



*Flash Eurobarometer*



European  
Commission

# The European Constitution: post-referendum survey in Spain

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

**FLASH EUROBAROMETER 168**

**European Constitution  
Post-Referendum survey in Spain**

Realised by EOS Gallup Europe upon the request of the European Commission  
(Directorate-General "Press and Communication")

Survey organised and managed by Directorate-General "Press and Communication"  
(Opinion Polls, Press Reviews, Europe Direct)

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SURVEY: February 2005

ANALYTICAL REPORT: March 2005

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## INTRODUCTION

On 29 October 2004 in Rome, Heads of State and Governments from the 25 Member States of the European Union signed a Treaty establishing a Constitution for the Union. For the countries that make up the Union, the process of ratifying the text would begin from that moment. Nine countries<sup>1</sup> have until now decided on direct consultation rather than ratifying the European Constitution via the parliamentary route.

On 20 February 2005, the Spanish became the first Europeans to go to the polls for a referendum on the Constitution's text. With 76.72% voting 'Yes' in a 42.32% voter turnout, the Treaty establishing a European Constitution obtained the approval of the Spanish people in a consultative referendum, a process which has only been used on three previous occasions: the ratification of 'la Ley de Reforma Política' (Political Reform Law, 1976), the Spanish Constitution (1978), and to decide upon the country's continued membership of NATO (1986).

For the first time in their democratic history, Spaniards could directly use their democratic tool to express an opinion on the process of European integration.

Although support for the Treaty has been huge, a turnout rate in the referendum which was slightly below that observed in recent European elections (45.94%) is viewed with some concern by the European institutions as well as by other countries that have announced similar referenda.

The lack of information and the prompt announcement of the referendum are some of the criticisms raised by Spanish citizens. However, it is necessary to go further in order to understand the key factors in the result and to take from it the necessary lessons with regard to the next two years<sup>2</sup>, a period during which the 25 Member States should ratify the Treaty.

Against this background, the European Commission's Directorate-General Press and Communication decided to carry out a post-referendum study amongst the Spanish population with the right to vote in order to understand (among other matters) the determining factors in abstention, the reasoning of those voting against, and the socio-demographic and political profile of voters and abstainers as well as the supporters and opponents of the Constitution.

On 21 and 22 February, that is to say immediately after the referendum, EOS Gallup Europe and its partner institute in Spain, TNS-Demoscopia, carried out 2014 interviews amongst Spaniards aged 18 and over, counted in the census and with the right to vote.

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<sup>1</sup> Including Spain, Netherlands, Poland, United Kingdom, Denmark, France, Ireland, Luxembourg and Czech Republic.

<sup>2</sup> If all countries have ratified the text in time, the European Constitution will entry into force on 1 November 2006

The following topics will be covered:

- Turnout in the referendum, profile of abstainers and determining factors in their abstention;
- Information on the referendum and the campaign issues;
- Results of the vote and motivating factors;
- Actual knowledge of the text and its influence on the result;
- Collateral effects of the results.

A detailed analysis of the principal results obtained will be developed over the course of the report. Along with the socio-demographic characteristics of respondents, we have also included ideological and political characteristics such as electoral behaviour in a referendum (voted "Yes", voted "No", voted "Blank" and "Did not vote"), the actual knowledge of the Constitution, as well as party proximity.

We have kept the original Spanish names of the main political parties in Spain, which are: PSOE (Socialist party), PP (Conservative party), IU (Communist), CiU (Catalan Nationalist party-centre), PNV (Basque Nationalist party-centre), ERC (Catalan Nationalist party-left) and EA (Basque Nationalist party-centre).

It is worth noting the small size of the respondent base for nationalist parties and therefore any data coming from these figures must be interpreted with extreme caution.

The sample size of this survey amounts to 2014 respondents. The methodology used is that of the Eurobarometer Flash surveys (telephone interviews).

A technical note, pertaining to the way TNS-Demoscopia conducted interviews is found at the end of this analysis. It provides further details on interviewing methods as well as statistical margins of error.

## 1. Analysis of turnout in the referendum.

Voter turnout in a democratic system, whatever the voting process, is in itself a figure that is difficult to interpret. When talking of a mechanism for direct democracy, analysis becomes even more complicated due to the high risk of falling prey to interpretations based on the logic of representational rather than direct democracy.

In any case, at 57.7%, abstention in the Spanish referendum was considerable and is worth studying in detail since there is a risk that this might be erroneously interpreted as a negative vote or rejection of the Constitution as well as being susceptible to use by those claiming to devalue the result.

### ***1.1. Low turnout levels: Socio-demographic and political profile, those who didn't vote.***

In this chapter we will proceed to analyse the socio-demographic and political profile of those who didn't vote and, where possible, try to discover the reasons which led them not to vote on the 20 February.

*Source questionnaire: Q1*

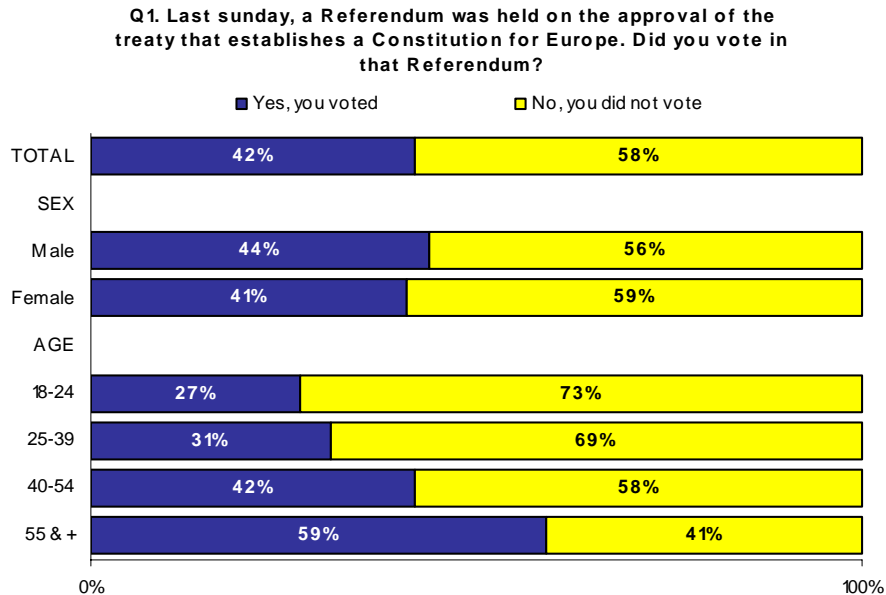
*-A record level of abstention, particularly amongst the youngest section of the electorate-*

Almost six out of every ten Spaniards with the right to vote abstained on Sunday 20 February. This electoral absenteeism, present in practically every socio-demographic segment identified, reached extremely worrying levels among the youngest section of the electorate, between the ages of 18 and 24, a group in which only one in every four persons interviewed turned out to vote (73% abstained while 27% turned out to vote).

Analysing the other socio-demographic groups identified, we observe the following:

- Manual and self-employed workers were the professions with the highest levels of abstention (67% and 64% respectively).
- By educational level achieved, those who finished studying between the ages of 16 and 20 were least likely to turnout to vote, especially compared to the less educated segment of the population (63% abstainers in the former compared to the 53% recorded amongst the latter).
- By locality, turnout was lower in medium-sized and small cities.
- Hardly any differences existed between the genders. All in all, women were slightly more reluctant to vote (59% did not turn out to vote compared to 56% of men).

- Turnout characterised by a marked difference between generations -



As illustrated by the graph, while 73% of young voters decided to stay at home, a majority of interviewees aged 55 or over turned out to vote.

A directly proportional relationship between turnout and age may be a reflection of differences between these two generations in terms of political culture.

In the 55 or older category, there is a mixture of those who suffered through the Civil War and those who lived with its consequences.

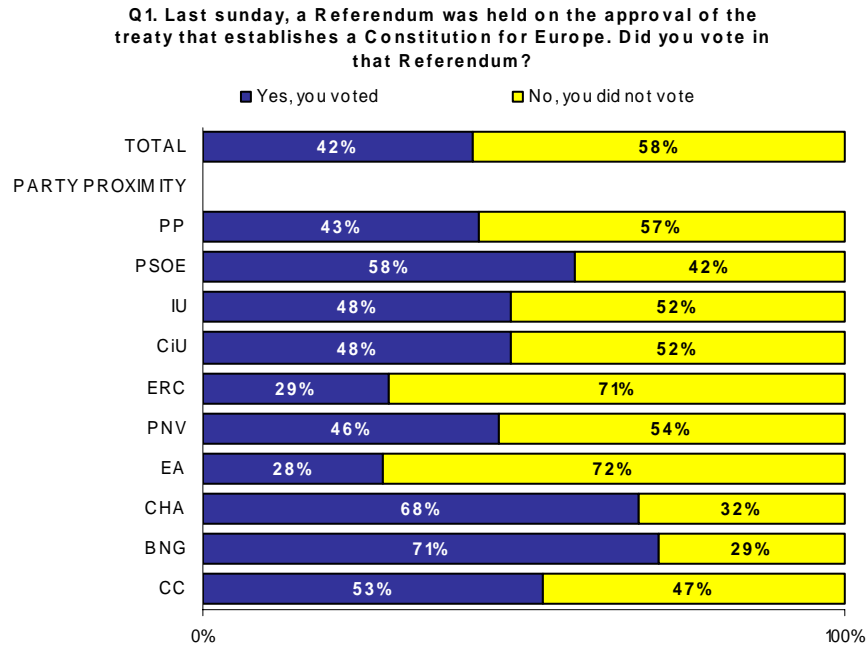
This is a generation that, after experiencing 40 years of dictatorship, enthusiastically embraced the transitional political process and integration into Europe.

It must not be forgotten that belonging to the European Union has been seen in Spain as one of the elements, if not the key factor, in the consolidation of the democratic system and economic growth.

This generation's turnout in the 20<sup>th</sup> of February referendum could be interpreted as the deeply pro-European expression of a proportion of citizens who are particularly involved in areas which affect the Union and who are extremely grateful for the role it has played in the recent history of their country.

From a more ideological analytical perspective, who made up the abstaining public?

It is odd to note that although both of the major parties, PSOE and PP, campaigned for a yes vote, only the Government party, the PSOE, managed to get most of its supporters to the polls. In effect, the pattern of turnout in the two parties is inverted: while 58% of those with an affinity to PSOE turned out to vote on the 20 February, practically the same proportion (57%) of PP sympathisers, the main opposition party, abstained.



This data is extremely important and revealing: throughout the campaign both sides accused the other of using the referendum for political party purposes.

In fact, the opposition is using the low turnout rate to talk of a split in the Government and to present this as irrefutable proof of the poor opinion which the near 13 million members of the electorate who shunned the polling station have of the last 10 months of Socialist Government. On the other hand, some members of the Socialist party accused the opposition of having deliberately conducted an ambiguous campaign in order to encourage abstention.

The result is in any case proof of the ease with which the logic of direct democracy can, in the context of extreme political party confrontations, be affected by the political mechanisms and behaviour of participative democracy itself.



### 1.1.2 Reasons for abstention.

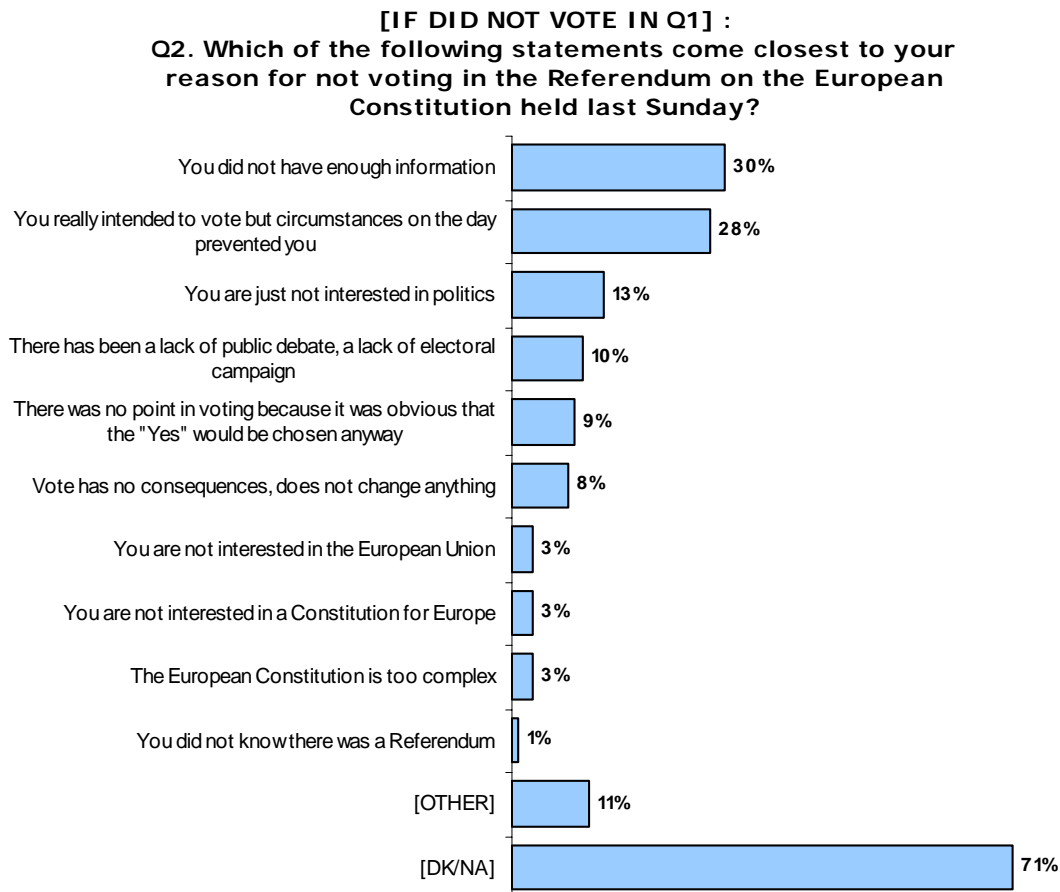
4 months passed between the signing of the Constitutional Treaty in Rome on 29 October and the Spanish referendum. One recurring question, which acquires special attention in the light of the results, is to what extent the Government and other involved bodies allowed sufficient time to inform the public. Is poor turnout the fruit of a hastily announced referendum and insufficient information? The study reported convincing data in this regard.

Source questionnaire: Q2

#### - Lack of information and insufficient political campaigning-

The results of the survey suggested that 28% of abstentions were supposedly involuntary, i.e. attributable to circumstantial reasons (illness, travel, administrative difficulties etc.)

Leaving this to one side, a lack of information is the argument put forward by 30% of interviewees. If we add to this percentage the responses of those who criticised the absence of public debates and electoral campaigning (10%) the result is that just over 40% of abstainers blamed insufficient information on Europe and the Constitution, probably as a result of a rather short campaign.



Lack of interest in politics influenced 13% of the public, together with 8% who give scepticism with the voting process as their reason for not voting: "voting doesn't have any result / doesn't change anything".

Only 3% would have shunned the polling station due to lack of interest in the Union, with a similar proportion doing so due to lack of interest in the text of the Constitution.

Lastly, 9% cited the predictability of the result, the "Yes" victory, as taking away their will to vote.

If we analyse the results from a socio-demographic perspective we see that lack of information is put forward particularly strongly by women (33%) as well as the young (36%) and interviewees living in small or medium-sized urban centres (38%).

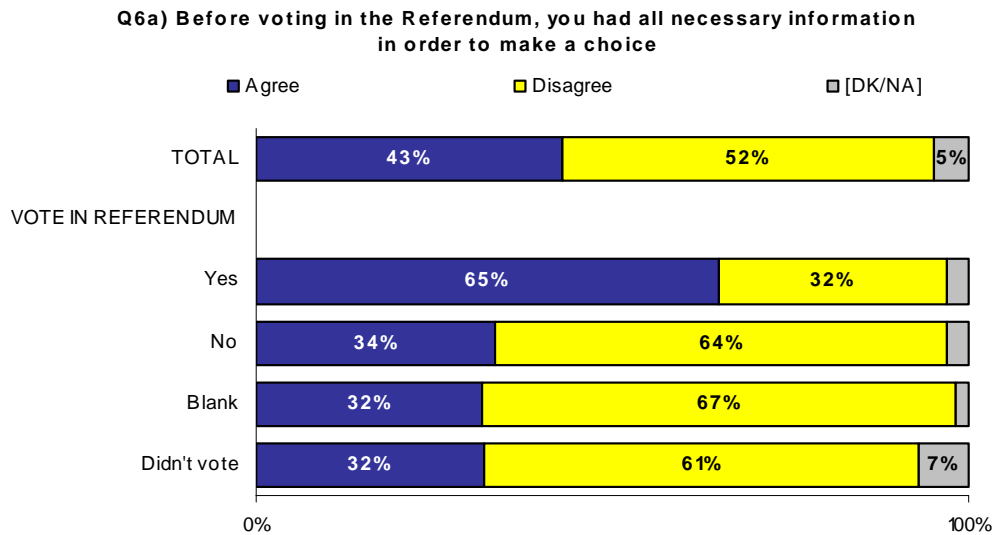
### 1.1.3 Relationship between lack of information and turnout

It is worth examining further the relationship that seems to exist between levels of information and turnout in the referendum.

Source questionnaire: Q6a)

One out of every two interviewees declared that they did not have all the information necessary to make a decision before going to vote (52% were quite or very much in disagreement with the statement: "Before voting in the referendum, you had all necessary information in order to make a choice").

If we read these results in the light of turnout, we see that this proportion reaches 62% for abstainers, as opposed to 32% who abstained while theoretically having all the information they required. However, amongst those who turned out to vote a majority affirmed that they had all the elements they needed to make their decision.



*-Turnout, directly linked to the knowledge of the text-*

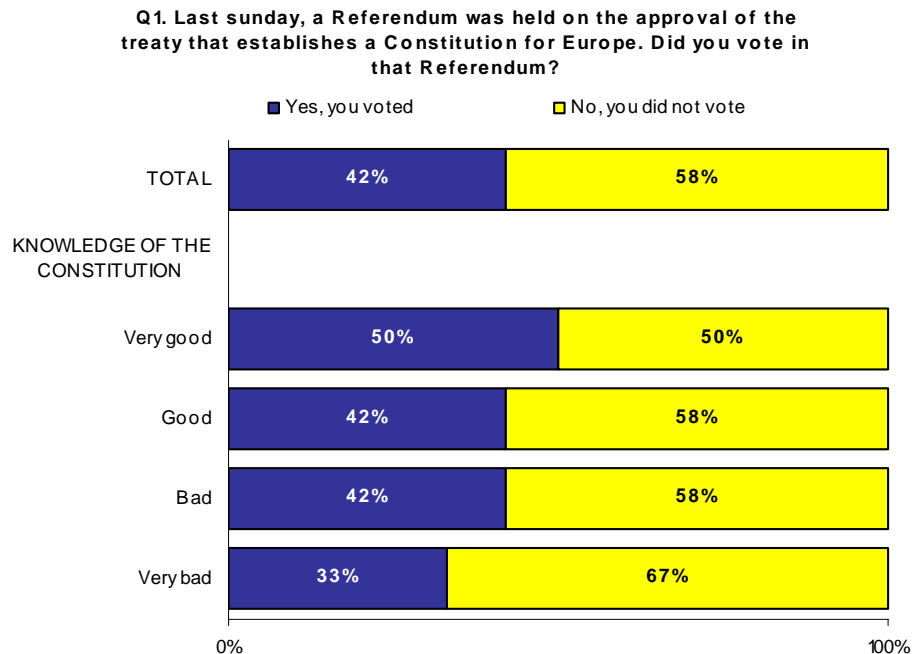
Taking a deeper examination of these results, it is interesting to study electoral behaviour with regard to interviewees' knowledge of the Constitution's content.

To analyse the results we have constructed a variable based on answers given to question 8<sup>3</sup>, a quiz type question used to measure Spaniards' actual knowledge with regard to some of the measures contained in the Constitutional text. A more detailed analysis of this question will be done in chapter 3<sup>4</sup>.

Interviewees who gave 5 or 6 correct answers have been classified as "Very well informed"; those who gave 3 or 4 have been included in the category "Well informed"; people who only gave 1 or 2 are to be found in the "Poorly informed" group; and those who gave no correct answers are considered "Very poorly informed".

Later, this index of knowledge was cross-referenced against the whole of the study data.

We shall now analyse the behaviour of these four groups in terms of turnout in the referendum. Although one out of every two interviewees in the "Very well informed" group took part in the referendum of 20<sup>th</sup> of February, this proportion falls to one out of three among those to be found at the other end of the scale.



<sup>3</sup> Q8: For each of the following statements, tell me if, in your opinion, it is true or false. It is planned in the European Constitution that... :

- The position of a Foreign Affairs Minister of the European Union will be created
- At least one million citizens of the European Union can request the adoption of a European law
- The President of the European Council is directly elected by European citizens
- A direct European tax will be created
- National citizenship will disappear
- A member state can leave the European Union if it wishes to do so

<sup>4</sup> Chapter 3.4, « Knowledge of the text ».

If we analyse the arguments of those who explain their "desertion" of the polling station, we see that "unforeseen circumstances" and lack of information obtain similar results among the two groups with most knowledge of the text (24% and 27% in the first case, 26% and 28% in the second).

On the other hand, the absence of discussion is relatively more important amongst those who failed to vote despite knowing most about the text (12%) compared to abstainers who possessed practically no knowledge of the Constitution's contents (8%).

#### ***1.1.4 Turnout in the referendum and electoral behaviour in the last European elections.***

As has already been said, the referendum on the European Constitution is the first direct public consultation on Europe held in Spain. The previous data on European consultation relates to elections to the Strasbourg Parliament held on the 13<sup>th</sup> of June last. Do similarities exist between the behaviour of the Spanish electorate at that time and that displayed on 20<sup>th</sup> of February?

*Source questionnaire: Q1 and Q11*

The main press headlines the day after the referendum referred to similar turnout levels (43.2% and 45.1%) in the European elections the previous June. Some socialist leaders, including the ex-President of the European Parliament, Enrique Barón, maintained even before the vote that a turnout similar to the threshold of that obtained during the last elections to the Parliament in Strasbourg should be considered a success.

Without entering into this sort of judgment, the following table illustrates the existence of similarities between the two electoral events: on the one hand, 40% of the electorate abstained from the referendum and also did so in the election of the 13<sup>th</sup> of June. This means that of the 100% of those who abstained this time, around 70% had not turned out in the European Elections. We may also observe that this group is especially large among interviewees aged between 18 and 24, where almost 6 out of every 10 abstained on both occasions.

	Total	Age			
		18-24	25-39	40-54	55&+
Voted in Ref. & Voted in EE 2004	26%	12%	19%	26%	37%
Voted in Ref. & Did not vote in EE 2004	17%	14%	12%	16%	22%
Did not vote in Ref. & Voted in EE 2004	18%	16%	20%	20%	14%
Did not vote in Ref. & Did not vote in EE 2004	40%	57%	48%	38%	27%
<b>TOTAL</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

### 1.1.5 The late launch of the campaign

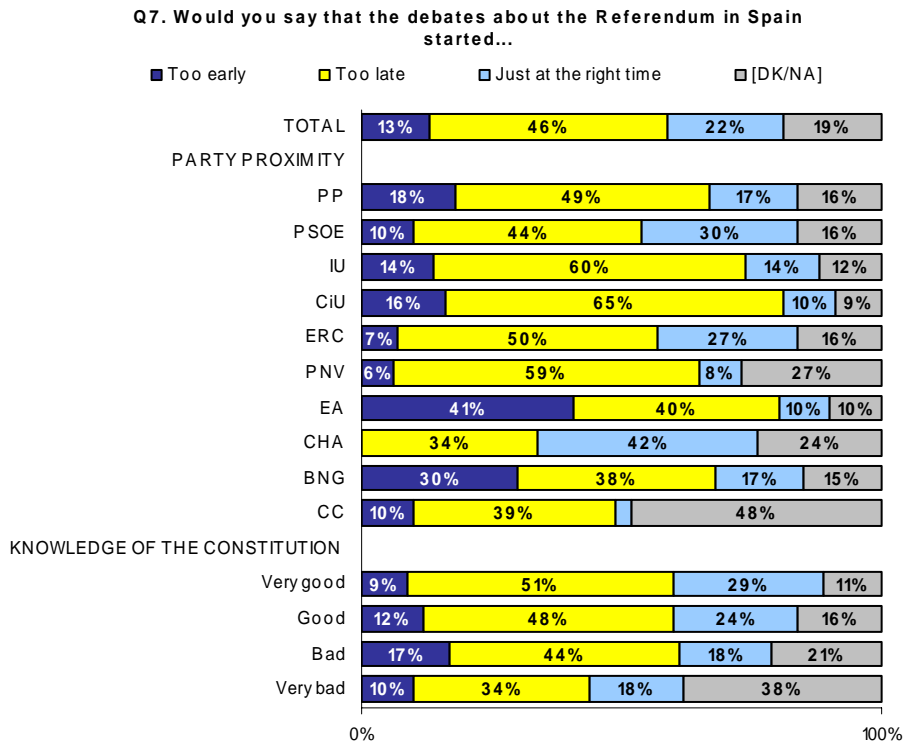
We have seen that 10% of abstainers blame this decision on an inadequate electoral campaign and the lack of public discussion of the text. However, far from being just the complaint of abstainers, the study demonstrates that this is a general reproach from the Spanish people.

Source questionnaire: Q7

Nearly half of those interviewed, 46% to be precise, thought that discussion of the European Constitution started too late in Spain. Only 13% thought, on the contrary, that this started too early while 22% thought it began at the right time.

Criticism of the way the debate was organised is largely independent of the political sympathies of interviewees and the way they voted. Amongst the "Yes" voters 40% thought the discussion did not start early enough. Amongst sympathisers of the main organisations campaigning in favour of the text, PSOE and PP, this percentage rises to 44% and 49% respectively.

It is important to point out that even among those who knew most about the content of the text, a majority believed that the campaign should have started earlier (51%).



Although this applies to all sectors studied, it is necessary to highlight the more important significance amongst those who were in favour of a "No" vote: 6 out of every 10 of those who expressed their rejection of the Constitution at the polling station believed the debate started too late.

### 1.1.6 When the decision to vote was taken

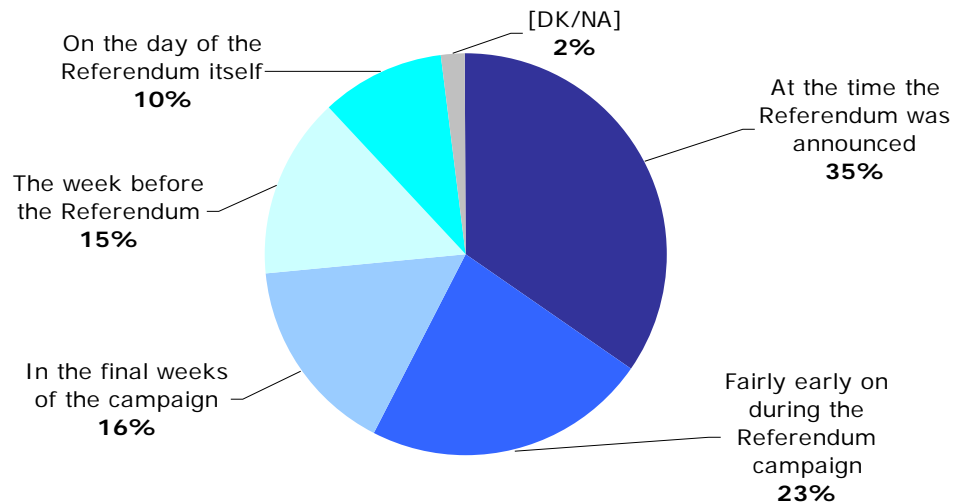
Source questionnaire: Q4

Whether or not it was sufficient, the campaign appears to have fulfilled its role for a significant percentage of voters: in effect 39% claim to have taken a decision on their vote during the course of the campaign.

If we add to these the 15% who claim to have decided during the week running up to the ballot and the further 10% who waited until the day of the vote, the result is that the information disseminated during the campaign had an effect on more than 6 out of every 10 voters.

Lastly, 35% knew which way they would vote from the moment the ballot was called.

[IF VOTED IN Q1] : Q4. Can you tell me roughly when did you make up your mind how you would vote in the Referendum on the European Constitution?



In conclusion to this first chapter, there are three lessons to be learned from Spanish turnout in the referendum:

On one hand the ballot and, specifically, the abstention of the electorate may easily be used from the perspective of internal party squabbles and as an attack on the Government.

On the other hand, information is, as we have seen, crucial when it comes to mobilising the electorate: abstention appears to thrive in segments that know little about the Constitution and, in general, abstainers criticise the lack of information when explaining their failure to turn out to the polling stations.

Lastly, a significant segment of the Spanish population appears to be distancing itself from European topics, which is clearly reflected in the relationship between abstentions in the European elections and in the referendum. This distancing from or lack of interest in European politics is to be found particularly amongst the youngest voters.



## 2. Analysis of the results.

As national surveys had predicted, the European Constitution was approved by a little over three quarters of voters (77%) as opposed to only 17% against and 6% of blank ballot slips.

### 2.1. A clear Yes to the European Constitution

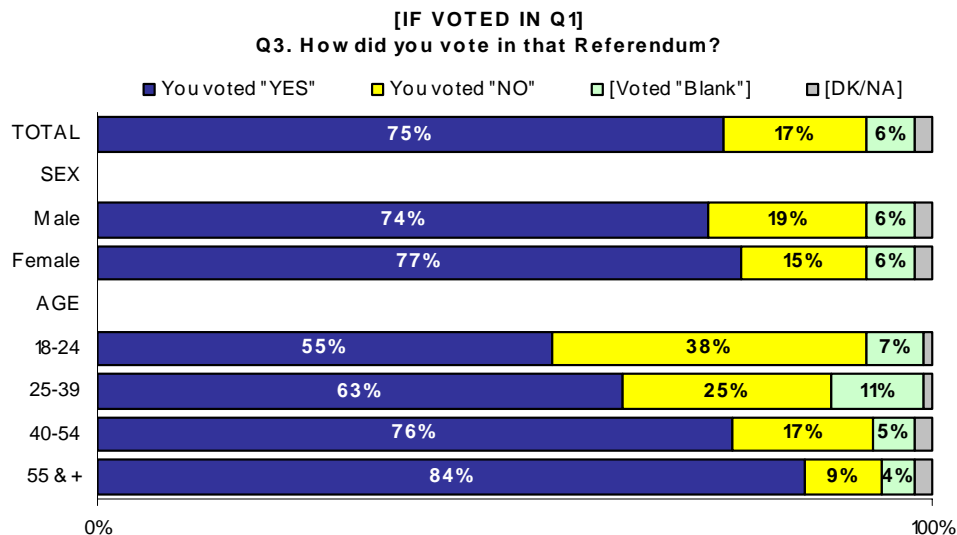
Source questionnaire: Q3

*-Favourable votes a majority in all socio-demographic sectors-*

Amongst actual voters, every group identified in terms of socio-demographic variables voted "Yes" to the treaty establishing a European Constitution.

From this analytical perspective, two results were especially significant: firstly, the extraordinary level of support for the Constitutional text among older voters, who were also the group most likely to turnout.

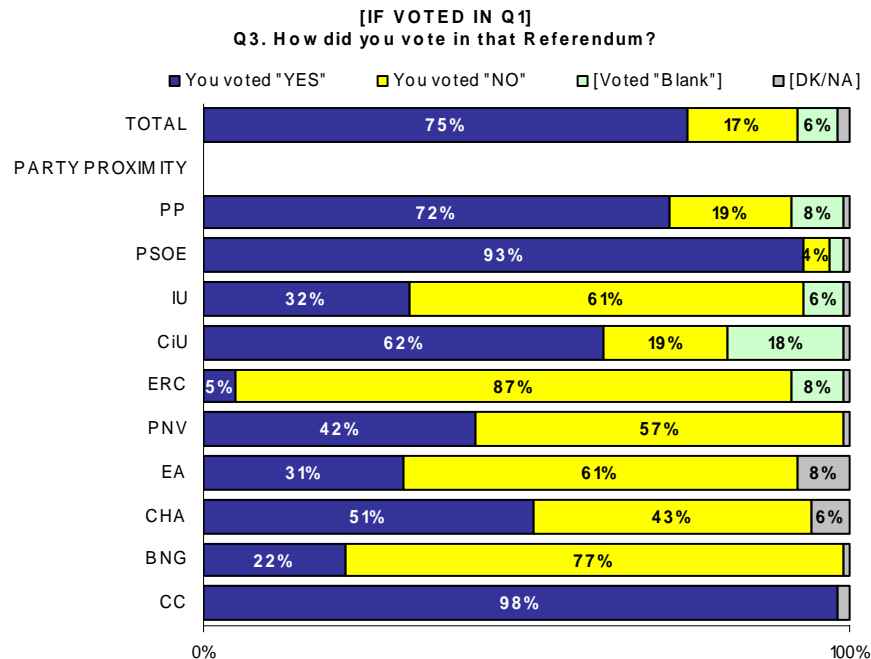
Secondly, we observe that the youngest section of the electorate is not only the least likely to turnout but is also the segment in which opposition to the Treaty has found its strongest voice, albeit in the minority: 38% of interviewees aged between 18 and 24 who went to the polling station voted "No".



Analysing the vote in terms of party affiliation, the result shows a practically unanimous majority of favourable votes amongst participating supporters of PSOE (93% of voters, 55% if we take members into account).

Similarly, among PP followers who voted, almost three out of every four (72%) expressed their support for the Treaty (the proportion amongst members being 32%).

In this last group, we observe that in spite of their leaders' approval of the Constitution, virtually 20% of those who decided to vote on 20<sup>th</sup> of February voted against the Treaty.



The opposite phenomenon can be observed among supporters of the Communist Coalition IU; practically one third between IU followers who turned up at the polling station voted "Yes", i.e. in the opposite way from that indicated by this political group.

Although the weakness of the respondent base data obliges us to be extremely cautious, it appears that the same effects are reproduced amongst followers of nationalist organisations not campaigning for independence, such as CiU and PNV, which also campaigned in favour of the Treaty.

This statement seems to be confirmed by analysing the "No" results in Autonomous Communities. According to data from the Spanish Interior Ministry, the "No" vote was 11% higher in Catalonia and 16% higher in the Basque Country<sup>5</sup>.

In both cases there are structural and clearly political reasons to explain this result: both the Catalanian and Basque party systems are different from those in the rest of Spain and count with more political organisations.

<sup>5</sup> In the Basque Country the "No" vote received 33.66% of the vote, while in Catalonia it reached 28.04%.

In the case of the Basque Country, we find more political organisations in the "No" camp than in any other region: the Batasuna radicals, and the nationalist organisations EA and Aralar). In Catalonia two left-wing parties that experienced a significant advance in the last general elections, ERC and ICV, campaigned for a "No" vote.

Moreover, in both cases, the most important nationalist parties, the PNV (which presides over the Basque autonomous government) and CiU, displayed internal differences which led to a delay in promoting the "Yes" vote.

## 2.2. Knowledge of the text and its effect on the vote.

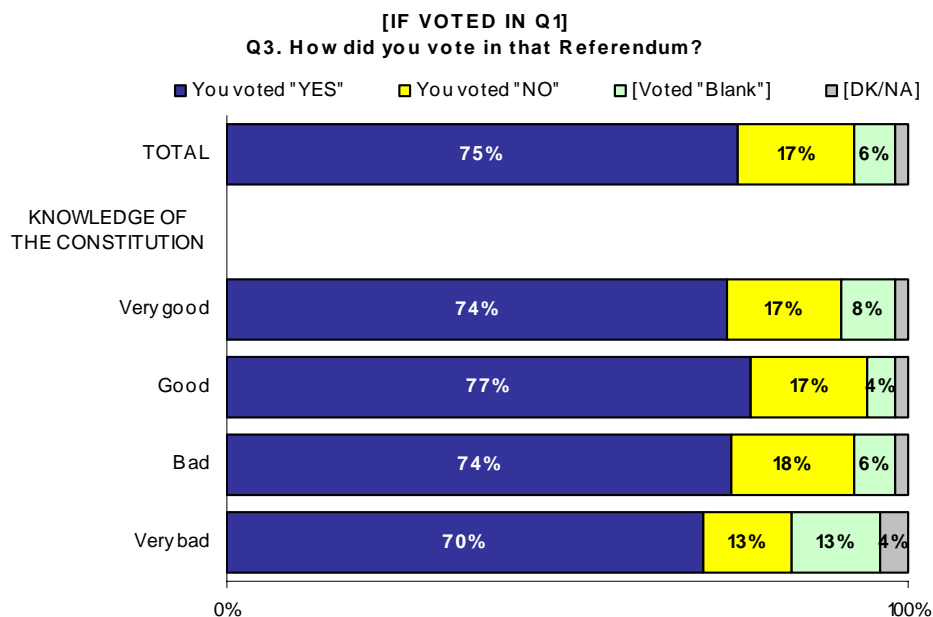
May we conclude that knowledge of the Constitution's contents influenced the result of the vote as well as turnout?

*-A slightly less clear correlation between the "Yes" vote and information about the text-*

When we analyse the result of the vote compared to accurate knowledge of the text we observe that the influence this might have had on the "Yes" vote turns out to be relatively less clear than that observed in terms of electoral mobilisation.

Looking at responses given, we can confirm that although 37% of the interviewees' best informed about the Constitution voted "Yes", this proportion falls to 24% amongst those who had no knowledge of it.

However, translating these results into percentages of voters does not appear to present such clear differences: taking the results with caution due to the small respondent base from which they come, we see that in the first group the "Yes" supporters represent 74% while at the other extreme of the scale the result is very similar at 70%.



### 2.3. The key to the vote

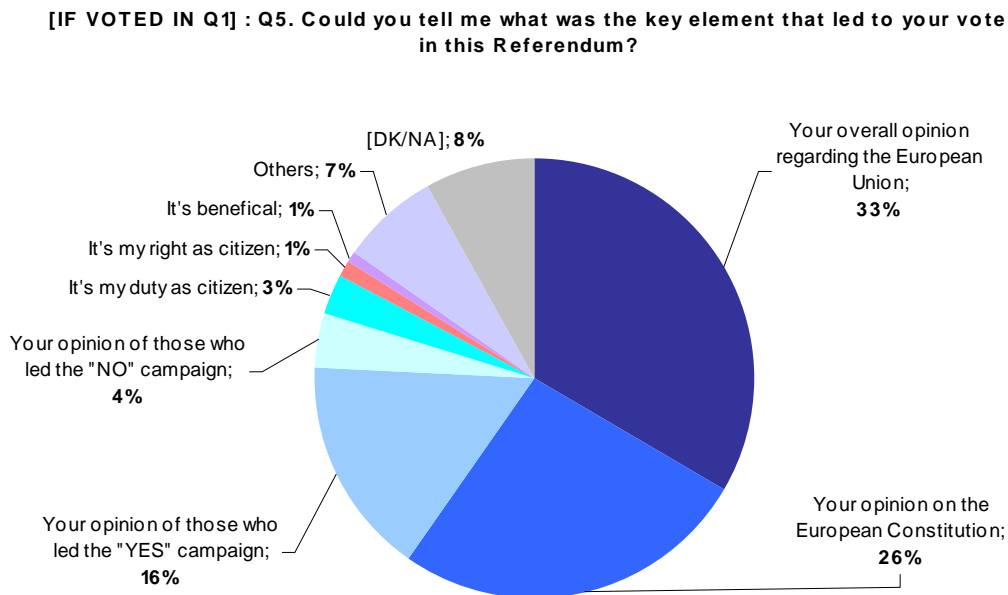
Source questionnaire: Q5

*-People voted more for Europe than the Constitution-*

The generational characteristics of voter turnout and the general criticism of the campaign seem to confirm - as stated at the beginning of the report - that the vote was not the product of an effective and informative campaign but rather reflected reasons of compromise and Europhilia.

If for one out of every three Spanish voters the key factor in their decision to vote was their general attitude towards the European Union (33%), a slightly smaller proportion (26%) claimed to have turned out at the polling station because of their opinion on the European Constitution.

To a lesser extent, the campaign conducted by those wishing to promote the "Yes" vote turned out to be decisive for 16% of voters while that put forward by supporters of a "No" vote played a key role for only 4% of voters.



From a socio-demographic analytical perspective, opinion of the Union was relatively, the most important factor in almost all sectors.

This is slightly more true for men (35%), interviewees aged between 40 and 54 (37%), those aged 55 or over (34%), voters who had who studied full-time for longer (38%) and employees (39%).

The European Constitution itself appears to be the main factor mentioned by the youngest section of voters: almost one in three highlighted this as the key factor in their decision to vote.

In keeping with the results of the vote, the data suggests that the "Yes" campaign seems to have been slightly more decisive for the older portions of the electorate while the message coming from the "No" camp, although less important than other factors, found slightly more sympathy amongst the 18-24 age group.

The pro-Europe or gratitude vote is confirmed when we analyse the results cross-referenced to ideological and voting variables.

- Opinion of the European Union was the key factor for 4 in 10 voters who supported the text.
- Similarly it was the most important factor for supporters of majority parties, which campaigned for a "Yes" vote (37% amongst Socialists and a little less, 32%, amongst PP voters).
- When cross-referencing results with knowledge of the text we see that, for those who knew most about the contents of the Constitution, opinions about it mattered much less than general opinions about the European Union (27% compared to 42%).

Opinions about the Constitution appear, however, to have influenced supporters of the "No" vote above all: for a relative majority (35%) this was the key factor.

This fact appears to be confirmed when we cross-reference the results with party affinities among interviewees: 32% of IU sympathisers and in general the majority<sup>6</sup> of those who declared themselves close to nationalist parties that campaigned against the Constitution (ERC and EA) claimed that their opinion of the Constitution had played a decisive role when deciding on their vote.

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<sup>6</sup> Again, this data should be taken with caution due to the inadequacy of the numerical base.

### 3. The key to the referendum.

Was this a "punishment" abstention? Is the "No" camp profoundly anti-European? How do Spaniards measure the consequences of being the first to express their opinion on the European Constitution at the polling station? These are some of the key questions that we will attempt to clear up over the next few pages.

#### 3.1. Specifics: the importance of the European Union

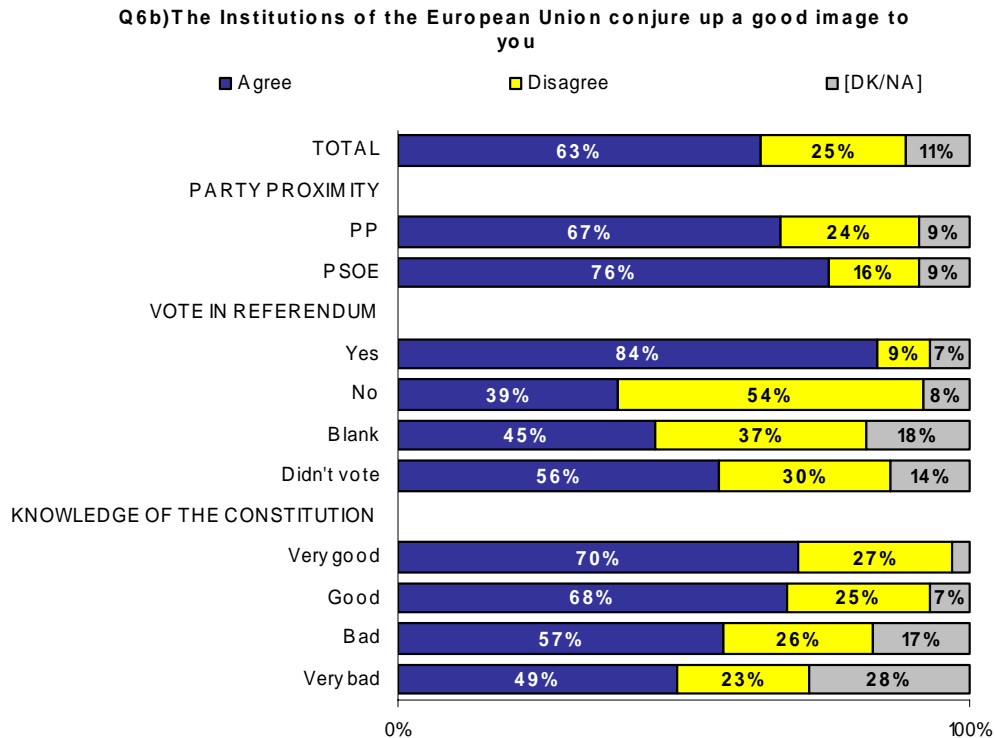
Source questionnaire: Q6b); Q6h)

*-The pro-European stance of the Spanish, built on a positive image of European institutions and an extremely positive opinion of belonging to the Union-*

One of the conclusions we can take from the study is the pro-European stance of the Spaniards who voted on 20<sup>th</sup> of February.

If opinion of the European Union was decisive in the political decision to vote, we should add that this opinion is built upon a very positive image of the European institutions.

The European institutions have a positive image among more than 6 out of every 10 Spaniards interviewed. This opinion is clearly stronger amongst those who voted "Yes" (84%) and among sympathisers with the two main political forces (67% among the PP and 76% for PSOE sympathisers).

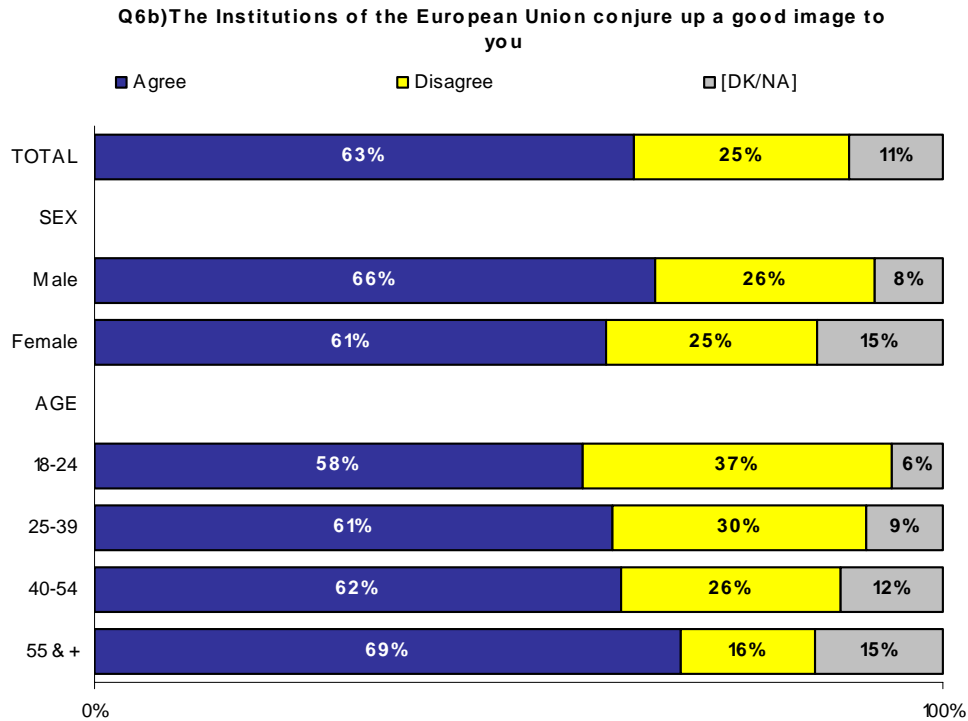


Despite the fact that support for this statement fell among abstainers, more than one in two (56%) still have a positive opinion of Europe and its institutions.

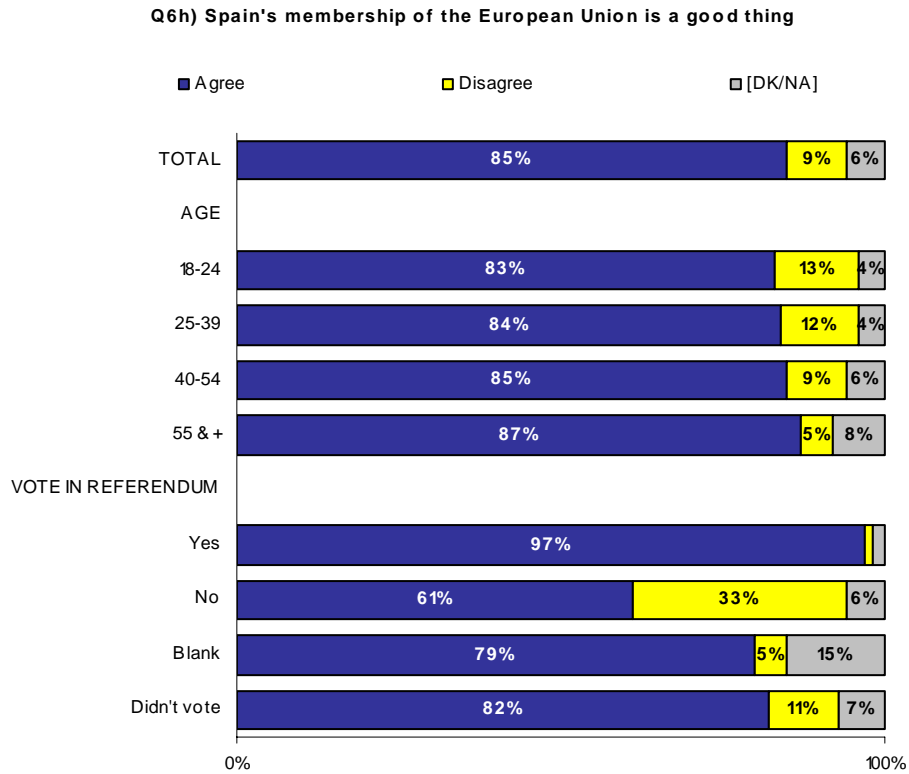
The positive judgment falls, naturally, amongst the "No" supporters. All in all, we observe that a significant proportion of these do not seem especially anti-European: 4 in 10 have a positive view of European institutions.

It is necessary to underline once more the role played by information. In this particular case, the level of agreement with the statement appears to be directly related to the interviewees' knowledge of the text of the Constitution: although 7 in 10 interviewees from the best informed segments approve of it, the proportion falls to 57% among those who possess a mediocre knowledge and 49% among those who know nothing about the Constitution's contents.

From a socio-demographic perspective, we must add that even though a clear majority were in agreement in every group identified, disagreement – and thus a potentially more negative view of Europe – was expressed by almost four out of every five of the young voters interviewed (37% to be exact).



Logically, we should emphasise the positive reading of these results, given the importance that positive opinions have even for those least likely to be in favour. Spanish anti-Europeans, in fact, appear to be so "reluctant". This is at least the conclusion drawn when interviewees take stock of Spain's membership of the European Union.



Almost 9 in 10 interviewees (85%) view Spain's membership of the Union positively. Agreement on this statement predominates in every socio-demographic segment identified, and is even largely supported by 83% of interviewees aged between 18 and 24.

From a more ideological perspective, recognition of the benefits derived by Spain from its membership of the Union is independent of the political sympathies of the interviewee and from the way they voted on the 20<sup>th</sup> of February:

- Among organisations against the Constitution such as the IU, 3 out of 4 sympathisers share this opinion.
- 6 in 10 "No" supporters have a positive view of Spanish membership.

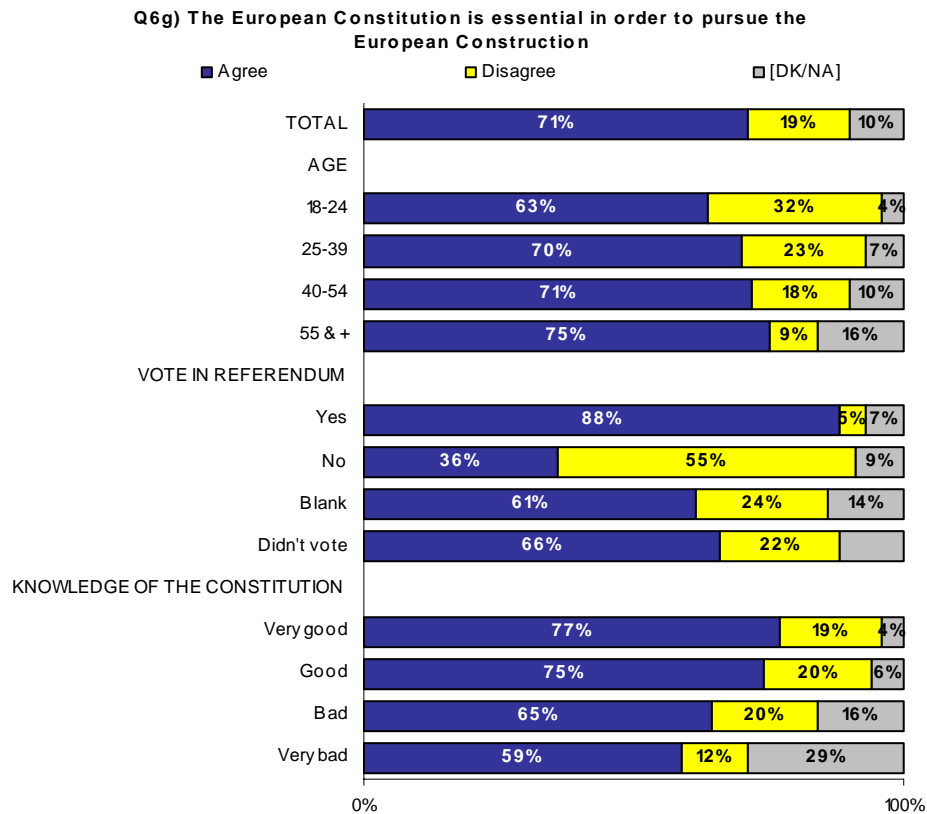


### 3.2 Factors related to the European Constitution

Source questionnaire: Q6g)

*-Abstention from the referendum: far from a form of political statement against the European Construction-*

6 in 10 Spaniards interviewed consider the Constitution to be indispensable to European Construction. The deep political significance of the Constitution, critical to those who supported it with their vote (88%), is also recognised by the majority of abstainers and, paradoxically, by over 1 in 3 supporters of the "No" vote (36%).



Again, and in spite of the fact that better knowledge of the content of the text implies a higher level of awareness of the symbolic role the Constitution would play, this statement is widely supported even by the less well-informed (59%). It is in any case necessary to highlight that almost 3 in 10 interviewees in this group expressed no opinion in this respect.

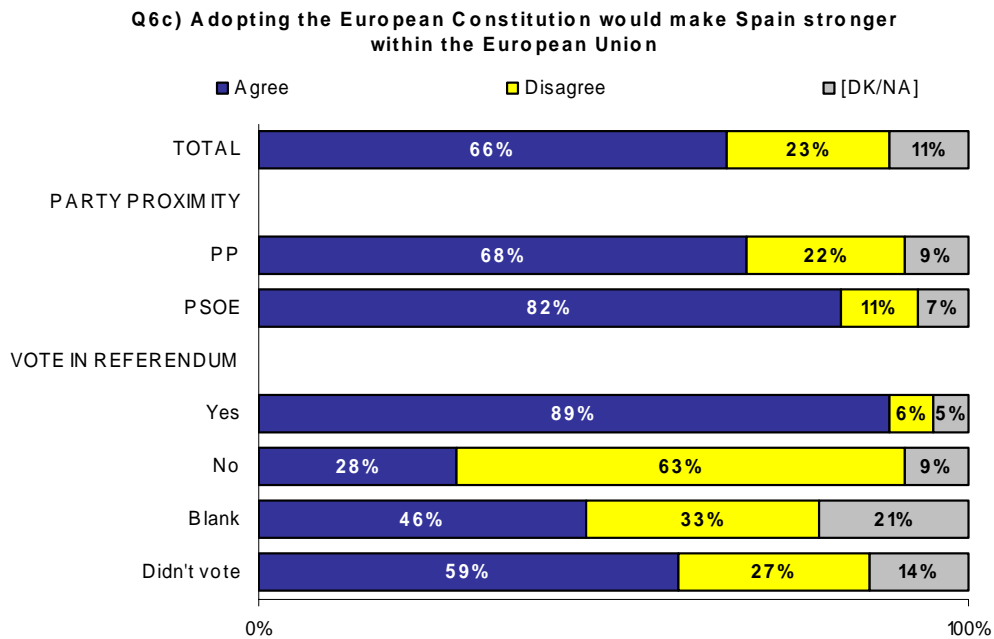
Support for this statement is also in the majority in all the socio-demographic groups identified. It is worth pointing out that, in each case, belief in the Constitution as essential in order to pursue European construction increases with age (75% of interviewees aged 55 or over compared with 63% among the youngest).

*-The majority are convinced that the referendum result reinforces Spain's role at the heart of the European Union-*

Source questionnaire: Q6c)

Spanish citizens are convinced not only that the Constitution is essential in order to pursue European Construction but also that the support it received in the referendum will lead to a reinforcement of Spain's role within the European Union.

Naturally, this idea is particularly strong among "Yes" supporters, principally voters (89%) and supporters of PSOE (82%). All in all, the vision of a Spain strengthened in Europe thanks to the referendum does not appear to be affected by abstention: 6 in 10 of those who did not vote believe that the adoption of the Constitution will nevertheless have positive effects for the country in Europe.



The citizens who voted "Yes" to a treaty which reduces the blocking capacity of many countries, including Spain, also tend to believe that it will have an overall strengthening effect on Spain's role in the European Union".

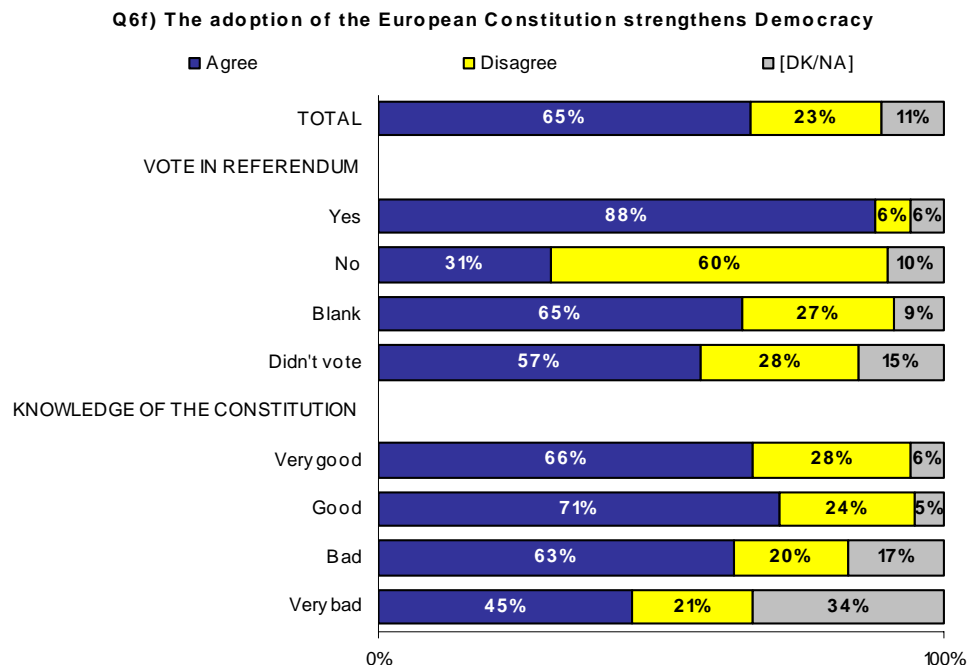
Quite apart from information about the structural reforms that the Constitution will introduce to the European institutions, in many cases support for the European Constitution has been seen by some political analysts as backing for the change in Spain's foreign policy under the Zapatero government, which has all along sought to emphasise its markedly pro-European intentions<sup>7</sup>.

*-The European Constitution, a democratic symbol-*

Source questionnaire: Q6f)

In more general terms, the European Constitution seems to be a symbol of democracy: at least, that is what 65% of interviewees thought, convinced that their adoption of it strengthens this political system.

Again, this is an opinion supported by a majority of interviewees in each socio-demographic and political sector, even though the young exhibit a larger degree of scepticism than the rest (36% do not seem to agree with this idea) although naturally the majority (60%) of those against the Constitution were not in agreement with this statement.



To underline once again the importance of knowledge of the text when evaluating its implications: although 6 out of 10 "very well-" or "well-" informed interviewees appreciated the value of the Constitution as a democratic paradigm, this proportion fell to 45% amongst those who knew absolutely nothing about it.

<sup>7</sup> Last time during the speech pronounced by José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero at French's National Assembly on March the 1<sup>st</sup>

### 3.3 The impact of the Spanish result on the forthcoming votes on the Constitution.

At the time of writing, in addition to Spain, the Constitutional Treaty has been ratified by a parliamentary procedure in Lithuania, Hungary and Slovenia. Naturally attention will now turn to other countries that have also opted to hold a referendum as a means of ratifying the text.

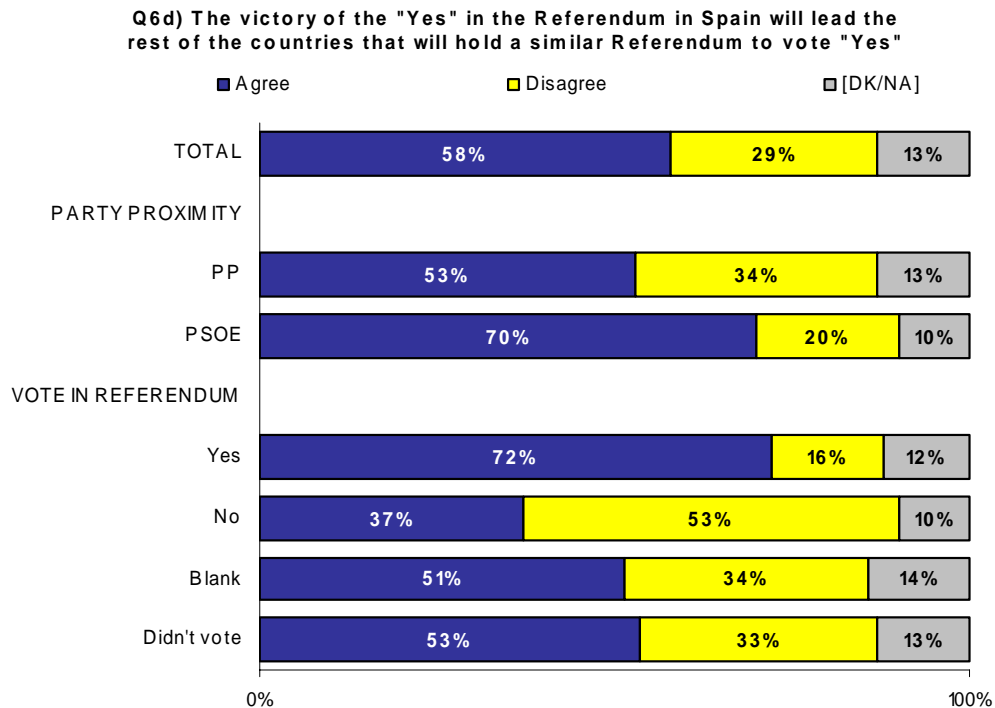
In this respect the Spanish result has awakened expectations about which the interviewees expressed themselves.

*-A majority convinced of the potential influence of a Spanish "Yes" on the results of other European referenda-*

Source questionnaire: Q6d) Q6e)

Almost 6 in 10 interviewees believe that the Spanish "Yes" will be reproduced in the other Member States that have planned similar votes. The results are even higher amongst the supporters of PSOE (70%) and "Yes" voters (72%).

In a more limited fashion but still with a majority, 1 in 2 supporters of PP and 1 in 2 abstainers share this vision of the Spanish result.

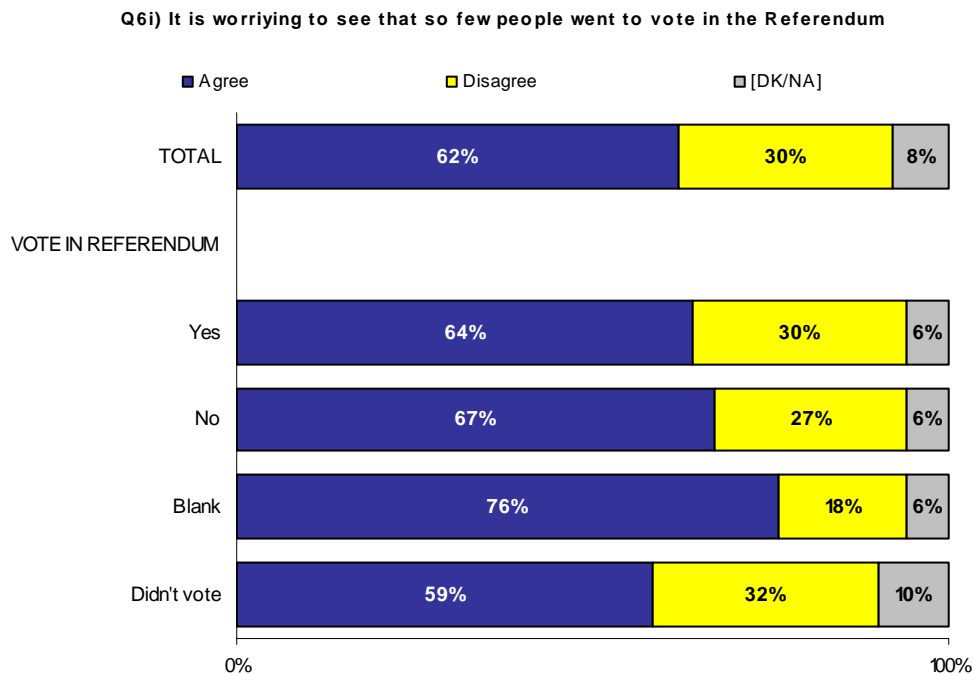


The Spanish are less clear about the possible effects of the Spanish abstention on other European votes. It is, as a matter of fact extraordinarily difficult to forecast in which direction Spanish abstention could influence the turnout in other countries.

This uncertainty is proved by a clear division in opinions, although the idea that the low turnout level need not affect other referenda seems to predominate slightly (47% as opposed to 41% who think the opposite).

Those who turned out to vote, tend more to think that the turnout of other Europeans citizens, called to vote in a similar referendum, will follow its own path, compared to those that abstained. This opinion is relatively stronger among those who supported the Constitutional Treaty.

Lastly, the abstention was worrying in the eyes of a majority of interviewees (62%), paradoxically even amongst those who did not vote on the 20<sup>th</sup> of February (59%).



### 3.4 Knowledge of the text

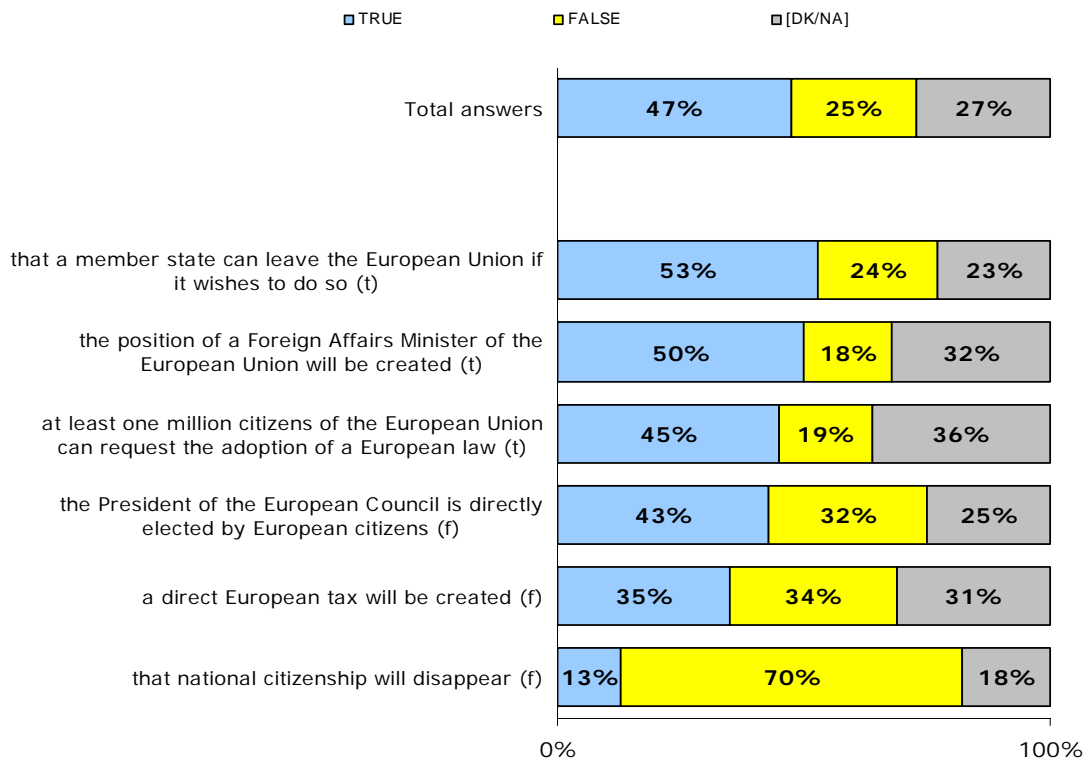
Throughout the study, for analysis purposes, we have used an index of information about the text based on answers given to a quiz-type question. Furthermore, we have analysed the influence that the level of information about the content has had in terms of voter turnout. We are now going to analyse the responses given to each of the statement proposed<sup>8</sup>.

Source questionnaire: Q8)

*-A completely insufficient knowledge-*

On average, almost half of those interviewed answered incorrectly (25%) or could not give a specific answer to each of the constitutional provisions tested (27%). The rest of the citizens proved their knowledge of the European Constitution (47%). The following graph clearly shows that, far from having a solid knowledge, Spanish citizens are still unfamiliar with some of the key articles included in the Constitutional Treaty:

**Q8. For each of the following statements, tell me if, in your opinion, it is true or false. It is planned in the European Constitution that ... (% thinking it is...)**



<sup>8</sup> The test comprised three correct statements ("It is planned in the European Constitution that the position of a Foreign Affairs Minister of the European Union will be created", "At least one million citizens of the European Union can request the adoption of a European law", "A member state can leave the European Union if it wishes to do so") and three false statements (It is planned in the European Constitution that "the President of the European Council is directly elected by European citizens", "A direct European tax will be created", "National citizenship will disappear").

Although it is widely known that the European Constitution contains no plan to abolish national citizenship (with 70% of correct answers), or that the position of a Foreign Affairs Minister of the European Union will be created (50%), or that a Member State can leave the European Union if it wishes to do so (53%), equally the people who, erroneously, think that that the European Constitution plans to introduce a direct European tax (35%) and that the President of the European Council will be directly elected by European citizens are in a slight majority.

It is also worth pointing out the high level of cases in which no response was obtained, especially in regard to the citizen's right of initiative (36%).

If we analyse in more detail the average percentage of right and wrong answers supplied, we may observe some interesting details that should be borne in mind in relation to communication about the Constitution:

- Ten percentage points separate the average number of men answering correctly (52%) from the average number of women (42%).
- The level of knowledge and the level of education are, logically enough, closely correlated: 53% of those who have continued their full-time studies until the age of 21 or older answered correctly, compared to 42% who did so among those whose education ceased at the age of 15 or younger.
- In terms of occupation, the self-employed and employees knew the text better than manual workers and people without a professional activity.
- Lastly, knowledge of the text of the Constitution appears to have been more widespread in large cities (53%) than in rural areas (41%).

#### 4. Sources of information about the referendum.

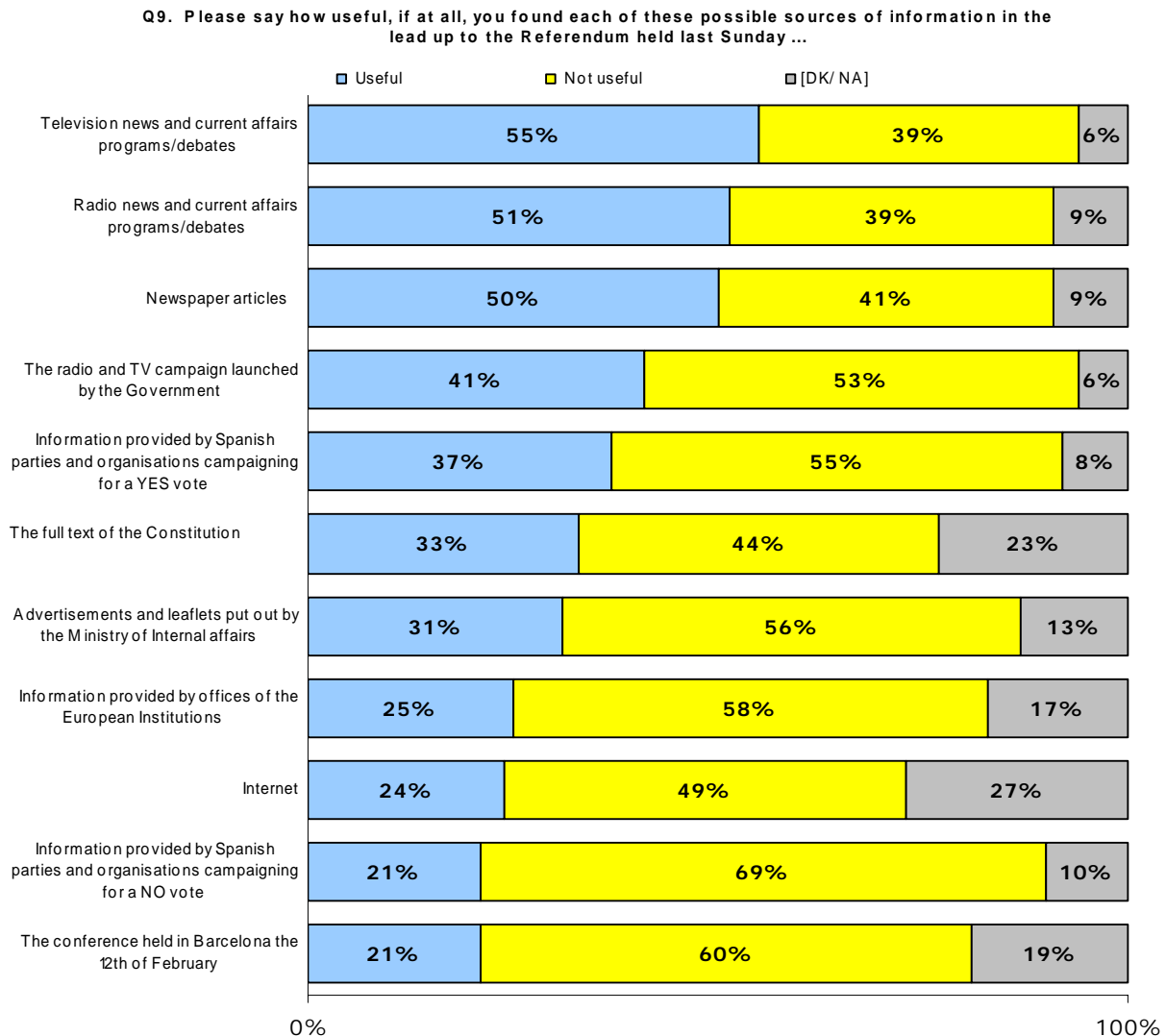
We have been able to observe that a lack of information is the main cause of abstention, or at least the reason most frequently given by abstainers when explaining their decision not to vote.

It is therefore interesting to analyse the efficiency of the different information sources used by the interviewees with regard to the referendum of the 20<sup>th</sup> of February.

Source questionnaire: Q9f); Q9g); Q9h)

*-Communication media more useful than official information sources -*

An initial glance at the results exposes firstly the limited effectiveness of institutional and official mechanisms which are usually put into operation before a vote of this kind; and secondly the relevance of the mass media, television, radio and press (in that order), as the media that appear to have demonstrated a more effective capacity for circulating information.





Around half of the interviewees confirm that the news as well as television or radio debates and press articles were useful to them in the lead up to the referendum.

The efficiency of other channels appears to be much more debatable: although 41% thought the radio and television information campaign launched by the Government was effective, only 31% thought the same of the publicity and leaflets distributed by the Interior Ministry and only 25% defended the usefulness of information sent directly from the European institutions.

At a party level, organisations which campaigned for the "Yes" vote come out slightly better (with judgments of the information provided being 37% positive) than the parties who opposed the Treaty (21%).

The Internet was only useful for 24% of those interviewed, while the conference organised in Barcelona on 12<sup>th</sup> of February with the participation of national and international political leaders was only considered effective by 21% of interviewees<sup>9</sup>.

One in three Spaniards interviewed thought that the information obtained directly from the complete text of the Constitution, distributed free on the initiative of some newspapers, played a valid role in preparing for the referendum.

A slightly more detailed reading of the data allows us to verify that those who supported the Treaty with their vote appear to have been relatively more susceptible or sensitive to information from official channels (43%) and especially from parties campaigning for the "Yes" vote (54%). All in all it appears that the communications media are, as for the other groups analysed, the most effective means of information.

In the same manner, if we cross reference these results with the level of actual knowledge about the Constitution we see that those who knew most about the text were more likely than average to stress the value of information from the press, television and radio (6 in 10 of the interviewees thought this).

Furthermore, this group proved to be much more critical than the average interviewee with respect to the information supplied by European institutions (74%), the Government via television and radio (58%), and the Barcelona conference (69%). An identical phenomenon was repeated when a judgment was sought on the effectiveness of information supplied by political organisations supporting the "Yes" vote (64%).

The Spanish experience appears to expose certain errors or erroneous campaign strategies.

Information is, according to the data, a key element in mobilising voters, and in this case it has not been communicated in a valid or efficient manner by the parties and official institutions to those taking part, or to those with an above average level of knowledge about the text.

The lesson that can be learnt for other, similar referenda is that even if the mass media seem to be the most efficient channel of information, the content of this information should first come from political parties and national and European institutions, thereby ensuring that citizens can handle all the necessary information prior to a vote of such crucial political importance.

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<sup>9</sup> According to the latest findings of the General Media Survey (October-November 2004), the percentage of internet users in Spain is 33%.

## CONCLUSION

On the 20<sup>th</sup> of February last, Spain held a consultative referendum on the Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe. This resulted in the support of almost 8 out of 10 voters (76.73% compared to 17.24% for the "No"). Results of this post-referendum study show, without a doubt, that Spaniards sent a message of support to the European Union and that they voted more in line with their personal feeling about the Union than with regard to their opinion on the Constitution.

However, the clear "yes" result must be balanced with the fact that more than half of those eligible to vote did not take part in this consultation. It was indeed the first time for this country that a European Union issue was submitted directly to citizens for their approval.

It would be, in any case, extremely inappropriate to analyse these results in terms of conventional elections: referenda could appear to be sometimes uncertain for Governments, as shown by recent experiences in Denmark and Sweden on the Euro. Issues tackled in these types of consultations do not seem to arouse the same interest compared to parliamentary elections for example. Besides, it could mobilise more opponents who often turnout just to demonstrate their disapproval of ruling parties. In the Spanish case, the lack of uncertainty regarding the final result and the fact of being faced with a less competitive election than usual (as the "Yes" was supported by both of the main political parties) figures among other factors of abstention.

A comparative analysis of turnout in European elections and in the referendum indicates moreover **the existence of a structural abstention when it comes to European affairs: 70% of those who did not take part in the referendum did not vote in the 13<sup>th</sup> of June elections**. In that sense, it seems that Europe remains a political and institutional entity from which many electors feel distant, even though they recognize the advantages of Spanish membership of the EU. This group is particularly significant amongst young people (63% did not turn out and almost 80% of them did not vote in the last European elections).

However, **this study seems to show that the level of information on the Constitution has played an important role in the mobilisation of voters**. Turnout seems to mainly nourish itself from groups who know the Constitution best and in general, non-voters claim that lack of information explains the reason why they did not turnout.

Almost half the respondents reproach what they perceived as a late launch of the campaign. In that sense, the "official campaign" conducted by political organisations and public institutions, seems to have played a less relevant and efficient role than that played by the media. Television, radio and the press appear to be perceived as the most useful channels when transmitting information. However, the content of this information has to come from political parties and national and European institutions. The Spanish experience shows that in order to mobilise citizens there is a need for sustainable effort in informing and encouraging debate on the Constitution.

# ANNEXES

Q1. Dimanche dernier a été organisé un référendum pour l'adoption du Traité qui établit une Constitution pour l'Europe. Avez- vous voté lors de ce référendum?

Q1. Last sunday, a Referendum was held on the approval of the treaty that establishes a Constitution for Europe. Did you vote in that Referendum?

	Total	Oui, vous avez voté / Yes, you voted	Non, vous n'avez pas voté / No, you did not vote
<b>Espagne / Spain</b>			
ES	2014	42%	58%
<b>Sexe / Sex</b>			
Homme / Male	907	44%	56%
Femme / Female	1107	41%	59%
<b>Age</b>			
18-24	198	27%	73%
25-39	549	31%	69%
40-54	612	42%	58%
55 & +	655	59%	41%
<b>Education</b>			
15 & -	566	47%	53%
16-20	646	37%	63%
21 & +	654	40%	60%
<b>Profession / occupation</b>			
Indépendants / Self-employees	212	36%	64%
Employés / Employees	587	39%	61%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	251	33%	67%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	952	47%	53%
<b>Habitat / Locality type</b>			
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1044	43%	57%
Autres villes / Other towns	543	40%	60%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	427	44%	56%
<b>Proximité partisane / Party proximity</b>			
PP	472	43%	57%
PSOE	728	58%	42%
IU	113	48%	52%
CiU	42	48%	52%
ERC	49	29%	71%
PNV	25	46%	54%
EA	9	28%	72%
CHA	7	68%	32%
BNG	15	71%	29%
CC	16	53%	47%
<b>Vote au référendum / Vote in referendum</b>			
Oui / Yes	945	100%	0%
Non / No	156	100%	0%
Blanc / Blank	78	100%	0%
N'a pas voté / Did not vote	622	0%	100%
<b>Connaissance de la Constitution / Knowledge of the constitution</b>			
Très bonne / Very good	335	50%	50%
Bonne / Good	952	42%	58%
Mauvaise / Bad	550	42%	58%
Très mauvaise / Very bad	177	33%	67%

Q2. Laquelle des affirmations suivante, se rapproche le plus de la raison pour laquelle vous n'avez pas voté lors du référendum sur la Constitution européenne organisé dimanche dernier?

Q2. Which of the following statements come closest to your reason for not voting in the Referendum on the European Constitution held last Sunday?

	Total	En réalité, vous aviez l'intention de voter mais certaines circonstances (imprévues) vous en ont empêché / You really intended to vote but circumstances on the day prevented you	Simplemen t parce que vous ne vous intéressez pas à la politique / You are just not interested in politics	Vous n'êtes pas intéressé par l'Union européenne / You are not interested in the European Union	Vous n'êtes pas intéressé par une Constitution pour l'Europe / You are not interested in Constitution for Europe	Vous ne disposez pas d'information suffisante / You did not have enough information	Voter n'a pas de conséquence, ne change rien / Vote has no consequences, does not change anything	Vous ne saviez pas qu'un référendum était organisé / You did not know there was a Referendum	Il a manqué de débats publics, la campagne électorale a été insuffis. / There has been a lack of public debate, a lack of electoral campaign	La Constitution européenne ne est trop complexe / The European Constitution is too complex	Pas la peine de voter car évident que "oui" l'emportera i t dans tous cas / No point in voting because obvious that "Yes" be chosen anyway	[AUTRES] / [OTHER]	[NSP/SR] / [DK/NA]
<b>Espagne / Spain</b>													
ES	622	28%	13%	3%	3%	30%	8%	1%	10%	3%	9%	11%	2%
<b>Sexe / Sex</b>													
Homme / Male	268	25%	14%	3%	3%	27%	9%	0%	8%	3%	9%	15%	2%
Femme / Female	354	30%	12%	3%	3%	33%	7%	1%	12%	3%	9%	8%	1%
<b>Age</b>													
18-24	99	26%	15%	4%	2%	36%	7%	1%	8%	3%	11%	6%	0%
25-39	226	29%	17%	1%	3%	32%	9%	1%	10%	1%	8%	5%	2%
40-54	180	33%	9%	3%	2%	27%	4%	0%	12%	4%	11%	13%	2%
55 & +	117	21%	11%	3%	3%	27%	12%	0%	10%	5%	6%	23%	2%
<b>Education</b>													
15 & -	152	35%	11%	4%	3%	30%	5%	2%	11%	2%	8%	11%	1%
16-20	228	23%	17%	3%	3%	32%	6%	1%	11%	5%	9%	9%	1%
21 & +	214	29%	11%	2%	3%	30%	14%	0%	10%	2%	10%	9%	2%
<b>Profession / occupation</b>													
Indépendants / Self-employees	75	31%	14%	0%	0%	27%	6%	0%	9%	3%	6%	13%	5%
Employés / Employees	192	28%	15%	3%	4%	32%	10%	0%	11%	3%	10%	7%	1%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	93	26%	13%	3%	2%	29%	5%	2%	10%	3%	13%	11%	0%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	259	27%	12%	3%	3%	31%	9%	1%	9%	3%	7%	13%	2%
<b>Habitat / Locality type</b>													
Grands centres / Metropolitan	318	26%	12%	2%	1%	27%	11%	0%	11%	3%	8%	14%	1%
Autres villes / Other towns	182	26%	18%	2%	3%	38%	7%	1%	8%	1%	6%	11%	1%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	122	34%	10%	4%	6%	29%	5%	1%	10%	4%	13%	4%	4%

Total	En réalité, vous aviez l'intention de voter mais certaines circonstances (imprévues) vous ont empêché / You really intended to vote but circumstances on the day prevented you	Simplemen t parce que vous ne vous intéressez pas à la politique / You are just not interested in politics	Vous n'êtes pas intéressé par l'Union européenne / You are not interested in the European Union	Vous n'êtes pas intéressé par une Constitution pour l'Europe / You are not interested in Constitution for Europe	Vous ne disposiez pas d'information suffisante / You did not have enough information	Voter n'a pas de conséquence, ne change rien / Vote has no consequences, does not change anything	Vous ne saviez pas qu'un référendum était organisé / You did not know there was a Referendum	Il a manqué de débats publics, la campagne électorale a été insuffis. / There has been a lack of public debate, a lack of electoral campaign	La Constitution européenne est trop complexe / The European Constitution is too complex	Pas la peine de voter car évident que "oui" l'emportera i t dans tous cas / No point in voting because obvious that "Yes" be chosen anyway	[AUTRES] / [OTHER]	[NSP/SR] / [DK/NA]
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Espagne / Spain													
ES	622	28%	13%	3%	3%	30%	8%	1%	10%	3%	9%	11%	2%
Proximité partisane / Party proximity													
PP	162	22%	8%	3%	2%	36%	13%	1%	11%	1%	8%	16%	2%
PSOE	147	32%	8%	1%	2%	31%	6%	1%	15%	1%	12%	12%	0%
IU	40	18%	3%	5%	2%	37%	9%	0%	30%	1%	14%	12%	0%
CIU	15	17%	21%	0%	0%	47%	0%	0%	18%	0%	26%	10%	0%
ERC	22	20%	3%	7%	3%	35%	24%	0%	2%	3%	23%	4%	0%
PNV	10	26%	0%	7%	0%	41%	11%	0%	11%	0%	11%	20%	2%
EA	5	27%	0%	45%	0%	49%	0%	0%	0%	45%	24%	0%	0%
CHA	1	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
BNG	4	0%	19%	0%	0%	49%	0%	0%	0%	47%	0%	34%	0%
CC	3	0%	53%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Vote au référendum / Vote in referendum													
Oui / Yes	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Non / No	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Blanc / Blank	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
N'a pas voté / Did not vote	622	28%	13%	3%	3%	30%	8%	1%	10%	3%	9%	11%	2%
Connaissance de la Constitution / Knowledge of the constitution													
Très bonne / Very good	80	24%	17%	1%	2%	26%	11%	0%	12%	2%	5%	13%	0%
Bonne / Good	283	27%	15%	4%	2%	28%	9%	0%	10%	4%	12%	9%	2%
Mauvaise / Bad	186	31%	12%	2%	3%	35%	8%	1%	10%	1%	9%	11%	0%
Très mauvaise / Very bad	73	24%	6%	0%	4%	35%	6%	1%	8%	3%	2%	16%	6%

Q3. Qu'avez-vous voté lors de ce référendum? Avez-vous voté "Oui" en faveur du Traité qui établit une Constitution pour l'Europe ou "Non", contre celui-ci?

Q3. How did you vote in that Referendum? Did you vote "Yes" in favour of the treaty that establishes a Constitution for Europe or "No" against it?

	Total	Vous avez voté "OUI" / You voted "YES"	Vous avez voté "NON" / You voted "NO"	[Vous avez voté "Blanc"] / [Voted "Blank"]	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]
<b>Espagne / Spain</b>					
ES	1392	75%	17%	6%	2%
<b>Sexe / Sex</b>					
Homme / Male	639	74%	19%	6%	2%
Femme / Female	753	77%	15%	6%	2%
<b>Age</b>					
18-24	99	55%	38%	7%	1%
25-39	323	63%	25%	11%	1%
40-54	432	76%	17%	5%	2%
55 & +	538	84%	9%	4%	2%
<b>Education</b>					
15 & -	414	83%	11%	3%	3%
16-20	418	73%	19%	6%	1%
21 & +	440	66%	23%	9%	2%
<b>Profession / occupation</b>					
Indépendants / Self-employees	137	71%	24%	3%	2%
Employés / Employees	395	73%	18%	7%	2%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	158	66%	26%	7%	1%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	693	79%	13%	6%	2%
<b>Habitat / Locality type</b>					
Grands centres / Metropolitan	726	74%	18%	6%	2%
Autres villes / Other towns	361	76%	17%	5%	2%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	305	76%	15%	7%	2%
<b>Proximité partisane / Party proximity</b>					
PP	310	72%	19%	8%	1%
PSOE	581	93%	4%	2%	1%
IU	73	32%	61%	6%	1%
CiU	27	62%	19%	18%	1%
ERC	27	5%	87%	8%	1%
PNV	15	42%	57%	0%	1%
EA	4	31%	61%	0%	8%
CHA	6	51%	43%	0%	6%
BNG	11	22%	77%	0%	1%
CC	13	98%	0%	0%	2%
<b>Vote au référendum / Vote in referendum</b>					
Oui / Yes	945	100%	0%	0%	0%
Non / No	156	0%	100%	0%	0%
Blanc / Blank	78	0%	0%	100%	0%
N'a pas voté / Did not vote	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Connaissance de la Constitution / Knowledge of the constitution</b>					
Très bonne / Very good	255	74%	17%	8%	2%
Bonne / Good	669	77%	17%	4%	2%
Mauvaise / Bad	364	74%	18%	6%	2%
Très mauvaise / Very bad	104	70%	13%	13%	4%

Q4. Pouvez-vous me dire approximativement quand avez-vous décidé ce que vous alliez voter au référendum sur la Constitution européenne?

Q4. Can you tell me roughly when did you make up your mind how you would vote in the Referendum on the European Constitution?

	Total	Au moment de l'annonce du référendum / At the time the Referendum was announced	Assez tôt, au début de la campagne sur le référendum / Fairly early on during the Referendum campaign	Au cours des dernières semaines de la campagne / In the final weeks of the campaign	La semaine avant le référendum / The week before the Referendum	Le jour même du référendum / On the day of the Referendum itself	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]
<b>Espagne / Spain</b>							
ES	1392	35%	23%	16%	15%	10%	2%
<b>Sexe / Sex</b>							
Homme / Male	639	38%	25%	14%	13%	9%	1%
Femme / Female	753	32%	21%	18%	16%	11%	2%
<b>Age</b>							
18-24	99	17%	30%	22%	16%	15%	0%
25-39	323	30%	25%	13%	19%	11%	1%
40-54	432	33%	19%	19%	15%	9%	3%
55 & +	538	42%	23%	14%	12%	8%	1%
<b>Education</b>							
15 & -	414	40%	18%	16%	13%	11%	2%
16-20	418	34%	21%	18%	14%	11%	0%
21 & +	440	31%	29%	15%	17%	8%	0%
<b>Profession / occupation</b>							
Indépendants / Self-employees	137	41%	22%	13%	16%	7%	2%
Employés / Employees	395	34%	23%	16%	18%	9%	1%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	158	34%	19%	21%	10%	15%	0%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	693	35%	24%	15%	14%	10%	2%
<b>Habitat / Locality type</b>							
Grands centres / Metropolitan	726	33%	23%	17%	14%	11%	2%
Autres villes / Other towns	361	38%	20%	14%	18%	10%	1%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	305	36%	25%	15%	13%	8%	3%
<b>Proximité partisane / Party proximity</b>							
PP	310	32%	24%	16%	16%	10%	2%
PSOE	581	39%	24%	14%	15%	6%	1%
IU	73	18%	26%	28%	9%	18%	1%
CiU	27	40%	22%	6%	14%	17%	1%
ERC	27	8%	20%	24%	36%	0%	11%
PNV	15	44%	2%	34%	13%	7%	0%
EA	4	39%	34%	27%	0%	0%	0%
CHA	6	15%	0%	37%	48%	0%	0%
BNG	11	27%	19%	10%	17%	26%	1%
CC	13	20%	58%	17%	2%	3%	0%
<b>Vote au référendum / Vote in referendum</b>							
Oui / Yes	945	39%	24%	14%	13%	9%	1%
Non / No	156	24%	23%	23%	14%	12%	4%
Blanc / Blank	78	13%	18%	17%	31%	20%	0%
N'a pas voté / Did not vote	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Connaissance de la Constitution / Knowledge of the constitution</b>							
Très bonne / Very good	255	36%	29%	16%	11%	8%	1%
Bonne / Good	669	34%	22%	15%	17%	11%	1%
Mauvaise / Bad	364	37%	21%	16%	14%	9%	2%
Très mauvaise / Very bad	104	31%	22%	17%	12%	13%	6%



Q5. Pourriez-vous me dire quel fut l'élément clef qui vous a conduit à voter lors de ce Référendum?  
Q5. Could you tell me what was the key element that led to your vote in this Referendum?

	Total	Votre opinion sur la Constitution européenne / Your opinion on the European Constitution	Votre opinion générale sur l'Union européenne / Your overall opinion regarding the European Union	Votre opinion sur ceux qui ont mené la campagne pour le "Oui" / Your opinion of those who led the "YES" campaign	Votre opinion sur ceux qui ont mené la campagne pour le "Non" / Your opinion of those who led the "NO" campaign	Votre opinion sur ceux qui ont mené la campagne pour le "Oui" / It's my duty as citizen	C'est mon devoir en tant que citoyen / It's my right as citizen	C'est avantageux\ C'es t une bonne chose pour l'Espagne / It is beneficial\It is a good thing for Spain	Autres / Others	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]
<b>Espagne / Spain</b>										
ES	1392	26%	33%	15%	4%	3%	1%	1%	7%	8%
<b>Sexe / Sex</b>										
Homme / Male	639	28%	35%	15%	4%	1%	1%	2%	7%	7%
Femme / Female	753	24%	31%	16%	4%	4%	2%	1%	7%	10%
<b>Age</b>										
18-24	99	31%	21%	13%	8%	4%	0%	2%	11%	6%
25-39	323	29%	33%	10%	5%	3%	3%	1%	9%	6%
40-54	432	27%	37%	11%	5%	2%	1%	2%	7%	7%
55 & +	538	23%	34%	20%	3%	2%	1%	1%	6%	10%
<b>Education</b>										
15 & -	414	22%	34%	18%	3%	4%	0%	0%	5%	11%
16-20	418	27%	33%	16%	5%	2%	2%	2%	5%	6%
21 & +	440	31%	38%	9%	4%	2%	1%	1%	10%	4%
<b>Profession / occupation</b>										
Indépendants / Self-employees	137	33%	33%	17%	2%	0%	0%	1%	7%	8%
Employés / Employees	395	29%	39%	10%	4%	2%	2%	2%	6%	5%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	158	27%	32%	16%	7%	4%	2%	2%	8%	3%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	693	23%	32%	18%	4%	3%	1%	1%	7%	10%
<b>Habitat / Locality type</b>										
Grands centres / Metropolitan	726	27%	35%	13%	4%	2%	1%	2%	7%	7%
Autres villes / Other towns	361	26%	34%	19%	2%	2%	1%	1%	5%	10%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	305	24%	30%	16%	5%	3%	3%	1%	9%	8%

	Total	Votre opinion sur la Constitution européenne / Your opinion on the European Constitution	Votre opinion générale sur l'Union européenne / Your overall opinion regarding the European Union	Votre opinion sur ceux qui ont mené la campagne pour le "Oui" / Your opinion of those who led the "YES" campaign	Votre opinion sur ceux qui ont mené la campagne pour le "Non" / Your opinion of those who led the "NO" campaign	Votre opinion sur ceux qui ont mené la campagne pour le "Oui" / It's my duty as citizen	C'est mon devoir en tant que citoyen / It's my right as citizen	C'est avantageux\ C'es t une bonne chose pour l'Espagne / It is beneficial\It is a good thing for Spain	Autres / Others	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]
<b>Espagne / Spain</b>										
ES	1392	26%	33%	15%	4%	3%	1%	1%	7%	8%
<b>Proximité partisane / Party proximity</b>										
PP	310	23%	32%	18%	3%	4%	1%	1%	7%	9%
PSOE	581	25%	37%	19%	1%	2%	1%	2%	4%	7%
IU	73	32%	18%	6%	20%	2%	2%	3%	12%	3%
CiU	27	21%	34%	18%	7%	0%	2%	0%	12%	5%
ERC	27	42%	15%	5%	38%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
PNV	15	15%	22%	7%	27%	0%	7%	0%	17%	5%
EA	4	61%	31%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%
CHA	6	8%	43%	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%
BNG	11	65%	14%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	15%
CC	13	44%	55%	0%	2%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Vote au référendum / Vote in referendum</b>										
Oui / Yes	945	25%	41%	19%	1%	1%	1%	2%	3%	7%
Non / No	156	35%	6%	7%	17%	7%	2%	1%	14%	8%
Blanc / Blank	78	16%	18%	3%	1%	8%	5%	0%	34%	16%
N'a pas voté / Did not vote	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
<b>Connaissance de la Constitution / Knowledge of the constitution</b>										
Très bonne / Very good	255	27%	42%	14%	4%	1%	1%	1%	4%	4%
Bonne / Good	669	28%	33%	16%	3%	3%	2%	2%	6%	8%
Mauvaise / Bad	364	23%	32%	16%	4%	3%	1%	1%	9%	8%
Très mauvaise / Very bad	104	23%	21%	13%	5%	2%	2%	1%	14%	19%

Q6. Je vais vous lire une série d'affirmations. Pour chacune d'elles, dites-moi, s'il vous plait, si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas d'accord du tout avec elle.

Q6. I am going to read you a list of statements. For each of them, please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree, or totally disagree with it.

- a) Avant de voter au référendum, vous aviez toute l'information nécessaire pour prendre une décision  
a) Before voting in the Referendum, you had all necessary information in order to make a choice

	Total	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas d'accord du tout / Totally disagree	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
<b>Espagne / Spain</b>								
ES	2014	24%	19%	19%	33%	5%	43%	52%
<b>Sexe / Sex</b>								
Homme / Male	907	28%	18%	18%	32%	4%	46%	50%
Femme / Female	1107	20%	19%	20%	34%	6%	39%	54%
<b>Age</b>								
18-24	198	16%	17%	17%	45%	5%	33%	62%
25-39	549	20%	15%	20%	40%	5%	35%	60%
40-54	612	25%	22%	21%	29%	3%	47%	50%
55 & +	655	29%	21%	19%	24%	7%	51%	43%
<b>Education</b>								
15 & -	566	21%	24%	21%	28%	5%	46%	49%
16-20	646	23%	17%	19%	35%	5%	40%	54%
21 & +	654	27%	15%	19%	34%	5%	42%	53%
<b>Profession / occupation</b>								
Indépendants / Self-employees	212	32%	15%	20%	31%	1%	47%	51%
Employés / Employees	587	25%	21%	18%	31%	5%	45%	50%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	251	19%	18%	21%	40%	2%	37%	61%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	952	23%	19%	19%	32%	7%	42%	51%
<b>Habitat / Locality type</b>								
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1044	23%	19%	21%	32%	5%	42%	53%
Autres villes / Other towns	543	22%	18%	18%	37%	5%	40%	55%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	427	26%	21%	17%	31%	5%	47%	48%
<b>Proximité partisane / Party proximity</b>								
PP	472	23%	15%	22%	35%	6%	38%	56%
PSOE	728	29%	26%	19%	22%	4%	55%	41%
IU	113	19%	10%	23%	44%	4%	29%	67%
CiU	42	25%	10%	27%	33%	4%	35%	61%
ERC	49	23%	11%	15%	45%	7%	34%	60%
PNV	25	8%	24%	22%	45%	0%	32%	68%
EA	9	14%	17%	32%	27%	10%	31%	59%
CHA	7	11%	24%	35%	29%	0%	36%	64%
BNG	15	26%	9%	40%	25%	0%	35%	65%
CC	16	53%	6%	9%	32%	0%	59%	41%
<b>Vote au référendum / Vote in referendum</b>								
Oui / Yes	945	37%	28%	18%	14%	3%	65%	32%
Non / No	156	23%	10%	31%	33%	3%	34%	64%
Blanc / Blank	78	11%	20%	18%	48%	2%	32%	67%
N'a pas voté / Did not vote	622	17%	15%	19%	43%	7%	32%	61%
<b>Connaissance de la Constitution / Knowledge of the constitution</b>								
Très bonne / Very good	335	32%	20%	16%	31%	1%	52%	47%
Bonne / Good	952	26%	20%	21%	29%	4%	46%	50%
Mauvaise / Bad	550	19%	17%	20%	38%	6%	36%	58%
Très mauvaise / Very bad	177	13%	17%	15%	40%	15%	30%	54%

Q6. Je vais vous lire une série d'affirmations. Pour chacune d'elles, dites-moi, s'il vous plait, si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas d'accord du tout avec elle.  
Q6. I am going to read you a list of statements. For each of them, please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree, or totally disagree with it.

b) Les Institutions européennes vous évoquent une bonne image  
b)The Institutions of the European Union conjure up a good image to you

	Total	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas d'accord du tout / Totally disagree	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
<b>Espagne / Spain</b>								
ES	2014	23%	40%	18%	8%	11%	63%	25%
<b>Sexe / Sex</b>								
Homme / Male	907	26%	40%	17%	8%	8%	66%	26%
Femme / Female	1107	20%	41%	18%	7%	15%	61%	25%
<b>Age</b>								
18-24	198	15%	43%	22%	14%	6%	58%	37%
25-39	549	21%	40%	20%	10%	9%	61%	30%
40-54	612	21%	41%	19%	7%	12%	62%	26%
55 & +	655	29%	40%	13%	3%	15%	69%	16%
<b>Education</b>								
15 & -	566	24%	42%	13%	5%	16%	66%	18%
16-20	646	22%	40%	19%	8%	10%	63%	27%
21 & +	654	20%	43%	23%	10%	4%	63%	33%
<b>Profession / occupation</b>								
Indépendants / Self-employees	212	24%	34%	18%	9%	15%	58%	27%
Employés / Employees	587	23%	39%	24%	8%	7%	61%	31%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	251	19%	50%	16%	6%	10%	69%	22%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	952	24%	40%	15%	8%	13%	64%	23%
<b>Habitat / Locality type</b>								
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1044	22%	41%	19%	8%	10%	63%	27%
Autres villes / Other towns	543	25%	39%	17%	10%	10%	64%	26%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	427	23%	41%	16%	5%	15%	64%	21%
<b>Proximité partisane / Party proximity</b>								
PP	472	26%	41%	17%	7%	9%	67%	24%
PSOE	728	29%	46%	13%	3%	9%	76%	16%
IU	113	15%	30%	38%	12%	4%	46%	50%
CiU	42	8%	29%	23%	24%	16%	37%	47%
ERC	49	2%	23%	58%	8%	7%	26%	67%
PNV	25	12%	35%	21%	29%	3%	47%	50%
EA	9	2%	20%	12%	56%	10%	23%	68%
CHA	7	62%	38%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
BNG	15	29%	36%	26%	9%	0%	66%	34%
CC	16	23%	72%	5%	0%	0%	95%	5%
<b>Vote au référendum / Vote in referendum</b>								
Oui / Yes	945	34%	50%	8%	1%	7%	84%	9%
Non / No	156	13%	26%	30%	23%	8%	39%	54%
Blanc / Blank	78	15%	31%	27%	9%	18%	45%	37%
N'a pas voté / Did not vote	622	18%	38%	21%	9%	14%	56%	30%
<b>Connaissance de la Constitution / Knowledge of the constitution</b>								
Très bonne / Very good	335	20%	49%	21%	6%	3%	70%	27%
Bonne / Good	952	27%	42%	17%	8%	7%	68%	25%
Mauvaise / Bad	550	21%	37%	18%	8%	17%	57%	26%
Très mauvaise / Very bad	177	16%	33%	16%	7%	28%	49%	23%

Q6. Je vais vous lire une série d'affirmations. Pour chacune d'elles, dites-moi, s'il vous plaît, si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas d'accord du tout avec elle.

Q6. I am going to read you a list of statements. For each of them, please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree, or totally disagree with it.

c) Adopter la Constitution européenne renforcera l'Espagne au sein de l'Union européenne  
c) Adopting the European Constitution would make Spain stronger within the European Union

	Total	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas d'accord du tout / Totally disagree	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
<b>Espagne / Spain</b>								
ES	2014	30%	36%	14%	9%	11%	66%	23%
<b>Sexe / Sex</b>								
Homme / Male	907	32%	34%	14%	11%	8%	67%	25%
Femme / Female	1107	27%	38%	14%	7%	14%	65%	21%
<b>Age</b>								
18-24	198	29%	41%	17%	9%	5%	69%	26%
25-39	549	25%	36%	17%	12%	10%	62%	29%
40-54	612	23%	40%	15%	8%	14%	63%	23%
55 & +	655	39%	32%	9%	7%	13%	71%	16%
<b>Education</b>								
15 & -	566	33%	38%	8%	4%	17%	72%	12%
16-20	646	33%	33%	17%	8%	9%	66%	25%
21 & +	654	21%	39%	18%	14%	8%	60%	32%
<b>Profession / occupation</b>								
Indépendants / Self-employees	212	25%	36%	9%	12%	18%	61%	21%
Employés / Employees	587	24%	36%	20%	11%	10%	59%	31%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	251	29%	42%	17%	5%	8%	70%	22%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	952	35%	35%	11%	8%	11%	70%	19%
<b>Habitat / Locality type</b>								
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1044	29%	36%	17%	9%	9%	65%	26%
Autres villes / Other towns	543	30%	34%	14%	9%	13%	64%	23%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	427	32%	39%	8%	8%	13%	71%	16%
<b>Proximité partisane / Party proximity</b>								
PP	472	35%	34%	13%	9%	9%	68%	22%
PSOE	728	39%	43%	8%	2%	7%	82%	11%
IU	113	14%	34%	21%	19%	12%	48%	40%
CiU	42	18%	50%	24%	6%	2%	68%	31%
ERC	49	10%	28%	35%	15%	12%	38%	50%
PNV	25	17%	28%	24%	19%	13%	45%	42%
EA	9	5%	20%	9%	56%	10%	26%	65%
CHA	7	87%	10%	3%	0%	0%	97%	3%
BNG	15	12%	32%	23%	23%	10%	44%	46%
CC	16	58%	40%	2%	0%	0%	98%	2%
<b>Vote au référendum / Vote in referendum</b>								
Oui / Yes	945	48%	42%	4%	1%	5%	89%	6%
Non / No	156	8%	19%	26%	37%	9%	28%	63%
Blanc / Blank	78	14%	33%	25%	7%	21%	46%	33%
N'a pas voté / Did not vote	622	23%	35%	17%	10%	14%	59%	27%
<b>Connaissance de la Constitution / Knowledge of the constitution</b>								
Très bonne / Very good	335	28%	35%	16%	13%	8%	63%	29%
Bonne / Good	952	33%	39%	14%	9%	6%	72%	22%
Mauvaise / Bad	550	31%	36%	11%	7%	15%	67%	19%
Très mauvaise / Very bad	177	17%	24%	19%	8%	31%	41%	28%

- Q6. Je vais vous lire une série d'affirmations. Pour chacune d'elles, dites-moi, s'il vous plait, si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas d'accord du tout avec elle.  
 Q6. I am going to read you a list of statements. For each of them, please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree, or totally disagree with it.
- d) La victoire du "Oui" au référendum en Espagne conduira les autres pays qui vont organiser un référendum semblable à voter "Oui"  
 d)The victory of the "Yes" in the Referendum in Spain will lead the rest of the countries that will hold a similar Referendum to vote "Yes"

	Total	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas d'accord du tout / Totally disagree	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
<b>Espagne / Spain</b>								
ES	2014	21%	37%	18%	11%	13%	58%	29%
<b>Sexe / Sex</b>								
Homme / Male	907	23%	36%	18%	13%	9%	59%	31%
Femme / Female	1107	19%	38%	17%	10%	16%	57%	27%
<b>Age</b>								
18-24	198	17%	41%	24%	10%	8%	59%	34%
25-39	549	21%	37%	22%	11%	9%	58%	33%
40-54	612	23%	33%	18%	13%	14%	56%	30%
55 & +	655	22%	38%	12%	11%	18%	59%	23%
<b>Education</b>								
15 & -	566	26%	42%	9%	6%	16%	68%	15%
16-20	646	22%	35%	19%	13%	11%	57%	32%
21 & +	654	13%	37%	26%	15%	10%	50%	40%
<b>Profession / occupation</b>								
Indépendants / Self-employees	212	21%	37%	16%	11%	14%	58%	28%
Employés / Employees	587	17%	36%	24%	14%	9%	53%	38%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	251	26%	40%	15%	8%	11%	67%	22%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	952	21%	37%	16%	11%	15%	58%	27%
<b>Habitat / Locality type</b>								
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1044	21%	37%	20%	11%	11%	57%	32%
Autres villes / Other towns	543	24%	33%	15%	14%	14%	58%	29%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	427	18%	41%	16%	8%	16%	60%	24%
<b>Proximité partisane / Party proximity</b>								
PP	472	19%	34%	21%	13%	13%	53%	34%
PSOE	728	25%	45%	13%	6%	10%	70%	20%
IU	113	8%	28%	35%	19%	10%	36%	54%
CiU	42	14%	47%	16%	24%	0%	60%	39%
ERC	49	14%	38%	16%	12%	21%	52%	28%
PNV	25	15%	34%	24%	12%	14%	49%	37%
EA	9	22%	8%	20%	41%	10%	30%	61%
CHA	7	39%	34%	3%	0%	24%	73%	3%
BNG	15	4%	41%	24%	11%	21%	44%	35%
CC	16	17%	33%	25%	25%	0%	50%	50%
<b>Vote au référendum / Vote in referendum</b>								
Oui / Yes	945	29%	43%	14%	3%	12%	72%	16%
Non / No	156	10%	27%	34%	19%	10%	37%	53%
Blanc / Blank	78	14%	37%	24%	11%	14%	51%	34%
N'a pas voté / Did not vote	622	18%	35%	18%	15%	13%	53%	33%
<b>Connaissance de la Constitution / Knowledge of the constitution</b>								
Très bonne / Very good	335	15%	40%	25%	13%	7%	55%	38%
Bonne / Good	952	24%	40%	18%	11%	7%	64%	29%
Mauvaise / Bad	550	20%	33%	16%	11%	20%	53%	27%
Très mauvaise / Very bad	177	17%	30%	11%	13%	29%	47%	24%

Q6. Je vais vous lire une série d'affirmations. Pour chacune d'elles, dites-moi, s'il vous plait, si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas d'accord du tout avec elle.

Q6. I am going to read you a list of statements. For each of them, please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree, or totally disagree with it.

- e) La faible participation au référendum en Espagne influencera les autres pays qui vont organiser un référendum semblable  
e)The weak turnout in the Referendum in Spain will influence the rest of the countries that will hold a similar referendum

	Total	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas d'accord du tout / Totally disagree	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
<b>Espagne / Spain</b>								
ES	2014	16%	26%	31%	15%	12%	41%	47%
<b>Sexe / Sex</b>								
Homme / Male	907	20%	27%	28%	18%	8%	47%	46%
Femme / Female	1107	12%	24%	35%	13%	16%	37%	47%
<b>Age</b>								
18-24	198	22%	29%	33%	15%	2%	51%	47%
25-39	549	14%	23%	37%	19%	7%	37%	56%
40-54	612	15%	25%	32%	17%	11%	40%	49%
55 & +	655	16%	27%	25%	12%	21%	43%	36%
<b>Education</b>								
15 & -	566	15%	24%	29%	10%	22%	39%	39%
16-20	646	19%	27%	29%	16%	8%	46%	46%
21 & +	654	13%	25%	38%	20%	4%	38%	58%
<b>Profession / occupation</b>								
Indépendants / Self-employees	212	16%	33%	24%	14%	13%	49%	38%
Employés / Employees	587	12%	26%	39%	20%	3%	38%	59%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	251	24%	26%	28%	13%	9%	50%	41%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	952	15%	24%	30%	14%	17%	39%	44%
<b>Habitat / Locality type</b>								
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1044	17%	24%	33%	17%	9%	41%	50%
Autres villes / Other towns	543	17%	26%	28%	15%	13%	44%	43%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	427	12%	28%	31%	12%	16%	40%	44%
<b>Proximité partisane / Party proximity</b>								
PP	472	20%	24%	28%	15%	12%	45%	43%
PSOE	728	15%	29%	33%	13%	10%	44%	46%
IU	113	14%	19%	36%	25%	5%	33%	62%
CiU	42	8%	18%	48%	18%	8%	26%	66%
ERC	49	29%	15%	36%	10%	9%	44%	47%
PNV	25	6%	39%	35%	6%	14%	45%	41%
EA	9	5%	28%	25%	32%	10%	34%	57%
CHA	7	43%	29%	3%	0%	24%	73%	3%
BNG	15	32%	37%	26%	0%	6%	69%	26%
CC	16	26%	8%	30%	18%	18%	34%	48%
<b>Vote au référendum / Vote in referendum</b>								
Oui / Yes	945	18%	29%	27%	11%	14%	47%	38%
Non / No	156	21%	27%	25%	21%	6%	48%	46%
Blanc / Blank	78	12%	20%	36%	20%	11%	32%	56%
N'a pas voté / Did not vote	622	14%	23%	34%	17%	11%	38%	51%
<b>Connaissance de la Constitution / Knowledge of the constitution</b>								
Très bonne / Very good	335	17%	25%	33%	19%	6%	42%	52%
Bonne / Good	952	18%	25%	33%	18%	7%	43%	50%
Mauvaise / Bad	550	16%	26%	28%	11%	19%	41%	40%
Très mauvaise / Very bad	177	7%	27%	29%	11%	27%	34%	39%

Q6. Je vais vous lire une série d'affirmations. Pour chacune d'elles, dites-moi, s'il vous plaît, si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas d'accord du tout avec elle.

Q6. I am going to read you a list of statements. For each of them, please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree, or totally disagree with it.

f) L'adoption de la Constitution européenne renforce la démocratie  
f) The adoption of the European Constitution strengthens Democracy

	Total	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas d'accord du tout / Totally disagree	[NSP/SR] / [DK/NA]	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
<b>Espagne / Spain</b>								
ES	2014	28%	37%	14%	9%	11%	65%	23%
<b>Sexe / Sex</b>								
Homme / Male	907	33%	34%	13%	12%	8%	67%	25%
Femme / Female	1107	24%	40%	15%	7%	15%	64%	22%
<b>Age</b>								
18-24	198	20%	34%	21%	15%	10%	53%	36%
25-39	549	25%	38%	18%	10%	9%	63%	29%
40-54	612	30%	37%	14%	8%	11%	67%	22%
55 & +	655	34%	37%	8%	6%	15%	71%	14%
<b>Education</b>								
15 & -	566	31%	39%	9%	6%	15%	70%	15%
16-20	646	27%	35%	15%	9%	13%	62%	25%
21 & +	654	25%	38%	19%	12%	5%	63%	31%
<b>Profession / occupation</b>								
Indépendants / Self-employees	212	30%	35%	11%	9%	15%	65%	20%
Employés / Employees	587	27%	34%	20%	13%	7%	61%	32%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	251	27%	41%	15%	7%	10%	68%	22%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	952	29%	38%	12%	8%	13%	67%	19%
<b>Habitat / Locality type</b>								
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1044	27%	36%	18%	9%	10%	63%	27%
Autres villes / Other towns	543	32%	34%	9%	12%	12%	67%	21%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	427	28%	41%	11%	6%	14%	69%	17%
<b>Proximité partisane / Party proximity</b>								
PP	472	30%	35%	16%	8%	11%	65%	24%
PSOE	728	40%	43%	6%	3%	8%	83%	9%
IU	113	18%	31%	25%	23%	4%	49%	47%
CiU	42	23%	39%	24%	10%	4%	62%	35%
ERC	49	4%	32%	29%	28%	6%	36%	58%
PNV	25	13%	39%	37%	0%	11%	52%	37%
EA	9	2%	3%	33%	52%	10%	6%	85%
CHA	7	87%	5%	9%	0%	0%	91%	9%
BNG	15	42%	6%	22%	14%	15%	48%	37%
CC	16	23%	42%	0%	10%	25%	65%	10%
<b>Vote au référendum / Vote in referendum</b>								
Oui / Yes	945	47%	42%	5%	1%	6%	88%	6%
Non / No	156	10%	20%	32%	27%	10%	31%	60%
Blanc / Blank	78	19%	45%	18%	9%	9%	65%	27%
N'a pas voté / Did not vote	622	21%	36%	17%	11%	15%	57%	28%
<b>Connaissance de la Constitution / Knowledge of the constitution</b>								
Très bonne / Very good	335	31%	35%	17%	11%	6%	66%	28%
Bonne / Good	952	34%	37%	14%	10%	5%	71%	24%
Mauvaise / Bad	550	23%	40%	13%	8%	17%	63%	20%
Très mauvaise / Very bad	177	13%	32%	16%	5%	34%	45%	21%



Q6. Je vais vous lire une série d'affirmations. Pour chacune d'elles, dites-moi, s'il vous plait, si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas d'accord du tout avec elle.

Q6. I am going to read you a list of statements. For each of them, please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree, or totally disagree with it.

- g) La Constitution européenne est indispensable à la poursuite de la construction européenne  
g) The European Constitution is essential in order to pursue the European Construction

	Total	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas d'accord du tout / Totally disagree	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
<b>Espagne / Spain</b>								
ES	2014	34%	37%	11%	8%	10%	71%	19%
<b>Sexe / Sex</b>								
Homme / Male	907	38%	34%	12%	11%	5%	72%	23%
Femme / Female	1107	30%	40%	10%	5%	16%	70%	15%
<b>Age</b>								
18-24	198	26%	37%	21%	12%	4%	63%	32%
25-39	549	32%	37%	13%	10%	7%	70%	23%
40-54	612	34%	37%	9%	9%	10%	71%	18%
55 & +	655	38%	36%	7%	2%	16%	75%	9%
<b>Education</b>								
15 & -	566	33%	40%	8%	3%	16%	73%	11%
16-20	646	36%	36%	13%	7%	9%	72%	20%
21 & +	654	33%	37%	13%	13%	4%	70%	26%
<b>Profession / occupation</b>								
Indépendants / Self-employees	212	36%	37%	9%	9%	10%	73%	17%
Employés / Employees	587	34%	36%	15%	9%	6%	70%	25%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	251	30%	47%	10%	6%	6%	77%	17%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	952	34%	35%	10%	7%	14%	69%	17%
<b>Habitat / Locality type</b>								
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1044	33%	37%	10%	10%	10%	70%	20%
Autres villes / Other towns	543	39%	33%	13%	6%	9%	71%	19%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	427	30%	41%	11%	5%	13%	72%	16%
<b>Proximité partisane / Party proximity</b>								
PP	472	39%	37%	10%	4%	10%	76%	14%
PSOE	728	41%	42%	6%	4%	8%	82%	10%
IU	113	21%	29%	27%	21%	3%	50%	48%
CiU	42	26%	54%	19%	1%	0%	80%	20%
ERC	49	12%	29%	39%	11%	10%	41%	50%
PNV	25	13%	36%	18%	34%	0%	48%	52%
EA	9	2%	26%	3%	59%	10%	28%	62%
CHA	7	97%	3%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
BNG	15	33%	21%	18%	19%	9%	54%	37%
CC	16	25%	48%	1%	0%	26%	73%	1%
<b>Vote au référendum / Vote in referendum</b>								
Oui / Yes	945	49%	39%	5%	1%	7%	88%	5%
Non / No	156	16%	20%	30%	24%	9%	36%	55%
Blanc / Blank	78	27%	34%	20%	5%	14%	61%	24%
N'a pas voté / Did not vote	622	28%	38%	12%	10%	12%	66%	22%
<b>Connaissance de la Constitution / Knowledge of the constitution</b>								
Très bonne / Very good	335	40%	38%	9%	10%	4%	77%	19%
Bonne / Good	952	39%	36%	13%	7%	6%	75%	20%
Mauvaise / Bad	550	28%	37%	10%	10%	16%	65%	20%
Très mauvaise / Very bad	177	18%	41%	10%	2%	29%	59%	12%

Q6. Je vais vous lire une série d'affirmations. Pour chacune d'elles, dites-moi, s'il vous plait, si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas d'accord du tout avec elle.

Q6. I am going to read you a list of statements. For each of them, please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree, or totally disagree with it.

- h) Pour l'Espagne, le fait d'être membre de l'Union européenne est une bonne chose  
h) Spain's membership of the European Union is a good thing

	Total	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas d'accord du tout / Totally disagree	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
<b>Espagne / Spain</b>								
ES	2014	47%	38%	6%	3%	6%	85%	9%
<b>Sexe / Sex</b>								
Homme / Male	907	53%	34%	5%	4%	4%	87%	9%
Femme / Female	1107	41%	42%	7%	2%	7%	83%	9%
<b>Age</b>								
18-24	198	46%	36%	8%	6%	4%	83%	13%
25-39	549	46%	38%	7%	4%	4%	84%	12%
40-54	612	49%	36%	6%	3%	6%	85%	9%
55 & +	655	47%	40%	4%	0%	8%	87%	5%
<b>Education</b>								
15 & -	566	39%	44%	7%	2%	9%	83%	8%
16-20	646	50%	35%	6%	5%	4%	85%	11%
21 & +	654	52%	37%	7%	2%	2%	89%	9%
<b>Profession / occupation</b>								
Indépendants / Self-employees	212	43%	43%	2%	1%	10%	87%	3%
Employés / Employees	587	51%	38%	7%	3%	2%	88%	10%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	251	48%	36%	8%	3%	5%	84%	11%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	952	46%	38%	6%	3%	7%	84%	9%
<b>Habitat / Locality type</b>								
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1044	52%	35%	7%	3%	4%	86%	10%
Autres villes / Other towns	543	47%	35%	6%	3%	8%	82%	10%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	427	38%	47%	5%	2%	7%	86%	7%
<b>Proximité partisane / Party proximity</b>								
PP	472	58%	34%	4%	2%	2%	91%	6%
PSOE	728	53%	38%	3%	1%	5%	91%	4%
IU	113	43%	31%	17%	5%	4%	74%	22%
CiU	42	50%	43%	7%	0%	0%	92%	7%
ERC	49	23%	29%	33%	7%	8%	52%	40%
PNV	25	15%	56%	14%	12%	2%	71%	27%
EA	9	11%	23%	17%	40%	10%	34%	57%
CHA	7	97%	3%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
BNG	15	50%	22%	5%	23%	0%	72%	28%
CC	16	28%	72%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
<b>Vote au référendum / Vote in referendum</b>								
Oui / Yes	945	62%	35%	1%	0%	2%	97%	1%
Non / No	156	37%	23%	18%	15%	6%	61%	33%
Blanc / Blank	78	39%	40%	5%	0%	15%	79%	5%
N'a pas voté / Did not vote	622	41%	41%	8%	3%	7%	82%	11%
<b>Connaissance de la Constitution / Knowledge of the constitution</b>								
Très bonne / Very good	335	54%	34%	6%	2%	5%	88%	8%
Bonne / Good	952	53%	36%	6%	3%	2%	89%	8%
Mauvaise / Bad	550	42%	40%	8%	4%	7%	82%	11%
Très mauvaise / Very bad	177	28%	45%	6%	2%	20%	72%	8%

Q6. Je vais vous lire une série d'affirmations. Pour chacune d'elles, dites-moi, s'il vous plaît, si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas d'accord du FR1 tout avec elle.

Q6. I am going to read you a list of statements. For each of them, please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree, or totally disagree with it.

- i) Il est préoccupant qu'aussi peu de personnes aient voté au référendum  
i) It's worrying to see that so few people went to vote in the Referendum

	Total	Tout à fait d'accord / Totally agree	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	Pas d'accord du tout / Totally disagree	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]	D'accord / Agree	Pas d'accord / Disagree
<b>Espagne / Spain</b>								
ES	2014	35%	27%	20%	10%	8%	62%	30%
<b>Sexe / Sex</b>								
Homme / Male	907	36%	24%	20%	13%	6%	60%	34%
Femme / Female	1107	34%	29%	19%	8%	10%	63%	27%
<b>Age</b>								
18-24	198	38%	26%	23%	9%	5%	64%	31%
25-39	549	36%	28%	21%	10%	5%	64%	31%
40-54	612	34%	30%	18%	9%	9%	64%	27%
55 & +	655	33%	24%	19%	13%	12%	57%	31%
<b>Education</b>								
15 & -	566	31%	27%	21%	9%	12%	58%	30%
16-20	646	39%	25%	18%	11%	6%	64%	29%
21 & +	654	36%	29%	21%	11%	3%	64%	32%
<b>Profession / occupation</b>								
Indépendants / Self-employees	212	31%	32%	15%	11%	12%	63%	25%
Employés / Employees	587	33%	31%	24%	10%	2%	64%	34%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	251	35%	24%	25%	7%	9%	59%	32%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	952	37%	24%	18%	11%	10%	61%	29%
<b>Habitat / Locality type</b>								
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1044	36%	27%	20%	12%	5%	62%	33%
Autres villes / Other towns	543	36%	25%	18%	11%	10%	61%	29%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	427	32%	28%	21%	5%	13%	60%	26%
<b>Proximité partisane / Party proximity</b>								
PP	472	43%	25%	16%	7%	9%	68%	23%
PSOE	728	32%	30%	22%	9%	6%	63%	31%
IU	113	38%	27%	22%	12%	1%	65%	34%
CiU	42	39%	20%	23%	10%	7%	59%	34%
ERC	49	37%	31%	14%	10%	9%	67%	24%
PNV	25	44%	53%	3%	0%	0%	97%	3%
EA	9	49%	0%	25%	16%	10%	49%	41%
CHA	7	55%	3%	42%	0%	0%	58%	42%
BNG	15	13%	23%	24%	33%	8%	35%	57%
CC	16	56%	16%	1%	27%	1%	72%	27%
<b>Vote au référendum / Vote in referendum</b>								
Oui / Yes	945	36%	28%	21%	9%	6%	64%	30%
Non / No	156	51%	17%	15%	12%	6%	67%	27%
Blanc / Blank	78	42%	34%	12%	6%	6%	76%	18%
N'a pas voté / Did not vote	622	31%	27%	20%	11%	10%	59%	32%
<b>Connaissance de la Constitution / Knowledge of the constitution</b>								
Très bonne / Very good	335	41%	25%	19%	11%	4%	66%	30%
Bonne / Good	952	36%	28%	20%	12%	5%	63%	32%
Mauvaise / Bad	550	34%	26%	20%	9%	10%	60%	30%
Très mauvaise / Very bad	177	23%	28%	18%	8%	24%	51%	26%

Q7. Diriez-vous que les débats sur la Constitution européenne en Espagne ont commencé...  
Q7. Would you say that the debates about the Referendum in Spain started...

Q7.	Total	Trop tôt / Too early	Trop tard / Too late	Au bon moment / Just at the right time	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]
<b>Espagne / Spain</b>					
ES	2014	13%	46%	22%	19%
<b>Sexe / Sex</b>					
Homme / Male	907	14%	45%	23%	18%
Femme / Female	1107	11%	47%	22%	19%
<b>Age</b>					
18-24	198	13%	50%	28%	9%
25-39	549	7%	56%	19%	17%
40-54	612	10%	50%	21%	19%
55 & +	655	20%	33%	23%	24%
<b>Education</b>					
15 & -	566	18%	41%	24%	17%
16-20	646	14%	41%	24%	21%
21 & +	654	8%	59%	19%	13%
<b>Profession / occupation</b>					
Indépendants / Self-employees	212	11%	46%	19%	24%
Employés / Employees	587	9%	56%	23%	12%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	251	14%	45%	24%	16%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	952	15%	41%	22%	22%
<b>Habitat / Locality type</b>					
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1044	13%	48%	21%	18%
Autres villes / Other towns	543	12%	45%	22%	21%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	427	12%	43%	26%	18%
<b>Proximité partisane / Party proximity</b>					
PP	472	18%	49%	17%	16%
PSOE	728	10%	44%	30%	16%
IU	113	14%	60%	14%	12%
CiU	42	16%	65%	10%	9%
ERC	49	7%	50%	27%	16%
PNV	25	6%	59%	8%	27%
EA	9	41%	40%	10%	10%
CHA	7	0%	34%	42%	24%
BNG	15	30%	38%	17%	15%
CC	16	10%	39%	3%	48%
<b>Vote au référendum / Vote in referendum</b>					
Oui / Yes	945	13%	40%	31%	16%
Non / No	156	8%	60%	15%	18%
Blanc / Blank	78	11%	45%	22%	21%
N'a pas voté / Did not vote	622	13%	48%	18%	20%
<b>Connaissance de la Constitution / Knowledge of the constitution</b>					
Très bonne / Very good	335	9%	51%	29%	11%
Bonne / Good	952	12%	48%	24%	16%
Mauvaise / Bad	550	17%	44%	18%	21%
Très mauvaise / Very bad	177	10%	34%	18%	38%

Q8. Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, dites-moi, si à votre avis, elle est vraie ou fausse. Il est prévu dans la Constitution européenne que...

Q8. For each of the following statements, tell me if, in your opinion, it is true or false. It is planned in the European Constitution that...

- a) L'on crée un poste de Ministre des Affaires étrangères de l'Union européenne  
a) the position of a Foreign Affairs Minister of the European Union will be created

	Total	Vrai / True	Faux / False	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]
<b>Espagne / Spain</b>				
ES	2014	50%	18%	32%
<b>Sexe / Sex</b>				
Homme / Male	907	56%	19%	25%
Femme / Female	1107	45%	17%	39%
<b>Age</b>				
18-24	198	57%	17%	26%
25-39	549	50%	21%	29%
40-54	612	50%	19%	31%
55 & +	655	49%	14%	37%
<b>Education</b>				
15 & -	566	45%	18%	37%
16-20	646	55%	17%	28%
21 & +	654	54%	18%	28%
<b>Profession / occupation</b>				
Indépendants / Self-employees	212	49%	21%	30%
Employés / Employees	587	58%	17%	26%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	251	46%	20%	35%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	952	48%	17%	35%
<b>Habitat / Locality type</b>				
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1044	53%	17%	29%
Autres villes / Other towns	543	53%	17%	30%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	427	41%	19%	39%
<b>Proximité partisane / Party proximity</b>				
PP	472	50%	18%	31%
PSOE	728	58%	13%	29%
IU	113	59%	15%	25%
CiU	42	54%	7%	39%
ERC	49	44%	21%	34%
PNV	25	59%	17%	25%
EA	9	36%	32%	32%
CHA	7	68%	8%	24%
BNG	15	34%	25%	41%
CC	16	57%	5%	38%
<b>Vote au référendum / Vote in referendum</b>				
Oui / Yes	945	58%	12%	31%
Non / No	156	48%	21%	31%
Blanc / Blank	78	46%	16%	38%
N'a pas voté / Did not vote	622	47%	21%	32%
<b>Connaissance de la Constitution / Knowledge of the constitution</b>				
Très bonne / Very good	335	87%	10%	3%
Bonne / Good	952	64%	20%	16%
Mauvaise / Bad	550	26%	22%	52%
Très mauvaise / Very bad	177	0%	6%	94%

Q8. Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, dites-moi, si à votre avis, elle est vraie ou fausse. Il est prévu dans la Constitution européenne que...

Q8. For each of the following statements, tell me if, in your opinion, it is true or false. It is planned in the European Constitution that...

b) Au moins un million de citoyens de l'Union européenne peuvent demander l'adoption d'une loi européenne

b) at least one million citizens of the European Union can request the adoption of a European law

	Total	Vrai / True	Faux / False	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]
<b>Espagne / Spain</b>				
ES	2014	45%	19%	36%
<b>Sexe / Sex</b>				
Homme / Male	907	45%	23%	32%
Femme / Female	1107	45%	15%	40%
<b>Age</b>				
18-24	198	54%	19%	27%
25-39	549	47%	23%	30%
40-54	612	45%	16%	39%
55 & +	655	39%	18%	43%
<b>Education</b>				
15 & -	566	46%	18%	36%
16-20	646	46%	18%	35%
21 & +	654	45%	23%	32%
<b>Profession / occupation</b>				
Indépendants / Self-employees	212	44%	16%	40%
Employés / Employees	587	46%	21%	33%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	251	48%	19%	33%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	952	44%	19%	37%
<b>Habitat / Locality type</b>				
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1044	47%	20%	33%
Autres villes / Other towns	543	43%	20%	37%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	427	44%	15%	42%
<b>Proximité partisane / Party proximity</b>				
PP	472	46%	21%	33%
PSOE	728	50%	16%	35%
IU	113	50%	18%	32%
CIU	42	31%	28%	41%
ERC	49	38%	12%	51%
PNV	25	50%	30%	20%
EA	9	37%	33%	30%
CHA	7	96%	3%	1%
BNG	15	35%	27%	38%
CC	16	22%	39%	39%
<b>Vote au référendum / Vote in referendum</b>				
Oui / Yes	945	52%	16%	32%
Non / No	156	34%	29%	37%
Blanc / Blank	78	32%	19%	48%
N'a pas voté / Did not vote	622	43%	20%	38%
<b>Connaissance de la Constitution / Knowledge of the constitution</b>				
Très bonne / Very good	335	79%	14%	8%
Bonne / Good	952	56%	23%	22%
Mauvaise / Bad	550	26%	21%	54%
Très mauvaise / Very bad	177	0%	4%	96%

Q8. Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, dites-moi, si à votre avis, elle est vraie ou fausse. Il est prévu dans la Constitution européenne que...

Q8. For each of the following statements, tell me if, in your opinion, it is true or false. It is planned in the European Constitution that...

- c) Le Président du Conseil européen est élu directement par les citoyens européens  
c) the President of the European Council is directly elected by European citizens

	Total	Vrai / True	Faux / False	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]
<b>Espagne / Spain</b>				
ES	2014	43%	32%	25%
<b>Sexe / Sex</b>				
Homme / Male	907	42%	37%	21%
Femme / Female	1107	44%	27%	29%
<b>Age</b>				
18-24	198	48%	36%	16%
25-39	549	41%	35%	23%
40-54	612	41%	34%	25%
55 & +	655	43%	26%	31%
<b>Education</b>				
15 & -	566	52%	22%	26%
16-20	646	43%	34%	22%
21 & +	654	36%	41%	23%
<b>Profession / occupation</b>				
Indépendants / Self-employees	212	35%	40%	25%
Employés / Employees	587	35%	41%	24%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	251	51%	30%	20%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	952	47%	26%	27%
<b>Habitat / Locality type</b>				
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1044	40%	37%	23%
Autres villes / Other towns	543	43%	31%	26%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	427	49%	22%	29%
<b>Proximité partisane / Party proximity</b>				
PP	472	43%	31%	26%
PSOE	728	50%	28%	23%
IU	113	33%	49%	17%
CiU	42	42%	42%	16%
ERC	49	38%	43%	19%
PNV	25	49%	37%	14%
EA	9	22%	68%	10%
CHA	7	86%	14%	0%
BNG	15	24%	58%	18%
CC	16	8%	45%	47%
<b>Vote au référendum / Vote in referendum</b>				
Oui / Yes	945	48%	30%	23%
Non / No	156	33%	49%	18%
Blanc / Blank	78	20%	43%	37%
N'a pas voté / Did not vote	622	43%	31%	27%
<b>Connaissance de la Constitution / Knowledge of the constitution</b>				
Très bonne / Very good	335	18%	80%	2%
Bonne / Good	952	52%	35%	13%
Mauvaise / Bad	550	53%	14%	34%
Très mauvaise / Very bad	177	9%	0%	91%

Q8. Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, dites-moi, si à votre avis, elle est vraie ou fausse. Il est prévu dans la Constitution européenne que...

Q8. For each of the following statements, tell me if, in your opinion, it is true or false. It is planned in the European Constitution that...

- d) La création d'un impôt direct européen  
d) a direct European tax will be created

	Total	Vrai / True	Faux / False	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]
<b>Espagne / Spain</b>				
ES	2014	35%	34%	31%
<b>Sexe / Sex</b>				
Homme / Male	907	36%	39%	25%
Femme / Female	1107	33%	29%	38%
<b>Age</b>				
18-24	198	43%	33%	24%
25-39	549	30%	42%	28%
40-54	612	33%	32%	35%
55 & +	655	37%	28%	36%
<b>Education</b>				
15 & -	566	41%	22%	36%
16-20	646	35%	34%	30%
21 & +	654	28%	45%	28%
<b>Profession / occupation</b>				
Indépendants / Self-employees	212	32%	45%	23%
Employés / Employees	587	29%	41%	30%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	251	39%	29%	32%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	952	37%	29%	34%
<b>Habitat / Locality type</b>				
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1044	36%	35%	29%
Autres villes / Other towns	543	30%	38%	32%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	427	39%	26%	35%
<b>Proximité partisane / Party proximity</b>				
PP	472	34%	35%	30%
PSOE	728	35%	34%	31%
IU	113	35%	31%	34%
CiU	42	33%	32%	35%
ERC	49	45%	24%	32%
PNV	25	57%	30%	13%
EA	9	19%	51%	29%
CHA	7	27%	11%	61%
BNG	15	48%	38%	14%
CC	16	5%	38%	56%
<b>Vote au référendum / Vote in referendum</b>				
Oui / Yes	945	33%	36%	31%
Non / No	156	35%	40%	25%
Blanc / Blank	78	26%	41%	34%
N'a pas voté / Did not vote	622	36%	32%	32%
<b>Connaissance de la Constitution / Knowledge of the constitution</b>				
Très bonne / Very good	335	8%	89%	3%
Bonne / Good	952	43%	39%	19%
Mauvaise / Bad	550	44%	9%	47%
Très mauvaise / Very bad	177	10%	0%	90%



Q8. Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, dites-moi, si à votre avis, elle est vraie ou fausse. Il est prévu dans la Constitution européenne que...

Q8. For each of the following statements, tell me if, in your opinion, it is true or false. It is planned in the European Constitution that...

- e) La disparition de la citoyenneté nationale  
e) national citizenship will disappear

	Total	Vrai / True	Faux / False	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]
<b>Espagne / Spain</b>				
ES	2014	13%	70%	18%
<b>Sexe / Sex</b>				
Homme / Male	907	12%	77%	11%
Femme / Female	1107	13%	63%	24%
<b>Age</b>				
18-24	198	20%	68%	12%
25-39	549	12%	71%	17%
40-54	612	9%	76%	15%
55 & +	655	13%	65%	23%
<b>Education</b>				
15 & -	566	13%	64%	23%
16-20	646	14%	73%	14%
21 & +	654	12%	76%	12%
<b>Profession / occupation</b>				
Indépendants / Self-employees	212	12%	67%	21%
Employés / Employees	587	12%	77%	11%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	251	14%	72%	14%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	952	13%	66%	21%
<b>Habitat / Locality type</b>				
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1044	12%	73%	14%
Autres villes / Other towns	543	11%	67%	22%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	427	15%	64%	20%
<b>Proximité partisane / Party proximity</b>				
PP	472	13%	72%	15%
PSOE	728	13%	72%	15%
IU	113	12%	76%	12%
CiU	42	19%	64%	17%
ERC	49	28%	56%	15%
PNV	25	14%	86%	0%
EA	9	52%	48%	0%
CHA	7	0%	100%	0%
BNG	15	14%	77%	9%
CC	16	1%	83%	17%
<b>Vote au référendum / Vote in referendum</b>				
Oui / Yes	945	13%	73%	14%
Non / No	156	18%	71%	11%
Blanc / Blank	78	9%	63%	28%
N'a pas voté / Did not vote	622	12%	68%	20%
<b>Connaissance de la Constitution / Knowledge of the constitution</b>				
Très bonne / Very good	335	1%	99%	0%
Bonne / Good	952	13%	83%	4%
Mauvaise / Bad	550	20%	56%	23%
Très mauvaise / Very bad	177	8%	0%	92%

Q8. Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, dites-moi, si à votre avis, elle est vraie ou fausse. Il est prévu dans la Constitution européenne que...

Q8. For each of the following statements, tell me if, in your opinion, it is true or false. It is planned in the European Constitution that...

- f) Un Etat membre peut sortir de l'Union européenne s'il le souhaite  
f) a member state can leave the European Union if it wishes to do so

	Total	Vrai / True	Faux / False	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]
<b>Espagne / Spain</b>				
ES	2014	53%	24%	23%
<b>Sexe / Sex</b>				
Homme / Male	907	60%	25%	15%
Femme / Female	1107	46%	24%	30%
<b>Age</b>				
18-24	198	49%	38%	13%
25-39	549	56%	26%	17%
40-54	612	55%	21%	24%
55 & +	655	51%	19%	30%
<b>Education</b>				
15 & -	566	50%	24%	26%
16-20	646	55%	27%	18%
21 & +	654	59%	23%	18%
<b>Profession / occupation</b>				
Indépendants / Self-employees	212	62%	16%	22%
Employés / Employees	587	61%	21%	18%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	251	49%	35%	16%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	952	48%	25%	27%
<b>Habitat / Locality type</b>				
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1044	54%	25%	21%
Autres villes / Other towns	543	54%	22%	23%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	427	49%	25%	25%
<b>Proximité partisane / Party proximity</b>				
PP	472	48%	28%	24%
PSOE	728	57%	23%	20%
IU	113	69%	23%	8%
CiU	42	64%	13%	23%
ERC	49	51%	18%	31%
PNV	25	63%	31%	6%
EA	9	55%	45%	0%
CHA	7	76%	0%	24%
BNG	15	39%	40%	21%
CC	16	72%	2%	26%
<b>Vote au référendum / Vote in referendum</b>				
Oui / Yes	945	56%	22%	22%
Non / No	156	57%	24%	19%
Blanc / Blank	78	52%	22%	26%
N'a pas voté / Did not vote	622	51%	26%	23%
<b>Connaissance de la Constitution / Knowledge of the constitution</b>				
Très bonne / Very good	335	94%	5%	1%
Bonne / Good	952	67%	25%	8%
Mauvaise / Bad	550	28%	38%	34%
Très mauvaise / Very bad	177	0%	9%	91%

Q9. Il existe différentes voies par lesquelles les gens obtiennent de l'information par rapport aux référendums. Je vais vous lire une liste contenant diverses sources d'information possibles. Pour chacune d'elles, dites-moi, s'il vous plaît, dans quelle mesure elle vous a semblé utile dans le cadre du référendum qui a été organisé dimanche dernier.

Q9. There are many different ways in which people get information in relation to referendums. I'm going to read you a list of several possible sources of information. Please say how useful, if at all, you found each of them in the lead up to the Referendum held last Sunday

a) Les publicités et les dépliants édités par le Ministère de l'Intérieur  
a) Advertisements and leaflets put out by the Ministry of Internal affairs

	Total	Très utile / Very useful	Assez utile / Fairly useful	Pas très utile / Not very useful	Pas du tout utile / Not useful at all	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]	Utile / Useful	Pas utile / Not useful
<b>Espagne / Spain</b>								
ES	2014	9%	22%	28%	28%	13%	31%	56%
<b>Sexe / Sex</b>								
Homme / Male	907	8%	23%	29%	28%	12%	31%	57%
Femme / Female	1107	10%	21%	26%	28%	15%	31%	54%
<b>Age</b>								
18-24	198	13%	25%	36%	22%	4%	38%	58%
25-39	549	7%	20%	33%	28%	11%	27%	61%
40-54	612	8%	25%	25%	29%	12%	34%	54%
55 & +	655	9%	20%	22%	29%	20%	29%	51%
<b>Education</b>								
15 & -	566	10%	25%	25%	24%	16%	35%	49%
16-20	646	11%	21%	28%	28%	12%	31%	57%
21 & +	654	6%	22%	32%	30%	9%	28%	62%
<b>Profession / occupation</b>								
Indépendants / Self-employees	212	7%	18%	29%	34%	12%	25%	63%
Employés / Employees	587	8%	25%	32%	26%	10%	32%	58%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	251	8%	21%	27%	33%	11%	29%	60%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	952	10%	22%	25%	26%	16%	32%	52%
<b>Habitat / Locality type</b>								
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1044	8%	22%	29%	27%	13%	31%	56%
Autres villes / Other towns	543	8%	21%	26%	31%	14%	29%	57%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	427	11%	22%	26%	27%	14%	33%	53%
<b>Proximité partisane / Party proximity</b>								
PP	472	10%	20%	28%	27%	16%	29%	55%
PSOE	728	14%	32%	26%	20%	9%	46%	46%
IU	113	4%	14%	42%	33%	7%	18%	75%
CiU	42	7%	24%	21%	37%	11%	32%	58%
ERC	49	7%	19%	35%	17%	22%	26%	52%
PNV	25	5%	46%	26%	23%	0%	51%	49%
EA	9	0%	2%	69%	19%	10%	2%	88%
CHA	7	10%	24%	3%	62%	0%	35%	65%
BNG	15	0%	15%	40%	30%	15%	15%	70%
CC	16	0%	47%	18%	28%	7%	47%	45%
<b>Vote au référendum / Vote in referendum</b>								
Oui / Yes	945	14%	30%	23%	19%	14%	43%	42%
Non / No	156	6%	13%	24%	48%	9%	19%	72%
Blanc / Blank	78	4%	16%	27%	42%	11%	20%	69%
N'a pas voté / Did not vote	622	7%	19%	31%	30%	14%	26%	60%
<b>Connaissance de la Constitution / Knowledge of the constitution</b>								
Très bonne / Very good	335	4%	27%	34%	30%	6%	31%	63%
Bonne / Good	952	10%	26%	31%	24%	9%	36%	55%
Mauvaise / Bad	550	9%	19%	22%	30%	19%	29%	52%
Très mauvaise / Very bad	177	9%	4%	17%	41%	28%	14%	58%

Q9. Il existe différentes voies par lesquelles les gens obtiennent de l'information par rapport aux référendums. Je vais vous lire une liste contenant diverses sources d'information possibles. Pour chacune d'elles, dites-moi, s'il vous plait, dans quelle mesure elle vous a semblé utile dans le cadre du référendum qui a été organisé dimanche dernier.

Q9. There are many different ways in which people get information in relation to referendums. I'm going to read you a list of several possible sources of information. Please say how useful, if at all, you found each of them in the lead up to the Referendum held last Sunday

- b) L'information fournie par les partis et les organisations espagnoles qui ont fait campagne en faveur du "Oui".  
b) Information provided by Spanish parties and organisations campaigning for a YES vote

	Total	Très utile / Very useful	Assez utile / Fairly useful	Pas très utile / Not very useful	Pas du tout utile / Not useful at all	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]	Utile / Useful	Pas utile / Not useful
<b>Espagne / Spain</b>								
ES	2014	11%	27%	32%	24%	7%	37%	55%
<b>Sexe / Sex</b>								
Homme / Male	907	10%	28%	32%	26%	4%	38%	58%
Femme / Female	1107	11%	26%	32%	21%	10%	37%	53%
<b>Age</b>								
18-24	198	13%	28%	33%	22%	4%	41%	55%
25-39	549	8%	20%	37%	29%	6%	28%	66%
40-54	612	10%	27%	36%	21%	6%	37%	57%
55 & +	655	12%	32%	23%	22%	11%	44%	45%
<b>Education</b>								
15 & -	566	14%	35%	26%	18%	8%	49%	44%
16-20	646	11%	27%	27%	28%	7%	38%	55%
21 & +	654	6%	20%	44%	26%	4%	26%	69%
<b>Profession / occupation</b>								
Indépendants / Self-employees	212	9%	27%	29%	31%	5%	35%	60%
Employés / Employees	587	7%	25%	39%	23%	5%	33%	62%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	251	14%	29%	34%	20%	4%	42%	54%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	952	12%	28%	28%	24%	9%	39%	51%
<b>Habitat / Locality type</b>								
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1044	10%	27%	35%	22%	6%	37%	57%
Autres villes / Other towns	543	10%	32%	26%	24%	8%	42%	50%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	427	12%	21%	31%	26%	9%	33%	58%
<b>Proximité partisane / Party proximity</b>								
PP	472	9%	30%	31%	23%	7%	39%	54%
PSOE	728	15%	37%	29%	14%	5%	52%	43%
IU	113	4%	19%	41%	35%	1%	23%	76%
CiU	42	14%	12%	30%	37%	7%	26%	67%
ERC	49	5%	15%	43%	27%	11%	20%	70%
PNV	25	18%	27%	24%	26%	5%	45%	50%
EA	9	0%	10%	61%	29%	0%	10%	90%
CHA	7	35%	32%	9%	0%	24%	67%	9%
BNG	15	14%	10%	43%	32%	0%	25%	75%
CC	16	15%	14%	39%	25%	6%	30%	64%
<b>Vote au référendum / Vote in referendum</b>								
Oui / Yes	945	17%	37%	27%	10%	8%	54%	37%
Non / No	156	7%	16%	34%	42%	2%	23%	76%
Blanc / Blank	78	6%	5%	51%	33%	5%	11%	84%
N'a pas voté / Did not vote	622	8%	24%	33%	29%	7%	31%	62%
<b>Connaissance de la Constitution / Knowledge of the constitution</b>								
Très bonne / Very good	335	7%	25%	40%	24%	4%	32%	64%
Bonne / Good	952	9%	32%	33%	21%	4%	41%	54%
Mauvaise / Bad	550	14%	23%	26%	27%	10%	37%	53%
Très mauvaise / Very bad	177	11%	16%	29%	26%	17%	28%	55%

Q9. Il existe différentes voies par lesquelles les gens obtiennent de l'information par rapport aux référendums. Je vais vous lire une liste contenant diverses sources d'information possibles. Pour chacune d'elles, dites-moi, s'il vous plaît, dans quelle mesure elle vous a semblé utile dans le cadre du référendum qui a été organisé dimanche dernier.

Q9. There are many different ways in which people get information in relation to referendums. I'm going to read you a list of several possible sources of information. Please say how useful, if at all, you found each of them in the lead up to the Referendum held last Sunday

c) L'information fournie par les partis et les organisations espagnoles qui ont fait campagne en faveur du "Non".

c) Information provided by Spanish parties and organisations campaigning for a NO vote

	Total	Très utile / Very useful	Assez utile / Fairly useful	Pas très utile / Not very useful	Pas du tout utile / Not useful at all	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]	Utile / Useful	Pas utile / Not useful
<b>Espagne / Spain</b>								
ES	2014	6%	16%	36%	33%	10%	21%	69%
<b>Sexe / Sex</b>								
Homme / Male	907	6%	17%	36%	34%	6%	23%	70%
Femme / Female	1107	5%	14%	35%	32%	13%	20%	67%
<b>Age</b>								
18-24	198	8%	18%	44%	26%	3%	27%	70%
25-39	549	6%	15%	40%	32%	8%	20%	72%
40-54	612	7%	20%	36%	31%	7%	27%	66%
55 & +	655	3%	13%	29%	39%	16%	17%	67%
<b>Education</b>								
15 & -	566	6%	14%	36%	33%	11%	20%	69%
16-20	646	6%	19%	31%	35%	9%	25%	66%
21 & +	654	6%	15%	42%	32%	5%	20%	75%
<b>Profession / occupation</b>								
Indépendants / Self-employees	212	4%	14%	33%	41%	8%	18%	74%
Employés / Employees	587	6%	18%	42%	29%	5%	24%	71%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	251	6%	17%	44%	26%	7%	23%	70%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	952	6%	15%	31%	35%	13%	20%	66%
<b>Habitat / Locality type</b>								
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1044	5%	15%	40%	30%	9%	20%	71%
Autres villes / Other towns	543	5%	19%	31%	33%	12%	24%	64%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	427	7%	14%	31%	39%	9%	21%	70%
<b>Proximité partisane / Party proximity</b>								
PP	472	4%	13%	35%	38%	10%	17%	73%
PSOE	728	6%	16%	40%	30%	8%	22%	70%
IU	113	8%	32%	40%	18%	1%	41%	58%
CiU	42	10%	12%	24%	47%	7%	22%	71%
ERC	49	6%	39%	27%	19%	9%	45%	46%
PNV	25	12%	29%	19%	35%	5%	41%	54%
EA	9	0%	10%	78%	13%	0%	10%	90%
CHA	7	6%	56%	38%	0%	0%	62%	38%
BNG	15	0%	41%	14%	45%	0%	41%	59%
CC	16	0%	2%	36%	30%	32%	2%	66%
<b>Vote au référendum / Vote in referendum</b>								
Oui / Yes	945	6%	15%	34%	33%	11%	22%	67%
Non / No	156	10%	24%	32%	32%	2%	34%	64%
Blanc / Blank	78	5%	15%	47%	29%	4%	20%	76%
N'a pas voté / Did not vote	622	5%	15%	37%	33%	10%	20%	70%
<b>Connaissance de la Constitution / Knowledge of the constitution</b>								
Très bonne / Very good	335	4%	22%	40%	30%	5%	26%	69%
Bonne / Good	952	5%	18%	39%	32%	7%	23%	71%
Mauvaise / Bad	550	7%	10%	32%	37%	14%	17%	69%
Très mauvaise / Very bad	177	9%	13%	27%	30%	20%	22%	58%

Q9. Il existe différentes voies par lesquelles les gens obtiennent de l'information par rapport aux référendums. Je vais vous lire une liste contenant diverses sources d'information possibles. Pour chacune d'elles, dites-moi, s'il vous plaît, dans quelle mesure elle vous a semblé utile dans le cadre du référendum qui a été organisé dimanche dernier.

Q9. There are many different ways in which people get information in relation to referendums. I'm going to read you a list of several possible sources of information. Please say how useful, if at all, you found each of them in the lead up to the Referendum held last

Sunday  
d) Internet  
d) Internet

	Total	Très utile / Very useful	Assez utile / Fairly useful	Pas très utile / Not very useful	Pas du tout utile / Not useful at all	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]	Utile / Useful	Pas utile / Not useful
<b>Espagne / Spain</b>								
ES	2014	9%	15%	14%	35%	27%	24%	49%
<b>Sexe / Sex</b>								
Homme / Male	907	9%	16%	17%	35%	24%	25%	52%
Femme / Female	1107	9%	14%	10%	36%	30%	23%	47%
<b>Age</b>								
18-24	198	22%	25%	18%	26%	8%	47%	45%
25-39	549	8%	18%	17%	33%	24%	26%	50%
40-54	612	8%	15%	12%	38%	26%	23%	50%
55 & +	655	5%	8%	10%	39%	38%	13%	49%
<b>Education</b>								
15 & -	566	4%	12%	11%	40%	33%	16%	51%
16-20	646	12%	15%	12%	35%	26%	28%	46%
21 & +	654	10%	20%	19%	34%	17%	30%	53%
<b>Profession / occupation</b>								
Indépendants / Self-employees	212	4%	18%	14%	41%	23%	22%	55%
Employés / Employees	587	11%	16%	19%	35%	19%	27%	55%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	251	7%	11%	15%	37%	30%	18%	52%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	952	10%	15%	10%	34%	32%	24%	44%
<b>Habitat / Locality type</b>								
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1044	10%	16%	16%	31%	27%	25%	48%
Autres villes / Other towns	543	9%	15%	13%	37%	26%	24%	49%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	427	8%	12%	8%	43%	28%	20%	51%
<b>Proximité partisane / Party proximity</b>								
PP	472	11%	13%	12%	35%	28%	24%	47%
PSOE	728	10%	15%	14%	37%	24%	25%	51%
IU	113	14%	22%	12%	37%	16%	35%	49%
CiU	42	13%	8%	23%	44%	12%	21%	67%
ERC	49	6%	31%	26%	17%	21%	37%	43%
PNV	25	8%	15%	17%	20%	39%	23%	38%
EA	9	0%	12%	17%	66%	6%	12%	83%
CHA	7	6%	32%	0%	32%	30%	38%	32%
BNG	15	5%	23%	43%	18%	10%	28%	61%
CC	16	13%	6%	0%	49%	32%	19%	49%
<b>Vote au référendum / Vote in referendum</b>								
Oui / Yes	945	9%	13%	13%	35%	31%	21%	47%
Non / No	156	7%	18%	15%	39%	22%	25%	54%
Blanc / Blank	78	3%	17%	22%	31%	27%	20%	54%
N'a pas voté / Did not vote	622	10%	16%	14%	36%	25%	25%	49%
<b>Connaissance de la Constitution / Knowledge of the constitution</b>								
Très bonne / Very good	335	10%	18%	24%	32%	16%	27%	57%
Bonne / Good	952	10%	17%	14%	35%	24%	27%	49%
Mauvaise / Bad	550	8%	12%	8%	36%	35%	21%	44%
Très mauvaise / Very bad	177	7%	6%	13%	39%	35%	13%	51%

Q9. Il existe différentes voies par lesquelles les gens obtiennent de l'information par rapport aux référendums. Je vais vous lire une liste contenant diverses sources d'information possibles. Pour chacune d'elles, dites-moi, s'il vous plaît, dans quelle mesure elle vous a semblé utile dans le cadre du référendum qui a été organisé dimanche dernier.

Q9. There are many different ways in which people get information in relation to referendums. I'm going to read you a list of several possible sources of information. Please say how useful, if at all, you found each of them in the lead up to the Referendum held last Sunday

e) L'information fournie par les Institutions européennes  
e) Information provided by offices of the European Institutions

	Total	Très utile / Very useful	Assez utile / Fairly useful	Pas très utile / Not very useful	Pas du tout utile / Not useful at all	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]	Utile / Useful	Pas utile / Not useful
<b>Espagne / Spain</b>								
ES	2014	6%	19%	28%	30%	17%	25%	58%
<b>Sexe / Sex</b>								
Homme / Male	907	5%	20%	29%	34%	12%	25%	63%
Femme / Female	1107	8%	17%	27%	26%	21%	25%	53%
<b>Age</b>								
18-24	198	9%	29%	26%	27%	9%	38%	53%
25-39	549	4%	14%	34%	36%	12%	18%	70%
40-54	612	6%	18%	31%	30%	16%	24%	60%
55 & +	655	7%	19%	22%	27%	24%	26%	50%
<b>Education</b>								
15 & -	566	9%	19%	26%	27%	19%	27%	53%
16-20	646	7%	22%	25%	32%	14%	29%	57%
21 & +	654	4%	15%	37%	33%	11%	19%	70%
<b>Profession / occupation</b>								
Indépendants / Self-employees	212	5%	22%	32%	31%	11%	26%	63%
Employés / Employees	587	2%	14%	36%	34%	13%	16%	70%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	251	5%	21%	31%	32%	11%	27%	63%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	952	9%	20%	23%	27%	21%	29%	50%
<b>Habitat / Locality type</b>								
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1044	6%	19%	32%	28%	15%	24%	60%
Autres villes / Other towns	543	7%	18%	25%	30%	20%	25%	55%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	427	6%	20%	24%	34%	16%	26%	58%
<b>Proximité partisane / Party proximity</b>								
PP	472	6%	23%	26%	27%	18%	29%	53%
PSOE	728	8%	20%	32%	23%	16%	29%	55%
IU	113	7%	11%	38%	35%	8%	18%	73%
CIU	42	3%	15%	22%	45%	15%	18%	67%
ERC	49	0%	28%	41%	18%	13%	28%	59%
PNV	25	6%	14%	15%	45%	19%	21%	60%
EA	9	0%	3%	37%	58%	2%	3%	94%
CHA	7	35%	0%	64%	1%	0%	35%	65%
BNG	15	7%	17%	19%	48%	9%	24%	67%
CC	16	6%	6%	32%	48%	7%	13%	80%
<b>Vote au référendum / Vote in referendum</b>								
Oui / Yes	945	10%	23%	28%	22%	17%	33%	50%
Non / No	156	2%	10%	28%	46%	14%	12%	75%
Blanc / Blank	78	2%	8%	35%	35%	20%	10%	70%
N'a pas voté / Did not vote	622	5%	18%	28%	32%	17%	23%	61%
<b>Connaissance de la Constitution / Knowledge of the constitution</b>								
Très bonne / Very good	335	6%	15%	39%	34%	6%	20%	74%
Bonne / Good	952	7%	22%	32%	28%	12%	29%	59%
Mauvaise / Bad	550	5%	19%	20%	30%	26%	24%	50%
Très mauvaise / Very bad	177	7%	7%	21%	36%	29%	14%	56%

Q9. Il existe différentes voies par lesquelles les gens obtiennent de l'information par rapport aux référendums. Je vais vous lire une liste contenant diverses sources d'information possibles. Pour chacune d'elles, dites-moi, s'il vous plait, dans quelle mesure elle vous a semblé utile dans le cadre du référendum qui a été organisé dimanche dernier.

Q9. There are many different ways in which people get information in relation to referendums. I'm going to read you a list of several possible sources of information. Please say how useful, if at all, you found each of them in the lead up to the Referendum held last Sunday

f) Les articles de presse

f) Newspaper articles

	Total	Très utile / Very useful	Assez utile / Fairly useful	Pas très utile / Not very useful	Pas du tout utile / Not useful at all	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]	Utile / Useful	Pas utile / Not useful
<b>Espagne / Spain</b>								
ES	2014	13%	37%	24%	16%	9%	50%	41%
<b>Sexe / Sex</b>								
Homme / Male	907	14%	37%	24%	19%	6%	51%	43%
Femme / Female	1107	11%	38%	25%	14%	13%	49%	38%
<b>Age</b>								
18-24	198	12%	47%	25%	13%	4%	59%	37%
25-39	549	13%	35%	27%	19%	7%	47%	45%
40-54	612	16%	40%	21%	16%	6%	56%	38%
55 & +	655	11%	33%	25%	15%	16%	44%	40%
<b>Education</b>								
15 & -	566	12%	32%	26%	17%	13%	44%	43%
16-20	646	13%	40%	23%	16%	8%	53%	39%
21 & +	654	15%	41%	26%	14%	4%	56%	40%
<b>Profession / occupation</b>								
Indépendants / Self-employees	212	15%	42%	18%	19%	6%	57%	37%
Employés / Employees	587	14%	42%	24%	14%	6%	56%	39%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	251	14%	33%	26%	23%	5%	47%	48%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	952	11%	35%	26%	15%	13%	46%	40%
<b>Habitat / Locality type</b>								
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1044	13%	38%	26%	15%	8%	52%	40%
Autres villes / Other towns	543	11%	35%	24%	18%	11%	46%	42%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	427	13%	38%	23%	16%	10%	50%	39%
<b>Proximité partisane / Party proximity</b>								
PP	472	14%	37%	25%	13%	12%	50%	38%
PSOE	728	16%	43%	20%	14%	7%	58%	35%
IU	113	14%	42%	23%	18%	2%	56%	42%
CiU	42	7%	35%	41%	14%	4%	42%	54%
ERC	49	3%	35%	31%	23%	8%	38%	54%
PNV	25	25%	38%	16%	21%	0%	63%	37%
EA	9	9%	26%	26%	40%	0%	34%	66%
CHA	7	56%	33%	10%	0%	0%	90%	10%
BNG	15	13%	45%	20%	23%	0%	57%	43%
CC	16	15%	47%	1%	30%	7%	63%	30%
<b>Vote au référendum / Vote in referendum</b>								
Oui / Yes	945	18%	40%	22%	10%	10%	57%	32%
Non / No	156	12%	36%	26%	21%	5%	48%	47%
Blanc / Blank	78	11%	38%	22%	18%	11%	49%	41%
N'a pas voté / Did not vote	622	10%	36%	26%	19%	9%	46%	44%
<b>Connaissance de la Constitution / Knowledge of the constitution</b>								
Très bonne / Very good	335	14%	48%	25%	12%	2%	61%	37%
Bonne / Good	952	14%	40%	26%	13%	6%	55%	39%
Mauvaise / Bad	550	9%	33%	25%	19%	14%	43%	44%
Très mauvaise / Very bad	177	13%	20%	18%	26%	22%	33%	45%



Q9. Il existe différentes voies par lesquelles les gens obtiennent de l'information par rapport aux référendums. Je vais vous lire une liste contenant diverses sources d'information possibles. Pour chacune d'elles, dites-moi, s'il vous plaît, dans quelle mesure elle vous a semblé utile dans le cadre du référendum qui a été organisé dimanche dernier.

Q9. There are many different ways in which people get information in relation to referendums. I'm going to read you a list of several possible sources of information. Please say how useful, if at all, you found each of them in the lead up to the Referendum held last Sunday

g) Les informations télévisées et les programmes d'actualité/ débats  
g) Television news and current affairs programs/debates

	Total	Très utile / Very useful	Assez utile / Fairly useful	Pas très utile / Not very useful	Pas du tout utile / Not useful at all	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]	Utile / Useful	Pas utile / Not useful
<b>Espagne / Spain</b>								
ES	2014	17%	38%	24%	15%	6%	55%	39%
<b>Sexe / Sex</b>								
Homme / Male	907	17%	37%	25%	17%	4%	54%	42%
Femme / Female	1107	17%	38%	22%	14%	9%	55%	36%
<b>Age</b>								
18-24	198	25%	42%	22%	8%	3%	67%	30%
25-39	549	16%	37%	23%	18%	6%	54%	41%
40-54	612	19%	38%	26%	13%	3%	57%	39%
55 & +	655	13%	35%	23%	17%	11%	48%	41%
<b>Education</b>								
15 & -	566	19%	39%	21%	15%	6%	58%	36%
16-20	646	20%	36%	23%	14%	6%	56%	37%
21 & +	654	15%	37%	27%	18%	3%	52%	46%
<b>Profession / occupation</b>								
Indépendants / Self-employees	212	12%	39%	24%	22%	3%	51%	46%
Employés / Employees	587	16%	38%	27%	15%	4%	55%	41%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	251	22%	39%	24%	14%	2%	61%	37%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	952	18%	36%	22%	15%	9%	54%	37%
<b>Habitat / Locality type</b>								
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1044	16%	39%	26%	15%	4%	55%	41%
Autres villes / Other towns	543	18%	36%	21%	17%	8%	54%	38%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	427	20%	37%	20%	14%	9%	57%	35%
<b>Proximité partisane / Party proximity</b>								
PP	472	16%	32%	25%	20%	7%	48%	45%
PSOE	728	24%	45%	19%	8%	5%	69%	26%
IU	113	16%	32%	33%	15%	3%	48%	49%
CiU	42	13%	54%	17%	17%	0%	66%	34%
ERC	49	7%	44%	23%	14%	12%	51%	37%
PNV	25	19%	39%	36%	6%	0%	58%	42%
EA	9	3%	14%	43%	40%	0%	17%	83%
CHA	7	61%	33%	6%	0%	0%	94%	6%
BNG	15	22%	43%	15%	21%	0%	65%	35%
CC	16	15%	34%	15%	29%	7%	49%	43%
<b>Vote au référendum / Vote in referendum</b>								
Oui / Yes	945	23%	47%	18%	6%	6%	70%	25%
Non / No	156	9%	28%	29%	28%	6%	37%	57%
Blanc / Blank	78	9%	35%	28%	19%	10%	44%	46%
N'a pas voté / Did not vote	622	15%	34%	25%	19%	7%	49%	44%
<b>Connaissance de la Constitution / Knowledge of the constitution</b>								
Très bonne / Very good	335	19%	42%	24%	13%	2%	61%	37%
Bonne / Good	952	19%	39%	24%	14%	4%	58%	38%
Mauvaise / Bad	550	13%	40%	22%	17%	8%	53%	39%
Très mauvaise / Very bad	177	18%	20%	25%	21%	17%	37%	45%

Q9. Il existe différentes voies par lesquelles les gens obtiennent de l'information par rapport aux référendums. Je vais vous lire une liste contenant diverses sources d'information possibles. Pour chacune d'elles, dites-moi, s'il vous plaît, dans quelle mesure elle vous a semblé utile dans le cadre du référendum qui a été organisé dimanche dernier.

Q9. There are many different ways in which people get information in relation to referendums. I'm going to read you a list of several possible sources of information. Please say how useful, if at all, you found each of them in the lead up to the Referendum held last Sunday

- h) Les informations à la radio et les programmes d'actualité/ débats  
h) Radio news and current affairs programs/debates

	Total	Très utile / Very useful	Assez utile / Fairly useful	Pas très utile / Not very useful	Pas du tout utile / Not useful at all	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]	Utile / Useful	Pas utile / Not useful
<b>Espagne / Spain</b>								
ES	2014	18%	34%	23%	17%	9%	51%	39%
<b>Sexe / Sex</b>								
Homme / Male	907	17%	34%	26%	17%	6%	51%	43%
Femme / Female	1107	18%	34%	20%	16%	12%	52%	36%
<b>Age</b>								
18-24	198	17%	39%	19%	16%	9%	56%	35%
25-39	549	19%	30%	27%	19%	6%	48%	46%
40-54	612	20%	38%	21%	13%	8%	58%	34%
55 & +	655	16%	32%	22%	17%	13%	48%	39%
<b>Education</b>								
15 & -	566	16%	35%	22%	17%	11%	51%	38%
16-20	646	21%	33%	20%	18%	8%	54%	38%
21 & +	654	17%	34%	27%	16%	6%	51%	43%
<b>Profession / occupation</b>								
Indépendants / Self-employees	212	18%	34%	22%	19%	7%	52%	42%
Employés / Employees	587	20%	33%	26%	15%	6%	53%	41%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	251	16%	38%	26%	14%	6%	54%	40%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	952	17%	33%	21%	17%	12%	50%	38%
<b>Habitat / Locality type</b>								
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1044	18%	33%	25%	15%	9%	52%	39%
Autres villes / Other towns	543	19%	35%	19%	19%	7%	54%	38%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	427	15%	33%	23%	18%	11%	48%	41%
<b>Proximité partisane / Party proximity</b>								
PP	472	17%	32%	25%	17%	9%	49%	42%
PSOE	728	23%	39%	18%	12%	8%	62%	30%
IU	113	24%	29%	25%	16%	6%	53%	41%
CiU	42	7%	49%	19%	24%	1%	56%	43%
ERC	49	10%	40%	29%	14%	7%	50%	43%
PNV	25	22%	42%	19%	18%	0%	64%	36%
EA	9	12%	10%	46%	32%	0%	21%	79%
CHA	7	61%	33%	6%	0%	0%	94%	6%
BNG	15	22%	36%	9%	34%	0%	57%	43%
CC	16	15%	46%	3%	34%	1%	62%	37%
<b>Vote au référendum / Vote in referendum</b>								
Oui / Yes	945	22%	40%	17%	11%	9%	62%	29%
Non / No	156	16%	32%	22%	24%	6%	48%	46%
Blanc / Blank	78	9%	35%	27%	24%	4%	44%	52%
N'a pas voté / Did not vote	622	16%	30%	26%	18%	10%	46%	44%
<b>Connaissance de la Constitution / Knowledge of the constitution</b>								
Très bonne / Very good	335	19%	41%	24%	12%	4%	60%	36%
Bonne / Good	952	20%	35%	23%	15%	7%	55%	39%
Mauvaise / Bad	550	13%	31%	22%	21%	12%	44%	43%
Très mauvaise / Very bad	177	17%	28%	21%	16%	18%	45%	37%

Q9. Il existe différentes voies par lesquelles les gens obtiennent de l'information par rapport aux référendums. Je vais vous lire une liste contenant diverses sources d'information possibles. Pour chacune d'elles, dites-moi, s'il vous plaît, dans quelle mesure elle vous a semblé utile dans le cadre du référendum qui a été organisé dimanche dernier.

Q9. There are many different ways in which people get information in relation to referendums. I'm going to read you a list of several possible sources of information. Please say how useful, if at all, you found each of them in the lead up to the Referendum held last Sunday

i) Les campagnes à la radio et à la télévision lancées par le Gouvernement

i) The radio and TV campaign launched by the Government

	Total	Très utile / Very useful	Assez utile / Fairly useful	Pas très utile / Not very useful	Pas du tout utile / Not useful at all	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]	Utile / Useful	Pas utile / Not useful
<b>Espagne / Spain</b>								
ES	2014	13%	28%	31%	22%	6%	41%	53%
<b>Sexe / Sex</b>								
Homme / Male	907	12%	29%	32%	24%	3%	41%	56%
Femme / Female	1107	13%	28%	30%	20%	10%	40%	50%
<b>Age</b>								
18-24	198	15%	31%	28%	23%	4%	45%	51%
25-39	549	11%	23%	36%	26%	3%	34%	63%
40-54	612	15%	33%	31%	15%	5%	48%	47%
55 & +	655	11%	28%	27%	22%	11%	39%	50%
<b>Education</b>								
15 & -	566	13%	34%	26%	18%	8%	47%	44%
16-20	646	16%	24%	30%	23%	6%	40%	53%
21 & +	654	9%	26%	38%	25%	1%	35%	64%
<b>Profession / occupation</b>								
Indépendants / Self-employees	212	9%	22%	40%	27%	2%	31%	66%
Employés / Employees	587	11%	25%	40%	22%	3%	36%	62%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	251	15%	35%	30%	16%	4%	50%	46%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	952	13%	29%	25%	23%	10%	43%	47%
<b>Habitat / Locality type</b>								
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1044	13%	27%	32%	22%	6%	40%	54%
Autres villes / Other towns	543	13%	28%	30%	24%	5%	41%	54%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	427	12%	31%	29%	20%	8%	42%	49%
<b>Proximité partisane / Party proximity</b>								
PP	472	12%	20%	33%	27%	8%	32%	60%
PSOE	728	17%	38%	28%	13%	4%	55%	40%
IU	113	10%	27%	34%	27%	2%	37%	62%
CiU	42	6%	34%	30%	26%	4%	40%	56%
ERC	49	11%	22%	43%	17%	8%	33%	59%
PNV	25	7%	40%	51%	2%	0%	47%	53%
EA	9	0%	9%	65%	26%	0%	9%	91%
CHA	7	33%	61%	6%	0%	0%	94%	6%
BNG	15	0%	27%	48%	25%	0%	27%	73%
CC	16	15%	13%	17%	55%	0%	28%	72%
<b>Vote au référendum / Vote in referendum</b>								
Oui / Yes	945	20%	36%	26%	12%	6%	56%	38%
Non / No	156	6%	17%	31%	43%	3%	23%	74%
Blanc / Blank	78	5%	25%	37%	25%	8%	30%	62%
N'a pas voté / Did not vote	622	10%	25%	34%	25%	7%	35%	58%
<b>Connaissance de la Constitution / Knowledge of the constitution</b>								
Très bonne / Very good	335	11%	29%	36%	23%	2%	40%	58%
Bonne / Good	952	14%	30%	32%	20%	4%	44%	52%
Mauvaise / Bad	550	10%	28%	29%	25%	8%	38%	55%
Très mauvaise / Very bad	177	15%	20%	27%	19%	19%	35%	46%

Q9. Il existe différentes voies par lesquelles les gens obtiennent de l'information par rapport aux référendums. Je vais vous lire une liste contenant diverses sources d'information possibles. Pour chacune d'elles, dites-moi, s'il vous plait, dans quelle mesure elle vous a semblé utile dans le cadre du référendum qui a été organisé dimanche dernier.

Q9. There are many different ways in which people get information in relation to referendums. I'm going to read you a list of several possible sources of information. Please say how useful, if at all, you found each of them in the lead up to the Referendum held last Sunday

- j) La conférence qui a eu lieu à Barcelone le 12 février avec la participation de leaders politiques nationaux et internationaux  
j) The conference held in Barcelona the 12th of February with the participation of National and International political leaders

	Total	Très utile / Very useful	Assez utile / Fairly useful	Pas très utile / Not very useful	Pas du tout utile / Not useful at all	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]	Utile / Useful	Pas utile / Not useful
<b>Espagne / Spain</b>								
ES	2014	6%	14%	26%	34%	19%	21%	60%
<b>Sexe / Sex</b>								
Homme / Male	907	7%	15%	26%	36%	17%	22%	61%
Femme / Female	1107	6%	14%	26%	33%	22%	19%	59%
<b>Age</b>								
18-24	198	14%	21%	25%	30%	10%	35%	55%
25-39	549	5%	11%	30%	38%	15%	16%	69%
40-54	612	5%	15%	27%	34%	19%	20%	61%
55 & +	655	5%	14%	21%	32%	27%	19%	54%
<b>Education</b>								
15 & -	566	7%	17%	22%	32%	22%	24%	54%
16-20	646	7%	19%	26%	31%	18%	26%	56%
21 & +	654	6%	9%	32%	42%	12%	15%	74%
<b>Profession / occupation</b>								
Indépendants / Self-employees	212	7%	14%	23%	43%	13%	21%	66%
Employés / Employees	587	5%	12%	33%	37%	13%	17%	70%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	251	5%	16%	25%	32%	21%	22%	57%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	952	7%	15%	22%	32%	23%	23%	54%
<b>Habitat / Locality type</b>								
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1044	7%	14%	29%	35%	15%	21%	64%
Autres villes / Other towns	543	6%	14%	20%	37%	24%	20%	56%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	427	5%	16%	25%	30%	23%	22%	55%
<b>Proximité partisane / Party proximity</b>								
PP	472	6%	9%	27%	38%	20%	15%	65%
PSOE	728	8%	21%	25%	29%	16%	30%	55%
IU	113	4%	10%	31%	41%	15%	14%	72%
CiU	42	9%	23%	28%	35%	5%	32%	64%
ERC	49	1%	26%	31%	33%	10%	27%	63%
PNV	25	0%	37%	27%	31%	5%	37%	58%
EA	9	9%	8%	52%	19%	12%	16%	72%
CHA	7	0%	0%	39%	0%	61%	0%	39%
BNG	15	5%	24%	12%	31%	27%	29%	44%
CC	16	15%	8%	35%	14%	29%	23%	48%
<b>Vote au référendum / Vote in referendum</b>								
Oui / Yes	945	10%	21%	24%	26%	20%	30%	50%
Non / No	156	4%	6%	21%	55%	14%	10%	76%
Blanc / Blank	78	4%	7%	35%	33%	21%	11%	68%
N'a pas voté / Did not vote	622	5%	12%	27%	36%	19%	17%	63%
<b>Connaissance de la Constitution / Knowledge of the constitution</b>								
Très bonne / Very good	335	7%	15%	37%	31%	9%	22%	69%
Bonne / Good	952	8%	17%	29%	34%	13%	24%	63%
Mauvaise / Bad	550	4%	13%	18%	37%	28%	17%	55%
Très mauvaise / Very bad	177	6%	5%	18%	30%	41%	11%	48%

Q9. Il existe différentes voies par lesquelles les gens obtiennent de l'information par rapport aux référendums. Je vais vous lire une liste contenant diverses sources d'information possibles. Pour chacune d'elles, dites-moi, s'il vous plaît, dans quelle mesure elle vous a semblé utile dans le cadre du référendum qui a été organisé dimanche dernier.

Q9. There are many different ways in which people get information in relation to referendums. I'm going to read you a list of several possible sources of information. Please say how useful, if at all, you found each of them in the lead up to the

Referendum held last Sunday

k) Le texte complet de la Constitution

k) The full text of the Constitution

	Total	Très utile / Very useful	Assez utile / Fairly useful	Pas très utile / Not very useful	Pas du tout utile / Not useful at all	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]	Utile / Useful	Pas utile / Not useful
<b>Espagne / Spain</b>								
ES	2014	13%	20%	19%	25%	23%	33%	44%
<b>Sexe / Sex</b>								
Homme / Male	907	14%	20%	20%	25%	21%	34%	45%
Femme / Female	1107	12%	20%	19%	24%	24%	33%	43%
<b>Age</b>								
18-24	198	21%	19%	25%	26%	9%	39%	51%
25-39	549	13%	21%	23%	24%	19%	34%	47%
40-54	612	11%	21%	19%	25%	24%	32%	45%
55 & +	655	12%	20%	14%	24%	31%	32%	38%
<b>Education</b>								
15 & -	566	13%	20%	18%	23%	26%	33%	41%
16-20	646	11%	19%	19%	27%	24%	30%	46%
21 & +	654	16%	22%	23%	23%	16%	38%	46%
<b>Profession / occupation</b>								
Indépendants / Self-employees	212	11%	22%	16%	29%	22%	33%	45%
Employés / Employees	587	16%	23%	19%	24%	17%	39%	44%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	251	12%	17%	24%	27%	20%	29%	51%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	952	12%	19%	19%	23%	26%	32%	42%
<b>Habitat / Locality type</b>								
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1044	14%	20%	22%	20%	23%	35%	42%
Autres villes / Other towns	543	13%	21%	18%	26%	22%	33%	44%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	427	11%	19%	15%	33%	23%	30%	48%
<b>Proximité partisane / Party proximity</b>								
PP	472	13%	21%	18%	24%	24%	33%	43%
PSOE	728	15%	27%	20%	18%	19%	42%	39%
IU	113	15%	11%	23%	35%	17%	26%	57%
CiU	42	4%	20%	22%	44%	10%	24%	66%
ERC	49	2%	10%	34%	19%	36%	12%	53%
PNV	25	2%	10%	54%	15%	18%	12%	69%
EA	9	15%	2%	17%	56%	10%	17%	73%
CHA	7	0%	35%	33%	0%	32%	35%	33%
BNG	15	9%	30%	9%	31%	22%	39%	40%
CC	16	15%	23%	3%	29%	29%	39%	32%
<b>Vote au référendum / Vote in referendum</b>								
Oui / Yes	945	17%	31%	16%	16%	21%	47%	32%
Non / No	156	14%	13%	26%	28%	20%	26%	54%
Blanc / Blank	78	10%	14%	28%	22%	26%	24%	50%
N'a pas voté / Did not vote	622	11%	15%	20%	29%	24%	27%	49%
<b>Connaissance de la Constitution / Knowledge of the constitution</b>								
Très bonne / Very good	335	17%	23%	27%	21%	12%	41%	48%
Bonne / Good	952	13%	25%	21%	22%	19%	38%	43%
Mauvaise / Bad	550	12%	16%	15%	29%	28%	28%	43%
Très mauvaise / Very bad	177	8%	6%	14%	30%	43%	14%	43%

# TECHNICAL NOTE

### Conduction of this survey details

This telephone survey FLASH EUROBAROMETER 168 "The European Constitution: Post-Referendum in Spain" was conducted for the European Commission, Directorate-General "Press and Communication"

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

The interviews were conducted between the 21/02/2005 and the 22/02/2005 by the EOS GALLUP EUROPE Institute in Spain : TNS-Demoscopia

### Representativity of the results

The national sample is representative of the population of 18 y.o. and above registered to vote

### Sample size

The sample size amounts to 2014 respondents

A weighting factor has been applied on the national result in order to represent the national population of Spain, the result in the Referendum and the vote results in the last European Elections

In the report we have presented side by side the number of interviews:

- 1) Actually conducted in this country
- 2) Derived from the weighting in proportion of the population of Spain, the result in the Referendum and the results in the last European Elections

Interviews			
Conducted (1)		Weighted (2)	
2014	100%	2014	100%

### Questionnaires

- 1) The questionnaire prepared for this survey is reproduced at the end of this results volume in French, English and Spanish (see hereafter)
- 2) The translation have been revised by the Institute listed above

## Tables of results

### \* VOLUME C :

The VOLUME Ca presents the results with the following personal characteristics of respondents as breakdowns:

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

The VOLUME Cb presents the results with the following personal characteristics of respondents as breakdowns:

Political proximity  
Vote in Referendum  
Knowledge of the Constitution

## Statistical significance of the results

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

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

As an example, examine this illustrative case :

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

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

Hereafter, the statistical margins computed for various observed results are shown, on various sample sizes, at the 95% significance level.



**STATISTICAL MARGINS DUE TO THE SAMPLING PROCESS  
(AT THE 95 % LEVEL OF CONFIDENCE)**

Various sample sizes are in rows ;  
Various observed results are in columns :

	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6.0	8.3	9.9	11.1	12.0	12.7	13.2	13.6	13.8	13.9	N=50
N=500	1.9	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	N=500
N=1000	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	N=1000
N=1500	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	N=1500
N=2000	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	N=2000
N=3000	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	N=3000
N=4000	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	N=4000
N=5000	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	N=5000
N=6000	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	N=6000
N=7000	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	N=7000
N=7500	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	N=7500
N=8000	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	N=8000
N=9000	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	N=9000
N=10000	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	N=10000
N=11000	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	N=11000
N=12000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	N=12000
N=13000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	N=13000
N=14000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	N=14000
N=15000	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

# QUESTIONNAIRES

## Flash Eurobarometer “European Constitution: Post-referendum survey in Spain” English

**Target: 18+ registered to vote**

### Socio-demographics

- D1. Sex [ 1 ] Male  
[ 2 ] Female
- D2. Exact Age: [ ][ ] Years old  
[ 00 ] [REFUSAL/NO ANSWER]
- D3. Age when finished full time education : [EXACT AGE IN 2 DIGITS]  
[ ][ ] years old  
[ 00 ] [REFUSAL/ NO ANSWER]  
[ 01 ] [NEVER BEEN IN FULL TIME EDUCATION]  
[ 99 ] [STILL IN FULL TIME EDUCATION]
- D4. As far as your current occupation is concerned, would you say you are self-employed, an employee, a manual worker or would you say that you are without a professional activity ?  
[READ OUT LEFT ITEMS - THEN ASK TO SPECIFY (“that is to say”)  
- ONLY ONE ANSWER]
- **Self-employed**
    - i.e. :
      - farmer, forester, fisherman..... 11
      - owner of a shop, craftsman..... 12
      - professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect,...)13
      - manager of a company ..... 14
      - other (SPECIFY) ..... 15
  - **Employee**
    - i.e. :
      - professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect) ..... 21
      - general management, director or top management..... 22
      - middle management, ..... 23
      - civil servant ..... 24
      - office clerk..... 25
      - other employee (salesman, nurse, etc...) ..... 26
      - other (SPECIFY) ..... 27
  - **Manual worker**
    - i.e. :
      - supervisor / foreman (team manager, etc ...) ..... 31
      - manual worker ..... 32
      - unskilled manual worker ..... 33
      - other (SPECIFY) ..... 34
  - **Without a professional activity**
    - i.e. :
      - looking after the home ..... 41
      - student (full time) ..... 42
      - retired ..... 43
      - seeking a job..... 44
      - other (SPECIFY) ..... 45
  - (Refusal) ..... 99
- D5. Region = "European Administrative Regional Unit" (N.U.T.S. 1)  
[2 DIGITS]
- D6. Type of Locality?
- metropolitan zone .....1
  - other town/urban centre.....2
  - rural zone ..... 3



**I. Participation in the Referendum**

**Q1. Last sunday, a Referendum was held on the approval of the treaty that establishes a Constitution for Europe. Did you vote in that Referendum?**

[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER POSSIBLE]

- Yes, you voted ..... 1
- No, you did not vote ..... 2

*Q1= 1 Question unit*

**II. Reasons for not taking part in the Referendum**

*IF DID NOT VOTE IN Q1*

**Q2. Which of the following statements come closest to your reason for not voting in the Referendum on the European Constitution held last Sunday?**

[READ OUT – ROTATE– 3 ANSWERS POSSIBLE]

- You really intended to vote but circumstances on the day prevented you ..... 1
- You are just not interested in politics ..... 2
- You are not interested in the European Union ..... 3
- You are not interested in a Constitution for Europe ..... 4
- You did not have enough information ..... 5
- Vote has no consequences, does not change anything ..... 6
- You did not know there was a Referendum ..... 7
- There has been a lack of public debate, a lack of electoral campaign ..... 8
- The European Constitution is too complex ..... 9
- There was no point in voting because it was obvious that the “Yes” would be chosen anyway ..... 10
- [OTHER ] ..... 11
- [DK/NA] ..... 12

**III. Recall of vote at the referendum**

*IF VOTED IN Q1*

**Q3. How did you vote in that Referendum? Did you vote “Yes” in favour of the treaty that establishes a Constitution for Europe or “No” against it?**

[READ OUT-ONLY ONE ANSWER POSSIBLE]

- You voted “YES” ..... 1
- You voted “NO” ..... 2
- [Voted “Blank”] ..... 3
- [DK/NA] ..... 4

*Q2/3= 1 Question unit*



**IV. The moment of choice**

*IF VOTED IN Q1*

**Q4. Can you tell me roughly when did you make up your mind how you would vote in the Referendum on the European Constitution?**

[READ OUT – ONLY ONE ANSWER POSSIBLE]

- At the time the Referendum was announced..... 1
- Fairly early on during the Referendum campaign..... 2
- In the final weeks of the campaign ..... 3
- The week before the Referendum ..... 4
- On the day of the Referendum itself..... 5
- [DK/NA]..... 6

*Q4= 0.5 Question units*

**V. The key element when voting**

*IF VOTED IN Q1*

**Q5. Could you tell me what was the key element that led to your vote in this Referendum?**

[READ OUT – ROTATE PER BLOCK OF TWO ITEMS – ONLY ONE ANSWER POSSIBLE]

- Your opinion on the European Constitution ..... 1
- Your overall opinion regarding the European Union..... 2
- Your opinion of those who led the “YES” campaign ..... 3
- Your opinion of those who led the “NO” campaign ..... 4
- [NONE OF THESE BUT THIS ONE – SPECIFY]..... 5
- [DK/NA]..... 6

*Q5= 0.5 Question units*



**VI. Opinion on the European Constitution**

**Q6. I am going to read you a list of statements. For each of them, please tell me if you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree, or totally disagree with it.**

[READ OUT – ROTATE DIMENSIONS – ONLY ONE ANSWER POSSIBLE PER

LINE]

- Totally agree .....1
- Tend to agree.....2
- Tend to disagree .....3
- Totally disagree.....4
- [DK/NA].....5

- a) Before voting in the Referendum, you had all necessary information in order to make a choice
- b) The Institutions of the European Union conjure up a good image to you
- c) Adopting the European Constitution would make Spain stronger within the European Union
- d) The victory of the “Yes” in the Referendum in Spain will lead the rest of the countries that will hold a similar Referendum to vote “Yes”
- e) The weak turnout in the Referendum in Spain will influence the rest of the countries that will hold a similar referendum
- f) The adoption of the European Constitution strengthens Democracy
- g) The European Constitution is essential in order to pursue the European Construction
- h) Spain’s membership of the European Union is a good thing  
 It’s worrying to see that so few people went to vote in the Referendum

Q6= 3.33 Question units

**VII. The debates about the European Constitution**

**Q7. Would you say that the debates about the Referendum in Spain started...**

[READ OUT- ONLY ONE ANSWER POSSIBLE]

- Too early ..... 1
- Too late ..... 2
- Just at the right time ..... 3
- [DK/NA]..... 4

Q7= 1 Question unit



**VIII. The knowledge of the content of the European Constitution**

**Q8. For each of the following statements, tell me if, in your opinion, it is true or false.**

[READ OUT – ONLY ONE ANSWER POSSIBLE]

True..... 1  
False ..... 2  
[DK/NA] ..... 3

It is planned in the European Constitution that...

- a) The position of a Foreign Affairs Minister of the European Union will be created
- b) At least one million citizens of the European Union can request the adoption of a European law
- c) The President of the European Council is directly elected by European citizens
- d) A direct European tax will be created
- e) National citizenship will disappear
- f) A member state can leave the European Union if it wishes to do so

*Q8= 1.5 Question units*

**IX. The information about the Referendum in Spain**

**Q9. There are many different ways in which people get information in relation to referendums. I'm going to read you a list of several possible sources of information. Please say how useful, if at all, you found each of them in the lead up to the Referendum held last Sunday**

[READ OUT – ROTATE– ONLY ONE ANSWER POSSIBLE PER LINE]

Very useful ..... 1  
Fairly useful ..... 2  
Not very useful ..... 3  
Not useful at all..... 4  
[DK/NA] ..... 5

- a) Advertisements and leaflets put out by the Ministry of Internal affairs
- b) Information provided by Spanish parties and organisations campaigning for a YES vote
- c) Information provided by Spanish parties and organisations campaigning for a NO vote
- d) Internet
- e) Information provided by offices of the European Institutions
- f) Newspaper articles
- g) Television news and current affairs programs/debates
- h) Radio news and current affairs programs/debates
- i) The radio and TV campaign launched by the Government
- j) The conference held in Barcelona the 12<sup>th</sup> of February with the participation of National and International political leaders
- k) The full text of the Constitution

*Q9= 3.33 Question units*



**X. Party Proximity**

**Q10. To which of the following parties do you feel the closest to or the least furthest from?**

[READ OUT – ONLY ONE ANSWER POSSIBLE]

PP (Partido Popular).....	1
PSOE (Partido Socialista Obrero Español).....	2
IU (Izquierda Unida) .....	3
CiU (Convergencia i Unió).....	4
ERC (Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya) .....	5
PNV (Partido Nacionalista Vasco) .....	6
EA (Eusko Azkartasuna) .....	7
CHA (Chunta Aragonesista) .....	8
BNG (Bloque Nacionalista Galego) .....	9
CC (Coalición Canaria).....	10
Others .....	13
[None].....	14
[DK/NA] .....	15

**XI. Vote in last European Elections**

**Q11. Which party did you vote for in these last European Parliament elections?**

[READ OUT – ONLY ONE ANSWERS POSSIBLE]

PP .....	1
PSOE .....	2
IU-ICV .....	3
GALEUSCA (Specify: coalition formed by por PNV, Convergencia i Unió (CiU), PSM-Entesa nacionalista (PSM-EN), Bloc nacionalista Valencia (BLOC) y BNG (Bloque Nacionalista Galego).....	4
EUROPA DE LOS PUEBLOS (Specify: coalition formed by Chunta Aragonesista (CHA), Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya (ERC), Eusko Alkartasuna (EA), Esquerra Republicana del País Valencià (ERPv).....	5
COALICIÓN EUROPEA (Specify: coalition formed by Andalucista (PA), Partido Aragonés (PAR), Partíu Asturianista (PAS), Extremadura Unida (EU) Convergencia de Demócratas de Navarra (CE-CDN), Unió Valenciana (UV), Coalición Canaria).....	6
You voted for another party/candidate.....	7
You did not vote in that election.....	8
[DK/NA] .....	9





## Flash Eurobaromètre « La Constitution européenne »: Enquête post-référendum en Espagne Français

**Cible: Population de 18 ans et plus recensées et ayant le droit de voter au référendum**

### Données sociodémographiques

D.1. Sexe [noter selon la voix]

- Homme ..... 1
- Femme ..... 2

D.2. Quel est votre âge?

DEUX CHIFFRES [\_ \_] SI MOINS DE 18 ans, TERMINER  
REFUS/PAS DE REPONSE ..... [00]

D3. Age de fin d'études : [NOTER L'AGE EXACT]

- [ ][\_] ans
- [00] [REFUS/ SR]
- [01] [JAMAIS ETE A L'ECOLE PLEIN TEMPS]
- [99] [ENCORE A L'ECOLE PLEIN TEMPS]

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

[LIRE ITEMS A GAUCHE - ENSUITE FAIRE PRECISER - UNE SEULE REPONSE]

Indépendant.....	1
Employé.....	2
Ouvrier.....	3
Sans activité.....	4

- *Indépendant* :

- Exploitant agricole / forestier/ pêcheur ..... 11
- Commerçant, artisan..... 12
- de profession libérale (médecin, avocat, comptable, architecte ...)... 13
- Chef d'entreprise..... 14
- Autre [SPECIFIER] ..... 15

- *Employé*

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

- *Ouvrier*

- agent de maîtrise (chef d'équipe)..... 31
- ouvrier qualifié ..... 32
- ouvrier non qualifié ..... 33
- autre (PRECISER)..... 34



- *Sans activité professionnelle*

→ c'est-à-dire : - vous occupant de votre ménage.....	41
- étudiant (à temps plein) .....	42
- retraité .....	43
- à la recherche d'un emploi.....	44
- autre (PRECISER).....	45
- <b>(Refus)</b> .....	99

**D5. Région = "European Administrative Regional Unit" (N.U.T.S. 1) [2 CHIFFRES]**

**D6. Type de localité?**

- zone métropolitaine.....	1
- autre ville/centre urbain.....	2
- zone rurale.....	3



**I. Participation au référendum**

**Q1. Dimanche dernier a été organisé un référendum pour l'adoption du Traité qui établit une Constitution pour l'Europe. Avez-vous voté lors de ce référendum?**

[LIRE –UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE]

- Oui, vous avez voté..... 1
- Non, vous n'avez pas voté ..... 2

**II. Raisons pour lesquelles vous n'avez pas voté lors du référendum**

*SI PAS VOTE EN Q1*

**Q2. Laquelle des affirmations suivante, se rapproche le plus de la raison pour laquelle vous n'avez pas voté lors du référendum sur la Constitution européenne organisé dimanche dernier?**

[LIRE – ROTATION– 3 REPONSES POSSIBLES]

- En réalité, vous aviez l'intention de voter mais certaines circonstances (imprévues) vous en ont empêché. .... 1
- Simplement parce que vous ne vous intéressez pas à la politique..... 2
- Vous n'êtes pas intéressé par l'Union européenne ..... 3
- Vous n'êtes pas intéressé par une Constitution pour l'Europe..... 4
- Vous ne disposiez pas d'information suffisante ..... 5
- Voter n'a pas de conséquence, ne change rien ..... 6
- Vous ne saviez pas qu'un référendum était organisé ..... 7
- Il a manqué de débats publics, la campagne électorale a été insuffisante ..... 8
- La Constitution européenne est trop complexe ..... 9
- Cela ne valait pas la peine de voter car il était évident que le "oui" l'emporterait dans tous les cas ..... 10
- [AUTRE ]..... 11
- [NSP/SR]..... 12

**III. Rappel du vote au référendum**

*SI VOTÉ EN Q1*

**Q3. Qu'avez-vous voté lors de ce référendum? Avez-vous voté "Oui" en faveur du Traité qui établit une Constitution pour l'Europe ou "Non", contre celui-ci?**

[LIRE –UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE]

- Vous avez voté "OUI" ..... 1
- Vous avez voté "NON" ..... 2
- [Vous avez voté "Blanc"] ..... 3
- [NSP/SR] ..... 4



**IV. Le moment du choix**

*SI VOTÉ EN Q1*

**Q4. Pouvez-vous me dire approximativement quand avez-vous décidé ce que vous alliez voter au référendum sur la Constitution européenne?**

[LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE]

- Au moment de l'annonce du référendum ..... 1
- Assez tôt, au début de la campagne sur le référendum ..... 2
- Au cours des dernières semaines de la campagne ..... 3
- La semaine avant le référendum ..... 4
- Le jour même du référendum ..... 5
- [NSP/SR]..... 6

**V. L'élément clef pour voter**

*SI VOTÉ EN Q1*

**Q5. Pourriez-vous me dire quel fut l'élément clef qui vous a conduit à voter lors de ce Référendum?**

[LIRE – ROTATION PAR GROUPES DE DEUX ITEMS – UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE]

- Votre opinion sur la Constitution européenne..... 1
- Votre opinion générale sur l'Union européenne ..... 2
- Votre opinion sur ceux qui ont mené la campagne pour le "Oui" ..... 3
- Votre opinion sur ceux qui ont mené la campagne pour le "Non" ..... 4
- [AUCUNE DE CES RAISONS MAIS CELLE-CI – SPECIFIER] ... 5
- [NSP/SR]..... 6



**VI. Opinion sur la Constitution européenne**

**Q6. Je vais vous lire une série d'affirmations. Pour chacune d'elles, dites-moi, s'il vous plaît, si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas d'accord du tout avec elle.**

[LIRE – ROTATION DES ITEMS – UNE SEULE REPONSE PAR ITEM]

Tout à fait d'accord.....	1
Plutôt d'accord .....	2
Plutôt pas d'accord.....	3
Pas d'accord du tout .....	4
[NSP/SR].....	5

- a) Avant de voter au référendum, vous aviez toute l'information nécessaire pour prendre une décision
- b) Les Institutions européennes vous évoquent une bonne image
- c) Adopter la Constitution européenne renforcerait l'Espagne au sein de l'Union européenne
- d) La victoire du "Oui" au référendum en Espagne conduira les autres pays qui vont organiser un référendum semblable à voter "Oui"
- e) La faible participation au référendum en Espagne influencera les autres pays qui vont organiser un référendum semblable
- f) L'adoption de la Constitution européenne renforcera la démocratie
- g) La Constitution européenne est indispensable à la poursuite de la construction européenne
- h) Pour l'Espagne, le fait d'être membre de l'Union européenne est une bonne chose
- i) Il est préoccupant qu'aussi peu de personnes aient voté au référendum

**VII. Les débats sur la Constitution européenne**

**Q7. Diriez-vous que les débats sur la Constitution européenne en Espagne ont commencé...**

[LIRE –UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE]

- Trop tôt.....	1
- Trop tard .....	2
- Au bon moment.....	3
- [NSP/SR].....	4



### VIII. La connaissance du contenu de la Constitution européenne

**Q8. Pour chacune des affirmations suivantes, dites-moi, si à votre avis, elle est vraie ou fausse.**

[LIRE –UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE]

Vrai..... 1  
Fausse ..... 2  
[NSP/SR]..... 3

Il est prévu dans la Constitution européenne que...

- a) L'on crée un poste de Ministre des Affaires étrangères de l'Union européenne
- b) Au moins un million de citoyens de l'Union européenne peuvent demander l'adoption d'une loi européenne
- c) Le Président du Conseil européen est élu directement par les citoyens européens
- d) La création d'un impôt direct européen
- e) La disparition de la citoyenneté nationale
- f) Un Etat membre peut sortir de l'Union européenne s'il le souhaite

### IX. L'information sur le référendum en Espagne

**Q9. Il existe différentes voies par lesquelles les gens obtiennent de l'information par rapport aux référendums. Je vais vous lire une liste contenant diverses sources d'information possibles. Pour chacune d'elles, dites-moi, s'il vous plaît, dans quelle mesure elle vous a semblé utile dans le cadre du référendum qui a été organisé dimanche dernier.**

[LIRE – ROTATION – UNE SEULE REPONSE PAR ITEM]

Très utile..... 1  
Assez utile..... 2  
Pas très utile..... 3  
Pas du tout utile..... 4  
[NSP/SR]..... 5

- a) Les publicités et les dépliants édités par le Ministère de l'Intérieur
- b) L'information fournie par les partis et les organisations espagnoles qui ont fait campagne en faveur du "Oui".
- c) L'information fournie par les partis et les organisations espagnoles qui ont fait campagne en faveur du "Non".
- d) Internet
- e) L'information fournie par les Institutions européennes
- f) Les articles de presse
- g) Les informations télévisées et les programmes d'actualité/ débats
- h) Les informations à la radio et les programmes d'actualité/ débats
- i) Les campagnes à la radio et à la télévision lancées par le Gouvernement
- j) La conférence qui a eu lieu à Barcelone le 12 février avec la participation de leaders politiques nationaux et internationaux
- k) Le texte complet de la Constitution



**X. Proximité politique**

**P10. De laquelle des formations politiques suivantes vous sentez-vous le plus proche?**

[LIRE –UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE]

PP (Partido Popular).....	1
PSOE (Partido Socialista Obrero Español).....	2
IU (Izquierda Unida) .....	3
CiU (Convergencia i Unió) .....	4
ERC (Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya) .....	5
PNV (Partido Nacionalista Vasco) .....	6
EA (Eusko Azkertasuna) .....	7
CHA (Chunta Aragonesista) .....	8
BNG (Bloque Nacionalista Galego) .....	9
CC (Coalición Canaria).....	10
Autres .....	13
[Aucun] .....	14
[NSP/SR].....	15

**XI. Vote aux dernières élections européennes**

**Q11. Pour quel parti ou coalition avez-vous voté aux dernières élections Européennes ?**

[LIRE –UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE]

PP .....	1
PSOE .....	2
IU-ICV .....	3
GALEUSCA (Spécifier: coalition formée par le PNV, Convergencia i Unió (CiU), PSM-Entesa nacionalista (PSM-EN), Bloc nacionalista Valencia (BLOC) et le BNG (Bloque Nacionalista Galego).....	4
EUROPA DE LOS PUEBLOS (Spécifier: coalition formée par Chunta Aragonesista (CHA), Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya (ERC), Eusko Alkartasuna (EA), Esquerra Republicana del País Valencià (ERPV) .....	5
COALICIÓN EUROPEA (Spécifier: coalition formée par Andalucista (PA), Partido Aragonés (PAR), Partíu Asturianista (PAS), Extremadura Unida (EU) Convergencia de Demócratas de Navarra (CE-CDN), Unió Valenciana (UV), Coalición Canaria).....	6
Vous avez voté pour un autre parti/candidat .....	7
Vous n'avez pas voté à cette élection .....	8
[NSP/SR].....	9



## Flash Eurobarómetro “La Constitución Europea: Encuesta post-referéndum en España” Español

**Target: Población de 18 y + años de edad censada y con derecho a voto en el referéndum**

### Datos socio-demográficos

D.1. Sexo [ANOTAR POR LA VOZ]

- Hombre ..... 1
- Mujer ..... 2

D.2. ¿Cuántos años tiene usted?

ANOTAR CIFRA EXACTA. DOS DÍGITOS [ \_ \_ ] SI MENOS DE 18, TERMINAR  
REHUSA/NO CONTESTA ..... [00]

D.3. Dígame, por favor, ¿a qué edad terminó sus estudios a tiempo completo?

[ANOTAR CIFRA EXACTA. DOS DÍGITOS]...[ \_ ][ \_ ] años.

[Rehúsa/no contesta] [NO LEER].....00

[Nunca fue a la escuela a tiempo completo] [NO LEER] ..01

[Todavía estudia a tiempo completo] [NO LEER] .....99

D.4. A nivel profesional ¿podría usted decirme si en la actualidad trabaja usted por cuenta propia, es usted empleado asalariado u obrero asalariado (por cuenta ajena), o no tiene una actividad laboral?.

[LEER LA CATEGORÍA Y A CONTINUACIÓN PEDIR AL ENTREVISTADO QUE ESPECIFIQUE “Es decir...”.

RESPUESTA ÚNICA.]

- Cuenta propia.....1
- Empleado asalariado.....2
- Obrero asalariado.....3
- Sin actividad laboral.....4

Usted nos ha dicho que:

TRABAJA POR CUENTA PROPIA. Es decir...

- Agricultor/Ganadero/Pescador/forestal.....11
- Propietario de tienda o taller de artesanía.....12
- Profesional liberal (médico, abogado, contable, arquitecto ...).....13
- Propietario de un negocio (total o parcialmente) o de una empresa.....14
- Otro [ESPECIFICAR] .....15

Usted nos ha dicho que es:

EMPLEADO ASALARIADO. Es decir...

- Profesional empleado (médico, abogado, contable, arquitecto ...).....21
- Mando superior/Alto Ejecutivo/Directivo (Presidente, Director General, Consejero Delegado) .....22
- Mando intermedio/Ejecutivo medio .....23
- Funcionario .....24
- Empleado dedicado la mayor parte del tiempo a trabajos en oficina.....25
- Otro tipo de empleado (vendedor, enfermero/a...).....26
- Otro [ESPECIFICAR] .....27

Usted nos ha dicho que es:

OBrero ASALARIADO (por cuenta ajena). Es decir...

- Capataz/Encargado (jefe de equipo).....31
- Trabajador/obrero cualificado .....32
- Trabajador/obrero no cualificado .....33
- Otro [ESPECIFICAR] .....34





Usted nos ha dicho que está:

SIN ACTIVIDAD LABORAL. Es decir...	
Responsable de las labores de la casa .....	41
Estudiante a tiempo completo .....	42
Jubilado .....	43
Buscando un empleo .....	44
Otro [PRECISAR] .....	45
[Rehúsa] [NO LEER] .....	99

D.5. Región = "European Administrative Regional Unit" (N.U.T.S.1)  
[2 DÍGITOS]

D6. Tipo de localidad

Zona metropolitana .....	1
Otra ciudad / centro urbano .....	2
Zona rural .....	3



**I. Participación en el Referéndum**

**P1. El pasado domingo se celebró un Referéndum para la aprobación del tratado por el que se establece una Constitución para Europa. Votó Vd. en ese Referéndum?**

[LEER –UNA SOLA RESPUESTA POSIBLE]

- Sí, Vd.. votó ..... 1
- No, Vd.. no votó ..... 2

**II. Razones por las que no participó en el Referéndum**

*SI NO VOTÓ EN P1*

**P2. Cuál de las siguientes afirmaciones se acerca más al motivo por el cual Vd. no votó en el Referéndum sobre la Constitución Europea que se celebró el pasado domingo?**

[LEER – ROTAR– 3 RESPUESTAS POSIBLES]

- En realidad, Vd. tenía intención de votar pero algunas circunstancias (imprevistas) se lo impidieron..... 1
- Simplemente a Vd.. no le interesa la política..... 2
- Vd. no está interesado en la Unión Europea ..... 3
- Vd. no está interesado en una Constitución para Europa ... 4
- Vd. no tuvo información suficiente..... 5
- El voto no tiene consecuencias, no cambia nada..... 6
- No sabía que se celebraba un Referéndum..... 7
- Han faltado debates públicos, la campaña electoral ha sido insuficiente..... 8
- La Constitución Europea es demasiado compleja) ..... 9
- No merecía la pena votar porque era obvio que el “Sí” iba a salir elegido en cualquier caso..... 10
- [OTRA ] ..... 11
- [NS/NC]..... 12

**III. Recuerdo del voto en el Referéndum**

*SI VOTÓ EN P1*

**P3. Qué votó Vd.. en ese Referéndum? Votó Vd.. “Sí” en favor del tratado por el que se establece una Constitución para Europa o “No” en contra del mismo?**

[LEER –UNA SOLA RESPUESTA POSIBLE]

- Vd.. votó “SI” ..... 1
- Vd.. votó “NO” ..... 2
- [Vd.. votó en “Blanco”] ..... 3
- [NS/NC] ..... 4



**IV. El momento en el que efectuó su decisión**

*SI VOTÓ EN P1*

**P4. Puede Vd.. decirme aproximadamente cuando decidió Vd.. lo que iba a votar en el Referéndum sobre la Constitución Europea?**

[LEER –UNA SOLA RESPUESTA POSIBLE]

- En el momento en el que se anunció el Referéndum ..... 1
- Bastante al principio de la campaña del Referéndum ..... 2
- Durante las últimas semanas de la campaña..... 3
- La semana anterior al Referéndum ..... 4
- El mismo día del Referéndum ..... 5
- [NS/NC]..... 6

**V. El elemento clave a la hora de votar**

*SI VOTÓ EN P1*

**Q5. Podría Vd.. decirme cuál fue el elemento clave que le condujo a votar en este Referéndum?**

[LEER – ROTAR EN BLOQUES DE DOS ITEMS – UNA SOLA RESPUESTA POSIBLE]

- Su opinión sobre la Constitución Europea ..... 1
- Su opinión general sobre la Unión Europea..... 2
- Su opinión sobre aquellos que hicieron campaña por el “Si” ..... 3
- Su opinión sobre aquellos que hicieron campaña por el “NO” ..... 4
- [NINGUNA DE ESTAS SINO OTRA – ESPECIFICAR]..... 5
- [NS/NC]..... 6



## VI. Opinión sobre la Constitución Europea

**P6. Voy a leerle una lista de afirmaciones. Para cada una de ellas dígame, por favor, si Vd. está totalmente de acuerdo, más bien de acuerdo, más bien en desacuerdo o totalmente en desacuerdo con ella.**

[LEER – ROTAR ITEMS – UNA SOLA RESPUESTA POR ITEM]

Totalmente de acuerdo .....	1
Más bien de acuerdo.....	2
Más bien en desacuerdo .....	3
Totalmente en desacuerdo.....	4
[NS/NC].....	5

- Antes de votar en el Referéndum, Vd. tenía toda la información necesaria para tomar una decisión
- Las Instituciones de la Unión Europea le transmiten una buena imagen
- Adoptar la Constitución Europea haría a España más fuerte en el seno de la Unión Europea
- La victoria del “Si” en el Referéndum en España llevará a los otros países que van a celebrar un Referéndum similar a votar “Si”
- La débil participación en el Referéndum en España influirá al resto de países que van a celebrar un Referéndum similar
- La adopción de la Constitución Europea reforzará la Democracia
- La Constitución Europea es indispensable para proseguir la construcción Europea
- Para España el hecho de ser miembro de la Unión Europea es algo bueno
- Es preocupante ver que tan pocas personas acudieron a votar al Referéndum

## VII. Los debates sobre la Constitución Europea

**P7. Diría Vd. que los debates sobre la Constitución Europea en España empezaron...**

[LEER –UNA SOLA RESPUESTA POSIBLE]

- Demasiado pronto.....	1
- Demasiado tarde.....	2
- En el momento justo .....	3
- [NS/NC].....	4



**VIII. El conocimiento del contenido de la Constitución Europea**

**P8. Para cada una de las siguientes afirmaciones, dígame si, en su opinión, es verdadera o falsa.**

[LEER –UNA SOLA RESPUESTA POSIBLE]

Verdadera..... 1  
 Falsa ..... 2  
 [NS/NC] ..... 3

La Constitución Europea prevé que...

- a) Se cree un puesto de Ministro de Asuntos Exteriores de la Unión Europea
- b) Al menos un millón de ciudadanos europeos puedan solicitar la adopción de una ley europea
- c) El presidente del Consejo europeo sea elegido directamente por los ciudadanos europeos
- d) Se cree un impuesto directo europeo
- e) Desaparezca la ciudadanía nacional
- f) Un estado miembro pueda abandonar la Unión Europea si lo desea

**IX. La información sobre el Referéndum en España**

**P9. Existen distintas vías por las que la gente puede obtener información en relación a los Referéndum. Voy a leerle una lista con diversas fuentes de información posibles. Para cada una de ellas, dígame, por favor, en qué medida, si alguna, le resultó útil de cara al Referéndum celebrado el pasado domingo.**

[LEER – ROTAR – UNA SOLA RESPUESTA POR ITEM]

Muy útil ..... 1  
 Bastante útil..... 2  
 No demasiado útil..... 3  
 En absoluto útil..... 4  
 [NS/NC] ..... 5

- a) Anuncios y folletos lanzados por el Ministerio del Interior
- b) La información proporcionada por los partidos y organizaciones españolas que hicieron campaña en favor del SI
- c) La información proporcionada por los partidos y organizaciones españolas que hicieron campaña en favor del NO
- d) Internet
- e) La información proporcionada por las Instituciones Europeas
- f) Los artículos en la prensa
- g) Las noticias en la Televisión y los programas de actualidad/ debates
- h) Las noticias en la Radio y los programas de actualidad/ debates
- i) Las campañas en la Radio y la Televisión lanzadas por el Gobierno
- j) La conferencia llevada a cabo en Barcelona el 12 de Febrero con la participación de líderes políticos nacionales e Internacionales
- k) El texto completo de la Constitución



## X. Proximidad política

### P10. De cuál de las siguientes formaciones políticas se siente Vd. más cercano? [LEER –UNA SOLA RESPUESTA POSIBLE]

PP (Partido Popular).....	1
PSOE (Partido Socialista Obrero Español).....	2
IU (Izquierda Unida) .....	3
CiU (Convergencia i Unió).....	4
ERC (Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya) .....	5
PNV (Partido Nacionalista Vasco) .....	6
EA (Eusko Azkartasuna) .....	7
CHA (Chunta Aragonesista) .....	8
BNG (Bloque Nacionalista Galego) .....	9
CC (Coalición Canaria).....	10
Others .....	13
[None].....	14
[DK/NA] .....	15

## XI. Voto en las últimas Elecciones Europeas

### P11. Por qué partido votó Vd. en las últimas elecciones al Parlamento Europeo? [LEER –UNA SOLA RESPUESTA POSIBLE]

PP .....	1
PSOE .....	2
IU-ICV .....	3
GALEUSCA (Especificar: coalición formada por PNV, Convergencia i Unió (CiU), PSM-Entesa nacionalista (PSM-EN), Bloc nacionalista Valencia (BLOC) y BNG (Bloque Nacionalista Galego).....	4
EUROPA DE LOS PUEBLOS (Especificar: coalición formada por Chunta Aragonesista (CHA), Esquerra Republicana de Catalunya (ERC), Eusko Alkartasuna (EA), Esquerra Republicana del País Valencià (ERPv) .....	5
COALICIÓN EUROPEA (Especificar: coalición formada por Andalucista (PA), Partido Aragonés (PAR), Partíu Asturianista (PAS), Extremadura Unida (EU) Convergencia de Demócratas de Navarra (CE-CDN), Unió Valenciana (UV), Coalición Canaria).....	6
Ud. votó por otro partido/candidato.....	7
Ud no votó en esas elecciones .....	8
[NS/NC] .....	9

