

# 1.1) 'European' elections, really?



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T8mQAkj3OT8>



## 1.2) European elections as 'second-class elections'...

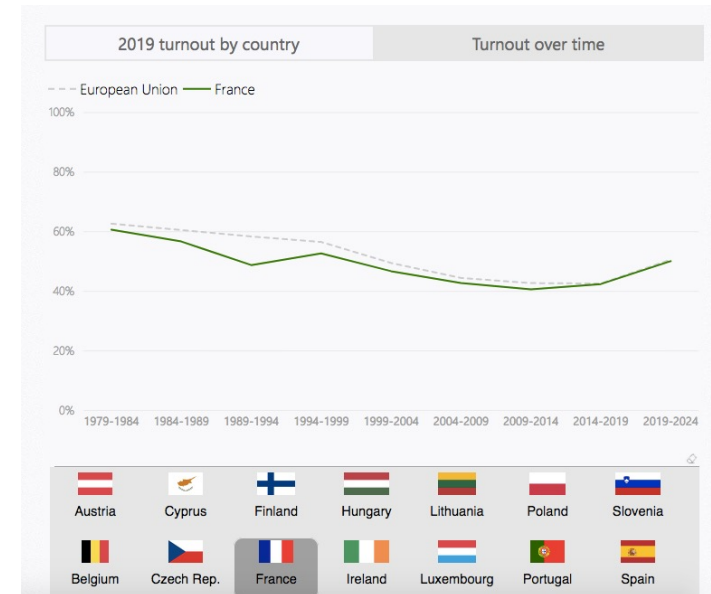
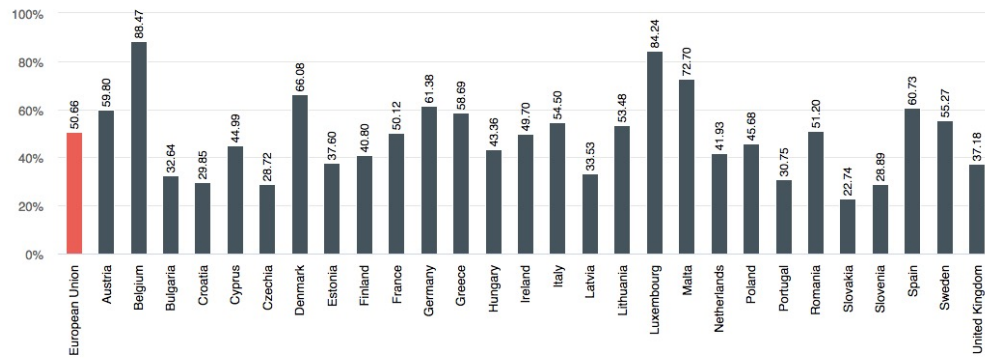
- Voters consider EU elections **less**
- Election campaigns are dominated by
- Small political parties and protest parties tend to achieve **good electoral results**



# 1.2) European elections as ...

Turnout by country

Final results



<https://election-results.eu/>  
<https://www.politico.eu/interactive/voters-turnout-in-the-european-elections/>

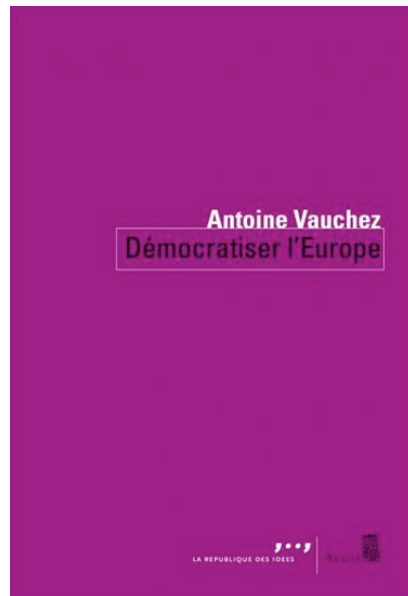


# 1.4) ... but

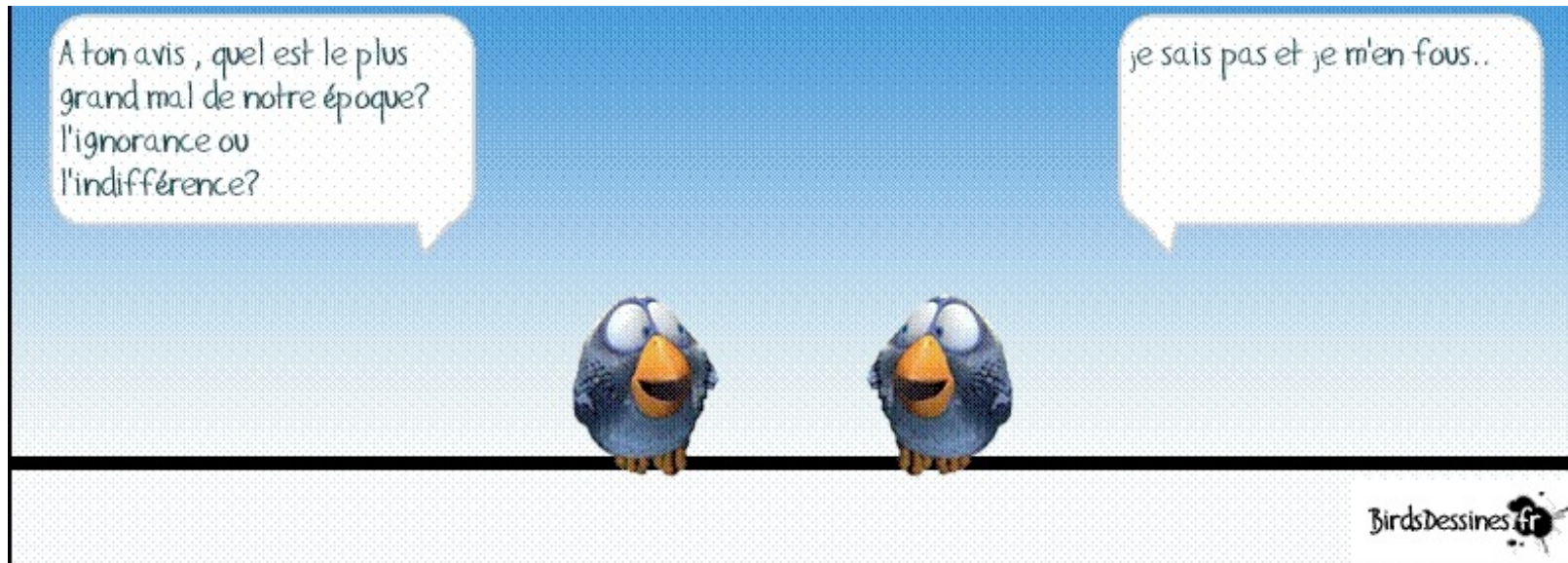
- At the European level:
- At the national level:



# To go a step further



## 2) Citizens' attitudes towards the EU: Opposed or indifferent?



## 2.1) Mainstream argument

- **Transition from ‘permissive consensus’ (1950-1980) to ‘constrained dissensus’ (1990-2010) (L. Hooghe and G. Marks)**
- i) **‘Permissive consensus’ (1950-1980):** soft consensus of citizens



## 2.1) Mainstream argument

- ii) '**Constrained dissensus**' (1990-2020): polarization of attitudes





## 2.1) Mainstream argument

- **To sum up**
- The more visible European integration is, the more polarized the politicization of citizens and so the Euroscepticism
- The level of Euroscepticism/opposition has become higher



## 2.2) Alternative argument

- Yes to **the decline in opinions in favour of the EU** (V. Van Ingelgom)...
- ... But
- → Less rejection than

