

**EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DG X/A2 - Public Opinion Analysis**

EUROPEAN PUBLIC OPINION ON THE SINGLE CURRENCY

This study was produced by Daphne Ahrendt from the Public Opinion Analysis Unit (X/A2) in the Directorate-General for Information, Communication, Culture and Audiovisual of the European Commission, as a source of information on public opinion on the single currency up to December 1998.

Further information can be obtained from Ms Anna Melich
Tel.: (+32.2) 299.91.72 - Fax: (+32.2) 299.45.77



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INTRODUCTION

This report presents European public opinion on **the single currency, the euro**, and its evolution over time up to the eve of its arrival on 1 January 1999. The report is based on the analysis of results obtained from surveys¹ carried out by the European Commission from the end of 1995 to December 1998.

The first chapter looks at **public awareness and knowledge of the single currency** and covers the following issues:

- The extent to which the public has heard about plans to have a single currency.
- Awareness levels of the **EURO Council**, at which the Heads of State and Government announced which 11 countries will introduce the euro from the start.
- The extent to which people know whether their country will introduce the single currency from the start or not.
- People's assessment as to whether their country meets the convergence criteria and the perceived likelihood that one's country participates in the single currency from the start.
- The extent to which people know the name of the single currency.
- Findings from a knowledge quiz about the euro.

Chapter 2 investigates the **extent to which EU citizens feel informed about the euro** and how this has evolved over time. The chapter also looks at:

- The extent to which people have received information about the euro and how this relates to levels of feeling informed about the euro.

¹ The figures in this report come from "**Eurobarometer**" surveys, "**Flash Eurobarometer**" surveys and the "**Continuous Tracking Survey**" which are managed by the Commission's Public Opinion Analysis Unit (DG X.A.2).

The face-to-face interviews for the "**Eurobarometer**" surveys are conducted twice a year. The sample size consists of **1.000 interviews** in each of the Member States (**2.000** in Germany, with 1.000 interviews each from the West and from the East, **1.300** in the United Kingdom and **500** in Luxembourg). The margin of error is 3.1%. Fieldwork co-ordinator : INRA (EUROPE), Brussels.

The telephone interviews for the "**Flash Eurobarometer**" surveys are carried out on an ad-hoc basis (**2.000** respondents in Germany, **1.000** in the other Member States). The margin of error is 3.1%. Fieldwork co-ordinator : EOS GALLUP EUROPE, Brussels.

Interviews for the "**Continuous Tracking Survey**" are conducted by telephone six days a week over four-week periods. The sample size consists of **800 interviews** for each four-week wave in each of the Member States (with the exception of Germany, where the sample size is **1.600** with 800 interviews from the West and 800 interviews from the East). The margin of error is 3.5%. Fieldwork co-ordinator : Euroquest MRB, London.

- The extent to which people feel they need more information about the euro and how this relates to levels of feeling informed.
- From whom people expect to receive information about the euro.
- Which topics people believe should be covered in information campaigns about the euro.
- People's concerns when euro notes and coins are introduced in 2002.
- How people think euro notes and coins should be introduced in 2002.

In the final chapter the focus is on **support levels for the euro** and how these have evolved over time. The chapter also examines **which factors best explain support for the euro** and looks at how people feel about a number of issues which are related to support levels for the euro.

The report ends with a summary of the main findings.

THE SINGLE CURRENCY EN ROUTE

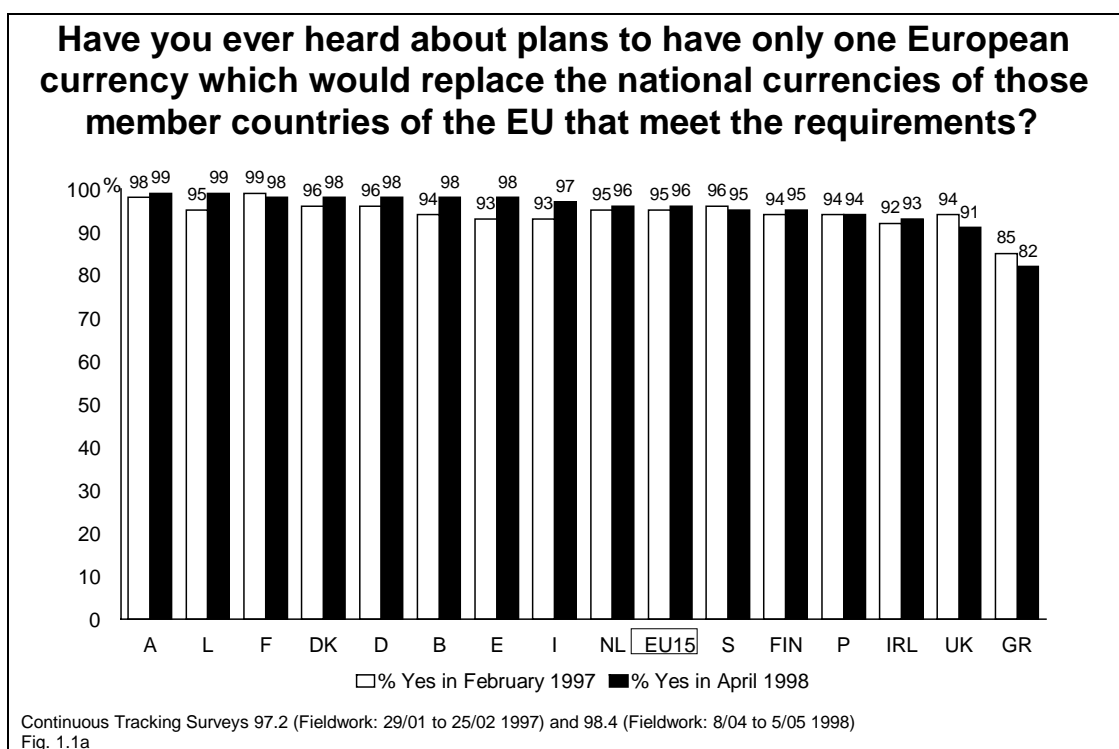
Dec. 1969	Werner Group is set up to report on how Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) could be achieved in a ten year period.
March 1979	Launch of the European Monetary System (EMS) as a zone of currency stability.
April 1989	Echoing the Werner report, the Delors Committee recommends a three stage process to EMU, moving from closer economic and monetary coordination to a single currency and a European Central Bank (ECB).
July 1990	First stage of EMU begins (free movement of capital).
Dec. 1991	European Council agrees EMU – UK retains an option to decide against taking part.
Dec. 1992	After a protocol is agreed allowing Denmark not to take part in EMU, the Danes vote in favour of the Maastricht Treaty in a second referendum.
Nov. 1993	Maastricht Treaty enters into force.
Jan. 1994	Stage II of EMU begins: European Monetary Institute (EMI) is set up.
Dec. 1995	European Council selects the "euro" as the name of the single currency and adopts a three-phase scenario leading to the introduction of euro notes and coins in 2002.
Dec. 1996	Commission presents the € symbol. Design of euro notes is published.
June 1997	European Council adopts the Stability and Growth Pact.
March 1998	Commission and EMI issue their Convergence Reports.
May 1998	The Council decides that 11 Member States qualify for the euro area.
June 1998	ECB takes over from EMI.
Jan. 1999	<i>Stage III of EMU begins - the euro is born as the single currency for 11 Member States. ECB takes charge of monetary policy.</i>
Jan. 2002	<i>Euro notes and coins go into circulation. National currencies can stay in circulation for a period lasting six months at the most.</i>
July 2002	<i>The euro becomes the sole legal tender in the participating Member States.</i>

1. PUBLIC AWARENESS AND KNOWLEDGE OF THE SINGLE CURRENCY

The public opinion surveys carried out by the European Commission provide information about the extent to which Europeans are aware of the single currency and measure people's knowledge of various issues relating to the introduction of the single currency.

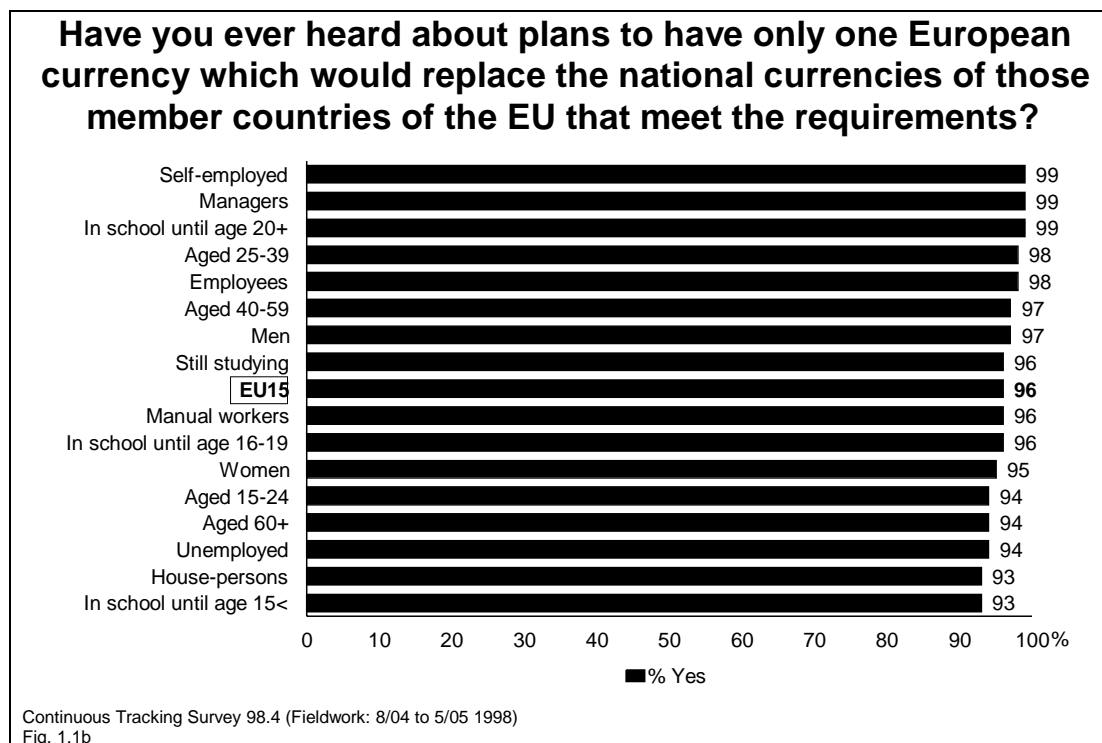
1.1. Public awareness of the single currency

From February 1997 until April 1998, the Continuous Tracking Surveys (CTS) fielded a question which asks respondents whether they have ever heard about plans to have only one European currency which would replace the national currencies of those member countries of the EU that meet the requirements. The results indicate that awareness levels of the single currency have been very high throughout this period.



In April 1998, more than 9 in 10 EU citizens had heard about plans to have a single currency, but the same was already true in February 1997. In Greece, the UK, France and Sweden awareness levels were slightly lower in April 1998 than they were in February 1997. (Table 1.1a in Appendix B)

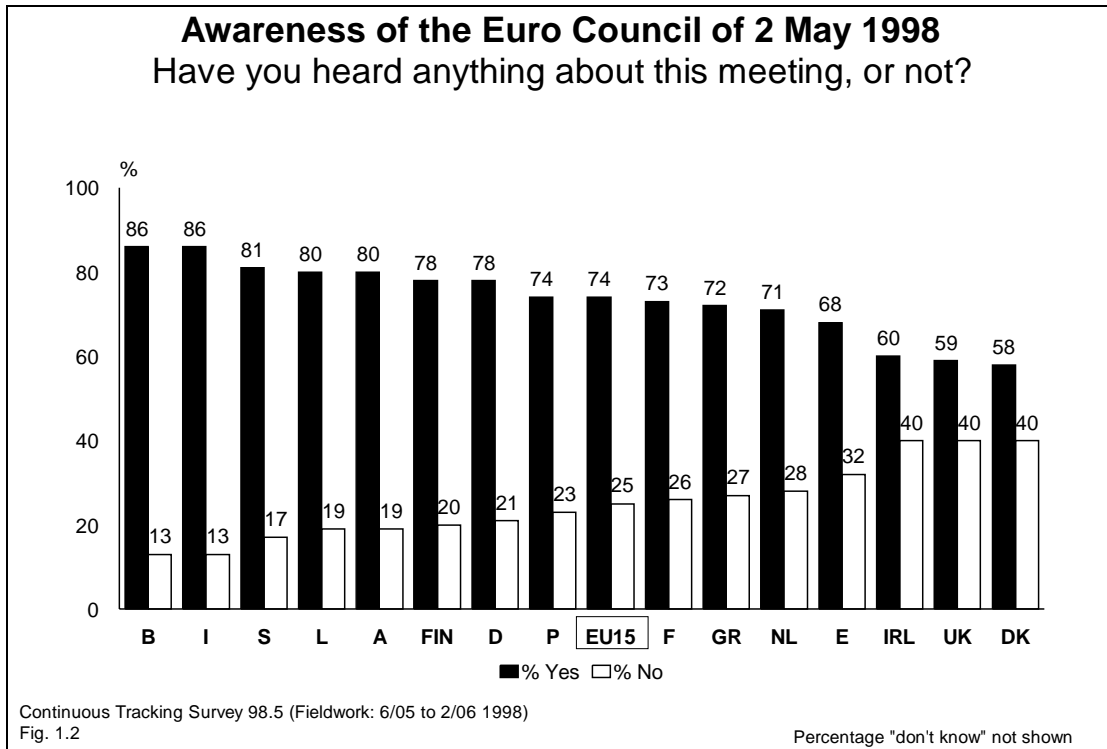
Among the various socio-demographic groups², awareness levels in April 1998 ranged from 93% to 99%. (Table 1.1b)



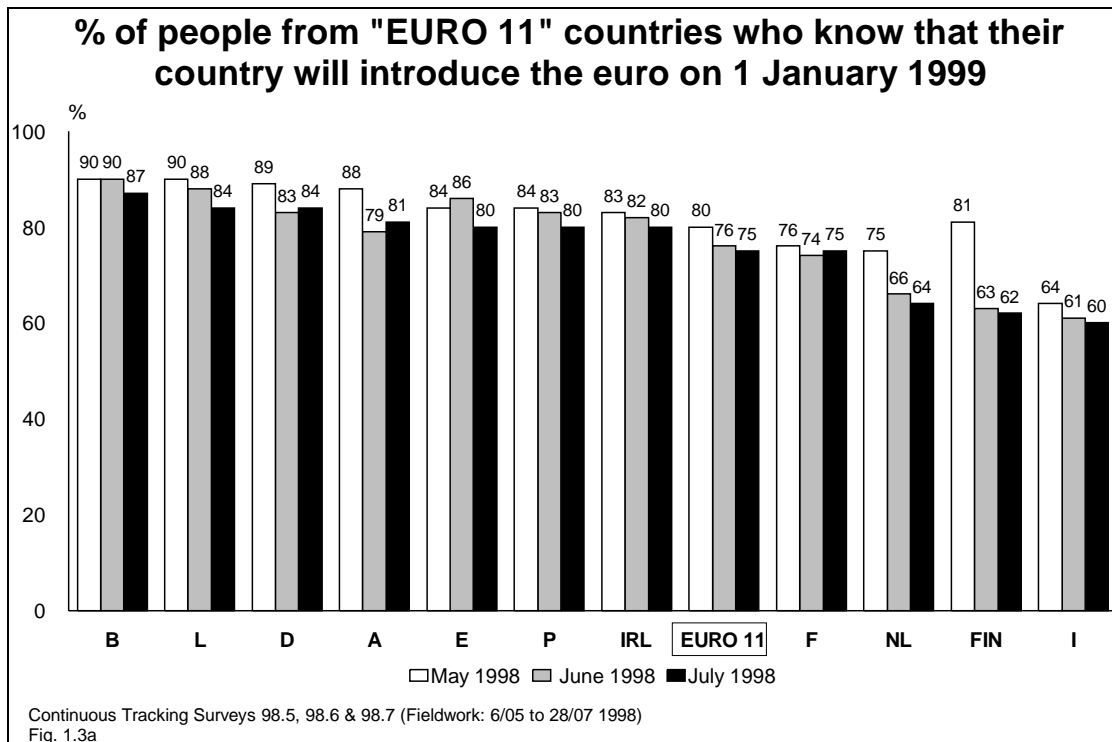
On 2 May 1998, during the **EURO Council**, the Heads of State and Government announced that 11 countries will introduce the euro on 1 January 1999. These are Belgium, Germany, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Austria, Portugal and Finland. Throughout the remainder of this report, these countries will be referred to as the "EURO 11" countries. The 4 countries that will not introduce the euro from the start are Denmark, Greece, Sweden and the United Kingdom. They will be referred to as the "pre-in" countries.

As the following chart shows, 74% of respondents interviewed in the month immediately following the **EURO Council** heard something about it, awareness levels being highest in Belgium (where the meeting was held) and Italy. Ireland (60%), the UK (59%) and Denmark (58%) are the only countries where awareness levels of the **EURO Council** were below 65%. (Table 1.2)

² Since the demographic information presented in this report is based on four questions (sex, age, terminal education age and occupation) and each respondent is thus coded 4 times, the demographic groups are not mutually exclusive. For CTS data, the "unemployed" group includes retired people and people that cannot work due to illness.

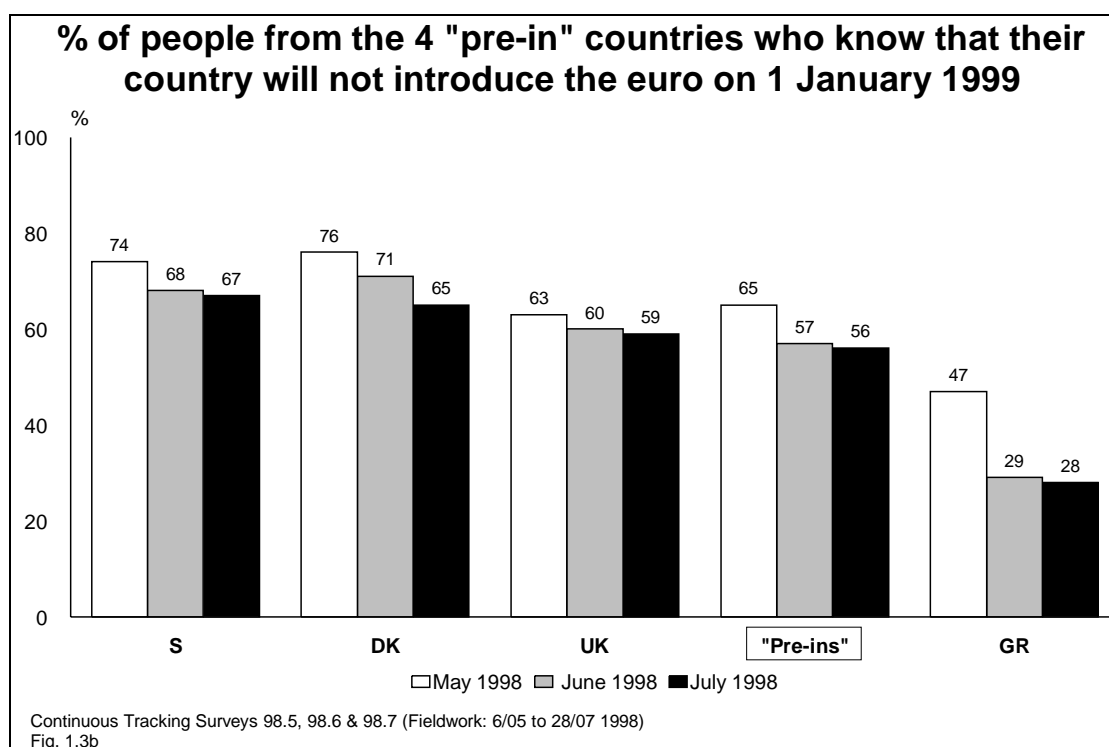


For three consecutive months following the Council's decision, the CTS asked respondents whether or not their country will introduce the single currency on 1 January 1999. The following graph depicts, for these three months (i.e. May, June and July), the percentage of people in each of the "EURO 11" countries who knew that their country *will* introduce the euro from the start.



Five months (July 1998) before the start of the single currency, 75% of EU citizens living in "EURO 11" countries knew that their country will introduce the euro in January 1999. Knowledge levels were highest in the month immediately following the Council meeting when news coverage was most widespread. Knowledge levels decreased over the next two months as the amount of media coverage subsided. The most substantial drop is noted in Finland (from 81% in May to 62% in July). During all three months, knowledge levels were highest in Belgium (87% in July), followed by Luxembourg (84% in July). In Italy, knowledge levels were lowest throughout the three months (60% in July).

The next graph shows the percentage of people living in the 4 "pre-in" countries who knew that their country *will not* introduce the euro from the start during the three months following the Council's decision.

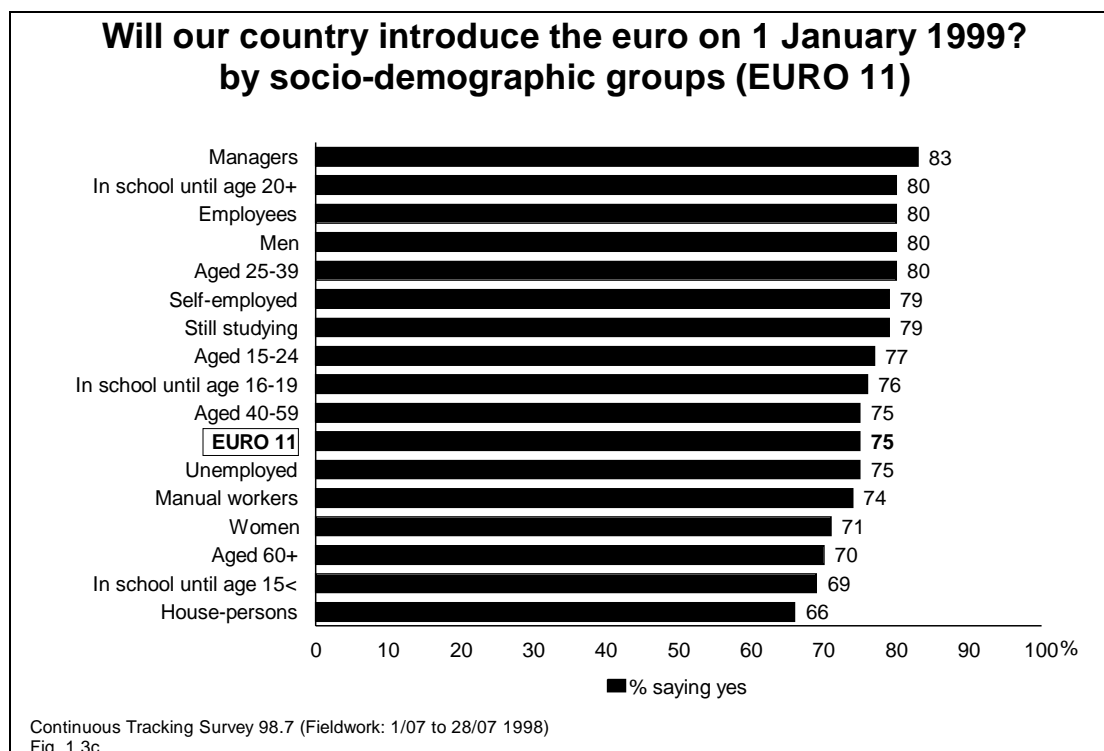


As can be seen, during the months following the Council's decision more than half of the population in Sweden, Denmark and UK knew that their country will not introduce the euro from the start. Knowledge levels were significantly lower in Greece. In all 4 "pre-in" countries, knowledge levels declined over time, although nowhere as sharply as in Greece, where a drop of 19 percentage points is noted from May to July. (Table 1.3a)

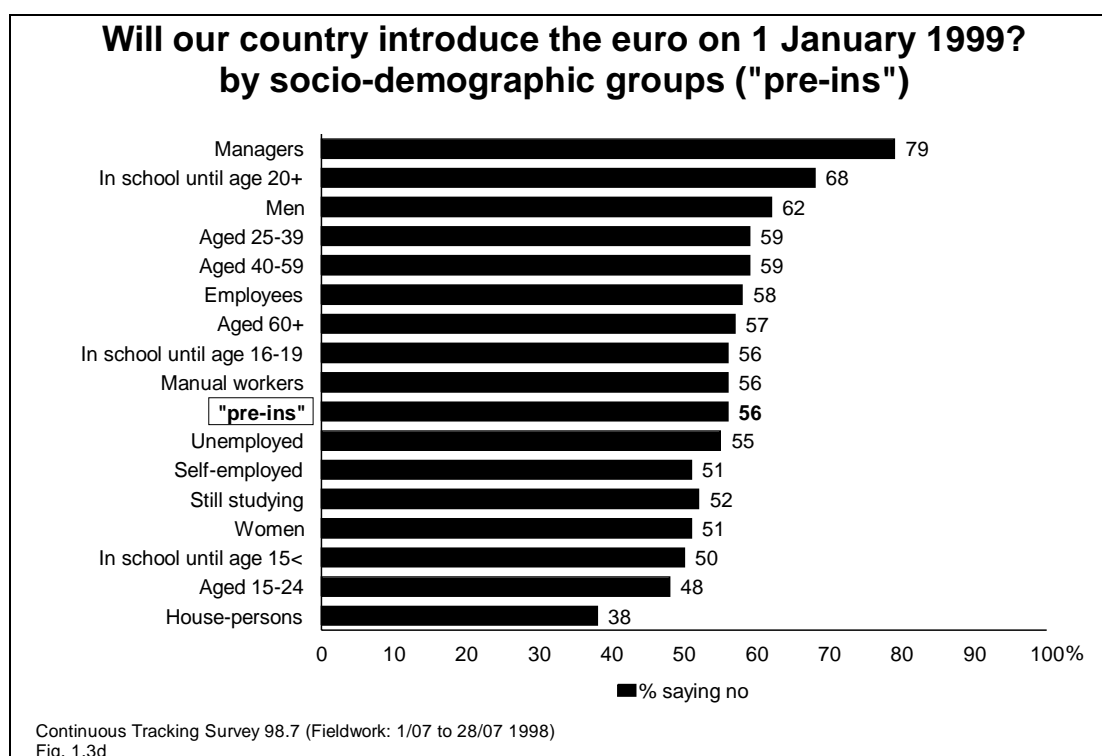
The next two graphs depict the results from socio-demographic analyses for the July 1998 fieldwork period. The first graph shows the extent to which the

various socio-demographic groups in the "EURO 11" countries knew that their country *will* introduce the euro from the start; the second graph shows the extent to which the various socio-demographic groups in the 4 "pre-in" countries knew that their country *will not* introduce the euro from the start.

In the "EURO 11" countries, knowledge levels ranged from 66% among people who look after the home to 83% among managers. (Table 1.3b)



In the 4 "pre-in" countries, managers (79%) were also most informed (in this case, they were most likely to know that their country will not introduce the euro from the start). People from these four countries who look after the home (38%) were, like their "EURO 11" counterparts, least likely to know what their country will be doing with regards to the euro on 1 January 1999.



The data point to a number of striking differences between the various socio-demographic groups in the "EURO 11" and the 4 "pre-in" countries in terms of knowing whether or not their country will introduce the euro on 1 January 1999. First of all, in the "EURO 11" countries, people who look after the home were significantly more likely to know what their country will be doing at the start of the new year (66% said their country will introduce the euro) than people in the 4 "pre-in" countries who do this type of work (38% said their country will not introduce the euro). The same is true for people aged 15 to 24: in the "EURO 11" countries, this group comes 8th in the rank order (with 77% knowing that their country will introduce the euro from the start), while it comes second to last in the 4 "pre-in" countries (where only 48% knew that their country will not introduce the euro). Another noteworthy finding is that the spread between managers (the most knowledgeable group) and house-persons (the least knowledgeable group) is considerably larger in the 4 "pre-in" countries (41 percentage points) than it is in the "EURO 11" countries (17 percentage points).

The Council decision on which countries will participate in the single currency from the start was based on the convergence reports produced by the European Commission and the European Monetary Institute, which were presented on 25 March 1998.

The convergence criteria, set out in the Maastricht Treaty, are:

1. Participation in the Exchange Rate Mechanism (ERM) for a period of at least two years
2. Spending should not exceed income by more than 3% of the total value of a country's economy
3. A country's debt should not exceed 60% of the total value of the economy or it should be steadily falling towards this level
4. Inflation and interest rates must not be too distant from some of the lowest in the EU

Just before the convergence reports were published, the CTS asked the following question:

"Member countries that meet a number of criteria, such as a low inflation rate, low interest rates and a low public budget deficit will qualify to be among the first group of countries which will introduce the single currency in 1999. Do you think that (OUR COUNTRY) will qualify to be among the first group which will introduce the single currency in 1999, or not?"

The next chart first of all shows, for each of the 15 Member States, the percentage of people saying their country will qualify. In the table next to the graph, data showing the extent to which each of the countries met the convergence criteria is presented. Together, this information gives an impression of how accurate public opinion was about the likelihood that one's country would qualify to introduce the euro from the start just prior to the official announcements.

Among the "EURO 11" countries, the Luxembourgiens (87%) were most optimistic that their country would qualify to introduce the euro from the start and, as the chart shows, Luxembourg easily met the criteria. High levels of optimism were also noted in Ireland (81%), The Netherlands, Finland and Austria (all 79%), whereas people in Italy (56%) and Portugal (62%) were more doubtful. Prior to the publication of the recommendations, there was widespread speculation in the European media as to Italy's chances of meeting the criteria.

In the 4 "pre-in" countries, the proportion believing that their country would meet the criteria was highest in Denmark (63%). However, the fact that this is lower than in most of the "EURO11" countries does not represent an underestimation among Danes of their country's economy. Rather, it highlights that many Danes were aware of their country's decision not to participate in the single currency. While the same applies to the UK and Sweden, these two countries did not participate in ERM and technically speaking did not meet one of the criteria.

Hence, it is not surprising to find that, in comparison to Denmark, people in the UK and Sweden were less likely to say that their country would qualify to be among the first group to introduce the single currency. In Greece, public opinion was also in tune with reality, although this reality is different from the one that applies to the three other “pre-in” countries. The fact that only 32% of the Greeks thought their country would meet the criteria shows that many people understood the economic situation of their country. (Table 1.4)

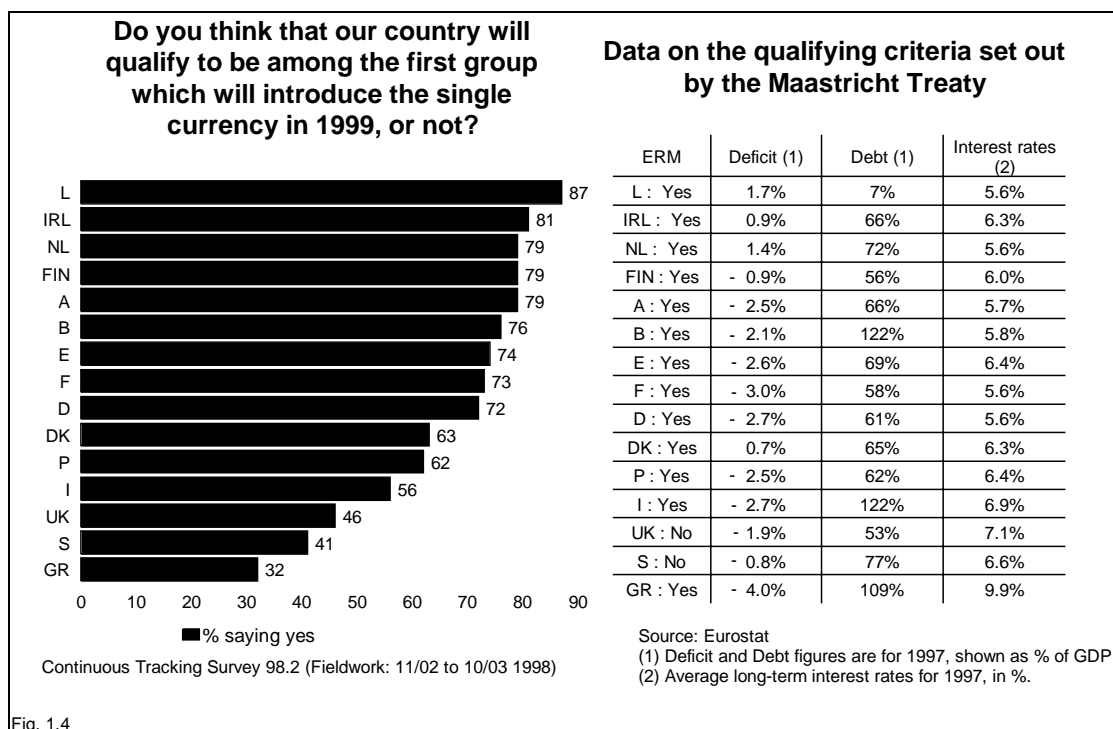
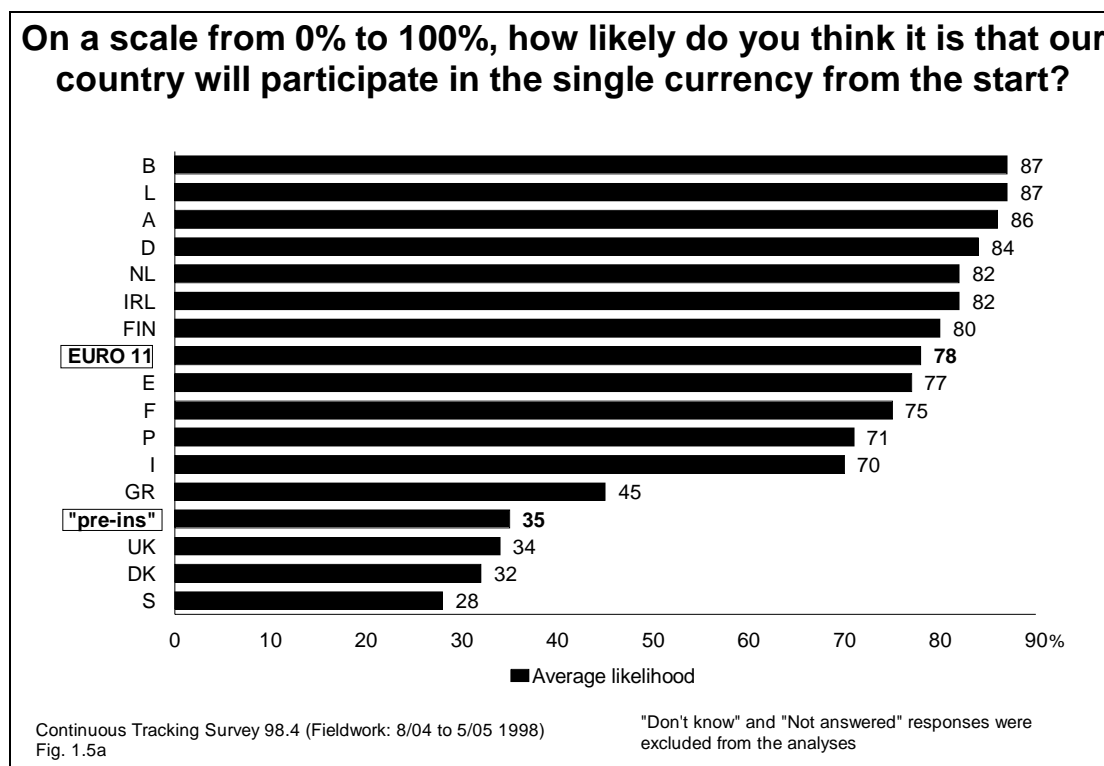


Fig. 1.4

The difficulty with this question is that the responses can reflect people's assessment of their country's economic situation and/or people's assessment of their country's political stance on the euro.

A less complicated picture is obtained from a question, which simply asked respondents whether on a scale from 0 to 100 they thought their country would introduce the euro from the start, in 1999³.

³ This question was asked in the month leading up to the EURO Council.



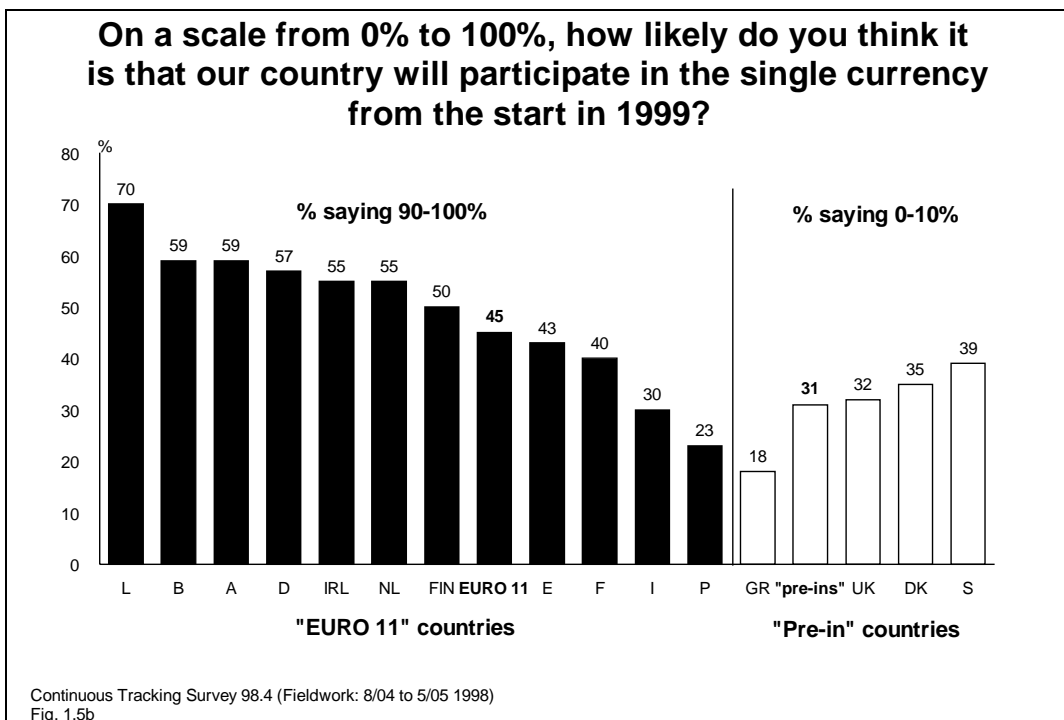
In the "EURO 11" countries, respondents on average believed it was 78% likely that their country will introduce the euro from the start. On average, the likelihood that this will be the case was rated highest in the four countries where, as was shown earlier, people have been most likely to know that their country will introduce the euro from the start, namely Belgium, Luxembourg (both 87%), Austria (86%) and Germany (84%). Italians (70%) and Portuguese (71%) were least sure about their country's impending participation⁴.

In the 4 "pre-in" euro countries, respondents on average believed it was 35% likely that their country will introduce the euro from the start. The Greeks were quite optimistic, giving an average likelihood score of 45%. With an average score of 28%, the Swedes seemed most sure that their country will not participate in the euro from the start. (Table 1.5a⁵)

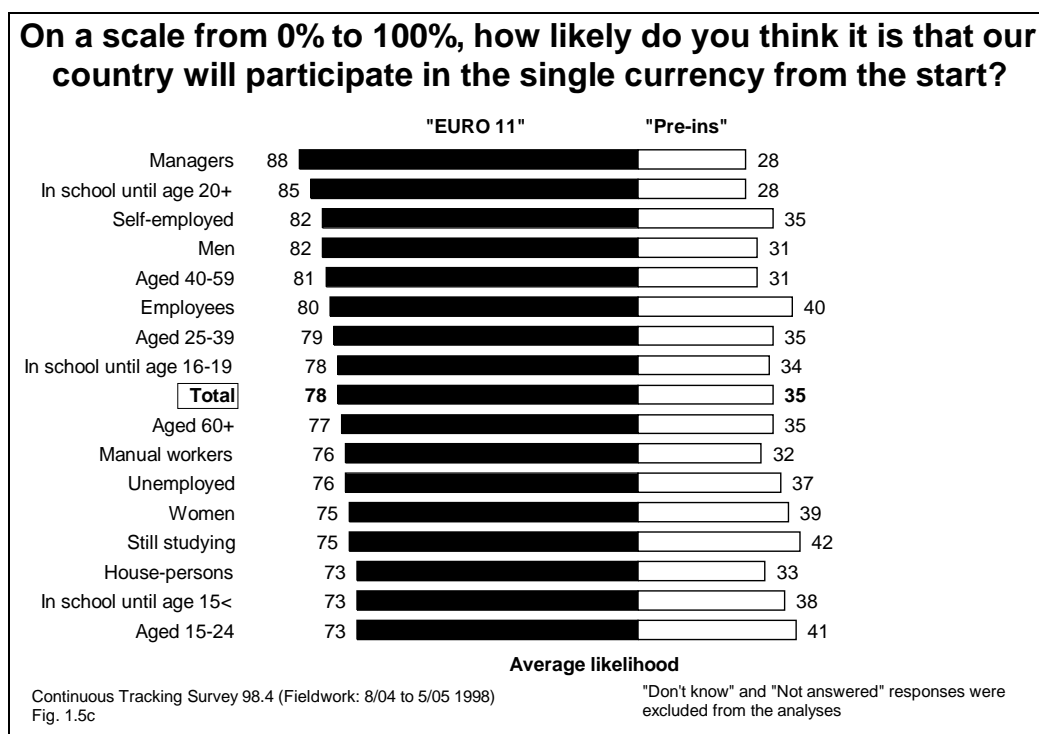
The next graph shows the percentage of people who said it is 90-100% likely that their country will participate in the "EURO 11" countries and the percentage of people who said this is 0-10% likely in the "pre-in" countries.

⁴ The average likelihood or mean score represents the central tendency of the responses.

⁵ In the table the results are grouped, showing the percentage of people saying 0-10% likely, 11-89% likely, 90-100% likely and "don't know".



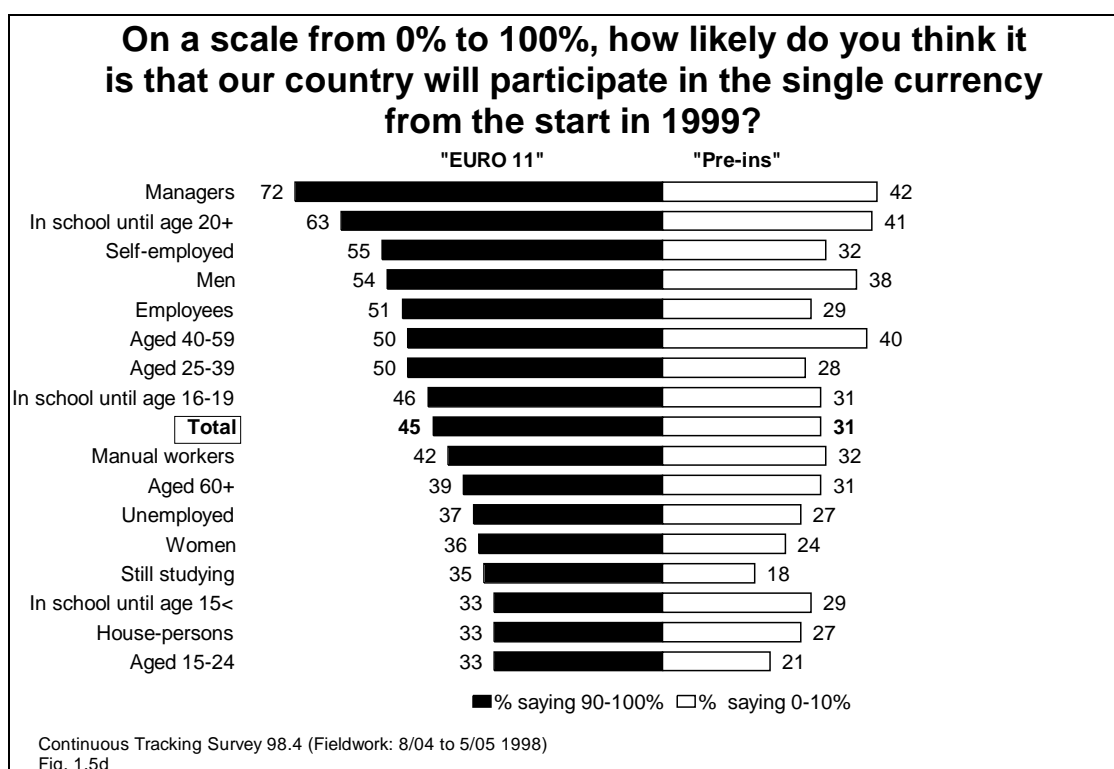
The results of the demographic analyses are depicted in the following graph⁶.



⁶ In the graph, the columns facing left show the average likelihood scores for each of the socio-demographic groups living in the "EURO 11" countries, while the columns facing right show the average likelihood scores for the same socio-demographic groups living in the "pre-in" countries. The higher the score in the columns facing left, the more aware the group is of its country's situation. The opposite applies for the columns facing right.

As can be seen, managers from both the "EURO 11" countries and the 4 "pre-in" countries were most in tune with reality, followed by people who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or older. In the "EURO 11" countries, the youngest age group, people who look after the home and people who left full-time education by age 15 or younger were least likely to say that their country would participate in the euro from the start. In the 4 "pre-in" countries, students were least aware of their country's situation, followed by the youngest age group and employees. In the case of the latter group, this can be explained by the fact that employees living in the "pre-in" countries will most likely not have received much, if any, information about the euro from their employers. Conversely, employees in the "EURO 11" countries represent one of the most well informed socio-demographic groups.

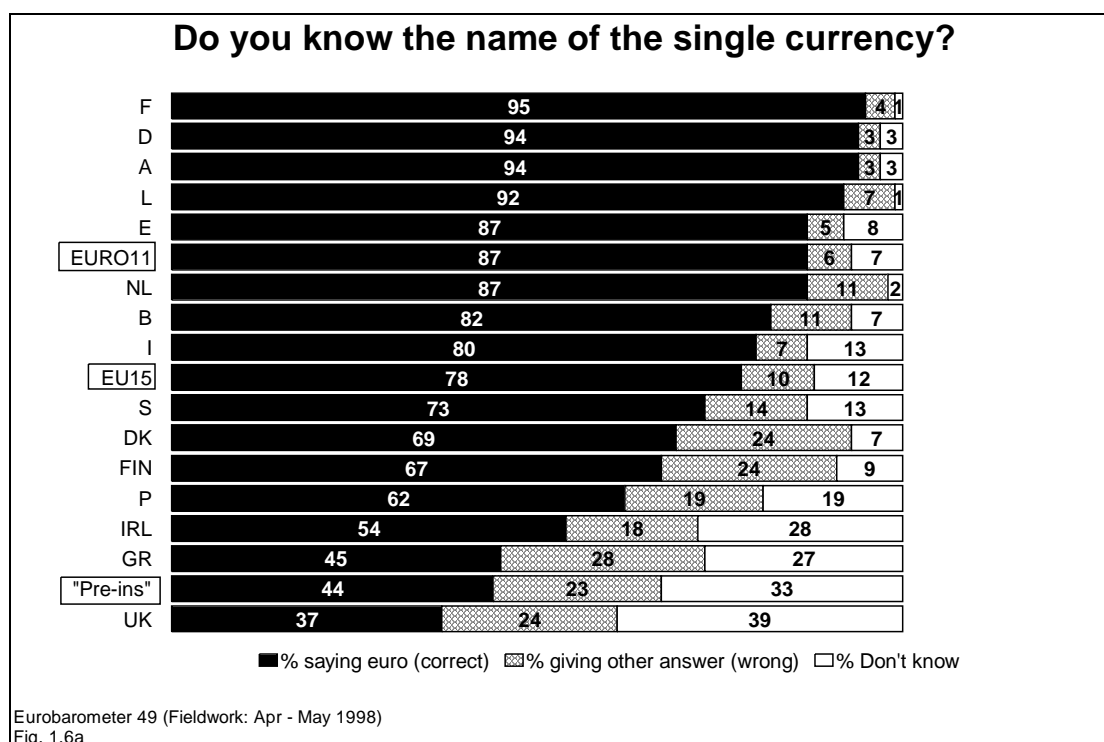
The next graph shows the percentage of "EURO 11" residents who said it is 90-100% likely that their country would participate and the percentage of "pre-in" residents who said this is 0-10% likely, broken down by demographic group.



In general, it appears that compared to the "pre-in" countries, people in the "EURO 11" countries were more likely to be correct in their estimations. (Tables 1.5b+c)

1.2. Concrete knowledge of the single currency

During the December 1995 Madrid Council, the Heads of State and Government announced that the single currency would be called the “euro”. Results from a Flash Eurobarometer survey carried out the following week show that 66% of EU citizens had heard of the Madrid Council⁷. The following spring, the Eurobarometer found that 46% correctly identified the “euro” as the name of the single currency⁸. The Spring 1998 Eurobarometer survey shows that knowledge levels have risen significantly over the past two years, with 78% of EU citizens saying that the single currency is called the euro.



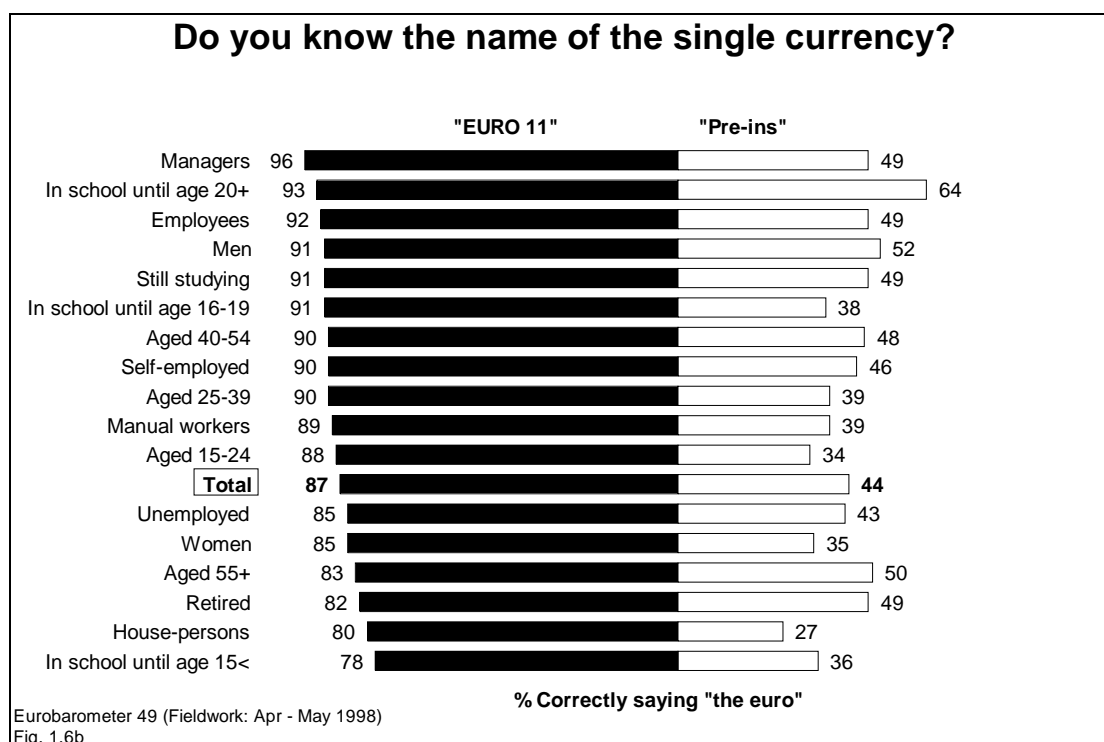
In France, Germany, Austria and Luxembourg, more than 9 in 10 people correctly identified the euro as the name of the single currency in the spring of 1998. In 4 further "EURO 11" countries, at least 8 in 10 people correctly answered "the euro". On average, knowledge levels in the "EURO 11" countries were higher than in the 4 "pre-in" countries, where the percentage of "don't know" responses was high. The low average for the "pre-in" countries is partly due to the fact that knowledge levels were lowest in the UK, which accounts for the greatest proportion of the population among these 4 countries. However, in

⁷ Flash Eurobarometer N° 55.

⁸ Result of the Eurobarometer N° 45 - fieldwork carried out in the spring of 1996.

Sweden and Denmark knowledge levels were higher than they were in Ireland, Portugal and Finland, three "EURO 11" countries. (Table 1.6a)

The demographic analyses point to a clear knowledge gap between the various socio-demographic groups living in the "EURO 11" countries and those living in the 4 "pre-in" countries. For instance, managers living in "EURO 11" countries were nearly twice as likely to know the name of the single currency as those living in the 4 "pre-in" countries were.

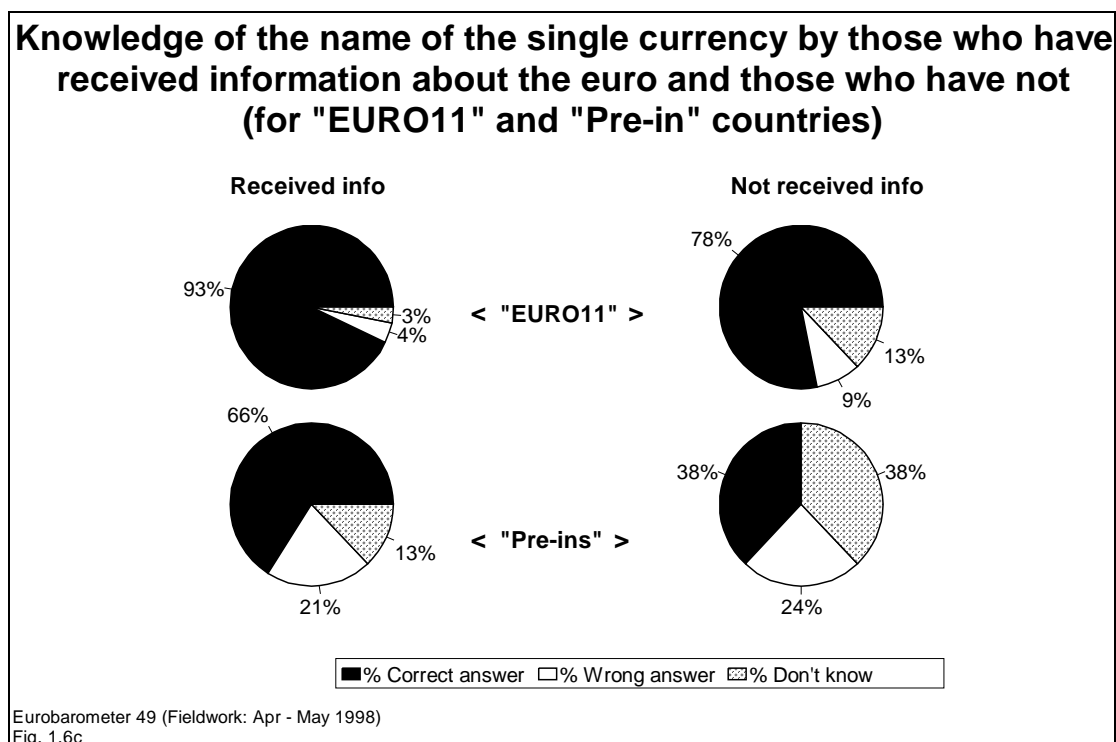


In the "EURO 11" countries, managers were most likely to know the name of the single currency, followed by people who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or older and employees. Knowledge levels were lowest among people who left school by the age of 15 or younger. (Table 1.6b)

In the 4 "pre-in" countries, knowledge levels were highest among people who stayed in full-time education the longest (64%) and lowest among people who look after the home (27%). (Table 1.6c)

As one would expect, people who said they had received information about the euro were more likely to know the name of the single currency than were those who said they had not received any information. The following chart shows the results for respondents of the "EURO 11" countries (upper two pies) and for

those from the 4 "pre-in" countries (lower two pies). The two pies on the left depict the results for people who have received information about the euro, while the two pies on the right depict the results for people who have not received any information.



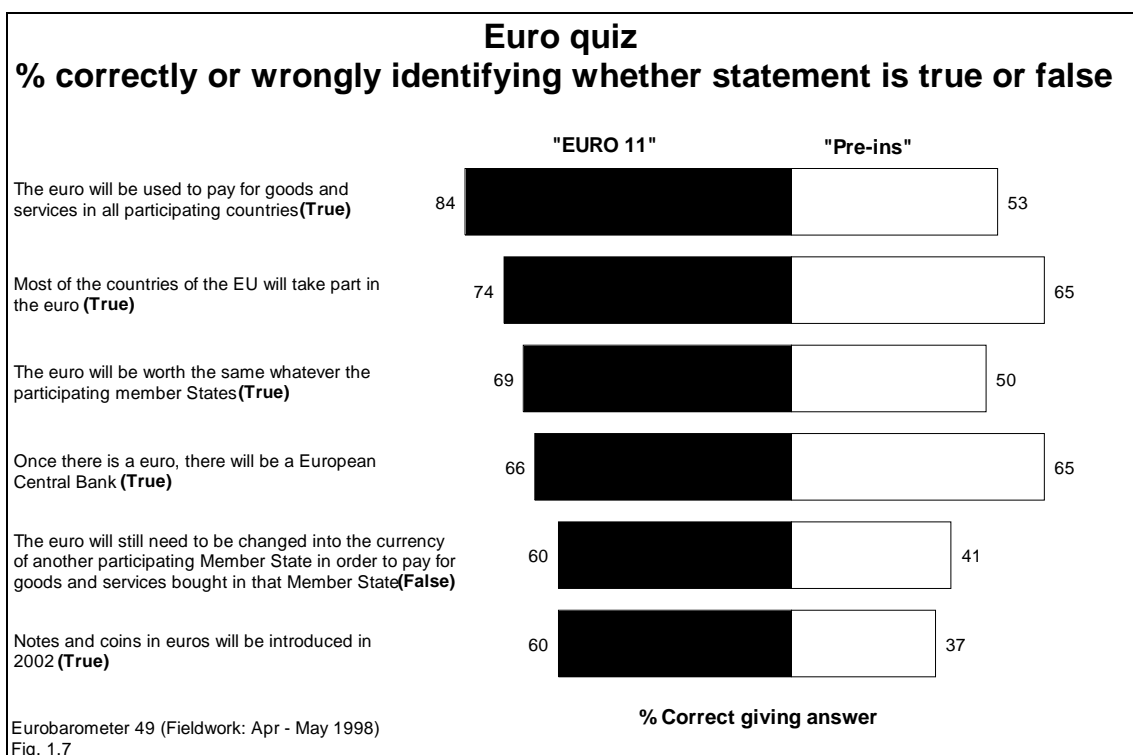
As can be seen, 93% of respondents from the "EURO 11" countries who received information about the single currency were able to name it, compared to 78% of those who did not receive any information. In the 4 "pre-in" countries, the knowledge gap between those who did and those who did not receive information was wider (66% vs. 38%, respectively)⁹.

Respondents were also presented with a short knowledge quiz, consisting of a number of statements, which they had to identify as being either true or false. The results show that around 3 in 4 respondents correctly identified the statements "*the euro will be used to pay for goods and services in all participating countries*" and "*most of the countries of the EU will take part in the euro*" as true. Awareness that "*once there is a euro, there will be a European Central Bank*" was also high (66%) as was the knowledge that "*the*

⁹ The Eurobarometer N° 49 found that 62% of respondents in the "EURO 11" countries said they had received information about the euro, compared to only 21% of respondents from the 4 "pre-in" countries. (See Chapter 2 for more details)

euro will be worth the same whatever the participating Member State, that is if you change a euro used in your country into dollars you will receive the same amount as if you had changed into dollars a euro used in another country" (65%). More than half of respondents knew that "notes and coins in euro will be introduced in 2002" and the same proportion correctly identified the statement which reads "the euro will still need to be changed into the currency of another participating Member State in order to pay for goods and services bought in that Member State" as being false.

The following graph shows the differences between respondents from "EURO 11" and "pre-in" countries. As can be seen, respondents from "EURO 11" countries were generally more knowledgeable than respondents from the 4 "pre-in" countries. However, the knowledge that "once there is a euro there will be a European Central Bank" was equally widespread among both groups of respondents.



Looking at variations in knowledge levels between the 15 Member States shows that on average more than 3 in 4 people in The Netherlands, Finland and Luxembourg answered the items on the quiz correctly.

Average % giving correct answers on the euro quiz by country	
Member States	Average % of correct answers
The Netherlands	77%
Finland	77%
Luxembourg	77%
France	73%
Germany	72%
"EURO 11"	69%
Belgium	68%
Austria	67%
Spain	66%
EU15	65%
Italy	64%
Ireland	60%
Sweden	60%
Denmark	58%
Greece	57%
"Pre-ins"	52%
Portugal	50%
The UK	49%

On the whole, the percentage of correct answers in the 4 "pre-in" countries lies below the EU15 average. Knowledge levels in Portugal were significantly lower than they were in any of the other "EURO 11" countries and lower than in Sweden, Denmark and Greece. The UK is the only country where, on average, less than half of the respondents answered the items on the quiz correctly. (Table 1.7)

Average % giving correct answers on the euro quiz		
by gender		
	"EURO 11"	"Pre-ins"
Men	73%	57%
Women	65%	47%
by age-groups		
Aged:	"EURO 11"	"Pre-ins"
40-54	73%	54%
25-39	71%	52%
15-24	66%	49%
55+	65%	51%
By age of finishing full-time education		
Left school aged:	"EURO 11"	"Pre-ins"
20 or older	77%	61%
16-19	71%	52%
Still studying	70%	55%
15 or younger	60%	44%
by respondent occupation scale		
	"EURO 11"	"Pre-ins"
Managers	78%	60%
Employees	75%	57%
Self-employed	71%	55%
Manual workers	69%	48%
Unemployed	67%	50%
Retired	64%	53%
House-persons	63%	41%

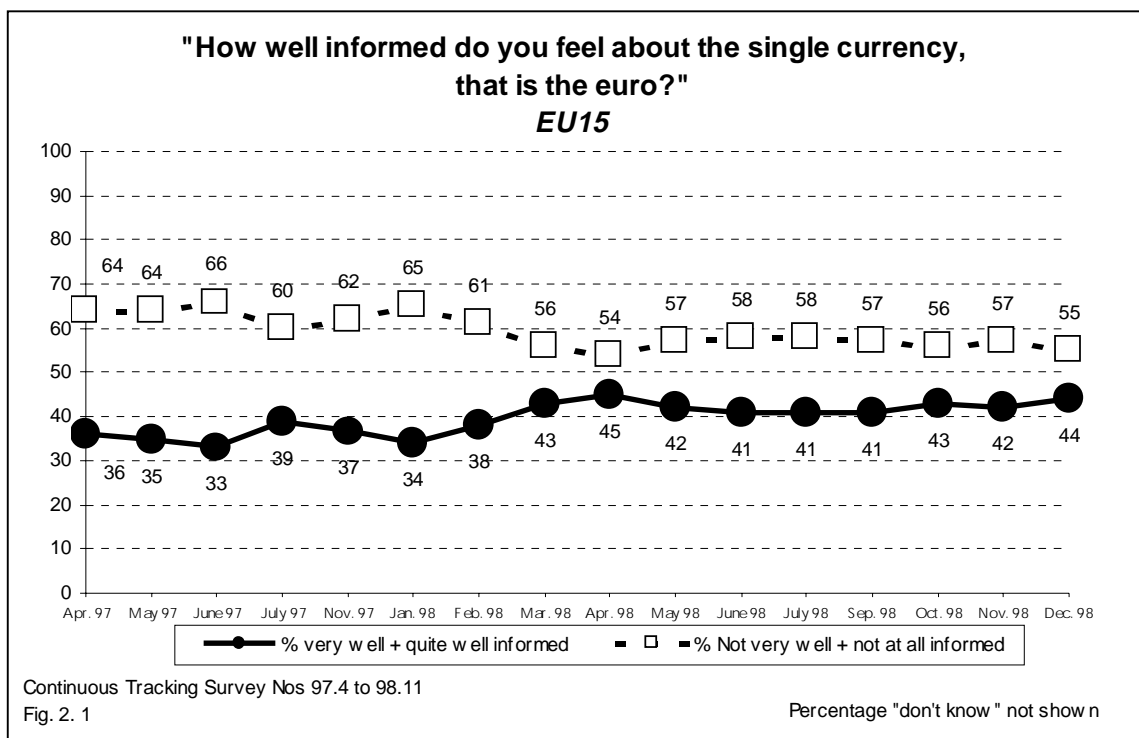
The table on the previous page shows the differences between the socio-demographic groups in the population, broken down by "EURO 11" and "pre-in" countries. In the "EURO 11" countries, managers scored highest (78%), while people who left school before the age of 15 scored lowest (60%). In the "pre-in" countries, people who left school aged 20 or older scored highest (61%), while people who look after the home scored lowest (41%).

2. FEELING INFORMED ABOUT THE SINGLE CURRENCY: THE NEED FOR MORE INFORMATION

The Commission's surveys contain numerous questions that measure how well informed people feel about the euro and what their information needs are.

2.1. Feeling informed about the euro

Until the end of 1996, only around 2 in 10 EU citizens felt well informed about the single currency¹⁰. CTS results show a considerable improvement: by April 1997, 36% of EU citizens already said they felt well informed. At the time of writing (December 1998), the percentage of people who feel well informed is 44%. The following graph shows how levels of feeling informed have evolved between April 1997 and December 1998.



¹⁰ The Flash Eurobarometer (N° 54) carried out in December 1995 found that 20% felt well informed. The Eurobarometer (EB46.0+46.1) carried out in the autumn of 1996 found that 21% felt well informed.

The evolution of levels of feeling informed is linked to a multitude of factors, which we will try to cover in this chapter. Looking at the evolution in each country shows that:¹¹

- In **Belgium**, the highest level of feeling informed was recorded in March 1998 (59%, compared to 50% in February). At the time of writing (December 1998), 57% feel well informed.
- In **Denmark**, a high of 53% was recorded in April 1998, dropping to 38% in May 1998. The latest recording shows 44% feeling well informed.
- In **Germany**, a high of 47% was recorded in October 1998. At the time of writing, 44% feel well informed.
- In **Greece**, levels of feeling informed have been around 20% throughout the period of measurement. A high of 24% was recorded in June 1998 while levels were lowest in February 1998 (16%). The December 1998 results indicate that 19 % of people now feel well informed.
- In **Spain**, a high of 39% was recorded in March 1998. At the time of writing, 33% feel well informed.
- In **Finland**, a high of 52% was recorded in November 1998, dropping to 48% at the time of writing.
- In **France**, 73% of people feel well informed at the time of writing, the highest level recorded to date.
- In **Ireland**, a high of 40% was recorded in April 1998. At the time of writing, 31% of people feel well informed.
- In **Italy**, a high of 45% was recorded in April 1998. The December 1998 results show 34% feeling well informed.
- In **Luxembourg**, a high of 69% was recorded in June 1998. At the time of writing, 67% feel well informed
- In **The Netherlands**, a high of 60% was recorded in April 1998, dropping to 43% in May. The latest reading shows that the percentage of people who feel informed has returned to the April 1998 level.
- In **Austria**, levels of feeling informed have been remarkably stable, having been around 50% for the past 8 months. A big increase was noted in the autumn of 1997 after the country carried out a large-scale national information campaign.

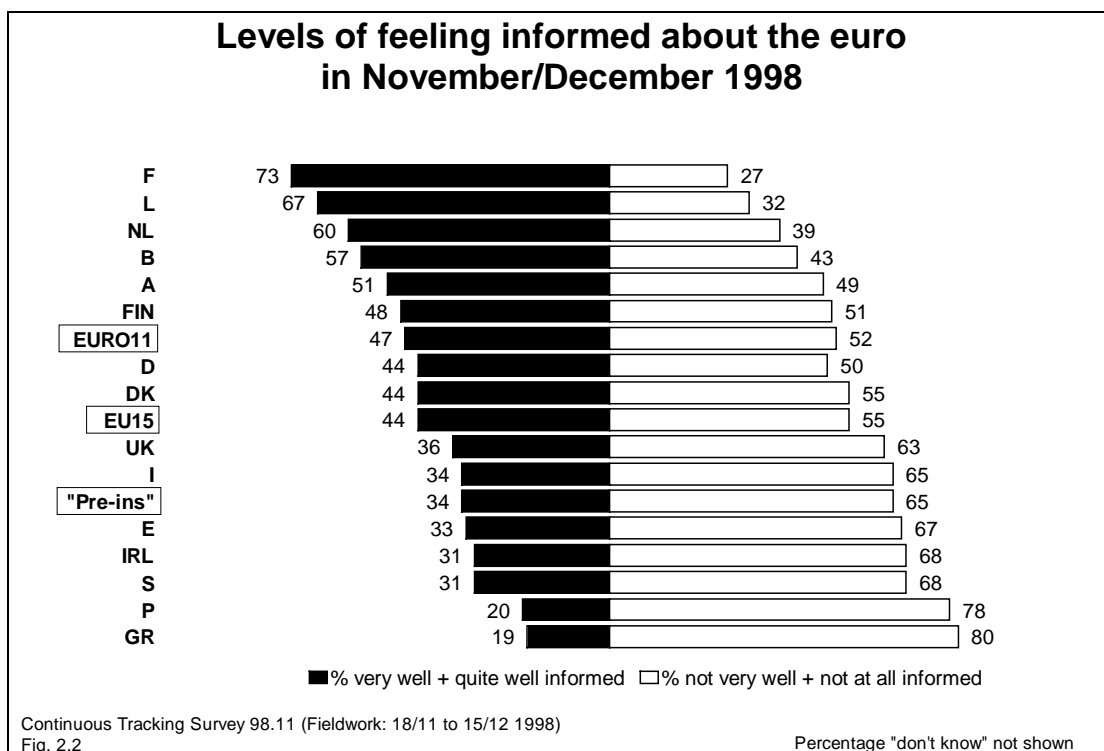
¹¹ The trend graphs for the individual countries are shown in Appendix A.

- In **Portugal**, levels of feeling informed were below 20% until June 1998. They then rose, reaching a high of 24% in November, dropping back to 20% in December.
- In **Sweden**, a high of 40% was recorded in April 1998, dropping to 22% by July. At the time of writing, 31% of people feel well informed.
- In **the United Kingdom**, a high of 40% was recorded in April 1998, dropping to 30% by June 1998. The latest reading indicates that 36% of people now feel well informed.

In many of the "EURO 11" countries, levels of feeling informed dropped after the Council announced on 2 May 1998 which countries will introduce the euro from the start. One possible explanation for this is that people became more rigorous in their assessment of how well informed they felt when they heard that the euro was about to arrive. As more and more people will receive and take-in new information about the euro, levels of feeling informed should increase.

While the Council's decision has not had a significant impact on levels of feeling informed in Greece, they did drop significantly in the other 3 "pre-in" countries. It may be that people in Denmark, Sweden and the UK were psychologically less inclined to feel well informed once they were reminded that they would not be introducing the euro. In the case of Greece, the low level of feeling informed may be impacted by a sense of frustration among the people that their country will not be joining the euro from the start.

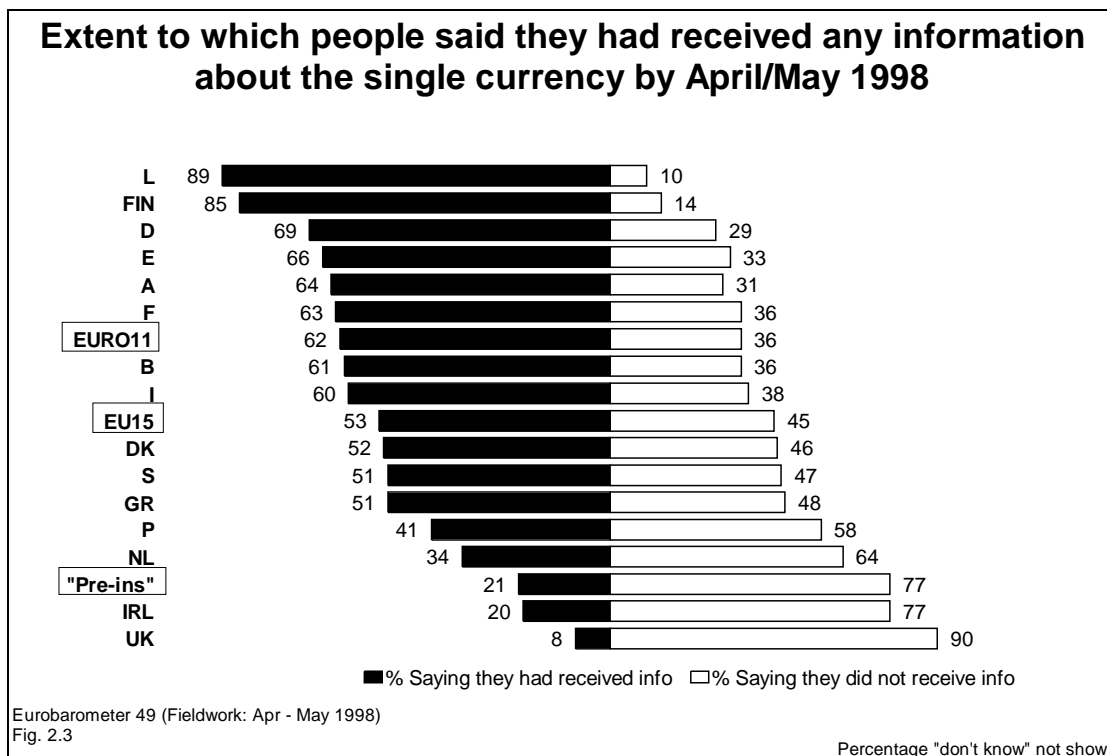
Looking at differences between countries in levels of feeling informed, using the December 1998 results, shows that the level of feeling informed is, on average, higher in the "EURO11" countries than it is in the "pre-in" countries. In the "EURO 11" countries, it ranges from 73% in France to 20% in Portugal; in the "pre-in" countries, it ranges from 44% in Denmark to 19% in Greece. Furthermore, it appears that people in the Mediterranean countries are less likely to feel well informed than their northern counterparts, with the exception of Ireland and Sweden. (Table 2.1a)



Demographic analyses reveal the typical pattern with men (51%) on average significantly more likely to feel well informed than women (37%). Education, as usual, plays an important role: only 29% of people who left school before age 16 feel well informed, compared to 63% of those who stayed in school until the age of 20 or older. Among the various age groups, levels of feeling informed are highest among people aged 40 to 59 (49%) and lowest among people aged 60 and over (37%). 66% of managers feel well informed, followed at a distance, by white-collar workers (51%). People looking after the house (24%) are least likely to feel well informed. (Table 2.1b)

One obvious factor to look at when trying to explain levels of feeling informed is whether people indicate that they have already received information about the euro.

This information was collected on the Spring 1998 Eurobarometer. As the following graph shows, 53% of EU citizens said they had and 45% of EU citizens said they had not received any information about the euro in the spring of 1998.



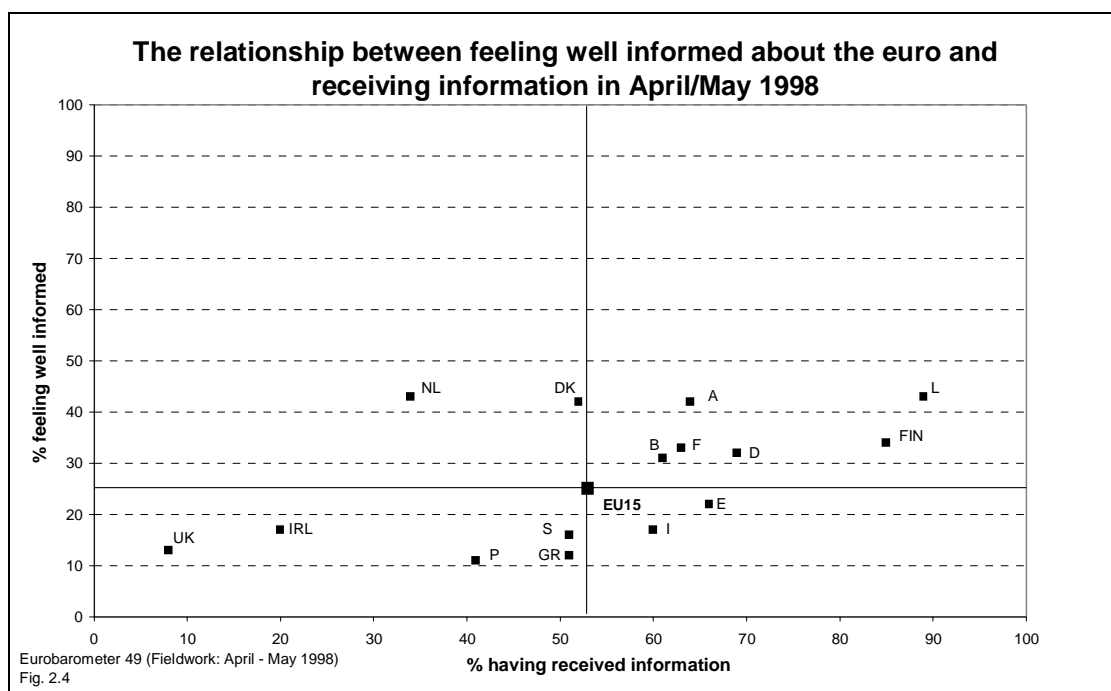
The country by country results show that the large majority of people in Luxembourg and Finland said they had already received information. In Germany, Spain, Austria and France, this was the case for around two-third of the people. Among the "EURO 11" countries, the proportion of people who said they had received information about the euro was lowest in Ireland (20%), The Netherlands (34%) and Portugal (41%). In the UK, only 8% of people said they had received information by April/May 1998.

Since the UK represents a large proportion of the total population of the 4 "pre-in" countries, the low result here has brought the average for the "pre-in" countries down substantially. However, the results in the other "pre-in" countries are also lower than in most of the "EURO 11" countries, with Denmark coming 9th, Sweden 10th and Greece 11th in the EU rank order.

In order to investigate the relationship between having received information about the euro and feeling informed in more detail, the Eurobarometer results for both questions were analysed by cross-tabulation. This way, comparisons are made that relate to the same time frame (i.e. spring 1998) and the same group of respondents. This analysis shows that, in all Member States, people who said they had received information about the euro were significantly more likely to feel well informed than were people who said they had not yet received any information.

% feeling well informed about the euro in April/May 1998		
Country	Among those who said they received information	Among those who said they did not receive information
The Netherlands	66%	31%
Denmark	55%	28%
Austria	52%	26%
Luxembourg	48%	5%
Belgium	44%	10%
France	41%	18%
Finland	40%	7%
Germany	39%	15%
Ireland	38%	11%
"EURO11"	36%	14%
EU15	35%	13%
United Kingdom	33%	11%
"Pre-ins"	30%	11%
Spain	28%	11%
Sweden	25%	6%
Italy	25%	6%
Portugal	21%	4%
Greece	18%	5%

However, the percentage of people who feel well informed about the euro is not commensurate to the percentage of people who have received information. What this means is that receiving information about the euro does not necessarily or automatically make people feel well informed. As the following graph shows, by April/May 1998, less than 50% of people in Luxembourg and Finland felt well informed despite the fact that more than 80% had received information about the euro. In Portugal, Greece and Sweden more than 40% of the population had received information, yet less than 20% felt well informed.

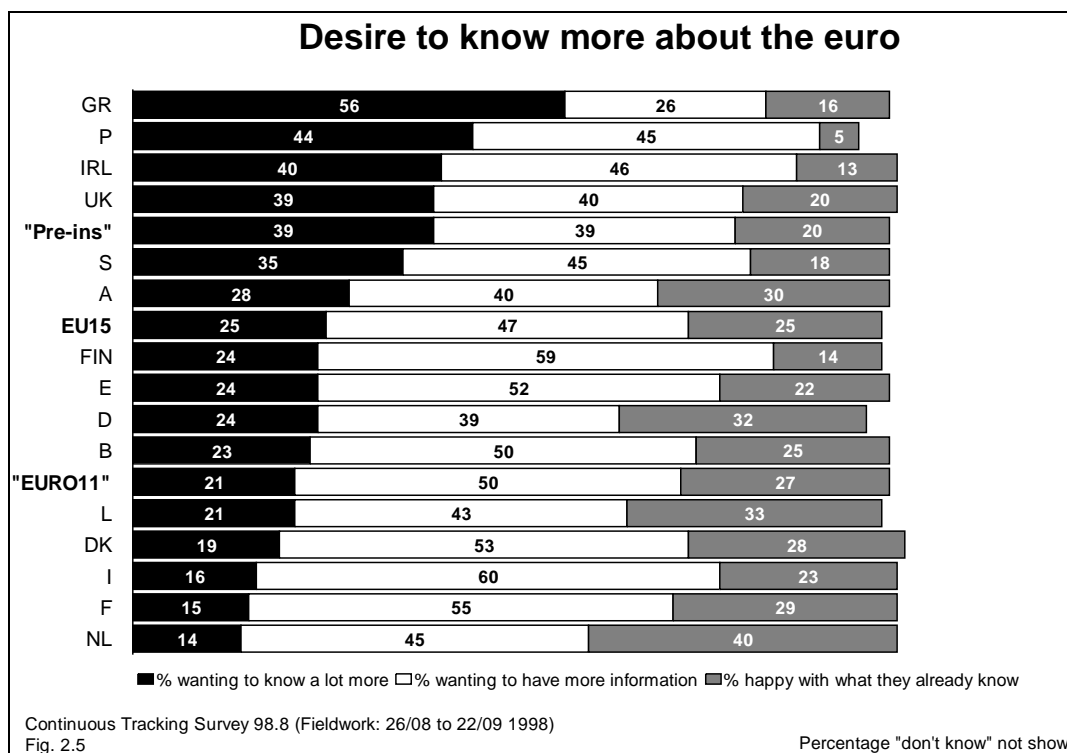


2.2. The need for more information about the euro

Since levels of feeling informed about the euro are quite low in most countries, it is not surprising to find that the public desires more information. Results from the CTS show that 25% of Europeans felt they needed to know a lot more about the euro in August/September 1998, with 47% wanting to have some more information. Only a quarter of Europeans said they were happy with what they already knew.

In 9 of the 15 Member States, including all 4 "pre-in" countries, more than 70% of the population desired more information about the euro. People in Portugal (89%) and Greece (82%) were most likely to express this wish. As was noted earlier, these are the two countries where people were least likely to feel well informed about the euro.

The desire for more information was least widespread in The Netherlands, with 14% wanting to know a lot more and 45% wanting to have some more information. The 5 other countries where 70% of the people or less wanted more information are Germany (63%), Luxembourg (64%), Italy (69%), Austria (68%) and France (70%). In all of these countries, with the exception of Italy, levels of feeling informed about the euro are above average. (Table 2.2a)

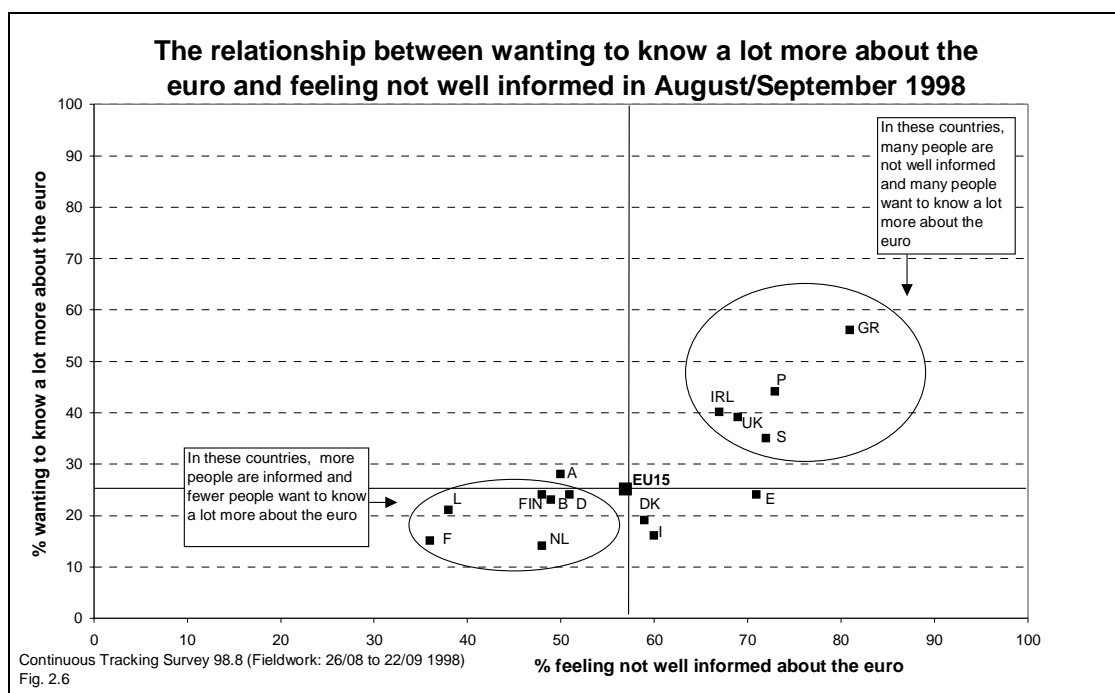


The demographic analyses show that people aged 15 to 24 (including those who are still studying) were most desirous of more information (81%), followed by people aged 25 to 39, manual workers (both 79%) and other white collar employees (78%). People aged 60 and over (33%), managers (32%) and people who stayed in school until the age of 20 or older (30%) were most likely to feel happy with what they already know. (Table 2.2b)

As one would expect, the desire for more information is related to whether people feel well informed about the euro or not. The following table shows that people who did not feel well informed about the euro in August/September 1998 were significantly more likely to want to know a lot more about the euro than people who did feel well informed.

The relationship between feeling informed about the euro and wanting more information about it in August/September 1998 (EU15)		
	People who feel well informed	People who do not feel well informed
% wanting to know a lot more about the euro	11	35
% wanting to have some more information	49	47
% happy with what they already know	39	15

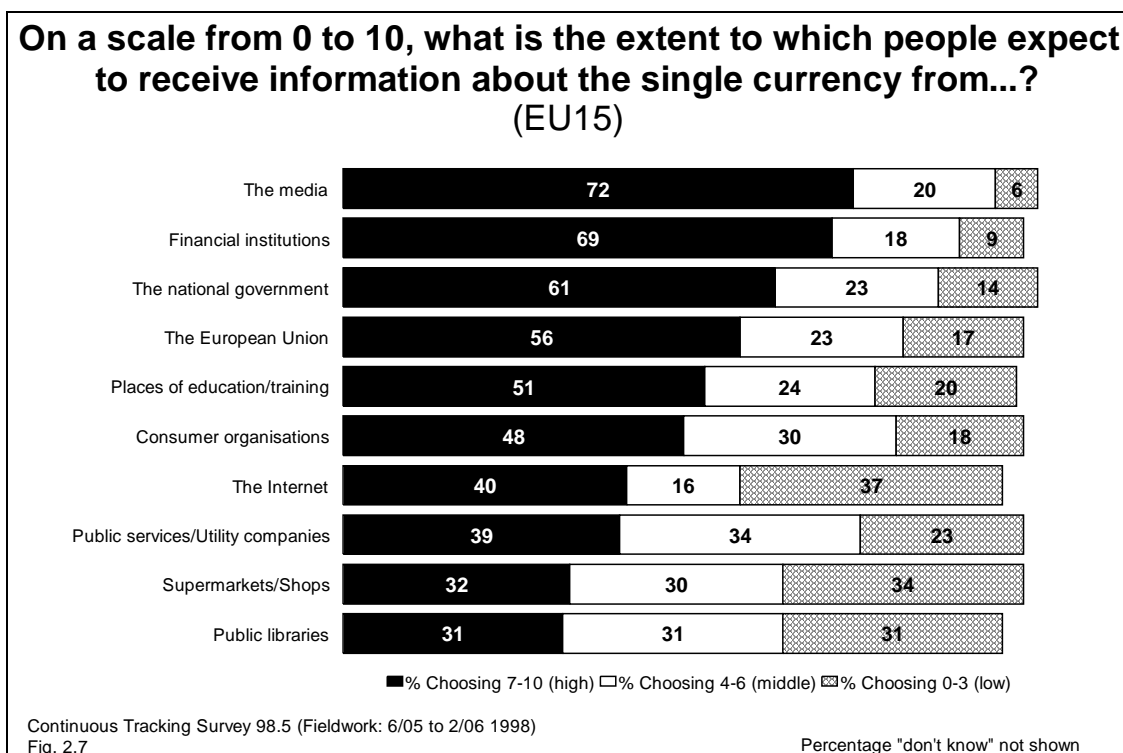
Finally, the graph below shows that in countries where many people did not feel well informed there are more people who wanted to know a lot more about the euro than there are in countries where people were more likely to feel well informed.



The graph also shows that there are a few "outlying" countries. Spain, in particular, stands out in that the proportion of people who feel not well informed is significantly above the EU average whereas the proportion of people who want to know a lot more is just below the EU average.

2.3. From whom do people expect to receive information about the euro?

The European public is most likely to expect to receive information about the single currency from the media. Financial institutions come in second place, while the national governments and the European Union come in third and fourth place, respectively. People are least likely to expect to receive such information from public libraries and from supermarkets or shops (with the exception of France). These results come from the May 1998 wave of the CTS which asked respondents to indicate on a scale from 0 to 10 the extent to which they expect to receive information about the single currency from 10 different institutions, organisations and the like. The higher the point respondents choose on the scale, the higher their expectation is to receive information.



The media tops the list in 8 of the 15 Member States and comes second or third in the 7 other countries, where financial institutions top the list. Eurobarometer survey data indicates that in the spring of 1998, those people who had already received information from the euro had received it mostly from the media (41%

from the television, 28% from the press and 16% from the radio). 15% of EU citizens had received information from financial institutions at this stage.

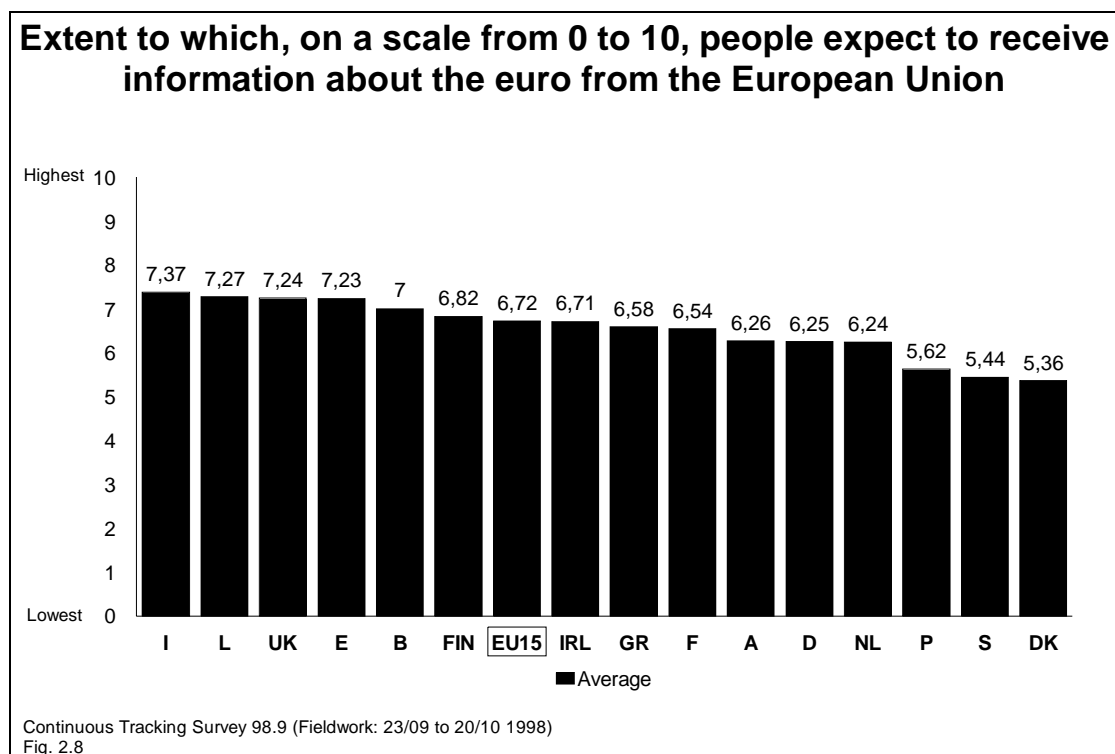
The national government makes the top three in 12 Member States, while the European Union makes the top three in 4 Member States. The Internet is in the top three in Greece and Italy, although Eurobarometer data indicates that in the spring of 1998, less than 10% of people in these two countries had access to it. (Table 2.3)

The table on the following page shows, for each Member State, the top three institutions/organisations. The average score is shown, which indicates the central tendency of the responses¹².

¹² The average or mean is calculated as the sum of responses for each point on the scale (0-10) times the value of each point divided by the total number of responses.

TOP THREE INSTITUTIONS/ORGANISATIONS FROM WHICH PEOPLE EXPECT TO RECEIVE INFORMATION ABOUT THE SINGLE CURRENCY (AVERAGE SCORES, BY MEMBER STATE)	
Belgium	
Financial institutions	8.3
Media	8.1
European Union	7.0
Denmark	
Media	7.6
National Government	6.6
Financial institutions	5.5
Germany	
Financial institutions	8.0
Media	7.6
National Government	6.7
Greece	
Media	7.3
The Internet	6.7
European Union	6.6
Spain	
Financial institutions	7.7
Media	7.6
National Government	7.3
France	
Financial institutions	7.7
National Government	7.1
Media	6.9
Ireland	
Media	7.7
National Government	7.6
European Union	6.7
Italy	
Media	7.6
European Union	7.4
The Internet	7.3
Luxembourg	
Financial institutions	8.3
Media	7.7
National Government	7.5
The Netherlands	
Financial institutions	7.9
Media	7.6
National Government	7.1
Austria	
Financial institutions	7.6
Media	7.3
National Government	6.9
Portugal	
Media	8.5
National Government	8.1
Financial institutions	7.5
Finland	
Media	8.3
Financial institutions	7.6
National Government	7.2
Sweden	
Media	7.4
National Government	6.4
Financial institutions	6.1
United Kingdom	
Media	7.9
National Government	7.9
Financial institutions	7.3

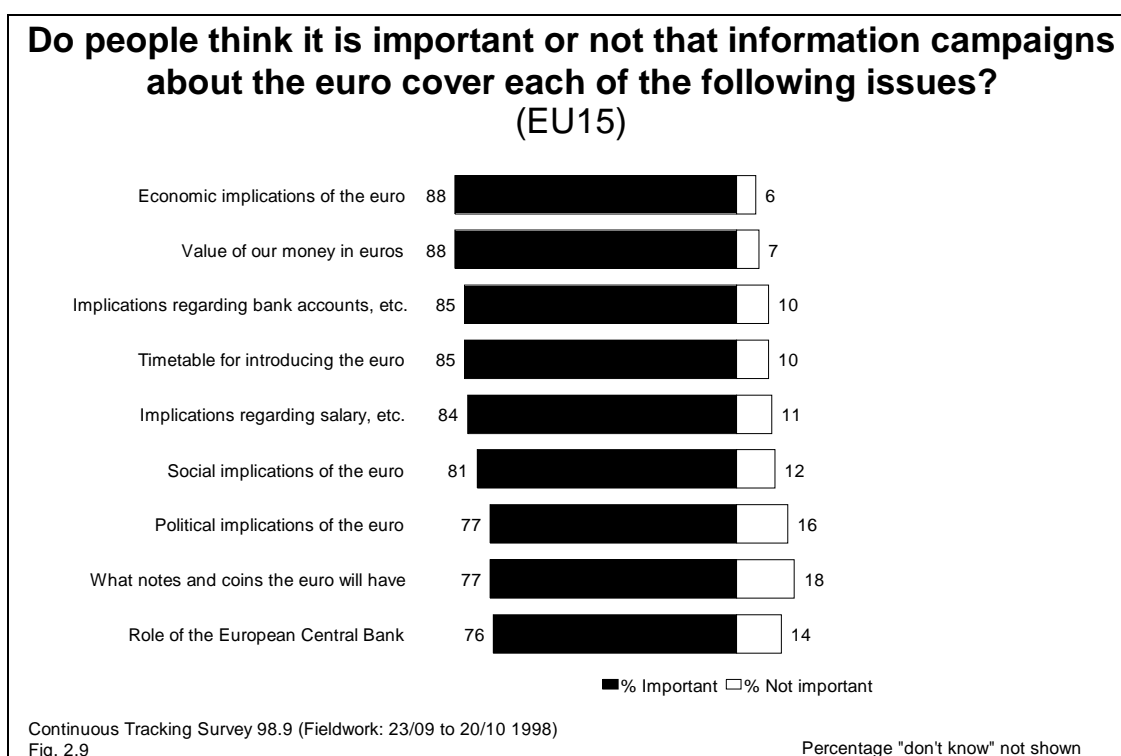
Looking next in more detail at the extent to which people expect to receive information about the euro from the European Union shows that people in Italy most expect this, followed by people in Luxembourg, the United Kingdom, Spain and Belgium. In all these countries, the average score on the scale from 0 to 10 is 7 or higher. In Denmark, Sweden and Portugal, where the score on the scale is below 6, people least expect to receive information about the euro from the European Union.



2.4. What should information campaigns about the euro cover?

In the spring of 1998, the Eurobarometer found that 91% of EU citizens were of the opinion that there should be special public information campaigns before the introduction of the single currency. On the October 1998 CTS, respondents were asked whether they considered the coverage of 9 issues in such campaigns as important or not.

As the next graph shows, nearly 9 in 10 people consider it important that information campaigns cover the economic implications of the euro and the value of their respective national currency in euros. More than 3 in 4 people also consider the other 7 issues listed in the questionnaire as important.



The country by country analyses show that at least 9 in 10 people in Greece, Sweden, Finland and Italy consider the coverage of **the economic implications of the euro** in information campaigns as important. Belgium (79%) is the only country where less than 8 in 10 people share this view.

At least 9 in 10 people in Finland, Belgium, France, Ireland, Greece, Italy, The Netherlands and Austria think it is important that information campaigns cover **the value of the national currencies in euros**. This view is least widespread in Germany (81%) and Denmark (84%).

The view that it is important to cover **practical implications of the euro regarding people's bank accounts, savings, stocks and the like** in information campaigns is most widespread in Ireland (92%), followed by Greece and Austria (both 89%). Belgium (78%) is the only country where less than 8 in 10 people share this view.

At least 90% of people in Belgium, Finland, France, Austria and Portugal believe it is important that the information campaigns cover **the timetable for introducing the euro**. At 76% and 77%, respectively, people in Germany and Denmark are least inclined to consider the coverage of this issue as important.

More than 9 in 10 people in Ireland, Greece and Austria believe it is important that information campaigns cover **practical implications regarding people's**

salaries, pensions and the like. Belgium (78%) and Germany (79%) are the only countries where less than 8 in 10 people share this view.

People in Portugal and Greece are most likely to consider the coverage of **the social implications of the euro** in information campaigns as important (both 88%). The UK (64%) is the only country where less than 7 in 10 people share this view.

There is quite some variation between the countries when it comes to the coverage of **the political implications of the euro**: 87% of people in Portugal believe it is important, compared to only 54% of people in Belgium.

There is also quite some variation between the countries in terms of explaining **what notes and coins the euro will have**: 89% of people in France and Portugal believe it is important, compared to only 52% of people in Sweden.

The notion that it is important that information campaigns cover **the role of the European Central Bank** is most widespread in Greece, Ireland (both 84%) and France (83%) and least widespread in Belgium (61%), Germany (65%) and Denmark (67%).

On the whole, the results indicate that there is relatively little difference between people in the "EURO11" and people in the 4 "pre-in" countries. The only truly significant difference relates to the coverage of the social implications of the euro: 84% of people from the "EURO11" countries consider this as an important issue, compared to 70% of people from the 4 "pre-in" countries. (Table 2.4)

The following table shows that women are on average somewhat more likely than men to consider the coverage of the 9 issues in information campaigns important. People aged 60 and over are, on average, less likely to believe the coverage of the issues is important not only in comparison to their younger fellow EU citizens but also in comparison to all other socio-demographic groups. The breakdown by age of leaving full-time education shows that people who left school aged 15 or younger are less likely to consider the coverage important than people who stayed in school longer or who are still in school. The breakdown by occupational groups shows that the same is true for people who are unemployed, not working due to illness or retired. However, it should be noted that these people are not necessarily more likely to believe that the coverage of the 9 issues is not important. Rather, these people, as is often the case, are more likely to lack an opinion. Finally, the analyses show that people who look after the home are more likely than average to believe that it is important that information campaigns cover what notes and coins the euro will have. This is not surprising,

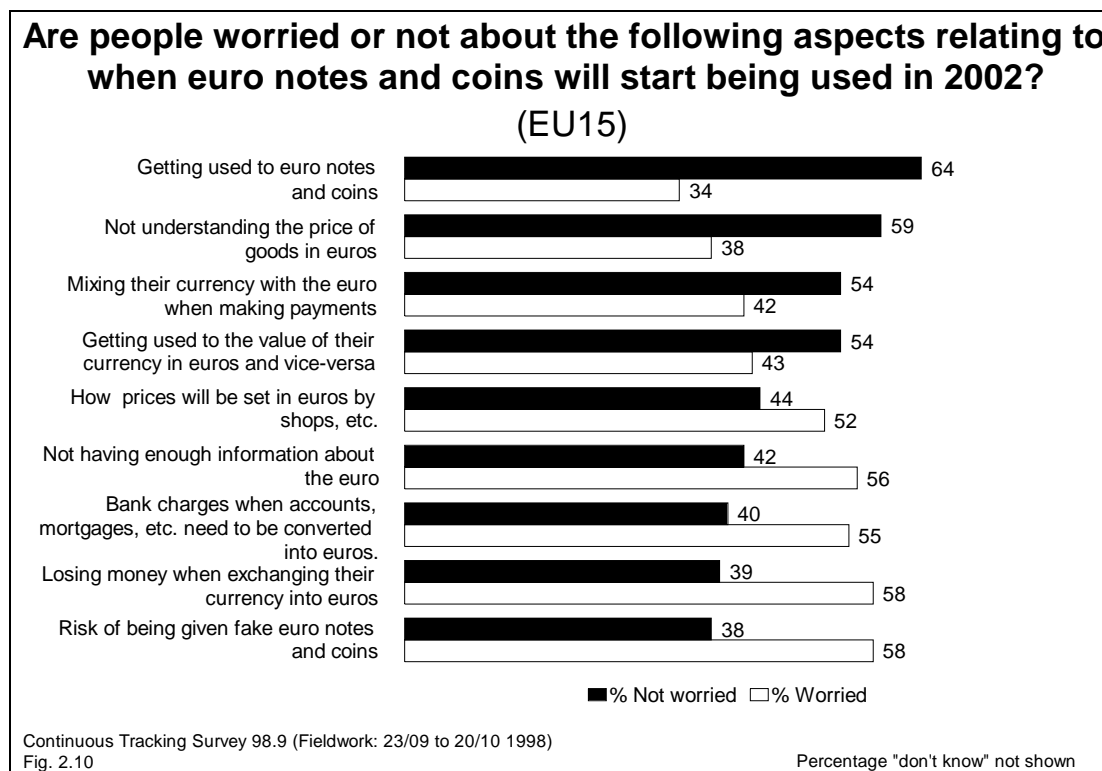
considering that this group of people is generally in charge of doing the shopping, where cash remains a frequently used payment method.

Average % saying coverage of 9 issues in information campaigns is important	
Socio-demographic group	Average % saying important
Men	81%
Women	84%
Aged 15-24	84%
Aged 25-39	86%
Aged 40-59	85%
Aged 60+	76%
In school until age 15<	80%
In school until age 16-19	84%
In school until age 20+	85%
Still studying	85%
Self-employed	84%
Managers	86%
Employees	86%
Manual workers	84%
House-persons	82%
Not working	80%
Total	82%

2.5. People's concerns when euro notes and coins are introduced in 2002

One aim of information campaigns is to help people overcome their concerns by providing sufficient and adequate information. The October 1998 CTS, which measures whether EU citizens are worried or not about 9 aspects relating to

when euro notes and coins will start being used to pay for things in 2002, offers some insight.



EU citizens are most likely to be worried about the risk of being given fake euro notes and coins and about losing money when exchanging their national currencies into euros. Nearly 6 in 10 people say they are worried about these aspects when they start using euro notes and coins to pay for things in the year 2002. More than half of EU citizens are also concerned about not having enough information about the euro, about bank charges for converting accounts and about how prices will be set in euros (i.e. will prices be rounded up or down) by retailers. Around 4 in 10 people are worried about getting used to the value of their national currency in euros and vice-versa and about mixing their national currency with the euro when making payments.

Public concern about getting used to the euro notes and coins is less widespread: only 34% of the people are worried about this, while 64% say they are not worried. Not understanding the price of goods in euros is also not one of the more widespread concerns. It may well be that the practice of dual pricing, which many retailers have already started to do, gives many people confidence that in 3 years' time they will understand the prices in euros.

THREE MOST WIDESPREAD WORRIES ABOUT WHEN EURO NOTES AND COINS WILL START BEING USED TO PAY FOR THINGS IN 2002 AND AVERAGE % WORRIED FOR ALL 9 ASPECTS (BY MEMBER STATE)					
Belgium		France		Austria	
Price-setting retailers by	49%	Fake notes and coins	58%	Bank charges	56%
Bank charges	46%	Value of currency	56%	Exchange charges	55%
Exchange charges	40%	Mixing currencies	56%	Price-setting retailers by	51%
Average for 9 aspects	39%	Average for 9 aspects	52%	Average for 9 aspects	39%
Denmark		Ireland		Portugal	
Bank charges	53%	Exchange charges	80%	Lack of information	68%
Lack of information	51%	Bank charges	75%	Fake notes and coins	65%
Fake notes and coins	46%	Price-setting retailers by	68%	Exchange charges	62%
Average for 9 aspects	36%	Average for 9 aspects	60%	Average for 9 aspects	59%
Germany		Italy		Finland	
Exchange charges	53%	Lack of information	69%	Understanding prices	55%
Fake notes and coins	48%	Fake notes and coins	67%	Lack of information	53%
Lack of information	47%	Exchange charges	55%	Price-setting retailers by	52%
Average for 9 aspects	36%	Average for 9 aspects	51%	Average for 9 aspects	47%
Greece		Luxembourg		Sweden	
Lack of information	85%	Price-setting retailers by	42%	Bank charges	64%
Fake notes and coins	78%	Fake notes and coins	41%	Lack of information	55%
Exchange charges	76%	Bank charges	39%	Fake notes and coins	46%
Average for 9 aspects	64%	Average for 9 aspects	35%	Average for 9 aspects	38%
Spain		The Netherlands		United Kingdom	
Fake notes and coins	73%	Bank charges	42%	Exchange charges	77%
Exchange charges	64%	Value of currency	41%	Bank charges	76%
Bank charges	62%	Price-setting retailers by	40%	Lack of information	68%
Average for 9 aspects	55%	Average for 9 aspects	35%	Average for 9 aspects	60%

The country by country analyses show that, at 64%, people in Greece are on average most likely to be worried about aspects relating to when euro notes and coins will start being used to pay for things, followed by people in Ireland, the UK (both 60%) and Portugal (59%). People in The Netherlands, Luxembourg (both 35%), Germany and Denmark (both 36%) are, on average, least likely to be concerned about these aspects.

Looking at each of the Member States individually shows that in Spain (73%) and France (58%), the most widespread concern is the **risk of being given fake euro notes and coins**. However, in Greece, where this is the second most widespread concern, people are even more likely to be worried about forgeries (78%). In 6 further countries, this aspect also represents the second or third most widespread concern.

Losing money when exchanging the national currency into euros is the most widespread concern in Ireland (80%), the UK (77%) and Germany (53%). Compared to other countries, people in Ireland and the UK are significantly more likely to be concerned about this aspect of the euro. It represents the second or third most widespread concern in 7 other countries.

In Greece (85%), Italy (69%) and Portugal (68%) the most widespread worry is **not having enough information about the euro**. As was shown earlier, Greece and Portugal are the two countries where people are least likely to feel well informed and where people are most desirous of more information about the euro. The concern of a lack of information also represents the second or third most widespread concern in Denmark, Germany, Finland, Sweden and the UK.

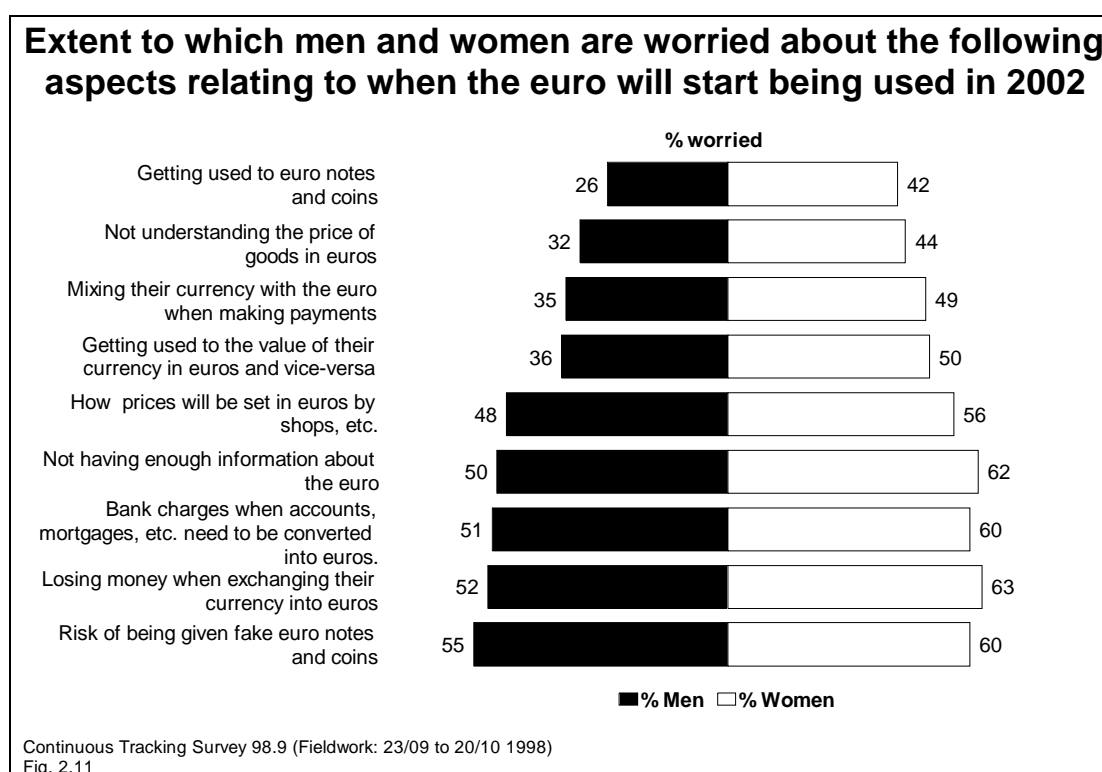
Bank charges represent the most widespread concern in Sweden (64%), Austria (56%), Denmark (53%) and The Netherlands (42%). In 5 other countries, bank charges represent the second or third most widespread concern, with 76% of people in the UK and 75% of people in Ireland saying they are worried about this aspect of the euro.

In Belgium (49%) and Luxembourg (42%) the concern **about how retailers will set prices in euros** tops the list. In 4 other countries, this aspect represents the second or third most widespread concern. Levels of concern are highest in Ireland, Greece (both 68%) and the UK (67%).

In Finland, the most widespread concern is **not understanding the price of goods in euros** (55%). Although this aspect does not make the top three in any of the other Member States, people in Greece and Portugal are equally concerned.

Getting used to the value of the national currency in euros and vice-versa only makes the top three in France (56%) and The Netherlands (41%). However, more than half of the population in Portugal, Greece and the UK also expresses concern about this aspect of the euro. France (56%) is also the only country where **mixing the national currency with the euro** makes the top three, although people in Ireland (59%) are more likely to be worried about this aspect of the euro. (See also table 2.5a)

The demographic analyses indicate that women are significantly more likely than men to express concern about the various aspects relating to when they will start using euro notes and coins to pay for things in the year 2002. As the graph below shows, concern among both groups is least widespread when it comes to getting used to euro notes and coins. Men are most likely to be concerned about the risk of being given fake euro notes and coins while women are most likely to be worried about losing money when exchanging their currency into euros.



Young people, that is those aged 15 to 24, are on average significantly more likely to express concern about the various aspects than older people are. People aged 60 and over are next most likely, while the middle age groups are least likely to express concern. Among young people, the most widespread concern is losing money on exchange (65%); among people aged 25 to 39, this aspect is the

most widespread concern together with bank charges (both 58%); among people aged 40 to 59, lack of information and the risk of fake notes and coins are the most widespread concerns (both 55%). The latter is also the most widespread concern among people aged 60 and over (61%).

% worried about the following 9 aspects relating to when euro notes and coins will start being used to pay for things in 2002 (By age group, in %)				
Aspects:	Aged 15-24	Aged 25-39	Aged 40-59	Aged 60+
Lack of information	64	57	55	52
Getting used to notes and coins	38	30	31	39
Getting used to the value	51	41	40	44
Mixing currencies	45	39	40	47
Understanding prices	45	33	34	44
Price-setting by retailers	56	50	51	55
Risk of fake notes and coins	63	55	55	61
Losing money on exchange	65	58	53	59
Bank charges	63	58	52	53
Average % worried	54	47	46	50

At 58%, people who left school aged 15 or younger are, on average, most likely to be worried about the aspects while this is least true of people who stayed in school until age 20 or older (37%).

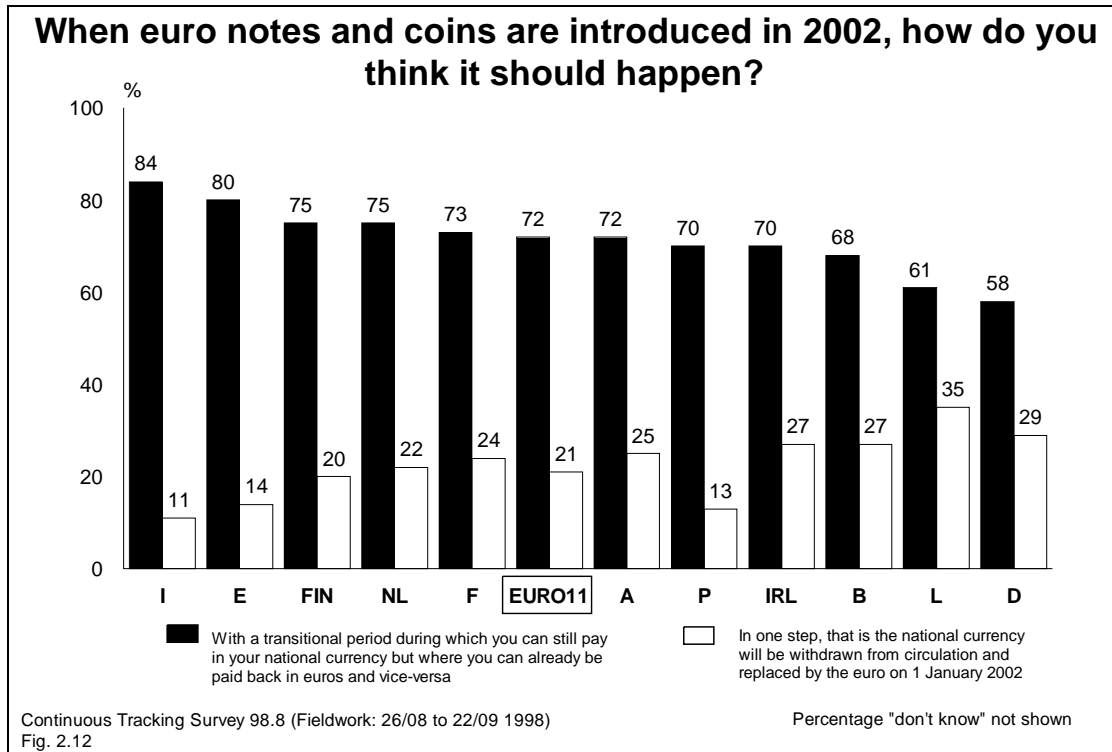
The risk of fake notes and coins (70%) is the most widespread concern among people who left school the earliest, followed by losing money on exchange (67%). Among people who left school aged 16 to 19, the risk of fake notes and coins and losing money on exchange (both 60%) are the two most widespread concerns. People who stayed in school until age 20 or older are most likely to be worried about bank charges (47%), followed by price-setting by retailers (45%). The most widespread concern among people who are still studying is not receiving enough information (63%), followed by losing money on exchange (61%).

% worried about the following 9 aspects relating to when euro notes and coins will start being used to pay for things in 2002 (By age of finishing full-time education, in %)				
Aspects:	Aged 15 <	Aged 16-19	Aged 20+	Still studying
Lack of information	64	58	44	63
Getting used to notes and coins	46	33	23	35
Getting used to the value	52	43	32	48
Mixing currencies	53	43	31	42
Understanding prices	51	37	24	42
Price-setting by retailers	59	53	45	53
Risk of fake notes and coins	70	60	43	58
Losing money on exchange	67	60	44	61
Bank charges	59	58	47	59
Average % worried	58	49	37	51

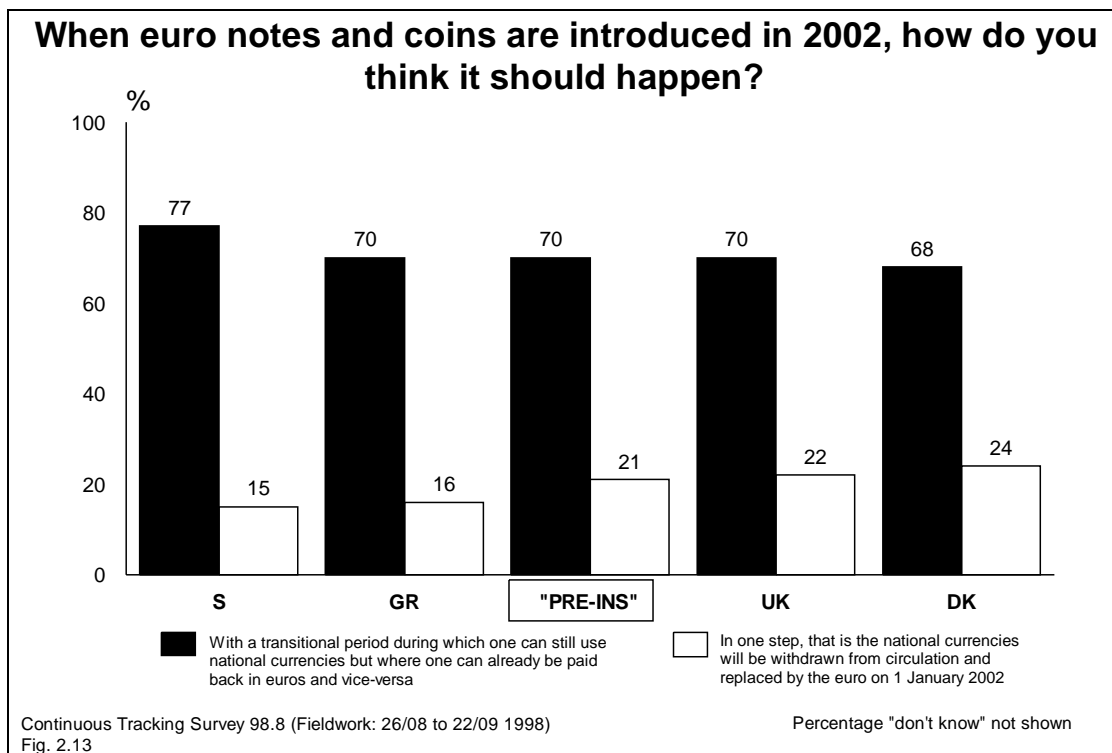
2.6. How should euro notes and coins be introduced in 2002?

In due course, the public will also need to be informed about how the transition from the national currencies to euro notes and coins will take place in 2002. The Member States are currently in the process of deciding whether they will switch over in one go or whether there will be a period during which both euro notes and coins and the national currencies will be in circulation. While the national currencies must be withdrawn from circulation by July 2002, the Member States are also debating how long exactly the period of dual circulation will last, should they decide to opt for a transitional period.

The August/September 1998 wave of the CTS measures how the public feels about this issue. As the following graph shows, the majority of people in the "EURO11" countries prefer a transitional period. In Italy and Spain, the preference for a period of dual circulation over the "big bang" approach is most pronounced, whereas public opinion in Luxembourg and Germany is a bit more divided.

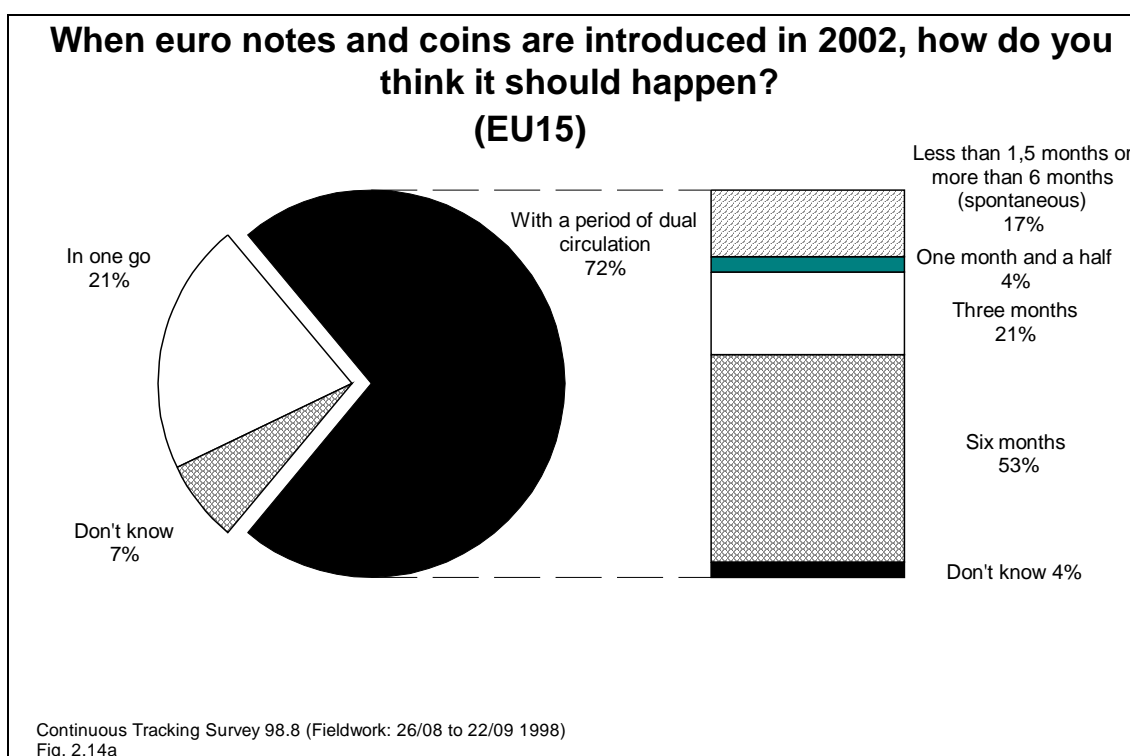


In the 4 "pre-in" countries, where the question was posed in a slightly more hypothetical fashion, the public is also very much in favour of a period of dual circulation.



While there are no differences in opinion between men and women, the preference for a transitional period decreases by age. 82% of people aged 15 to 24 believe there should be a transitional period, compared to 65% of people aged 60 and over (although the latter are more likely to lack an opinion). Among the various occupational groups, the data show that the self-employed (68%) and managers (69%) are least likely to want a transitional period, while manual workers (76%) are most likely to want the change-over handled this way. (Tables 2.6a+b)

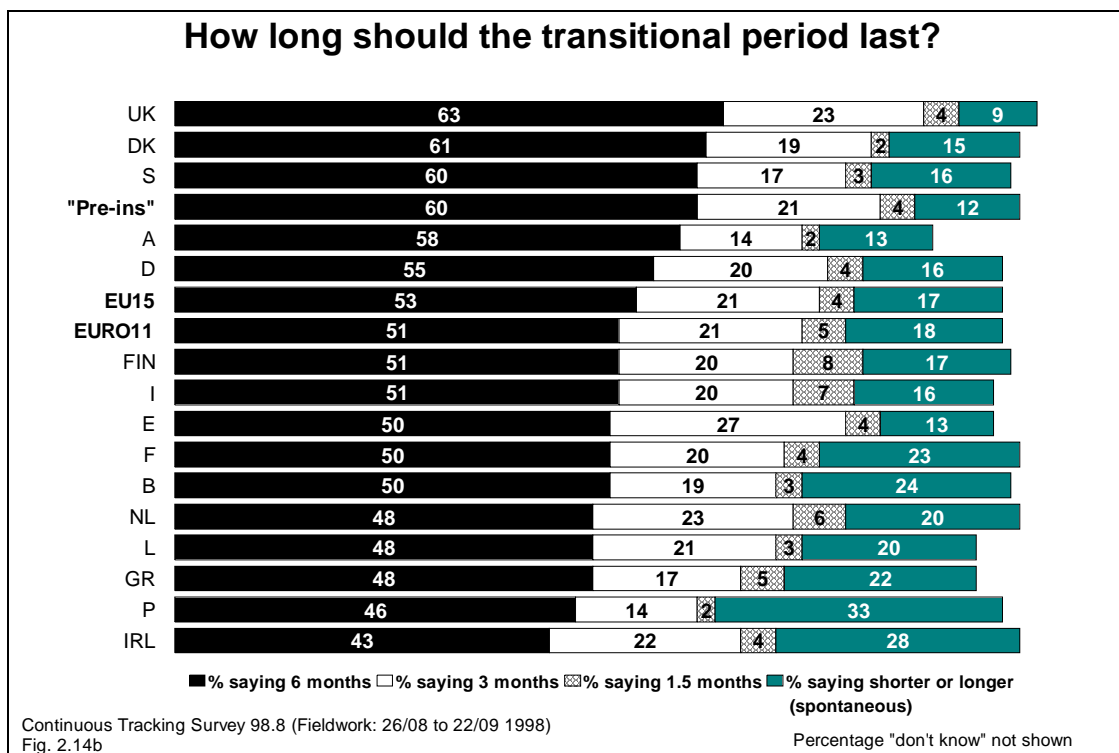
Not only does the public show a preference for a period of dual circulation; most people would like this period to last the full 6 months, an indication, perhaps, of the public's fear or reticence of the unknown.



As can be seen from the graph above, 53% of the respondents who want a period of dual circulation want it to last 6 months while only 4% want it to last only one month and a half. A further 17% spontaneously said that the period of dual circulation should last longer or shorter.

The country by country analyses show that the percentage of people who want the period of dual circulation to last the full 6 months is highest in three of the four "pre-in" countries - the UK, Denmark and Sweden. This begs the rhetorical question whether the public in these three countries hereby expresses a hope that

if they will get the euro the period during which they can still have their own national currency should be as long as possible.



Among people who want a period of dual circulation, the proportion of people who opt for the full 6 months is lowest in Ireland, although at 43%, it still represents by far the most preferred time span. (Table 2.7a)

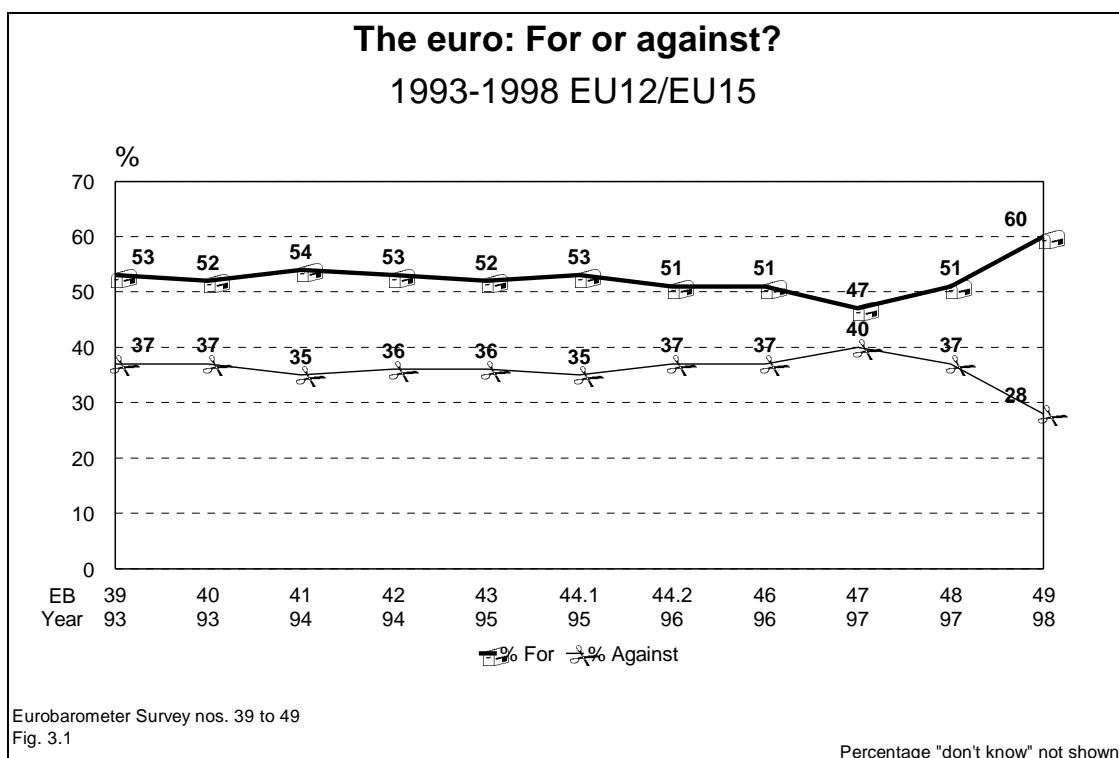
The demographic analyses show that among people who want a period of dual circulation, employees (59%) are most likely to believe it should last the full 6 months, followed by managers (58%), the self-employed, people aged 40 to 39 and people who stayed in full-time education until the age of 20 or older (all 56%). People who look after the home (47%) and people aged 15 to 24 (49%) are least likely to believe the period of dual circulation should last the full 6 months. (Table 2.7b)

3. SUPPORT FOR THE SINGLE CURRENCY

Both the Eurobarometer survey and the Continuous Tracking Survey measure support levels for the single currency and both surveys reveal that the euro is gaining in popularity as the date of its introduction approaches.

3.1. Evolution of support on the Eurobarometer

The Eurobarometer survey has been measuring support for the single currency since 1993¹³. The Spring 1998 survey shows that 60% of EU citizens are in favour of the euro. This is the highest approval rate obtained on the Eurobarometer survey to date and signals the first truly significant improvement (+9% since autumn 1997), with opposition levels falling below 30% for the first time as well.

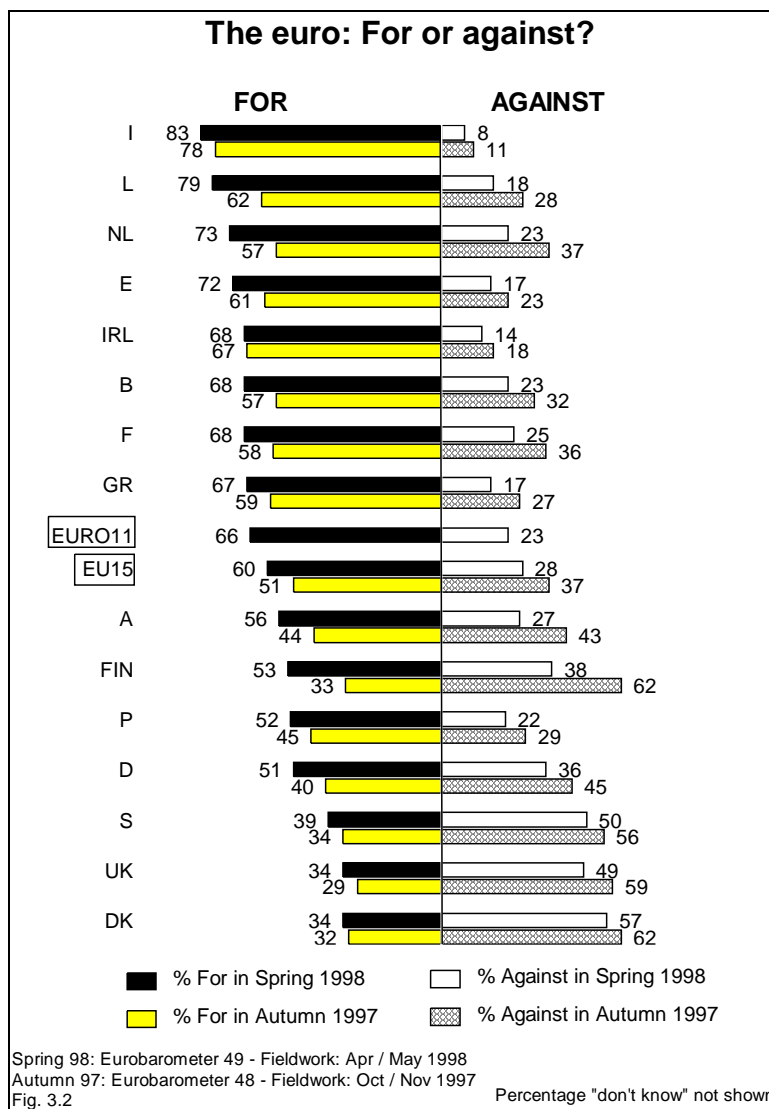


Support for the euro increased and opposition decreased in each of the 15 Member States since the autumn of 1997. Among the "EURO 11" countries¹⁴, the most significant increase is noted in Finland (+20). Other "EURO 11" countries where increases of 10 percentage points or more are recorded are

¹³ Respondents are asked whether they are for or against the following statement: "There has to be one single currency, the euro, replacing the (NATIONAL CURRENCY) and all other national currencies of the Member States of the European Union".

¹⁴ See Chapter 1 for a definition of the "EURO 11" countries.

Luxembourg (+17), The Netherlands (+16), Austria (+12), Belgium, Germany, Spain (all +11) and France (+10). Ireland is the only "EURO 11" country where the increase in support levels is not statistically significant (+1).

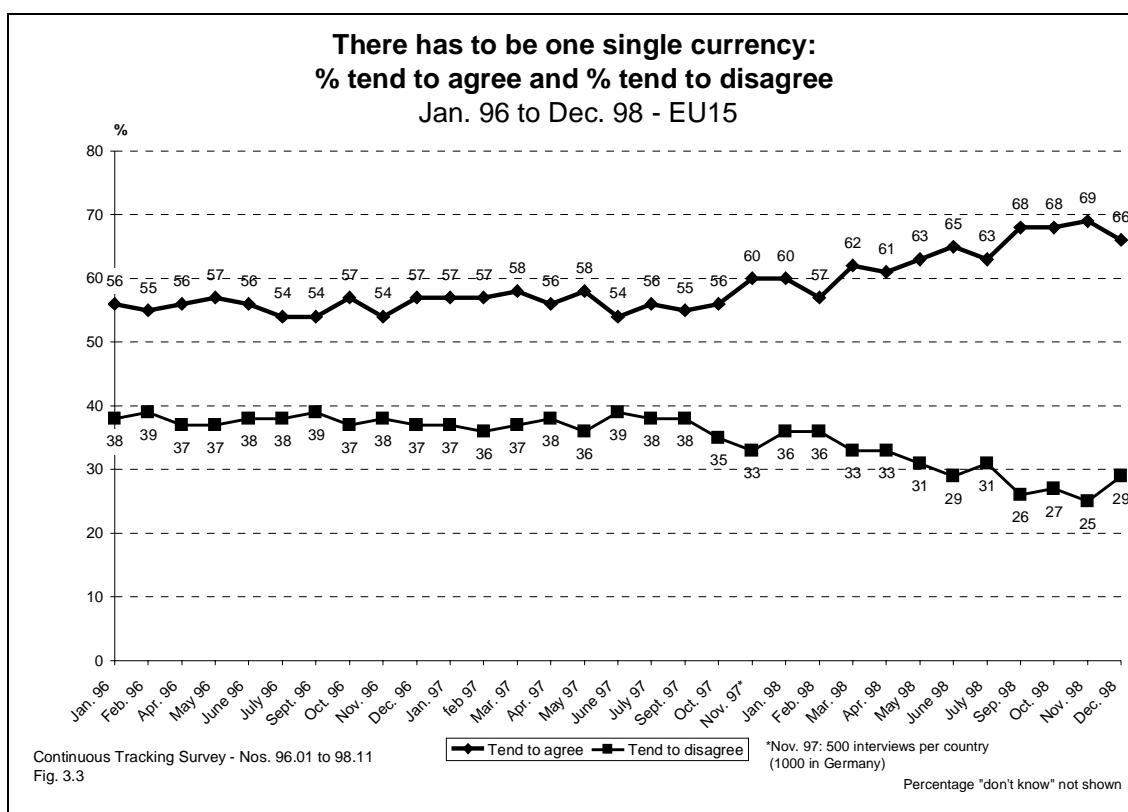


Among the 4 "pre-in" countries, the largest increase in support for the euro is noted in Greece (+8). Statistically significant increases are also recorded in Sweden and in the UK (both +5). In Denmark, support levels increased only slightly (+2), although opposition levels did drop significantly (-5). (Table 3.1a)

The increase in support levels also holds for the various socio-demographic groups in the population. The largest increases are recorded among people looking after the house (+13), people aged 55 and over, the self-employed (both +11), managers, women, people who stayed in school until they were aged 16 to 19 and retired people (all +10). (Table 3.1b)

3.2. Evolution of support on the Continuous Tracking Survey

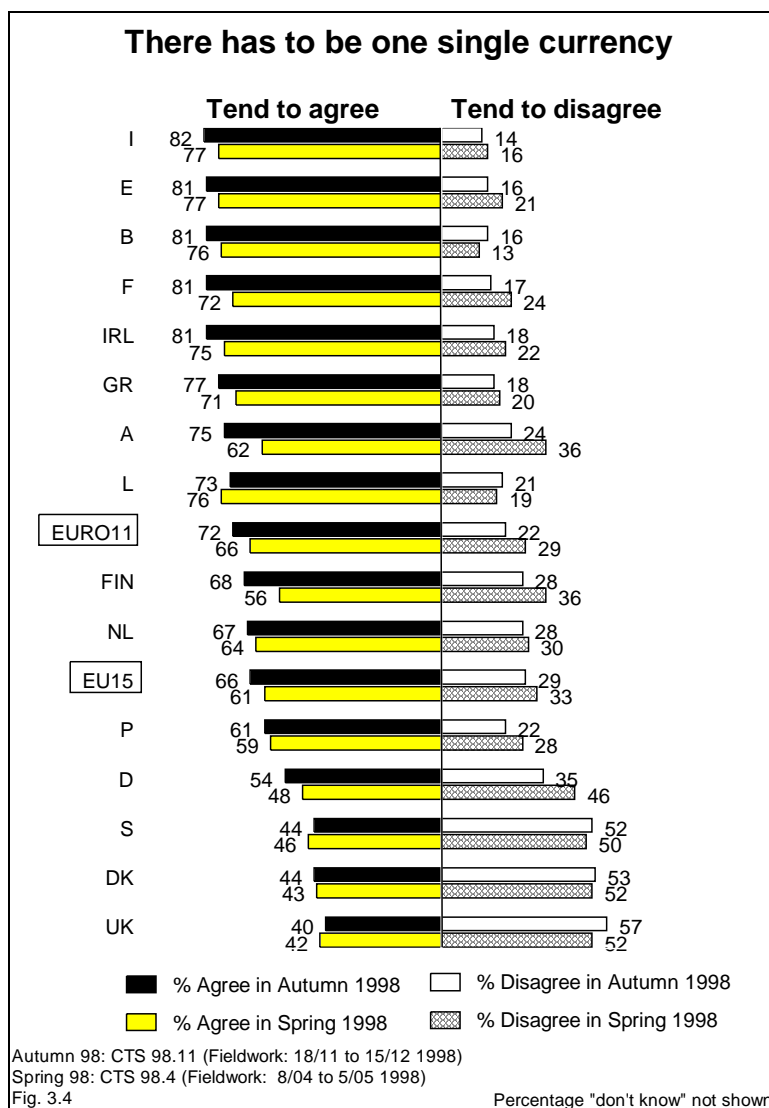
The Continuous Tracking Survey, which provides results on a monthly basis, has been measuring support for the single currency since January 1996¹⁵. The results from this survey show that support levels for the euro have been over 60% since March 1998¹⁶.



The survey, which was carried out from the 18th of November until the 15th of December 1998, shows 66% of Europeans supporting the euro, while opposition stands at 29%.

¹⁵ Respondents are asked whether they tend to agree or tend to disagree with the following statement: "There has to be one single currency, the euro, replacing the (NATIONAL CURRENCY) and all other national currencies in the European Union". In November 1997, 500 interviews, instead of the usual 800 were carried out in each country.

¹⁶ Graphs showing the evolution of support in each Member State can be found in Appendix A.

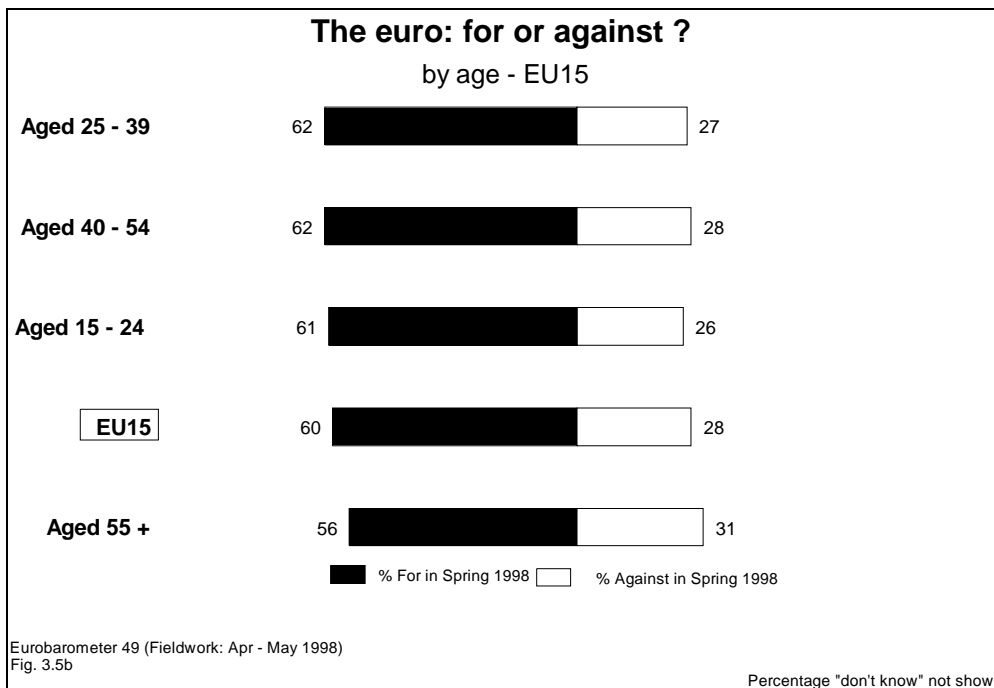
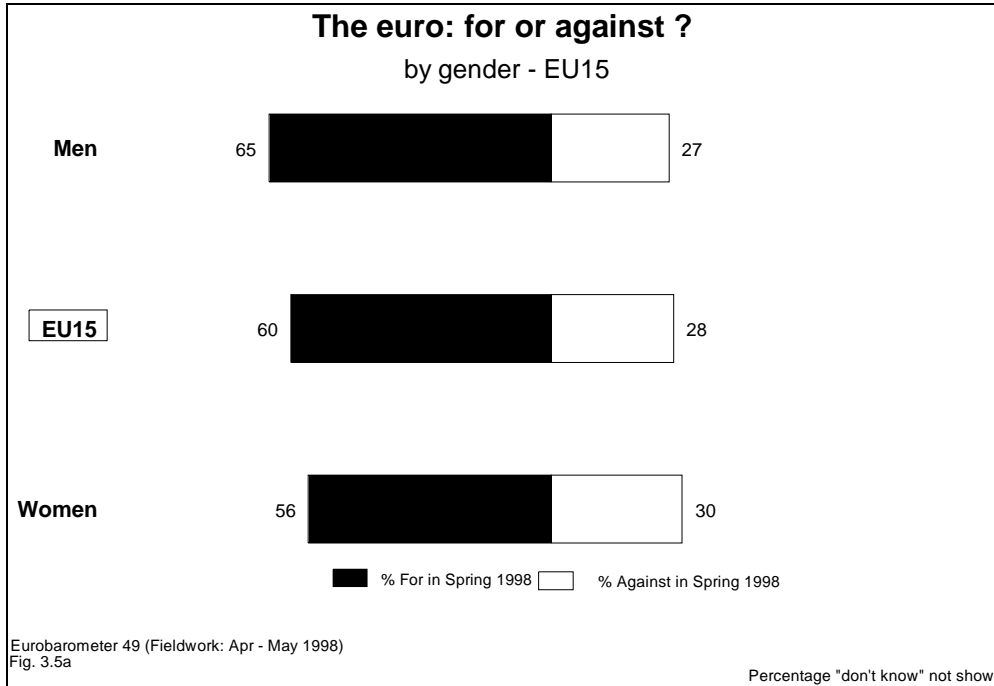


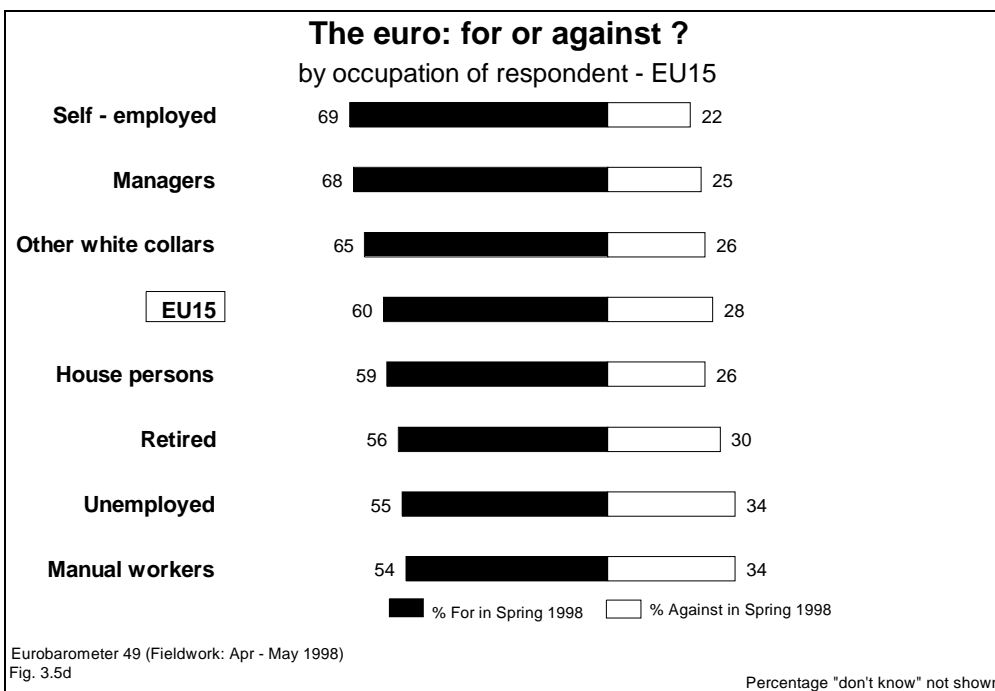
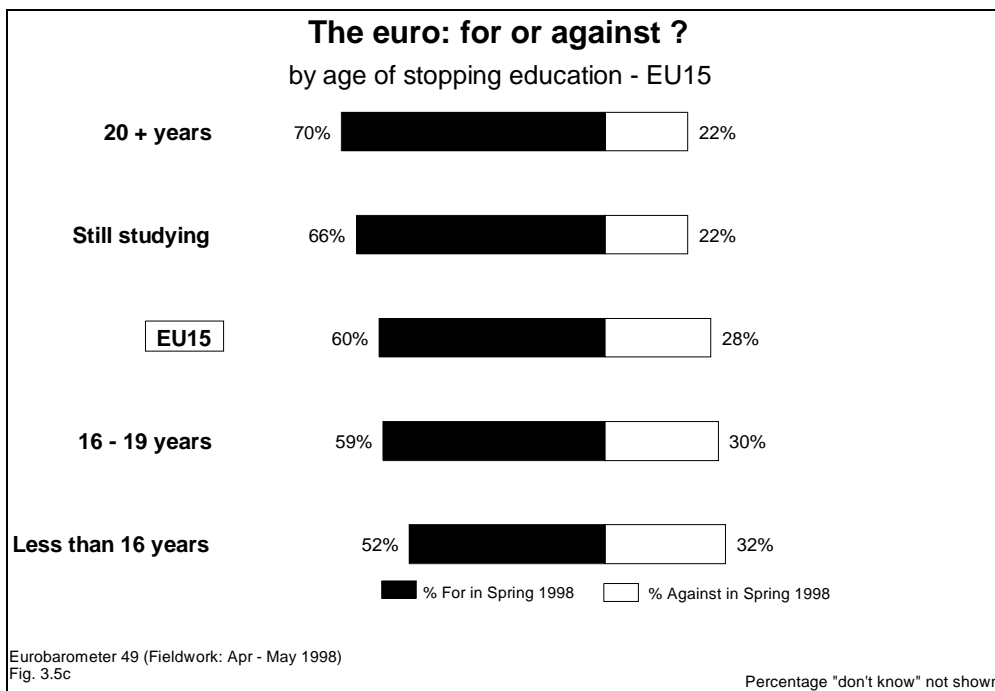
CTS results show that between the spring and autumn of 1998, support for the euro increased in 12 of the 15 Member States, Luxembourg (-3), the UK (-2) and Sweden (-2) being the exceptions. Among the "EURO 11" countries, the largest increases are noted in Austria (+13), Finland (+12) and France (+9). In the 4 "pre-in" countries, the evolution in support levels ranges from -2 percentage points in Sweden and in the UK to +6 percentage points in Greece. (Table 3.2a)

On the CTS, the increase in support levels also holds for all the various socio-demographic groups in the population. The largest increases are noted among manual workers (+9), people who look after the home (+8), people aged 40-59 and people who stayed in school until age 15 or lower (both +6). The lowest positive shift is noted among people aged 15 to 24 (+2). (Table 3.2b)

3.3. Explaining support levels

So far, we have seen that support levels for the euro vary significantly from country to country. The following 4 graphs, using Eurobarometer data, show the differences between the various socio-demographic groups.



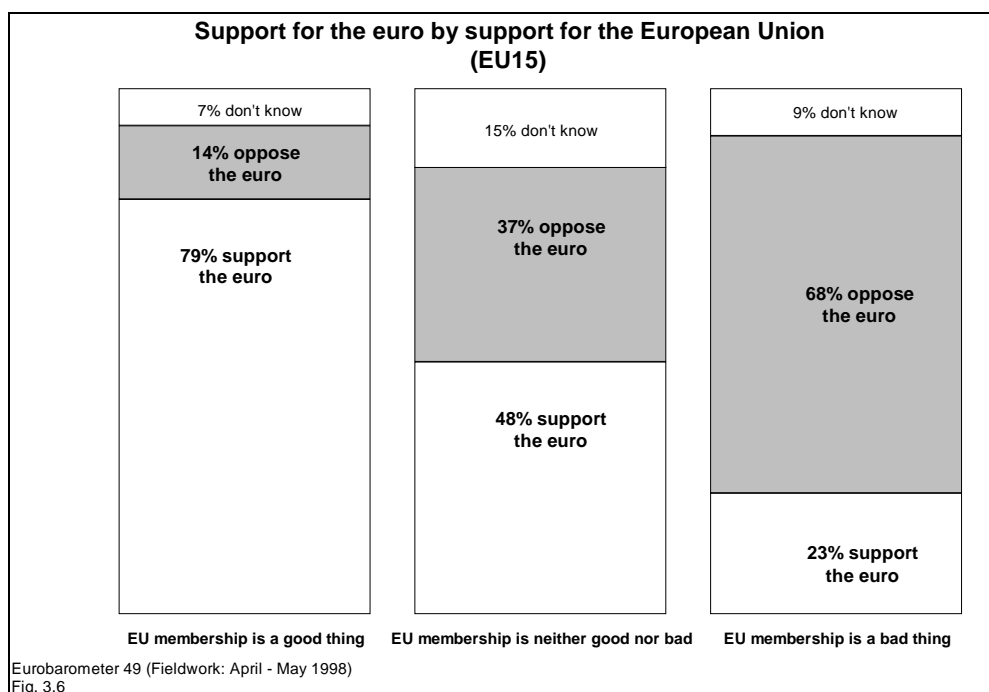


From the four graphs, we can see that people who left school aged 20 or older are most supportive of the euro (70%), followed by self-employed people (69%) and managers (68%), while people who left school before they turned 16 are least supportive (52%), followed by manual workers (54%), the unemployed (55%) and people aged 55 or over including those who have retired (56%). Of course, the data presented in these four graphs overlap in that, for instance,

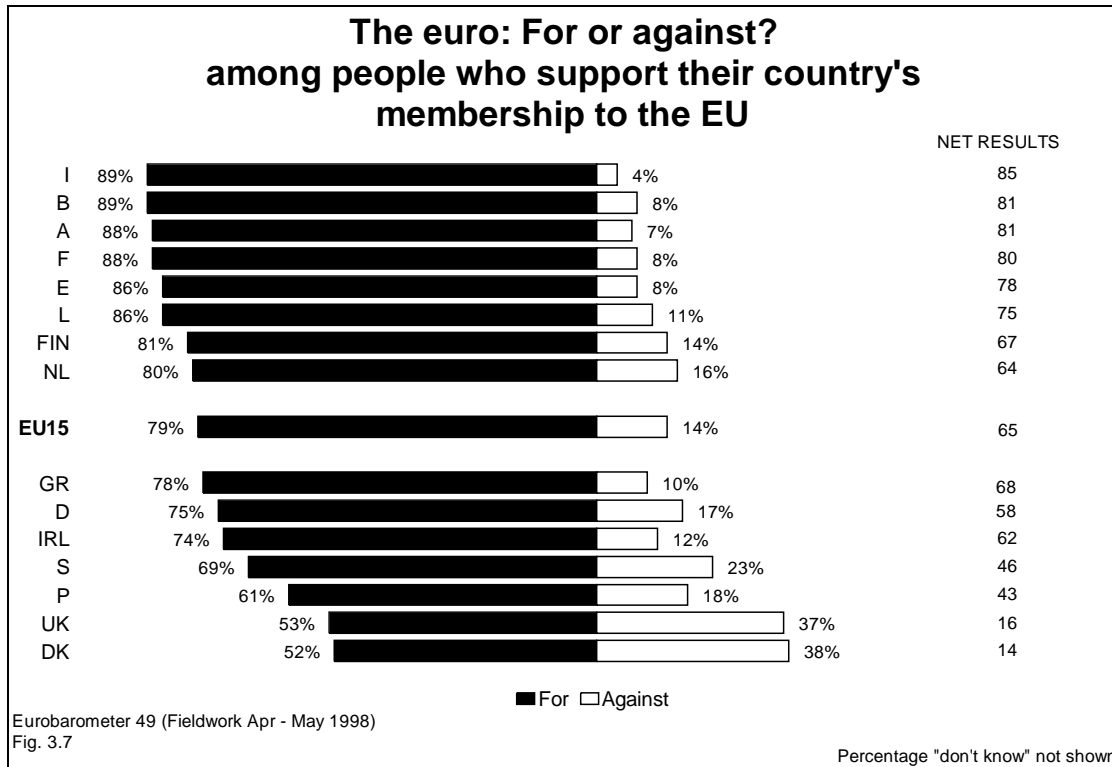
people who have left school aged 20 or older are more likely to be men than women or more likely to be managers than manual workers.

Apart from country of residence and socio-demographic characteristics, a number of attitudinal factors may also influence how people feel about the euro.

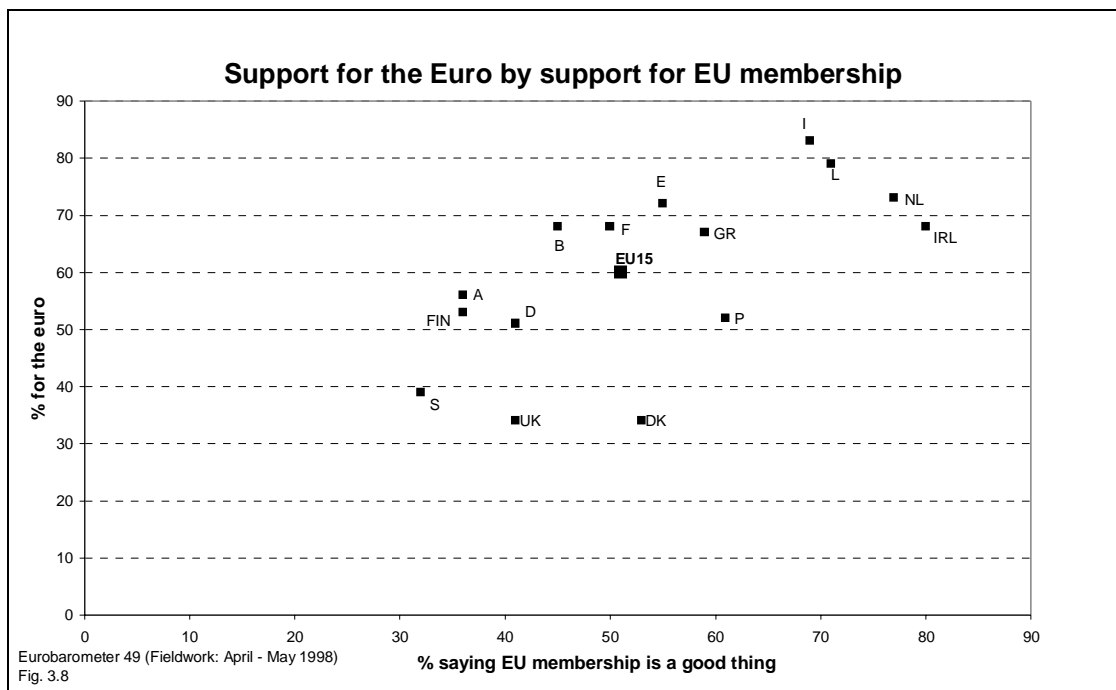
Firstly, we investigate the relationship between support for the European Union and support for the euro. The following graph shows that people who believe their country's membership to the European Union is a good thing are more than three times as likely to support the euro than people who regard their country's membership as a bad thing.



In most of the 15 Member States, the large majority of people who believe their country's membership to the EU is a good thing support for the euro. However, in Denmark and the UK, more than a third of people who regard their country's membership to the European Union as a good thing oppose the euro. This indicates that the relationship between support for the EU and support for the euro is not equally strong in all the Member States.

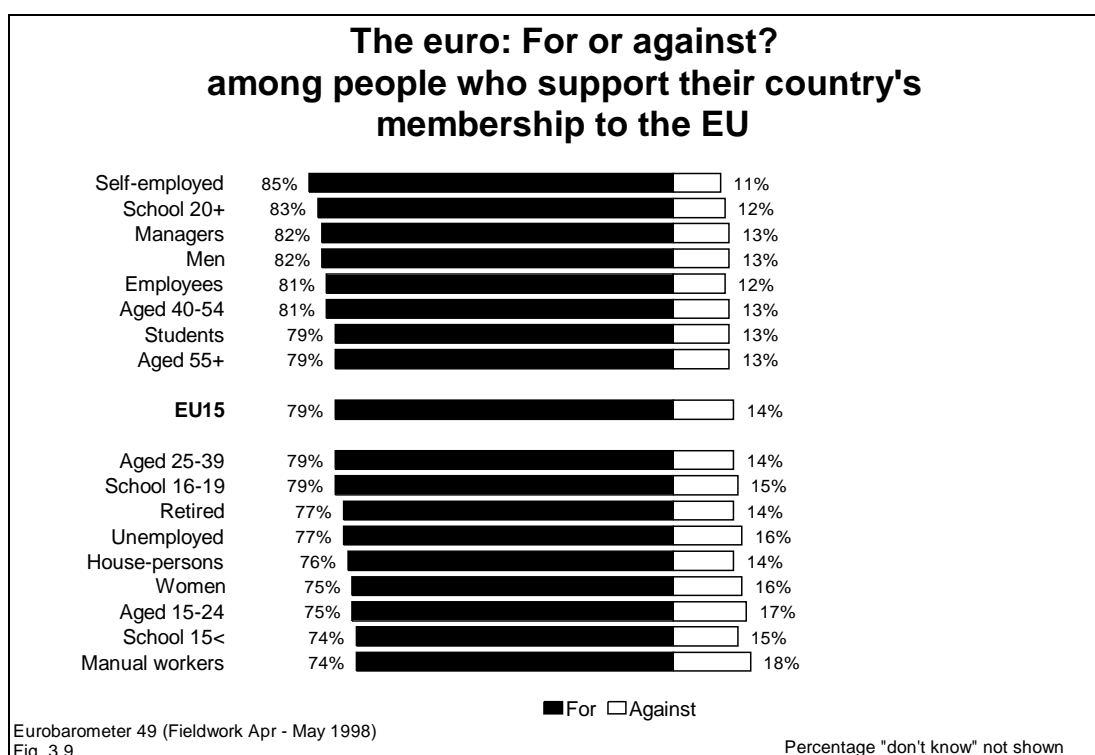


It is also useful to match the proportion of people who actually support the European Union with the proportion of people who are in favour of the euro in each of the 15 Member States.

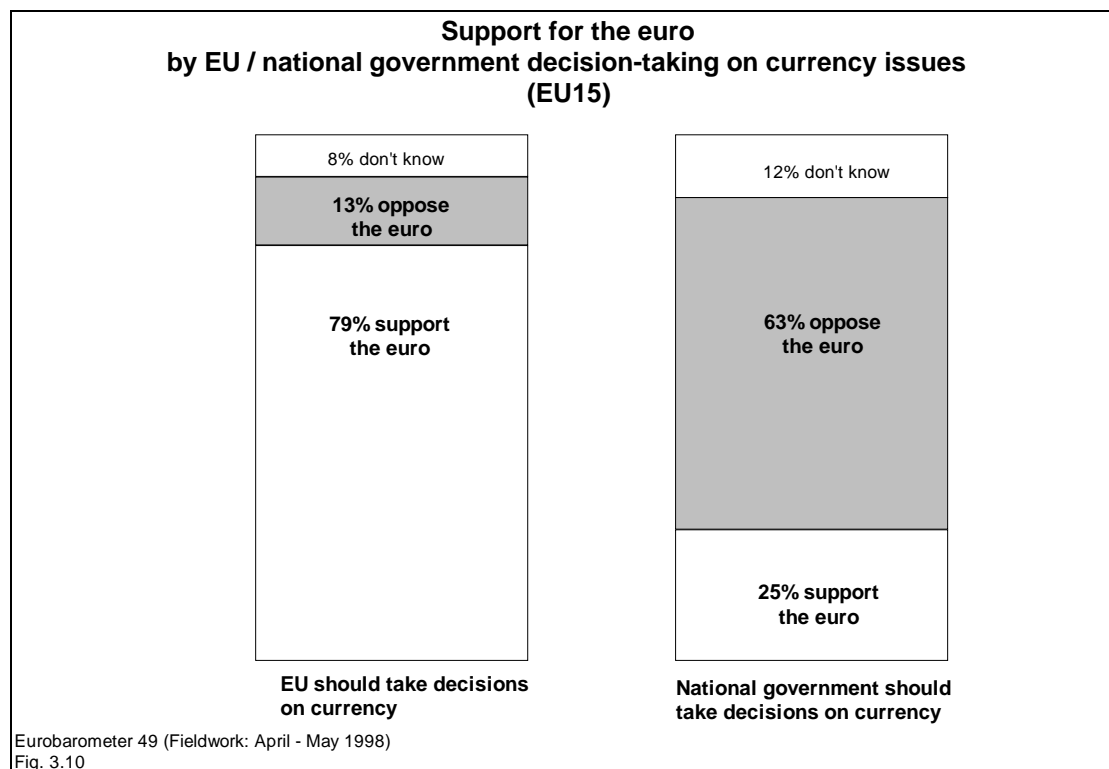


This shows that in Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands and Ireland support levels for both the euro and the European Union are above average. In the first two countries, high levels of support for the euro are matched by relatively high levels of support for the EU, while the opposite is the case in the latter two countries. Support levels for both the euro and the EU are also above average in Greece and Spain and close to average in France and Belgium. In Austria, Finland and Germany, people are beginning to accept the euro, despite the fact that less than 40% of the population in these countries regards the European Union as a good thing. In Portugal, support for the euro is also just below average, while support for the EU is significantly above average. This is partly due to the fact that many people still lack an opinion on the euro in this country. In Denmark, people are more likely to support the European Union than the euro. Sweden and the UK are the only two countries where support levels for both the European Union and the euro are obtained from 40% or less of the population.

Finally, the analyses show that there is little variation in support levels for the euro among people from the various socio-demographic groups who support the European Union.

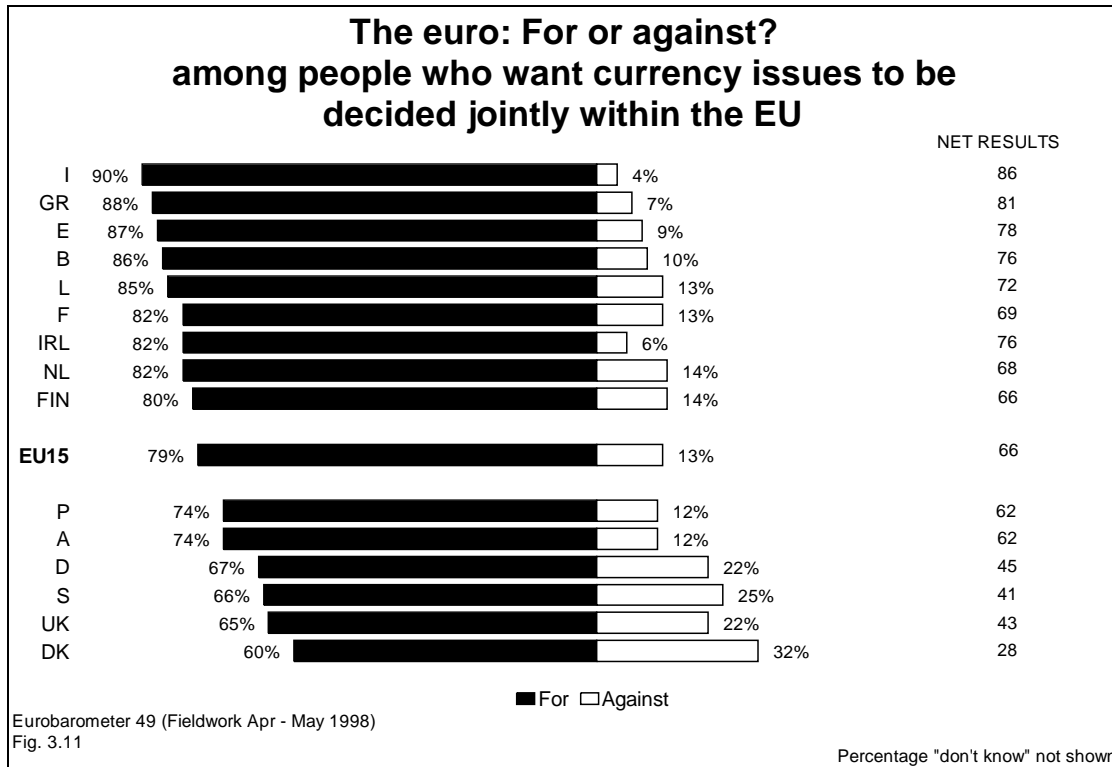


Another important analysis variable is whether people think the European Union should take decisions about currency issues.

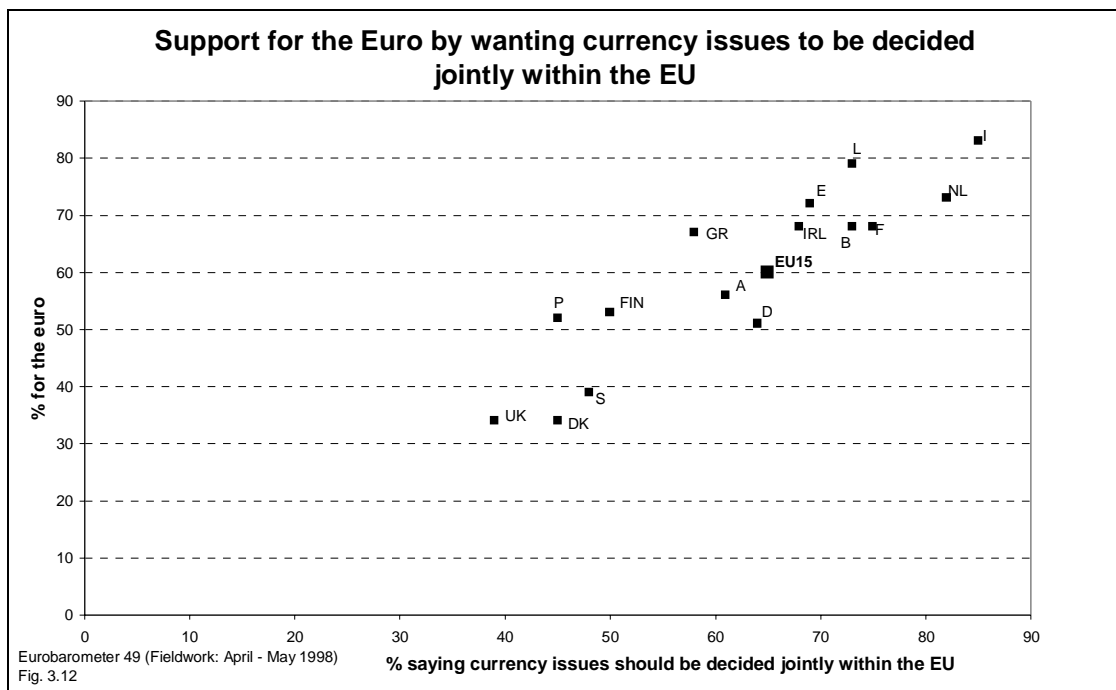


People who want currency issues to be decided jointly within the EU are far more supportive of the euro than people who believe these decisions should be taken at the national level. Once again, we find that support for the euro among this group of people varies depending on people's country of residence.

In 9 of the 15 Member States, at least 80% of people who want currency issues to be decided jointly within the European Union are in favour of the euro. In Portugal and Austria, support for the euro is slightly lower among this group of people, but opposition levels are as low as in the first 9 countries. In Germany, Sweden, the UK and Denmark less than 70% of these people support the euro and more than 20% oppose the euro, Denmark being the only country where opposition levels are above 30% among people who want currency issues to be decided jointly within the EU.

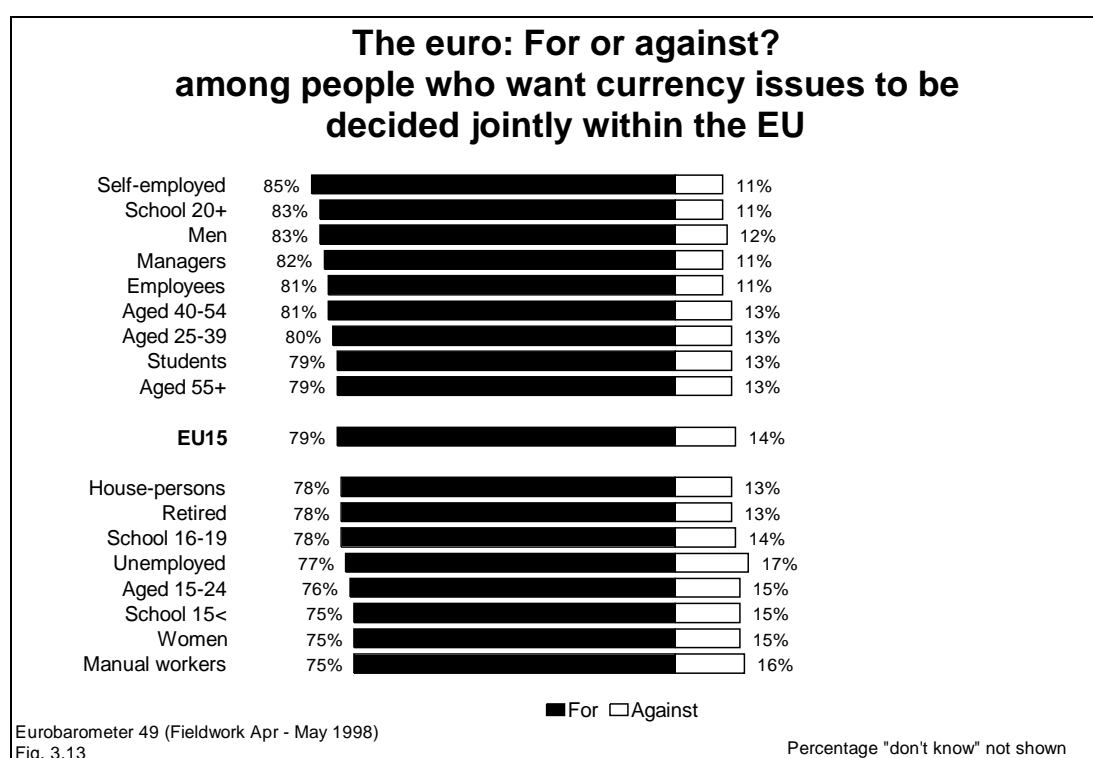


Once again, it is useful to match the proportion of people who want currency issues to be decided jointly within the EU with the proportion of people who support the euro in each of the 15 Member States.



This reveals that in Italy people are most likely to believe that currency issues should be decided jointly within the EU and most likely to support the euro. In The Netherlands, Luxembourg, France, Belgium, Spain and Ireland support for EU joint decision making on currency issues and support for the euro is also above the EU average. Support for both issues is lowest in Sweden, Denmark and the UK.

There is little variation in support levels for the euro among people from different socio-demographic groups who believe currency issues should be decided jointly within the European Union.



Thus, it appears that support for the European Union and views about who should take decisions about currency issues are important predictors of how people feel about the euro. Differences between the various socio-demographic groups in the population are relatively small when these predictors are controlled for. However, support levels for the euro remain considerably lower in Sweden, the UK and Denmark than in other countries, even when these predictors are taken into account.

In order to verify these findings, an analysis known as 'stepwise multiple regression' was carried out. This analysis identifies which feature best explains support levels for the euro. It then takes all other features included in the

analysis and tests the extent to which each explains the variation in people's attitudes to the euro that has not already been successfully accounted for by the first feature. The following 12 features were entered into the equation:

- Sex (male/female)
- Aged 54 or younger (yes/no)
- In school until the age of 20+ or still studying (yes/no)
- Managers and self-employed (yes/no)
- Resident of Sweden, UK and Denmark (yes/no)
- EU membership good thing (yes/neither good nor bad, no and don't know)
- Country has benefited from EU membership (yes/no and don't know)
- Currency issues should be decided jointly within the EU (yes/no and don't know)
- Very and fairly informed about the euro (yes/no and don't know)
- Received information about the euro (yes/no)
- High score on opinion leadership index (yes/no)
- Very and fairly satisfied with life (yes/no and don't know)

The following table shows the 5 features that best explain support levels for the euro.

Feature	Beta
EU to decide on currency issues	.40
Support for the EU	.19
Resident of Sweden, UK or Denmark	-.13
Country has benefited from EU membership	.08
Sex	.06
	R² = 34%

The 'beta' value shown next to each feature indicates the importance of the feature. The closer it is to 1, the better it explains support for the euro. The R² value at the base of the table shows how much of the variation in support levels for the euro is explained by these 5 features. The higher the R² value, the more successfully the variation in support levels has been accounted for. As can be seen from the table above, the 5 features account for 34 per cent of the variance¹⁷. On the basis of this regression analysis, we can conclude that wanting the EU to decide on currency issues is the strongest predictor of support for the euro, followed by support for the EU and being a resident of Sweden, the UK or Denmark (the minus before the beta value indicates that the relationship with support for the euro is negative). Believing that one's country has benefited from EU membership and sex (men are more likely to support the euro than women are) matter too, but less so, while the other 7 factors have little or no influence.

¹⁷ Although 34% may seem low, it is actually rather high for social science standards.

3.4. Other factors related to support levels for the euro

The Continuous Tracking Survey includes 2 questions that can be used to show how feelings towards the euro and the perceived effects of it relate to support levels. Results from the first question¹⁸, which measures how people feel when they think about the euro, show that people who harbour positive feelings are much more likely to support the euro than people who harbour negative feelings.

Positive feelings about the euro	% Supporting the euro	Negative feelings about the euro	% Supporting the euro	% Net difference
Enthusiastic	89	Not enthusiastic	56	33
Ready	79	Not ready	51	28
Not powerless	79	Powerless	53	26
European	77	Not European	45	32
Informed	77	Not Informed	56	21
Interested	74	Not interested	44	30
Not sad	73	Sad	42	31
Not afraid	71	Afraid	50	21
Not indifferent	68	Indifferent	58	10

As the table above shows, support levels are highest among people who feel enthusiastic (89%), ready and not powerless (both 79%) when they think about the euro. It is also interesting to note that support for the euro is closely linked to feeling European (77%). Finally, the table shows that feeling indifferent or not about the euro is the least important determinant since the difference in levels of support for the euro between people who feel indifferent and those who don't is relatively small. (Table 3.3)

The second question measures the perceived effects of the euro¹⁹. People who believe the euro will have more advantages than disadvantages are much more likely to support the euro than people who do not share this view. Other important factors are how people think about the effects of the euro on economic growth and on their country's cultural identity. The least important factor is how people think about the effects of the euro on the differences between the rich and the poor. (Table 3.4)

¹⁸ Asked on the June 1998 fieldwork wave.

¹⁹ July 1998 fieldwork wave.

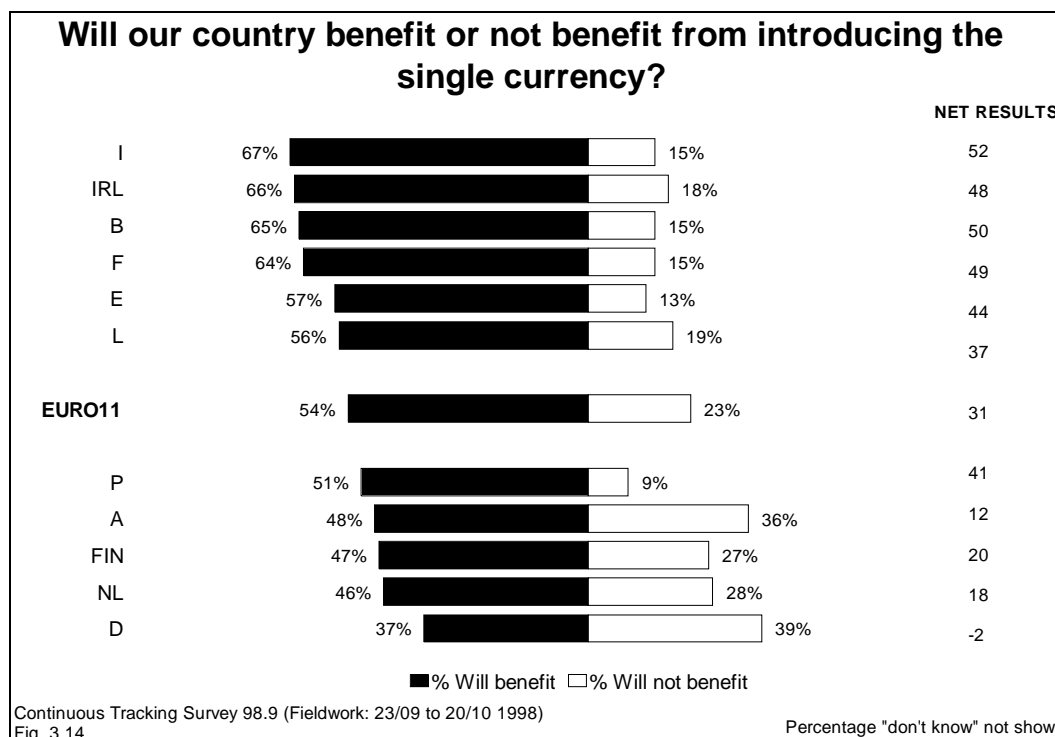
The euro will ...	% Saying yes supporting the euro	% Saying no supporting the euro	% <i>Net difference</i>
Have more advantages than disadvantages	83	42	41
Create faster economic growth	82	52	30
Create more jobs	82	54	28
Not cause country to lose too much of its cultural identity	78	48	30
Result in lower inflation	76	56	20
Not cause country to lose economic control	75	54	21
Cut down the cost of doing business	74	48	26
Reduce differences between rich and poor	71	62	9
Make it easier to shop around Europe	69	40	29
Make it easier for people to travel	67	43	24

3.5. Other measures of support for the euro

The last section of this chapter looks at results from some questions that indirectly also provide an indication of support levels for the euro. Results from the October 1998 CTS²⁰ show that 54% of respondents from the "EURO 11" countries believe their country will on balance benefit from the euro, compared to 23% who feel their country will not benefit.

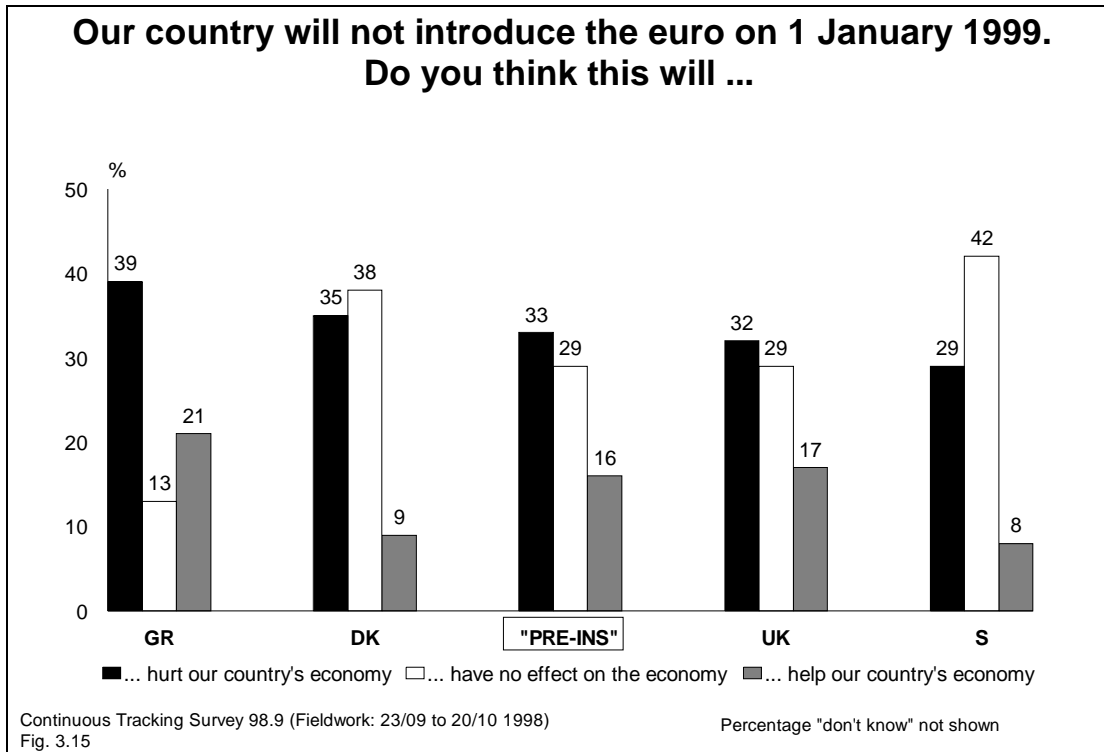
In the two countries where people are most likely to feel that their country has benefited from European Union membership, Italy and Ireland, people are also most likely to believe that their country will benefit from the euro. People in Germany are least likely to share this view. In most countries, a significant proportion of people do not yet feel in a position to assess the perceived benefits of the single currency (many "don't know" responses). This is particularly the case in Portugal and Spain. (Table 3.5)

²⁰ Question only asked in "EURO 11" countries.

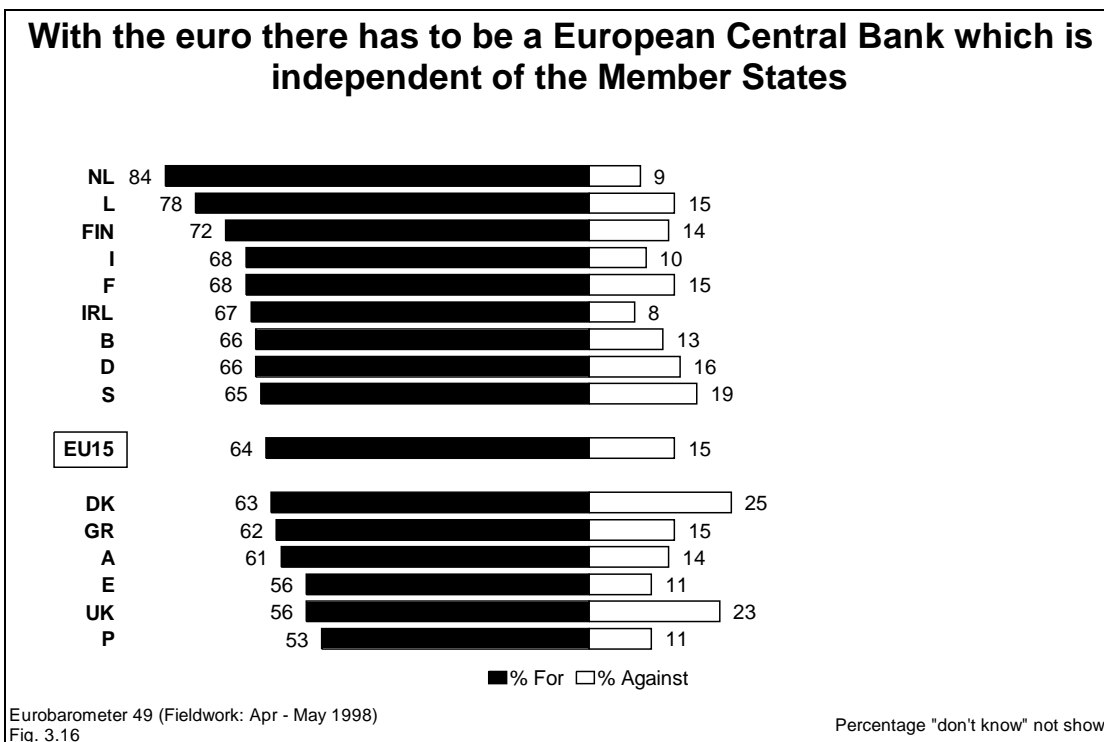


In the 4 "pre-in" countries, respondents were asked whether they believe not introducing the euro will have a positive or negative effect on their country's economy. The results show that more than 3 in 10 people from these four countries believe that not joining the euro on 1 January 1999 will hurt their country's economy. An almost equal proportion believe it will have no effects on the economy while only 16% believe that it will help their country's economy.

The next graph shows that people in Greece are most likely to feel that not joining the euro will hurt their country's economy (39%), although they are also most likely to think that not joining the single currency will help the economy of their country (21%). In all other countries, this is below 20%. Significant proportions of people in the 4 "pre-in" countries do not yet feel in a position to assess what effect not taking part in the single currency will have on their country's economy. (Table 3.6)



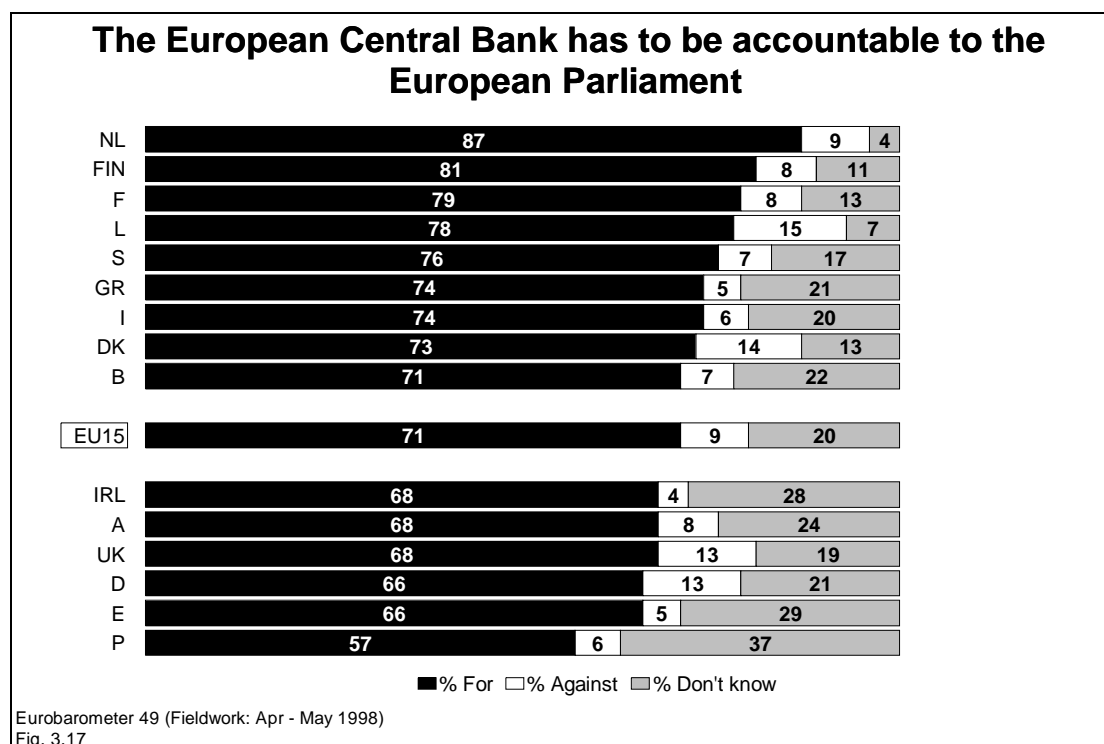
Another question that relates to how people feel about the euro, fielded on the Spring 1998 Eurobarometer survey, measures whether people believe that with the euro there has to be an independent European Central Bank.



In all the Member States, more than 50% of the public support the existence of the European Central Bank. Support levels are highest in The Netherlands (84%) and lowest in Portugal (53%), where more than 30% of people still lack an opinion on this issue²¹. At 25% and 23%, respectively, opposition levels are highest in Denmark and the UK. (Table 3.7)

People who support the European Central Bank are significantly more likely to support the euro (68%) than people who do not support its existence (42%).

The following graph shows the extent to which people believe the European Central Bank should be accountable to the European Parliament.

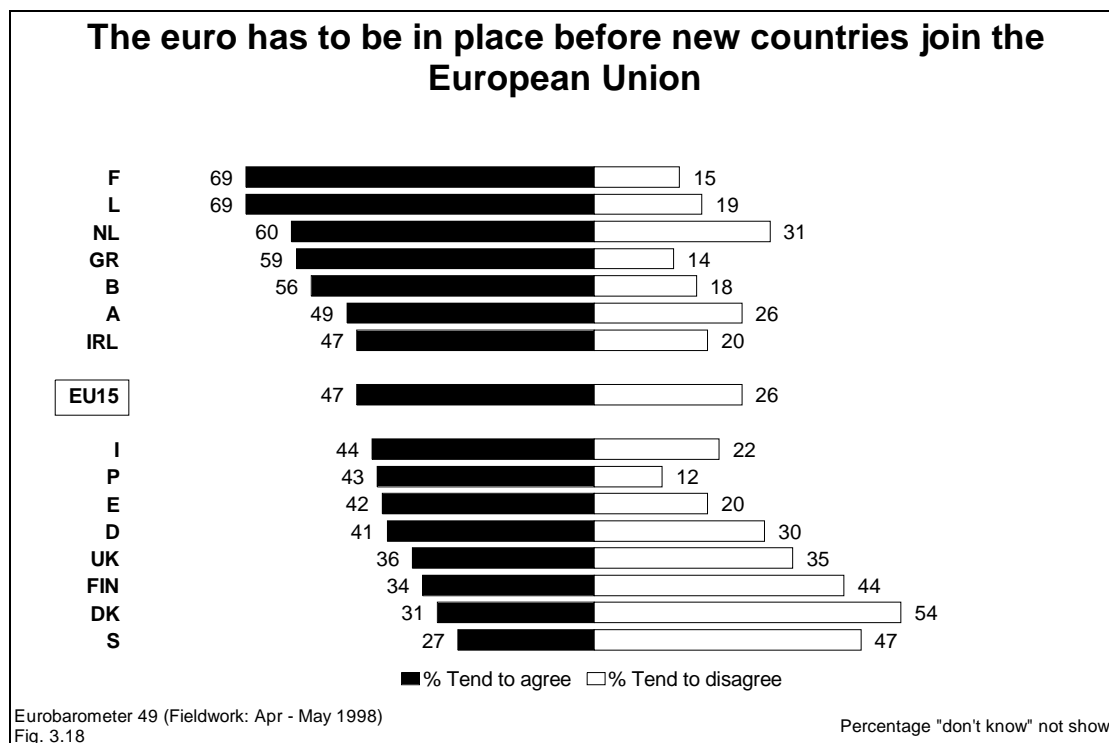


Although in some countries a substantial proportion of the population still lacks an opinion, it is clear that the public leans in favour of democratic control of Europe's economic and monetary policy.

The last question to be discussed in this report, also asked on the Spring 1998 Eurobarometer survey, measures whether people believe the euro should be in place before the European Union enlarges. The results from this question are

²¹ In many other countries, the proportion of "don't know" responses is also quite high. Since the ECB did not yet start its activities at the time of the survey, this finding is not at all surprising.

quite difficult to interpret because people can base their response on how they feel about the euro, how they feel about enlargement or both.



On average, 47% of Europeans agree that the euro has to be in place before the European Union enlarges, 26% disagree and 27% don't know. People in France and Luxembourg are most likely to agree while people in Denmark and Sweden are most likely to disagree. (Table 3.8)

Relating these results to support for the euro shows a clear division in opinion: 74% of people who believe the euro should be in place before the EU enlarges support the euro, compared to 51% of people who think the euro does not need to be in place.

CONCLUSIONS

For many Europeans, the euro has become a reality. The results from the Commission's surveys show that:

- As early as February 1997, 95% of Europeans had already heard of plans to have a single currency in Europe. By April 1998, this was the case for 96% of Europeans.
- In the spring of 1998, 78% of Europeans knew the name of the single currency. People in the "EURO 11" countries (87%) were significantly more likely than people in the 4 "pre-in" countries (44%) to correctly identify the euro as the name of the new currency.
- In July 1998, 75% of people in the "EURO 11" countries knew their country *will* introduce the euro on 1 January 1999. In the 4 "pre-in" countries, 56% of people knew that their country *will not* introduce the euro from the start.

However, awareness and knowledge levels vary greatly from country to country and from one socio-demographic group to the next. Managers are most likely to know things about the single currency, while knowledge levels tend to be lowest among people who left full-time education before age 16, those who look after the home and the young (ages 15 to 24). The difference in knowledge levels between the various socio-demographic groups is particularly pronounced in the 4 "pre-in" countries.

A continuous supply of information is needed to ensure that awareness and knowledge levels stay high:

- In both "EURO 11" countries and "pre-in" countries, people who said they had received information about the single currency were significantly more likely to know its name than were people who said they had not received any information.
- The CTS shows that the proportion of people who knew whether or not their country will introduce the euro was highest in the month immediately following the Council's announcement on which countries would participate (on 2 May 1998). As the amount of media coverage subsided over the next two months, so did awareness levels.

Nonetheless, people are becoming more and more likely to report that they feel well informed about the euro:

- In December 1998, 44% of EU citizens feel well informed about the euro, compared to 36% in April 1997. In the autumn of 1996, the Eurobarometer found that only 21% of people felt well informed.

Although people who said they had received information about the euro were significantly more likely to feel well informed than people who said

they had not received any information, the analyses show that the proportion of people who feel informed is lower than the proportion of people who had received information. This means that receiving information about the euro does not necessarily make people feel well informed.

There is widespread demand for more information about the euro. The results indicate that:

- EU citizens are most likely to expect to receive information from the media, followed by financial institutions, the national governments and the European Union.
- Nearly 9 in 10 people believe information campaigns should cover the economic implications of the euro and the value of their national currency in euros. Interest is widespread in all other areas covered in the survey, ranging from 85% believing that the coverage of practical implications relating to bank accounts, etc. and the time-table for introducing the euro are important to 76% of people saying that it is important for information campaigns to cover the role of the European Central Bank.

The surveys also highlight people's major concerns:

- 58% of EU citizens are worried about the risk of being given fake euro notes and coins and about losing money when exchanging their currencies into euros. The public is least likely to be concerned about getting used to the euro notes and coins (34%).
- Women are, on average, more likely than men to be worried about what will happen when euro notes and coins are introduced in the year 2002. Levels of concern are also more widespread among people aged 15 to 24 than they are among older people. Education is also an important predictor of whether people are worried or not.
- Most people (72%) prefer a period of dual circulation during which both the national currency and the euro can be used for cash transactions. People's preference for this transitional period to last the full 6 months points to a reticence which manifests itself prior to any large change or innovation.

Support levels for the euro are increasing as its introduction date approaches:

- The Eurobarometer found that between the autumn of 1997 and the spring of 1998, support levels increased by 9 percentage points to 60%.
- The CTS found that between the spring and autumn of 1998, support levels increased by 5 percentage points to 66%.

Support levels for the euro vary significantly from country to country and from one socio-demographic group to the next. The best predictors of support are:

- Whether people believe the European Union should take decisions on currency issues. The Spring 1998 Eurobarometer found that 79% of people who hold this view support the euro, compared to 25% of people who believe the national governments should take decisions on currency issues.
- Whether people support their country's membership to the European Union. The Spring 1998 Eurobarometer found that 79% of people who support their country's membership support the euro, compared to 23% of people who believe their country's membership to the European Union is a bad thing.

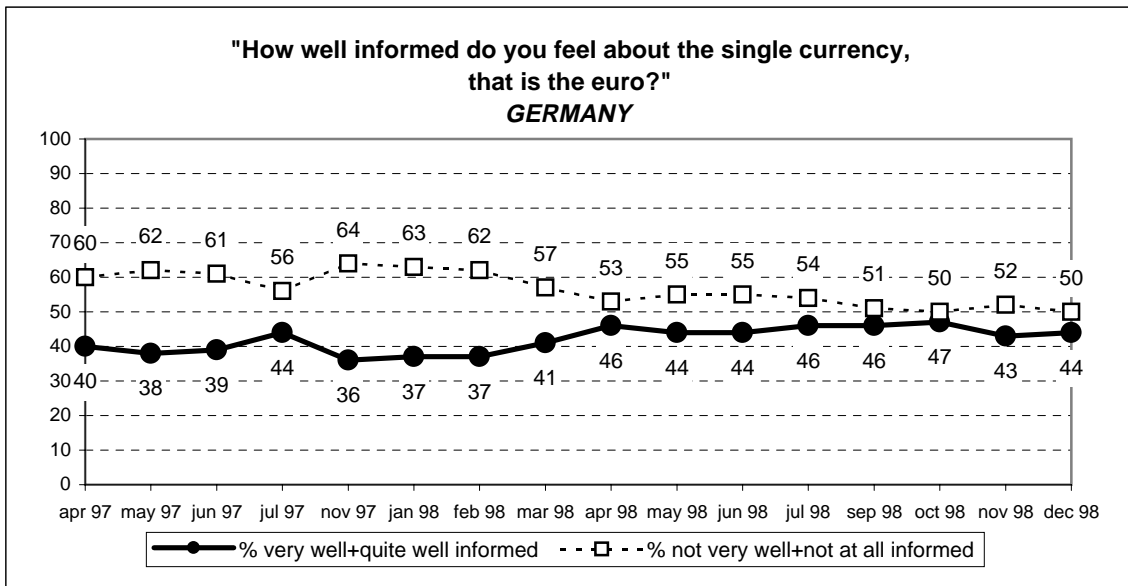
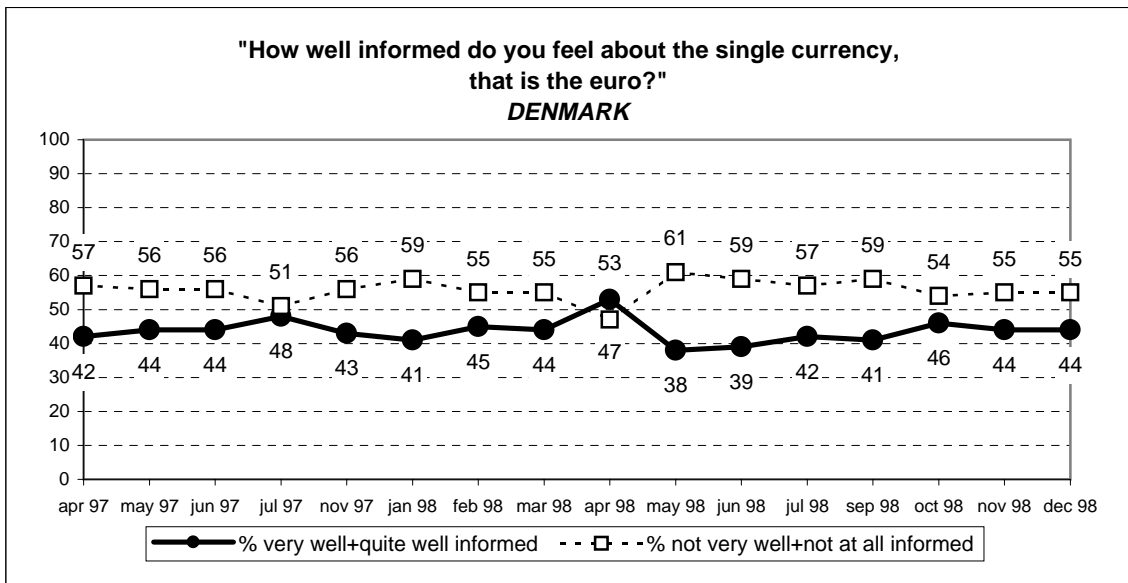
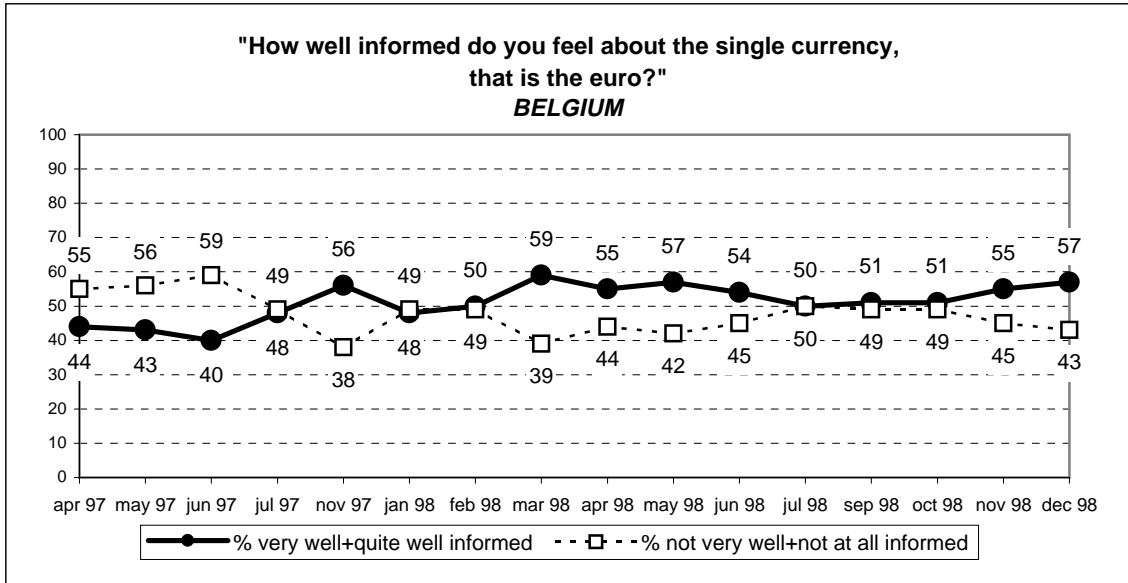
When these two predictors are controlled for, differences between the various socio-demographic groups virtually disappear. However, support levels for the euro remain considerably lower in Sweden, the UK and Denmark.

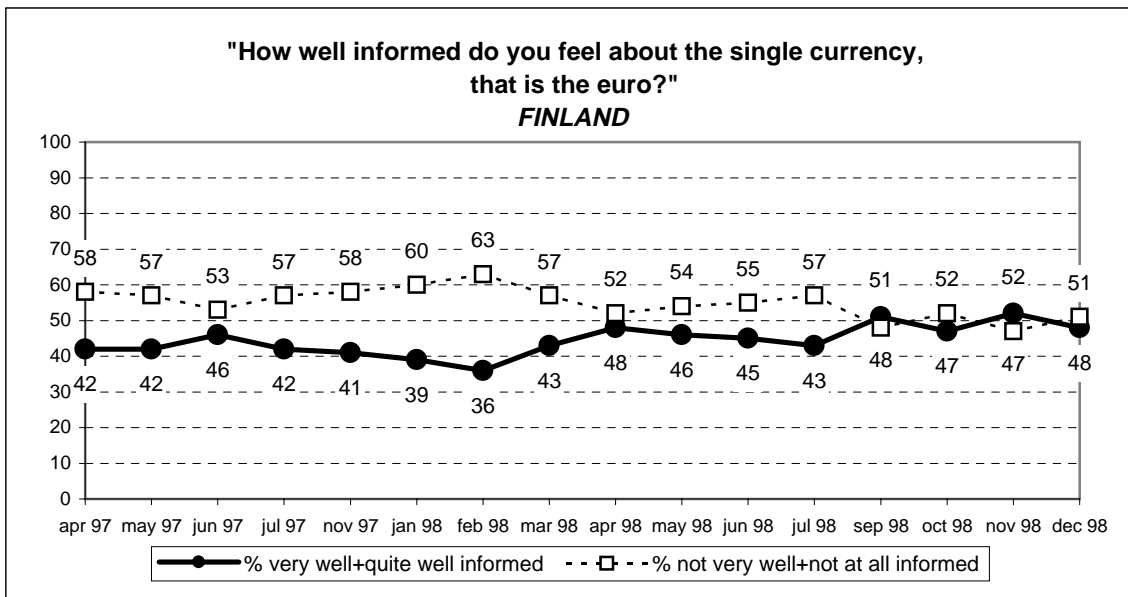
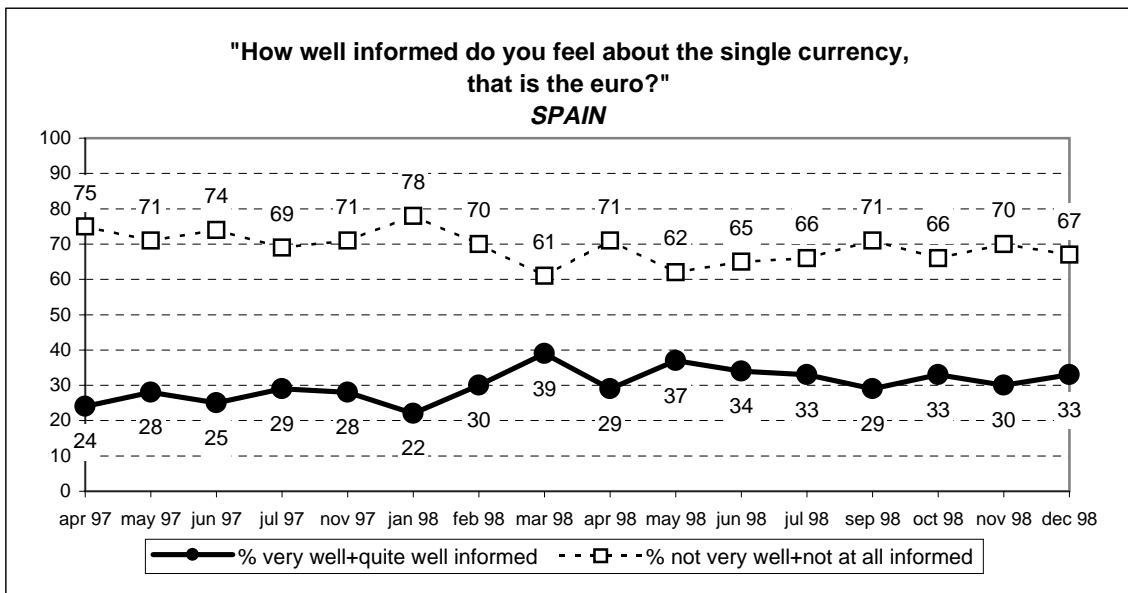
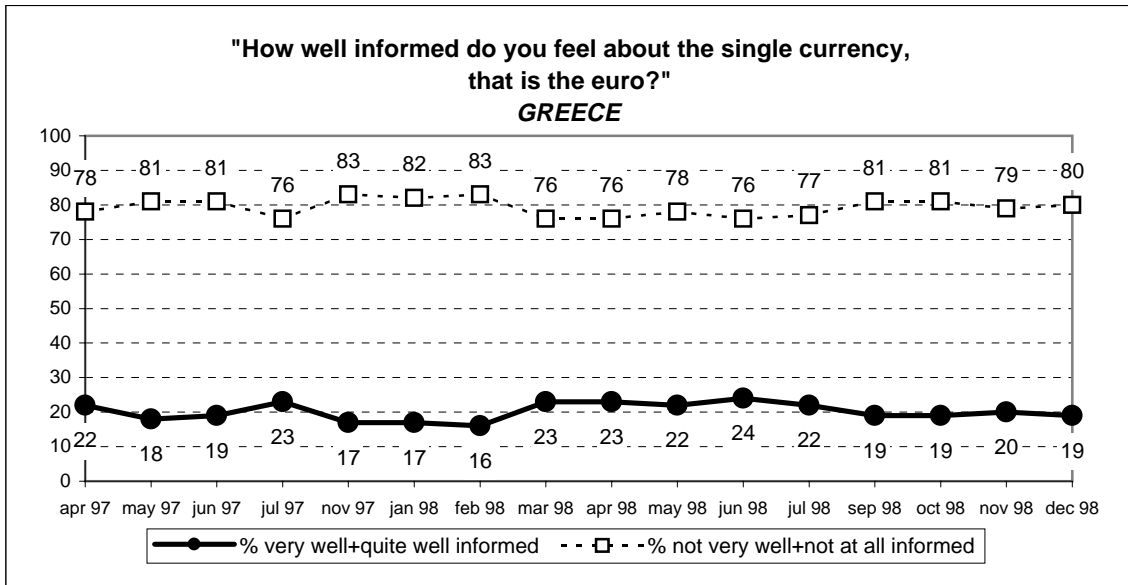
The analyses show that support for the euro also depends on:

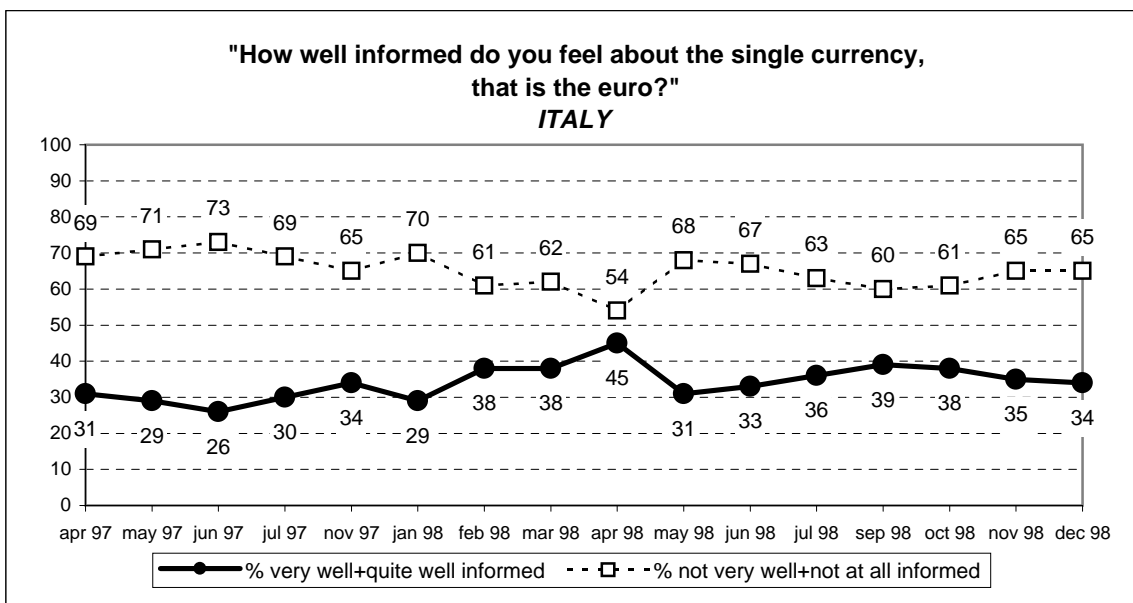
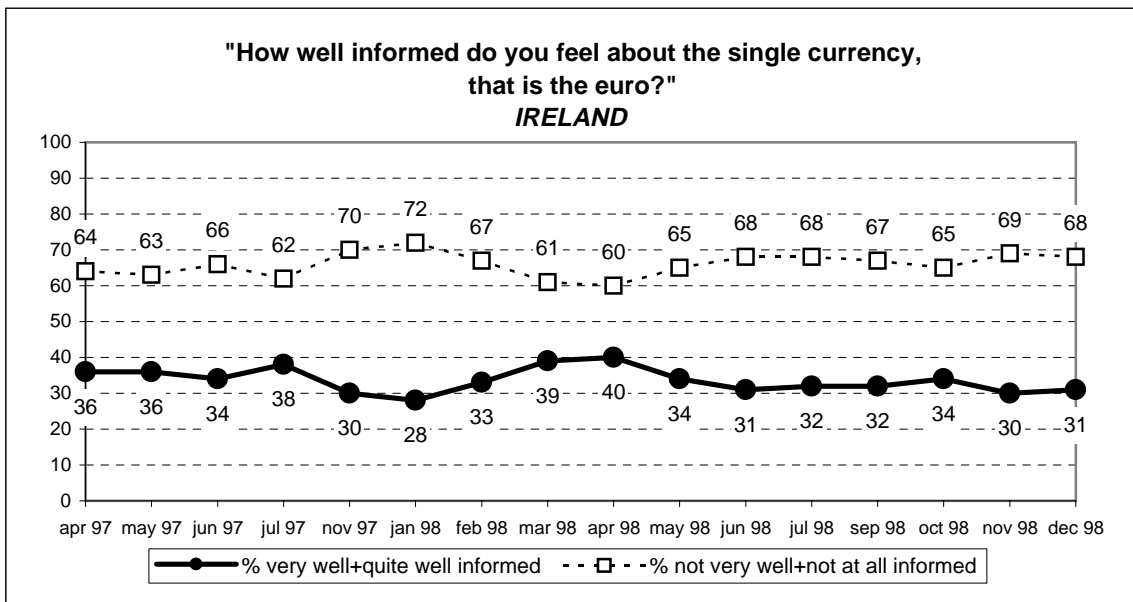
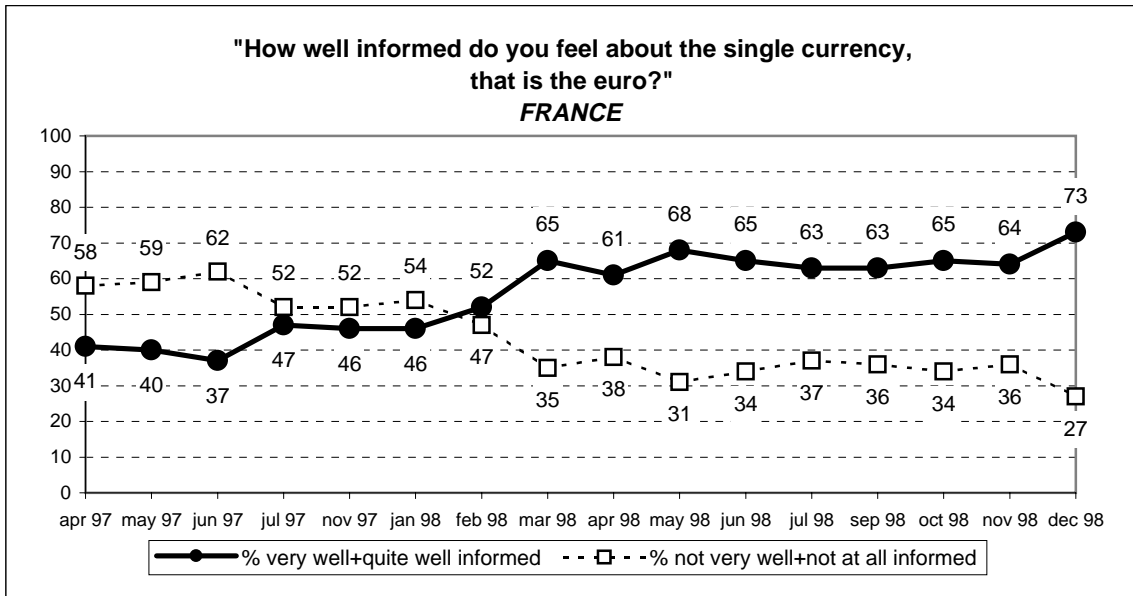
- Whether people feel European or not when they think about the euro. 77% of those who do support the euro compared to 45% of people who say they do not feel European. Other important determinants are whether people feel enthusiastic, ready and not powerless.
- Whether people perceive the euro as having more advantages than disadvantages. 82% of those who hold this view support the euro, compared to 42% of people who do not believe that the euro will have more advantages than disadvantages. Other important determinants are whether people believe the euro will or will not create faster economic growth, cause their country to lose too much of its cultural identity, make it easier to shop around Europe and create more jobs.

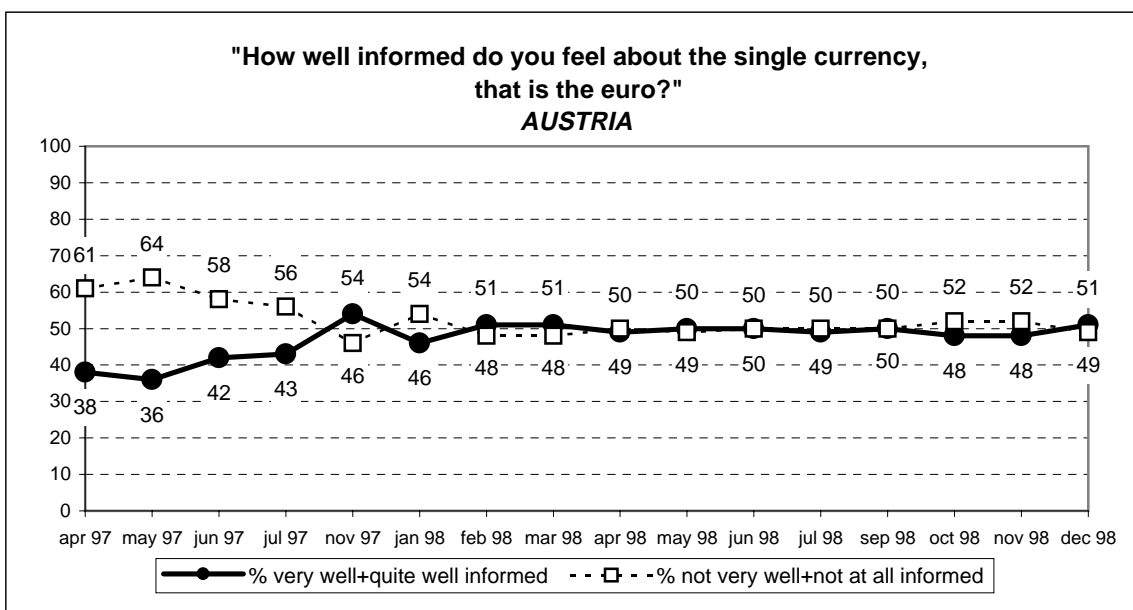
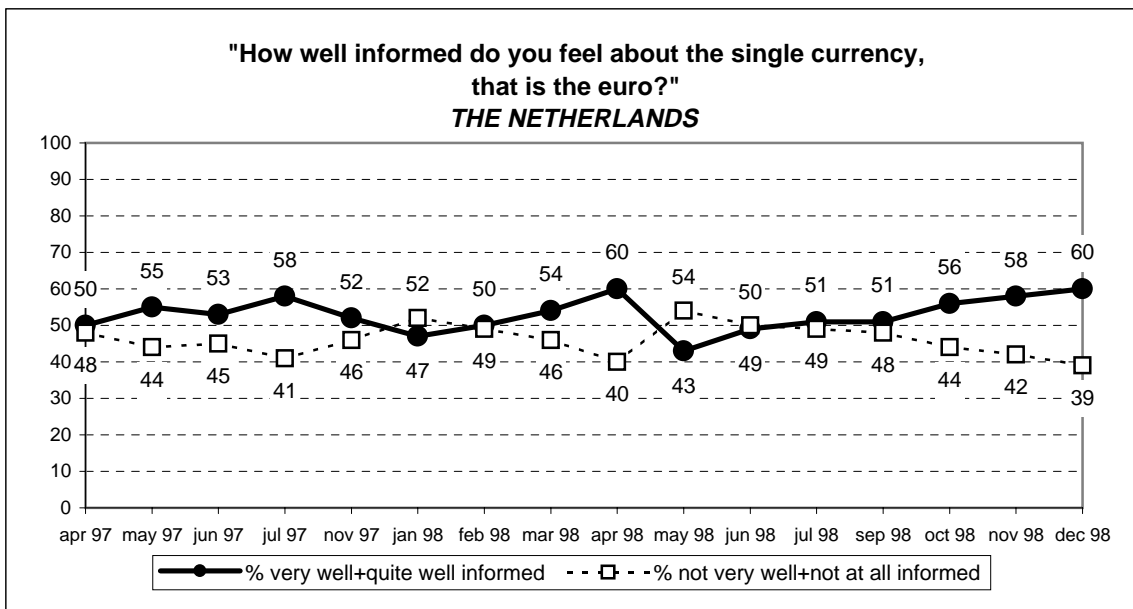
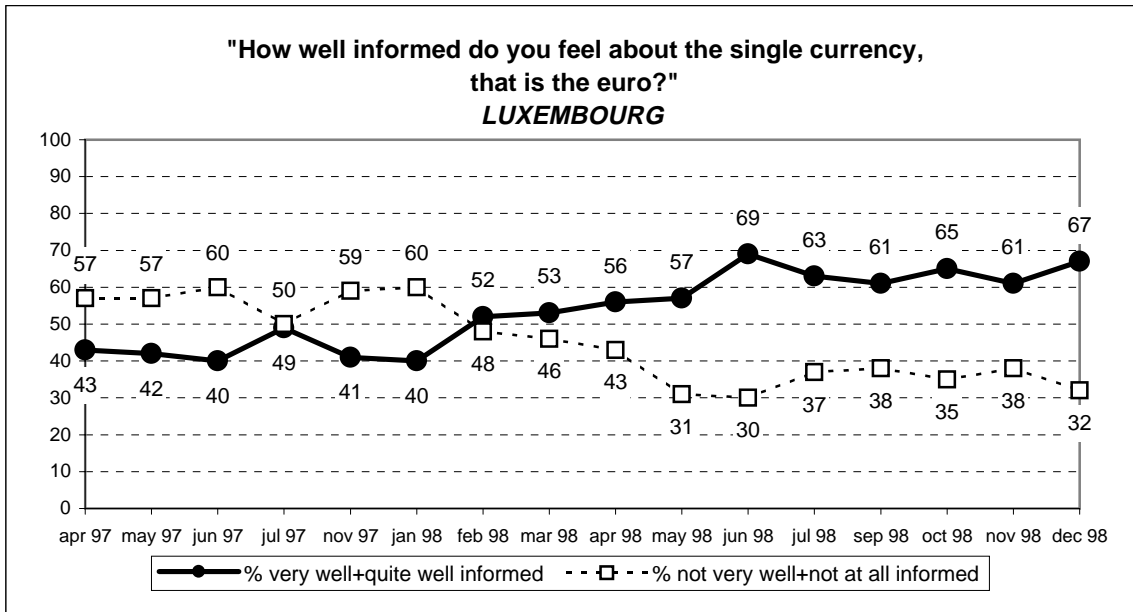
The majority of "EURO 11" residents believe their country will benefit from introducing the single currency (54%), although many people still lack an opinion. In the "pre-in" countries, one person out of three believes that not introducing the euro will hurt his or her country's economy.

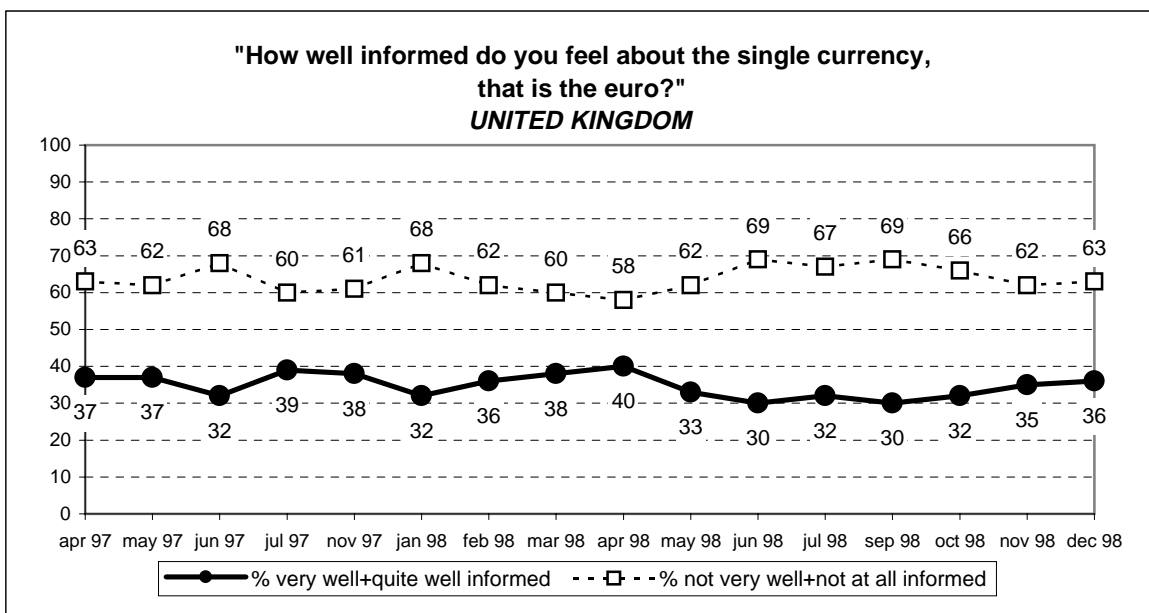
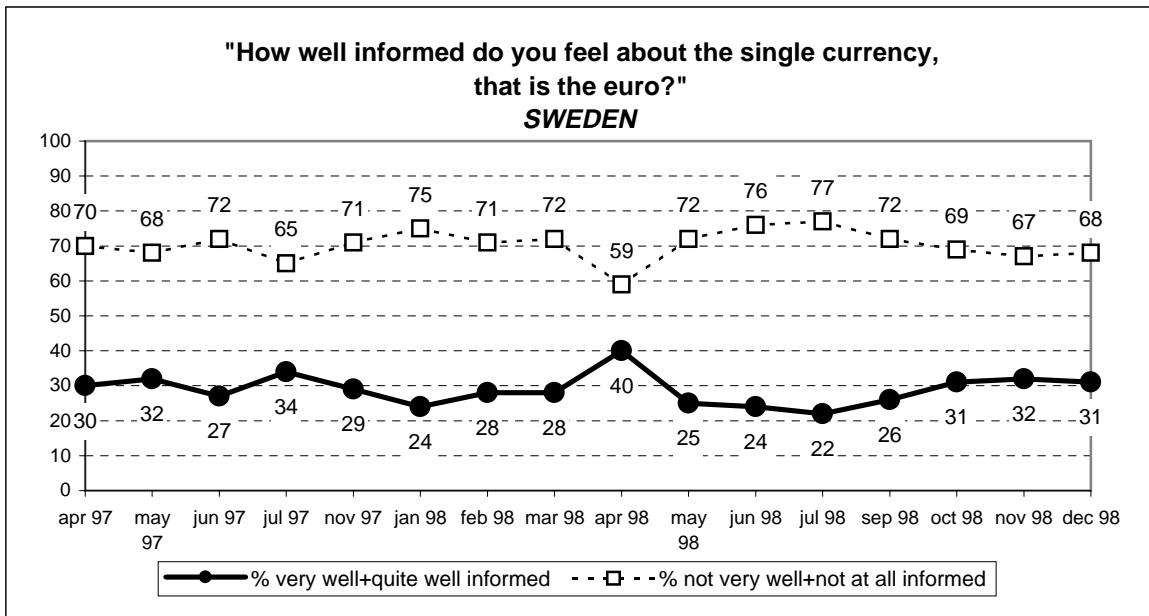
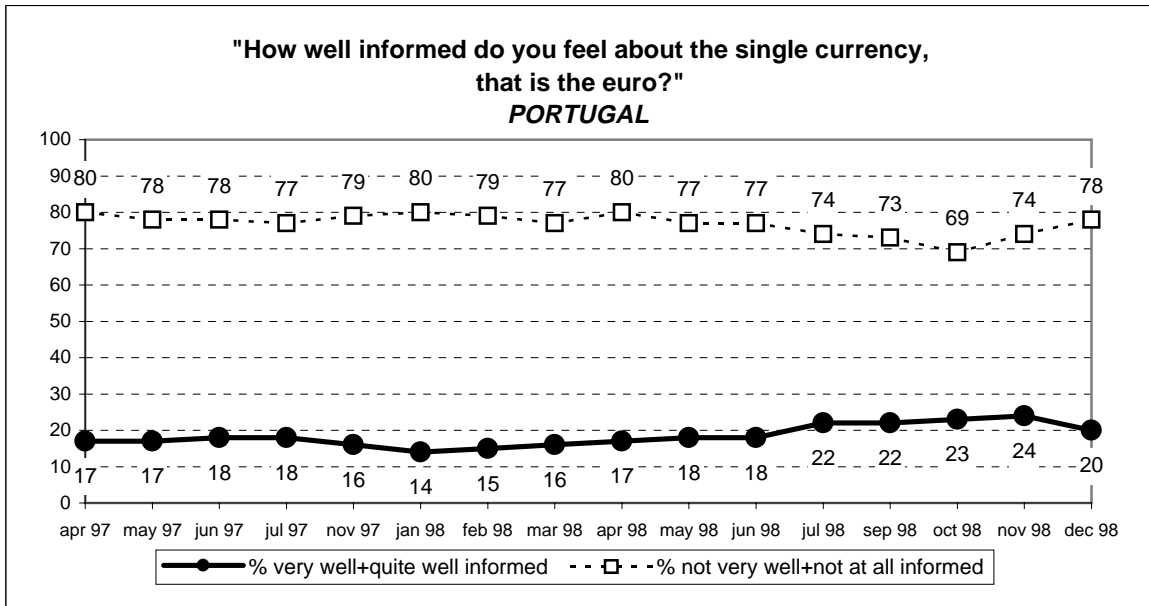
ANNEXES

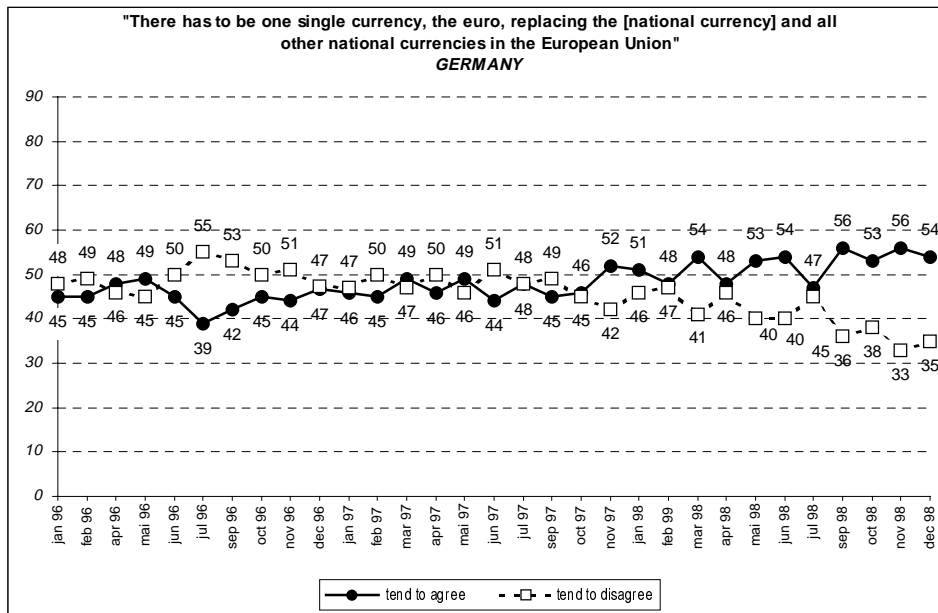
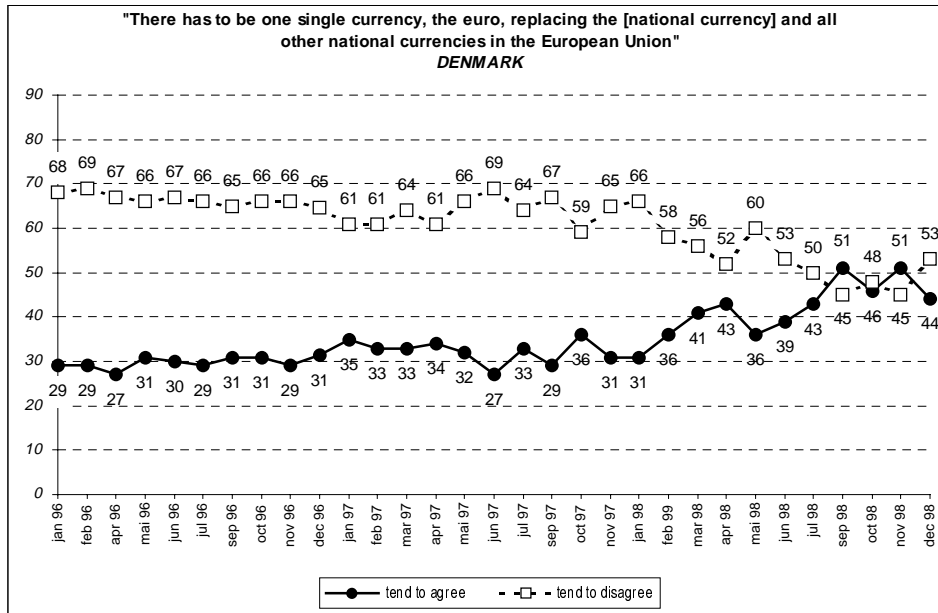
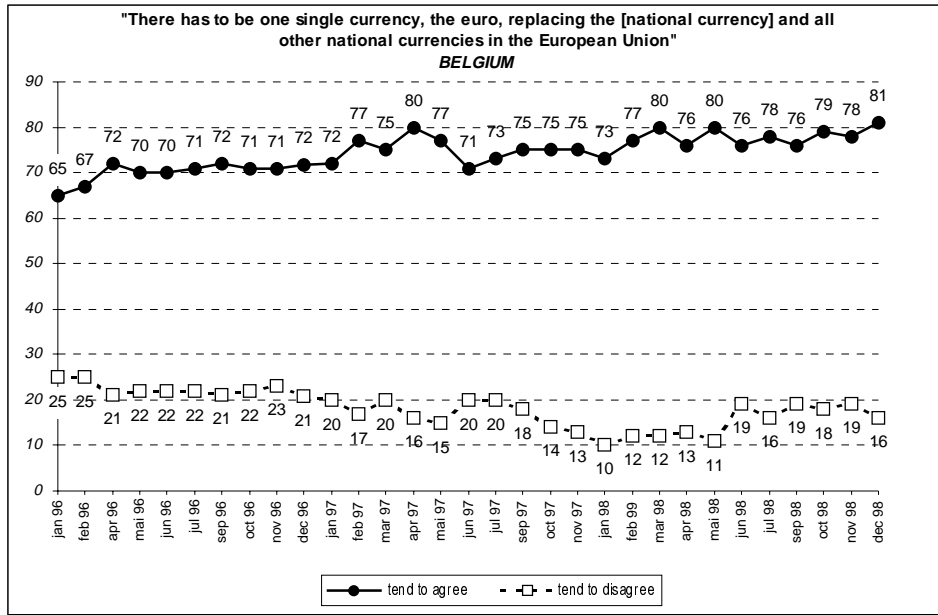


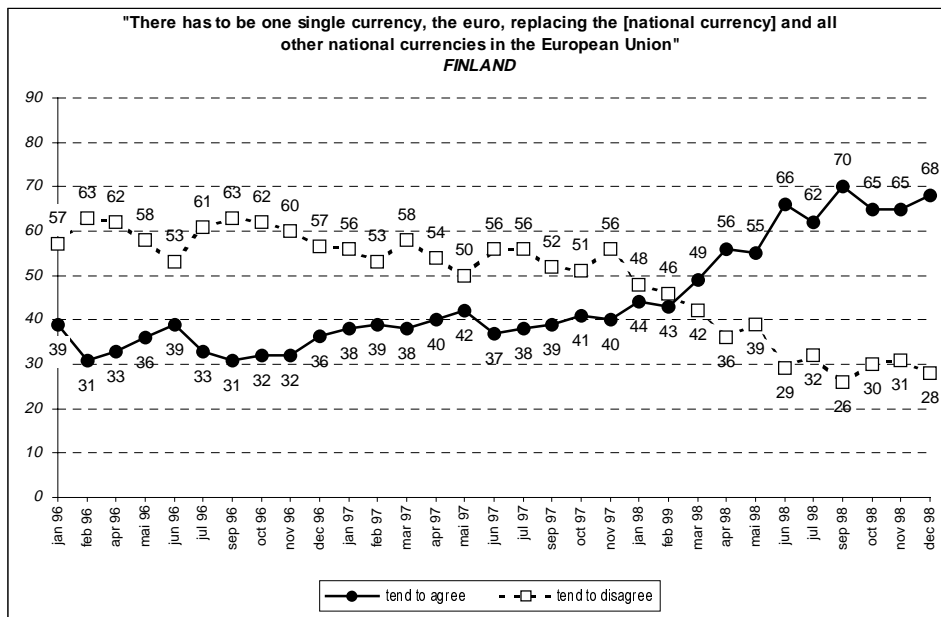
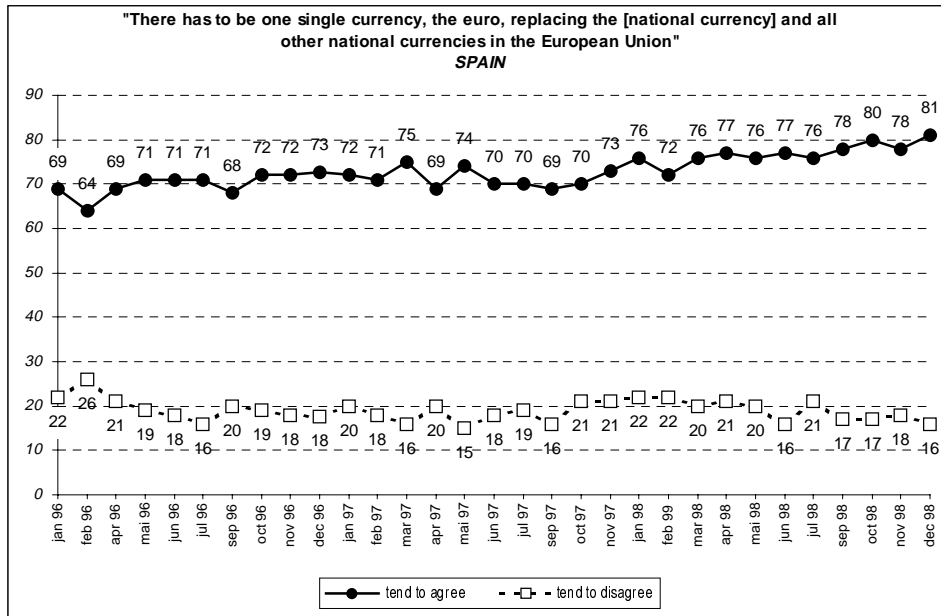
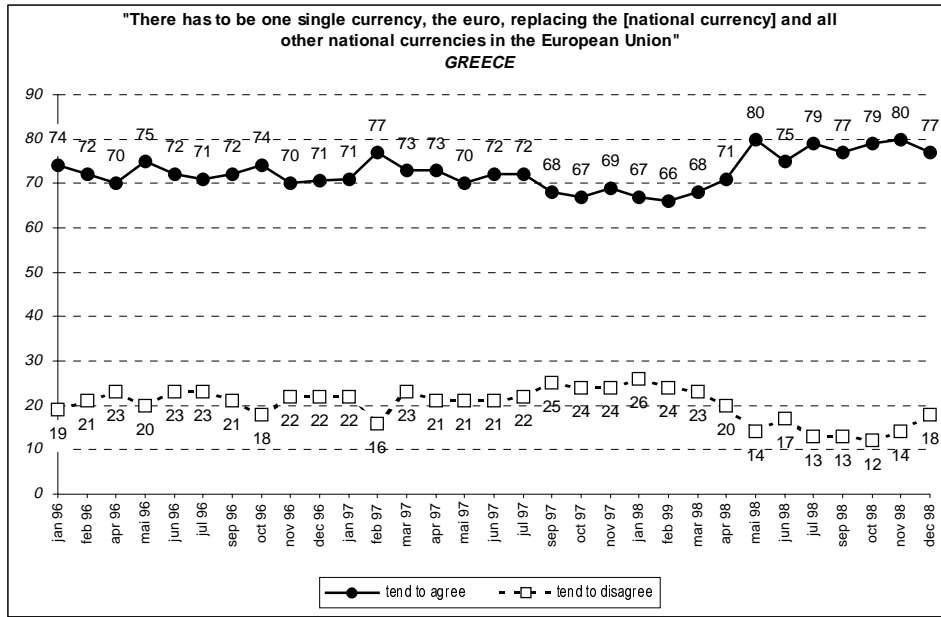


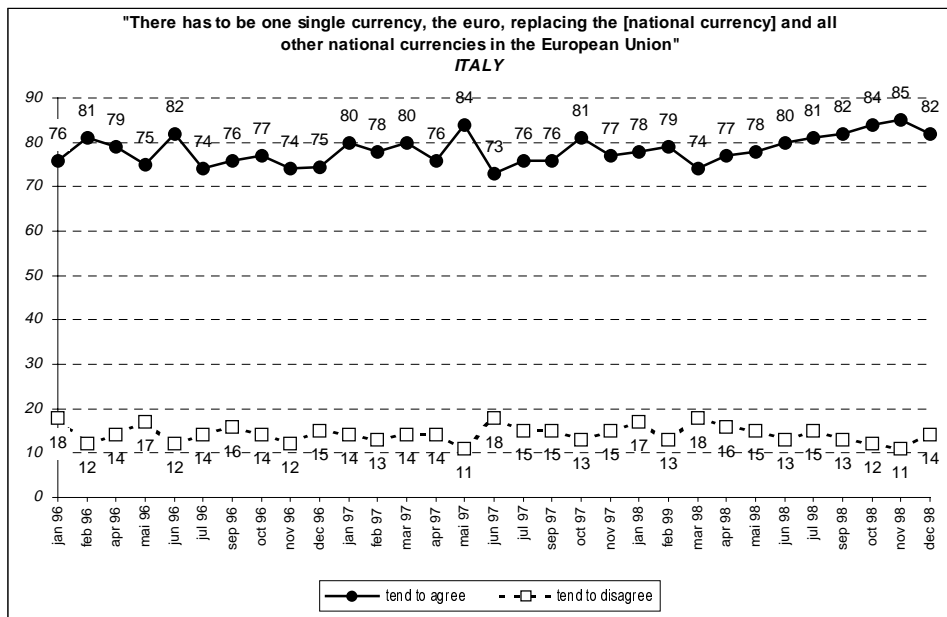
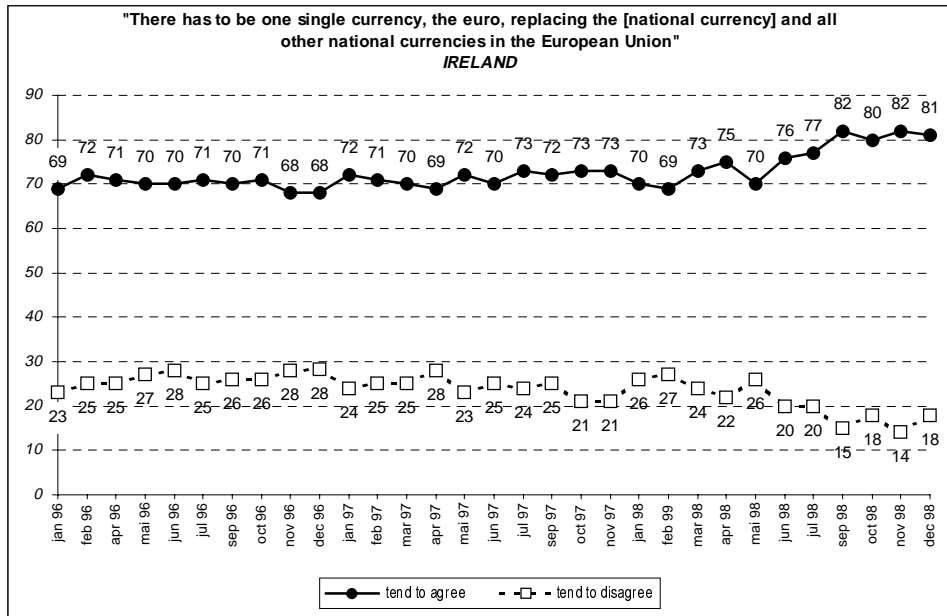
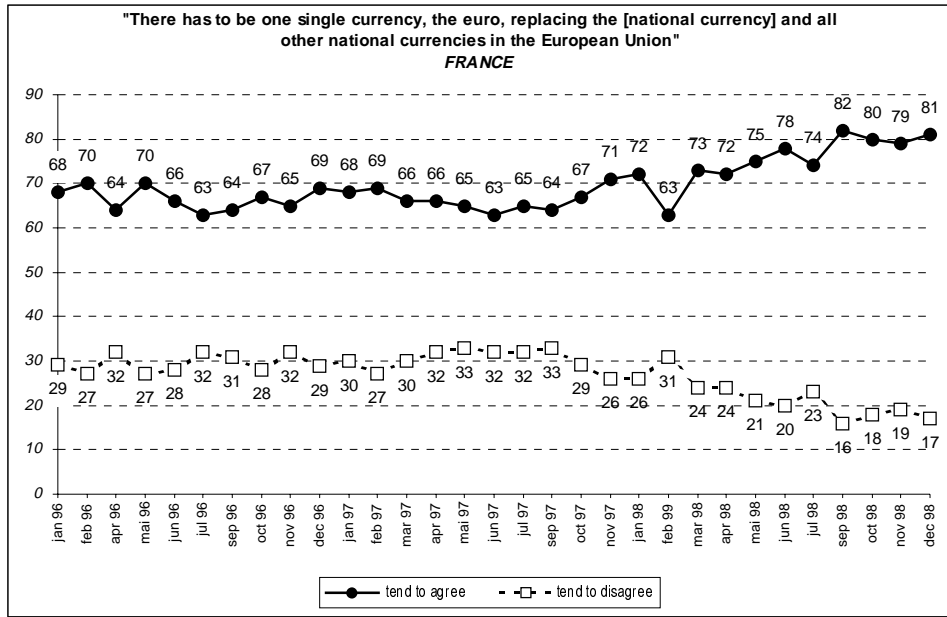


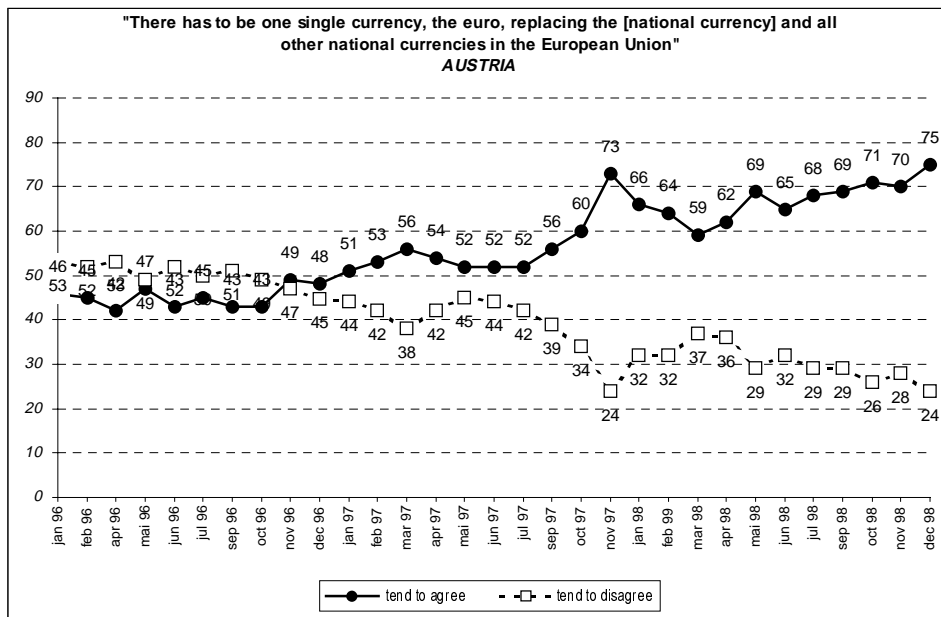
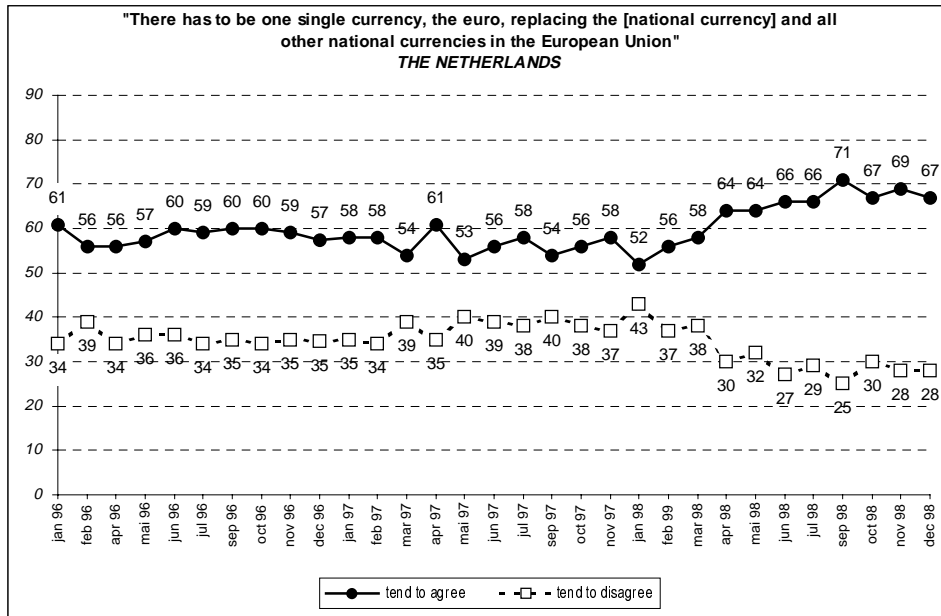
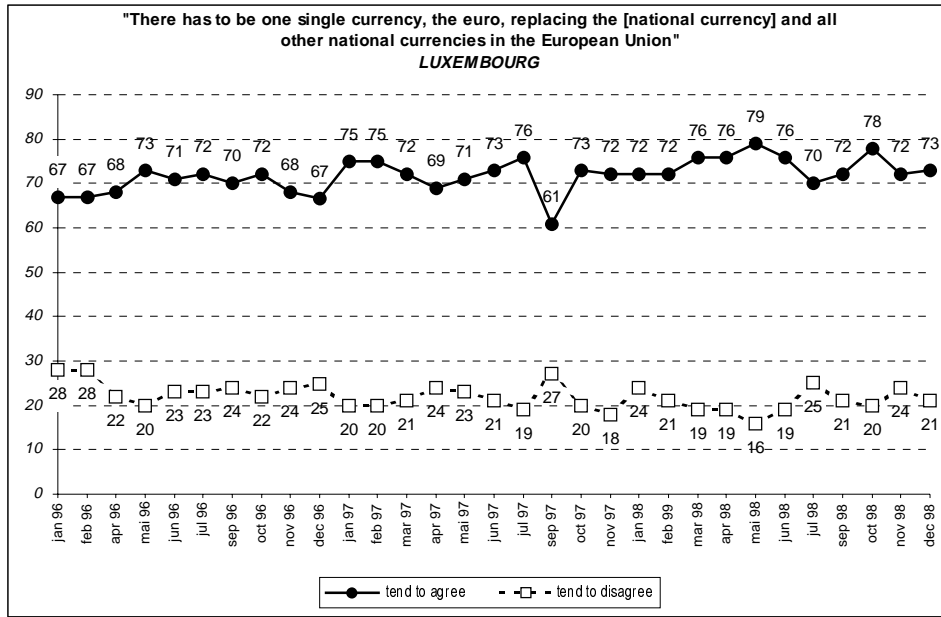


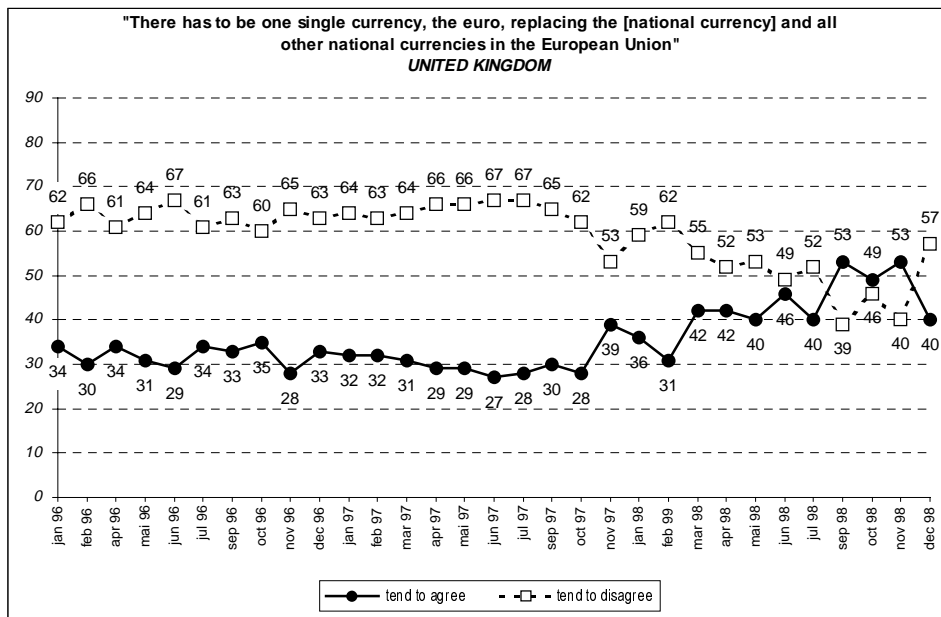
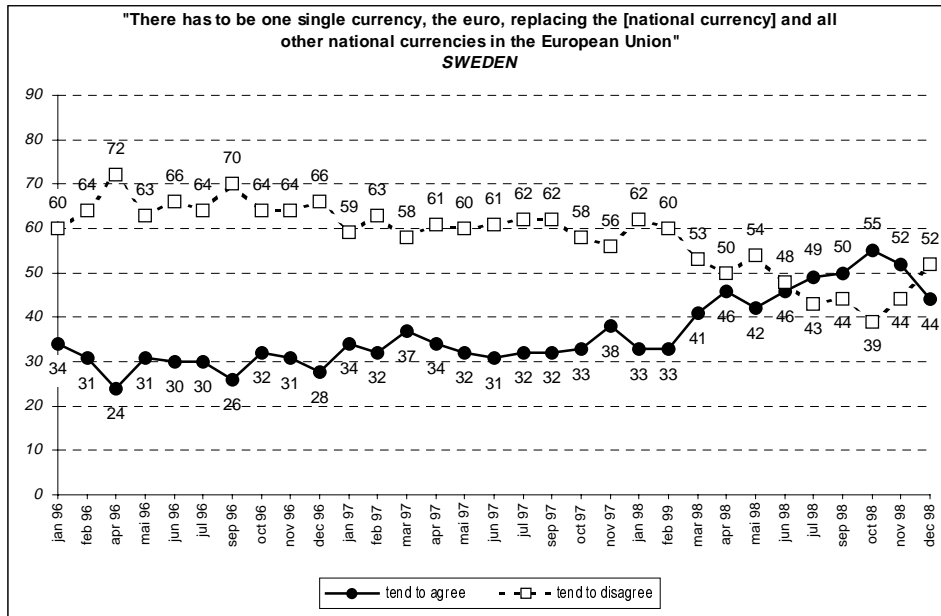
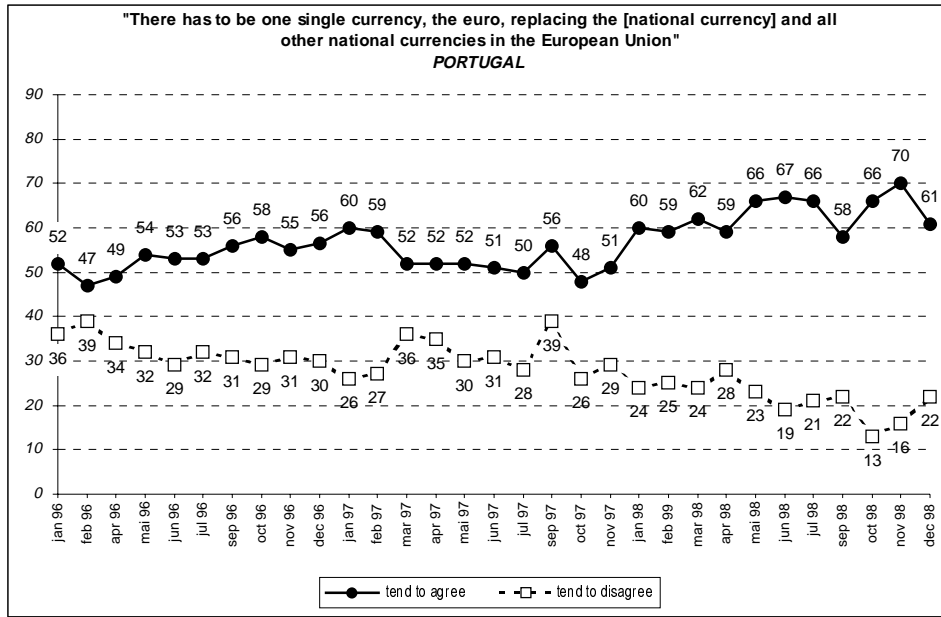












CTS 98.4 (8/4/98 - 5/5/98)

Table/Tableau 1.1a : AWARENESS OF THE SINGLE CURRENCY / Notoriété de la monnaie unique (% by country / par pays) Change from Winter 1997 (CTS 97.2) to Spring 1998 (CTS 98.4) / Evolution entre l'hiver 1997 (CTS 97.2) et le printemps 1998 (CTS 98.4)

Q. EN - Have you ever heard about plans to have only one European currency which would replace the national currencies of those member countries of the European Union that meet the requirements ?

Q. FR - Avez-vous entendu parler de projets d'avoir une seule monnaie européenne, qui remplacerait les monnaies nationales des pays membres de l'Union européenne remplissant les conditions ?

1st column : CTS 98.4 - 2nd column : % change from CTS 97.2

1ère colonne : CTS 98.4 - 2ème colonne : % évolution par rapport au CTS 97.2

	B		DK		D						GR		E		FIN		F	
					West			East										
Yes	98	+4	98	+2	98	+1	98	+2	98	+9	82	-3	98	+5	95	+1	98	-1
No	1	-4	2	-2	2	-1	2	-2	2	-6	17	+2	2	-5	3	-3	2	+1
Don't know	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	2	+2	0	0	1	+1	0	0
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		101		100		99		100	
	IRL		I		L		NL		A		P		S		UK		EU15	
Oui	93	+1	97	+4	99	+4	96	+1	99	+1	94	0	95	-1	91	-3	96	1
Non	7	0	3	-4	1	-4	4	0	1	-1	6	0	4	0	9	+4	4	-1
Ne sait pas	1	+1	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	0	0
TOTAL	101		100		100		100		100		100		99		100		100	

CTS 98.4 (8/4/98 - 5/5/98)

Table/Tableau 1.1b : AWARENESS OF THE SINGLE CURRENCY / Notoriété de la monnaie unique
(% by socio-demographic variables / par variables socio-démographiques)

Q. EN - Have you ever heard about plans to have only one European currency which would replace the national currencies of those member countries of the European Union that meet the requirements ?

Q. FR - Avez-vous entendu parler de projets d'avoir une seule monnaie européenne, qui remplacerait les monnaies nationales des pays membres de l'Union européenne remplissant les conditions ?

	Sex(e)		Age			
	M	F	15-24	25-39	40-59	60+
Yes	97	95	94	98	97	94
No	3	5	5	2	3	5
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	100	100	99	100	100	100
NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	6207	6642	2211	3573	3807	3164
	Respondent's occupation / Profession du répondant					
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House-persons	Unempl. / Inactive
Oui	99	99	98	96	93	94
Non	1	1	2	4	7	5
Ne sait pas	0	0	0	0	1	0
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	101	99
NOMBRE DE REpondants	986	1536	1346	2494	1266	4914
	Terminal education age / Age de fin d'études				TOTAL	
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	EU15	
Yes	93	96	99	96	96	
No	7	4	1	4	4	
Don't know	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	
NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	3853	4482	2890	1468	12849	

CTS 98.5 (6/5/98 - 2/6/98)

Table/Tableau 1.2 : AWARENESS OF THE EURO COUNCIL/ Notoriété du Conseil sur l'euro
(% by country / par pays)

Q. EN - On May 2, the Heads of State and Government of the fifteen Member States of the European Union met to decide which countries will adopt the single currency, the euro, on the 1st of January 1999. Have you heard anything about this meeting or not ?

Q. FR - Le 2 mai, les Chefs d'États et de Gouvernement des 15 états membres de l'Union européenne se sont réunis pour décider des pays qui adopteront la monnaie unique, l'euro, le 1er janvier 1999. Avez-vous entendu parler de cette réunion ?

	B	DK	D		GR	E	FIN	F	
			West	East					
Yes	86	58	78	78	72	68	78	73	
No	13	40	21	21	27	32	20	26	
Don't know	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	
TOTAL	100	99	100	100	100	100	99	100	
	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	S	UK	EU15
Oui	60	86	80	71	80	74	81	59	74
Non	40	13	19	28	19	23	17	40	25
Ne sait pas	1	0	1	1	0	3	1	1	1
TOTAL	101	99	100	100	99	100	99	100	100

CTS 98.7 (1/7/98 - 28/7/98)

Table/Tableau 1.3a : WILL COUNTRY INTRODUCE THE EURO ON 1 JANUARY 1999? / Le pays va-t-il introduire l'euro le 1er janvier 1999? (% by country / par pays) Change from May (CTS 98.5) to July 1998 (CTS 98.7) / Evolution entre mai (CTS 98.5) et juillet 1998 (CTS 98.7)

Q. EN - Thinking about the European Union, from what you know, will (OUR COUNTRY) introduce the single currency, the euro, on the 1st of January 1999 or not ?

Q. FR - En pensant à l'Union européenne, d'après ce que vous savez, (NOTRE PAYS) va-t-il (va-t-elle) introduire la monnaie unique, l'euro, le 1er janvier 1999 ?

1st column : CTS 98.7 - 2nd column : % change from CTS 98.5

1ère colonne : CTS 98.7 - 2ème colonne : % évolution par rapport au CTS 98.5

	B		DK		D						GR		E		FIN		F		IRL	
					West			East												
Yes	87	-3	18	+7	82	-7	84	-5	89	0	50	+15	80	-4	62	-19	75	-1	80	-3
No	7	+4	65	-11	13	+7	12	+6	8	0	28	-19	11	+5	23	+11	17	0	14	+7
Don't know	6	-1	16	+4	5	0	5	0	3	0	21	+2	9	0	16	+8	7	0	6	-5
TOTAL	100		99		100		101		100		99		100		101		99		100	
	I		L		NL		A		P		S		UK		EURO 11		"Pre-ins"		EU15	
Oui	60	-4	84	-6	64	-11	81	-7	80	-4	16	+5	24	+4	75	-5	26	+6	64	-3
Non	24	+4	9	+2	27	+9	12	+4	6	+2	67	-7	59	-4	16	+4	56	-7	25	2
Ne sait pas	16	0	8	+3	9	+2	7	+3	14	+3	17	+2	17	-1	9	0	17	0	11	1
TOTAL	100		101		100		100		100		100		100		100		99		100	

CTS 98.7 (1/7/98 - 28/7/98)

Table/Tableau 1.3b : WILL COUNTRY INTRODUCE THE EURO ON 1 JANUARY 1999? / Le pays va-t-il introduire l'euro le 1er janvier 1999? ("EURO11" Countries/Pays; % by socio-demographic variables / par variables socio-démographiques)

Q. EN - Thinking about the European Union, from what you know, will (OUR COUNTRY) introduce the single currency, the euro, on the 1st of January 1999 or not ?

Q. FR - En pensant à l'Union européenne, d'après ce que vous savez, (NOTRE PAYS) va-t-il (va-t-elle) introduire la monnaie unique, l'euro, le 1er janvier 1999 ?

"EURO11" Countries	Sex(e)		Age			
	M	F	15-24	25-39	40-59	60+
Yes	80	71	77	80	75	70
No	15	17	19	16	16	14
Don't know	6	12	4	5	9	16
TOTAL	101	100	100	101	100	100
NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	4846	5207	1752	2818	2992	2443
Pays "EURO11"	Respondent's occupation / Profession du répondant					
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House-persons	Unempl. / Inactive
Oui	79	83	80	74	66	75
Non	13	15	15	18	17	16
Ne sait pas	8	2	5	8	18	10
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	101	101
NOMBRE DE REpondants	801	1143	1218	1731	1112	3862
"EURO11" Countries	Terminal education age / Age de fin d'études				TOTAL	
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	"EURO11"	EU15
Yes	69	76	80	79	75	64
No	14	17	16	18	16	25
Don't know	16	7	4	3	9	11
TOTAL	99	100	100	100	100	100
NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	3006	3320	2428	1221	10053	12925

CTS 98.7 (1/7/98 - 28/7/98)

Table/Tableau 1.3c : WILL COUNTRY INTRODUCE THE EURO ON 1 JANUARY 1999? / Le pays va-t-il introduire l'euro le 1er janvier 1999? ("Pre-in" Countries/Pays; % by socio-demographic variables / par variables socio-démographiques)

Q. EN - Thinking about the European Union, from what you know, will (OUR COUNTRY) introduce the single currency, the euro, on the 1st of January 1999 or not ?

Q. FR - En pensant à l'Union européenne, d'après ce que vous savez, (NOTRE PAYS) va-t-il (va-t-elle) introduire la monnaie unique, l'euro, le 1er janvier 1999 ?

"Pre-in" Countries	Sex(e)		Age			
	M	F	15-24	25-39	40-59	60+
Yes	28	25	31	28	28	20
No	62	51	48	59	59	57
Don't know	10	24	21	14	13	23
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	100	100
NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	1409	1463	484	743	853	733
Pays "Pre-in"	Respondent's occupation / Profession du répondant					
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House-persons	Unempl. / Inactive
Oui	35	16	28	27	32	25
Non	51	79	58	56	38	55
Ne sait pas	14	5	13	17	30	20
TOTAL	100	100	99	100	100	100
NOMBRE DE REpondants	273	300	314	582	252	1033
"Pre-in" Countries	Terminal education age / Age de fin d'études				TOTAL	
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	"Pre-ins"	EU15
Yes	26	28	22	28	26	64
No	50	56	68	52	56	25
Don't know	24	15	9	20	17	11
TOTAL	100	99	99	100	99	100
NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	776	1212	541	286	2872	12925

CTS 98.2 (11/2/98 - 10/3/98)

Table/Tableau 1.4 : WILL COUNTRY QUALIFY TO BE AMONG THE FIRST GROUP TO INTRODUCE EUROPEAN CURRENCY / Le pays sera-t-il parmi le premier groupe qui introduira la monnaie européenne (% by country / par pays)

Q. EN - Member countries that meet a number of criteria such as a low inflation rate, low interest rates and a low public budget deficit will qualify to be amongst the first group of countries which will introduce the European currency in 1999. Do you think that (OUR COUNTRY) will qualify to be among the first group which will introduce the European currency in 1999, or not ?

Q. FR - Les pays membres qui satisfont à certains critères tels qu'un taux d'inflation réduit, des taux d'intérêt réduits et un déficit budgétaire réduit, pourront faire partie du premier groupe de pays qui vont introduire la monnaie européenne en 1999. Pensez-vous ou non que (NOTRE PAYS) pourra faire partie du premier groupe qui va introduire la monnaie européenne en 1999 ?

	B	DK	D		GR	E	FIN	F	
			West	East					
Yes	76	63	73	72	69	32	74	79	73
No	5	24	21	22	24	53	12	11	12
Don't know	19	13	6	6	7	15	14	9	15
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	100
	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	S	UK	EU15
Oui	81	56	87	79	79	62	41	46	64
Non	11	28	3	10	12	17	51	39	23
Ne sait pas	8	17	11	11	9	21	8	16	13
TOTAL	100	101	101	100	100	100	100	101	100

CTS 98.4 (8/4/98 - 5/5/98)

Table/Tableau 1.5a : PROBABILITY THAT COUNTRY PARTICIPATES IN EURO IN 1999 /
 Probabilité que le pays participe à l'euro en 1999 (% by country / par pays)

Q. EN - On a scale from 0 to 100 %, how likely do you think it is that (OUR COUNTRY) will take part in the European currency from the start in 1999 ?

Q. FR - A votre avis, sur une échelle de 0 à 100 %, quelle est la probabilité que (NOTRE PAYS) participe à la monnaie européenne dès le début, en 1999 ?

Likelihood:	B	DK	D		GR	E	FIN	F	IRL	
			West	East						
0 - 10 %	3	35	1	1	1	18	5	2	2	2
11 - 89 %	20	56	34	35	41	51	36	38	48	41
90 - 100 %	59	3	58	57	52	10	43	50	40	55
Don't know	18	6	7	7	5	20	15	9	10	2
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	99	99	99	99	100	100
Probabilité:	I	L	NL	A	P	S	UK	EURO 11	"Pre-ins"	EU15
0 - 10 %	5	3	2	1	2	39	32	3	31	9
11 - 89 %	46	23	35	36	40	52	54	40	53	42
90 - 100 %	30	70	55	59	23	4	4	45	4	36
Ne sait pas	19	5	8	5	34	5	11	13	12	12
TOTAL	100	101	101	101	99	100	101	101	100	99

CTS 98.4 (8/4/98 - 5/5/98)

Table/Tableau 1.5b : PROBABILITY THAT COUNTRY PARTICIPATES IN EURO IN 1999 / Probabilité que le pays participe à l'euro en 1999 ("EURO11" Countries/Pays; % by socio-demographic variables / par variables socio-démographiques)

Q. EN - On a scale from 0 to 100 %, how likely do you think it is that (OUR COUNTRY) will take part in the European currency from the start in 1999 ?

Q. FR - A votre avis, sur une échelle de 0 à 100 %, quelle est la probabilité que (NOTRE PAYS) participe à la monnaie européenne dès le début, en 1999 ?

"EURO11" Countries	Sex(e)		Age			
	M	F	15-24	25-39	40-59	60+
0 - 10 %	3	3	2	3	3	4
11 - 89 %	35	44	57	43	33	33
90 - 100 %	54	36	33	50	50	39
Don't know	8	17	8	4	14	23
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	99
<i>NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS</i>	<i>4153</i>	<i>4526</i>	<i>1489</i>	<i>2447</i>	<i>2553</i>	<i>2142</i>
Pays "EURO11"	Respondent's occupation / Profession du répondant					
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	Housepersons	Unempl. / Inactive
0 - 10 %	4	1	2	3	6	3
11 - 89 %	33	25	42	45	37	43
90 - 100 %	55	72	51	42	33	37
Ne sait pas	8	3	5	10	25	17
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	101	100
<i>NOMBRE DE REpondants</i>	<i>651</i>	<i>1011</i>	<i>949</i>	<i>1674</i>	<i>909</i>	<i>3354</i>
"EURO11" Countries	Terminal education age / Age de fin d'études				TOTAL	
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	"EURO11"	EU15
0 - 10 %	5	2	3	2	3	9
11 - 89 %	36	44	31	56	40	42
90 - 100 %	33	46	63	35	45	36
Don't know	26	8	3	7	13	12
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	101	99
<i>NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS</i>	<i>2702</i>	<i>2784</i>	<i>2033</i>	<i>1043</i>	<i>8679</i>	<i>11197</i>

CTS 98.4 (8/4/98 - 5/5/98)

Table/Tableau 1.5c : PROBABILITY THAT COUNTRY PARTICIPATES IN EURO IN 1999 / Probabilité que le pays participe à l'euro en 1999 ("Pre-in" Countries/Pays; % by socio-demographic variables / par variables socio-démographiques)

Q. EN - On a scale from 0 to 100 %, how likely do you think it is that (OUR COUNTRY) will take part in the European currency from the start in 1999 ?

Q. FR - A votre avis, sur une échelle de 0 à 100 %, quelle est la probabilité que (NOTRE PAYS) participe à la monnaie européenne dès le début, en 1999 ?

"Pre-in" Countries	Sex(e)		Age			
	M	F	15-24	25-39	40-59	60+
0 - 10 %	38	24	21	28	40	31
11 - 89 %	51	56	71	62	47	41
90 - 100 %	5	4	1	4	5	6
Don't know	7	16	8	7	8	22
TOTAL	101	100	101	101	100	100
<i>NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS</i>	<i>1226</i>	<i>1294</i>	<i>430</i>	<i>694</i>	<i>725</i>	<i>642</i>
Pays "Pre-in"	Respondent's occupation / Profession du répondant					
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	Housepersons	Unempl. / Inactive
0 - 10 %	32	42	29	32	27	27
11 - 89 %	49	54	57	59	49	50
90 - 100 %	7	2	6	5	4	4
Ne sait pas	12	2	8	5	21	18
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	101	99
<i>NOMBRE DE REpondants</i>	<i>215</i>	<i>357</i>	<i>288</i>	<i>512</i>	<i>193</i>	<i>909</i>
"Pre-in" Countries	Terminal education age / Age de fin d'études				TOTAL	
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	"Pre-ins"	EU15
0 - 10 %	29	31	41	18	31	9
11 - 89 %	41	58	52	72	53	42
90 - 100 %	7	3	4	0	4	36
Don't know	22	8	3	10	12	12
TOTAL	99	100	100	100	100	99
<i>NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS</i>	<i>703</i>	<i>1111</i>	<i>444</i>	<i>238</i>	<i>2520</i>	<i>11197</i>

EB 49 (7/4/98 - 27/5/98)

Table/Tableau 1.6a : KNOWLEDGE OF THE NAME OF THE SINGLE CURRENCY / Connaissance du nom de la monnaie unique (% by country / par pays)

Q. EN - Do you know the name of the future European single currency ? (INT: CORRECT ANSWER NOT TO BE READ OUT, CORRECT ANSWER: EURO)

Q. FR - Connaissez-vous le nom de la future monnaie unique européenne ? (INT: RÉPONSE CORRECTE NE DOIT PAS ÊTRE LUE, RÉPONSE CORRECTE: EURO)

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	
			West	East						
Correct	82	69	94	94	93	45	87	95	54	80
Wrong	11	24	3	3	3	28	5	4	18	7
Don't know	7	7	3	3	4	28	8	2	28	13
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	101	100	101	100	100
	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EURO 11	"Pre- ins"	EU15
Correct	92	87	94	62	67	73	37	87	44	78
Faux	7	11	3	19	24	14	24	6	24	10
Ne sait pas	2	3	3	20	9	13	39	7	33	13
TOTAL	101	101	100	101	100	100	100	100	101	101

EB 49 (7/4/98 - 27/5/98)

Table/Tableau 1.6b : KNOWLEDGE OF THE NAME OF THE SINGLE CURRENCY /
 Connaissance du nom de la monnaie unique ("EURO11" Countries/Pays; % by socio-
 demographic variables / par variables socio-démographiques)

Q. EN - Do you know the name of the future European single currency ? (INT: CORRECT
 ANSWER NOT TO BE READ OUT, CORRECT ANSWER: EURO)

Q. FR - Connaissez-vous le nom de la future monnaie unique européenne ? (INT: RÉPONSE
 CORRECTE NE DOIT PAS ÊTRE LUE, RÉPONSE CORRECTE: EURO)

"EURO11" Countries	Sex(e)		Age				
	M	F	15-24	25-39	40-55	55+	
Correct	91	85	88	90	90	83	
Wrong	5	7	6	6	5	6	
Don't know	5	9	6	4	5	11	
TOTAL	101	101	100	100	100	100	
<i>NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS</i>	<i>5985</i>	<i>6419</i>	<i>2159</i>	<i>3529</i>	<i>2866</i>	<i>3849</i>	
Pays "EURO11"	Respondent's occupation / Profession du répondant						
	Self Em- ployed	Man- agers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House- persons	Unem- ployed	Re- tired
Correct	90	96	92	89	80	85	82
Faux	6	3	6	6	8	6	2
Ne sait pas	5	1	3	5	13	9	12
TOTAL	101	100	101	100	101	100	96
<i>NOMBRE DE REpondants</i>	<i>1126</i>	<i>1148</i>	<i>1404</i>	<i>2723</i>	<i>1478</i>	<i>859</i>	<i>2421</i>
"EURO11" Countries	Terminal education age / Age de fin d'études				TOTAL		
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	EURO 11	EU15	
Correct	78	91	93	91	87	78	
Wrong	8	5	4	6	6	10	
Don't know	14	4	3	4	7	13	
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	100	101	
<i>NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS</i>	<i>3772</i>	<i>4777</i>	<i>2638</i>	<i>1218</i>	<i>12414</i>	<i>15900</i>	

EB 49 (7/4/98 - 27/5/98)

Table/Tableau 1.6c : KNOWLEDGE OF THE NAME OF THE SINGLE CURRENCY /
 Connaissance du nom de la monnaie unique ("Pre-in" Countries/Pays; % by socio-demographic
 variables / par variables socio-démographiques)

Q. EN - Do you know the name of the future European single currency ? (INT: CORRECT
 ANSWER NOT TO BE READ OUT, CORRECT ANSWER: EURO)

Q. FR - Connaissez-vous le nom de la future monnaie unique européenne ? (INT: RÉPONSE
 CORRECTE NE DOIT PAS ÊTRE LUE, RÉPONSE CORRECTE: EURO)

"Pre-in" Countries	Sex(e)		Age				
	M	F	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+	
Correct	52	35	34	39	48	50	
Wrong	27	21	20	26	28	20	
Don't know	21	44	46	35	24	30	
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	
<i>NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS</i>	<i>1687</i>	<i>1798</i>	<i>589</i>	<i>963</i>	<i>808</i>	<i>1127</i>	
Pays "Pre-in"	Respondent's occupation / Profession du répondant						
	Self Em- ployed	Man- agers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House- persons	Unem- ployed	Re- tired
Correct	46	49	49	39	27	43	49
Faux	32	33	26	21	17	23	19
Ne sait pas	22	18	25	40	56	34	33
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	101
<i>NOMBRE DE REpondants</i>	<i>322</i>	<i>461</i>	<i>376</i>	<i>965</i>	<i>277</i>	<i>348</i>	<i>539</i>
"Pre-in" Countries	Terminal education age / Age de fin d'études				TOTAL		
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	"Pre-ins"	EU15	
Correct	36	38	64	49	44	78	
Wrong	21	27	22	20	24	10	
Don't know	43	35	15	31	33	13	
TOTAL	100	100	101	100	101	101	
<i>NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS</i>	<i>1076</i>	<i>1496</i>	<i>716</i>	<i>197</i>	<i>3486</i>	<i>15900</i>	

EB 49 (7/4/98 - 27/5/98)

Table/Tableau 1.7 : EURO-QUIZ (% by country / % par pays)

Q. EN - I am going to read out a number of statements about the European currency, the euro. For each of them, could you please tell me whether you think it is true or false ? (SHOW CARD) - Results on next page

Q. FR - Je vais vous lire quelques affirmations sur la monnaie européenne, l'euro. Pour chacune d'elles, pourriez-vous me dire si, selon vous, elle est vraie ou fausse ? (MONTRER CARTE) - Résultats en page suivante

English

1. The euro will be used to pay for goods and services in all participating member states. **[Pay for goods/services]**
2. The euro will still need to be changed into the currency of another participating member state in order to pay for goods and services bought in that member state. **[Still needs exchange]**
3. The euro will be worth the same whatever the participating member state, that is if you change a euro used in your country into dollars, you will receive the same amount as if you had changed into dollars a euro used in another country **[Same value]**
4. Once there is a euro, there will be a European Central Bank. **[Central bank]**
5. Notes and coins in euros will be introduced in 2002. **[Notes, coins in 2002]**
6. Most of the countries of the European Union will take part in the euro. **[Most EU countries in]**

Français

1. L'euro servira à payer les produits et les services dans tous les Etats membres participants. **[Paiement biens/services]**
2. L'euro devra encore être changé dans la devise d'un autre Etat membre participant pour payer les produits et les services dans cet autre Etat **[Echange encore nécessaire]**
3. L'euro vaudra la même chose quel que soit l'Etat membre participant, c'est-à-dire que si vous changez en dollars un euro utilisé dans votre pays, vous recevrez le même montant que si vous changez en dollars un euro utilisé dans un autre pays membre. **[Même valeur]**
4. Lorsque l'euro existera, il y aura une Banque Centrale européenne. **[Banque centrale]**
5. Les billets et les pièces en euros seront introduits en 2002. **[Billets, pièces en 2002]**
6. La majorité des pays de l'Union européenne participeront à l'euro. **[Majorité de l'UE participe]**

EB 49 (7/4/98 - 27/5/98)

Table/Tableau 1.7 : EURO-QUIZ (Results in % by country / Résultats en % par pays)
 Full question text on previous page - Texte complet de la question en page précédente

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL	
					West			East										
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
+ : True - : False																		
1. Pay for goods/services	81	11	35	57	84	8	84	8	85	8	75	7	87	4	88	7	71	12
2. Still needs exchange	28	53	49	38	17	66	18	66	20	64	30	34	21	59	26	56	27	44
3. Same value	68	16	71	17	72	9	72	10	71	11	53	13	63	11	73	14	59	8
4. Central bank	60	7	75	7	71	6	71	6	70	5	60	6	55	3	72	5	64	3
5. Notes, coins in 2002	67	15	47	19	59	17	60	17	64	16	46	14	63	11	66	19	54	12
6. Most EU countries in	81	6	79	12	78	7	76	8	68	10	71	6	68	6	81	9	67	8
	I		L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15	
+ : Vrai - : Faux																		
1. Paiement biens/services	81	6	89	5	76	22	78	11	73	5	82	12	56	33	51	27	77	12
2. Echange encore nécessaire	15	58	27	61	23	72	32	47	28	34	18	73	34	48	27	41	23	55
3. Même valeur	65	9	81	9	79	15	69	10	53	9	70	15	58	21	46	22	65	13
4. Banque centrale	62	4	75	11	77	13	65	7	47	4	82	4	81	4	62	7	66	6
5. Billets, pièces en 2002	50	16	72	20	70	19	68	13	38	14	73	13	40	21	34	14	55	16
6. Majorité de l'UE participe	66	9	81	11	89	9	76	9	53	10	81	9	75	11	61	14	72	9

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of don't know (not shown).
 La différence entre les "+" et "-", et 100, est le pourcentage des "ne sait pas" (pas indiqué).

CTS 98.11 (18/11/98 - 15/12/98)Table/Tableau 2.1a : FEELING INFORMED ABOUT THE EURO / Sentiment d'être informé(e) sur l'euro
(% by country / par pays)

Q. EN - How well informed do you feel about the single currency, that is the euro ?

Do you feel you are ...

Q. FR - Dans quelle mesure vous sentez-vous informé(e) à propos de la monnaie unique, l'euro ? Vous sentez-vous ...

	B	DK	D		GR	E	FIN	F	IRL	
			West	East						
Very well informed	5	5	7	7	6	3	5	3	17	5
Quite well informed	51	39	38	38	35	17	27	45	56	27
Not very well informed	38	50	41	42	47	50	47	44	21	55
Not at all informed	5	5	8	8	6	30	21	7	6	13
Don't know	0	1	6	6	6	0	0	1	0	1
TOTAL	99	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	100	101
	I	L	NL	A	P	S	UK	EURO 11	"Pre- ins"	EU15
Très bien informé(e)	3	12	7	9	1	3	5	7	4	7
Assez bien informé(e)	31	55	53	43	19	29	32	39	30	37
Assez mal informé(e)	53	23	29	40	59	53	49	41	50	43
Pas du tout informé(e)	12	9	10	9	19	15	13	11	15	12
Ne sait pas	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	2
TOTAL	100	100	99	101	99	100	100	100	100	101

CTS 98.11 (18/11/98 - 15/12/98)Table/Tableau 2.1b : FEELING INFORMED ABOUT THE EURO / Sentiment d'être informé(e) sur l'euro
(% by socio-demographic variables / par variables socio-démographiques)

Q. EN - How well informed do you feel about the single currency, that is the euro ?

Do you feel you are ...

Q. FR - Dans quelle mesure vous sentez-vous informé(e) à propos de la monnaie unique, l'euro ? Vous sentez-vous ...

	Sex(e)		Age			
	M	F	15-24	25-39	40-59	60+
Very well informed	9	4	6	7	7	7
Quite well informed	42	32	33	40	42	30
Not very well informed	39	47	50	43	42	38
Not at all informed	9	14	11	9	8	19
Don't know	1	2	0	0	0	5
TOTAL	100	99	100	99	99	99
NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	6202	6642	2221	3508	3797	3148
	Respondent's occupation / Profession du répondant					
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	Housepersons	Unempl. / Inactive
Très bien informé(e)	10	13	6	4	2	7
Assez bien informé(e)	39	53	45	35	23	34
Assez mal informé(e)	42	31	41	49	54	42
Pas du tout informé(e)	9	3	8	12	21	14
Ne sait pas	0	0	0	0	1	4
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	101	101
NOMBRE DE REpondants	1005	1422	1588	2322	1197	4892
	Terminal education age / Age de fin d'études				TOTAL	
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	EU15	
Very well informed	3	8	10	7	7	
Quite well informed	27	36	52	38	37	
Not very well informed	48	46	33	47	43	
Not at all informed	22	10	4	8	12	
Don't know	1	0	0	0	2	
TOTAL	101	100	99	100	101	
NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	3436	4497	3013	1532	12844	

CTS 98.08 (26/8/98 - 22/9/98)Table/Tableau 2.2a : NEED FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THE EURO / Besoin d'information sur l'euro
(% by country / par pays)

Q. EN - Which of the following statements comes closest to your opinion ?

Q. FR - Laquelle des formules suivantes se rapproche le plus de votre opinion ?

	B	DK	D		GR	E	FIN	F	IRL	
			West	East						
I need to know a lot more about the euro	23	19	25	24	21	56	24	24	15	40
I would like to know a bit more about the euro	50	53	39	39	42	26	52	59	55	46
I am happy with what I already know about the euro	25	28	33	32	32	16	22	14	29	13
Don't know	1	1	4	4	6	2	2	3	1	1
TOTAL	99	101	101	99	101	100	100	100	100	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	S	UK	EURO 11	"Pre-ins"	EU15
J'ai besoin d'en savoir beaucoup plus sur l'euro	16	21	14	28	44	35	39	21	39	25
J'aimerais en savoir un peu plus sur l'euro	60	43	45	40	45	45	40	50	39	47
Ce que je sais déjà sur l'euro me suffit	23	33	40	30	5	18	20	27	20	25
Ne sait pas	2	2	1	2	5	1	2	3	2	2
TOTAL	101	99	100	100	99	99	101	101	100	99

CTS 98.08 (26/8/98 - 22/9/98)

Table/Tableau 2.2b : NEED FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THE EURO / Besoin d'information sur l'euro
(% by socio-demographic variables / par variables socio-démographiques)

Q. EN - Which of the following statements comes closest to your opinion ?

Q. FR - Laquelle des formules suivantes se rapproche le plus de votre opinion ?

	Sex(e)		Age			
	M	F	15-24	25-39	40-59	60+
I need to know a lot more about the euro	22	28	23	26	26	24
I would like to know a bit more about the euro	47	48	58	53	45	37
I am happy with what I already know about the euro	29	22	18	20	28	33
I don' know	2	3	1	1	1	5
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	100	99
NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	6176	6671	2232	3485	3765	3154
	Respondent's occupation / Profession du répondant					
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	Housepersons	Unempl. / Inactive
J'ai besoin d'en savoir beaucoup plus sur l'euro	25	19	24	29	31	24
J'aimerais en savoir un peu plus sur l'euro	46	48	54	50	45	45
Ce que je sais déjà sur l'euro me suffit	27	32	22	20	21	27
Ne sait pas	1	0	0	1	3	3
TOTAL	99	99	100	100	100	99
NOMBRE DE REpondants	1044	1570	1551	2212	1314	4668
	Terminal education age / Age de fin d'études				TOTAL	
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	EU15	
I need to know a lot more about the euro	27	28	19	23	25	
I would like to know a bit more about the euro	42	47	50	58	47	
I am happy with what I already know about the euro	27	23	30	18	25	
Don't know	4	1	1	1	2	
TOTAL	100	99	100	100	99	
NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	3555	4474	3158	1390	12849	

CTS 98.05 (6/5/98 - 2/6/98)

Table/Tableau 2.3 : EXTENT TO WHICH CITIZENS EXPECT TO RECEIVE INFORMATION ABOUT THE EURO / Mesure dans laquelle les citoyens attendent des informations sur l'euro (Mean score by country / Score moyen par pays)

Q. EN - On a scale from 0 to 10, can you tell me the extent to which you expect the following to provide you with information about the single currency, the euro ?

Q. FR - Sur une échelle de 0 à 10, pouvez-vous me dire dans quelle mesure vous attendez que les (...) vous fournissent des informations sur la monnaie unique, l'euro ?

	B	DK	D		GR	E	FIN	F	IRL	
			West	East						
Banks, savings banks	8.33	5.45	7.99	8.02	8.14	6.24	7.68	7.60	7.65	6.55
Supermarkets / shops	6.13	2.19	3.31	3.42	3.89	3.98	5.25	5.62	6.38	4.30
Consumer organisations	6.10	4.36	5.95	6.03	3.36	5.09	6.76	6.47	6.29	5.53
The national government	6.96	6.63	6.63	6.70	6.98	5.35	7.28	7.21	7.09	7.55
The European Union	7.00	5.36	6.15	6.25	6.65	6.58	7.23	6.82	6.54	6.71
The media	8.11	7.63	7.54	7.58	7.76	7.34	7.61	8.25	6.86	7.70
The Internet	4.22	3.78	4.42	4.48	4.75	6.74	6.51	5.43	3.65	5.31
Schools, education/training	6.06	3.83	5.55	5.52	5.41	5.25	6.77	6.22	6.27	6.38
Public libraries	4.71	5.18	3.56	3.64	3.94	4.84	5.33	5.43	4.10	5.13
Public services, utility companies	6.32	3.59	4.51	4.54	4.69	4.75	6.14	6.30	6.40	5.01
	I	L	NL	A	P	S	UK	EURO 11	"Pre-ins"	EU15
Banques, caisses d'épargne	7.23	8.30	7.86	7.55	7.51	6.13	7.29	7.69	6.91	7.52
Commerces (supermarchés, magasins)	5.32	5.99	5.08	4.18	4.47	3.39	5.17	4.92	4.63	4.86
Associations de consommateurs	6.27	6.18	6.49	6.13	5.35	4.83	6.08	6.24	5.70	6.12
Gouvernement national	6.45	7.50	7.14	6.87	8.09	6.36	7.87	6.91	7.31	7.00
Union européenne	7.37	7.27	6.24	6.26	5.62	5.44	7.24	6.68	6.83	6.72
Médias	7.61	7.65	7.61	7.33	8.52	7.35	7.91	7.51	7.75	7.57
Internet	7.25	4.63	5.64	5.17	4.40	4.93	6.57	5.14	6.17	5.36
Ecoles et autres établissements d'enseignement et de formation	6.95	6.69	6.02	5.81	5.18	5.16	7.06	6.19	6.41	6.24
Bibliothèques publiques	5.02	4.39	5.36	3.83	4.31	4.08	6.60	4.43	6.01	4.79
Services publics, entreprises de service public	5.93	6.07	6.35	5.00	6.20	4.48	5.51	5.67	5.17	5.55

CTS 98.09 (23/9/98 - 20/10/98)

Table/Tableau 2.4 : FOCUS OF COVERAGE IN EURO INFORMATION CAMPAIGNS / Thèmes à traiter dans des campagnes d'information sur l'euro (% by country / par pays)

Q. EN - In your view, is it important or not important that information campaigns about the euro cover each of the following issues ... ? (Full text of items on next page)

Q. FR - A votre avis, est-il important ou non que des campagnes d'information sur l'euro traitent les questions suivantes ... ? (Texte complet des items en page suivante)

	B		DK		D						GR		E		FIN		F		IRL			
					West			East														
	+ : Important - : Not important																					
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-		
1. Timetable	91	7	77	17	76	17	76	17	77	15	87	5	88	6	90	6	90	8	89	8		
2. Value	94	5	84	11	81	13	81	13	80	11	91	4	89	6	95	3	93	6	93	4		
3. Notes and coins	84	14	69	26	61	32	61	31	61	29	87	6	88	7	86	11	89	9	78	19		
4. Salary	78	19	82	13	80	14	79	13	79	12	92	3	88	7	88	11	86	10	93	4		
5. Bank account	78	18	81	13	81	13	81	13	80	11	89	5	88	8	86	13	83	14	92	6		
6. Social implications	74	19	73	18	84	8	83	8	79	10	88	6	86	8	80	14	86	9	75	19		
7. Economic implications	79	14	87	7	87	6	85	7	77	12	93	3	88	7	91	6	91	5	91	5		
8. Political implications	54	38	74	17	80	11	78	12	72	17	80	10	77	13	67	25	77	18	73	19		
9. Role of ECB	61	30	67	21	66	25	65	25	61	25	84	6	80	7	70	21	83	11	84	10		
	+ : Important - : Pas important		I		L		NL		A		P		S		UK		EURO 11		"Pre-ins"		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Calendrier	88	6	83	15	88	9	90	8	90	0	82	12	84	11	86	10	84	11	85	10		
2. Valeur	90	6	87	10	90	7	90	9	89	1	89	5	89	6	88	8	89	6	88	7		
3. Pièces et billets	85	8	77	20	73	23	75	24	89	1	52	41	70	26	79	16	70	25	77	18		
4. Salaires	84	10	81	16	83	13	91	8	88	1	88	7	89	8	84	11	89	8	85	10		
5. Compte en banque	84	11	82	16	82	16	89	11	88	1	88	8	88	9	84	12	88	8	84	11		
6. Conséquences sociales	86	9	82	11	79	14	86	12	88	2	80	11	64	26	84	9	70	21	81	12		
7. Conséquences économiques	90	6	83	11	85	10	91	8	88	1	93	3	89	7	88	7	90	6	88	6		
8. Conséquences politiques	82	12	70	22	71	22	76	21	87	2	77	16	73	20	77	15	75	18	77	16		
9. Rôle de la BCE	82	7	76	17	70	23	73	23	86	2	79	12	80	11	75	15	80	11	76	14		

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" (not shown).

La différence entre "+" et "-", et 100, est le pourcentage des "ne sait pas" (pas indiqué).

English

1. The timetable for introducing the euro [**Timetable**]
2. The value of the (NATIONAL CURRENCY) in euros [**Value**]
3. What notes and coins the euro will have [**Notes and coins**]
4. The practical implications of the euro regarding your salary, your pension and the like [**Salary**]
5. The practical implications of the euro regarding your bank account, your savings, your stocks and the like [**Bank account**]
6. The social implications of the euro [**Social implications**]
7. The economic implications of the euro [**Economic implications**]
8. The political implications of the euro [**Political implications**]
9. The role of the European Central Bank [**Role of the ECB**]

Français

1. Le calendrier du passage à l'euro [**Calendrier**]
2. La valeur de la (MONNAIE NATIONALE) en euros [**Valeur**]
3. Quelles pièces et quels billets seront disponibles en euros [**Pièces et billets**]
4. Les conséquences pratiques de l'euro sur votre salaire, votre retraite, etc.. [**Salaires**]
5. Les conséquences pratiques de l'euro sur votre compte en banque, votre épargne, vos actions, etc..
[**Compte en banque**]
6. Les conséquences sociales de l'euro [**Conséquences sociales**]
7. Les conséquences économiques de l'euro [**Conséquences économiques**]
8. Les conséquences politiques de l'euro [**Conséquences politiques**]
9. Le rôle de la banque centrale européenne [**Rôle de la BCE**]

CTS 98.09 (23/9/98 - 20/10/98)Table/Tableau 2.5 : CONCERNS ABOUT EURO / Inquiétude concernant l'euro
(% by country / par pays)

Q. EN - Please tell me whether you are worried or not about each of the following aspects related to when the euro will start being used to pay for things in 2002. (Full text of items on next page)

Q. FR - Pour chacun des aspects ci-après liés au moment où, en 2002, on commencera à utiliser l'euro pour les achats, pouvez-vous me dire s'il vous inquiète ou non. (Texte complet des items en page suivante)

	B		DK		D						GR		E		FIN		F		IRL	
	+	-	+	-	West			East			+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Information	38	60	51	47	46	48	47	46	52	40	85	12	56	44	53	46	47	53	68	32
2. Notes and coins	36	63	20	77	20	74	20	73	22	69	44	53	41	59	32	67	47	52	30	69
3. Value of currency	36	63	28	68	28	66	29	65	31	59	51	44	48	51	41	57	56	43	48	51
4. Mixing currencies	36	62	25	71	22	72	22	71	23	67	48	49	46	52	47	50	56	43	59	37
5. Understanding prices	32	67	29	69	23	71	23	70	26	63	55	42	45	53	55	43	39	61	51	48
6. Setting of prices	49	46	27	69	42	51	42	50	42	47	68	28	58	40	52	45	55	44	68	30
7. Forgeries	37	54	46	50	46	46	48	45	52	38	78	20	73	26	48	48	58	41	58	39
8. Losing on exchange	40	52	42	53	52	42	53	40	55	35	76	20	64	34	41	54	54	45	80	19
9. Bank charges	46	45	53	42	40	51	42	49	46	41	72	22	62	37	50	46	55	41	75	23
	I		L		NL		A		P		S		UK		EURO 11		"Pre-ins"		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Information	69	31	33	65	36	62	47	52	68	26	55	43	68	31	53	45	68	31	56	42
2. Pièces et billets	41	58	28	71	29	70	26	74	52	41	18	80	30	69	35	62	30	69	34	64
3. Valeur de monnaie	42	57	34	65	41	58	34	66	54	40	36	60	51	47	42	56	48	50	43	54
4. Mélange de monnaies	47	52	34	65	33	64	32	67	56	38	25	71	55	42	41	56	49	48	42	54
5. Comprendre les prix	41	58	30	69	26	73	22	78	55	40	30	68	50	48	35	62	47	51	38	59
6. Fixation des prix	50	47	42	54	40	58	51	47	57	38	31	65	67	31	50	46	61	37	52	44
7. Risque de fausse monnaie	67	30	41	55	35	61	25	73	65	30	46	52	65	32	56	40	63	34	58	38
8. Pertes au change	55	42	37	60	34	61	55	43	62	33	41	56	77	22	54	42	71	27	58	39
9. Frais bancaires	49	46	39	58	42	54	56	42	60	34	64	32	76	23	50	44	73	25	55	40

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" (not shown).
La différence entre "+" et "-", et 100, est le pourcentage des "ne sait pas" (pas indiqué).

English

1. Not having enough information about the euro **[Information]**
2. Getting used to the notes and coins of the euro **[Notes and coins]**
3. Getting used to the value of (OUR CURRENCY) in euros and vice - versa **[Value of currency]**
4. Mixing (OUR CURRENCY) with the euro when making payments **[Mixing currencies]**
5. Not understanding the price of goods in euros **[Understanding prices]**
6. How prices will be set in euros by shops, restaurants and the like
(eg. will prices be rounded up or down ?) **[Setting of prices]**
7. Risk of being given fake euro notes and coins **[Forgeries]**
8. Losing money when exchanging (OUR CURRENCY) in euros **[Losing on exchange]**
9. Charges by your bank when your accounts, mortgages, loans, stocks and the like need to be converted into the euro **[Bank charges]**

Français

1. Ne pas avoir suffisamment d'information à propos de l'euro **[Information]**
2. S'habituer aux pièces et billets en euro **[Pièces et billets]**
3. S'habituer à la valeur de (NOTRE MONNAIE) en euro et vice - versa **[Valeur de monnaie]**
4. Mélanger des (NOTRE MONNAIE) avec des euros au moment de payer **[Mélange de monnaies]**
5. Ne pas comprendre le prix des produits en euro **[Comprendre les prix]**
6. La façon dont les magasins, restaurants, etc. vont fixer leurs prix en euro (par exemple, comment les prix seront-ils arrondis ?) **[Fixation des prix]**
7. Le risque de recevoir de faux billets ou de fausses pièces en euro **[Risque de fausse monnaie]**
8. Perdre de l'argent en changeant des (NOTRE MONNAIE) en euros **[Pertes au change]**
9. Les frais bancaires liés à la conversion en euros de vos comptes, de vos prêts, de vos actions, etc. **[Frais bancaires]**

CTS 98.08 (26/8/98 - 22/9/98)

Table/Tableau 2.6a : WAY OF INTRODUCING EURO NOTES & COINS IN 2002 / Façon d'introduire les billets et pièces en euro en 2002 (% by country / par pays)

Q. EN - When euro notes and coins are introduced in 2002, how do you think it should happen ?

1. In one step, that is the (NATIONAL CURRENCY) will be withdrawn from circulation and replaced by the euro on the 1st of January 2002.
2. With a transitional period during which you can still pay in (NATIONAL CURRENCY) but where you can already be paid back un euros and viceversa.

Q. FR - Quand les billets et les pièces en euros seront introduites en 2002, comment pensez-vous que cela devrait se passer ?

1. D'un seul coup, c'est à dire que la (MONNAIE NATIONALE) sera retirée de la circulation et remplacée par l'euro le 1er janvier 2002.
2. Avec une période transitoire pendant laquelle vous pourrez encore payer en (MONNAIE NATIONALE) mais l'on pourra déjà vous rendre la monnaie en euros et vice-versa.

	B	DK	D		GR	E	FIN	F	IRL	
			West	East						
1. In one step	27	24	28	29	32	16	14	20	24	27
2. With a transitional period	68	68	60	58	49	70	80	75	73	70
Don't know	5	7	11	13	19	13	6	5	2	3
TOTAL	100	99	99	100	100	99	100	100	99	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	S	UK	EURO 11	"Pre-ins"	EU15
1. D'un seul coup	11	35	22	25	13	15	22	21	21	21
2. Avec une période transitoire	84	61	75	72	70	77	70	72	70	72
Ne sait pas	6	4	2	3	17	8	8	7	9	7
TOTAL	101	100	99	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

*In the "pre-in" countries, the reference is "national currencies" in a general sense
 Dans les pays "pre-in", la question porte sur les "monnaies nationales" en général*

CTS 98.08 (26/8/98 - 22/9/98)

Table/Tableau 2.6b : WAY OF INTRODUCING EURO NOTES & COINS IN 2002 / Façon d'introduire les billets et pièces en euro en 2002 (% by socio-demographic variables / par variables socio-démographiques)

Q. EN - When euro notes and coins are introduced in 2002, how do you think it should happen ?

1. In one step, that is the (NATIONAL CURRENCY) will be withdrawn from circulation and replaced by the euro on the 1st of January 2002.
2. With a transitional period during which you can still pay in (NATIONAL CURRENCY) but where you can already be paid back un euros and vice-versa.

Q. FR - Quand les billets et les pièces en euros seront introduites en 2002, comment pensez-vous que cela devrait se passer ?

1. D'un seul coup, c'est à dire que la (MONNAIE NATIONALE) sera retirée de la circulation et remplacée par l'euro le 1er janvier 2002.
2. Avec une période transitoire pendant laquelle vous pourrez encore payer en (MONNAIE NATIONALE) mais l'on pourra déjà vous rendre la monnaie en euros et vice-versa.

	Sex(e)		Age			
	M	F	15-24	25-39	40-59	60+
1. In one step	23	19	15	23	24	20
2. With a transitional period	71	72	82	73	71	65
Don't know	6	9	3	4	5	14
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	99
NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	6178	6671	2232	3485	3765	3154
	Respondent's occupation / Profession du répondant					
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House-persons	Unempl. / Inactive
1. D'un seul coup	27	28	23	18	16	20
2. Avec une période transitoire	68	69	73	76	74	71
Ne sait pas	5	3	4	6	10	10
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	101
NOMBRE DE REpondANTS	1044	1570	1551	2212	1314	4668
	Terminal education age / Age de fin d'études				TOTAL	
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	EU15	
1. In one step	19	21	26	16	21	
2. With a transitional period	69	74	70	80	72	
Don't know	12	5	3	4	7	
TOTAL	100	100	99	100	100	
NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	3555	4474	3158	1390	12849	

CTS 98.08 (26/8/98 - 22/9/98)

Table/Tableau 2.7a : LENGTH OF THE TRANSITIONAL PERIOD IN 2002 / Durée de la période transitoire en 2002 (% by country / par pays)

Q. EN - And how long do you think this transitional period should last ? (Asked only of those who desire a transitional period)

Q. FR - Et combien de temps pensez-vous que devrait durer cette période transitoire ? (Demandé seulement à ceux qui désirent une période transitoire)

	B	DK	D		GR	E	FIN	F	IRL	
			West	East						
One and a half months	3	2	4	4	6	5	4	8	4	4
Three months	19	19	20	20	24	17	27	20	20	22
Six months	50	61	56	55	49	48	50	51	50	43
Less than 1,5 or more than 6 months (Spontaneous)	24	15	16	16	17	22	13	17	23	28
Don't know	4	2	4	4	4	8	6	3	4	3
TOTAL	100	99	100	99	100	100	100	99	101	100
	I	L	NL	A	P	S	UK	EURO 11	"Pre-ins"	EU15
Un mois et demi	7	3	6	4	2	3	4	5	4	4
Trois mois	20	21	23	24	14	17	23	21	21	21
Six mois	51	48	48	58	46	60	63	51	60	53
Moins de 1 mois et demi ou plus de 6 mois (Spontané)	16	25	20	13	33	16	9	18	12	17
Ne sait pas	6	3	4	1	5	3	2	5	3	4
TOTAL	100	100	101	100	100	99	101	100	100	99

CTS 98.08 (26/8/98 - 22/9/98)

Table/Tableau 2.7b : LENGTH OF THE TRANSITIONAL PERIOD IN 2002 / Durée de la période transitoire en 2002 (% by socio-demographic variables / par variables socio-démographiques)

Q. EN - And how long do you think this transitional period should last ? (Asked only of those who desire a transitional period)

Q. FR - Et combien de temps pensez-vous que devrait durer cette période transitoire ? (Demandé seulement à ceux qui désirent une période transitoire)

	Sex(e)		Age			
	M	F	15-24	25-39	40-59	60+
One and a half months	4	5	7	4	3	5
Three months	19	23	29	20	19	19
Six months	54	53	49	55	56	52
Less than 1,5 or more than 6 months (Spontaneous)	20	14	13	17	19	17
I don' know	3	5	2	4	3	8
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	101
<i>NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS</i>	<i>4370</i>	<i>4818</i>	<i>1833</i>	<i>2545</i>	<i>2668</i>	<i>2059</i>
	Respondent's occupation / Profession du répondant					
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House-persons	Unempl. / Inactive
Un mois et demi	4	3	3	5	6	5
Trois mois	18	19	18	22	22	23
Six months	56	58	59	52	47	52
Moins de 1 mois et demi ou plus de 6 mois (Spontané)	20	19	17	17	16	15
Ne sait pas	2	1	2	4	9	5
TOTAL	100	100	99	100	100	100
<i>NOMBRE DE REpondants</i>	<i>710</i>	<i>1077</i>	<i>1137</i>	<i>1687</i>	<i>975</i>	<i>3306</i>
	Terminal education age / Age de fin d'études				TOTAL	
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	EU15	
One and a half months	4	4	5	5	4	
Three months	18	22	19	30	21	
Six months	52	54	56	50	53	
Less than 1,5 or more than 6 months (Spontaneous)	19	16	17	13	17	
Don't know	7	3	4	2	4	
TOTAL	100	99	101	100	99	
<i>NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS</i>	<i>2466</i>	<i>3304</i>	<i>2226</i>	<i>1107</i>	<i>9166</i>	

EB49 (7/4/98 - 17/5/98)

Table/Tableau 3.1a : SUPPORT FOR THE SINGLE CURRENCY / Soutien à la monnaie unique
(% by country / par pays) Change from Autumn 1997 (EB48) to Spring 1998 (EB49) / Evolution entre
l'automne 1997 (EB48) et le printemps 1998 (EB49)

Q. EN - What is your opinion on the following statement ? Please tell me whether you are for it or against it. There has to be one single currency, the euro, replacing the (NATIONAL CURRENCY) and all other national currencies of the Member States of the European Union.

Q. FR - Quelle est votre opinion sur la proposition suivante? Veuillez me dire si vous êtes pour ou si vous êtes contre. Il doit y avoir une monnaie unique, l'euro, remplaçant (MONNAIE NATIONALE) et toutes les autres monnaies nationales des Etats membres de l'Union européenne.

1st column : EB 49 - 2nd column : % change from EB 48

1ère colonne : EB49 - 2e colonne : % évolution par rapport à l'EB 48

	B		DK		D						GR		E		F		IRL		I	
					West			East												
For	68	+11	34	+2	52	+11	51	+11	50	+13	67	+8	72	+11	68	+10	68	+1	83	+5
Against	23	-9	57	-5	35	-9	36	-9	39	-10	17	-10	17	-6	25	-11	14	-4	8	-3
Don't know	8	-4	9	+3	13	-2	13	-2	11	-2	15	0	12	-4	7	+1	18	+3	9	-2
TOTAL	99		100		100		100		100		99		101		100		100		100	
	L		NL		A		P		FIN		S		UK		EU15		EURO 11		"Pre-ins"	
Pour	79	+17	73	+16	56	+12	52	+7	53	+20	39	+5	34	+5	60	+9	66	-	39	-
Contre	18	-10	23	-14	27	-16	22	-7	38	-24	50	-6	49	-10	28	-9	23	-	46	-
Ne sait pas	3	-8	5	0	17	+4	26	0	9	+4	11	+1	17	+5	12	0	11	-	15	-
TOTAL	100		101		100		100		100		100		100		100		100		100	

For the "EURO11" and "pre-ins" averages, no historical comparisons are made.
Il n'y a pas de comparaison historique pour les moyennes des "Euro 11" et des "pré-ins".

EB49 (7/4/98 - 17/5/98)

Table/Tableau 3.1b : SUPPORT FOR THE SINGLE CURRENCY / Soutien à la monnaie unique
(% by socio-demographic variables / par variables socio-démographiques)

Q. EN - What is your opinion on the following statement ? Please tell me whether you are for it or against it. There has to be one single currency, the euro, replacing the (NATIONAL CURRENCY) and all other national currencies of the Member States of the European Union.

Q. FR - Quelle est votre opinion sur la proposition suivante? Veuillez me dire si vous êtes pour ou si vous êtes contre. Il doit y avoir une monnaie unique, l'euro, remplaçant (MONNAIE NATIONALE) et toutes les autres monnaies nationales des Etats membres de l'Union européenne.

	TOTAL	SEX(E)		AGE			
	EU15	M	F	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
For	60	65	56	61	62	62	56
Against	28	27	30	26	27	28	31
Don't know	12	9	15	13	11	10	13
TOTAL	100	101	101	100	100	100	100
n =	15900	7681	8219	2747	4494	3681	4979
	MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY / ACTIVITÉ ÉCONOMIQUE PRINCIPALE						
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
Pour	69	68	65	54	59	55	56
Contre	22	25	26	34	26	34	30
Ne sait pas	9	8	10	12	15	11	14
TOTAL	100	101	101	100	100	100	100
n =	1448	1609	1783	3691	1756	1206	2963
	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE AGE DE FIN D'ÉTUDES						
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying			
For	52	59	70	66			
Against	32	30	22	22			
Don't know	16	11	8	12			
TOTAL	100	100	100	100			
n =	4854	6275	3356	1415			

CTS 98.11 (18/11/98 - 15/12/98)

Table/Tableau 3.2a : SUPPORT FOR THE SINGLE CURRENCY / Soutien à la monnaie unique
 (% by country / par pays) Change from Spring 1998 (CTS 98.4) to Autumn 1998 (CTS 98.11) /
 Evolution entre le printemps 1998 (CTS 98.4) et l'automne 1998 (CTS 98.11)

Q. EN - Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree with the following statement? There has to be one single currency, the euro, replacing the (NATIONAL CURRENCY) and all other national currencies in the European Union.

Q. FR - Etes-vous plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord avec la proposition suivante? Il doit y avoir une monnaie unique, l'euro, remplaçant (MONNAIE NATIONALE) et toutes les autres monnaies de l'Union européenne.

1st column : CTS 98.11 - 2nd column : % change from CTS 98.4
 1ère colonne : CTS 98.11 - 2èe colonne : % évolution par rapport au CTS 98.4

	B		DK		D						GR		E		FIN		F		IRL	
					West			East												
Tend to agree	81	+5	44	+1	55	+6	54	+6	50	+7	77	+6	81	+4	68	+12	81	+9	81	+6
Tend to disagree	16	+3	53	+1	33	-12	35	-11	39	-13	18	-2	16	-5	28	-8	17	-7	18	-4
Don't know	3	-7	2	-3	12	+6	12	+6	11	+5	6	-3	2	0	4	-3	2	-2	2	-1
TOTAL	100		99		100		101		100		101		99		100		100		101	
	I		L		NL		A		P		S		UK		EU15		EURO11		"Pre-ins"	
Plutôt d'accord	82	+5	73	-3	67	+3	75	+13	61	+2	44	-2	40	-2	66	+5	72	-	46	-
Plutôt pas d'accord	14	-2	21	+2	28	-2	24	-12	22	-6	52	+2	57	+5	29	-4	22	-	51	-
Ne sait pas	4	-3	6	+1	5	-1	1	-1	17	+4	4	0	2	-4	5	0	6	-	3	-
TOTAL	100		100		100		100		100		100		99		100		100		100	

For the "EURO11" and "pre-ins" averages, no historical comparisons are made.
 Il n'y a pas de comparaison historique pour les moyennes des "Euro 11" et des "pré-ins".

CTS 98.11 (18/11/98 - 15/12/98)

Table/Tableau 3.2b : SUPPORT FOR THE SINGLE CURRENCY / Soutien à la monnaie unique
(% by socio-demographic variables / par variables socio-démographiques)

Q. EN - Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree with the following statement? There has to be one single currency, the euro, replacing the (NATIONAL CURRENCY) and all other national currencies in the European Union.

Q. FR - Etes-vous plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord avec la proposition suivante? Il doit y avoir une monnaie unique, l'euro, remplaçant (MONNAIE NATIONALE) et toutes les autres monnaies de l'Union européenne.

	Sex(e)		Age			
	M	F	15-24	25-39	40-59	60+
Tend to agree	72	61	68	68	71	58
Tend to disagree	25	32	30	30	26	30
Don't know	3	7	2	2	3	12
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100
NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	6202	6642	2221	3508	3797	3148
	Respondent's occupation / Profession du répondant					
	Self-employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	Housepersons	Unempl. / Inactive
Plutôt d'accord	73	73	71	65	63	64
Plutôt pas d'accord	24	26	28	33	31	28
Ne sait pas	3	1	2	3	6	8
TOTAL	100	100	101	101	100	100
NOMBRE DE REpondANTS	1005	1422	1588	2322	1197	4892
	Terminal education age / Age de fin d'études				TOTAL	
	15<	16-19	20+	Still studying	EU15	
Tend to agree	62	66	74	72	66	
Tend to disagree	31	32	24	26	29	
Don't know	8	2	2	2	5	
TOTAL	101	100	100	100	100	
NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS	3436	4497	3013	1532	12844	

CTS 98.06 (3/6/98 - 30/6/98)Table/Tableau 3.3 : FEELINGS ABOUT THE EURO / Sentiments sur l'euro
(% by country / par pays)

Q. EN - When you think about the euro, do you feel ...?

Q. FR - Lorsque vous pensez à l'euro, vous sentez-vous ...?

	B		DK		D						GR		E		FIN		F		IRL	
					West			East												
+: Yes -: No	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Enthusiastic	41	51	11	86	11	85	10	86	5	93	30	66	32	64	23	75	32	65	47	49
Afraid	26	70	18	81	31	67	32	66	35	64	35	62	17	81	19	80	23	76	26	73
Interested	76	20	63	36	72	26	70	28	62	35	74	24	65	32	65	33	73	26	78	21
Indifferent	18	79	18	81	15	83	15	83	14	85	21	77	30	68	25	71	20	80	31	67
Informed	55	42	30	67	50	47	50	47	52	47	27	72	44	55	59	39	62	38	37	61
Powerless	37	59	40	57	66	32	67	30	75	22	41	55	26	71	47	50	45	54	63	34
Ready	59	36	38	57	63	33	60	35	52	42	37	57	46	49	59	38	57	42	50	47
Sad	15	82	20	76	27	71	28	69	34	62	25	72	15	84	29	68	15	85	30	68
European	61	34	54	42	67	28	67	28	64	27	55	43	75	23	63	34	74	24	56	41
+: Oui -: Non	I		L		NL		A		P		S		UK		EURO 11		"Pre-ins"		EU15	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Enthousiaste	34	58	39	51	24	72	16	82	50	41	17	81	22	75	26	69	22	75	25	70
Effrayé	21	78	18	80	11	87	43	56	19	74	23	75	24	74	24	74	25	73	24	74
Intéressé	71	25	82	13	68	30	76	22	75	17	60	39	64	34	71	27	65	33	69	28
Indifférent	26	71	19	78	25	73	16	83	9	84	28	70	35	61	21	77	31	65	23	74
Informé	40	56	70	27	49	50	56	42	37	56	22	77	28	71	49	48	27	71	44	53
Impuissant/ Désarmé	36	59	35	59	33	65	58	41	24	69	69	29	73	25	46	51	66	31	50	47
Prêt	54	38	74	22	52	42	67	29	52	38	31	65	31	63	56	39	33	62	51	44
Triste	14	84	15	81	9	89	19	81	13	79	32	66	38	60	19	79	34	63	22	76
Européen	68	27	76	20	47	49	69	29	73	19	50	46	38	60	68	28	42	55	63	34

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" (not shown).
La différence entre "+" et "-", et 100, est le pourcentage des "ne sait pas" (pas indiqué).

CTS 98.07 (1/7/98 - 28/7/98)

Table/Tableau 3.4 : CONSEQUENCES OF THE EURO / Conséquences de l'euro (% by country / par pays)

Q. EN - Do you believe that the single currency, that is the euro, will or will not ...? (Full text of items on next page)

Q. FR - Croyez-vous que la monnaie unique, l'euro, va oui ou non ... ? (Texte complet des items en page suivante)

	+ : Will		DK		D						GR		E		FIN		F		IRL	
	- : Will not				West						East									
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Economic growth	45	31	29	46	25	64	23	65	16	72	58	19	35	36	38	41	34	44	48	29
2. More jobs	30	51	24	61	20	70	18	72	12	79	41	40	31	48	36	49	29	60	47	35
3. Easier to shop	87	7	84	11	75	16	75	17	71	20	78	13	80	13	88	8	79	16	90	7
4. Easier to travel	94	2	84	12	81	11	81	11	80	12	93	4	80	14	92	3	86	11	95	4
5. Business cheaper	65	15	47	31	42	29	43	29	43	29	54	16	56	19	53	22	60	24	71	12
6. Reduce inflation	26	38	23	42	22	55	22	55	22	53	46	23	32	32	33	30	28	48	37	33
7. Less inequality	5	86	7	85	9	85	8	85	7	87	17	73	7	86	8	83	11	84	12	79
8. Advantageous	54	21	51	29	35	46	33	48	23	55	58	22	53	27	60	23	46	37	73	18
9. Less economic control	30	47	33	53	28	52	29	51	34	48	39	42	30	48	43	44	46	42	57	34
10. Loss of identity	28	56	43	50	41	45	42	44	45	40	44	45	33	56	46	47	44	49	43	53
	+ : Oui		L		NL		A		P		S		UK		EURO 11		"Pre-ins"		EU15	
	- : Non																			
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
1. Croissance économique	43	41	35	33	36	39	33	54	49	20	30	57	30	42	34	47	33	41	34	45
2. Plus d'emplois	33	53	21	56	31	51	20	70	30	40	26	66	29	53	27	58	30	53	28	57
3. Faciliter les achats	76	12	83	9	85	11	87	10	72	9	83	13	79	15	78	14	79	14	78	14
4. Faciliter les voyages	90	6	90	5	90	6	94	4	78	5	89	8	86	9	85	9	87	8	85	9
5. Commerce moins coûteux	57	21	43	28	44	34	55	26	41	32	50	33	58	20	52	25	56	22	53	24
6. Réduire l'inflation	37	39	26	35	27	39	33	49	30	36	30	48	26	45	29	44	29	43	29	44
7. Moins d'inégalités	12	79	11	80	9	80	10	86	9	75	10	85	13	75	10	83	13	76	10	82
8. Plus d'avantages	53	27	56	17	50	31	43	41	53	24	46	40	45	37	46	35	47	35	46	35
9. Moins de contrôle économique	32	50	24	57	32	52	30	58	23	52	57	33	64	24	34	48	58	29	39	44
10. Perte d'identité	21	67	32	60	40	51	34	60	25	55	54	41	64	30	35	53	59	34	41	49

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" (not shown).

La différence entre "+" et "-", et 100, est le pourcentage des "ne sait pas" (pas indiqué).

English

1. Create faster economic growth [**Economic growth**]
2. Create more jobs [**More jobs**]
3. Make it easier to shop around Europe as all prices will be comparable [**Easier to shop**]
4. Make life easier for people who travel across borders [**Easier to travel**]
5. Cut down the cost of doing business between Monetary Union member states [**Business cheaper**]
6. Result in lower inflation [**Reduce inflation**]
7. Reduce the differences between the rich and the poor [**Less inequality**]
8. Have more advantages than disadvantages [**Advantageous**]
9. Cause (OUR COUNTRY) to lose control over its economic policy [**Less economic control**]
10. Cause (OUR COUNTRY) to lose too much of its identity [**Loss of identity**]

Français

1. Créer une croissance économique plus rapide [**Croissance économique**]
2. Créer plus d'emplois [**plus d'emplois**]
3. Faciliter les achats à travers l'Europe vu que tous les prix seront comparables [**Faciliter les achats**]
4. Faciliter la vie des gens qui voyagent à l'étranger [**Les voyages**]
5. Rendre moins coûteux les échanges commerciaux entre les pays membres de l'Union monétaire [**Commerce moins coûteux**]
6. Entraîner une baisse d'inflation [**Réduire l'inflation**]
7. Réduire la différence entre les riches et les pauvres [**Moins d'inégalités**]
8. Avoir plus d'avantages que de désavantages [**Plus d'avantages**]
9. Faire perdre à (NOTRE PAYS) le contrôle de sa politique économique [**Moins de contrôle économique**]
10. Faire perdre à (NOTRE PAYS) une trop grande part de son identité [**Perte d'identité**]

CTS 98.09 (23/9/98 - 20/10/98)

Table/Tableau 3.5 : BENEFIT FROM THE EURO / Bénéfice tiré de l'euro
(% by country / par pays - only in "EURO11" countries / seulement dans les pays "EURO11")

Q. EN - Taking everything into consideration, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY) will on balance benefit or not from introducing the single currency, the euro, in 1999?

Q. FR - Tout bien considéré, estimez-vous que (NOTRE PAYS) va bénéficier ou ne va pas bénéficier de l'introduction de la monnaie unique, l'euro, en 1999?

	B	D		E	FIN	F	
		West	East				
Will benefit	65	40	37	25	57	47	64
Will not benefit	15	37	39	48	13	27	15
Don't know	20	23	24	28	29	26	20
TOTAL	100	100	100	101	99	100	99
	IRL	I	L	NL	A	P	EURO 11
Va bénéficier	66	67	56	46	48	51	54
Ne va pas bénéficier	18	15	19	28	36	9	23
Ne sait pas	16	18	24	27	16	40	23
TOTAL	100	100	99	101	100	100	100

CTS 98.09 (23/9/98 - 20/10/98)

Table/Tableau 3.6 : IMPACT OF NOT INTRODUCING THE EURO ON ECONOMY / L'impact sur l'économie du fait de ne pas introduire l'euro (% by country / par pays - only in "pre-in" countries / seulement dans les pays "pre-in")

Q. EN - (OUR COUNTRY) will not introduce the euro on January 1st 1999.
Do you think this will ...?

Q. FR - (NOTRE PAYS) n'introduira pas l'euro le 1er janvier 1999,
Pensez-vous que cela va ...?

	DK	GR	S	UK	"Pre-ins"
Hurt (NATIONAL) economy / Faire du mal à l'économie (NATIONALE)	35	39	29	32	33
Help (NATIONAL) economy / Aider l'économie (NATIONALE)	9	21	8	17	16
Have no effect on (NATIONAL) economy / N'avoir aucun effet sur l'économie (NATIONALE)	38	13	42	29	29
Don't know / Ne sait pas	18	28	21	21	22
TOTAL	100	101	100	99	100

EB 49 (7/4/98 - 17/5/98)

Table/Tableau 3.8 : EURO IN PLACE BEFORE ENLARGEMENT / La mise en place de l'euro avant l'élargissement (% by country / par pays)

Q. EN - Thinking about the enlargement of the European Union to include new European countries, do you tend to agree or tend to disagree with the following statement?

The single European currency, the euro, has to be in place before new countries join the European Union

Q. FR - En pensant à l'élargissement de l'Union européenne à des nouveaux pays d'Europe, êtes-vous plutôt d'accord ou plutôt pas d'accord avec la proposition suivante?

La monnaie unique européenne, l'euro, doit être mis en place avant l'élargissement de l'Union à des nouveaux pays?

	B	DK	D		GR	E	F	IRL	I	
			West	East						
Tend to agree	56	31	41	41	40	59	42	69	47	44
Tend to disagree	18	54	30	30	28	14	20	15	20	22
Don't know	26	15	28	29	32	26	38	16	34	34
TOTAL	100	100	99	100	100	99	100	100	101	100
	L	NL	A	P	FIN	S	UK	EURO 11	"Pre-ins"	EU15
Plutôt d'accord	69	60	49	43	34	27	36	49	38	47
Plutôt pas d'accord	19	31	26	12	44	47	35	23	35	26
Ne sait pas	12	10	25	45	23	26	29	28	27	28
TOTAL	100	101	100	100	101	100	100	100	100	101