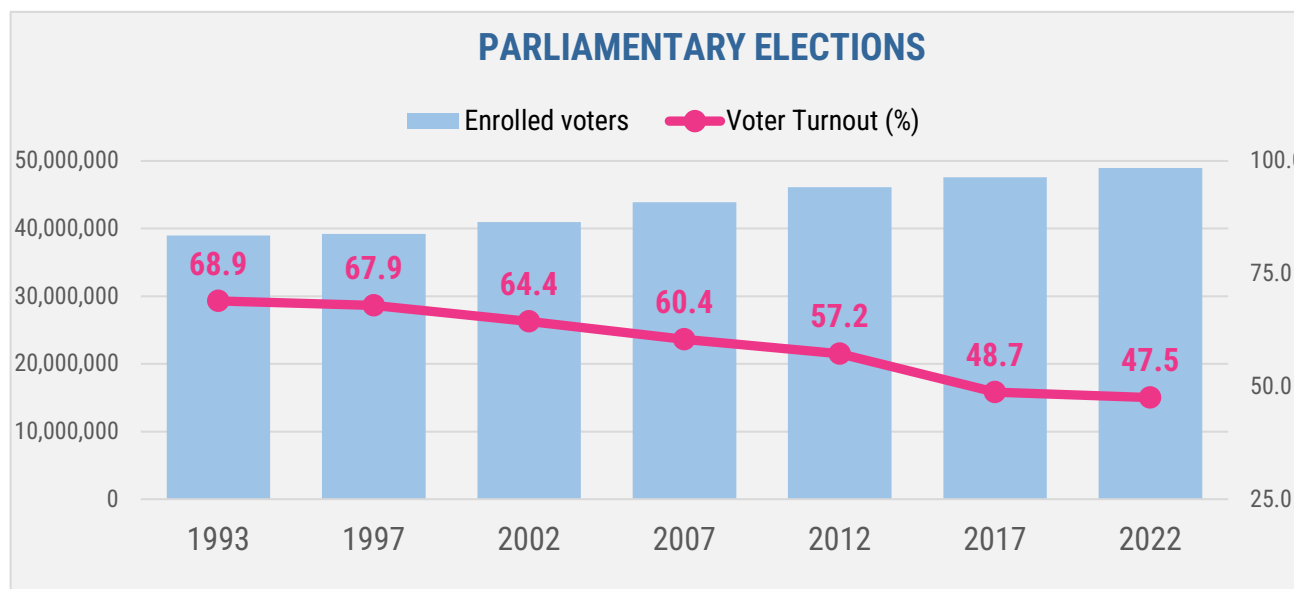
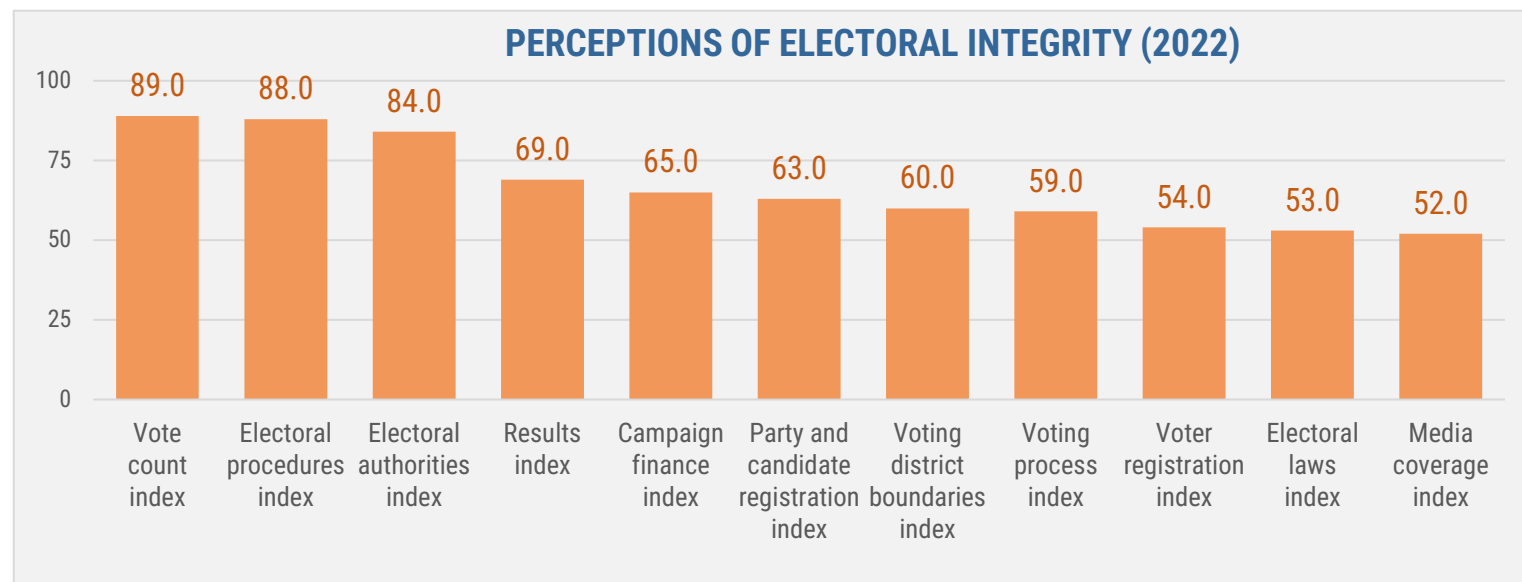


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Voter turnout in France follows trend of a slow, but persistent decline and has decreased by 4.5% in 1993-2002, and by 16.9% more in the subsequent two decades. The opposite to this, there has been a slight increase in the level of turnout in the elections in the European Parliament (from 40.6% in 2009 as the lowest point to 50.1% in 2019). France is one of the few European countries where the turnout in European elections (50.1%) recently exceeded turnout in national elections (47.5%). The strongest elements of electoral integrity in France are quality of electoral procedures, vote count, and the work of electoral authorities; the weakest – media coverage and electoral laws. The cumulative Electoral Integrity Index value in France is **67** (2022).



ELECTORAL ACTIVITY IN GERMANY (1994 – 2021)

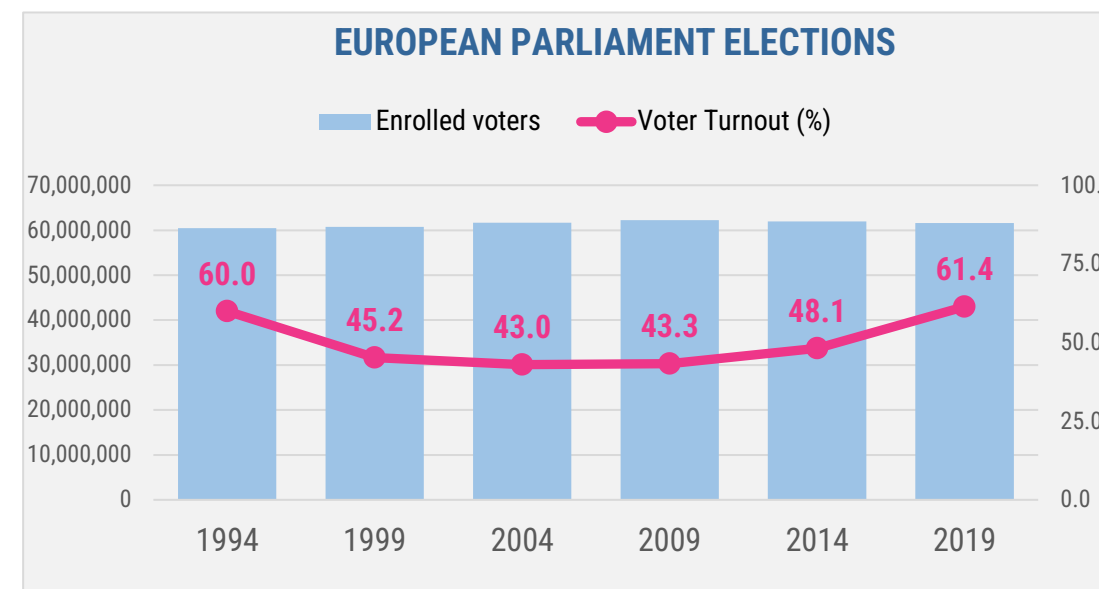
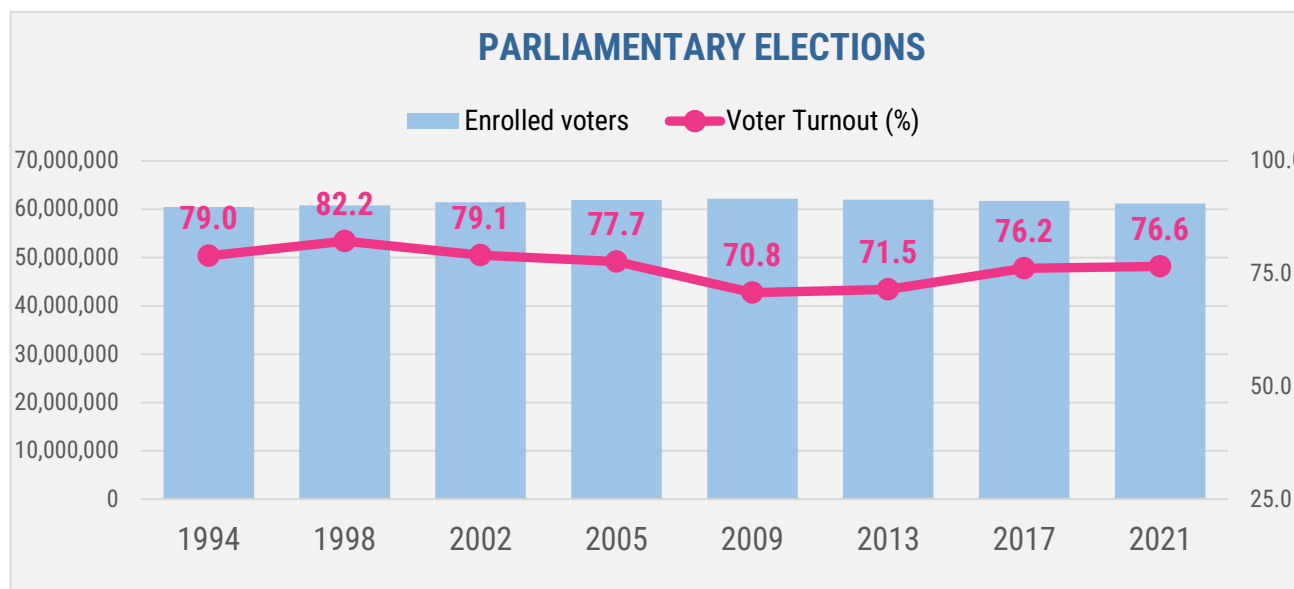
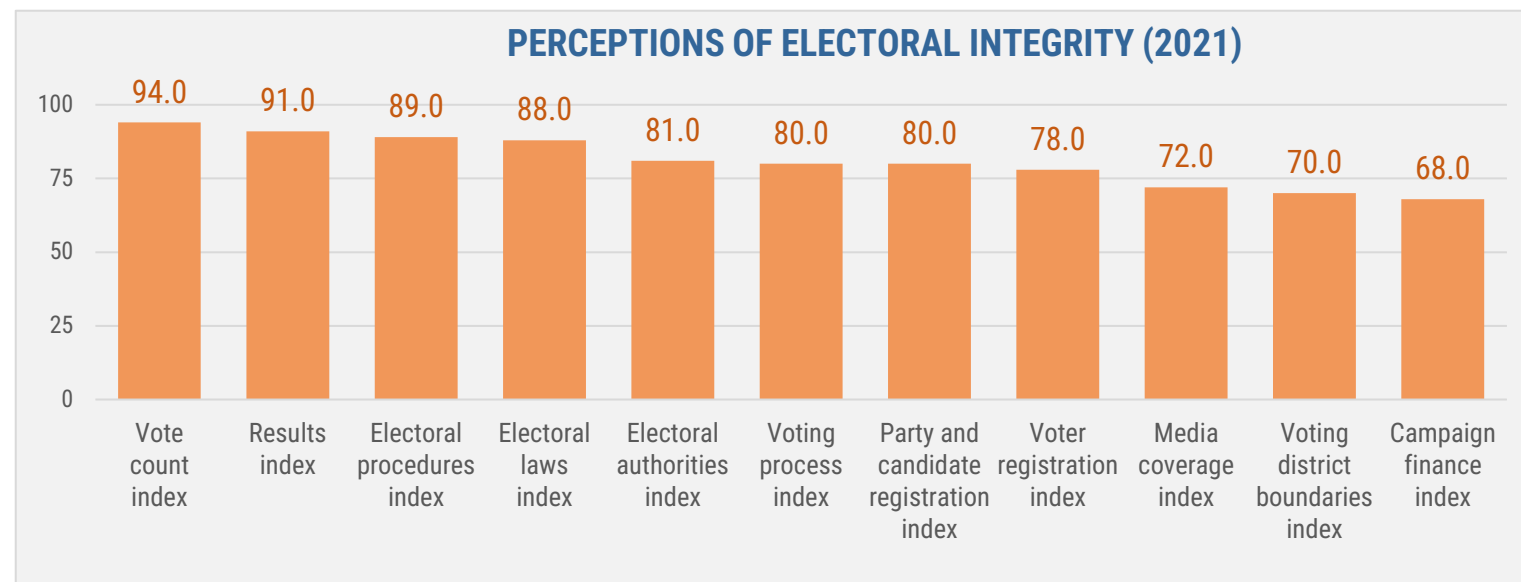


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Electoral turnout in Germany remains quite stable and varies on average within 70.0%-80.0%. Over the past 25 years, turnout in national parliamentary elections did not go below 70.0%. Contrary to this, turnout in European Parliament elections has a U-shape in Germany: following the 1994 elections where 60.0% voted, the turnout went down to as low as 43.0% in 2004 but, alongside with other European countries, has recovered in 2019 to the value of 61.4%. The 2024 European elections will show if the positive trend of turnout growth will sustain. The overall values of the Electoral Integrity Index in Germany is **81** (2022); the lowest scores have its components campaign finance, voting district boundaries, and media coverage.





ELECTORAL ACTIVITY IN GREECE (1993 – 2023)

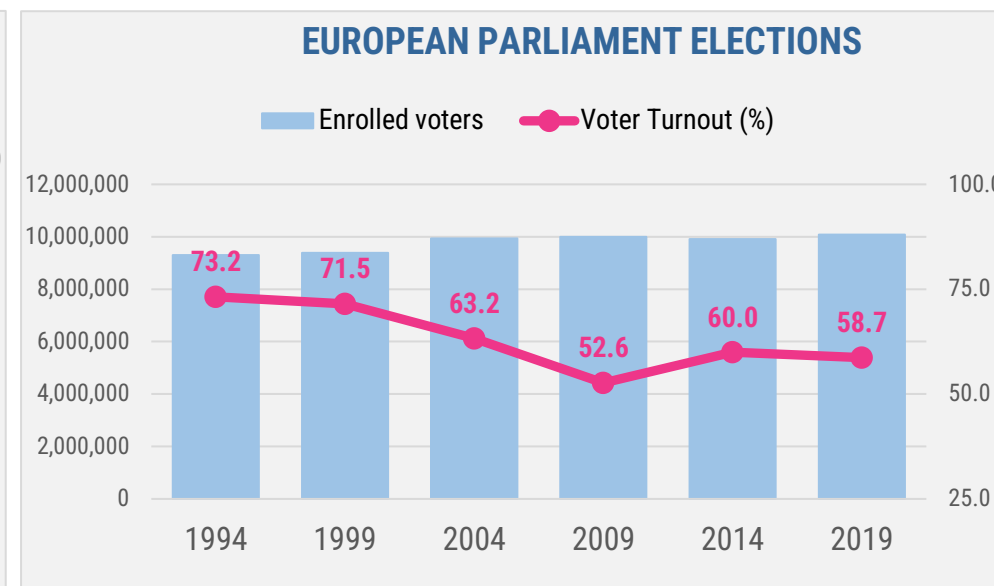
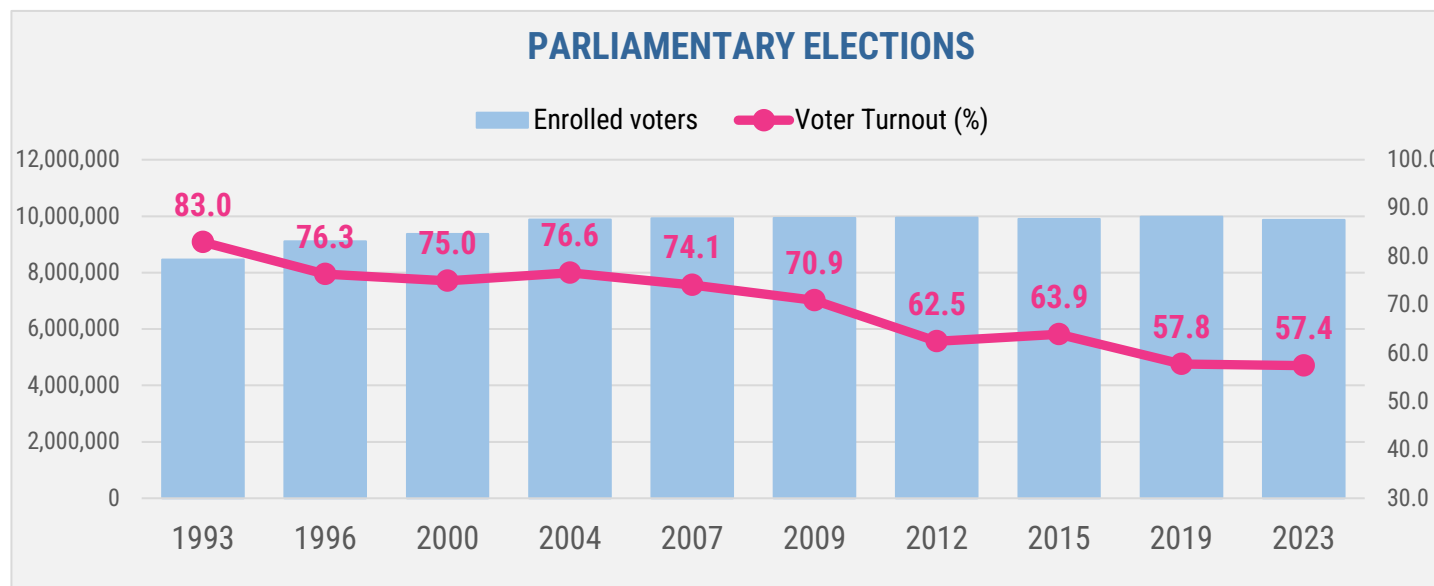
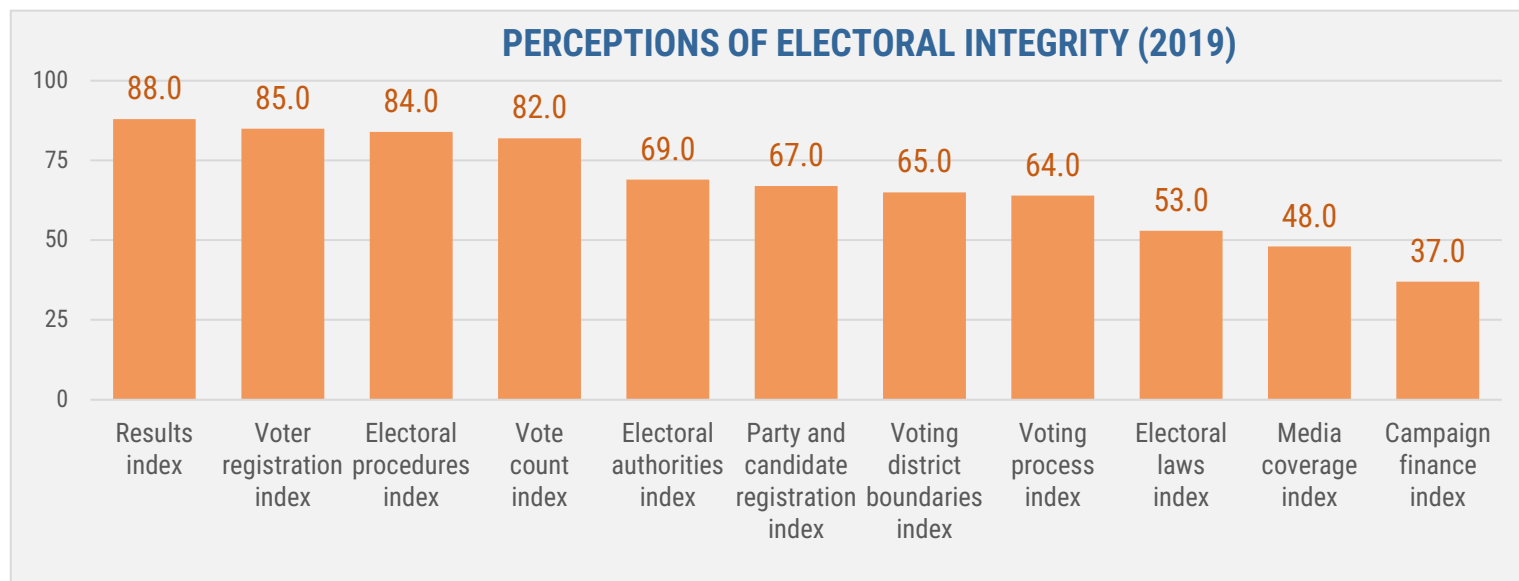


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Electoral turnout in Greece has been declining over the past three decades. First, a major reduction occurred in mid-1990s when turnout in national parliamentary elections went down from 83.0% to 76.3% eventually reaching 70.9% in 2009. The next drop took place in 2012: in the election that followed the outburst of the economic crisis only 62.5% of registered voters cast their vote. Most recently, in 2023, the turnout went further down to 57.4%. Thus, over the years, turnout in Greece changed from a high-end of over three quarters of voters participating in elections to a low-end of marginally over half of registered citizens voting. Turnout in European elections experienced a similar trend declining from 73.2% in 1994 and reaching its lowest point of 52.6% in 2009. In the latest 2019 European Parliament election, against the general European trend, the turnout did not grow substantially and comprised 58.7%, at the same time exceeding the turnout in the latest national elections. The overall Electoral Integrity Index in Greece is **66** (2019); the components of the lowest scores are campaign finances, media coverage, and electoral laws.



Source: International IDEA (<https://www.idea.int>); Perceptions of Electoral Integrity, (PEI-9.0) (<https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/2MFQ9K>)



ELECTORAL ACTIVITY IN ITALY (1992 – 2022)

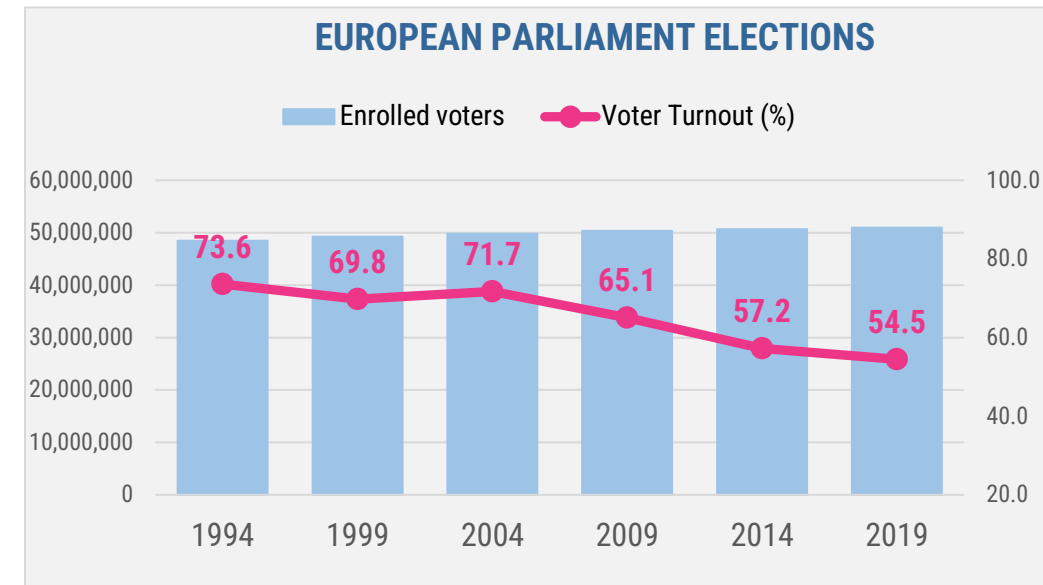
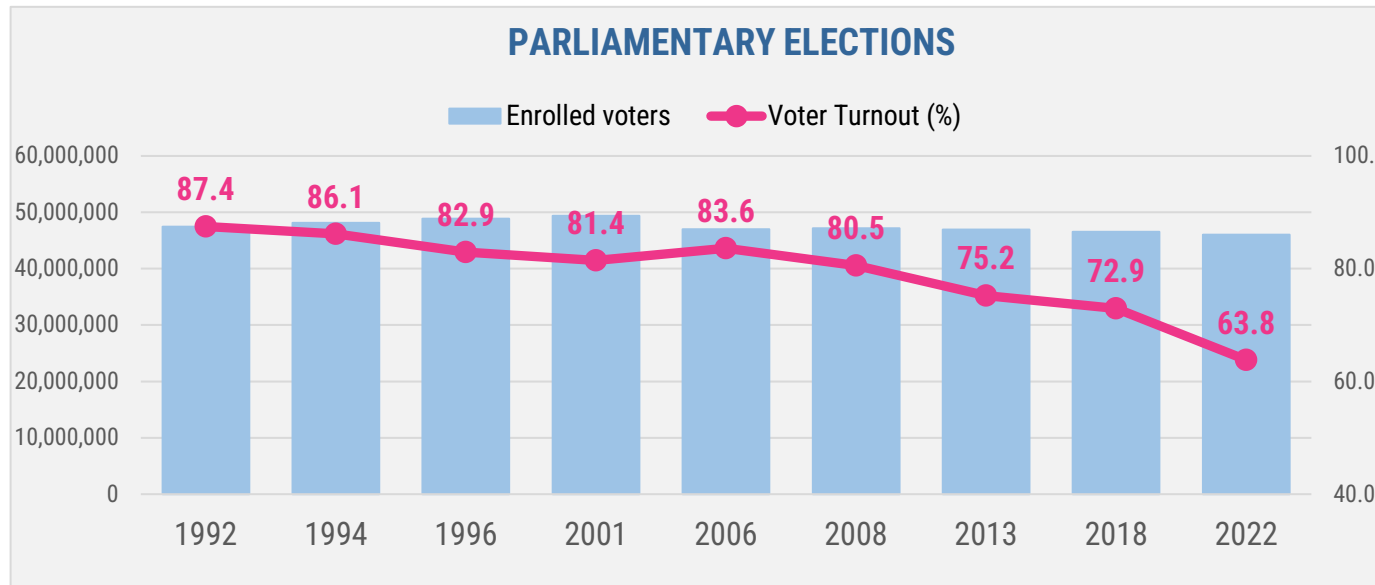
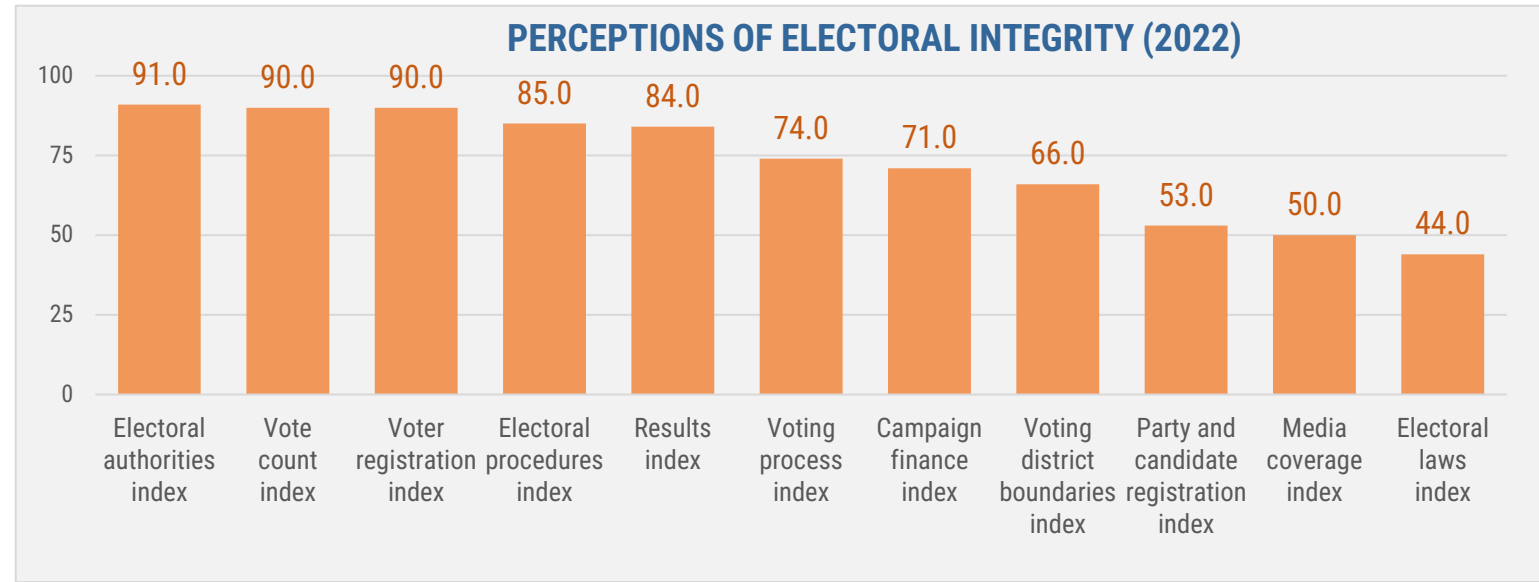


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Electoral turnout in national parliamentary elections in Italy, following two decades of relative stability with the level varying within 83.6-87.4% in 1992-2006, has been declining from 2008 onwards. In the latest parliamentary elections in 2022 63.8% casted their vote. The national electoral turnout in Italy thus went down from over three quarters voting to just a bit under two thirds. As one of the EU-founders, Italy first experienced a quite high level of turnout in European elections (73.6-71.7%); the decline of voters participating in the elections to the European Parliament started in 2009 (65.1%). In the latest election in 2019, against the general European trend, the turnout did not increase and just a bit over half of registered voters (54.5%) casted their voted. The cumulative Electoral Integrity Index in Italy is **72** (2022); the lowest scores have components electoral laws and media coverage as well as the party and candidate registration.



ELECTORAL ACTIVITY IN POLAND (1991 – 2023)



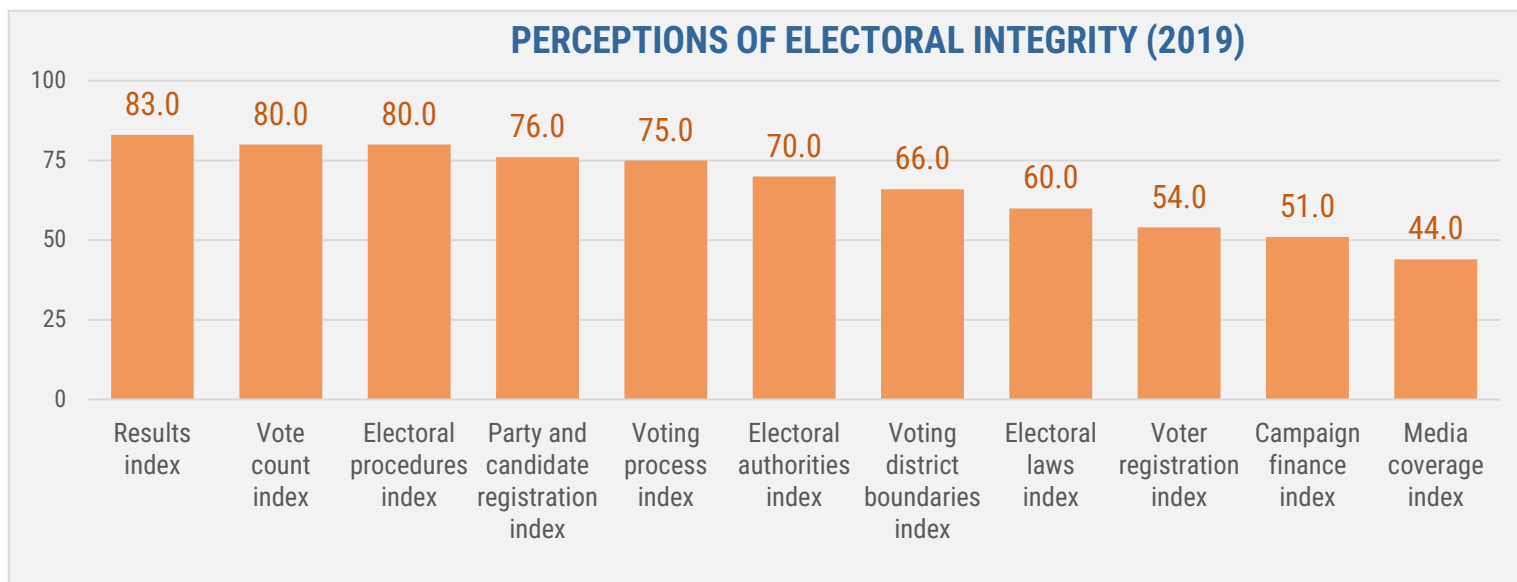
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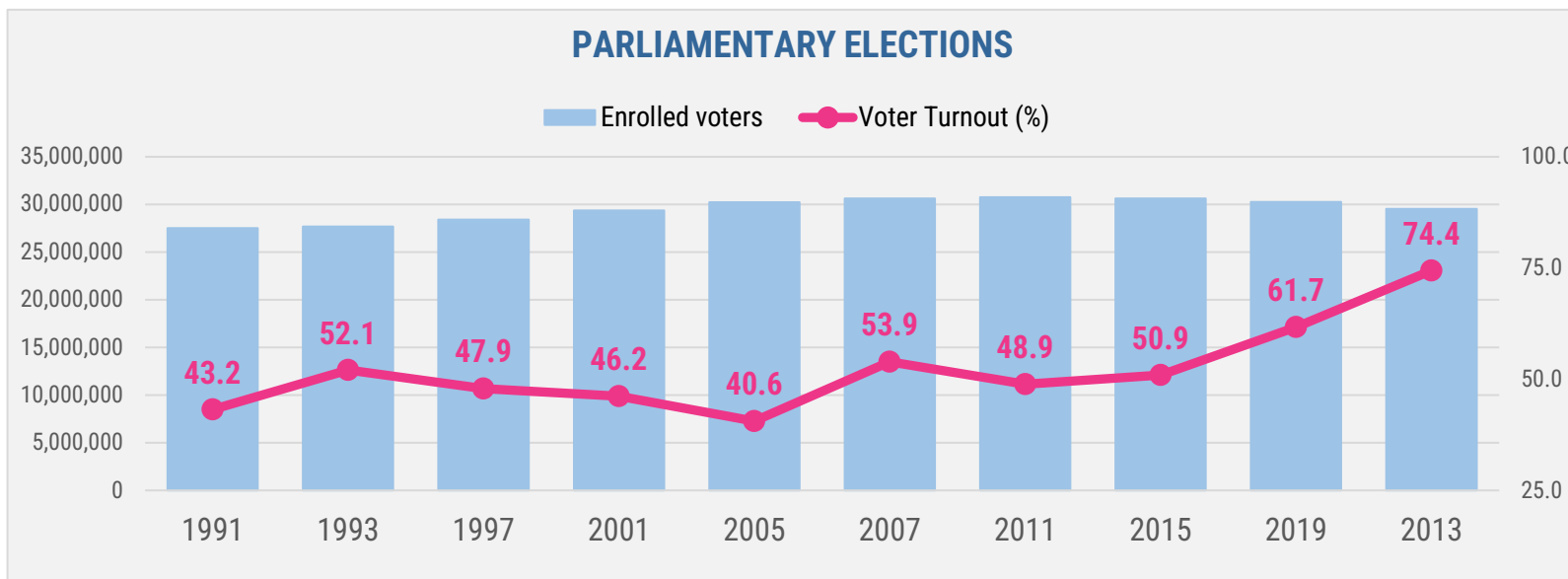
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The turnout in national parliamentary elections in Poland had a complex dynamics over the past three decades, going up and down from time to time, with the average value within 43.2-53.9%, that is a bit below or a half of registered voters. Against the general European trend, turnout in national elections has been growing in Poland since 2015 reaching 61.7% in 2019 and 74.4% in 2023. Turnout in European elections, similar to other Eastern European societies, remained very low in Poland, on average, within 20.9-23.8%. Following the general European trend, turnout in the elections to the European Parliament was growing in Poland (almost doubling) in 2019 (45.7%). The cumulative Electoral Integrity Index in Poland is **68** (2019).

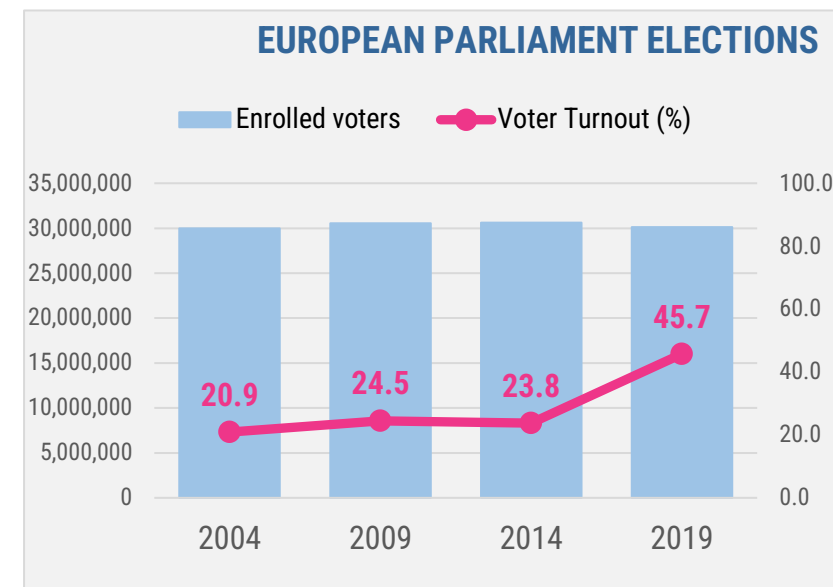
PERCEPTIONS OF ELECTORAL INTEGRITY (2019)



PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS



EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT ELECTIONS



ELECTORAL ACTIVITY IN ROMANIA (1992 – 2020)



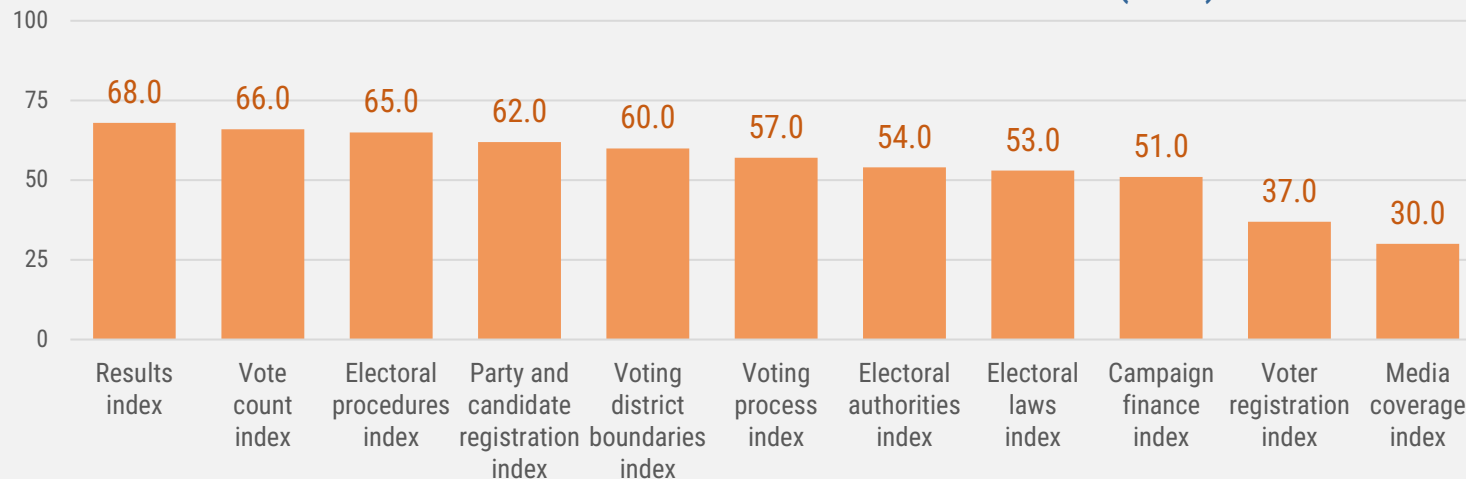
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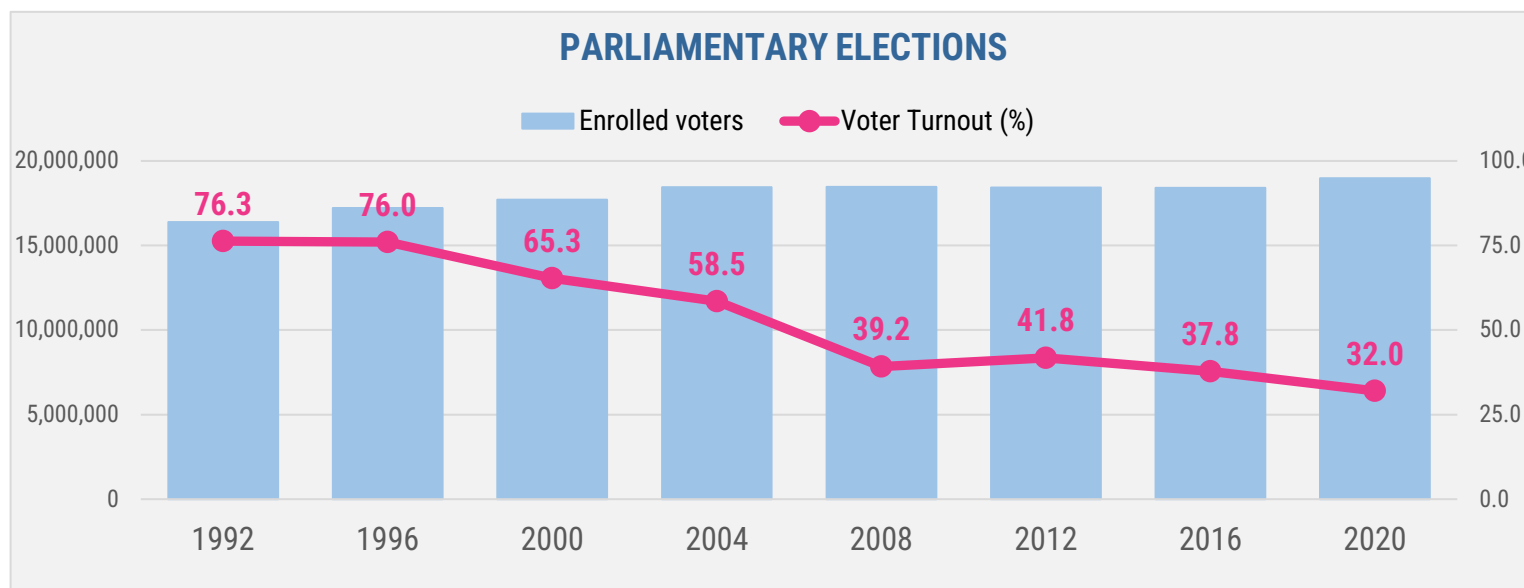
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Voter turnout in national parliamentary elections in Romania has declined more than twice in 1992-2023. Turnout went down from 76% in 1990s, reached 39.2% in 2008, and by the time of the latest election in 2020 further reduced to 32.0%. Thus, while following the general European trend, the decline of turnout in Romania occurs faster. Similar to other Eastern European societies, turnout in the elections to the European Parliament was always lower in Romania (29.5%-32.4%). Most recently, in 2019, following the general European trend, turnout was growing to 51.2% thus exceeding the turnout in national elections almost twice. The cumulative Electoral Integrity Index in Romania is **55** (2020), which together with Ukraine is the lowest value from the 12 studied countries. The lowest scores have components electoral laws, campaign finance, voter registration, and media coverage.

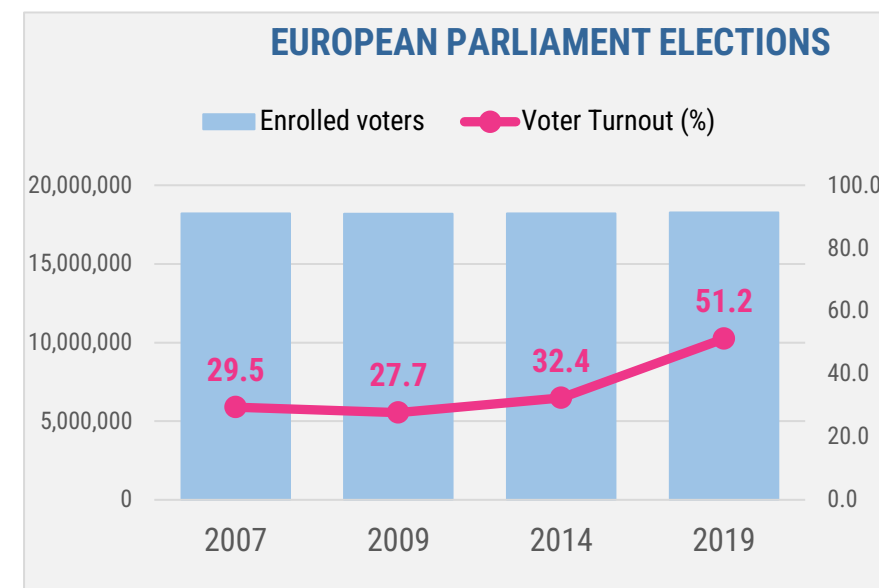
PERCEPTIONS OF ELECTORAL INTEGRITY (2020)



PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS



EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT ELECTIONS





ELECTORAL ACTIVITY IN SLOVAKIA (1994 – 2023)

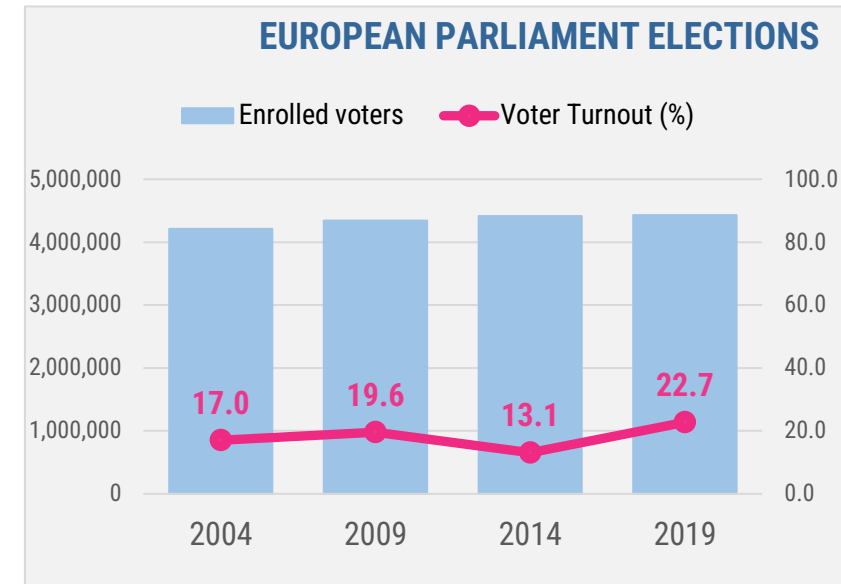
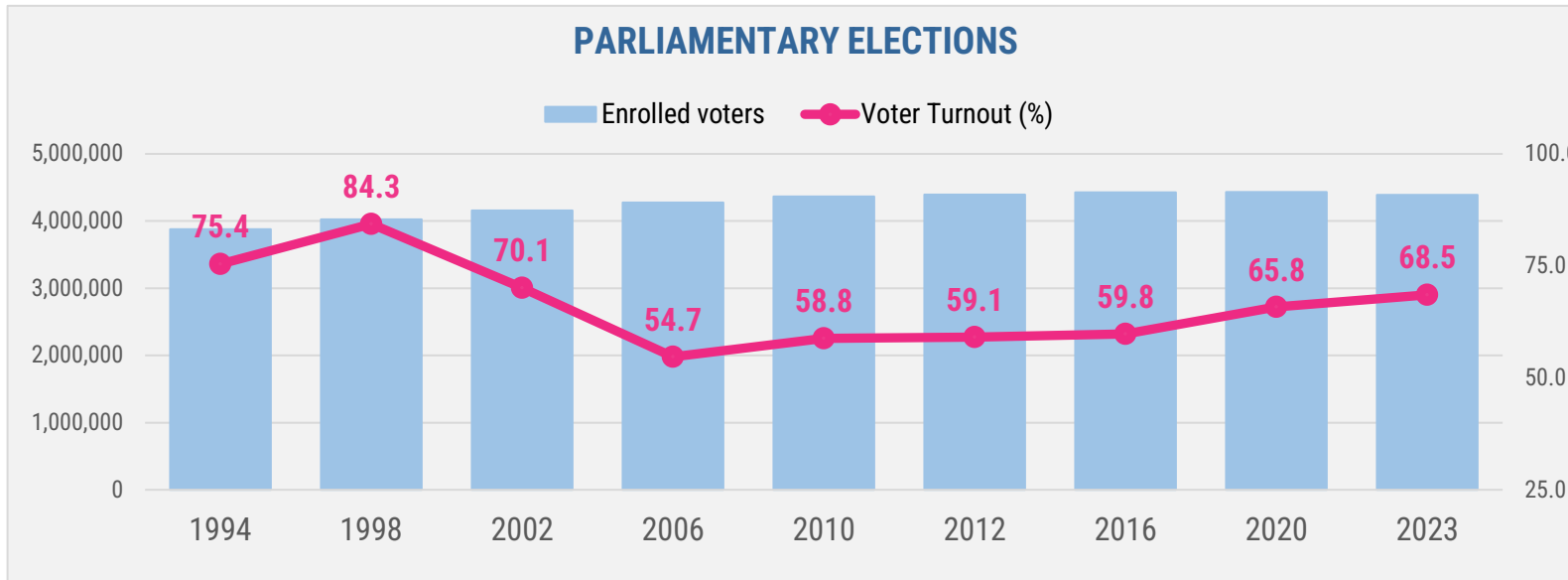
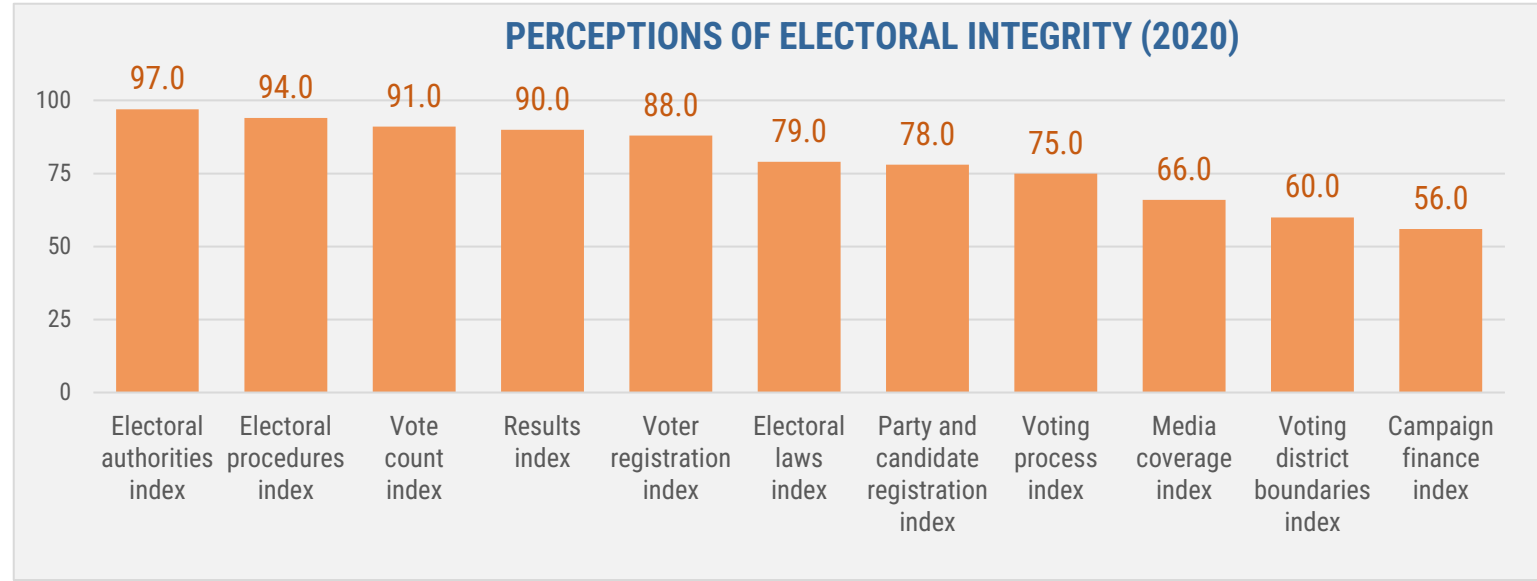


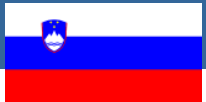
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Electoral turnout in national parliamentary elections in Slovakia in the last three decades featured diverse trends. First, turnout declined in 1994-2006 from 75.4% to 54.7%, that is from two thirds voting to about a half of registered voters casting their vote. Since 2006, against the general European trend, the turnout has been growing moderately and reached 68.5% in 2023. Turnout in European elections in Slovakia in the lowest in the EU and hit its lowest point in 2014 (13.1%). In 2019, a bit less than a quarter of voters casted their ballots (22.7%). The cumulative Electoral Integrity Index in Slovakia is **79** (2020); the strongest elements are the work of electoral authorities and the organization of electoral procedures.





ELECTORAL ACTIVITY IN SLOVENIA (1992 – 2022)

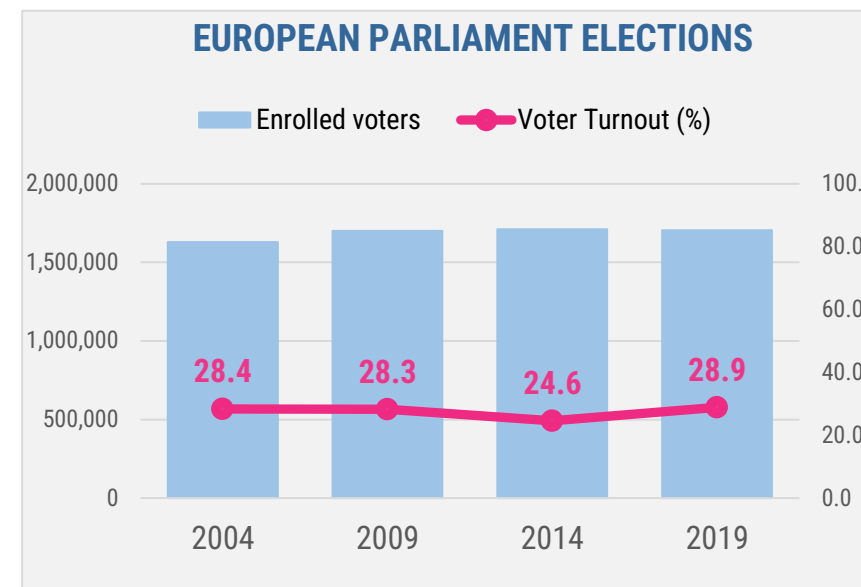
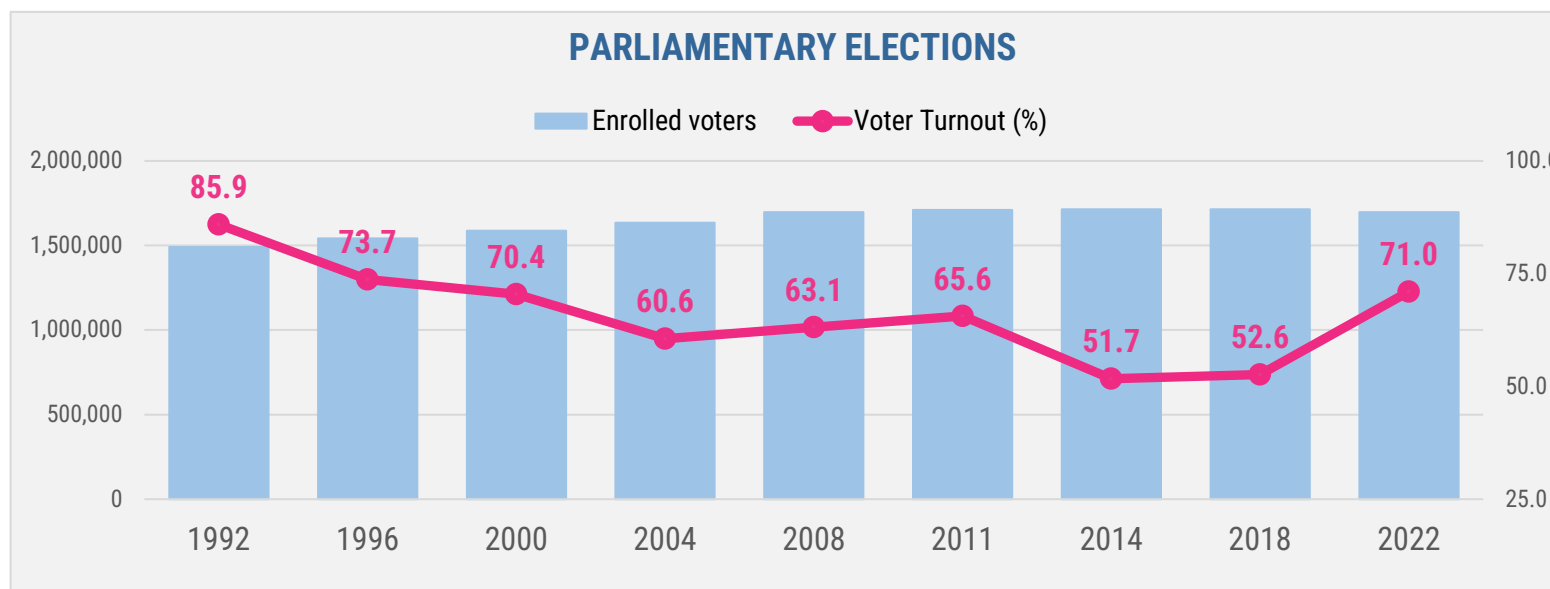
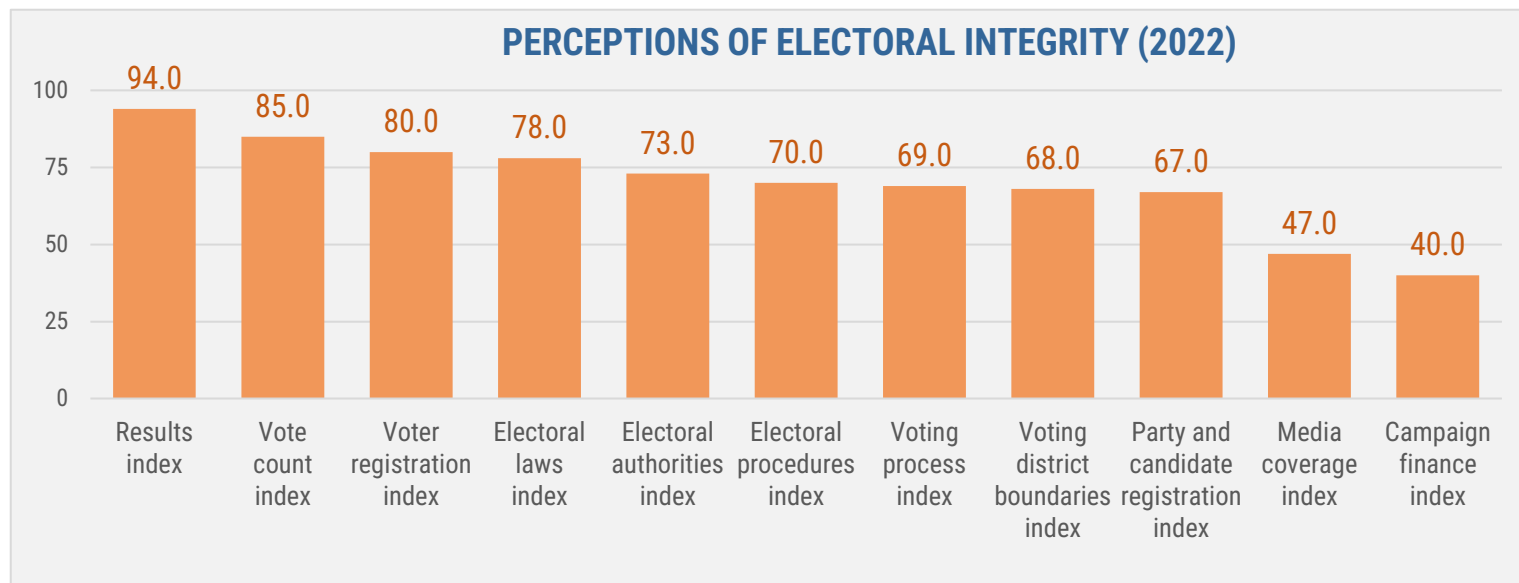


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Turnout in the national parliamentary elections in Slovenia has a u-shaped trend. The period of 1992-2014 is characterized by a decline of turnout from 85.9% to 51.7%. Turnout was growing since then to 52.6% in 2018 and 71.0% in 2022. Turnout in European elections, unlike the general European trend, did not increase in 2019, and over the whole period since Slovenia's accession remained within 24.6-28.9%. This level is consistent with other Eastern European societies, comprising the latest enlargement of the EU. The cumulative Electoral Integrity Index in Slovenia is 69 (2020). The strongest components are the results and vote count; the weakest – media coverage and campaign finance.





ELECTORAL ACTIVITY IN SWEDEN (1991 – 2022)

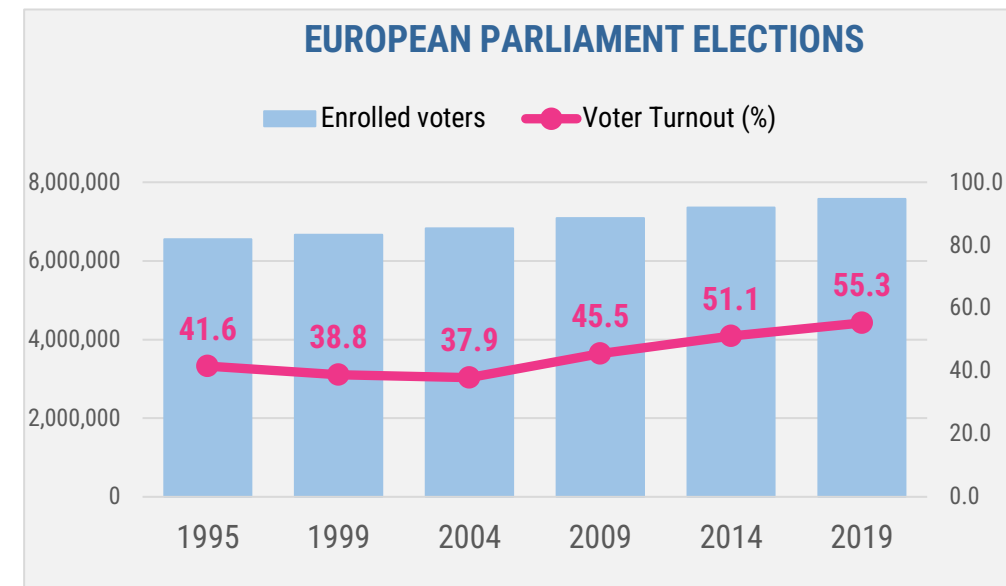
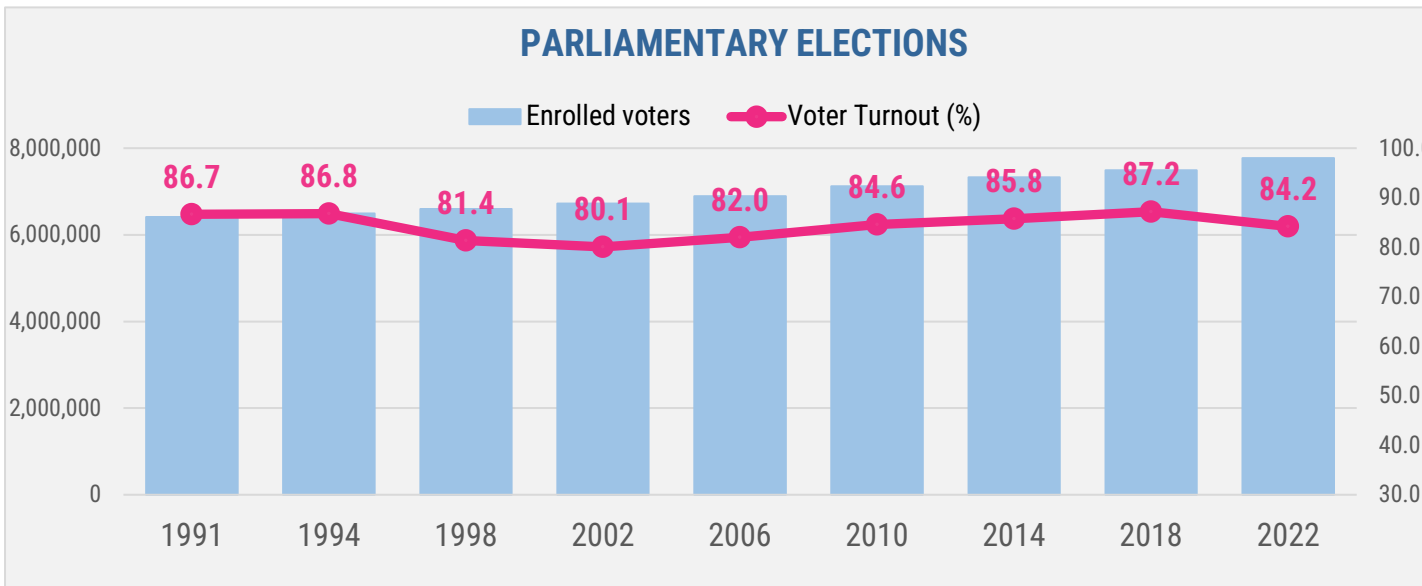
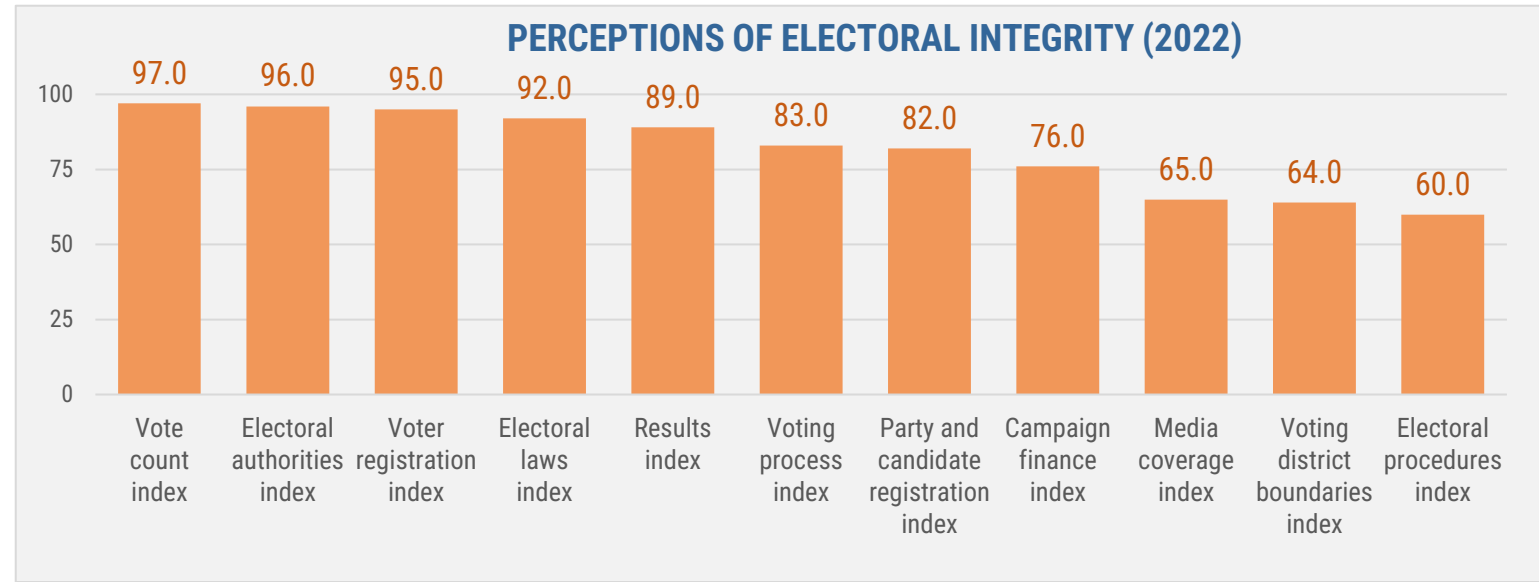


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Electoral turnout in national parliamentary elections remains one of the highest and most stable in Sweden, varying within 84.2%-86.8%. Over the past three decades, turnout in Sweden did not go below 80%. Turnout in European elections has been growing in Sweden since 2004 (45.5%) and reached 55.3% in 2019. The cumulative Electoral Integrity Index in Sweden is **81** (2020), which together with Austria and Germany is the highest value among the 12 studied countries. Electoral procedures, voting district boundaries, and media coverage are among the elements of electoral integrity with the lowest scores in Sweden.



ELECTORAL ACTIVITY IN UKRAINE (1994 – 2019)



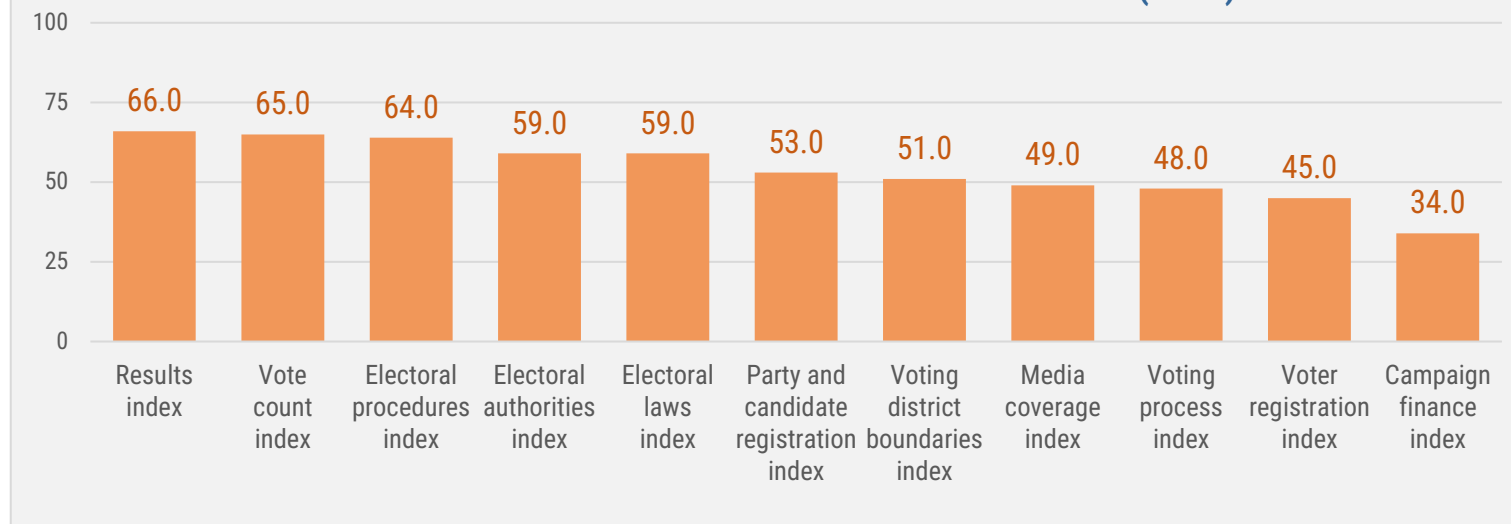
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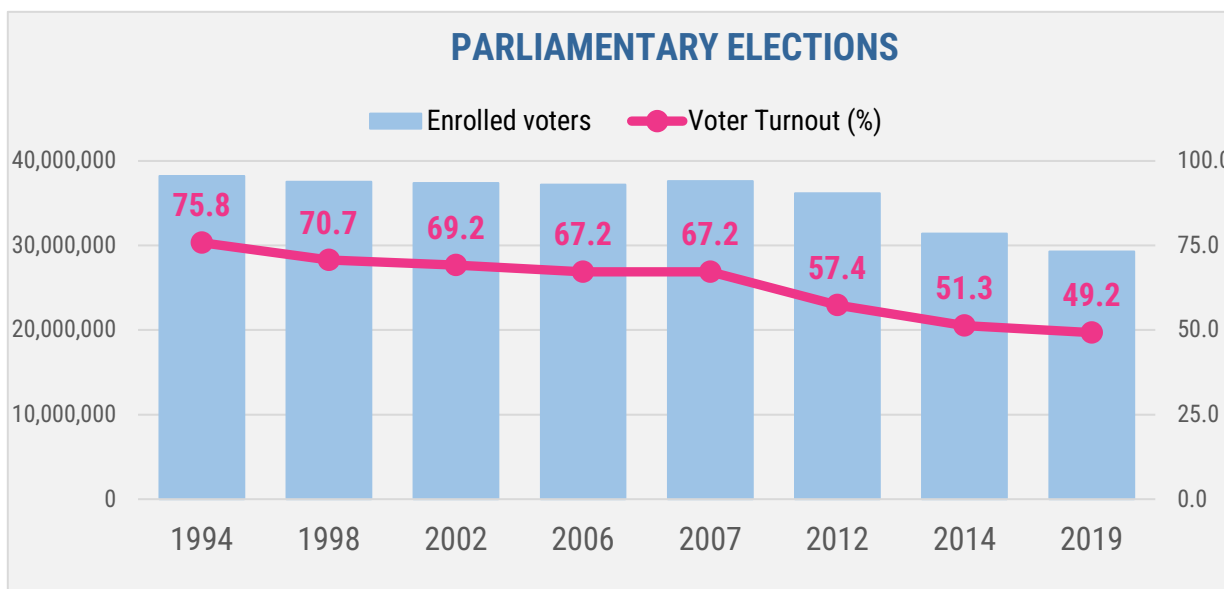
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Electoral turnout in Ukraine has been declining steadily. The average turnout went down from 70.07-75.8% in 1990s to 67.2-69.2% in 2000s, and finally reached its lowest value of 49.2% in 2019. The cumulative Electoral Integrity Index in Ukraine is **53** (2014). The lowest scores have components voting process, voter registration, and campaign finance. Electoral democracy level in Ukraine remains lower than in many European countries (within 0.40-0.60 during the whole period; 0.50 in 2019), while the high value of the indicator of political corruption (within 0.80-0.90 during the whole period; 0.67 in 2019) suggests it to be one of the main challenges for the development of the political system in the country.

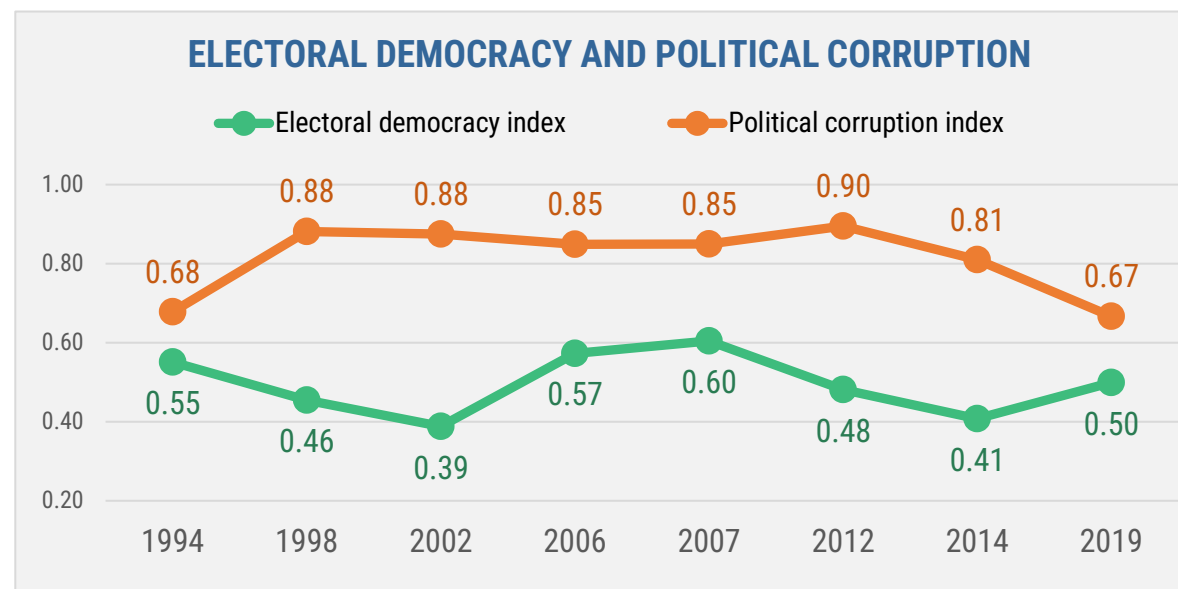
PERCEPTIONS OF ELECTORAL INTEGRITY (2014)



PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS



ELECTORAL DEMOCRACY AND POLITICAL CORRUPTION



SUMMARY

VOTER TURNOUT IN EUROPE: PATTERNS AND TRENDS

Turnout in national parliamentary elections

The turnout in national parliamentary elections in Europe is gradually declining (from 77.4% on average in 1991-1994 to 65.2% on average in 2019-2023). The decline in turnout has slowed over the past 10 years. The greatest decline has been observed in Southern (19.0%) and Eastern Europe (15.2%). In particular, post-socialist and post-communist societies (17.7%) and member-states that joined the EU after 2000 (17.3%) experience decline of voter turnout. Exceptions from the general European trend (from the TRUEDEM studied countries) include Germany, Sweden where turnout remained relatively stable, and Poland, where turnout increased by 30.0% over the past three decades.

Turnout in European Parliament elections

Voter turnout in elections to the EU Parliament was gradually declining (from 58.1% in 1994 to 43.4% in 2014). This trend was reversed in the 2019, when average turnout went up to 48.7%. The increase has been unequal across the EU; the greatest increase occurred in Eastern Europe (12.1%) and Western Europe (6.2%). Exceptions from the general European trend (from the TRUEDEM studied countries) include Greece and Italy where the turnout in European elections in 2019 did not change or declined. The 2024 EU Parliament elections will reveal if the overall positive dynamics in the turnout in European elections will sustain.

Voter turnout in elections to the EU Parliament across most of the EU countries is generally lower than in national parliamentary elections (on average 24% lower), and in some countries the difference reaches 40-50%. Belgium, Greece and Luxembourg are exceptions as in these countries the voter turnout in both national and European elections is almost the same. In the latest election, turnout in European elections reached (or exceeded) the turnout in national elections in France, Greece, and Romania.

Turnout and development of democracy

Voter turnout in both national and European elections has proven to be congruent with indicators describing the development of political systems and status of democracy. Improvement of electoral democracy score by 0.1 scale point is associated with the growth of turnout in both national and European elections by 4%. In the same vein, decline of political corruption is congruent with the growth of turnout. Improvement of electoral integrity score by 10 scale points is associated with the 2-6% growth of turnout in national elections. Fair media coverage and financing of campaigns are among the domains of electoral integrity with the lowest average score across the studied countries.

Turnout and political trust

Voter turnout has proven to be congruent with the public confidence in the political institutions. The higher the level of trust in the parliament, the higher the voter turnout.

National Parliament. Countries with less than **50%** population trusting in national Parliament have an average voter turnout in national parliamentary elections of 61.4%. Countries with over 60% population trusting in national Parliament have an average voter turnout in national parliamentary elections of 79.0%.

The EU Parliament. Countries with **60%** population and less trusting in the EU Parliament have average voter turnout in the EU Parliament elections of 42.7-42.8%. Societies with more than 60% population trusting in the EU Parliament have an average voter turnout in the EU Parliament elections of 56.7%.



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Infografiken zu europäischen und nationalen Wahlen



WAHLAKTIVITÄT IN ÖSTERREICH (1994 – 2019)



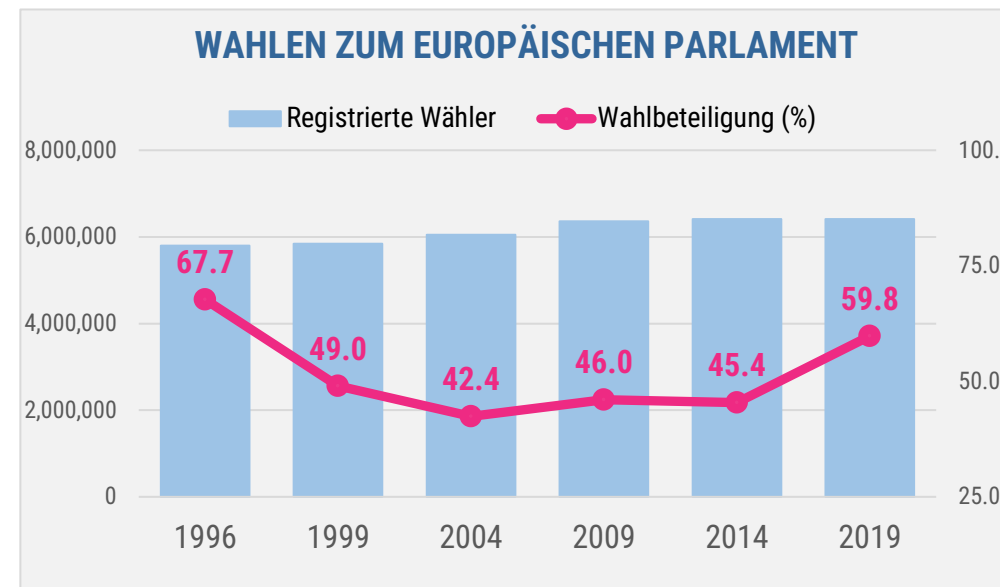
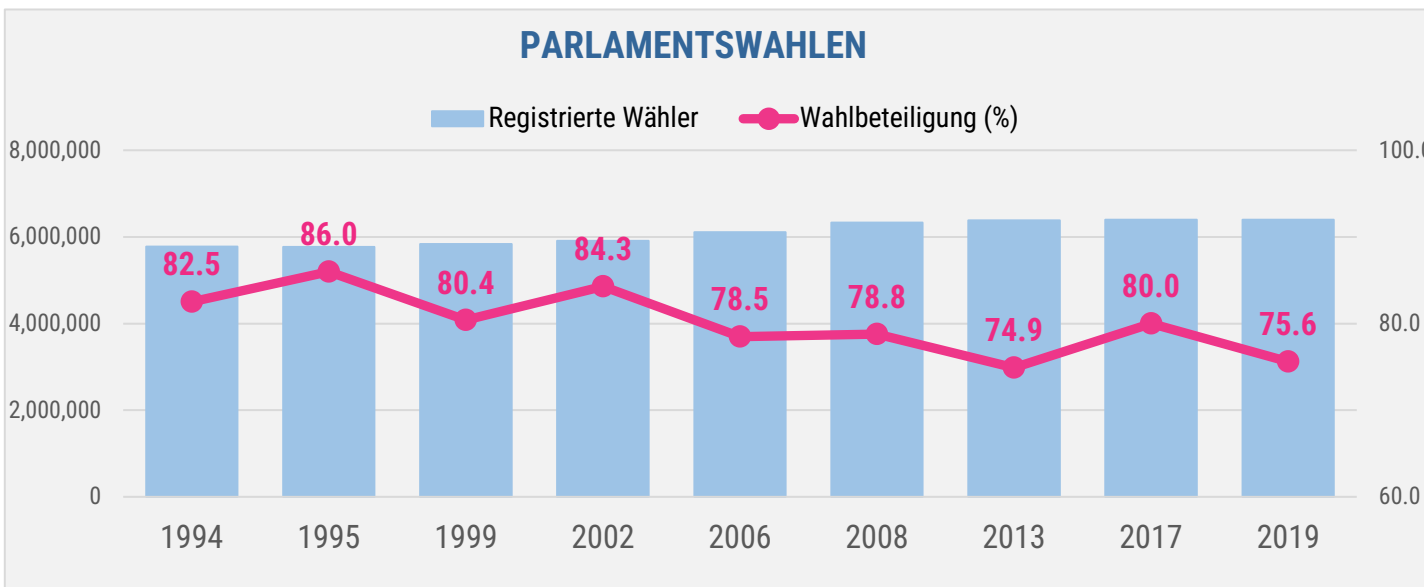
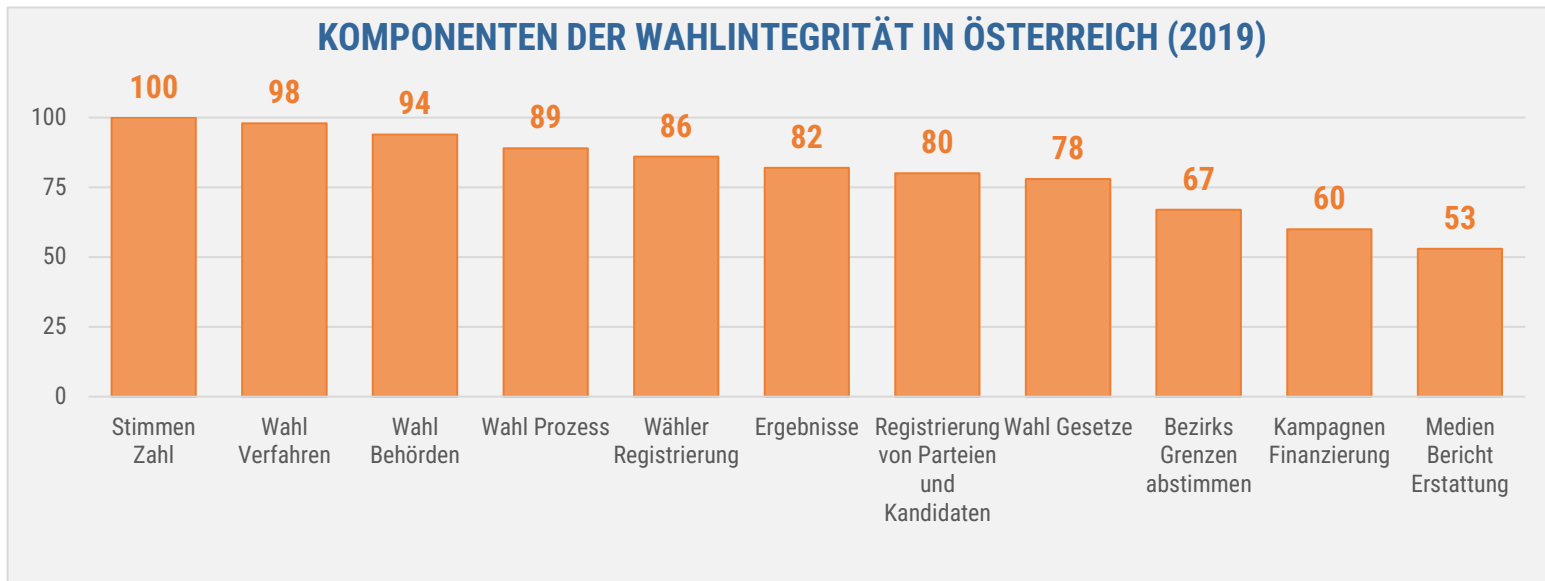
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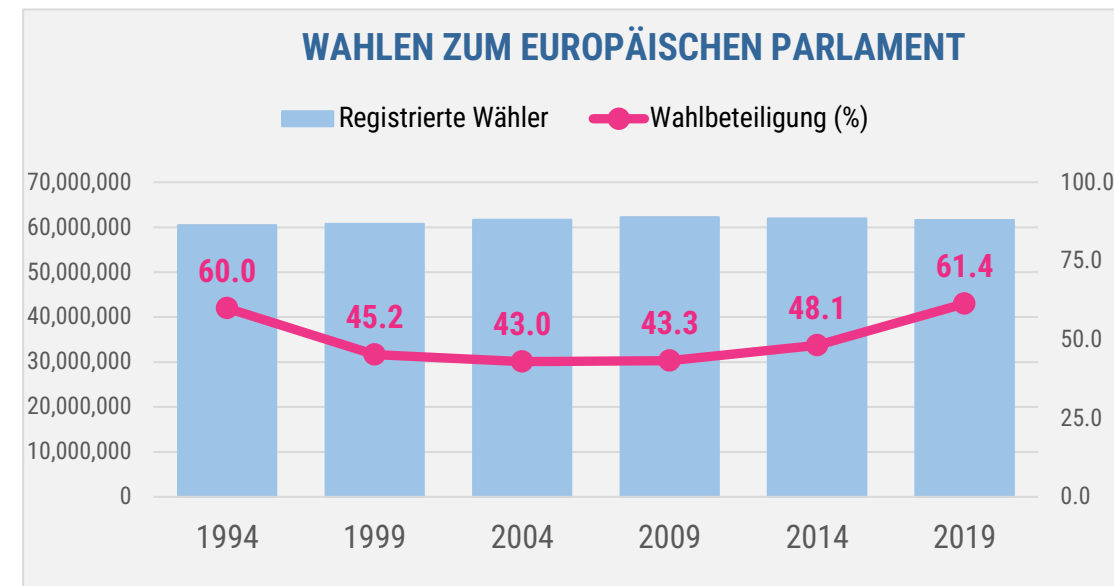
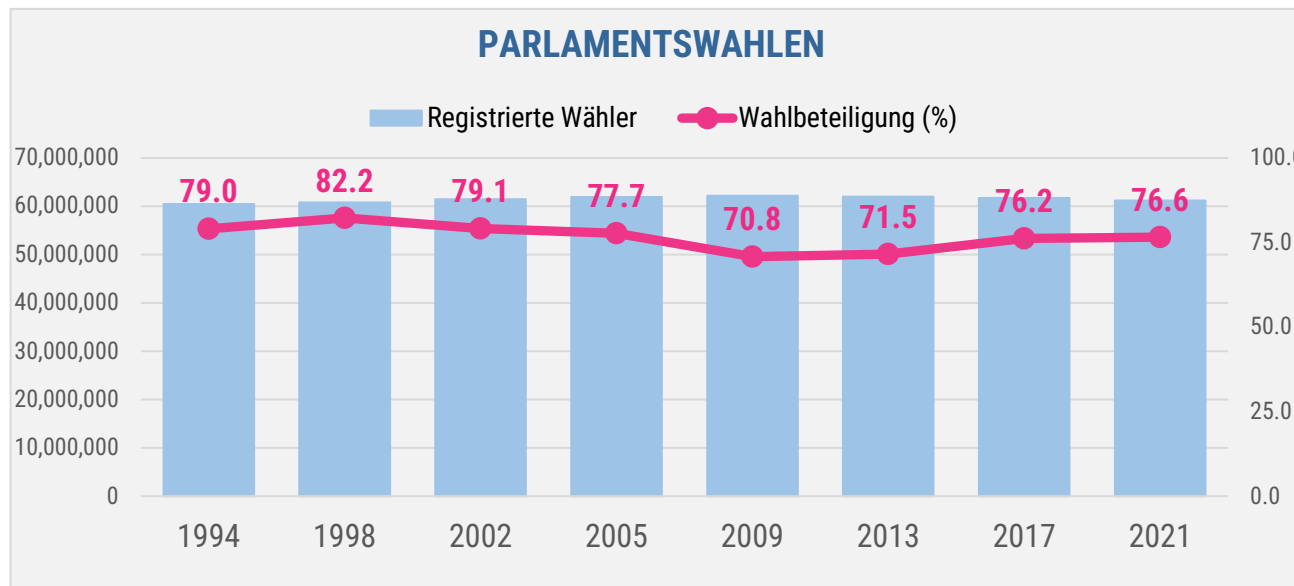
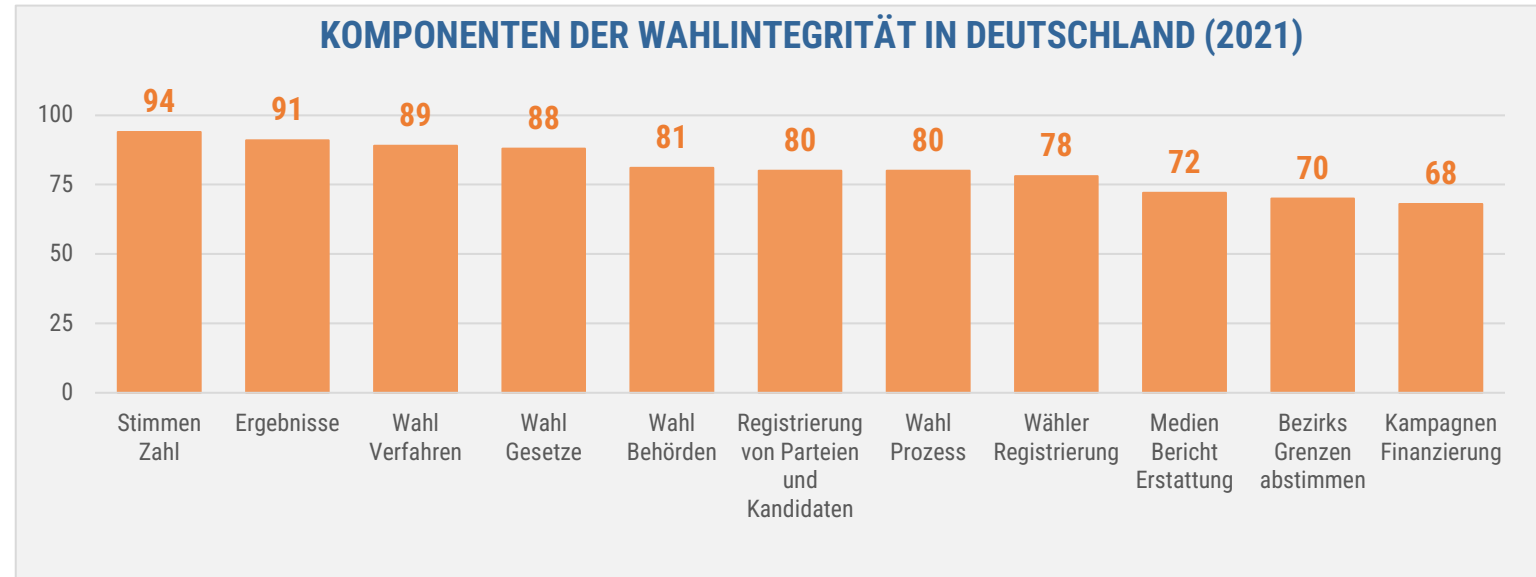
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Die Wahlbeteiligung bei nationalen Parlamentswahlen in Österreich ist eine der höchsten in der EU (75.6 % im Jahr 2019) und bleibt im Zeitverlauf relativ stabil und schwankt zwischen 76.0% und 86.0%. Im Gegensatz dazu weist die Wahlbeteiligung bei den Wahlen zum Europäischen Parlament in Österreich einen U-förmigen Trend auf: 1996 stimmten nach dem EU-Beitritt Österreichs 67.7 % ab, 1999 sank die Wahlbeteiligung schnell auf 49.0% und 2004 weiter auf 42.4 %. Dem allgemeinen Europa folgend Tendenziell stieg die Wahlbeteiligung bei der Europawahl in Österreich bei den letzten Wahlen 2019 auf 59.8%. Die stärksten Elemente der Wahlintegrität in Österreich sind die Qualität der Wahlverfahren, die Stimmenauszählung und die Arbeit der Wahlbehörden; die schwächsten – Medienberichterstattung und Wahlkampffinanzierung. Der kumulierte Wert des Wahl Integrität Index in Österreich beträgt **81** (2019).



Die Wahlbeteiligung in Deutschland bleibt recht stabil und schwankt im Durchschnitt zwischen 70.0% und 80.0%. In den letzten 25 Jahren lag die Wahlbeteiligung bei nationalen Parlamentswahlen nicht unter 70.0%. Im Gegensatz dazu weist die Wahlbeteiligung bei den Wahlen zum Europäischen Parlament in Deutschland eine U-Form auf: Nach der Wahl 1994 mit 60.0 % ging die Wahlbeteiligung im Jahr 2004 auf nur noch 43.0 % zurück, erholte sich jedoch, dem allgemeinen europäischen Trend folgend, im Jahr 2019 auf den Wert von 61.4 %. Die Europawahlen 2024 werden zeigen, ob der positive Trend des Wahlbeteiligungswachstums anhält. Der Gesamtwert des Wahl Integrität Index in Deutschland liegt bei **81** (2022); Die niedrigsten Werte betreffen die Komponenten Wahlkampffinanzierung, Wahlbezirksgrenzen und Medienberichterstattung.



WAHLWAHLBETEILIGUNG IN EUROPA: MERKMALE UND TRENDS

Wahlbeteiligung bei nationalen Parlamentswahlen

Die Wahlbeteiligung bei nationalen Parlamentswahlen in Europa geht allmählich zurück (von durchschnittlich 77.4 % in den Jahren 1991–1994 auf durchschnittlich 65.2 % in den Jahren 2019–2023). Der Rückgang der Wahlbeteiligung hat sich in den letzten zehn Jahren verlangsamt. Der stärkste Rückgang wurde in Süd- (19.0%) und Osteuropa (15.2%) beobachtet. Insbesondere postsozialistische Gesellschaften (17.7%) und Mitgliedstaaten, die nach 2000 der EU beigetreten sind (17.3%), verzeichnen einen Rückgang der Wahlbeteiligung. Ausnahmen vom allgemeinen europäischen Trend (aus den von TRUEDEM untersuchten Ländern) sind Deutschland und Schweden, wo die Wahlbeteiligung relativ stabil blieb, und Polen, wo die Wahlbeteiligung in den letzten drei Jahrzehnten um 30.0% stieg.

Wahlbeteiligung bei den Wahlen zum Europäischen Parlament

Die Wahlbeteiligung bei den Wahlen zum EU-Parlament ging allmählich zurück (von 58.1% im Jahr 1994 auf 43.4% im Jahr 2014). Dieser Trend kehrte sich im Jahr 2019 um, als die durchschnittliche Wahlbeteiligung auf 48.7% stieg. Der Anstieg war in der gesamten EU ungleich; Der stärkste Anstieg war in Osteuropa (12.1%) und Westeuropa (6.2%) zu verzeichnen. Ausnahmen vom allgemeinen europäischen Trend (aus den von TRUEDEM untersuchten Ländern) sind Griechenland und Italien, wo sich die Wahlbeteiligung bei den Europawahlen 2019 nicht veränderte oder zurückging. Die Wahlen zum EU-Parlament 2024 werden zeigen, ob die insgesamt positive Dynamik der Wahlbeteiligung bei den Europawahlen anhält. Die Wahlbeteiligung bei den Wahlen zum EU-Parlament ist in den meisten EU-Ländern im Allgemeinen niedriger als bei nationalen Parlamentswahlen (durchschnittlich 24.0% niedriger), und in einigen Ländern beträgt der Unterschied 40.0%–50.0%. Ausnahmen bilden Belgien, Griechenland und Luxemburg, da in diesen Ländern die Wahlbeteiligung bei nationalen und europäischen Wahlen nahezu gleich ist. Bei den letzten Wahlen erreichte (oder übertraf) die Wahlbeteiligung bei den Europawahlen die Wahlbeteiligung bei den nationalen Wahlen in Frankreich, Griechenland und Rumänien.

Wahlbeteiligung und Entwicklung der Demokratie

Es hat sich gezeigt, dass die Wahlbeteiligung bei nationalen und europäischen Wahlen mit Indikatoren übereinstimmt, die die Entwicklung politischer Systeme und den Status der Demokratie beschreiben. Eine Verbesserung des Wertes der Wahldemokratie um 0,1 Skaleneinheiten ist mit einem Anstieg der Wahlbeteiligung sowohl bei nationalen als auch bei Europawahlen um 4.0% verbunden. Ebenso geht der Rückgang der politischen Korruption mit der Zunahme der Wahlbeteiligung einher. Eine Verbesserung der Wahlintegrität um 10 Skaleneinheiten ist mit einem Anstieg der Wahlbeteiligung bei nationalen Wahlen um 2.0%–6.0% verbunden. Eine faire Berichterstattung in den Medien und die Finanzierung von Wahlkämpfen gehören zu den Bereichen der Wahlintegrität mit dem niedrigsten Durchschnittswert in den untersuchten Ländern.

Wahlbeteiligung und politisches Vertrauen

Es hat sich gezeigt, dass die Wahlbeteiligung mit dem Vertrauen der Öffentlichkeit in die politischen Institutionen übereinstimmt. Je höher das Vertrauen in das Parlament, desto höher die Wahlbeteiligung.

Nationales Parlament. Länder, in denen weniger als 50.0% der Bevölkerung dem nationalen Parlament vertrauen, haben eine durchschnittliche Wahlbeteiligung bei nationalen Parlamentswahlen von 61.4%. Länder, in denen mehr als 60.0% der Bevölkerung dem nationalen Parlament vertrauen, haben eine durchschnittliche Wahlbeteiligung bei nationalen Parlamentswahlen von 79.0 %.

Das EU-Parlament. Länder mit 60.0% Bevölkerung und weniger Vertrauen in das EU-Parlament haben eine durchschnittliche Wahlbeteiligung bei den Wahlen zum EU-Parlament von 42.7%–42.8 %. Gesellschaften, in denen mehr als 60.0% der Bevölkerung dem EU-Parlament vertrauen, haben eine durchschnittliche Wahlbeteiligung bei den Wahlen zum EU-Parlament von 56.7 %.

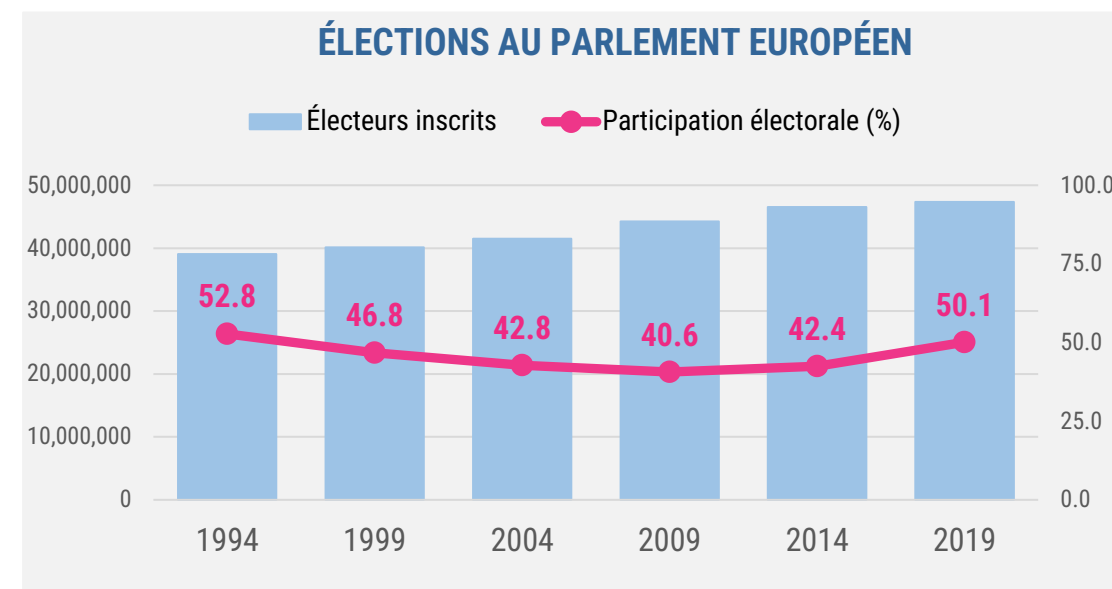
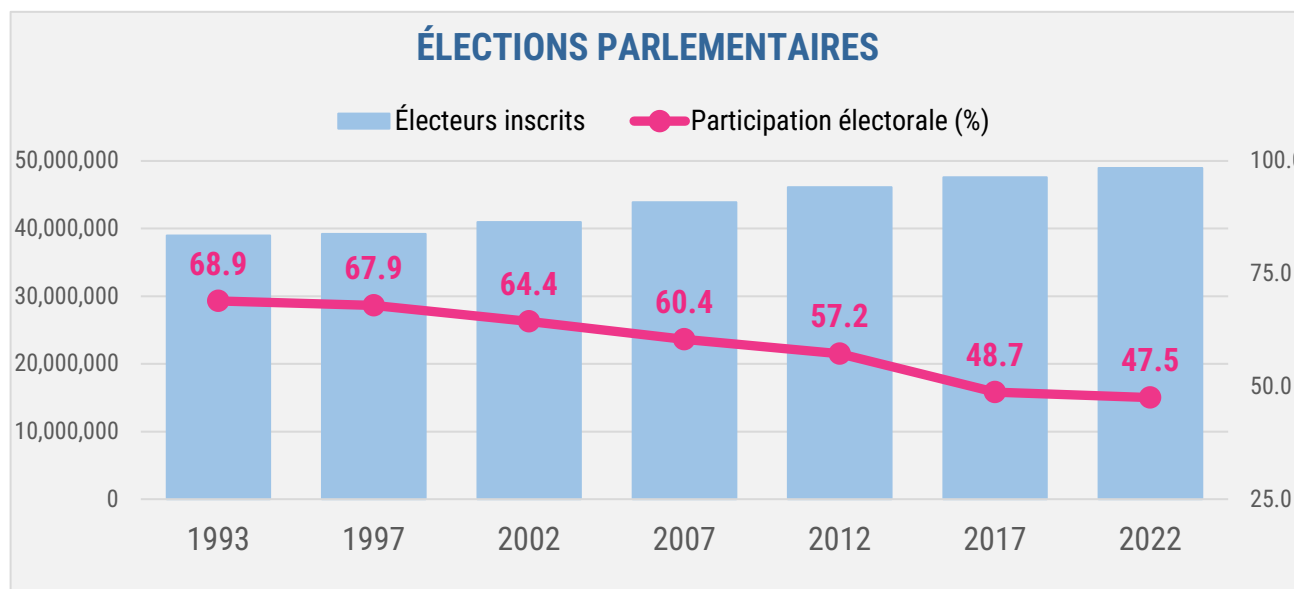
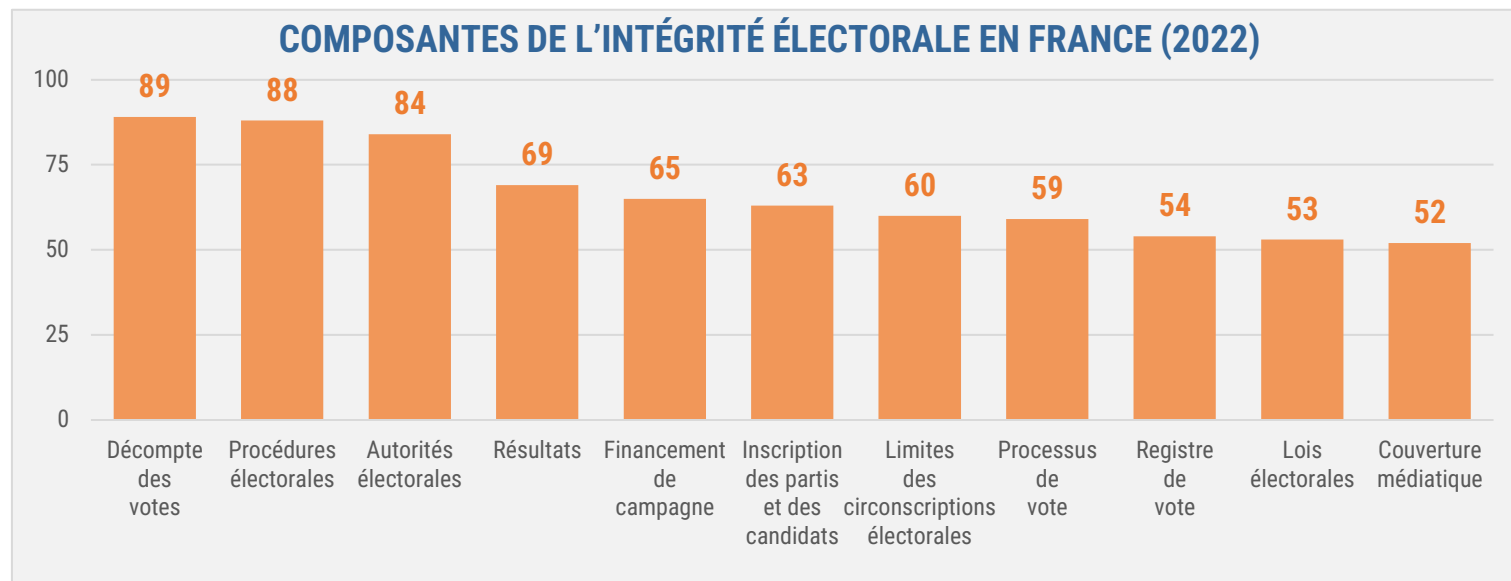


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Infographies sur les élections européennes et nationales



Le taux de participation électorale en France suit une tendance à la baisse lente mais persistante et a diminué de 4.5% entre 1993 et 2002, et de 16.9% supplémentaires au cours des deux décennies suivantes. Au contraire, le taux de participation aux élections au Parlement européen a légèrement augmenté (de 40.6% en 2009 comme point le plus bas à 50.1% en 2019). La France est l'un des rares pays européens où le taux de participation aux élections européennes (50.1%) a récemment dépassé celui des élections nationales (47.5%). Les composantes les plus fortes de l'intégrité électorale en France sont la qualité des procédures électorales, le décompte des voix et le travail des autorités électorales ; les plus faibles sont la couverture médiatique et les lois électorales. La valeur cumulée de l'indice d'intégrité électorale en France est de **67** (2022).



PARTICIPATION ÉLECTORALE EN EUROPE : CARACTÉRISTIQUES ET TENDANCES

Participation aux élections législatives nationales

Le taux de participation aux élections parlementaires nationales en Europe diminue progressivement (de 77.4% en moyenne en 1991-1994 à 65.2% en moyenne en 2019-2023). La baisse de la participation s'est ralentie au cours des dix dernières années. La plus forte baisse a été observée en Europe du Sud (19.0%) et de l'Est (15.2%). En particulier, les sociétés postsocialistes (17.7%) et les États membres qui ont rejoint l'UE après 2000 (17.3%) connaissent une baisse de la participation électorale. Les exceptions à la tendance européenne générale (dans les pays étudiés par TRUEDEM) comprennent l'Allemagne, la Suède, où le taux de participation est resté relativement stable, et la Pologne, où le taux de participation a augmenté de 30.0% au cours des trois dernières décennies.

Participation aux élections du Parlement européen

Le taux de participation aux élections au Parlement européen a progressivement diminué (de 58.1% en 1994 à 43.4% en 2014). Cette tendance s'est inversée en 2019, lorsque le taux de participation moyen a atteint 48.7%. L'augmentation a été inégale à travers l'UE ; la plus forte augmentation s'est produite en Europe de l'Est (12.1%) et en Europe occidentale (6.2%). Les exceptions à la tendance européenne générale (dans les pays étudiés par TRUEDEM) incluent la Grèce et l'Italie, où le taux de participation aux élections européennes de 2019 n'a pas changé ou diminué. Les élections parlementaires européennes de 2024 révéleront si la dynamique globalement positive de la participation aux élections européennes se maintiendra. Dans la plupart des pays de l'UE, le taux de participation aux élections au Parlement européen est généralement inférieur à celui des élections parlementaires nationales (en moyenne 24.0% de moins), et dans certains pays, la différence atteint 40.0% à 50.0%. La Belgique, la Grèce et le Luxembourg font exception puisque dans ces pays, le taux de participation aux élections nationales et européennes est presque le même. Lors des dernières élections, le taux de participation aux élections européennes a atteint (ou dépassé) le taux de participation aux élections nationales en France, en Grèce et en Roumanie.

Participation et développement de la démocratie

Le taux de participation électorale aux élections nationales et européennes évolue de façon cohérente avec les indicateurs décrivant l'évolution des systèmes politiques et l'état de la démocratie. L'amélioration du score de démocratie électorale de 0,1 point est associée à une augmentation de 4.0% du taux de participation aux élections nationales et européennes. Dans le même ordre d'idées, le déclin de la corruption politique va de pair avec la croissance de la participation électorale. L'amélioration du score d'intégrité électorale de 10 points est associée à une croissance de 2.0% à 6.0% de la participation aux élections nationales. Une couverture médiatique équitable et le financement des campagnes font partie des domaines de l'intégrité électorale avec le score moyen le plus bas parmi les pays étudiés.

Participation et confiance politique

Le taux de participation électorale s'est avéré conforme à la confiance du public dans les institutions politiques. Plus le niveau de confiance dans le parlement est élevé, plus la participation électorale est élevée.

Parlement national. Les pays où moins de 50.0% de la population fait confiance au Parlement national ont un taux de participation moyen aux élections parlementaires nationales de 61.4%. Les pays dont plus de 60.0% de la population fait confiance au Parlement national ont un taux de participation moyen aux élections parlementaires nationales de 79.0%.

Le Parlement européen. Les pays comptant 60.0% d'habitants et faisant moins confiance au Parlement européen ont un taux de participation moyen aux élections parlementaires européennes de 42.7% à 42.8%. Les sociétés dont plus de 60.0% de la population fait confiance au Parlement européen ont un taux de participation moyen aux élections du Parlement européen de 56.7%.



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Infografika k národním a evropským volbám





VOLEBNÍ AKTIVITA V ČESKÉ REPUBLICE (1996 – 2021)



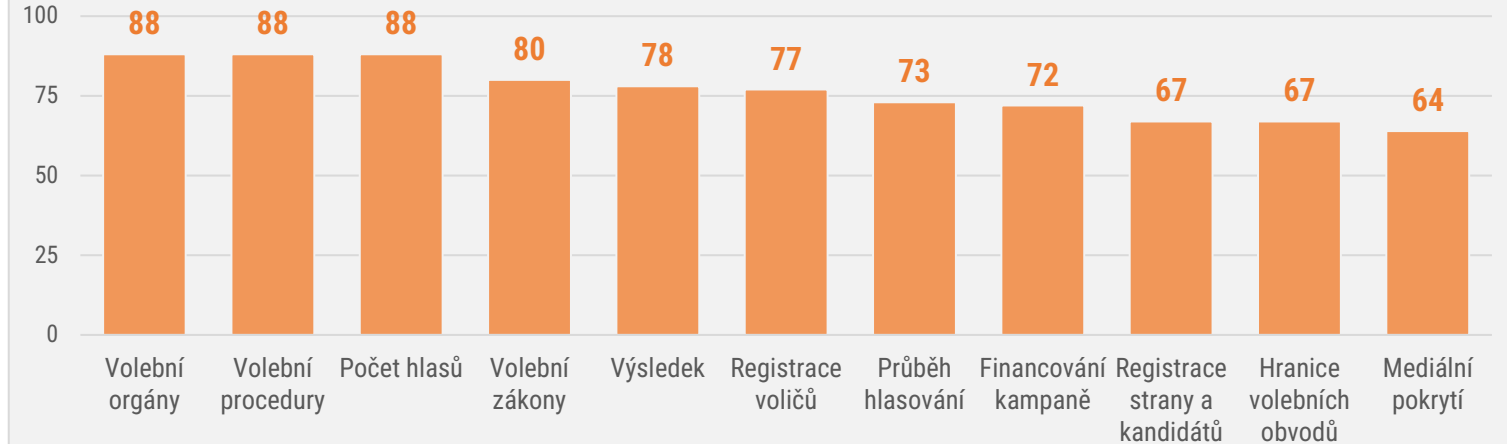
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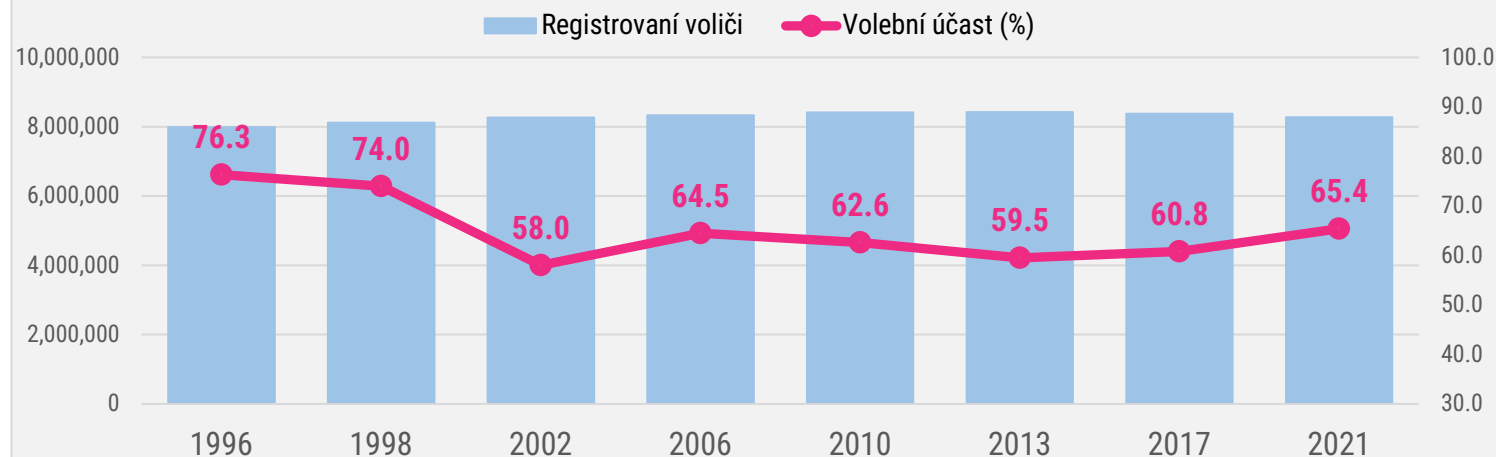
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Volební účast v parlamentních volbách v České republice zůstává od roku 2006 relativně stabilní, pohybuje se v rozmezí 60.0%-65.0%. Účast v celostátních volbách zaznamenala výrazný pokles v letech 1998-2002, kdy podíl těch, kteří volili ve volbách, klesl ze 74.0% na 58.0% oprávněných voličů. Účast ve volbách do Evropského parlamentu je naopak v České republice dvojnásobně nižší. V souladu s obecným evropským trendem vzrostla účast v evropských volbách v České republice v posledních volbách v roce 2019 na 28.7%. Nejsilnějšími prvky volební integrity v České republice jsou kvalita volebních procedur, volební obvody a práce volebních orgánů; nejslabším prvkem je naopak mediální pokrytí. Kumulativní hodnota indexu volební integrity v Česku je **76** (2021).

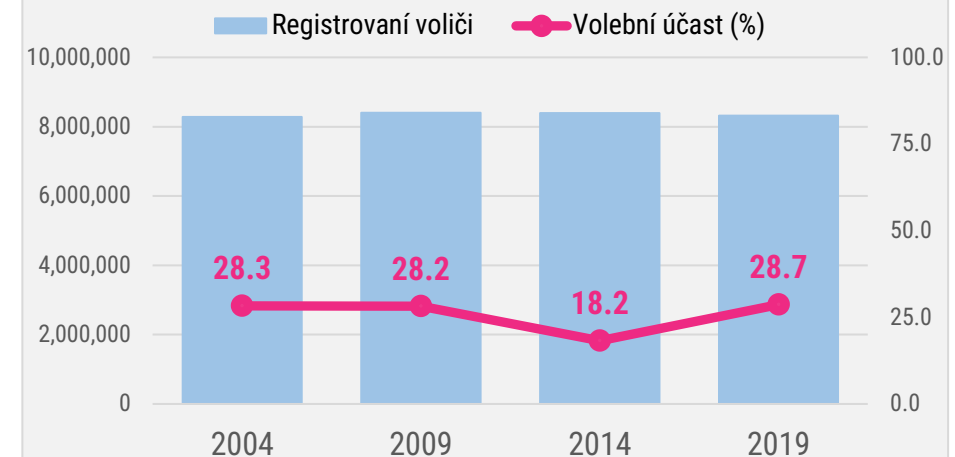
SOUČÁSTI VOLEBNÍ INTEGRITY V ČESKÉ REPUBLICE (2021)



PARLAMENTNÍ VOLBY



VOLBY DO EVROPSKÉHO PARLAMENTU



VOLEBNÍ ÚČAST V EVROPĚ: VLASTNOSTI A TRENDY

Účast ve volbách do národního parlamentu

Účast ve volbách do národního parlamentu v Evropě postupně klesá (z průměrných 77.4% v letech 1991–1994 na průměrných 65.2% v letech 2019–2023). Pokles volební účasti se za posledních 10 let zpomalil. Největší pokles byl zaznamenán v jižní (19.0%) a východní Evropě (15.2%). Pokles volební účasti zažívají zejména postsocialistické společnosti (17.7%) a členské státy, které vstoupily do EU po roce 2000 (17.3%). Výjimky z obecného evropského trendu (ze zemí zkoumaných TRUEDEM) představují Německo a Švédsko, kde volební účast zůstala relativně stabilní, a Polsko, kde se volební účast za poslední tři desetiletí zvýšila o 30.0%.

Účast ve volbách do Evropského parlamentu

Volební účast ve volbách do Evropského parlamentu postupně klesala (z 58.1% v roce 1994 na 43.4% v roce 2014). Tento trend se obrátil v roce 2019, kdy průměrná volební účast vzrostla na 48.7%. Nárůst byl v rámci EU nerovnoměrný; k největšímu nárůstu došlo ve východní Evropě (12.1%) a západní Evropě (6.2%). Mezi výjimky z obecného evropského trendu (ze zemí zkoumaných TRUEDEM) patří Řecko a Itálie, kde se volební účast v evropských volbách v roce 2019 nezměnila nebo klesla. Volby do Evropského parlamentu v roce 2024 ukážou, zda se udrží celková pozitivní dynamika volební účasti v evropských volbách. Volební účast ve volbách do Evropského parlamentu je ve většině zemí EU obecně nižší než ve volbách do národního parlamentu (v průměru o 24.0% nižší) a v některých zemích dosahuje rozdíl 40.0%–50.0%. Výjimkou jsou Belgie, Řecko a Lucembursko, protože v těchto zemích je volební účast v národních i evropských volbách téměř stejná. V posledních volbách dosáhla (nebo přesáhla) účast v evropských volbách hodnot účasti v národních volbách ve Francii, Řecku a Rumunsku.

Volební účast a rozvoj demokracie

Volební účast v národních i evropských volbách se ukázala být v souladu s ukazateli popisujícími vývoj politických systémů a status demokracie. Zlepšení skóre volební demokracie o 0,1 bodu na škále souvisí s nárůstem volební účasti v národních i evropských volbách o 4.0%. Ve stejném duchu je pokles politické korupce v souladu s růstem volební účasti. Zlepšení skóre volební integrity o 10 bodů na škále souvisí s 2.0%–6.0% nárůstem volební účasti v celostátních volbách. Férové mediální pokrytí a financování kampaní patří mezi oblasti volební integrity s nejnižším průměrným skóre napříč zkoumanými zeměmi.

Volební účast a politická důvěra

Ukázalo se, že volební účast je v souladu s důvěrou veřejnosti v politické instituce. Čím vyšší je důvěra v parlament, tím vyšší je volební účast.

Národní parlament. Země s méně než 50.0% obyvatel, kteří důvěřují národnímu parlamentu, mají průměrnou volební účast ve volbách do národního parlamentu 61.4%. Země s více než 60.0% obyvatel, kteří důvěřují národnímu parlamentu, mají průměrnou volební účast ve volbách do národního parlamentu 79.0%.

Evropský parlament. Země s 60.0% a menší důvěrou populace v Evropský parlament mají průměrnou volební účast ve volbách do Evropského parlamentu 42.7%–42.8%. Společnosti s více než 60.0% obyvatel, kteří důvěřují Evropskému parlamentu, mají průměrnou volební účast ve volbách do Evropského parlamentu 56.7%.



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Γραφήματα για τις ευρωεκλογές και τις εθνικές εκλογές





ΕΚΛΟΓΙΚΗ ΔΡΑΣΤΗΡΙΟΤΗΤΑ ΣΤΗΝ ΕΛΛΑΔΑ (1993-2023)



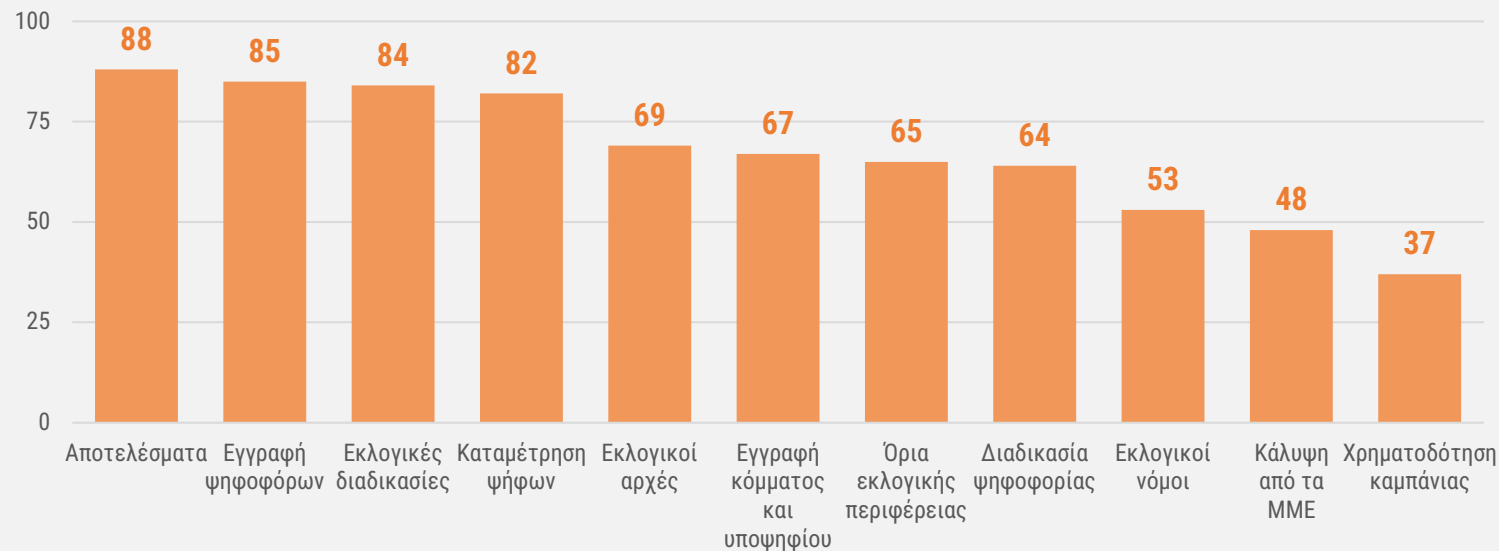
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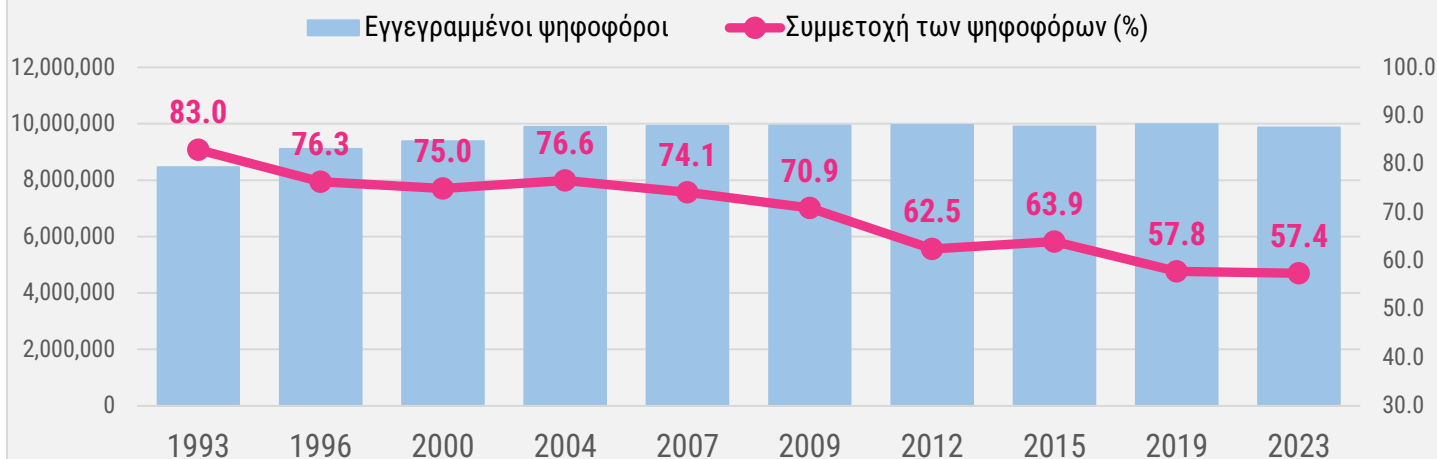
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Η εκλογική συμμετοχή στην Ελλάδα μειώνεται τις τελευταίες τρεις δεκαετίες. Η πρώτη σημαντική μείωση σημειώθηκε στα μέσα της δεκαετίας του 1990, όταν η συμμετοχή στις εθνικές κοινοβουλευτικές εκλογές μειώθηκε από 83,0% σε 76,3% φτάνοντας τελικά στο 70,9% το 2009. Η επόμενη πτώση σημειώθηκε το 2012: στις εκλογές μετά την έκρηξη της οικονομικής κρίσης μόνο το 62,5% των εγγεγραμμένων ψήφισαν. Πιο πρόσφατα, το 2023, η συμμετοχή μειώθηκε περαιτέρω στο 57,4%. Έτσι, η προσέλευση στην Ελλάδα άλλαξε από το ανώτατο όριο εκλογικής συμμετοχής όπου τα τρία τέταρτα των ψηφοφόρων συμμετείχαν στις εκλογές, σε λίγο περισσότερο από το ήμισυ των εγγεγραμμένων πολιτών. Η προσέλευση στις ευρωεκλογές παρουσίασε παρόμοια τάση: μειώθηκε η συμμετοχή από 73,2% το 1994 και έφτασε στο χαμηλότερο σημείο 52,6% το 2009. Στις τελευταίες εκλογές για το Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινοβούλιο του 2019, αντίθετα με τη γενική ευρωπαϊκή τάση, η συμμετοχή δεν αυξήθηκε σημαντικά· ανήλθε στο 58,7%. Ταυτόχρονα υπερβαίνοντας τη συμμετοχή στις τελευταίες εθνικές εκλογές ο συνολικός Δείκτης Εκλογικής Ακεραιότητας στην Ελλάδα είναι **66** (2019). Τα συστατικά στοιχεία της χαμηλότερης βαθμολογίας αποτελούν οι δείκτες εκλογικής εκστρατείας, κάλυψης των μέσων ενημέρωσης και εκλογικών νόμων.

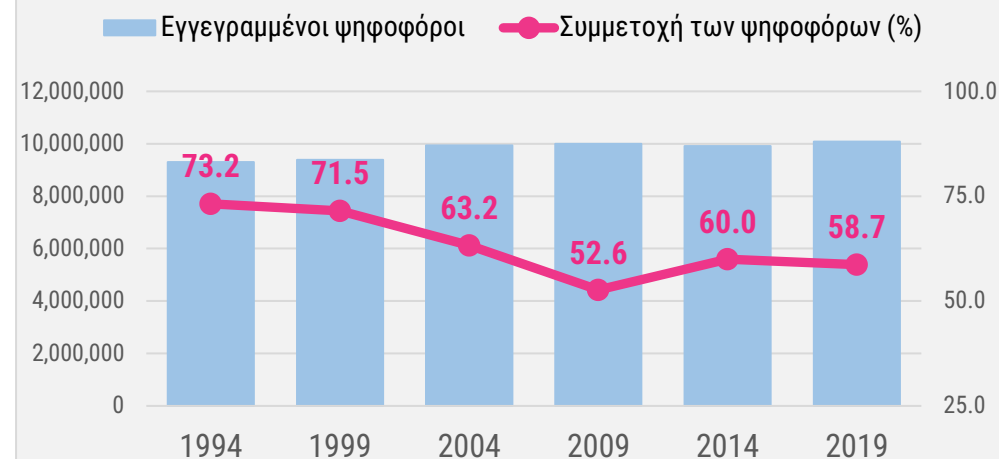
ΑΝΤΙΛΗΨΕΙΣ ΕΚΛΟΓΙΚΗΣ ΑΚΑΙΡΕΟΤΗΤΑΣ ΣΤΗΝ ΕΛΛΑΔΑ (2019)



ΒΟΥΛΕΥΤΙΚΕΣ ΕΚΛΟΓΕΣ



ΕΚΛΟΓΕΣ ΕΥΡΩΠΑΪΚΟΥ ΚΟΙΝΟΒΟΥΛΙΟΥ



ΕΚΛΟΓΙΚΗ ΣΥΜΜΕΤΟΧΗ ΣΤΗΝ ΕΥΡΩΠΗ: ΠΡΟΤΥΠΑ ΚΑΙ ΤΑΣΕΙΣ

Συμμετοχή στις εθνικές βουλευτικές εκλογές

Η συμμετοχή στις εθνικές βουλευτικές εκλογές στην Ευρώπη μειώνεται σταδιακά (από 77.4% κατά μέσο όρο το 1991-1994 σε 65.2% κατά μέσο όρο το 2019-2023). Η μείωση της συμμετοχής έχει επιβραδυνθεί τα τελευταία 10 χρόνια. Η μεγαλύτερη πτώση έχει παρατηρηθεί στη Νότια (19.0%) και στην Ανατολική Ευρώπη (15.2%). Ειδικότερα, οι μετασοσιαλιστικές κοινωνίες (17.7%) και τα κράτη μέλη που εντάχθηκαν στην ΕΕ μετά το 2000 (17.3%) παρουσιάζουν μείωση της προσέλευσης των ψηφοφόρων. Εξαιρέσεις από τη γενική ευρωπαϊκή τάση (από τις χώρες που μελετήθηκαν από το TRUEDEM) αποτελούν η Γερμανία, η Σουηδία όπου η μείωση της εκλογικής συμμετοχής παρέμεινε σχετικά σταθερή και η Πολωνία, όπου η συμμετοχή αυξήθηκε κατά 30.0% τις τελευταίες τρεις δεκαετίες.

Συμμετοχή στις εκλογές του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου

Η προσέλευση των ψηφοφόρων στις εκλογές για το Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινοβούλιο μειώνονταν σταδιακά (από 58.1% το 1994 σε 43.4% το 2014). Αυτή η τάση αντιστράφηκε το 2019, όταν η μέση συμμετοχή ανέβηκε στο 48.7%. Η αύξηση ήταν άνιση σε ολόκληρη την ΕΕ. Η μεγαλύτερη αύξηση σημειώθηκε στην Ανατολική Ευρώπη (12.1%) και στη Δυτική Ευρώπη (6.2%). Εξαιρέσεις από τη γενική ευρωπαϊκή τάση (από τις χώρες που μελετήθηκαν από το TRUEDEM) αποτελούν η Ελλάδα και η Ιταλία όπου η συμμετοχή στις ευρωπαϊκές εκλογές του 2019 δεν μεταβλήθηκε ή μειώθηκε. Οι εκλογές του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου του 2024 θα αποκαλύψουν εάν θα διατηρηθεί η συνολική θετική δυναμική στη συμμετοχή στις ευρωπαϊκές εκλογές. Η προσέλευση των ψηφοφόρων στις εκλογές για το Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινοβούλιο στις περισσότερες χώρες της ΕΕ είναι γενικά χαμηλότερη από ό,τι στις εθνικές κοινοβουλευτικές εκλογές (κατά μέσο όρο 24.0% χαμηλότερη) και σε ορισμένες χώρες η διαφορά φτάνει το 40.0%-50.0%. Το Βέλγιο, η Ελλάδα και το Λουξεμβούργο αποτελούν εξαιρέσεις καθώς σε αυτές τις χώρες η προσέλευση των ψηφοφόρων τόσο στις εθνικές όσο και στις ευρωπαϊκές εκλογές είναι σχεδόν η ίδια. Στις τελευταίες εκλογές, η συμμετοχή στις ευρωπαϊκές εκλογές έφτασε (ή υπερέβη) τη συμμετοχή στις εθνικές εκλογές στη Γαλλία, την Ελλάδα και τη Ρουμανία.

Εκλογική προσέλευση και ανάπτυξη της δημοκρατίας

Η προσέλευση των ψηφοφόρων τόσο στις εθνικές όσο και στις ευρωπαϊκές εκλογές έχει αποδειχθεί ότι είναι σύμφωνη με εκείνους δείκτες που περιγράφουν την ανάπτυξη των πολιτικών συστημάτων και τη θέση της δημοκρατίας. Η βελτίωση της βαθμολογίας της εκλογικής δημοκρατίας κατά 0,1 μονάδα κλίμακας συνδέεται με την αύξηση της συμμετοχής τόσο στις εθνικές όσο και στις ευρωπαϊκές εκλογές κατά 4.0%. Στο μήκος κύματος, η μείωση της πολιτικής διαφθοράς είναι σύμφωνη με την αύξηση της εκλογικής προσέλευσης. Η βελτίωση της βαθμολογίας της εκλογικής ακεραιότητας κατά 10 μονάδες κλίμακας συνδέεται με την αύξηση 2.0%-6.0% της συμμετοχής στις εθνικές εκλογές. Η δίκαιη κάλυψη από τα μέσα ενημέρωσης και η χρηματοδότηση εκλογικών εκστρατειών συγκαταλέγονται στους τομείς της εκλογικής ακεραιότητας με τη χαμηλότερη μέση βαθμολογία στις χώρες που μελετήθηκαν.

Εκλογική προσέλευση και πολιτική εμπιστοσύνη

Η προσέλευση των εκλογέων έχει αποδειχθεί ότι συμβαδίζει με την εμπιστοσύνη του κοινού στους πολιτικούς θεσμούς. Όσο υψηλότερο είναι το επίπεδο εμπιστοσύνης στο Κοινοβούλιο, τόσο μεγαλύτερη είναι η προσέλευση των ψηφοφόρων.

Εθνικό Κοινοβούλιο. Οι χώρες όπου λιγότερο από το 50.0% του πληθυσμού εμπιστεύεται το Εθνικό Κοινοβούλιο έχουν μέση συμμετοχή ψηφοφόρων στις εθνικές κοινοβουλευτικές εκλογές στο 61.4%. Οι χώρες με πάνω από 60.0% του πληθυσμού να εμπιστεύεται το εθνικό Κοινοβούλιο έχουν μέση συμμετοχή ψηφοφόρων στις εθνικές κοινοβουλευτικές εκλογές στο 79.0%.

Το κοινοβούλιο της ΕΕ. Χώρες όπου λιγότερο από το 60.0% του πληθυσμού εμπιστεύεται το Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινοβούλιο έχουν μέση συμμετοχή ψηφοφόρων στις εκλογές του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου στο 42.7%-42.8%. Οι κοινωνίες με περισσότερο από το 60% του πληθυσμού τους να εμπιστεύεται το Ευρωπαϊκό Κοινοβούλιο έχουν μέση συμμετοχή ψηφοφόρων στις εκλογές του Ευρωπαϊκού Κοινοβουλίου στο 56.7%.



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Infografica sulle elezioni nazionali ed europee



ATTIVITÀ ELETTORALE IN ITALIA (1992 – 2022)

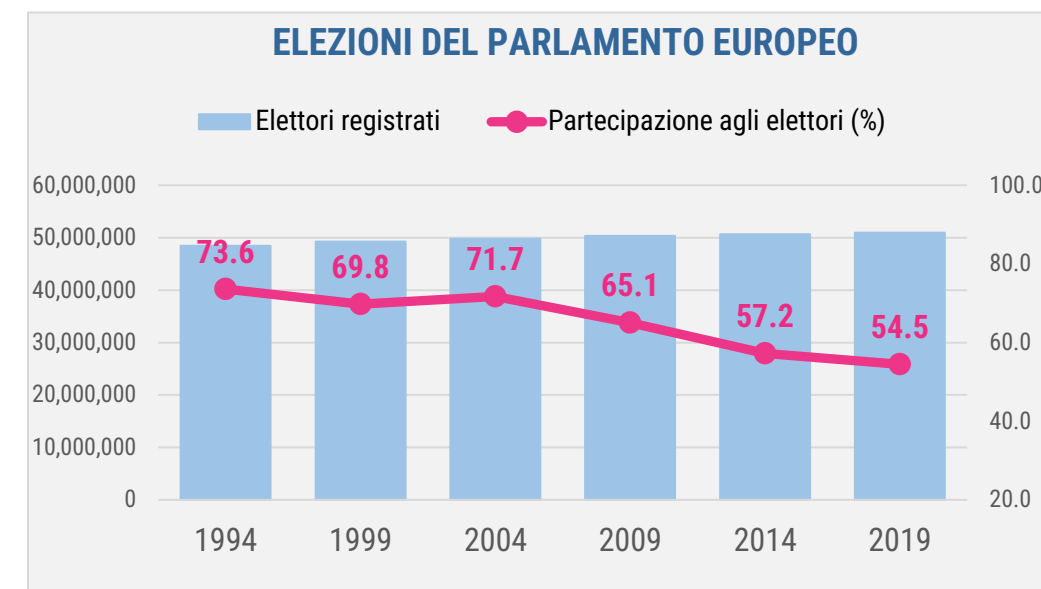
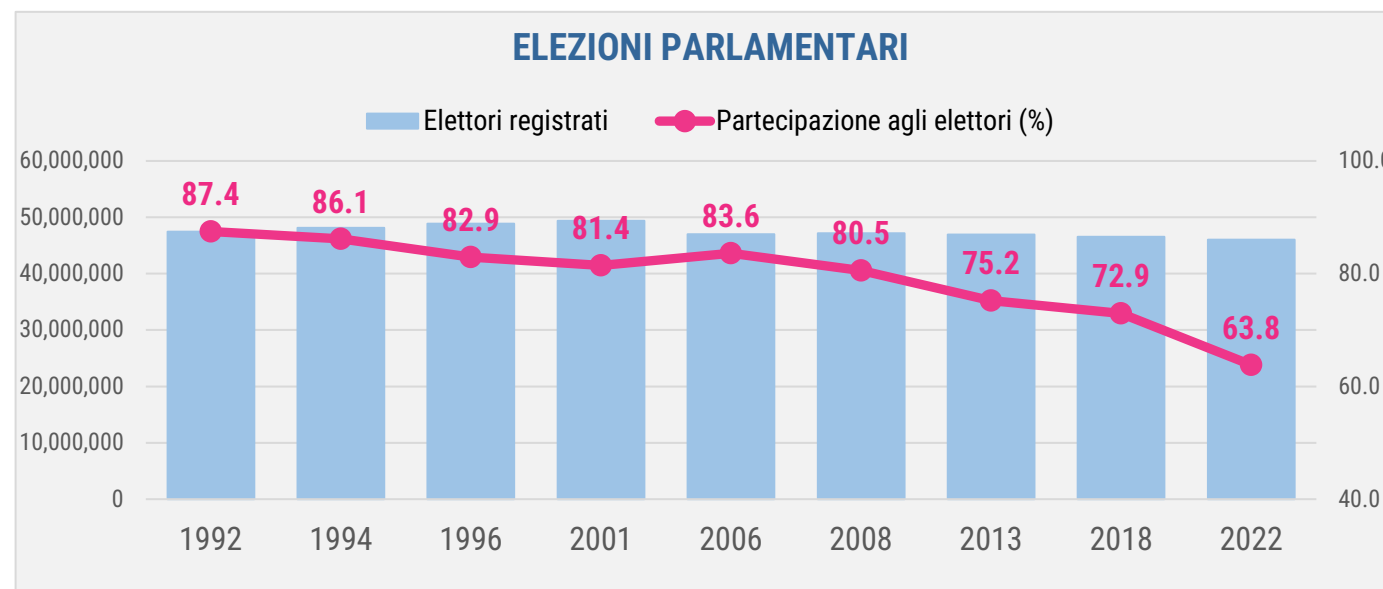
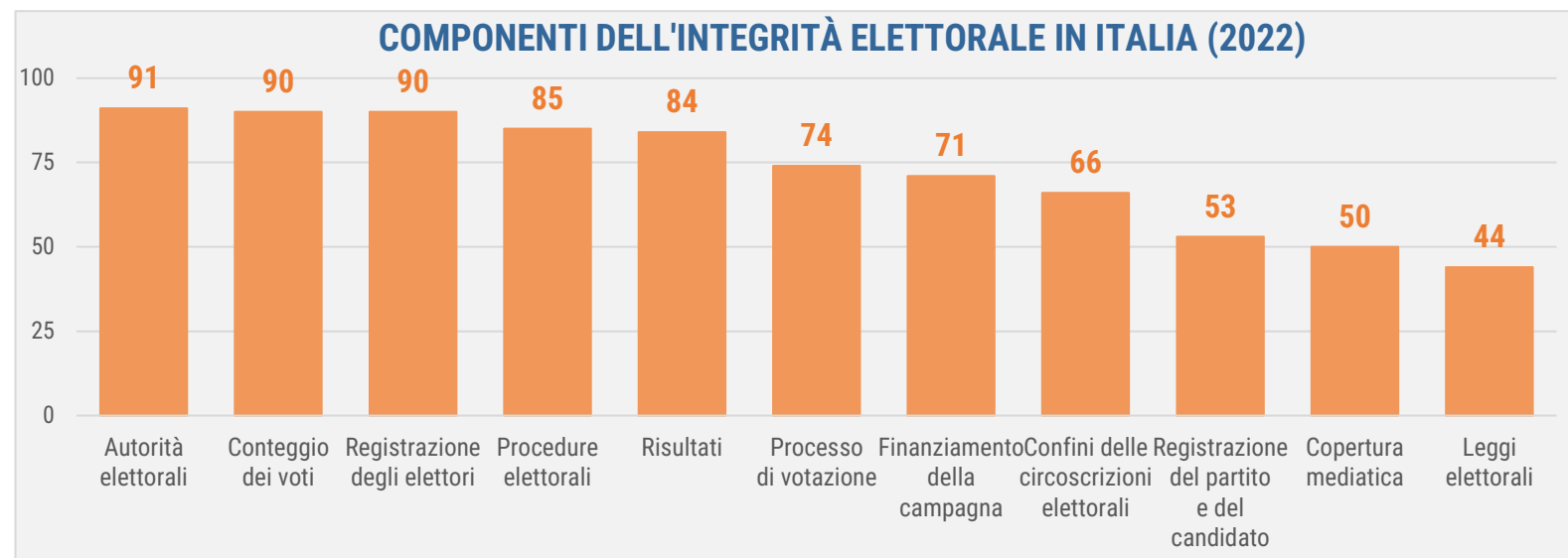


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L'affluenza alle urne alle elezioni parlamentari nazionali in Italia, dopo due decenni di relativa stabilità con un livello che variava tra 83.6% e 87.4% nel 1992-2006, è in calo dal 2008 in poi. Nelle ultime elezioni parlamentari del 2022 ha votato il 63.8%. L'affluenza elettorale nazionale in Italia è così scesa da oltre tre quarti dei votanti a poco meno di due terzi. Essendo uno dei paesi fondatori dell'UE, l'Italia ha registrato dapprima un livello piuttosto elevato di affluenza alle urne alle elezioni europee (73.6%-71.7%); il calo degli elettori partecipanti alle elezioni del Parlamento europeo è iniziato nel 2009 (65.1%). Nelle ultime elezioni del 2019, in controtendenza con la tendenza generale europea, l'affluenza alle urne non è aumentata e ha votato poco più della metà degli elettori registrati (54.5%). L'indice cumulativo di integrità elettorale in Italia è **72** (2022); i punteggi più bassi riguardano le leggi elettorali e la copertura mediatica, nonché la registrazione dei partiti e dei candidati.



AFFLUENZA ELETTORALE IN EUROPA: MODELLI E TENDENZE

Affluenza alle elezioni parlamentari nazionali

L'affluenza alle elezioni parlamentari nazionali in Europa sta gradualmente diminuendo (dal 77.4% in media nel 1991-1994 al 65.2% in media nel 2019-2023). Il calo dell'affluenza alle urne è rallentato negli ultimi 10 anni. Il calo maggiore è stato osservato nell'Europa meridionale (19.0%) e orientale (15.2%). In particolare, le società postsocialiste (17.7%) e gli Stati membri che hanno aderito all'UE dopo il 2000 (17.3%) registrano un calo dell'affluenza alle urne. Le eccezioni alla tendenza generale europea (tra i paesi studiati da TRUEDEM) includono Germania, Svezia, dove la partecipazione è rimasta relativamente stabile, e Polonia, dove l'affluenza alle urne è aumentata del 30.0% negli ultimi tre decenni.

Affluenza alle elezioni del Parlamento europeo

L'affluenza alle urne alle elezioni del Parlamento europeo è andata gradualmente diminuendo (dal 58.1% nel 1994 al 43.4% nel 2014). Questa tendenza si è invertita nel 2019, quando l'affluenza media è salita al 48.7%. L'aumento è stato disuguale in tutta l'UE; l'incremento maggiore si è verificato nell'Europa dell'Est (12.1%) e nell'Europa Occidentale (6.2%). Le eccezioni alla tendenza generale europea (tra i paesi studiati da TRUEDEM) includono Grecia e Italia, dove l'affluenza alle elezioni europee nel 2019 non è cambiata o è diminuita. Le elezioni del Parlamento europeo del 2024 riveleranno se la dinamica complessivamente positiva dell'affluenza alle urne alle elezioni europee continuerà.

L'affluenza alle urne alle elezioni del Parlamento europeo nella maggior parte dei paesi dell'UE è generalmente inferiore a quella delle elezioni parlamentari nazionali (in media inferiore del 24.0%) e in alcuni paesi la differenza raggiunge il 40.0%-50.0%. Belgio, Grecia e Lussemburgo fanno eccezione poiché in questi paesi l'affluenza alle urne sia alle elezioni nazionali che a quelle europee è quasi la stessa. Nelle ultime elezioni, l'affluenza alle elezioni europee ha raggiunto (o superato) l'affluenza alle elezioni nazionali in Francia, Grecia e Romania.

Affluenza alle urne e sviluppo della democrazia

L'affluenza alle urne sia alle elezioni nazionali che a quelle europee si è dimostrata congruente con gli indicatori che descrivono lo sviluppo dei sistemi politici e lo status della democrazia. Un miglioramento del punteggio della democrazia elettorale di 0,1 punti scala è associato ad una crescita dell'affluenza alle urne sia alle elezioni nazionali che a quelle europee del 4.0%. Allo stesso modo, un declino della corruzione politica è congruente con la crescita dell'affluenza alle urne. Un miglioramento del punteggio di integrità elettorale di 10 punti della scala è associato ad una crescita del 2.0%-6.0% dell'affluenza alle urne alle elezioni nazionali. L'equa copertura mediatica e il finanziamento delle campagne sono tra gli ambiti dell'integrità elettorale con il punteggio medio più basso tra i paesi studiati.

Affluenza alle urne e fiducia politica

L'affluenza alle urne si è rivelata congruente con la fiducia del pubblico nelle istituzioni politiche. Maggiore è il livello di fiducia nel Parlamento, maggiore è l'affluenza alle urne.

Parlamento nazionale. I paesi con meno del 50.0% della popolazione che ha fiducia nel Parlamento nazionale registrano un'affluenza media alle urne alle elezioni parlamentari nazionali del 61.4%. I paesi con oltre il 60.0% della popolazione che ha fiducia nel Parlamento nazionale registrano un'affluenza media alle urne alle elezioni parlamentari nazionali del 79.0%.

Parlamento Ue. I paesi con il 60.0% della popolazione e con meno fiducia nel Parlamento europeo registrano un'affluenza media alle urne alle elezioni del Parlamento europeo del 42.7%-42.8%. Le società con più del 60.0% della popolazione che ha fiducia nel Parlamento europeo hanno un'affluenza media alle urne alle elezioni del Parlamento europeo del 56.7%.



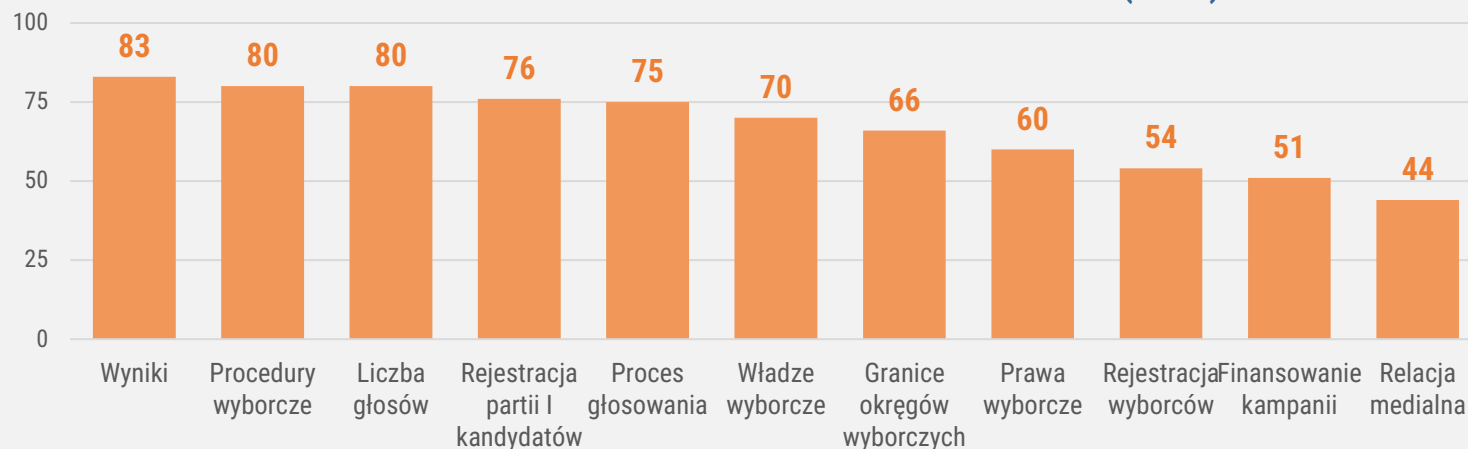
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Infografiki dotyczące wyborów krajowych i europejskich

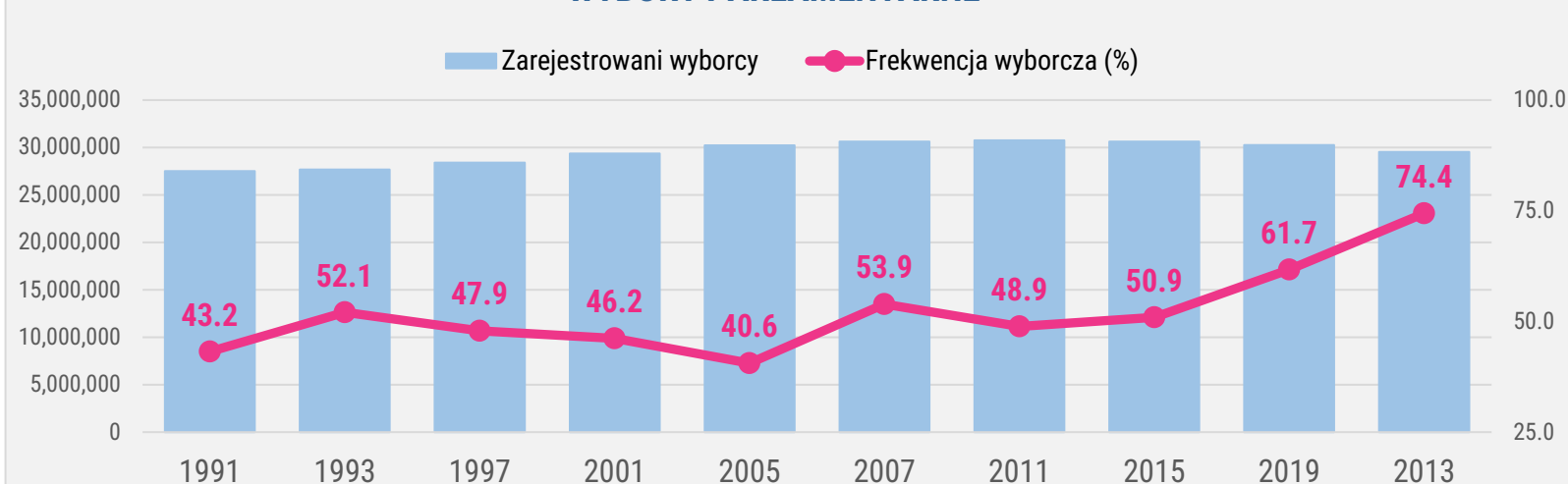


Frekwencja w wyborach do parlamentu narodowego w Polsce na przestrzeni ostatnich trzech dekad charakteryzowała się złożoną dynamiką, okresowo rosła i spadała, osiągając średnią wartość w granicach 43.2%–53.9%, czyli około połowy zarejestrowanych wyborców. Wbrew ogólnej tendencji europejskiej, frekwencja w wyborach krajowych w Polsce rośnie od 2015 r., osiągając 61.7% w 2019 r. i 74.4% w 2013 r. Frekwencja w wyborach europejskich, podobnie jak w innych społeczeństwach Europy Wschodniej, utrzymywała się w Polsce średnio w granicach 20.9%-23.8%. Zgodnie z ogólną tendencją europejską, w 2019 r. frekwencja w wyborach do Parlamentu Europejskiego w Polsce wzrosła (45.7%). Skumulowany Wskaźnik Integralności Wyborczej w Polsce wynosi **68** (2019).

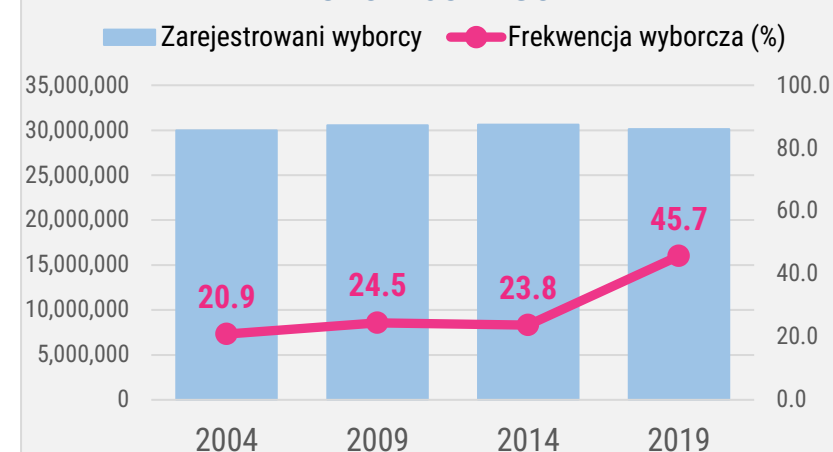
POSTRZEGANIE INTEGRALNOŚCI WYBORCZEJ W POLSCE (2019)



WYBORY PARLAMENTARNE



WYBORY DO PARLAMENTU EUROPEJSKIEGO



FREKWENCJA W EUROPIE: WZORCE I TRENDY

Frekwencja w wyborach do parlamentów narodowych

Frekwencja w wyborach do parlamentów narodowych w Europie stopniowo maleje (ze średnio 77.4% w latach 1991-1994 do średnio 65.2% w latach 2019-2023). Spadek frekwencji wyhamował w ciągu ostatnich 10 lat. Największy spadek zaobserwowano w Europie Południowej (19.0%) i Wschodniej (15.2%). Szczególnie społeczeństwa postsocjalistyczne (17.7%) i państwa członkowskie, które przystąpiły do UE po 2000 r. (17.3%) odnotowują spadek frekwencji wyborczej. Wyjątkami od ogólnego trendu europejskiego (z krajów objętych badaniem TRUEDEM) są Niemcy, Szwecja, gdzie trend pozostał stosunkowo stabilny, oraz Polska, gdzie frekwencja wzrosła o 30.0% w ciągu ostatnich trzech dekad.

Frekwencja w wyborach do Parlamentu Europejskiego

Frekwencja w wyborach do Parlamentu Europejskiego stopniowo spadała (z 58.1% w 1994 r. do 43.4% w 2014 r.). Tendencja ta uległa odwróceniu w 2019 r., kiedy średnia frekwencja wzrosła do 48.7%. Wzrost był nierówny w całej UE; największy wzrost nastąpił w Europie Wschodniej (12.1%) i Zachodniej (6.2%). Wyjątkami od ogólnego trendu europejskiego (z krajów objętych badaniem TRUEDEM) są Grecja i Włochy, gdzie frekwencja w wyborach europejskich w 2019 r. nie uległa zmianie. Wybory do Parlamentu Europejskiego w 2024 r. pokażą, czy ogólna pozytywna dynamika frekwencji w wyborach europejskich się utrzyma. Frekwencja w wyborach do Parlamentu Europejskiego w większości krajów UE jest generalnie niższa niż w wyborach do parlamentów krajowych (średnio o 24.0%), a w niektórych krajach różnica sięga 40.0%-50.0%. Belgia, Grecja i Luksemburg są wyjątkami, ponieważ w tych krajach frekwencja zarówno w wyborach krajowych, jak i europejskich jest prawie taka sama. W ostatnich wyborach frekwencja w wyborach europejskich osiągnęła (lub przekroczyła) frekwencję w wyborach krajowych we Francji, Grecji i Rumunii.

Frekwencja i rozwój demokracji

Frekwencja zarówno w wyborach krajowych, jak i europejskich okazała się zgodna ze wskaźnikami opisującymi rozwój systemów politycznych i stan demokracji. Poprawa wyniku demokracji wyborczej o 0.1 punktu skali wiąże się ze wzrostem frekwencji zarówno w wyborach krajowych, jak i europejskich o 4.0%. W tym samym duchu spadek korupcji politycznej jest zgodny ze wzrostem frekwencji. Poprawa wyniku uczciwości wyborczej o 10 punktów skali wiąże się ze wzrostem frekwencji w wyborach krajowych o 2.0%-6.0%. Sprawiedliwe relacje w mediach i finansowanie kampanii należą do dziedzin uczciwości wyborczej, które mają najniższy średni wynik w badanych krajach.

Frekwencja i zaufanie polityczne

Frekwencja wyborcza okazała się zgodna z zaufaniem społecznym do instytucji politycznych. Im wyższy poziom zaufania do parlamentu, tym wyższa frekwencja wyborcza.

Parlament Narodowy. W krajach, w których mniej niż 50.0% populacji ufa parlamentowi narodowemu, średnia frekwencja w wyborach do parlamentów krajowych wynosi 61.4%. W krajach, w których ponad 60.0% populacji ufa parlamentowi narodowemu, średnia frekwencja w wyborach do parlamentów krajowych wynosi 79.0%.

Parlament UE. W krajach o populacji wynoszącej 60.0% i mniej ufających Parlamentowi UE średnia frekwencja w wyborach do Parlamentu Europejskiego wynosi 42.7%–42.8%. W społeczeństwach liczących ponad 60% populacji ufających Parlamentowi UE średnia frekwencja w wyborach do Parlamentu Europejskiego wynosi 56.7%.

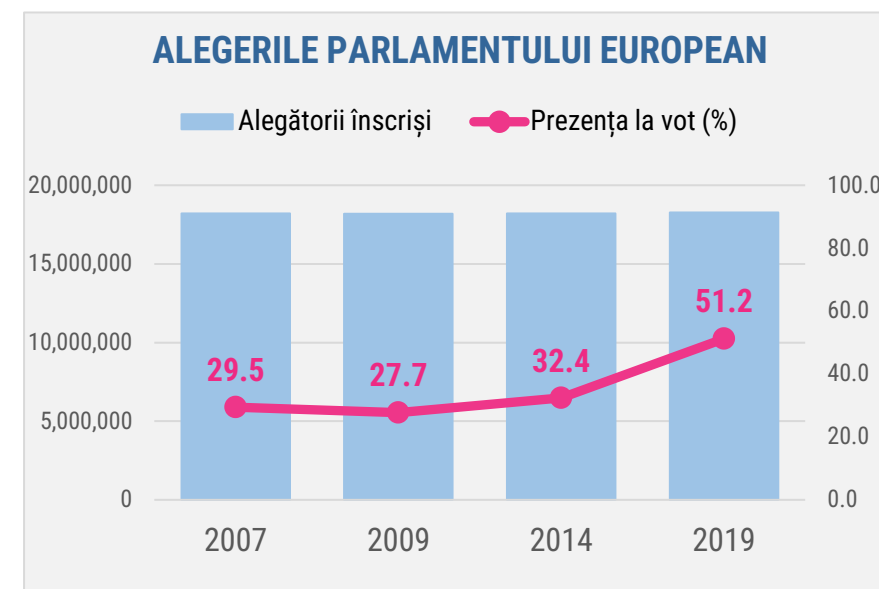
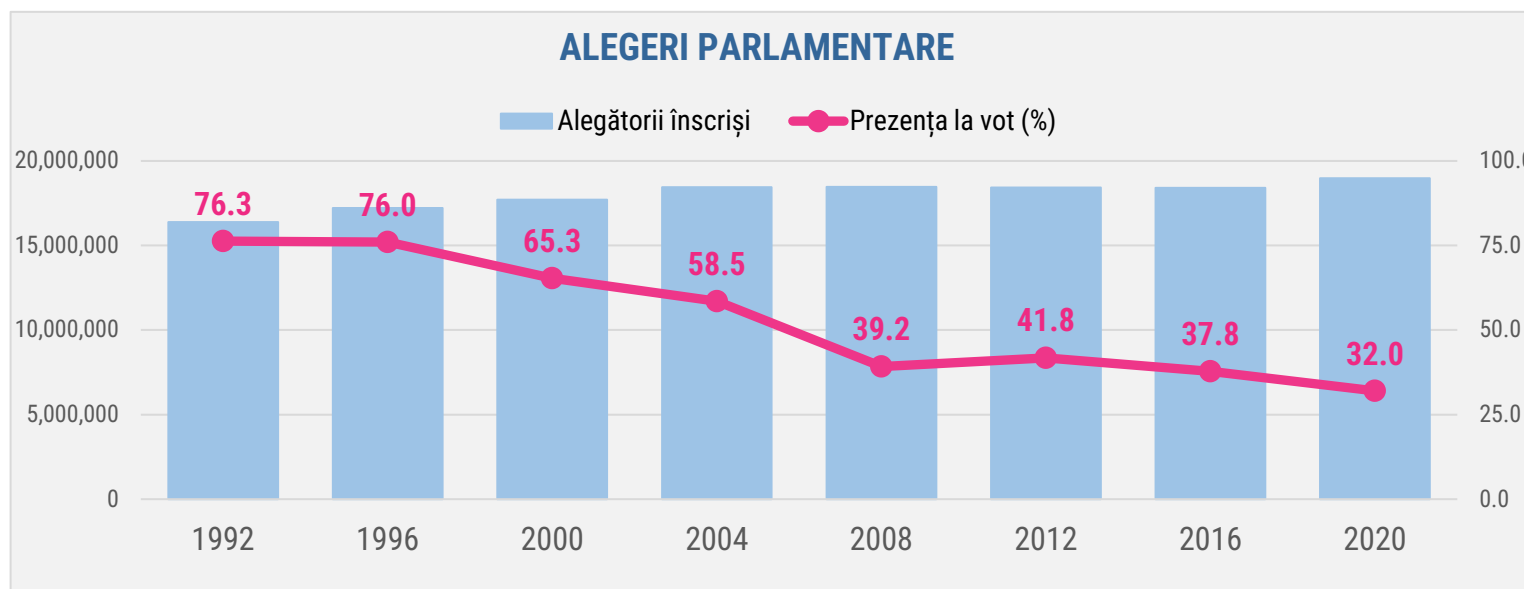
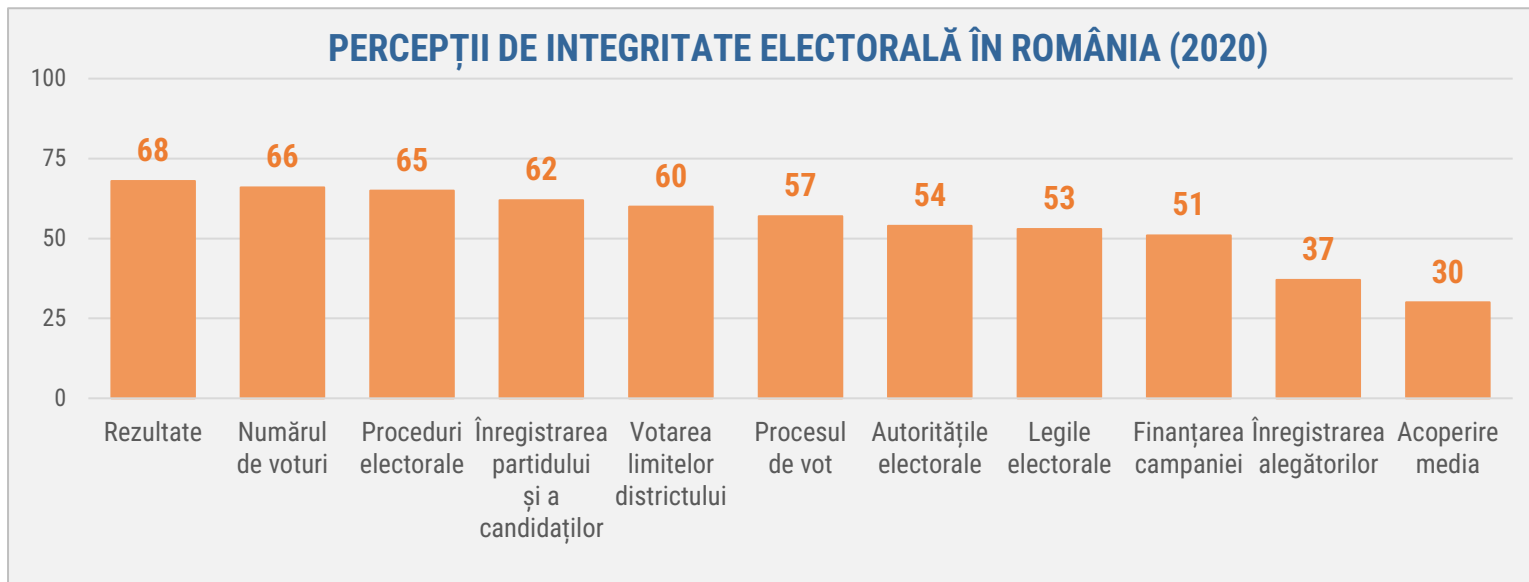


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Infografică despre alegerile naționale și europene



Prezența la vot la alegerile parlamentare naționale din România a scăzut semnificativ în perioada 1992-2023. Prezența la vot a scăzut de la 76.0% în anii 1990 la 39.2% în 2008, iar până la ultimele alegeri din 2020 s-a redus și mai mult, ajungând la 32.0%. Astfel, deși urmează tendința generală europeană, scăderea prezenței la vot în România se produce mai rapid. Similar altor societăți est-europene, prezența la vot la alegerile pentru Parlamentul European a fost întotdeauna mai scăzută în România (29.5%-32.4%). Cel mai recent, în 2019, urmând tendința generală europeană, prezența la vot a crescut la 51.2%, depășind astfel prezența la alegerile naționale. Indicele de Integritate Electorală cumulat din România este **55** (2020), cea mai mică valoare, alături de Ucraina, dintre cele 12 țări studiate. Cele mai mici scoruri au componentele: legi electorale, finanțarea campaniei, înregistrarea alegătorilor și acoperirea media.



PREZENȚA LA VOT ÎN EUROPA: MODELE ȘI TENDINȚE

Prezența la vot la alegerile parlamentare naționale

Prezența la vot la alegerile parlamentare naționale din Europa este în ușoară scădere (de la 77.4% în medie în 1991-1994 la 65.2% în medie în 2019-2023). Scăderea prezenței la vot a încetinit în ultimii 10 ani. Cea mai mare scădere a fost observată în Europa de Sud (19.0%) și de Est (15.2%). În special, societățile postsocialiste (17.7%) și statele membre care au aderat la UE după 2000 (17.3%) înregistrează o scădere a prezenței la vot. Excepții de la tendința generală europeană (din țările TRUEDEM studiate) includ Germania, Suedia unde participarea la vot a rămas relativ stabilă și Polonia, unde prezența la vot a crescut cu 30.0% în ultimele trei decenii.

Prezența la vot la alegerile pentru Parlamentul European

Prezența la vot la alegerile pentru Parlamentul UE a scăzut treptat (de la 58.1% în 1994 la 43.4% în 2014). Această tendință s-a inversat în 2019, când prezența medie la vot a urcat la 48.7%. Creșterea a fost inegală în întreaga UE; cea mai mare creștere a avut loc în Europa de Est (12.1%) și Europa de Vest (6.2%). Excepții de la tendința generală europeană (din țările TRUEDEM studiate) includ Grecia și Italia, unde prezența la vot la alegerile europene din 2019 nu s-a schimbat sau a scăzut. Alegerile pentru Parlamentul UE din 2024 vor dezvălui dacă dinamica generală pozitivă a prezenței la vot la alegerile europene se va menține. Prezența la vot la alegerile pentru Parlamentul UE în majoritatea țărilor UE este în general mai mică decât la alegerile parlamentare naționale (în medie cu 24.0% mai mică), iar în unele țări diferența ajunge la 40.0%-50.0%. Belgia, Grecia și Luxemburg sunt excepții, deoarece în aceste țări prezența la vot atât la alegerile naționale, cât și la cele europene este aproape aceeași. La ultimele alegeri, prezența la vot la alegerile europene a atins (sau a depășit) prezența la vot la alegerile naționale în Franța, Grecia și România.

Prezența la vot și dezvoltarea democrației

Prezența la vot, atât la alegerile naționale, cât și la cele europene, s-a dovedit a fi congruentă cu indicatorii care descriu dezvoltarea sistemelor politice și statutul democrației. Îmbunătățirea scorului democrației electorale cu 0,1 puncte este asociată cu creșterea prezenței la vot, atât la alegerile naționale, cât și la cele europene, cu 4.0%. În același sens, declinul corupției politice este congruent cu creșterea prezenței la vot. Îmbunătățirea scorului de integritate electorală cu 10 puncte la scară este asociată cu creșterea cu 2.0%-6.0% a prezenței la vot la alegerile naționale. Acoperirea media corectă și finanțarea campaniilor se numără printre domeniile integrității electorale cu cel mai scăzut scor mediu din țările studiate.

Prezența la vot și încrederea politică

Prezența la vot s-a dovedit a fi congruentă cu încrederea publicului în instituțiile politice. Cu cât este mai mare nivelul de încredere în parlament, cu atât este mai mare prezența la vot.

Parlamentul Național. Țările cu mai puțin de 50.0% din populație care are încredere în Parlamentul național au o prezență medie la vot la alegerile parlamentare naționale de 61.4%. Țările cu peste 60.0% din populație care are încredere în Parlamentul național au o prezență medie la vot la alegerile parlamentare naționale de 79.0%.

Parlamentul UE. Țările cu 60.0% populație și mai puțină încredere în Parlamentul UE au o prezență medie la vot la alegerile pentru Parlamentul UE de 42.7%-42.8%. Societățile cu peste 60.0% din populație care are încredere în Parlamentul UE au o prezență medie la vot la alegerile pentru Parlamentul UE de 56.7%.



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Infografika o národných a európskych voľbách





VOLEBNÁ ČINNOSŤ NA SLOVENSKU (1994 – 2023)

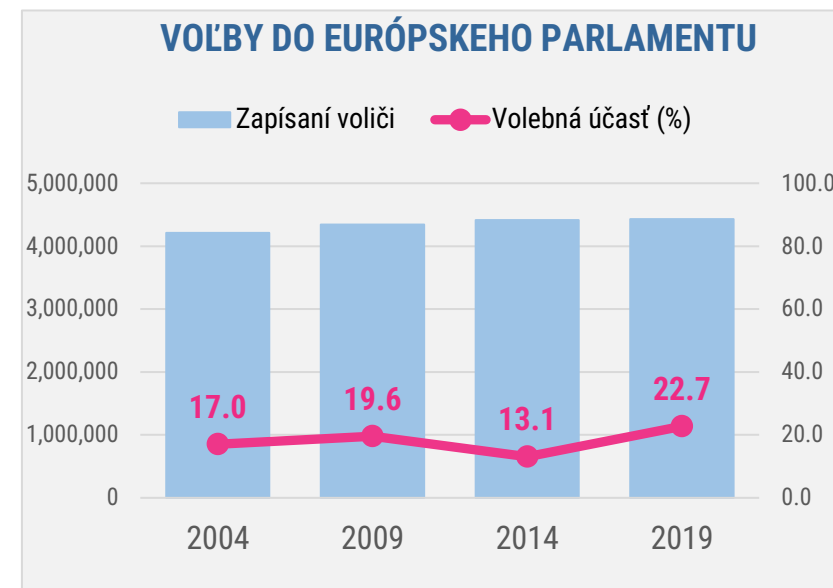
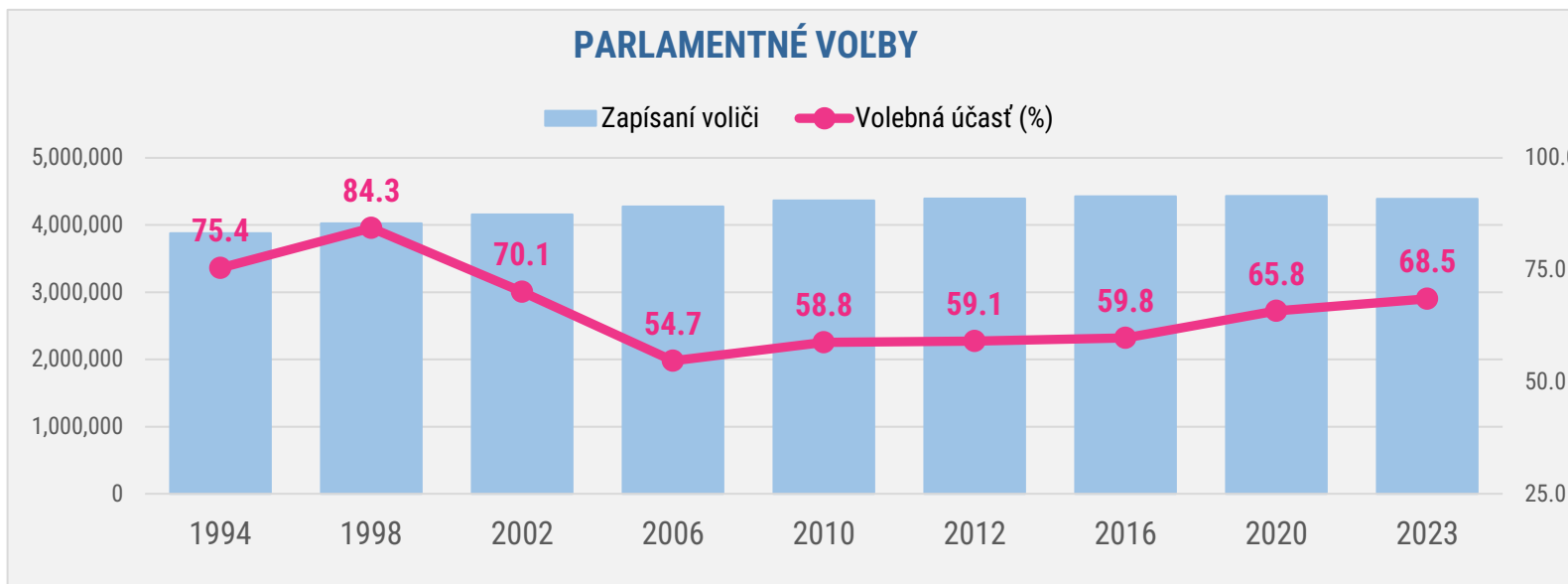
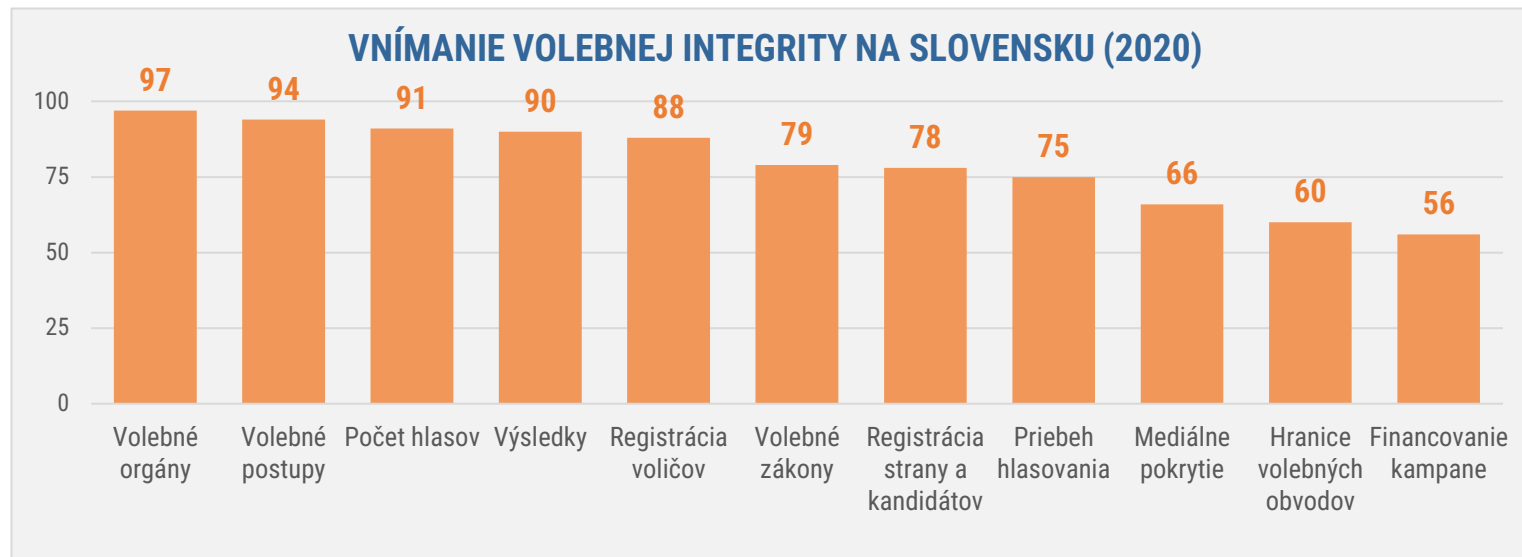


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Volebná účasť v národných parlamentných voľbách na Slovensku v posledných troch desaťročiach vykazovala rôznorodé trendy. Po prvé, účasť v rokoch 1994-2006 klesla zo 75.4% na 54.7%, teda z dvoch tretín na približne polovicu zúčastnených voličov. Od roku 2006, oproti všeobecnému európskemu trendu, volebná účasť mierne rastie a v roku 2023 dosiahla 68.5%. Volebná účasť v eurovoľbách je na Slovensku najnižšia v EÚ a najnižšiu hodnotu dosiahla v roku 2014 (13.1%). V roku 2019 odovzdala svoj hlas o niečo menej ako štvrtina voličov (22.7%). Kumulatívny index volebnej integrity na Slovensku je **79** (2020); najsilnejšími prvkami je práca volebných orgánov a organizácia volebných procedúr.



VOLEBNÁ ÚČASŤ V EURÓPE: VZORCE A TRENDY

Účasť vo voľbách do národného parlamentu

Účasť vo voľbách do národných parlamentov v Európe postupne klesá (z priemerných 77.4% v rokoch 1991 – 1994 na priemerných 65.2% v rokoch 2019 – 2023). Pokles volebnej účasti sa za posledných 10 rokov spomalil. Najväčší pokles bol zaznamenaný v južnej (19.0%) a východnej Európe (15.2%). Pokles volebnej účasti zaznamenali najmä postsocialistické spoločnosti (17.7%) a členské štáty, ktoré vstúpili do EÚ po roku 2000 (17.3%). Výnimky zo všeobecného európskeho trendu (z krajín skúmaných programom TRUEDEM) zahŕňajú Nemecko, Švédsko, kde trend zostal relatívne stabilný, a Poľsko, kde sa volebná účasť za posledné tri desaťročia zvýšila o 30.0%.

Účasť vo voľbách do Európskeho parlamentu

Volebná účasť vo voľbách do Európskeho parlamentu postupne klesala (z 58.1% v roku 1994 na 43.4% v roku 2014). Tento trend sa zvrátil v roku 2019, keď sa priemerná volebná účasť zvýšila na 48.7%. Nárast bol v rámci EÚ nerovnomerný; najväčší nárast nastal vo východnej Európe (12.1%) a západnej Európe (6.2%). Výnimky zo všeobecného európskeho trendu (zo skúmaných krajín TRUEDEM) zahŕňajú Grécko a Taliansko, kde sa účasť v európskych voľbách v roku 2019 nezmenila alebo klesla. Voľby do Európskeho parlamentu v roku 2024 ukážu, či sa udrží celková pozitívna dynamika účasti na voľbách do Európskeho parlamentu.

Volebná účasť vo voľbách do Európskeho parlamentu vo väčšine krajín EÚ je vo všeobecnosti nižšia ako vo voľbách do národných parlamentov (v priemere o 24.0% nižšia) a v niektorých krajinách tento rozdiel dosahuje 40.0%–50.0%. Výnimkou sú Belgicko, Grécko a Luxembursko, keďže v týchto krajinách je účasť voličov v národných aj európskych voľbách takmer rovnaká. V posledných voľbách účasť v európskych voľbách dosiahla (alebo prekročila) účasť v národných voľbách vo Francúzsku, Grécku a Rumunsku.

Volebná účasť a rozvoj demokracie

Ukázalo sa, že účasť voličov v národných aj európskych voľbách je v súlade s ukazovateľmi, ktoré popisujú vývoj politických systémov a stav demokracie. Zlepšenie skóre volebnej demokracie o 0,1 bodu súvisí s nárastom volebnej účasti v národných aj európskych voľbách o 4.0%. Pokles politickej korupcie je v rovnakom duchu v súlade s rastom volebnej účasti. Zlepšenie skóre volebnej integrity o 10 bodov je spojené s 2.0%–6.0% nárastom účasti v národných voľbách. Spravodlivé mediálne pokrytie a financovanie kampaní patria medzi oblasti volebnej integrity s najnižším priemerným skóre v skúmaných krajinách.

Volebná účasť a politická dôvera

Ukázalo sa, že účasť voličov je v súlade s dôverou verejnosti v politické inštitúcie. Čím vyššia je dôvera v parlament, tým vyššia je volebná účasť.

Národný parlament. Krajiny s menej ako 50.0% obyvateľov, ktorí dôverujú národnému parlamentu, majú priemernú volebnú účasť vo voľbách do národného parlamentu 61,4 %. Krajiny s viac ako 60.0% obyvateľov, ktorí dôverujú národnému parlamentu, majú priemernú volebnú účasť vo voľbách do národného parlamentu 79.0%.

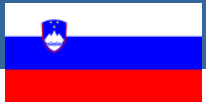
Európsky parlament. Krajiny so 60.0% a menšou dôverou populácie v Európsky parlament majú priemernú volebnú účasť vo voľbách do Európskeho parlamentu 42.7%–42.8%. Spoločnosti s viac ako 60.0% obyvateľov, ktorí dôverujú Európskemu parlamentu, majú priemernú volebnú účasť vo voľbách do Európskeho parlamentu 56.7%.



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Infografike o državnih in evropskih volitvah





VOLILNA AKTIVNOST V SLOVENIJI (1992 – 2022)



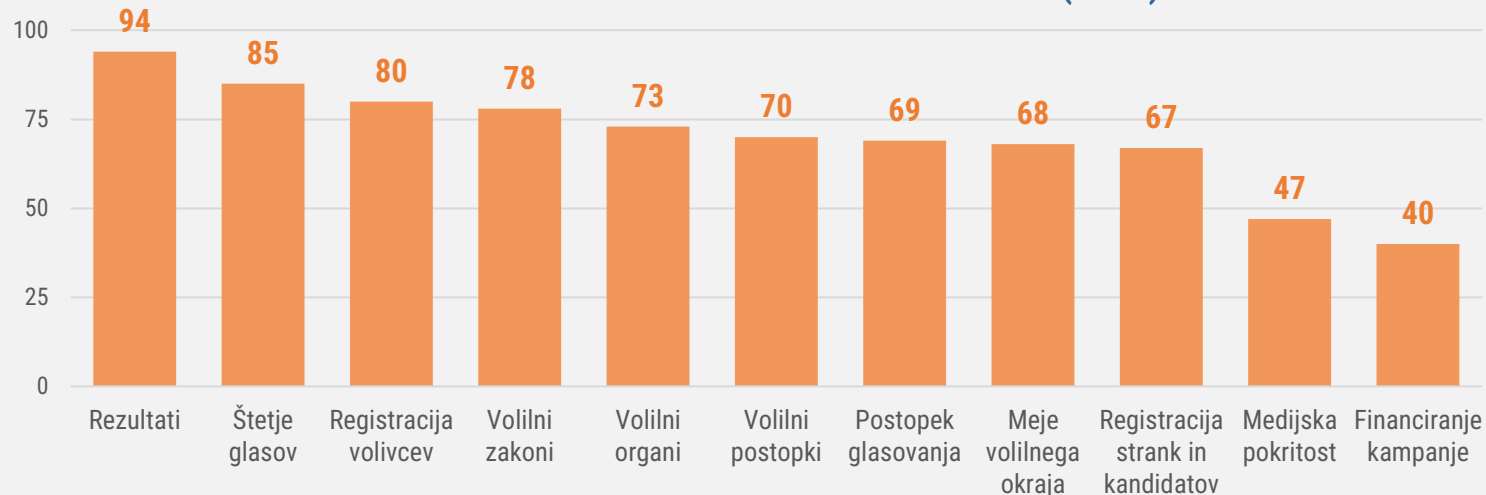
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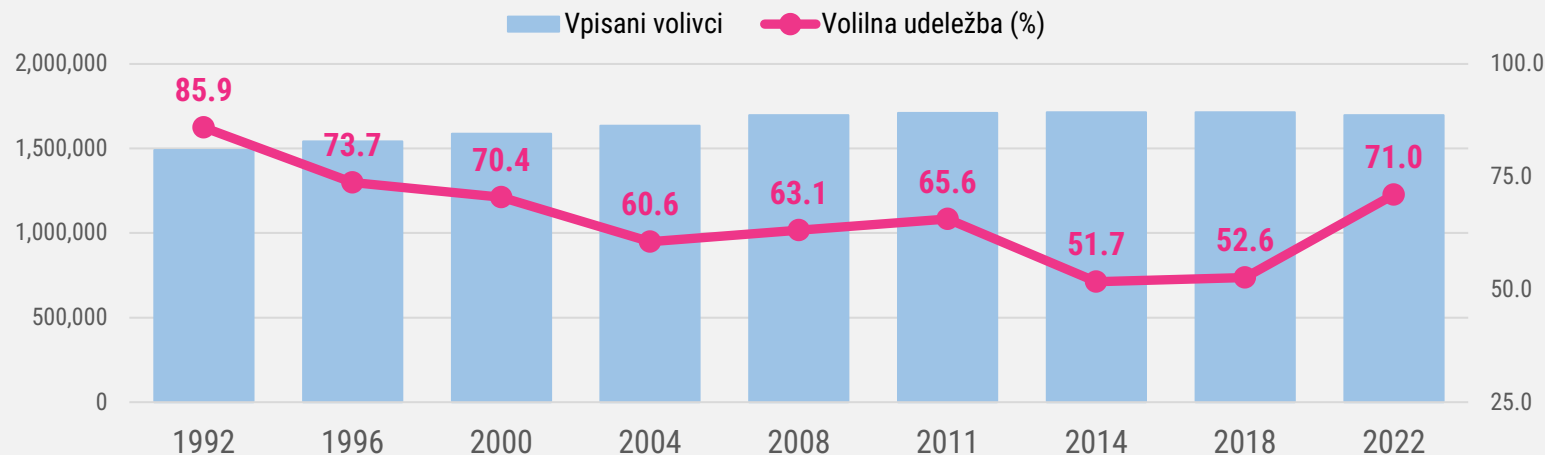
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Volilna udeležba na državnoborskih (parlamentarnih) volitvah v Sloveniji ima trend v obliki črke U. Za obdobje 1992–2014 je značilen upad volilne udeležbe s 85.9% na 51.7%. Leta 2018 se je volilna udeležba zvišala na 52.6% in leta 2022 na 71.0%. Volilna udeležba na evropskih volitvah se za razliko od splošnega evropskega trenda leta 2019 ni bistveno povečala in je v celotnem obdobju od vstopa Slovenije v EU ostala v okviru 24.6%-28.9%. Ta raven je skladna z drugimi vzhodnoevropskimi državami, ki so del zadnje širitve EU. Kumulativni indeks volilne integritete v Sloveniji je **69** (2020). Najmočnejši sestavni del indeksa so rezultati in štetje glasov; najšibkejši – medijska pokritost in financiranje kampanj.

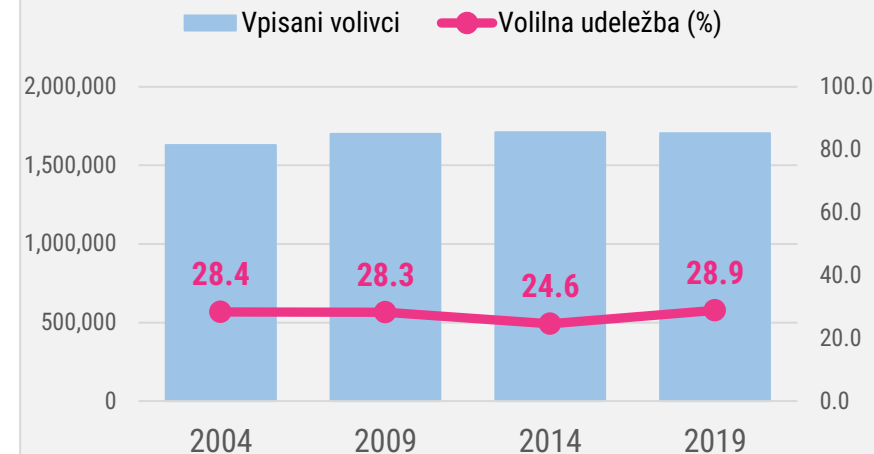
ZAZNAVA VOLILNE INTEGRITETE V SLOVENIJI (2022)



PARLAMENTARNE VOLITVE



VOLITVE V EVROPSKI PARLAMENT



VOLILNA UDELEŽBA V EVROPI: VZORCI IN TRENDI

Udeležba na nacionalnih parlamentarnih volitvah

Volilna udeležba na nacionalnih parlamentarnih volitvah v Evropi postopoma upada (s povprečno 77.4% v letih 1991–1994 na povprečno 65.2% v letih 2019–2023). Upadanje volilne udeležbe se je v zadnjih 10 letih upočasnilo. Največji upad je bil opažen v južni (19.0%) in vzhodni Evropi (15.2%). Zmanjšanje volilne udeležbe beležijo predvsem postsocialistične države (17.7%) in države članice, ki so se EU pridružile leta 2004 ali pozneje (17.3%). Izjeme od splošnega evropskega trenda (iz držav, ki jih je preučeval TRUEDEM) so Nemčija in Švedska, kjer je obrnjenost ostala razmeroma stabilna, ter Poljska, kjer se je volilna udeležba v zadnjih treh desetletjih povečala za 30.0%.

Udeležba na volitvah v Evropski parlament

Volilna udeležba na volitvah v Evropski parlament se je postopoma zniževala (z 58.1% leta 1994 na 43.4% leta 2014). Ta trend se je obrnil leta 2019, ko se je povprečna volilna udeležba zvišala na 48.7%. Povečanje ni bilo enakomerno po vsej EU; največ se je povečalo v vzhodni Evropi (12.1%) in zahodni Evropi (6.2%). Izjemi od splošnega evropskega trenda (od proučevanih držav TRUEDEM) sta Grčija in Italija, kjer se udeležba na evropskih volitvah leta 2019 ni spremenila ali pa je upadla. Volitve v Evropski parlament leta 2024 bodo pokazale, ali se bo splošna pozitivna dinamika volilne udeležbe na evropskih volitvah ohranila.

Volilna udeležba na volitvah v Evropski parlament je v večini držav EU praviloma nižja kot na nacionalnih parlamentarnih volitvah (povprečno 24.0% nižja), v nekaterih državah pa razlika doseže 40.0%-50.0%. Belgija, Grčija in Luksemburg so izjeme, saj je v teh državah volilna udeležba tako na nacionalnih kot na evropskih volitvah skoraj enaka. Na zadnjih volitvah je udeležba na evropskih volitvah dosegla (ali preseгла) udeležbo na nacionalnih volitvah v Franciji, Grčiji in Romuniji.

Volilna udeležba in razvoj demokracije

Volilna udeležba na nacionalnih in evropskih volitvah se je izkazala za skladno s kazalniki, ki opisujejo razvoj političnih sistemov in stanje demokracije. Izboljšanje ocene volilne demokracije za 0,1 točke na lestvici je povezano z rastjo volilne udeležbe tako na nacionalnih kot na evropskih volitvah za 4.0%. Podobno upad politične korupcije prispeva k zvišanju volilne udeležbe. Izboljšanje ocene volilne integritete za 10 točk na lestvici je skladno z 2 do 6-odstotnim povečanjem volilne udeležbe na nacionalnih volitvah. Pošteno medijsko poročanje in financiranje kampanj sta med področji volilne integritete z najnižjo povprečno oceno v proučevanih državah.

Volilna udeležba in politično zaupanje

Stopnja zaupanja javnosti v politične institucije vpliva na volilno udeležbo. Večja kot je stopnja zaupanja v parlament, višja je volilna udeležba.

Nacionalni parlamenti. V državah, kjer manj kot 50.0% prebivalstva zaupa nacionalnemu parlamentu, je povprečna volilna udeležba na nacionalnih parlamentarnih volitvah 61.4%. V državah, kjer več kot 60.0% prebivalstva zaupa nacionalnemu parlamentu, je povprečna volilna udeležba na nacionalnih parlamentarnih volitvah višja in znaša 79.0%.

Evropski parlament. V državah, kjer manj kot 60.0% populacije zaupa v Evropski parlament je povprečna volilna udeležba na volitvah v Evropski parlament med 42.7%-42.8%. V državah, kjer več kot 60.0% populacije zaupa v Evropski parlament je povprečna volilna udeležba na volitvah v Evropski parlament 56.7%.



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Infografik om nationella och europeiska val





VALVERKSAMHET I SVERIGE (1991 – 2022)



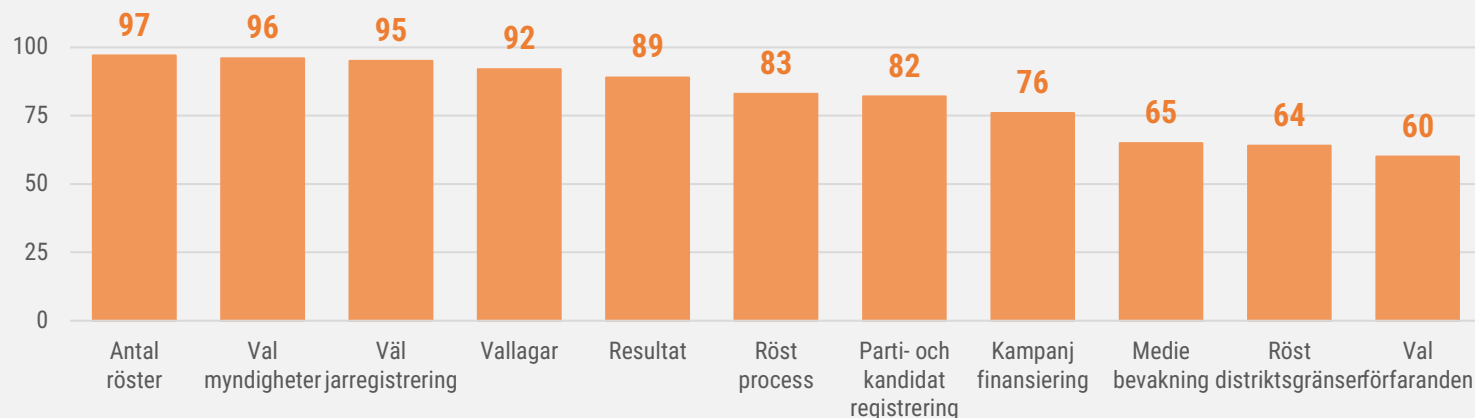
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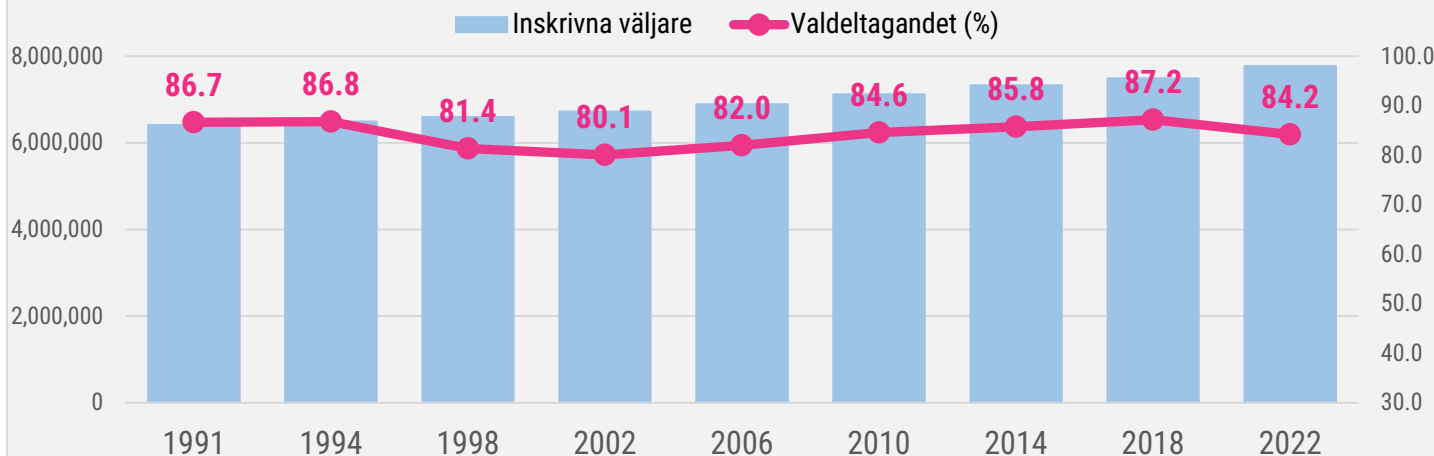
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Valdeltagandet i nationella riksdagsval är fortfarande ett av de högsta och mest stabila i Sverige, och varierar mellan 84.2%-86.8%. Under de senaste tre decennierna har valdeltagandet i Sverige inte gått under 80.0%. Valdeltagandet i EU-val har ökat i Sverige sedan 2004 (45.5%) och nådde 55.3% 2019. Det kumulativa valintegritetsindexet i Sverige är **81** (2020), vilket tillsammans med Österrike och Tyskland är det högsta värdet bland de 12 studerade länderna. Valförfaranden, röstningsdistriktsgänser och mediabevakning är bland de inslag av valintegritet som har lägst poäng i Sverige.

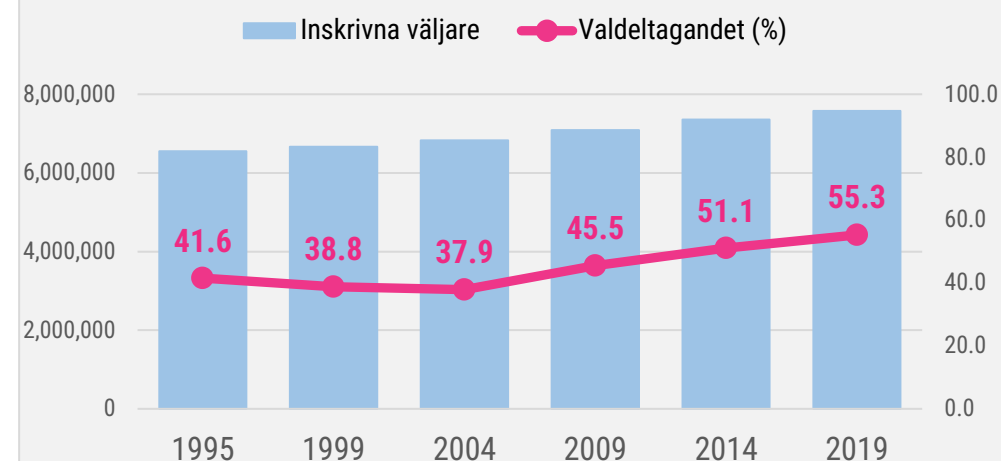
KOMPONENTER AV VALINTEGRITET I SVERIGE (2022)



PARLAMENTETSVÄL



EUROPAPARLAMENTETS VAL



VALDELANDE I EUROPA: MÖNSTER OCH TRENDER

Valdeltagande i nationella parlamentsval

Valdeltagandet i nationella parlamentsval i Europa minskar gradvis (från 77.4% i genomsnitt 1991-1994 till 65.2% i genomsnitt 2019-2023). Nedgången i valdeltagandet har avtagit under de senaste 10 åren. Den största minskningen har observerats i södra (19.0%) och östra Europa (15.2%). Särskilt postsocialistiska samhällen (17.7%) och medlemsländer som gick med i EU efter 2000 (17.3%) upplever ett minskat valdeltagande. Undantag från den allmänna europeiska trenden (från de TRUEDEM-studerade länderna) inkluderar Tyskland, Sverige där valdeltagandet förblev relativt stabilt och Polen, där valdeltagandet ökade med 30.0% under de senaste tre decennierna.

Valdeltagandet i valet till Europaparlamentet

Valdeltagandet i valet till EU-parlamentet minskade gradvis (från 58.1% 1994 till 43.4% 2014). Denna trend vände under 2019, då det genomsnittliga valdeltagandet steg till 48.7%. Ökningen har varit ojämlig i hela EU; den största ökningen skedde i Östeuropa (12.1%) och Västeuropa (6.2%). Undantag från den allmänna europeiska trenden (från de TRUEDEM-studerade länderna) inkluderar Grekland och Italien där valdeltagandet i EU-valet 2019 inte förändrades eller minskade. Valet till EU-parlamentet 2024 kommer att avslöja om den övergripande positiva dynamiken i valdeltagandet i EU-valen kommer att bestå.

Valdeltagandet i val till EU-parlamentet i de flesta EU-länder är i allmänhet lägre än i nationella parlamentsval (i genomsnitt 24.0% lägre), och i vissa länder når skillnaden 40.0%–50.0%. Belgien, Grekland och Luxemburg är undantag, eftersom valdeltagandet i de nationella valen och valet till Europaparlamentet är nästan detsamma i dessa länder. I det senaste valet nådde (eller översteg) valdeltagandet i valet till Europaparlamentet valdeltagandet i nationella val i Frankrike, Grekland och Rumänien.

Valdeltagande och demokratiutveckling

Valdeltagandet i både nationella och europeiska val har visat sig stämma överens med indikatorer som beskriver utvecklingen av politiska system och demokratins status. Förbättring av valdemokratin med 0,1 skalpunkt är förknippad med en ökning av valdeltagandet i både nationella och europeiska val med 4.0%. På samma sätt är nedgången i politisk korruption kongruent med ökningen av valdeltagandet. Förbättring av valets integritetspoäng med 10 skalpoäng är förknippad med 2.0-6.0% ökning av valdeltagandet i nationella val. Rättvis mediebevakning och finansiering av kampanjer är bland de områden av valintegritet som har lägst genomsnittliga poäng i de studerade länderna.

Valdeltagande och politiskt förtroende

Valdeltagandet har visat sig vara kongruent med allmänhetens förtroende för de politiska institutionerna. Ju högre förtroende för parlamentet, desto högre valdeltagande.

Nationella parlamentet. Länder med mindre än 50.0% av befolkningen som litar på det nationella parlamentet har ett genomsnittligt valdeltagande i nationella parlamentsval på 61.4%. Länder med över 60.0% av befolkningen som litar på det nationella parlamentet har ett genomsnittligt valdeltagande i nationella parlamentsval på 79.0%.

EU-parlamentet. Länder med 60.0% befolkning och mindre förtroende för EU-parlamentet har ett genomsnittligt valdeltagande i EU-parlamentsvalet på 42.7%–42.8%. Länder med mer än 60.0% av befolkningen som litar på EU-parlamentet har ett högre genomsnittligt valdeltagande i EU-parlamentsvalet på 56.7%.



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Інфографіка про Європейські та Національні вибори

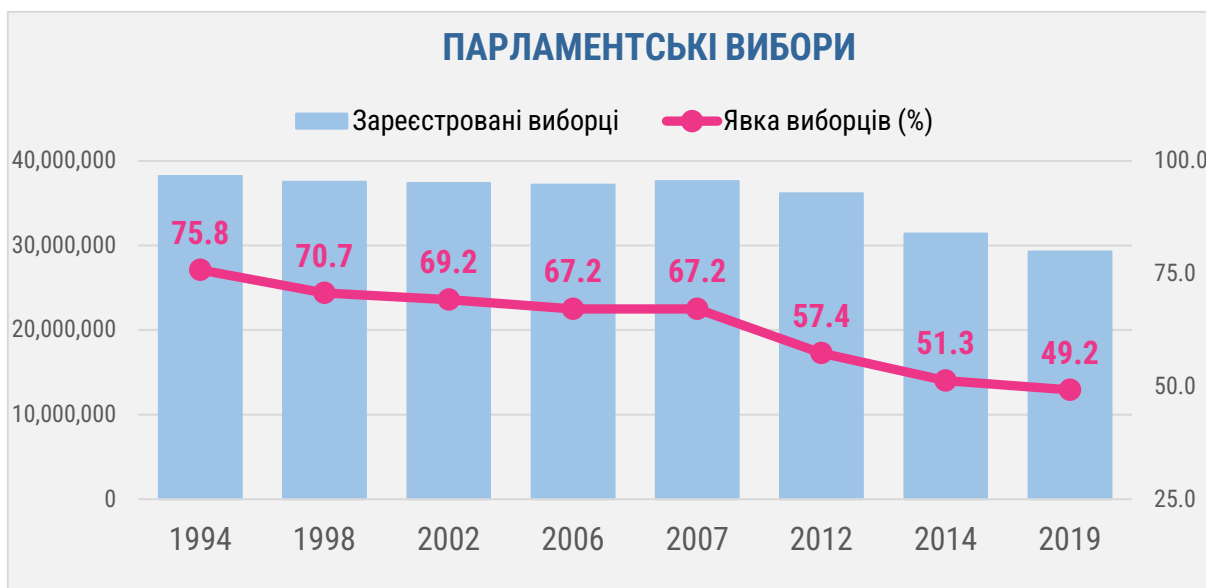


Явка на виборах в Україні невинно знижується. Середня явка знизилася з 75.8% напочатку 1990-х років до 67.2%-69.2% у 2000-х роках і, нарешті, досягла найнижчого значення в 49.2% у 2019 році. Кумулятивний індекс виборчої доброчесності в Україні становить **53** (2014). Найнижчі бали мають такі компоненти, як процес голосування, реєстрація виборців та фінансування кампанії. Рівень електоральної демократії в Україні залишається нижчим, ніж у багатьох країнах Європи (в межах 0.40-0.60 за весь період; 0.50 у 2019 році), а високе значення показника політичної корупції (в межах 0.80-0.90 за весь період; 0.67 у 2019 році) свідчить про те, що це один із головних викликів для розвитку політичної системи в країні.

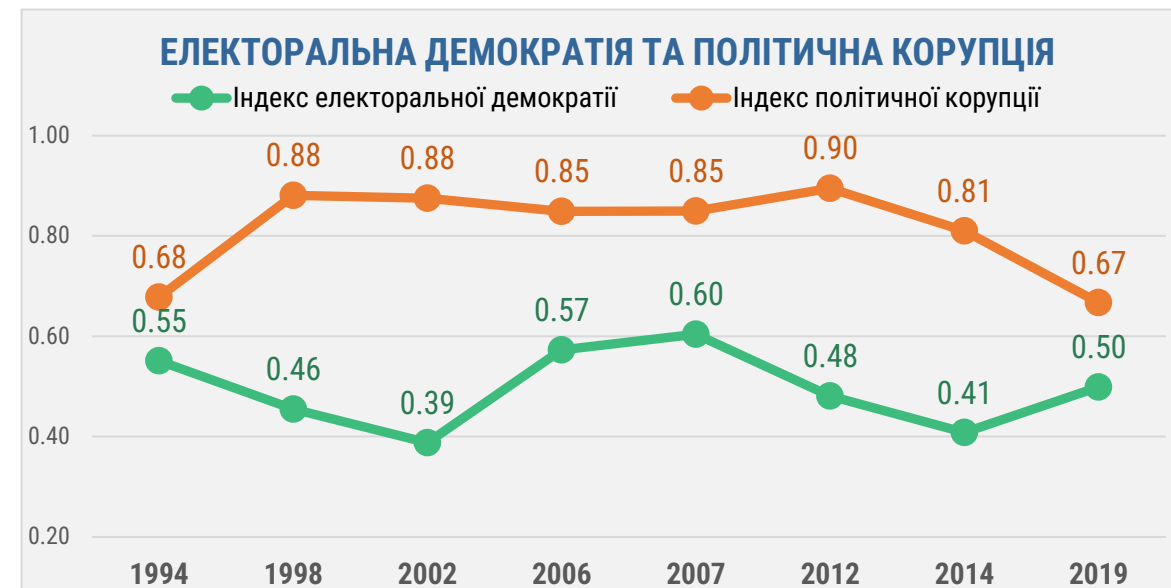
СКЛАДОВІ ВИБОРЧОЇ ДОБРОЧЕСНОСТІ (2014)



ПАРЛАМЕНТСЬКІ ВИБОРИ



ЕЛЕКТОРАЛЬНА ДЕМОКРАТІЯ ТА ПОЛІТИЧНА КОРУПЦІЯ



ЯВКА ВИБОРЦІВ В ЄВРОПІ: ЗАКОНОМІРНОСТІ ТА ТЕНДЕНЦІЇ

Явка на національних парламентських виборах

Явка на національних парламентських виборах в Європі поступово знижується (з 77.4% в середньому в 1991-1994 роках до 65.2% в середньому в 2019-2023 роках). Зниження явки сповільнилося за останні 10 років. Найбільший спад спостерігався в Південній (19.0%) та Східній Європі (15.2%). Зокрема, у постсоціалістичних суспільствах (17.7%) і країнах-членах, які приєдналися до ЄС після 2000 року (17.3%), спостерігається зниження явки виборців. Винятки із загальної європейської тенденції (із досліджуваних TRUEDEM країн) включають Німеччину, Швецію, де явка залишалася відносно стабільною, і Польщу, де явка зросла на 30.0% за останні три десятиліття.

Явка на виборах до Європейського парламенту

Поступово знижувалася явка виборців на виборах до Європарламенту (з 58.1% у 1994 р. до 43.4% у 2014 р.). Ця тенденція змінилася у 2019 році, коли середня явка зросла до 48.7%. Зростання було нерівномірним у всьому ЄС; найбільше зростання відбулося у Східній Європі (12.1%) та Західній Європі (6.2%). Винятками із загальноєвропейської тенденції (з досліджуваних TRUEDEM країн) є Греція та Італія, де явка на європейських виборах у 2019 році не змінилася або знизилася. Вибори до Європарламенту 2024 року покажуть, чи збережеться загальна позитивна динаміка явки на європейських виборах.

Явка виборців на виборах до Європарламенту в більшості країн ЄС загалом нижча, ніж на національних парламентських виборах (у середньому на 24.0% нижча), а в деяких країнах різниця досягає 40.0%-50.0%. Бельгія, Греція та Люксембург є винятком, оскільки в цих країнах явка виборців як на національних, так і на європейських виборах майже однакова. На останніх виборах явка на європейських виборах досягла (або перевищила) явку на національних виборах у Франції, Греції та Румунії.

Явка і розвиток демократії

Явка виборців як на національних, так і на європейських виборах збігається з показниками, що описують розвиток політичних систем і стан демократії. Поліпшення оцінки електоральної демократії на 0,1 балів за шкалою пов'язують із зростанням явки як на національних, так і на виборах до Європейського парламенту на 4.0%. У тому ж ключі зниження політичної корупції відповідає зростанню явки. Поліпшення оцінки доброчесності виборців на 10 балів за шкалою пов'язують із зростанням явки на національних виборах на 2.0%-6.0%. Чесні висвітлення в ЗМІ та фінансування виборчих кампаній належать до складових виборчої доброчесності із найнижчим середнім балом у досліджуваних країнах.

Явка і політична довіра

Доведено, що явка виборців відповідає довірі населення до політичних інститутів. Чим вищий рівень довіри до парламенту, тим вища явка виборців.

Національний парламент. Країни, де менше 50.0% населення довіряє національному парламенту, мають середню явку виборців на національних парламентських виборах 61.4%. Країни, де понад 60.0% населення довіряє національному парламенту, мають середню явку виборців на національних парламентських виборах 79.0%.

Європейський парламент. Країни, де 60.0% і менше населенням довіряють Європейському парламенту, мають середню явку виборців на виборах до Європейського парламенту 42.7-42.8%. Суспільства, у яких понад 60.0% населення довіряють Європейському парламенту, мають середню явку виборців на виборах до Європейського парламенту 56.7%.