



European
Commission



Introduction of the Euro in the New Member States

Fieldwork: September 2004
Publication: October 2004



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

***"Introduction of the euro
in the new member states"***

Conducted by EOS Gallup Europe upon the request of the European Commission.

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Table of contents

PRESENTATION	4
1. Perception and support for the single currency	5
1.1. Interest in the topic of the introduction of the euro.....	5
1.2. Practical, economic and social consequences of the euro	7
1.2.1. Consequences on a national level	7
1.2.2. Changeover: positive or negative on a personal level?.....	9
1.3. Support for the single currency.....	11
1.3.1. Opinions of the respondent's entourage.....	11
1.3.2. Opinions on the replacement of the national currency by the euro.....	13
1.3.3. Timeframe for adopting the euro	15
1.3.4. Status of the euro as an international currency	17
2. Expectations and fears regarding the adoption of the euro.....	19
2.1. The practical consequences of the euro changeover.....	19
2.2. Fears regarding the euro introduction.....	21
2.2.1. Abuses and cheating on prices during the changeover	21
2.2.2. Loss of national identity due to adoption of the euro	24
2.2.3. Inconvenience due to the introduction of the euro	26
2.2.4. Loss of control of the national economic policy	28
2.2.5. Rise of the European identity?	30
2.3. Consequences of the introduction of the euro on prices.....	32
3. Experience with the euro	34
3.1. Citizens' knowledge about the introduction of the euro and the euro-zone ...	34
3.1.1. The obligation to adopt the euro.....	34
3.1.2. Knowledge of the number of current euro zone countries.....	36
3.1.3. Knowledge about euro banknotes.....	38
3.1.3. Knowledge about euro coins	40
3.2. Contact with the euro currency.....	42
3.2.1. Euro banknotes	43
3.2.2. Euro coins.....	44
3.3. Where the usage of the euro currency takes place.....	46

4. Informing citizens on the euro	48
4.1. Level and vector of information	48
4.1.1. The overall feeling of information	48
4.1.2. Timeframe for being informed on the euro	50
4.1.3. Preferred channels for information and campaigns	51
4.1.4. Where the information should be made available	52
4.2. Information campaigns.....	53
4.2.1. Main issue to be developed by the information campaigns.....	53
4.2.2. Focus on dual display	55
CONCLUSION	56

ANNEXES

- Tables
- Technical Note
- Questionnaire

PRESENTATION

The entry of 10 new member states into the European Union on 1 May 2004 will necessarily have an influence on the development of the European monetary union. Indeed, this enlargement of the EU will also lead to the enlargement of the euro zone.

During the accession negotiations it was decided that once a new member state has met the convergence criteria, it will be obliged to adopt the euro.

Of course, adopting the euro will be a process in several stages, just as it was for the 12 member states of the EU that now make up the current euro zone, where important efforts will have to be made in such fields as budget deficit, control of inflation and stability of exchange rates in order to meet these convergence criteria. In this regard, the final introduction of the euro and the replacement of national currencies will be a more or less long-term process depending on each country's specific situation.

In view of this eventual enlargement of the euro zone to the new member states, the European Commission wished to understand the general opinion of citizens on the eventual introduction of the euro in their country and to measure the level of their awareness as to the single currency.

From the 1st to the 15th of September 2004 the EOS Gallup Europe network conducted a survey among over 10,000 citizens aged 15 years and above throughout the ten new EU member states.

The main objective of this study is to analyse what the public at large thinks about the possible introduction of the euro and to rate their level of information on this upcoming event. The following points will be analysed in this report:

- Perception and the support for the single currency
- Expectations and fears regarding the adoption of the euro
- Experience of citizens with the euro
- Information of citizens and the euro

The key findings will be presented in detail in the following pages. We will analyse the results of the average of the 10 new member states as well as the results of the individual countries. Furthermore, results by socio-demographic characteristics of respondents will also be presented in this report.

The sample sizes amount to approximately 1000 respondents in each country. The methodology used is similar to that of Flash Eurobarometer surveys. Interviews were carried out by telephone in all countries except the Czech Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland and Slovakia where face-to face interviews were conducted due to low telephone penetration rates.

A technical note indicating the manner in which the 10 EOS Gallup Europe institutes conducted interviews can be found at the end of this analysis. It provides further detail on interviewing methods as well as statistical margins of error.

1. Perception and support for the single currency

In this first chapter, we will analyse how citizens in the new member states of the European Union perceive the common European currency and whether or not they look forward to its introduction in their respective countries.

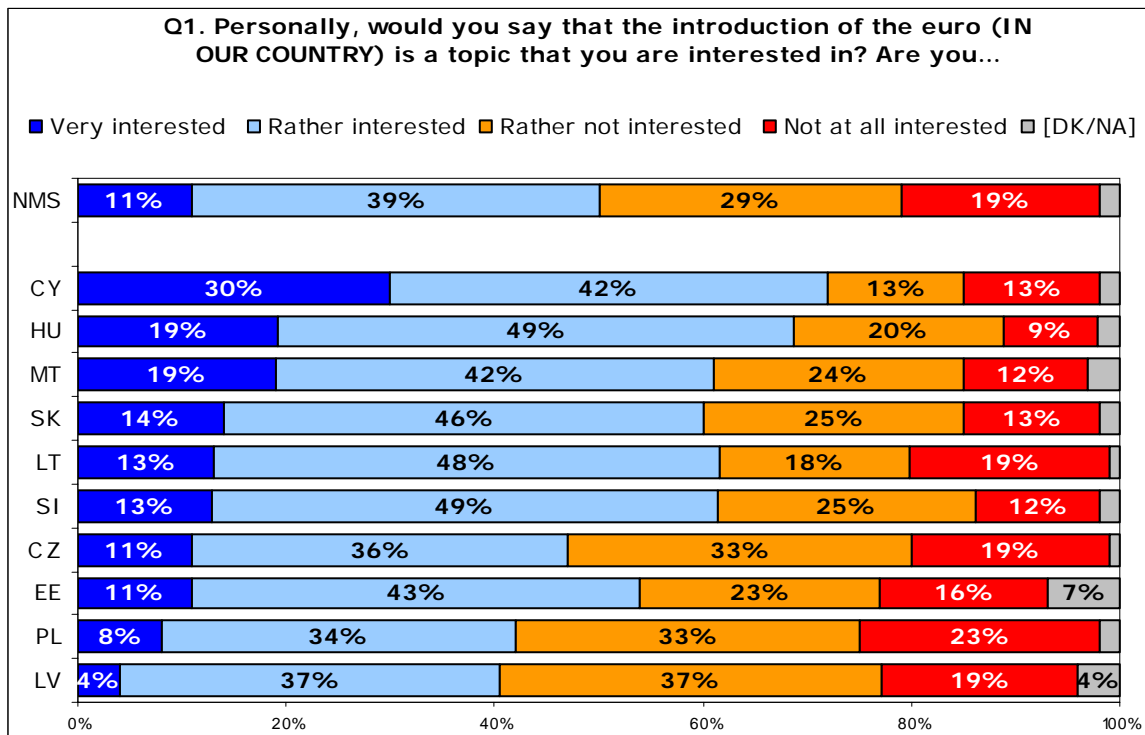
1.1. Interest in the topic of the introduction of the euro

Source questionnaire: Q1

- Only half of the citizens in the new member states are interested in the introduction of the euro in their country -

Results of this survey show that 50% of respondents of the **new member state average** indicate that they are interested in the topic concerning the introduction of the euro in their country, 11% of which are very interested.

However, this is only a very slight majority since 48% indicate being not interested in this topic. Among this second category it is important to point out that 19% indicate not being interested at all in the introduction of the euro in their country.



The country by country analysis shows us that there are strong divergences of opinion between the 10 new member states. The levels of interest for this topic vary by over 30 percentage points between certain countries.

Respondents in **Cyprus** show the highest level of interest with a rate of 72%. This rate is 22 percentage points above the new member state average. Furthermore the rate of those who are very interested equals 30% among Cypriots. Again, this rate is 19 percentage points above the new member state average. The **Hungarian** result

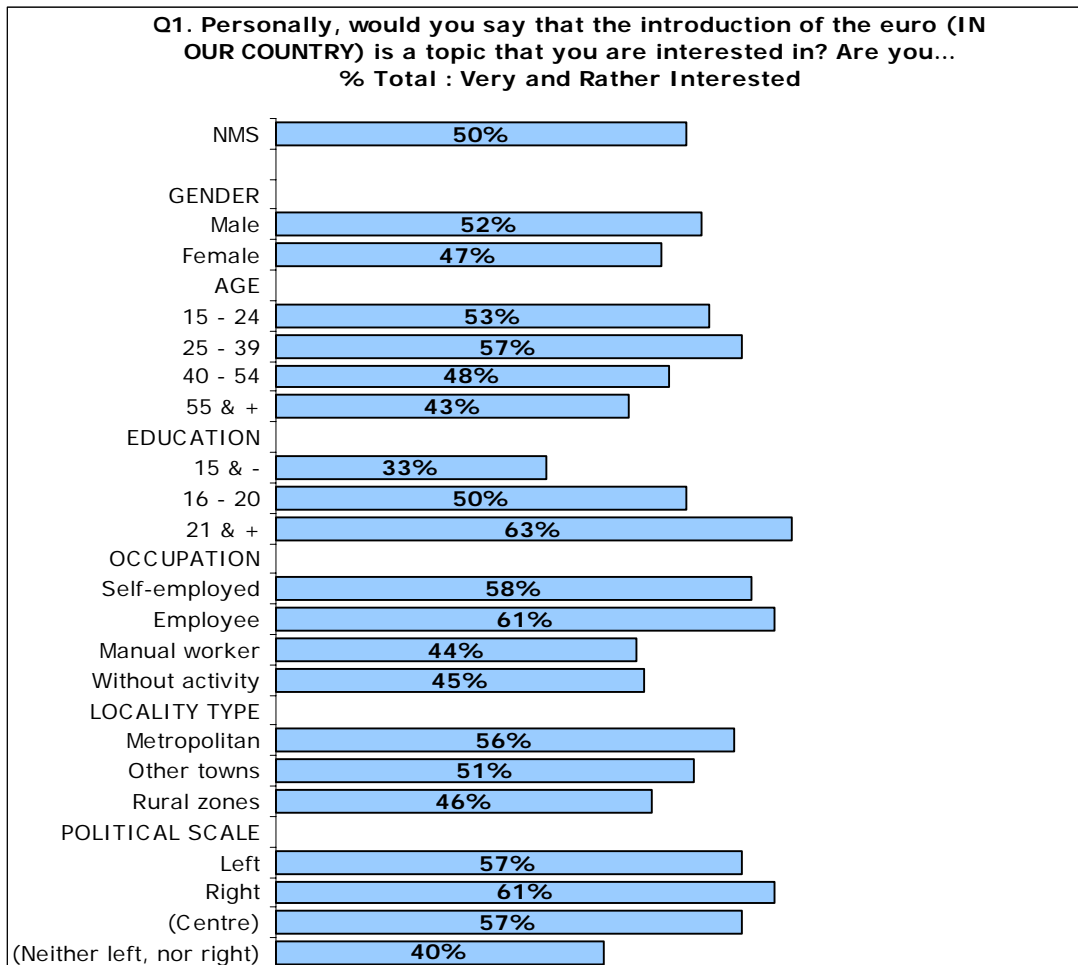
follows with 68% of respondents showing interest for the introduction of the euro in their country.

On the opposite side of the graph we can note that **Latvia** has the lowest rate of interest. Indeed, only 41% of Latvians seem to show interest in this topic. This low interest is accentuated by the fact that among the Latvian respondents only 4% indicate that they are very interested in this topic.

The **Polish** result is similarly low with only 42% of the respondents showing interest for the introduction of the euro.

It is important to note that the weight of the Polish result influences the new member state average due to this country's important population size.

Breakdown by socio-demographic categories



The socio-demographic categories reveal some important discrepancies:

- Men (52%) seem slightly more interested than women (47%) in this topic.
- The age categories show that the younger populations are significantly more interested in this topic than the older populations. There is a difference of 14 percentage points between those aged 25 to 39 (57%) and those aged 55 and above (43%).

- The level of education shows us that there is a very significant difference of opinion between those with the lowest level of education and those with the highest. 63% of respondents having studied until the age of 21 and above are interested in the introduction of the euro in their country against only 33% of those having been educated until the age of 15 or less.
- Among the categories of occupation, there is also a clear distinction between the self-employed (58%) and employees (61%) compared to manual workers (44%) or those without a professional activity (45%).
- Finally we can also note that persons living in metropolitan areas (56%) are somewhat more interested in the topic than populations living in rural zones (46%), with a difference of 10 percentage points.

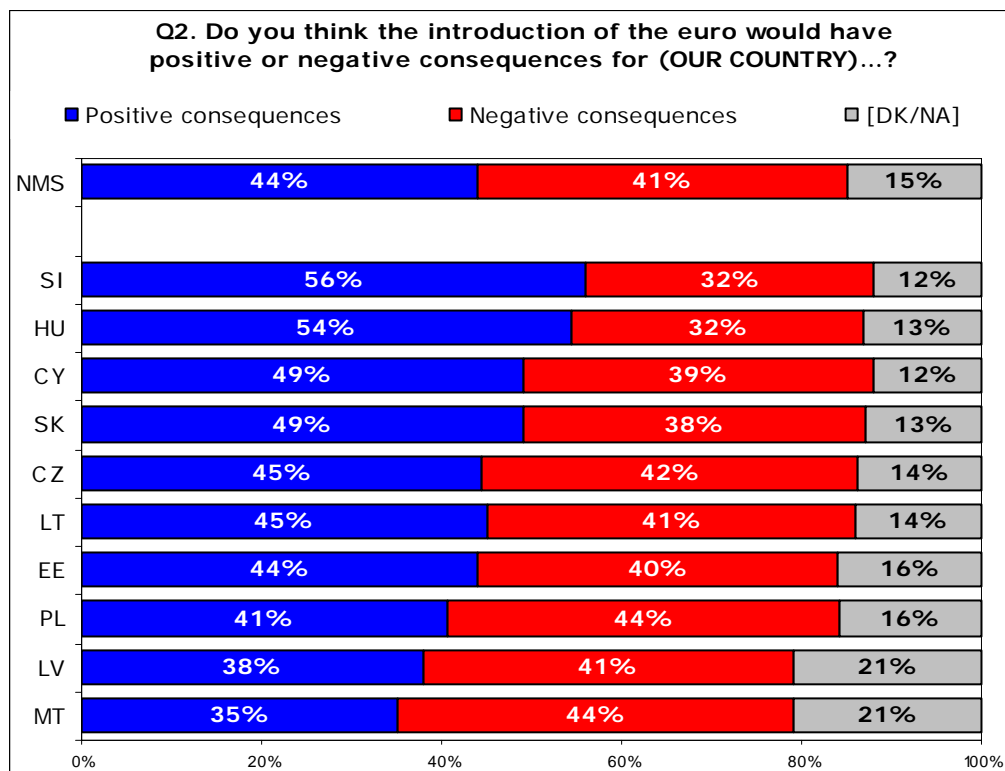
1.2. Practical, economic and social consequences of the euro

Source questionnaire: Q2, Q3

- *Citizens of the new member states seem divided as to the consequences of the introduction of the euro for their country -*

1.2.1. Consequences on a national level

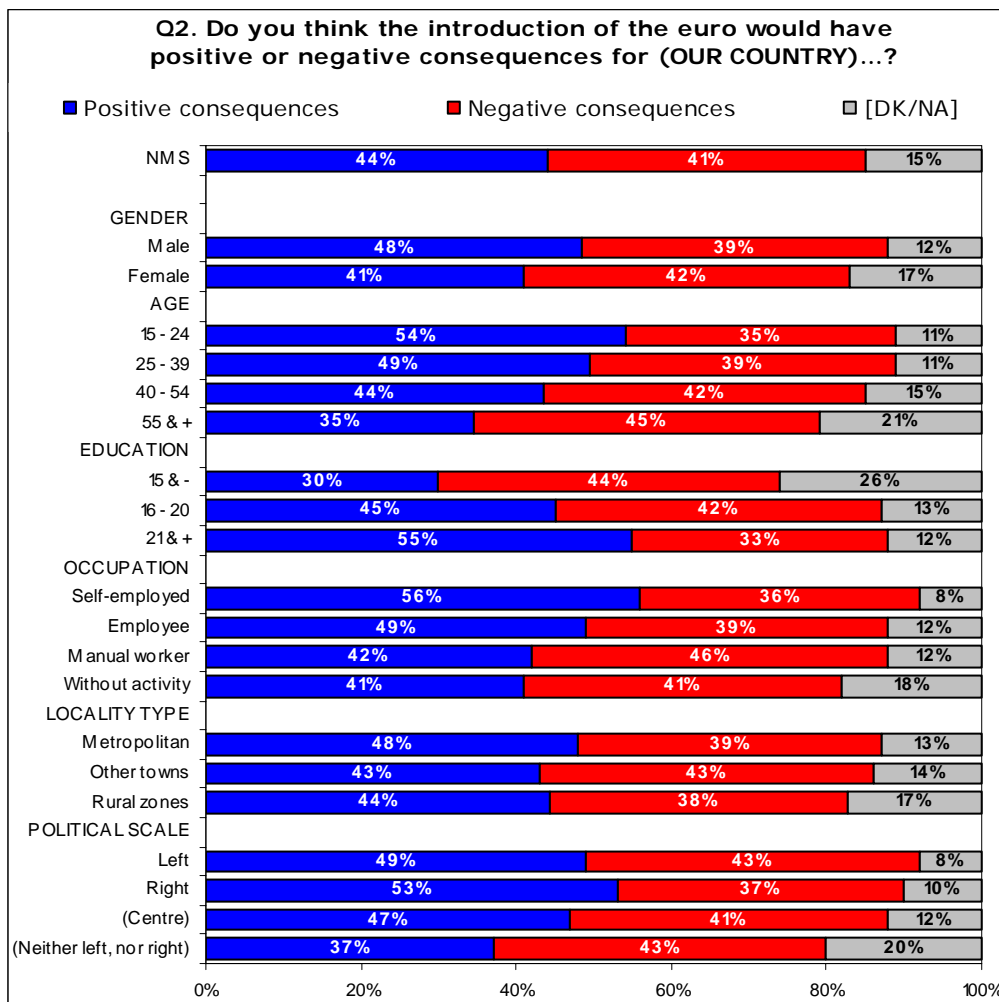
The **average result of the new member states** shows us that slightly more citizens believe that the introduction of the euro would have positive consequences (44%) on a national level. However this rate is only a relative majority since 41% indicate that this introduction would have negative consequences.



The country results show that among the ten new member states only two have a clear majority of respondents indicating that the introduction of the common currency will have positive consequences. Indeed, 56% of respondents in **Slovenia** and 54% of respondents in **Hungary** feel this way.

On the opposite side of the graph we can see that populations in **Malta** and **Latvia** have the lowest rates as to the positive consequences, with respectively 35% and 38% of respondents indicating that the introduction of the euro will have positive consequences. We should note that in these two countries the rate of non-responses is somewhat higher (21%) than the new member states average (15%), with a difference of 6 percentage points, which may explain these low rates.

Breakdown by socio-demographic categories



The socio-demographic analysis of the results shows that:

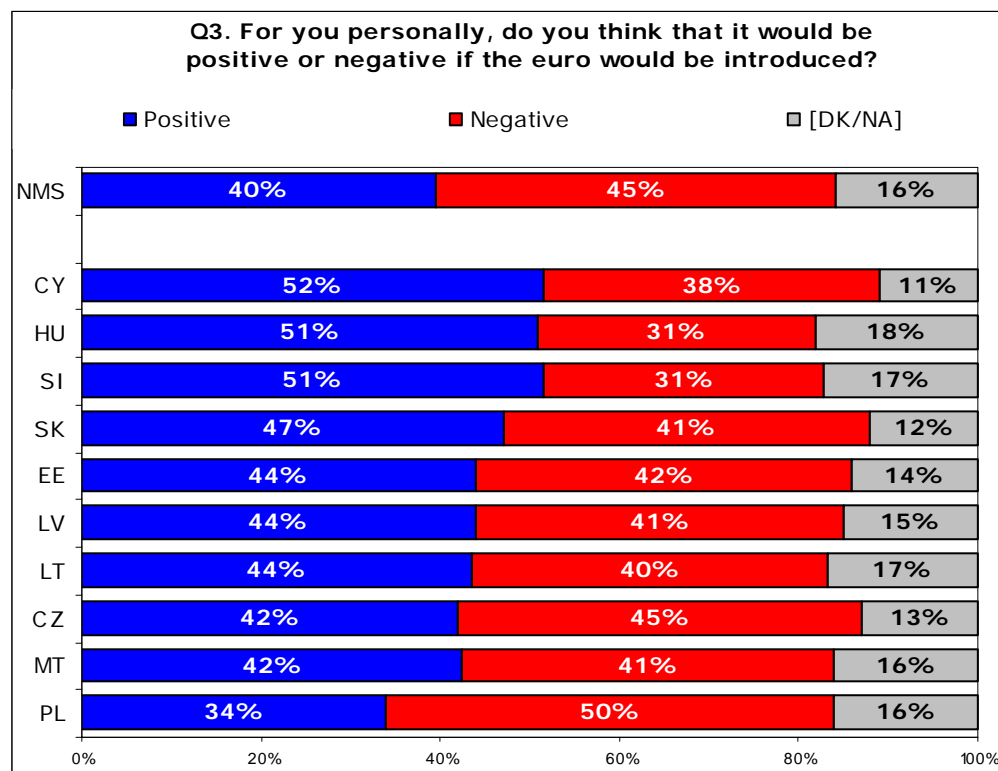
- Men (48%) seem to have a slightly more positive opinion than women (41%) on the consequences of the introduction of the euro on a national level
- The positive perception of the introduction decreases with age: while 54% of those aged 15 to 24 indicate that the introduction of the euro will have positive consequences, only 35% of populations aged 55 and above do the same

- Persons with a high level of education are far more numerous (55%) than those with the lowest level (30%) to believe that this introduction will have positive consequences.
- The self-employed are also somewhat more numerous than persons among other occupations to believe that this introduction will have positive consequences for their country.

1.2.2. Changeover: positive or negative on a personal level?

When respondents were asked on a personal level whether it would be positive or negative for them if the euro would be introduced, results for the **average of the new member states** show that respondents are divided.

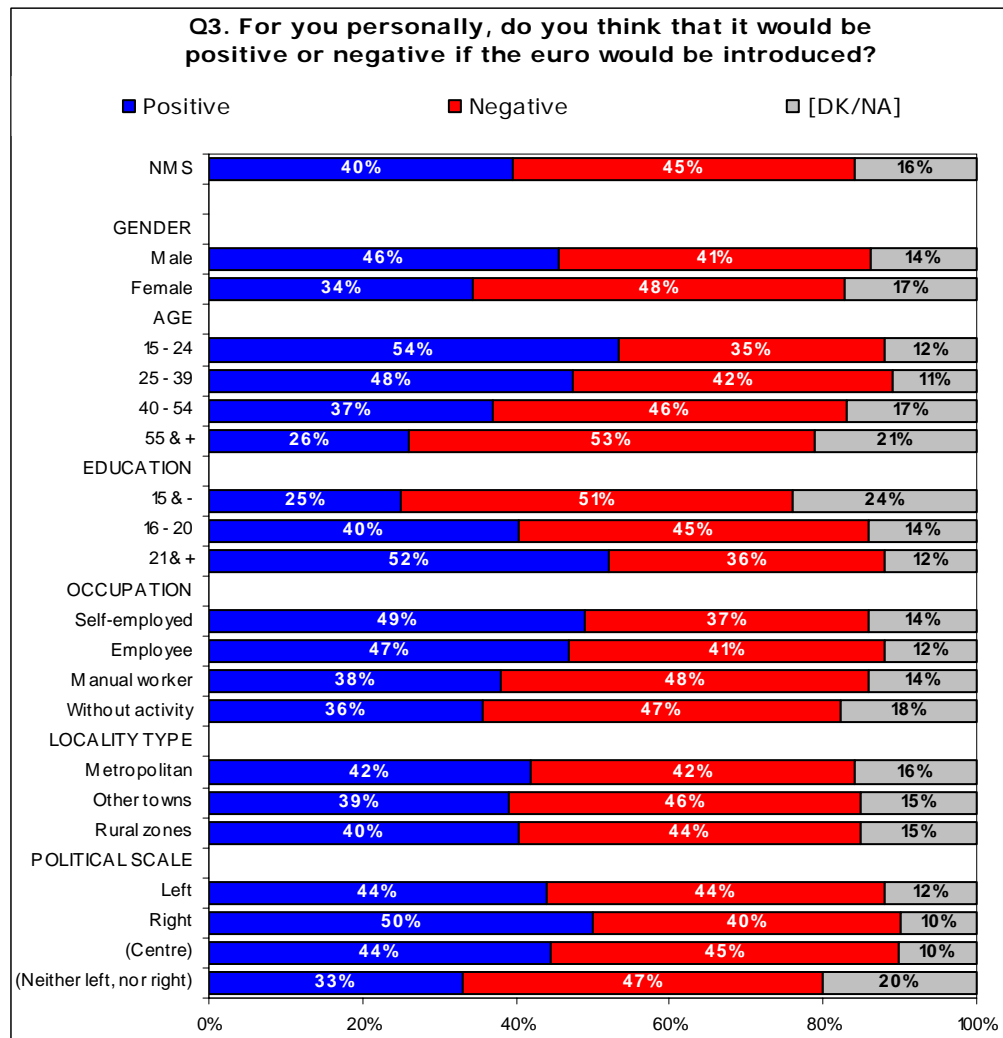
Indeed, 40% indicate that the introduction of the euro would be positive for them personally while 45% indicate that, on the contrary, it would be negative. We should point out that a quite significant proportion of respondents (16%) were unable to position their attitudes on the consequences of the euro on their personal lives.



Country results show that **Cyprus** (52%), **Hungary** (51%) and **Slovenia** (51%) all have results of positive answers above the 50% mark.

Poland is the country with the lowest rate of positive answers, at 34%. Indeed, a majority of Polish respondents believe that for them personally, the introduction of the euro would be negative (50%).

Breakdown by socio-demographic categories



Analysing the responses using socio-demographic variables shows that:

- Men (46%) have a more positive perception than women (34%) of the introduction of the euro
- Once again, the positive perception of the introduction decreases with age: while 54% of those aged 15 to 24 indicate that the introduction of the euro will have positive consequences for them personally, only 26% of populations aged 55 and above think the same. The rate of the youngest population is 14 percentage points above the new member state average.
- Again, there is an important gap between the highest and lowest educated: 52% of those having studied until the age of 21 or above believe the euro introduction would be positive while only 25% share this opinion among populations with the lowest level of education

- The political scale shows us that persons positioning themselves to the right have a somewhat more positive opinion than others concerning the consequences of the euro introduction for them personally.

1.3. Support for the single currency

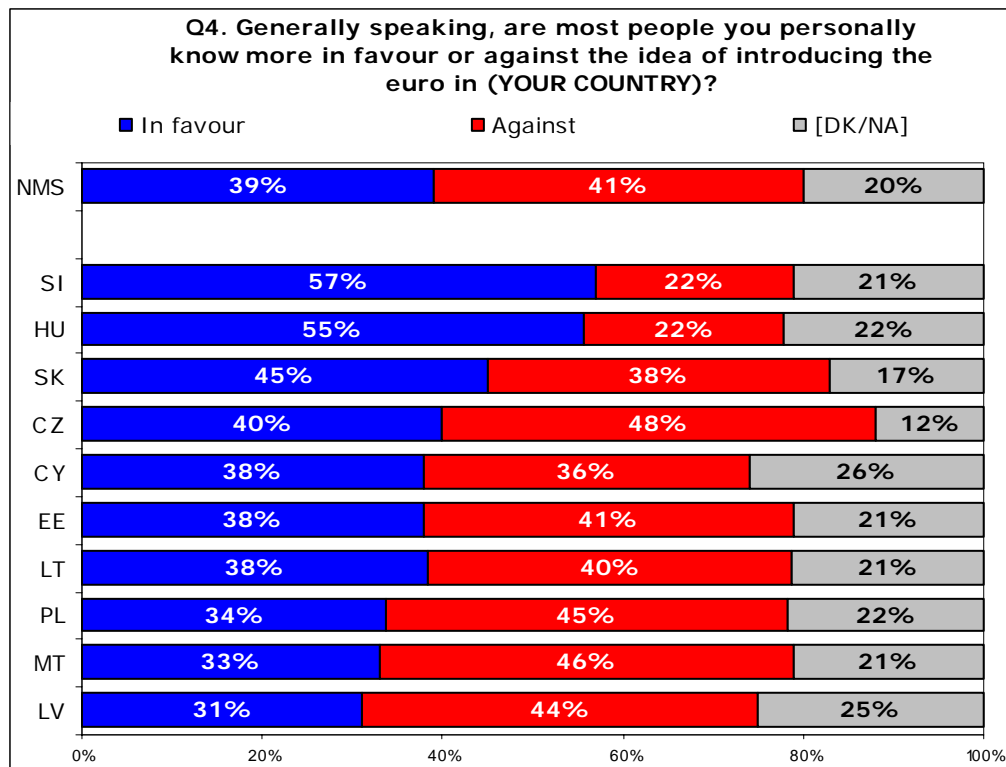
Source questionnaire: Q4, Q5, Q6

1.3.1. Opinions of the respondent's entourage

It is interesting to observe what people around the respondents think about the introduction of the euro, whether they support it or not.

The **new member state average** shows that only 39% of respondents indicate that their entourage is in favour of the idea of introducing the euro in their country.

This information is interesting in the sense that a person's entourage plays an important role in influencing his or her opinion on specific subjects.

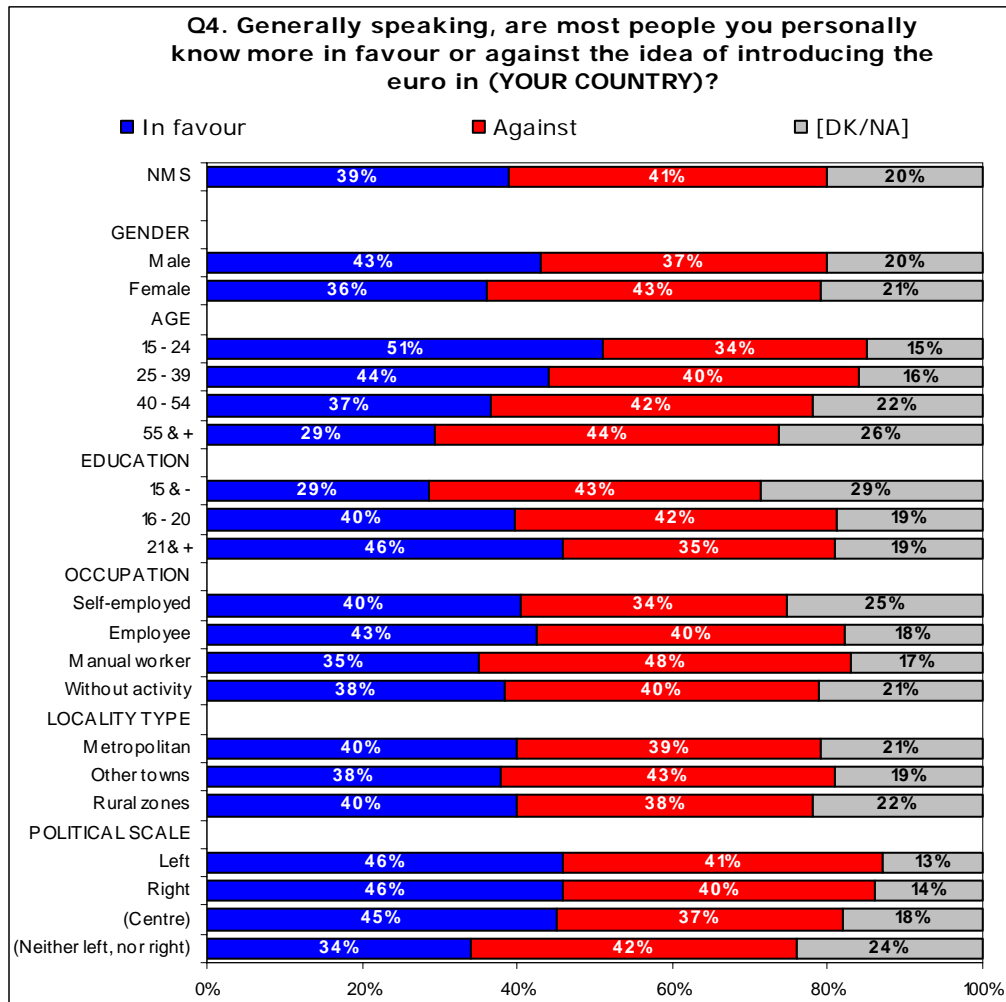


Results by country show certain disparities between the individual new member states.

Once again, the countries where the rate of the respondents' entourage in favour of the introduction of the euro is the highest are **Slovenia** (57%) and **Hungary** (55%).

On the opposite, those with the lowest rates are **Latvia** (31%), **Malta** (33%) and **Poland** (34%). We should also note the high rate of non responses in **Cyprus** (26%) and **Latvia** (25%).

Breakdown by socio-demographic categories



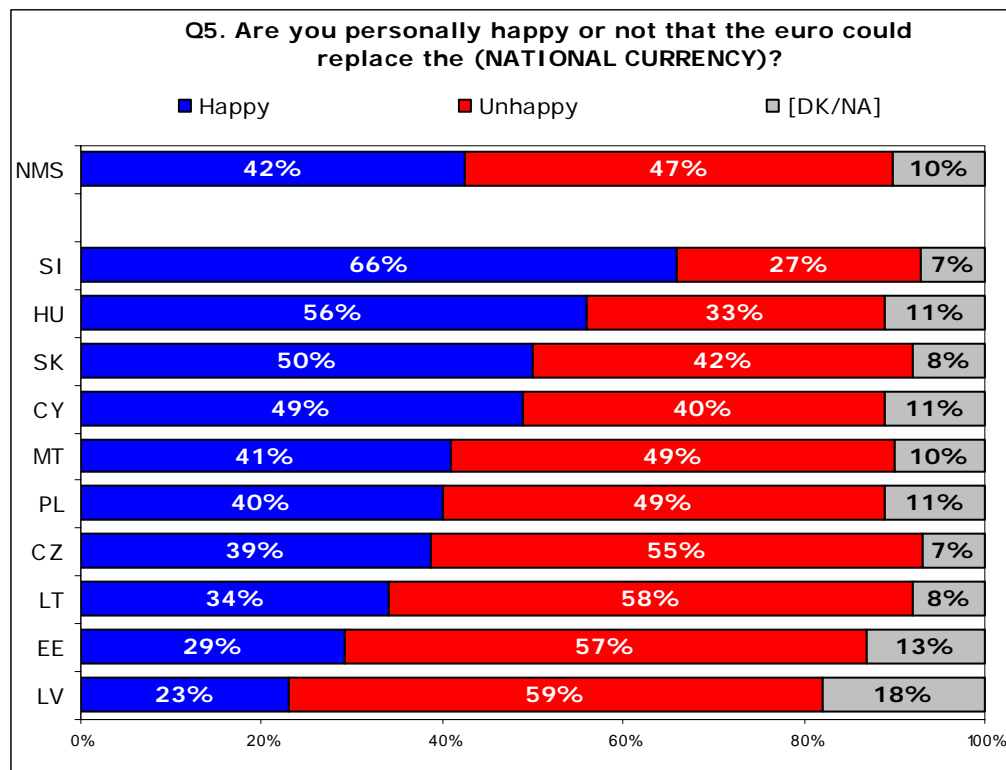
The same socio-demographic pattern of the last question applies here as well, since young men with a higher education indicate that their entourage is in favour of the introduction of the euro:

- Men (43%) more than women (36%) indicate that people around them are in favour of introducing the euro in their country
- 51% of those aged 15 to 24 years indicate that persons around them are in favour of the idea of introducing the euro in their country, while only 29% of those aged 55 years and above indicate the same.
- The higher the age at the end of studies, the more one knows persons who are in favour of the introduction of the euro

1.3.2. Opinions on the replacement of the national currency by the euro

When asked how respondents would feel if the euro could replace the national currency, results show that a relative majority of 47% of respondents indicate that they would be unhappy if such a replacement took place. Indeed, as it was the case for certain countries of the 15 old member states, the replacement of the national currency by the euro represents a loss of national identity for certain populations. The case of Germany and the current feeling of the loss of the Deutsch Mark is a good example.

However, the rate of persons who would be "happy" with such a replacement should not be neglected since they nevertheless represent 42% of this average, only 5 points below the rate of those who would be unhappy.



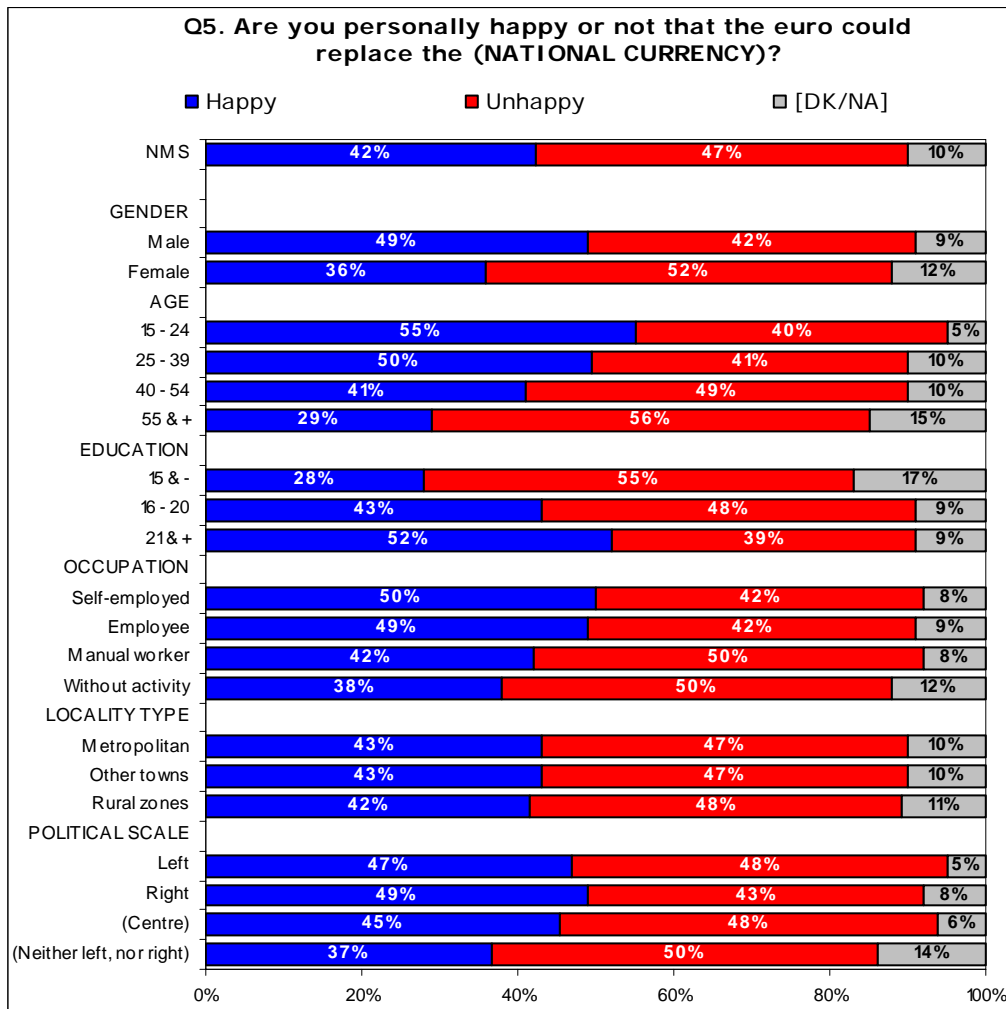
There are important discrepancies among the individual countries on this question:

Slovenians are by far those who would be happiest with the replacement of their national currency, with a rate of 66% of its respondents, thus confirming their positive attitudes with regard to the effect of the euro on their country and on them personally. This rate is 24 percentage points above the new member state average. In **Hungary** and **Slovakia** a majority of respondents would also be happy with such a replacement.

On the contrary, the **Baltic States** have by far the lowest levels of persons who would be happy with the replacement of the national currency. **Latvia** has the lowest result with 23%, a rate that is 19 percentage points below the new member state average. **Estonia** (29%) and **Lithuania** (34%) follow with similarly low rates. It is not surprising that the Baltic States results are so low since recent events such as the referendum or the European Parliament elections have pointed out that national sentiments have put into question the European Union membership and institutions in

these countries. National identity is very strong and its preservation represents an important historical aspect for these small countries, which suffered under the Soviet era.

Breakdown by socio-demographic categories



Yet again the socio-demographic results show similar patterns to the questions analysed earlier:

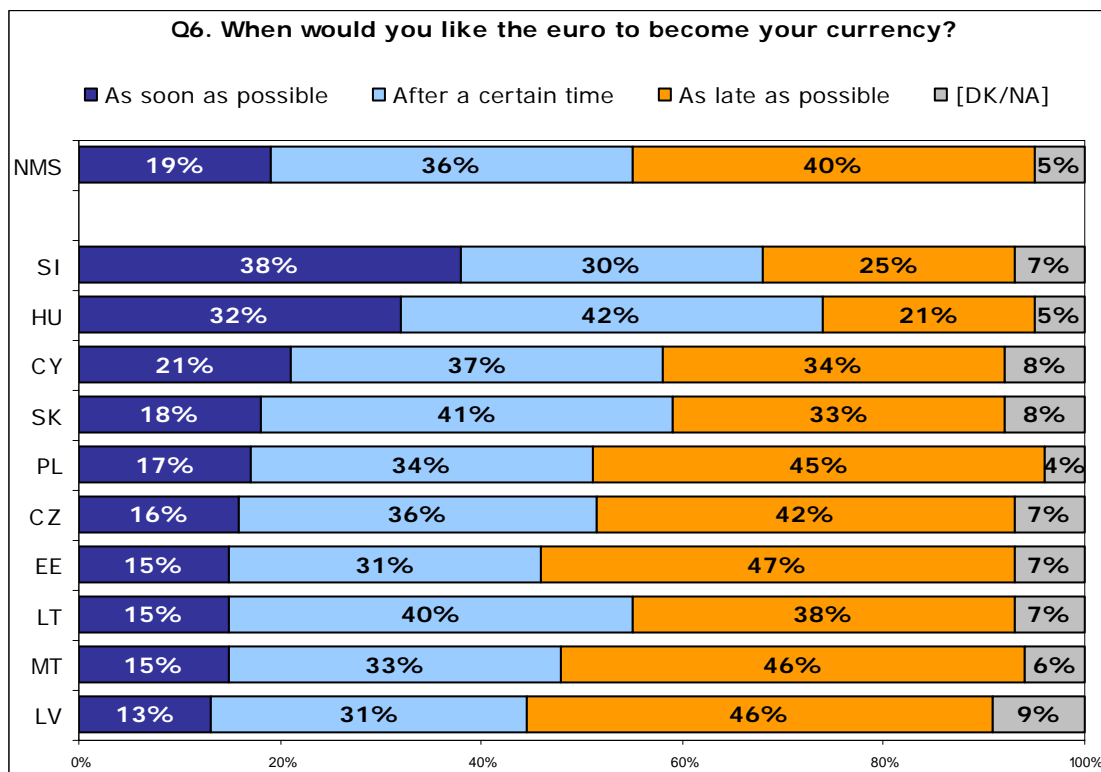
- Men (49%) significantly more than women (36%) indicate that they would be happy that the euro could replace the national currency
- 55% of persons aged 15 to 24 years indicate that they would be happy with such a replacement against only 29% for those aged 55 years and above indicate the same.
- Once again, the higher the age at the end of studies, the happier one is if the euro would replace the national currency. 24 percentage points separate those having ended their studies at the age of 21 or above (52% and those having ended their studies at the age of 15 or below (28%)

- The self-employed (50%) and employees (49%) would be somewhat happier than manual workers (42%) or those without a professional activity (38%) if the euro would replace the national currency

1.3.3. Timeframe for adopting the euro

The support for the common currency can also be measured by asking when respondents would like the euro to become their currency.

The results for the **average of the new member states** show us that citizens in these countries are in no hurry to adopt the euro. Indeed, only 19% of respondents in these 10 countries indicate that they would like the euro to become their currency as soon as possible. While 36% respond that the common currency should become their currency after a certain time, a relative majority of 40% believe it should become their currency as late as possible.

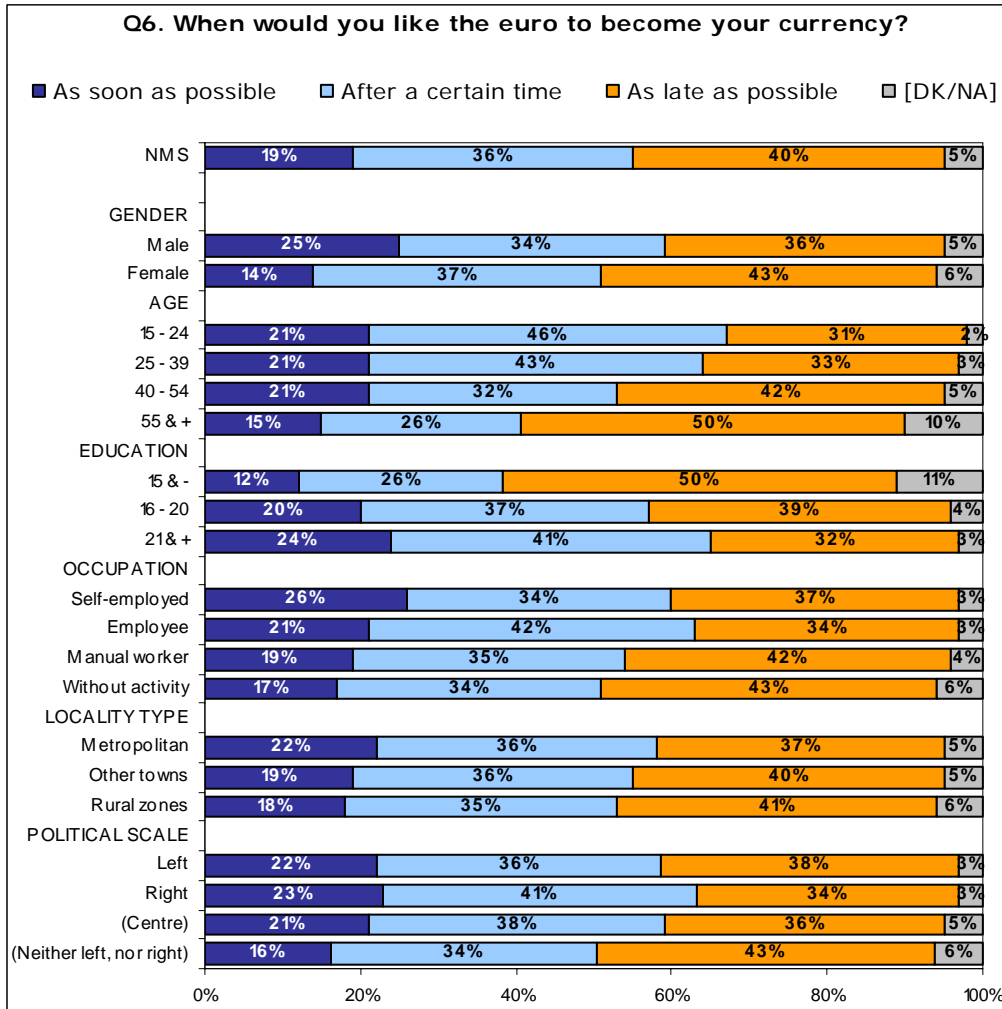


Results by country show that **Slovenia** (38%) and **Hungary** (32%) have by far the highest rate of persons wishing to adopt the euro as soon as possible. Could this rate show the level of preparedness of the populations in these two countries to adopt the euro? In the results analysed earlier we have also seen that **Slovenia** and **Hungary** are the two countries that seem to show the highest level of support for the euro.

Latvia, on the contrary, has the lowest level of persons wishing to have the euro become their currency as soon as possible. Only 13% indicate such an opinion. **Malta**, **Lithuania** and **Estonia** follow with 15%.

The country with the highest rate of persons hoping this adoption will happen as late as possible is **Estonia** with a rate of 47%.

Breakdown by socio-demographic categories



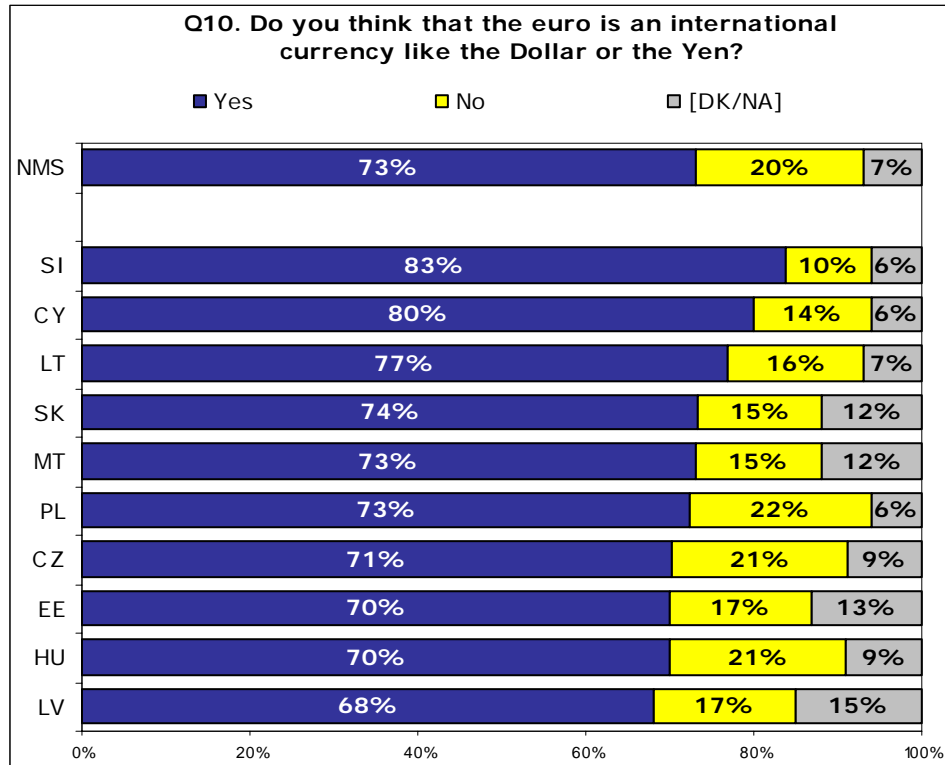
Similar patterns to those seen earlier for the results of the socio-demographic categories can be observed for this question as well:

- Men (25%) are somewhat more in a hurry than women (14%) to adopt the euro as soon as possible.
- Among the age categories, the oldest populations are by far those who wish the euro to become their currency as late as possible, since 50% of this category indicate such an opinion compared to only 31% among those aged 15 to 24.
- As seen earlier, the higher the education level, the sooner persons wish the single currency to be adopted.

1.3.4. Status of the euro as an international currency

When asked whether they think that the euro is an international currency like the dollar or the yen, a strong majority representing 73% of respondents throughout **the 10 new member states** agree. Only 20% of them do not share this perception.

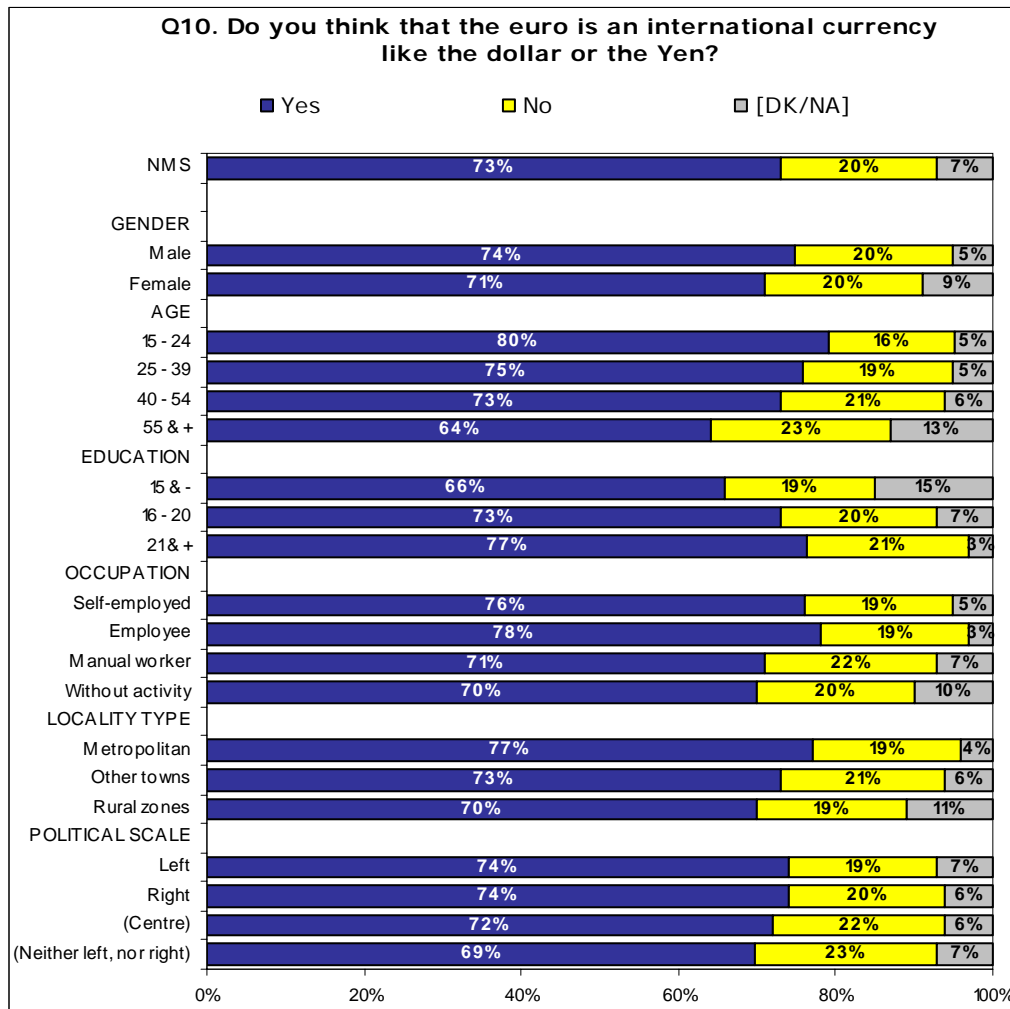
Nevertheless, the fact that citizens in the new member states perceive the euro as an international currency does not necessarily boost the level of support for the adoption of this currency, as results have shown us earlier.



Results by country show that throughout the 10 new member states, a majority of respondents agrees that the euro is comparable to the dollar and the yen as an international currency.

The strongest rate is observed in **Slovenia** with 83%, while the weakest majority can be found in **Latvia** with 68%.

Breakdown by socio-demographic categories



Results by socio-demographic results show that only the oldest populations aged 55 and above (64%) as well as the lowest educated populations (66%) have rates somewhat lower than the new member state average agreeing that the euro is an international currency like the dollar or the yen.

2. Expectations and fears regarding the adoption of the euro

In this second chapter we will try to see what opinions the citizens of the new member states have on the practical consequences of the changeover to the euro and what fears it may generate.

2.1. The practical consequences of the euro changeover

Source questionnaire: Q7

- Widespread agreement of the positive consequences of the euro introduction -

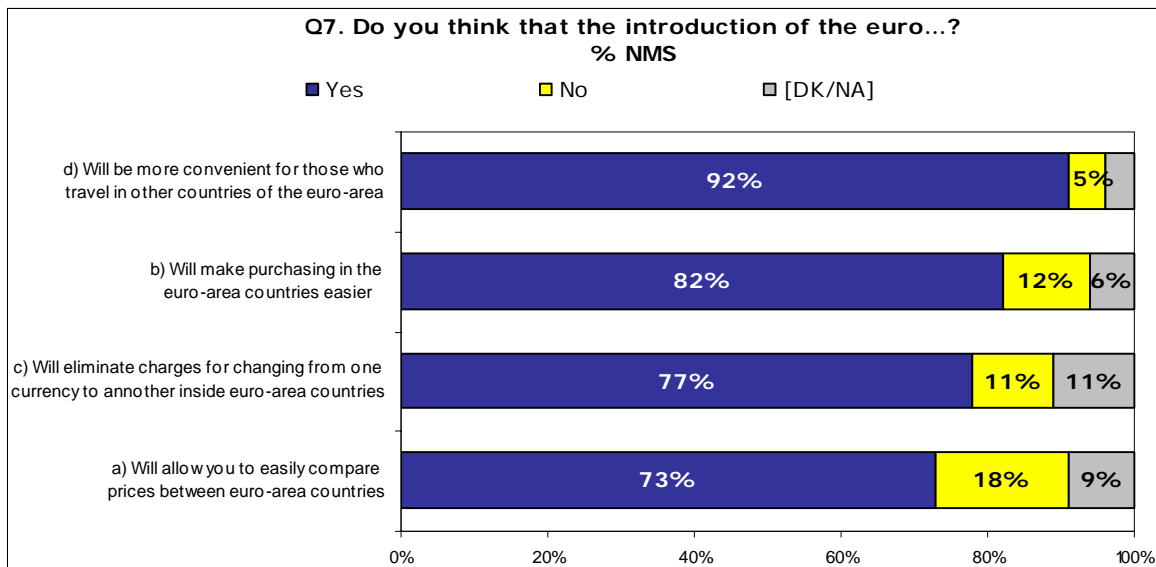
For the different statements referring to the consequences of the euro introduction that were tested for this survey, it seems that citizens **throughout the 10 new member states** agree in majority.

Being more convenient for those who travel abroad is the practical consequence of the euro that is the most widely acknowledged in the new member states. Indeed, 92% of all respondents agree with this statement.

Furthermore, 81% of respondents believe that the introduction of the euro will make purchasing in the euro zone countries easier.

The fact that the introduction of the euro will eliminate charges for changing from one currency to another inside the euro zone countries is a consequence with which 77% of all respondents agree.

Finally, the statement that the introduction of the euro will allow an easy comparison of prices between euro zone countries receives the lowest rate of agreement although it still represents 73% on average throughout the new member states.



These levels of agreement show that the citizens of the new member states are well aware of the positive consequences of adopting the euro. With such results we can ask ourselves why the rate of support for the adoption of the euro remains low (as seen earlier).

Although the changeover to the euro represents obvious advantages, it will be interesting to analyse what it is that citizens fear about this introduction of the euro.

Breakdown by socio-demographic categories

Q7. % Yes	d) Will be more convenient for those who travel in other countries of the euro-area	b) Will make purchasing in the euro-area countries easier	c) Will eliminate charges for changing from one currency to another inside euro-area countries	a) Will allow you to easily compare prices between euro-area countries
NMS	92%	82%	77%	73%
GENDER				
Male	94%	85%	82%	77%
Female	90%	80%	73%	70%
AGE				
15 - 24	94%	91%	81%	81%
25 - 39	95%	87%	84%	78%
40 - 54	94%	85%	80%	77%
55 & +	85%	70%	66%	60%
EDUCATION				
15 & -	81%	66%	58%	52%
16 - 20	94%	85%	80%	76%
21 & +	95%	89%	85%	85%
OCCUPATION				
Self-employed	96%	88%	89%	80%
Employee	95%	88%	84%	83%
Manual worker	94%	83%	79%	73%
Without activity	89%	79%	72%	68%
LOCALITY TYPE				
Metropolitan	95%	84%	81%	79%
Other towns	91%	83%	78%	75%
Rural zones	91%	80%	76%	69%
POLITICAL SCALE				
Left	93%	83%	81%	75%
Right	94%	85%	84%	80%
(Centre)	91%	82%	78%	74%
(Neither left, nor right)	92%	83%	76%	72%

When analysing the results by socio-demographic categories, the age and education variables draw the most of our attention. Indeed, these two categories show the strongest discrepancies:

The youngest populations seem far more convinced by the positive consequences of the euro than the eldest populations aged 55 years and above. This is particularly the case for price comparisons between euro zone countries. For this statement, while those aged 15 to 24 are 81% to agree, only 60% do so among the oldest age category. 21 percentage points separate these two categories.

The level of education shows even larger discrepancies, namely for this last statement. While 85% of those having studied until the age of 21 or above seem to agree that price comparison will be made easier between the euro-area countries, thanks to the introduction of the euro, only 52% of populations with the lowest level of education believe the same. This represents a difference of 32 percentage points.

2.2. Fears regarding the euro introduction

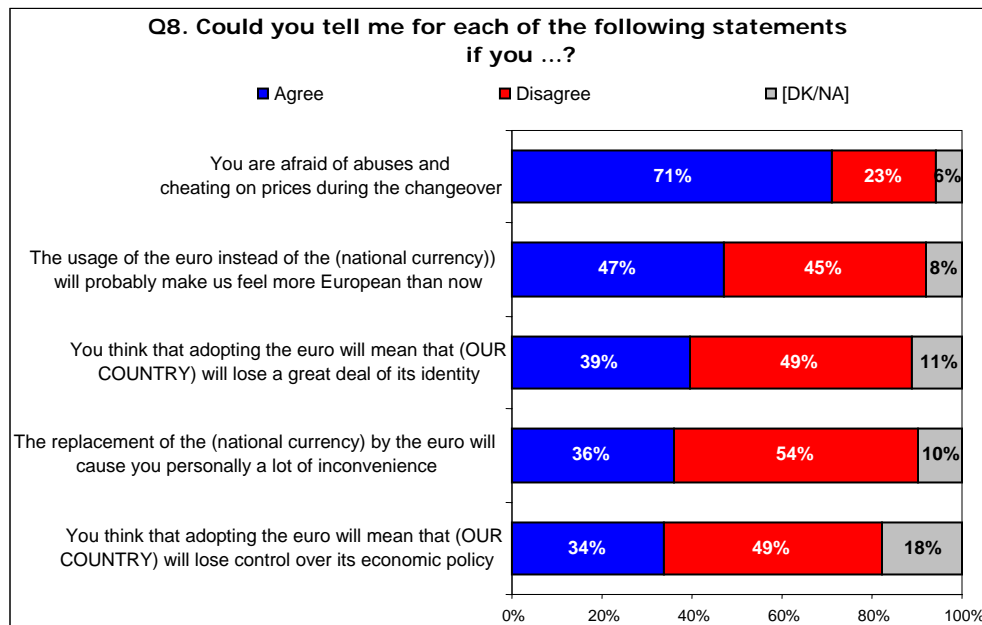
2.2.1. Abuses and cheating on prices during the changeover

Source questionnaire: Q8

- Abuses and cheating on prices during the changeover to the euro is the main fear -

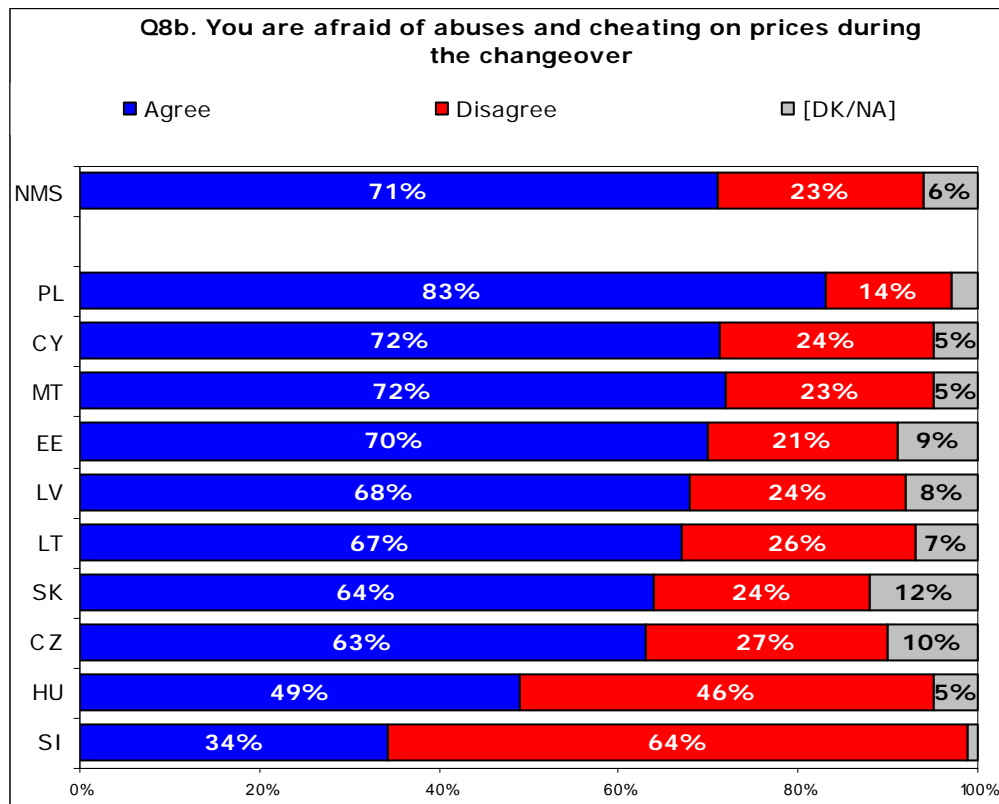
Among the statements describing the fears of citizens towards the changeover to the euro, it clearly stands out that what citizens fear the most is the risk of abuses and cheating on prices during the changeover. A clear majority of 71% of respondents in the **new member states** agree with this statement.

This fear may well be fuelled by echoes heard in the current euro zone where in some countries such as Germany, citizens believe that since the introduction of the euro, there has been an unjustified rise in consumer prices.

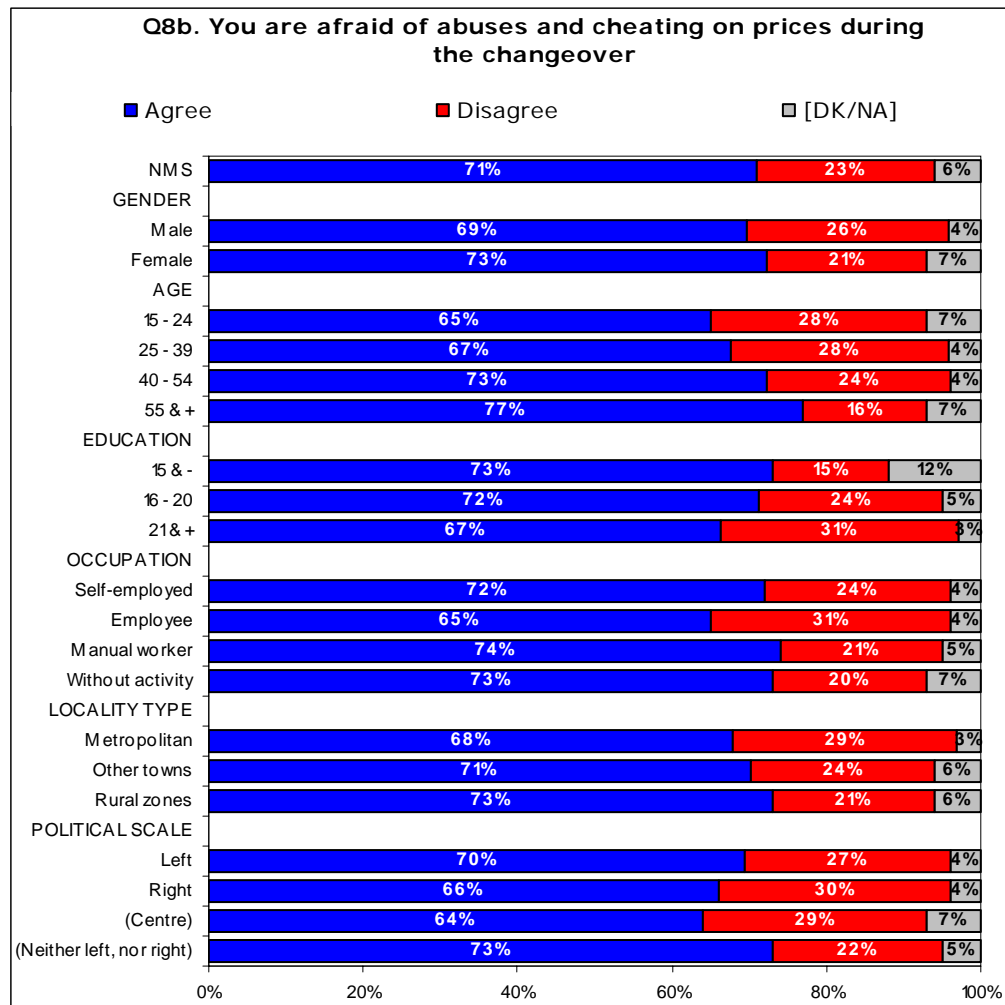


The results by country show us that respondents in **Poland** have by far the strongest rate of agreement with this statement. 83% of polish citizens are afraid of abuses and cheating on prices during the changeover. This rate is 12 percentage points above the new member state average.

On the opposite side of the graph, we can note that **Slovenia** has a completely opposite attitude toward the fears on abuse and cheating on prices as clear majority of citizens (64%) disagrees with this statement. This rate is 37 percentage points below the new member state average. The rate of **Hungary** follows with 49%. These two results show us once again that there seems to be considerable approval and support for the introduction of the euro in these two countries.



Breakdown by socio-demographic categories



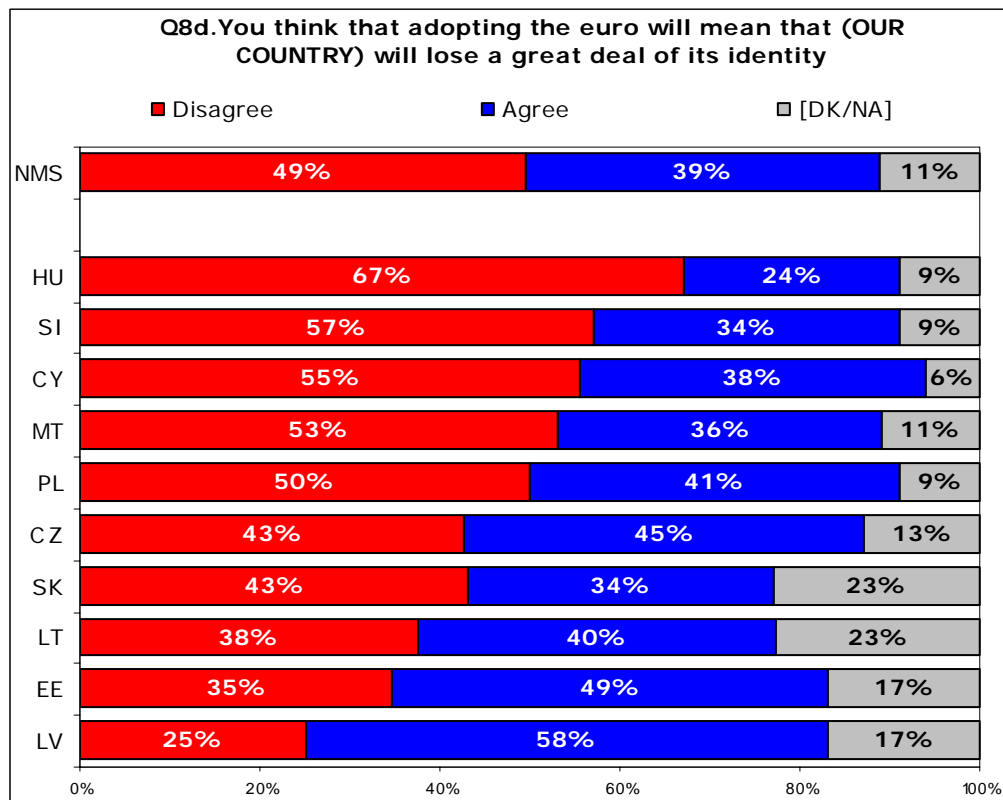
Analysing the responses for this statement using socio-demographic variables also shows that:

- Women (73%) fear abuses and cheating on prices during the changeover somewhat more than men (69%)
- The older one is the more one fears such abuses and cheating on prices. Indeed, while 65% of those aged 15 to 24 agree with the statement, 77% of those aged 55 and over indicate the same.
- The higher the age at the end of studies, the less one fears abuses and cheating on prices during the changeover
- Employees are considerably fewer to agree with this statement than the other occupation categories
- People living in metropolitan areas (68%) are somewhat fewer to fear abuses and cheating on prices than those populations living in rural zones (73%)

2.2.2. Loss of national identity due to adoption of the euro

- Most citizens do not fear a loss of national identity with the adoption of the euro -

Only 39% of citizens throughout the **new member states** agree with the statement that adopting the euro will mean that their country will lose a great deal of its identity. Indeed a relative majority of 49% of respondents among the new member states do not believe in a loss of their national identity with the adoption of the euro.

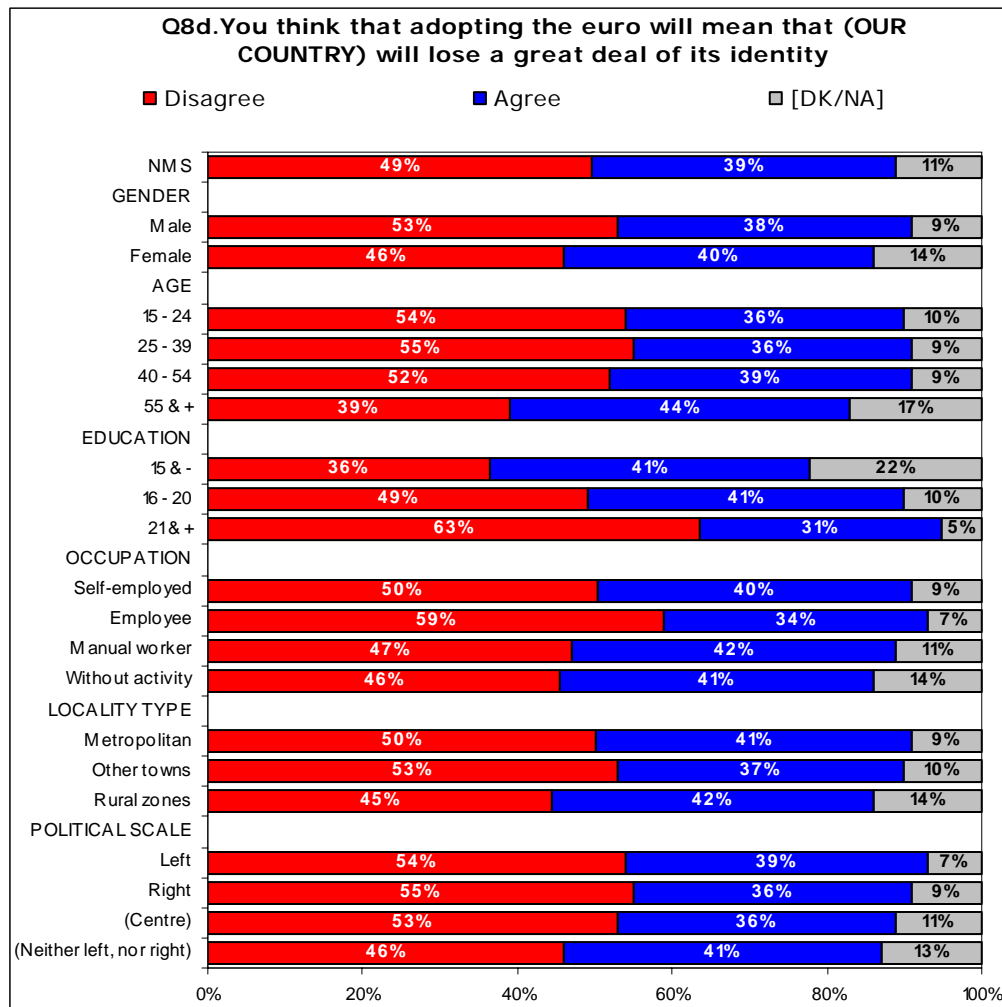


However, the results by country are quite contrasting:

Only 24% of **Hungarians** agree with this statement, which is the lowest rate among the 10 countries and shows that Hungarians are not concerned about this issue.

On the other hand, a clear majority of 58% of **Latvians** do in fact agree that there will be a considerable loss of the Latvian identity when the euro is adopted. **Estonia** follows with 49%. Overall, the **Baltic States** are concerned with issue of national identity and see the introduction of the euro as a threat in this sense.

Breakdown by socio-demographic categories

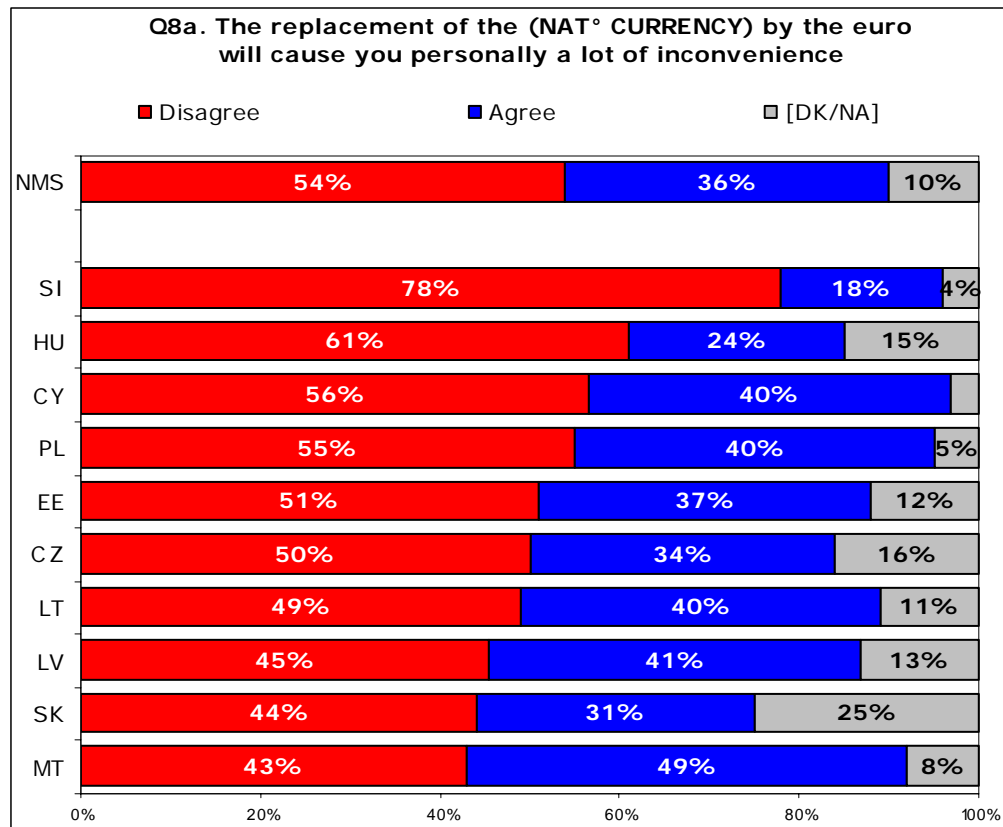


When analysing the socio-demographic categories, we can also note that the feeling of national identity loss due to the adoption of the euro seems to be considerably more present among the elderly and the less educated

2.2.3. Inconvenience due to the introduction of the euro

- A majority of citizens does not believe the changeover will cause them a lot of inconvenience -

Results show that an encouraging majority of 54% of citizens in the **new member states** estimates that the replacement of the national currency by the euro will not cause them personally a lot of inconvenience.



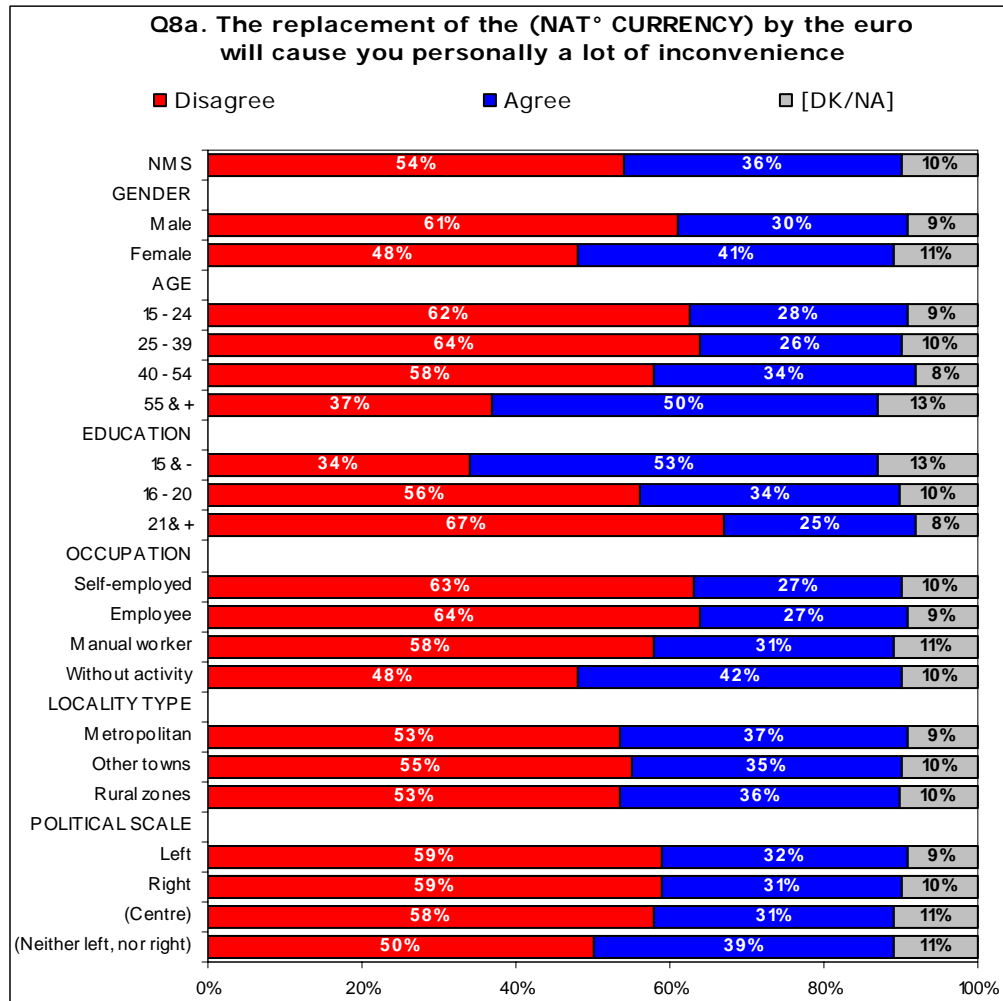
Country results nevertheless show certain discrepancies:

Respondents in **Slovenia** are few to believe that they will have a lot of inconveniences with the changeover, since 78% tend to disagree with this statement. This rate is 24 percentage points above the new member state average.

Hungary (61%) also has a slightly higher rate of disagreement than the 10 country average. Once again, these two countries are noticed for their strong approval of a changeover scenario to the euro.

The country that has the lowest rate of respondents disagreeing with this statement is **Malta** with a rate of 43%. **Slovakia** and **Latvia** follow with respectively 44% and 45%.

Breakdown by socio-demographic categories



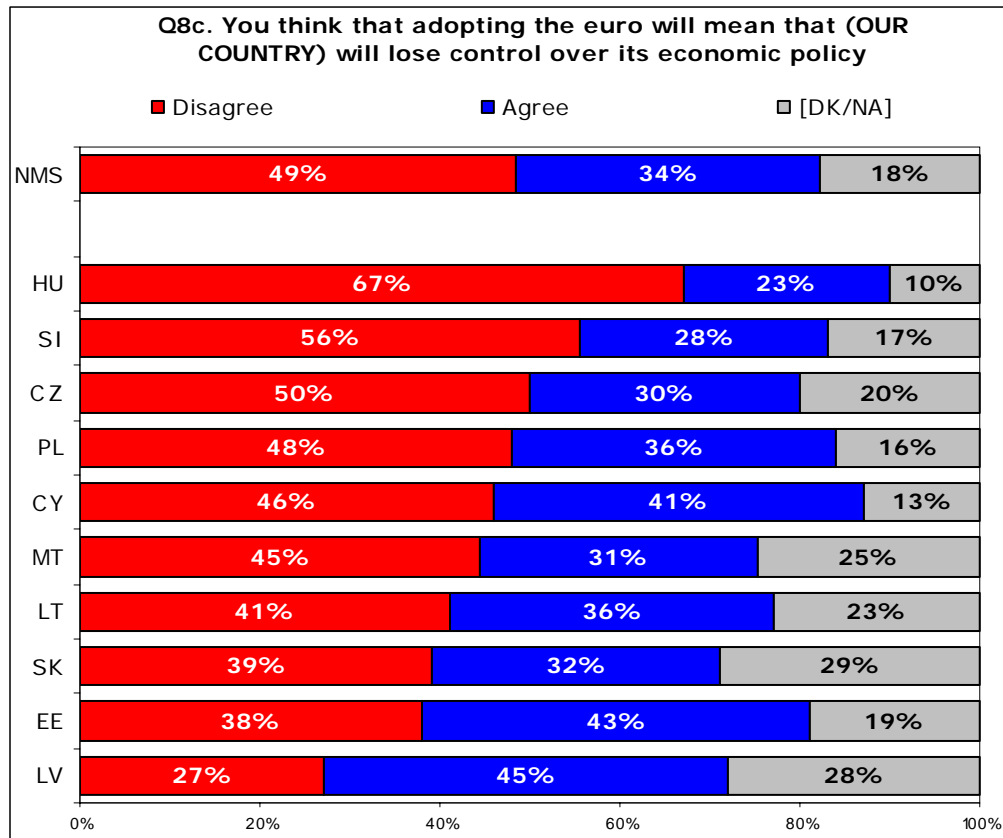
The analysis by socio-demographic results shows us that:

- Women (41%) more than men (30%) believe the changeover will cause them a lot of inconvenience
- The eldest (50%) agree significantly more than the younger populations that the replacement of the national currency by the euro will cause them personally a lot of inconvenience
- Those who ended their education at the age of 15 or less (53%) are far more numerous to agree with this statement than those who studied until at the age of 21 or above (25%)
- Those without a professional occupation are somewhat more numerous than the other occupational categories to believe that the introduction of the euro will cause them a lot more inconvenience

2.2.4. Loss of control of the national economic policy

- Only a minority believes there will be a loss of control of the national economic policy -

Only a third of respondents (34%) among **the new member states** believes that with the changeover, their country will lose control over its economic policy. Indeed, a relative majority of respondents disagrees with this statement (49%).



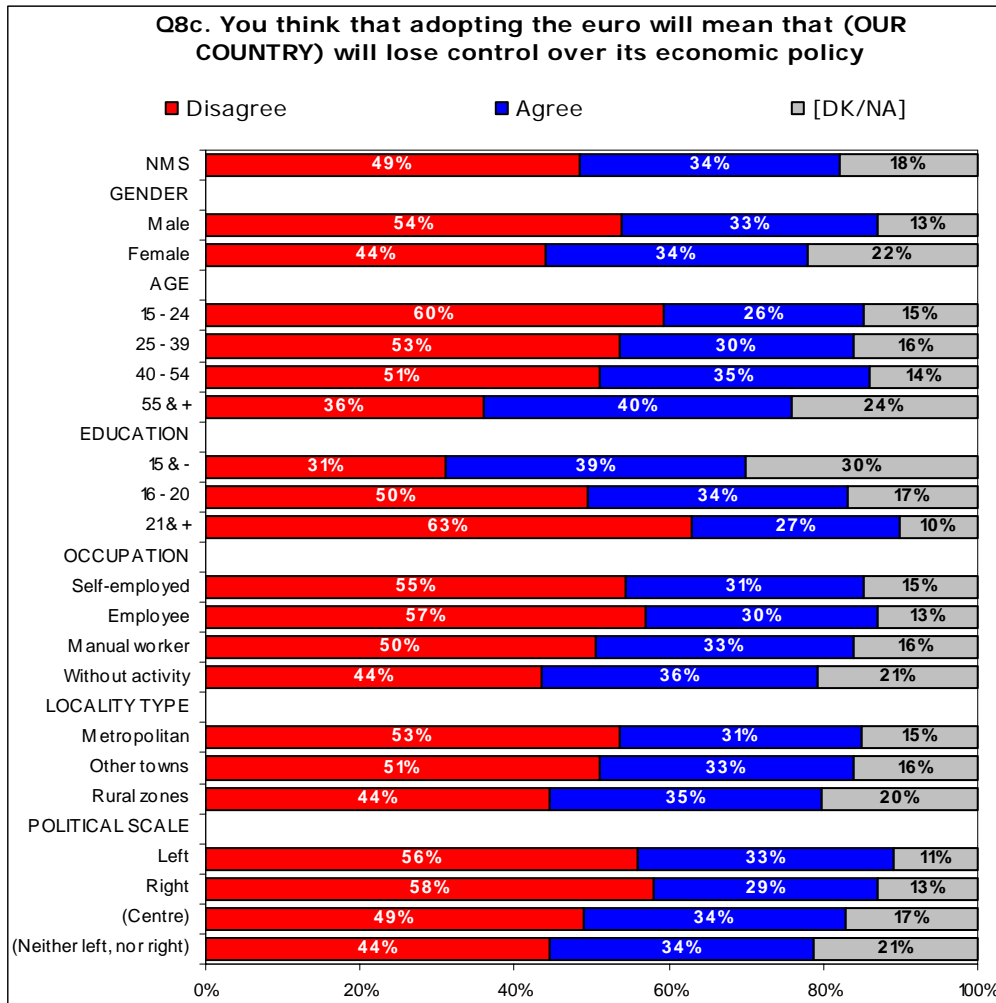
Once again there are some differences between the country results:

Hungary has the lowest number of respondents agreeing with this statement (23%), followed by **Slovenia** (28%).

On the contrary, respondents in **Latvia** (45%) and **Estonia** (43%) are a relative majority to believe in such a loss of control of their national economic policies.

High rates of non-responses can be observed in **Slovakia** (29%), **Latvia** (28%) and **Malta** (25%).

Breakdown by socio-demographic categories

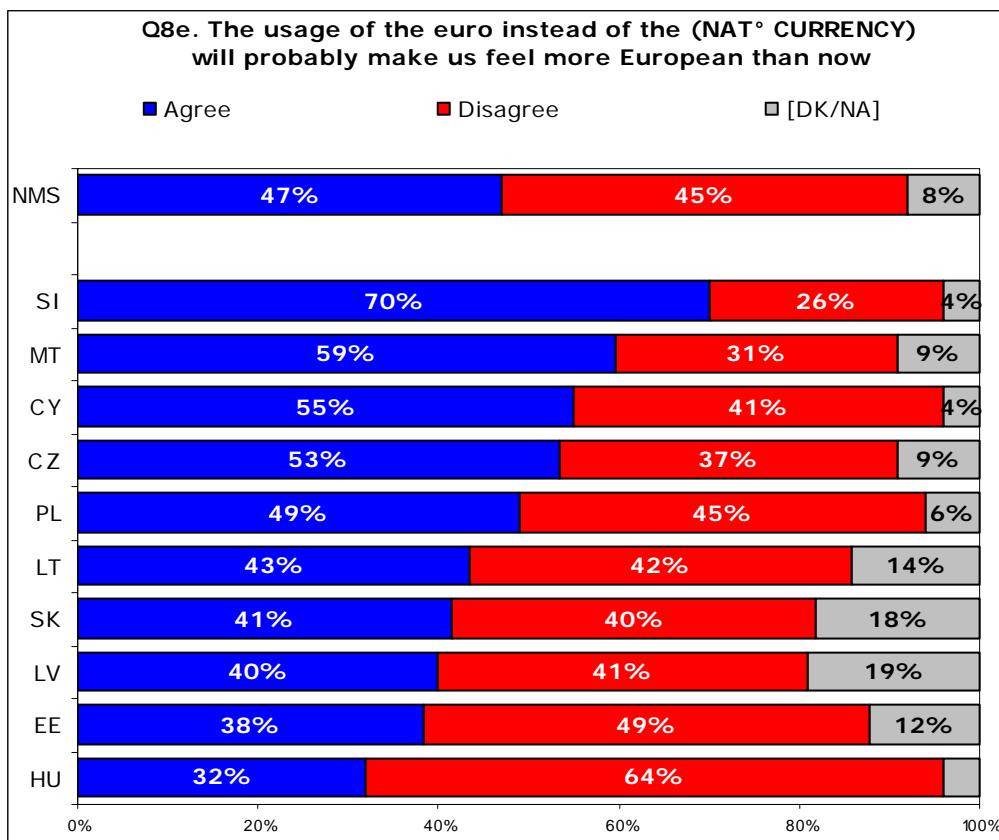


Analysing results by socio-demographic variables reveals that:

- The oldest populations (40%) agree more with this statement than the youngest populations (26%). The rate of non-responses is also quite high among the eldest (24%).
- The higher the age at the end of studies, the less one fears this loss of control of the national economic policy. Among the least educated, the non-response rate is considerably high (30%).

2.2.5. Rise of the European identity?

Respondents in **the new member states** are divided on whether the usage of the euro instead of their national currency will make them feel more European than now: while 47% of them agree with this statement, 45%, on the other hand, disagree. These results show that citizens in the new member states are not completely convinced that the introduction of the euro is a further step in the European integration.



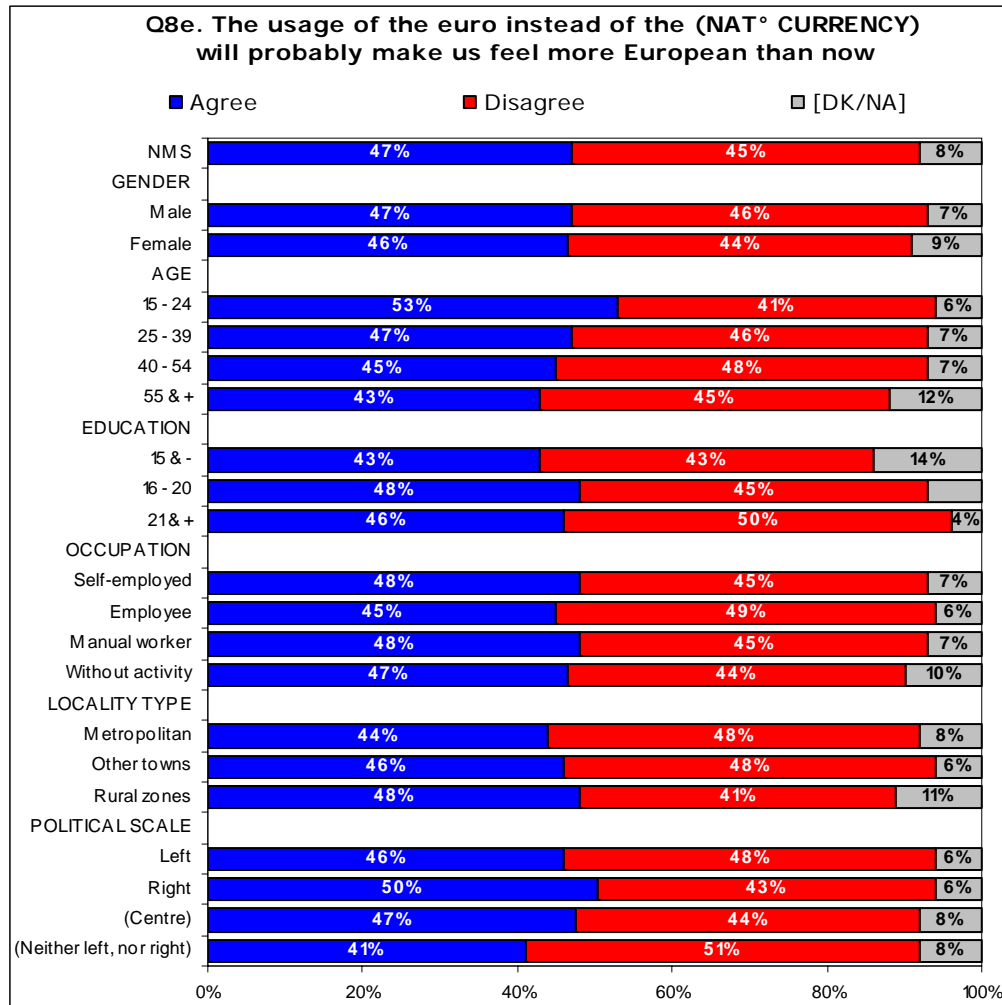
In **Slovenia**, a vast majority of 70% of respondents agrees that the usage of the euro will make them feel more European than now. This rate is 23 percentage points above the new member state average.

In **Malta** (59%), **Cyprus** (55%) and the **Czech Republic** (53%) we also find a majority of respondents agreeing with this statement.

On the opposite side of the graph we can observe that **Hungarians** and **Estonians** tend to agree the least with this statement, with respectively 32% and 38%.

The relation between the usage of the euro and the feeling of being more European is perceived differently depending on the member country and on the symbolic of the national currency for the country's identity.

Breakdown by socio-demographic categories



The only significant discrepancy can be observed among the age categories where the rate of agreement with the fact that the usage of the euro instead of the national currency will probably make people feel more European than now decreases with age. Indeed, 53% of the youngest aged population agree with this statement while only 43% do so among the oldest population.

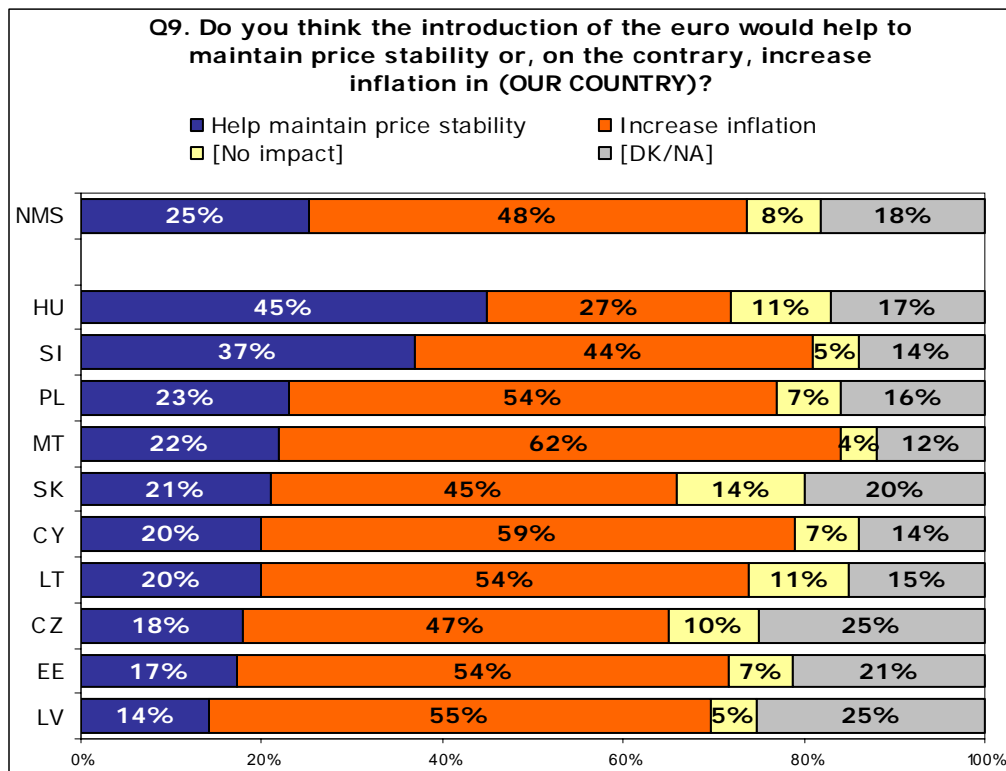
2.3. Consequences of the introduction of the euro on prices

Source questionnaire: Q.9

- One in two respondents believes the introduction of the euro would increase inflation -

A relative majority of respondents representing 48% of the population of the **10 new member states** believes the introduction of the euro will cause an increase of inflation in their country.

Only 25% believe, on the contrary, that it will help to maintain price stability, while just 8% indicate that it will have no impact whatsoever.

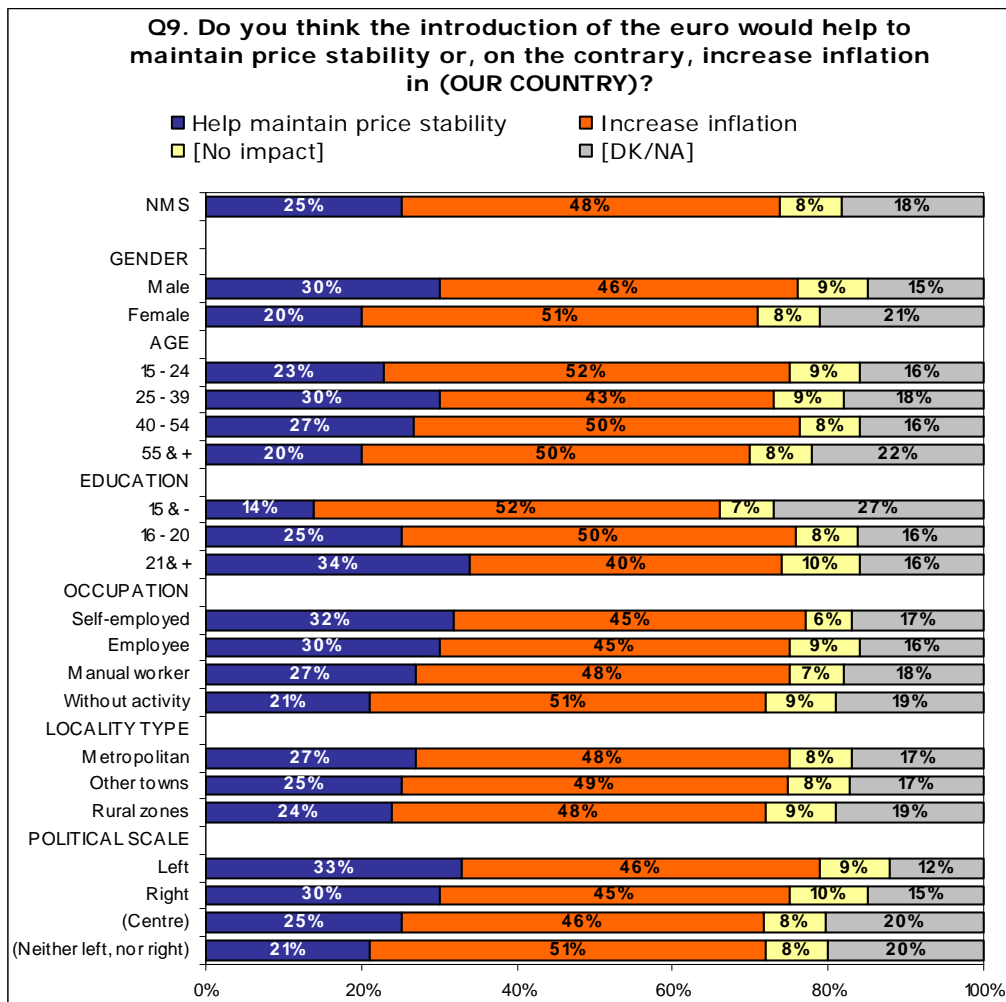


Results by country show that only in **Hungary** does a relative majority of the population believe that the euro will help to maintain prices stable, with a rate of 45%.

However in 6 out of the ten countries, a clear majority consider that the introduction of the euro will cause an increase of inflation. This rate is the highest in **Malta**, with 62%, followed by **Cyprus** (59%).

These fears expressed by respondents of possible price increases related to the introduction of the euro confirm the previous results of identical worries over cheating and abuses on prices (see page 21).

Breakdown by socio-demographic categories



Analysing the responses using socio-demographic variables also shows that:

- Women (51%) believe more than men (46%) that the introduction of the euro will increase inflation.
- The lower the age at the end of studies, the more one is convinced that the single currency will increase inflation.
- Those without a professional activity are somewhat more convinced than the self-employed and the employees of the inflation increase through the introduction of the euro.

3. Experience with the euro

In this third chapter we will analyse the experience of citizens from the new member states have had with the euro. Namely, their knowledge about the euro and the contact they have had to the euro as a currency.

3.1. Citizens' knowledge about the introduction of the euro and the euro-zone

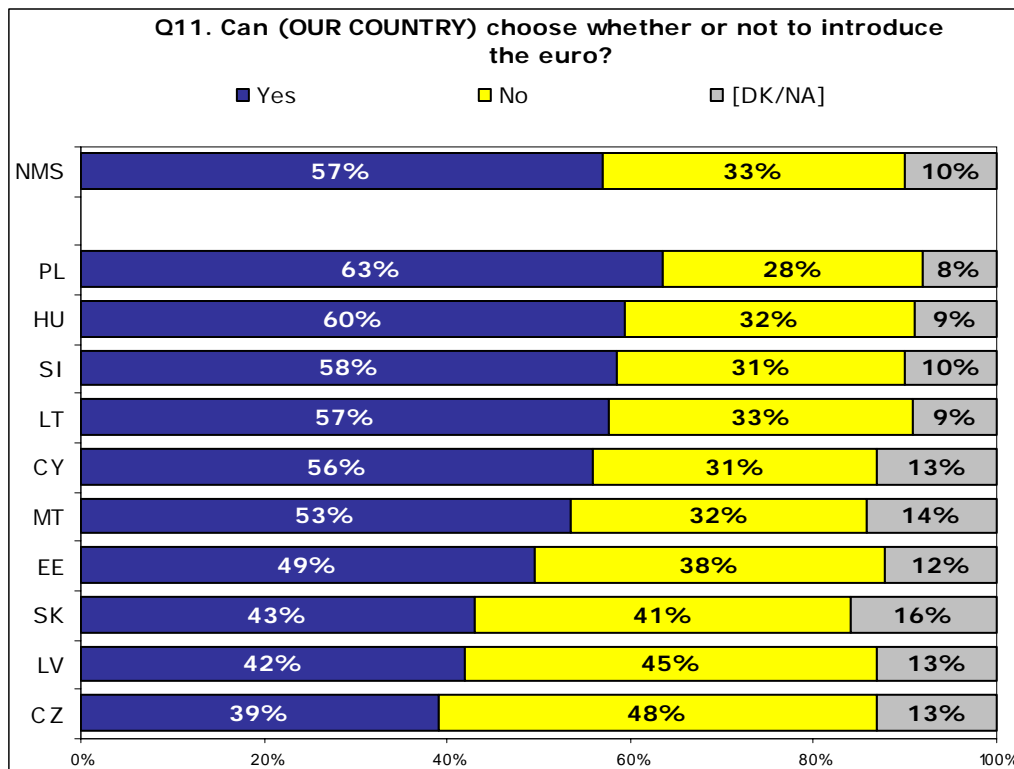
Source questionnaire: Q11, Q12, Q15, Q16

3.1.1. The obligation to adopt the euro

- Most citizens are unaware that the adoption of the euro is obligatory -

When asked if their country can choose whether or not to introduce the euro, a clear majority of respondents respond affirmatively, at a rate of 57%. However this response is incorrect. Only 33% of respondents gave the correct answer.

As a matter of fact, during the accession negotiations in December 2002, it was concluded that once a new member state has met the convergence criteria it will be obliged to adopt the euro, unlike the derogations granted to countries such as Denmark or the United Kingdom.

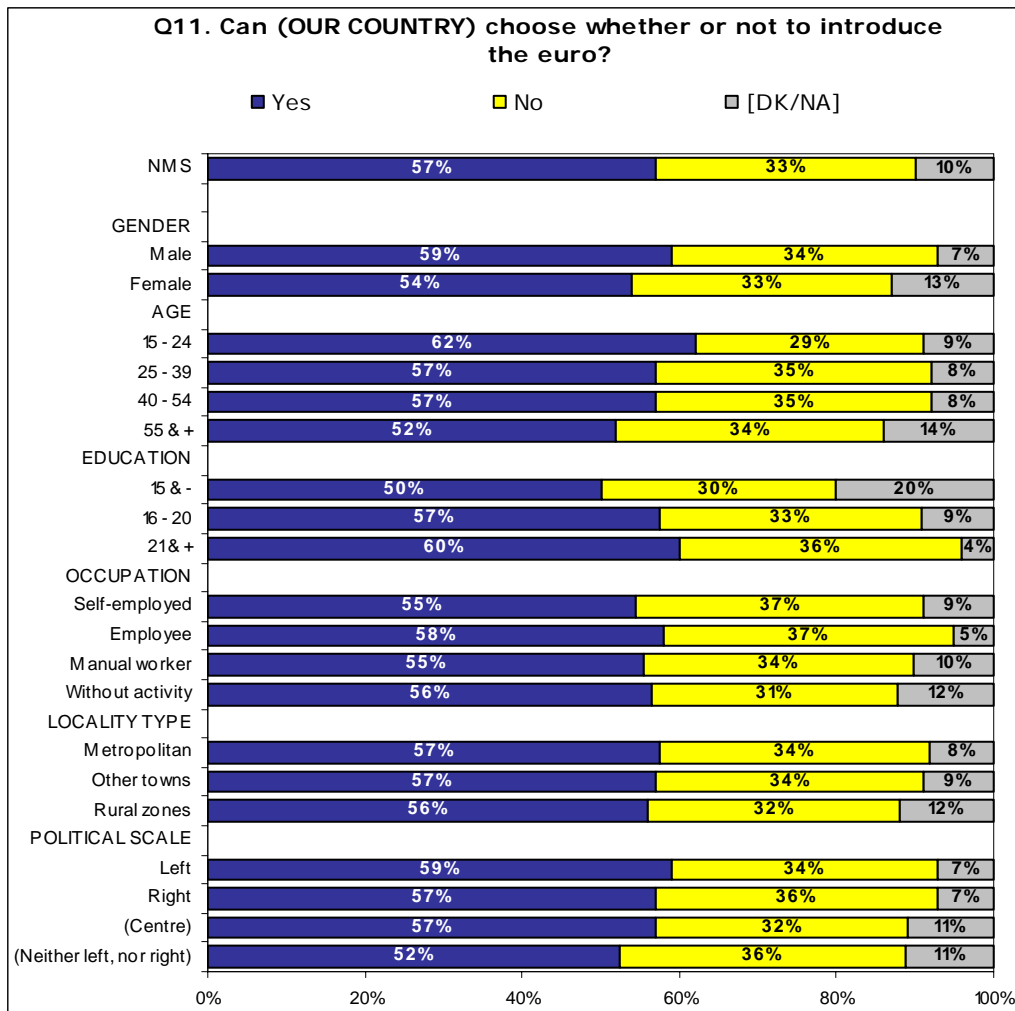


Results, country by country, show us that in only two countries does the rate of correct answers exceed the incorrect answers, namely the Czech Republic (48%) and Latvia (45%).

The countries with the highest rates of incorrect answers are Poland (63%) and Hungary (60%).

We can conclude that the obligatory adoption of the euro is not an aspect most citizens are aware of in the new member states.

Breakdown by socio-demographic categories



Analysing the results by socio-demographic results shows us that:

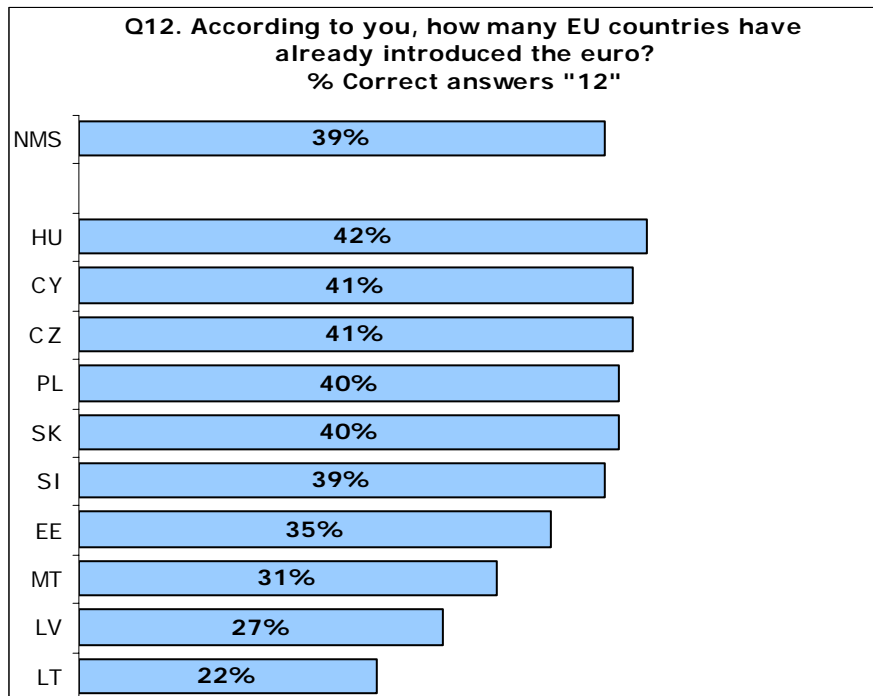
- The youngest populations aged 15 to 24 give highest rates of incorrect answers
- Surprisingly enough, persons with the highest level of education, having studied until the age of 21 or above also give the most incorrect answers within the education category

3.1.2. Knowledge of the number of current euro zone countries

- Weak knowledge of the correct number of euro zone countries -

Respondents were asked to indicate how many EU countries have already introduced the euro. Only 39% of respondents throughout the 10 new member states could indicate the correct answer of 12 EU countries. The rate of non-responses is significant for this question, at a rate of 28%*.

These results show that there is a basic lack of knowledge concerning the euro zone throughout the new member states.



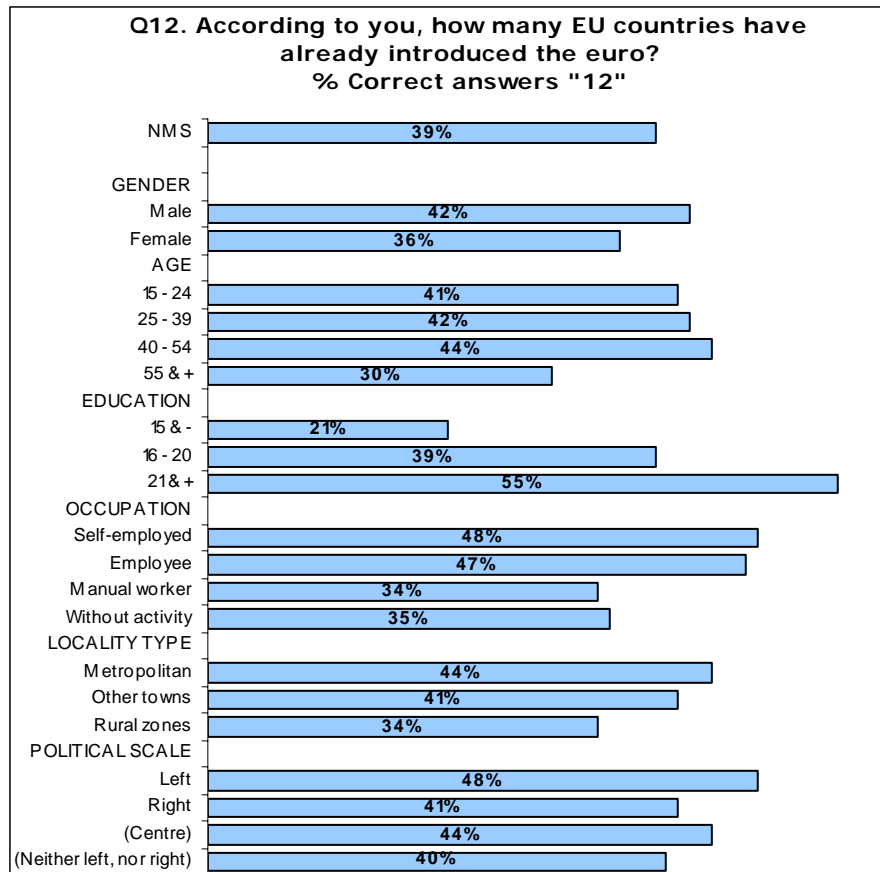
Country results show us that the highest rate of correct answers is found in **Hungary** with 42% of respondents indicating the correct number of countries within the euro-area.

Results from **Cyprus** (41%) and the **Czech Republic** (41%) follow.

The lowest rate of correct answers is found in **Lithuania** and **Latvia** where respectively only 22% and 27% of respondents indicate the correct answer.

* see annexe/tables p.19

Breakdown by socio-demographic categories



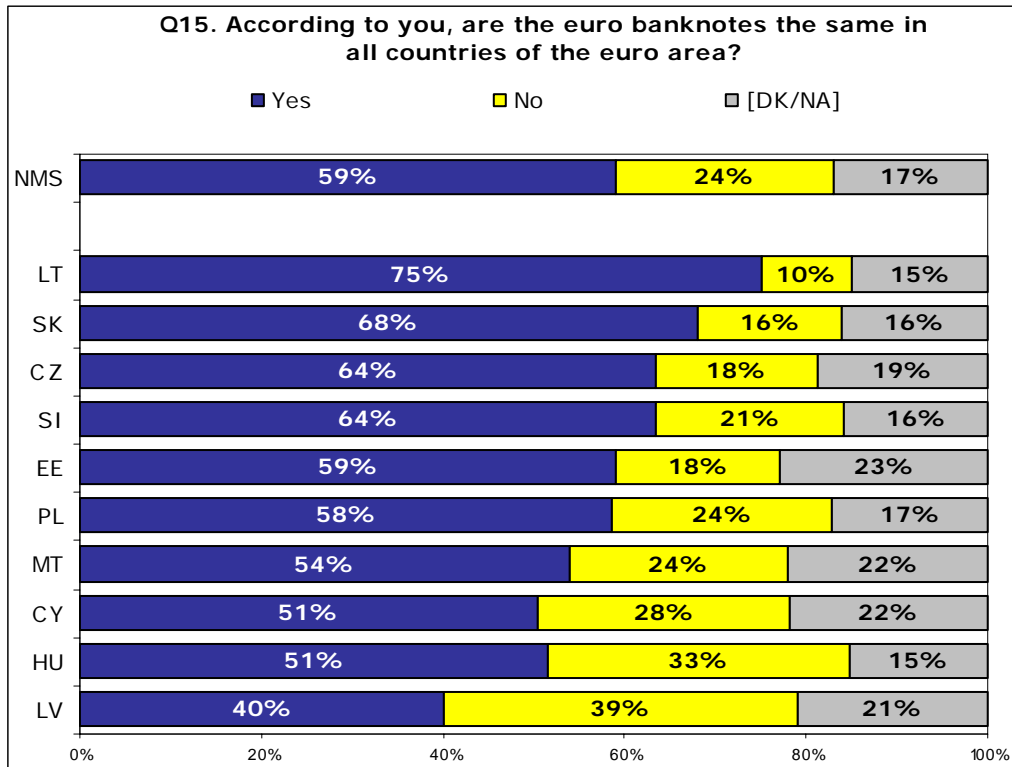
The socio-demographic analysis of the results shows that:

- Men (42%) are more numerous than women (36%) to give the correct number of euro-area countries
- The oldest populations aged 55 and above (30%) have significantly lesser knowledge than the other age groups on this question
- The rate of correct answers increases significantly with the level of education: Only 21% of those who stopped schooling at the age of 15 years or less know the correct answer, against 55% for those who finished their studies at the age of 21 or above
- The self-employed (48%) and employees (47%) have a better knowledge on this question than manual workers (34%) or those without activity (35%)
- Persons living in rural zones (34%) give fewer correct answers than those living in other locality types

3.1.3. Knowledge about euro banknotes

- A majority of citizens are aware that the euro banknotes are the same throughout the euro area -

Only 59% of respondents in the new member states know that the euro banknotes are the same in all countries of the euro area. 24% give the wrong answer.

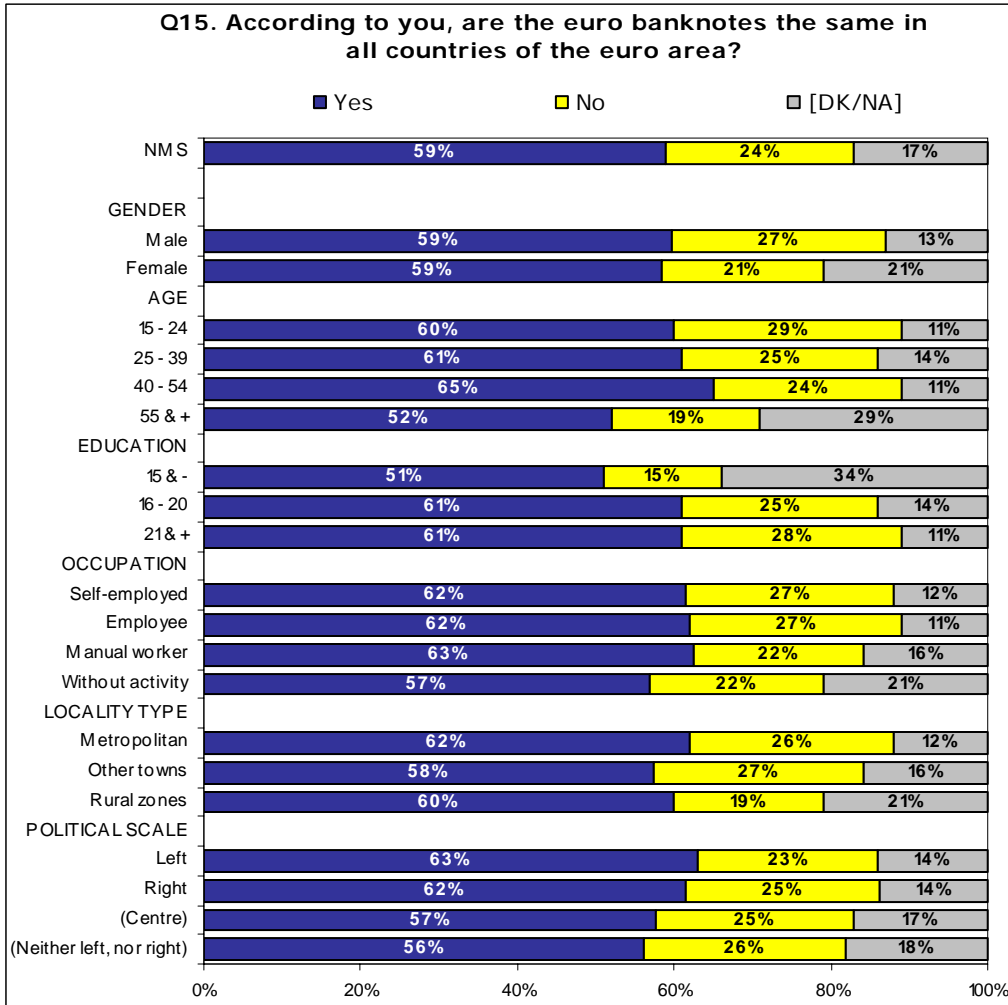


Results by country show us that **Lithuania** has the highest rate of correct answers, at 75%. This rate is 16 percentage points above the new member state average. The **Slovak** result follows with a rate of 68% of correct answers.

The lowest result is found in **Latvia** where only 40% of respondents give the correct answer. The rate of incorrect answers equals 39% while the non-response rate for Latvia amounts to 21%.

The highest non-response rate can be observed in **Estonia** with 23%.

Breakdown by socio-demographic categories

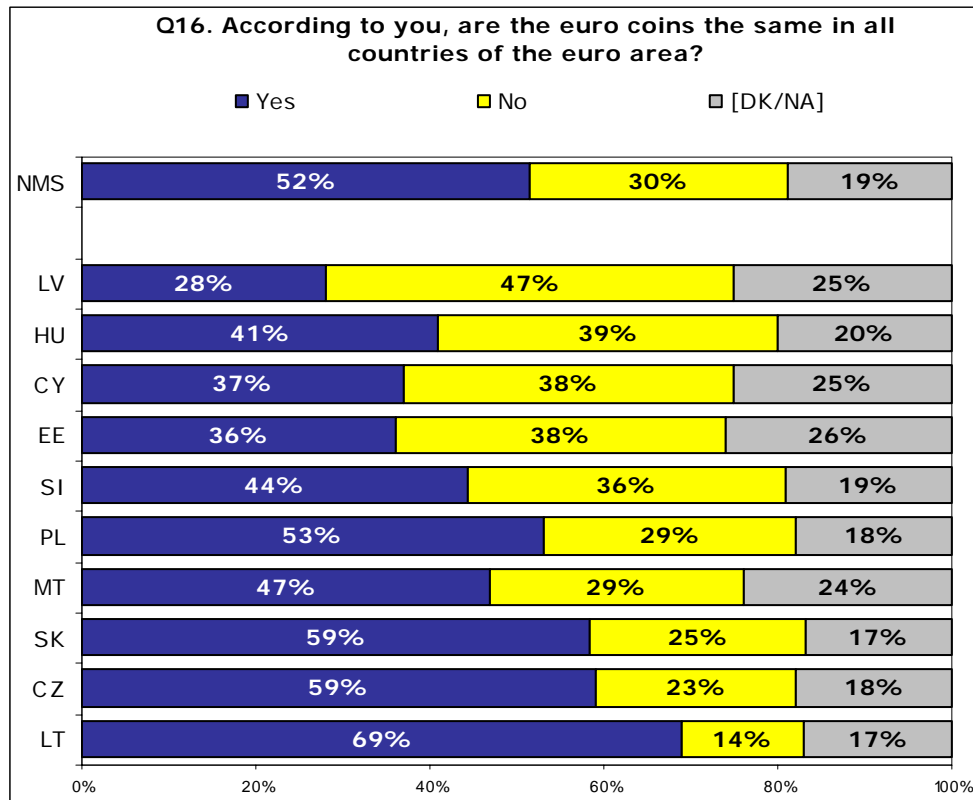


The socio-demographic profile that was described earlier in all knowledge-related issues applies to some extent here as well: the eldest, the less educated and those without a professional activity are fewer to express an accurate knowledge on the euro banknote.

3.1.3. Knowledge about euro coins

- Only a minority of citizens are aware that the euro coins are different in each country -

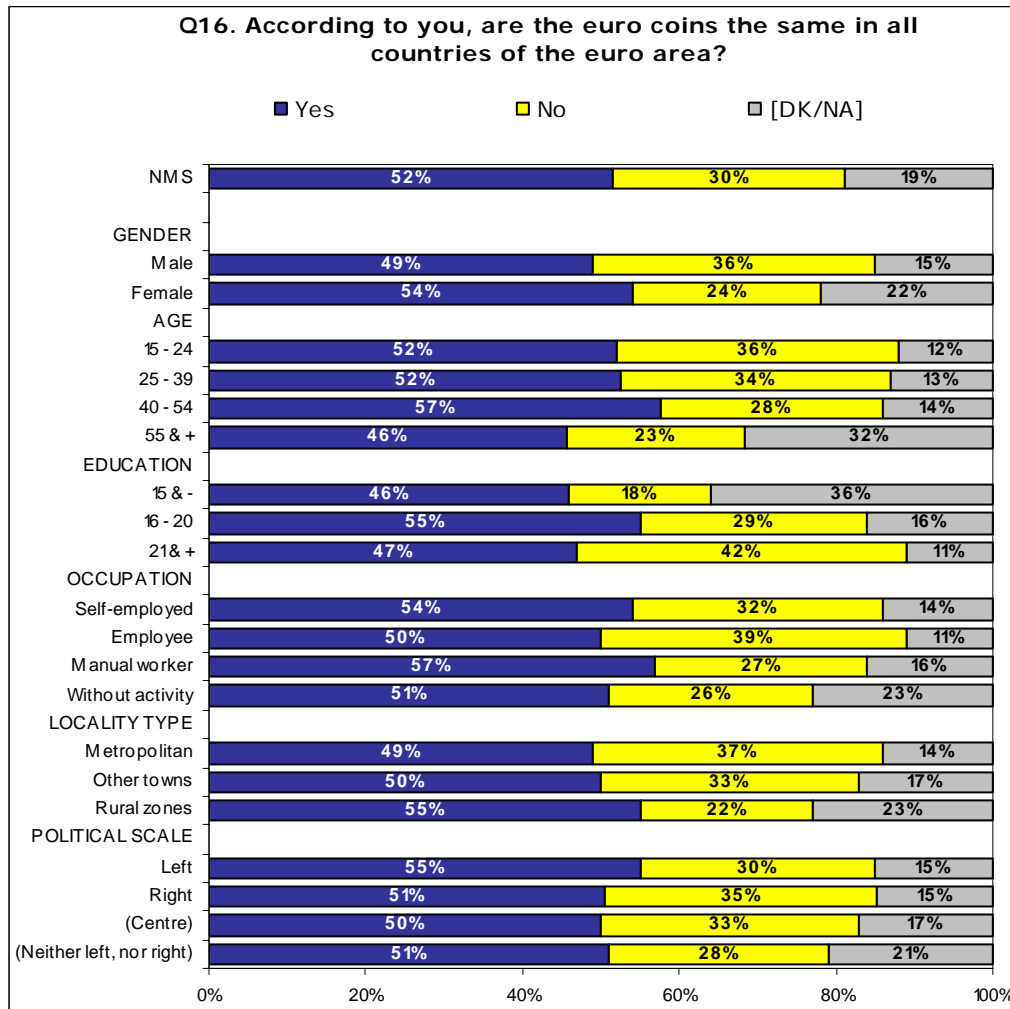
The level of knowledge about euro coins is significantly lower than compared to that of banknotes. Indeed, only 30% of respondents **of the new member states** are aware that the euro coins are not the same in all countries of the euro area.



Country results reveal that **Latvia** has the highest rate of correct answers with 47% of its respondents indicating that the euro coins are not all the same in the euro-area countries. This rate is 17 percentage points above the new member state average. The rate in **Hungary** follows with 39%.

The country where the rate of correct answers is the lowest is **Lithuania** with only 14% of its respondents indicating the correct answer. The **Czech Republic** and **Slovakia** follow with respectively 23% and 25%.

Breakdown by socio-demographic categories



Analysing the results by socio-demographic variables shows us that:

- Men (36%) give significantly more correct answers than women (24%) for this question
- Correct answers decrease with the age of the respondent : while 36% of those aged 15 to 24 years give the correct answer, only 23% of those aged 55 and above do the same
- The higher the level of education, the more correct answers are given: 42% of those with the highest level of education indicate the correct answer against only 18% for those with the lowest level of education
- Persons living in metropolitan areas (37%) give a significantly higher rate of correct answers than those living in rural areas (22%)

3.2. Contact with the euro currency

Source questionnaire: Q13, Q14*

	Have you already		Have you already	
	seen...	used...	seen...	used...
	euro banknotes	euro banknotes	euro coins	euro coins
NMS	73%	49%	66%	50%
CY	85%	76%	82%	77%
CZ	69%	59%	61%	63%
EE	78%	53%	64%	58%
HU	79%	53%	71%	55%
LV	67%	47%	55%	46%
LT	72%	40%	52%	39%
MT	70%	65%	68%	66%
PL	72%	43%	67%	43%
SK	70%	53%	62%	56%
SI	95%	81%	87%	79%
GENDER				
Male	77%	49%	70%	50%
Female	70%	50%	63%	50%
AGE				
15 - 24	83%	52%	80%	54%
25 - 39	80%	53%	73%	55%
40 - 54	80%	53%	73%	52%
55 & +	54%	35%	45%	35%
EDUCATION				
15 & -	53%	31%	46%	33%
16 - 20	75%	48%	68%	49%
21 & +	84%	63%	78%	63%
OCCUPATION				
Self-employed	77%	62%	69%	65%
Employee	87%	58%	79%	59%
Manual worker	75%	42%	65%	42%
Without activity	66%	43%	60%	44%
LOCALITY TYPE				
Metropolitan	78%	55%	71%	57%
Other towns	76%	52%	70%	52%
Rural zones	68%	42%	59%	44%
POLITICAL SCALE				
Left	74%	52%	65%	55%
Right	77%	56%	71%	57%
(Centre)	77%	49%	67%	52%
(Neither left, nor right)	71%	43%	64%	44%

* In order to analyse the exposure compared to the usage of the euro currency we have filtered question Q14 (the usage of banknotes and coins) by persons who responded having already seen euro banknotes or coins in question 13 (Filter Q.13 = Yes).

3.2.1. Euro banknotes

- *Having seen euro banknotes*

A large majority of citizens in **the new member states** indicate that they have already seen euro banknotes. This result represents 73% of the average of the new member states.

Among the individual countries, we can note that **Slovenia** has by far the highest rate of respondents having already seen euro banknotes with a rate of 95%. This rate is 18 percentage points above the new member state average. The results in **Cyprus** and **Hungary** follow with respectively 85% and 79%.

The country with the lowest rate of persons having already seen the euro banknote is **Latvia** with 67%, followed by the **Czech Republic** with 69%.

Breakdown by socio-demographic categories

The socio-demographic analysis of the responses to this question show significant differences between sub-categories:

- Slightly more men (77%) than women (70%) have already seen euro banknotes
- The exposure to euro banknotes seems to decrease with age and to rise significantly with the level of education
- Persons living in metropolitan zones and towns (respectively 78% and 76%) have a higher rate indicating having seen euro banknotes than those living in rural zones (68%)

- *Having used euro banknotes*

When observing the results of the usage of euro banknotes, we can note that the rate for the **average of the new member states** is significantly lower than that for having already seen euro banknotes. Indeed, among those respondents who have already seen euro banknotes, less than half indicate having already used euro banknotes (49%).

Amongst the 10 new member states, **Slovenia** has the highest rate of respondents having used euro banknotes, with 81% of Slovenian respondents declaring to have done so. This rate is 32 percentage points above the new member state average. **Cyprus** follows with 79%.

While the first country, Slovenia, may be exposed to the euro due to the fact that it borders two euro-area countries, Italy and Austria, the exposure of Cyprus can most probably be explained by the high propensity of its residents to travel abroad and to its close ties to Greece, one of the euro-area countries.

Countries with the lowest rates are **Lithuania** (40%), **Poland** (43%) and **Latvia** (47%).

Breakdown by socio-demographic categories

Results by socio-demographic categories show us that:

- Those aged 55 and above have a considerably lower rate of usage of euro banknotes than the other age categories
- There is a significant discrepancy among the levels of education: 31% of those having been to school until the age of 15 or less indicate having used euro banknotes against 63% for those having studied until the age of 21 or above
- The self-employed and employees are more numerous than manual workers or those without activity to have used euro banknotes
- Persons living in rural zones seem less exposed to the usage of euro banknotes

3.2.2. Euro coins

- *Having already seen euro coins*

The rate of persons having already seen euro coins is somewhat lower than that for euro banknotes but represents nevertheless a clear majority of citizens in the **new member states**, at 66%.

As we saw for the euro banknotes, country results show once again that **Slovenia** has the highest rate of respondents having already seen euro coins, at 87%. This rate is 21 percentage points above the new member state average. The rate in **Cyprus** follows with 82%.

The lowest rates are to be found in **Lithuania** (52%) where just over half of respondents have already seen euro coins. The result in **Latvia** follows with 55%.

Breakdown by socio-demographic categories

The exposure to euro coins reveals the same socio-demographic patterns as for the euro bank notes:

- Men (70%) more than women (63%) have seen euro coins
- Again the oldest populations are the least to have seen euro coins, at 45% against 80% for the youngest aged populations
- The rate of persons having seen euro coins rises with the level of education
- Employees are considerably more numerous to have seen euro coins
- Persons living in rural zones are less exposed to euro coins

- *Having already used euro coins*

Among respondents in **the new member states** having already seen euro coins, half of them indicate also having used euro coins (50%).

Again, **Slovenia** (79%) and **Cyprus** (77%) have the highest rates when observing the country results.

Lithuania with only 39% has the lowest rate of usage of euro coins. **Poland** and **Latvia** follow with respectively 43% and 46%.

Breakdown by socio-demographic categories

The breakdown by socio-demographic categories shows us that:

- The eldest have the lowest rate of usage of euro coins
- The usage of euro coins rises with the education level of respondents
- The self-employed and employees have already used euro coins more than manual workers and those without a professional activity
- As observed for euro banknotes, populations in rural zones have a lower usage of euro coins than populations in other locality types

3.3. Where the usage of the euro currency takes place

Source questionnaire: Q14 bis & Q14 ter

	You said you already used <u>euro banknotes</u> . Was it...			You said you already used <u>euro coins</u> . Was it...		
	In (OUR COUNTRY)	Abroad	In (OUR COUNTRY) and abroad	In (OUR COUNTRY)	Abroad	In (OUR COUNTRY) and abroad
NMS	18%	62%	19%	15%	67%	18%
CY	2%	94%	3%	2%	95%	3%
CZ	4%	86%	10%	3%	86%	9%
EE	18%	71%	11%	16%	74%	10%
HU	11%	74%	15%	7%	78%	15%
LV	34%	48%	18%	27%	56%	17%
LT	31%	47%	20%	20%	57%	22%
MT	4%	88%	8%	4%	89%	7%
PL	28%	48%	24%	24%	52%	23%
SK	6%	75%	18%	4%	81%	13%
SI	8%	67%	25%	5%	73%	22%
GENDER						
Male	16%	63%	20%	13%	67%	19%
Female	20%	62%	18%	16%	67%	16%
AGE						
15 - 24	12%	71%	16%	13%	72%	14%
25 - 39	16%	63%	21%	12%	68%	19%
40 - 54	22%	55%	22%	18%	59%	22%
55 & +	24%	63%	13%	16%	72%	12%
EDUCATION						
15 & -	19%	63%	18%	14%	67%	19%
16 - 20	19%	61%	20%	16%	65%	19%
21 & +	16%	67%	17%	12%	72%	15%
OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	23%	59%	18%	19%	62%	18%
Employee	15%	66%	19%	11%	71%	18%
Manual worker	22%	54%	21%	17%	62%	19%
Without activity	19%	62%	19%	16%	66%	18%
LOCALITY TYPE						
Metropolitan	13%	72%	15%	13%	73%	12%
Other towns	17%	64%	19%	13%	69%	18%
Rural zones	24%	54%	22%	19%	59%	21%
POLITICAL SCALE						
Left	15%	62%	22%	12%	65%	22%
Right	13%	69%	18%	12%	72%	16%
(Centre)	16%	70%	14%	12%	77%	10%
(Neither left, nor right)	21%	63%	16%	17%	67%	16%

- Citizens have mostly used the euro currency abroad –

As one could have expected it, among citizens who indicate having already used the euro currency, this usage has mostly taken place abroad. 62% of respondents in the **new member states** indicate having used euro banknotes abroad, while this rate rises to 67% for the usage of euro coins.

Only 18% of respondents have used euro banknotes and 15% euro coins at home in their country.

Slightly more respondents answered that they have used the euro currency both at home and abroad: 19% for euro banknotes and 18% for euro coins.

We can thus conclude that the euro is mainly used when travelling abroad and that the presence and the usage of the euro currency in the new member states remains insignificant.

Country results show us that **Cypriots** who have already used euro banknotes and coins have done so almost exclusively abroad, with a rate of 94% for the usage of euro banknotes and 95% for euro coins. The same remark can be made for the **Czech Republic** and **Malta** where a very large majority indicates having used the euro currency abroad.

The case of **Slovenia**, where we observed the highest rate of the euro currency usage, is somewhat different since the rate of this usage at home and abroad represents approximately one fourth of the euro users (25% for banknotes and 22% for euro coins).

In **Latvia** and **Lithuania**, the usage of the euro currency in the country itself is higher than in other countries, since it represents over 30% for euro banknotes and over 20% for euro coins. **Poland** has similarly high rates of usage of the euro at home (28% for banknotes and 24% for coins).

Breakdown by socio-demographic categories

The results by socio-demographic categories do not show any significant disparities.

We can however note that among persons living in rural zones who have already used the euro, it seems that a more considerable number have used the euro at home in their country than persons living in other locality types.

4. Informing citizens on the euro

In this final chapter, we will analyse the theme of information and the euro. In a first part we will analyse the level of information of citizens and which information vectors citizens prefer to be informed through. Then we will focus on the information campaigns and dual display of prices.

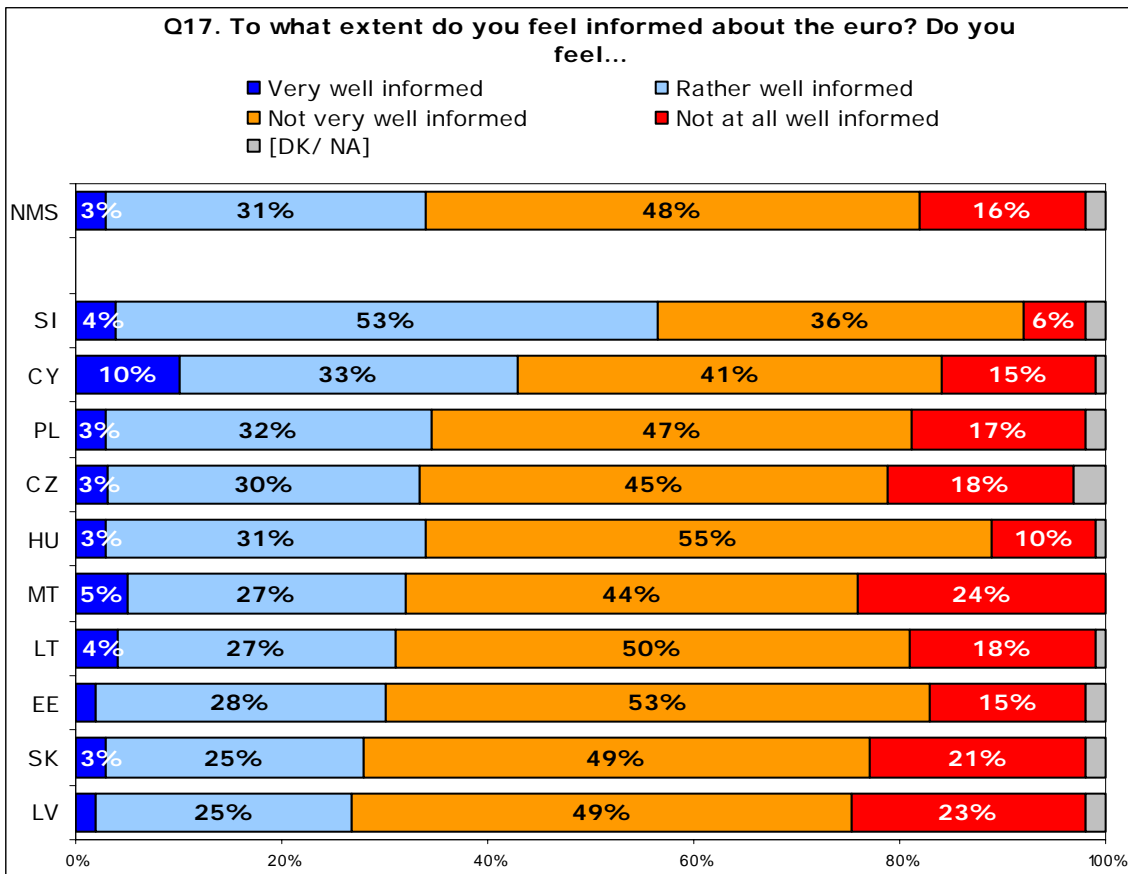
4.1. Level and vector of information

Source questionnaire: Q17, Q18, Q19, Q20, Q22 d-e-f

4.1.1. The overall feeling of information

- A rather low level of information about the euro -

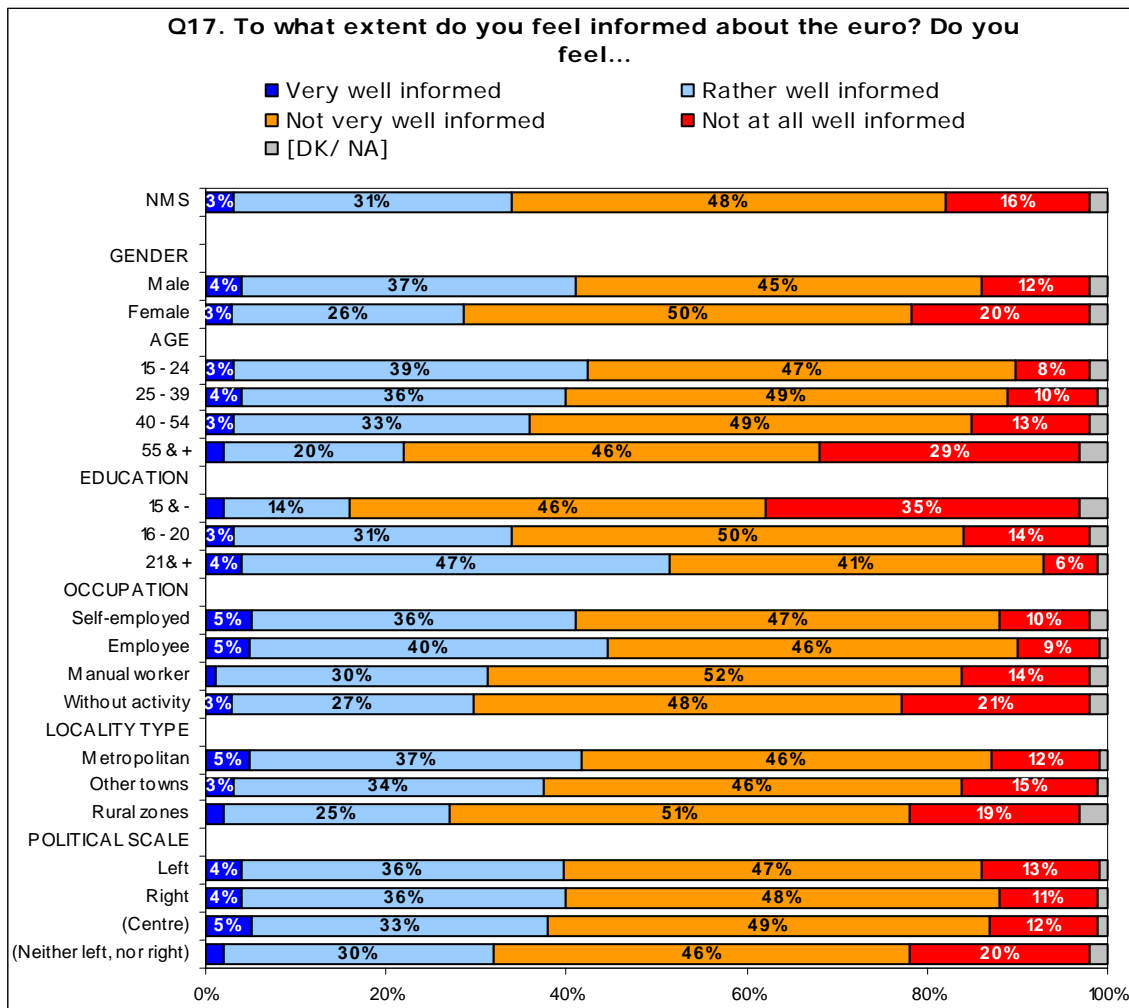
When asked how well informed citizens are about the euro, only a third of respondents feel rather well informed (31%). Those who feel very well informed represent only a very small proportion of the population in the new member states (3%). A relative majority of 48% of the citizens claims not to be very well informed, while another 16% indicate that they are not at all well informed. Thus, the proportion of respondents not well informed constitutes a clear majority of citizens in the new member states with a total of 64%.



Analysing the results country by country, we can note that only in **Slovenia** do we find a clear majority of citizens well informed about the euro, at a rate of 57%. This rate is 23 percentage points above the new member state average and shows that Slovenians are considerably more informed than the other new member states citizens.

The lowest rate of informed respondents can be found in **Latvia** where only 27% of the population is well informed about the single currency. **Slovakia** and **Estonia** follow with respectively 28% and 30% of well informed respondents.

Breakdown by socio-demographic categories



The analysis of results by socio-demographic variables reveals that:

- Men (41%) feel clearly more informed than women (29%) about the euro
- The younger the population the more one feels well informed about the euro: 42% of those aged 15 to 24 feel well informed against 22% for those aged 55 and above

- The higher the level of education, the more one is informed about the euro. 51% of those having studied until the age of 21 or above feel well informed against only 16% for those having been to school until the age of 15 or less
- The self-employed (41%) and employees (45%) feel more informed about the euro than manual workers (32%) or those without a professional activity (30%)
- People living in metropolitan areas (42%) feel more informed than persons from rural areas (27%)

4.1.2. Timeframe for being informed on the euro

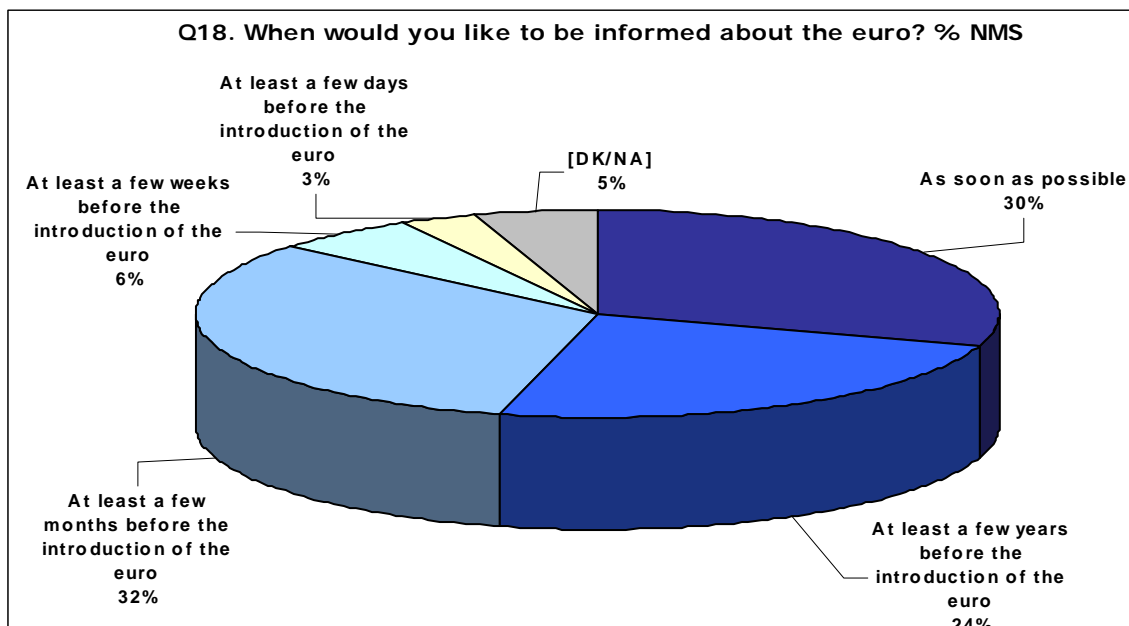
- Citizens would rather be informed earlier than later -

Results show that citizens would like to be informed about the euro much in advance rather than on the eve of the introduction of the euro.

30% of respondents indicate that they would like to be informed as soon as possible, while 24% prefer to be informed at least a few years before the introduction of the euro.

On the other hand certain respondents are not in such a hurry to receive information on the euro: 32% would like to be informed at least a few months before the introduction of the euro, 6% a few weeks before and 3% only a few days before this introduction.

These results show that a majority of citizens throughout the new member states seek to be informed far earlier than the day of the introduction of the euro in their country and that there is an apparent request for more information already today.



4.1.3. Preferred channels for information and campaigns

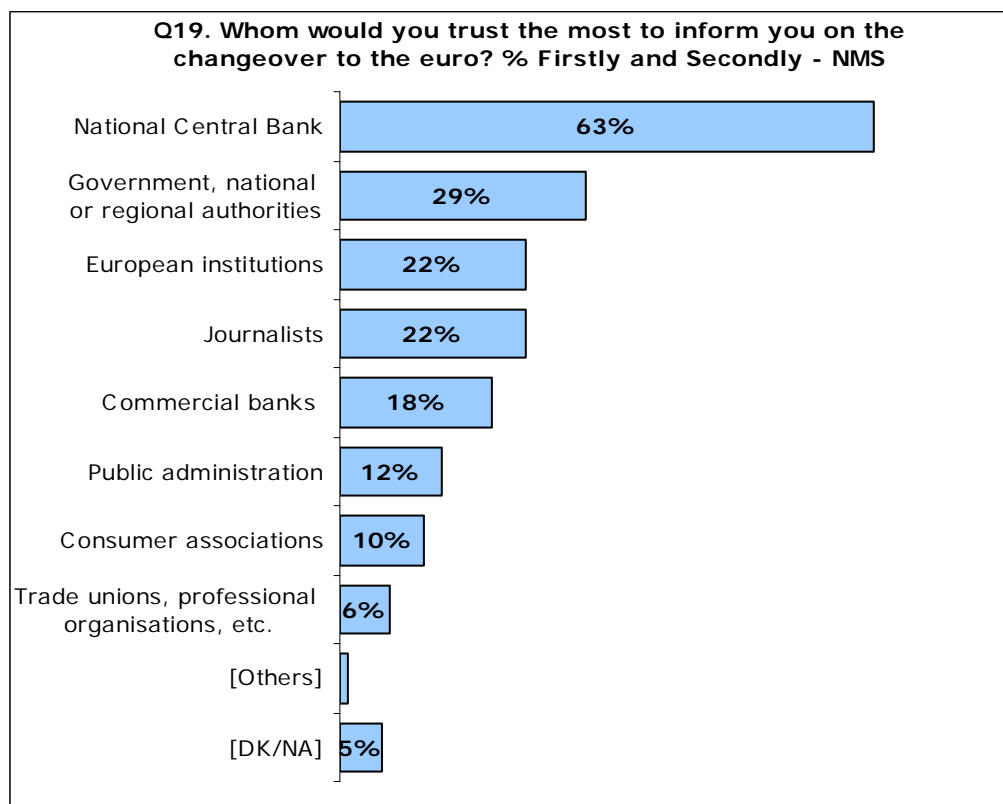
- National central banks are the most trustworthy information channels -

When asked whom citizens would trust the most to inform them on the changeover to the euro, it appears that respondents largely choose their national central bank as the most trustworthy institution. Indeed, a significant majority of 63% of respondents throughout **the new member states** indicate this institution as their preferred vector of information for the changeover to the euro.

The Government, national or regional authorities follow with 29% of the citizens' preference.

The European institutions are only placed in third position as most trustworthy to provide information on the changeover, with just 22% of the average of the new member states.

It is interesting to note that commercial banks opposed to the national central banks only receive 18% of preference, a rate which possibly points out to the low confidence by citizens of the new member states in these private financial institutions.



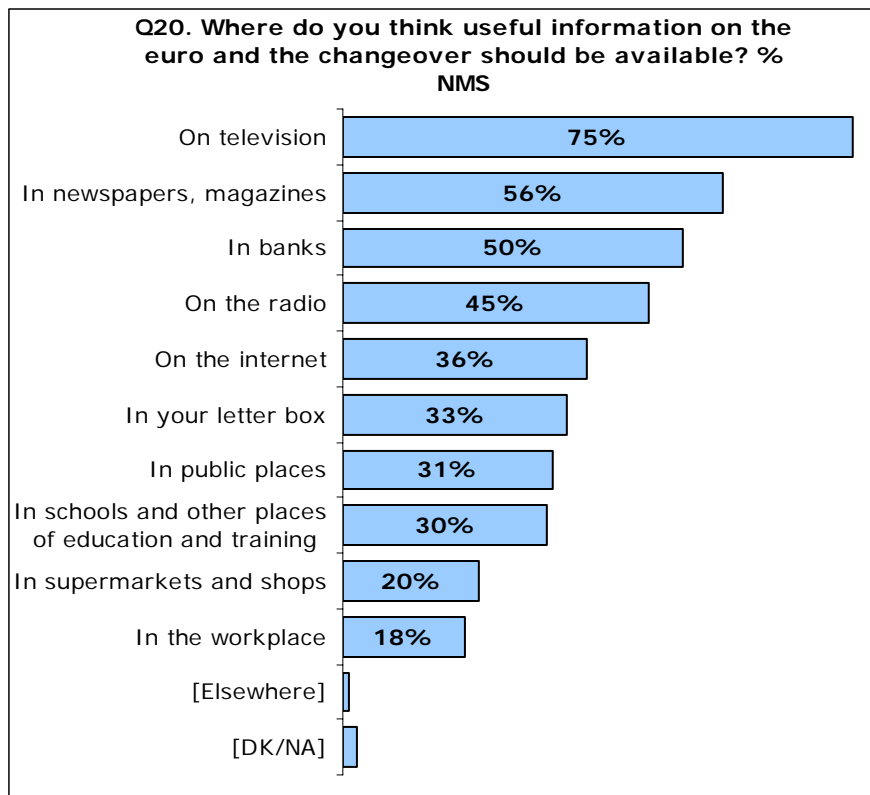
Further tested vectors of information essential to prepare oneself for the euro show that citizens in the new member states find TV spots showing information campaigns essential, but also, although to a somewhat lesser extent, radio spots and leaflets or brochures presenting information on the euro. The table below shows the rates at which respondents find these channels for information campaigns essential.

Q.22 ...Essential of not essential to prepare yourself for the euro?

Information campaign actions	% Essential
TV spots	78%
Radio spots	66%
Leaflets/Brochures	64%

4.1.4. Where the information should be made available

- Television is considered the main provider of information on the changeover -



When asked where useful information on the euro and the changeover should be made available, most respondents indicate the television, with a rate of 75%. Newspapers and magazines follow with 56%. Respondents have a tendency to usually prefer mass media in order to get informed.

Banks also receive quite a high rate with 50% of respondents who indicate that useful information should be found in these financial institutions.

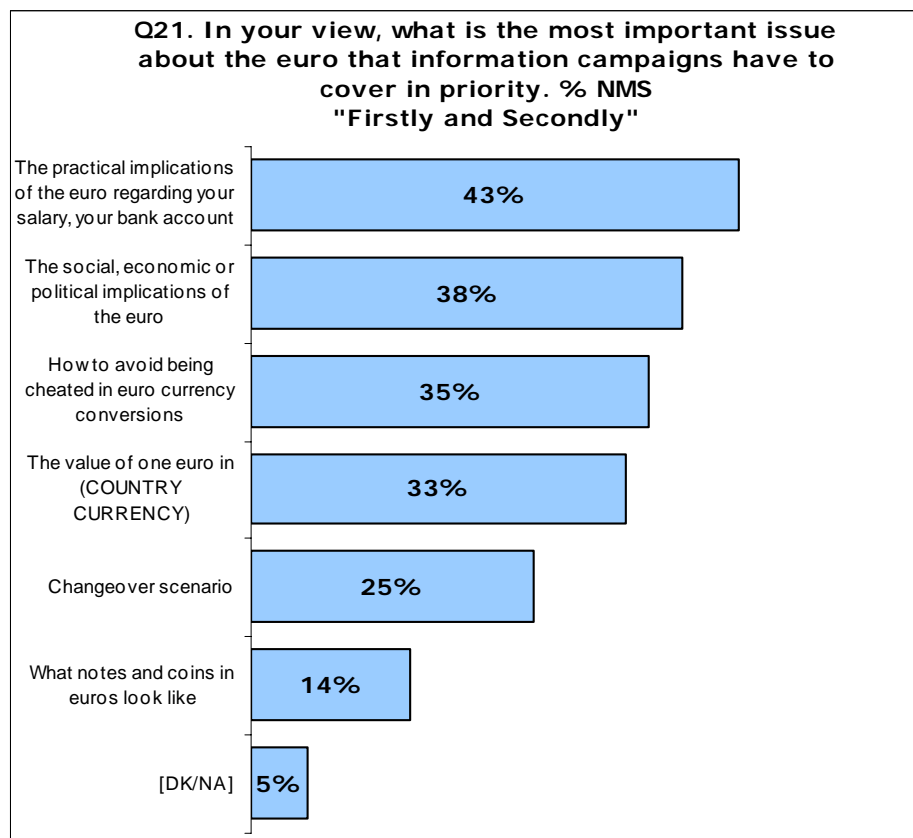
On the other hand, the workplace as well as supermarkets and shops receive very little approval for places where one could get information on the euro.

4.2. Information campaigns

Source questionnaire: Q21, Q22

4.2.1. Main issue to be developed by the information campaigns

Respondents were asked to indicate what the most important issue about the euro is that the information campaigns should cover in priority.



Results of the survey show that citizens in the new member states believe that the practical implications of the euro regarding their salary and their bank account is the issue the information campaigns should focus on in priority, at a rate of 43% of respondents. Indeed, this issue is something that concerns people directly, since people depend on their income mainly to support their daily lives.

In this sense, people are keen to know what changes the euro may bring to their salary, their bank account, etc.

The second most important issue concerns the social, economic or political implications of the euro. 38% of respondents throughout the ten countries indicate this issue. This is a more general topic, which deals with the way the introduction of the euro will influence the situation in the country and its influence on peoples' daily lives.

Information on how to avoid being cheated in euro currency conversions is also an issue which is considered important by 35% of the respondents. As we saw earlier in this report, the main fear of citizens in the new member states linked to the euro changeover is the possibility of being abused price-wise or cheated on during the changeover.

Respondents seem also to be interested in being informed on the value of one euro in their country's currency. An information campaign using dual display of prices could in this case be considered as necessary.

The issue that has the lowest priority in the opinion of respondents is the information on what euro notes and coins actually look like, since only 14% of respondents indicate this issue to be a priority. As long as the introduction of the euro remains an event that may take place in the long term, people may not necessarily need to know in priority what this currency looks like.

Finally, the information on the actual changeover scenario itself is only regarded as a priority by one fourth of all respondents. It seems that, as long as citizens are not aware of an approximate date for the introduction of the euro, issues such as this one are not considered a priority.

4.2.2. Focus on dual display

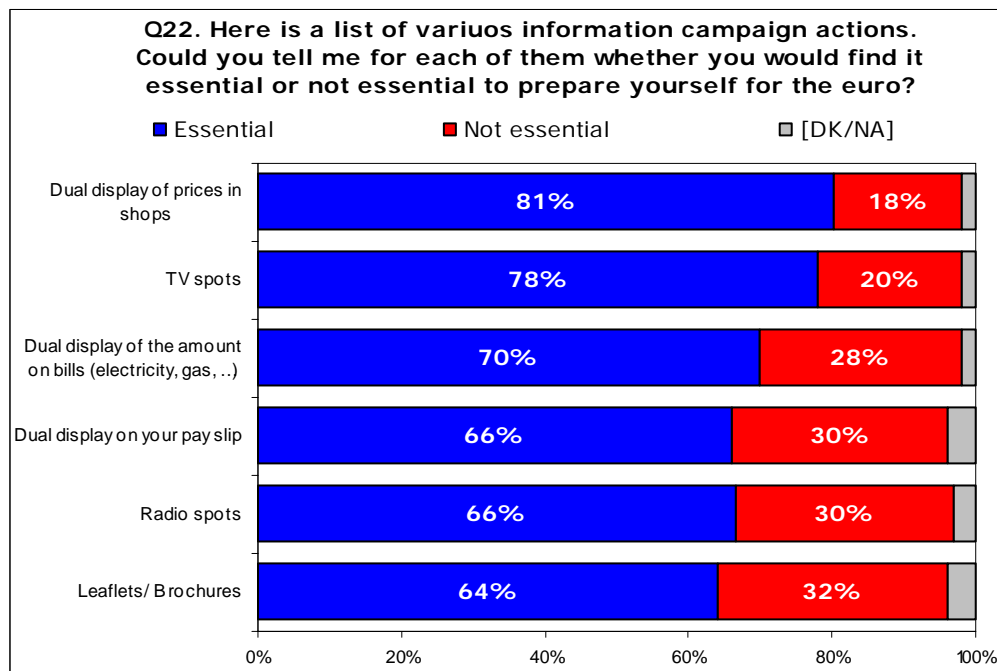
- Dual display of prices in shops considered most essential –

In order to prepare themselves for the euro it is interesting to observe what citizens in **the new member states** think about the specific information campaign action consisting of a dual display of the national currency and euros.

Among the different dual display scenarios, 81% of respondents find the dual display of prices in shops essential. This information campaign action receives very much support since it allows citizens to get accustomed to the euro while buying basic products to be used in their daily lives.

The dual display of amounts on bills such as electricity or gas bills is also considered by a majority of respondents (70%) to be essential, however somewhat less than the scenario studied above.

Finally the dual display on ones pay slip is considered essential by 66% of respondents, representing yet again the opinion of the majority although considerably less than the dual display of prices in shops.



As we noted earlier, TV spots but also radio spots and leaflets/brochures are also considered to be essential vectors for information campaign actions in order to prepare citizens for the euro.

CONCLUSION

The introduction of the euro in the new member states is the final step of a multi-stage convergence process and can only be reached in the medium or long term, even by those countries that have made the most progress so far.

With this in mind, we can presume that respondents of this survey are somewhat influenced by this scenario and the vagueness as to when the euro will actually be introduced.

This is mainly confirmed by the rather **low level of interest** that is shown for the introduction of the euro, since only half of the citizens indicate being interested in this topic. Furthermore, citizens seem divided as to the positive and negative consequences of the introduction of the euro at a national level as well as on a personal level.

There is also no real enthusiasm for the adoption of the euro: again, citizens are divided on whether they are happy or not that the euro will replace their national currency, and they seem to be in no hurry to introduce the European single currency quite yet.

On the other hand, most citizens in the new member states seem to acknowledge the practical consequences of the introduction of the euro, although they also fear above all abuses and cheating on prices during the changeover.

The analysis of the results has also shown us that the **knowledge about the euro and its adoption is rather low** in the new member states.

The euro is however not completely unfamiliar since most citizens have already seen it (banknotes and coins) even though its usage is significantly lower.

Furthermore, **most citizens indicate that they do not feel well informed about the euro**, and most of them request to be informed well ahead of the introduction of the single currency in their country. For this, respondents trust their national central bank in majority, far ahead of any other institutions.

For most citizens, the priority of information campaigns should mainly focus on the practical implications of the euro regarding their salary, bank account, etc., and that in their opinion, the dual display of prices is the most essential information campaign action in order to prepare the population for the euro.

We can conclude that the results of this survey do not express any wide-scale enthusiasm for the euro, but that no real skepticism towards the euro has been evoked either.

There is a real demand by the citizens in these new member states to be further informed on the euro. Although the public is in no hurry to adopt the euro, citizens indicate that they would like to be prepared well in time before this eventual changeover to the single currency takes place.

ANNEXES

Q1. Personnellement, diriez vous que l'introduction de l'euro en (NOTRE PAYS) est un sujet qui vous intéresse? Etes- vous:

Q1. Personally, would you say that the introduction of the euro in (OUR COUNTRY) is a topic that you are interested in? Are you:

Q1.	Total	Très intéressé / Very interested	Plutôt intéressé / Rather interested	Plutôt pas intéressé / Rather not interested	Pas du tout intéressé / Not at all interested	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]	Intéressé / Interested	Pas intéressé / Not interested
NEM/NMS	10102	11%	39%	29%	19%	2%	50%	48%
NEM / NMS								
CYPRUS	1000	30%	42%	13%	13%	2%	72%	26%
CZECH REP.	1058	11%	36%	33%	19%	1%	48%	52%
ESTONIA	1006	11%	43%	23%	16%	7%	53%	39%
HUNGARY	1000	19%	49%	20%	9%	2%	69%	29%
LATVIA	1001	4%	37%	37%	19%	4%	41%	56%
LITHUANIA	1029	13%	48%	18%	19%	1%	61%	37%
MALTA	1000	19%	42%	24%	12%	3%	61%	37%
POLAND	1000	8%	34%	33%	23%	2%	42%	56%
SLOVAKIA	1008	14%	46%	25%	13%	2%	60%	38%
SLOVENIA	1000	13%	49%	25%	12%	2%	62%	37%
SEXE/ GENDER								
Homme / male	4810	13%	39%	27%	18%	2%	52%	45%
Femme / Female	5292	9%	39%	31%	19%	2%	47%	50%
Age								
15 - 24	1952	11%	42%	33%	12%	1%	53%	45%
25 - 39	2561	13%	44%	26%	16%	2%	57%	41%
40 - 54	2657	11%	37%	31%	19%	2%	48%	50%
55 & +	2932	8%	35%	29%	26%	3%	43%	54%
EDUCATION								
15 & -	1573	7%	27%	30%	33%	4%	33%	63%
16 - 20	6530	10%	40%	31%	17%	2%	50%	48%
21 & +	1836	17%	45%	25%	11%	2%	63%	36%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION								
Indépendant / Self-employed	890	20%	38%	23%	16%	2%	58%	39%
Employé / Employee	2421	16%	46%	25%	12%	2%	61%	37%
Ouvrier / Manual worker	1262	7%	36%	34%	21%	2%	44%	55%
Sans profession / Without activity	5499	8%	37%	31%	22%	2%	45%	53%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE								
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1540	14%	42%	28%	15%	2%	56%	42%
Autres villes / Other towns	4826	11%	40%	28%	19%	2%	51%	47%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	3737	9%	36%	32%	20%	2%	46%	52%
ECHELLE POLITIQUE/ POLITICAL SCALE								
A gauche / Left	1814	13%	44%	27%	15%	1%	57%	42%
A droite / Right	2401	14%	48%	25%	13%	1%	61%	38%
(Au centre) / (Centre)	683	17%	40%	27%	14%	1%	57%	42%
(Ni à gauche, ni à droite) / (Neither left, nor right)	2729	7%	34%	33%	23%	3%	40%	56%

Q2. Pensez-vous que l'introduction de l'euro aura des conséquences positives ou négatives pour (NOTRE PAYS)?

Q2. Do you think the introduction of the euro would have positive or negative consequences for (OUR COUNTRY)?

Q2.	Total	Conseq. très positives / Very positive conseq.	Conseq. plutôt positives / Rather positive conseq.	Conseq. plutôt négatives / Rather negative conseq.	Conseq. très négatives / Very negative conseq.	[NSP/SR] / [DK/NA]	Conseq. positives / Positive conseq.	Conseq. négatives / Negative conseq.
NEM/NMS	10102	6%	38%	30%	11%	15%	44%	41%
NEM / NMS								
CYPRUS	1000	8%	41%	29%	10%	12%	49%	39%
CZECH REP.	1058	8%	37%	30%	11%	14%	45%	42%
ESTONIA	1006	4%	40%	32%	8%	16%	44%	40%
HUNGARY	1000	9%	45%	27%	6%	13%	54%	32%
LATVIA	1001	3%	35%	32%	9%	21%	38%	41%
LITHUANIA	1029	5%	40%	29%	11%	14%	45%	41%
MALTA	1000	6%	30%	33%	11%	21%	35%	44%
POLAND	1000	5%	36%	31%	12%	16%	41%	44%
SLOVAKIA	1008	7%	42%	30%	8%	13%	49%	38%
SLOVENIA	1000	7%	49%	27%	5%	12%	56%	32%
SEXE/ GENDER								
Homme / male	4810	8%	40%	29%	10%	12%	48%	39%
Femme / Female	5292	4%	37%	31%	11%	17%	41%	42%
Age								
15 - 24	1952	7%	47%	29%	6%	11%	54%	35%
25 - 39	2561	6%	43%	30%	10%	11%	49%	39%
40 - 54	2657	6%	38%	31%	11%	15%	44%	42%
55 & +	2932	6%	29%	31%	14%	21%	35%	45%
EDUCATION								
15 & -	1573	3%	27%	29%	14%	26%	30%	44%
16 - 20	6530	6%	39%	31%	11%	13%	45%	42%
21 & +	1836	7%	48%	27%	6%	12%	55%	33%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION								
Indépendant / Self-employed	890	11%	45%	27%	9%	8%	56%	36%
Employé / Employee	2421	5%	43%	30%	9%	12%	49%	39%
Ouvrier / Manual worker	1262	4%	38%	33%	12%	12%	42%	46%
Sans profession / Without activity	5499	6%	35%	30%	11%	18%	41%	41%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE								
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1540	7%	41%	30%	9%	13%	48%	39%
Autres villes / Other towns	4826	6%	37%	31%	12%	14%	43%	43%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	3737	6%	39%	30%	9%	17%	44%	38%
ECHELLE POLITIQUE/ POLITICAL SCALE								
A gauche / Left	1814	8%	41%	31%	12%	8%	49%	43%
A droite / Right	2401	8%	45%	27%	10%	10%	53%	37%
(Au centre) / (Centre)	683	8%	39%	32%	9%	12%	47%	41%
(Ni à gauche, ni à droite) / (Neither left, nor right)	2729	4%	34%	33%	10%	20%	37%	43%

Q3. Pour vous personnellement, pensez-vous que cela serait positif ou négatif si l'euro était introduit ?

Q3. For you personally, do you think that it would be positive or negative if the euro would be introduced?

Q3.	Total	Très positif / Very positive	Plutôt positif / Rather positive	Plutôt négatif / Rather negative	Très négatif / Very negative	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]	Positif / Positive	Négatif / Negative
NEM/NMS	10102	6%	34%	31%	13%	16%	40%	45%
NEM / NMS								
CYPRUS	1000	10%	41%	26%	11%	11%	52%	38%
CZECH REP.	1058	9%	32%	31%	14%	13%	42%	45%
ESTONIA	1006	5%	39%	32%	10%	14%	44%	42%
HUNGARY	1000	9%	42%	25%	6%	18%	51%	31%
LATVIA	1001	3%	41%	31%	11%	15%	44%	41%
LITHUANIA	1029	8%	36%	28%	11%	17%	44%	40%
MALTA	1000	8%	34%	31%	10%	16%	42%	41%
POLAND	1000	5%	29%	34%	16%	16%	34%	50%
SLOVAKIA	1008	7%	40%	31%	11%	12%	47%	41%
SLOVENIA	1000	6%	45%	26%	5%	17%	51%	31%
SEXE/ GENDER								
Homme / male	4810	8%	38%	28%	12%	14%	46%	41%
Femme / Female	5292	5%	29%	34%	14%	17%	34%	48%
Age								
15 - 24	1952	10%	44%	29%	5%	12%	54%	35%
25 - 39	2561	6%	42%	31%	11%	11%	48%	42%
40 - 54	2657	7%	30%	31%	15%	17%	37%	46%
55 & +	2932	4%	22%	34%	19%	21%	26%	53%
EDUCATION								
15 & -	1573	3%	21%	33%	18%	24%	25%	51%
16 - 20	6530	7%	34%	32%	13%	14%	40%	45%
21 & +	1836	8%	43%	28%	8%	12%	52%	36%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION								
Indépendant / Self-employed	890	11%	38%	28%	9%	14%	49%	37%
Employé / Employee	2421	7%	40%	29%	12%	12%	47%	41%
Ouvrier / Manual worker	1262	4%	34%	34%	14%	14%	38%	48%
Sans profession / Without activity	5499	6%	30%	33%	14%	18%	36%	47%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE								
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1540	7%	35%	32%	10%	16%	42%	42%
Autres villes / Other towns	4826	6%	33%	30%	16%	15%	39%	46%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	3737	6%	34%	33%	12%	15%	40%	44%
ECHELLE POLITIQUE/ POLITICAL SCALE								
A gauche / Left	1814	7%	37%	31%	14%	12%	44%	44%
A droite / Right	2401	10%	40%	27%	13%	10%	50%	40%
(Au centre) / (Centre)	683	6%	38%	35%	10%	10%	44%	45%
(Ni à gauche, ni à droite) / (Neither left, nor right)	2729	4%	29%	34%	13%	20%	33%	47%

Q4. De manière générale, les personnes que vous connaissez personnellement sont elles plus en faveur ou contre l'idée d'introduire l'euro en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

Q4. Generally speaking, are most people you personally know more in favour or against the idea of introducing the euro in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Q4.	Total	Très en faveur de son intro. / Very much in favour of its intro.	Plutôt en faveur de son intro. / Rather in favour of its intro.	Plutôt contre son intro. / Rather against its intro.	Tout à fait contre son intro. / Very much against its intro.	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]	En faveur de son intro. / In favour of its intro.	Contre son intro. / Against its intro.
NEM/NMS	10102	6%	33%	30%	10%	20%	39%	41%
NEM / NMS								
CYPRUS	1000	7%	32%	26%	10%	26%	38%	36%
CZECH REP.	1058	8%	32%	38%	11%	12%	40%	48%
ESTONIA	1006	4%	34%	30%	12%	21%	38%	41%
HUNGARY	1000	9%	46%	19%	3%	22%	55%	22%
LATVIA	1001	2%	29%	35%	8%	25%	31%	44%
LITHUANIA	1029	5%	34%	30%	10%	21%	38%	40%
MALTA	1000	9%	24%	33%	13%	21%	33%	46%
POLAND	1000	6%	28%	31%	13%	22%	34%	45%
SLOVAKIA	1008	5%	40%	32%	5%	17%	45%	38%
SLOVENIA	1000	5%	52%	19%	3%	21%	57%	22%
SEXE/ GENDER								
Homme / male	4810	8%	35%	29%	9%	20%	43%	37%
Femme / Female	5292	5%	31%	32%	12%	21%	36%	43%
Age								
15 - 24	1952	10%	41%	29%	5%	15%	51%	34%
25 - 39	2561	6%	37%	30%	10%	16%	44%	40%
40 - 54	2657	5%	31%	32%	10%	22%	37%	42%
55 & +	2932	5%	25%	30%	15%	26%	29%	44%
EDUCATION								
15 & -	1573	4%	25%	28%	15%	29%	29%	43%
16 - 20	6530	7%	33%	31%	10%	19%	40%	42%
21 & +	1836	8%	38%	28%	7%	19%	46%	35%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION								
Indépendant / Self-employed	890	7%	33%	27%	8%	25%	40%	34%
Employé / Employee	2421	7%	36%	32%	8%	18%	43%	40%
Ouvrier / Manual worker	1262	4%	31%	35%	13%	17%	35%	48%
Sans profession / Without activity	5499	7%	31%	29%	11%	21%	38%	40%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE								
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1540	6%	35%	32%	7%	21%	40%	39%
Autres villes / Other towns	4826	6%	32%	31%	12%	19%	38%	43%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	3737	7%	33%	29%	9%	22%	40%	38%
ECHELLE POLITIQUE/ POLITICAL SCALE								
A gauche / Left	1814	6%	40%	32%	9%	13%	46%	41%
A droite / Right	2401	8%	38%	29%	10%	14%	46%	40%
(Au centre) / (Centre)	683	6%	40%	29%	8%	18%	45%	37%
(Ni à gauche, ni à droite) / (Neither left, nor right)	2729	5%	29%	30%	12%	24%	34%	42%

Q5. Etes-vous personnellement content(e) ou non que l'euro puisse remplacer le
(MONNAIE NATIONALE)?

Q5. Are you personally happy or not that the euro could replace the
(NATIONAL CURRENCY)?

Q5.	Total	Très content(e) / Very happy	Plutôt content(e) / Rather happy	Plutôt mécontent(e) / Rather unhappy	Très mécontent(e) / Very unhappy	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]	Content(e) / Happy	Mécontent(e) / Unhappy
NEM/NMS	10102	8%	35%	32%	16%	10%	42%	47%
NEM / NMS								
CYPRUS	1000	11%	38%	26%	14%	11%	49%	40%
CZECH REP.	1058	9%	30%	35%	19%	7%	39%	55%
ESTONIA	1006	4%	25%	30%	28%	13%	29%	57%
HUNGARY	1000	13%	43%	23%	10%	11%	56%	33%
LATVIA	1001	2%	21%	37%	21%	18%	23%	59%
LITHUANIA	1029	5%	29%	32%	26%	8%	34%	58%
MALTA	1000	10%	31%	27%	22%	10%	41%	49%
POLAND	1000	6%	34%	33%	16%	11%	40%	49%
SLOVAKIA	1008	9%	41%	33%	10%	8%	50%	42%
SLOVENIA	1000	12%	54%	21%	6%	7%	66%	27%
SEXE/ GENDER								
Homme / male	4810	10%	39%	28%	15%	9%	49%	42%
Femme / Female	5292	5%	31%	35%	17%	12%	36%	52%
Age								
15 - 24	1952	11%	44%	31%	9%	5%	55%	40%
25 - 39	2561	9%	41%	27%	13%	10%	50%	41%
40 - 54	2657	7%	34%	35%	15%	10%	41%	49%
55 & +	2932	5%	24%	33%	23%	15%	29%	56%
EDUCATION								
15 & -	1573	4%	24%	35%	20%	17%	28%	55%
16 - 20	6530	8%	36%	31%	16%	9%	43%	48%
21 & +	1836	11%	41%	28%	10%	9%	52%	39%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION								
Indépendant / Self-employed	890	12%	38%	31%	11%	8%	50%	42%
Employé / Employee	2421	8%	40%	29%	14%	9%	49%	42%
Ouvrier / Manual worker	1262	5%	37%	34%	17%	8%	42%	50%
Sans profession / Without activity	5499	7%	31%	33%	17%	12%	38%	50%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE								
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1540	11%	32%	30%	17%	10%	43%	47%
Autres villes / Other towns	4826	7%	36%	31%	16%	10%	43%	47%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	3737	7%	34%	33%	15%	11%	42%	48%
ECHELLE POLITIQUE/ POLITICAL SCALE								
A gauche / Left	1814	10%	37%	31%	18%	5%	47%	48%
A droite / Right	2401	11%	38%	28%	15%	8%	49%	43%
(Au centre) / (Centre)	683	8%	37%	34%	15%	6%	45%	48%
(Ni à gauche, ni à droite) / (Neither left, nor right)	2729	5%	31%	35%	15%	14%	37%	50%

Q6. Quand souhaiteriez-vous que l'euro devienne votre monnaie ?

Q6. When would you like the euro to become your currency?

Q6.	Total	Le plus vite possible / As soon as possible	Après un certain temps / After a certain time	Le plus tard possible / As late as possible	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]
NEM/NMS	10102	19%	36%	40%	5%
NEM / NMS					
CYPRUS	1000	21%	37%	34%	8%
CZECH REP.	1058	16%	36%	42%	7%
ESTONIA	1006	15%	31%	47%	7%
HUNGARY	1000	32%	42%	21%	5%
LATVIA	1001	13%	31%	46%	9%
LITHUANIA	1029	15%	40%	38%	7%
MALTA	1000	15%	33%	46%	6%
POLAND	1000	17%	34%	45%	4%
SLOVAKIA	1008	18%	41%	33%	8%
SLOVENIA	1000	38%	30%	25%	7%
SEXE/ GENDER					
Homme / male	4810	25%	34%	36%	5%
Femme / Female	5292	14%	37%	43%	6%
Age					
15 - 24	1952	21%	46%	31%	2%
25 - 39	2561	21%	43%	33%	3%
40 - 54	2657	21%	32%	42%	5%
55 & +	2932	15%	26%	50%	10%
EDUCATION					
15 & -	1573	12%	26%	50%	11%
16 - 20	6530	20%	37%	39%	4%
21 & +	1836	24%	41%	32%	3%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION					
Indépendant / Self-employed	890	26%	34%	37%	3%
Employé / Employee	2421	21%	42%	34%	3%
Ouvrier / Manual worker	1262	19%	35%	42%	4%
Sans profession / Without activity	5499	17%	34%	43%	6%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE					
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1540	22%	36%	37%	5%
Autres villes / Other towns	4826	19%	36%	40%	5%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	3737	18%	35%	41%	6%
EHELLE POLITIQUE/ POLITICAL SCALE					
A gauche / Left	1814	22%	36%	38%	3%
A droite / Right	2401	23%	41%	34%	3%
(Au centre) / (Centre)	683	21%	38%	36%	5%
(Ni à gauche, ni à droite) / (Neither left, nor right)	2729	16%	34%	43%	6%

Q7. Pensez-vous que l'introduction de l'euro...

a) Vous permettra de facilement comparer les prix entre les pays de la zone euro ?

Q7. Do you think that the introduction of the euro...

a) Will allow you to easily compare prices between euro-area countries?

Q7. a)	Total	oui / yes	non / no	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]
NEM/NMS	10102	73%	18%	9%
NEM / NMS				
CYPRUS	1000	82%	12%	6%
CZECH REP.	1058	68%	22%	10%
ESTONIA	1006	70%	16%	14%
HUNGARY	1000	83%	11%	6%
LATVIA	1001	66%	17%	17%
LITHUANIA	1029	65%	17%	19%
MALTA	1000	72%	14%	14%
POLAND	1000	74%	20%	6%
SLOVAKIA	1008	70%	15%	15%
SLOVENIA	1000	80%	12%	8%
SEXE/ GENDER				
Homme / male	4810	77%	17%	7%
Femme / Female	5292	70%	19%	10%
Age				
15 - 24	1952	81%	14%	4%
25 - 39	2561	78%	16%	6%
40 - 54	2657	77%	16%	7%
55 & +	2932	60%	24%	16%
EDUCATION				
15 & -	1573	52%	28%	20%
16 - 20	6530	76%	18%	7%
21 & +	1836	85%	11%	4%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION				
Indépendant / Self-employed	890	80%	16%	4%
Employé / Employee	2421	83%	13%	5%
Ouvrier / Manual worker	1262	73%	18%	8%
Sans profession / Without activity	5499	68%	21%	11%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE				
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1540	79%	14%	7%
Autres villes / Other towns	4826	75%	18%	7%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	3737	69%	20%	11%
ECHELLE POLITIQUE/ POLITICAL SCALE				
A gauche / Left	1814	75%	18%	8%
A droite / Right	2401	80%	14%	6%
(Au centre) / (Centre)	683	74%	17%	8%
(Ni à gauche, ni à droite) / (Neither left, nor right)	2729	72%	19%	9%

Q7. Pensez-vous que l'introduction de l'euro...
b) Rendra plus facile l'achat dans les pays de la zone euro ?

Q7. Do you think that the introduction of the euro...
b) Will make purchasing in the euro-area countries easier?

Q7. b)	Total	oui / yes	non / no	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]
NEM/NMS	10102	82%	12%	6%
NEM / NMS				
CYPRUS	1000	87%	7%	6%
CZECH REP.	1058	78%	17%	5%
ESTONIA	1006	77%	12%	12%
HUNGARY	1000	86%	7%	6%
LATVIA	1001	76%	11%	13%
LITHUANIA	1029	71%	14%	15%
MALTA	1000	75%	13%	12%
POLAND	1000	84%	11%	4%
SLOVAKIA	1008	78%	12%	10%
SLOVENIA	1000	82%	13%	5%
SEXE/ GENDER				
Homme / male	4810	85%	10%	5%
Femme / Female	5292	80%	13%	7%
Age				
15 - 24	1952	91%	6%	3%
25 - 39	2561	87%	10%	3%
40 - 54	2657	85%	10%	5%
55 & +	2932	70%	18%	12%
EDUCATION				
15 & -	1573	66%	22%	13%
16 - 20	6530	85%	10%	5%
21 & +	1836	89%	8%	3%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION				
Indépendant / Self-employed	890	88%	9%	3%
Employé / Employee	2421	88%	9%	3%
Ouvrier / Manual worker	1262	83%	12%	5%
Sans profession / Without activity	5499	79%	13%	8%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE				
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1540	84%	9%	7%
Autres villes / Other towns	4826	83%	12%	5%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	3737	80%	12%	8%
ECHELLE POLITIQUE/ POLITICAL SCALE				
A gauche / Left	1814	83%	12%	5%
A droite / Right	2401	85%	12%	4%
(Au centre) / (Centre)	683	82%	11%	7%
(Ni à gauche, ni à droite) / (Neither left, nor right)	2729	83%	10%	7%

Q7. Pensez-vous que l'introduction de l'euro...

c) Supprimera les frais liés au change d'une devise à l'autre à l'intérieur des pays de la zone euro?

Q7. Do you think that the introduction of the euro...

c) Will eliminate charges for changing from one currency to another inside euro-area countries?

Q7. c)	Total	oui / yes	non / no	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]
NEM/NMS	10102	77%	11%	11%
NEM / NMS				
CYPRUS	1000	76%	10%	14%
CZECH REP.	1058	85%	9%	6%
ESTONIA	1006	77%	7%	16%
HUNGARY	1000	73%	12%	15%
LATVIA	1001	71%	9%	20%
LITHUANIA	1029	61%	17%	22%
MALTA	1000	64%	17%	19%
POLAND	1000	79%	12%	10%
SLOVAKIA	1008	77%	10%	13%
SLOVENIA	1000	79%	11%	10%
SEXE/ GENDER				
Homme / male	4810	82%	10%	8%
Femme / Female	5292	73%	13%	14%
Age				
15 - 24	1952	81%	10%	9%
25 - 39	2561	84%	9%	7%
40 - 54	2657	80%	11%	9%
55 & +	2932	66%	15%	19%
EDUCATION				
15 & -	1573	58%	19%	23%
16 - 20	6530	80%	10%	10%
21 & +	1836	85%	9%	6%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION				
Indépendant / Self-employed	890	89%	8%	4%
Employé / Employee	2421	84%	9%	7%
Ouvrier / Manual worker	1262	79%	10%	11%
Sans profession / Without activity	5499	72%	13%	14%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE				
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1540	81%	9%	10%
Autres villes / Other towns	4826	78%	12%	10%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	3737	76%	11%	13%
ECHELLE POLITIQUE/ POLITICAL SCALE				
A gauche / Left	1814	81%	11%	8%
A droite / Right	2401	84%	9%	7%
(Au centre) / (Centre)	683	78%	12%	10%
(Ni à gauche, ni à droite) / (Neither left, nor right)	2729	76%	11%	13%

Q7. Pensez-vous que l'introduction de l'euro...

d) Sera plus commode pour ceux qui voyagent dans d'autres pays de la zone euro ?

Q7. Do you think that the introduction of the euro...

d) Will be more convenient for those who travel in other countries of the euro-area?

Q7. d)	Total	oui / yes	non / no	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]
NEM/NMS	10102	92%	5%	4%
NEM / NMS				
CYPRUS	1000	94%	3%	3%
CZECH REP.	1058	91%	5%	4%
ESTONIA	1006	93%	2%	6%
HUNGARY	1000	94%	2%	4%
LATVIA	1001	88%	4%	8%
LITHUANIA	1029	88%	4%	8%
MALTA	1000	93%	3%	4%
POLAND	1000	92%	6%	2%
SLOVAKIA	1008	88%	4%	8%
SLOVENIA	1000	95%	3%	3%
SEXE/ GENDER				
Homme / male	4810	94%	4%	2%
Femme / Female	5292	90%	5%	5%
Age				
15 - 24	1952	94%	5%	2%
25 - 39	2561	95%	3%	2%
40 - 54	2657	94%	4%	2%
55 & +	2932	85%	7%	8%
EDUCATION				
15 & -	1573	81%	9%	10%
16 - 20	6530	94%	4%	3%
21 & +	1836	95%	3%	2%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION				
Indépendant / Self-employed	890	96%	3%	1%
Employé / Employee	2421	95%	3%	2%
Ouvrier / Manual worker	1262	94%	3%	3%
Sans profession / Without activity	5499	89%	6%	5%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE				
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1540	95%	3%	3%
Autres villes / Other towns	4826	91%	5%	4%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	3737	91%	5%	4%
ECHELLE POLITIQUE/ POLITICAL SCALE				
A gauche / Left	1814	93%	4%	3%
A droite / Right	2401	94%	4%	2%
(Au centre) / (Centre)	683	91%	5%	3%
(Ni à gauche, ni à droite) / (Neither left, nor right)	2729	92%	4%	4%

Q8. Pouvez-vous me dire, pour chacune des propositions suivantes, si vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord.

- a) Le remplacement de la (MONNAIE NATIONALE) par l'euro vous causera personnellement beaucoup d'inconvénients

Q8. Could you tell me for each of the following statements if you agree or disagree.

- a) The replacement of the (NATIONAL CURRENCY) by the euro will cause you personally a lot of inconvenience

Q8. a)	Total	d'accord / agree	pas d'accord / disagree	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]
NEM/NMS	10102	36%	54%	10%
NEM / NMS				
CYPRUS	1000	40%	56%	3%
CZECH REP.	1058	34%	50%	16%
ESTONIA	1006	37%	51%	12%
HUNGARY	1000	24%	61%	15%
LATVIA	1001	41%	45%	13%
LITHUANIA	1029	40%	49%	11%
MALTA	1000	49%	43%	8%
POLAND	1000	40%	55%	5%
SLOVAKIA	1008	31%	44%	25%
SLOVENIA	1000	18%	78%	4%
SEXE/ GENDER				
Homme / male	4810	30%	61%	9%
Femme / Female	5292	41%	48%	11%
Age				
15 - 24	1952	28%	62%	9%
25 - 39	2561	26%	64%	10%
40 - 54	2657	34%	58%	8%
55 & +	2932	50%	37%	13%
EDUCATION				
15 & -	1573	53%	34%	13%
16 - 20	6530	34%	56%	10%
21 & +	1836	25%	67%	8%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION				
Indépendant / Self-employed	890	27%	63%	10%
Employé / Employee	2421	27%	64%	9%
Ouvrier / Manual worker	1262	31%	58%	11%
Sans profession / Without activity	5499	42%	48%	10%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE				
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1540	37%	53%	9%
Autres villes / Other towns	4826	35%	55%	10%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	3737	36%	53%	10%
ECHELLE POLITIQUE/ POLITICAL SCALE				
A gauche / Left	1814	32%	59%	9%
A droite / Right	2401	31%	59%	10%
(Au centre) / (Centre)	683	31%	58%	11%
(Ni à gauche, ni à droite) / (Neither left, nor right)	2729	39%	50%	11%

Q8. Pouvez-vous me dire, pour chacune des propositions suivantes, si vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord.

b) Vous craignez les abus et tricheries sur les prix pendant le passage à la nouvelle monnaie

Q8. Could you tell me for each of the following statements if you agree or disagree.

b) You are afraid of abuses and cheating on prices during the changeover

Q8. b)	Total	d'accord / agree	pas d'accord / disagree	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]
NEM/NMS	10102	71%	23%	6%
NEM / NMS				
CYPRUS	1000	72%	24%	5%
CZECH REP.	1058	63%	27%	10%
ESTONIA	1006	70%	21%	9%
HUNGARY	1000	49%	46%	5%
LATVIA	1001	68%	24%	8%
LITHUANIA	1029	67%	26%	7%
MALTA	1000	72%	23%	5%
POLAND	1000	83%	14%	3%
SLOVAKIA	1008	64%	24%	12%
SLOVENIA	1000	34%	64%	1%
SEXE/ GENDER				
Homme / male	4810	69%	26%	4%
Femme / Female	5292	73%	21%	7%
Age				
15 - 24	1952	65%	28%	7%
25 - 39	2561	67%	28%	4%
40 - 54	2657	73%	24%	4%
55 & +	2932	77%	16%	7%
EDUCATION				
15 & -	1573	73%	15%	12%
16 - 20	6530	72%	24%	5%
21 & +	1836	67%	31%	3%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION				
Indépendant / Self-employed	890	72%	24%	4%
Employé / Employee	2421	65%	31%	4%
Ouvrier / Manual worker	1262	74%	21%	5%
Sans profession / Without activity	5499	73%	20%	7%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE				
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1540	68%	29%	3%
Autres villes / Other towns	4826	71%	24%	6%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	3737	73%	21%	6%
ECHELLE POLITIQUE/ POLITICAL SCALE				
A gauche / Left	1814	70%	27%	4%
A droite / Right	2401	66%	30%	4%
(Au centre) / (Centre)	683	64%	29%	7%
(Ni à gauche, ni à droite) / (Neither left, nor right)	2729	73%	22%	5%

Q8. Pouvez-vous me dire, pour chacune des propositions suivantes, si vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord.

c) Vous pensez que l'adoption de l'euro signifiera que (NOTRE PAYS) perdra le contrôle sur sa politique économique

Q8. Could you tell me for each of the following statements if you agree or disagree.

c) You think that adopting the euro will mean that (OUR COUNTRY) will lose control over its economic policy

Q8. c)	Total	d'accord / agree	pas d'accord / disagree	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]
NEM/NMS	10102	34%	49%	18%
NEM / NMS				
CYPRUS	1000	41%	46%	13%
CZECH REP.	1058	30%	50%	20%
ESTONIA	1006	43%	38%	19%
HUNGARY	1000	23%	67%	10%
LATVIA	1001	45%	27%	28%
LITHUANIA	1029	36%	41%	23%
MALTA	1000	31%	45%	25%
POLAND	1000	36%	48%	16%
SLOVAKIA	1008	32%	39%	29%
SLOVENIA	1000	28%	56%	17%
SEXE/ GENDER				
Homme / male	4810	33%	54%	13%
Femme / Female	5292	34%	44%	22%
Age				
15 - 24	1952	26%	60%	15%
25 - 39	2561	30%	53%	16%
40 - 54	2657	35%	51%	14%
55 & +	2932	40%	36%	24%
EDUCATION				
15 & -	1573	39%	31%	30%
16 - 20	6530	34%	50%	17%
21 & +	1836	27%	63%	10%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION				
Indépendant / Self-employed	890	31%	55%	15%
Employé / Employee	2421	30%	57%	13%
Ouvrier / Manual worker	1262	33%	50%	16%
Sans profession / Without activity	5499	36%	44%	21%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE				
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1540	31%	53%	15%
Autres villes / Other towns	4826	33%	51%	16%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	3737	35%	44%	20%
ECHELLE POLITIQUE/ POLITICAL SCALE				
A gauche / Left	1814	33%	56%	11%
A droite / Right	2401	29%	58%	13%
(Au centre) / (Centre)	683	34%	49%	17%
(Ni à gauche, ni à droite) / (Neither left, nor right)	2729	34%	44%	21%

Q8. Pouvez-vous me dire, pour chacune des propositions suivantes, si vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord.

d) Vous pensez que l'adoption de l'euro signifiera que (NOTRE PAYS) perdra une part importante de son identité

Q8. Could you tell me for each of the following statements if you agree or disagree.

d) You think that adopting the euro will mean that (OUR COUNTRY) will lose a great deal of its identity

Q8. d)	Total	d'accord / agree	pas d'accord / disagree	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]
NEM/NMS	10102	39%	49%	11%
NEM / NMS				
CYPRUS	1000	38%	55%	6%
CZECH REP.	1058	45%	43%	13%
ESTONIA	1006	49%	35%	17%
HUNGARY	1000	24%	67%	9%
LATVIA	1001	58%	25%	17%
LITHUANIA	1029	40%	38%	23%
MALTA	1000	36%	53%	11%
POLAND	1000	41%	50%	9%
SLOVAKIA	1008	34%	43%	23%
SLOVENIA	1000	34%	57%	9%
SEXE / GENDER				
Homme / male	4810	38%	53%	9%
Femme / Female	5292	40%	46%	14%
Age				
15 - 24	1952	36%	54%	10%
25 - 39	2561	36%	55%	9%
40 - 54	2657	39%	52%	9%
55 & +	2932	44%	39%	17%
EDUCATION				
15 & -	1573	41%	36%	22%
16 - 20	6530	41%	49%	10%
21 & +	1836	31%	63%	5%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION				
Indépendant / Self-employed	890	40%	50%	9%
Employé / Employee	2421	34%	59%	7%
Ouvrier / Manual worker	1262	42%	47%	11%
Sans profession / Without activity	5499	41%	46%	14%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE				
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1540	41%	50%	9%
Autres villes / Other towns	4826	37%	53%	10%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	3737	42%	45%	14%
ECHELLE POLITIQUE/ POLITICAL SCALE				
A gauche / Left	1814	39%	54%	7%
A droite / Right	2401	36%	55%	9%
(Au centre) / (Centre)	683	36%	53%	11%
(Ni à gauche, ni à droite) / (Neither left, nor right)	2729	41%	46%	13%

Q8. Pouvez-vous me dire, pour chacune des propositions suivantes, si vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord.

e) L'utilisation de l'euro au lieu de la (MONNAIE NATIONALE) nous permettra probablement de nous sentir plus européen qu'aujourd'hui

Q8. Could you tell me for each of the following statements if you agree or disagree.

e) The usage of the euro instead of the (NATIONAL CURRENCY) will probably make us feel more European than now

Q8. e)	Total	d'accord / agree	pas d'accord / disagree	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]
NEM/NMS	10102	47%	45%	8%
NEM / NMS				
CYPRUS	1000	55%	41%	4%
CZECH REP.	1058	53%	37%	9%
ESTONIA	1006	38%	49%	12%
HUNGARY	1000	32%	64%	4%
LATVIA	1001	40%	41%	19%
LITHUANIA	1029	43%	42%	14%
MALTA	1000	59%	31%	9%
POLAND	1000	49%	45%	6%
SLOVAKIA	1008	41%	40%	18%
SLOVENIA	1000	70%	26%	4%
SEXE/ GENDER				
Homme / male	4810	47%	46%	7%
Femme / Female	5292	46%	44%	9%
Age				
15 - 24	1952	53%	41%	6%
25 - 39	2561	47%	46%	7%
40 - 54	2657	45%	48%	7%
55 & +	2932	43%	45%	12%
EDUCATION				
15 & -	1573	43%	43%	14%
16 - 20	6530	48%	45%	7%
21 & +	1836	46%	50%	4%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION				
Indépendant / Self-employed	890	48%	45%	7%
Employé / Employee	2421	45%	49%	6%
Ouvrier / Manual worker	1262	48%	45%	7%
Sans profession / Without activity	5499	47%	44%	10%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE				
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1540	44%	48%	8%
Autres villes / Other towns	4826	46%	48%	6%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	3737	48%	41%	11%
ECHELLE POLITIQUE/ POLITICAL SCALE				
A gauche / Left	1814	46%	48%	6%
A droite / Right	2401	50%	43%	6%
(Au centre) / (Centre)	683	47%	44%	8%
(Ni à gauche, ni à droite) / (Neither left, nor right)	2729	41%	51%	8%

Q9. Pensez-vous que l'introduction de l'euro aiderait à maintenir la stabilité des prix, ou, au contraire, augmenterait l'inflation en (NOTRE PAYS)?

Q9. Do you think the introduction of the euro would help to maintain price stability or, on the contrary, increase inflation in (OUR COUNTRY)?

Q9.	Total	Aiderait à maintenir la stabilité des prix / Help maintain price stability	Augmenterait l'inflation / Increase inflation	[Aucun impact] / [No impact]	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]
NEM/NMS	10102	25%	48%	8%	18%
NEM / NMS					
CYPRUS	1000	20%	59%	7%	14%
CZECH REP.	1058	18%	47%	10%	25%
ESTONIA	1006	17%	54%	7%	21%
HUNGARY	1000	45%	27%	11%	17%
LATVIA	1001	14%	55%	5%	25%
LITHUANIA	1029	20%	54%	11%	15%
MALTA	1000	22%	62%	4%	12%
POLAND	1000	23%	54%	7%	16%
SLOVAKIA	1008	21%	45%	14%	20%
SLOVENIA	1000	37%	44%	5%	14%
SEXE/ GENDER					
Homme / male	4810	30%	46%	9%	15%
Femme / Female	5292	20%	51%	8%	21%
Age					
15 - 24	1952	23%	52%	9%	16%
25 - 39	2561	30%	43%	9%	18%
40 - 54	2657	27%	50%	8%	16%
55 & +	2932	20%	50%	8%	22%
EDUCATION					
15 & -	1573	14%	52%	7%	27%
16 - 20	6530	25%	50%	8%	16%
21 & +	1836	34%	40%	10%	16%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION					
Indépendant / Self-employed	890	32%	45%	6%	17%
Employé / Employee	2421	30%	45%	9%	16%
Ouvrier / Manual worker	1262	27%	48%	7%	18%
Sans profession / Without activity	5499	21%	51%	9%	19%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE					
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1540	27%	48%	8%	17%
Autres villes / Other towns	4826	25%	49%	8%	17%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	3737	24%	48%	9%	19%
ECHELLE POLITIQUE/ POLITICAL SCALE					
A gauche / Left	1814	33%	46%	9%	12%
A droite / Right	2401	30%	45%	10%	15%
(Au centre) / (Centre)	683	25%	46%	8%	20%
(Ni à gauche, ni à droite) / (Neither left, nor right)	2729	21%	51%	8%	20%

Q10. Pensez-vous que l'euro est une devise internationale comme le dollar ou le Yen?

Q10. Do you think that the euro is an international currency like the dollar or the Yen?

Q10.	Total	Oui / Yes	Non / No	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]
NEM/NMS	10102	73%	20%	7%
NEM / NMS				
CYPRUS	1000	80%	14%	6%
CZECH REP.	1058	71%	21%	9%
ESTONIA	1006	70%	17%	13%
HUNGARY	1000	70%	21%	9%
LATVIA	1001	68%	17%	15%
LITHUANIA	1029	77%	16%	7%
MALTA	1000	73%	15%	12%
POLAND	1000	73%	22%	6%
SLOVAKIA	1008	74%	15%	12%
SLOVENIA	1000	83%	10%	6%
SEXE/ GENDER				
Homme / male	4810	74%	20%	5%
Femme / Female	5292	71%	20%	9%
Age				
15 - 24	1952	80%	16%	5%
25 - 39	2561	75%	19%	5%
40 - 54	2657	73%	21%	6%
55 & +	2932	64%	23%	13%
EDUCATION				
15 & -	1573	66%	19%	15%
16 - 20	6530	73%	20%	7%
21 & +	1836	77%	21%	3%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION				
Indépendant / Self-employed	890	76%	19%	5%
Employé / Employee	2421	78%	19%	3%
Ouvrier / Manual worker	1262	71%	22%	7%
Sans profession / Without activity	5499	70%	20%	10%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE				
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1540	77%	19%	4%
Autres villes / Other towns	4826	73%	21%	6%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	3737	70%	19%	11%
ECHELLE POLITIQUE/ POLITICAL SCALE				
A gauche / Left	1814	74%	19%	7%
A droite / Right	2401	74%	20%	6%
(Au centre) / (Centre)	683	72%	22%	6%
(Ni à gauche, ni à droite) / (Neither left, nor right)	2729	69%	23%	7%

Q11. (NOTRE PAYS) peut-il choisir d'introduire non l'euro ?

Q11. Can (OUR COUNTRY) choose whether or not to introduce the euro?

Q11.	Total	Oui / Yes	Non / No	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]
NEM/NMS	10102	57%	33%	10%
NEM / NMS				
CYPRUS	1000	56%	31%	13%
CZECH REP.	1058	39%	48%	13%
ESTONIA	1006	49%	38%	12%
HUNGARY	1000	60%	32%	9%
LATVIA	1001	42%	45%	13%
LITHUANIA	1029	57%	33%	9%
MALTA	1000	53%	32%	14%
POLAND	1000	63%	28%	8%
SLOVAKIA	1008	43%	41%	16%
SLOVENIA	1000	58%	31%	10%
SEXE/ GENDER				
Homme / male	4810	59%	34%	7%
Femme / Female	5292	54%	33%	13%
Age				
15 - 24	1952	62%	29%	9%
25 - 39	2561	57%	35%	8%
40 - 54	2657	57%	35%	8%
55 & +	2932	52%	34%	14%
EDUCATION				
15 & -	1573	50%	30%	20%
16 - 20	6530	57%	33%	9%
21 & +	1836	60%	36%	4%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION				
Indépendant / Self-employed	890	55%	37%	9%
Employé / Employee	2421	58%	37%	5%
Ouvrier / Manual worker	1262	55%	34%	10%
Sans profession / Without activity	5499	56%	31%	12%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE				
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1540	57%	34%	8%
Autres villes / Other towns	4826	57%	34%	9%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	3737	56%	32%	12%
ECHELLE POLITIQUE/ POLITICAL SCALE				
A gauche / Left	1814	59%	34%	7%
A droite / Right	2401	57%	36%	7%
(Au centre) / (Centre)	683	57%	32%	11%
(Ni à gauche, ni à droite) / (Neither left, nor right)	2729	52%	36%	11%

Q12. Selon vous, combien de pays de l'UE ont déjà introduit l'euro ?

Q12. According to you, how many EU countries have already introduced the euro?

Q12.	Total	6	12	15	25	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]
NEM/NMS	10102	15%	39%	16%	2%	28%
NEM / NMS						
CYPRUS	1000	11%	41%	21%	3%	24%
CZECH REP.	1058	14%	41%	21%	4%	22%
ESTONIA	1006	11%	35%	21%	4%	30%
HUNGARY	1000	17%	42%	22%	2%	16%
LATVIA	1001	12%	27%	18%	3%	40%
LITHUANIA	1029	16%	22%	17%	3%	42%
MALTA	1000	8%	31%	16%	3%	41%
POLAND	1000	15%	40%	13%	1%	31%
SLOVAKIA	1008	17%	40%	19%	2%	22%
SLOVENIA	1000	13%	39%	20%	3%	26%
SEXE/ GENDER						
Homme / male	4810	14%	42%	19%	2%	23%
Femme / Female	5292	16%	36%	14%	2%	33%
Age						
15 - 24	1952	14%	41%	21%	3%	20%
25 - 39	2561	15%	42%	18%	2%	22%
40 - 54	2657	16%	44%	15%	1%	24%
55 & +	2932	15%	30%	13%	2%	41%
EDUCATION						
15 & -	1573	15%	21%	10%	1%	52%
16 - 20	6530	15%	39%	19%	2%	25%
21 & +	1836	14%	55%	15%	2%	14%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION						
Indépendant / Self-employed	890	14%	48%	12%	1%	26%
Employé / Employee	2421	15%	47%	17%	2%	19%
Ouvrier / Manual worker	1262	15%	34%	22%	1%	27%
Sans profession / Without activity	5499	15%	35%	16%	2%	32%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE						
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1540	14%	44%	19%	2%	21%
Autres villes / Other towns	4826	15%	41%	16%	2%	25%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	3737	15%	34%	15%	1%	35%
ECHELLE POLITIQUE/ POLITICAL SCALE						
A gauche / Left	1814	13%	48%	19%	2%	17%
A droite / Right	2401	18%	41%	18%	2%	21%
(Au centre) / (Centre)	683	15%	44%	19%	2%	20%
(Ni à gauche, ni à droite) / (Neither left, nor right)	2729	14%	40%	14%	2%	29%

Q13a. Avez-vous déjà vu des billets en euro ?

Q13a. Have you already seen euro banknotes ?

Q13a.	Total	Oui / Yes	Non / No	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]
NEM/NMS	10102	73%	26%	0%
NEM / NMS				
CYPRUS	1000	85%	15%	0%
CZECH REP.	1058	69%	30%	1%
ESTONIA	1006	78%	21%	1%
HUNGARY	1000	79%	21%	0%
LATVIA	1001	67%	33%	0%
LITHUANIA	1029	72%	28%	0%
MALTA	1000	70%	30%	0%
POLAND	1000	72%	27%	0%
SLOVAKIA	1008	70%	30%	1%
SLOVENIA	1000	95%	5%	0%
SEXE/ GENDER				
Homme / male	4810	77%	23%	0%
Femme / Female	5292	70%	30%	0%
Age				
15 - 24	1952	83%	16%	1%
25 - 39	2561	80%	20%	0%
40 - 54	2657	80%	19%	0%
55 & +	2932	54%	46%	0%
EDUCATION				
15 & -	1573	53%	46%	0%
16 - 20	6530	75%	24%	0%
21 & +	1836	84%	15%	0%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION				
Indépendant / Self-employed	890	77%	23%	1%
Employé / Employee	2421	87%	13%	0%
Ouvrier / Manual worker	1262	75%	24%	1%
Sans profession / Without activity	5499	66%	34%	0%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE				
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1540	78%	21%	1%
Autres villes / Other towns	4826	76%	24%	0%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	3737	68%	32%	0%
ECHELLE POLITIQUE/ POLITICAL SCALE				
A gauche / Left	1814	74%	26%	1%
A droite / Right	2401	77%	23%	0%
(Au centre) / (Centre)	683	77%	23%	0%
(Ni à gauche, ni à droite) / (Neither left, nor right)	2729	71%	29%	0%

Q14a. Avez-vous déjà utilisé des billets en euro ?

Q14a. Have you already used euro banknotes ?

Q14a.	Total	Oui / Yes	Non / No	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]
NEM/NMS	7396	49%	51%	0%
NEM / NMS				
CYPRUS	846	76%	24%	0%
CZECH REP.	732	59%	41%	0%
ESTONIA	789	53%	47%	0%
HUNGARY	787	53%	47%	0%
LATVIA	666	47%	53%	0%
LITHUANIA	739	40%	59%	1%
MALTA	695	65%	35%	0%
POLAND	723	43%	57%	0%
SLOVAKIA	702	53%	47%	0%
SLOVENIA	952	81%	19%	0%
SEXE/ GENDER				
Homme / male	3697	49%	51%	0%
Femme / Female	3699	50%	50%	0%
Age				
15 - 24	1629	52%	48%	0%
25 - 39	2050	53%	46%	0%
40 - 54	2131	53%	46%	0%
55 & +	1586	35%	65%	0%
EDUCATION				
15 & -	841	31%	69%	0%
16 - 20	4921	48%	52%	0%
21 & +	1549	63%	37%	0%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION				
Indépendant / Self-employed	684	62%	38%	0%
Employé / Employee	2104	58%	42%	0%
Ouvrier / Manual worker	951	42%	58%	0%
Sans profession / Without activity	3630	43%	56%	0%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE				
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1200	55%	45%	0%
Autres villes / Other towns	3663	52%	48%	0%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	2532	42%	58%	0%
ECHELLE POLITIQUE/ POLITICAL SCALE				
A gauche / Left	1334	52%	48%	0%
A droite / Right	1837	56%	44%	0%
(Au centre) / (Centre)	524	49%	50%	0%
(Ni à gauche, ni à droite) / (Neither left, nor right)	1924	43%	57%	0%

Q14bis. Vous avez dit avoir déjà utilisé des billets en euro. Etait-ce?

Q14bis. You said you already used euro banknotes. Was it?

Q14bis.	Total	En (NOTRE PAYS) / In (OUR COUNTRY)	A l'étranger / Abroad	En (NOTRE PAYS) et à l'étranger / In (OUR COUNTRY) and abroad	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]
NEM/NMS	3643	18%	62%	19%	0%
NEM / NMS					
CYPRUS	647	2%	94%	3%	0%
CZECH REP.	429	4%	86%	10%	0%
ESTONIA	414	18%	71%	11%	0%
HUNGARY	418	11%	74%	15%	0%
LATVIA	310	34%	48%	18%	0%
LITHUANIA	299	31%	47%	20%	1%
MALTA	455	4%	88%	8%	0%
POLAND	312	28%	48%	24%	0%
SLOVAKIA	370	6%	75%	18%	0%
SLOVENIA	767	8%	67%	25%	0%
SEXE/ GENDER					
Homme / male	1805	16%	63%	20%	1%
Femme / Female	1838	20%	62%	18%	0%
Age					
15 - 24	852	12%	71%	16%	0%
25 - 39	1096	16%	63%	21%	0%
40 - 54	1138	22%	55%	22%	1%
55 & +	557	24%	63%	13%	0%
EDUCATION					
15 & -	264	19%	63%	18%	0%
16 - 20	2376	19%	61%	20%	0%
21 & +	973	16%	67%	17%	0%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION					
Indépendant / Self-employed	425	23%	59%	18%	0%
Employé / Employee	1227	15%	66%	19%	0%
Ouvrier / Manual worker	399	22%	54%	21%	2%
Sans profession / Without activity	1576	19%	62%	19%	0%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE					
Grands centres / Metropolitan	656	13%	72%	15%	0%
Autres villes / Other towns	1916	17%	64%	19%	0%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	1071	24%	54%	22%	1%
ECHELLE POLITIQUE/ POLITICAL SCALE					
A gauche / Left	693	15%	62%	22%	0%
A droite / Right	1038	13%	69%	18%	0%
(Au centre) / (Centre)	259	16%	70%	14%	0%
(Ni à gauche, ni à droite) / (Neither left, nor right)	833	21%	63%	16%	0%

Q13b. Avez-vous déjà vu des pièces en euro ?

Q13b. Have you already seen euro coins ?

Q13b.	Total	Oui / Yes	Non / No	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]
NEM/NMS	10102	66%	33%	0%
NEM / NMS				
CYPRUS	1000	82%	18%	0%
CZECH REP.	1058	61%	38%	1%
ESTONIA	1006	64%	35%	1%
HUNGARY	1000	71%	29%	0%
LATVIA	1001	55%	45%	0%
LITHUANIA	1029	52%	48%	0%
MALTA	1000	68%	32%	0%
POLAND	1000	67%	32%	0%
SLOVAKIA	1008	62%	37%	1%
SLOVENIA	1000	87%	13%	0%
SEXE/ GENDER				
Homme / male	4810	70%	30%	0%
Femme / Female	5292	63%	37%	1%
Age				
15 - 24	1952	80%	20%	1%
25 - 39	2561	73%	27%	0%
40 - 54	2657	73%	27%	0%
55 & +	2932	45%	54%	1%
EDUCATION				
15 & -	1573	46%	53%	1%
16 - 20	6530	68%	32%	0%
21 & +	1836	78%	22%	0%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION				
Indépendant / Self-employed	890	69%	31%	0%
Employé / Employee	2421	79%	20%	0%
Ouvrier / Manual worker	1262	65%	34%	1%
Sans profession / Without activity	5499	60%	40%	1%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE				
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1540	71%	29%	1%
Autres villes / Other towns	4826	70%	29%	0%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	3737	59%	40%	0%
ECHELLE POLITIQUE/ POLITICAL SCALE				
A gauche / Left	1814	65%	34%	0%
A droite / Right	2401	71%	28%	0%
(Au centre) / (Centre)	683	67%	33%	0%
(Ni à gauche, ni à droite) / (Neither left, nor right)	2729	64%	36%	0%

Q14b. Avez-vous déjà utilisé des pièces en euro ?

Q14b. Have you already used euro coins ?

Q14b.	Total	Oui / Yes	Non / No	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]
NEM/NMS	6679	50%	50%	0%
NEM / NMS				
CYPRUS	820	77%	23%	0%
CZECH REP.	650	63%	36%	1%
ESTONIA	639	58%	42%	0%
HUNGARY	711	55%	45%	0%
LATVIA	554	46%	54%	0%
LITHUANIA	533	39%	60%	1%
MALTA	676	66%	34%	0%
POLAND	674	43%	57%	0%
SLOVAKIA	623	56%	44%	0%
SLOVENIA	869	79%	21%	0%
SEXE/ GENDER				
Homme / male	3359	50%	50%	0%
Femme / Female	3319	50%	50%	0%
Age				
15 - 24	1554	54%	46%	0%
25 - 39	1862	55%	45%	0%
40 - 54	1935	52%	48%	0%
55 & +	1329	35%	65%	0%
EDUCATION				
15 & -	728	33%	67%	0%
16 - 20	4440	49%	51%	0%
21 & +	1430	63%	37%	0%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION				
Indépendant / Self-employed	610	65%	35%	0%
Employé / Employee	1923	59%	41%	0%
Ouvrier / Manual worker	825	42%	58%	0%
Sans profession / Without activity	3295	44%	56%	0%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE				
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1088	57%	43%	0%
Autres villes / Other towns	3379	52%	48%	0%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	2212	44%	55%	0%
ECHELLE POLITIQUE/ POLITICAL SCALE				
A gauche / Left	1186	55%	45%	0%
A droite / Right	1716	57%	43%	0%
(Au centre) / (Centre)	456	52%	48%	0%
(Ni à gauche, ni à droite) / (Neither left, nor right)	1753	44%	56%	0%

Q14ter. Vous avez dit avoir déjà utilisé des pièces en euro. Etais-ce?

Q14ter. You said you already used euro coins. Was it?

Q14ter.	Total	En (NOTRE PAYS) / In (OUR COUNTRY)	A l'étranger / Abroad	En (NOTRE PAYS) et à l'étranger / In (OUR COUNTRY) and abroad	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]
NEM/NMS	3341	15%	67%	18%	1%
NEM / NMS					
CYPRUS	633	2%	95%	3%	0%
CZECH REP.	411	3%	86%	9%	1%
ESTONIA	369	16%	74%	10%	0%
HUNGARY	392	7%	78%	15%	0%
LATVIA	257	27%	56%	17%	0%
LITHUANIA	209	20%	57%	22%	1%
MALTA	447	4%	89%	7%	0%
POLAND	286	24%	52%	23%	0%
SLOVAKIA	347	4%	81%	13%	2%
SLOVENIA	687	5%	73%	22%	0%
SEXE/ GENDER					
Homme / male	1681	13%	67%	19%	1%
Femme / Female	1661	16%	67%	16%	0%
Age					
15 - 24	834	13%	72%	14%	0%
25 - 39	1031	12%	68%	19%	1%
40 - 54	1012	18%	59%	22%	1%
55 & +	464	16%	72%	12%	0%
EDUCATION					
15 & -	239	14%	67%	19%	0%
16 - 20	2179	16%	65%	19%	1%
21 & +	894	12%	72%	15%	0%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION					
Indépendant / Self-employed	396	19%	62%	18%	1%
Employé / Employee	1131	11%	71%	18%	0%
Ouvrier / Manual worker	347	17%	62%	19%	2%
Sans profession / Without activity	1452	16%	66%	18%	0%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE					
Grands centres / Metropolitan	618	13%	73%	12%	2%
Autres villes / Other towns	1741	13%	69%	18%	0%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	982	19%	59%	21%	1%
ECHELLE POLITIQUE/ POLITICAL SCALE					
A gauche / Left	653	12%	65%	22%	0%
A droite / Right	985	12%	72%	16%	1%
(Au centre) / (Centre)	238	12%	77%	10%	1%
(Ni à gauche, ni à droite) / (Neither left, nor right)	763	17%	67%	16%	0%

Q15. Selon vous, les billets en euro sont-ils les mêmes dans tous les pays de la zone euro?

Q15. According to you, are the euro banknotes the same in all countries of the euro area?

Q15.	Total	Oui / Yes	Non / No	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]
NEM/NMS	10102	59%	24%	17%
NEM / NMS				
CYPRUS	1000	51%	28%	22%
CZECH REP.	1058	64%	18%	19%
ESTONIA	1006	59%	18%	23%
HUNGARY	1000	51%	33%	15%
LATVIA	1001	40%	39%	21%
LITHUANIA	1029	75%	10%	15%
MALTA	1000	54%	24%	22%
POLAND	1000	58%	24%	17%
SLOVAKIA	1008	68%	16%	16%
SLOVENIA	1000	64%	21%	16%
SEXE/ GENDER				
Homme / male	4810	59%	27%	13%
Femme / Female	5292	59%	21%	21%
Age				
15 - 24	1952	60%	29%	11%
25 - 39	2561	61%	25%	14%
40 - 54	2657	65%	24%	11%
55 & +	2932	52%	19%	29%
EDUCATION				
15 & -	1573	51%	15%	34%
16 - 20	6530	61%	25%	14%
21 & +	1836	61%	28%	11%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION				
Indépendant / Self-employed	890	62%	27%	12%
Employé / Employee	2421	62%	27%	11%
Ouvrier / Manual worker	1262	63%	22%	16%
Sans profession / Without activity	5499	57%	22%	21%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE				
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1540	62%	26%	12%
Autres villes / Other towns	4826	58%	27%	16%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	3737	60%	19%	21%
ECHELLE POLITIQUE/ POLITICAL SCALE				
A gauche / Left	1814	63%	23%	14%
A droite / Right	2401	62%	25%	14%
(Au centre) / (Centre)	683	57%	25%	17%
(Ni à gauche, ni à droite) / (Neither left, nor right)	2729	56%	26%	18%

Q16. Selon vous, les pièces en euro sont-elles les mêmes dans tous les pays de la zone euro?

Q16. According to you, are the euro coins the same in all countries of the euro area?

Q16.	Total	Oui / Yes	Non / No	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]
NEM/NMS	10102	52%	30%	19%
NEM / NMS				
CYPRUS	1000	37%	38%	25%
CZECH REP.	1058	59%	23%	18%
ESTONIA	1006	36%	38%	26%
HUNGARY	1000	41%	39%	20%
LATVIA	1001	28%	47%	25%
LITHUANIA	1029	69%	14%	17%
MALTA	1000	47%	29%	24%
POLAND	1000	53%	29%	18%
SLOVAKIA	1008	59%	25%	17%
SLOVENIA	1000	44%	36%	19%
SEXE/ GENDER				
Homme / male	4810	49%	36%	15%
Femme / Female	5292	54%	24%	22%
Age				
15 - 24	1952	52%	36%	12%
25 - 39	2561	52%	34%	13%
40 - 54	2657	57%	28%	14%
55 & +	2932	46%	23%	32%
EDUCATION				
15 & -	1573	46%	18%	36%
16 - 20	6530	55%	29%	16%
21 & +	1836	47%	42%	11%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION				
Indépendant / Self-employed	890	54%	32%	14%
Employé / Employee	2421	50%	39%	11%
Ouvrier / Manual worker	1262	57%	27%	16%
Sans profession / Without activity	5499	51%	26%	23%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE				
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1540	49%	37%	14%
Autres villes / Other towns	4826	50%	33%	17%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	3737	55%	22%	23%
ECHELLE POLITIQUE/ POLITICAL SCALE				
A gauche / Left	1814	55%	30%	15%
A droite / Right	2401	51%	35%	15%
(Au centre) / (Centre)	683	50%	33%	17%
(Ni à gauche, ni à droite) / (Neither left, nor right)	2729	51%	28%	21%

Q17. Dans quelle mesure vous sentez-vous informé(e) sur l'euro? Vous sentez-vous:

Q17. To what extent do you feel informed about the euro? Do you feel:

Q17.	Total	Très bien informé(e) / Very well informed	Assez bien informé(e) / Rather well informed	Pas très bien informé(e) / Not very well informed	Pas bien informé(e) du tout / Not at all well informed	[NSP/SR] / [DK/NA]	bien informé(e) / Well informed	Pas bien informé(e) / Not well informed
NEM/NMS	10102	3%	31%	48%	16%	2%	34%	64%
NEM / NMS								
CYPRUS	1000	10%	33%	41%	15%	1%	43%	56%
CZECH REP.	1058	3%	30%	45%	18%	3%	33%	63%
ESTONIA	1006	2%	28%	53%	15%	2%	30%	68%
HUNGARY	1000	3%	31%	55%	10%	1%	33%	65%
LATVIA	1001	2%	25%	49%	23%	2%	27%	71%
LITHUANIA	1029	4%	27%	50%	18%	1%	31%	68%
MALTA	1000	5%	27%	44%	24%	0%	32%	68%
POLAND	1000	3%	32%	47%	17%	2%	35%	63%
SLOVAKIA	1008	3%	25%	49%	21%	2%	28%	70%
SLOVENIA	1000	4%	53%	36%	6%	2%	57%	42%
SEXE/ GENDER								
Homme / male	4810	4%	37%	45%	12%	2%	41%	57%
Femme / Female	5292	3%	26%	50%	20%	2%	29%	70%
Age								
15 - 24	1952	3%	39%	47%	8%	2%	42%	56%
25 - 39	2561	4%	36%	49%	10%	1%	40%	59%
40 - 54	2657	3%	33%	49%	13%	2%	36%	62%
55 & +	2932	2%	20%	46%	29%	3%	22%	75%
EDUCATION								
15 & -	1573	2%	14%	46%	35%	3%	15%	81%
16 - 20	6530	3%	31%	50%	14%	2%	34%	64%
21 & +	1836	4%	47%	41%	6%	1%	51%	47%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION								
Indépendant / Self-employed	890	5%	36%	47%	10%	2%	41%	57%
Employé / Employee	2421	5%	40%	46%	9%	1%	45%	54%
Ouvrier / Manual worker	1262	1%	30%	52%	14%	2%	32%	66%
Sans profession / Without activity	5499	3%	27%	48%	21%	2%	29%	69%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE								
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1540	5%	37%	46%	12%	1%	41%	58%
Autres villes / Other towns	4826	3%	34%	46%	15%	1%	38%	61%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	3737	2%	25%	51%	19%	3%	27%	70%
ECHELLE POLITIQUE/ POLITICAL SCALE								
A gauche / Left	1814	4%	36%	47%	13%	1%	39%	60%
A droite / Right	2401	4%	36%	48%	11%	1%	41%	58%
(Au centre) / (Centre)	683	5%	33%	49%	12%	1%	38%	61%
(Ni à gauche, ni à droite) / (Neither left, nor right)	2729	2%	30%	46%	20%	2%	32%	66%

Q18. Quand souhaitez-vous être informé sur l'euro?

Q18. When would you like to be informed about the euro?

Q18.	Total	Le plus rapidement possible / As soon as possible	Au moins plusieurs années avant l'intro. de l'euro / At least a few years before the intro. of the euro	Au moins plusieurs mois avant l'intro. de l'euro / At least a few months before the intro. of the euro	Au moins plusieurs semaines avant l'intro. de l'euro / At least a few weeks before the intro. of the euro	Au moins plusieurs jours avant l'intro. de l'euro / At least a few days before the intro. of the euro	[NSP/SR] / [DK/NA]
NEM/NMS	10102	30%	24%	32%	6%	3%	5%
NEM / NMS							
CYPRUS	1000	45%	17%	22%	6%	6%	4%
CZECH REP.	1058	25%	21%	36%	10%	3%	5%
ESTONIA	1006	35%	28%	23%	3%	1%	10%
HUNGARY	1000	32%	27%	31%	3%	2%	4%
LATVIA	1001	31%	30%	24%	4%	3%	9%
LITHUANIA	1029	36%	29%	23%	3%	2%	7%
MALTA	1000	52%	17%	18%	6%	1%	5%
POLAND	1000	28%	24%	34%	5%	3%	5%
SLOVAKIA	1008	43%	18%	23%	7%	3%	6%
SLOVENIA	1000	35%	11%	35%	6%	5%	8%
SEXE/ GENDER							
Homme / male	4810	33%	23%	32%	5%	3%	5%
Femme / Female	5292	29%	25%	32%	6%	3%	5%
Age							
15 - 24	1952	34%	21%	34%	6%	2%	3%
25 - 39	2561	30%	24%	33%	7%	3%	3%
40 - 54	2657	31%	26%	32%	5%	2%	4%
55 & +	2932	28%	24%	30%	5%	4%	10%
EDUCATION							
15 & -	1573	27%	22%	30%	7%	5%	9%
16 - 20	6530	30%	24%	33%	6%	2%	5%
21 & +	1836	33%	25%	33%	5%	2%	3%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION							
Indépendant / Self-employed	890	32%	20%	39%	3%	2%	4%
Employé / Employee	2421	30%	26%	32%	6%	2%	3%
Ouvrier / Manual worker	1262	33%	25%	32%	5%	2%	3%
Sans profession / Without activity	5499	30%	23%	31%	6%	3%	7%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE							
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1540	32%	25%	33%	4%	2%	4%
Autres villes / Other towns	4826	32%	25%	30%	7%	3%	4%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	3737	28%	22%	35%	5%	3%	7%
ECHELLE POLITIQUE/ POLITICAL SCALE							
A gauche / Left	1814	30%	27%	30%	6%	2%	4%
A droite / Right	2401	34%	20%	34%	6%	3%	4%
(Au centre) / (Centre)	683	38%	25%	24%	6%	3%	3%
(Ni à gauche, ni à droite) / (Neither left, nor right)	2729	29%	25%	33%	5%	2%	6%

Q19. A qui feriez-vous le plus confiance pour vous informer sur le passage à l'euro ? Premièrement?

Q19. Whom would you trust the most to inform you on the changeover to the euro? Firstly?

Q19. "1"	Total	a) Le gov., les autorités nat. ou rég. / Gov., nat. or reg. authorities	b) L'admin. publique/ Public admin.	c) La banque centrale nationale/ National Central Bank	d) Les institutions europ./ Europ. Institutions	e) Les banques commerc./ Commerc. banks	f) Les journa- listes/ Journa- lists	g) Les syndicats, les org. profess., etc/ Trade unions, profess. org., etc	h) Les assoc. de cons./ Cons. assoc.	i) [Autres]/ [Others]	j) [NSP/ SR] / [DK/ NA]
NEM/NMS	10102	14%	5%	43%	9%	6%	11%	3%	3%	1%	5%
NEM / NMS											
CYPRUS	1000	29%	5%	27%	8%	12%	6%	2%	6%	1%	3%
CZECH REP.	1058	20%	7%	36%	13%	10%	4%	4%	2%	1%	4%
ESTONIA	1006	20%	1%	37%	9%	2%	13%	2%	4%	1%	10%
HUNGARY	1000	17%	3%	45%	9%	9%	2%	2%	4%	2%	6%
LATVIA	1001	24%	11%	33%	10%	3%	9%	3%	1%	0%	6%
LITHUANIA	1029	27%	3%	30%	15%	3%	11%	1%	3%	1%	6%
MALTA	1000	18%	2%	35%	6%	15%	4%	4%	10%	2%	5%
POLAND	1000	8%	4%	48%	8%	5%	16%	3%	3%	0%	6%
SLOVAKIA	1008	21%	7%	39%	11%	7%	4%	3%	2%	0%	5%
SLOVENIA	1000	3%	2%	50%	11%	8%	5%	3%	13%	1%	2%

Q19. A qui feriez-vous le plus confiance pour vous informer sur le passage à l'euro ? Premièrement?

Q19. Whom would you trust the most to inform you on the changeover to the euro? Firstly?

Q19. "1"	Total	a) Le gov., les autorités nat. ou rég./ Gov., nat. or reg. authorities	b) L'admin. publique/ Public admin.	c) La banque centrale nationale/ National Central Bank	d) Les institutions europ./ Europ. Institutions	e) Les banques commerc./ Commerc. banks	f) Les journa- listes/ Journa- lists	g) Les syndicats, les org. profess., etc/ Trade unions, profess. org., etc	h) Les assoc. de cons./ Cons. assoc.	i) [Autres]/ [Others]	j) [NSP/ SR] / [DK/ NA]
NEM/NMS	10102	14%	5%	43%	9%	6%	11%	3%	3%	1%	5%
SEXE/ GENDER											
Homme / male	4810	13%	5%	43%	10%	6%	12%	3%	3%	0%	5%
Femme / Female	5292	14%	5%	44%	9%	6%	10%	3%	3%	1%	5%
Age											
15 - 24	1952	10%	4%	44%	13%	7%	13%	3%	2%	0%	4%
25 - 39	2561	13%	6%	44%	10%	6%	11%	2%	5%	0%	3%
40 - 54	2657	14%	4%	43%	9%	8%	10%	3%	3%	1%	5%
55 & +	2932	16%	5%	43%	6%	5%	9%	3%	3%	1%	10%
EDUCATION											
15 & -	1573	19%	2%	40%	5%	4%	8%	5%	2%	1%	13%
16 - 20	6530	13%	5%	43%	10%	7%	11%	3%	4%	1%	4%
21 & +	1836	12%	5%	48%	12%	5%	12%	1%	3%	0%	2%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION											
Indépendant / Self-employed	890	17%	2%	43%	8%	5%	13%	2%	4%	1%	5%
Employé / Employee	2421	13%	6%	45%	10%	8%	9%	2%	4%	1%	2%
Ouvrier / Manual worker	1262	15%	3%	40%	13%	5%	12%	3%	2%	0%	6%
Sans profession / Without activity	5499	13%	5%	44%	8%	6%	11%	3%	3%	1%	7%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE											
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1540	12%	5%	42%	13%	6%	12%	2%	3%	1%	3%
Autres villes / Other towns	4826	13%	5%	44%	10%	6%	10%	2%	3%	1%	5%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	3737	15%	4%	43%	7%	7%	11%	4%	4%	0%	6%
ECHELLE POLITIQUE/ POLITICAL SCALE											
A gauche / Left	1814	14%	6%	44%	9%	6%	9%	3%	4%	1%	3%
A droite / Right	2401	14%	6%	45%	11%	5%	9%	3%	3%	0%	3%
(Au centre) / (Centre)	683	16%	6%	41%	11%	6%	6%	2%	6%	1%	4%
(Ni à gauche, ni à droite) / (Neither left, nor right)	2729	13%	5%	42%	8%	8%	12%	2%	3%	1%	6%

Q19. A qui feriez-vous le plus confiance pour vous informer sur le passage à l'euro ? Deuxièmement?

Q19. Whom would you trust the most to inform you on the changeover to the euro? Secondly?

Q19. "2"	Total	a) Le gouv., les autorités nat. ou rég./ Gov., nat. or reg. authorities	b) L'admin. publique/ Public admin.	c) La banque centrale nationale/ National Central Bank	d) Les institutions europ./ Europ. Institutions	e) Les banques commerc./ Commerc. banks	f) Les journa- listes/ Journa- lists	g) Les syndicats, les org. profess., etc/ Trade unions, profess. org., etc	h) Les assoc. de cons./ Cons. assoc.	i) [Autres]/ [Others]	j) [NSP/ SR] / [DK/ NA]
NEM/NMS	9554	17%	8%	21%	13%	12%	11%	4%	8%	1%	6%
NEM / NMS											
CYPRUS	967	17%	6%	25%	9%	18%	7%	4%	7%	1%	8%
CZECH REP.	1021	13%	11%	22%	14%	21%	5%	5%	6%	0%	3%
ESTONIA	901	23%	4%	23%	13%	7%	9%	4%	5%	0%	11%
HUNGARY	942	20%	6%	19%	11%	17%	5%	4%	10%	2%	5%
LATVIA	941	17%	17%	21%	10%	7%	11%	4%	2%	0%	10%
LITHUANIA	964	17%	6%	22%	15%	7%	16%	4%	5%	0%	8%
MALTA	949	13%	3%	19%	8%	28%	3%	5%	14%	1%	4%
POLAND	941	17%	7%	22%	13%	9%	15%	2%	8%	0%	5%
SLOVAKIA	960	13%	11%	19%	18%	13%	9%	6%	4%	1%	5%
SLOVENIA	981	9%	3%	18%	13%	12%	5%	5%	11%	0%	24%

Q19. A qui feriez-vous le plus confiance pour vous informer sur le passage à l'euro ? Deuxièmement?

Q19. Whom would you trust the most to inform you on the changeover to the euro? Secondly?

Q19. "2"	Total	a) Le gouv., les autorités nat. ou rég./ Gov., nat. or reg. authorities	b) L'admin. publique/ Public admin.	c) La banque centrale/ nationale/ National Central Bank	d) Les institutions europ./ Europ. Institutions	e) Les banques commerc./ Commerc. banks	f) Les journa- listes/ Journa- lists	g) Les syndicats, les org. profess., etc/ Trade unions, profess. org., etc	h) Les assoc. de cons./ Cons. assoc.	i) [Autres]/ [Others]	j) [NSP/ SR] / [DK/ NA]
NEM/NMS	9554	17%	8%	21%	13%	12%	11%	4%	8%	1%	6%
SEXE/ GENDER											
Homme / male	4552	18%	8%	21%	12%	12%	12%	3%	8%	1%	6%
Femme / Female	5002	15%	8%	21%	15%	12%	11%	4%	7%	0%	6%
Age											
15 - 24	1883	17%	9%	22%	18%	13%	10%	3%	5%	0%	4%
25 - 39	2491	15%	8%	19%	15%	14%	12%	3%	9%	0%	4%
40 - 54	2534	16%	7%	22%	13%	12%	12%	4%	8%	1%	6%
55 & +	2647	18%	8%	22%	9%	10%	12%	4%	7%	1%	9%
EDUCATION											
15 & -	1369	12%	10%	23%	6%	12%	16%	4%	4%	1%	12%
16 - 20	6245	17%	8%	20%	13%	13%	11%	3%	8%	0%	5%
21 & +	1803	17%	6%	22%	18%	11%	11%	4%	7%	1%	4%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION											
Indépendant / Self-employed	845	14%	5%	21%	12%	14%	18%	3%	11%	0%	3%
Employé / Employee	2364	16%	7%	23%	18%	13%	8%	4%	7%	0%	4%
Ouvrier / Manual worker	1191	18%	9%	19%	12%	11%	10%	5%	7%	0%	7%
Sans profession / Without activity	5130	17%	8%	21%	12%	12%	12%	3%	7%	1%	7%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE											
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1488	17%	6%	23%	16%	10%	11%	5%	8%	1%	5%
Autres villes / Other towns	4568	16%	8%	20%	14%	13%	10%	3%	9%	1%	6%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	3498	17%	8%	22%	12%	12%	14%	3%	6%	1%	6%
ECHELLE POLITIQUE/ POLITICAL SCALE											
A gauche / Left	1761	20%	8%	20%	10%	15%	10%	3%	8%	1%	5%
A droite / Right	2331	18%	9%	19%	13%	13%	12%	4%	8%	1%	4%
(Au centre) / (Centre)	653	15%	5%	22%	16%	16%	10%	2%	8%	0%	5%
(Ni à gauche, ni à droite) / (Neither left, nor right)	2567	14%	9%	22%	15%	11%	11%	3%	7%	1%	8%

Q19. A qui feriez-vous le plus confiance pour vous informer sur le passage à l'euro ? Premièrement ? Deuxièmement ?

Q19. Whom would you trust the most to inform you on the changeover to the euro? Firstly? Secondly?

Q19. "1&2"	Total	a) Le gov., les autorités nat. ou rég./ Gov., nat. or reg. authorities	b) L'admin. publique/ Public admin.	c) La banque centrale nationale/ National Central Bank	d) Les institutions europ./ Europ. Institutions	e) Les banques commerc./ Commerc. banks	f) Les journa- listes/ Journa-lists	g) Les syndicats, les org. profess., etc/ Trade unions, profess. org., etc	h) Les assoc. de cons./ Cons. assoc.	i) [Autres]/ [Others]	j) [NSP/ SR] / [DK/ NA]
NEM/NMS	10102	29%	12%	63%	22%	18%	22%	6%	10%	1%	5%
NEM / NMS											
CYPRUS	1000	45%	10%	51%	16%	30%	13%	6%	13%	2%	3%
CZECH REP.	1058	33%	18%	57%	26%	30%	9%	9%	8%	1%	4%
ESTONIA	1006	41%	5%	58%	20%	8%	21%	5%	8%	2%	10%
HUNGARY	1000	36%	9%	63%	19%	24%	7%	6%	14%	3%	6%
LATVIA	1001	40%	27%	53%	19%	9%	19%	7%	3%	0%	6%
LITHUANIA	1029	43%	8%	51%	30%	10%	26%	5%	7%	1%	6%
MALTA	1000	30%	5%	53%	14%	42%	7%	9%	23%	2%	5%
POLAND	1000	24%	11%	68%	20%	13%	31%	5%	11%	0%	6%
SLOVAKIA	1008	33%	17%	57%	28%	20%	13%	9%	6%	2%	5%
SLOVENIA	1000	12%	5%	68%	23%	20%	11%	8%	24%	2%	2%

Q19. A qui feriez-vous le plus confiance pour vous informer sur le passage à l'euro ? Premièrement ? Deuxièmement ?

Q19. Whom would you trust the most to inform you on the changeover to the euro? Firstly? Secondly?

Q19. "1&2"	Total	a) Le gov., les autorités nat. ou rég./ Gov., nat. or reg. authorities	b) L'admin. publique/ Public admin.	c) La banque centrale nationale/ National Central Bank	d) Les institutions europ./ Europ. Institutions	e) Les banques commerc./ Commerc. banks	f) Les journa- listes/ Journa-lists	g) Les syndicats, les org. profess., etc/ Trade unions, profess. org., etc	h) Les assoc. de cons./ Cons. assoc.	i) [Autres]/ [Others]	j) [NSP/ SR] / [DK/ NA]
NEM/NMS	10102	29%	12%	63%	22%	18%	22%	6%	10%	1%	5%
SEXE/ GENDER											
Homme / male	4810	31%	12%	63%	21%	18%	23%	6%	10%	1%	5%
Femme / Female	5292	28%	12%	64%	23%	18%	20%	7%	10%	1%	5%
Age											
15 - 24	1952	26%	13%	65%	31%	19%	22%	6%	7%	0%	4%
25 - 39	2561	28%	13%	63%	25%	20%	23%	5%	14%	1%	3%
40 - 54	2657	29%	11%	65%	22%	19%	22%	7%	10%	1%	5%
55 & +	2932	33%	12%	62%	13%	14%	20%	7%	10%	2%	10%
EDUCATION											
15 & -	1573	29%	12%	60%	10%	14%	22%	9%	6%	2%	13%
16 - 20	6530	30%	12%	63%	23%	19%	21%	6%	12%	1%	4%
21 & +	1836	28%	10%	70%	30%	16%	23%	5%	10%	1%	2%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION											
Indépendant / Self-employed	890	30%	7%	62%	19%	18%	31%	4%	15%	1%	5%
Employé / Employee	2421	28%	13%	68%	27%	20%	17%	6%	11%	1%	2%
Ouvrier / Manual worker	1262	32%	12%	59%	25%	15%	22%	8%	9%	1%	6%
Sans profession / Without activity	5499	29%	13%	63%	19%	17%	22%	6%	10%	1%	7%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE											
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1540	28%	11%	64%	28%	16%	22%	7%	11%	1%	3%
Autres villes / Other towns	4826	28%	13%	64%	23%	18%	20%	5%	11%	1%	5%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	3737	31%	12%	63%	17%	18%	23%	7%	9%	1%	6%
ECHELLE POLITIQUE/ POLITICAL SCALE											
A gauche / Left	1814	34%	13%	63%	19%	21%	19%	6%	11%	1%	3%
A droite / Right	2401	32%	14%	64%	24%	18%	21%	7%	11%	1%	3%
(Au centre) / (Centre)	683	31%	11%	62%	26%	22%	15%	4%	14%	1%	4%
(Ni à gauche, ni à droite) / (Neither left, nor right)	2729	26%	13%	63%	22%	18%	23%	5%	9%	1%	6%

Q20. Où pensez-vous que l'information sur l'euro et son passage devrait être disponible?

Q20.Where do you think useful information on the euro and the changeover should be available?

Q20.	Total	a) Dans les banques / a) In banks	b) Dans les supermarchés et les commerces / b) In supermarkets and shops	c) Dans les espaces publics / In public places	d) Dans les écoles et autres endroits d'éduc. et de form. / d) In schools and other places of educ. and train.	e) Sur le lieu de travail / e) In the workplace	f) A la radio / f) On the radio	g) A la télévision / g) On television	h) Dans les journaux et les magazines / h) In newspapers, magazines	i) Dans votre boîte aux lettres / i) In your letter box	j) Sur Internet / j) On the Internet	k) [Autre part] / k) [Elsewhere]	l) [NSP/SR] / l) [DK/NA]
NEM/NMS	10102	50%	20%	31%	30%	18%	45%	75%	56%	33%	36%	1%	2%
NEM / NMS													
CYPRUS	1000	42%	15%	19%	28%	15%	34%	61%	44%	33%	29%	1%	1%
CZECH REP.	1058	77%	27%	47%	27%	16%	42%	79%	62%	34%	45%	1%	2%
ESTONIA	1006	37%	16%	21%	22%	16%	54%	70%	61%	37%	50%	0%	4%
HUNGARY	1000	43%	24%	19%	35%	29%	61%	81%	68%	43%	43%	3%	2%
LATVIA	1001	42%	25%	31%	23%	20%	37%	71%	58%	36%	31%	2%	0%
LITHUANIA	1029	35%	18%	15%	12%	14%	47%	80%	62%	30%	25%	0%	1%
MALTA	1000	52%	25%	32%	34%	25%	65%	86%	55%	42%	36%	1%	1%
POLAND	1000	42%	14%	29%	32%	14%	40%	71%	47%	27%	29%	1%	2%
SLOVAKIA	1008	69%	25%	45%	19%	21%	48%	75%	63%	36%	39%	4%	1%
SLOVENIA	1000	86%	51%	61%	54%	41%	71%	83%	80%	57%	69%	0%	0%

Q20. Où pensez-vous que l'information sur l'euro et son passage devrait être disponible?

Q20. Where do you think useful information on the euro and the changeover should be available?

Q20.	Total	a) Dans les banques / a) In banks	b) Dans les supermarchés et les commerces / b) In supermarkets and shops	c) Dans les espaces publics / In public places	d) Dans les écoles et autres endroits d'éduc. et de form. / d) In schools and other places of educ. and train.	e) Sur le lieu de travail / e) In the workplace	f) A la radio / f) On the radio	g) A la télévision / g) On television	h) Dans les journaux et les magazines / h) In newspapers, magazines	i) Dans votre boîte aux lettres / i) In your letter box	j) Sur Internet / j) On the Internet	k) [Autre part] / k) [Elsewhere]	l) [NSP/SR] / l) [DK/NA]
NEM/NMS	10102	50%	20%	31%	30%	18%	45%	75%	56%	33%	36%	1%	2%
SEXE/ GENDER													
Homme / male	4810	49%	18%	33%	27%	15%	44%	74%	56%	30%	37%	1%	2%
Femme / Female	5292	50%	21%	30%	31%	20%	46%	75%	56%	35%	34%	2%	2%
Age													
15 - 24	1952	51%	21%	37%	50%	19%	40%	67%	53%	30%	51%	2%	2%
25 - 39	2561	54%	21%	35%	31%	21%	46%	74%	58%	34%	46%	1%	1%
40 - 54	2657	53%	21%	31%	26%	19%	46%	77%	62%	34%	36%	2%	1%
55 & +	2932	43%	17%	25%	18%	12%	46%	78%	49%	32%	15%	1%	3%
EDUCATION													
15 & -	1573	41%	17%	24%	22%	13%	41%	76%	42%	27%	15%	1%	4%
16 - 20	6530	52%	20%	34%	30%	18%	44%	74%	58%	34%	37%	1%	2%
21 & +	1836	48%	20%	28%	33%	20%	50%	75%	60%	33%	51%	2%	0%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION													
Indépendant / Self-employed	890	53%	16%	32%	29%	11%	50%	78%	59%	29%	42%	2%	3%
Employé / Employee	2421	56%	26%	33%	33%	26%	50%	76%	65%	35%	53%	2%	1%
Ouvrier / Manual worker	1262	56%	20%	38%	24%	22%	44%	77%	58%	38%	33%	1%	2%
Sans profession / Without activity	5499	45%	18%	29%	29%	14%	42%	73%	51%	31%	27%	1%	2%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE													
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1540	46%	24%	27%	28%	20%	47%	72%	60%	33%	42%	1%	1%
Autres villes / Other towns	4826	52%	18%	31%	30%	18%	44%	76%	55%	33%	39%	1%	2%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	3737	49%	20%	34%	30%	17%	45%	74%	55%	32%	29%	1%	2%
ECHELLE POLITIQUE/ POLITICAL SCALE													
A gauche / Left	1814	54%	23%	33%	28%	17%	49%	76%	62%	35%	40%	2%	1%
A droite / Right	2401	54%	20%	33%	30%	19%	46%	76%	58%	34%	41%	2%	1%
(Au centre) / (Centre)	683	60%	22%	33%	30%	22%	53%	78%	59%	33%	44%	1%	1%
(Ni à gauche, ni à droite) / (Neither left, nor right)	2729	45%	20%	32%	30%	18%	46%	77%	54%	35%	30%	2%	1%

Q21. Selon vous, quel est le sujet le plus important concernant l'euro que les campagnes d'information doivent couvrir en priorité? Premièrement?

Q21. In your view, what is the most important issue about the euro that information campaigns have to cover in priority? Firstly?

Q21. "1"	Total	Le scénario du passage d'une monnaie à l'autre/ Changeover scenario	La valeur d'un euro en (MONNAIE NATIONALE)/ The value of one euro in (COUNTRY CURRENCY)	Ce à quoi ressemblent les pièces et les billets en euro/ What notes and coins in euros look like	Comment éviter d'être trompé dans les conversions des devises en euro/ How to avoid being cheated in euro currency conversions	Les conséquences pratiques de l'euro en ce qui concerne votre salaire, votre compte en banque/ The practical implications of the euro regarding your salary, your bank account	Les conséquences sociales, économiques ou politiques de l'euro/ The social, economic or political implications of the euro	[NSP/ SR] / [DK/ NA]
NEM/NMS	10102	14%	18%	7%	17%	21%	19%	5%
NEM / NMS								
CYPRUS	1000	10%	26%	4%	18%	12%	20%	9%
CZECH REP.	1058	28%	21%	6%	9%	19%	15%	2%
ESTONIA	1006	13%	7%	2%	14%	28%	25%	11%
HUNGARY	1000	23%	19%	8%	12%	14%	16%	8%
LATVIA	1001	18%	28%	5%	16%	16%	12%	5%
LITHUANIA	1029	21%	24%	4%	19%	13%	12%	7%
MALTA	1000	27%	22%	3%	22%	16%	6%	3%
POLAND	1000	5%	14%	7%	23%	24%	22%	4%
SLOVAKIA	1008	27%	23%	5%	5%	16%	20%	4%
SLOVENIA	1000	17%	20%	4%	18%	22%	15%	4%

Q21. Selon vous, quel est le sujet le plus important concernant l'euro que les campagnes d'information doivent couvrir en priorité? Premièrement?

Q21. In your view, what is the most important issue about the euro that information campaigns have to cover in priority? Firstly?

Q21. "1"	Total	Le scénario du passage d'une monnaie à l'autre/ Changeover scenario	La valeur d'un euro en (MONNAIE NATIONALE)/ The value of one euro in (COUNTRY CURRENCY)	Ce à quoi ressemblent les pièces et les billets en euro/ What notes and coins in euros look like	Comment éviter d'être trompé dans les conversions des devises en euro/ How to avoid being cheated in euro currency conversions	Les conséquences pratiques de l'euro en ce qui concerne votre salaire, votre compte en banque/ The practical implications of the euro regarding your salary, your bank account	Les conséquences sociales, économiques ou politiques de l'euro/ The social, economic or political implications of the euro	[NSP/ SR] / [DK/ NA]
NEM/NMS	10102	14%	18%	7%	17%	21%	19%	5%
SEXE/ GENDER								
Homme / male	4810	15%	18%	6%	16%	22%	20%	4%
Femme / Female	5292	13%	18%	7%	19%	19%	19%	5%
Age								
15 - 24	1952	14%	18%	4%	17%	19%	25%	3%
25 - 39	2561	15%	16%	6%	16%	25%	20%	2%
40 - 54	2657	16%	17%	7%	13%	23%	20%	4%
55 & +	2932	11%	20%	8%	22%	15%	15%	10%
EDUCATION								
15 & -	1573	10%	22%	9%	21%	16%	9%	13%
16 - 20	6530	14%	18%	6%	18%	21%	19%	3%
21 & +	1836	17%	14%	5%	12%	23%	28%	2%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION								
Indépendant / Self-employed	890	18%	14%	8%	13%	22%	22%	4%
Employé / Employee	2421	19%	16%	5%	14%	22%	21%	2%
Ouvrier / Manual worker	1262	14%	20%	6%	16%	26%	15%	3%
Sans profession / Without activity	5499	11%	18%	7%	19%	18%	19%	7%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE								
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1540	16%	18%	7%	17%	20%	19%	3%
Autres villes / Other towns	4826	14%	18%	6%	15%	22%	20%	3%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	3737	13%	17%	7%	20%	19%	17%	7%
ECHELLE POLITIQUE/ POLITICAL SCALE								
A gauche / Left	1814	16%	19%	6%	14%	20%	22%	3%
A droite / Right	2401	18%	19%	6%	14%	17%	21%	3%
(Au centre) / (Centre)	683	21%	17%	3%	14%	21%	18%	5%
(Ni à gauche, ni à droite) / (Neither left, nor right)	2729	13%	18%	7%	17%	21%	18%	6%

Q21. Selon vous, quel est le sujet le plus important concernant l'euro que les campagnes d'information doivent couvrir en priorité? Deuxièmement?

Q21. In your view, what is the most important issue about the euro that information campaigns have to cover in priority? Secondly?

Q21. "2"	Total	Le scénario du passage d'une monnaie à l'autre/ Changeover scenario	La valeur d'un euro en (MONNAIE NATIONALE)/ The value of one euro in (COUNTRY CURRENCY)	Ce à quoi ressemblent les pièces et les billets en euro/ What notes and coins in euros look like	Comment éviter d'être trompé dans les conversions des devises en euro/ How to avoid being cheated in euro currency conversions	Les conséquences pratiques de l'euro en ce qui concerne votre salaire, votre compte en banque/ The practical implications of the euro regarding your salary, your bank account	Les conséquences sociales, économiques ou politiques de l'euro/ The social, economic or political implications of the euro	[NSP/ SR] / [DK/ NA]
NEM/NMS	10102	11%	15%	8%	18%	22%	19%	8%
NEM / NMS								
CYPRUS	1000	11%	17%	4%	16%	18%	16%	18%
CZECH REP.	1058	11%	14%	9%	14%	24%	25%	3%
ESTONIA	1006	11%	7%	4%	18%	24%	20%	16%
HUNGARY	1000	20%	15%	8%	16%	18%	10%	13%
LATVIA	1001	13%	14%	5%	22%	21%	18%	8%
LITHUANIA	1029	12%	13%	6%	21%	21%	16%	10%
MALTA	1000	15%	24%	6%	21%	19%	10%	6%
POLAND	1000	7%	16%	8%	19%	24%	20%	6%
SLOVAKIA	1008	15%	17%	7%	12%	18%	27%	6%
SLOVENIA	1000	15%	11%	6%	19%	16%	12%	21%

Q21. Selon vous, quel est le sujet le plus important concernant l'euro que les campagnes d'information doivent couvrir en priorité? Deuxièmement?

Q21. In your view, what is the most important issue about the euro that information campaigns have to cover in priority? Secondly?

Q21. "2"	Total	Le scénario du passage d'une monnaie à l'autre/ Changeover scenario	La valeur d'un euro en (MONNAIE NATIONALE)/ The value of one euro in (COUNTRY CURRENCY)	Ce à quoi ressemblent les pièces et les billets en euro/ What notes and coins in euros look like	Comment éviter d'être trompé dans les conversions des devises en euro/ How to avoid being cheated in euro currency conversions	Les conséquences pratiques de l'euro en ce qui concerne votre salaire, votre compte en banque/ The practical implications of the euro regarding your salary, your bank account	Les conséquences sociales, économiques ou politiques de l'euro/ The social, economic or political implications of the euro	[NSP/ SR] / [DK/ NA]
NEM/NMS	10102	11%	15%	8%	18%	22%	19%	8%
SEXE/ GENDER								
Homme / male	4810	11%	16%	7%	14%	22%	22%	7%
Femme / Female	5292	10%	15%	8%	21%	22%	16%	8%
Age								
15 - 24	1952	13%	13%	10%	17%	22%	20%	5%
25 - 39	2561	11%	16%	7%	15%	25%	22%	4%
40 - 54	2657	11%	14%	6%	19%	25%	19%	6%
55 & +	2932	9%	16%	8%	19%	18%	16%	14%
EDUCATION								
15 & -	1573	8%	15%	9%	20%	15%	15%	19%
16 - 20	6530	11%	16%	8%	18%	23%	19%	6%
21 & +	1836	12%	13%	7%	13%	28%	22%	4%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION								
Indépendant / Self-employed	890	11%	16%	6%	17%	23%	21%	6%
Employé / Employee	2421	11%	13%	7%	14%	27%	23%	4%
Ouvrier / Manual worker	1262	12%	15%	7%	18%	25%	18%	4%
Sans profession / Without activity	5499	10%	16%	8%	19%	19%	17%	10%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE								
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1540	12%	15%	9%	14%	25%	19%	6%
Autres villes / Other towns	4826	11%	13%	7%	20%	23%	20%	6%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	3737	10%	18%	7%	16%	20%	18%	11%
ECHELLE POLITIQUE/ POLITICAL SCALE								
A gauche / Left	1814	13%	12%	6%	19%	24%	21%	5%
A droite / Right	2401	11%	16%	7%	15%	26%	20%	6%
(Au centre) / (Centre)	683	12%	14%	10%	14%	20%	22%	9%
(Ni à gauche, ni à droite) / (Neither left, nor right)	2729	10%	15%	9%	19%	19%	19%	9%

Q21. Selon vous, quel est le sujet le plus important concernant l'euro que les campagnes d'information doivent couvrir en priorité? Premièrement? Deuxièmement?

Q21. In your view, what is the most important issue about the euro that information campaigns have to cover in priority? Firstly? Secondly?

Q21. "1&2"	Total	Le scénario du passage d'une monnaie à l'autre/ Changeover scenario	La valeur d'un euro en (MONNAIE NATIONALE)/ The value of one euro in (COUNTRY CURRENCY)	Ce à quoi ressemblent les pièces et les billets en euro/ What notes and coins in euros look like	Comment éviter d'être trompé dans les conversions des devises en euro/ How to avoid being cheated in euro currency conversions	Les conséquences pratiques de l'euro en ce qui concerne votre salaire, votre compte en banque/ The practical implications of the euro regarding your salary, your bank account	Les conséquences sociales, économiques ou politiques de l'euro/ The social, economic or political implications of the euro	[NSP/ SR] / [DK/ NA]
NEM/NMS	10102	25%	33%	14%	35%	43%	38%	5%
NEM / NMS								
CYPRUS	1000	21%	43%	8%	34%	30%	36%	9%
CZECH REP.	1058	39%	35%	15%	23%	43%	40%	2%
ESTONIA	1006	24%	14%	6%	32%	52%	45%	11%
HUNGARY	1000	42%	35%	17%	27%	32%	26%	8%
LATVIA	1001	31%	42%	10%	38%	37%	30%	5%
LITHUANIA	1029	34%	37%	10%	40%	34%	28%	7%
MALTA	1000	42%	46%	9%	43%	35%	16%	3%
POLAND	1000	12%	30%	15%	42%	48%	42%	4%
SLOVAKIA	1008	42%	40%	11%	17%	34%	47%	4%
SLOVENIA	1000	31%	31%	11%	37%	38%	27%	4%

Q21. Selon vous, quel est le sujet le plus important concernant l'euro que les campagnes d'information doivent couvrir en priorité? Premièrement? Deuxièmement?

Q21. In your view, what is the most important issue about the euro that information campaigns have to cover in priority? Firstly? Secondly?

Q21. "1&2"	Total	Le scénario du passage d'une monnaie à l'autre/ Changeover scenario	La valeur d'un euro en (MONNAIE NATIONALE)/ The value of one euro in (COUNTRY CURRENCY)	Ce à quoi ressemblent les pièces et les billets en euro/ What notes and coins in euros look like	Comment éviter d'être trompé dans les conversions des devises en euro/ How to avoid being cheated in euro currency conversions	Les conséquences pratiques de l'euro en ce qui concerne votre salaire, votre compte en banque/ The practical implications of the euro regarding your salary, your bank account	Les conséquences sociales, économiques ou politiques de l'euro/ The social, economic or political implications of the euro	[NSP/ SR] / [DK/ NA]
NEM/NMS	10102	25%	33%	14%	35%	43%	38%	5%
SEXE/ GENDER								
Homme / male	4810	26%	33%	13%	30%	44%	42%	4%
Femme / Female	5292	24%	32%	15%	39%	41%	35%	5%
Age								
15 - 24	1952	27%	31%	14%	35%	41%	45%	3%
25 - 39	2561	26%	32%	12%	31%	50%	42%	2%
40 - 54	2657	27%	31%	14%	32%	48%	39%	4%
55 & +	2932	20%	36%	16%	40%	33%	30%	10%
EDUCATION								
15 & -	1573	17%	36%	18%	41%	31%	24%	13%
16 - 20	6530	25%	33%	14%	36%	44%	38%	3%
21 & +	1836	29%	27%	12%	25%	51%	50%	2%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION								
Indépendant / Self-employed	890	28%	30%	14%	31%	44%	43%	4%
Employé / Employee	2421	30%	30%	12%	28%	50%	44%	2%
Ouvrier / Manual worker	1262	26%	35%	13%	34%	51%	33%	3%
Sans profession / Without activity	5499	22%	34%	15%	39%	38%	36%	7%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE								
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1540	29%	33%	16%	31%	45%	38%	3%
Autres villes / Other towns	4826	25%	31%	14%	35%	46%	40%	3%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	3737	23%	35%	14%	36%	39%	35%	7%
ECHELLE POLITIQUE/ POLITICAL SCALE								
A gauche / Left	1814	29%	32%	13%	33%	44%	43%	3%
A droite / Right	2401	29%	35%	13%	30%	44%	40%	3%
(Au centre) / (Centre)	683	33%	31%	13%	28%	41%	39%	5%
(Ni à gauche, ni à droite) / (Neither left, nor right)	2729	22%	33%	16%	37%	41%	36%	6%

Q22. Voici une liste de différentes actions de campagne d'information. Pouvez-vous me dire pour chacune d'entre-elles si vous l'estimeriez essentielle ou non pour vous préparer à l'euro?

a) Le double affichage des prix dans les commerces

Q22. Here is a list of various information campaign actions. Could you tell me for each of them whether you would find it essential or not essential to prepare yourself for the euro?

a) Dual display of prices in shops

Q22. a)	Total	Essentielle / Essential	Pas essentielle / Not essential	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]
NEM/NMS	10102	81%	18%	2%
NEM / NMS				
CYPRUS	1000	90%	9%	1%
CZECH REP.	1058	75%	22%	4%
ESTONIA	1006	78%	20%	2%
HUNGARY	1000	88%	10%	1%
LATVIA	1001	86%	12%	2%
LITHUANIA	1029	85%	11%	4%
MALTA	1000	93%	6%	1%
POLAND	1000	79%	20%	1%
SLOVAKIA	1008	81%	16%	3%
SLOVENIA	1000	88%	11%	1%
SEXE/ GENDER				
Homme / male	4810	79%	20%	1%
Femme / Female	5292	82%	16%	2%
Age				
15 - 24	1952	80%	19%	1%
25 - 39	2561	81%	18%	1%
40 - 54	2657	81%	17%	1%
55 & +	2932	80%	17%	3%
EDUCATION				
15 & -	1573	79%	17%	4%
16 - 20	6530	81%	18%	1%
21 & +	1836	84%	16%	1%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION				
Indépendant / Self-employed	890	76%	24%	1%
Employé / Employee	2421	84%	15%	1%
Ouvrier / Manual worker	1262	77%	21%	1%
Sans profession / Without activity	5499	81%	17%	2%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE				
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1540	85%	13%	1%
Autres villes / Other towns	4826	82%	17%	1%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	3737	77%	20%	2%
ECHELLE POLITIQUE/ POLITICAL SCALE				
A gauche / Left	1814	81%	17%	2%
A droite / Right	2401	81%	18%	1%
(Au centre) / (Centre)	683	81%	17%	2%
(Ni à gauche, ni à droite) / (Neither left, nor right)	2729	81%	18%	1%

Q22. Voici une liste de différentes actions de campagne d'information. Pouvez-vous me dire pour chacune d'entre-elles si vous l'estimeriez essentielle ou non pour vous préparer à l'euro?

b) Le double affichage des montants sur les factures (électricité, gaz, .)

Q22. Here is a list of various information campaign actions. Could you tell me for each of them whether you would find it essential or not essential to prepare yourself for the euro?

b) Dual display of the amount on bills (electricity, gas, .)

Q22. b)	Total	Essentielle / Essential	Pas essentielle / Not essential	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]
NEM/NMS	10102	70%	28%	2%
NEM / NMS				
CYPRUS	1000	82%	15%	3%
CZECH REP.	1058	63%	32%	5%
ESTONIA	1006	67%	29%	4%
HUNGARY	1000	77%	22%	2%
LATVIA	1001	70%	26%	4%
LITHUANIA	1029	74%	20%	6%
MALTA	1000	89%	10%	2%
POLAND	1000	69%	30%	1%
SLOVAKIA	1008	68%	27%	5%
SLOVENIA	1000	77%	23%	1%
SEXE/ GENDER				
Homme / male	4810	69%	29%	2%
Femme / Female	5292	71%	26%	3%
Age				
15 - 24	1952	70%	28%	2%
25 - 39	2561	66%	32%	2%
40 - 54	2657	71%	26%	2%
55 & +	2932	72%	25%	3%
EDUCATION				
15 & -	1573	73%	22%	5%
16 - 20	6530	69%	28%	2%
21 & +	1836	68%	31%	1%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION				
Indépendant / Self-employed	890	69%	29%	2%
Employé / Employee	2421	70%	28%	2%
Ouvrier / Manual worker	1262	65%	32%	3%
Sans profession / Without activity	5499	71%	26%	3%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE				
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1540	73%	25%	2%
Autres villes / Other towns	4826	71%	27%	2%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	3737	67%	30%	3%
ECHELLE POLITIQUE/ POLITICAL SCALE				
A gauche / Left	1814	70%	27%	3%
A droite / Right	2401	66%	32%	2%
(Au centre) / (Centre)	683	72%	27%	2%
(Ni à gauche, ni à droite) / (Neither left, nor right)	2729	71%	27%	2%

Q22. Voici une liste de différentes actions de campagne d'information. Pouvez-vous me dire pour chacune d'entre-elles si vous l'estimeriez essentielle ou non pour vous préparer à l'euro?

c) Le double affichage sur votre bulletin de salaire

Q22. Here is a list of various information campaign actions. Could you tell me for each of them whether you would find it essential or not essential to prepare yourself for the euro?

c) Dual display on your pay slip

Q22. c)	Total	Essentielle / Essential	Pas essentielle / Not essential	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]
NEM/NMS	10102	66%	30%	4%
NEM / NMS				
CYPRUS	1000	74%	20%	6%
CZECH REP.	1058	54%	37%	8%
ESTONIA	1006	64%	31%	5%
HUNGARY	1000	73%	25%	3%
LATVIA	1001	63%	31%	6%
LITHUANIA	1029	65%	24%	10%
MALTA	1000	85%	12%	2%
POLAND	1000	69%	29%	2%
SLOVAKIA	1008	57%	35%	8%
SLOVENIA	1000	79%	20%	1%
SEXE/ GENDER				
Homme / male	4810	64%	32%	4%
Femme / Female	5292	68%	27%	5%
Age				
15 - 24	1952	68%	28%	4%
25 - 39	2561	68%	30%	3%
40 - 54	2657	67%	30%	3%
55 & +	2932	63%	31%	6%
EDUCATION				
15 & -	1573	66%	25%	9%
16 - 20	6530	66%	31%	3%
21 & +	1836	68%	29%	3%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION				
Indépendant / Self-employed	890	61%	34%	5%
Employé / Employee	2421	70%	28%	2%
Ouvrier / Manual worker	1262	65%	32%	4%
Sans profession / Without activity	5499	66%	29%	5%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE				
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1540	69%	27%	4%
Autres villes / Other towns	4826	66%	30%	4%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	3737	66%	29%	5%
ECHELLE POLITIQUE/ POLITICAL SCALE				
A gauche / Left	1814	64%	31%	4%
A droite / Right	2401	65%	32%	3%
(Au centre) / (Centre)	683	63%	33%	4%
(Ni à gauche, ni à droite) / (Neither left, nor right)	2729	68%	28%	4%

Q22. Voici une liste de différentes actions de campagne d'information. Pouvez-vous me dire pour chacune d'entre-elles si vous l'estimeriez essentielle ou non pour vous préparer à l'euro?

d) Les prospectus / brochures

Q22. Here is a list of various information campaign actions. Could you tell me for each of them whether you would find it essential or not essential to prepare yourself for the euro?

d) Leaflets / Brochures

Q22. d)	Total	Essentielle / Essential	Pas essentielle / Not essential	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]
NEM/NMS	10102	64%	32%	4%
NEM / NMS				
CYPRUS	1000	83%	16%	2%
CZECH REP.	1058	55%	40%	6%
ESTONIA	1006	73%	24%	3%
HUNGARY	1000	55%	42%	3%
LATVIA	1001	43%	51%	6%
LITHUANIA	1029	56%	35%	9%
MALTA	1000	86%	11%	3%
POLAND	1000	72%	26%	1%
SLOVAKIA	1008	48%	40%	12%
SLOVENIA	1000	62%	36%	2%
SEXE/ GENDER				
Homme / male	4810	61%	35%	3%
Femme / Female	5292	66%	30%	4%
Age				
15 - 24	1952	63%	33%	3%
25 - 39	2561	66%	31%	3%
40 - 54	2657	64%	33%	3%
55 & +	2932	63%	32%	5%
EDUCATION				
15 & -	1573	70%	26%	4%
16 - 20	6530	63%	33%	3%
21 & +	1836	63%	34%	3%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION				
Indépendant / Self-employed	890	62%	36%	3%
Employé / Employee	2421	61%	36%	3%
Ouvrier / Manual worker	1262	66%	30%	4%
Sans profession / Without activity	5499	65%	31%	4%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE				
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1540	65%	31%	3%
Autres villes / Other towns	4826	62%	34%	4%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	3737	65%	31%	4%
ECHELLE POLITIQUE/ POLITICAL SCALE				
A gauche / Left	1814	58%	38%	3%
A droite / Right	2401	64%	33%	3%
(Au centre) / (Centre)	683	56%	40%	4%
(Ni à gauche, ni à droite) / (Neither left, nor right)	2729	64%	31%	4%

Q22. Voici une liste de différentes actions de campagne d'information. Pouvez-vous me dire pour chacune d'entre-elles si vous l'estimeriez essentielle ou non pour vous préparer à l'euro?

e) Les spots publicitaires à la télévision

Q22. Here is a list of various information campaign actions. Could you tell me for each of them whether you would find it essential or not essential to prepare yourself for the euro?

e) TV spots

Q22. e)	Total	Essentielle / Essential	Pas essentielle / Not essential	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]
NEM/NMS	10102	78%	20%	2%
NEM / NMS				
CYPRUS	1000	79%	19%	2%
CZECH REP.	1058	77%	20%	3%
ESTONIA	1006	87%	11%	2%
HUNGARY	1000	76%	21%	2%
LATVIA	1001	81%	16%	3%
LITHUANIA	1029	78%	17%	5%
MALTA	1000	95%	4%	1%
POLAND	1000	80%	19%	1%
SLOVAKIA	1008	57%	34%	9%
SLOVENIA	1000	78%	21%	1%
SEXE/ GENDER				
Homme / male	4810	78%	20%	2%
Femme / Female	5292	77%	20%	3%
Age				
15 - 24	1952	74%	24%	2%
25 - 39	2561	77%	21%	2%
40 - 54	2657	78%	19%	2%
55 & +	2932	79%	17%	4%
EDUCATION				
15 & -	1573	81%	14%	5%
16 - 20	6530	78%	20%	2%
21 & +	1836	76%	23%	1%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION				
Indépendant / Self-employed	890	75%	23%	2%
Employé / Employee	2421	75%	23%	2%
Ouvrier / Manual worker	1262	81%	17%	2%
Sans profession / Without activity	5499	78%	19%	3%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE				
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1540	81%	17%	2%
Autres villes / Other towns	4826	76%	22%	2%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	3737	78%	19%	3%
ECHELLE POLITIQUE/ POLITICAL SCALE				
A gauche / Left	1814	77%	20%	3%
A droite / Right	2401	77%	21%	2%
(Au centre) / (Centre)	683	75%	23%	2%
(Ni à gauche, ni à droite) / (Neither left, nor right)	2729	78%	20%	2%

Q22. Voici une liste de différentes actions de campagne d'information. Pouvez-vous me dire pour chacune d'entre-elles si vous l'estimeriez essentielle ou non pour vous préparer à l'euro?

f) Les spots publicitaires à la radio

Q22. Here is a list of various information campaign actions. Could you tell me for each of them whether you would find it essential or not essential to prepare yourself for the euro?

f) Radio spots

Q22. f)	Total	Essentielle / Essential	Pas essentielle / Not essential	[NSP/SR] / [DK/ NA]
NEM/NMS	10102	66%	30%	3%
NEM / NMS				
CYPRUS	1000	73%	24%	2%
CZECH REP.	1058	58%	36%	6%
ESTONIA	1006	82%	16%	2%
HUNGARY	1000	68%	29%	2%
LATVIA	1001	68%	27%	5%
LITHUANIA	1029	71%	23%	6%
MALTA	1000	91%	7%	2%
POLAND	1000	69%	29%	2%
SLOVAKIA	1008	48%	42%	10%
SLOVENIA	1000	67%	32%	1%
SEXE/ GENDER				
Homme / male	4810	66%	32%	2%
Femme / Female	5292	67%	29%	4%
Age				
15 - 24	1952	65%	32%	2%
25 - 39	2561	65%	32%	2%
40 - 54	2657	67%	30%	3%
55 & +	2932	68%	28%	4%
EDUCATION				
15 & -	1573	73%	22%	5%
16 - 20	6530	66%	31%	3%
21 & +	1836	65%	34%	1%
PROFESSION - OCCUPATION				
Indépendant / Self-employed	890	66%	33%	2%
Employé / Employee	2421	65%	33%	2%
Ouvrier / Manual worker	1262	67%	30%	3%
Sans profession / Without activity	5499	67%	29%	4%
HABITAT - LOCALITY TYPE				
Grands centres / Metropolitan	1540	69%	28%	3%
Autres villes / Other towns	4826	65%	32%	3%
Zones rurales / Rural zones	3737	68%	29%	3%
ECHELLE POLITIQUE/ POLITICAL SCALE				
A gauche / Left	1814	66%	30%	3%
A droite / Right	2401	66%	32%	2%
(Au centre) / (Centre)	683	63%	33%	3%
(Ni à gauche, ni à droite) / (Neither left, nor right)	2729	65%	32%	3%

Fiche Technique

Technical Note

Détails du sondage

Ce sondage sur « L'introduction de l'euro dans les nouveaux pays membres » a été réalisé pour la Commission européenne, Direction Générale des Affaires Economiques et Financières.

Les interviews ont été réalisées du 01/09/2004 au 15/09/2004 par les 10 Instituts EOS GALLUP EUROPE dont la liste suit:

Chypre	CY	SYNOVATE - NICOSA
Rép. Tchèque	CZ	FACTUM – PRAHA
Estonie	EE	TNS EMOR – TALLINN
Hongrie	HU	TNS HUNGARY – BUDAPEST
Lettonie	LV	TNS BALTIC DATA HOUSE – RIGA
Lithuanie	LT	TNS GALLUP - VILNIUS
Malte	MT	MISCO – VALLETTA
Pologne	PL	TNS OBOP - WARSZAWA
Slovaquie	SK	TNS FACTUM – BRATISLAVA
Slovenie	SI	RM PLUS – MARIBOR

Survey details

This survey on the "Introduction of the euro in the new member states" was conducted for the European Commission, Directorate-General Economic and Financial Affairs.

The interviews were conducted between the 01/09/2004 and the 15/09/2004 by these 10 EOS GALLUP EUROPE Institutes:

(Interviews : 01/09/2004 – 08/09/2004)	Cyprus
(Interviews : 01/09/2004 – 08/09/2004)	Czech Republic
(Interviews : 02/09/2004 – 10/09/2004)	Estonia
(Interviews : 01/09/2004 – 04/09/2004)	Hungary
(Interviews : 02/09/2004 – 15/09/2004)	Latvia
(Interviews : 01/09/2004 – 07/09/2004)	Lithuania
(Interviews : 01/09/2004 – 07/09/2004)	Malta
(Interviews : 02/09/2004 – 10/09/2004)	Poland
(Interviews : 01/09/2004 – 08/09/2004)	Slovakia
(Interviews : 02/09/2004 – 13/09/2004)	Slovenia

Représentativité des résultats

Chaque échantillon national est représentatif de la population âgée de 15 ans et plus.

Tailles des échantillons

Les tailles d'échantillon sont d'environ 1000 répondants par pays.

Une pondération a été appliquée aux résultats nationaux pour calculer un total marginal où chaque pays contribue au résultat de l'Union européenne en proportion du nombre de ses habitants.

Representativeness of the results

Each national sample is representative of the population aged 15 years and above.

Sizes of the sample

The sample sizes amount to approximately 1000 respondents in each country.

A weighting factor was applied to the national results in order to compute a marginal total where each country contributes to the European Union result in proportion to its population.

Le tableau ci-dessous détaille pour les 10 Etats membres:

(1) le nombre d'interviews effectivement réalisées dans chaque pays

(2) le nombre d'interviews pondérées sur base de la population de chaque Etat Membre

The table below presents, for each of the 10 Member States:

(1) the number of interviews actually carried out in each country

(2) the population-weighted total number of interviews for each Member State

	TOTAL INTERVIEWS			
	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)
	Réalisées Conducted	% du total % of total	Pondérées Weighted	% du total (Pondéré) % on Total (Weighted)
Total EU	10102	100,0%	10102	100,0%
CYPRUS	1000	9,9%	96	1,0%
CZECH REP.	1058	10,5%	1419	14,0%
ESTONIA	1006	10,0%	185	1,8%
HUNGARY	1000	9,9%	1376	13,6%
LATVIA	1001	9,9%	322	3,2%
LITHUANIA	1029	10,2%	491	4,9%
MALTA	1000	9,9%	52	0,5%
POLAND	1000	9,9%	5168	51,2%
SLOVAKIA	1008	10,0%	717	7,1%
SLOVENIA	1000	9,9%	277	2,7%

Questionnaires

1. Le questionnaire établi pour ce sondage est reproduit à la fin de ce volume de résultats, en Français et en Anglais (Voir ci-après).
2. Les traductions ont été réalisées dans chaque langue d'interview par les instituts nationaux cités ci-dessus.
3. Un exemplaire de chaque questionnaire national est joint aux volumes de tableaux de résultats.

Questionnaires

1. The questionnaire prepared for this survey is reproduced at the end of this results volume, in French and in English (see hereafter).
2. The institutes listed above translated the questionnaire in their respective national language(s).
3. One copy of each national questionnaire is annexed to the data tables results volumes.

Tableaux des résultats

* VOLUME A : PAYS PAR PAYS

Le VOLUME A présente les résultats de l'Union européenne pays par pays.

* VOLUME B : DEMOGRAPHIQUES DES REpondANTS

Le VOLUME B présente les résultats de l'Union européenne ventilés selon quelques caractéristiques socio-démographiques des répondants:

Volume B1 :

Sexe (Homme, Femme)

Age (15-24, 25-39, 40-54, 55 +)

Education (15&-, 16-20, 21&+)

Profession

Habitat

Volume B2 :

Echelle politique

* VOLUME(S) C : CHAQUE PAYS

Le(s) VOLUME(S) C présente(nt) la même analyse que celle du VOLUME B, mais pour chaque pays individuellement.

Tables of results

* VOLUME A : COUNTRY BY COUNTRY

The VOLUME A presents the European Union results country by country.

* VOLUME B : RESPONDENTS' DEMOGRAPHICS

The VOLUME B presents the European Union results with the following socio-demographic characteristics of respondents as breakdowns:

Volume B1 :

Sex (Male, Female)

Age (15-24, 25-39, 40-54, 55 +)

Education (15&-, 16-20, 21&+)

Occupation

Locality type

Volume B2 :

Political scale

* VOLUME(S) C : EACH COUNTRY

The VOLUME(S) C present(s) the same analysis as in VOLUME B, but for each individual country.

Valeurs statistiques des résultats

Les résultats d'un sondage ne sont jamais valables que dans les limites d'une **marge statistique** d'échantillonnage. Cette marge est plus ou moins grande, et dépend de trois choses:

1. La taille de l'échantillon (ou de la partie d'échantillon que l'on analyse): plus le nombre de répondants est grand, plus la marge statistique est petite;
2. Le résultat lui-même: plus le résultat est proche de 50%, plus la marge statistique est grande;
3. Le degré de certitude que l'on exige : plus on est sévère, plus la marge statistique est grande.

A titre d'exemple, prenons un cas imaginaire:

1. 500 personnes ont répondu à une question;
2. Le résultat analysé est de 50 % environ;
3. On choisit un degré de certitude de 95 % (c'est le niveau le plus utilisé par les statisticiens, et c'est celui adopté pour la table ci-après);

Dans ce cas illustratif la marge statistique est de: (+/- 4.4%) autour des 50% observés. Et en conclusion: le résultat pour la population totale se situe entre 45.6% et 54.4%.

Nous reproduisons ci-après les marges statistiques calculées pour différents échantillons et différents résultats observés, au degré de certitude de 95%.

Statistical significance of the results

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

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

As an example, examine this illustrative case:

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

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

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

**MARGES STATISTIQUES
D'ECHANTILLONAGE
(AU NIVEAU DE CONFIANCE DE 95 %)**

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

Différentes tailles d'échantillon sont en lignes;
Différents résultats observés sont en colonnes:

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

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

QUESTIONNAIRE

Socio Démographiques

- D1. Sexe [1] Homme
[2] Femme
- D2. Age exact : [][] ans
[00] [REFUS/ S.R.]
- D3. Age de fin d'études : [AGE EXACT EN 2 CHIFFRES]
[][] ans
[00] [REFUS/ SR]
[01] [JAMAIS ETE A L'ECOLE PLEIN TEMPS]
[99] [ENCORE A L'ECOLE PLEIN TEMPS]

- D4. Sur le plan professionnel, peut-on dire qu'actuellement vous êtes indépendant, employé, ouvrier ou êtes-vous sans activité professionnelle ?
- [LIRE ITEMS A GAUCHE - ENSUITE FAIRE PRECISER (« c'est-à-dire ») - UNE SEULE REPONSE]

- Indépendant

- c'est-à-dire : - exploitant agricole, forestier, pêcheur 11
- commerçant, artisan 12
- de profession libérale (avocat, médecin, comptable, architecte,...) 13
- chef d'entreprise
- autre (PRECISER)..... 15

- Employé

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

- Ouvrier

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

- Sans activité professionnelle

- c'est-à-dire : - vous occupant de votre ménage 41
- étudiant (à temps plein) 42

Socio Demographics

- D1. Sex [1] Male
[2] Female
- D2. Exact Age: [][] Years old
[00] [REFUSAL/NO ANSWER]
- D3. Age when finished full time education : [EXACT AGE IN 2 DIGITS]
[][] years old
[00] [REFUSAL/ NO ANSWER]
[01] [NEVER BEEN IN FULL TIME EDUCATION]
[99] [STILL IN FULL TIME EDUCATION]

- D4. As far as your current occupation is concerned, would you say you are self-employed, an employee, a manual worker or would you say that you are without a professional activity ?
- [READ OUT LEFT ITEMS - THEN ASK TO SPECIFY ("that is to say")
- ONLY ONE ANSWER]

- Self-employed

- i.e. : - farmer, forester, fisherman 11
- owner of a shop, craftsman 12
- professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect,...) 13
- manager of a company 14
- other (SPECIFY)..... 15

- Employee

- i.e. : - professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect)..... 21
- general management, director or top management 22
- middle management, 23
- civil servant 24
- office clerk 25
- other employee (salesman, nurse, etc...) 26
- other (SPECIFY)..... 27

- Manual worker

- i.e. : - supervisor / foreman (team manager, etc ...)..... 31
- manual worker 32
- unskilled manual worker 33
- other (SPECIFY) 34

- Without a professional activity

- i.e. : - looking after the home 41
- student (full time) 42

- retraité.....	43
- à la recherche d'un emploi.....	44
- autre (PRECISER).....	45
- (Refus)	99

- retired	43
- seeking a job	44
- other (SPECIFY).....	45
- (Refusal).....	99

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

D5. Region = "European Administrative Regional Unit" (N.U.T.S. 2)
[2 DIGITS]

D6. Type de localité?

D6. Type of Locality?

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

- metropolitan zone	1
- other town/urban centre	2
- rural zone	3

D7. Politiquement, sur une échelle allant de la gauche à la droite, diriez-vous que vous vous situez... ?

D7. Politically speaking, on a scale going from left to right, would you say that you position yourself ... ?

[LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE]

[READ OUT - ONLY ONE ANSWER]

- Très à gauche	1
- A gauche	2
- Au centre gauche.....	3
- Au centre droit.....	4
- A droite	5
- Très à droite	6
- (Au centre – réponse non suggérée)	7
- (Ni à gauche, ni à droite – réponse non suggérée)	8
- (NSP/SR).....	9

- Very left	1
- Left.....	2
- Centre- left	3
- Centre- right	4
- Right	5
- Very right.....	6
- (Centre – spontaneous response)	7
- (Neither left nor right - spontaneous response)	8
- (DK/NA)	9

Perception et soutien de la monnaie unique

Q1. Personnellement, diriez vous que l'introduction de l'euro en (NOTRE PAYS) est un sujet qui vous intéresse? Etes-vous... :

[LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE]

- Très intéressé 1
- Plutôt intéressé 2
- Plutôt pas intéressé 3
- Pas du tout intéressé 4
- [NSP/SR] 5

Q2. Pensez-vous que l'introduction de l'euro aurait des conséquences positives ou négatives pour (NOTRE PAYS)... ?

[LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE]

- Conséquences très positives 1
- Conséquences plutôt positives 2
- Conséquences plutôt négatives 3
- Conséquences très négatives 4
- [NSP/SR] 5

Q3. Pour vous personnellement, pensez-vous que cela serait positif ou négatif si l'euro était introduit ?

[LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE]

- Très positif 1
- Plutôt positif 2
- Plutôt négatif 3
- Très négatif 4
- [NSP/SR] 5

Perception and Support for the single currency

Q1. Personally, would you say that the introduction of the euro in (OUR COUNTRY) is a topic that you are interested in? Are you...:

[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- Very interested 1
- Rather interested 2
- Rather not interested 3
- Not at all interested 4
- [DK/NA] 5

Q2. Do you think the introduction of the euro would have positive or negative consequences for (OUR COUNTRY)...?

[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- Very positive consequences 1
- Rather positive consequences 2
- Rather negative consequences 3
- Very negative consequences 4
- [DK/NA] 5

Q3. For you personally, do you think that it would be positive or negative if the euro would be introduced?

[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- Very positive 1
- Rather positive 2
- Rather negative 3
- Very negative 4
- [DK/NA] 5

Q4. De manière générale, les personnes que vous connaissez personnellement sont elles plus en faveur ou contre l'idée d'introduire l'euro en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

[LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE]

- Très en faveur de son introduction1
- Plutôt en faveur de son introduction2
- Plutôt contre son introduction3
- Tout à fait contre son introduction.....4
- [NSP/SR].....5

Q5. Etes-vous personnellement content(e) ou non que l'euro puisse remplacer le (MONNAIE NATIONALE)?

[LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE]

- Très content(e).....1
- Plutôt content(e).....2
- Plutôt mécontent(e)3
- Très mécontent(e).....4
- [NSP/SR].....5

Q6. Quand souhaiteriez-vous que l'euro devienne votre monnaie ?

[LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE]

- Le plus vite possible.....1
- Après un certain temps2
- Le plus tard possible3
- [NSP/SR].....4

Q4. Generally speaking, are most people you personally know more in favour or against the idea of introducing the euro in (OUR COUNTRY)?

[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- Very much in favour of its introduction1
- Rather in favour of its introduction2
- Rather against its introduction3
- Very much against its introduction4
- [DK/NA]5

Q5. Are you personally happy or not that the euro could replace the (NATIONAL CURRENCY)?

[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- Very happy1
- Rather happy2
- Rather unhappy3
- Very unhappy4
- [DK/NA]5

Q6. When would you like the euro to become your currency?

[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- As soon as possible1
- After a certain time2
- As late as possible3
- [DK/NA]4

Les attentes et les craintes concernant l'adoption de l'euro

Q7. Pensez-vous que l'introduction de l'euro... ?

[LIRE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE]

- oui1
- non2
- [NSP/SR].....3

- a) Vous permettra de facilement comparer les prix entre les pays de la zone euro ? 1 2 3
- b) Rendra plus facile l'achat dans les pays de la zone euro ?1 2 3
- c) Supprimera les frais liés au change d'une devise à l'autre à l'intérieur des pays de la zone euro?.....1 2 3
- d) Sera plus commode pour ceux qui voyagent dans d'autres pays de la zone euro ?1 2 3

Q8. Pouvez-vous me dire, pour chacune des propositions suivantes, si vous êtes d'accord ou pas d'accord... ?

[LIRE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE]

- d'accord.....1
- pas d'accord.....2
- [DK/NA]3

- a) Le remplacement de la (MONNAIE NATIONALE) par l'euro vous causera personnellement beaucoup d'inconvénients 1 2 3
- b) Vous craignez les abus et tricheries sur les prix pendant le passage à la nouvelle monnaie 1 2 3
- c) Vous pensez que l'adoption de l'euro signifiera que (NOTRE PAYS) perdra le contrôle sur sa politique économique 1 2 3
- d) Vous pensez que l'adoption de l'euro signifiera que (NOTRE PAYS) perdra une part importante de son identité 1 2 3
- e) L'utilisation de l'euro au lieu de la (MONNAIE NATIONALE) nous permettra probablement de nous sentir plus européen qu'aujourd'hui?.....1 2 3

Expectations and fears regarding the adoption of the euro

Q7. Do you think that the introduction of the euro...?

[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE ONLY]

- yes1
- no2
- [DK/NA]3

- a) Will allow you to easily compare prices between euro-area countries?..... 1 2 3
- b) Will make purchasing in the euro-area countries easier?1 2 3
- c) Will eliminate charges for changing from one currency to another inside euro-area countries?1 2 3
- d) Will be more convenient for those who travel in other countries of the euro-area?1 2 3

Q8. Could you tell me for each of the following statements if you agree or disagree...?

[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE ONLY]

- agree1
- disagree2
- [DK/NA]3

- a) The replacement of the (NATIONAL CURRENCY) by the euro will cause you personally a lot of inconvenience 1 2 3
- b) You are afraid of abuses and cheating on prices during the changeover 1 2 3
- c) You think that adopting the euro will mean that (OUR COUNTRY) will lose control over its economic policy 1 2 3
- d) You think that adopting the euro will mean that (OUR COUNTRY) will lose a great deal of its identity 1 2 3
- e) The usage of the euro instead of the (NATIONAL CURRENCY) will probably make us feel more European than now? 1 2 3

Q9. Pensez-vous que l'introduction de l'euro aiderait à maintenir la stabilité des prix, ou, au contraire, augmenterait l'inflation en (NOTRE PAYS)?

[LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE]

- Aiderait à maintenir la stabilité des prix1
- Augmenterait l'inflation.....2
- [Aucun impact]3
- [NSP/SR].....4

Q9. Do you think the introduction of the euro would help to maintain price stability or, on the contrary, increase inflation in (OUR COUNTRY)?

[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- Help maintain price stability1
- Increase inflation.....2
- [No impact].....3
- [DK/NA].....4

Q10. Pensez-vous que l'euro est une devise internationale comme le dollar ou le Yen?

[LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE]

- Oui.....1
- Non.....2
- [NSP/SR].....3

Q10. Do you think that the euro is an international currency like the dollar or the Yen?

[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- Yes1
- No2
- [DK/NA].....3

Connaissances sur l'euro

Q11. (NOTRE PAYS) peut-il choisir d'introduire ou non l'euro ?

[LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE]

- Oui.....1
- Non.....2
- [NSP/SR].....3

Knowledge about the euro

Q11. Can (OUR COUNTRY) choose whether or not to introduce the euro?

[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- Yes1
- No2
- [DK/NA].....3

Q12. Selon vous, combien de pays de l'UE ont déjà introduit l'euro ?

[LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE]

- 61
- 122
- 153
- 254
- [NSP/SR]5

Q13. Avez-vous déjà vu... ?

[LIRE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE]

- Oui1
- Non2
- [NSP/SR]3

- a) des billets en euro1 2 3
- b) des pièces en euro1 2 3

Q14. Avez-vous déjà utilisé... ?

[LIRE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE]

- Oui1
- Non2
- [NSP/SR]3

- a) des billets en euro1 2 3
- b) des pièces en euro1 2 3

Q12. According to you, how many EU countries have already introduced the euro?

[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- 61
- 122
- 153
- 254
- [DK/NA]5

Q13. Have you already seen...?

[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE ONLY]

- Yes1
- No2
- [DK/NA]3

- a) euro banknotes1 2 3
- b) euro coins1 2 3

Q14. Have you already used...?

[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE ONLY]

- Yes1
- No2
- [DK/NA]3

- a) euro banknotes1 2 3
- b) euro coins1 2 3

FILTRE ! [SI LE REpondant a DEJA UTILISE DES BILLETS EN EURO Q14a=1]

Q14 bis. Vous avez dit avoir déjà utilisé des billets en euro. Etait-ce... ?

[LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE]

- En (NOTRE PAYS)1
- A l'étranger.....2
- En (NOTRE PAYS) et à l'étranger3
- [NSP/SR].....4

FILTER ! [IF THE RESPONDENT ALREADY USED EURO BANK NOTES Q14a=1]

Q14 bis. You said you already used euro banknotes. Was it...?

[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- In (OUR COUNTRY)1
- Abroad2
- In (OUR COUNTRY) and abroad.....3
- [DK/NA]4

FILTRE ! [SI LE REpondant a DEJA UTILISE DES PIECES EN EURO Q14b=1]

Q14 ter. Vous avez dit avoir déjà utilisé des pièces en euro. Etait-ce... ?

[LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE]

- En (NOTRE PAYS)1
- A l'étranger.....2
- En (NOTRE PAYS) et à l'étranger3
- [NSP/SR].....4

FILTER ! [IF THE RESPONDENT ALREADY USED EURO COINS Q14b=1]

Q14 ter. You said you already used euro coins. Was it...?

[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- In (OUR COUNTRY)1
- Abroad2
- In (OUR COUNTRY) and abroad.....3
- [DK/NA]4

[A TOUS]

Q15. Selon vous, les billets en euro sont-ils les mêmes dans tous les pays de la zone euro?

[LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE]

- Oui.....1
- Non.....2
- [NSP/SR].....3

[TO ALL]

Q15. According to you, are the euro banknotes the same in all countries of the euro area?

[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- Yes.....1
- No2
- [DK/NA]3

Q16. Selon vous, les pièces en euro sont-elles les mêmes dans tous les pays de la zone euro?

[LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE]

- Oui.....1
- Non.....2
- [NSP/SR].....3

Q16. According to you, are the euro coins the same in all countries of the euro area?

[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- Yes.....1
- No.....2
- [DK/NA].....3

Canaux d'information

Q17. Dans quelle mesure vous sentez-vous informé(e) sur l'euro? Vous sentez-vous... :

[LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE]

- Très bien informé(e).....1
- Assez bien informé(e).....2
- Pas très bien informé(e).....3
- Pas bien informé(e) du tout.....4
- [NSP/SR].....5

Information channel

Q17. To what extent do you feel informed about the euro? Do you feel...:

[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- Very well informed.....1
- Rather well informed.....2
- Not very well informed.....3
- Not at all well informed.....4
- [DK/NA].....5

Q18. Quand souhaitez-vous être informé sur l'euro?

[LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE]

- Le plus rapidement possible.....1
- Au moins plusieurs années avant l'introduction de l'euro.....2
- Au moins plusieurs mois avant l'introduction de l'euro.....3
- Au moins plusieurs semaines avant l'introduction de l'euro.....4
- Au moins plusieurs jours avant l'introduction de l'euro.....5
- [NSP/SR].....6

Q18. When would you like to be informed about the euro?

[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- As soon as possible.....1
- At least a few years before the introduction of the euro.....2
- At least a few months before the introduction of the euro.....3
- At least a few weeks before the introduction of the euro.....4
- At least a few days before the introduction of the euro.....5
- [DK/NA].....6

Q19. A qui feriez-vous le plus confiance pour vous informer sur le passage à l'euro ?
Premièrement ? Deuxièmement ?

[ROTATION - LIRE – UNE REPONSE POUR « PREMIEREMENT » ET UNE REPONSE
POUR « DEUXIEMEMENT »]

- | | |
|---|----|
| a) Le gouvernement, les autorités nationales ou régionales..... | 1 |
| b) L'administration publique | 2 |
| c) La banque centrale nationale..... | 3 |
| d) Les institutions européennes | 4 |
| e) Les banques commerciales | 5 |
| f) Les journalistes | 6 |
| g) Les syndicats, les organisations professionnelles, etc..... | 7 |
| h) Les associations de consommateurs..... | 8 |
| i) [Autres -SPECIFIER]..... | 9 |
| j) [NSP/SR]..... | 10 |
-
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| - Premièrement..... | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 |
| - Deuxièmement | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 |

Q19. Whom would you trust the most to inform you on the changeover to the euro? Firstly?
Secondly?

[ROTATE - READ OUT – ONE ANSWER FOR “FIRSTLY” AND ONE ANSWER
FOR “SECONDLY”]

- | | |
|---|----|
| a) Government, national or regional authorities..... | 1 |
| b) Public administration | 2 |
| c) National Central Bank | 3 |
| d) European Institutions | 4 |
| e) Commercial banks | 5 |
| f) Journalists..... | 6 |
| g) Trade unions, professional organisations, etc..... | 7 |
| h) Consumer associations..... | 8 |
| i) [Others - SPECIFY]..... | 9 |
| j) [DK/NA]..... | 10 |
-
- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| - Firstly..... | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 |
| - Secondly..... | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 |

Q20. Où pensez-vous que l'information sur l'euro et son passage devrait être disponible?

[ROTATION - LIRE – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLE]

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) Dans les banques | 1 |
| b) Dans les supermarchés et les commerces | 1 |
| c) Dans les espaces publics..... | 1 |
| d) Dans les écoles et autres endroits d'éducation et de formations..... | 1 |
| e) Sur le lieu de travail | 1 |
| f) A la radio..... | 1 |
| g) A la télévision..... | 1 |
| h) Dans les journaux et les magazines | 1 |
| i) Dans votre boîte aux lettres | 1 |
| j) Sur Internet..... | 1 |
| k) [Autre part]..... | 1 |
| l) [NSP/SR]..... | 1 |

Q20. Where do you think useful information on the euro and the changeover should be
available?

[ROTATE - READ OUT – SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE]

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) In banks | 1 |
| b) In supermarkets and shops..... | 1 |
| c) In public places | 1 |
| d) In schools and other places of education and training..... | 1 |
| e) In the workplace | 1 |
| f) On the radio | 1 |
| g) On television | 1 |
| h) In newspapers, magazines | 1 |
| i) In your letter box | 1 |
| j) On the Internet | 1 |
| k) [Elsewhere] | 1 |
| l) [DK/NA] | 1 |

Q21. Selon vous, quel est le sujet le plus important concernant l'euro que les campagnes d'information doivent couvrir en priorité? Premièrement? Deuxièmement?

[ROTATION - LIRE – UNE REPONSE POUR « PREMIEREMENT » ET UNE REPONSE POUR « DEUXIEMEMENT »]

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) Le scénario du passage d'une monnaie à l'autre..... | 1 |
| b) La valeur d'un euro en (MONNAIE NATIONALE)..... | 2 |
| c) Ce à quoi ressemblent les pièces et les billets en euro | 3 |
| d) Comment éviter d'être trompé dans les conversions des devises en euro..... | 4 |
| e) Les conséquences pratiques de l'euro en ce qui concerne votre salaire, votre compte en banque..... | 5 |
| f) Les conséquences sociales, économiques ou politiques de l'euro..... | 6 |
| g) [NSP/SR]..... | 7 |
-
- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| - Premièrement..... | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 |
| - Deuxièmement | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 |

Q21. In your view, what is the most important issue about the euro that information campaigns have to cover in priority? Firstly? Secondly?

[ROTATE - READ OUT – ONE ANSWER FOR “FIRSTLY” AND ONE ANSWER FOR “SECONDLY”]

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) Changeover scenario | 1 |
| b) The value of one euro in (COUNTRY CURRENCY)..... | 2 |
| c) What notes and coins in euros look like | 3 |
| d) How to avoid being cheated in euro currency conversions..... | 4 |
| e) The practical implications of the euro regarding your salary, your bank account..... | 5 |
| f) The social, economic or political implications of the euro | 6 |
| g) [DK/NA]..... | 7 |
-
- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| - Firstly..... | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 |
| - Secondly..... | 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 |

Q22. Voici une liste de différentes actions de campagne d'information. Pouvez-vous me dire pour chacune d'entre-elles si vous l'estimeriez essentielle ou non pour vous préparer à l'euro?

[LIRE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE]

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| - Essentielle | 1 |
| - Pas essentielle | 2 |
| - [NSP/SR] | 3 |
-
- | | |
|---|-------|
| a) Le double affichage des prix dans les commerces | 1 2 3 |
| b) Le double affichage des montants sur les factures (électricité, gaz, ...). | 1 2 3 |
| c) Le double affichage sur votre bulletin de salaire..... | 1 2 3 |
| d) Les prospectus/ brochures..... | 1 2 3 |
| e) Les spots publicitaires à la télévision..... | 1 2 3 |
| f) Les spots publicitaires à la radio..... | 1 2 3 |

Q22. Here is a list of various information campaign actions. Could you tell me for each of them whether you would find it essential or not essential to prepare yourself for the euro?

[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE ONLY]

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| - Essential | 1 |
| - Not essential..... | 2 |
| - [DK/NA]..... | 3 |
-
- | | |
|--|-------|
| a) Dual display of prices in shops | 1 2 3 |
| b) Dual display of the amount on bills (electricity, gas, ...) | 1 2 3 |
| c) Dual display on your pay slip | 1 2 3 |
| d) Leaflets / Brochures | 1 2 3 |
| e) TV spots..... | 1 2 3 |
| f) Radio spots | 1 2 3 |