



gesis

Leibniz Institute  
for the Social Sciences

TECHNICAL *Reports*

2010|17

European *Values* Study 

## EVS 2008 Method Report Country Report - Luxembourg

*Documentation of the full data release 30/11/10*

*Related to the national dataset*

*Archive-Study-No. ZA4779, doi:10.4232/1.10172*

*European Values Study and  
GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences*

## Acknowledgements

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The fieldwork of the 2008 European Values Study (EVS) was financially supported by universities and research institutes, national science foundations, charitable trusts and foundations, companies and church organizations in the EVS member countries.

A major sponsor of the surveys in several Central and Eastern European countries was Renovabis.



Renovabis - Solidarity initiative of the German Catholics with the people in Central and Eastern Europe: Project No. MOE016847 <http://www.renovabis.de/>.

An overview of all national sponsors of the 2008 survey is provided in the "EVS 2008 Method Report" in section funding agency/sponsor, the "EVS 2008 Guidelines and Recommendations", and on the website of the European Values Study <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/sponsoring.html>.

The project would not have been possible without the National Program Directors in the EVS member countries and their local teams.

Gallup Europe developed a special questionnaire translation system WebTrans, which appeared to be very valuable and enhanced the quality of the project.

Special thanks also go to the teams at Tilburg University, CEPS/INSTEAD Luxembourg, and GESIS Data Archive for the Social Sciences Cologne.

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## Introduction

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The present paper is an excerpt from the "EVS 2008 Method Report" on the Integrated Dataset published in volume 17 of series GESIS-Technical Reports in December 2010.

The EVS 2008 Method Report provides standardised information on the survey implementation and fieldwork procedures in the EVS member countries. Metadata includes all information given in the methodological questionnaires completed by each national team or the fieldwork organization.

After the EVS reviewed the fieldwork information it was archived in a database designed by the GESIS Data Archive. The outcome of the database was reviewed by the national teams and/or fieldwork organization before making them publicly available.

The structure of the database corresponds to DDI/XML V.2 standards and ensures different output formats. This allows users to choose between several approaches to the standardized information: the "EVS 2008 Method Report" on the Integrated Dataset (PDF), a HTML surface that offers an extended Study Description, and the GESIS retrieval and analysis systems Online Study Catalogue ZACAT and Data Catalogue.

The Method Report consists of three sections providing metadata on the Integrated Dataset and the 47 national datasets:

Section one provides brief information on the EVS including an overview of all data and documentation available for EVS 2008 and refers to an easy way to get data access.

The study description of the Integrated Dataset in section two contains more general information and summarized country-specific information on study scope, principal investigator, funding agency, data depositor, data access and version, etc.

The third section includes the current country report on the national dataset providing comprehensive country-specific information on sampling procedure, mode of data collection, fieldwork procedure, and additional country-specific information on harmonized variables (electoral systems, political parties, education, occupation, and region).

## 1 European Values Study

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Where is Europe heading? This is one of the main questions of the European Values Study (EVS) – the most comprehensive research project on human values in Europe. The EVS is a large-scale, cross-national, and longitudinal survey research program on how Europeans think about family, work, religion, politics and society. Repeated every nine years in an increasing number of countries, the survey provides insights into the ideas, beliefs, preferences, attitudes, values, and opinions of citizens all over Europe.

The research program was initiated by the European Value System Study Group (EVSSG) in the late 1970s and has emerged as a well-established network of social and political scientists aiming at high standards in data creation and processing. The data is being intensively used in social science research and teaching. It may also be of interest to policymakers, politicians, journalists, and others interested in getting to know and understand the societies which they are part of.

Four waves of surveys were executed from 1981 to 2008. These surveys explore value differences, similarities, and value changes. Representative national samples were drawn from the population of citizens over 18 years of age and face-to-face interviews were carried out. Standardized questionnaires with comparable questions across waves were then administered.

- The first wave was conducted in 1981, when citizens of the European Member States of that time were interviewed. The national datasets were combined into an international dataset including a total of 16 countries.
- The second wave was launched in 1990 to explore the dynamics of value change. It covered almost the same themes as the first wave. Surveys were carried out in 29 European, as well as other countries.
- The wave in 1999/2000 was administered in 33 countries. Several new issues, such as questions on solidarity, social capital, democracy, and work ethics were added to the questionnaire of this wave.
- The fourth wave was carried out in 2008 and included a total of 47 European countries/regions. Again, the questions in this wave are highly comparable across waves and across countries. In addition, this wave has a strong focus on region, both within and across countries.

## 1.1 EVS 1981–2008: Participating countries

Specific information on country surveys and integrated data of single waves is available at the GESIS [Data Catalogue](#). The Study Descriptions include notes about Version History & Errata along with the information on the origin and context of the data.

Table 1: Participating countries in European Values Study 1981–2008

Country/Region	1981	1990	1999	2008
USA	1982	1990		
Canada	1982	1990		
Belgium	1981	1990	1999	2009
Denmark	1981	1990	1999	2008
France	1981	1990	1999	2008
Germany*	1981	1990	1999	2008/2009
Great Britain	1981	1990	1999	2009/2010
Iceland	1984	1990	1999	2009/2010
Ireland	1981	1990	2000	2008
Italy	1981	1990	1999	2009
Malta	1984	1991	1999	2008
Netherlands	1981	1990	1999	2008
Northern Ireland	1981	1990	1999	2008
Spain	1981	1990	1999	2008
Sweden	1982	1990	2000	2009/2010
Norway	1982	1990		2008
Austria		1990	1999	2008
Bulgaria		1991	1999	2008
Czech Republic		1991	1999	2008
Estonia		1990	1999	2008
Finland		1990	2000	2009
Hungary		1991	1999	2008/2009
Latvia		1990	1999	2008
Lithuania		1990	1999	2008
Poland		1990	1999	2008
Portugal		1990	1999	2008
Romania		1993	1999	2008
Slovak Republic		1991	1999	2008
Slovenia		1992	1999	2008
Belarus			2000	2008
Croatia			1999	2008
Greece			1999	2008
Luxembourg			1999	2008
Russian Federation			1999	2008
Turkey			1999	2008/2009
Ukraine			2001	2008
Albania				2008
Armenia				2008
Azerbaijan				2008
Bosnia and Herzegovina				2008
Cyprus				2008
Northern Cyprus				2008
Georgia				2008
Kosovo				2008
Macedonia, Republic of				2008
Moldova, Republic of				2008
Montenegro, Republic of				2008
Serbia				2008
Switzerland				2008

\*1981 only West-Germany

## 1.2 EVS 2008

The fourth wave has a persistent focus on a broad range of values. Questions with respect to family, work, religious, political and societal values are highly comparable with those in earlier waves (1981, 1990 and 1999/2000). This longitudinal scope of the study makes it possible to study trends in time. EVS draws random probability samples with a net sample size 1500 which again differs in countries regarding their population size. Usually citizens were interviewed personally (face-to-face).

The EVS 2008 has an increasing international and regional coverage. It covers almost all countries of Europe. In total, the fieldwork is administered in 47 countries/regions:

Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Cyprus (North), Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Great-Britain, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kosovo, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Republic of Macedonia, Malta, Republic of Moldova, Republic of Montenegro, The Netherlands, Northern Ireland, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine.

The full data release (Version 2.0.0, 2010-11-30) includes data and documentation of all participating countries/regions in EVS 2008.

Large efforts were taken to guarantee high scientific standards in developing and translating the Master Questionnaire and the field questionnaires, high quality fieldwork, and standardized data processing and documentation.

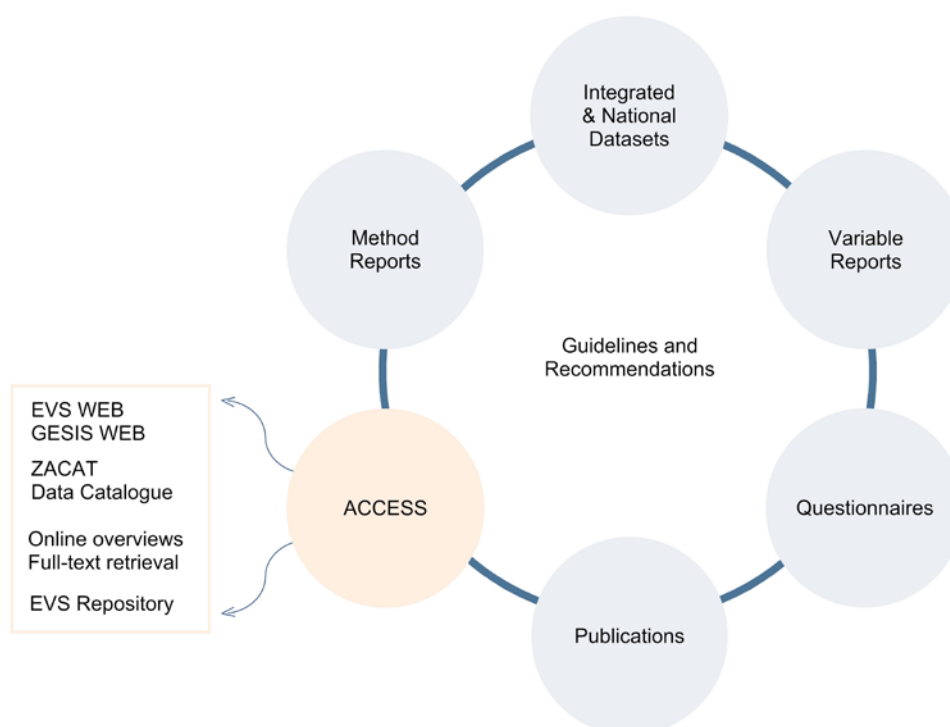
A set of guidelines and recommendations was set up and the whole process of data creation and processing was guided and monitored by the EVS advisory groups.

For more information, see the report "EVS 2008 Guidelines and Recommendations" provided on EVS website and additionally via GESIS Online Study Catalogue - ZACAT and Data Catalogue.

### 1.3 Overview of data and documentation of EVS 2008

The documentation created for the fourth EVS wave includes both the guidelines and standards developed to produce comparable data and detailed information on peculiarities of the national datasets on study and variable level.

Figure 1: Overview of available data and documentation



#### Data

Beside the Integrated Dataset the national datasets, including additional country-specific variables, are provided through ZACAT for national rather than multinational use.

#### Reports

Standards and recommendations designed by the EVS advisory groups for all countries are compiled in the report "EVS 2008 Guidelines and Recommendations". The information is mainly related to the questionnaire development and translation process, fieldwork, and data processing.

The "EVS 2008 Method Report" includes both summarized information on the Integrated Dataset and country reports with country-specific information on the origin of the national datasets. It is based on the methodological questionnaires submitted by all EVS member countries.

The English variable documentation on the Integrated Dataset and the bilingual variable report on each national dataset are available as "EVS 2008 - Variable Reports".

#### Questionnaires

The English Master Questionnaire and the field questionnaires in all languages fielded in participating countries are downloadable.

#### Publications

The EVS repository is an easy way to find relevant publications based on EVS data. Moreover, it contains enhanced publications with direct links to the dataset, variables, and syntax codes of the concepts used.



## 1.4 Access to data and documentation

The data and documentation of the four EVS waves is publicly available at the EVS and GESIS websites.

### General study information

The EVS website (<http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/>) covers information on the origin of the project, and the master questionnaires as well as field questionnaires in different language versions. Additionally, method reports and original language variable reports of integrated and/or national datasets are offered for the third and fourth EVS wave.

### Data and documentation

**ZACAT** - GESIS Online Study Catalogue provides data of all EVS waves for retrieval purposes, data exploration and free download. It supports full access to datasets and documentation and assists users in identifying trend variables of all four waves. Furthermore, ZACAT enables comparisons of original questions in survey languages of the third and fourth wave.

### Version History & Errata

**GESIS Data Catalogue** provides an overview on version history and errata. It contains study descriptions for all EVS datasets with information about updates, errors, and error corrections.

### Online study and variable information

Online study description and variable overview offer comprehensive metadata on the EVS datasets and variables.

The **extended study description** of the EVS 2008 provides country-specific information on the origin and outcomes of the national surveys.

The **variable overview** is available for the four EVS waves 1981- 2008. It allows identification of country-specific deviations in the question wording within and across the waves.

### Full-text retrieval

Qbase-retrieval system is a facility for word/phrase searches in EVS text documents.

**Method report retrieval** supports full-text searches in EVS 2008 guidelines and method reports of both integrated and national datasets.

**Question text retrieval** serves for full-text searches in the Master Questionnaire and variable reports of integrated datasets of all EVS waves 1981-2008 and in bilingual variable reports of national datasets.

### Publication

EVS Repository contains publications based on the data of the EVS. These publications are mostly enhanced with direct links to datasets, variables, and syntax codes of concepts used. The EVS Repository can be found at <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications/>.

### Secondary education

In cooperation with Fontys University of Applied Sciences Netherlands, a special EVS website for educational use has been established (<http://www.atlasofeuropeanvalues.eu/>). By means of maps, teachers and pupils can make assignments and gain a better understanding of European values.

### The Atlas of European Values

Published in 2005, the Atlas of European Values unlocks the results of the EVS project for the general public. It presents values, beliefs, attitudes, and opinions through graphs, charts, and maps (<http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/evsatlas.html>).

## 1.5 Bibliographic Citation

Publications based on EVS data should acknowledge this by means of bibliographic citations. To ensure that such source attributions are captured for social science bibliographic utilities, citations must appear in the footnotes or in the reference section of publications.

How to cite the data:

EVS (2010): European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Luxembourg. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4779 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30), [doi:10.4232/1.10172](https://doi.org/10.4232/1.10172).

The country report is an excerpt from the EVS 2008 Method Report on Integrated Dataset published in volume 17 of series GESIS-Technical Reports. This paper should be cited as the following publication:

EVS, GESIS (2010): EVS 2008 Method Report. GESIS-Technical Reports 2010/17. Retrieved from <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/>.

In addition to data files a study comprises further data depositor's original documents and materials processed by the Data Archive: for example code sheets, questionnaires or reports. It is recommended to acknowledge respective documents from the archive holdings in publications by means of bibliographic citations including Archive-Study-No.

### Disclaimer

EVS, GESIS, and the producers bear no responsibility for the uses of the EVS data, or for interpretations or inferences based on these uses. EVS, GESIS, and the producers accept no liability for indirect, consequential or incidental damages or losses arising from use of the data collection, or from the unavailability of, or break in access to the service for whatever reason.

Country Report  
Luxembourg

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Study Description

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**EUROPEAN VALUES STUDY 2008 - LUXEMBOURG**

**I. BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION**

**STUDY NO.**

ZA4779

**VERSION**

Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10172 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10172>)

**ALTERNATIVE TITLE**

EVS 2008

**STUDY COLLECTION: TITLE**

European Values Study

**STUDY COLLECTION: DESCRIPTION**

The EVS is a large-scale, cross-national, and longitudinal survey research program on basic human values conducted in 1981 (16 countries), 1990 (29 countries), 1999/2000 (33 countries), and 2008 in 47 countries/regions.

**AUTHORING ENTITY**

European Values Study at Tilburg University

**PROGRAM DIRECTOR**

Pierre Hausman (Program Director, CEPS/INSTEAD)

CEPS/INSTEAD : Monique Borsenberger, Marie Valentova, Paul Dickes, Charles Fleury, Guayarmina Berzosa, Carlo Klein, Francesco Sarracino, Malgorzata Mikucka, Uwe Warner

**FUNDING AGENCY/SPONSOR**

CEPS/INSTEAD

FNR (Fonds National de la Recherche Luxembourg)

**DATA DEPOSITOR**

CEPS/INSTEAD

**DATA DISTRIBUTOR**

GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Data Archive

Bachemer Str. 40, 50931 Köln, Germany; Postal address: Postfach 41 09 60, 50869 Köln, Germany

Phone: +49/(0)221/47694-0; Fax: +49/(0)221/47694-44

GESIS Web: <http://www.gesis.org/>

EVS Web: <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/>

**BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATION**

EVS (2010): European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Luxembourg. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4779

Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10172 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10172>).

**II. STUDY SCOPE**

**TOPIC CLASSIFICATION**

Moral, religious, societal, political, work, and family values of Europeans.

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## Study Description

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### ABSTRACT

Topics: 1. Perceptions of life: importance of work, family, friends and acquaintances, leisure time, politics and religion; frequency of political discussions with friends; happiness; self-assessment of own health; memberships and unpaid work (volunteering) in: social welfare services, religious or church organisations, education, or cultural activities, labour unions, political parties, local political actions, human rights, environmental or peace movement, professional associations, youth work, sports clubs, women's groups, voluntary associations concerned with health or other groups; tolerance towards minorities (people with a criminal record, of a different race, left/right wing extremists, alcohol addicts, large families, emotionally unstable people, Muslims, immigrants, AIDS sufferers, drug addicts, homosexuals, Jews, gypsies and Christians - social distance); trust in people; estimation of people's fair and helpful behaviour; internal or external control; satisfaction with life.

2. Work: reasons for people to live in need; importance of selected aspects of occupational work; employment status; general work satisfaction; freedom of decision-taking in the job; importance of work (work ethics, scale); important aspects of leisure time; attitude towards following instructions at work without criticism (obedience work); give priority to nationals over foreigners as well as men over women in jobs.

3. Religion: Individual or general clear guidelines for good and evil; religious denomination; current and former religious denomination; current frequency of church attendance and at the age of 12; importance of religious celebration at birth, marriage, and funeral; self-assessment of religiousness; churches give adequate answers to moral questions, problems of family life, spiritual needs and social problems of the country; belief in God, life after death, hell, heaven, sin and re-incarnation; personal God versus spirit or life force; own way of connecting with the divine; interest in the sacred or the supernatural; attitude towards the existence of one true religion; importance of God in one's life (10-point-scale); experience of comfort and strength from religion and belief; moments of prayer and meditation; frequency of prayers; belief in lucky charms or a talisman (10-point-scale); attitude towards the separation of church and state.

4. Family and marriage: most important criteria for a successful marriage (scale); attitude towards childcare (a child needs a home with father and mother, a woman has to have children to be fulfilled, marriage is an out-dated institution, woman as a single-parent); attitude towards marriage, children, and traditional family structure (scale); attitude towards traditional understanding of one's role of man and woman in occupation and family (scale); attitude towards: respect and love for parents, parent's responsibilities for their children and the responsibility of adult children for their parents when they are in need of long-term care; importance of educational goals; attitude towards abortion.

5. Politics and society: political interest; political participation; preference for individual freedom or social equality; self-assessment on a left-right continuum (10-point-scale); self-responsibility or governmental provision; free decision of job-taking of the unemployed or no permission to refuse a job; advantage or harmfulness of competition; liberty of firms or governmental control; equal incomes or incentives for individual efforts; attitude concerning capitalism versus government ownership; postmaterialism (scale); expectation of future development (less emphasis on money and material possessions, greater respect for authority); trust in institutions; satisfaction with democracy; assessment of the political system of the country as good or bad (10-point-scale); preferred type of political system (strong leader, expert decisions, army should rule the country, or democracy); attitude towards democracy (scale).

6. Moral attitudes (scale: claiming state benefits without entitlement, cheating on taxes, joyriding, taking soft drugs, lying, adultery, bribe money, homosexuality, abortion, divorce, euthanasia, suicide, corruption, paying cash, casual sex, avoiding fare on public transport, prostitution, experiments with human embryos, genetic manipulation of food, insemination or in-vitro fertilization and death penalty).

7. National identity: geographical group the respondent feels belonging to (town, region of country, country, Europe, the world); citizenship; national pride; fears associated with the European Union (the loss of social security and national identity, growing expenditure of the own country, the loss of power in the world for one's own country and the loss of jobs); attitude towards the enlargement of the European Union (10-point-scale); voting intentions in the next election and party preference; party that appeals most; preferred immigrant policy; opinion on terrorism; attitude towards immigrants and their customs and traditions (take jobs away, undermine a country's cultural life, make crime problems

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## Study Description

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worse, strain on country's welfare system, threat to society, maintain distinct customs and traditions); feeling like a stranger in one's own country; too many immigrants; important aspects of national identity (being born in the country, to respect country's political institutions and laws, to have country's ancestry, to speak the national language, to have lived for a long time in the country); interest in politics in the media; give authorities information to help justice versus stick to own affairs; closeness to family, neighbourhood, the people in the region, countrymen, Europeans and mankind; concerned about the living conditions of elderly people, unemployed, immigrants and sick or disabled people.

8. Environment: attitude towards the environment (scale: readiness to give part of own income for the environment, overpopulation, disastrous consequences from human interference with nature, human ingenuity remains earth fit to live in, the balance of nature is strong enough to cope with the impacts of modern industrial nations, humans were meant to rule over the rest of nature, an ecological catastrophe is inevitable).

Demography: sex; age (year of birth); born in the country of interview; country of birth; year of immigration into the country; father and mother born in the country; country of birth of father and mother; current legal marital status; living together with the partner before marriage or before the registration of partnership; living together with a partner and living with a partner before; steady relationship; married to previous partner; living together with previous partner before marriage; end of relationship; number of children; year of birth of the first child; size and composition of household; experienced events: the death of a child, of father or mother, the divorce of a child, of the parents or of another relative; age of respondent when these events took place; age at completion of education; highest educational level attained; employment status; employed or self-employed in the last job; profession (ISCO-88) and occupational position; supervising function and span of control; size of company.

Social origin and partner: respondent's partner or spouse: partner was born in the country and partner's country of birth; highest educational level; employment status of the partner; employment or self-employment of the partner in his/her last job; partner's profession (ISCO-88) and occupational position; supervising function of the partner and span of control; unemployment and dependence on social-security of the respondent and his partner longer than three months in the last five years; scale of household income; living together with parents when the respondent was 14 years old; highest educational level of father/mother; employment status of father/mother when the respondent was 14 years old; profession of father/mother (ISCO-88) and kind of work; number of employees (size of business); supervising function and span of control of father and mother; characterization of the parents when respondent was 14 years old (scale: liked to read books, discussed politics at home with their child, liked to follow the news, had problems making ends meet, had problems replacing broken things); region the respondent lived at the age of 14, present place of residence (postal code); size of town; region.

Interviewer rating: respondent's interest in the interview.

Additionally encoded: interviewer number; date of the interview; total length of the interview; time of the interview (start hour and start minute, end hour and end minute); language in which the interview was conducted.

Additional country specific variables are included in the national datasets.

### UNIT OF ANALYSIS

Individuals

### UNIVERSE

Persons 18 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

### GEOGRAPHIC UNITS

## Study Description

Were there any regional categories changed since EVS 1999?	
Yes	
No	X
Country having not participated to EVS 1999	

Please list the categories in the variable Region in the data set

- Luxembourg has no regions/NUTS classification.

### KIND OF DATA

Survey data

### FIELDWORK PERIOD

03-05-2008 to 15-12-2008

### III. METHODOLOGY AND PROCESSING

#### TIME METHOD

Cross section, partly repetitive

#### NUMBER OF VARIABLES

441

#### NUMBER OF UNITS

1610

### ADDITIONAL COUNTRY-SPECIFIC VARIABLES

a. Additional country-specific questions included in the questionnaire:	
Yes	X
No	
b. Will additional country-specific variables be included in the data set deposited:	
Yes	
No	X
c. Will documentation of additional country-specific questions be deposited:	
Yes	
No	X

### FIELDWORK ORGANISATION

#### CEPS/INSTEAD

BP 48, L-4501 Luxembourg

### LANGUAGE OF THE INTERVIEWS

Luxembourgish, French, German, Portugese, English

### QUESTIONNAIRE TRANSLATION

WebTrans is a questionnaire database and translation system designed by Gallup Europe.

## Study Description

a. WebTrans has been used fully	X
WebTrans has not been used fully, but questions will be updated	
WebTrans has not been used (fully)	
b. Translation of questionnaire items changed since EVS 1999:	
Yes	
No	X
c. If Yes, please list the question numbers:	NAP
d. Who did the translation of the questionnaire?	
The fieldwork agency	
The Programme Director or its team	X
Any other person (please specify):	
e. Were professional translators involved in the translation process?	
Yes	X
No	
f. What type of translation procedure was followed?	
Simple back-translation	X
Iterative back-translation	
Other types of back-translation procedure	
TRADP or equivalent	
None of these	
g. Were there any questions or concepts that caused particular problems when being translated into your language?	
Yes	
No	X
Which?	

### MODE OF DATA COLLECTION

Mode(s) of administration of the data collection (tick all applicable):	
CAPI (Computer assisted)	
PAPI (Paper)	X
Any other ....	

### FIELD WORK PROCEDURE

A. INTERVIEWERS TRAINING	
Total number of interviewers:	120
Number of experienced interviewers:	76
Number of inexperienced interviewers:	44
How many of the interviewers received specific training for this survey?	120
How many members of the research team attended/participated/organized training sessions of interviewers?	1



## Study Description

Written EVS specific instructions:	
Yes	X
No	
Training in refusal conversion:	
Yes	
No	X
<b>B. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF THE INTERVIEWERS</b>	
a. Employment status of interviewers:	
Free-lance interviewers	X
Employed by the survey organization	
Other (please give details):	
b. Payment of interviewers:	
Hourly	
Per completed interview	X
Assigned payment (a fix payment for an assigned number of interviews)	
Regular fixed salary	
Bonus payment	
Other (please give details):	
<b>C. VISITS TO THE RESPONDENTS</b>	
Total number of minimum visits per respondent/sampling unit:	4
Among the total, required visits on week-ends:	1
Among the total, required visits in the evening:	1
<b>D. ENHANCING THE INTERVIEWS, INCENTIVES</b>	
a. Was any information, advance letter, brochure, leaflet used?	
Use of advance letter	Yes
Use of brochure, leaflet, written information	No
b. Was any incentive offered to respondent?	
No incentives	
Unconditional monetary incentives (paid before the interview)	
Conditional monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	X
Unconditional non-monetary incentives (given before the interview)	
Conditional non-monetary incentives (upon completion of the interview)	
Please specify and give as much details as possible about the incentives:	
- Respondents were given 20 euro upon completion of the interview.	
c. Use of other types of response enhancing measures (call-center, web-pages, hotline):	
Yes	X
No	
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:	
- Press conference with the National Research Funds	
<b>E. STRATEGY FOR REFUSAL CONVERSION</b>	
Yes	
No	X
If yes, please specify and give as much details as possible about the procedure:	
<b>F. PRETEST PERIOD (DD/MM/YY)</b>	
From: 01-04-2008	
To: 20-04-2008	

## Study Description

Number of pretest interviews: 15

### CONTROL OPERATIONS

Please note that refusals and non-contacts refer to what is considered as the final status of the sample unit.

	Interviews	Refusals	Non-contacts
Number of units selected for back-checking	322	0	0
Number of back-check achieved	210	0	0
Number of units where outcome was confirmed	210	0	0
Type of back-checks: P(ersonal), T(elephone) or M(ail)	T		

### CLEANING / VERIFICATION OF DATA AND QUESTIONNAIRE

<b>A. CHECKING OF DATA</b>		
a. Were data checked for consistency?		
Yes		X
No		
b. If yes, were the data edited?		
Yes, data corrected individually		
Yes, data corrected automatically		
Yes, data corrected both individually and automatically		X
No, no correction was done		
c. Were data corrected always according to filter instructions?		
Yes		X
No		
d. Who did the data corrections?		
The fieldwork agency		
The Programme Director or its team		X
Any other person (please specify):		
<b>B. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - CAPI</b>		NAP
a. How was the CAPI questionnaire programme checked?		
b. Who did the CAPI questionnaire checking?		
The fieldwork agency		
The Programme Director or its team		
Any other person (please specify):		
<b>C. VERIFICATION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE - PAPI</b>		
a. Was the scanning of optical or keying questionnaire checked?		
Yes		
No		X
b. Who did the PAPI questionnaire checking?		
The fieldwork agency		
The Programme Director or its team		X
Any other person (please specify):		
c. Approximate proportion of questionnaires checked?		20%

### SAMPLING PROCEDURE

## Study Description

For the final sampling design description, please see "Other documentation"

### CHARACTERISTIC OF SAMPLE

Response and non response (numbers)	
A. Total number of issued sample units (addresses, households or individuals):	5233
B. Refusal by respondent:	1614
C. Refusal by proxy (or household or address refusal):	245
D. No contact (after at least 4 visits):	585
E. Language barrier:	106
F. Respondent mentally or physically unable to co-operate throughout fieldwork period:	98
G. Respondent unavailable throughout the fieldwork period for other reasons:	545
H. Address not residential (institution, business/industrial purpose):	89
I. Address not occupied (not occupied, demolished, not yet built):	40
J. Address not traceable:	223
K. Other ineligible address:	76
L. Respondent moved abroad/unknown destination:	0
M. Respondent deceased:	0
Y. Invalid interviews:	0
Z. Number of valid interviews:	1610
X. Number of units not accounted for (A-[sum of B to M,Y,Z]): if all sample units are accounted for, X will=0:	2

Did your sample have a panel component (either from the earlier EVS-survey or otherwise)?

Please specify:

- No panel component

### REPRESENTATIVITY

	Country level
Age * Gender	X
Educational distribution	X
Degree of urbanisation	83%
Gender * Age * Education	X
... (any other than the above mentioned-see Appendix A; please specify)	-Nationality*age*gender -Nationality*gender*activity -Monthly income -Active/pensioned*social security group -(non)paid*monthly work hours

- Please see "Other documentation" for the country specific tables.

### WEIGHTS AND CHARACTERISTIC OF NATIONAL POPULATION

a. National weights variables included in the data set:	
Yes	X

## Study Description

No		
b. If Yes, please specify very precisely and with as much details as possible what type of weights. Document as much as possible:		
W0 : Sampling design weights		
W1 : Calibrated cross sectional weights at the individual level These weights compensate for problems if unit non response. They are computed using a calibration approach which adjusts sampling design weights (W0) to match known totals of the target population (see annex 3 and auxiliary variables AUX1 to AUX5 in the "contact" data file). This target population includes residential people that are institutionalized or not.		
W2 : Calibrated cross sectional weights at the individual level for respondent units that are not institutionalized (W2 = W1).		
c. Provide all information necessary for the Methodology Group to compute weights (what is the selection probability for each potential respondent?)		
Number of inhabitants over 18 year in your country at the time of interviewing (ideally number of residential people that are not institutionalised = sample frame):	348 527	
The population size (ideally over 18, residential and not institutionalised) of the areas/strata at each step in the sample:		see "Other documentation"
The actual number of interviewed respondent at each step of the sample for each area/stratum:		see "Other documentation"

- Please see "Other documentation" for the country specific tables.

### Weighting Variables

Weight: gender by age

The variable "weight" was computed by the EVS for all national datasets on the basis of information and population statistics provided by the EVS countries. The weight is constructed on the basis of gender and age categories (-24; 25-34; ... ; 65-74; 75 and over). Value '0' implies that year of birth information was missing in the data.

The weight adjusts the socio-structural characteristic in the samples to the distribution of gender and age of the universe-population. In a future release, the weight variable will be developed further (also taking at least region into account). The current weight variable should be used with caution. Especially when the weights are "big", say outside the 0.50-2.00 range.

For some national datasets (AT HR FR KOS RO SK SE CH) country specific original weight variables are provided additionally as delivered by the countries. For country-specific information, see Country Reports on national datasets.

## IV. DATA ACCESS

### USAGE REGULATIONS

Data and documents are released for academic research and teaching - Access category A.

### ANONYMISED DATA

According to data regulations in participating countries, only anonymised data are made available to users. Before depositing data, each national team was responsible for checking their data confidentiality.

## Study Description

	Anonymised - assured	Anonymised - Non assured
Respondent questionnaires	Yes	
Interviewer questionnaires	Yes	
Contact forms	Yes	

### CITATION REQUIREMENTS

Publications based on EVS data should acknowledge this by means of a bibliographic citations as listed under item "Bibliographic Citation". To ensure that such source attributions are captured for social science bibliographic utilities, citations must appear in the footnotes or in the reference section of publications.

How to cite the data:

EVS (2010): European Values Study 2008, 4th wave, Luxembourg. GESIS Data Archive, Cologne, Germany, ZA4779 Data File Version 1.1.0 (2010-11-30) doi:10.4232/1.10172 (<http://dx.doi.org/10.4232/1.10172>).

How to cite this publication:

EVS, GESIS (2010): EVS 2008 Method Report. GESIS-Technical Reports 2010/17. Retrieved from <http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/>.

### DEPOSIT REQUIREMENTS

To provide funding agencies with essential information about the use of EVS data and to facilitate the exchange of information about the EVS, users of EVS data are required to send to bibliographic citations and/or electronic copies of each completed report, article, conference paper or thesis abstract using EVS data. These will be included in the EVS repository. For more information, see [www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications](http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications).

### DISCLAIMER

EVS, GESIS, and the producers bear no responsibility for the uses of the EVS data, or for interpretations or inferences based on these uses. EVS, GESIS, and the producers accept no liability for indirect, consequential or incidental damages or losses arising from use of the data collection, or from the unavailability of, or break in access to the service for whatever reason.

### PUBLICATIONS

Publications using EVS data can be found in the EVS Repository. The repository is an easy way to find relevant publications in the field of value studies. Moreover, it contains enhanced publications with direct links to the dataset, variables, and syntax codes of the concepts used.

The EVS Repository can be found at [www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications](http://www.europeanvaluesstudy.eu/evs/publications).

### EDUCATION

Please specify the educational variable:

1. Pas de formation
2. Ecole primaire
3. Primaire supérieur
4. Enseignement complémentaire
5. Enseignement général secondaire inférieur
6. Certificat d'enseignement secondaire technique inférieur
7. Bac technique (jusque 13e ou 14e du régime technique)
8. Diplôme de fin d'études secondaires
9. Diplôme de technicien (jusque 13e du régime technique)
10. Certificat d'apprentissage professionnel
11. Certificat de capacité manuelle CCM
12. Certificat d'initiation technique et professionnelle CITP

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## Study Description

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13. Certificat d'Aptitude technique et professionnelle CATP
14. Brevet de maîtrise artisanale
15. BTS, instituteur, éducateur gradué, DUT
16. Enseignement supérieur Bac +2, DEUG
17. Enseignement supérieur bac +3, Bachelor, Licence
18. Enseignement supérieur bac +4, Master1
19. Enseignement supérieur Bac + 5, DEA, DESS, Master2
20. Enseignement supérieur - Doctorat

### Description of educational system:

The Luxembourg State organizes and controls the educational system. Compulsory education covers a total of eleven years, two years of preprimary education, six years of primary education, and three years of secondary education. Public education in Luxembourg is free. The costs are paid by the public budget making education one of the largest expenditures in the state budget. Municipalities pay for textbooks and equipment at the primary level. By the Act of 14 July 1986, school children are now paid an allowance. School transport is free. Financial assistance and scholarships are granted to students in higher education based on parental income and academic success.

### Compulsory Full-time education between the ages of 4 and 16:

- Spillschoul (pre-primary schools) 4-6 years of age
- Primary education 6-12 years of age
- Secondary education 12-16 years of age
  - General secondary education
  - Technical secondary education

### Upper secondary and post-secondary education:

- Lycée général (general secondary school) 16-19 years of age
- Lycée technique (technical secondary school)
  - Intermediate stage/upper stage (2+2 years): 16-19 years of age
  - Intermediate stage (3 years): 16-18 years of age

### Post-compulsory general secondary education continues in lycées and is organized in two stages:

General upper secondary education during the fourth and fifth years of secondary school (16 to 17 years of age), and the period of specialization in the sixth and seventh years of secondary education (17 to 19 years of age). Technical secondary education is offered in technical lycées and is sub-divided into an intermediate and upper stage. Some technical lycées also offer post-secondary vocational training (especially in the tertiary sector).

### Higher Education

In July 2003, the University of Luxembourg was created. It integrates in one single institution the former Centre Universitaire de Luxembourg (University Centre of Luxembourg), the Institut Supérieur de Technologie (Higher Technological Institute), the Institut Supérieur d'Études et de Recherches Pédagogiques (Institute for Higher Studies and Research in Teaching), the Institut d'Études Éducatives et Sociales (Institute for Educational and Social Studies).

The newly created university still offers at present the courses organized so far by all the former institutions named above. That means: 1-2 years of university studies in languages, human sciences, Economics, law and sciences; a 4-year degree as industrial engineer, two 3-year courses for preschool and primary teacher training and for graduated educators and 2-year short Higher Education Management Courses.

The University of Luxembourg also provides postgraduate education (e.g. Diplôme d'Études Supérieures Spécialisées en contentieux communautaire, MBA at the Luxembourg School of Finance). Apart from the University of Luxembourg

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## Study Description

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there is a 2-year higher vocational training leading to a Higher Technician's diploma (Brevet de technicien supérieur - BTS) in commercial sciences or in arts.

Further information on: [http://eacea.ec.europa.eu/ressources/eurydice/pdf/047DN/047\\_LU\\_EN.pdf](http://eacea.ec.europa.eu/ressources/eurydice/pdf/047DN/047_LU_EN.pdf)

For the correspondence between national and educational categories and ISCED standard classification, please see "EVS CROSS-NATIONAL COMPARABILITY CLASSIFICATIONS LUXEMBOURG 2008" in Other documentation.

Please indicate the correspondence between the national educational categories and ISCED standard classification.

Attendance at school is compulsory for 11 years and starts with the age of 4 to end on the earliest at the age of 15:

- two years in the Spillschoul (pre-primary school, from 4 to 6 years)
- six years in primary education (from 6 to 12 years)
- three years in the secondary education (General / technical secondary education from 12 to 15 years)

### OCCUPATION

Occupation should be measured by ISCO88 as supplied; please specify any deviations:

- No deviations

### POLITICAL PARTIES

Please give a short description of each political party in the data set.

1. KPL - d'Kommunisten
2. Déi Gréng
3. ADR - Alternativ Demokratesch Reformpartei
4. LSAP - D'Sozialisten
5. DP Demokratesch Partei
6. Déi Lénk
7. CSV - Chrëschtlech Sozial Vollekspartei
8. Biergerlëscht

For more elaborate information on political parties in Luxembourg see "Other documentation".

Please indicate the position of political parties in relation to each other on a 10 point left-right scale:

- 1.
2. KPL
3. Déi Lénk
4. Déi Greng, LSAP
- 5.
- 6.
7. CSV
8. DP
9. ADR

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## Study Description

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10.

Please indicate the party size for each political party, by providing each party's share of the vote in the last national legislative election.

Liste 1: KPL - d'Kommunisten: 1,47% (0 mandat)  
Liste 2: déi gréng: 11,71% (7 mandats)  
Liste 3: ADR - Alternativ Demokratesch Reformpartei: 8,13% (4 mandats)  
Liste 4: LSAP - D'Sozialisten: 21,56% (13 mandats)  
Liste 5: DP: 14,98% (9 mandats)  
Liste 6: déi Lénk: 3,29% (1 mandat)  
Liste 7: CSV - Chrëschtlech Sozial Vollekspartei: 38,04% (26 mandats)  
Liste 8: Biergerlëscht: 0,81% (0 mandat)

Date of the last national legislative elections:

- 07-06-2009

### ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Please indicate the number of votes registered in the national elections.

Please indicate the number of votes registered in the national elections.

- Only one single vote registered

Description of the electoral system with details and precision:

Mode of designation : Directly elected 60

Constituencies: 4 multi-member (23 seats for the South, 21 for the Center, 9 for the North and 7 for the East) constituencies.

Voting system: Proportional: Party-list proportional representation system, with seats allotted according to the Hagenbach-Bishoff method. Under this system, political groups submit lists of candidates, whose number may not exceed the number of seats to be filled in the district.

- Electors may cast a preferential vote or split their vote between different lists. Accordingly, they can either vote for a list (in which case the latter is deemed to have received a number of votes equal to the number the elector was entitled to cast) or for a particular name on any list (in which case their votes may not exceed the number of Deputies to be elected in the district concerned). Each party-list obtains as many seats as its total number of (individual candidates and list) votes encompasses the applicable quotient. Remaining seats are allotted to parties with the highest average after the second count.

- Vacancies between general elections are filled by the "next-in-line" candidates i.e., those of the same party-list who received the highest number of votes short of being elected.

- Voting is compulsory for citizens residing in the country until the age of 75. Only citizens over 75 years old and those residing abroad are allowed to vote by post. Failure to vote is punishable by a fine of between 100 and 250 euro's. In



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## Study Description

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case of repeated abstention over a period of five years, the fine can increase to between 500 and 1,000 euro's and citizens risk having their names removed from the voters' roll.

- Elections are held every five years on the first Sunday of June. If the date coincides with Pentecost, they are held on the last Sunday of May. Parliamentary elections must be held on the same day as those to the European Parliament if they are due in June of the same year.

## Other documentation: Luxembourg

### Sampling procedure

#### *Final Sampling design description Luxembourg*

PSUCODE STRATA	NAT_F	CAGE5_F	POP BASE SONDAGE	SAMPLE SIZE	ENSEMBLE DES REpondANTS (INCLUANT HORS CHAMPS)	ENSEMBLE DES R/EPONDANTS (EXCLUANT HORS CHAMPS)
1	Autre Europe 27	18-19	325	44	20	17
2	Autre Europe 27	20-24	554	44	17	10
3	Autre Europe 27	25-29	1554	89	24	20
4	Autre Europe 27	30-39	3338	53	15	14
5	Autre Europe 27	40-49	2946	47	9	9
6	Autre Europe 27	50-64	2244	47	17	15
7	Autre Europe 27	65 +	854	42	16	9
8	Luxembourg	18-19	6478	139	77	75
9	Luxembourg	20-24	12662	233	104	94
10	Luxembourg	25-29	18157	366	139	124
11	Luxembourg	30-39	31029	283	107	105
12	Luxembourg	40-49	41876	347	133	130
13	Luxembourg	50-64	51441	449	171	163
14	Luxembourg	65 +	52790	473	135	95
15	France	18-19	318	44	23	18
16	France	20-24	732	38	14	11
17	France	25-29	2813	104	23	19
18	France	30-39	5461	67	23	21
19	France	40-49	3640	47	16	16
20	France	50-64	3245	48	14	13
21	France	65 +	1354	45	17	16
22	Belgique	18-19	181	44	24	20
23	Belgique	20-24	370	34	15	12
24	Belgique	25-29	1040	84	22	19
25	Belgique	30-39	2939	46	13	12
26	Belgique	40-49	2730	38	19	18
27	Belgique	50-64	2536	46	13	13
28	Belgique	65 +	1129	46	20	16
29	Allemagne	18-19	136	49	25	21
30	Allemagne	20-24	233	41	16	10
31	Allemagne	25-29	599	66	18	14
32	Allemagne	30-39	1500	29	12	12
33	Allemagne	40-49	2216	29	10	10
34	Allemagne	50-64	1701	43	20	18
35	Allemagne	65 +	1348	43	15	12
36	Portugal	18-19	1847	77	30	28
37	Portugal	20-24	4122	84	38	34
38	Portugal	25-29	7699	156	42	38
39	Portugal	30-39	15076	156	47	45
40	Portugal	40-49	13149	129	46	43
41	Portugal	50-64	10252	128	37	22
42	Portugal	65 +	1881	41	12	7
43	Italie	18-19	281	54	26	25
44	Italie	20-24	525	40	13	13
45	Italie	25-29	1081	62	13	13
46	Italie	30-39	2719	42	15	12
47	Italie	40-49	2778	41	11	11
48	Italie	50-64	3174	45	12	12
49	Italie	65 +	3457	48	14	11
50	Autre pays	18-19	703	53	25	21

51	Autre pays	20-24	1280	60	25	17
52	Autre pays	25-29	2912	104	31	12
53	Autre pays	30-39	5785	83	23	14
54	Autre pays	40-49	4067	54	21	16
55	Autre pays	50-64	2290	45	12	9
56	Autre pays	65 +	980	44	8	6
Total			348 527	5233	1857	1610

## Representativity

### Age \* Gender : Country level

Annexe 2\_LU – Distribution par âge et sexe de la population

			SEXE		Total
			1.00 homme	2.00 femme	
AGE	1.00 18-19 ans	Effectif	5131	5138	10269
		% du total	1.5%	1.5%	2.9%
	2.00 20-24 ans	Effectif	10321	10157	20478
		% du total	3.0%	2.9%	5.9%
	3.00 25-29 ans	Effectif	17792	18063	35855
		% du total	5.1%	5.2%	10.3%
	4.00 30-39 ans	Effectif	33972	33875	67847
		% du total	9.7%	9.7%	19.5%
	5.00 40-49 ans	Effectif	37709	35693	73402
		% du total	10.8%	10.2%	21.1%
	6.00 50-64 ans	Effectif	39191	37692	76883
		% du total	11.2%	10.8%	22.1%
	7.00 65 ans et plus	Effectif	26692	37101	63793
		% du total	7.7%	10.6%	18.3%
Total	Effectif	170808	177719	348527	
	% du total	49.0%	51.0%	100.0%	

## Educational distribution: Country level

EVS Correspondance see v14	Nomenclature EU-SILC/PSELL-3	Frequency	Percent
1.	Pas de formation	1898	,5
2.	Ecole primaire	52552	14,5
3	Primaire supérieur	29393	8,1
4	Ens. Complémentaire	17620	4,8
6	Certif. d'ens. second. techn. inf.	23628	6,5
10	Certif. d'apprent. prof.	14204	3,9
11	Certif. de Capacité Manuelle :CCM	3264	,9
12	Certif. d'Initiation Techn. et Prof. : CITP	5007	1,4
13	Certif. d'Aptit. Techn. et Prof : CATP	49545	13,6
9	Dipl. de techn. (jusque 13e du reg. technicien)	8037	2,2

7	Bac techn. (jusque 13e ou 14e du reg. technique)	15811	4,3
5	Ens. second. général inf.	18304	5,0
8	Dipl. de fin d'études second.	31506	8,7
14	Brevet de maîtrise artisanale	8810	2,4
15+16	Ens. sup. BAC +2	15708	4,3
17	Ens. sup. BAC +3	16654	4,6
18	Ens. sup. BAC +4	21321	5,9
19	Ens. sup. BAC +5 ou plus	24961	6,9
20	Ens. sup. Doctorat	5405	1,5
	Total	363628	100,0

## Age \* Sex \* Education : Country level

classes d'âge	EVS correspondance See v14		Sexe		Total
			Masculin	Féminin	
18-24	2	Ecole primaire	382	628	1010
	3	Primaire supérieur	476	579	1055
	4	Ens. Complémentaire	132	352	484
	6	Certif. d'ens. second. techn. inf.	5561	3402	8963
		Certif. d'apprent. prof.	83	68	151
	11	Certif. de Capacité Manuelle :CCM	416	168	584
	12	Certif. d'Initiation Techn. et Prof. : CITP	690	98	788
	13	Certif. d'Aptit. Techn. et Prof : CATP	2071	888	2959
	9	Dipl. de techn. (jusque 13e du reg. technicien)	1301	271	1572
	7	Bac techn. (jusque 13e ou 14e du reg. technique)	664	2042	2706
	5	Ens. second. général inf.	961	2643	3604
	8	Dipl. de fin d'études second.	3432	3670	7102
	14	Brevet de maîtrise artisanale	0	15	15
	15+16	Ens. sup. BAC +2	834	1759	2593
	17	Ens. sup. BAC +3	701	910	1611
	18	Ens. sup. BAC +4	533	871	1404
	19	Ens. sup. BAC +5 ou plus	228	186	414
	20	Ens. sup. Doctorat	0	22	22
	<b>Total</b>	18465	18572	37037	
25-34	1	Pas de formation	264	3	267
		Ecole primaire	3546	3199	6745
		Primaire supérieur	1475	1521	2996
		Ens. Complémentaire	1386	1481	2867
		Certif. d'ens. second. techn. inf.	1725	1527	3252
		Certif. d'apprent. prof.	162	447	609
		Certif. de Capacité Manuelle :CCM	291	382	673
		Certif. d'Initiation Techn. et Prof. : CITP	648	237	885
		Certif. d'Aptit. Techn. et Prof : CATP	5052	3728	8780
		Dipl. de techn. (jusque 13e du reg. technicien)	1102	625	1727
		Bac techn. (jusque 13e ou 14e du reg. technique)	1591	1977	3568
		Ens. second. général inf.	936	899	1835
		Dipl. de fin d'études second.	1364	2511	3875
		Brevet de maîtrise artisanale	429	74	503
		Ens. sup. BAC +2	1643	1724	3367
		Ens. sup. BAC +3	1685	3898	5583
		Ens. sup. BAC +4	3509	2642	6151
		Ens. sup. BAC +5 ou plus	5274	4269	9543
	Ens. sup. Doctorat	432	344	776	

		<b>total</b>	32514	31488	64002
35-44		Pas de formation	364	44	408
		Ecole primaire	4067	3454	7521
		Primaire supérieur	2397	2645	5042
		Ens. Complémentaire	1814	1666	3480
		Certif. d'ens. second. techn. inf.	2002	1951	3953
		Certif. d'apprent. prof.	1041	840	1881
		Certif. de Capacité Manuelle :CCM	429	71	500
		Certif. d'Initiation Techn. et Prof. : CITP	459	116	575
		Certif. d'Aptit. Techn. et Prof : CATP	6895	7576	14471
		Dipl. de techn. (jusque 13e du reg. technicien)	891	831	1722
		Bac techn. (jusque 13e ou 14e du reg. technique)	2090	3125	5215
		Ens. second. général inf.	585	1628	2213
		Dipl. de fin d'études second.	2154	3158	5312
		Brevet de maîtrise artisanale	2678	542	3220
		Ens. sup. BAC +2	2096	3066	5162
		Ens. sup. BAC +3	1753	2268	4021
		Ens. sup. BAC +4	2640	2958	5598
		Ens. sup. BAC +5 ou plus	4417	2627	7044
		Ens. sup. Doctorat	782	345	1127
		<b>Total</b>	39554	38911	78465
45-54		Pas de formation	69	143	212
		Ecole primaire	6207	5540	11747
		Primaire supérieur	2535	2474	5009
		Ens. Complémentaire	1203	2378	3581
		Certif. d'ens. second. techn. inf.	1438	2694	4132
		Certif. d'apprent. prof.	1065	1844	2909
		Certif. de Capacité Manuelle :CCM	619	69	688
		Certif. d'Initiation Techn. et Prof. : CITP	836	981	1817
		Certif. d'Aptit. Techn. et Prof : CATP	6143	5244	11387
		Dipl. de techn. (jusque 13e du reg. technicien)	919	996	1915
		Bac techn. (jusque 13e ou 14e du reg. technique)	1137	1367	2504
		Ens. second. général inf.	1962	1781	3743
		Dipl. de fin d'études second.	3003	3646	6649
		Brevet de maîtrise artisanale	1779	34	1813
		Ens. sup. BAC +2	620	896	1516
		Ens. sup. BAC +3	851	1504	2355
		Ens. sup. BAC +4	1903	2495	4398
		Ens. sup. BAC +5 ou plus	3096	1195	4291
		Ens. sup. Doctorat	1105	397	1502
		<b>Total</b>	36490	35678	72168
55-64		Pas de formation	96	100	196
		Ecole primaire	2815	4533	7348
		Primaire supérieur	1355	2410	3765
		Ens. Complémentaire	659	2148	2807
		Certif. d'ens. second. techn. inf.	867	578	1445
		Certif. d'apprent. prof.	1785	1702	3487
		Certif. de Capacité Manuelle :CCM	55	345	400
		Certif. d'Initiation Techn. et Prof. : CITP	39	401	440
		Certif. d'Aptit. Techn. et Prof : CATP	4363	1998	6361
		Dipl. de techn. (jusque 13e du reg. technicien)	589	164	753
		Bac techn. (jusque 13e ou 14e du reg. technique)	389	684	1073
		Ens. second. général inf.	1302	2536	3838
		Dipl. de fin d'études second.	2584	2327	4911
		Brevet de maîtrise artisanale	752	417	1169
		Ens. sup. BAC +2	648	922	1570

	Ens. sup. BAC +3	870	1132	2002
	Ens. sup. BAC +4	1812	815	2627
	Ens. sup. BAC +5 ou plus	1952	714	2666
	Ens. sup. Doctorat	985	281	1266
	<b>Total</b>	<b>23917</b>	<b>24207</b>	<b>48124</b>
65-74	Pas de formation	736	44	780
	Ecole primaire	4035	5706	9741
	Primaire supérieur	1933	3696	5629
	Ens. Complémentaire	683	2118	2801
	Certif. d'ens. second. techn. inf.	715	145	860
	Certif. d'apprent. prof.	1594	1792	3386
	Certif. de Capacité Manuelle :CCM	165	186	351
	Certif. d'Initiation Techn. et Prof. : CITP	311	153	464
	Certif. d'Aptit. Techn. et Prof : CATP	2148	1363	3511
	Dipl. de techn. (jusque 13e du reg. technicien)	132	71	203
	Bac techn. (jusque 13e ou 14e du reg. technique)	83	516	599
	Ens. second. général inf.	295	1506	1801
	Dipl. de fin d'études second.	770	908	1678
	Brevet de maîtrise artisanale	681	94	775
	Ens. sup. BAC +2	474	553	1027
	Ens. sup. BAC +3	278	406	684
	Ens. sup. BAC +4	917	16	933
	Ens. sup. BAC +5 ou plus	452	263	715
Ens. sup. Doctorat	259	228	487	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>16661</b>	<b>19764</b>	<b>36425</b>
75 and over	Pas de formation	11	23	34
	Ecole primaire	3138	5303	8441
	Primaire supérieur	1696	4201	5897
	Ens. Complémentaire	95	1505	1600
	Certif. d'ens. second. techn. inf.	274	748	1022
	Certif. d'apprent. prof.	863	917	1780
	Certif. de Capacité Manuelle :CCM	66	0	66
	Certif. d'Initiation Techn. et Prof. : CITP	23	15	38
	Certif. d'Aptit. Techn. et Prof : CATP	1520	556	2076
	Dipl. de techn. (jusque 13e du reg. technicien)	146	0	146
	Bac techn. (jusque 13e ou 14e du reg. technique)	140	6	146
	Ens. second. général inf.	147	1124	1271
	Dipl. de fin d'études second.	1146	834	1980
	Brevet de maîtrise artisanale	1101	213	1314
	Ens. sup. BAC +2	337	135	472
	Ens. sup. BAC +3	129	269	398
	Ens. sup. BAC +4	206	3	209
	Ens. sup. BAC +5 ou plus	196	92	288
Ens. sup. Doctorat	162	64	226	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11396</b>	<b>16008</b>	<b>27404</b>

## Additional tables representativity

### Nationality \* age \* gender

#### ANNEXE 3\_LU – Effectif de la population selon les critères de pondération

##### 1. Combinaison entre groupes de nationalité, classe d'âge et sexe (variable AUX1)

AUX1	NAT5_F	CAGE5_F	SEX_F	pop	%
1	Luxembourg	18-19	H	3 244	0,93
2	Luxembourg	18-19	F	3 234	0,93
3	Luxembourg	20-24	H	6 445	1,85
4	Luxembourg	20-24	F	6 217	1,78
5	Luxembourg	25-29	H	9 326	2,68
6	Luxembourg	25-29	F	8 831	2,53
7	Luxembourg	30-39	H	15 858	4,55
8	Luxembourg	30-39	F	15 171	4,35
9	Luxembourg	40-49	H	21 269	6,10
10	Luxembourg	40-49	F	20 607	5,91
11	Luxembourg	50-64	H	25 689	7,37
12	Luxembourg	50-64	F	25 752	7,39
13	Luxembourg	65 +	H	21 828	6,26
14	Luxembourg	65 +	F	30 962	8,88
15	Portugal	18-19	H	937	0,27
16	Portugal	18-19	F	910	0,26
17	Portugal	20-24	H	2 086	0,60
18	Portugal	20-24	F	2 036	0,58
19	Portugal	25-29	H	3 854	1,11
20	Portugal	25-29	F	3 845	1,10
21	Portugal	30-39	H	7 648	2,19
22	Portugal	30-39	F	7 428	2,13
23	Portugal	40-49	H	7 080	2,03
24	Portugal	40-49	F	6 069	1,74
25	Portugal	50-64	H	5 715	1,64
26	Portugal	50-64	F	4 537	1,30
27	Portugal	65 +	H	943	0,27
28	Portugal	65 +	F	938	0,27
29	Limit. + Italie	18-19	H	448	0,13
30	Limit. + Italie	18-19	F	468	0,13
31	Limit. + Italie	20-24	H	940	0,27
32	Limit. + Italie	20-24	F	920	0,26
33	Limit. + Italie	25-29	H	2 774	0,80
34	Limit. + Italie	25-29	F	2 759	0,79
35	Limit. + Italie	30-39	H	6 542	1,88
36	Limit. + Italie	30-39	F	6 077	1,74
37	Limit. + Italie	40-49	H	5 884	1,69
38	Limit. + Italie	40-49	F	5 480	1,57
39	Limit. + Italie	50-64	H	5 493	1,58
40	Limit. + Italie	50-64	F	5 163	1,48
41	Limit. + Italie	65 +	H	3 122	0,90
42	Limit. + Italie	65 +	F	4 166	1,20
43	Autre pays	18-19	H	502	0,14
44	Autre pays	18-19	F	526	0,15
45	Autre pays	20-24	H	850	0,24
46	Autre pays	20-24	F	984	0,28
47	Autre pays	25-29	H	1 838	0,53
48	Autre pays	25-29	F	2 628	0,75
49	Autre pays	30-39	H	3 924	1,13
50	Autre pays	30-39	F	5 199	1,49
51	Autre pays	40-49	H	3 476	1,00
52	Autre pays	40-49	F	3 537	1,01
53	Autre pays	50-64	H	2 294	0,66
54	Autre pays	50-64	F	2 240	0,64

TABLEAU 1



	55	Autre pays	65 +	H	799	0,23
	56	Autre pays	65 +	F	1 035	0,30
	<b>Total</b>				<b>348 527</b>	<b>100,0</b>

## Nationality \* gender \* activity

### 2. Combinaison entre la nationalité, le sexe et le statut d'activité (variable AUX2)

TABLEAU 5	AUX2	NAT_F	ACTIF_F	pop	%
	1	Autre Europe 27	H - act	4 547	1,30
	2	Autre Europe 27	H - ina	1 100	0,32
	3	Autre Europe 27	F - act	3 616	1,04
	4	Autre Europe 27	F - ina	2 552	0,73
	5	Luxembourgeois	H - act	63 197	18,13
	6	Luxembourgeois	H - ina	40 462	11,61
	7	Luxembourgeois	F - act	46 798	13,43
	8	Luxembourgeois	F - ina	63 976	18,36
	9	Français	H - act	7 215	2,07
	10	Français	H - ina	1 331	0,38
	11	Français	F - act	5 872	1,68
	12	Français	F - ina	3 145	0,90
	13	Belge	H - act	4 754	1,36
	14	Belge	H - ina	1 033	0,30
	15	Belge	F - act	3 088	0,89
	16	Belge	F - ina	2 050	0,59
	17	Allemand	H - act	2 693	0,77
	18	Allemand	H - ina	903	0,26
	19	Allemand	F - act	2 110	0,61
	20	Allemand	F - ina	2 027	0,58
	21	Portugais	H - act	23 169	6,65
	22	Portugais	H - ina	5 094	1,46
	23	Portugais	F - act	17 999	5,16
	24	Portugais	F - ina	7 764	2,23
	25	Italien	H - act	4 492	1,29
	26	Italien	H - ina	2 782	0,80
	27	Italien	F - act	2 953	0,85
	28	Italien	F - ina	3 788	1,09
	29	Autre nationalité	H - act	6 299	1,81
	30	Autre nationalité	H - ina	1 737	0,50
	31	Autre nationalité	F - act	4 996	1,43
	32	Autre nationalité	F - ina	4 985	1,43
	<b>Total</b>			<b>348 527</b>	<b>100,0</b>

## Monthly income

### Classe de revenus mensuels (variable AUX3)

TABLEAU 4	AUX3	rev_f	pop	%
	1	0 coassuré	64 303	18,45
	2	0- assuré	21 856	6,27
	3	0-1000	21 193	6,08
	4	0-1499	21 992	6,31
	5	1500-1999	41 827	12,00

6	2000-2499	36 739	10,54
7	2500-2999	33 544	9,62
8	3000-3499	25 819	7,41
9	3500-4499	32 820	9,42
10	4500-5999	24 152	6,93
11	6000 +	24 282	6,97
<b>Total</b>		<b>348 527</b>	<b>100,0</b>

## Active/pensioned\*social security group

4. Combinaison entre caisse de sécurité sociale (actif et pensionné) et regroupements de caisse de sécurité sociale (ouvrier, fonctionnaire, employé ou non salarié) (variable AUX4)

TABLEAU 3	AUX4	Regroupement de caisses	Type	pop	%
	1	Ouvrier	Actif	100 903	28,95
	2	Fonctionnaire	Actif	36 416	10,45
	3	Employé	Actif	95 831	27,50
	4	Non salarié	Actif	19 100	5,48
	5	Ouvrier	Pension	46 968	13,48
	6	Fonctionnaire	Pension	12 165	3,49
	7	Employé	Pension	26 067	7,48
	8	Non salarié	Pension	11 077	3,18
	<b>Total</b>				<b>348 527</b>

## (non)paid\*monthly work hours

5. Combinaison entre caisse de sécurité sociale (actif et pensionné) et regroupements de caisse de sécurité sociale (ouvrier, fonctionnaire, employé ou non salarié) par mois (variable AUX5)

(Combinaison entre caisse de sécurité sociale d'affiliation (salarié et non salarié) et nombre d'heures de travail par mois)

TABLEAU 2	AUX5	heure_f	pop	%
	1	Caisse de non salariés, actif	16 399	4,71
	2	Caisse de non salariés, inactif	13 778	3,95
	3	Caisse de salariés, inactif	131 385	37,70
	4	Caisse de salariés, 0-60 heures par mois	8 892	2,55
	5	Caisse de salariés, 61-119 heures pas mois	18 909	5,43
	6	Caisse de salariés, 120-164 heures par mois	21 111	6,06
	7	Caisse de salariés, 165-172 heures par mois	35 629	10,22
	8	Caisse de salariés, 173 heures et plus par mois	102 424	29,39
	<b>Total</b>			<b>348 527</b>

## Weights and Characteristics of national population

The population size (ideally over 18, residential and not institutionalised) of the areas/strata at each step in the sample, and the actual number of interviewed respondent at each step of the sample for each area/stratum.

**Annexe 1 LU – Effectif de base de sondage, de l'échantillon, des répondants et des répondants valides par strate**

PSUCODE STRATA	NAT_F	CAGE5_F	POP BASE SONDAGE	SAMPLE SIZE	ENSEMBLE DES REpondANTS (INCLUANT HORS HAMPS)	ENSEMBLE DES R/EpondANTS (EXCLUANT HORS CHAMPS)
1	Autre Europe 27	18-19	325	44	20	17
2	Autre Europe 27	20-24	554	44	17	10
3	Autre Europe 27	25-29	1554	89	24	20
4	Autre Europe 27	30-39	3338	53	15	14
5	Autre Europe 27	40-49	2946	47	9	9
6	Autre Europe 27	50-64	2244	47	17	15
7	Autre Europe 27	65 +	854	42	16	9
8	Luxembourg	18-19	6478	139	77	75
9	Luxembourg	20-24	12662	233	104	94
10	Luxembourg	25-29	18157	366	139	124
11	Luxembourg	30-39	31029	283	107	105
12	Luxembourg	40-49	41876	347	133	130
13	Luxembourg	50-64	51441	449	171	163
14	Luxembourg	65 +	52790	473	135	95
15	France	18-19	318	44	23	18
16	France	20-24	732	38	14	11
17	France	25-29	2813	104	23	19
18	France	30-39	5461	67	23	21
19	France	40-49	3640	47	16	16
20	France	50-64	3245	48	14	13
21	France	65 +	1354	45	17	16
22	Belgique	18-19	181	44	24	20
23	Belgique	20-24	370	34	15	12
24	Belgique	25-29	1040	84	22	19
25	Belgique	30-39	2939	46	13	12
26	Belgique	40-49	2730	38	19	18
27	Belgique	50-64	2536	46	13	13
28	Belgique	65 +	1129	46	20	16
29	Allemagne	18-19	136	49	25	21
30	Allemagne	20-24	233	41	16	10
31	Allemagne	25-29	599	66	18	14
32	Allemagne	30-39	1500	29	12	12
33	Allemagne	40-49	2216	29	10	10
34	Allemagne	50-64	1701	43	20	18
35	Allemagne	65 +	1348	43	15	12
36	Portugal	18-19	1847	77	30	28
37	Portugal	20-24	4122	84	38	34
38	Portugal	25-29	7699	156	42	38
39	Portugal	30-39	15076	156	47	45
40	Portugal	40-49	13149	129	46	43
41	Portugal	50-64	10252	128	37	22
42	Portugal	65 +	1881	41	12	7
43	Italie	18-19	281	54	26	25
44	Italie	20-24	525	40	13	13
45	Italie	25-29	1081	62	13	13
46	Italie	30-39	2719	42	15	12
47	Italie	40-49	2778	41	11	11
48	Italie	50-64	3174	45	12	12
49	Italie	65 +	3457	48	14	11
50	Autre pays	18-19	703	53	25	21
51	Autre pays	20-24	1280	60	25	17

52	Autre pays	25-29	2912	104	31	12
53	Autre pays	30-39	5785	83	23	14
54	Autre pays	40-49	4067	54	21	16
55	Autre pays	50-64	2290	45	12	9
56	Autre pays	65 +	980	44	8	6
Total			348 527	5233	1857	1610

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**EVS  
CROSS-NATIONAL  
COMPARABILITY  
CLASSIFICATIONS**

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**Luxembourg 2008**

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Monique Borsenberger  
CEPS/INSTEAD

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## A. National educational classification in Luxembourg

### A1. ISCED 97

- 0. - Pre-primary education
  - 1. Pas de formation
  
- 1. - Primary education or first stage of basic education
  - 2. Ecole primaire,
  - 3. Primaire supérieur
  - 4. Enseignement complémentaire
  
- 2 - Lower secondary or second stage of basic education
  - 2A: programs designed for direct access to level 3A or 3B;
    - 5. Enseignement général secondaire inférieur
    - 6. Certificat d'enseignement secondaire technique inférieur
  - 2B: programs designed for direct access to level 3C;
  - 2C: programs primarily designed for direct access to the labor market at the end of this level
  
- 3 - (Upper) secondary education -
  - 3A: programs designed to provide direct access to level 5A;
    - 7. Bac technique (jusque 13<sup>e</sup> ou 14<sup>e</sup> du régime technique)
    - 8. Diplôme de fin d'études secondaires
  - 3B: programs designed to provide direct access to level 5B;
    - 9. Diplôme de technicien (jusque 13<sup>e</sup> du régime technique)
  - 3C: programs not designed to lead directly to level 5A or 5B.
    - 10. Certificat d'apprentissage professionnel
    - 11. Certificat de capacité manuelle CCM
    - 12. Certificat d'initiation technique et professionnelle CITP
    - 13. Certificat d'Aptitude technique et professionnelle CATP
  
- 4 - Post-secondary non-tertiary education
  - 4A: programs that prepare for entry to level 5;
  - 4B: programs not giving access to level 5 (primarily designed for direct labour market entry)
    - 14. Brevet de maîtrise artisanale
  
- 5 - First stage of tertiary education
  - 5B: programs that are practically oriented/occupationally specific; mainly designed for the participants to acquire the practical skills, and know-how needed for employment in a particular occupation or trade or class of occupations or trades - the successful completion of which usually provides the participants with a labor-market relevant qualification.
    - 15. BTS, instituteur, éducateur gradué, DUT

5A: programs that are largely theoretically based and are intended to provide sufficient qualifications for gaining entry into advanced research programs and profession with high skills requirements.\*

- 16. Enseignement supérieur Bac +2, DEUG
- 17. Enseignement supérieur bac +3, Bachelor, Licence
- 18. Enseignement supérieur bac +4, Master1
- 19. Enseignement supérieur Bac + 5, DEA, DESS, Master2

6 - Second stage of tertiary education

- 20. Enseignement supérieur - Doctorat

In Luxembourg, 40% of the population (including Luxembourger) aged more than 16 years has achieved his highest level of education abroad, mainly in Portugal, Belgium, France or Germany. This explain why we don't make any differences in category 5 for example as it would be necessary to take into account all the national specificities and changes.

One possibility would be to ask a filter question like: "In which country do you achieved your highest level of education?" We would put all the four different classifications, from France, Belgium, Portugal or Germany, taken from their national questionnaire, and at least for these countries we will have more detailed information. What is your opinion?

## **A2. 1999/2000 EVS-variable**

This list is a proposal. Please would like to provide us with some details of the construction of this classification I)

1 inadequate education

- a. Pas de formation

2 compl compulsory education

- a. Ecole primaire,
- b. Primaire supérieur
- c. Enseignement complémentaire

3 (compl) elementary educ+basic voc qualification

- 3.a compl) elementary educ
  - a. Enseignement général secondaire inférieur
  - b. Certificat d'enseignement secondaire technique inférieur
- 3.b basic voc qualification
  - a. Certificat d'apprentissage professionnel
  - b. Certificat capacité manuelle

- c. Certificat d'initiation technique et professionnelle      CITP
- d. Certificat d'Aptitude technique et professionnelle      CATP

4 2nd, interm vocational qualification

- a. Brevet de maîtrise artisanale
- b. Bac technique (jusque 13<sup>e</sup> ou 14<sup>e</sup> du régime technique)

5 2nd, interm general qualification

- a. Diplôme de fin d'études secondaires

6 full 2nd maturity level certificate

- a. Enseignement supérieur Bac +2
- b. Enseignement supérieur bac +3

7 higher educ- lower-level 3d certificate

- c. Enseignement supérieur bac +4
- d. Enseignement supérieur Bac + 5 ou plus mais sans doctorat

8 higher educ- upper-level 3d certificate

- a. Enseignement supérieur -Doctorat

## **B. National political parties in Luxembourg**

### **B1 Position of every listed political party on a 10 points left to right scale and description**

- 2. KPL - Kommunistesch Partei Lëtzebuerg / PCL – Parti Communiste Luxembourgeois
- 3. Déi Lénk - La Gauche
- 4. Déi Gréng / Les Verts
- 4. LSAP - Lëtzebuenger Sozialistesche Arbeiterpartei /  
POSL - Parti Socialiste Ouvrier Luxembourgeois
- 7. CSV - Chrëschtlech Sozial Vollekspartei / PCS - Parti Chrétien Social
- 8. DP - *Demokratesch Partei* / PD - Parti Démocratique (Libéral)
- 9. ADR - Alternativ Demokratesch Reformpartei / Parti réformiste d'alternative démocratique/  
Alternative Democratic Reform Party



## B.2 Description of the political parties

- **PCS/CSV, Parti Chrétien Social (7)**

The **Christian Social People's Party** (Luxembourgish: *Chrëschtlech Sozial Vollekspartei*, French: *Parti populaire chrétien social*, German: *Christlich Soziale Volkspartei*), abbreviated to **CSV** or **PCS**, is the largest political party in Luxembourg. The party follows a Christian Democratic and conservative ideology, and is strongly pro-European - it is a member of the European People's Party (EPP).

It is led by François Biltgen, who is the current Minister of Labour and Employment. The current Prime Minister, Jean-Claude Juncker, is also a member of the CSV. He governs in coalition with the Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party (LSAP). The CSV has been the largest party in the Chamber of Deputies since the party's formation, and currently holds 24 of 60 seats in the Chamber. Since the Second World War, every Prime Minister of Luxembourg has been a member of the CSV, with only one exception (Gaston Thorn, 1974–1979).

- **POSL/LSAP, Parti Socialiste Ouvrier Luxembourgeois (4)**

The **Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party** (Luxembourgish: *Lëtzebuenger Sozialistesesch Arbechterpartei*, French: *Parti Ouvrier Socialiste Luxembourgeois*, German: *Luxemburger Sozialistische Arbeiterpartei*), abbreviated to **LSAP** or **POSL**,<sup>[1]</sup> is a social democrat political party in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

The LSAP is currently the second-largest party in the Chamber of Deputies, having won 14 of 60 seats at the 2004 election. It is the junior partner in the governing grand coalition with the Christian Social People's Party. The leading LSAP member in the government is Jean Asselborn, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

- **PD/DP, Parti Démocratique (Libéral) (8)**

The **Democratic Party** (Luxembourgish: *Demokratesch Partei*, French: *Parti Démocratique*, German: *Demokratische Partei*), abbreviated to **DP**, is a liberal political party in Luxembourg.

Since its formation in 1955, the party has been one of the three major parties in Luxembourg, along with the Christian Social People's Party (CSV) and the Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party (LSAP). Except for the CSV, the DP is the only party to have provided a Prime Minister since the Second World War (Gaston Thorn, 1974–79). Excepting Thorn's premiership, the DP and LSAP have alternated as junior coalition partners to the ruling CSV.

The party is a member of the Liberal International and the European Liberal Democrat and Reform Party.

From 1999-2004, it was the second largest party in the Chamber of Deputies of Luxembourg, with 15 of 60 seats. During that time it was part of a coalition government with the Christian Social People's Party. As a result of the 2004 election, the DP lost 5 seats, bringing its total down to 10. The party also lost its

place as the coalition partner of the Christian Social People's Party to the Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party.

- **ADR (9)**

The **Alternative Democratic Reform Party** (Luxembourgish: *Alternativ Demokratesch Reformpartei*, French: *Parti réformiste d'alternative démocratique*, German: *Alternative Demokratische Reformpartei*), abbreviated to **ADR**, is a political party in Luxembourg.

Initially a single-issue party demanding equality of state pension provision, political success has required the ADR to develop positions on all matters of public policy. Recently, the party has moved away from the core pensions theme; generally, the ADR is a conservative populist party, and is sometimes described as being nationalistic.<sup>[1]</sup> It is the only party in the Chamber of Deputies to take a Eurosceptic line.

The party was founded in 1987, and has rapidly become a significant political party on the national level. The ADR is represented in the Chamber of Deputies by four members, one from each constituency, making it the fifth-largest party, behind the CSV, LSAP, DP, and the Greens.

The ADR has its roots in a demonstration in Luxembourg City on 28 March 1987, held to protest at the disparities between state pensions. The large crowd, and the collection of 10,000 signatures for a petition demanding change, persuaded the organizers that there was widespread public support. The party was founded on the 12 May 1987 as the 'Action Committee 5/6 Pensions for Everyone' (*Aktiounskomitee 5/6 Pensioun fir jiddfereen*).<sup>[2]</sup>

In the 1989 election to the Chamber of Deputies, on 18 June 1989, the party achieved remarkable success by attracting votes from far beyond its core support base. Many Luxembourgers voted for the ADR as a protest vote, allowing the ADR to register 7.3% of the vote, win 4 of the 60 seats, and come fourth.<sup>[2]</sup> The spectacular triumph of the party in the election required the leadership to formulate a new party strategy. On 12 November 1989, the name was amended to 'Action Committee 5/6' (*Aktiounskomitee 5/6*), reflecting its increased attention to other concerns.<sup>[2]</sup>

On 22 November 1992, the name was changed again, to 'Action Committee for Democracy and Pensions Justice' (*Aktiounskomitee fir Demokratie an Rentengerechtigkeet*).<sup>[2]</sup> At the 10 October 1993 local elections, the ADR won 7 seats in communal councils. At the 1994 general election, the ADR got 9.0% of the vote and 5 seats, putting the ADR over the threshold required to qualify as a caucus, but the ADR fell to fifth place, behind the resurgent Greens.<sup>[2]</sup>

In the 1999 legislative election, the party enjoyed increased success, winning 9.4% of the vote and 7 seats. The results put the ADR back into fourth place, but the Greens managed to hold on to their seat in the simultaneous European elections.<sup>[2]</sup> October 1999 saw ADR candidates elected in ten communes, with two winning in each of Luxembourg City and Esch-sur-Alzette.<sup>[2]</sup> The ADR lost two of its Chamber of Deputies seats at the 2004 general election, and its share of the vote fell to under 10%.<sup>[2]</sup>

On 2 April 2006 the name was changed once more, to its current name of 'Alternative Democratic Reform Party' (*Alternativ Demokratesch Reformpartei*).<sup>[2]</sup> Significantly, for the first time, the name makes no reference to pension reform, signalling the eagerness of the ADR to further solidify its position as a major party in national politics. However, on 1 May, Aly Jaerling left the party to sit as an independent in the Chamber of Deputies, complaining of the move away from campaigning for pensions and towards nationalism.<sup>[1]</sup> As a result of Jaerling's departure, the party lost its status as a caucus and now only qualifies as a 'group', threatening its future security. It became more nationalistic.

- **DÉI GRÉNG, Parti Vert (4)**

The Greens were originally founded in 23 June 1983. In the 1984 election, the party got two seats in the Chamber of Deputies. In 1985, however the party split between two parties one called 'GLEI' (Green List, Ecological Initiative) and the other called 'GAP' (Green Alternative Party). They competed separately in the 1989 election, where each won two seats.

In 1994, the two parties presented a common list for elections, and won five seats in the Chamber, winning nearly 11% of the vote and making this alliance the fourth force in parliament. In that year's European elections, which coincided with the national elections, the party won one of the six seats allotted to Luxembourg. In 1995, the two parties merged officially. That same year, the Greens' MEP, Jup Weber, left the party again and joined the European Radical Alliance in the European Parliament.

In the 1999 elections, the party lost a considerable number of votes (falling to 9%), but retained its five seats in the Chamber and re-gained its single seat in the European Parliament. It received some competition from the Green and Liberal Alliance, led by Jup Weber, who received 1% of the vote and no representation. In 2004, the Greens regained the ground that they had lost in 1999 and won two additional seats in the Chamber. Although they won 15% of the vote in the coinciding European elections, placing them third, they retained only their single seat. The party is currently the fourth largest party in the Chamber of Deputies and remains in opposition, but was invited for the coalition talks with the Christian Social People's Party.

- **DÉI LÉNK - La Gauche (3)**

**The Left** (Luxembourgish: *Déi Lénk*, French: *La Gauche*, German: *Die Linke*) is a socialist political organization in Luxembourg. Déi Lénk was formed on January 30 1999 by a group of like minded activists, many of them affiliated with existing political parties, notably the Communist Party of Luxembourg, the New Left, the Revolutionary Socialist Party and the Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party. One of the aims of this new organization was to present a leftist alternative to Social Democracy.

In the 1999 national elections Déi Lénk won 3.3% of the votes and one seat in the parliament.

Later however a dispute arose between a number of members of the Communist Party and the majority of Déi Lénk. As a consequence the KPL and Déi Lénk ran separate lists in the 2004 elections. Déi Lénk won 1.9% of the votes, and accordingly lost its parliamentary presence.

It is associated with the European United Left - Nordic Green Left in the European Parliament. It does not currently have any members in the parliament, however. The party participates both in the European Anticapitalist Left and the Party of the European Left.

- **d'Kommunisten (KPL) (2)**

The **Communist Party of Luxembourg** (Luxembourgish: *Kommunistesch Partei Lëtzebuerg*, French: *Parti Communiste Luxembourgeois*, German: *Kommunistische Partei Luxemburg*), abbreviated to **KPL** or **PCL**, is a political party in Luxembourg.

Founded on 2 January 1921, the KPL was launched, making it one of the oldest parties in Luxembourg.

Following the end of the Second World War, the party joined the National Union Government (1945 – 47). Its first minister was Charles Marx. After Marx's death, in a car accident in 1946, he was replaced by Dominique Urbany. However, after the death of the leader of the LSAP, the coalition collapsed. With the principle of an all-inclusive government gone, the KPL was excluded from the next government, and never returned another member to the cabinet.

In 1964, the United States State Department estimated the party membership to be approximately 500.<sup>[1]</sup> In legislative elections held in the same year, the party registered 12.4% of the vote, and won 5 of the Chamber of Deputies' 56 seats. The party's representation in the Chamber peaked at the following election, with six deputies, but fell, until the KPL lost its last remaining deputy in 1994.

In 1999, many party members were co-founders of the Left (Luxembourgish: *Déi Lénk*). Accordingly KPL members ran on the Déi Lénk lists in the 1999 and 2000 elections and no separate KPL lists existed. After disputes between leading KPL members and a majority within Déi Lénk shortly before the 2004 elections the party again ran separate lists. A number of Déi Lénk members were subsequently expelled from the Communist Party.

- **FPL - Fräi Partei Lëtzebuerg (9)**

The **Free Party of Luxembourg** (Luxembourgish: *Fräi Partei Lëtzebuerg*), abbreviated as **FPL**, was a political party in Luxembourg. Founded in 2003, it emerged onto the political scene in the run-up to the 2004 legislative elections for the Chamber of Deputies. It fielded 8 candidates, none of whom was elected. The party totalled 0.1% of votes cast nationally, finishing last of the eight party lists. Following the 2004 legislative elections, the party had difficulty in continuing to organize.

Most of the party's candidates were from the northern Oesling region of Luxembourg, a sparsely-populated area characterized by its relative isolation from the south of Luxembourg. The FPL's founder, Jean Ersfeld, is a local personality with a limited following in that region. The party's manifesto was essentially right-wing and nationalist, seeking to appeal to the rural communities in the north.

Among the issues of concern to supporters of the FPL was immigration. As in other small countries of Europe, such as Monaco, the European Union's support for political rights for immigrants has been viewed as particularly problematic.

Finally we don't keep it in the list as it appears only for the last legislative elections and has actually no official head office and no visibility in the country.

### **B3 Political alliances at the time of the survey**

The actual political coalition on the government is the Christian Social People's Party (Parti chrétien-social - CSV) and the Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party (Parti ouvrier socialiste luxembourgeois - LSAP).

### **C. List of religious denominations**

Anglicane  
Baha'i  
Catholique  
Juive  
Musulmane  
Néo-apostolique  
Orthodoxe  
Protestante  
Témoins de Jéhovah  
Autre. Préciser :  
NSP  
S.R.  
Ne s'applique pas

There is a convention between the government and the main churches (Catholic, Protestant, Juif). The last one was signed in 2007 with the Muslim religion.

**D. List of household income categories (to be used in question 125)**

<b>Approximate WEEKLY</b>	<b>Approximate MONTHLY</b>	<b>Approximate ANNUAL</b>
Less than €40	Less than €150	Less than €1800
€40 to under €70	€150 to under €300	€1800 to under €3600
€70 to under €120	€300 to under €500	€3600 to under €6000
€120 to under €230	€500 to under €1000	€6000 to under €12000
€230 to under €350	€1000 to under €1500	€12000 to under €18000
€350 to under €460	€1500 to under €2000	€18000 to under €24000
€460 to under €580	€2000 to under €2500	€24000 to under €30000
€580 to under €690	€2500 to under €3000	€30000 to under €36000
€690 to under €923	€3000 to under €4000	€36000 to under €48000
€923 to under €1150	€4000 to under €5000	€48000 to under €60000
€1150 to under €1442	€5000 to under €6250	€60000 to under €75000
€1442 to under €1730	€6250 to under €7500	€75000 to under €90000
€1730 to under €2310	€7500 to under €10000	€90000 to under €120000
€2310 or more	€10000 or more	€120000 or more

**E. Classification for regions: NUTS-1-2-3 (to be used in questions 133, 134, and 136)**

Only NUTS 1 for Luxembourg

## Political Parties

Description of the political parties

### **PCS/CSV, Parti Chrétien Social (7)**

The Christian Social People's Party (Luxembourgish: Chrëschtlech Sozial Vollekspartei, French: Parti populaire chrétien social, German: Christlich Soziale Volkspartei), abbreviated to CSV or PCS, is the largest political party in Luxembourg. The party follows a Christian Democratic and conservative ideology, and is strongly pro-European - it is a member of the European People's Party (EPP).

It is led by François Biltgen, who is the current Minister of Labour and Employment. The current Prime Minister, Jean-Claude Juncker, is also a member of the CSV. He governs in coalition with the Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party (LSAP). The CSV has been the largest

party in the Chamber of Deputies since the party's formation, and currently holds 24 of 60 seats in the Chamber. Since the Second World War, every Prime Minister of Luxembourg has

been a member of the CSV, with only one exception (Gaston Thorn, 1974–1979).

### **POSL/LSAP, Parti Socialiste Ouvrier Luxembourgeois (4)**

The Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party (Luxembourgish: Lëtzebuerger Sozialistesche Arbechterpartei, French: Parti Ouvrier Socialiste Luxembourgeois, German: Luxemburger Sozialistische Arbeiterpartei), abbreviated to LSAP or POSL,<sup>[1]</sup> is a social democrat political party in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

The LSAP is currently the second-largest party in the Chamber of Deputies, having won 14 of

60 seats at the 2004 election. It is the junior partner in the governing grand coalition with the Christian Social People's Party. The leading LSAP member in the government is Jean Asselborn, the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

### **PD/DP, Parti Démocratique (Libéral) (8)**

The Democratic Party (Luxembourgish: Demokratesch Partei, French: Parti Démocratique, German: Demokratische Partei), abbreviated to DP, is a liberal political party in Luxembourg. Since its formation in 1955, the party has been one of the three major parties in Luxembourg, along with the Christian Social People's Party (CSV) and the Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party (LSAP). Except for the CSV, the DP is the only party to have provided

a Prime Minister since the Second World War (Gaston Thorn, 1974–79). Excepting Thorn's premiership, the DP and LSAP have alternated as junior coalition partners to the ruling CSV. The party is a member of the Liberal International and the European Liberal Democrat and Reform Party.

From 1999-2004, it was the second largest party in the Chamber of Deputies of Luxembourg, with 15 of 60 seats. During that time it was part of a coalition government with the Christian Social People's Party. As a result of the 2004 election, the DP lost 5 seats, bringing its total down to 10. The party also lost its place as the coalition partner of the Christian Social People's Party to the Luxembourg Socialist Workers' Party.

### **ADR (9)**

The **Alternative Democratic Reform Party** (Luxembourgish: *Alternativ Demokratesch Reformpartei*, French: *Parti réformiste d'alternative démocratique*, German: *Alternative Demokratische Reformpartei*), abbreviated to **ADR**, is a political party in Luxembourg.

Initially a single-issue party demanding equality of state pension provision, political success has required the ADR to develop positions on all matters of public policy. Recently, the party has moved away from the core pensions theme; generally, the ADR is a conservative populist party, and is sometimes described as being nationalistic.<sup>[1]</sup> It is the only party in the Chamber of Deputies to take a Eurosceptic line.

The party was founded in 1987, and has rapidly become a significant political party on the national level. The ADR is represented in the Chamber of Deputies by four members, one from each constituency, making it the fifth-largest party, behind the CSV, LSAP, DP, and the Greens.

The ADR has its roots in a demonstration in Luxembourg City on 28 March 1987, held to protest at the disparities between state pensions. The large crowd, and the collection of 10,000 signatures for a petition demanding change, persuaded the organizers that there was widespread public support. The party was founded on the 12 May 1987 as the 'Action Committee 5/6 Pensions for Everyone' (Aktiounskomitee 5/6 Pensioun fir jiddfereen).<sup>[2]</sup>

In the 1989 election to the Chamber of Deputies, on 18 June 1989, the party achieved remarkable success by attracting votes from far beyond its core support base. Many Luxembourgers voted for the ADR as a protest vote, allowing the ADR to register 7.3% of the vote, win 4 of the 60 seats, and come fourth.<sup>[2]</sup> The spectacular triumph of the party in the election required the leadership to formulate a new party strategy. On 12 November 1989, the name was amended to 'Action Committee 5/6' (Aktiounskomitee 5/6), reflecting its increased attention to other concerns.<sup>[2]</sup>

On 22 November 1992, the name was changed again, to 'Action Committee for Democracy and Pensions Justice' (Aktiounskomitee fir Demokratie an Rentengerechtigkeet).<sup>[2]</sup> At the 10 October 1993 local elections, the ADR won 7 seats in communal councils. At the 1994 general election, the ADR got 9.0% of the vote and 5 seats, putting the ADR over the threshold required to qualify as a caucus, but the ADR fell to fifth place, behind the resurgent Greens.<sup>[2]</sup>

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In 1994, the two parties presented a common list for elections, and won five seats in the Chamber, winning nearly 11% of the vote and making this alliance the fourth force in parliament. In that year's European elections, which coincided with the national elections,



the party won one of the six seats allotted to Luxembourg. In 1995, the two parties merged officially. That same year, the Greens' MEP, Jup Weber, left the party again and joined the European Radical Alliance in the European Parliament.

In the 1999 elections, the party lost a considerable number of votes (falling to 9%), but retained its five seats in the Chamber and re-gained its single seat in the European Parliament. It received some competition from the Green and Liberal Alliance, led by Jup Weber, who received 1% of the vote and no representation. In 2004, the Greens regained the ground that they had lost in 1999 and won two additional seats in the Chamber. Although they won 15% of the vote in the coinciding European elections, placing them third, they retained only their single seat. The party is currently the fourth largest party in the Chamber of Deputies and remains in opposition, but was invited for the coalition talks with the Christian Social People's Party.

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In the 1999 national elections Déi Lénk won 3.3% of the votes and one seat in the parliament.

Later however a dispute arose between a number of members of the Communist Party and the majority of Déi Lénk. As a consequence the KPL and Déi Lénk ran separate lists in the 2004 elections. Déi Lénk won 1.9% of the votes, and accordingly lost its parliamentary presence.

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Founded on 2 January 1921, the KPL was launched, making it one of the oldest parties in Luxembourg.

Following the end of the Second World War, the party joined the National Union Government (1945 – 47). Its first minister was Charles Marx. After Marx's death, in a car accident in 1946, he was replaced by Dominique Urbany. However, after the death of the leader of the LSAP, the coalition collapsed. With the principle of an all-inclusive government gone, the KPL was excluded from the next government, and never returned another member to the cabinet.

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