



Flash Eurobarometer



The European Constitution: Post-referendum survey in Luxembourg

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INTRODUCTION

On 10th July 2005, all the EU's leaders turned their gaze towards Luxembourg, the fourth country to hold a referendum on the European Constitution¹. The 'Yes' won with 56.52% of the vote, making the results in Luxembourg a positive element for the Constitution after the French and Dutch rejections in May and June.

Following the referendums in Spain, France and the Netherlands, the European Commission's DG Press and Communication also wanted to carry out a study in Luxembourg. The main aim was to understand better why voters voted as they did, the perceived effects of the Constitution and the possible scenarios after what some commentators are already calling the 'renaissance' of the European Constitution.

In the days following the vote, i.e. from 11th to 18th July, working through its partner institute in Luxembourg, ILRES, EOS Gallup Europe carried out 1,001 interviews with Luxembourgers registered on electoral lists, calling on the methodology used for Flash Eurobarometer polls (telephone interviews).

In this report we present the results of this study, with special emphasis on the differences observed in terms of socio-demographic variables.

¹ Spain: 20 February 2005 (Yes: 76.7%); France: 29 May 2005 (No: 54.68%); Netherlands: 1 June 2005 (No: 61.7%)

http://www.europa.eu.int/constitution/ratification_en.htm

1. Turnout in the referendum

Under Luxembourg law, voting is compulsory. The electoral turnout indicator is therefore highly influenced and will not be analysed here.

However, the moment when the choice was made and the influence of the electoral campaign will be analysed in greater depth.

1.1. When was the voting decision taken?

Source questionnaire: Q5

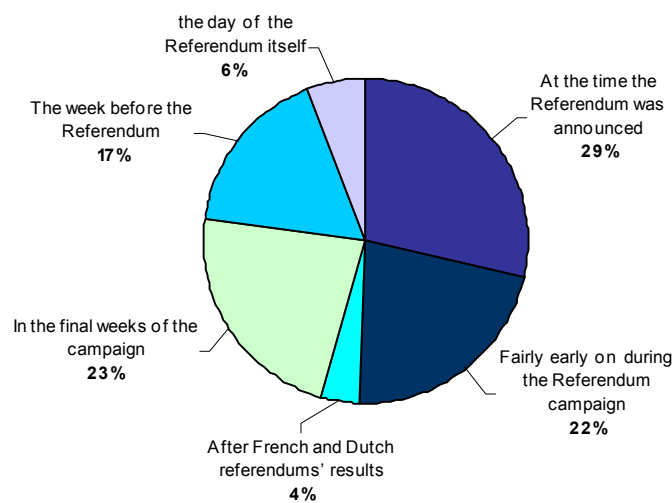
The campaign on the European Constitution in Luxembourg seems to have fulfilled its task for a significant percentage of voters. More than six out of ten say that they made up their mind during the campaign. 22% of them say that they made up their minds fairly early during the official period of debates and an identical proportion during the last few weeks (23%). Only 4% of those polled say that they were influenced by the results of the referendums in France and the Netherlands. And to that can be added the 17% of people who decided the week of the referendum itself.

In addition, 6% waited until the day of the vote to make up their minds.

In a *political context* marked by the results of the referendums in Spain, France and the Netherlands, the debates and arguments supporting or opposing the Constitution therefore had an influence on two thirds of the Luxembourgish people.

Finally, 29% of those polled say that they had made up their minds as soon as the referendum was announced.

Q5. Can you tell me roughly when did you make up your mind how you would vote in the Referendum on the European Constitution?



The Luxembourgers' opinions are, in conclusion, fairly close to those expressed by the French, but above all by the Spanish and the Dutch in terms of when they made up their minds.

Their criticisms are targeted mainly at an electoral campaign regarded as late by a majority of respondents.

1.2. Perception as to how the electoral campaign went

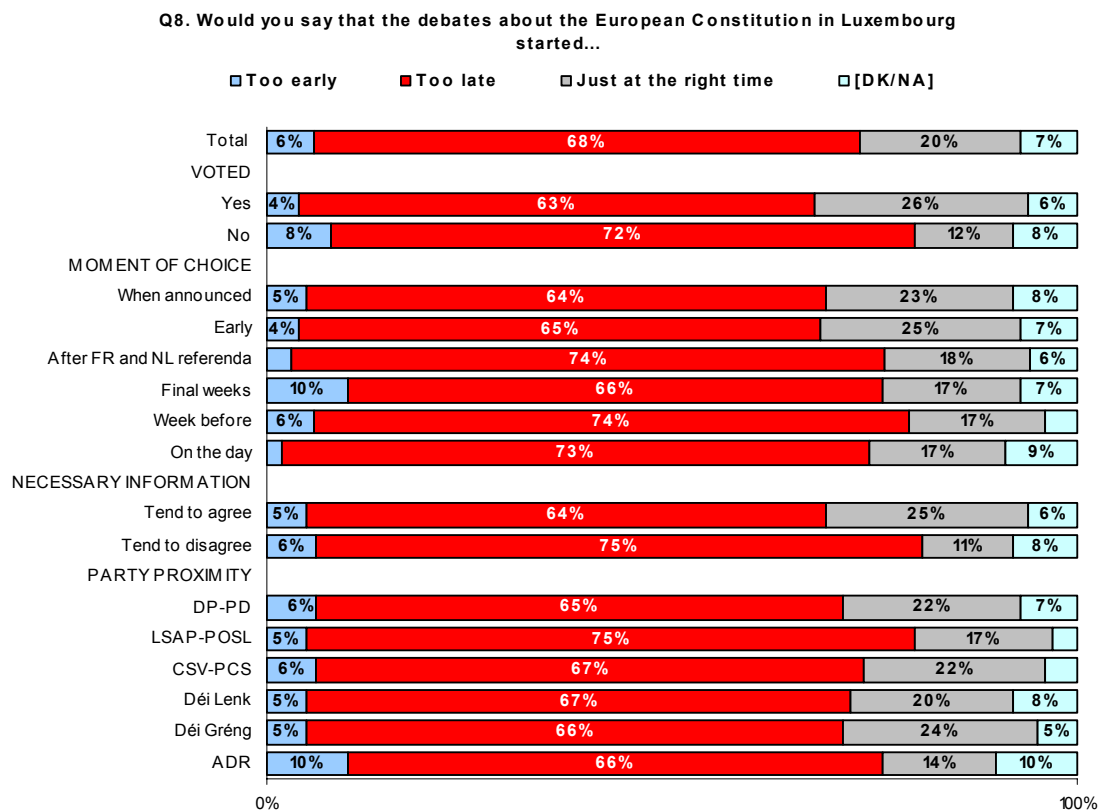
Source questionnaire: Q8

As it has already been noted in Spain and the Netherlands, a majority of Luxembourgers (68%) take the view that the debates on the European Constitution in their country started too late, against 6% who take the opposite view and 20% who think that the campaign started at the right time.

This criticism emerges pretty clearly from across all the political tendencies, but relatively more among the 'No' voters (72% against 63% in the 'Yes' camp) and the voters or sympathisers of the LSAP-POSL (75% according to those voting along party lines and 79% among its voters during the last European elections).

By cross-referencing the opinions on the organization of the referendum and those on the time when they made up their minds, we see that 74% of respondents criticizing the late start of the campaign made up their minds just after the French and Dutch referendums. We see identical or very close results among those who decided the week before the referendum or the same day (74% and 73% respectively).

As to the 'quantity' of information on the Constitution that Luxembourgers had when they voted, opinions diverge here. The majority of citizens believing that they did not have the information they needed on the Constitution before voting are particularly negative about the launch of the campaign, as 75% think that it started too late.



Looking at the sociodemographic breakdown, this impression that the campaign started too late is particularly strong among young people (73%), more highly educated respondents (71%) and employees (74%)².

² PCS: Parti chrétien-social [Social Christian Party]

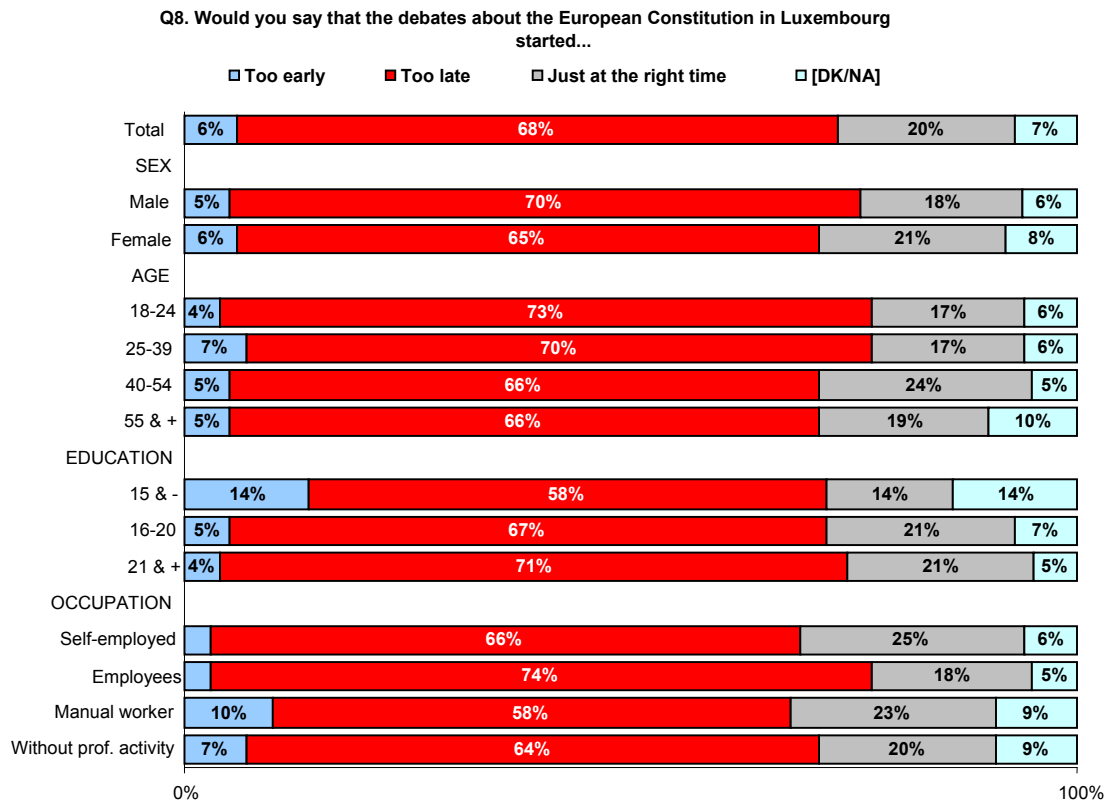
POSL: Parti ouvrier socialiste luxembourgeois [Luxembourgish socialist worker party]

PD: Parti démocratique [democratic party]

Déi Greng: les Verts [greens]

ADR: Comité d'action pour la démocratie et les pensions [committee of action for democracy and pensions]

Déi Lenk: la Gauche [left-wing party]



In general, citizens in the four Member States in which referendums have already taken place seem to want to express, indirectly, their wish for more frequent debates on the Union and European affairs. Beyond the debates on the text of the European Constitution itself, we have seen in France and in the Netherlands that these referenda have enabled citizens to express their views on the European construction in general and on particular issues such as enlargement or the Euro.

2. Analysis of the results

By a comfortable margin, although less of a margin than in Spain, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg became the second member state where a majority of citizens voted for the European Constitution in a referendum.

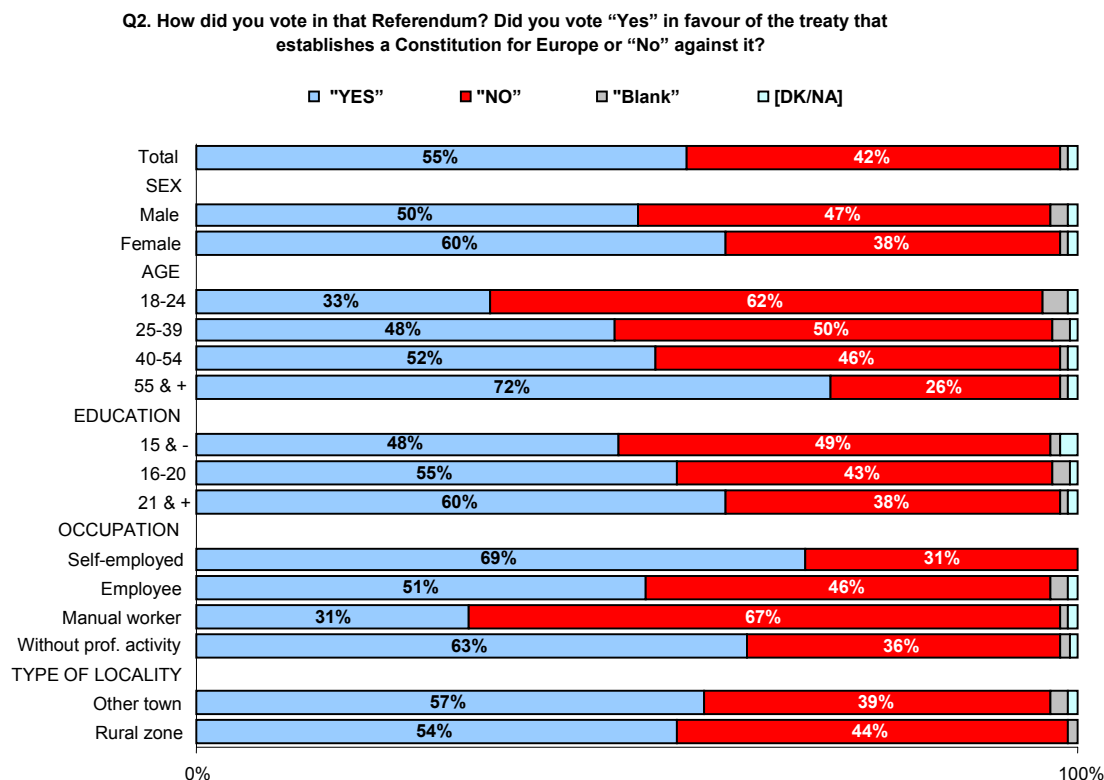
2.1. Sociology of the vote

Source questionnaire: Q2

- A difficult victory for the 'Yes' camp -

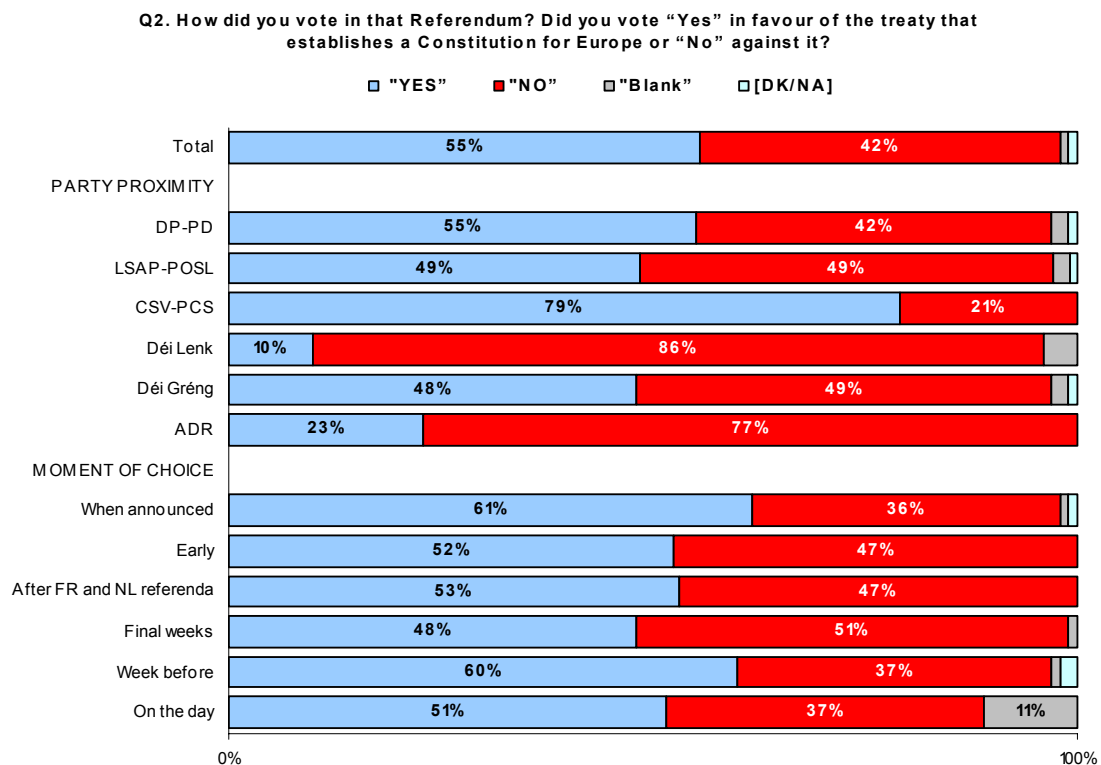
Of the votes cast, nearly 57% of voters backed the European Constitution on 10th July 2005 against 43% who voted 'No'. Although the 'Yes' camp comes out better, the score secured by those opposing the constitutional treaty is still very significant and reflects the bitterness of the campaign in which the 'Yes' arguments did not resonate in some parts of the population.

The sociodemographic breakdown confirms phenomena noted in Spain, France and the Netherlands and shows that the voters of the two camps have a well-defined profile irrespective of the country where they are. So, the 'Yes' come out on top more clearly among women (60%) and especially among the more elderly (72%), whilst the great majority of young people (62%) tend to side with the 'No'.



In terms of levels of education, support for the Constitution is particularly strong among those who have studied beyond the age of 21 (60%), whilst it is rejected most by the group with the lowest level of education (49%).

Analysis by socioprofessional groups also produces very contrasting results. While the 'Yes' is prevalent among self employed (69%) and those without professional activity (63%), the 'No' is mainly to be found among manual workers (67%) and, as was observed in France, a considerable proportion of employees (46%) oppose the treaty.



If we look at the results based on more ideological variables, we see that more of the voters who said 'Yes' to the Constitution made up their minds when the referendum was announced. Only those who made up their mind in the last weeks of the campaign opposed, by a majority (51%), the Constitution.

As to voting along party lines, the 'Yes' voters came mainly from supporters of two parties (79% among voters of the Christian Social Party CSV-PCS and 55% among those backing the DP-PD). If those supporting the LSAP-POSL are clearly divided on the issue of the Constitution, the 'No' come out on top only within the ADR (77%) and among those supporting the *Déi Lenk* (86%)³ grouping but also record no little success among those backing other groups such as the DP-PD (42%), the environmentalists *Déi Gréng* (49%) and the aforementioned LSAP-POSL (49%).

³ Due to the weakness of these bases, these results must be interpreted with extreme care.

2.2. Reasons for the 'Yes'

Source questionnaire: Q3

- European construction - the root cause for the 'Yes' camp -

Those who voted for the European Constitution were particularly motivated by the essential role that the text can play in the pursuit of the European construction. This is the case for nearly four out of ten respondents, who put forward this argument among others (39%). In addition, 15% also say they have always been in favour of such a project and 13% refer more specifically to the political unification of Europe. Those aged 18 to 24 (52%) seem to put forward more the argument that the Constitution is essential for the pursuit of European construction. Remember that this was already the case in France, where, among the 'Yes' voters, 46% of 18 to 24 year-olds justify their choice with this argument. Finally, the fear of a fresh rejection of the Constitution, after the French 'Non' and the Dutch 'Nee', and the consequences such a result could have on the European project, were grounds for 6% of those voting 'Yes' to the Constitution.

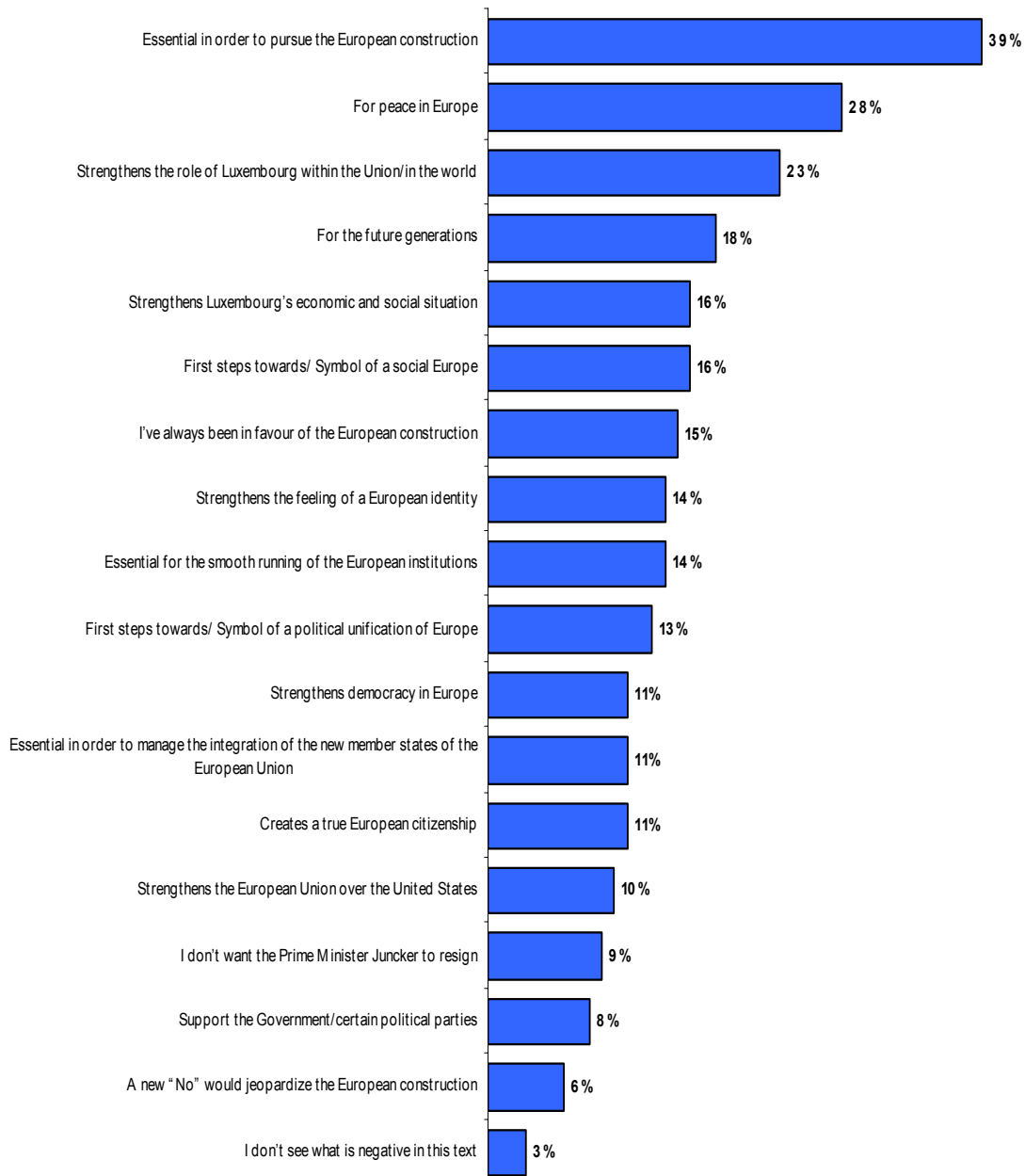
The core elements of Jean Monnet and the founding fathers' European dream also underpin the responses. Nearly 30% of Luxembourgers also regard the Constitution as safeguarding peace in Europe.

To a lesser extent and from a more practical point of view, some believe that the Constitution is a first step towards a more social Europe (16%), but also an instrument to strengthen the Union's role, especially vis-à-vis the United States (10%).

References to the Constitution as a legal and regulatory framework are also key features in the replies of 'Yes' voters. 11% stress the importance of the Constitution to help manage the integration of new Member States and 14% think that the Constitution is key for the smooth running of the European institutions. 11% think that the Constitution is also an instrument that can strengthen democracy in Europe, thanks to the citizen's right of initiative.

Around one citizen in five voted 'Yes' in the belief that adopting the Constitution would strengthen the role of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg within the Union (23%) and have positive effects on the country's economic and social situation (16%).

Q3. What are all the reasons why you voted "Yes" at the referendum on the European Constitution?



2.3. Reasons for the 'No'

Source questionnaire: Q4

- A diverse 'No' but based essentially on national issues -

The **reasons for the 'No' votes** are essentially based on **national issues** and, to a lesser extent, on European issues. According to 'No' voters, the Constitution would have negative consequences for the job situation (37%), especially with the risk of Luxembourg companies moving their operations abroad.

The deep-seatedness of this conviction is clear from the percentage of respondents (23%) who explain the way they voted by saying that the poor economic and job situation in Luxembourg (the country with the lowest unemployment rate in the Union⁴) is too bad and fear that the Constitution will only make this problem worse. It would therefore appear that the referenda campaigns in the other member states, and more particularly in France, have had a major influence on the arguments of the 'No' voters⁵ in Luxembourg.

Voters in the intermediate age range (between 29 and 54 years old) and manual workers are those who most perceive the negative consequences for the job situation. The same sociodemographic trends mark the responses on the 'poor' economic state of Luxembourg⁶, alongside a 'too high' rate of unemployment.

The lack of a social Europe (22%) is mainly put forward as an argument by women and people aged between 25 and 39, whilst the elderly and the self-employed who voted 'No' think that the Constitution is a project that goes too far (20%).

Lack of information and the complexity of the text are cited by 17% of 'No' voters and, more particularly, by the youngest people and employees.

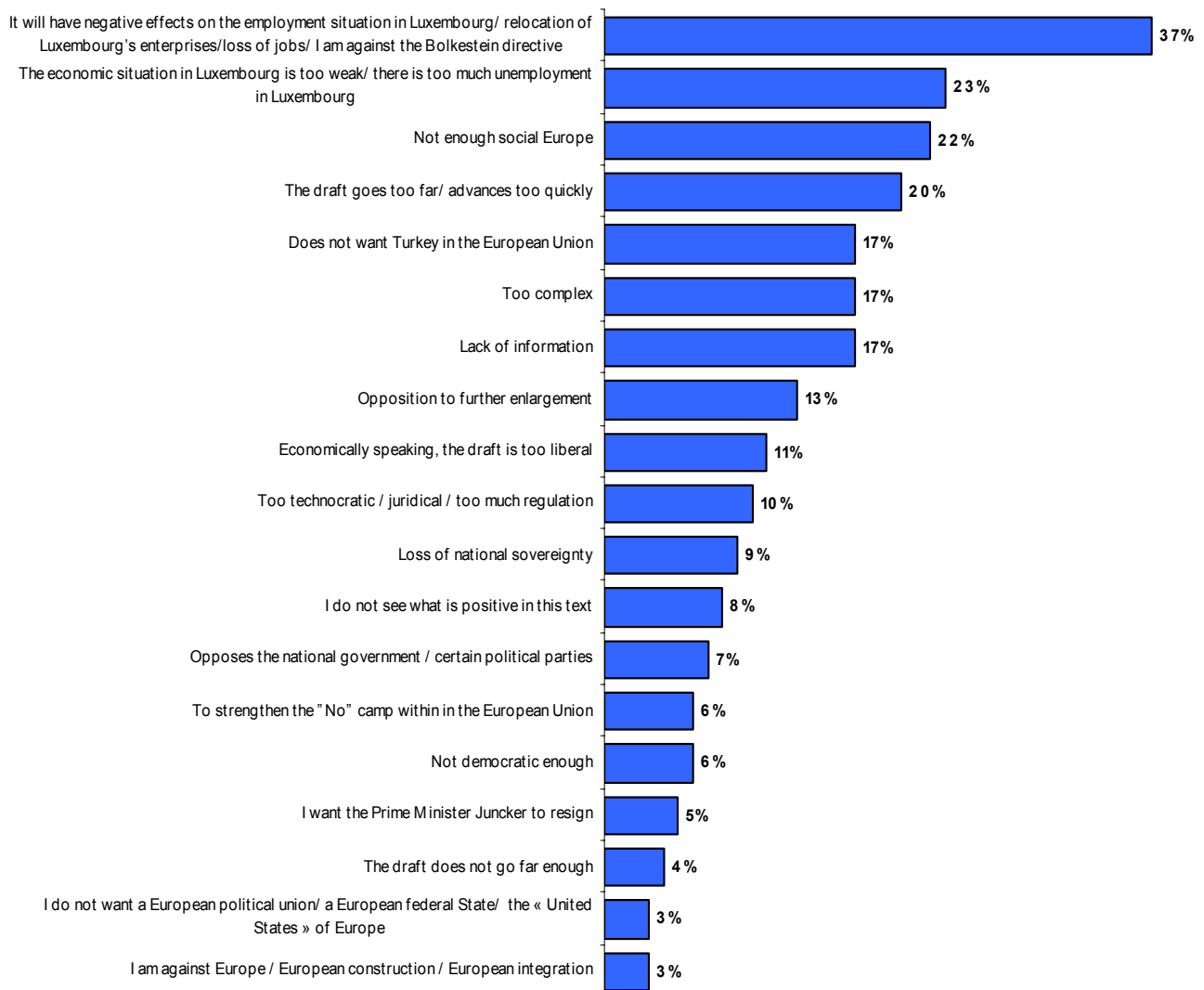
Finally, 17% of 'No' voters gave their rejection of Turkey joining the European Union as a reason and 13% cite their opposition to further enlargement as a reason. The other reasons for the 'No' did not reach 11%.

⁴ 4.7% according to Eurostat: 'Unemployment in the eurozone and EU-25 down to 8.8%.' Press release on 1 July 2005.

⁵ The results of the post-referendum survey carried out in France (FLEB 171) show that the same argument was put forward by 26% of 'No' supporters in France.
More information on this survey: http://europa.eu.int/comm/public_opinion/flash/fl171_fr.pdf.

⁶ The GDP per inhabitant volume index in Luxembourg is 215 according to Eurostat: 'Purchasing power parities and economic indicators for the EU, the candidate countries and EFTA'.

Q4. What are all the reasons why you voted "No" at the referendum on the European Constitution?



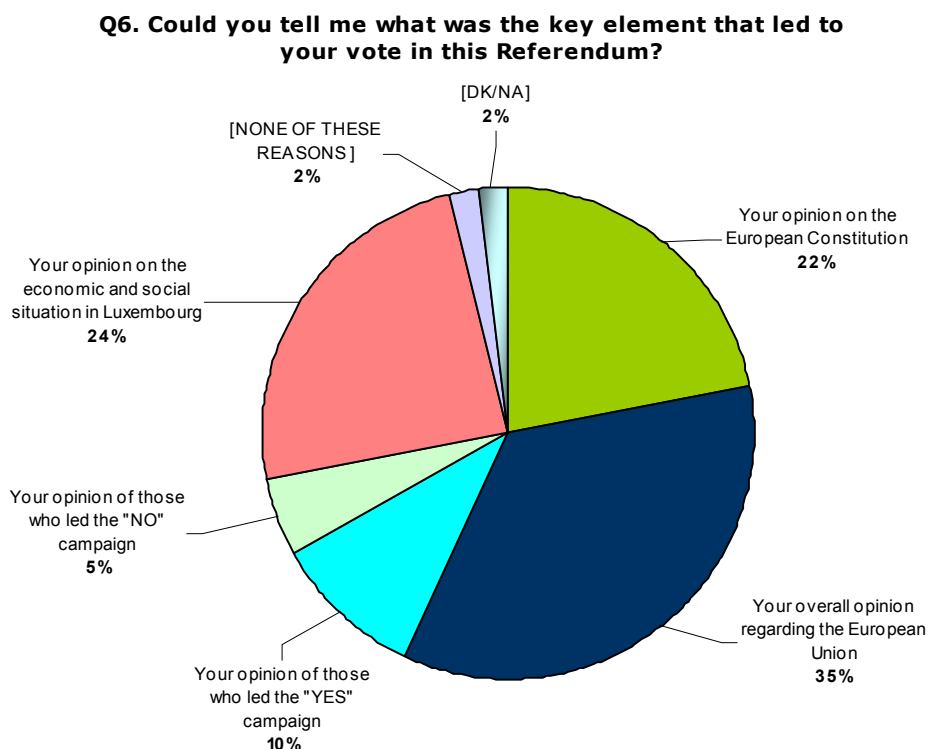
2.4. Key element for voting

Source questionnaire: Q6

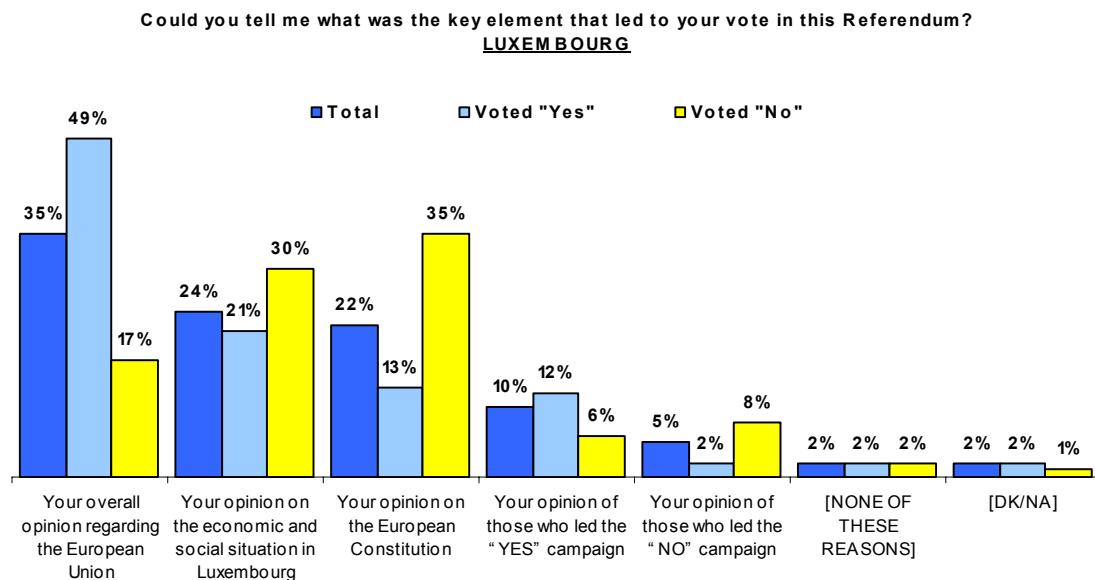
- More diverse reasons behind vote than in France or the Netherlands -

General views about the European Union (35%) and, to a lesser extent, views about the economic and social conditions in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (24%) were key drivers for voters.

By comparison with France and the Netherlands, we see a greater diversity of responses, with, in particular, a greater weight of views on the European Constitution (22%). However, the trends identified in the countries that rejected the Constitution are confirmed. As was observed in the analysis of the reasons for the 'Yes' and 'No', European and national dimensions clash here too.



The majority of the 'Yes' voters put forward the European dimension (49%), whilst 'No' voters placed more emphasis on their view of the Constitution (35%) and the economic and social condition of their country (30%).

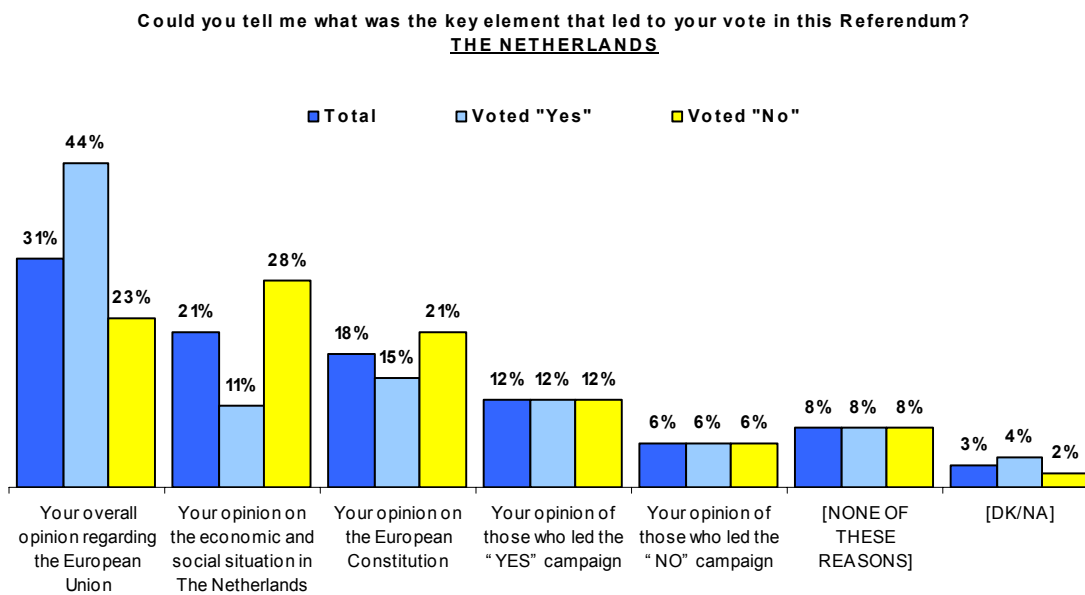
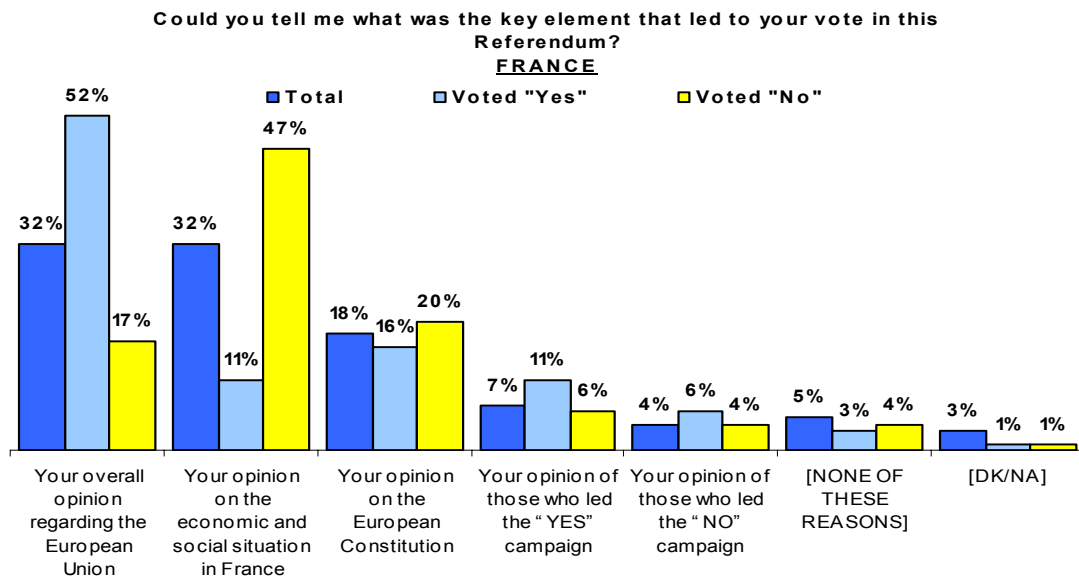


A sociodemographic breakdown reveals that the general view of the European Union is the most important factor in practically all the groups identified, except for the youngest, who put forward more their opinion on the Constitution.

This is particularly clear among the elderly (39%), employees (33%), people having studied up to the age of 21 and longer (36%) as well as for the self-employed and those without professional activity (37% and 38% respectively).

On the other hand, the economic and social condition of the country has tended to influence women (28%), Luxembourgers between 40 and 54 years old (28%) and people who have studied up to the age of 15 years old or less (37%).

Comparing the Luxembourg results with those from France and the Netherlands enables us to observe, first of all, the consolidation of the supranational factor (Europe) as a key driver for the 'Yes' camp; and secondly, it seems that Luxembourgers opposing the Constitution reject it as such in a larger proportion than those defending the 'No' in the Netherlands and above all in France - 35% in Luxembourg, against 20% in France and 21% in the Netherlands.



3. Post-10 July

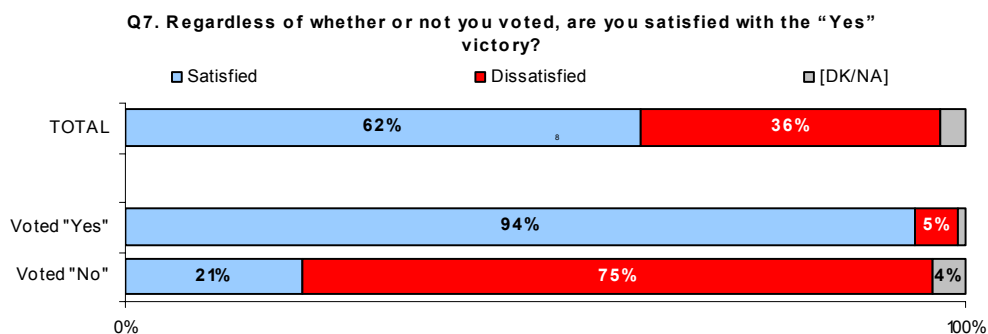
Whether they turned out to vote or abstained, respondents were invited, in this study, to express their views on different post-referendum aspects – the issues and consequences of the vote for the European Union and for Luxembourg, as well as the future of the Constitution after it was rejected by the French and Dutch electorates.

3.1. Satisfaction with the outcome

Source questionnaire: Q7

- A level of satisfaction almost on a par with the 'Yes' victory -

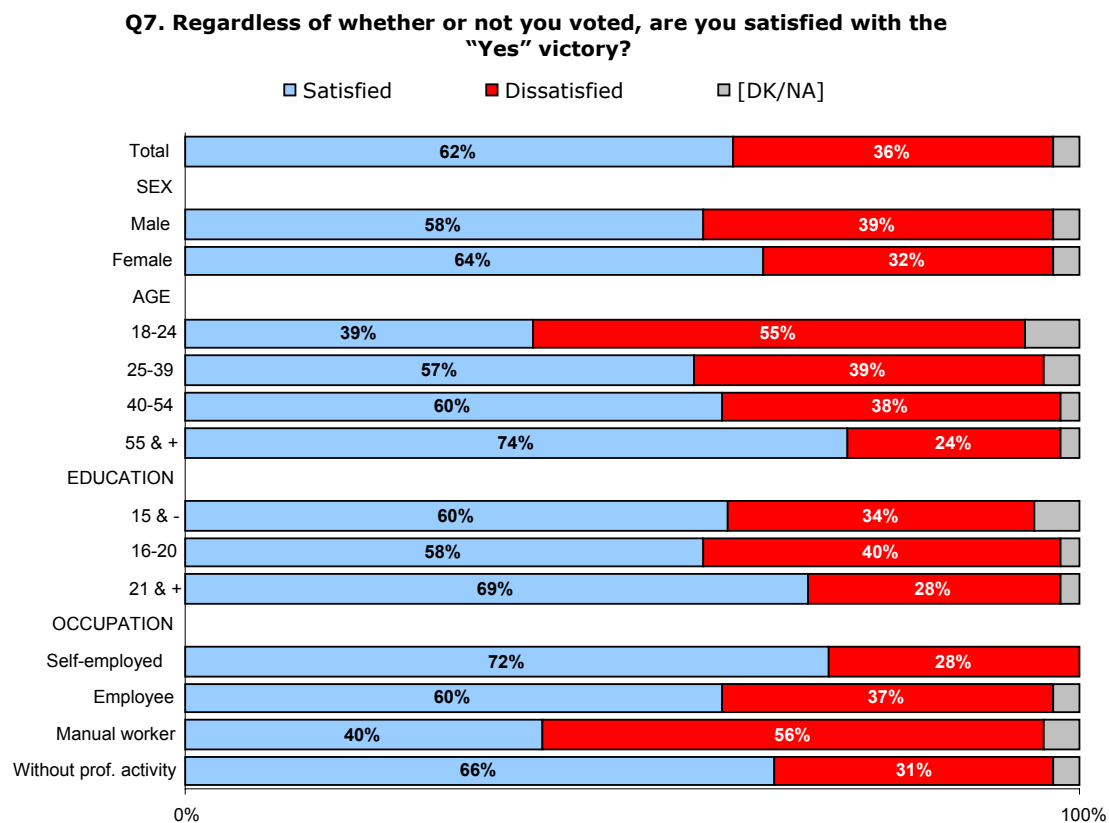
Those polled were invited to express their views on the victory of the 'Yes' camp. A majority of respondents say they are satisfied (62%) against 36% who say they are disappointed by the victory of the 'Yes' camp.



The 'Yes - No' cleavage is key here and influences the distribution of responses in the different sociodemographic groups.

We note, however, that 21% of citizens who expressed their opposition to the Constitution say they are satisfied with the 'Yes' victory.

This is also the case for a considerable percentage within the sociodemographic groups that tended towards the 'No', such as young people (39% of 18-24 year-olds, however, say they were satisfied with the final outcome) or the manual workers (40% share the same feeling).



3.2. What was at stake for the European Union in the referendum

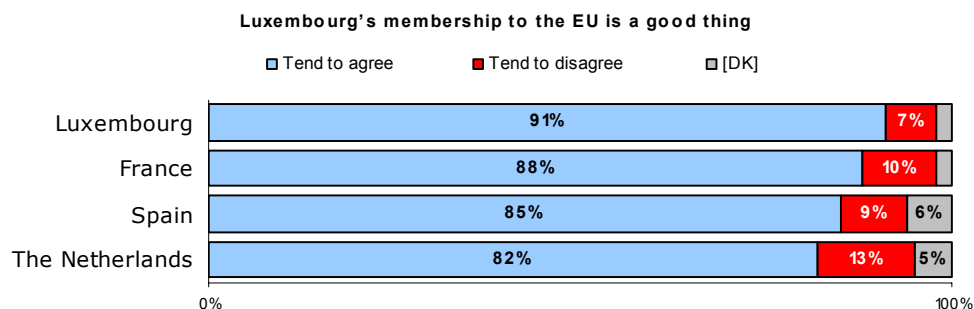
After the French and the Dutch rejected the European Constitution, the victory of the 'Yes' camp in Luxembourg revived hopes among Constitution supporters throughout Europe. However, the rise of the 'No' recorded in the weeks leading up to the vote⁷ indicates a certain unease regarding the European Union among a not insignificant part of the population. It is therefore useful to consider what Luxembourgers think about their country's membership of the European Union, their perception of the principle of a Constitution for the Union, the image they have of the European institutions and their opinion about future enlargements.

Source questionnaire: Q9 d, j, a, f, b

- Nine Luxembourgers out of ten support the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg's membership of the European Union -

Although the 'No' camp ended up scoring more highly than expected, the Luxembourg people do not call into question their country's membership of the European Union and are considerably more enthusiastic than the Spanish, the French and the Dutch on this point.

91% of respondents think that Luxembourg's membership of the European Union is a good thing.



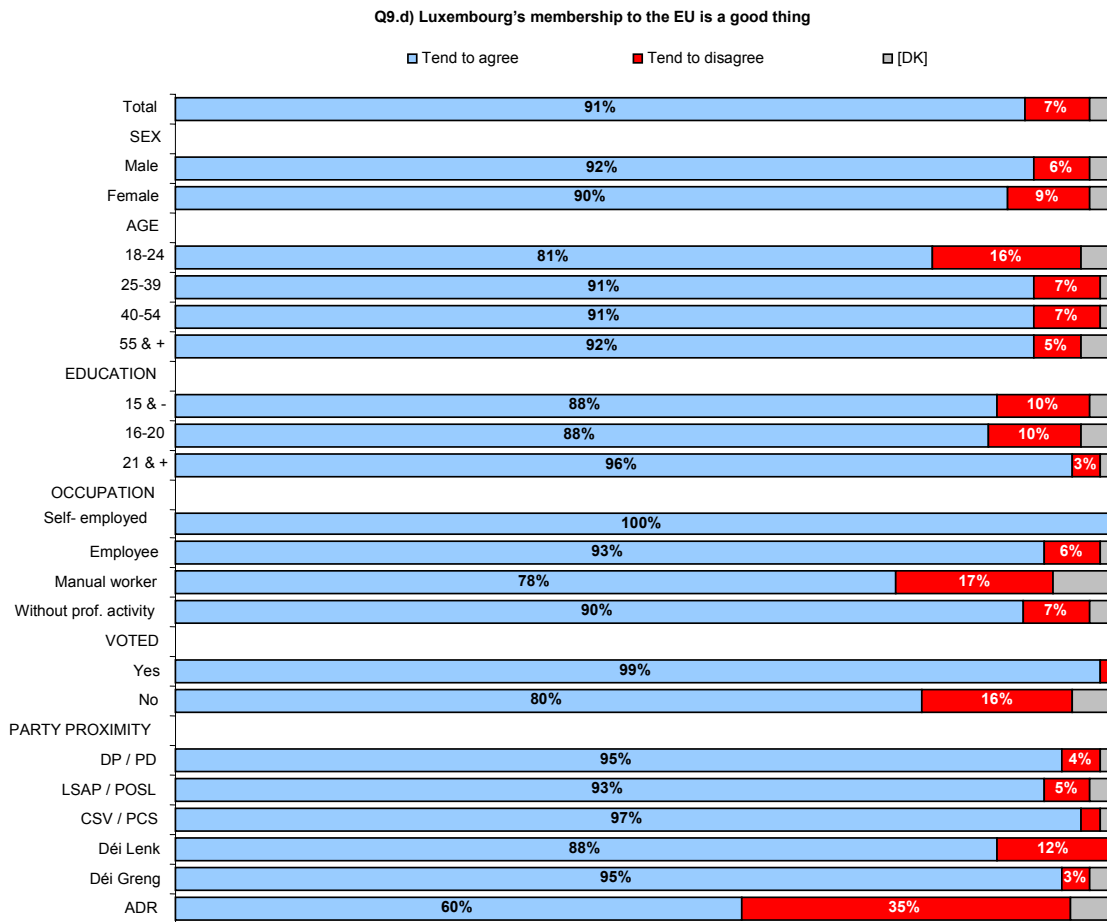
⁷ On this issue, see the last polls published by ILRES: <http://www.ilres.com>

This advantage is recognised not just by all the 'Yes' supporters but also, to a large extent, by the 'No' supporters (80%).

There are slightly more men (92%), people aged 55 and over (92%) and respondents who have pursued their studies for longer (96%) who view the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg's membership of the Union in a positive light.

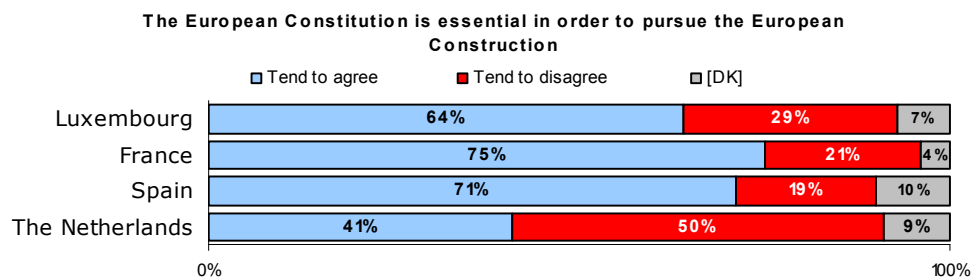
In terms of political affiliation, there is little difference among those who support the majority political parties. This backing is almost total among sympathizers of the main party of the government coalition, the CSV-PCS (97%).

On the other hand, membership seems to create a certain level of dissatisfaction within the political formations that opposed the Constitution, especially the ADR (35%).



- As in France or Spain, the concept itself of the Constitution has not been rejected -

According to nearly two thirds of those polled, the European Constitution is essential for the pursuit of the European construction (64%). This result is slightly lower than in France (75%) or in Spain (71%), but is considerably higher than the more reserved opinions seen in the Netherlands (41%).



This opinion has the support of 87% of the 'Yes' voters and a little more than a third (36%) of the 'No' voters. By more clearly stating their opposition to the very concept of a Constitution, detractors of the text in Luxembourg can be differentiated from their French neighbours, the majority of whom had expressed their agreement with the principle.

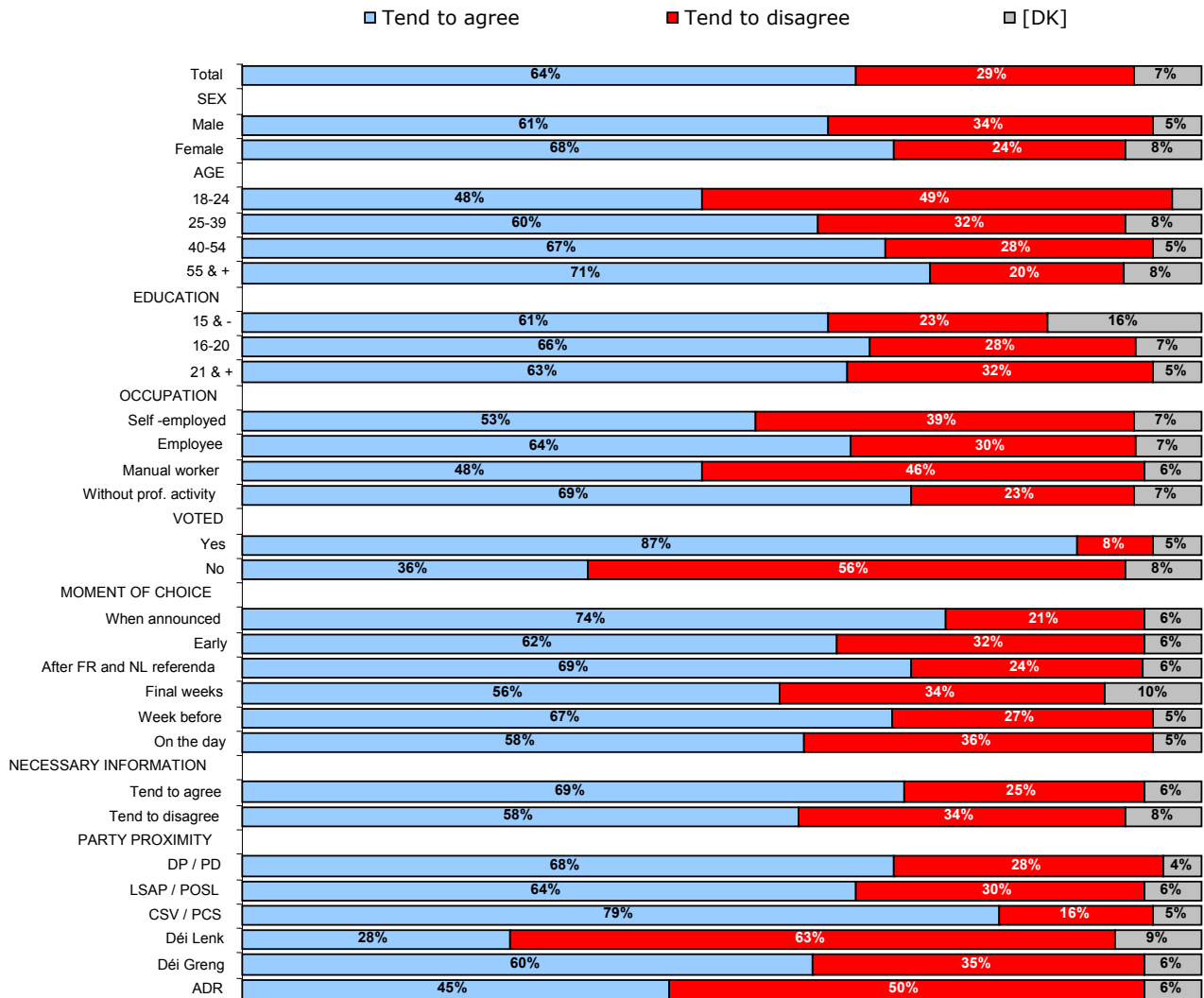
Older (55 and over) Luxembourgger citizens seem more aware of the key importance of the European Constitution in pursuing the European construction (71%, against 48% of 18 to 24 year-olds).

If we analyse opinions based on the profession of the interviewee, we see that the most sceptical views are held by manual workers (46% think that the Constitution is not essential for the European construction), where the 'No' side had obtained one of its best scores, but also among the self-employed (39%), who had said that they were mainly in favour of the Constitution.

Having, in advance of the referendum, the necessary information to take a decision seems to have a positive influence on perceptions of the importance of the Constitution in the pursuit of the European construction. The figure for this is 69%, by comparison with 58% of those who say they did not have all the necessary information.

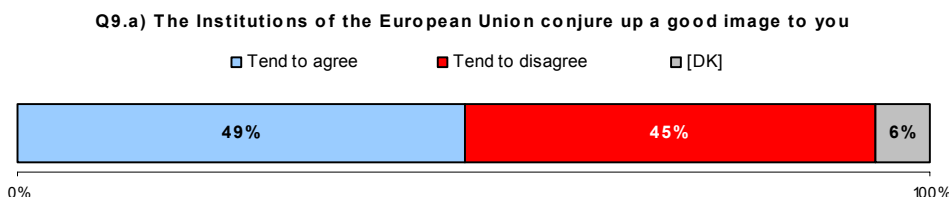
Finally, among the sympathizers of the Déi Lenk party and, less obviously, among those close to the ADR party, opposition to the concept of a Constitution seems to hold sway (63% and 50% respectively).

Q9.j) The European Constitution is essential in order to pursue the European Construction



- However, the image of the European institutions divides public opinion -

In spite of the largely positive assessment on their country's membership of the Union and in spite of their wish to pursue European construction by providing the Union with a Constitution, Luxembourgers are much more divided in their views towards the European institutions. Although 49% of those interviewed see them in a positive light, almost the same percentage sees them in a negative light (45%).



During the latest 'Standard Eurobarometer' carried out in spring 2005⁸, we noted a drop in the different indicators of image of and trust in the European Union and its institutions throughout the Union. Whilst Luxembourg is among the most positive member states on this point, there has also been a drop in this country.

	EU25		Luxembourg	
	EB63 - Sp. 2005	Ev. since EB62 - Aut. 2004	EB63 - Sp. 2005	Ev. since EB62 - Aut. 2004
Positive image of the European Union	47%	-3	58%	-3
Trust in the European Union	44%	-6	54%	-6
Trust in the European Parliament	52%	-5	67%	-4
Trust in the European Commission	46%	-6	61%	-6

Furthermore, it is probable that the context of the referendum and the 'No' campaign influenced the perception of the image of the European institutions measured during this post-vote survey.

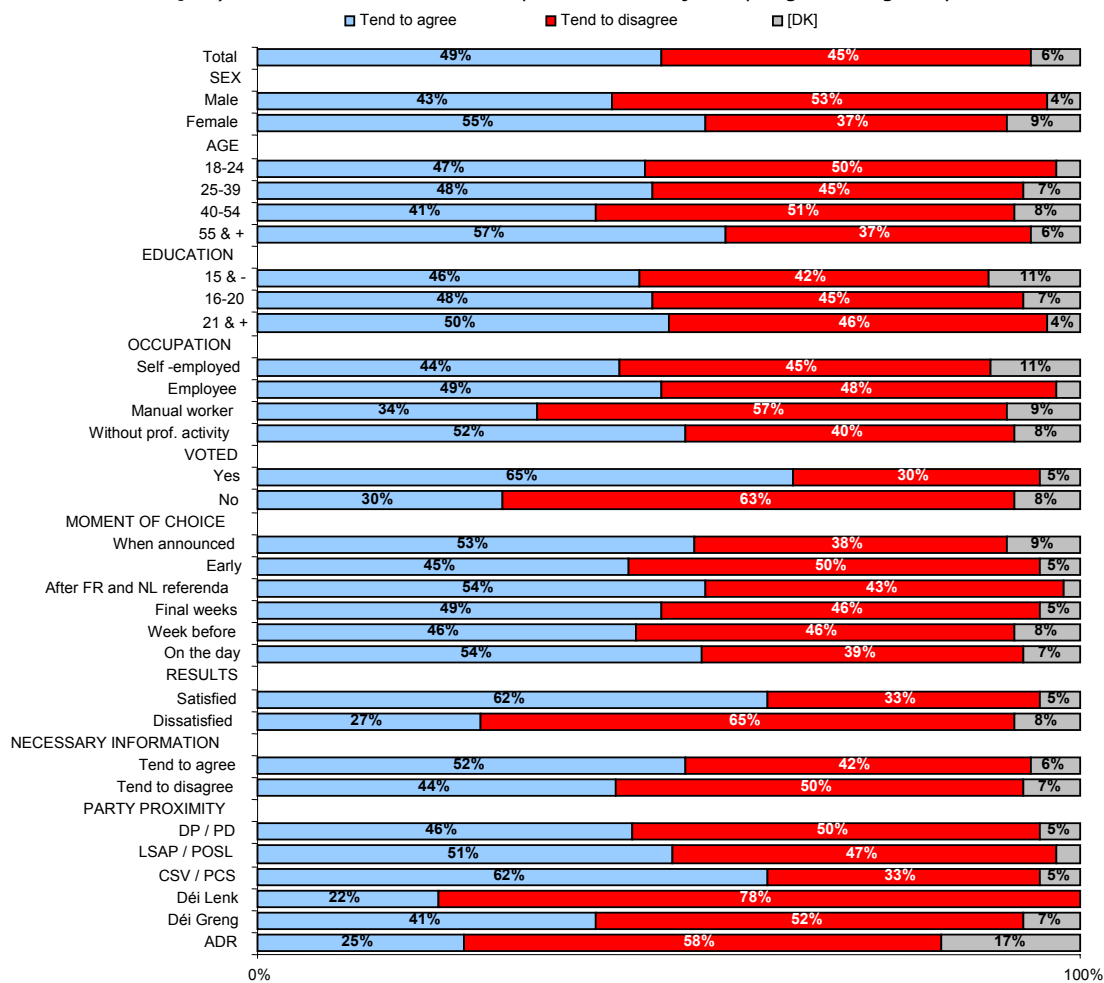
In terms of the sociodemographic breakdown, the most critical groupings towards the institutions of the Union are mainly men (53%), those aged between 18 and 24 (50%), who mostly voted against the Constitution, those aged between 40 and 54 (51%) and manual workers (57%).

If we sort responses based on the way people voted in the referendum, we see that dissatisfaction is, as you would expect, more widespread among those who supported the 'No' side (63%), but also that nearly a third of the 'Yes' voters seem to have a fairly negative view of the institutions (30%). The same phenomenon can be seen among citizens satisfied with the victory of the 'Yes' side (33%).

The large number of respondents with a critical view of the institutions can be seen among those supporting some majority groupings, such as the DP-PD (50%) and the LSAP-POSL (47%). Finally, the image of the European institutions is perceived negatively by a third of CSV-PCS sympathisers (33%).

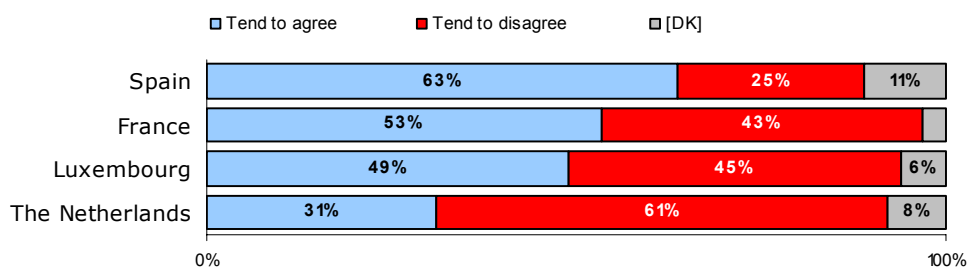
⁸ http://europa.eu.int/comm/public_opinion/index_en.htm

Q9.a) The Institutions of the European Union conjure up a good image to you



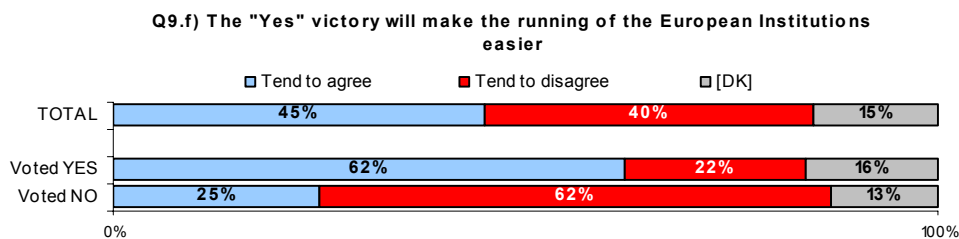
As regards the image indicator, the views of Luxembourgers are closer to those expressed last June by the Dutch than those expressed by the French or the Spanish.

The Institutions of the European Union conjure up a good image to you



Uncertainties about the process of ratification arising after the French and Dutch rejections of the Constitution probably influence the responses of Luxembourgers when it comes to their views on the effects that a 'Yes' victory will have on the running of the European institutions. 45% of respondents think that the victory of the 'Yes' side will make these institutions easier to run and 40% think the opposite. The 'Yes' supporters are more optimistic following the victory of the 'Yes' camp (62%). We must also point out that this opinion is shared by one in four of those opposing the Constitution (25%).

We should mention that, among the reasons behind their choice of which way to vote, 14% of 'Yes' supporters referred to the essential role that the Constitution can play in terms of improving the efficiency of the running of the institutions, and 11% referred to its essential role in managing the integration of the new Member States⁹.

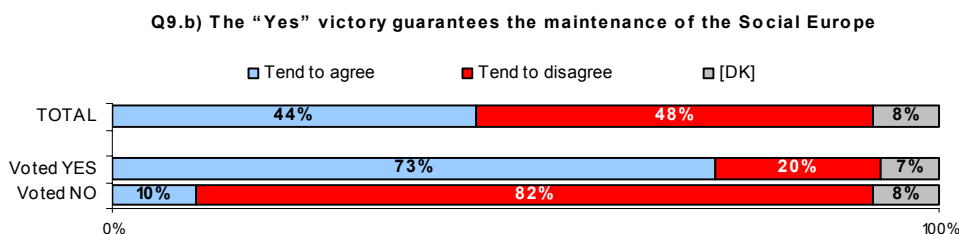


- Considerable doubts as to the maintenance of social Europe due to the 'Yes' victory -

Uncertainty is also the prevailing mood as to forecasts for the future of social Europe after the Luxembourg referendum. While 44% of the respondents think that the victory of the 'Yes' side in Luxembourg is a safeguard for social Europe, 48% take the opposite view.

This pessimism is particularly deep-seated within groups that tended to support the 'No' camp. This is the opinion expressed by 68% of people polled among young people and by 60% of manual workers.

The vote is the main dividing factor, with 73% of 'Yes' supporters defending this vision against 82% of 'No' supporters saying the opposite.



⁹ See point 2.2 of this report – 'Reasons for the Yes'.

3.3. Consequences of the vote

Let us now look at the Luxembourgger people's longer term perception of the possible consequences of the 'Yes' victory in the referendum in their country. Not just for the revival of the process and the strengthening of the 'Yes' camp in other countries of the Union, but also, from a national point of view, in terms of the benefits to be gained from being in the Union.

3.3.1. Strengthening of Luxembourg within the Union

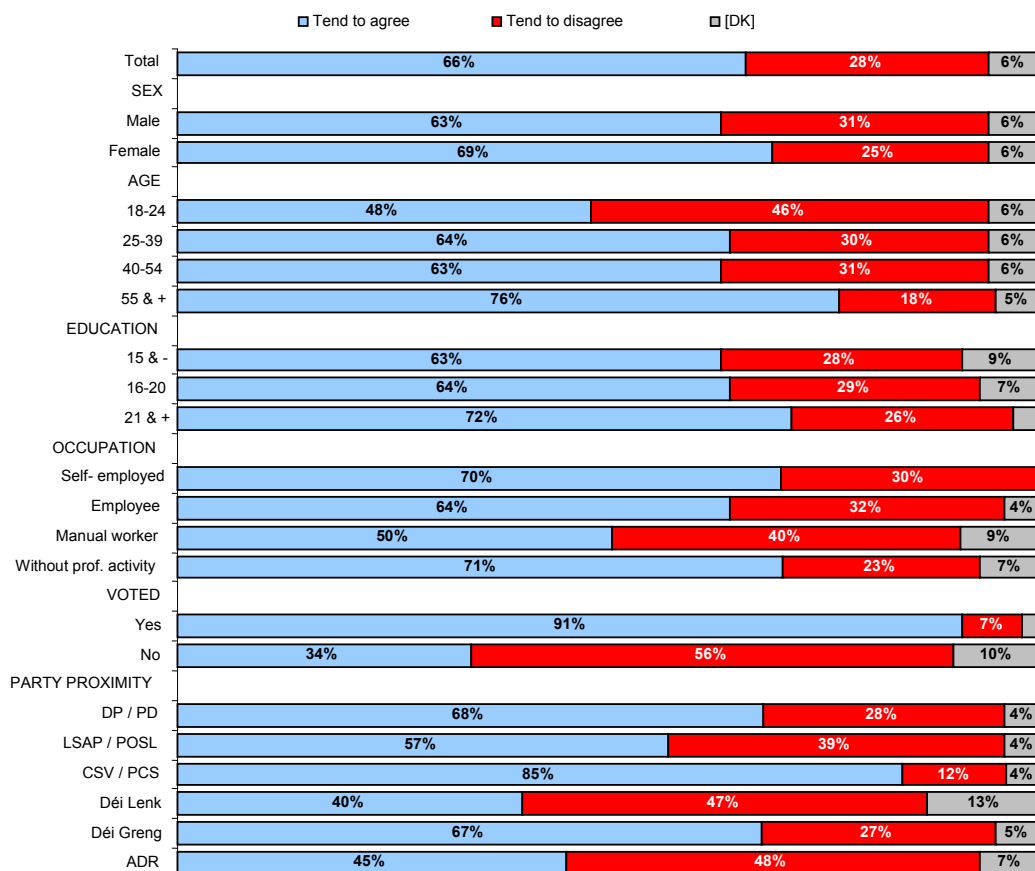
Source questionnaire: Q9 c, e

- A majority expect to see positive effects in terms of Luxembourg's influence within the Union -

Two thirds of citizens think that the 'Yes' victory will secure Luxembourg's interests within the European Union. This view is more widespread among women (69%), respondents aged 55 and over (76%), and those interviewed who have pursued their studies for longer (72%).

The cleavage marked by the 'Yes - No' vote works, as one would expect, as an important differentiating factor. 91% of 'Yes' voters see this immediate benefit, whilst the figure is only 34% among 'No' voters.

Q9.c) The "Yes" victory guarantees Luxembourg's interest within the Union



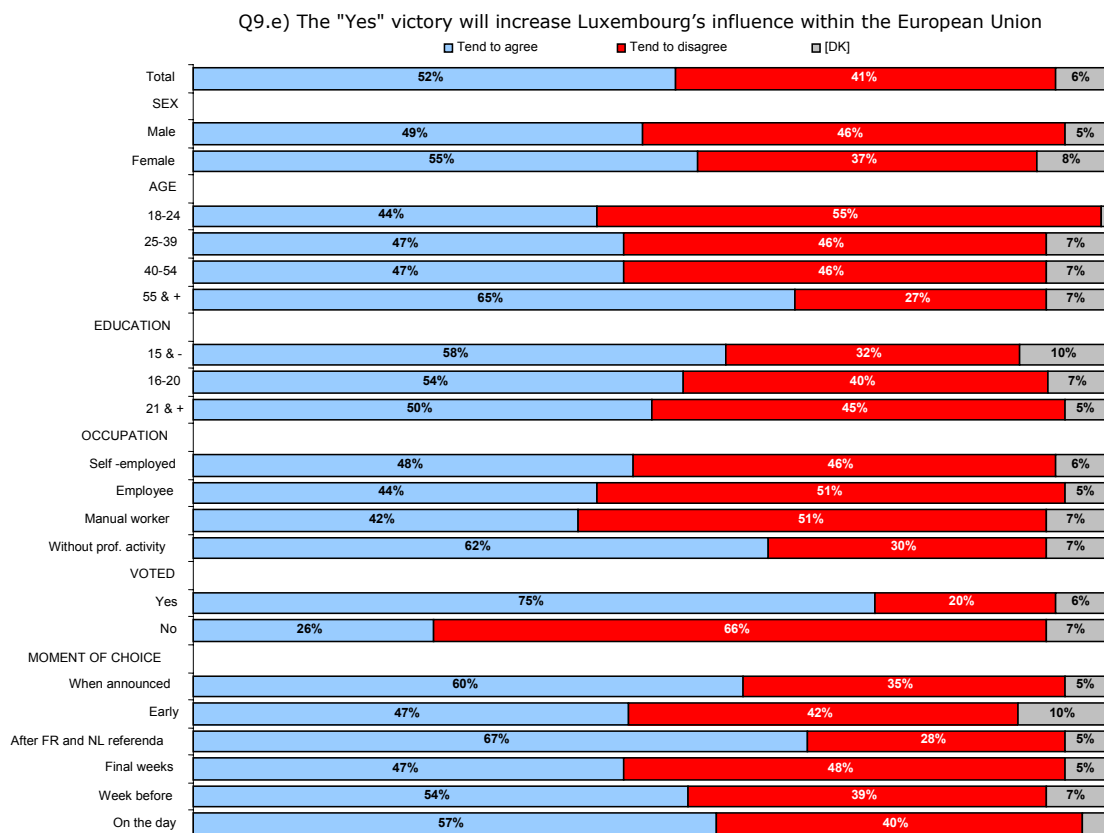
Citizens close to the three major parties, principally those close to the main party of the government coalition, are more convinced of this possibility (85% for CSV-PCS supporters, 68% for DP-PD supporters and 57% among LSAP-POSL supporters).

- The 'Yes' to the Constitution, perceived as a way to increase Luxembourg's influence in the Union -

Just over half of Luxembourgers (52%) think that the 'Yes' victory, after the French and Dutch 'No', is a rather good sign for the role that the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg can play within the Union. More women than men see an increase in their country's influence (55%, six points ahead of men). Among respondents, the elderly (65%) and those not working (62%) also take this view.

Again, the 'Yes - No' divide in the electorate is crucial. Where 75% of 'Yes' supporters think that the 'Yes' victory can have a positive effect in terms of influence, this is the case for only 26% of 'No' supporters.

It is important to note that this opinion seems to be more widespread among the voters who made up their minds on which way to vote just after the results of the French and Dutch referendums (67%)¹⁰.



¹⁰ Due to the weakness in the respondent base for this party, the results must be interpreted with extreme care.

3.3.2. The Luxembourg result – an opportunity to strengthen the 'Yes' position elsewhere?

Source questionnaire: Q9k

- A large majority is convinced that the result can influence the 'Yes' camp in the other countries that are still to ratify the Constitution -

After the shock caused by the results of the French and the Dutch referendums, the Luxembourgish 'Yes' is no doubt seen as reigniting hope by Constitution supporters throughout the Union.

Most of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg's citizens are optimistic about the consequences that their vote may have in other countries that are yet to ratify the Constitution. 62% of those interviewed think that the 'Yes' victory will bolster the 'Yes' camp in the other countries that are yet to ratify the Constitution, against 29% who think the opposite.

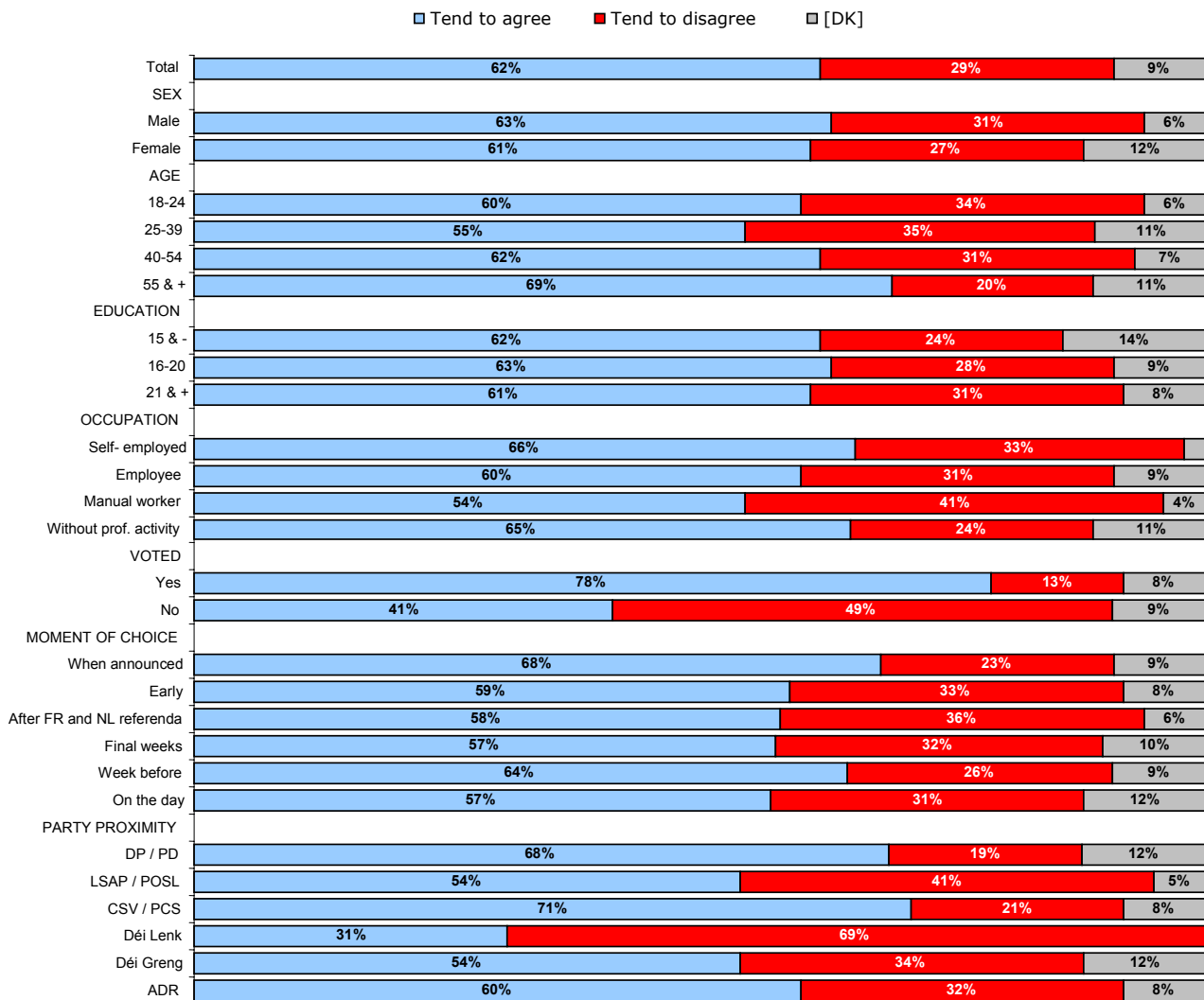
This view is particularly widespread among the older interviewees (69%) as well as among the self-employed (66%) and those without professional activity (65%).

In addition, more than three quarters of voters who supported the Constitution think that it is possible to revive the 'Yes' camp in Europe (78%). We must point out that this opinion is also held by 41% of the 'No' supporters.

In terms of voting along party lines, supporters of all political parties, except for 'Déi Lenk', share this opinion¹¹.

¹¹ Due to the weakness in the respondent base for this party, the results must be interpreted with extreme care.

Q9. k) The "Yes" victory would strengthen the "Yes" camp in countries that should still ratify the Constitution



CONCLUSION

After the French (in May 2005) and the Dutch (in June 2005) rejections of the European Constitution, **Luxembourg became the second Member State of the European Union to vote for the European Constitution in a referendum. The Constitutional Treaty must now go to the Chamber of Deputies for approval.**

The results of the post-vote survey carried out in Luxembourg highlight some similarities observed in other countries that have already held a referendum, especially on the timing of the start of the referendum campaign. The timing seems to have played its part for a considerable percentage of voters. Apart from those who had already made up their minds on which way to vote when the referendum was announced, more than two thirds of the electorate say they had made up their minds between the beginning of the campaign and the day of the vote.

As the last polls published had predicted, the 'Yes' side defeated the 'No' side by a roughly 12-point margin. However, analysis of the result reveals that the 'Yes' side encountered difficulties in some sociodemographic categories, such as the youngest, but above all among manual workers. Comparison of the profiles of opponents of the Constitution in Spain, France, the Netherlands and Luxembourg reveals the existence of a homogeneous profile of the European 'No'.

The main **reason for the 'Yes'** lies in the importance of the pursuit of European construction (39%) as well as in one of the fundamental elements of the European dream formulated in particular by Jean Monnet. Nearly 30% of the Luxembourgers interviewed also see the Constitution as a guarantee of peace in Europe.

The **reasons for the 'No'** are essentially based on **national issues** and relegate European issues into second place. According to 'No' supporters, the Constitution would have negative consequences on the job situation (37%), in particular with the danger of Luxembourg companies moving their operations abroad.

This conviction is strengthened by the fact that nearly one in five interviewees thinks that the job situation in Luxembourg (the country with the lowest unemployment in the Union) is too bad and fears that the Constitution will make this problem even worse. It seems therefore that referendum campaigns in other Member States, and more particularly in France, have had a major influence on the arguments of the 'No' side in Luxembourg. **The momentum built up by this argument in one of the privileged countries in the European Union shows the receptiveness of public opinion to the arguments linked to the 'dangers' of an excessively globalised world. It also draws attention to the need for the 'Yes' arguments to be reoriented towards areas pertaining to the welfare state.**

The Luxembourg people do not seem to call **the legitimacy of the European bodies** into question. More than nine out of ten respondents think that **Luxembourg's membership of the European Union is a good thing**. This advantage is recognised not just by all the 'Yes' supporters (99%) but also to a large extent by the 'No' supporters (80%). In addition, nearly two thirds of respondents say that **the European Constitution is essential for the pursuit of the European construction** (64%). This opinion has the backing of a majority of 'Yes' voters, whilst 'No' supporters tend to disagree with this idea.

On the other hand, Luxembourgers are much more divided on the **European institutions**. While the institutions evoke a good image for 49% of those interviewed, a similar percentage has a negative image of them (45%). On this indicator, the opinion held by Luxembourgers is closer to that expressed in June 2005 by the Dutch than the views expressed by the French or the Spanish. In addition, during the 'Standard Eurobarometer' carried out in spring 2005, we noted a drop in the different image and trust indicators towards the European Union and its institutions in the whole of the Union. Luxembourg, while among the most-positive Member States, also experienced this drop. It is also probable that the context of the referendum and the campaign for the 'No' influenced the way people perceived the European institutions as measured during this post-referendum survey.

As to the possible consequences of the result, on the one hand, a large majority is convinced that Luxembourg may be able to bolster its influence within the Union. On the other, **Luxembourgers remain convinced that the result can influence the 'Yes' camp in the other countries that are still to ratify the Constitution**.

In addition, this result comes against the backdrop of the period of reflection referred to during the European Council of 16 and 17 June 2005. Taking note of the results of the referenda in France and the Netherlands, heads of state and government declared that citizens have expressed 'concerns and worries which must be taken into account. It is therefore necessary to undertake a joint reflection with respect to this'.

Conduction of this survey details

This telephone survey FLASH EUROBAROMETRE 173 "The European Constitution: Post-referendum in Luxembourg" was conducted for the European Commission, Directorate-General "Press and Communication".

This survey is a FLASH EUROBAROMETER STG (*Specific Target Group*) prepared and conducted by Directorate-General "Press and Communication", Unit B/1

The interviews were conducted between the 11/07/2005 and the 18/07/2005 by the EOS GALLUP EUROPE Institute in Luxembourg : TNS-ILRES

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 1001 respondents

Derived from the weighting in proportion of the population of Luxembourg aged 18 y. o. or above.

Questionnaires

The questionnaire prepared for this survey was in French and English.

The translation has been revised by EOS Gallup Europe.

Tables of results

The tables that follow present 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
Participation
Vote
Moment of choice
Result
Necessary information
Party proximity
Vote in the European Elections

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%	

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
LU	1001	96%	4%
Sexe / Sex			
Homme / Male	492	95%	5%
Femme / Female	509	96%	4%
Age			
18-24	105	96%	4%
25-39	268	98%	2%
40-54	308	95%	5%
55 & +	319	95%	5%
Education			
15 & -	103	98%	2%
16-20	516	96%	4%
21 & +	335	95%	5%
Profession / occupation			
Indépendants / Self-employees	41	98%	2%
Employés / Employees	398	95%	5%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	83	97%	3%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	478	96%	4%
Habitat / Locality type			
Grands centres / Metropolitan	0%	0%	0%
Autres villes / Other towns	347	94%	6%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	654	97%	3%
Participation			
Oui / Yes	961	100%	0%
Non / No	40	0%	100%
Vote / Voting			
Oui / Yes	612	100%	0%
Non / No	326	100%	0%
Moment du choix / Moment of choice			
Annonce / Announcement	276	100%	0%
Début / Early	215	100%	0%
Après référendum FR et NL / Post referendum FR and NL	34	100%	0%
Dernières semaines / Final weeks	214	100%	0%
Semaine avant / Week before	163	100%	0%
Le jour / The day	56	100%	0%
Resultat / Result			
Satisfait / Satisfied	674	97%	3%
Pas satisfait / Not satisfied	299	94%	6%
Information nécessaire / Necessary information			
Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	628	96%	4%
Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	364	95%	5%
Proximité partisane / Party proximity			
DP / PD	124	98%	2%
LSAP / POSL	171	97%	3%
CSV / PCS	367	98%	2%
Déi Lenk	15	100%	0%
Déi Greng	94	95%	5%
ADR	26	88%	12%
Autres / Others	0	0%	0%
Vote aux élections européennes 2004 / Vote european elections 2004			
DP / PD	105	96%	4%
LSAP / POSL	144	96%	4%
CSV / PCS	293	98%	2%
Déi Lenk	12	100%	0%
Déi Greng	111	97%	3%
ADR	20	91%	9%
Autres / Others	0	0%	0%

Q2.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?

Q2.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?

[SI A VOTE EN Q1]

[IF VOTED IN Q1]

	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]
LU	961	55%	42%	1%	1%
Sexe / Sex					
Homme / Male	472	50%	47%	2%	1%
Femme / Female	489	60%	38%	1%	1%
Age					
18-24	101	33%	62%	3%	1%
25-39	261	48%	50%	2%	1%
40-54	292	52%	46%	1%	1%
55 & +	306	72%	26%	1%	1%
Education					
15 & -	100	48%	49%	1%	2%
16-20	494	55%	43%	2%	1%
21 & +	321	60%	38%	1%	1%
Profession / occupation					
Indépendants / Self-employees	40	69%	31%	0%	0%
Employés / Employees	377	51%	46%	2%	1%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	80	31%	67%	1%	1%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	463	63%	36%	1%	1%
Habitat / Locality type					
Grands centres / Metropolitan	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
Autres villes / Other towns	328	57%	39%	2%	1%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	633	54%	44%	1%	0%
Participation					
Oui / Yes	961	55%	42%	1%	1%
Non / No	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
Vote / Voting					
Oui / Yes	612	100%	0%	0%	0%
Non / No	326	0%	100%	0%	0%
Moment du choix / Moment of choice					
Annonce / Announcement	276	61%	36%	1%	1%
Début / Early	215	52%	47%	0%	0%
Après référendum FR et NL / Post referendum FR and NL	34	53%	47%	0%	0%
Dernières semaines / Final weeks	214	48%	51%	1%	0%
Semaine avant / Week before	163	60%	37%	1%	2%
Le jour / The day	56	51%	37%	11%	0%
Resultat / Result					
Satisfait / Satisfied	658	84%	15%	1%	1%
Pas satisfait / Not satisfied	276	8%	91%	0%	0%
Information nécessaire / Necessary information					
Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	607	63%	36%	1%	1%
Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	345	43%	54%	3%	0%
Proximité partisane / Party proximity					
DP / PD	122	55%	42%	2%	1%
LSAP / POSL	165	49%	49%	2%	1%
CSV / PCS	358	79%	21%	0%	0%
Déi Lenk	15	10%	86%	4%	0%
Déi Greng	89	48%	49%	2%	1%
ADR	22	23%	77%	0%	0%
Autres / Others	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
Vote aux élections européennes 2004 / Vote european elections 2004					
DP / PD	102	62%	36%	2%	1%
LSAP / POSL	139	55%	43%	2%	1%
CSV / PCS	287	73%	27%	0%	0%
Déi Lenk	12	13%	87%	0%	0%
Déi Greng	107	51%	45%	3%	1%
ADR	18	9%	91%	0%	0%
Autres / Others	0	0%	0%	0%	0%

Q3. Quelles sont toutes les raisons pour lesquelles vous avez voté « Oui » au référendum sur la Constitution européenne?

Q3. What are all the reasons why you voted "Yes" at the referendum on the European Constitution?

[SEULEMENT SI Q2= 1]

[ONLY IF Q2= 1]

	Total	Indispensable pour poursuivre la construction européenne / Essential in order to pursue the European construction	Indispensable pour gérer l'intégration des nouveaux Etats membres de l'Union européenne / Essential in order to manage the integration of the new member states of the European Union	Indispensable pour le bon fonctionnement des institutions européennes / Essential for the smooth running of the European institutions	Premiers pas vers / Symbole d'une Europe sociale / First steps towards/ Symbol of a social Europe	Renforce le sentiment d'une identité européenne / Strengthens the feeling of a European identity	Crée une vraie citoyenneté européenne / Creates a true European citizenship	Premier pas vers / Symbole d'une unification politique de l'Europe / First steps towards/ Symbol of a political unification of Europe
LU	612	39%	11%	14%	16%	14%	11%	13%
Sexe / Sex								
Homme / Male	274	43%	13%	15%	15%	14%	12%	14%
Femme / Female	338	36%	9%	14%	17%	13%	10%	12%
Age								
18-24	44	52%	13%	13%	15%	19%	16%	21%
25-39	147	41%	8%	9%	15%	13%	11%	14%
40-54	177	39%	13%	18%	19%	12%	8%	10%
55 & +	243	36%	10%	15%	15%	14%	12%	14%
Education								
15 & -	60	31%	8%	16%	16%	11%	11%	13%
16-20	314	36%	9%	14%	14%	15%	10%	10%
21 & +	215	46%	14%	15%	17%	11%	11%	17%
Profession / occupation								
Indépendants / Self-employees	31	34%	14%	11%	13%	8%	12%	4%
Employés / Employees	218	40%	10%	11%	16%	12%	9%	12%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	34	46%	21%	26%	12%	14%	13%	12%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	328	39%	10%	16%	17%	15%	11%	15%
Habitat / Locality type								
Grands centres / Metropolitan	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Autres villes / Other towns	210	39%	13%	17%	18%	12%	13%	17%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	402	40%	10%	13%	15%	15%	9%	11%
Participation								
Oui / Yes	612	39%	11%	14%	16%	14%	11%	13%
Non / No	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Vote / Voting								
Oui / Yes	612	39%	11%	14%	16%	14%	11%	13%
Non / No	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Q3. Quelles sont toutes les raisons pour lesquelles vous avez voté « Oui » au référendum sur la Constitution européenne?

Q3. What are all the reasons why you voted "Yes" at the referendum on the European Constitution?

[SEULEMENT SI Q2= 1]

[ONLY IF Q2= 1]

	Total	Indispensable pour poursuivre la construction européenne / Essential in order to pursue the European construction	Indispensable pour nouveaux Etats membres de l'Union européenne / Essential in order to manage the integration of the new member states of the European Union	Indispensable pour le bon fonctionnement des institutions européennes / Essential for the smooth running of the European institutions	Premiers pas vers / Symbole d'une Europe sociale / First steps towards/ Symbol of a social Europe	Renforce le sentiment d'une identité européenne / Strengthens the feeling of a European identity	Crée une vraie citoyenneté européenne / Creates a true European citizenship	Premier pas vers / Symbole d'une unification politique de l'Europe / First steps towards/ Symbol of a political unification of Europe
LU	612	39%	11%	14%	16%	14%	11%	13%
Moment du choix / Moment of choice								
Annonce / Announcement	193	41%	12%	16%	20%	17%	14%	16%
Début / Early	131	44%	12%	12%	11%	12%	12%	8%
Après référendum FR et NL / Post referendum FR and NL	21	30%	13%	13%	14%	15%	4%	21%
Dernières semaines / Final weeks	124	40%	9%	12%	15%	13%	11%	16%
Semaine avant / Week before	110	35%	12%	17%	19%	11%	5%	11%
Le jour / The day	32	31%	7%	13%	13%	12%	9%	9%
Resultat / Result								
Satisfait / Satisfied	575	40%	11%	15%	17%	15%	11%	14%
Pas satisfait / Not satisfied	32	30%	16%	8%	14%	3%	4%	0%
Information nécessaire / Necessary information								
Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	429	41%	11%	15%	17%	15%	12%	14%
Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	178	35%	11%	14%	15%	11%	9%	11%
Proximité partisane / Party proximity								
DP / PD	72	49%	13%	13%	15%	18%	13%	17%
LSAP / POSL	89	45%	13%	16%	18%	16%	10%	18%
CSV / PCS	293	37%	10%	13%	16%	11%	8%	11%
Déi Lenk	2	0%	0%	0%	41%	41%	0%	0%
Déi Greng	48	31%	11%	8%	28%	20%	17%	19%
ADR	6	55%	0%	19%	0%	14%	14%	0%
Autres / Others	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Vote aux élections européennes 2004 / Vote european elections 2004								
DP / PD	67	48%	13%	15%	15%	21%	17%	13%
LSAP / POSL	81	45%	13%	14%	22%	16%	10%	16%
CSV / PCS	229	39%	12%	16%	17%	14%	10%	13%
Déi Lenk	2	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Déi Greng	62	37%	10%	13%	20%	22%	18%	20%
ADR	2	100%	31%	69%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Autres / Others	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Q3. Quelles sont toutes les raisons pour lesquelles vous avez voté « Oui » au référendum sur la Constitution européenne?

Q3. What are all the reasons why you voted "Yes" at the referendum on the European Constitution?

[SEULEMENT SI Q2= 1] /

[ONLY IF Q2= 1]

	Total	Pour les générations futures / For the future generations	Je ne vois pas ce qu'il y a de négatif dans ce texte / I don't see what is negative in this text	Un nouveau « Non » risquerait de mettre en péril la construction européenne / A new "No" would jeopardize the European construction	Autre (SPECIFIER) / Other (SPECIFY)	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]
LU	612	18%	3%	6%	25%	1%
Sexe / Sex						
Homme / Male	274	17%	5%	8%	26%	1%
Femme / Female	338	19%	2%	5%	24%	2%
Age						
18-24	44	18%	2%	11%	25%	0%
25-39	147	11%	6%	3%	26%	1%
40-54	177	17%	2%	8%	23%	2%
55 & +	243	23%	3%	6%	25%	2%
Education						
15 & -	60	27%	1%	7%	25%	4%
16-20	314	18%	3%	6%	26%	1%
21 & +	215	15%	4%	6%	22%	2%
Profession / occupation						
Indépendants / Self-employees	31	7%	3%	5%	33%	5%
Employés / Employees	218	13%	5%	7%	29%	0%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	34	25%	3%	3%	11%	0%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	328	22%	2%	6%	22%	2%
Habitat / Locality type						
Grands centres / Metropolitan	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Autres villes / Other towns	210	17%	3%	5%	24%	2%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	402	19%	4%	7%	25%	1%
Participation						
Oui / Yes	612	18%	3%	6%	25%	1%
Non / No	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Vote / Voting						
Oui / Yes	612	18%	3%	6%	25%	1%
Non / No	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Moment du choix / Moment of choice						
Annonce / Announcement	193	19%	5%	6%	22%	1%
Début / Early	131	21%	5%	6%	26%	1%
Après référendum FR et NL / Post referendum FR and NL	21	17%	4%	8%	9%	5%
Dernières semaines / Final weeks	124	19%	2%	3%	25%	2%
Semaine avant / Week before	110	15%	1%	11%	29%	0%
Le jour / The day	32	16%	3%	3%	28%	10%

Q3. Quelles sont toutes les raisons pour lesquelles vous avez voté « Oui » au référendum sur la Constitution européenne?

Q3. What are all the reasons why you voted "Yes" at the referendum on the European Constitution?

[SEULEMENT SI Q2= 1] /

[ONLY IF Q2= 1]

	Total	Pour les générations futures / For the future generations	Je ne vois pas ce qu'il y a de négatif dans ce texte / I don't see what is negative in this text	Un nouveau « Non » risquerait de mettre en péril la construction européenne / A new "No" would jeopardize the European construction	Autre (SPECIFIER) / Other (SPECIFY)	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]
LU	612	18%	3%	6%	25%	1%
Resultat / Result						
Satisfait / Satisfied	575	19%	4%	6%	23%	2%
Pas satisfait / Not satisfied	32	7%	0%	5%	54%	0%
Information nécessaire / Necessary information						
Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	429	18%	4%	6%	23%	1%
Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	178	19%	2%	8%	29%	2%
Proximité partisane / Party proximity						
DP / PD	72	22%	4%	11%	23%	1%
LSAP / POSL	89	24%	3%	10%	23%	2%
CSV / PCS	293	17%	3%	6%	24%	0%
Déi Lenk	2	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Déi Greng	48	12%	7%	6%	30%	0%
ADR	6	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Autres / Others	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Vote aux élections européennes 2004 / Vote european elections 2004						
DP / PD	67	19%	7%	12%	22%	2%
LSAP / POSL	81	19%	1%	7%	19%	1%
CSV / PCS	229	20%	3%	5%	26%	0%
Déi Lenk	2	0%	0%	0%	45%	0%
Déi Greng	62	13%	7%	8%	32%	0%
ADR	2	31%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Autres / Others	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Q4. Quelles sont toutes les raisons pour lesquelles vous avez voté « Non » au Référendum sur la Constitution européenne?

Q4. What are all the reasons why you voted "No" at the referendum on the European Constitution?

[SEULEMENT SI Q2= 2]

[ONLY IF Q2= 2]

	Total	Opposition au Gouvernement/ à certains partis / Opposes the national government / certain ains political parties	Je veux que le Premier ministre Juncker démissionne / I want the Prime Minister Juncker to resign	Pas assez d'Europe sociale / Not enough social Europe	Le projet est trop libéral sur le plan économique / Economically speaking, the draft is too liberal	Effets négatifs sur l'emploi au Luxembourg/ délocalisation des entreprises/ It will have negative effects on the employment situation in Luxembourg/ relocation of Luxembourg's enterprises	Le projet va trop loin / trop vite / The draft goes too far/ advances too quickly	Perte de la souveraineté nationale / Loss of national sovereignty
LU	326	7%	5%	22%	11%	37%	20%	9%
Sexe / Sex								
Homme / Male	183	7%	6%	19%	13%	36%	23%	10%
Femme / Female	143	8%	5%	26%	8%	37%	16%	8%
Age								
18-24	52	15%	8%	7%	6%	27%	15%	6%
25-39	108	5%	5%	31%	11%	41%	19%	5%
40-54	109	6%	5%	23%	12%	42%	21%	11%
55 & +	57	8%	5%	17%	13%	29%	22%	16%
Education								
15 & -	37	6%	7%	6%	9%	31%	10%	4%
16-20	168	8%	6%	22%	11%	39%	20%	12%
21 & +	99	7%	5%	30%	12%	38%	23%	7%
Profession / occupation								
Indépendants / Self-employees	9	8%	0%	49%	23%	30%	26%	10%
Employés / Employees	147	8%	3%	27%	11%	38%	23%	11%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	44	10%	11%	9%	8%	41%	10%	5%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	126	6%	6%	20%	11%	34%	20%	9%
Habitat / Locality type								
Grands centres / Metropolitan	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Autres villes / Other towns	105	5%	6%	26%	11%	38%	19%	12%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	221	9%	5%	20%	11%	36%	20%	8%
Participation								
Oui / Yes	326	7%	5%	22%	11%	37%	20%	9%
Non / No	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Vote / Voting								
Oui / Yes	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Non / No	326	7%	5%	22%	11%	37%	20%	9%

Q4. Quelles sont toutes les raisons pour lesquelles vous avez voté « Non » au Référendum sur la Constitution européenne?

Q4. What are all the reasons why you voted "No" at the referendum on the European Constitution?

[SEULEMENT SI Q2= 2]

[ONLY IF Q2= 2]

Total	Opposition au Gouvernement/ à certains partis politiques / Opposes the national government / certain ains political parties	Je veux que le Premier ministre Juncker démissionne / I want the Prime Minister Juncker to resign	Pas assez d'Europe sociale / Not enough social Europe	Le projet est trop libéral sur le plan économique / Economically speaking, the draft is too liberal	Effets négatifs sur l'emploi au Luxembourg/ délocalisation des entreprises/ It will have negative effects on the employment situation in Luxembourg/ relocation of Luxembourg's enterprises	Le projet va trop loin / trop vite / The draft goes too far/ advances too quickly	Perte de la souveraineté nationale / Loss of national sovereignty	
LU	326	7%	5%	22%	11%	37%	20%	9%
Moment du choix / Moment of choice								
Annonce / Announcement	76	9%	2%	16%	8%	44%	25%	13%
Début / Early	82	6%	2%	29%	12%	35%	13%	6%
Après référendum FR et NL / Post referendum FR and NL	13	0%	11%	15%	8%	39%	15%	0%
Dernières semaines / Final weeks	89	7%	8%	33%	18%	42%	19%	8%
Semaine avant / Week before	47	12%	11%	8%	3%	23%	20%	10%
Le jour / The day	18	0%	5%	5%	12%	23%	32%	12%
Resultat / Result								
Satisfait / Satisfied	72	5%	7%	21%	7%	25%	29%	8%
Pas satisfait / Not satisfied	241	8%	5%	22%	13%	41%	18%	10%
Information nécessaire / Necessary information								
Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	169	5%	4%	28%	14%	41%	22%	10%
Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	156	10%	7%	15%	7%	33%	17%	8%
Proximité partisane / Party proximity								
DP / PD	46	4%	7%	17%	14%	46%	16%	13%
LSAP / POSL	72	9%	8%	22%	16%	38%	25%	6%
CSV / PCS	64	7%	3%	15%	10%	38%	22%	13%
Déi Lenk	12	9%	6%	30%	5%	26%	8%	0%
Déi Greng	38	5%	3%	43%	12%	49%	27%	12%
ADR	16	12%	6%	22%	0%	33%	11%	12%
Autres / Others	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Vote aux élections européennes 2004 / Vote european elections 2004								
DP / PD	32	2%	7%	19%	20%	49%	20%	13%
LSAP / POSL	55	15%	12%	25%	19%	37%	27%	6%
CSV / PCS	57	2%	3%	20%	8%	43%	22%	10%
Déi Lenk	10	16%	0%	36%	0%	9%	9%	0%
Déi Greng	41	4%	7%	43%	17%	47%	33%	11%
ADR	16	9%	7%	18%	0%	37%	5%	15%
Autres / Others	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Q4. Quelles sont toutes les raisons pour lesquelles vous avez voté « Non » au Référendum sur la Constitution européenne?

Q4. What are all the reasons why you voted "No" at the referendum on the European Constitution?

[SEULEMENT SI Q2= 2]

[ONLY IF Q2= 2]

	Total	La situation économique au Luxembourg trop mauvaise/ Il y a trop de chômage au Luxembourg / The economic situation in Luxembourg is too weak/ there is too much unemployment in Luxembourg	Le projet ne va pas assez loin / The draft does not go far enough	Trop technocratique / juridique / trop de réglementation / Too technocratic / juridical / too much regulation	Manque d'information / Lack of information	Trop complexe / Too complex	Ne veut pas de la Turquie dans l'Union européenne / Does not want Turkey in the European Union	Rejet d'un nouvel élargissement / Opposition to further enlargement	Pas assez démocratique / Not democratic enough	Je suis contre l'Europe / la construction européenne / l'intégration européenne / I am against Europe / European construction / European integration
LU	326	23%	4%	10%	17%	17%	17%	13%	6%	3%
Sexe / Sex										
Homme / Male	183	17%	5%	12%	15%	19%	16%	12%	6%	3%
Femme / Female	143	28%	3%	7%	19%	14%	17%	14%	7%	3%
Age										
18-24	52	22%	0%	7%	27%	18%	8%	15%	3%	0%
25-39	108	28%	3%	10%	20%	18%	19%	8%	7%	6%
40-54	109	25%	7%	11%	14%	14%	17%	17%	8%	2%
55 & +	57	9%	6%	9%	8%	16%	20%	14%	7%	2%
Education										
15 & -	37	19%	0%	4%	7%	9%	19%	12%	4%	4%
16-20	168	26%	3%	8%	19%	18%	19%	14%	7%	4%
21 & +	99	18%	8%	14%	18%	18%	15%	10%	8%	3%
Profession / occupation										
Indépendants / Self-employees	9	10%	35%	8%	8%	8%	17%	0%	0%	8%
Employés / Employees	147	21%	2%	13%	19%	22%	16%	15%	9%	3%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	44	36%	2%	3%	15%	14%	13%	8%	0%	2%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	126	20%	4%	9%	16%	12%	19%	14%	6%	4%
Habitat / Locality type										
Grands centres / Metropolitan	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Autres villes / Other towns	105	25%	1%	7%	11%	18%	15%	14%	7%	2%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	221	22%	6%	11%	19%	16%	18%	13%	6%	4%
Participation										
Oui / Yes	326	23%	4%	10%	17%	17%	17%	13%	6%	3%
Non / No	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Vote / Voting										
Oui / Yes	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Non / No	326	23%	4%	10%	17%	17%	17%	13%	6%	3%

Q4. Quelles sont toutes les raisons pour lesquelles vous avez voté « Non » au Référendum sur la Constitution européenne?

Q4. What are all the reasons why you voted "No" at the referendum on the European Constitution?

[SEULEMENT SI Q2= 2]

[ONLY IF Q2= 2]

	Total	Je ne veux pas d'une Union politique européenne/ d'un Etat fédéral européen/ des « Etats-Unis » d'Europe / I do not want a European political union/ a European federal State/ the « United States » of Europe	Je ne vois pas ce qu'il y a de positif dans ce texte / I do not see what is positive in this text	Pour renforcer le camp du « Non » au sein du l'Union européenne / To strengthen the "No" camp within in the EU	Autre (SPECIFIER) / Other (SPECIFY)	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]
LU	326	3%	8%	6%	37%	0%
Sexe / Sex						
Homme / Male	183	1%	10%	5%	35%	1%
Femme / Female	143	4%	6%	7%	40%	0%
Age						
18-24	52	0%	3%	15%	29%	2%
25-39	108	3%	7%	7%	29%	1%
40-54	109	3%	9%	5%	41%	0%
55 & +	57	3%	11%	0%	51%	0%
Education						
15 & -	37	2%	4%	7%	52%	0%
16-20	168	4%	6%	8%	33%	0%
21 & +	99	1%	14%	3%	34%	1%
Profession / occupation						
Indépendants / Self-employees	9	8%	52%	0%	23%	0%
Employés / Employees	147	2%	6%	7%	34%	0%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	44	0%	6%	14%	41%	0%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	126	4%	7%	3%	40%	1%
Habitat / Locality type						
Grands centres / Metropolitan	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Autres villes / Other towns	105	1%	6%	9%	34%	1%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	221	3%	9%	4%	39%	0%
Participation						
Oui / Yes	326	3%	8%	6%	37%	0%
Non / No	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Vote / Voting						
Oui / Yes	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Non / No	326	3%	8%	6%	37%	0%
Moment du choix / Moment of choice						
Annonce / Announcement	76	1%	6%	7%	38%	1%
Début / Early	82	2%	7%	3%	50%	0%
Après référendum FR et NL / Post referendum FR and NL	13	0%	15%	9%	13%	0%
Dernières semaines / Final weeks	89	5%	12%	4%	30%	0%
Semaine avant / Week before	47	1%	2%	14%	27%	2%
Le jour / The day	18	5%	14%	0%	54%	0%

Q4. Quelles sont toutes les raisons pour lesquelles vous avez voté « Non » au Référendum sur la Constitution européenne?

Q4. What are all the reasons why you voted "No" at the referendum on the European Constitution?

[SEULEMENT SI Q2= 2]

[ONLY IF Q2= 2]

	Total	Je ne veux pas d'une Union politique européenne/ d'un Etat fédéral européen/ des « Etats-Unis » d'Europe / I do not want a European political union/ a European federal State/ the « United States » of Europe	Je ne vois pas ce qu'il y a de positif dans ce texte / I do not see what is positive in this text	Pour renforcer le camp du « Non » au sein du l'Union européenne / To strengthen the "No" camp within in the EU	Autre (SPECIFIER) / Other (SPECIFY)	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]
LU	326	3%	8%	6%	37%	0%
Resultat / Result						
Satisfait / Satisfied	72	0%	8%	2%	34%	1%
Pas satisfait / Not satisfied	241	4%	8%	7%	37%	0%
Information nécessaire / Necessary information						
Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	169	3%	10%	5%	45%	0%
Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	156	2%	6%	8%	29%	0%
Proximité partisane / Party proximity						
DP / PD	46	4%	4%	0%	43%	0%
LSAP / POSL	72	0%	7%	7%	35%	0%
CSV / PCS	64	3%	1%	2%	36%	1%
Déi Lenk	12	0%	24%	10%	36%	0%
Déi Greng	38	0%	6%	5%	36%	0%
ADR	16	7%	15%	13%	36%	0%
Autres / Others	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Vote aux élections européennes 2004 / Vote european elections 2004						
DP / PD	32	3%	3%	0%	23%	0%
LSAP / POSL	55	0%	7%	8%	21%	0%
CSV / PCS	57	9%	4%	0%	38%	1%
Déi Lenk	10	0%	19%	11%	37%	0%
Déi Greng	41	0%	6%	7%	36%	0%
ADR	16	0%	18%	9%	34%	0%
Autres / Others	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Q5. Pouvez-vous me dire approximativement quand avez-vous décidé ce que vous alliez voter au référendum sur la Constitution européenne?

Q5. Can you tell me roughly when did you make up your mind how you would vote in the Referendum on the European Constitution?

[SI A VOTE EN Q1]

[IF VOTED IN Q1]

	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	Après les résultats des référendums français et néerlandais / After French and Dutch referendums' results	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 / the day of the Referendum itself	[NSP/SR] / [DK/NA]
LU	961	29%	22%	4%	23%	17%	6%	0%
Sexe / Sex								
Homme / Male	472	26%	23%	4%	25%	19%	3%	1%
Femme / Female	489	33%	20%	3%	21%	15%	8%	0%
Age								
18-24	101	21%	20%	2%	24%	26%	7%	1%
25-39	261	19%	20%	6%	29%	20%	6%	0%
40-54	292	34%	21%	2%	19%	16%	6%	1%
55 & +	306	37%	24%	3%	20%	12%	4%	0%
Education								
15 & -	100	34%	22%	2%	26%	12%	4%	0%
16-20	494	29%	21%	4%	21%	19%	6%	0%
21 & +	321	29%	21%	4%	25%	16%	5%	0%
Profession / occupation								
Indépendants / Self-employees	40	20%	22%	0%	20%	33%	6%	0%
Employés / Employees	377	24%	23%	4%	24%	20%	5%	0%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	80	21%	18%	3%	17%	28%	11%	1%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	463	36%	21%	3%	23%	11%	5%	0%
Habitat / Locality type								
Grands centres / Metropolitan	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Autres villes / Other towns	328	33%	20%	3%	24%	15%	6%	0%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	633	28%	23%	4%	22%	18%	6%	0%
Participation								
Oui / Yes	961	29%	22%	4%	23%	17%	6%	0%
Non / No	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Vote / Voting								
Oui / Yes	612	33%	20%	3%	20%	18%	5%	0%
Non / No	326	25%	24%	4%	27%	15%	5%	0%

Q5.Pouvez-vous me dire approximativement quand avez-vous décidé ce que vous alliez voter au référendum sur la Constitution européenne?

Q5.Can you tell me roughly when did you make up your mind how you would vote in the Referendum on the European Constitution?

[SI A VOTE EN Q1]

[IF VOTED IN Q1]

	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	Après les résultats des référendums français et néerlandais / After French and Dutch referendums' results	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 / the day of the Referendum itself	[NSP/SR] / [DK/NA]
LU	961	29%	22%	4%	23%	17%	6%	0%
Moment du choix / Moment of choice								
Annnonce / Annonce	276	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Début / Early	215	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Après référendum FR et NL / Post referendum FR and NL	34	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Dernières semaines / Final weeks	214	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Semaine avant / Week before	163	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Le jour / The day	56	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Resultat / Result								
Satisfait / Satisfied	658	30%	20%	4%	22%	17%	7%	0%
Pas satisfait / Not satisfied	276	29%	25%	3%	24%	16%	3%	0%
Information nécessaire / Necessary information								
Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	607	35%	25%	2%	23%	12%	3%	0%
Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	345	20%	15%	6%	22%	26%	10%	0%
Proximité partisane / Party proximity								
DP / PD	122	30%	22%	3%	27%	14%	4%	1%
LSAP / POSL	165	28%	21%	6%	25%	15%	5%	0%
CSV / PCS	358	30%	23%	3%	23%	16%	5%	0%
Déi Lenk	15	22%	44%	6%	9%	12%	6%	0%
Déi Greng	89	19%	25%	2%	26%	22%	6%	1%
ADR	22	43%	9%	0%	24%	24%	0%	0%
Autres / Others	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Vote aux élections européennes 2004 / Vote european elections 2004								
DP / PD	102	33%	18%	1%	27%	17%	3%	1%
LSAP / POSL	139	31%	23%	5%	21%	14%	5%	0%
CSV / PCS	287	31%	23%	4%	23%	12%	6%	0%
Déi Lenk	12	21%	40%	0%	17%	9%	7%	5%
Déi Greng	107	22%	24%	2%	24%	23%	4%	1%
ADR	18	50%	13%	0%	9%	28%	0%	0%
Autres / Others	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Q6. Pourriez-vous me dire quel fut l'élément clef qui vous a conduit à voter lors de ce Référendum?

Q6. Could you tell me what was the key element that led to your vote in this Referendum?

[SI A VOTE EN Q1]

[IF VOTED IN Q1]

	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 la situation économique et sociale au Luxembourg / Your opinion on the economic and social situation in Luxembourg	[AUCUNE DE CES RAISONS MAIS CELLE-CI SPECIFIER] / [NONE OF THESE BUT THIS ONE SPECIFY]	[NSP/SR] / [DK/NA]
LU	961	22%	35%	10%	5%	24%	2%	2%
Sexe / Sex								
Homme / Male	472	30%	32%	8%	6%	20%	2%	3%
Femme / Female	489	15%	38%	11%	4%	28%	2%	2%
Age								
18-24	101	27%	24%	7%	14%	20%	2%	6%
25-39	261	26%	35%	8%	4%	22%	3%	2%
40-54	292	24%	35%	8%	3%	28%	0%	1%
55 & +	306	16%	39%	13%	3%	25%	3%	2%
Education								
15 & -	100	16%	29%	8%	4%	37%	4%	1%
16-20	494	17%	36%	11%	6%	26%	2%	2%
21 & +	321	31%	36%	7%	3%	18%	1%	3%
Profession / occupation								
Indépendants / Self-employees	40	28%	37%	9%	3%	19%	0%	4%
Employés / Employees	377	29%	33%	8%	4%	22%	1%	3%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	80	16%	25%	8%	17%	30%	2%	2%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	463	17%	38%	11%	3%	26%	3%	2%
Habitat / Locality type								
Grands centres / Metropolitan	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Autres villes / Other towns	328	22%	34%	10%	5%	24%	2%	3%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	633	23%	35%	9%	4%	25%	2%	2%
Participation								
Oui / Yes	961	22%	35%	10%	5%	24%	2%	2%
Non / No	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Vote / Voting								
Oui / Yes	612	13%	49%	12%	2%	21%	2%	2%
Non / No	326	35%	17%	6%	8%	30%	2%	1%

Q6. Pourriez-vous me dire quel fut l'élément clef qui vous a conduit à voter lors de ce Référendum?

Q6. Could you tell me what was the key element that led to your vote in this Referendum?

[SI A VOTE EN Q1]

[IF VOTED IN Q1]

	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 la situation économique et sociale au Luxembourg / Your opinion on the economic and social situation in Luxembourg	[AUCUNE DE CES RAISONS MAIS CELLE-CI SPECIFIER] / [NONE OF THESE BUT THIS ONE SPECIFY]	[NSP/SR] / [DK/NA]
LU	961	22%	35%	10%	5%	24%	2%	2%
Moment du choix / Moment of choice								
Annonce / Annonce	276	20%	42%	7%	3%	26%	1%	2%
Début / Early	215	30%	35%	7%	2%	23%	2%	1%
Après référendum FR et NL / Post referendum FR and NL	34	25%	29%	3%	2%	30%	7%	3%
Dernières semaines / Final weeks	214	25%	37%	9%	4%	22%	1%	1%
Semaine avant / Week before	163	15%	24%	14%	13%	27%	4%	3%
Le jour / The day	56	17%	24%	22%	6%	17%	3%	10%
Resultat / Result								
Satisfait / Satisfied	658	17%	44%	11%	3%	21%	1%	2%
Pas satisfait / Not satisfied	276	32%	20%	7%	8%	31%	1%	2%
Information nécessaire / Necessary information								
Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	607	24%	39%	9%	2%	23%	1%	1%
Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	345	19%	27%	11%	9%	28%	3%	3%
Proximité partisane / Party proximity								
DP / PD	122	18%	37%	11%	4%	26%	2%	1%
LSAP / POSL	165	30%	30%	7%	4%	24%	3%	1%
CSV / PCS	358	16%	45%	9%	3%	25%	1%	2%
Déi Lenk	15	36%	10%	4%	16%	34%	0%	0%
Déi Greng	89	34%	26%	16%	1%	20%	1%	2%
ADR	22	22%	26%	6%	14%	29%	0%	3%
Autres / Others	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Vote aux élections européennes 2004 / Vote european elections 2004								
DP / PD	102	16%	42%	9%	3%	28%	0%	2%
LSAP / POSL	139	29%	31%	11%	5%	22%	2%	1%
CSV / PCS	287	15%	44%	10%	3%	24%	2%	2%
Déi Lenk	12	44%	7%	0%	18%	31%	0%	0%
Déi Greng	107	33%	32%	11%	2%	20%	2%	2%
ADR	18	24%	12%	12%	13%	41%	0%	0%
Autres / Others	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Q7. Indépendamment du fait que vous ayez voté ou pas, êtes-vous satisfait à l'égard de la victoire du « Oui »?
Q7. Regardless of whether or not you voted, are you satisfied with the "Yes" victory?

	Total	Très satisfait / Very satisfied	Plutôt satisfait / Rather satisfied	Plutôt pas satisfait / Rather dissatisfied	Pas satisfait du tout / Not satisfied at all	[NSP/SR] / [DK/NA]	Satisfait / Satisfied	Pas satisfait / Dissatisfied
LU	1001	25%	36%	19%	17%	3%	62%	36%
Sexe / Sex								
Homme / Male	492	24%	34%	21%	18%	3%	58%	39%
Femme / Female	509	26%	38%	16%	16%	3%	64%	32%
Age								
18-24	105	15%	24%	23%	32%	6%	39%	55%
25-39	268	24%	33%	23%	17%	4%	57%	39%
40-54	308	24%	36%	17%	21%	2%	60%	38%
55 & +	319	30%	44%	14%	9%	2%	74%	24%
Education								
15 & -	103	21%	39%	11%	24%	5%	60%	34%
16-20	516	22%	36%	20%	20%	2%	58%	40%
21 & +	335	31%	38%	18%	10%	2%	69%	28%
Profession / occupation								
Indépendants / Self-employees	41	21%	51%	21%	7%	0%	72%	28%
Employés / Employees	398	25%	34%	22%	15%	3%	60%	37%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	83	16%	24%	18%	37%	4%	40%	56%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	478	27%	40%	16%	15%	3%	66%	31%
Habitat / Locality type								
Grands centres / Metropolitan	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Autres villes / Other towns	347	28%	35%	16%	18%	3%	63%	34%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	654	23%	38%	20%	17%	3%	61%	36%
Participation								
Oui / Yes	961	26%	36%	18%	17%	3%	62%	35%
Non / No	40	2%	44%	27%	24%	2%	46%	51%
Vote / Voting								
Oui / Yes	612	46%	48%	5%	0%	1%	94%	5%
Non / No	326	1%	21%	36%	39%	4%	21%	75%
Moment du choix / Moment of choice								
Annonce / Announcement	276	37%	27%	13%	21%	2%	64%	35%
Début / Early	215	21%	38%	23%	16%	2%	58%	40%
Après référendum FR et NL / Post referendum FR and NL	34	23%	40%	22%	11%	4%	63%	33%
Dernières semaines / Final weeks	214	21%	39%	21%	15%	3%	60%	36%
Semaine avant / Week before	163	22%	39%	18%	16%	5%	62%	34%
Le jour / The day	56	22%	54%	11%	6%	7%	76%	17%

Q7. Indépendamment du fait que vous ayez voté ou pas, êtes-vous satisfait à l'égard de la victoire du « Oui » ?
 Q7. Regardless of whether or not you voted, are you satisfied with the "Yes" victory?

	Total	Très satisfait / Very satisfied	Plutôt satisfait / Rather satisfied	Plutôt pas satisfait / Rather dissatisfied	Pas satisfait du tout / Not satisfied at all	[NSP/SR] / [DK/NA]	Satisfait / Satisfied	Pas satisfait / Dissatisfied
LU	1001	25%	36%	19%	17%	3%	62%	36%
Resultat / Result								
Satisfait / Satisfied	674	41%	59%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%
Pas satisfait / Not satisfied	299	0%	0%	52%	48%	0%	0%	100%
Information nécessaire / Necessary information								
Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	628	33%	35%	16%	15%	1%	68%	31%
Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	364	12%	39%	24%	20%	5%	52%	43%
Proximité partisane / Party proximity								
DP / PD	124	29%	34%	17%	16%	4%	63%	33%
LSAP / POSL	171	23%	31%	25%	18%	3%	54%	43%
CSV / PCS	367	31%	50%	11%	7%	1%	81%	17%
Déi Lenk	15	8%	6%	41%	45%	0%	14%	86%
Déi Greng	94	24%	37%	24%	13%	2%	60%	38%
ADR	26	14%	31%	2%	52%	0%	45%	55%
Autres / Others	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Vote aux élections européennes 2004 / Vote european elections 2004								
DP / PD	105	29%	35%	23%	12%	0%	64%	36%
LSAP / POSL	144	28%	31%	20%	17%	3%	59%	37%
CSV / PCS	293	34%	44%	12%	8%	1%	79%	20%
Déi Lenk	12	0%	12%	47%	41%	0%	12%	88%
Déi Greng	111	28%	35%	21%	13%	3%	63%	34%
ADR	20	8%	17%	7%	68%	0%	25%	75%
Autres / Others	0	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Q8. Diriez-vous que les débats sur la Constitution européenne au Luxembourg ont commencé...
Q8. Would you say that the debates about the European Constitution in Luxembourg started ...

	Total	Trop tôt / Too early	Trop tard / Too late	Au bon moment / Just at the right time	[NSP/SR] / [DK/NA]
LU	1001	6%	68%	20%	7%
Sexe / Sex					
Homme / Male	492	5%	70%	18%	6%
Femme / Female	509	6%	65%	21%	8%
Age					
18-24	105	4%	73%	17%	6%
25-39	268	7%	70%	17%	6%
40-54	308	5%	66%	24%	5%
55 & +	319	5%	66%	19%	10%
Education					
15 & -	103	14%	58%	14%	14%
16-20	516	5%	67%	21%	7%
21 & +	335	4%	71%	21%	5%
Profession / occupation					
Indépendants / Self-employees	41	3%	66%	25%	6%
Employés / Employees	398	3%	74%	18%	5%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	83	10%	58%	23%	9%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	478	7%	64%	20%	9%
Habitat / Locality type					
Grands centres / Metropolitan	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
Autres villes / Other towns	347	5%	68%	19%	8%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	654	6%	67%	20%	7%
Participation					
Oui / Yes	961	6%	67%	20%	7%
Non / No	40	0%	79%	12%	9%
Vote / Voting					
Oui / Yes	612	4%	63%	26%	6%
Non / No	326	8%	72%	12%	8%
Moment du choix / Moment of choice					
Annonce / Announcement	276	5%	64%	23%	8%
Début / Early	215	4%	65%	25%	7%
Après référendum FR et NL / Post referendum FR and NL	34	3%	74%	18%	6%
Dernières semaines / Final weeks	214	10%	66%	17%	7%
Semaine avant / Week before	163	6%	74%	17%	4%
Le jour / The day	56	2%	73%	17%	9%
Resultat / Result					
Satisfait / Satisfied	674	5%	65%	24%	6%
Pas satisfait / Not satisfied	299	7%	72%	12%	9%
Information nécessaire / Necessary information					
Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	628	5%	64%	25%	6%
Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	364	6%	75%	11%	8%
Proximité partisane / Party proximity					
DP / PD	124	6%	65%	22%	7%
LSAP / POSL	171	5%	75%	17%	3%
CSV / PCS	367	6%	67%	22%	4%
Déi Lenk	15	5%	67%	20%	8%
Déi Greng	94	5%	66%	24%	5%
ADR	26	10%	66%	14%	10%
Autres / Others	0	0%	0%	0%	0%
Vote aux élections européennes 2004 / Vote european elections 2004					
DP / PD	105	6%	63%	23%	8%
LSAP / POSL	144	3%	79%	14%	4%
CSV / PCS	293	7%	63%	23%	7%
Déi Lenk	12	6%	69%	16%	9%
Déi Greng	111	6%	66%	23%	5%
ADR	20	8%	76%	9%	6%
Autres / Others	0	0%	0%	0%	0%

Q9. Pour chacune des opinions suivantes, dites-moi si vous êtes plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord... ?

Q9. Please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree with each of the following statements...

a) Les Institutions européennes vous évoquent une bonne image

a) The Institutions of the European Union conjure up a good image to you

	Total	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	[NSP] / [DK]
LU	1001	49%	45%	6%
Sexe / Sex				
Homme / Male	492	43%	53%	4%
Femme / Female	509	55%	37%	9%
Age				
18-24	105	47%	50%	3%
25-39	268	48%	45%	7%
40-54	308	41%	51%	8%
55 & +	319	57%	37%	6%
Education				
15 & -	103	46%	42%	11%
16-20	516	48%	45%	7%
21 & +	335	50%	46%	4%
Profession / occupation				
Indépendants / Self-employees	41	44%	45%	11%
Employés / Employees	398	49%	48%	3%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	83	34%	57%	9%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	478	52%	40%	8%
Habitat / Locality type				
Grands centres / Metropolitan	0	0%	0%	0%
Autres villes / Other towns	347	50%	41%	8%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	654	48%	47%	5%
Participation				
Oui / Yes	961	49%	44%	7%
Non / No	40	39%	61%	0%
Vote / Voting				
Oui / Yes	612	65%	30%	5%
Non / No	326	30%	63%	8%
Moment du choix / Moment of choice				
Annonce / Announcement	276	53%	38%	9%
Début / Early	215	45%	50%	5%
Après référendum FR et NL / Post referendum FR and NL	34	54%	43%	2%
Dernières semaines / Final weeks	214	49%	46%	5%
Semaine avant / Week before	163	46%	46%	8%
Le jour / The day	56	54%	39%	7%
Resultat / Result				
Satisfait / Satisfied	674	62%	33%	5%
Pas satisfait / Not satisfied	299	27%	65%	8%
Information nécessaire / Necessary information				
Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	628	52%	42%	6%
Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	364	44%	50%	7%
Proximité partisane / Party proximity				
DP / PD	124	46%	50%	5%
LSAP / POSL	171	51%	47%	3%
CSV / PCS	367	62%	33%	5%
Déi Lenk	15	22%	78%	0%
Déi Greng	94	41%	52%	7%
ADR	26	25%	58%	17%
Autres / Others	0	0%	0%	0%
Vote aux élections européennes 2004 / Vote european elections 2004				
DP / PD	105	54%	45%	1%
LSAP / POSL	144	52%	44%	4%
CSV / PCS	293	61%	34%	5%
Déi Lenk	12	21%	79%	0%
Déi Greng	111	42%	53%	5%
ADR	20	8%	75%	16%
Autres / Others	0	0%	0%	0%

Q9. Pour chacune des opinions suivantes, dites-moi si vous êtes plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord... ?

Q9. Please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree with each of the following statements...

b) La victoire du « Oui » au référendum est une garantie pour le maintien de l'Europe sociale

b) The "Yes" victory guarantees the maintenance of the Social Europe

	Total	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	[NSP] / [DK]
LU	1001	44%	48%	8%
Sexe / Sex				
Homme / Male	492	42%	52%	6%
Femme / Female	509	47%	44%	10%
Age				
18-24	105	27%	68%	5%
25-39	268	40%	52%	8%
40-54	308	37%	55%	9%
55 & +	319	61%	31%	8%
Education				
15 & -	103	51%	37%	11%
16-20	516	44%	48%	8%
21 & +	335	45%	49%	6%
Profession / occupation				
Indépendants / Self-employees	41	53%	40%	7%
Employés / Employeees	398	38%	56%	7%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	83	32%	60%	8%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	478	52%	39%	9%
Habitat / Locality type				
Grands centres / Metropolitan	0	0%	0%	0%
Autres villes / Other towns	347	44%	49%	7%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	654	44%	47%	8%
Participation				
Oui / Yes	961	45%	47%	8%
Non / No	40	29%	69%	2%
Vote / Voting				
Oui / Yes	612	73%	20%	7%
Non / No	326	10%	82%	8%
Moment du choix / Moment of choice				
Annonce / Announcement	276	50%	41%	9%
Début / Early	215	40%	54%	6%
Après référendum FR et NL / Post referendum FR and NL	34	51%	49%	0%
Dernières semaines / Final weeks	214	43%	51%	6%
Semaine avant / Week before	163	45%	44%	11%
Le jour / The day	56	44%	41%	15%
Resultat / Result				
Satisfait / Satisfied	674	64%	28%	8%
Pas satisfait / Not satisfied	299	12%	83%	5%
Information nécessaire / Necessary information				
Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	628	51%	43%	6%
Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	364	34%	57%	9%
Proximité partisane / Party proximity				
DP / PD	124	41%	47%	11%
LSAP / POSL	171	36%	60%	4%
CSV / PCS	367	67%	27%	7%
Déi Lenk	15	4%	96%	0%
Déi Greng	94	31%	62%	7%
ADR	26	15%	82%	3%
Autres / Others	0	0%	0%	0%
Vote aux élections européennes 2004 / Vote european elections 2004				
DP / PD	105	49%	44%	7%
LSAP / POSL	144	40%	57%	3%
CSV / PCS	293	64%	29%	7%
Déi Lenk	12	6%	94%	0%
Déi Greng	111	31%	62%	7%
ADR	20	4%	89%	6%
Autres / Others	0	0%	0%	0%

Q9. Pour chacune des opinions suivantes, dites-moi si vous êtes plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord... ?
Q9. Please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree with each of the following statements...

c) La victoire du « Oui » garanti les intérêts du Luxembourg au sein de l'Union

c) The "Yes" victory guarantees Luxembourg's interest within the Union

	Total	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	[NSP] / [DK]
LU	1001	66%	28%	6%
Sexe / Sex				
Homme / Male	492	63%	31%	6%
Femme / Female	509	69%	25%	6%
Age				
18-24	105	48%	46%	6%
25-39	268	64%	30%	6%
40-54	308	63%	31%	6%
55 & +	319	76%	18%	5%
Education				
15 & -	103	63%	28%	9%
16-20	516	64%	29%	7%
21 & +	335	72%	26%	3%
Profession / occupation				
Indépendants / Self-employees	41	70%	30%	0%
Employés / Employees	398	64%	32%	4%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	83	50%	40%	9%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	478	71%	23%	7%
Habitat / Locality type				
Grands centres / Metropolitan	0	0%	0%	0%
Autres villes / Other towns	347	64%	31%	5%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	654	67%	27%	6%
Participation				
Oui / Yes	961	66%	28%	6%
Non / No	40	66%	34%	0%
Vote / Voting				
Oui / Yes	612	91%	7%	2%
Non / No	326	34%	56%	10%
Moment du choix / Moment of choice				
Annonce / Announcement	276	67%	27%	6%
Début / Early	215	63%	28%	10%
Après référendum FR et NL / Post referendum FR and NL	34	72%	28%	0%
Dernières semaines / Final weeks	214	65%	31%	5%
Semaine avant / Week before	163	69%	27%	4%
Le jour / The day	56	68%	28%	5%
Resultat / Result				
Satisfait / Satisfied	674	86%	11%	3%
Pas satisfait / Not satisfied	299	31%	59%	9%
Information nécessaire / Necessary information				
Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	628	72%	24%	5%
Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	364	57%	36%	7%
Proximité partisane / Party proximity				
DP / PD	124	68%	28%	4%
LSAP / POSL	171	57%	39%	4%
CSV / PCS	367	85%	12%	4%
Déi Lenk	15	40%	47%	13%
Déi Greng	94	67%	27%	5%
ADR	26	45%	48%	7%
Autres / Others	0	0%	0%	0%
Vote aux élections européennes 2004 / Vote european elections 2004				
DP / PD	105	69%	28%	3%
LSAP / POSL	144	65%	31%	4%
CSV / PCS	293	82%	16%	3%
Déi Lenk	12	56%	36%	8%
Déi Greng	111	66%	29%	5%
ADR	20	45%	47%	8%
Autres / Others	0	0%	0%	0%

Q9. Pour chacune des opinions suivantes, dites-moi si vous êtes plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord... ?

Q9. Please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree with each of the following statements...

d) L'appartenance du Luxembourg à l'Union européenne est une bonne chose

d) Luxembourg's membership to the EU is a good thing

	Total	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	[NSP] / [DK]
LU	1001	91%	7%	2%
Sexe / Sex				
Homme / Male	492	92%	6%	2%
Femme / Female	509	90%	9%	2%
Age				
18-24	105	81%	16%	3%
25-39	268	91%	7%	1%
40-54	308	91%	7%	1%
55 & +	319	92%	5%	3%
Education				
15 & -	103	88%	10%	2%
16-20	516	88%	10%	3%
21 & +	335	96%	3%	1%
Profession / occupation				
Indépendants / Self-employees	41	100%	0%	0%
Employés / Employees	398	93%	6%	1%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	83	78%	17%	6%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	478	90%	7%	2%
Habitat / Locality type				
Grands centres / Metropolitan	0%	0%	0%	0%
Autres villes / Other towns	347	92%	6%	2%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	654	90%	8%	2%
Participation				
Oui / Yes	961	90%	8%	2%
Non / No	40	97%	3%	0%
Vote / Voting				
Oui / Yes	612	99%	1%	0%
Non / No	326	80%	16%	4%
Moment du choix / Moment of choice				
Annonce / Announcement	276	87%	12%	2%
Début / Early	215	91%	6%	3%
Après référendum FR et NL / Post referendum FR and NL	34	94%	3%	3%
Dernières semaines / Final weeks	214	92%	7%	1%
Semaine avant / Week before	163	93%	6%	1%
Le jour / The day	56	91%	4%	5%
Resultat / Result				
Satisfait / Satisfied	674	98%	2%	0%
Pas satisfait / Not satisfied	299	78%	17%	4%
Information nécessaire / Necessary information				
Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	628	92%	6%	2%
Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	364	88%	11%	2%
Proximité partisane / Party proximity				
DP / PD	124	95%	4%	1%
LSAP / POSL	171	93%	5%	2%
CSV / PCS	367	97%	2%	1%
Déi Lenk	15	88%	12%	0%
Déi Greng	94	95%	3%	2%
ADR	26	60%	35%	4%
Autres / Others	0	0%	0%	0%
Vote aux élections européennes 2004 / Vote european elections 2004				
DP / PD	105	98%	2%	0%
LSAP / POSL	144	92%	5%	3%
CSV / PCS	293	95%	4%	0%
Déi Lenk	12	91%	9%	0%
Déi Greng	111	94%	4%	2%
ADR	20	59%	33%	8%
Autres / Others	0	0%	0%	0%

Q9. Pour chacune des opinions suivantes, dites-moi si vous êtes plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord... ?

Q9. Please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree with each of the following statements...

e) La victoire du « Oui » augmentera l'influence du Luxembourg au sein de l'Union européenne

e) The "Yes victory will increase Luxembourg's influence within the European Union

	Total	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	[NSP] / [DK]
LU	1001	52%	41%	6%
Sexe / Sex				
Homme / Male	492	49%	46%	5%
Femme / Female	509	55%	37%	8%
Age				
18-24	105	44%	55%	1%
25-39	268	47%	46%	7%
40-54	308	47%	46%	7%
55 & +	319	65%	27%	7%
Education				
15 & -	103	58%	32%	10%
16-20	516	54%	40%	7%
21 & +	335	50%	45%	5%
Profession / occupation				
Indépendants / Self-employees	41	48%	46%	6%
Employés / Employees	398	44%	51%	5%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	83	42%	51%	7%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	478	62%	30%	7%
Habitat / Locality type				
Grands centres / Metropolitan	0	0%	0%	0%
Autres villes / Other towns	347	53%	40%	7%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	654	52%	42%	6%
Participation				
Oui / Yes	961	53%	40%	7%
Non / No	40	35%	61%	4%
Vote / Voting				
Oui / Yes	612	75%	20%	6%
Non / No	326	26%	66%	7%
Moment du choix / Moment of choice				
Annonce / Announcement	276	60%	35%	5%
Début / Early	215	47%	42%	10%
Après référendum FR et NL / Post referendum FR and NL	34	67%	28%	5%
Dernières semaines / Final weeks	214	47%	48%	5%
Semaine avant / Week before	163	54%	39%	7%
Le jour / The day	56	57%	40%	3%
Resultat / Result				
Satisfait / Satisfied	674	70%	25%	5%
Pas satisfait / Not satisfied	299	24%	69%	7%
Information nécessaire / Necessary information				
Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	628	57%	38%	5%
Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	364	44%	48%	7%
Proximité partisane / Party proximity				
DP / PD	124	53%	41%	6%
LSAP / POSL	171	44%	52%	4%
CSV / PCS	367	72%	24%	4%
Déi Lenk	15	42%	58%	0%
Déi Greng	94	37%	51%	12%
ADR	26	36%	64%	0%
Autres / Others	0	0%	0%	0%
Vote aux élections européennes 2004 / Vote european elections 2004				
DP / PD	105	58%	39%	3%
LSAP / POSL	144	46%	48%	6%
CSV / PCS	293	70%	26%	4%
Déi Lenk	12	39%	56%	5%
Déi Greng	111	51%	44%	6%
ADR	20	19%	77%	4%
Autres / Others	0	0%	0%	0%

Q9. Pour chacune des opinions suivantes, dites-moi si vous êtes plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord... ?

Q9. Please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree with each of the following statements...

f) La victoire du « Oui » rendra plus facile le fonctionnement des institutions européennes

f) The "Yes" victory will make the running of the European Institutions easier

	Total	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	[NSP] / [DK]
LU	1001	45%	40%	15%
Sexe / Sex				
Homme / Male	492	42%	47%	11%
Femme / Female	509	47%	34%	19%
Age				
18-24	105	40%	48%	12%
25-39	268	45%	40%	15%
40-54	308	41%	46%	13%
55 & +	319	49%	33%	18%
Education				
15 & -	103	45%	31%	24%
16-20	516	43%	42%	15%
21 & +	335	48%	40%	12%
Profession / occupation				
Indépendants / Self-employees	41	42%	44%	13%
Employés / Employees	398	44%	44%	12%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	83	34%	53%	13%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	478	48%	34%	18%
Habitat / Locality type				
Grands centres / Metropolitan	0	0%	0%	0%
Autres villes / Other towns	347	45%	40%	15%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	654	44%	40%	15%
Participation				
Oui / Yes	961	45%	39%	15%
Non / No	40	30%	64%	6%
Vote / Voting				
Oui / Yes	612	62%	22%	16%
Non / No	326	25%	62%	13%
Moment du choix / Moment of choice				
Annonce / Announcement	276	48%	38%	14%
Début / Early	215	41%	39%	20%
Après référendum FR et NL / Post referendum FR and NL	34	57%	37%	6%
Dernières semaines / Final weeks	214	47%	39%	14%
Semaine avant / Week before	163	43%	42%	15%
Le jour / The day	56	41%	37%	22%
Resultat / Result				
Satisfait / Satisfied	674	58%	27%	15%
Pas satisfait / Not satisfied	299	24%	64%	12%
Information nécessaire / Necessary information				
Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	628	48%	38%	14%
Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	364	39%	44%	16%
Proximité partisane / Party proximity				
DP / PD	124	44%	36%	20%
LSAP / POSL	171	43%	47%	10%
CSV / PCS	367	54%	30%	15%
Déi Lenk	15	31%	69%	0%
Déi Greng	94	41%	43%	16%
ADR	26	29%	68%	3%
Autres / Others	0	0%	0%	0%
Vote aux élections européennes 2004 / Vote european elections 2004				
DP / PD	105	49%	38%	13%
LSAP / POSL	144	45%	44%	11%
CSV / PCS	293	56%	29%	14%
Déi Lenk	12	26%	74%	0%
Déi Greng	111	49%	38%	14%
ADR	20	23%	71%	6%
Autres / Others	0	0%	0%	0%

Q9. Pour chacune des opinions suivantes, dites-moi si vous êtes plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord... ?

Q9. Please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree with each of the following statements...

g) Avant de voter au référendum, vous aviez toute l'information nécessaire pour prendre une décision

g) Before voting in the referendum, you had all necessary information in order to take a decision

	Total	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	[NSP] / [DK]
LU	1001	62%	37%	1%
Sexe / Sex				
Homme / Male	492	63%	36%	1%
Femme / Female	509	61%	38%	1%
Age				
18-24	105	43%	56%	1%
25-39	268	54%	46%	1%
40-54	308	64%	36%	1%
55 & +	319	74%	25%	1%
Education				
15 & -	103	59%	40%	1%
16-20	516	61%	38%	1%
21 & +	335	67%	32%	1%
Profession / occupation				
Indépendants / Self-employees	41	66%	34%	0%
Employés / Employees	398	62%	38%	1%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	83	43%	57%	0%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	478	65%	33%	2%
Habitat / Locality type				
Grands centres / Metropolitan	0	0%	0%	0%
Autres villes / Other towns	347	64%	34%	1%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	654	61%	39%	1%
Participation				
Oui / Yes	961	62%	37%	1%
Non / No	40	54%	46%	0%
Vote / Voting				
Oui / Yes	612	70%	29%	1%
Non / No	326	53%	47%	0%
Moment du choix / Moment of choice				
Annonce / Announcement	276	73%	26%	1%
Début / Early	215	73%	25%	1%
Après référendum FR et NL / Post referendum FR and NL	34	41%	59%	0%
Dernières semaines / Final weeks	214	63%	37%	0%
Semaine avant / Week before	163	43%	56%	1%
Le jour / The day	56	28%	69%	4%
Resultat / Result				
Satisfait / Satisfied	674	68%	31%	1%
Pas satisfait / Not satisfied	299	54%	46%	0%
Information nécessaire / Necessary information				
Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	628	100%	0%	0%
Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	364	0%	100%	0%
Proximité partisane / Party proximity				
DP / PD	124	71%	28%	1%
LSAP / POSL	171	60%	40%	0%
CSV / PCS	367	64%	36%	1%
Déi Lenk	15	59%	41%	0%
Déi Greng	94	64%	36%	0%
ADR	26	67%	33%	0%
Autres / Others	0	0%	0%	0%
Vote aux élections européennes 2004 / Vote european elections 2004				
DP / PD	105	73%	25%	2%
LSAP / POSL	144	64%	36%	1%
CSV / PCS	293	62%	38%	1%
Déi Lenk	12	61%	39%	0%
Déi Greng	111	67%	33%	0%
ADR	20	52%	48%	0%
Autres / Others	0	0%	0%	0%

Q9. Pour chacune des opinions suivantes, dites-moi si vous êtes plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord... ?

Q9. Please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree with each of the following statements...

j) La Constitution européenne est indispensable à la poursuite de la construction européenne

j) The European Constitution is essential in order to pursue the European Construction

	Total	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	[NSP] / [DK]
LU	1001	64%	29%	7%
Sexe / Sex				
Homme / Male	492	61%	34%	5%
Femme / Female	509	68%	24%	8%
Age				
18-24	105	48%	49%	3%
25-39	268	60%	32%	8%
40-54	308	67%	28%	5%
55 & +	319	71%	20%	8%
Education				
15 & -	103	61%	23%	16%
16-20	516	66%	28%	7%
21 & +	335	63%	32%	5%
Profession / occupation				
Indépendants / Self-employees	41	53%	39%	7%
Employés / Employees	398	64%	30%	7%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	83	48%	46%	6%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	478	69%	23%	7%
Habitat / Locality type				
Grands centres / Metropolitan	0	0%	0%	0%
Autres villes / Other towns	347	67%	25%	7%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	654	63%	31%	6%
Participation				
Oui / Yes	961	65%	28%	7%
Non / No	40	50%	39%	11%
Vote / Voting				
Oui / Yes	612	87%	8%	5%
Non / No	326	36%	56%	8%
Moment du choix / Moment of choice				
Annonce / Announcement	276	74%	21%	6%
Début / Early	215	62%	32%	6%
Après référendum FR et NL / Post referendum FR and NL	34	69%	24%	6%
Dernières semaines / Final weeks	214	56%	34%	10%
Semaine avant / Week before	163	67%	27%	5%
Le jour / The day	56	58%	36%	5%
Resultat / Result				
Satisfait / Satisfied	674	80%	14%	6%
Pas satisfait / Not satisfied	299	40%	55%	6%
Information nécessaire / Necessary information				
Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	628	69%	25%	6%
Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	364	58%	34%	8%
Proximité partisane / Party proximity				
DP / PD	124	68%	28%	4%
LSAP / POSL	171	64%	30%	6%
CSV / PCS	367	79%	16%	5%
Déi Lenk	15	28%	63%	9%
Déi Greng	94	60%	35%	6%
ADR	26	45%	50%	6%
Autres / Others	0	0%	0%	0%
Vote aux élections européennes 2004 / Vote european elections 2004				
DP / PD	105	70%	25%	5%
LSAP / POSL	144	67%	29%	4%
CSV / PCS	293	76%	20%	5%
Déi Lenk	12	47%	42%	11%
Déi Greng	111	60%	36%	4%
ADR	20	58%	38%	4%
Autres / Others	0	0%	0%	0%

Q9. Pour chacune des opinions suivantes, dites-moi si vous êtes plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord... ?

Q9. Please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree with each of the following statements...

k) La victoire du « Oui » permettra de renforcer le camp du « Oui » dans les autres pays qui doivent encore ratifier la Constitution

k) The "Yes" victory would strengthen the "Yes" camp in countries that should still ratify the Constitution

	Total	Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	[NSP] / [DK]
LU	1001	62%	29%	9%
Sexe / Sex				
Homme / Male	492	63%	31%	6%
Femme / Female	509	61%	27%	12%
Age				
18-24	105	60%	34%	6%
25-39	268	55%	35%	11%
40-54	308	62%	31%	7%
55 & +	319	69%	20%	11%
Education				
15 & -	103	62%	24%	14%
16-20	516	63%	28%	9%
21 & +	335	61%	31%	8%
Profession / occupation				
Indépendants / Self-employees	41	66%	33%	2%
Employés / Employees	398	60%	31%	9%
Ouvriers / Manual workers	83	54%	41%	4%
Sans activité professionnelle / Without professional activity	478	65%	24%	11%
Habitat / Locality type				
Grands centres / Metropolitan	0	0%	0%	0%
Autres villes / Other towns	347	58%	32%	10%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	654	64%	27%	9%
Participation				
Oui / Yes	961	62%	29%	9%
Non / No	40	64%	34%	2%
Vote / Voting				
Oui / Yes	612	78%	13%	8%
Non / No	326	41%	49%	9%
Moment du choix / Moment of choice				
Annonce / Announcement	276	68%	23%	9%
Début / Early	215	59%	33%	8%
Après référendum FR et NL / Post referendum FR and NL	34	58%	36%	6%
Dernières semaines / Final weeks	214	57%	32%	10%
Semaine avant / Week before	163	64%	26%	9%
Le jour / The day	56	57%	31%	12%
Resultat / Result				
Satisfait / Satisfied	674	75%	17%	8%
Pas satisfait / Not satisfied	299	40%	51%	9%
Information nécessaire / Necessary information				
Plutôt d'accord / Tend to agree	628	66%	26%	8%
Plutôt pas d'accord / Tend to disagree	364	56%	34%	10%
Proximité partisane / Party proximity				
DP / PD	124	68%	19%	12%
LSAP / POSL	171	54%	41%	5%
CSV / PCS	367	71%	21%	8%
Déi Lenk	15	31%	69%	0%
Déi Greng	94	54%	34%	12%
ADR	26	60%	32%	8%
Autres / Others	0	0%	0%	0%
Vote aux élections européennes 2004 / Vote european elections 2004				
DP / PD	105	66%	22%	12%
LSAP / POSL	144	56%	37%	7%
CSV / PCS	293	71%	21%	8%
Déi Lenk	12	26%	67%	7%
Déi Greng	111	57%	33%	10%
ADR	20	52%	42%	6%
Autres / Others	0	0%	0%	0%