



## **Flash Eurobarometer 405**

# **THE EURO AREA**

## **REPORT**

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This survey has been requested by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs and co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication.

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

### **Flash Eurobarometer 405 - TNS Political & Social**

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## **Flash Eurobarometer 405**

### **The euro area**

Conducted by TNS Political & Social at the request of  
the European Commission, Directorate-General for Economic  
and Financial Affairs (DG ECFIN)

Survey co-ordinated by the European Commission,  
Directorate-General for Communication  
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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>1. SUPPORT FOR THE EURO .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>1.1. The impact of the euro on the country .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>1.2. The impact of the euro on the European Union.....</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>1.3. The euro and European identity .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>2. EURO COINS AND BANKNOTES.....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>2.1. Recognising and handling euro coins .....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>2.2. Difficulties with euro coins.....</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>2.3. Satisfaction with the current selection of euro coins .....</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>2.4. Attitudes towards the abolishment of 1 and 2 euro cent coins .....</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>2.5. Recognising and handling euro banknotes .....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>3. THE EURO AS A MENTAL BENCHMARK FOR PRICE CALCULATIONS .....</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>3.1. Exceptional purchases.....</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>3.2. Common purchases .....</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>3.3. The usefulness of dual price displays in Latvia .....</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>4. THE EURO'S IMPACT ON TRAVEL .....</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>4.1. Travelling abroad .....</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>4.2. International usefulness of the euro .....</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>5. MACROECONOMIC ASSESSMENTS.....</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>5.1. The economic coordination in the euro area.....</b>	<b>47</b>
<b>5.2. Last year's inflation rate .....</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>5.3. Expectation for this year's inflation rate .....</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>5.4. Price increases in Latvia in the changeover period.....</b>	<b>56</b>

**6. ECONOMIC REFORM..... 57**

**6.1. Underlying attitudes towards economic reform..... 57**

**6.2. Evaluation of sectorial reforms ..... 68**

**6.3. Evaluation of importance of reforms ..... 73**

**7. PERSONAL ECONOMIC OUTLOOK..... 81**

**ANNEXES**

- Technical specifications**
- Questionnaire**
- Tables**

## INTRODUCTION

The euro is the official currency of 18 Member States of the EU: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain. These countries are collectively known as the euro area.

Latvia was the latest country to join the euro area, having adopted the currency in January 2014. Lithuania will be the next to join, on 1 January 2015.

Euro coins and banknotes were launched in 2002, since when the European Commission has repeatedly measured changes in public perception of the euro in the euro area countries. This report presents results from the latest wave of one such survey. The original survey, in March 2000 (Flash EB 76), dealt with respondents' expectations about the euro.

Subsequent waves of this survey have been adapted to include additional measurements, reflecting the expansion of the euro area into new countries. This year's edition includes questions specific to Latvia, to reflect the country's recent adoption of the euro.

The topics of the survey are very similar to those addressed in previous editions of the report, and include:

- Perceptions of, and support for, the euro
- Practicalities of the euro: handling coins and banknotes
- The use of the euro as a mental benchmark for making calculations when making purchases
- The euro's impact on travel
- Macroeconomic assessments
- Economic policy and reforms in the euro area
- Perceptions of current and future household income

This survey was carried out by TNS Political & Social network in the 18 Member States of the euro area between the 6<sup>th</sup> and the 8<sup>th</sup> of October 2014. Some 16,566 respondents from different social and demographic groups were interviewed via telephone (landline and mobile phone) in their mother tongue on behalf of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs (DG ECFIN). The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" Unit)<sup>1</sup>. A technical note on the manner in which interviews were conducted by the Institutes within the TNS Political & Social network is appended as an annex to this report. Also included are the interview methods and confidence intervals<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm)

<sup>2</sup> The results tables are included in the annex. It should be noted that the total of the percentages in the tables of this report may exceed 100% when the respondent has the possibility of giving several answers to the question.

Note: In this report, countries are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

ABBREVIATIONS			
BE	Belgium	LV	Latvia
DE	Germany	LU	Luxembourg
EE	Estonia	MT	Malta
EL	Greece	NL	The Netherlands
ES	Spain	AT	Austria
FR	France	PT	Portugal
IE	Ireland	SI	Slovenia
IT	Italy	SK	Slovakia
CY	Republic of Cyprus*	FI	Finland
EUROZ	Euro Area		

\* \* \* \* \*

*We wish to thank the people throughout the euro area countries who have given their time to take part in this survey. Without their active participation, this study would not have been possible.*

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### ***Support for the euro***

- More than half of the respondents living in the euro area think that the euro is a good thing for their country (57%).
- Over two-thirds also think the euro is a good thing for the EU (69%).
- However, only about a quarter of euro area respondents think that having the euro makes them feel more European than they did before (24%).

### ***Euro coins and banknotes***

- Around four-fifths of respondents think that euro coins are easy to distinguish and handle (79%).
- Most respondents who have difficulty with euro coins identify the 1-cent and 2-cent coins as the most problematic (61% and 68% respectively).
- Nearly two-thirds of respondents think that there is already the right number of euro coins (63%).
- But at the same time, six out of ten favour abolishing the 1-cent and 2-cent euro coins and applying mandatory rounding of the final sum of purchases in shops (60%).
- Almost all respondents say that euro banknotes are easy to distinguish and handle (94%).

### ***The euro as a mental benchmark for price calculations***

- Over a third of respondents in the euro area still convert the cost of exceptional purchases to their old national currency, though fewer do this now than did so in 2013 (36%, -5).
- Only a fifth of respondents still convert from euros when making common purchases (21%).
- Less than three out of ten respondents in Latvia think that it would be useful for shopkeepers to continue with dual price displays (28%).

### ***The euro's impact on travel***

- Half of euro area respondents say they travel outside their own country at least once a year (50%).
- But the likelihood that respondents travelled abroad varies substantially from country to country, ranging from 88% in Luxembourg to 28% in Greece.
- Around three quarters of respondents think that the euro has made it easier to compare prices abroad (74%).
- Half think that the euro has made travelling easier and less costly (50%).
- But only three out of ten respondents believe the euro has reduced banking charges when travelling in different EU countries (30%).



**Macroeconomic assessments**

- Around seven out of ten think that there should be more coordination among euro area states on matters of economic policy (69%).
- On average, 26% of respondents across the euro area are able to correctly estimate the range of percentages that encompasses their country's inflation rate.
- Respondents are divided as to whether the inflation rate will stay the same (37%) or increase (36%).
- Roughly three quarters of respondents in Latvia think that the introduction of the euro has caused prices to increase (73%).

**Economic reform**

- Most respondents agree that there is a need for significant reforms to improve the performance of the economy (79%); that governments need to save more to prepare public finances for the ageing of populations (75%); and that economic reforms would be more effective if they were implemented in a coordinated way at EU level (70%).
- However, only a minority agree that successful reforms in other euro area countries have facilitated reforms in their own countries (41%), and even fewer think that the retirement age should be increased to ensure the sustainability of the system (27%).
- A relatively small proportion of respondents are able to say where reforms have had the most positive impact.
- But over a fifth of respondents think that reforms in the labour market (25%), in other specific areas (21%) and education systems (19%) have had a negative effect on the economy in their country.
- Respondents strongly back reforms in the seven sectors of the economy that were given in the question, with reform of the labour market (91%), education systems (90%), and the health system (90%) receiving the most support.

**Personal economic outlook**

- Nearly half of respondents think that their household income has stayed the same since last year (46%), while around a third say it has decreased (35%).
- But in Greece (74%), Cyprus (71%), Portugal (55%) and Spain (50%) at least half of respondents say that their incomes have fallen.
- Opinion regarding expectations for the coming year is slightly more positive. Almost six in ten (57%) expect their household income to stay the same, whilst only a fifth expect it to decrease (22%).

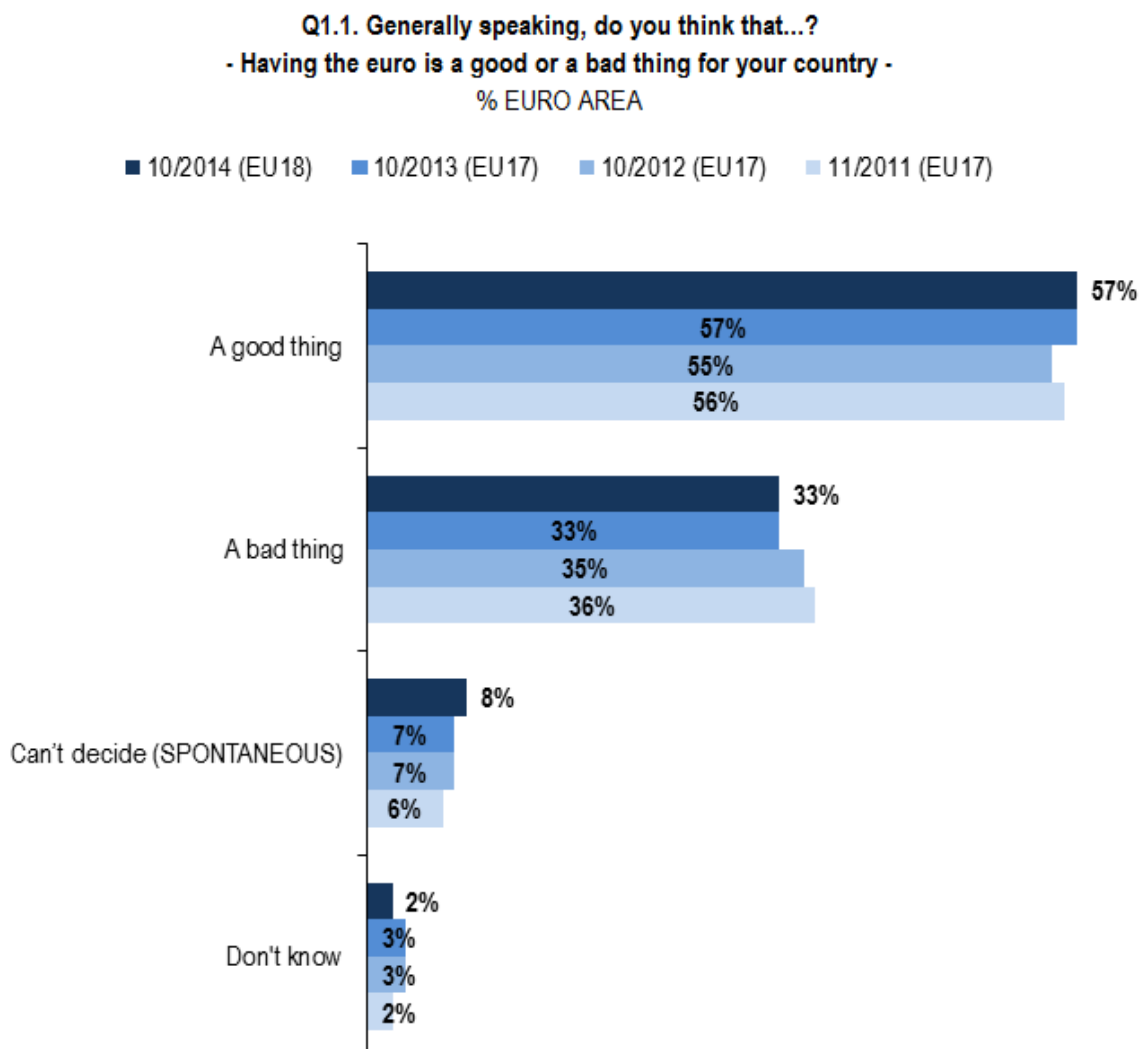
## 1. SUPPORT FOR THE EURO

The first chapter of the report considers the extent to which people living in the euro area feel that the euro is a good thing for their country, and for the EU in general. It also considers the impact of the euro on their sense of European identity.

### 1.1. The impact of the euro on the country

#### **- A majority of euro area respondents think that the euro is a good thing for their country -**

More than half of respondents living in the euro area continue to think (57%, no change compared to 2013) that the euro is a good thing for their country, whereas one third of respondents (33%, no change) think that it is a bad thing. Nearly a tenth (8%, +1) spontaneously say that they can't decide.



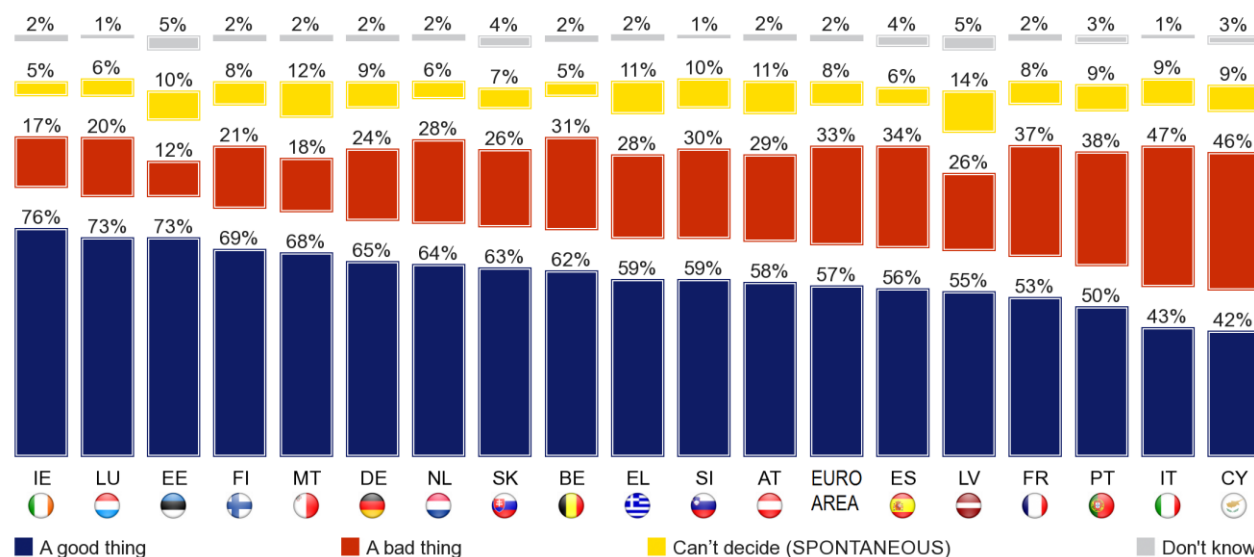
With the exception of Cyprus (42%) and Italy (43%), at least half of respondents in all the euro area Member States think that having the euro is good for their country. Respondents in Ireland (76%), Luxembourg (73%) and Estonia (73%) are the most likely to think that the euro is a good thing.

In Italy (47% bad vs. 43% good) and Cyprus (46% vs. 42%) a relative majority of respondents feel that having the euro is bad for their country. In seven countries at least three out of ten respondents say that they euro is a bad thing.

Respondents in Latvia (14%) are the most likely to say that they can’t decide if the euro is a good thing or a bad thing.

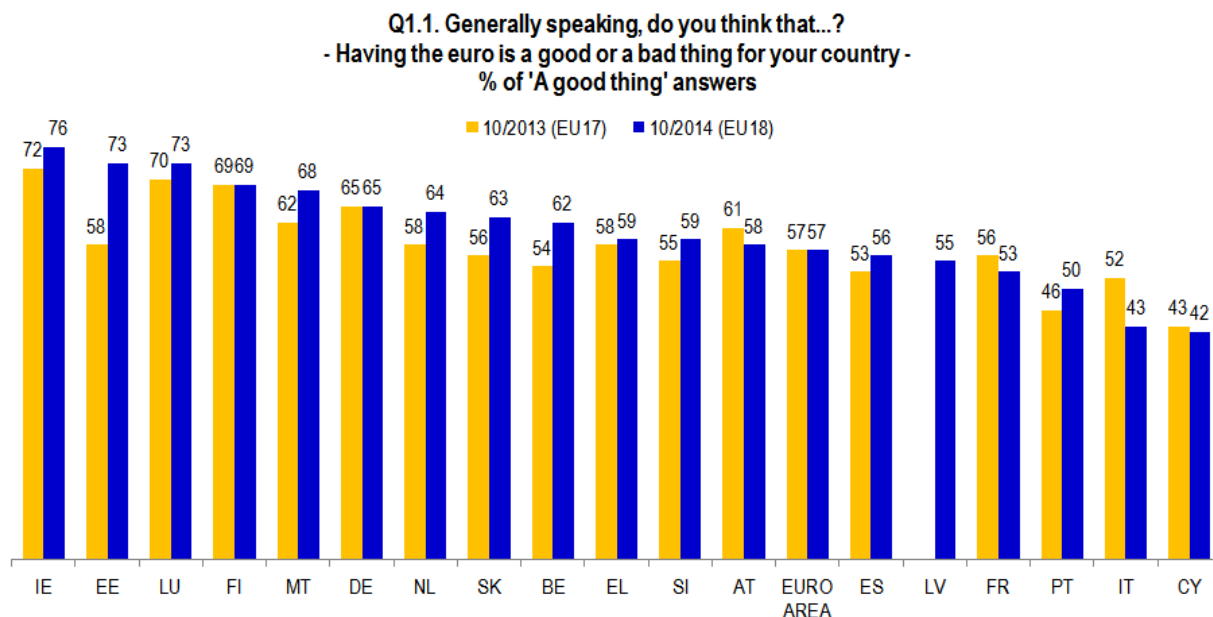
Q1.1. Generally speaking, do you think that...?

Having the euro is a good or a bad thing for your country



Estonia stands out from the rest of the countries where respondents are now 15 percentage points more likely to think that the euro is a good thing for their country. Belgium and Slovakia follow, albeit by quite a distance, with increases of 8pp and 7pp respectively.

At the other end of the scale, Italy is by the far the country where attitudes towards the euro have deteriorated the most, where there is a 9pp increase in the proportion of respondents who think having the euro is the bad thing for their country. Cyprus is the only other country where respondents are more likely to have this opinion than in 2013 (+1pp).



**The socio-demographic data** show that men are more likely than women to think that the euro is a good thing for their country (62% vs. 51%).

Young respondents are the most likely to say that the euro is a good thing for their country: 64% of 15-24 year-olds say this, compared with 54-56% of older respondents.

The longer a respondent stayed in education, the more likely they are to say the euro is a good thing for their country: 67% of those who left education aged 20 or above take this view, as opposed to 36% of those who left education at 15 or under.


Employees (63%) are the most likely, and manual workers (36%) the least likely, to think that the euro is a good thing for their country.


Three quarters of respondents (74%) who think that having the euro is a good thing for the EU also think it is a good thing for their country. Respondents who think that the euro makes travelling easier (70%) or that it makes it easier to compare prices (64%) are also more likely say it that the euro is a good thing for their country.


## Q1.1 Generally speaking, do you think that...?


## Having the euro is a good or a bad thing for your country

	A good thing	A bad thing	Can't decide (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EURO AREA	57%	33%	8%	2%

 Sex				
Male	62%	29%	7%	2%
Female	51%	37%	9%	3%

 Age				
15-24	64%	27%	7%	2%
25-39	55%	36%	7%	2%
40-54	54%	36%	8%	2%
55 +	56%	32%	10%	2%

 Education (End of)				
15-	36%	51%	10%	3%
16-19	48%	40%	9%	3%
20+	67%	24%	7%	2%
Still studying	71%	21%	6%	2%

 Respondent occupation scale				
Self-employed	58%	29%	10%	3%
Employee	63%	29%	7%	1%
Manual workers	36%	52%	9%	3%
Not working	54%	35%	9%	2%

Having the euro for the EU				
A good thing	74%	17%	7%	2%
A bad thing	14%	81%	4%	1%

Travelling is easier/less costly				
Yes	70%	21%	7%	2%
No	40%	50%	8%	2%

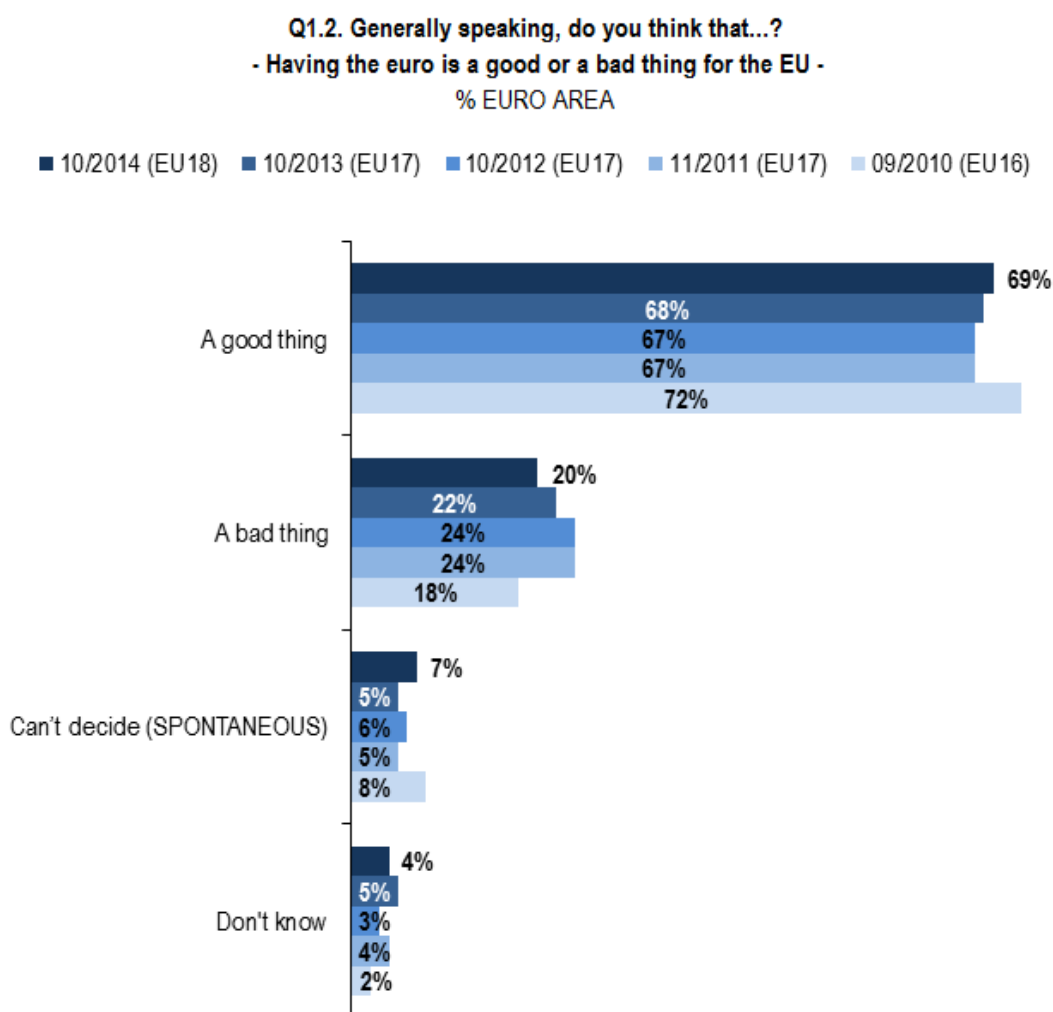
It's easier to compare prices				
Yes	64%	27%	7%	2%
No	32%	55%	10%	3%

## 1.2. The impact of the euro on the European Union

### - Nearly seven out of ten respondents think that the euro is a good thing for the EU -

A substantial majority of respondents living in the euro area (69%, +1 compared with 2013) think that the euro is a good thing for the EU. A fifth (20%, -2) thinks the euro is a bad thing for the EU, while 7% (+2) don't know.

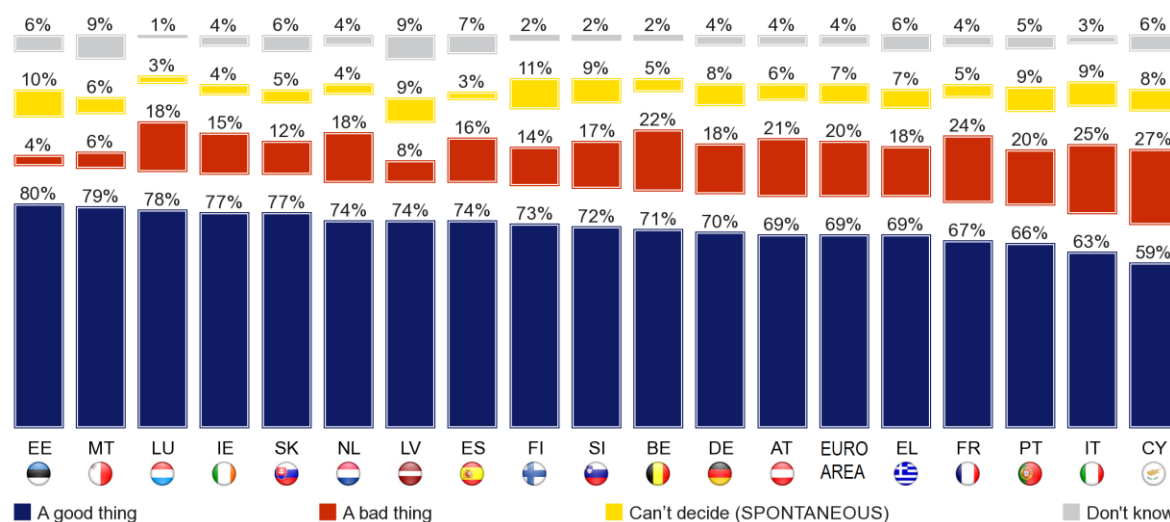
This is the second year in a row in which there has been a slight increase in the proportion of respondents who think that the euro is a good thing for the EU. However, a smaller proportion take this view than in 2010 when 72% of respondents thought that the euro is a good thing for the EU.



A majority of respondents in every country say that the euro is a good thing for the EU. Respondents in Estonia (80%), Malta (79%) and Luxembourg (78%) are the most likely to think the euro is a good thing for the EU, while those in Cyprus (59%) and Italy (63%) are the least likely to do so. At least a fifth of respondents in seven Member States think the euro is a bad thing for the EU, with those in Cyprus (27%) the most likely to say this.

Q1.2. Generally speaking, do you think that...?

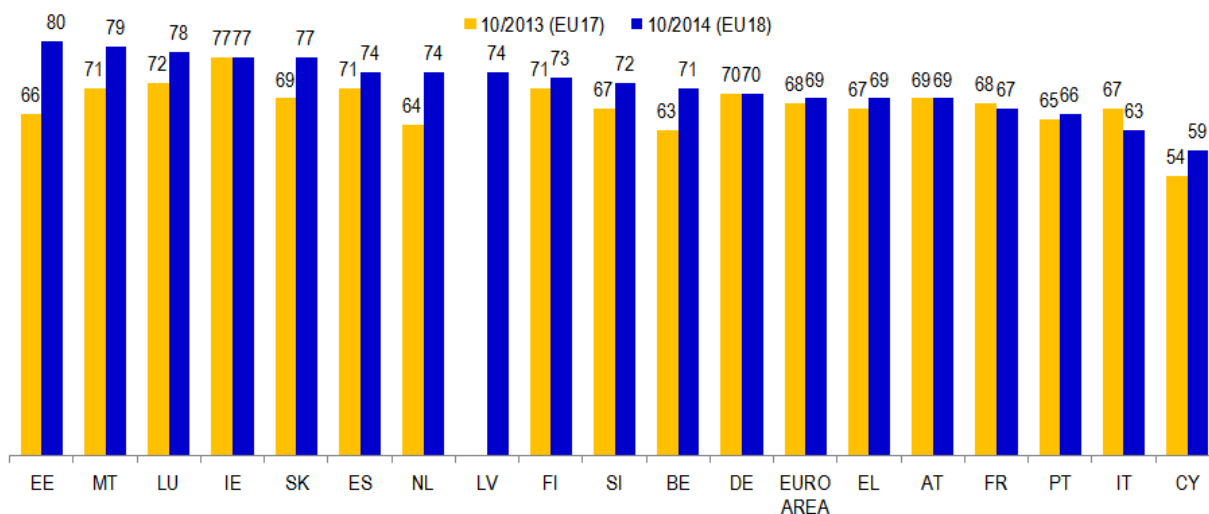
Having the euro is a good or a bad thing for the EU



Similar to the opinion on whether the euro is a good thing for the country, respondents in Estonia are also much more likely to think that it is a good thing for the EU (+14pp). Respondents in the Netherlands (+10pp), Belgium, Malta and Slovakia (all +8pp) are also considerably more likely to take this view.

Only three countries exhibit increases in the proportions of respondents who think that having the euro is a bad thing for the EU: Italy (+3pp), Austria and Greece (both +1pp).

Q1.2. Generally speaking, do you think that...?  
- Having the euro is a good or a bad thing for the EU -  
% of 'A good thing' answers



Similar to the opinion on whether the euro is a good thing for the country, the **socio-demographic analysis** again shows that men are more likely than women (72% vs. 66%) to think that the euro is good thing for the EU.

Respondents aged 15-24 are also the most likely to say the euro is a good thing for the EU (75%), while those aged 40 and above (67-68%) are the least likely to feel this way.





The longer a respondent spent in education, the more likely they are to say that the euro is a good thing for the EU: 77% of those who left education aged 20 or over say the euro is a good thing, compared with 51% of those who left aged 15 or below.

Employees (74%) and self-employed respondents (70%) are most likely to think that the euro is a good thing for the EU, while manual workers (57%) are the least likely to do so.

Over nine out of ten respondents (91%) who think that having the euro is a good thing for their country also say that it is also a good thing for the EU whilst only half (49%) of respondents who say that having the euro is a bad thing for their country think the same about its consequences for the EU.

#### Q1.2 Generally speaking, do you think that...?

##### Having the euro is a good or a bad thing for the EU

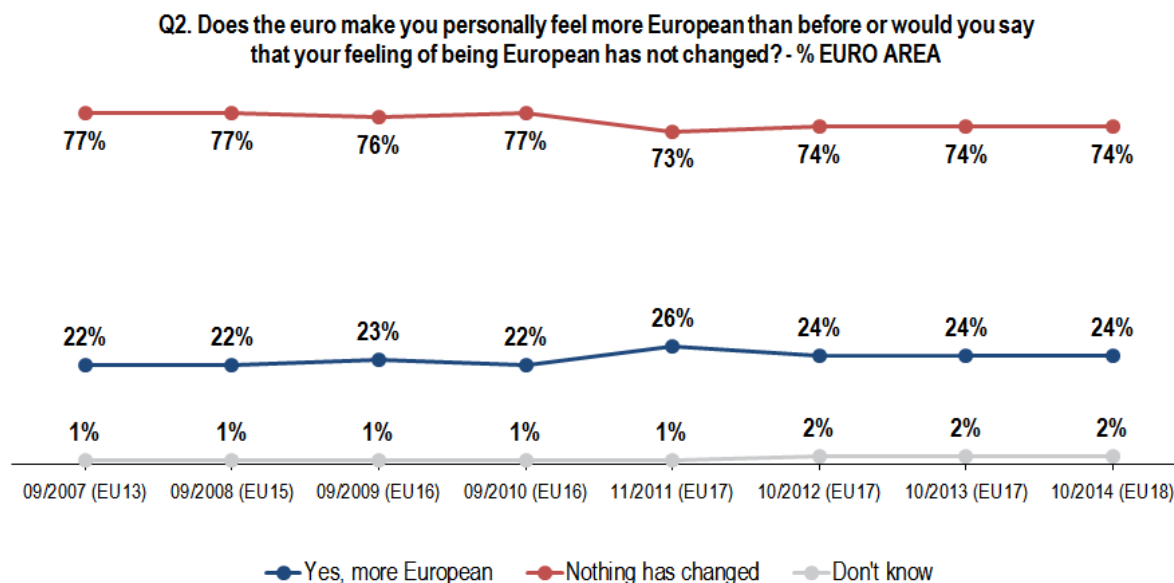
	A good thing	A bad thing	Can't decide (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EURO AREA	69%	20%	7%	4%
 <b>Sex</b>				
Male	72%	19%	6%	3%
Female	66%	21%	7%	6%
 <b>Age</b>				
15-24	75%	17%	5%	3%
25-39	70%	22%	4%	4%
40-54	67%	23%	6%	4%
55 +	68%	17%	9%	6%
 <b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	51%	29%	11%	9%
16-19	64%	24%	7%	5%
20+	77%	15%	5%	3%
Still studying	79%	14%	4%	3%
 <b>Respondent occupation scale</b>				
Self-employed	70%	20%	6%	4%
Employee	74%	18%	5%	3%
Manual workers	57%	31%	7%	5%
Not working	67%	20%	7%	6%
<b>Having the euro for the country</b>				
A good thing	91%	5%	3%	1%
A bad thing	36%	49%	8%	7%



### 1.3. The euro and European identity

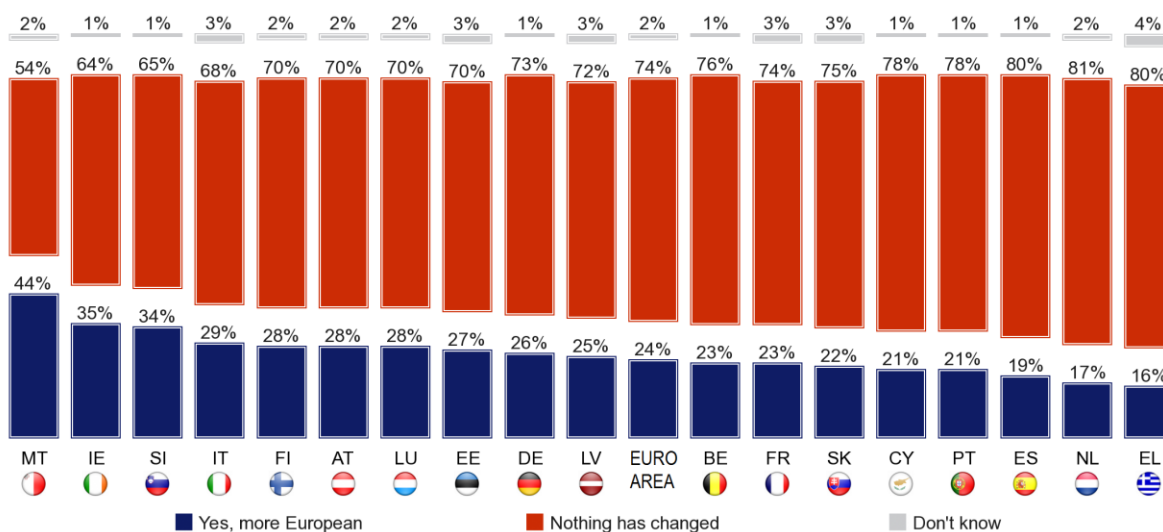
**- Only around a quarter of respondents say that having the euro makes them feel more European -**

Just under a quarter (24%) of respondents think that having the euro makes them feel more European than they did before – which is the same result as in the previous two waves of the survey. Nearly three quarters of respondents (74%) say that the euro does not have an impact in terms of making them feel more European.



Respondents in Malta (44%) are the most likely to say that the euro makes them feel more European than before, followed by more than a third of respondents in Ireland (35%) and Slovenia (34%). In contrast, less than a fifth of respondents say that the euro makes them feel more European in Greece (16%), the Netherlands (17%) and Spain (19%). In 14 countries at least seven out of ten respondents say the euro does not make them feel more European.

Q2. Does the euro make you personally feel more European than before or would you say that your feeling of being European has not changed?



**According to the socio-demographic data**, men are somewhat more likely than women to say that the euro makes them feel more European (28% vs. 21%).

Generally, the longer respondents stayed in education, the more likely they are to say that the euro makes them feel more European than they did before: 32% of those who left education aged 20 or over say this, in comparison to 14% of respondents who left education at the age of 15 or under.

The self-employed (32%) are the most likely to say they feel more European, while manual workers (15%) are the least likely to do so.

A third of respondents (34%) who think the euro is a good thing for their country think that having the euro makes them feel more European than they did before, compared with only 9% of respondents who think the euro is a bad thing for their country.

**Q2 Does the euro make you personally feel more European than before or would you say that your feeling of being European has not changed?**

	Yes, more European	Nothing has changed	Don't know
EURO AREA	24%	74%	2%
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	28%	70%	2%
Female	21%	77%	2%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	14%	84%	2%
16-19	18%	81%	1%
20+	32%	67%	1%
Still studying	31%	63%	6%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
Self-employed	32%	66%	2%
Employee	26%	72%	2%
Manual workers	15%	82%	3%
Not working	23%	75%	2%
<b>Having the euro for the country</b>			
A good thing	34%	64%	2%
A bad thing	9%	89%	2%

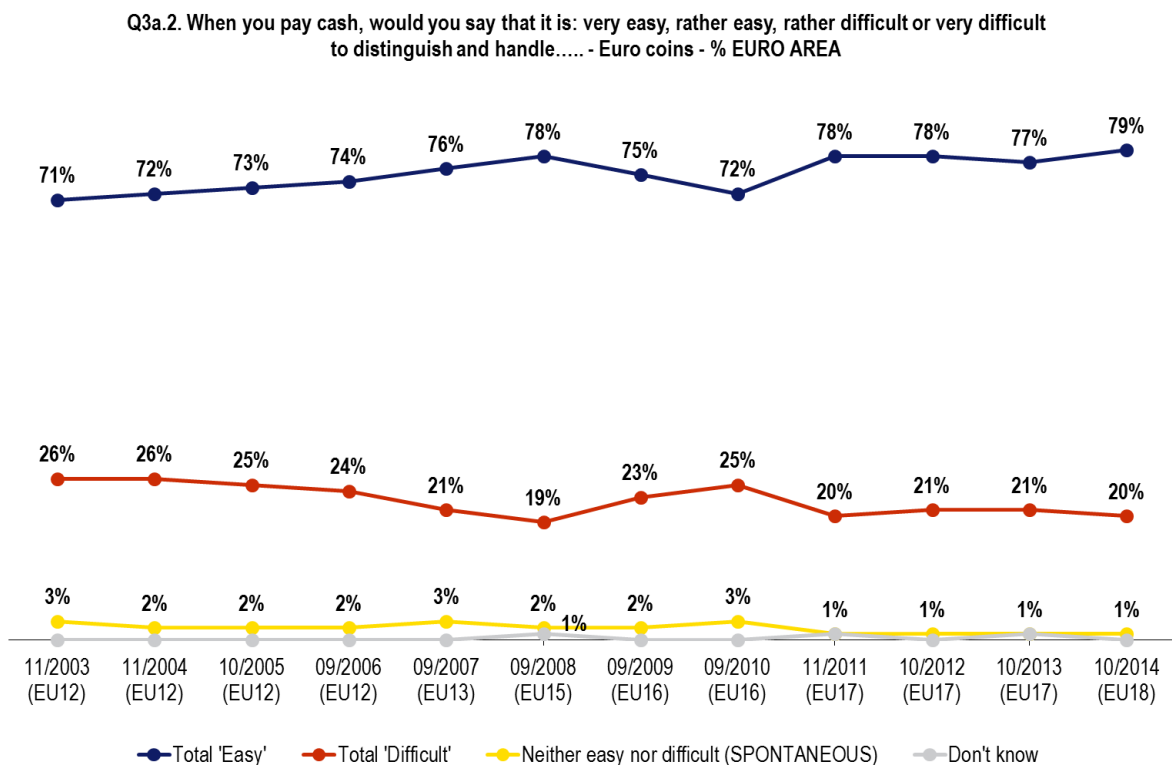
## 2. EURO COINS AND BANKNOTES

This section of the report looks at attitudes towards euro banknotes and coins, in particular, the ease with which respondents in the euro area recognise and handle them, as well as their overall level of satisfaction with the currency.

### 2.1. Recognising and handling euro coins

#### - More than three quarters of respondents find it easy to distinguish and handle euro coins -

Nearly four-fifths of respondents (79%, +2 compared with 2013) think that euro coins are easy to distinguish and handle. Only a fifth of respondents (20%, -1) think that they are difficult to distinguish and handle. This is the highest proportion of respondents to have said that euro coins are easy to distinguish and handle since the beginning of the survey in 2003, when 71% of respondents thought they were easy to handle.

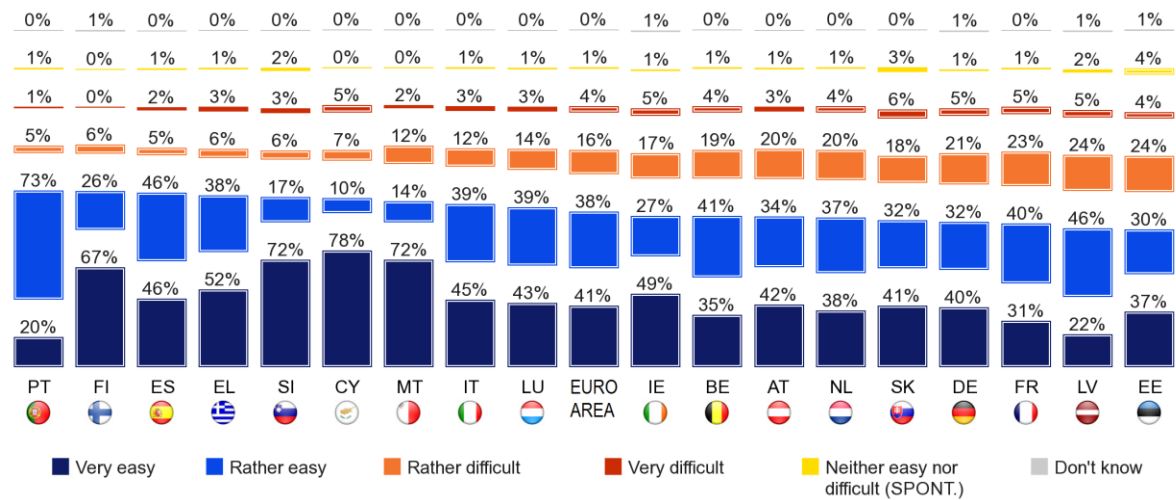


In all countries, a substantial majority of respondents think that euro coins are easy to distinguish and handle. Respondents in Portugal (93%), Finland (93%), and Spain (92%) are the most likely to say this, while those in Estonia (67%) and Latvia (68%) – the most recent countries to have adopted the euro – are the least likely to do so.

In four Member States, over a quarter of respondents say that euro coins are difficult to distinguish and handle. This is the case in the two most recent additions to the euro area: Latvia (29%) and Estonia (28%), as well as two early adopters: France (28%) and Germany (26%).

Q3a.2. When you pay cash, would you say that it is: very easy, rather easy, rather difficult or very difficult to distinguish and handle.....

Euro coins



**Socio-demographic analysis** shows that men are more likely than women (82% vs. 76%) to say it is easy to distinguish and handle euro coins.

Age is also an important factor here: 92% of 15-24 year-olds say that it is easy, as opposed to 72% of respondents aged 55 or over.

Respondents who think the euro is a good thing for their country (82% vs. 73%) or for the EU (82% vs. 71%) are more likely to find it easy to distinguish and handle euro coins. Respondents who think the euro makes it easier to compare prices are also more inclined to say that using euro coins is easy (81% vs. 74%).

**Q3a.2 When you pay cash, would you say that it is: very easy, rather easy, rather difficult or very difficult to distinguish and handle.....**

Euro coins				
	Total 'Easy'	Total 'Difficult'	Neither easy nor difficult (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EURO AREA	79%	20%	1%	0%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	82%	17%	1%	0%
Female	76%	23%	1%	0%
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	92%	7%	1%	0%
25-39	87%	13%	0%	0%
40-54	76%	23%	1%	0%
55 +	72%	26%	1%	1%
<b>Having the euro for the country</b>				
A good thing	82%	17%	1%	0%
A bad thing	73%	25%	1%	1%
<b>Having the euro for the EU</b>				
A good thing	82%	17%	1%	0%
A bad thing	71%	27%	1%	1%
<b>It's easier to compare prices</b>				
Yes	81%	18%	1%	0%
No	74%	24%	1%	1%

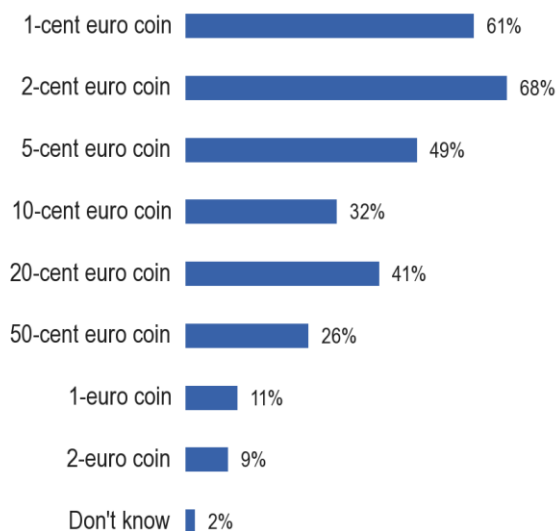
## 2.2. Difficulties with euro coins

### - The 2-cent and 1-cent euro coins are the most difficult to distinguish and handle -

Respondents who said they had difficulty distinguishing and handling euro coins were then asked which coins cause them particular difficulties.

Over six out of ten respondents in this group say they have difficulty with the 2-cent coin (68%) and with the 1-cent coin (61%), while more than four out of ten respondents mention the 5-cent (49%) and 20-cent (41%) coins. Around a third of respondents say they have difficulties with the 10-cent coin (32%), while around a quarter have difficulties with the 50-cent coin (26%). Relatively few respondents experience difficulties with the 1-euro coin (11%), or the 2-euro coin (9%).

Q3b. With which of the following euro coins do you have particular difficulties? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)





















EURO AREA

*Base: respondents who find it difficult to pay cash with euro banknotes or coins (N=3259)*

In all but four countries, the 1-cent and 2-cent coins give respondents the most difficulties. Respondents in Slovakia (91% and 87%, respectively) and Belgium (89% for both) are the most likely to have difficulty with both the 1-cent and 2-cent coins.

In the Netherlands (82%), Finland (74%), Malta (55%) and Germany (54%), respondents mainly have difficulties with the 20-cent coin. At least 50% of respondents in 10 countries also have difficulty with the 5-cent coin, while 57% of people in the Netherlands have difficulties with the 10-cent coin.

Q3b With which of the following euro coins do you have particular difficulties? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	1-cent euro coin	2-cent euro coin	5-cent euro coin	10-cent euro coin	20-cent euro coin	50-cent euro coin	1-euro coin	2-euro coin	Don't know
EURO AREA	61%	68%	49%	32%	41%	26%	11%	9%	2%
 BE	89%	89%	52%	30%	24%	14%	10%	8%	1%
 DE	38%	53%	42%	35%	54%	35%	14%	10%	4%
 EE	71%	76%	45%	18%	31%	29%	10%	5%	5%
 IE	73%	72%	56%	40%	42%	26%	6%	7%	0%
 EL	74%	77%	62%	38%	31%	18%	8%	5%	3%
 ES	59%	68%	42%	30%	42%	27%	8%	12%	0%
 FR	76%	79%	62%	26%	28%	17%	7%	6%	1%
 IT	86%	87%	51%	30%	28%	15%	4%	3%	2%
 CY	74%	69%	56%	31%	32%	21%	9%	8%	6%
 LV	60%	65%	56%	35%	29%	32%	9%	7%	3%
 LU	75%	73%	54%	26%	27%	17%	8%	5%	8%
 MT	44%	48%	32%	43%	55%	39%	12%	6%	0%
 NL	24%	27%	19%	57%	82%	51%	28%	24%	0%
 AT	63%	68%	41%	32%	45%	32%	11%	9%	2%
 PT	72%	78%	57%	19%	39%	29%	10%	10%	4%
 SI	69%	54%	33%	14%	16%	7%	7%	6%	13%
 SK	91%	87%	57%	17%	17%	10%	7%	8%	2%
 FI	17%	14%	20%	35%	74%	57%	25%	15%	4%

**Highest percentage per country**

*Lowest percentage per country*

Highest percentage per item



Lowest percentage per item

*Base: respondents who find it difficult to pay cash  
with euro banknotes or coins (N=3259)*

**The socio-demographic data** shows that men are more likely to have difficulties with larger denomination coins, whereas women are more likely to have trouble with the smaller coins.

The level of education is also a factor in the difficulties experienced with the various euro coins. For example, respondents who left education at a younger age are more likely to have difficulties with the lower dominations.

**Q3b With which of the following euro coins do you have particular difficulties? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)**

	1-cent euro coin	2-cent euro coin	5-cent euro coin	10-cent euro coin	20-cent euro coin	50-cent euro coin	1-euro coin	2-euro coin	Don't know
EURO AREA	61%	68%	49%	32%	41%	26%	11%	9%	2%
 <b>Sex</b>									
Male	60%	64%	46%	37%	46%	31%	10%	8%	4%
Female	62%	70%	51%	29%	38%	23%	11%	9%	1%
 <b>Education (End of)</b>									
15-	69%	71%	47%	24%	31%	17%	6%	6%	5%
16-19	62%	70%	53%	32%	44%	30%	11%	10%	2%
20+	56%	65%	45%	36%	43%	26%	12%	10%	1%
Still studying	62%	58%	41%	26%	34%	24%	11%	3%	1%

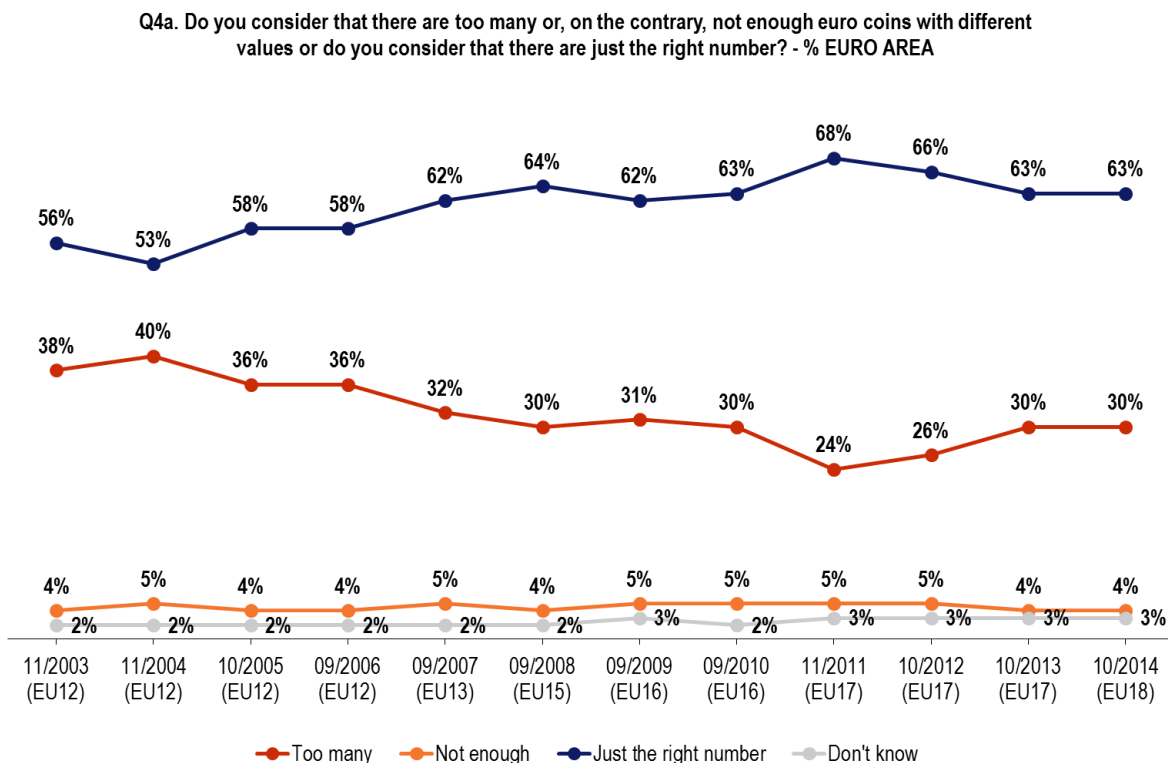
*Base: respondents who find it difficult to pay cash  
with euro banknotes or coins (N=3259)*



### 2.3. Satisfaction with the current selection of euro coins

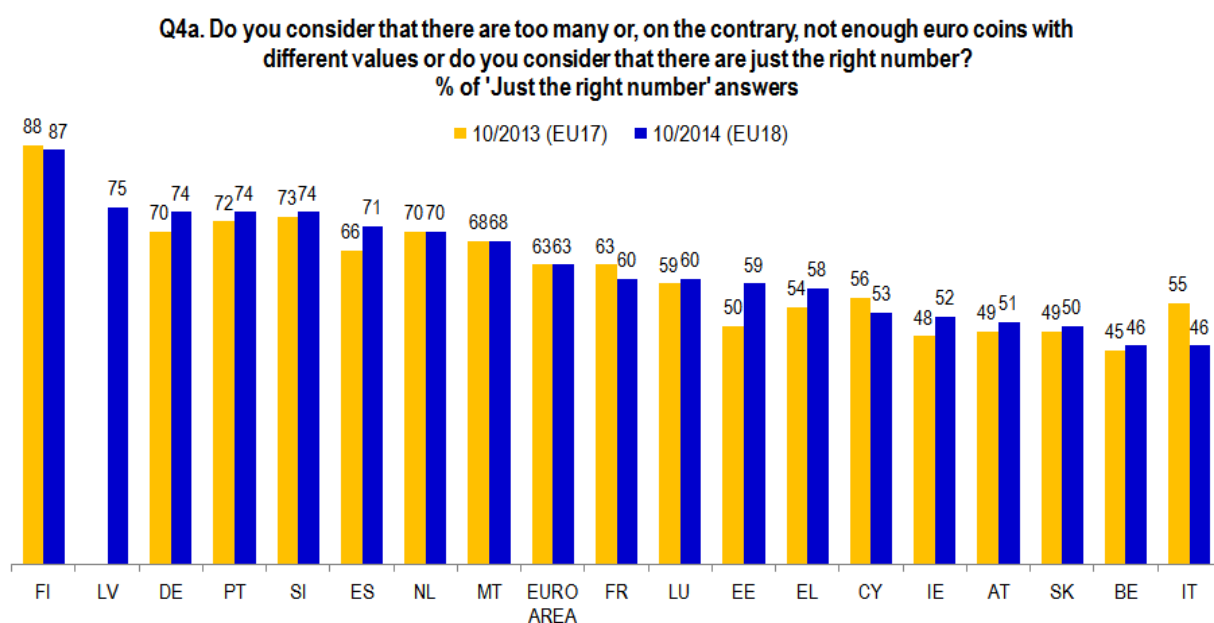
**- Over six out of ten respondents think there is just the right number of euro coins -**

Nearly two-thirds of respondents (63%, no change compared with 2013) believe that there is just the right number of euro coins. Three out of ten respondents (30%, no change) think that there are too many coins. Only 4% of respondents (no change) think that there are not enough euro coins with different values.



In all but two countries, at least 50% of respondents think that there is just the right number of euro coins. Respondents in Finland (87%) are the most likely to take this view, followed by around three quarters of those in Latvia (75%), Germany, Portugal, and Slovenia (all 74%). The two exceptions, where less than half of the respondents think there is already the right number of coins, are Belgium and Italy (both 46%). In Belgium (50%) and Italy (47%) more respondents say that there are too many types of euro coin than those who say think that there are just the right number.

Compared with 2013, Estonia (59%, +9) and Spain (71%, +5) recorded the largest increases in the proportion of respondents who say that there is just the right number of euro coins, while the proportion of respondents that decreased the most is found in Italy (46%, -9).



**According to the socio-demographic data**, 15-24 year-olds (70%) are more likely than older respondents (61-64%) to say that there is the right number of euro coins. Respondents who finished their education aged 20 or over are also the most likely to say this (65% vs. 55% of respondents who left school aged 15 or below).

Manual workers (69%) are the most likely to say that there is just the right number of euro coins, while self-employed respondents and those who are not working (both 62%) are the least likely to do so.

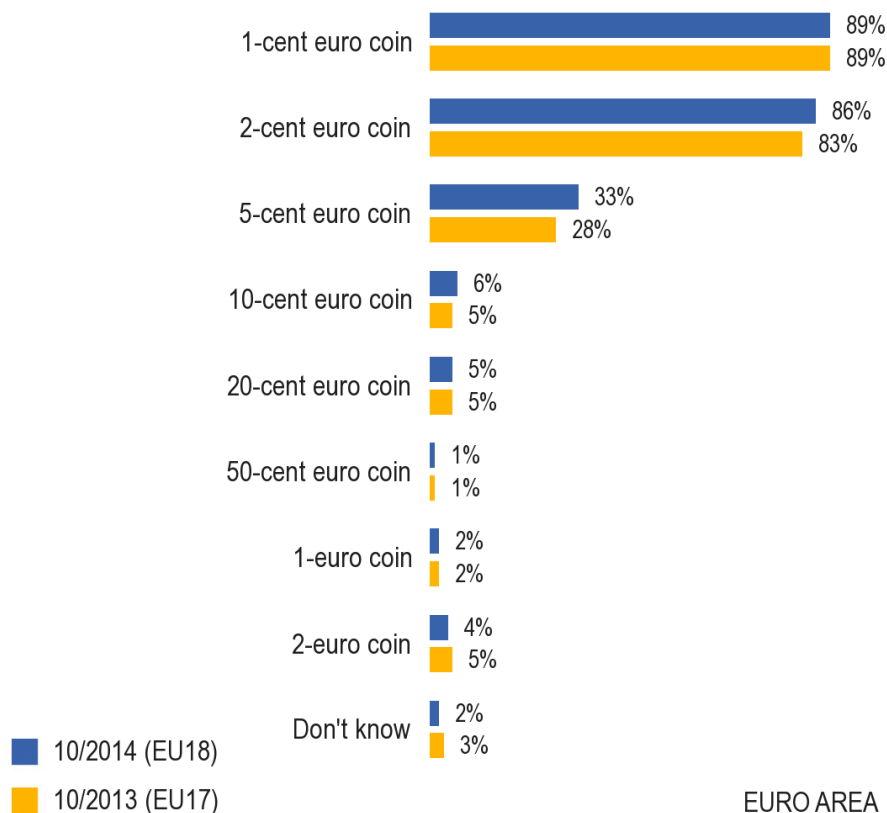
Respondents with positive views about the effect of the euro on their country and the EU are more likely to say there is just the right number of euro coins (65% vs. 58% who think the euro is a bad thing).

**Q4a Do you consider that there are too many or, on the contrary, not enough euro coins with different values or do you consider that there are just the right number?**

	Too many	Not enough	Just the right number	Don't know
EURO AREA	30%	4%	63%	3%
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	23%	5%	70%	2%
25-39	31%	4%	64%	1%
40-54	33%	3%	62%	2%
55 +	30%	3%	61%	6%
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	34%	5%	55%	6%
16-19	32%	3%	62%	3%
20+	29%	4%	65%	2%
Still studying	25%	4%	69%	2%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>				
Self-employed	33%	3%	62%	2%
Employee	30%	4%	64%	2%
Manual workers	27%	2%	69%	2%
Not working	29%	4%	62%	5%
<b>Having the euro for the country</b>				
A good thing	29%	3%	65%	3%
A bad thing	34%	5%	58%	3%
<b>Having the euro for the EU</b>				
A good thing	29%	3%	65%	3%
A bad thing	34%	5%	58%	3%

Respondents who said that there are too many denominations of euro coins were then asked if any coins should be removed. A substantial majority of respondents in this group say that the 1-cent coin (89%, no change since 2013) and the 2-cent coin (86%, +3) should be removed, while a third of respondents (33%, +5) think that the 5-cent should be removed. Relatively small proportions of respondents think that any of the larger denomination coins should be removed.

Q4b. Please indicate whether any of the euro coin denominations should be removed. If yes, which one or which ones? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)





















*Base: respondents who consider that there are too many euro coins with different values (N=4970)*

In all but two countries, respondents are most likely to say that the 1-cent euro coin should be removed. Very high proportions of respondents take this view in Ireland, Luxembourg and Malta (all 96%). Respondents in Finland (47%) and Latvia (51%) are the least likely by far to support removing the 1-cent coin. They are also the least likely (43% and 55%, respectively) to support removing the 2-cent coin, with respondents in Italy (93%) and Belgium and Portugal (both 91%) the most likely to want to remove it.

In contrast, respondents in Finland are the most likely to want to remove the 5-cent coin (62%) and the 10-cent coin (24%).

Q4b Please indicate whether any of the euro coin denominations should be removed. If yes, which one or which ones?  
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

		1-cent euro coin	2-cent euro coin	5-cent euro coin	10-cent euro coin	20-cent euro coin	50-cent euro coin	1-euro coin	2-euro coin	Don't know
	EURO AREA	89%	86%	33%	6%	5%	1%	2%	4%	2%
	BE	95%	91%	27%	5%	3%	1%	1%	1%	2%
	DE	79%	78%	30%	3%	6%	0%	2%	2%	5%
	EE	93%	86%	22%	2%	1%	1%	0%	1%	6%
	IE	96%	81%	27%	8%	4%	0%	0%	1%	1%
	EL	76%	70%	40%	11%	5%	2%	10%	13%	8%
	ES	89%	86%	19%	4%	2%	1%	1%	4%	1%
	FR	89%	85%	27%	3%	4%	1%	1%	3%	2%
	IT	95%	93%	46%	10%	6%	2%	3%	4%	1%
	CY	91%	90%	42%	8%	7%	2%	2%	6%	1%
	LV	51%	55%	21%	9%	4%	6%	0%	0%	22%
	LU	96%	90%	30%	4%	4%	2%	0%	2%	1%
	MT	96%	82%	32%	6%	0%	0%	2%	2%	2%
	NL	89%	85%	16%	12%	10%	1%	1%	5%	0%
	AT	88%	79%	28%	6%	5%	2%	5%	10%	4%
	PT	91%	91%	25%	6%	4%	1%	1%	3%	3%
	SI	83%	62%	42%	7%	5%	0%	0%	7%	8%
	SK	91%	82%	30%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	6%
	FI	47%	43%	62%	24%	6%	0%	0%	2%	8%
		<b>Highest percentage per country</b>				<i>Lowest percentage per country</i>				
		Highest percentage per item				Lowest percentage per item				

Base: respondents who consider that there are too many euro coins  
with different values (N=4970)

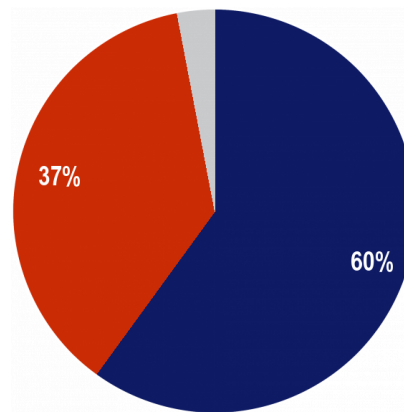
No significant differences emerge between socio-demographic groups.

## 2.4. Attitudes towards the abolishment of 1 and 2 euro cent coins

### - A majority of respondents are in favour of abolishing 1- and 2-cent coins -

Six out of ten respondents (60%) in the euro area are in favour of abolishing the 1-cent and 2-cent euro coins and applying mandatory rounding of the final sum of purchases in shops. Less than four out of ten respondents (37%) are against this idea.

Q5. Are you in favour of abolishing 1- and 2 euro cent coins and applying mandatory up- and down-rounding of the final sum of purchase in shops and supermarkets (i.e. prices can still be set at any cent amount but the final sum of purchase is rounded at the tills to 0 or 5 cent, depending on whether the sum is closer to 0 or to 5)?



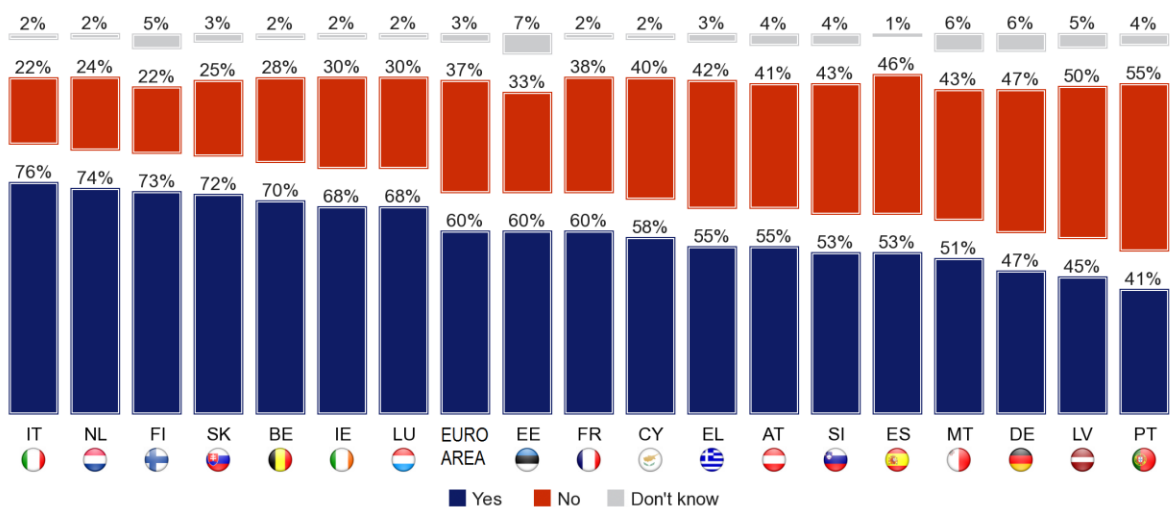
- Yes
- No
- Don't know

EURO AREA

In all but three countries, a majority of respondents support the idea of abolishing the 1-cent and 2-cent euro coins and applying mandatory rounding of the final sum of purchases in shops. Respondents in Italy (76%), the Netherlands (74%) and Finland (73%) are the most likely to be in favour of this change.

However, a majority of respondents in Portugal (55% against vs. 41% in favour) and half in Latvia (50% vs. 45%) are against this, while opinion in Germany is equally divided (47% for and against).

Q5. Are you in favour of abolishing 1- and 2 euro cent coins and applying mandatory up- and down-rounding of the final sum of purchase in shops and supermarkets (i.e. prices can still be set at any cent amount but the final sum of purchase is rounded at the tills to 0 or 5 cent, depending on whether the sum is closer to 0 or to 5)?



**The socio-demographic data** shows that respondents who are in favour of abolishing the 1-cent and 2-cent euro coins and applying mandatory rounding of the final sum of purchases in shops are most likely to be:

- Men (62%, compared with 58% of women)
- Aged 15-24 (63%, compared with 58-61% in other age groups)
- Those who left education at the age of 15 or under (66%, compared with 62% of those who left between the ages of 16-19 and 55% of those who left aged 20 or more)
- Self-employed (67% in comparison to 56-61% in other occupational groups).

**Q5 Are you in favour of abolishing 1- and 2 euro cent coins and applying mandatory up- and down-rounding of the final sum of purchase in shops and supermarkets (i.e. prices can still be set at any cent amount but the final sum of purchase is rounded at the tills to 0 or 5 cent, depending on whether the sum is closer to 0 or to 5)?**

	Yes	No	Don't know
EURO AREA	60%	37%	3%
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	62%	35%	3%
Female	58%	39%	3%
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	63%	35%	2%
25-39	61%	37%	2%
40-54	58%	39%	3%
55 +	59%	37%	4%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	66%	30%	4%
16-19	62%	35%	3%
20+	55%	42%	3%
Still studying	62%	36%	2%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
Self-employed	67%	30%	3%
Employee	56%	42%	2%
Manual workers	61%	36%	3%
Not working	61%	36%	3%

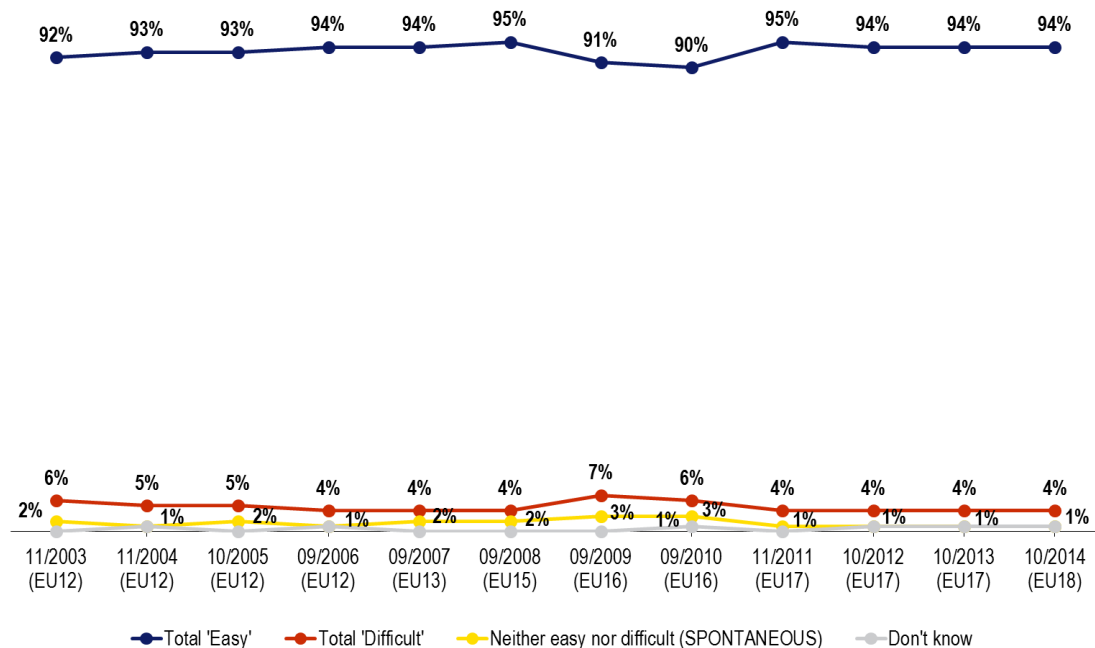


### 2.5. Recognising and handling euro banknotes

**- Over nine out of ten respondents think that it is easy to recognise and handle euro banknotes -**

Now looking at attitudes towards euro banknotes, it is found that almost all respondents continue to (94%, no change since 2013) say that euro banknotes are easy to distinguish and handle. Only 4% of respondents (no change) think that they are difficult to handle.

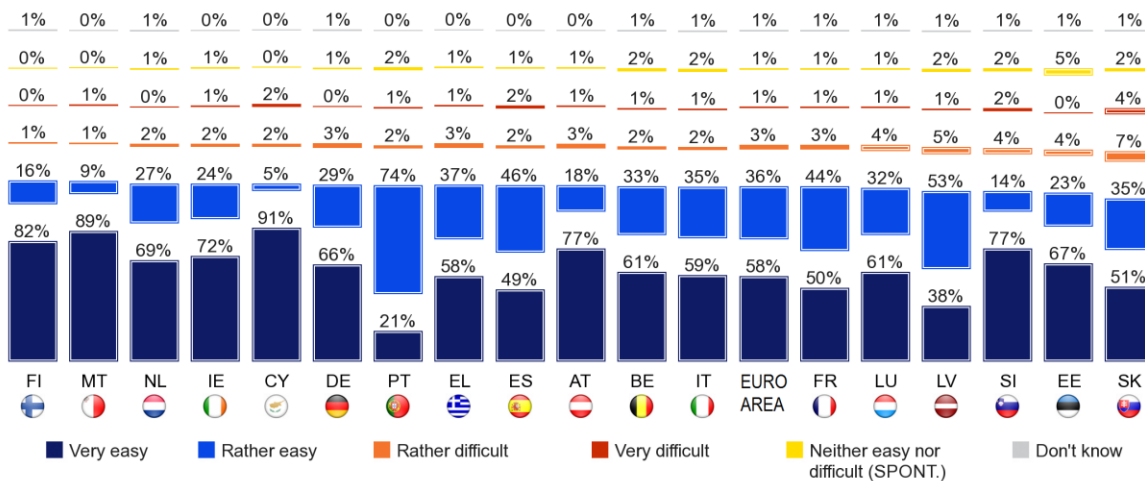
Q3a.1. When you pay cash, would you say that it is: very easy, rather easy, rather difficult or very difficult to distinguish and handle..... - Euro bank notes - % EURO AREA



The results are very similar in all the euro area countries, with the proportion of respondents who think that euro banknotes are easy to distinguish and handle ranging from 98% in both Finland and Malta, to 86% in Slovakia and 90% in Estonia. Slovakia (11%) is the only country where at least a tenth of respondents say that euro banknotes are difficult to distinguish and handle.




Q3a.1. When you pay cash, would you say that it is: very easy, rather easy, rather difficult or very difficult to distinguish and handle.....

Euro bank notes



Similar to the patterns observed with euro coins, the **socio-demographic analysis** shows that men are more likely than women to think that euro banknotes are very easy to distinguish and handle (61% vs. 56%). 15-24 year-olds are more likely to say they are very easy to use than respondents aged 55 and over (65% vs. 53%), and respondents who finished their education aged 20 or over are also more likely to regard euro banknotes as very easy to use (62% vs. 46% of respondents who left school at 15 or lower).

**Q3a.1 When you pay cash, would you say that it is: very easy, rather easy, rather difficult or very difficult to distinguish and handle.....**

Euro bank notes				
	Total 'Easy'	Total 'Difficult'	Neither easy nor difficult (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EURO AREA	94%	4%	1%	1%
 <b>Sex</b>				
Male	96%	3%	1%	0%
Female	94%	4%	1%	1%
 <b>Age</b>				
15-24	97%	3%	0%	0%
25-39	97%	2%	1%	0%
40-54	95%	3%	1%	1%
55 +	93%	5%	1%	1%
 <b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	89%	7%	2%	2%
16-19	95%	4%	1%	0%
20+	96%	3%	1%	0%
Still studying	97%	3%	0%	0%

### 3. THE EURO AS A MENTAL BENCHMARK FOR PRICE CALCULATIONS

Chapter three of the report looks at the replacement of national currencies by the euro, and the extent to which respondents in the euro area use the euro as a mental benchmark for calculating prices. This section also covers the usefulness of displaying prices in euros and the national currency during the transition period in Latvia, which recently joined the euro area.

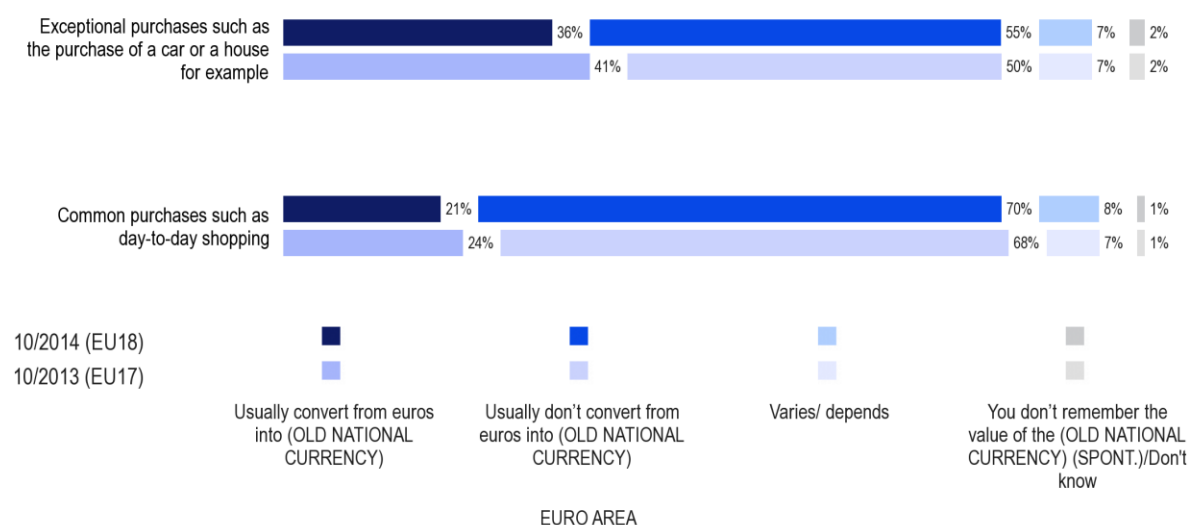
**- A majority of respondents in the euro area do not convert from euros to their former currency when making purchases -**

Over a third of respondents in the euro area (36%, -5 compared to 2013) still convert the cost of exceptional purchases to their old national currency. More than half (55%, +5) do not do so.

A smaller proportion of respondents (21%, -3) convert from euros to their former currency when making common purchases, whereas a large majority of respondents (70%, +2) do not do this.

In both cases, the data shows a significant shift away from these habits where larger proportions of respondents now say that they do not convert euros into the national currencies in purchases.

Q6. Today, when you are buying things, do you tend to convert from the price in euro to the (OLD NATIONAL CURRENCY) when it concerns:



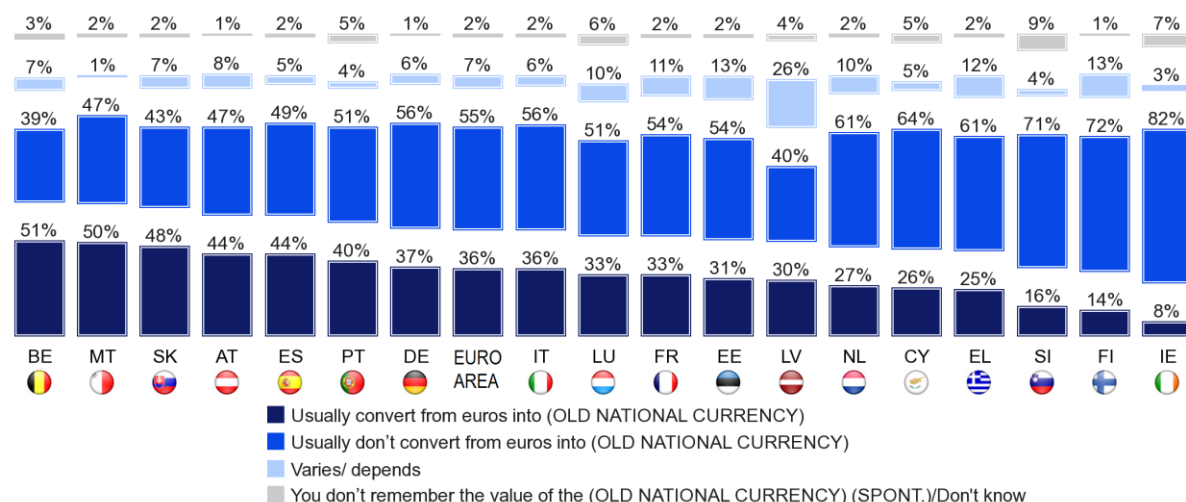
### 3.1. Exceptional purchases

In three countries the largest proportion of respondents still convert the price from euros to their old national currency when purchasing exceptional items: Belgium (51% who convert vs. 39% who do not), Malta (50% vs. 47%), and Slovakia (48% vs. 43%). At least three out of ten respondents in 12 countries still convert prices into their national currency when making exception purchases. At the other end of the scale, respondents in Ireland (8%), Finland (14%) and Slovenia (16%) are relatively unlikely to do so.

Being the most recent addition to the euro area, it is worth noting that over a quarter of respondents in Latvia (26%) say their approach varies or depends on the type of purchase.

Q6.1. Today, when you are buying things, do you tend to convert from the price in euro to the (OLD NATIONAL CURRENCY) when it concerns:

Exceptional purchases such as the purchase of a car or a house for example







**Socio-demographic analysis** shows that women are slightly more likely than men (38% vs. 34%) to convert from euros to their old national currency, while respondents aged 40 and over are also more likely to do so (42% vs. 16% of 15-24 year olds).

Respondents who finished their education aged 15 or under are more likely to convert from euros to their old national currency than respondents who finished at 20 or over (47% vs. 32%). 44% of manual workers are also particularly likely to say they convert into their old national currency compared with only 34% of employees and self-employed respondents.

While only 28% of respondents who believe that having the euro is a good thing for their country usually convert from euros to their old national currency, roughly half (49%) of those who think that the euro is a bad thing for their country say they do this.

Q6.1 Today, when you are buying things, do you tend to convert from the price in euro to the (OLD NATIONAL CURRENCY) when it concerns:

Exceptional purchases such as the purchase of a car or a house for example

	Usually convert from euros into (OLD NATIONAL CURRENCY)	Usually don't convert from euros into (OLD NATIONAL CURRENCY)	Varies/ depends	You don't remember the value of the (OLD NATIONAL CURRENCY) (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EURO AREA	36%	55%	7%	1%	1%
 <b>Sex</b>					
Male	34%	57%	7%	1%	1%
Female	38%	52%	7%	1%	2%
 <b>Age</b>					
15-24	16%	74%	4%	3%	3%
25-39	31%	60%	8%	1%	0%
40-54	42%	49%	7%	1%	1%
55 +	42%	48%	8%	0%	2%
 <b>Education (End of)</b>					
15-	47%	42%	8%	0%	3%
16-19	42%	48%	8%	1%	1%
20+	32%	59%	8%	1%	0%
Still studying	12%	78%	3%	3%	4%
 <b>Respondent occupation scale</b>					
Self-employed	34%	57%	7%	1%	1%
Employee	34%	57%	8%	1%	0%
Manual workers	44%	47%	8%	1%	0%
Not working	37%	53%	7%	1%	2%
<b>Having the euro for the country</b>					
A good thing	28%	63%	7%	1%	1%
A bad thing	49%	41%	8%	0%	2%

### 3.2. Common purchases

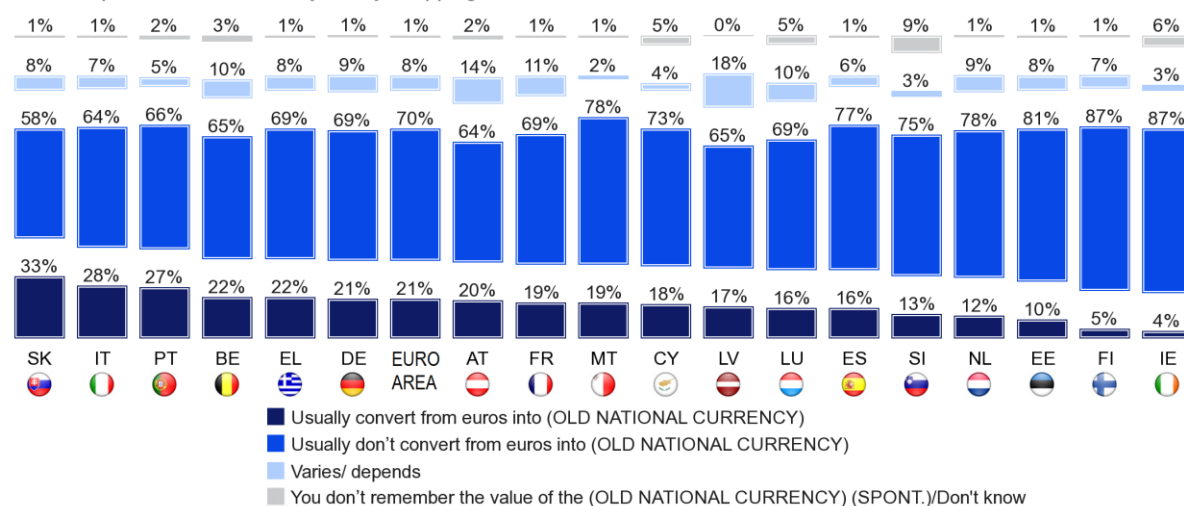
A majority of respondents in all 18 countries say they do not convert from euros to their old national currency when making common purchases. Respondents in Finland and Ireland (both 87%) are most likely to say this, while those in Slovakia (58%) and Italy and Austria (both 64%) are the least likely.

At least a quarter of respondents in three countries say that they do usually convert from euros to their old national currency when making common purchases: Slovakia (33%), Italy (28%) and Portugal (27%).

Like the results regarding exceptional purchases, a relatively large proportion of respondents in Latvia (18%) say that their approach varies.

Q6.2. Today, when you are buying things, do you tend to convert from the price in euro to the (OLD NATIONAL CURRENCY) when it concerns:

Common purchases such as day-to-day shopping




The **socio-demographic analysis** reveals that:


- Respondents aged 55 and over (26%) are more likely to say that they usually convert from euros to their old national currency, while 15-24 year-olds (10%) are the least likely to do so.
- While 34% of respondents who finished their education aged 15 or under usually convert from euros to their old national currency, only 16% of those who left education aged 20 or over say they still do this.
- Manual workers are the most likely (28%), and employees (17%) the least likely, to convert from euros into their old national currency.
- Four out of five (80%) of those who think that having the euro is a good thing for their country say that they don't usually convert into their old national currency compared to 53% of those who say it is a bad thing. The same pattern applies for those who consider the euro a good thing for the EU (75% vs. 55%).


Q6.2 Today, when you are buying things, do you tend to convert from the price in euro to the (OLD NATIONAL CURRENCY) when it concerns:


Common purchases such as day-to-day shopping

	Usually convert from euros into (OLD NATIONAL CURRENCY)	Usually don't convert from euros into (OLD NATIONAL CURRENCY)	Varies/ depends	You don't remember the value of the (OLD NATIONAL CURRENCY) (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EURO AREA	21%	70%	8%	1%	0%

 Age					
15-24	10%	84%	4%	2%	0%
25-39	17%	74%	8%	1%	0%
40-54	22%	67%	11%	0%	0%
55 +	26%	64%	9%	1%	0%

 Education (End of)					
15-	34%	57%	9%	0%	0%
16-19	23%	65%	11%	1%	0%
20+	16%	75%	8%	1%	0%
Still studying	8%	86%	4%	2%	0%

 Subjective urbanisation					
Rural village	21%	68%	10%	1%	0%
Small/ Mid-size town	22%	69%	8%	1%	0%
Large town	17%	74%	8%	1%	0%

 Respondent occupation scale					
Self-employed	18%	73%	8%	1%	0%
Employee	17%	73%	9%	1%	0%
Manual workers	28%	60%	10%	2%	0%
Not working	23%	68%	8%	1%	0%

Having the euro for the country					
A good thing	12%	80%	7%	1%	0%
A bad thing	35%	53%	12%	0%	0%

Having the euro for the EU					
A good thing	16%	75%	8%	1%	0%
A bad thing	33%	55%	12%	0%	0%

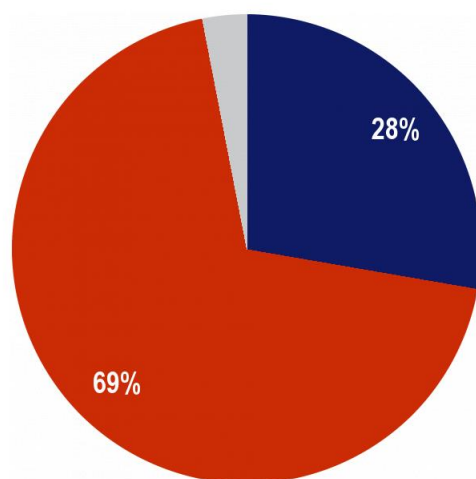
### 3.3. The usefulness of dual price displays in Latvia

#### - **Most respondents in Latvia do not think that dual price displays are useful -**

The following question on the usefulness of dual price displays applies only to respondents in Latvia, which adopted the euro on 1 January 2014.

Over a quarter of respondents in Latvia (28%) think that it would be useful for shopkeepers to continue with dual price displays. However, nearly seven out of ten respondents (69%) say that this would not be useful. This finding differs greatly to the results collected for Estonia in November 2011, after just joining the euro area on 1 January 2011, where 48% of respondents thought that dual price displays were useful.

Q7a. Would you say that it would be useful for you that shopkeepers continue with dual price displays?



- Yes
- No
- Don't know

 LV



## 4. THE EURO'S IMPACT ON TRAVEL

The fourth section of the report focuses on travel patterns, looking in particular at the perceived impact of the euro in terms of price comparisons, ease of travel, costs and banking charges.

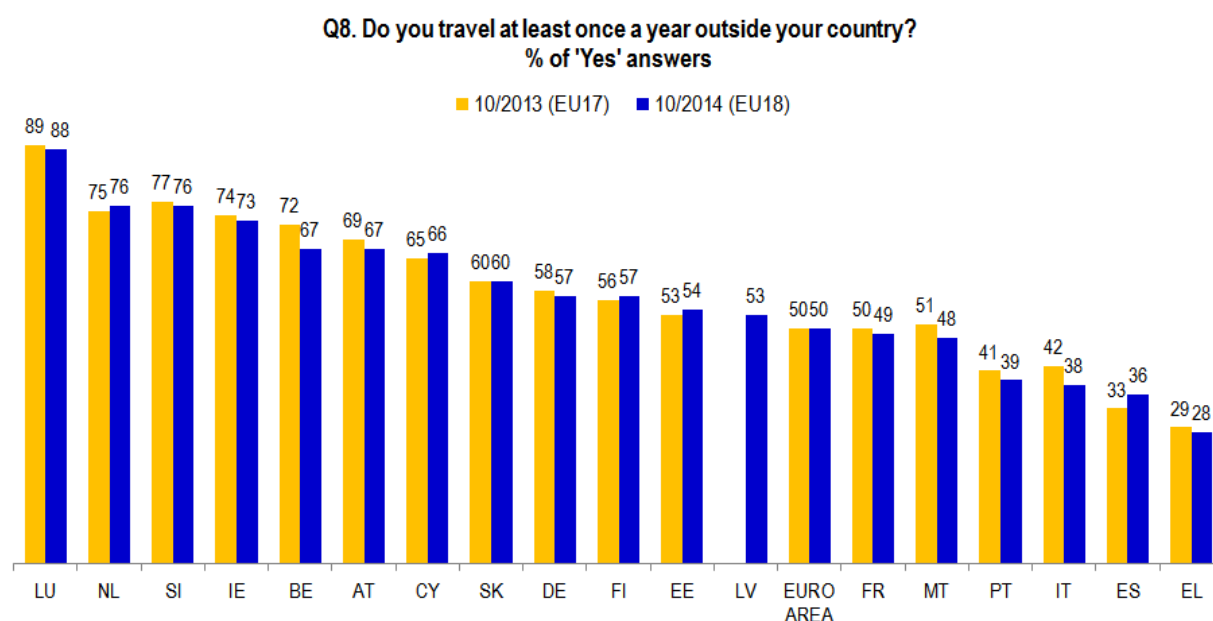
### 4.1. Travelling abroad

#### *- Half of the respondents in the euro area travel abroad at least once a year -*

Half of all respondents in the euro area (50%, no change compared with 2013) say they travel outside their own country at least once a year.

However, the proportions of those who travel vary substantially from country to country. In Luxembourg 88% of respondents say they travel abroad at least once a year, as do 76% of respondents in both the Netherlands and Slovenia. But at the other end of the scale, only 28% of respondents in Greece travel outside their own country at least once a year, followed by 36% in Spain and 38% in Italy.

Belgium (67%, -5), Italy (38%, -4) and Malta (48%, -3) saw the largest declines since 2013 in the number of respondents travelling abroad at least once a year.



**Socio-demographic analysis** shows that men are more likely than women to travel outside their own country at least once a year (54% vs. 46%). Respondents aged 15-24 (61%) are the most likely to travel abroad, while respondents aged 55 and over (44%) are the least likely to do so.

Respondents who finished their education aged 20 or above are much more likely than those who left school aged 15 or under to travel outside their own country at least once a year (63% vs. 23%).

While 61% of employees and self-employed respondents travel outside their own country at least once a year, only 35% of manual workers and 42% of respondents who are not working do so.

Respondents who think that having the euro is a good thing for their country are much more likely to say they travel outside their country at least once a year than those who think the euro is a bad thing (60% vs. 35% of those who think it is a bad thing).

#### Q8 Do you travel at least once a year outside your country?

	Yes	No	Don't know
EURO AREA	50%	50%	0%
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	54%	46%	0%
Female	46%	54%	0%
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	61%	39%	0%
25-39	53%	47%	0%
40-54	49%	51%	0%
55 +	44%	56%	0%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	23%	77%	0%
16-19	42%	58%	0%
20+	63%	37%	0%
Still studying	60%	40%	0%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
Self-employed	61%	39%	0%
Employee	61%	39%	0%
Manual workers	35%	65%	0%
Not working	42%	58%	0%
<b>Having the euro for the country</b>			
A good thing	60%	40%	0%
A bad thing	35%	65%	0%
<b>Having the euro for the EU</b>			
A good thing	55%	45%	0%
A bad thing	40%	60%	0%

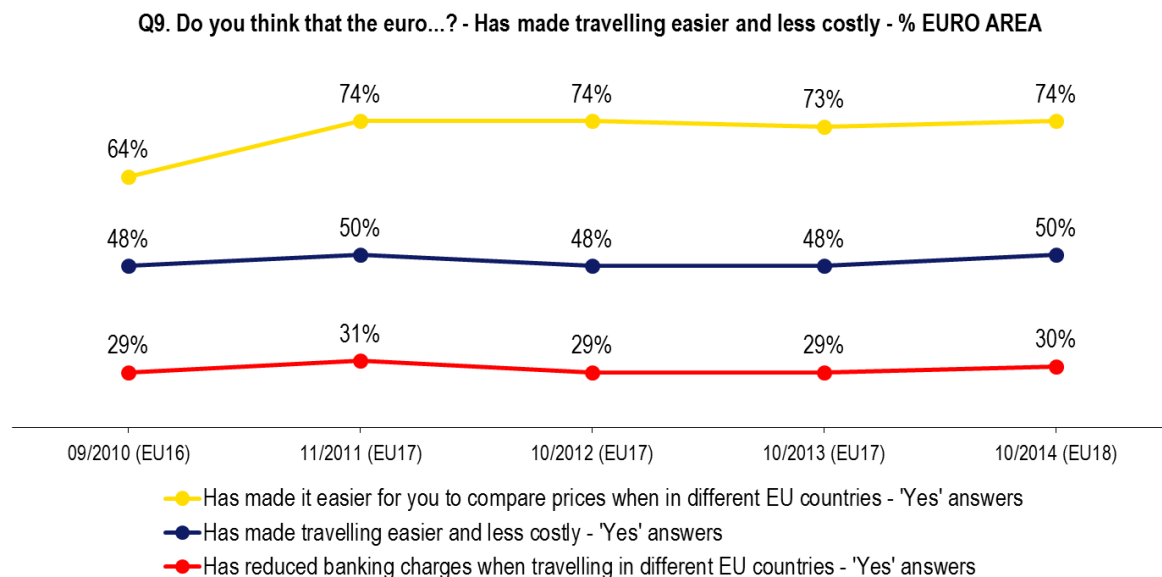
## 4.2. International usefulness of the euro

### - Three quarters of respondents think that the euro has made it easier to compare prices abroad -

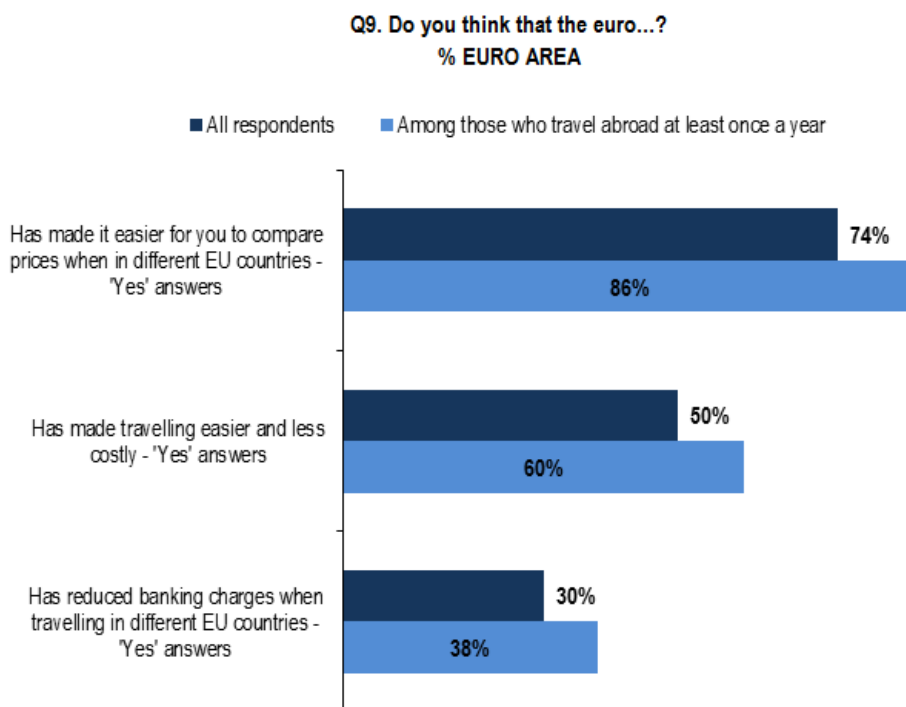
Respondents were asked a series of questions about the perceived benefits having the euro might have when travelling abroad.

Around three quarters of respondents (74%, +1 compared with 2013) say that the euro makes it easier to compare prices in different EU countries. Half (50%, +2) think that it has made travelling easier and less costly and three out of ten respondents (30%, +1) feel that the euro has reduced banking charges when travelling in different EU countries.

Results are fairly stable in comparison to previous waves of the survey, although a slight increase is observed for all three measures.



The following chart compares the results of all respondents with those who travel abroad at least once per year. It is interesting that respondents who travel abroad at least one a year are more positive about the impact of the euro than average. They are more likely to say that the euro has made it easier to prices when travelling (86% vs. 74%), that it has made travelling easier and less costly (60% vs. 50%) and that banking charges when travelling in different EU countries have been reduced (38% vs. 30%).

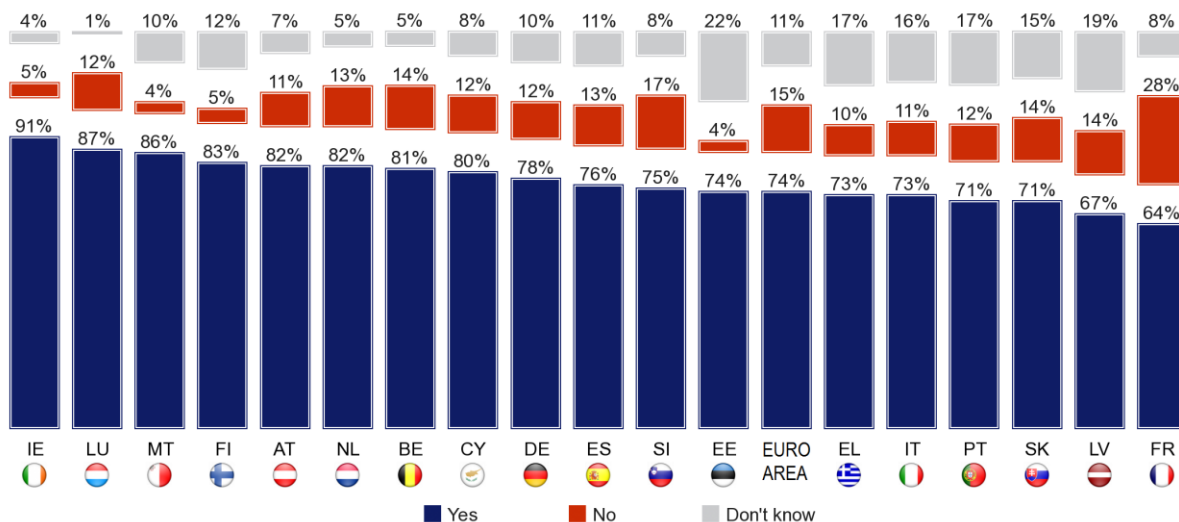


Taking the full sample into consideration, a substantial majority of respondents in all countries think that the euro has made it easier to compare prices when travelling to different EU countries. Respondents in Ireland (91%), Luxembourg (87%) and Malta (86%) are the most likely to say that the euro has had this effect, while those in France (64%) and Latvia (67%) are the least likely to say this.

France (28%) has by far the most respondents who say that the euro has not made it easier to compare prices when travelling to different EU countries, while relatively high proportions of respondents in Estonia (22%) and Latvia (19%) answer “don’t know”.

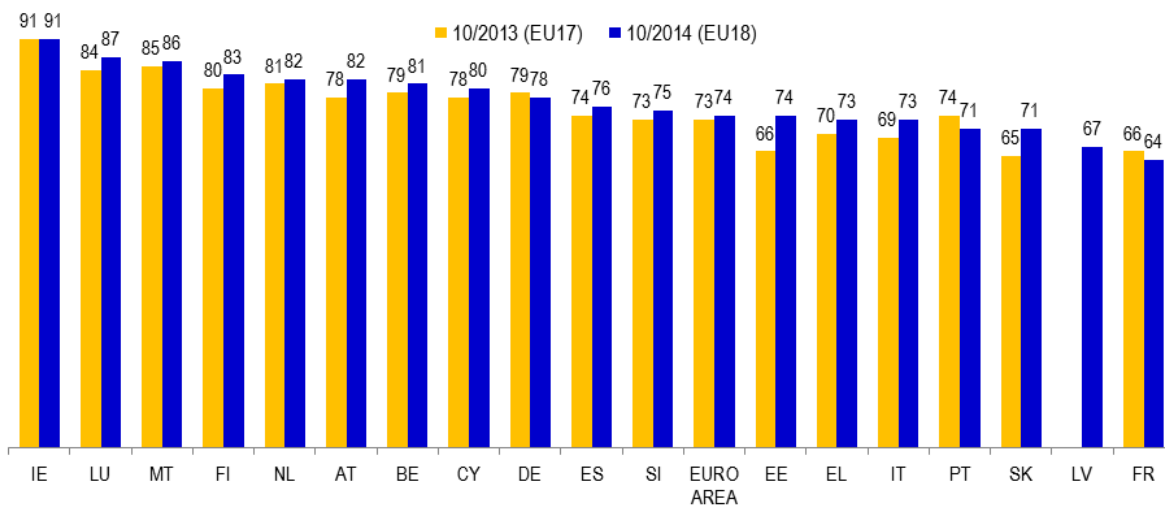
Q9.2. Do you think that the euro...?

Has made it easier for you to compare prices when in different EU countries



Since 2013, most countries have seen increases in the proportion of respondents who think that the euro has made it easier to compare prices when travelling to different EU countries. The most substantial increases are observed in Estonia (74%, +8) and Slovakia (71%, +6). There were also some small decreases in the proportion of respondents giving this answer, such as in Portugal (71%, -3), France (64%, -2) and Germany (78%, -1).

Q9.2. Do you think that the euro...?  
- Has made it easier for you to compare prices when in different EU countries -  
% of 'Yes' answers

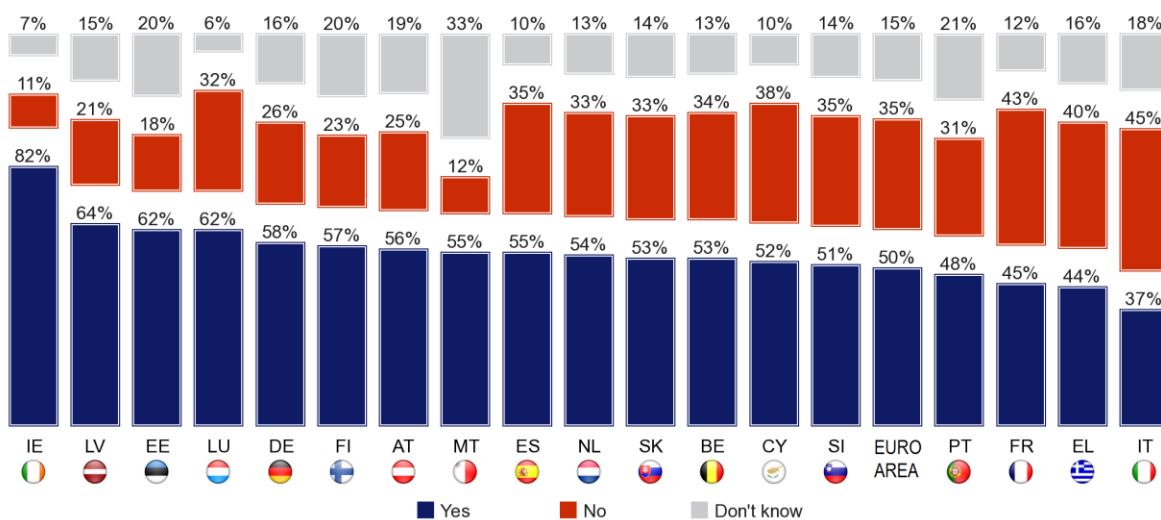


Respondents in Ireland (82%) stand out as being by far the most likely to think that the euro has made travelling easier and less costly, with more than six in ten respondents in Latvia (64%), Estonia and Luxembourg (both 62%) being the next most likely to say this.

Only in Italy a relative majority of respondents say that the euro has not made travelling easier and less costly (45% vs. 37%). In 12 countries at least three out of ten respondents take this view. It is also worth noting that a third of respondents in Malta (33%) say they don't know.

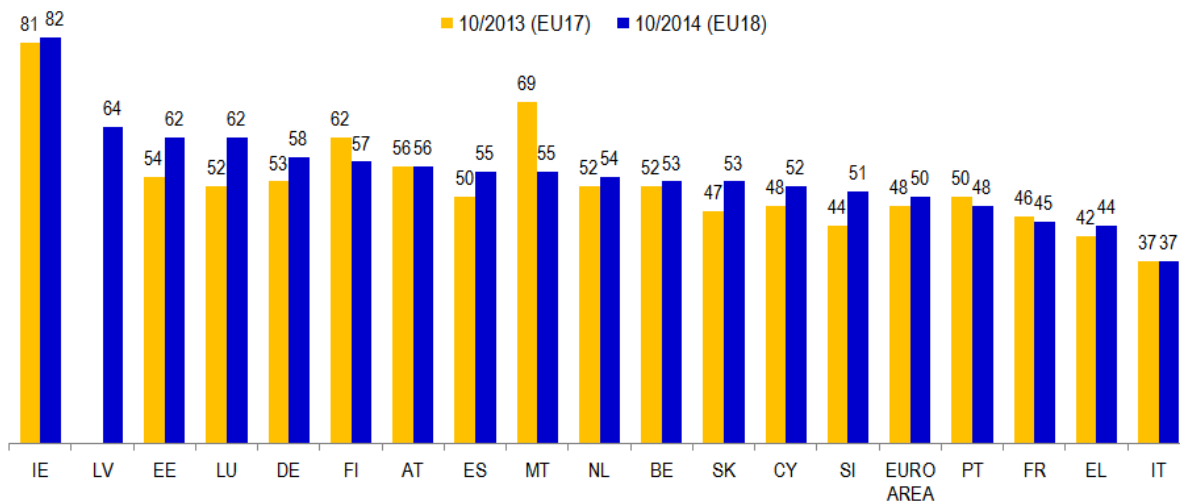
Q9.1. Do you think that the euro...?

Has made travelling easier and less costly



Compared with 2013, most countries have recorded increases in the proportion of respondents who think that the euro has made travelling easier and less costly, such as in Luxembourg (62%, +10), Estonia (62%, +8), and Slovenia (51%, +7). However, Malta (55%, -14) stands out as a noticeable exception, as does, to a lesser extent Finland (57%, -5).

Q9.1. Do you think that the euro...?  
- Has made travelling easier and less costly -  
% of 'Yes' answers

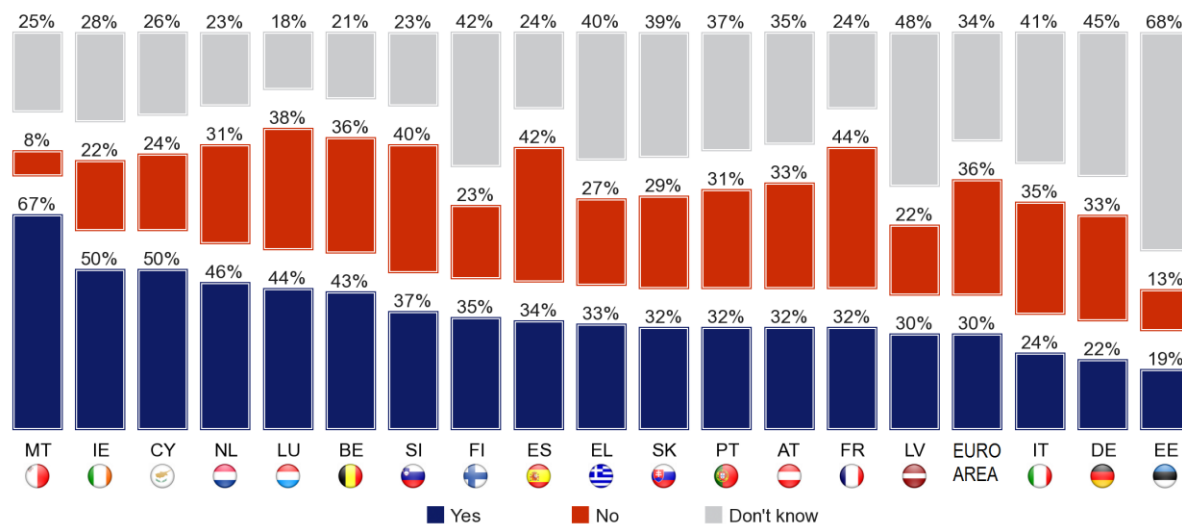


Malta (67%), Ireland (50%) and Cyprus (50%) are the only countries where at least half of the respondents think that the euro has reduced banking charges in different EU countries. However, at least four out of ten respondents say that the euro has not had this effect in France (44%), Spain (42%) and Slovenia (40%).

In a number of countries, a very high proportion of respondents say they don't know the answer to this question, such as the most recent additions to the euro area, Estonia (68%), Latvia (48%), and also Germany (45%).

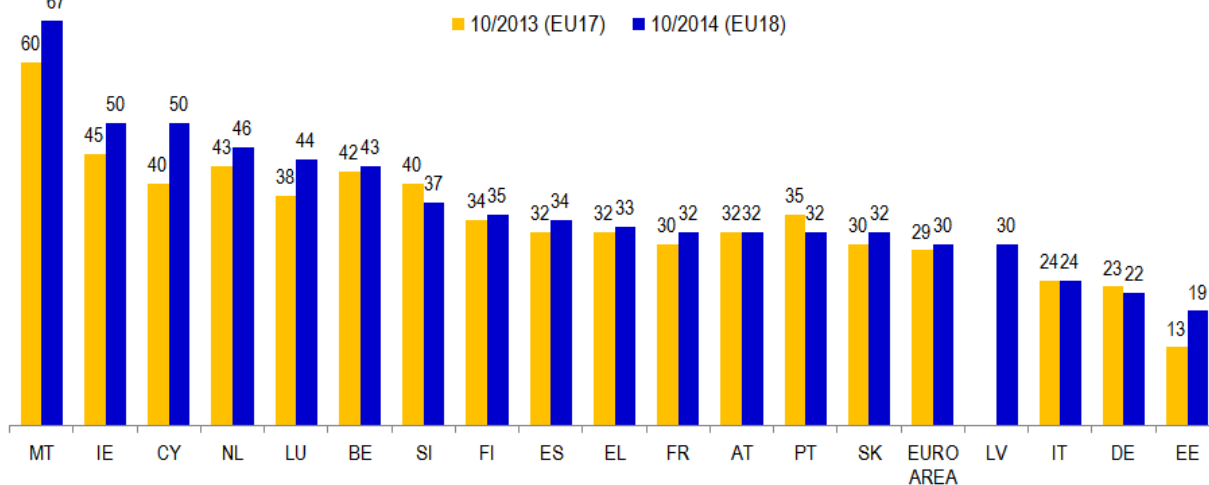
Q9.3. Do you think that the euro...?

Has reduced banking charges when travelling in different EU countries (e.g. when withdrawing money from an ATM)



The proportion of respondents who think the euro has reduced banking charges in different EU countries has risen in most countries since 2013, with the largest increases occurring in Cyprus (50%, +10), Malta (67%, +7), Slovenia (19%, +6) and Luxembourg (44%, +6).

Q9.3. Do you think that the euro...?  
 - Has reduced banking charges when travelling in different EU countries  
 (e.g. when withdrawing money from an ATM) -  
 % of 'Yes' answers



**Socio-demographic analysis** shows that men are more likely than women to be positive about the euro's perceived benefits. For example, 79% of men, compared with 70% of women, think that the euro has made it easier to compare prices in different EU countries.

Similarly, in all three cases, 15-24 year-olds are more likely than older respondents to think that the euro has had positive effects. For example, 38% of 15-24 year-olds, but only 24% of respondents aged 55 and over, say that the euro has reduced banking charges when travelling.

Respondents who also spent more time in education are more likely to see the euro's three potential benefits. For example, 82% of respondents who left education aged 20 or over say that agree that the euro has made it easier for them to compare prices when in different EU countries, compared with 51% of those who left education aged 15 or below.

Employees and self-employed respondents are more likely in all three cases to think that the euro has brought benefits, with manual workers and respondents who are not working less likely to do so.

Those who believe that having the euro is a good thing for their country are more likely to agree with each of the statements. For example, 62% of respondents who say that the euro is a good thing for their country think that the euro has made travelling easier and less costly, compared with 32% of respondents who say that having the euro is bad for their country.

Respondents who think the euro has brought one benefit are also more likely to think that it has brought others. For example, 40% of respondents who think that the euro has reduced banking charges when travelling in different parts of the EU think that the euro has made travelling easier and less costly, whereas only 20% of respondents who do not think the euro has reduced baking charges say this.



## Q9 Do you think that the euro...? % Yes

	Has made travelling easier and less costly	Has made it easier for you to compare prices when in different EU countries	Has reduced banking charges when travelling in different EU countries (e.g. when withdrawing money from an ATM)
EURO AREA	50%	74%	30%
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	54%	79%	34%
Female	46%	70%	26%
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	56%	85%	38%
25-39	50%	78%	34%
40-54	48%	76%	29%
55 +	49%	66%	24%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	36%	51%	17%
16-19	44%	71%	26%
20+	58%	82%	35%
Still studying	59%	89%	39%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
Self-employed	55%	81%	33%
Employee	54%	82%	34%
Manual workers	39%	66%	24%
Not working	48%	69%	27%
<b>Having the euro for the country</b>			
A good thing	62%	84%	36%
A bad thing	32%	60%	22%
<b>Travelling is easier/less costly</b>			
Yes	100%	87%	40%
No	0%	62%	20%
<b>It's easier to compare prices</b>			
Yes	59%	100%	36%
No	26%	0%	14%
<b>Banking charges have been reduced</b>			
Yes	68%	90%	100%
No	41%	70%	0%

## 5. MACROECONOMIC ASSESSMENTS

The next chapter of the report looks at the respondents' perceptions of the euro area's macroeconomic conditions. This includes respondents' opinions about the coordination of economic policy across the euro area, their views on inflation, and, in Latvia's case, an assessment of whether prices went up during the recent changeover to the euro.

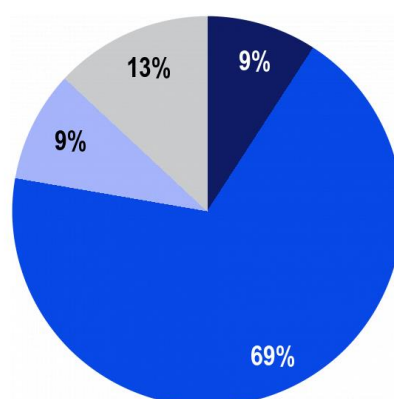
### 5.1. The economic coordination in the euro area

#### **- Most respondents would like more coordination among euro area states on matters of economic policy -**

Respondents were asked if they think there is an appropriate level of coordination of economic policy, including budgetary policies, within the euro area.

Nearly seven out of ten respondents (69%, -3pp compared with 2013) think that there should be more coordination. Just 9% (no change) think there is already the appropriate level of coordination, while 9% (+1) also think that there should be less coordination. It's also worth noting that around one respondent in eight (13%, +2) does not know.

Q10. Do you think that the degree to which economic policy, including budgetary policies, is coordinated in the euro area is appropriate? Should there be more or less coordination among euro-area governments?



- Appropriate
- There should be more coordination
- There should be less coordination
- Don't know

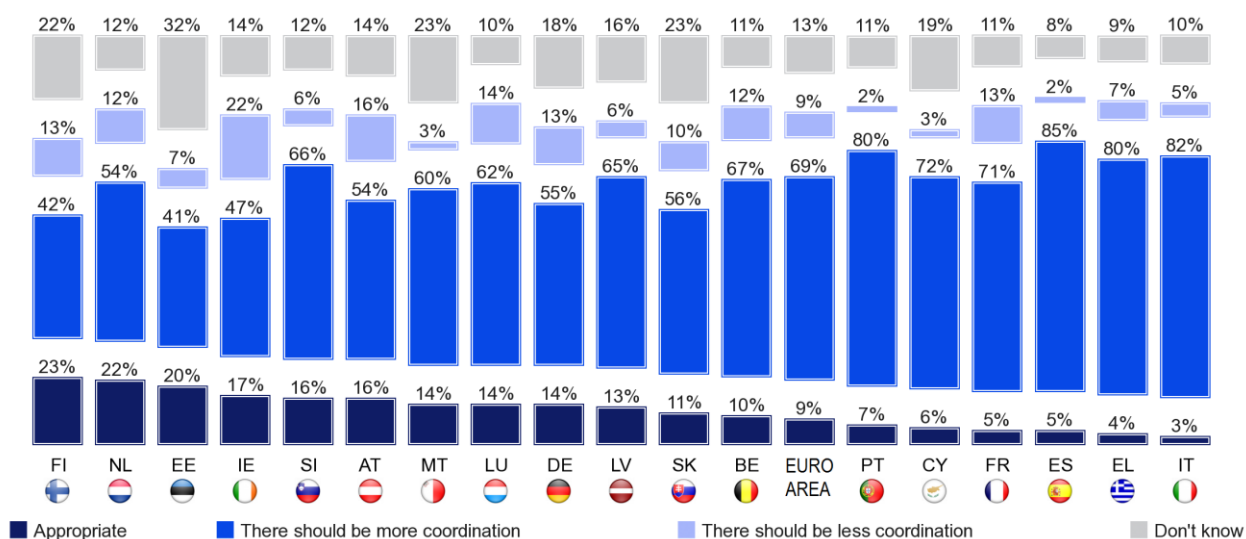
EURO AREA

Respondents in Finland (23%) and the Netherlands (22%) are the most likely to say that there is already an appropriate level of coordination of economic policy in the euro area. However, very few respondents in Italy (3%), Greece (4%), or France and Spain (both 5%) take this view.

In all countries the largest proportion of respondents says that there should be more coordination. More than eight out of ten respondents say this in Spain (85%), Italy (82%), Greece (80%) and Portugal (80%), although less than half do so in Estonia (41%), Finland (42%) and Ireland (47%).

Ireland (22%) is the only country where at least a fifth of respondents think there should be less coordination. Relatively high proportions of respondents say they don't know in Estonia (32%), Malta (23%), Slovakia (23%), and Finland (22%).

Q10. Do you think that the degree to which economic policy, including budgetary policies, is coordinated in the euro area is appropriate? Should there be more or less coordination among euro-area governments?





















Respondents in the Netherlands (+7pp), followed by those in Slovenia (+6pp) and Estonia (+5pp), are now more likely to think that the degree to which economic policy is coordinated in the euro area is appropriate.

The proportion of respondents who think that there should be more coordination has declined in a majority of euro area countries, with the most notable changes observed in Germany (-8pp), Ireland and Slovenia (both -6pp). Only respondents in Cyprus (+3pp), Spain, Austria (both +2pp) and Belgium (+1pp) are more likely than in 2013 to take this view.

Unsurprisingly at the other end of the scale, a majority of countries are found to have increasing proportions of respondents who think that there should be less coordination. However, the differences compared with the last wave in 2013 are marginal with the largest positives changes occurring in Belgium, Italy, Finland and Ireland (all +3pp).

**Q10 Do you think that the degree to which economic policy, including budgetary policies, is coordinated in the euro area is appropriate? Should there be more or less coordination among euro-area governments?**

	Appropriate		There should be more coordination		There should be less coordination		Don't know	
	FL405	Diff. FL405 - FL386	FL405	Diff. FL405 - FL386	FL405	Diff. FL405 - FL386	FL405	Diff. FL405 - FL386
EURO AREA	9%	=	69%	-3	9%	+1	13%	+2
 NL	22%	+7	54%	-5	12%	-3	12%	+1
 SI	16%	+6	66%	-6	6%	-1	12%	+1
 EE	20%	+5	41%	-2	7%	+2	32%	-5
 LU	14%	+3	62%	-4	14%	+1	10%	=
 MT	14%	+2	60%	-1	3%	+1	23%	-2
 PT	7%	+1	80%	-2	2%	-1	11%	+2
 FI	23%	+1	42%	-4	13%	+3	22%	=
 IE	17%	=	47%	-6	22%	+3	14%	+3
 EL	4%	=	80%	-1	7%	+1	9%	=
 CY	6%	=	72%	+3	3%	-2	19%	-1
 DE	14%	-1	55%	-8	13%	+2	18%	+7
 ES	5%	-1	85%	+2	2%	-1	8%	=
 FR	5%	-1	71%	=	13%	-2	11%	+3
 IT	3%	-1	82%	-1	5%	+3	10%	-1
 SK	11%	-1	56%	-3	10%	+1	23%	+3
 AT	16%	-2	54%	+2	16%	+2	14%	-2
 BE	10%	-4	67%	+1	12%	+3	11%	=
 LV	13%	-	65%	-	6%	-	16%	-

**According to the socio-demographic data**, men are somewhat more likely than women (73% vs. 66%) to say that there should be more coordination, whereas women are more likely to say that they don't know (16% vs. 9%).

Young respondents aged 15-24 are more likely to think that there is already an appropriate level of coordination (17% vs. 7-9% of older respondents), and are consequently less likely to want more coordination (64% vs. 69-70%).

Respondents who believe that having the euro is a good thing for the EU are more likely to think that there should be more economic coordination than those who believe that the euro is a bad thing for the EU (72% vs. 67%).

**Q10 Do you think that the degree to which economic policy, including budgetary policies, is coordinated in the euro area is appropriate? Should there be more or less coordination among euro-area governments?**

	Appropriate	There should be more coordination	There should be less coordination	Don't know
EURO AREA	9%	69%	9%	13%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	9%	73%	9%	9%
Female	9%	66%	9%	16%
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	17%	64%	8%	11%
25-39	9%	70%	10%	11%
40-54	8%	70%	10%	12%
55 +	7%	69%	9%	15%
<b>Having the euro for the EU</b>				
A good thing	11%	72%	7%	10%
A bad thing	5%	67%	17%	11%

## 5.2. Last year's inflation rate

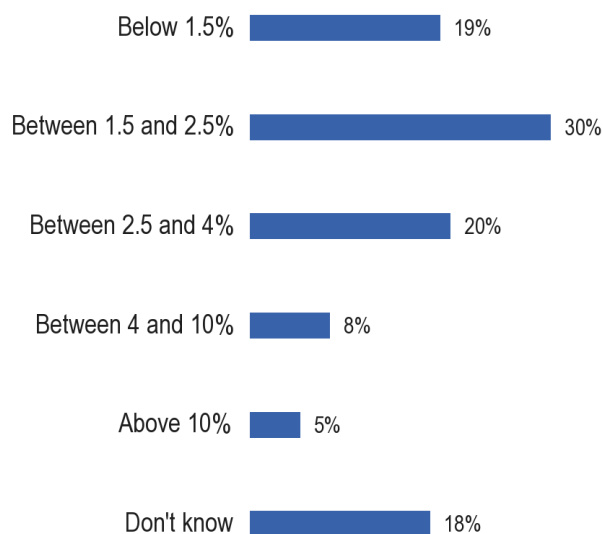
### **- More than a quarter of respondents across the euro area are able to correctly estimate the range to which their country's inflation rate corresponds -**

When respondents were asked to estimate the rate of inflation in their country last year, the majority (69%) estimated that it was somewhere below 4%. More specifically, the largest proportion of respondents (30%) think that the average inflation rate was between 1.5% and 2.5%, while 20% think it was between 2.5% and 4%, and 19% say it was below 1.5%.

Less than a tenth (8%) of respondents think that the inflation rate was between 4% and 10%, while 5% of people think it was above 10%. 18% of respondents said that they don't know.

On average, 26% of respondents across the euro area are able to correctly estimate the range to which their country's inflation rate corresponds<sup>3</sup>.

Q14a. In your view, how high was the inflation rate, i.e. the average increase in consumer prices, in (OUR COUNTRY) last year?



EURO AREA

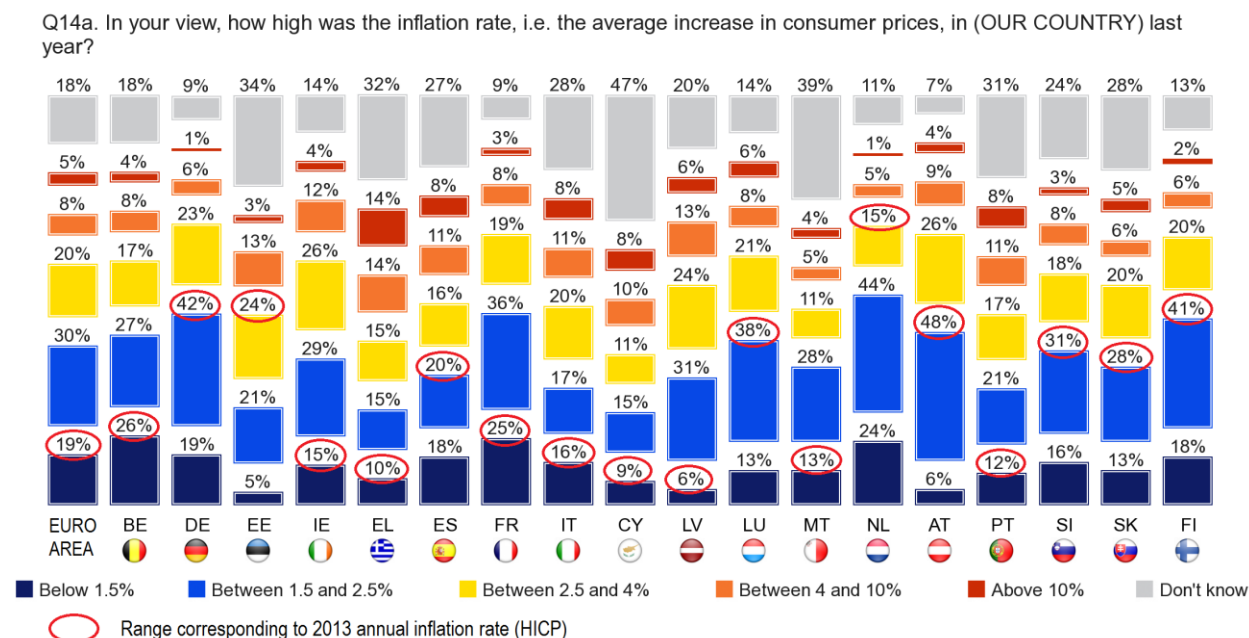
<sup>3</sup> This was calculated by comparing the actual inflation rate per country with the ranges provided by the question. The 26% corresponds to the proportion of all respondents across the euro area who were able to correctly estimate their country's range.

The following chart shows the results by country, with the percentage of respondents who accurately estimated the inflation rate in their own country last year circled in red. Generally speaking, the graphic demonstrates that respondents in several countries tend to overestimate the inflation rate in their country. This is particularly true in Latvia (where 74% overestimated), Ireland (71%), France (66%), Greece (58%), Portugal (57%), and Italy (56%).

More than four in ten respondents in Austria (48%), Germany (42%), Finland (41%) and Luxembourg (38%) correctly estimated their country's inflation rate last year.

The Netherlands stands out as being the only country in which a substantial proportion of respondents (68%) underestimated the inflation rate.

A very high number of respondents answer “don't know” in Cyprus (47%), Malta (39%), Estonia (34%), Greece (32%), and Portugal (31%).



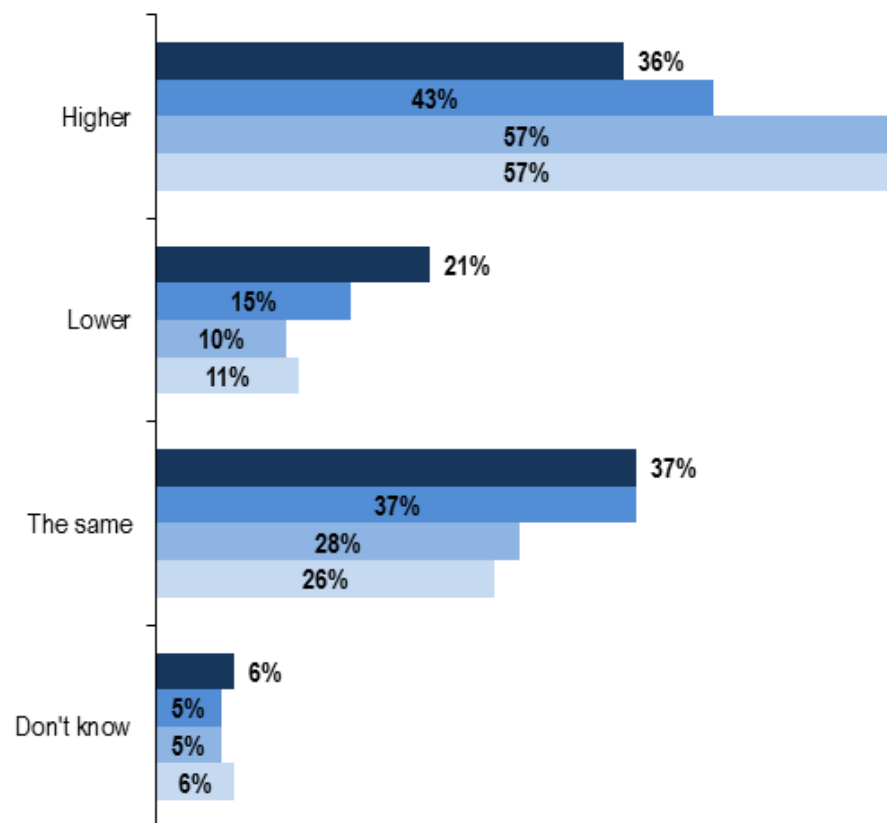
### 5.3. Expectation for this year's inflation rate

#### - Respondents are divided as to whether the inflation rate will stay the same or increase -

In terms of the inflation rate this year, opinion is quite evenly divided as to whether it will stay the same (37%), or increase (36%). Roughly a fifth of respondents (21%) think it will go down. However, the proportion of respondents expecting inflation to go down has increased since 2013 (+6), while fewer people (-7) think it will go up. This trend has now been observed for the last two surveys.

**Q14b. What is your expectation regarding the inflation rate this year? Compared to last year, will it be:**  
% EURO AREA

■ 10/2014 (EU18) ■ 10/2013 (EU17) ■ 10/2012 (EU17) ■ 11/2011 (EU17)

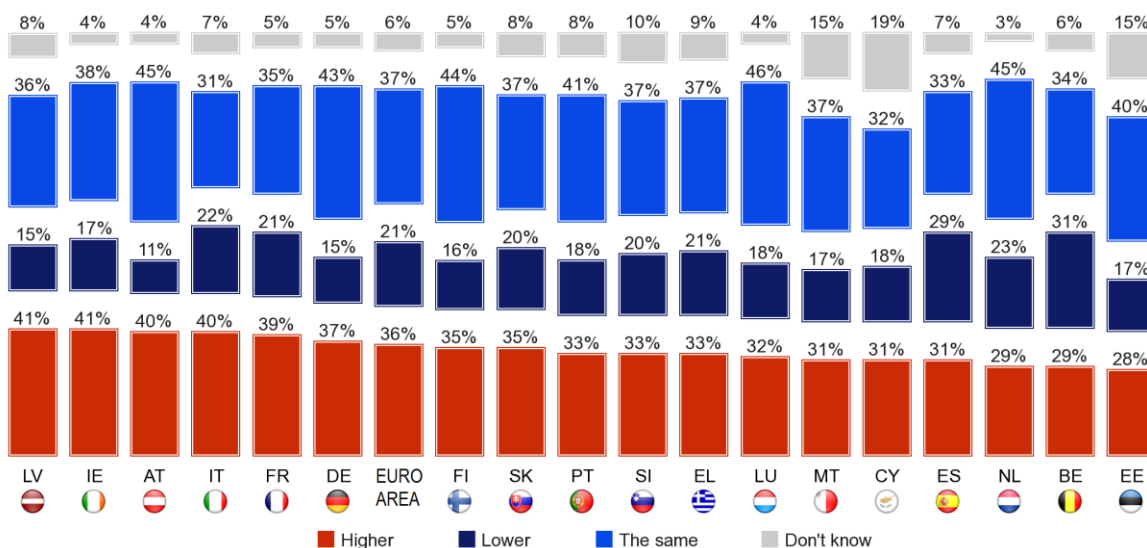




The largest proportion of respondents in just four countries think that the inflation rate will be higher this year: Latvia (41%), Ireland (41%), Italy (40%), and France (39%). Elsewhere, a relative majority of respondents think that the rate will stay the same, with respondents in Luxembourg (46%), Austria (45%) and the Netherlands (45%) the most likely to say this. Respondents in Belgium (31%) and Spain (29%) are the most likely to think that the inflation rate will go lower.

Since 2013, there has been a decline in almost all countries in terms of the proportion of respondents who think that the inflation rate will go higher this year. The largest decreases in the proportion of respondents who thought this were recorded in Slovenia (33%, -19), Portugal (33%, -12), and Cyprus (31%, -12). The only exception where there was an increase in the proportion of respondents who expect the inflation rate to increase this year was Austria (40%, +6).




Q14b. What is your expectation regarding the inflation rate this year? Compared to last year, will it be:



**Socio-demographic analysis** shows that women are more likely than men (40% vs. 32%) to expect inflation to be higher this year. Respondents aged 15-24 (45%) are also more likely to think that inflation will rise, while those aged 55 and over (33%) are the least likely to say this.

Respondents who left school at a younger age are more likely to think inflation will go up: 45% of respondents who left school aged 15 or under expect this to happen, compared with 30% of respondents who finished their education aged 20 or over.

**Q14b What is your expectation regarding the inflation rate this year? Compared to last year, will it be:**

	Higher	Lower	The same	Don't know
EURO AREA	36%	21%	37%	6%
 <b>Sex</b>				
Male	32%	26%	38%	4%
Female	40%	15%	37%	8%
 <b>Age</b>				
15-24	45%	20%	30%	5%
25-39	39%	18%	37%	6%
40-54	34%	21%	40%	5%
55 +	33%	22%	38%	7%
 <b>Education (End of)</b>				
15-	45%	18%	28%	9%
16-19	38%	18%	39%	5%
20+	30%	24%	41%	5%
Still studying	43%	21%	30%	6%

#### 5.4. Price increases in Latvia in the changeover period

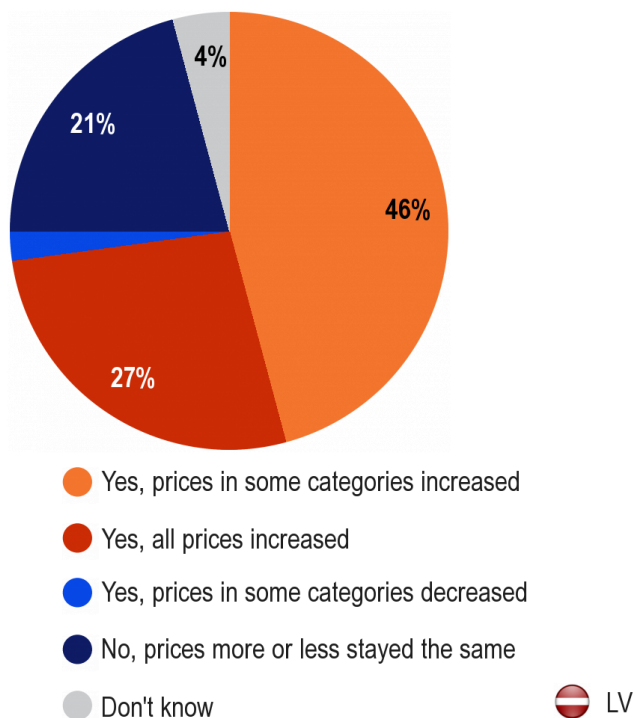
##### **- Three quarters of respondents in Latvia think that prices increased during the changeover period -**

Respondents in Latvia were asked about whether they thought that the changeover to the euro had an impact on prices.

Nearly three quarters of respondents in Latvia (73%) think that the introduction of the euro has caused prices to increase: of these, 46% say that prices increased in some categories, while 27% say that all prices increased.

Around a fifth of respondents (21%) say that prices have more or less stayed the same during the changeover, while just 2% of people think that prices decreased.

Q7b. When the euro coins and banknotes were physically introduced in (COUNTRY), do you personally think that the euro introduction had any impact on prices during this changeover period?



## 6. ECONOMIC REFORM

This section looks at attitudes toward economic reform, and the potential impact of reform on the economy of individual Member States in certain sectors. The need for national governments to introduce reforms to boost growth in specific sectors is also discussed.

### 6.1. Underlying attitudes towards economic reform

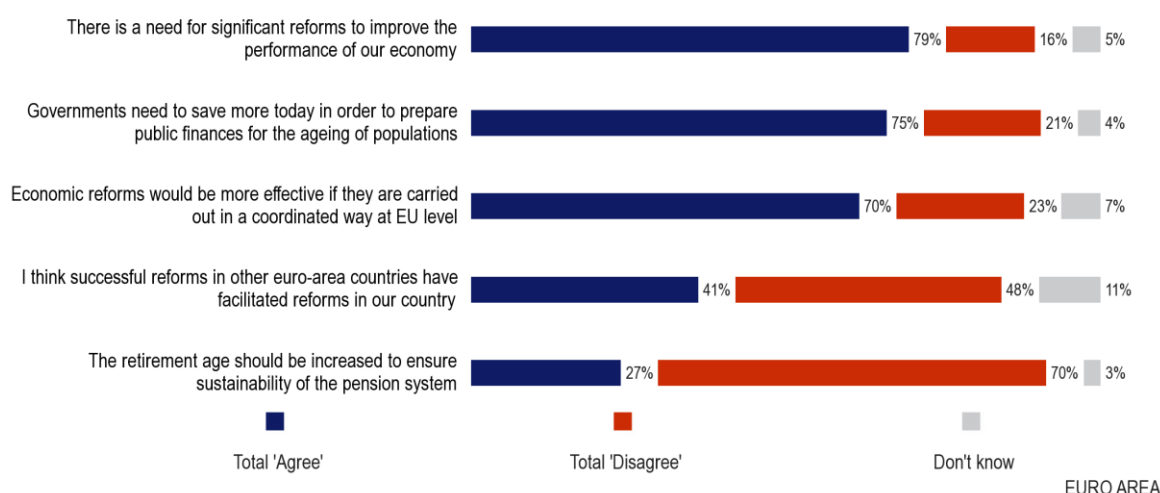
#### **- Respondents are supportive of some potential economic reforms, but raising the retirement age is an unpopular measure -**

Respondents were given a list of five statements about economic reform and were asked whether they agree or disagree with them.

There is strong agreement with the first three statements. Roughly eight out of ten respondents agree that there is need for significant reforms to improve the performance of the economy (79%), while three quarters of respondents (75%) agree that governments need to save more now to prepare public finances for the ageing of populations. Seven out of ten respondents (70%) agree that economic reforms would be more effective if they were implemented in a coordinated way at EU level.

However, the largest proportions of respondents disagree with the idea that successful reforms in other euro area countries have facilitated reforms in their own countries (48% disagree vs. 41% agree), and in particular, that the retirement age should be increased to ensure the sustainability of the system (70% vs. 27%).

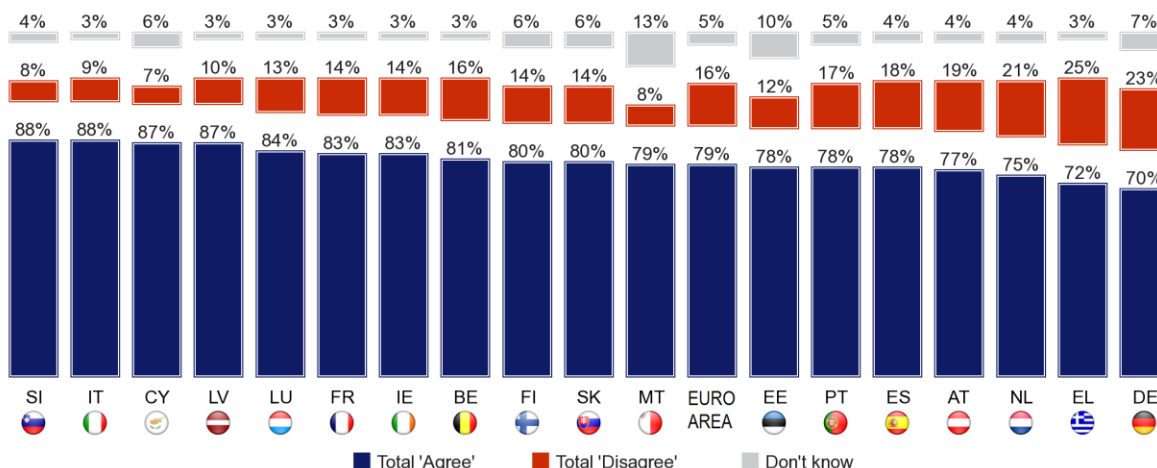
Q11. Governments in all euro-area countries are implementing various economic reforms, such as labour market reforms, pension, social security or healthcare reforms, reforms of education systems or market reforms to open sectors to competition. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements related to such reforms?



In all countries, at least seven out of ten respondents agree there is a need for significant reforms to improve economic performance. The level of agreement ranges from 88% in both Italy and Slovenia, to 70% in Germany and 72% in Greece.

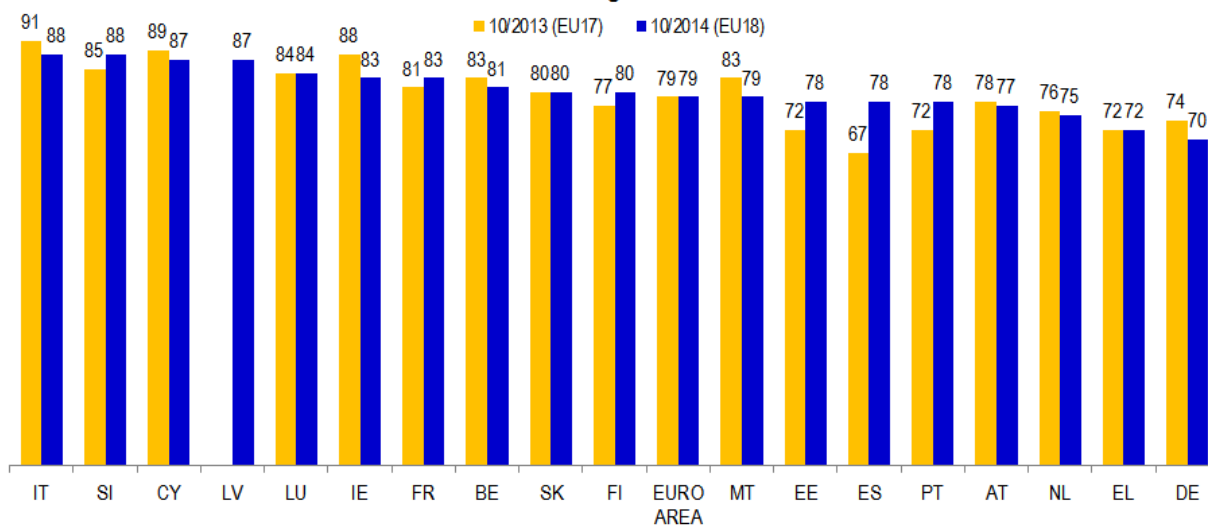
Q11.1. Governments in all euro-area countries are implementing various economic reforms, such as labour market reforms, pension, social security or healthcare reforms, reforms of education systems or market reforms to open sectors to competition. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements related to such reforms?

There is a need for significant reforms to improve the performance of our economy



Although the results have not changed at euro area level average, there have been some changes at the country level. However, only four countries exhibit differences of at least five percentage points. Three of these countries are Spain (+11pp), Estonia and Portugal (both +6pp) where respondents are now more likely to agree that significant reforms are needed to improve the performance of their economies. Conversely, Irish respondents (-5pp) are now less likely to hold this opinion followed by those in Malta and Germany (-4pp).

Q11.1. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements related to such reforms?  
 - There is a need for significant reforms to improve the performance of our economy -  
 % of 'Total 'Agree' answers



**The socio-demographic data** shows that 15-24 year-olds are the most likely, and respondents aged 55 and over the least likely, to agree that there is a need for significant reforms to improve economic performance (84% vs. 76%).

The higher the education level of the respondent, the more likely they are to agree that there is a need for significant reforms: 81% of respondents who completed their education aged 20 and above agree, as opposed to 72% of those who left school aged 15 or lower.

Self-employed respondents (83%) are the most likely to agree, and manual workers (72%) are the least likely to agree, that there is a need for significant reforms.

Respondents who think the euro is a good thing both for their country (84% vs. 73% if those who think it is a bad thing) and for the EU (83% vs. 71%) are more likely to support significant economic reforms.

**Q11.1 Governments in all euro-area countries are implementing various economic reforms, such as labour market reforms, pension, social security or healthcare reforms, reforms of education systems or market reforms to open sectors to competition. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements related to such reforms?**

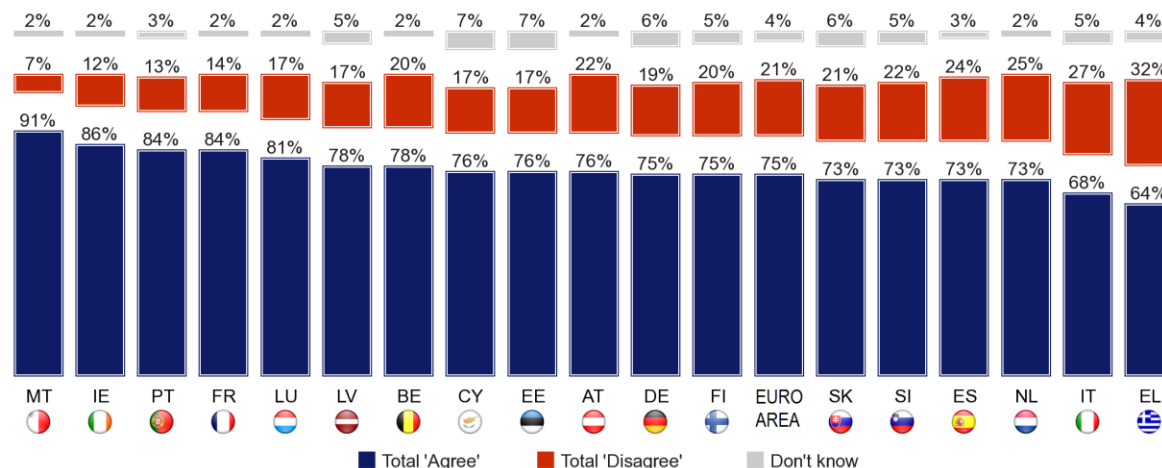
**There is a need for significant reforms to improve the performance of our economy**

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EURO AREA	79%	16%	5%
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	84%	13%	3%
25-39	81%	16%	3%
40-54	78%	18%	4%
55 +	76%	18%	6%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	72%	20%	8%
16-19	78%	18%	4%
20+	81%	15%	4%
Still studying	86%	11%	3%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
Self-employed	83%	14%	3%
Employee	81%	17%	2%
Manual workers	72%	24%	4%
Not working	78%	16%	6%
<b>Having the euro for the country</b>			
A good thing	84%	13%	3%
A bad thing	73%	22%	5%
<b>Having the euro for the EU</b>			
A good thing	83%	14%	3%
A bad thing	71%	25%	4%

At least six out in ten respondents in all countries agree that governments need to save more today to prepare public finances for the ageing of populations. Respondents in Malta (91%) and Ireland (86%) are the most likely to agree, while those in Greece (64%) and Italy (68%) are the least likely to do so.

Q11.3. Governments in all euro-area countries are implementing various economic reforms, such as labour market reforms, pension, social security or healthcare reforms, reforms of education systems or market reforms to open sectors to competition. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements related to such reforms?

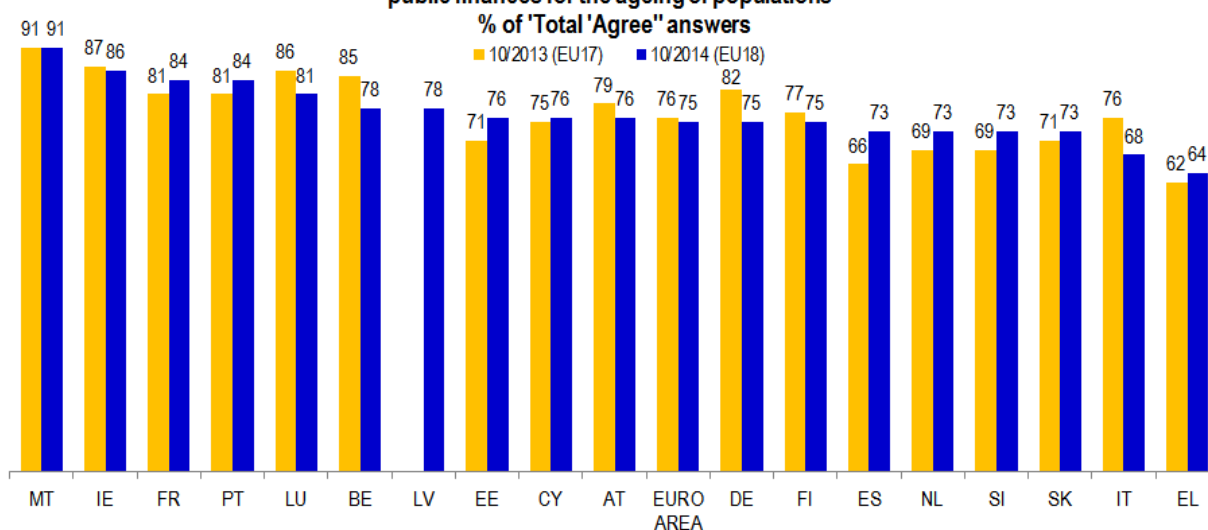
Governments need to save more today in order to prepare public finances for the ageing of populations



When comparing the results with 2013, nine countries are found to have increasing proportions of respondents who agree that governments need to save more today in order to prepare public finances for the ageing population, whilst seven countries have smaller proportions of respondents who think this.

Countries with the largest increases in the proportions of respondents who are likely to agree that this should be the case are Spain (+7pp) and Estonia (+5pp) whilst respondents in Italy (-8pp), Germany and Belgium (both -7pp) are now less likely to agree.

Q11.3. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements related to such reforms?  
- Governments need to save more today in order to prepare public finances for the ageing of populations -



There are little **socio-demographic variations**, but again respondents who think the euro is a good thing both for their country (79% vs. 71% of those who think it is bad) and for the EU (78% vs. 68%) are more likely to agree that governments need to save more.

**Q11.3 Governments in all euro-area countries are implementing various economic reforms, such as labour market reforms, pension, social security or healthcare reforms, reforms of education systems or market reforms to open sectors to competition. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements related to such reforms?**

**Governments need to save more today in order to prepare public finances for the ageing of populations**

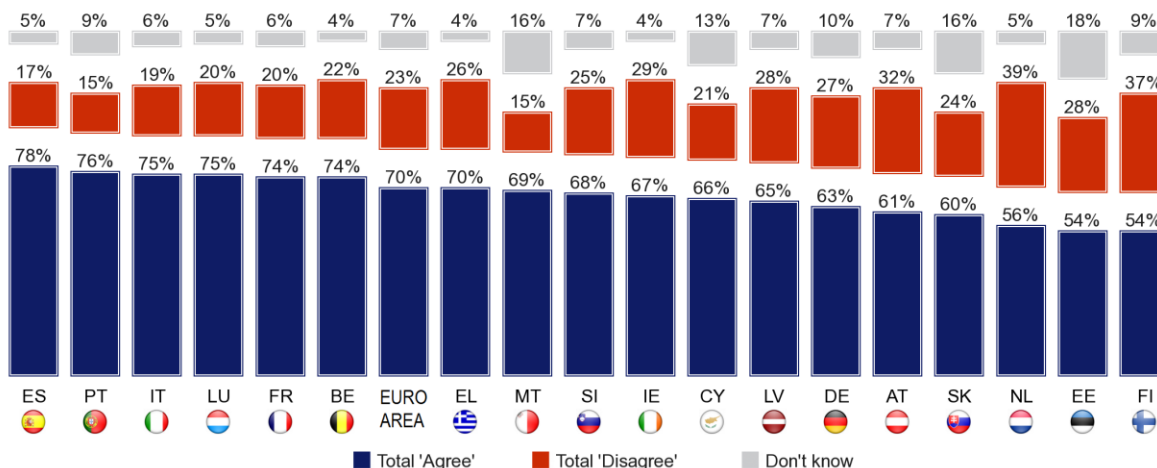
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EURO AREA	75%	21%	4%
<b>Having the euro for the country</b>			
A good thing	79%	18%	3%
A bad thing	71%	25%	4%
<b>Having the euro for the EU</b>			
A good thing	78%	19%	3%
A bad thing	68%	28%	4%



A majority of respondents in all countries agree that economic reforms would be more effective if carried out in a coordinated way at EU level. Respondents in Spain (78%) and Portugal (76%) are the most likely to agree where respondents in Estonia and Finland (both 54%) are found at the other end of the scale.

Q11.5. Governments in all euro-area countries are implementing various economic reforms, such as labour market reforms, pension, social security or healthcare reforms, reforms of education systems or market reforms to open sectors to competition. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements related to such reforms?

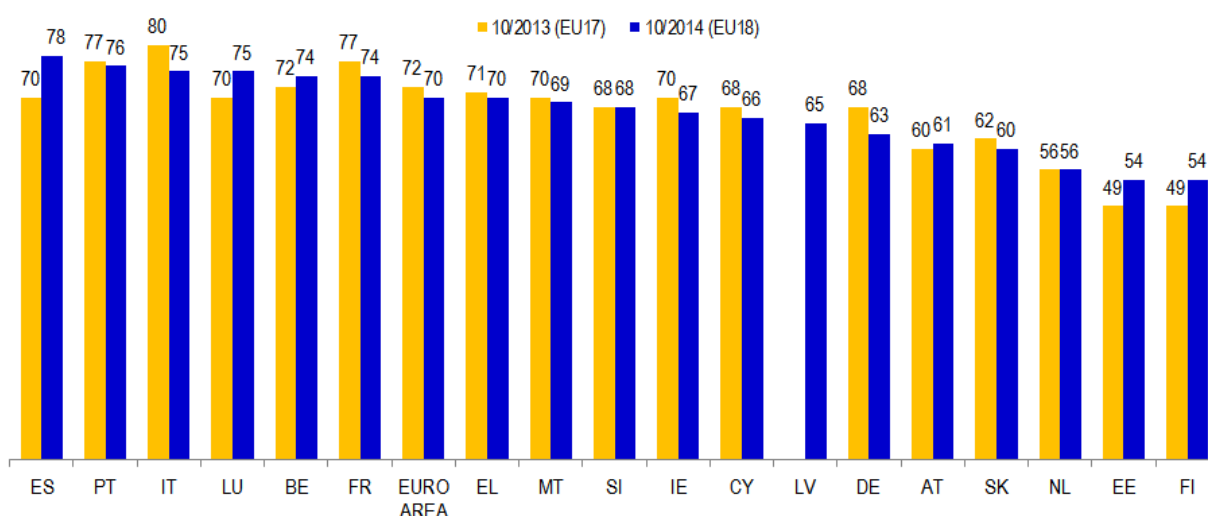
Economic reforms would be more effective if they are carried out in a coordinated way at EU level



When comparing these results with those from 2013, it can be observed that opinion regarding whether economic reform would be more effective if it was coordinated at the EU level has declined in a half of the countries. The most significant positive changes are seen in Spain (+8pp), followed by Estonia, Luxembourg and Finland (all +5pp), where respondents are now more likely to agree with this sentiment.

Conversely, smaller proportions of respondents in Germany and Italy (both -5pp) agree that economic reforms would be more effective if coordinated at the EU level.

Q11.5. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements related to such reforms?  
 - Economic reforms would be more effective if they are carried out in a coordinated way at EU level -  
 % of 'Total 'Agree' answers



**According to the socio-demographic data**, men are more inclined than women (74% vs. 66%) to agree that economic reforms would be more effective if carried out in a coordinated way at EU level. Younger respondents, and those with a higher level of education, are also somewhat more likely to agree.

Respondents who feel that the euro is a good thing both for their country (78% vs. 60% if those who think it is bad) and for the EU (76% vs. 57%) are, as seen previously, more likely to agree that economic reforms would be more effective if carried out in a coordinated way at EU level.

**Q11.5 Governments in all euro-area countries are implementing various economic reforms, such as labour market reforms, pension, social security or healthcare reforms, reforms of education systems or market reforms to open sectors to competition. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements related to such reforms?**

**Economic reforms would be more effective if they are carried out in a coordinated way at EU level**

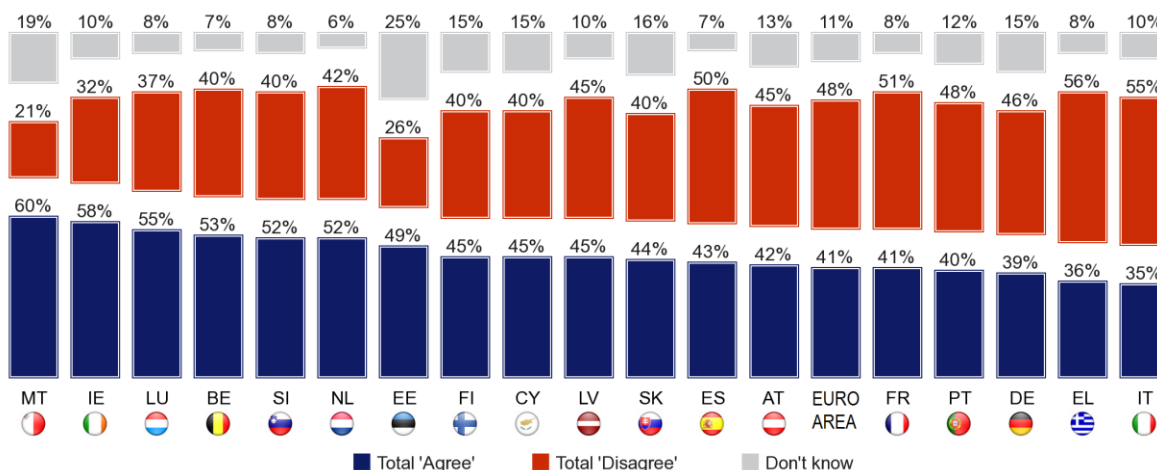
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EURO AREA	70%	23%	7%
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	74%	22%	4%
Female	66%	24%	10%
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	74%	22%	4%
25-39	70%	25%	5%
40-54	69%	25%	6%
55 +	70%	19%	11%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	63%	23%	14%
16-19	68%	25%	7%
20+	74%	22%	4%
Still studying	76%	18%	6%
<b>Having the euro for the country</b>			
A good thing	78%	17%	5%
A bad thing	60%	31%	9%
<b>Having the euro for the EU</b>			
A good thing	76%	19%	5%
A bad thing	57%	34%	9%

In nine countries, the largest proportions of respondents agree that successful reforms in other euro area countries have facilitated reforms in their own country. Respondents in Malta (60%), Ireland (58%) and Luxembourg (55%) are the most likely to agree.

Conversely, at least half of respondents in four countries disagree with this statement: Greece (56%), Italy (55%), France (51%) and Spain (50%).

Q11.2. Governments in all euro-area countries are implementing various economic reforms, such as labour market reforms, pension, social security or healthcare reforms, reforms of education systems or market reforms to open sectors to competition. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements related to such reforms?

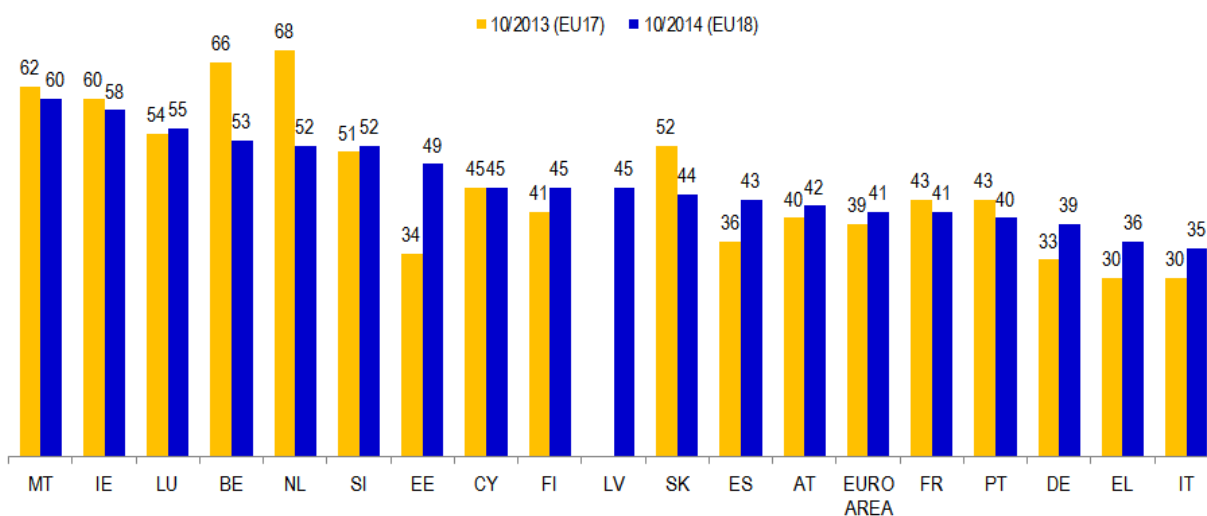
I think successful reforms in other euro-area countries have facilitated reforms in our country



The proportion of respondents who agree that successful reforms in other euro area countries have facilitated reforms in their country has increased in nine countries. Estonia stands out once again with a much more positive opinion than in 2013 (+15pp), followed by smaller increases in Spain (+7pp), Germany and Greece (both +6pp).

At the other end of the spectrum, agreement has declined the most amongst Dutch (-16pp), Belgian (-13pp) and Slovakian respondents (-8pp) since 2013.

Q11.2. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements related to such reforms?  
- I think successful reforms in other euro-area countries have facilitated reforms in our country -  
% of 'Total 'Agree' answers



**According to the socio-demographic data**, men are more likely than women (45% vs. 37%) to agree that successful reforms in other euro area countries have facilitated reforms in their own country. Respondents aged 15-24 are also more likely than those aged 55 and over to agree (54% vs. 38%), as are more highly educated respondents (42% vs. 33%).

Agreement on this point is more common among respondents who feel that the euro is a good thing both for their country (50% vs. 29% if those who think it is bad) and for the EU (47% vs. 28%).

**Q11.2 Governments in all euro-area countries are implementing various economic reforms, such as labour market reforms, pension, social security or healthcare reforms, reforms of education systems or market reforms to open sectors to competition. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements related to such reforms?**

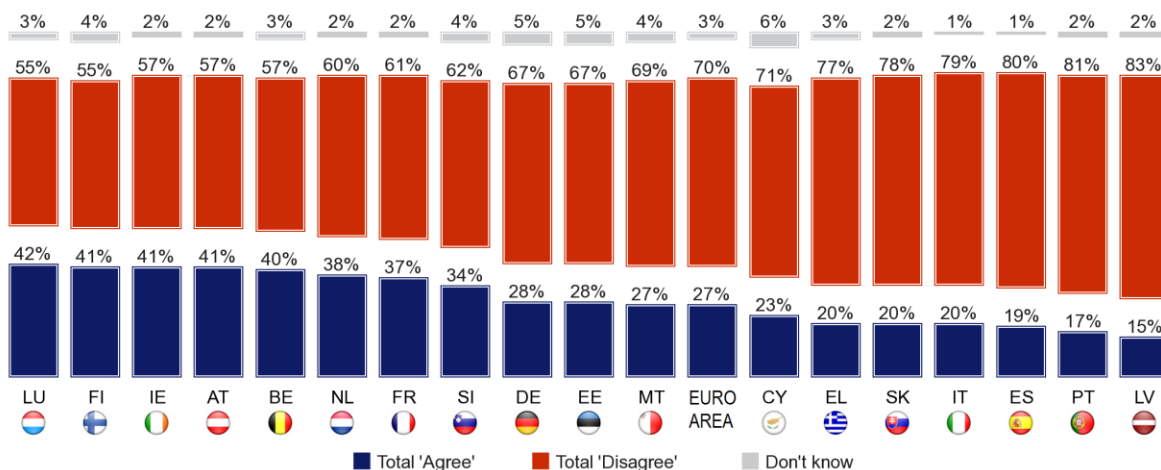
**I think successful reforms in other euro-area countries have facilitated reforms in our country**

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EURO AREA	41%	48%	11%
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	45%	48%	7%
Female	37%	49%	14%
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	54%	40%	6%
25-39	40%	53%	7%
40-54	40%	51%	9%
55 +	38%	46%	16%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	33%	48%	19%
16-19	40%	50%	10%
20+	42%	49%	9%
Still studying	56%	38%	6%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
Self-employed	40%	51%	9%
Employee	42%	51%	7%
Manual workers	35%	59%	6%
Not working	42%	44%	14%
<b>Having the euro for the country</b>			
A good thing	50%	41%	9%
A bad thing	29%	60%	11%
<b>Having the euro for the EU</b>			
A good thing	47%	44%	9%
A bad thing	28%	64%	8%

In all countries, a majority of respondents disagree with the retirement age being increased to ensure the sustainability of the pension system. However, at least four out of ten respondents agree with this approach in five countries: Luxembourg (42%), Finland, Ireland and Austria (all 41%), and Belgium (40%). Elsewhere there is strong opposition to this idea, and in three countries at least eight out of ten respondents disagree: Latvia (83%), Portugal (81%) and Spain (80%).

Q11.4. Governments in all euro-area countries are implementing various economic reforms, such as labour market reforms, pension, social security or healthcare reforms, reforms of education systems or market reforms to open sectors to competition. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements related to such reforms?

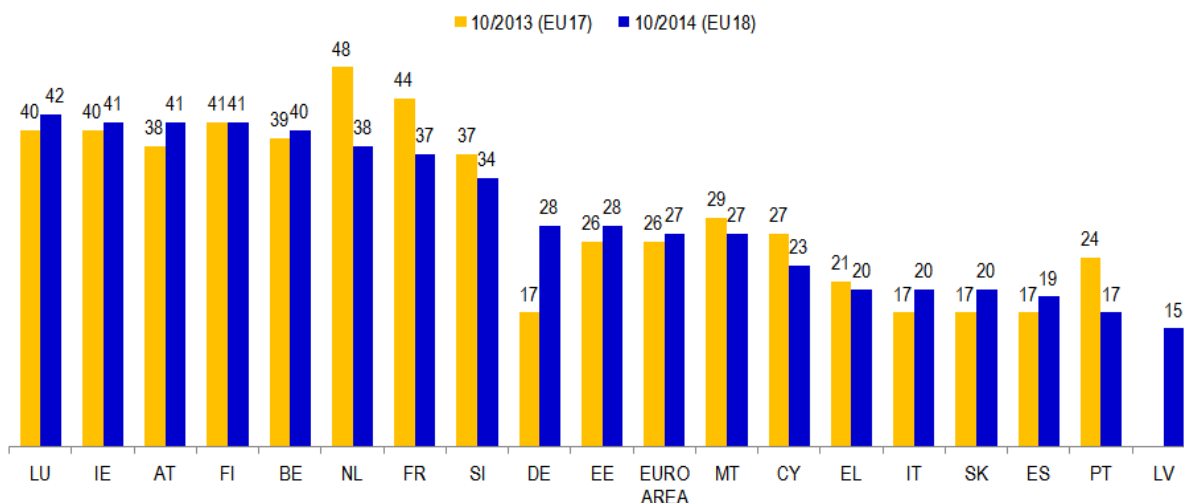
The retirement age should be increased to ensure sustainability of the pension system



Opinion on whether the retirement age should be increased to ensure the sustainability of the pension system has changed a lot from country to country since 2013. For example, respondents in Germany (+11pp) are now much more likely to agree that it should be increased. To a lesser degree, those in Italy, Austria and Slovakia (all +3pp) are now more likely to take this view.

At the other end of the scale, fewer Dutch respondents hold this opinion than in 2013 (-10pp), followed by Portuguese and French respondents with decreases of 7 percentage points.

Q11.4. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements related to such reforms?  
 - The retirement age should be increased to ensure sustainability of the pension system -  
 % of 'Total 'Agree' answers



**The socio-demographic data** show that men are more likely than women (31% vs. 25%) to agree that the retirement age should be increased to ensure the sustainability of the pension system. Respondents aged 55 and over (33%) are the more likely than younger respondents (23-27%) to agree with this, as are more highly educated respondents (32% vs. 22%).

While 35% of the self-employed respondents agree that the retirement age should be increased, only 14% of manual workers do so. Respondents who feel that the euro is a good thing for their country (33% vs. 19% those who think it is bad) and for the EU (31% vs. 19%) are more likely to support raising the retirement age.

**Q11.4 Governments in all euro-area countries are implementing various economic reforms, such as labour market reforms, pension, social security or healthcare reforms, reforms of education systems or market reforms to open sectors to competition. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements related to such reforms?**

**The retirement age should be increased to ensure sustainability of the pension system**

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EURO AREA	27%	70%	3%
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	31%	67%	2%
Female	25%	72%	3%
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	27%	72%	1%
25-39	23%	75%	2%
40-54	23%	75%	2%
55 +	33%	62%	5%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	22%	73%	5%
16-19	24%	73%	3%
20+	32%	66%	2%
Still studying	25%	74%	1%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
Self-employed	35%	62%	3%
Employee	26%	72%	2%
Manual workers	14%	84%	2%
Not working	29%	68%	3%
<b>Having the euro for the country</b>			
A good thing	33%	64%	3%
A bad thing	19%	79%	2%
<b>Having the euro for the EU</b>			
A good thing	31%	67%	2%
A bad thing	19%	79%	2%

## 6.2. Evaluation of sectorial reforms

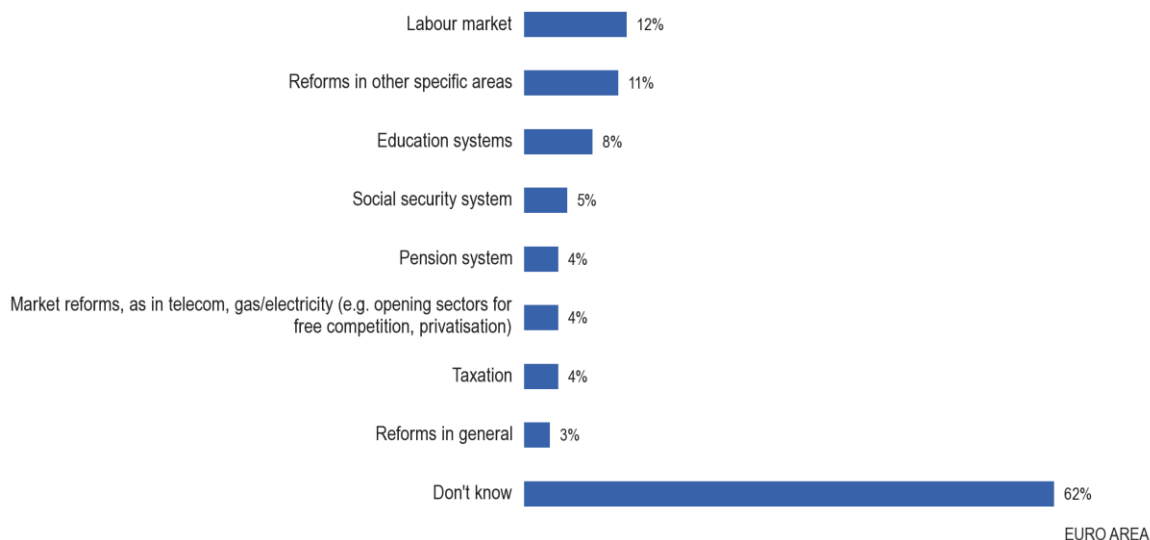
### - Most respondents are unclear about the impact of reforms -

Respondents were asked to identify the sectors of their national economy where reforms have had the most positive impact.

Most respondents (62%) say they don't know the answer to this question. Among those who are able to answer, over a tenth identify the labour market (12%) with slightly smaller proportions citing education systems (8%) and the social security system (5%). Less specifically, 11% say that reforms have had the most positive effect in other areas.

Less than 5% of respondents cite the other areas mentioned in the question.



















Q13a. In which sectors do you think reforms have had the most POSITIVE effect on the economy in (OUR COUNTRY)? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)



There are only five countries in which less than 50% of respondents answer "don't know" to this question, namely Malta (25%), Slovakia (34%), Ireland (38%), the Netherlands (47%) and Germany (49%). Roughly three quarters of respondents don't know about the impact of reforms in Italy (75%), Spain (74%) and Greece (73%).

At least a fifth of respondents mention the labour market in Slovakia (26%), Germany (23%) and Malta (21%), while over a fifth mentions reforms in other specific areas in Luxembourg (24%), the Netherlands (24%) and Ireland (23%). Malta (30%) stands out as having by far the most respondents who say that reforms have had the most positive impact on education systems.

Q13a In which sectors do you think reforms have had the most POSITIVE effect on the economy in (OUR COUNTRY)?  
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Labour market	Reforms in other specific areas	Education systems	Social security system	Pension system	Market reforms, as in telecom, gas/electricity (e.g. opening sectors for free competition, privatisation)	Taxation	Reforms in general	Don't know
EURO AREA	12%	11%	8%	5%	4%	4%	4%	3%	62%
 BE	13%	12%	6%	9%	4%	4%	3%	3%	60%
 DE	23%	10%	15%	7%	5%	5%	5%	3%	49%
 EE	5%	9%	9%	4%	1%	6%	7%	6%	65%
 IE	13%	23%	17%	6%	2%	8%	9%	5%	38%
 EL	2%	13%	3%	2%	1%	2%	4%	3%	73%
 ES	7%	16%	3%	2%	1%	2%	1%	2%	74%
 FR	10%	12%	6%	6%	5%	4%	4%	1%	66%
 IT	6%	6%	3%	2%	2%	5%	2%	2%	75%
 CY	6%	11%	6%	2%	3%	5%	6%	6%	65%
 LV	6%	15%	9%	4%	1%	5%	3%	2%	63%
 LU	13%	24%	11%	9%	4%	7%	8%	7%	50%
 MT	21%	21%	30%	5%	5%	11%	7%	4%	25%
 NL	15%	24%	10%	6%	4%	8%	8%	5%	47%
 AT	10%	11%	10%	7%	5%	4%	4%	2%	63%
 PT	4%	18%	5%	2%	1%	4%	2%	2%	70%
 SI	14%	5%	8%	11%	8%	6%	6%	11%	50%
 SK	26%	7%	11%	10%	8%	7%	13%	12%	34%
 FI	9%	9%	6%	4%	5%	5%	6%	2%	60%

**Highest percentage per country**

*Lowest percentage per country*

Highest percentage per item

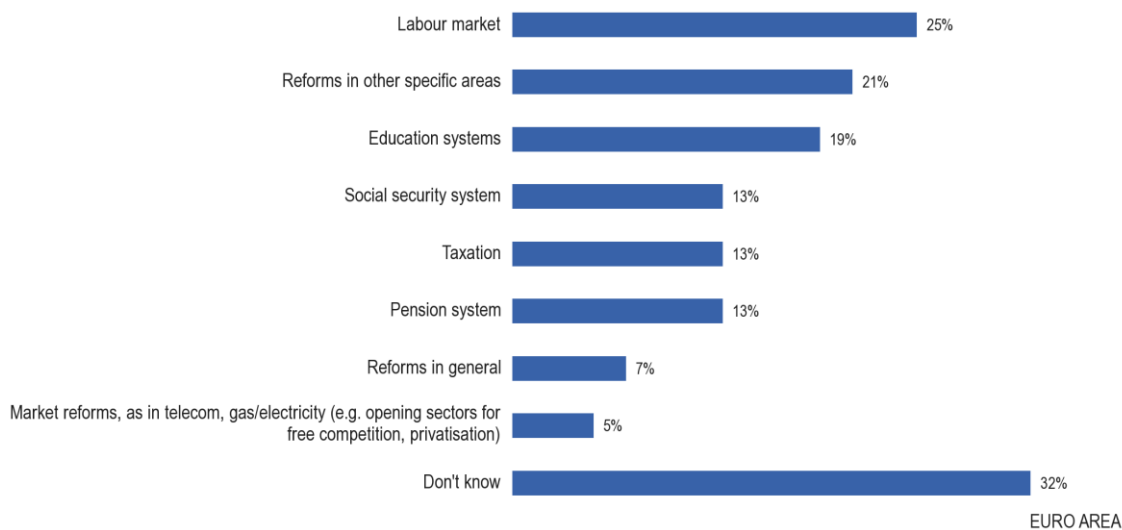
Lowest percentage per item



Respondents were then asked to identify sectors of the economy which have been negatively impacted by reforms. It is noticeable that more respondents are able to identify the negative effects of reform than the positive effects, with only around a third of respondents (32%) answering "don't know" this time.

A quarter of respondents (25%) think that reforms have had a negative effect on the labour market, while around a fifth say there has been a negative impact on reforms in other specific areas (21%) and on education systems (19%). Around an eighth of respondents also mention the social security system, taxation and the pension system (all 13%), while relatively small proportions think that reform has had a negative effect in general (7%) and on market reforms (5%).



















Q13b. In which sectors do you think reforms have had the most NEGATIVE effect on the economy in (OUR COUNTRY)? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)



When it comes to identifying the negative impacts of reforms, there are only four countries in which at least 50% of respondents answer "don't know": Estonia (59%), Malta (56%), Germany (50%), and Finland (50%). Spain (18%), Italy (24%) and Greece (24%) have the lowest proportions of respondents who say they don't know.

Respondents in Italy (40%) are most likely to think reforms have negatively affected the labour market, followed by those in France and Spain (both 34%), and also that they have negatively impacted taxation (21%) and the pension system (21%). Respondents in Spain are the most likely to think that reforms have negatively affected reforms in other specific areas (42%), education systems (45%), and the social security system (23%).

Q13b In which sectors do you think reforms have had the most NEGATIVE effect on the economy in (OUR COUNTRY)?  
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Labour market	Reforms in other specific areas	Education systems	Social security system	Taxation	Pension system	Reforms in general	Market reforms, as in telecom, gas/electricity (e.g. opening sectors for free competition, privatisation)	Don't know
EURO AREA	25%	21%	19%	13%	13%	13%	7%	5%	32%
 BE	19%	17%	8%	9%	8%	8%	4%	5%	40%
 DE	10%	11%	11%	9%	7%	11%	2%	4%	50%
 EE	6%	15%	11%	8%	6%	4%	4%	2%	59%
 IE	11%	39%	14%	12%	14%	8%	5%	6%	26%
 EL	21%	23%	18%	20%	16%	17%	12%	3%	24%
 ES	34%	42%	45%	23%	5%	11%	13%	4%	18%
 FR	34%	24%	19%	13%	20%	13%	6%	5%	26%
 IT	40%	12%	16%	12%	21%	21%	11%	7%	24%
 CY	19%	14%	12%	11%	20%	15%	17%	8%	41%
 LV	9%	26%	13%	9%	10%	10%	3%	3%	42%
 LU	15%	23%	15%	4%	8%	5%	4%	3%	44%
 MT	4%	17%	3%	6%	6%	4%	1%	7%	56%
 NL	14%	37%	15%	12%	12%	10%	5%	6%	26%
 AT	13%	16%	11%	5%	11%	8%	5%	6%	48%
 PT	19%	33%	25%	10%	7%	10%	10%	3%	34%
 SI	22%	7%	10%	13%	14%	14%	14%	4%	36%
 SK	16%	11%	10%	19%	15%	14%	9%	8%	28%
 FI	7%	14%	4%	9%	10%	6%	2%	5%	50%

**Highest percentage per country**

*Lowest percentage per country*




Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

The socio-demographic data reveals that:

- Women are more likely than men to say that reforms have had a negative impact in each of the sectors, especially education systems (21% vs. 17%).
- Respondents aged 25-39 are much more likely to say that reforms have had a negative impact on the labour market than all other age groups (31% vs. 19-26%)
- Those who left full time education at the age of 20 or over and those who are still studying are more inclined to say that education systems have been negatively affected by reforms (23% and 24% vs. 13-16%).

Q13b In which sectors do you think reforms have had the most NEGATIVE effect on the economy in (OUR COUNTRY)? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Labour market	Reforms in other specific areas	Education systems	Pension system	Social security system	Taxation	Reforms in general	Market reforms, as in telecom, gas/electricity (e.g. opening sectors for free competition, privatisation)	Don't know
EURO AREA	25%	21%	19%	13%	13%	13%	7%	5%	32%
 <b>Sex</b>									
Male	24%	24%	17%	12%	11%	12%	7%	5%	32%
Female	26%	19%	21%	14%	14%	14%	7%	5%	33%
 <b>Age</b>									
15-24	19%	16%	23%	13%	10%	13%	3%	3%	33%
25-39	31%	25%	25%	15%	15%	14%	8%	5%	25%
40-54	26%	23%	20%	14%	16%	15%	8%	6%	27%
55 +	22%	19%	13%	11%	10%	11%	8%	5%	40%
 <b>Education (End of)</b>									
15-	26%	15%	13%	13%	12%	13%	9%	6%	42%
16-19	27%	20%	16%	15%	12%	14%	7%	5%	33%
20+	25%	25%	23%	12%	15%	12%	8%	5%	27%
Still studying	19%	17%	24%	13%	10%	11%	3%	2%	35%

### 6.3. Evaluation of importance of reforms

#### - All the proposed sectoral reforms are considered important -

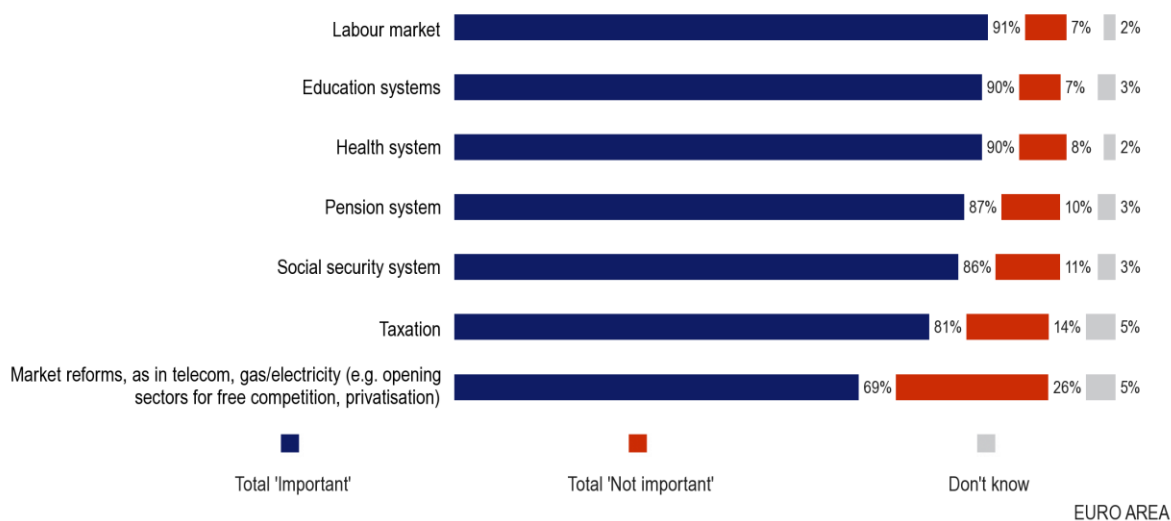
Respondents were given a list of seven areas of the national economy, and were asked to say how important it is for their government to introduce reforms in each of them to help increase growth and employment.

It is noticeable that a substantial majority of respondents think that all seven types of reform are important. At least nine out of ten respondents think that it is important for the national government to introduce reforms to the labour market (91%), education systems (90%) and the health system (90%).

Over eight out of ten respondents say that reforms would also be important for the pension system (87%), the social security system (86%), and taxation (81%).

More than two-thirds of respondents (69%) think it is important for the government to introduce market reforms, although 26% say that such reforms are not important.

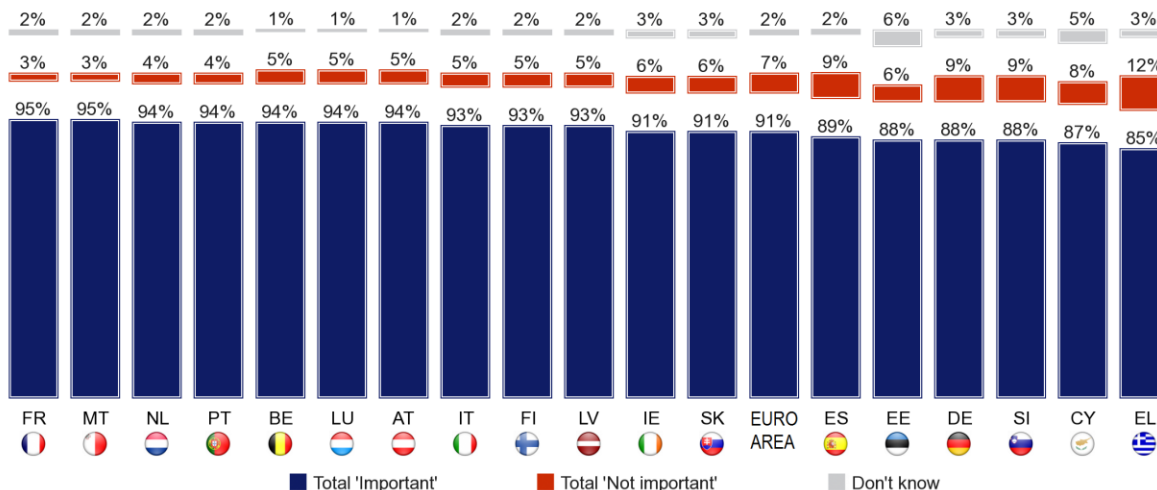
Q12. In your opinion, how important is it that the government in (OUR COUNTRY) should introduce reforms in each of the following areas to help increase growth and employment?



Reforms in the labour market are seen as being important by respondents in all countries for helping to increase growth and employment, with the proportion of respondents who back these ranging from 95% in France and Malta, to 85% in Greece.

Q12.1. In your opinion, how important is it that the government in (OUR COUNTRY) should introduce reforms in each of the following areas to help increase growth and employment?

Labour market



The socio-demographic results reveal that women are more likely to consider that reforms in the labour market are very important (65% compared with 60% of men). Respondents aged 15-24 on the other hand are much less likely to think the same compared with other age groups (53% vs. 63-64%).

More generally, the earlier respondents leave education, the more likely they are to think that reforms in the labour market are very important.

Q12.1 In your opinion, how important is it that the government in (OUR COUNTRY) should introduce reforms in each of the following areas to help increase growth and employment?

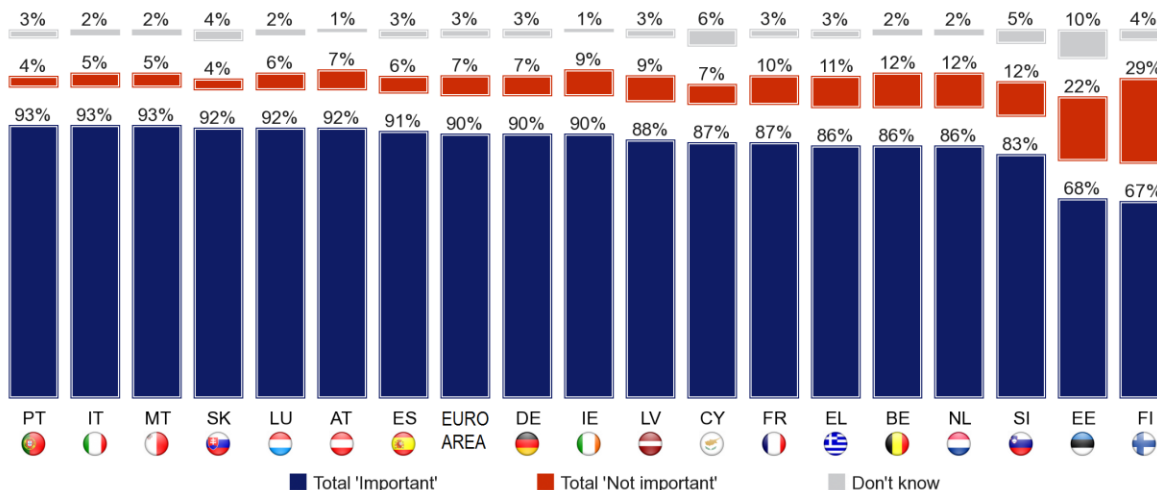
Labour market

	Very important	Quite important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know
EURO AREA	62%	29%	4%	3%	2%
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	60%	30%	5%	3%	2%
Female	65%	28%	2%	2%	3%
<b>Age</b>					
15-24	53%	38%	6%	2%	1%
25-39	64%	29%	4%	2%	1%
40-54	63%	28%	4%	3%	2%
55 +	64%	26%	3%	3%	4%
<b>Education (End of)</b>					
15-	70%	22%	2%	3%	3%
16-19	64%	28%	3%	3%	2%
20+	61%	30%	4%	3%	2%
Still studying	48%	42%	9%	1%	0%

Respondents in most countries attach a similarly high level of importance to reforming their national education systems, with notably high proportions of respondents backing such reforms in Italy, Malta and Portugal (all 93%). However, there is substantially less support for educational reform in Finland (67%) and Estonia (68%) than in other euro area countries.

Q12.7. In your opinion, how important is it that the government in (OUR COUNTRY) should introduce reforms in each of the following areas to help increase growth and employment?

Education systems



Similar to patterns observed when discussing reforms in the labour market, **the socio-demographic data** shows that women are also more likely to think that reforms are very important in education systems too (68% vs. 62%).

Those who left education at the age of 15 or less are also more likely to consider education systems a very important area for reform (70% compared with 65% of those who left at the age of 16-19 and 63% of those who completed it at the age of 20 or more).

Q12.7 In your opinion, how important is it that the government in (OUR COUNTRY) should introduce reforms in each of the following areas to help increase growth and employment?

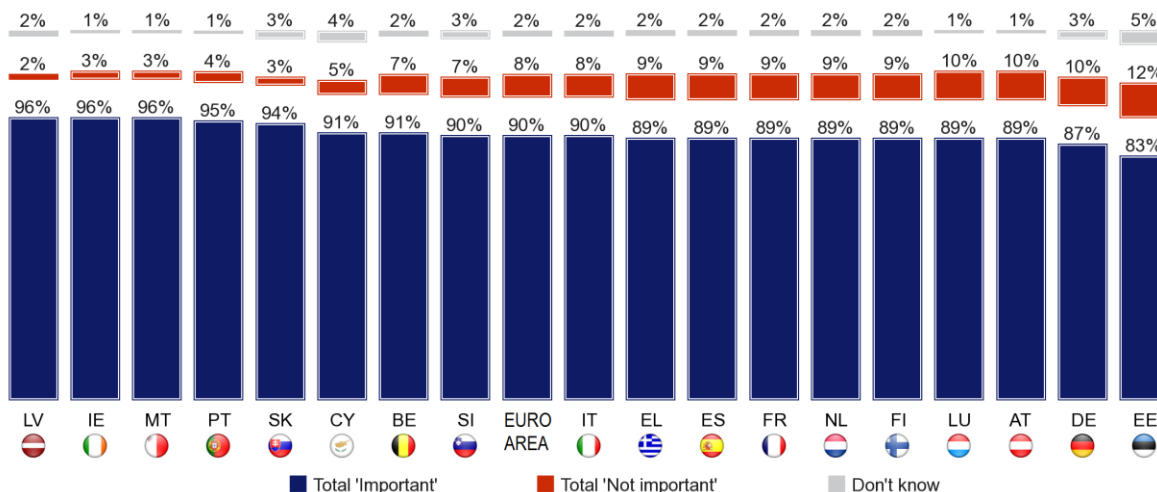
Education systems

	Very important	Quite important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know
EURO AREA	65%	25%	5%	2%	3%
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	62%	27%	6%	3%	2%
Female	68%	23%	4%	2%	3%
<b>Education (End of)</b>					
15-	70%	21%	3%	1%	5%
16-19	65%	26%	4%	2%	3%
20+	63%	24%	7%	4%	2%
Still studying	64%	28%	6%	1%	1%

Across the euro area, a high proportion of respondents think that reforming their national health system is important, with the level of support ranging from 96% in Ireland, Latvia and Malta, to 83% in Estonia and 87% in Germany.

Q12.2. In your opinion, how important is it that the government in (OUR COUNTRY) should introduce reforms in each of the following areas to help increase growth and employment?

Health system



Looking at **the socio-demographic results**, it is observed that women are slightly more likely than men to think that it is important to introduce reform in the health system (91% compared with 87% for men). Furthermore, the younger the respondents are, the more likely they are to think that it reform in the health system is important.

Manual workers also stand out where 95% think that reform in this area is important (compared with 86-90% in other occupational groups).

Q12.2 In your opinion, how important is it that the government in (OUR COUNTRY) should introduce reforms in each of the following areas to help increase growth and employment?

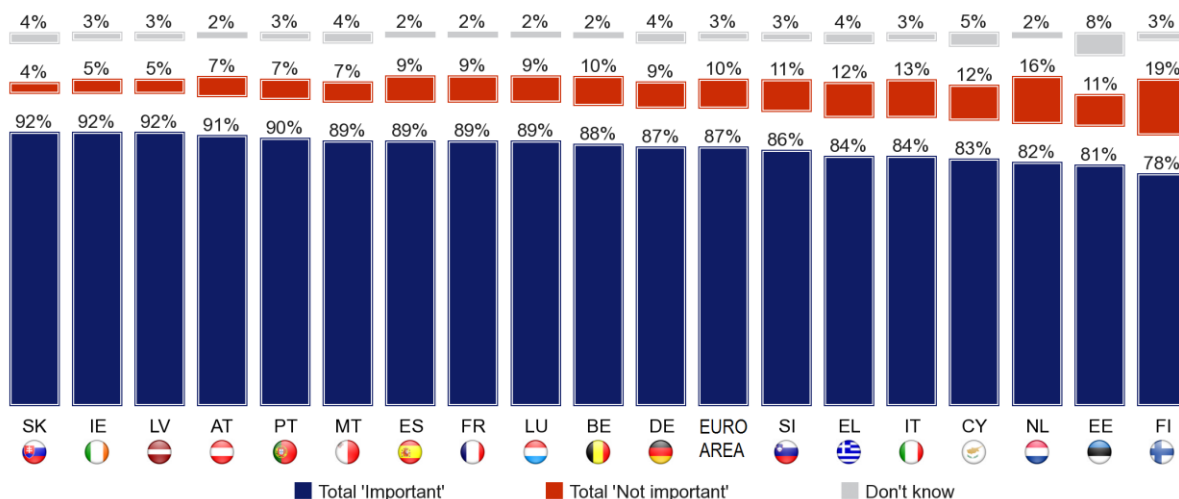
Health system

	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'	Don't know
EURO AREA	90%	8%	2%
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	87%	11%	2%
Female	91%	6%	3%
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	93%	6%	1%
25-39	91%	8%	1%
40-54	88%	10%	2%
55 +	88%	8%	4%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
Self-employed	86%	11%	3%
Employee	88%	10%	2%
Manual workers	94%	6%	0%
Not working	90%	7%	3%

In all but one euro area country, at least four-fifths of people think that reforming their national health system is important. Respondents in Ireland, Latvia and Slovakia (92%) are the most likely to say this, while those in Finland (78%) and Estonia (81%) are the least likely to do so.

Q12.3. In your opinion, how important is it that the government in (OUR COUNTRY) should introduce reforms in each of the following areas to help increase growth and employment?

Pension system



When looking at **the socio-demographic breakdowns**, there are few significant differences. Nonetheless, women are slightly more likely to think that it is important to introduce reform in the pension system. Those who left education at the age of 20 or over are less likely to think that it is important (86% vs. 89-90%).

**Q12.3 In your opinion, how important is it that the government in (OUR COUNTRY) should introduce reforms in each of the following areas to help increase growth and employment?**

Pension system

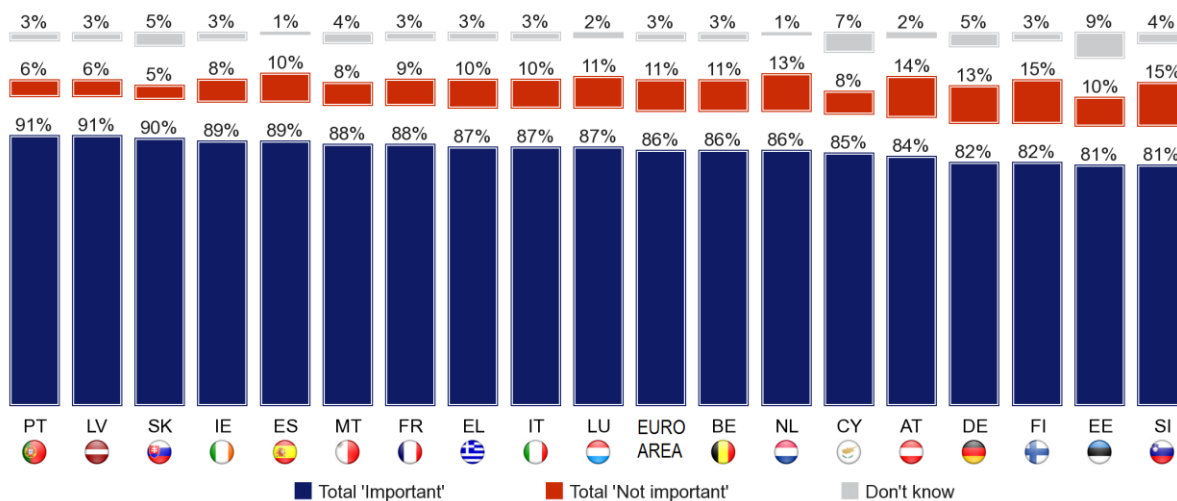
	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'	Don't know
EURO AREA	87%	10%	3%
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	85%	12%	3%
Female	89%	8%	3%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15-	90%	6%	4%
16-19	89%	8%	3%
20+	86%	12%	2%
Still studying	82%	16%	2%



In all countries over four-fifths of respondents say that reforming their country’s social security health system is important as a means to help increase growth and employment, with support for this measure ranging from 91% in Latvia and Portugal, to 81% in both Estonia and Slovenia.

Q12.4. In your opinion, how important is it that the government in (OUR COUNTRY) should introduce reforms in each of the following areas to help increase growth and employment?

Social security system



Women are slightly more likely than men to think that it is important to introduce social security reform (88% vs. 85%). Manual workers are also slightly more likely to say this than other occupational groups (89% vs. 84-87%)

**Q12.4 In your opinion, how important is it that the government in (OUR COUNTRY) should introduce reforms in each of the following areas to help increase growth and employment?**

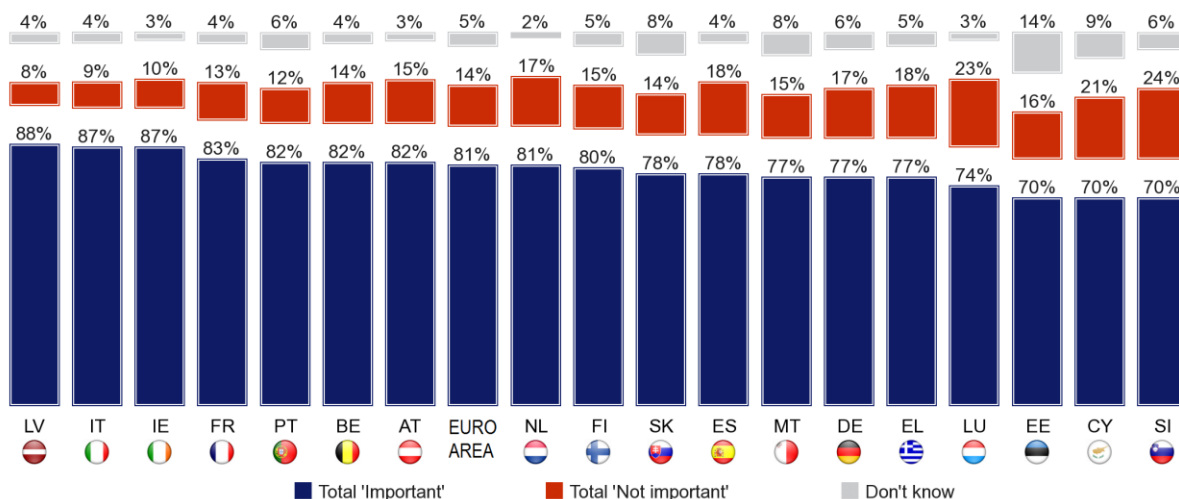
Social security system

	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'	Don't know
EURO AREA	86%	11%	3%
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	85%	13%	2%
Female	88%	8%	4%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
Self-employed	84%	13%	3%
Employee	85%	13%	2%
Manual workers	89%	10%	1%
Not working	87%	9%	4%

In ten euro area countries, 80% of respondents or more think it is important for the government to reform taxation, with respondents in Latvia (88%), Ireland and Italy (both 87%) the most likely to take this view. Respondents in Cyprus, Estonia and Slovenia (all 70%) are the least inclined to see taxation reforms as important.

Q12.6. In your opinion, how important is it that the government in (OUR COUNTRY) should introduce reforms in each of the following areas to help increase growth and employment?

Taxation



The largest **socio-demographic differences** in the importance of introducing tax reform are seen between occupational groups where those who are not working are less likely to think it is important (79%) compared to 85% of the self-employed.

Q12.6 In your opinion, how important is it that the government in (OUR COUNTRY) should introduce reforms in each of the following areas to help increase growth and employment?

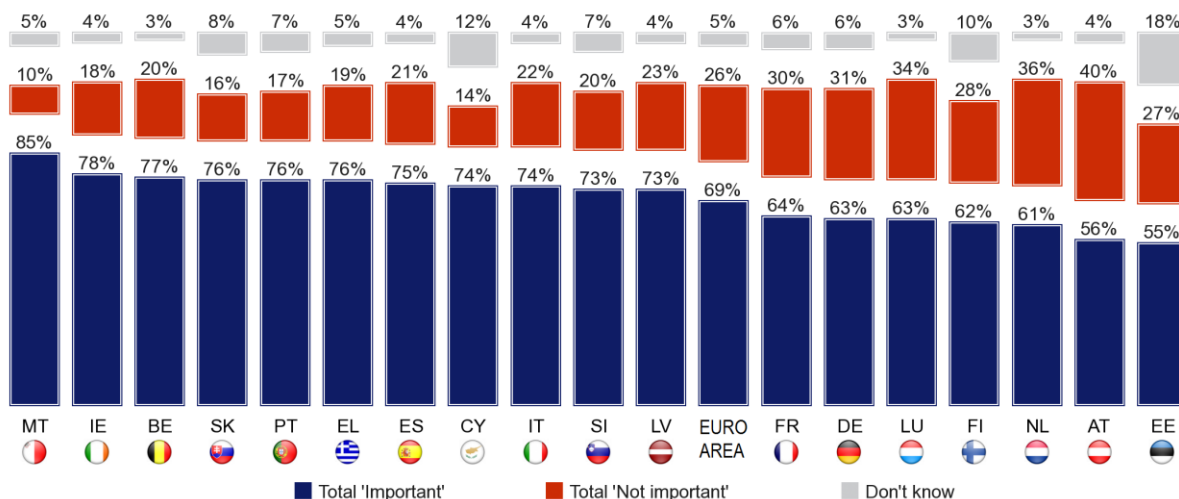
Taxation

	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'	Don't know
EURO AREA	81%	14%	5%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
Self-employed	85%	11%	4%
Employee	83%	14%	3%
Manual workers	83%	15%	2%
Not working	79%	15%	6%

The subject of market reforms brings out the widest variations between euro area countries. Respondents in Malta (85%) are the most likely to think market reforms are important for helping to increase growth and employment, followed by those in Ireland (78%). But at the other end of the scale, only 55% of respondents in Estonia, and 56% in Austria, regard market reforms as important in helping increase growth and employment.

Q12.5. In your opinion, how important is it that the government in (OUR COUNTRY) should introduce reforms in each of the following areas to help increase growth and employment?

Market reforms, as in telecom, gas/electricity (e.g. opening sectors for free competition, privatisation)



The socio-demographic data show that women are slightly more likely to agree that reforms are important in most of the sectors under discussion, as are respondents who left school at a younger age.

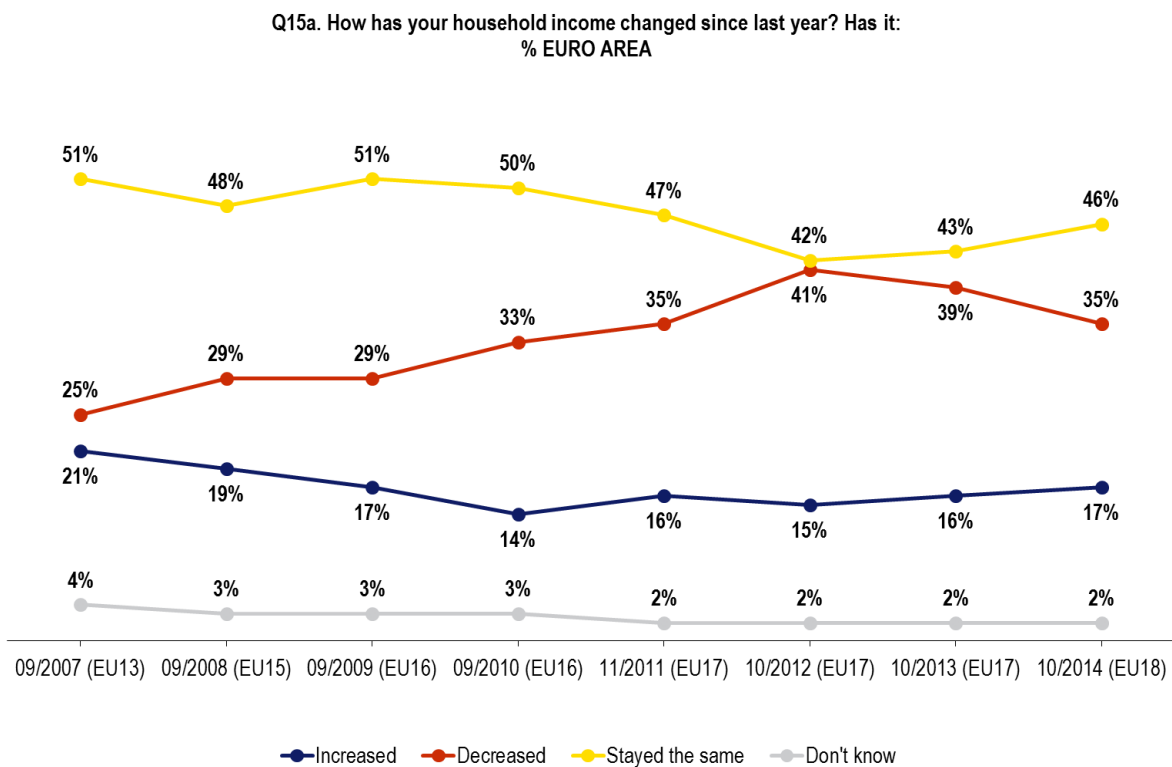
## 7. PERSONAL ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

The final chapter of the report focuses on the respondent's own financial situation, both over the past year and looking ahead to the future.

### **- Respondents are more positive about their household income than they were in the previous two surveys -**

Respondents were asked how their household income had changed since last year. As the following chart shows, respondents continue to feel more positive about their financial situation, with a smaller proportion of respondents than in the last two surveys saying that they expect their income to deteriorate.

Now, 46% of respondents (+3 compared with 2013) report that their household income has stayed the same, while there has also been a slight increase (17%, +1) in the proportion of respondents who say their income has increased. Over a third of respondents (35%, -4) say that their income has decreased.

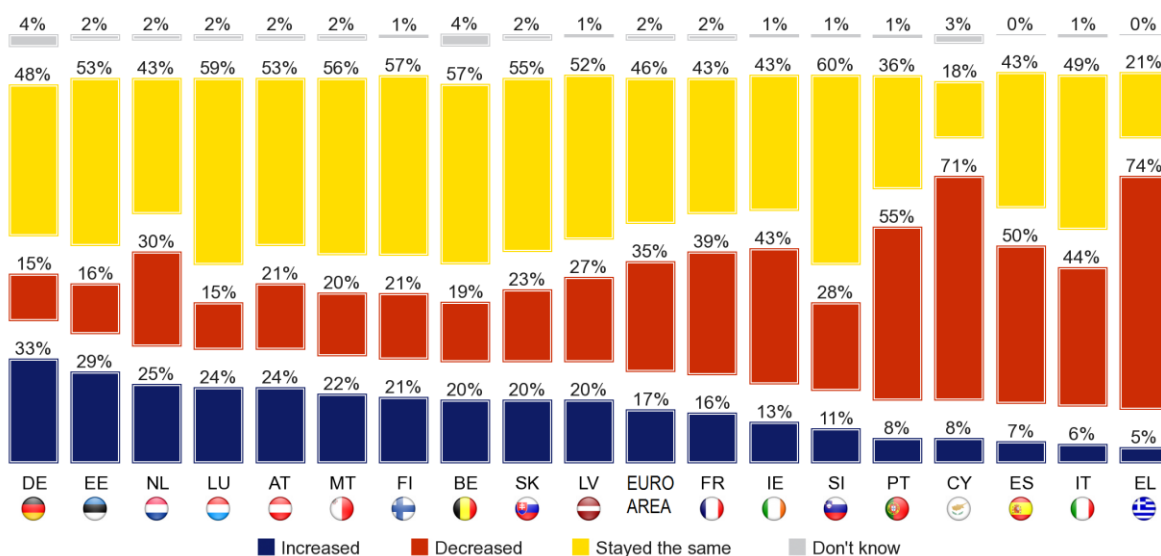


In all but four countries, at least a relative majority of respondents say that their household income has stayed the same since last year. Respondents in Slovenia (60%) and Luxembourg (59%) are most likely to say that their income has not changed.

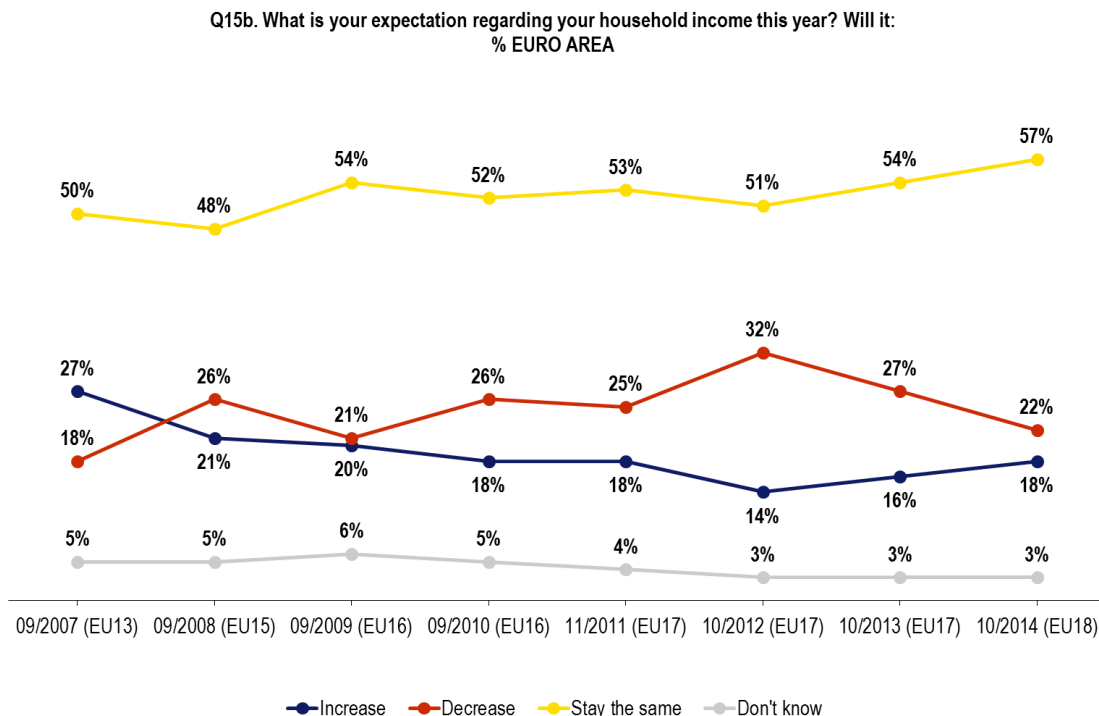
Respondents in Germany (33%), Estonia (29%) and the Netherlands (25%) are the most likely to say that their income has increased, although in the case of the Netherlands it is noticeable that more respondents (30%) report a drop in income.

The four exceptions, where at least half of the respondents say that they income has decreased, are Greece (74%), Cyprus (71%), Portugal (55%) and Spain (50%).

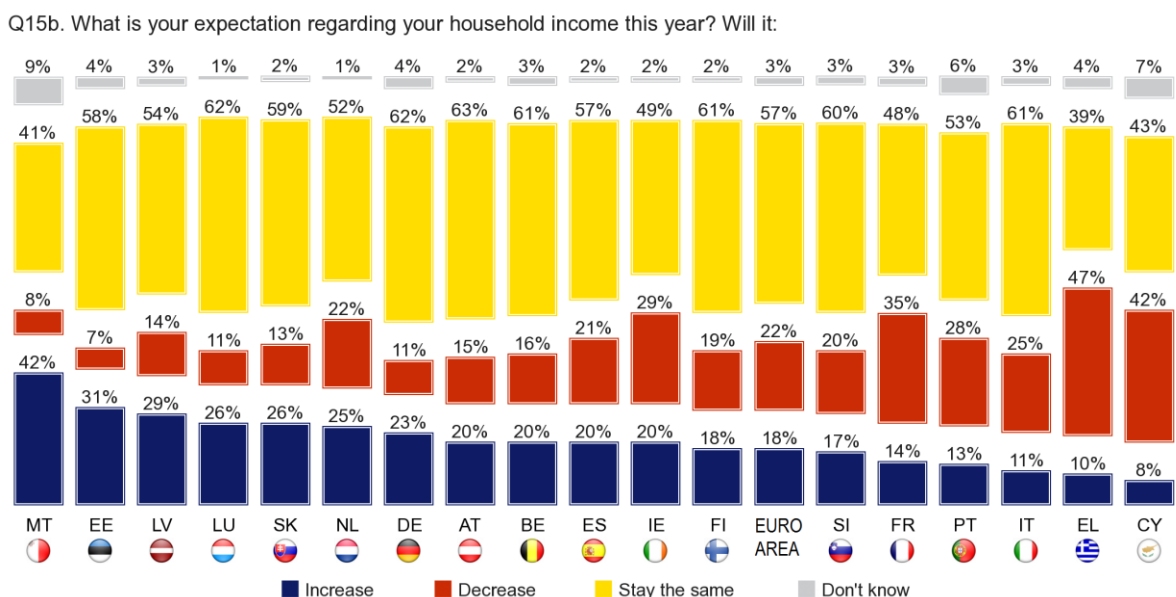
Q15a. How has your household income changed since last year? Has it:



The following chart shows that there has also been an improvement in respondents' expectations for the year ahead, with increases in the proportion of respondents who think their household income this year will stay the same (57%, +3) or increase (18%, +2). Only around a fifth of respondents (22%, -5) now think that their income will decrease.



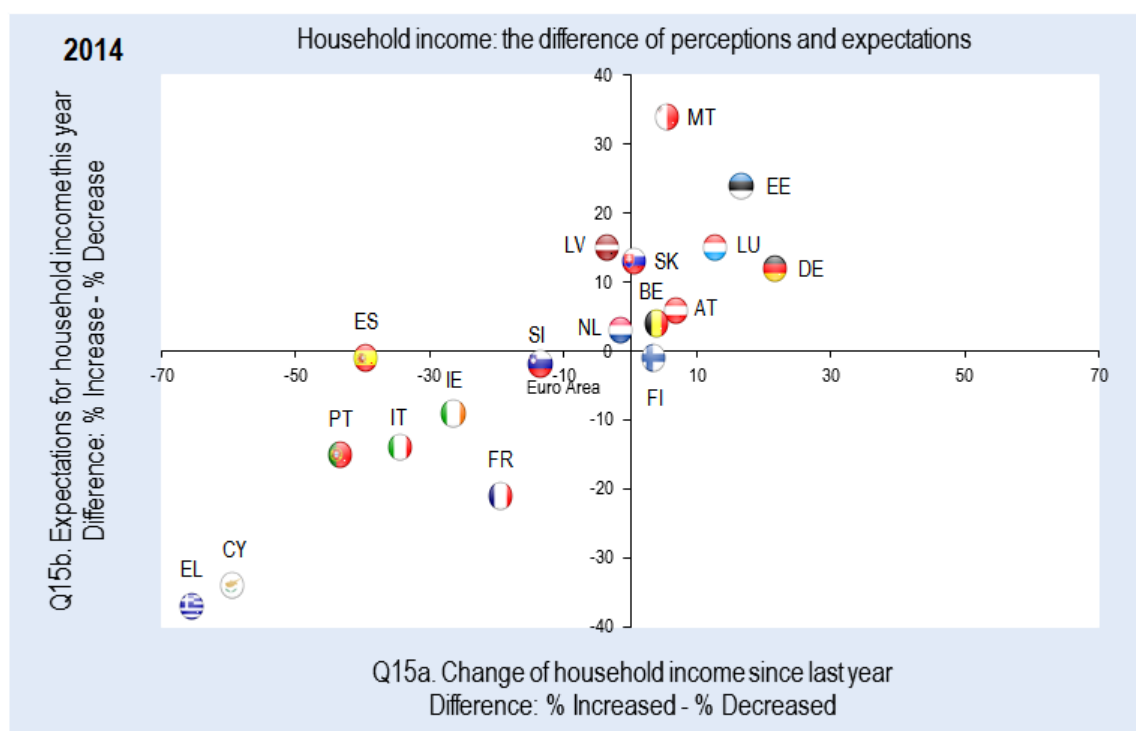
Malta stands out as being the only country where a larger proportion of respondents think that their household income will increase this year (42% vs. 41% who say it will stay the same). In all other countries, except Greece, most respondents expect their income to remain the same. In Greece 47% of respondents think their income will decrease, compared with 39% who think it will stay the same. A relatively high proportion of respondents also expect their income to decrease in Cyprus (42%) and France (35%).



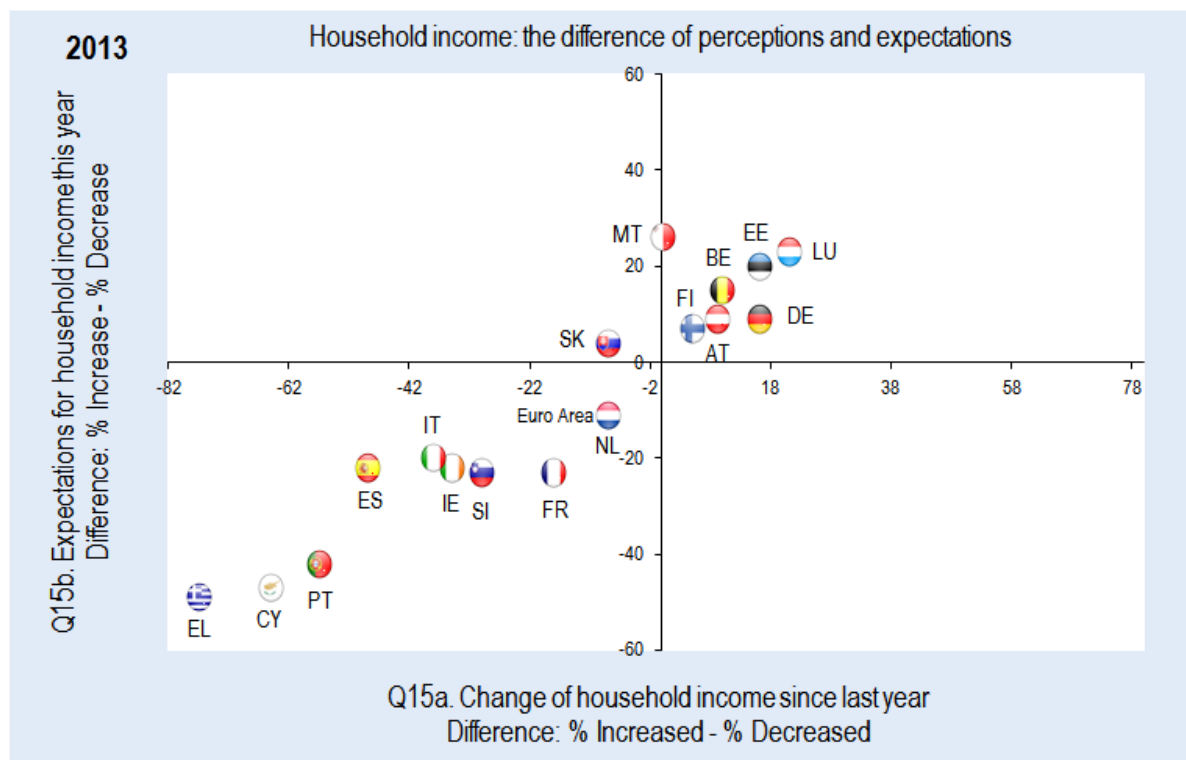
The following charts combine the national results by showing the perceptions of the change in income since last year on the x axis, and expectations for this year on the y axis. The first chart shows the latest results from 2014, and then the results from 2013 for comparison<sup>4</sup>.

Respondents from the countries in the top right hand corner of the chart are the most positive, as relatively high proportions of respondents in those countries say that their income increased last year and they think it will also increase this year. Countries in this group in 2014 include Estonia, Germany, Luxembourg, Malta, Austria and Belgium. Conversely, the countries where respondents are most pessimistic are shown to be Portugal, Italy, Ireland and France.

Comparing these results with those from 2013, it is clear that respondents in most of these countries have not changed their views much. Countries where respondents were most positive in 2013 are also the countries where respondents remain positive this year. Conversely, the countries where respondents were negative about the economic outlook in 2013 are also the countries where the respondents share the same view this year.



<sup>4</sup> The coordinates are calculated by subtracting the percentage of those who say that there is a 'decrease' from those who say there is an 'increase' in both their perceptions of their change in income this year and their expectations for the coming year.



**The socio-demographic data** show that men are more likely than women to say that their household income increased last year (20% vs. 16%), and that it will increase this year (20% vs. 16%). 15-24 year-olds are the most likely, and respondents aged 55 and over the least likely, to say that their household income increased last year (24% vs. 14%), and that it will increase this year (26% vs. 10%). Respondents with a higher level of education are also more inclined to say this, as are employees.

Respondents who think that having the euro is a good thing for their country are also more likely to say that their household income increased last year (21% vs. 12% if those who think it is bad), and that it will increase this year (19% vs. 16%).



Q15a How has your household income changed since last year? Has it:  
 Q15b What is your expectation regarding your household income this year? Will it:

	Increased last year	Will increase this year
EURO AREA	17%	18%
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	20%	20%
Female	15%	16%
<b>Age</b>		
15-24	24%	26%
25-39	22%	27%
40-54	15%	16%
55 +	14%	10%
<b>Education (End of)</b>		
15-	11%	13%
16-19	16%	17%
20+	20%	19%
Still studying	21%	20%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>		
Self-employed	18%	22%
Employee	24%	22%
Manual workers	19%	17%
Not working	13%	14%
<b>Having the euro for the country</b>		
A good thing	21%	19%
A bad thing	12%	16%
<b>Having the euro for the EU</b>		
A good thing	19%	18%
A bad thing	15%	18%

## **ANNEXES**

## **TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

## **FLASH EUROBAROMETER 405**

### **"The euro area"**

### **TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

Between the 6th and the 8th of October 2014, TNS political & social, a consortium created between TNS political & social, TNS UK and TNS opinion, carried out the survey FLASH EUROBAROMETER 405 about "The euro area".

This survey has been requested by the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs. It is a general public survey co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" Unit). The FLASH EUROBAROMETER 405 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the Member States in the Euro area, resident in each of the 18 Euro area Member States and aged 15 years and over. All interviews were carried using the TNS e-Call center (our centralized CATI system). In every country respondents were called both on fixed lines and mobile phones. The basic sample design applied in all states is multi-stage random (probability). In each household, the respondent was drawn at random following the "last birthday rule".

TNS has developed its own RDD sample generation capabilities based on using contact telephone numbers from responders to random probability or random location face to face surveys, such as Eurobarometer, as seed numbers. The approach works because the seed number identifies a working block of telephone numbers and reduces the volume of numbers generated that will be ineffective. The seed numbers are stratified by NUTS2 region and urbanisation to approximate a geographically representative sample. From each seed number the required sample of numbers are generated by randomly replacing the last two digits. The sample is then screened against business databases in order to exclude as many of these numbers as possible before going into field. This approach is consistent across all countries.

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

<b>Statistical Margins due to the sampling process (at the 95% level of confidence)</b>											
<i>various sample sizes are in rows</i>						<i>various observed results are in columns</i>					
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
<b>N=50</b>	6,0	8,3	9,9	11,1	12,0	12,7	13,2	13,6	13,8	13,9	<b>N=50</b>
<b>N=500</b>	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4	<b>N=500</b>
<b>N=1000</b>	1,4	1,9	2,2	2,5	2,7	2,8	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,1	<b>N=1000</b>
<b>N=1500</b>	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5	<b>N=1500</b>
<b>N=2000</b>	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	<b>N=2000</b>
<b>N=3000</b>	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	<b>N=3000</b>
<b>N=4000</b>	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	<b>N=4000</b>
<b>N=5000</b>	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	<b>N=5000</b>
<b>N=6000</b>	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	<b>N=6000</b>
<b>N=7000</b>	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	<b>N=7000</b>
<b>N=7500</b>	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	<b>N=7500</b>
<b>N=8000</b>	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	<b>N=8000</b>
<b>N=9000</b>	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	<b>N=9000</b>
<b>N=10000</b>	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	<b>N=10000</b>
<b>N=11000</b>	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	<b>N=11000</b>
<b>N=12000</b>	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	<b>N=12000</b>
<b>N=13000</b>	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	<b>N=13000</b>
<b>N=14000</b>	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	<b>N=14000</b>
<b>N=15000</b>	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	<b>N=15000</b>
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

ABBR.	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.000	6/08/2014	8/08/2014	8.939.546
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.000	6/08/2014	8/08/2014	64.336.389
EE	Estonia	TNS Emor	1.000	6/08/2014	8/08/2014	945.733
IE	Ireland	IMS Millward Brown	1.000	6/08/2014	8/08/2014	3.522.000
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	6/08/2014	8/08/2014	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia S.A	1.000	6/08/2014	8/08/2014	39.127.930
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.009	6/08/2014	8/08/2014	47.756.439
IT	Italy	TNS ITALIA	1.000	6/08/2014	8/08/2014	51.862.391
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	CYMAR	502	6/08/2014	8/08/2014	660.400
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.002	6/08/2014	8/08/2014	1.447.866
LU	Luxembourg	TNS Dimarso	502	6/08/2014	8/08/2014	434.878
MT	Malta	MISCO International Ltd	511	6/08/2014	8/08/2014	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.020	6/08/2014	8/08/2014	13.371.980
AT	Austria	TNS Austria	1.002	6/08/2014	8/08/2014	7.009.827
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.001	6/08/2014	8/08/2014	8.080.915
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.004	6/08/2014	8/08/2014	1.759.701
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA Slovakia	1.008	6/08/2014	8/08/2014	4.549.956
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.002	6/08/2014	8/08/2014	4.440.004
<b>TOTAL EUROAREA</b>			<b>16.566</b>	<b>6/08/2014</b>	<b>8/08/2014</b>	<b>267.274.997</b>

## QUESTIONNAIRE

Q1 Generally speaking, do you think that...?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		A good thing	A bad thing	Can't decide (SPONTANEOUS)	DK/NA
--	--	--------------	-------------	----------------------------	-------

1	Having the euro is a good or a bad thing for your country	1	2	3	4
2	Having the euro is a good or a bad thing for the EU	1	2	3	4

EB138.6 Q1

Q2 Does the euro make you personally feel more European than before or would you say that your feeling of being European has not changed?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes, more European	1
Nothing has changed	2
DK/NA	3

EB138.6 Q2

Q3a When you pay cash, would you say that it is: very easy, rather easy, rather difficult or very difficult to distinguish and handle.....

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		Very easy	Rather easy	Rather difficult	Very difficult	Neither easy nor difficult (SPONTANEOUS)	DK/NA
--	--	-----------	-------------	------------------	----------------	--	-------

1	Euro bank notes	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Euro coins	1	2	3	4	5	6

EB138.6 Q3a



ASK Q3b IF 'RATHER' OR 'VERY DIFFICULT' IN Q3a.2, CODES 3 OR 4 in Q3a2, OTHERS GOT TO Q4a

--

Q3b With which of the following euro coins do you have particular difficulties?

(READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

1-cent euro coin	1,
2-cent euro coin	2,
5-cent euro coin	3,
10-cent euro coin	4,
20-cent euro coin	5,
50-cent euro coin	6,
1-euro coin	7,
2-euro coin	8,
DK/NA	9,

EB138.6 Q3b

ASK ALL

--

Q4a Do you consider that there are too many or, on the contrary, not enough euro coins with different values or do you consider that there are just the right number?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Too many	1
Not enough	2
Just the right number	3
DK/NA	4

EB138.6 Q4a

ASK Q4b IF 'TOO MANY' IN Q4a, CODE 1 in Q4a, OTHERS GOT TO Q5

Q4b Please indicate whether any of the euro coin denominations should be removed. If yes, which one or which ones?

(DO NOT READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

1-cent euro coin	1,
2-cent euro coin	2,
5-cent euro coin	3,
10-cent euro coin	4,
20-cent euro coin	5,
50-cent euro coin	6,
1-euro coin	7,
2-euro coin	8,
DK\NA	9,

EB138.6 Q4b

ASK ALL

Q5 Are you in favour of abolishing 1- and 2 euro cent coins and applying mandatory up- and down-rounding of the final sum of purchase in shops and supermarkets (i.e. prices can still be set at any cent amount but the final sum of purchase is rounded at the tills to 0 or 5 cent, depending on whether the sum is closer to 0 or to 5)?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes	1
No	2
DK\NA	3

NEW

--

Q6	Today, when you are buying things, do you tend to convert from the price in euro to the (OLD NATIONAL CURRENCY) when it concerns:
----	---

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)
------------------------------

		Usually convert from euros into (OLD NATIONAL CURRENCY)	Usually don't convert from euros into (OLD NATIONAL CURRENCY)	Varies/depends	You don't remember the value of the (OLD NATIONAL CURRENCY) (DO NOT READ OUT) (N)	DK/NA
1	Exceptional purchases such as the purchase of a car or a house for example	1	2	3	4	5
2	Common purchases such as day-to-day shopping	1	2	3	4	5

--	--	--	--	--	--	--

EB138.6 Q5
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ASK Q7a AND Q7b ONLY IN THE COUNTRIES THAT INTRODUCED THE EURO IN THE LAST 3 YEARS, it is Latvia, OTHERS GO TO Q8 (M)
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Q7a	Would you say that it would be useful for you that shopkeepers continue with dual price displays?
-----	---

--

Yes		1
No		2
DK/NA		3

EB138.6 Q6a
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Q7b	When the euro coins and banknotes were physically introduced in (COUNTRY), do you personally think that the euro introduction had any impact on prices during this changeover period?
-----	---

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)
------------------------------

Yes, prices in some categories increased	1
Yes, all prices increased	2
Yes, prices in some categories decreased	3
No, prices more or less stayed the same	4
DK/NA	5

EB138.6 Q6b
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ASK ALL
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Q8	Do you travel at least once a year outside your country?
----	--

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Yes	1
No	2
DK/NA	3

EB138.6 Q7
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--

Q9	Do you think that the euro...?
----	--------------------------------

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)
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		Yes	No	DK/NA
--	--	-----	----	-------

1	Has made travelling easier and less costly	1	2	3
2	Has made it easier for you to compare prices when in different EU countries	1	2	3
3	Has reduced banking charges when travelling in different EU countries (e.g. when withdrawing money from an ATM)	1	2	3

EB138.6 Q8
------------

--

Q10	Do you think that the degree to which economic policy, including budgetary policies, is coordinated in the euro area is appropriate? Should there be more or less coordination among euro-area governments?
-----	---

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)
------------------------------

Appropriate	1
There should be more coordination	2
There should be less coordination	3
DK/NA	4

EB138.6 Q9
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Q11	Governments in all euro-area countries are implementing various economic reforms, such as labour market reforms, pension, social security or healthcare reforms, reforms of education systems or market reforms to open sectors to competition. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements related to such reforms?
-----	--

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)
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		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK/NA
--	--	---------------	---------------	------------------	------------------	-------

1	There is a need for significant reforms to improve the performance of our economy	1	2	3	4	5
2	I think successful reforms in other euro-area countries have facilitated reforms in our country	1	2	3	4	5
3	Governments need to save more today in order to prepare public finances for the ageing of populations	1	2	3	4	5
4	The retirement age should be increased to ensure sustainability of the pension system	1	2	3	4	5
5	Economic reforms would be more effective if they are carried out in a coordinated way at EU level	1	2	3	4	5

EB138.6 Q10
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Q12	In your opinion, how important is it that the government in (OUR COUNTRY) should introduce reforms in each of the following areas to help increase growth and employment?
-----	---

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)
------------------------------

		Very important	Quite important	Not very important	Not at all important	DK/NA
--	--	----------------	-----------------	--------------------	----------------------	-------

1	Labour market	1	2	3	4	5
2	Health system	1	2	3	4	5
3	Pension system	1	2	3	4	5
4	Social security system	1	2	3	4	5
5	Market reforms, as in telecom, gas/electricity (e.g. opening sectors for free competition, privatisation)	1	2	3	4	5
6	Taxation	1	2	3	4	5
7	Education systems	1	2	3	4	5

EB138.6 Q12
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Q13a	In which sectors do you think reforms have had the most POSITIVE effect on the economy in (OUR COUNTRY)?
------	--

(DO NOT READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
---

Labour market	1,
Pension system	2,
Social security system	3,
Market reforms, as in telecom, gas/electricity (e.g. opening sectors for free competition, privatisation)	4,
Taxation	5,
Education systems	6,
Reforms in general	7,
Reforms in other specific areas	8,
DK/NA	9,

EB138.6 Q11a
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Q13b	In which sectors do you think reforms have had the most NEGATIVE effect on the economy in (OUR COUNTRY)?
------	--

(DO NOT READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
---

Labour market	1,
Pension system	2,
Social security system	3,
Market reforms, as in telecom, gas/electricity (e.g. opening sectors for free competition, privatisation)	4,
Taxation	5,
Education systems	6,
Reforms in general	7,
Reforms in other specific areas	8,
DK/NA	9,

EB138.6 Q11b
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Q14a	In your view, how high was the inflation rate, i.e. the average increase in consumer prices, in (OUR COUNTRY) last year?
------	--

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)
------------------------------

Below 1.5%	1
Between 1.5 and 2.5%	2
Between 2.5 and 4%	3
Between 4 and 10%	4
Above 10%	5
DK/NA	6

EB138.6 Q13a
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Q14b	What is your expectation regarding the inflation rate this year? Compared to last year, will it be:
------	---

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)
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Higher	1
Lower	2
The same	3
DK/NA	4

EB138.6 Q13b
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Q15a	How has your household income changed since last year? Has it:
------	--

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)
------------------------------

Increased	1
Decreased	2
Stayed the same	3
DK/NA	4

EB138.6 Q14a
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--

Q15b	What is your expectation regarding your household income this year? Will it:
------	--

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)
------------------------------

Increase	1
Decrease	2
Stay the same	3
DK/NA	4

EB138.6 Q14b
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## **TABLES**

Q1.1 En général, pensez-vous que... ?



















Avoir l'euro est une bonne chose ou une mauvaise chose pour votre pays

Q1.1 Generally speaking, do you think that...?

Having the euro is a good or a bad thing for your country

Q1.1 Allgemein gesprochen, denken Sie, dass ...?

Der Euro eine gute oder eine schlechte Sache für Ihr Land ist

		Une bonne chose		Une mauvaise chose		Ne peut pas se décider (SPONTANE)		Ne sais pas	
		A good thing		A bad thing		Can't decide (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know	
		Eine gute Sache		Eine schlechte Sache		Kann mich nicht entscheiden (SPONTAN)		Weiß nicht	
		Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386
	BE	62	8	31	-7	5	-2	2	1
	DE	65	0	24	-1	9	2	2	-1
	EE	73	15	12	-8	10	-9	5	2
	IE	76	4	17	-3	5	-1	2	0
	EL	59	1	28	-1	11	1	2	-1
	ES	56	3	34	-2	6	-1	4	0
	FR	53	-3	37	0	8	2	2	1
	IT	43	-9	47	9	9	2	1	-2
	CY	42	-1	46	1	9	0	3	0
	LV	55		26		14		5	
	LU	73	3	20	-4	6	2	1	-1
	MT	68	6	18	-4	12	1	2	-3
	NL	64	6	28	-7	6	1	2	0
	AT	58	-3	29	0	11	2	2	1
	PT	50	4	38	-6	9	2	3	0
	SI	59	4	30	-5	10	1	1	0
	SK	63	7	26	-5	7	-4	4	2
	FI	69	0	21	-1	8	2	2	-1

Q1.2 En général, pensez-vous que... ?



















Avoir l'euro est une bonne chose ou une mauvaise chose pour l'UE

Q1.2 Generally speaking, do you think that...?

Having the euro is a good or a bad thing for the EU

Q1.2 Allgemein gesprochen, denken Sie, dass ...?



















Der Euro eine gute oder eine schlechte Sache für die EU ist

		Une bonne chose		Une mauvaise chose		Ne peut pas se décider (SPONTANE)		Ne sais pas	
		A good thing		A bad thing		Can't decide (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know	
		Eine gute Sache		Eine schlechte Sache		Kann mich nicht entscheiden (SPONTAN)		Weiß nicht	
		Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386
	BE	<b>71</b>	<i>8</i>	<b>22</b>	<i>-7</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>0</i>
	DE	<b>70</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>18</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>1</i>
	EE	<b>80</b>	<i>14</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>10</b>	<i>-10</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>0</i>
	IE	<b>77</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>15</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>1</i>
	EL	<b>69</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>18</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>-1</i>
	ES	<b>74</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>16</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>-2</i>
	FR	<b>67</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>24</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>2</i>
	IT	<b>63</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>25</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>-2</i>
	CY	<b>59</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>27</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>-4</i>
	LV	<b>74</b>		<b>8</b>		<b>9</b>		<b>9</b>	
	LU	<b>78</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>18</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-2</i>
	MT	<b>79</b>	<i>8</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>-4</i>
	NL	<b>74</b>	<i>10</i>	<b>18</b>	<i>-10</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>0</i>
	AT	<b>69</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>21</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>0</i>
	PT	<b>66</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>20</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>1</i>
	SI	<b>72</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>17</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>9</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-1</i>
	SK	<b>77</b>	<i>8</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>0</i>
	FI	<b>73</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>14</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>11</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-1</i>

Q2 L'euro vous fait-il vous sentir personnellement plus Européen qu'avant ou diriez-vous que votre sentiment d'être Européen n'a pas changé ?

Q2 Does the euro make you personally feel more European than before or would you say that your feeling of being European has not changed?

Q2 Fühlen Sie sich persönlich durch den Euro europäischer als vorher oder würden Sie sagen, dass Ihr Gefühl, europäisch zu sein, sich nicht geändert hat?

		Oui, plus Européen		Rien n'a changé		Ne sais pas	
		Yes, more European		Nothing has changed		Don't know	
		Ja, fühle mich europäischer		Es hat sich nichts verändert		Weiß nicht	
		Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386
	BE	<b>23</b>	2	<b>76</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	-1
	DE	<b>26</b>	1	<b>73</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	0
	EE	<b>27</b>	2	<b>70</b>	-3	<b>3</b>	1
	IE	<b>35</b>	0	<b>64</b>	1	<b>1</b>	-1
	EL	<b>16</b>	2	<b>80</b>	-2	<b>4</b>	0
	ES	<b>19</b>	-1	<b>80</b>	2	<b>1</b>	-1
	FR	<b>23</b>	2	<b>74</b>	-5	<b>3</b>	3
	IT	<b>29</b>	-4	<b>68</b>	3	<b>3</b>	1
	CY	<b>21</b>	1	<b>78</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	0
	LV	<b>25</b>		<b>72</b>		<b>3</b>	
	LU	<b>28</b>	-2	<b>70</b>	1	<b>2</b>	1
	MT	<b>44</b>	6	<b>54</b>	-7	<b>2</b>	1
	NL	<b>17</b>	1	<b>81</b>	-3	<b>2</b>	2
	AT	<b>28</b>	-2	<b>70</b>	3	<b>2</b>	-1
	PT	<b>21</b>	-4	<b>78</b>	4	<b>1</b>	0
	SI	<b>34</b>	5	<b>65</b>	-3	<b>1</b>	-2
	SK	<b>22</b>	1	<b>75</b>	0	<b>3</b>	-1
	FI	<b>28</b>	-1	<b>70</b>	1	<b>2</b>	0

Q3a.1 Quand vous payez en liquide, diriez-vous qu'il est : très facile, plutôt facile, plutôt difficile ou très difficile de distinguer et manipuler ... ?



















Les billets en euro

Q3a.1 When you pay cash, would you say that it is: very easy, rather easy, rather difficult or very difficult to distinguish and handle.....

Euro bank notes

Q3a.1 Wenn Sie in bar bezahlen: Würden Sie sagen, dass es sehr einfach, eher einfach, eher schwierig oder sehr schwierig ist, die ... voneinander zu unterscheiden und mit ihnen umzugehen?

Euro-Scheine

		Très facile		Plutôt facile		Plutôt difficile		Ne sais pas		Ni facile, ni difficile (SPONTANE)		Ne sais pas		Total 'Facile'		Total 'Difficile'	
		Very easy		Rather easy		Rather difficult		Very difficult		Neither easy nor difficult (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know		Total 'Easy'		Total 'Difficult'	
		Sehr einfach		Eher einfach		Eher schwierig		Sehr schwierig		Weder einfach noch schwierig (SPONTAN)		Weiß nicht		Total 'Facile'		Total 'Difficile'	
		Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386
%																	
	BE	61	3	33	-3	2	-1	1	-1	2	1	1	1	94	0	3	-2
	DE	66	6	29	-6	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	95	0	3	0
	EE	67	10	23	-7	4	-1	0	-1	5	-1	1	0	90	3	4	-2
	IE	72	2	24	-2	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	96	0	3	0
	EL	58	-7	37	5	3	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	95	-2	4	1
	ES	49	-2	46	3	2	0	2	1	1	-1	0	-1	95	1	4	1
	FR	50	2	44	-1	3	-1	1	0	1	0	1	0	94	1	4	-1
	IT	59	2	35	-3	2	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	94	-1	3	0
	CY	91	3	5	-2	2	-1	2	1	0	-1	0	0	96	1	4	0
	LV	38		53		5		1		2		1		91		6	
	LU	61	1	32	-2	4	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	93	-1	5	0
	MT	89	6	9	-3	1	-3	1	0	0	0	0	0	98	3	2	-3
	NL	69	6	27	-6	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	96	0	2	0
	AT	77	1	18	-2	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	95	-1	4	1
	PT	21	4	74	-4	2	-1	1	0	2	1	0	0	95	0	3	-1
	SI	77	5	14	-2	4	-1	2	-3	2	1	1	0	91	3	6	-4
	SK	51	-2	35	2	7	-1	4	1	2	0	1	0	86	0	11	0
	FI	82	-1	16	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	98	0	1	0

Q3a.2 Quand vous payez en liquide, diriez-vous qu'il est : très facile, plutôt facile, plutôt difficile ou très difficile de distinguer et manipuler ... ?



















Les pièces en euro

Q3a.2 When you pay cash, would you say that it is: very easy, rather easy, rather difficult or very difficult to distinguish and handle.....

Euro coins

Q3a.2 Wenn Sie in bar bezahlen: Würden Sie sagen, dass es sehr einfach, eher einfach, eher schwierig oder sehr schwierig ist, die ... voneinander zu unterscheiden und mit ihnen umzugehen?



















Euro-Münzen

		Très facile		Plutôt facile		Plutôt difficile		Ne sais pas		Ni facile, ni difficile (SPONTANE)		Ne sais pas		Total 'Facile'		Total 'Difficile'	
		Very easy		Rather easy		Rather difficult		Very difficult		Neither easy nor difficult (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know		Total 'Easy'		Total 'Difficult'	
		Sehr einfach		Eher einfach		Eher schwierig		Sehr schwierig		Weder einfach noch schwierig (SPONTAN)		Weiß nicht		Total 'Facile'		Total 'Difficile'	
		Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386
	BE	35	2	41	2	19	-3	4	-1	1	0	0	0	76	4	23	-4
	DE	40	9	32	-5	21	-4	5	0	1	0	1	0	72	4	26	-4
	EE	37	8	30	-2	24	-2	4	-2	4	-2	1	0	67	6	28	-4
	IE	49	-3	27	-2	17	3	5	1	1	0	1	1	76	-5	22	4
	EL	52	-10	38	8	6	0	3	1	1	1	0	0	90	-2	9	1
	ES	46	1	46	0	5	1	2	0	1	0	0	-2	92	1	7	1
	FR	31	1	40	1	23	-2	5	0	1	0	0	0	71	2	28	-2
	IT	45	2	39	1	12	-2	3	0	1	-1	0	0	84	3	15	-2
	CY	78	1	10	0	7	-2	5	2	0	-1	0	0	88	1	12	0
	LV	22		46		24		5		2		1		68		29	
	LU	43	4	39	0	14	-3	3	-2	1	1	0	0	82	4	17	-5
	MT	72	0	14	-1	12	2	2	-1	0	0	0	0	86	-1	14	1
	NL	38	5	37	1	20	-5	4	0	1	0	0	-1	75	6	24	-5
	AT	42	0	34	1	20	-1	3	-1	1	1	0	0	76	1	23	-2
	PT	20	1	73	-3	5	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	93	-2	6	2
	SI	72	9	17	-3	6	-3	3	-3	2	1	0	-1	89	6	9	-6
	SK	41	4	32	1	18	-5	6	0	3	1	0	-1	73	5	24	-5
	FI	67	-1	26	2	6	0	0	-1	0	0	1	0	93	1	6	-1

Q3b Avec quelles pièces de monnaie en euro avez-vous des difficultés en particulier ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q3b With which of the following euro coins do you have particular difficulties? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)



















Q3b Mit welchen der folgenden Euro-Münzen haben Sie besondere Schwierigkeiten? (MEHRFACHANTWORTEN MÖGLICH)

		La pièce de 1 centime d'euro		La pièce de 2 centimes d'euro		La pièce de 5 centimes d'euro		La pièce de 10 centimes d'euro		La pièce de 20 centimes d'euro	
		1-cent euro coin		2-cent euro coin		5-cent euro coin		10-cent euro coin		20-cent euro coin	
		1-Cent-Münze		2-Cent-Münze		5-Cent-Münze		10-Cent-Münze		20-Cent-Münze	
		Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386
	BE	<b>89</b>	<i>8</i>	<b>89</b>	<i>7</i>	<b>52</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>30</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>24</b>	<i>-4</i>
	DE	<b>38</b>	<i>-7</i>	<b>53</b>	<i>-12</i>	<b>42</b>	<i>-10</i>	<b>35</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>54</b>	<i>7</i>
	EE	<b>71</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>76</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>45</b>	<i>-9</i>	<b>18</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>31</b>	<i>1</i>
	IE	<b>73</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>72</b>	<i>-7</i>	<b>56</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>40</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>42</b>	<i>6</i>
	EL	<b>74</b>	<i>7</i>	<b>77</b>	<i>9</i>	<b>62</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>38</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>31</b>	<i>5</i>
	ES	<b>59</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>68</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>42</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>30</b>	<i>9</i>	<b>42</b>	<i>11</i>
	FR	<b>76</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>79</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>62</b>	<i>8</i>	<b>26</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>28</b>	<i>-4</i>
	IT	<b>86</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>87</b>	<i>7</i>	<b>51</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>30</b>	<i>8</i>	<b>28</b>	<i>5</i>
	CY	<b>74</b>	<i>11</i>	<b>69</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>56</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>31</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>32</b>	<i>-2</i>
	LV	<b>60</b>		<b>65</b>		<b>56</b>		<b>35</b>		<b>29</b>	
	LU	<b>75</b>	<i>-8</i>	<b>73</b>	<i>-16</i>	<b>54</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>26</b>	<i>9</i>	<b>27</b>	<i>11</i>
	MT	<b>44</b>	<i>-14</i>	<b>48</b>	<i>-10</i>	<b>32</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>43</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>55</b>	<i>8</i>
	NL	<b>24</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>27</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>19</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>57</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>82</b>	<i>3</i>
	AT	<b>63</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>68</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>41</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>32</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>45</b>	<i>-1</i>
	PT	<b>72</b>	<i>12</i>	<b>78</b>	<i>10</i>	<b>57</b>	<i>11</i>	<b>19</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>39</b>	<i>2</i>
	SI	<b>69</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>54</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>33</b>	<i>-11</i>	<b>14</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>16</b>	<i>2</i>
	SK	<b>91</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>87</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>57</b>	<i>7</i>	<b>17</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>17</b>	<i>-3</i>
	FI	<b>17</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>14</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>20</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>35</b>	<i>-19</i>	<b>74</b>	<i>-4</i>

Q3b Avec quelles pièces de monnaie en euro avez-vous des difficultés en particulier ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q3b With which of the following euro coins do you have particular difficulties? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Q3b Mit welchen der folgenden Euro-Münzen haben Sie besondere Schwierigkeiten? (MEHRFACHANTWORTEN MÖGLICH)



















		La pièce de 50 centimes d'euro		La pièce de 1 euro		La pièce de 2 euro		Ne sais pas	
		50-cent euro coin		1-euro coin		2-euro coin		Don't know	
		50-Cent-Münze		1-Euro-Münze		2-Euro-Münze		Weiß nicht	
		Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386
	BE	14	2	10	2	8	1	1	-1
	DE	35	2	14	1	10	-3	4	3
	EE	29	1	10	-1	5	-2	5	0
	IE	26	4	6	-5	7	-2	0	0
	EL	18	0	8	-5	5	-3	3	1
	ES	27	8	8	-9	12	-7	0	-2
	FR	17	4	7	-3	6	-4	1	1
	IT	15	3	4	-2	3	-2	2	-1
	CY	21	-3	9	-11	8	-9	6	5
	LV	32		9		7		3	
	LU	17	9	8	3	5	-1	8	7
	MT	39	2	12	5	6	-2	0	-2
	NL	51	7	28	2	24	2	0	-1
	AT	32	4	11	-4	9	-3	2	0
	PT	29	8	10	-4	10	-2	4	-5
	SI	7	-1	7	3	6	1	13	4
	SK	10	-2	7	-3	8	-1	2	-1
	FI	57	-9	25	5	15	5	4	2



Q4a Considérez-vous qu'il y a trop, ou au contraire, pas assez de pièces de différentes valeurs ou considérez-vous qu'il y en a juste le bon nombre ?

Q4a Do you consider that there are too many or, on the contrary, not enough euro coins with different values or do you consider that there are just the right number?



















Q4a Sind Sie der Ansicht, dass es zu viele oder, im Gegenteil, zu wenige Euro-Münzen mit verschiedenen Werten gibt oder meinen Sie, dass es genau die richtige Menge ist?

		Un trop grand nombre		Pas assez		Juste le bon nombre		Ne sais pas	
		Too many		Not enough		Just the right number		Don't know	
		Zu viele		Zu wenige		Genau die richtige Menge		Weiß nicht	
		Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386
	BE	50	-1	2	0	46	1	2	0
	DE	19	-4	3	0	74	4	4	0
	EE	34	-9	1	0	59	9	6	0
	IE	44	-6	2	1	52	4	2	1
	EL	26	-4	10	0	58	4	6	0
	ES	20	-4	5	-1	71	5	4	0
	FR	34	1	4	1	60	-3	2	1
	IT	47	10	4	-1	46	-9	3	0
	CY	41	1	3	1	53	-3	3	1
	LV	18		3		75		4	
	LU	35	-2	4	2	60	1	1	-1
	MT	26	3	3	-2	68	0	3	-1
	NL	24	0	3	0	70	0	3	0
	AT	45	-2	2	0	51	2	2	0
	PT	18	-3	4	-1	74	2	4	2
	SI	18	0	6	-2	74	1	2	1
	SK	39	-1	4	-1	50	1	7	1
	FI	8	1	4	0	87	-1	1	0

Q4b Veuillez me dire si l'une des valeurs de pièce de monnaie en euro devrait être supprimée. Si oui, laquelle ou lesquelles? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q4b Please indicate whether any of the euro coin denominations should be removed. If yes, which one or which ones? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)



















Q4b Bitte sagen Sie mir, ob irgendwelche Euro-Münzen abgeschafft werden sollten. Und wenn ja, welche? (MEHRFACHANTWORTEN MÖGLICH)

		La pièce de 1 centime d'euro		La pièce de 2 centime d'euro		La pièce de 5 centime d'euro		La pièce de 10 centime d'euro		La pièce de 20 centime d'euro	
		1-cent euro coin		2-cent euro coin		5-cent euro coin		10-cent euro coin		20-cent euro coin	
		1-Cent-Münze		2-Cent-Münze		5-Cent-Münze		10-Cent-Münze		20-Cent-Münze	
		Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386
	BE	<b>95</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>91</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>27</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>1</i>
	DE	<b>79</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>78</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>30</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>-2</i>
	EE	<b>93</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>86</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>22</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>1</b>	<i>-1</i>
	IE	<b>96</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>81</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>27</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>1</i>
	EL	<b>76</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>70</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>40</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>11</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>0</i>
	ES	<b>89</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>86</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>19</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-1</i>
	FR	<b>89</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>85</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>27</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>2</i>
	IT	<b>95</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>93</b>	<i>9</i>	<b>46</b>	<i>11</i>	<b>10</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>2</i>
	CY	<b>91</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>90</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>42</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>2</i>
	LV	<b>51</b>		<b>55</b>		<b>21</b>		<b>9</b>		<b>4</b>	
	LU	<b>96</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>90</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>30</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>-3</i>
	MT	<b>96</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>82</b>	<i>-9</i>	<b>32</b>	<i>-10</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>0</b>	<i>-1</i>
	NL	<b>89</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>85</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>16</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>10</b>	<i>0</i>
	AT	<b>88</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>79</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>28</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>0</i>
	PT	<b>91</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>91</b>	<i>8</i>	<b>25</b>	<i>8</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>4</b>	<i>1</i>
	SI	<b>83</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>62</b>	<i>-13</i>	<b>42</b>	<i>8</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>5</b>	<i>2</i>
	SK	<b>91</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>82</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>30</b>	<i>8</i>	<b>3</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>2</b>	<i>-3</i>
	FI	<b>47</b>	<i>-7</i>	<b>43</b>	<i>-8</i>	<b>62</b>	<i>-22</i>	<b>24</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>-1</i>

Q4b Veuillez me dire si l'une des valeurs de pièce de monnaie en euro devrait être supprimée. Si oui, laquelle ou lesquelles? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q4b Please indicate whether any of the euro coin denominations should be removed. If yes, which one or which ones? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)



















Q4b Bitte sagen Sie mir, ob irgendwelche Euro-Münzen abgeschafft werden sollten. Und wenn ja, welche? (MEHRFACHANTWORTEN MÖGLICH)

		La pièce de 50 centime d'euro		La pièce de 1 euro		La pièce de 2 euro		Ne sais pas	
		50-cent euro coin		1-euro coin		2-euro coin		DK\NA	
		50-Cent-Münze		1-Euro-Münze		2-Euro-Münze		Weiß nicht	
		Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386
	BE	1	0	1	0	1	-1	2	1
	DE	0	0	2	1	2	-3	5	0
	EE	1	0	0	-2	1	-4	6	0
	IE	0	-1	0	-1	1	0	1	1
	EL	2	-1	10	-5	13	-8	8	3
	ES	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	0
	FR	1	1	1	-1	3	1	2	0
	IT	2	1	3	-1	4	-3	1	-3
	CY	2	2	2	-5	6	-5	1	-2
	LV	6		0		0		22	
	LU	2	-1	0	-3	2	-1	1	-1
	MT	0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2
	NL	1	0	1	0	5	-2	0	-1
	AT	2	1	5	2	10	-3	4	2
	PT	1	0	1	-2	3	-2	3	1
	SI	0	-1	0	-1	7	6	8	3
	SK	1	0	1	0	1	-1	6	0
	FI	0	-2	0	-3	2	-4	8	6

Q5 Êtes-vous en faveur d'abandonner les pièces de 1 et 2 centimes d'euro et d'arrondir à la hausse ou à la baisse la somme finale des achats dans les magasins et supermarchés (c'est-à-dire que les prix peuvent toujours être fixés au centime près, mais la somme finale des achats est arrondie à la caisse à 0 ou 5 centimes, selon que la somme est plus proche de 0 ou de 5) ?

Q5 Are you in favour of abolishing 1- and 2 euro cent coins and applying mandatory up- and down-rounding of the final sum of purchase in shops and supermarkets (i.e. prices can still be set at any cent amount but the final sum of purchase is rounded at the tills to 0 or 5 cent, depending on whether the sum is closer to 0 or to 5)?

Q5 Sind Sie dafür, 1- und 2-Cent-Münzen abzuschaffen und ein obligatorisches Auf- und Abrunden der Gesamteinkaufssumme in Läden und Supermärkten einzuführen (d. h. die Preise können weiterhin auf jede mögliche Centsumme festgesetzt werden, aber die Gesamtsumme des Einkaufs wird an der Kasse auf 0 oder 5 Cent auf- oder abgerundet, je nachdem, ob diese Summe näher an 0 oder 5 ist)?

		Oui	Non	Ne sais pas
		Yes	No	Don't know
		Ja	Nein	Weiß nicht
		Flash EB 405	Flash EB 405	Flash EB 405
	BE	<b>70</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>2</b>
	DE	<b>47</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>6</b>
	EE	<b>60</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>7</b>
	IE	<b>68</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2</b>
	EL	<b>55</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>3</b>
	ES	<b>53</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>1</b>
	FR	<b>60</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>2</b>
	IT	<b>76</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>
	CY	<b>58</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>2</b>
	LV	<b>45</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>5</b>
	LU	<b>68</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>2</b>
	MT	<b>51</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>6</b>
	NL	<b>74</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>2</b>
	AT	<b>55</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>4</b>
	PT	<b>41</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>4</b>
	SI	<b>53</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>4</b>
	SK	<b>72</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3</b>
	FI	<b>73</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>5</b>

Q6.1 Aujourd'hui, quand vous faites des achats, comptez-vous mentalement : le plus souvent en euro, le plus souvent en (ANCIENNE MONNAIE NATIONALE), ou aussi souvent en euro qu'en (ANCIENNE MONNAIE NATIONALE) en ce qui concerne :



















Les achats exceptionnels tels que l'achat d'une voiture ou d'une maison par exemple

Q6.1 Today, when you are buying things, do you tend to convert from the price in euro to the (OLD NATIONAL CURRENCY) when it concerns:

Exceptional purchases such as the purchase of a car or a house for example

Q6.1 Wenn Sie heute einkaufen, neigen Sie dann dazu, den Preis von Euro in (ALTE NATIONALE WÄHRUNG) umzurechnen, wenn es um folgende Dinge geht?

Außergewöhnliche Anschaffungen, wie z.B. der Kauf eines Autos oder eines Hauses

		Vous convertissez en général les euros en (ANCIENNE MONNAIE NATIONALE)		Vous ne convertissez pas en général les euros en (ANCIENNE MONNAIE NATIONALE)		Ca dépend		Vous ne vous souvenez pas de la valeur de l' (ANCIENNE MONNAIE NATIONALE) (NE PAS LIRE)		Ne sais pas	
		Usually convert from euros into (OLD NATIONAL CURRENCY)		Usually don't convert from euros into (OLD NATIONAL CURRENCY)		Varies/ depends		You don't remember the value of the (OLD NATIONAL CURRENCY) (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know	
		Rechne in der Regel von Euro in (ALTE NATIONALE WÄHRUNG) um		Rechne in der Regel nicht von Euro in (ALTE NATIONALE WÄHRUNG) um		Unterschiedlich/Kommt darauf an		Sie können sich nicht an den Wert der (ALTE NATIONALE WÄHRUNG) erinnern (SPONTAN)		Weiß nicht	
%		Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386
	BE	51	-4	39	2	7	0	2	2	1	0
	DE	37	-5	56	8	6	-2	0	0	1	-1
	EE	31	-12	54	10	13	2	1	1	1	-1
	IE	8	1	82	-7	3	1	5	5	2	0
	EL	25	1	61	-5	12	5	0	0	2	-1
	ES	44	-7	49	5	5	2	1	1	1	-1
	FR	33	-5	54	2	11	2	1	1	1	0
	IT	36	-3	56	4	6	1	1	1	1	-3
	CY	26	-4	64	-5	5	4	4	4	1	1
	LV	30		40		26		0		4	
	LU	33	-2	51	-5	10	2	5	5	1	0
	MT	50	-11	47	9	1	0	1	1	1	1
	NL	27	-3	61	1	10	1	1	1	1	0
	AT	44	1	47	-3	8	2	1	1	0	-1
	PT	40	-7	51	5	4	-1	2	2	3	1
	SI	16	-7	71	5	4	-2	7	7	2	-3
	SK	48	-9	43	12	7	-2	0	0	2	-1
	FI	14	-3	72	4	13	-2	1	1	0	0

Q6.2 Aujourd'hui, quand vous faites des achats, comptez-vous mentalement : le plus souvent en euro, le plus souvent en (ANCIENNE MONNAIE NATIONALE), ou aussi souvent en euro qu'en (ANCIENNE MONNAIE NATIONALE) en ce qui concerne :



















Les achats courants tels que les courses de tous les jours

Q6.2 Today, when you are buying things, do you tend to convert from the price in euro to the (OLD NATIONAL CURRENCY) when it concerns:

Common purchases such as day-to-day shopping

Q6.2 Wenn Sie heute einkaufen, neigen Sie dann dazu, den Preis von Euro in (ALTE NATIONALE WÄHRUNG) umzurechnen, wenn es um folgende Dinge geht?



















Gewöhnliche Anschaffungen, wie z.B. der tägliche Einkauf

		Vous convertissez en général les euros en (ANCIENNE MONNAIE NATIONALE)		Vous ne convertissez pas en général les euros en (ANCIENNE MONNAIE NATIONALE)		Ca dépend		Vous ne vous souvenez pas de la valeur de l' (ANCIENNE MONNAIE NATIONALE) (NE PAS LIRE)		Ne sais pas	
		Usually convert from euros into (OLD NATIONAL CURRENCY)		Usually don't convert from euros into (OLD NATIONAL CURRENCY)		Varies/ depends		You don't remember the value of the (OLD NATIONAL CURRENCY) (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know	
		Rechne in der Regel von Euro in (ALTE NATIONALE WÄHRUNG) um		Rechne in der Regel nicht von Euro in (ALTE NATIONALE WÄHRUNG) um		Unterschiedlich/Kommt darauf an		Sie können sich nicht an den Wert der (ALTE NATIONALE WÄHRUNG) erinnern (SPONTAN)		Weiß nicht	
		Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386
%											
	BE	22	-2	65	-1	10	0	2	2	1	1
	DE	21	-8	69	6	9	2	1	1	0	-1
	EE	10	-9	81	12	8	-3	1	1	0	-1
	IE	4	0	87	-5	3	1	5	5	1	-1
	EL	22	0	69	0	8	0	0	0	1	0
	ES	16	-6	77	3	6	2	1	1	0	0
	FR	19	0	69	-2	11	1	1	1	0	0
	IT	28	2	64	-3	7	3	1	1	0	-3
	CY	18	3	73	-10	4	2	5	5	0	0
	LV	17		65		18		0		0	
	LU	16	-2	69	-4	10	2	5	5	0	-1
	MT	19	-5	78	4	2	0	1	1	0	0
	NL	12	-1	78	0	9	1	1	1	0	-1
	AT	20	-1	64	-2	14	1	2	2	0	0
	PT	27	-4	66	4	5	-1	2	2	0	-1
	SI	13	-7	75	6	3	-4	7	7	2	-2
	SK	33	-7	58	7	8	-1	1	1	0	0
	FI	5	0	87	3	7	-4	1	1	0	0

Q8 Est-ce que vous voyagez au moins une fois par an hors de votre pays ?

Q8 Do you travel at least once a year outside your country?

Q8 Verreisen Sie mindestens einmal im Jahr ins Ausland?

		Oui		Non		Ne sais pas	
		Yes		No		Don't know	
		Ja		Nein		Weiß nicht	
		Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386
	BE	<b>67</b>	-5	<b>33</b>	5	<b>0</b>	0
	DE	<b>57</b>	-1	<b>42</b>	0	<b>1</b>	1
	EE	<b>54</b>	1	<b>46</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	0
	IE	<b>73</b>	-1	<b>27</b>	1	<b>0</b>	0
	EL	<b>28</b>	-1	<b>72</b>	1	<b>0</b>	0
	ES	<b>36</b>	3	<b>64</b>	-3	<b>0</b>	0
	FR	<b>49</b>	-1	<b>51</b>	1	<b>0</b>	0
	IT	<b>38</b>	-4	<b>62</b>	4	<b>0</b>	0
	CY	<b>66</b>	1	<b>34</b>	0	<b>0</b>	-1
	LV	<b>53</b>		<b>47</b>		<b>0</b>	
	LU	<b>88</b>	-1	<b>12</b>	1	<b>0</b>	0
	MT	<b>48</b>	-3	<b>52</b>	4	<b>0</b>	-1
	NL	<b>76</b>	1	<b>24</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	0
	AT	<b>67</b>	-2	<b>33</b>	2	<b>0</b>	0
	PT	<b>39</b>	-2	<b>61</b>	2	<b>0</b>	0
	SI	<b>76</b>	-1	<b>24</b>	1	<b>0</b>	0
	SK	<b>60</b>	0	<b>40</b>	0	<b>0</b>	0
	FI	<b>57</b>	1	<b>43</b>	-1	<b>0</b>	0

Q9.1 Pensez-vous que l'euro... ?



















A rendu les déplacements plus faciles et moins coûteux

Q9.1 Do you think that the euro...?

Has made travelling easier and less costly

Q9.1 Meinen Sie, dass der Euro ...?

Das Reisen einfacher und kostengünstiger gemacht hat

		Oui		Non		Ne sais pas	
		Yes		No		Don't know	
		Ja		Nein		Weiß nicht	
		Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386
	BE	<b>53</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>34</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>13</b>	<i>4</i>
	DE	<b>58</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>26</b>	<i>-7</i>	<b>16</b>	<i>2</i>
	EE	<b>62</b>	<i>8</i>	<b>18</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>20</b>	<i>-8</i>
	IE	<b>82</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>11</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>7</b>	<i>0</i>
	EL	<b>44</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>40</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>16</b>	<i>-1</i>
	ES	<b>55</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>35</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>10</b>	<i>-2</i>
	FR	<b>45</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>43</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>3</i>
	IT	<b>37</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>45</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>18</b>	<i>0</i>
	CY	<b>52</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>38</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>10</b>	<i>-2</i>
	LV	<b>64</b>		<b>21</b>		<b>15</b>	
	LU	<b>62</b>	<i>10</i>	<b>32</b>	<i>-6</i>	<b>6</b>	<i>-4</i>
	MT	<b>55</b>	<i>-14</i>	<b>12</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>33</b>	<i>18</i>
	NL	<b>54</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>33</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>13</b>	<i>2</i>
	AT	<b>56</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>25</b>	<i>-7</i>	<b>19</b>	<i>7</i>
	PT	<b>48</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>31</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>21</b>	<i>4</i>
	SI	<b>51</b>	<i>7</i>	<b>35</b>	<i>-8</i>	<b>14</b>	<i>1</i>
	SK	<b>53</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>33</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>14</b>	<i>-4</i>
	FI	<b>57</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>23</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>20</b>	<i>4</i>



Q9.2 Pensez-vous que l'euro... ?



















Vous a permis de comparer plus facilement les prix entre les différents pays de l'UE

Q9.2 Do you think that the euro...?

Has made it easier for you to compare prices when in different EU countries

Q9.2 Meinen Sie, dass der Euro ...?

Es einfacher für Sie gemacht hat, Preise zu vergleichen, wenn Sie sich in anderen Ländern der EU aufhalten

		Oui		Non		Ne sais pas	
		Yes		No		Don't know	
		Ja		Nein		Weiß nicht	
		Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386
	BE	<b>81</b>	2	<b>14</b>	-2	<b>5</b>	0
	DE	<b>78</b>	-1	<b>12</b>	0	<b>10</b>	1
	EE	<b>74</b>	8	<b>4</b>	-2	<b>22</b>	-6
	IE	<b>91</b>	0	<b>5</b>	-1	<b>4</b>	1
	EL	<b>73</b>	3	<b>10</b>	-2	<b>17</b>	-1
	ES	<b>76</b>	2	<b>13</b>	-1	<b>11</b>	-1
	FR	<b>64</b>	-2	<b>28</b>	-1	<b>8</b>	3
	IT	<b>73</b>	4	<b>11</b>	-2	<b>16</b>	-2
	CY	<b>80</b>	2	<b>12</b>	0	<b>8</b>	-2
	LV	<b>67</b>		<b>14</b>		<b>19</b>	
	LU	<b>87</b>	3	<b>12</b>	-1	<b>1</b>	-2
	MT	<b>86</b>	1	<b>4</b>	-2	<b>10</b>	1
	NL	<b>82</b>	1	<b>13</b>	-1	<b>5</b>	0
	AT	<b>82</b>	4	<b>11</b>	-3	<b>7</b>	-1
	PT	<b>71</b>	-3	<b>12</b>	1	<b>17</b>	2
	SI	<b>75</b>	2	<b>17</b>	-1	<b>8</b>	-1
	SK	<b>71</b>	6	<b>14</b>	-2	<b>15</b>	-4
	FI	<b>83</b>	3	<b>5</b>	-1	<b>12</b>	-2

Q9.3 Pensez-vous que l'euro... ?



















A réduit les frais de commission bancaire lors de séjour dans d'autres pays de l'UE (par ex. lors de retraits DAB)

Q9.3 Do you think that the euro...?

Has reduced banking charges when travelling in different EU countries (e.g. when withdrawing money from an ATM)



















Q9.3 Meinen Sie, dass der Euro ...?

Die Bankgebühren bei Reisen in anderen EU-Ländern verringert hat (z.B. wenn Sie Geld von einem Geldautomaten abheben)

		Oui		Non		Ne sais pas	
		Yes		No		Don't know	
		Ja		Nein		Weiß nicht	
		Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386
	BE	<b>43</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>36</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>21</b>	<i>2</i>
	DE	<b>22</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>33</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>45</b>	<i>1</i>
	EE	<b>19</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>13</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>68</b>	<i>-6</i>
	IE	<b>50</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>22</b>	<i>-8</i>	<b>28</b>	<i>3</i>
	EL	<b>33</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>27</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>40</b>	<i>-4</i>
	ES	<b>34</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>42</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>24</b>	<i>-6</i>
	FR	<b>32</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>44</b>	<i>-1</i>	<b>24</b>	<i>-1</i>
	IT	<b>24</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>35</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>41</b>	<i>-3</i>
	CY	<b>50</b>	<i>10</i>	<b>24</b>	<i>-5</i>	<b>26</b>	<i>-5</i>
	LV	<b>30</b>		<b>22</b>		<b>48</b>	
	LU	<b>44</b>	<i>6</i>	<b>38</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>18</b>	<i>-7</i>
	MT	<b>67</b>	<i>7</i>	<b>8</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>25</b>	<i>-3</i>
	NL	<b>46</b>	<i>3</i>	<b>31</b>	<i>-2</i>	<b>23</b>	<i>-1</i>
	AT	<b>32</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>33</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>35</b>	<i>-2</i>
	PT	<b>32</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>31</b>	<i>4</i>	<b>37</b>	<i>-1</i>
	SI	<b>37</b>	<i>-3</i>	<b>40</b>	<i>5</i>	<b>23</b>	<i>-2</i>
	SK	<b>32</b>	<i>2</i>	<b>29</b>	<i>-4</i>	<b>39</b>	<i>2</i>
	FI	<b>35</b>	<i>1</i>	<b>23</b>	<i>0</i>	<b>42</b>	<i>-1</i>

Q10 Pensez-vous que le degré de coordination des politiques économiques, et notamment budgétaires, est approprié dans la zone euro ? Pensez-vous qu'il faudrait augmenter ou réduire la coordination entre les gouvernements de la zone euro ?  
 Q10 Do you think that the degree to which economic policy, including budgetary policies, is coordinated in the euro area is appropriate? Should there be more or less coordination among euro-area governments?

Q10 Sind Sie der Meinung, dass das Ausmaß der wirtschaftspolitischen Abstimmung in der Eurozone, einschließlich der Haushaltspolitik, angemessen ist? Sollte es eine stärkere oder eine weniger starke Abstimmung zwischen den Regierungen der Eurozone geben?

		Approprié	Il devrait y avoir plus de coordination	Il devrait y avoir moins de coordination	Ne sais pas				
		Appropriate	There should be more coordination	There should be less coordination	Don't know				
		Das Ausmaß der Abstimmung ist angemessen	Es sollte eine stärkere Abstimmung geben	Es sollte einer weniger starke Abstimmung geben	Weiß nicht				
		Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386		
	BE	10	-4	67	1	12	3	11	0
	DE	14	-1	55	-8	13	2	18	7
	EE	20	5	41	-2	7	2	32	-5
	IE	17	0	47	-6	22	3	14	3
	EL	4	0	80	-1	7	1	9	0
	ES	5	-1	85	2	2	-1	8	0
	FR	5	-1	71	0	13	-2	11	3
	IT	3	-1	82	-1	5	3	10	-1
	CY	6	0	72	3	3	-2	19	-1
	LV	13		65		6		16	
	LU	14	3	62	-4	14	1	10	0
	MT	14	2	60	-1	3	1	23	-2
	NL	22	7	54	-5	12	-3	12	1
	AT	16	-2	54	2	16	2	14	-2
	PT	7	1	80	-2	2	-1	11	2
	SI	16	6	66	-6	6	-1	12	1
	SK	11	-1	56	-3	10	1	23	3
	FI	23	1	42	-4	13	3	22	0

Q11.1 Les gouvernements de tous les pays de la zone euro mettent en œuvre différentes réformes économiques, telles que des réformes du marché du travail, des retraites, de la sécurité sociale ou du système de santé, du système éducatif ou d'ouverture de certains secteurs à la concurrence. Diriez-vous que vous êtes d'accord ou non pour chacune des affirmations suivantes concernant de telles réformes ?



















Nous avons besoin de réformes significatives afin d'améliorer la performance de notre économie

Q11.1 Governments in all euro-area countries are implementing various economic reforms, such as labour market reforms, pension, social security or healthcare reforms, reforms of education systems or market reforms to open sectors to competition. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements related to such reforms?

There is a need for significant reforms to improve the performance of our economy

Q11.1 Die Regierungen in allen Ländern der Eurozone führen verschiedene wirtschaftliche Reformen durch, wie z.B. Arbeitsmarktrefor-men, Rentenrefor-men, Sozialversicherungsrefor-men oder Gesundheitsrefor-men, Refor-men des Bildungssystems oder Marktrefor-men, um bestimmte Wirtschaftsbereiche für den Wettbewerb zu öffnen. Würden Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu solchen Refor-men zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen?

Es gibt einen Bedarf an bedeutenden Refor-men, um die Leistung unserer Wirtschaft zu verbessern

		Tout a fait d'accord		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Ne sais pas		Ne sais pas		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Stimme voll und ganz zu		Stimme eher zu		Stimme eher nicht zu		Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		Weiß nicht		Gesamt 'Stimme zu'		Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'	
		Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386
	BE	32	-3	49	1	9	0	7	2	3	0	81	-2	16	2
	DE	29	2	41	-6	15	-1	8	3	7	2	70	-4	23	2
	EE	32	-4	46	10	9	-2	3	-1	10	-3	78	6	12	-3
	IE	39	-3	44	-2	9	3	5	2	3	0	83	-5	14	5
	EL	48	-3	24	3	7	0	18	2	3	-2	72	0	25	2
	ES	46	6	32	5	8	0	10	-11	4	0	78	11	18	-11
	FR	37	3	46	-1	6	-1	8	-2	3	1	83	2	14	-3
	IT	59	-3	29	0	5	2	4	1	3	0	88	-3	9	3
	CY	76	-4	11	2	2	-1	5	2	6	1	87	-2	7	1
	LV	41		46		7		3		3		87		10	
	LU	31	-2	53	2	8	2	5	-1	3	-1	84	0	13	1
	MT	48	-5	31	1	5	-2	3	0	13	6	79	-4	8	-2
	NL	31	4	44	-5	16	1	5	0	4	0	75	-1	21	1
	AT	38	3	39	-4	13	1	6	1	4	-1	77	-1	19	2
	PT	52	13	26	-7	7	-2	10	-4	5	0	78	6	17	-6
	SI	68	1	20	2	6	-1	2	-4	4	2	88	3	8	-5
	SK	44	-1	36	1	10	0	4	-1	6	1	80	0	14	-1
	FI	26	4	54	-1	12	-2	2	0	6	-1	80	3	14	-2

Q11.2 Les gouvernements de tous les pays de la zone euro mettent en œuvre différentes réformes économiques, telles que des réformes du marché du travail, des retraites, de la sécurité sociale ou du système de santé, du système éducatif ou d'ouverture de certains secteurs à la concurrence. Diriez-vous que vous êtes d'accord ou non pour chacune des affirmations suivantes concernant de telles réformes ?



















Je pense que les réformes qui ont du succès dans les autres pays de la zone euro ont facilité les réformes dans notre pays

Q11.2 Governments in all euro-area countries are implementing various economic reforms, such as labour market reforms, pension, social security or healthcare reforms, reforms of education systems or market reforms to open sectors to competition. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements related to such reforms?

I think successful reforms in other euro-area countries have facilitated reforms in our country

Q11.2 Die Regierungen in allen Ländern der Eurozone führen verschiedene wirtschaftliche Reformen durch, wie z.B. Arbeitsmarktreformen, Rentenreformen, Sozialversicherungsreformen oder Gesundheitsreformen, Reformen des Bildungssystems oder Marktreformenten, um bestimmte Wirtschaftsbereiche für den Wettbewerb zu öffnen. Würden Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu solchen Reformen zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen?

Ich denke, erfolgreiche Reformen in anderen Ländern der Eurozone haben Reformen in unserem Land erleichtert

		Tout a fait d'accord		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Ne sais pas		Ne sais pas		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Stimme voll und ganz zu		Stimme eher zu		Stimme eher nicht zu		Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		Weiß nicht		Gesamt 'Stimme zu'		Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'	
		Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386
	BE	11	-10	42	-3	26	6	14	6	7	1	53	-13	40	12
	DE	11	5	28	1	31	-6	15	0	15	0	39	6	46	-6
	EE	14	5	35	10	16	0	10	-3	25	-12	49	15	26	-3
	IE	14	1	44	-3	22	1	10	2	10	-1	58	-2	32	3
	EL	16	2	20	4	22	0	34	-3	8	-3	36	6	56	-3
	ES	15	2	28	5	23	1	27	-6	7	-2	43	7	50	-5
	FR	9	-1	32	-1	29	-1	22	2	8	1	41	-2	51	1
	IT	9	-1	26	6	29	-2	26	0	10	-3	35	5	55	-2
	CY	31	8	14	-8	16	0	24	0	15	0	45	0	40	0
	LV	8		37		31		14		10		45		45	
	LU	13	2	42	-1	24	1	13	0	8	-2	55	1	37	1
	MT	28	-1	32	-1	13	2	8	0	19	0	60	-2	21	2
	NL	14	-10	38	-6	32	14	10	1	6	1	52	-16	42	15
	AT	8	2	34	0	32	-3	13	0	13	1	42	2	45	-3
	PT	16	1	24	-4	20	0	28	1	12	2	40	-3	48	1
	SI	29	1	23	0	25	7	15	-9	8	1	52	1	40	-2
	SK	16	-3	28	-5	27	2	13	1	16	5	44	-8	40	3
	FI	4	-1	41	5	33	-1	7	-2	15	-1	45	4	40	-3

Q11.3 Les gouvernements de tous les pays de la zone euro mettent en œuvre différentes réformes économiques, telles que des réformes du marché du travail, des retraites, de la sécurité sociale ou du système de santé, du système éducatif ou d'ouverture de certains secteurs à la concurrence. Diriez-vous que vous êtes d'accord ou non pour chacune des affirmations suivantes concernant de telles réformes ?



















Les gouvernements doivent économiser davantage aujourd'hui afin de préparer les finances publiques au vieillissement des populations

Q11.3 Governments in all euro-area countries are implementing various economic reforms, such as labour market reforms, pension, social security or healthcare reforms, reforms of education systems or market reforms to open sectors to competition. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements related to such reforms?

Governments need to save more today in order to prepare public finances for the ageing of populations

Q11.3 Die Regierungen in allen Ländern der Eurozone führen verschiedene wirtschaftliche Reformen durch, wie z.B. Arbeitsmarktrefor-men, Rentenreformen, Sozialversicherungsreformen oder Gesundheitsreformen, Reformen des Bildungssystems oder Marktrefor-men, um bestimmte Wirtschaftsbereiche für den Wettbewerb zu öffnen. Würden Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu solchen Reformen zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen?

Die Regierungen müssen heute mehr Geld sparen, um die öffentlichen Finanzen auf die Auswirkungen der alternden Bevölkerung vorzubereiten

		Tout a fait d'accord		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Ne sais pas		Ne sais pas		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Stimme voll und ganz zu		Stimme eher zu		Stimme eher nicht zu		Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		Weiß nicht		Gesamt 'Stimme zu'		Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'	
		Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386
%															
	BE	44	-7	34	0	11	3	9	4	2	0	78	-7	20	7
	DE	48	-4	27	-3	12	2	7	2	6	3	75	-7	19	4
	EE	45	4	31	1	10	0	7	-2	7	-3	76	5	17	-2
	IE	54	-2	32	1	6	-2	6	3	2	0	86	-1	12	1
	EL	40	1	24	1	11	0	21	0	4	-2	64	2	32	0
	ES	53	8	20	-1	8	-1	16	-4	3	-2	73	7	24	-5
	FR	50	1	34	2	6	-2	8	-1	2	0	84	3	14	-3
	IT	43	-8	25	0	12	3	15	5	5	0	68	-8	27	8
	CY	64	5	12	-4	6	0	11	-1	7	0	76	1	17	-1
	LV	43		35		11		6		5		78		17	
	LU	41	-10	40	5	10	5	7	2	2	-2	81	-5	17	7
	MT	76	1	15	-1	4	0	3	0	2	0	91	0	7	0
	NL	38	6	35	-2	15	-4	10	1	2	-1	73	4	25	-3
	AT	45	2	31	-5	12	1	10	3	2	-1	76	-3	22	4
	PT	68	8	16	-5	5	1	8	-3	3	-1	84	3	13	-2
	SI	53	2	20	2	12	2	10	-7	5	1	73	4	22	-5
	SK	49	4	24	-2	13	0	8	-3	6	1	73	2	21	-3
	FI	19	-6	56	4	15	0	5	3	5	-1	75	-2	20	3

Q11.4 Les gouvernements de tous les pays de la zone euro mettent en œuvre différentes réformes économiques, telles que des réformes du marché du travail, des retraites, de la sécurité sociale ou du système de santé, du système éducatif ou d'ouverture de certains secteurs à la concurrence. Diriez-vous que vous êtes d'accord ou non pour chacune des affirmations suivantes concernant de telles réformes ?



















L'âge de départ à la retraite devrait être retardé pour garantir la pérennité de notre système de retraite

Q11.4 Governments in all euro-area countries are implementing various economic reforms, such as labour market reforms, pension, social security or healthcare reforms, reforms of education systems or market reforms to open sectors to competition. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements related to such reforms?

The retirement age should be increased to ensure sustainability of the pension system

Q11.4 Die Regierungen in allen Ländern der Eurozone führen verschiedene wirtschaftliche Reformen durch, wie z.B. Arbeitsmarktrefor-men, Rentenrefor-men, Sozialversicherungsrefor-men oder Gesundheitsrefor-men, Refor-men des Bildungssystems oder Marktrefor-men, um bestimmte Wirtschaftsbereiche für den Wettbewerb zu öffnen. Würden Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu solchen Refor-men zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen?

Das Renteneintrittsalter sollte angehoben werden, um die Nachhaltigkeit des Rentensystems zu gewährleisten

		Tout a fait d'accord		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Ne sais pas		Ne sais pas		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Stimme voll und ganz zu		Stimme eher zu		Stimme eher nicht zu		Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		Weiß nicht		Gesamt 'Stimme zu'		Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'	
		Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386
	BE	19	3	21	-2	24	-4	33	3	3	0	40	1	57	-1
	DE	15	7	13	4	26	0	41	-12	5	1	28	11	67	-12
	EE	13	1	15	1	21	5	46	-6	5	-1	28	2	67	-1
	IE	17	3	24	-2	22	-1	35	1	2	-1	41	1	57	0
	EL	13	0	7	-1	13	-1	64	1	3	1	20	-1	77	0
	ES	11	3	8	-1	16	-1	64	1	1	-2	19	2	80	0
	FR	17	-3	20	-4	23	3	38	4	2	0	37	-7	61	7
	IT	9	0	11	3	21	-1	58	0	1	-2	20	3	79	-1
	CY	17	-3	6	-1	10	-2	61	6	6	0	23	-4	71	4
	LV	5		10		24		59		2		15		83	
	LU	14	-1	28	3	25	-1	30	0	3	-1	42	2	55	-1
	MT	15	1	12	-3	16	-1	53	4	4	-1	27	-2	69	3
	NL	16	-3	22	-7	30	5	30	6	2	-1	38	-10	60	11
	AT	23	5	18	-2	20	-4	37	2	2	-1	41	3	57	-2
	PT	9	-3	8	-4	12	-2	69	10	2	-1	17	-7	81	8
	SI	19	-2	15	-1	20	7	42	-4	4	0	34	-3	62	3
	SK	10	2	10	1	21	-1	57	-1	2	-1	20	3	78	-2
	FI	12	-1	29	1	35	-2	20	2	4	0	41	0	55	0

Q11.5 Les gouvernements de tous les pays de la zone euro mettent en œuvre différentes réformes économiques, telles que des réformes du marché du travail, des retraites, de la sécurité sociale ou du système de santé, du système éducatif ou d'ouverture de certains secteurs à la concurrence. Diriez-vous que vous êtes d'accord ou non pour chacune des affirmations suivantes concernant de telles réformes ?



















Les réformes économiques seraient plus efficaces si elles étaient réalisées de façon coordonnée au niveau européen

Q11.5 Governments in all euro-area countries are implementing various economic reforms, such as labour market reforms, pension, social security or healthcare reforms, reforms of education systems or market reforms to open sectors to competition. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements related to such reforms?

Economic reforms would be more effective if they are carried out in a coordinated way at EU level

Q11.5 Die Regierungen in allen Ländern der Eurozone führen verschiedene wirtschaftliche Reformen durch, wie z.B. Arbeitsmarktrefor-men, Rentenrefor-men, Sozialversicherungsrefor-men oder Gesundheitsrefor-men, Refor-men des Bildungssystems oder Marktrefor-men, um bestimmte Wirtschaftsbereiche für den Wettbewerb zu öffnen. Würden Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu solchen Refor-men zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen?

Wirtschaftsrefor-men wären wirksamer, wenn sie koordiniert auf EU-Ebene durchgeführt würden

		Tout a fait d'accord		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Ne sais pas		Ne sais pas		Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'	
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know		Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		Stimme voll und ganz zu		Stimme eher zu		Stimme eher nicht zu		Stimme überhaupt nicht zu		Weiß nicht		Gesamt 'Stimme zu'		Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'	
		Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386
	BE	27	-2	47	4	14	-3	8	1	4	0	74	2	22	-2
	DE	34	-1	29	-4	18	2	9	1	10	2	63	-5	27	3
	EE	23	1	31	4	17	3	11	-1	18	-7	54	5	28	2
	IE	27	3	40	-6	17	0	12	3	4	0	67	-3	29	3
	EL	45	-5	25	4	9	1	17	1	4	-1	70	-1	26	2
	ES	51	7	27	1	7	-2	10	-5	5	-1	78	8	17	-7
	FR	37	-3	37	0	11	1	9	-1	6	3	74	-3	20	0
	IT	45	-8	30	3	10	3	9	2	6	0	75	-5	19	5
	CY	50	-2	16	0	6	1	15	3	13	-2	66	-2	21	4
	LV	24		41		16		12		7		65		28	
	LU	32	-1	43	6	13	-2	7	-2	5	-1	75	5	20	-4
	MT	44	-2	25	1	9	-1	6	1	16	1	69	-1	15	0
	NL	22	1	34	-1	24	-1	15	0	5	1	56	0	39	-1
	AT	31	7	30	-6	18	-3	14	1	7	1	61	1	32	-2
	PT	47	0	29	-1	6	0	9	-1	9	2	76	-1	15	-1
	SI	42	-3	26	3	16	5	9	-6	7	1	68	0	25	-1
	SK	30	2	30	-4	15	-2	9	-2	16	6	60	-2	24	-4
	FI	9	0	45	5	29	-3	8	0	9	-2	54	5	37	-3



Q12.1 Selon vous, dans quelle mesure est-il important que le gouvernement de (NOTRE PAYS) introduise des réformes dans chacun des secteurs suivants afin de renforcer la croissance et l'emploi ?



















Le marché du travail

Q12.1 In your opinion, how important is it that the government in (OUR COUNTRY) should introduce reforms in each of the following areas to help increase growth and employment?

Labour market

Q12.1 Wie wichtig ist es Ihrer Meinung nach, dass die Regierung in (UNSER LAND) in den folgenden Bereichen Reformen durchführt, um Wirtschaftswachstum und Beschäftigung zu fördern?

Arbeitsmarkt

		Très important		Plutôt important		Plutôt pas important		Ne sais pas		Ne sais pas		Total 'Important'		Total 'Pas important'	
		Very important		Quite important		Not very important		Not at all important		Don't know		Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
		Sehr wichtig		Ziemlich wichtig		Nicht sehr wichtig		Überhaupt nicht wichtig		Weiß nicht		Total 'Important'		Total 'Pas important'	
		Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386
	BE	64	1	30	-2	4	2	1	0	1	-1	94	-1	5	2
	DE	50	-9	38	4	7	3	2	1	3	1	88	-5	9	4
	EE	45	0	43	4	4	-2	2	0	6	-2	88	4	6	-2
	IE	66	-7	25	4	4	1	2	1	3	1	91	-3	6	2
	EL	51	-7	34	5	4	2	8	0	3	0	85	-2	12	2
	ES	65	0	24	2	3	1	6	-1	2	-2	89	2	9	0
	FR	59	-4	36	3	2	0	1	-1	2	2	95	-1	3	-1
	IT	80	-7	13	3	2	1	3	2	2	1	93	-4	5	3
	CY	62	-9	25	6	3	0	5	2	5	1	87	-3	8	2
	LV	59		34		4		1		2		93		5	
	LU	60	-7	34	7	4	2	1	-1	1	-1	94	0	5	1
	MT	82	-2	13	4	2	0	1	0	2	-2	95	2	3	0
	NL	61	4	33	-3	3	-1	1	-1	2	1	94	1	4	-2
	AT	65	-5	29	4	3	0	2	1	1	0	94	-1	5	1
	PT	64	-1	30	2	2	-2	2	0	2	1	94	1	4	-2
	SI	68	1	20	0	6	1	3	-1	3	-1	88	1	9	0
	SK	70	-7	21	4	4	2	2	0	3	1	91	-3	6	2
	FI	53	-6	40	6	4	1	1	-1	2	0	93	0	5	0

Q12.2 Selon vous, dans quelle mesure est-il important que le gouvernement de (NOTRE PAYS) introduise des réformes dans chacun des secteurs suivants afin de renforcer la croissance et l'emploi ?



















Le système de santé

Q12.2 In your opinion, how important is it that the government in (OUR COUNTRY) should introduce reforms in each of the following areas to help increase growth and employment?

Health system

Q12.2 Wie wichtig ist es Ihrer Meinung nach, dass die Regierung in (UNSER LAND) in den folgenden Bereichen Reformen durchführt, um Wirtschaftswachstum und Beschäftigung zu fördern?

Gesundheitssystem

		Très important		Plutôt important		Plutôt pas important		Ne sais pas		Ne sais pas		Total 'Important'		Total 'Pas important'	
		Very important		Quite important		Not very important		Not at all important		Don't know		Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
		Sehr wichtig		Ziemlich wichtig		Nicht sehr wichtig		Überhaupt nicht wichtig		Weiß nicht		Total 'Important'		Total 'Pas important'	
		Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386
	BE	61	1	30	-1	6	0	1	0	2	0	91	0	7	0
	DE	57	-2	30	-1	7	-1	3	2	3	2	87	-3	10	1
	EE	47	-4	36	3	9	3	3	1	5	-3	83	-1	12	4
	IE	83	-3	13	2	2	-1	1	1	1	1	96	-1	3	0
	EL	64	-4	25	4	3	1	6	0	2	-1	89	0	9	1
	ES	67	6	22	3	2	-3	7	-4	2	-2	89	9	9	-7
	FR	52	-5	37	2	6	1	3	1	2	1	89	-3	9	2
	IT	66	-5	24	4	4	-3	4	3	2	1	90	-1	8	0
	CY	70	2	21	-1	2	-2	3	1	4	0	91	1	5	-1
	LV	71		25		2		0		2		96		2	
	LU	58	-2	31	4	7	-2	3	1	1	-1	89	2	10	-1
	MT	86	2	10	-2	2	0	1	1	1	-1	96	0	3	1
	NL	56	-1	33	0	7	0	2	1	2	0	89	-1	9	1
	AT	61	-1	28	1	8	0	2	0	1	0	89	0	10	0
	PT	69	6	26	-3	2	-3	2	0	1	0	95	3	4	-3
	SI	68	7	22	-1	5	-3	2	-2	3	-1	90	6	7	-5
	SK	78	9	16	-4	2	-3	1	-1	3	-1	94	5	3	-4
	FI	51	-6	38	4	8	3	1	-1	2	0	89	-2	9	2

Q12.3 Selon vous, dans quelle mesure est-il important que le gouvernement de (NOTRE PAYS) introduise des réformes dans chacun des secteurs suivants afin de renforcer la croissance et l'emploi ?



















Le système de retraites

Q12.3 In your opinion, how important is it that the government in (OUR COUNTRY) should introduce reforms in each of the following areas to help increase growth and employment?

Pension system

Q12.3 Wie wichtig ist es Ihrer Meinung nach, dass die Regierung in (UNSER LAND) in den folgenden Bereichen Reformen durchführt, um Wirtschaftswachstum und Beschäftigung zu fördern?

Rentensystem

		Très important		Plutôt important		Plutôt pas important		Ne sais pas		Ne sais pas		Total 'Important'		Total 'Pas important'	
		Very important		Quite important		Not very important		Not at all important		Don't know		Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
		Sehr wichtig		Ziemlich wichtig		Nicht sehr wichtig		Überhaupt nicht wichtig		Weiß nicht		Total 'Important'		Total 'Pas important'	
		Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.
		EB	Flash	EB	Flash	EB	Flash	EB	Flash	EB	Flash	EB	Flash	EB	Flash
		405	EB	405	EB	405	EB	405	EB	405	EB	405	EB	405	EB
		%													
	BE	51	-3	37	0	7	1	3	2	2	0	88	-3	10	3
	DE	53	-3	34	0	7	0	2	1	4	2	87	-3	9	1
	EE	38	0	43	7	9	-1	2	0	8	-6	81	7	11	-1
	IE	61	6	31	-6	4	0	1	-1	3	1	92	0	5	-1
	EL	54	2	30	1	5	-1	7	-1	4	-1	84	3	12	-2
	ES	60	7	29	3	3	-3	6	-5	2	-2	89	10	9	-8
	FR	48	-6	41	3	6	2	3	0	2	1	89	-3	9	2
	IT	59	-1	25	-2	8	1	5	2	3	0	84	-3	13	3
	CY	58	4	25	-3	6	-1	6	1	5	-1	83	1	12	0
	LV	56		36		4		1		3		92		5	
	LU	48	-9	41	12	6	-3	3	1	2	-1	89	3	9	-2
	MT	70	-4	19	1	4	2	3	1	4	0	89	-3	7	3
	NL	40	4	42	0	13	-2	3	-1	2	-1	82	4	16	-3
	AT	56	-4	35	6	5	-1	2	0	2	-1	91	2	7	-1
	PT	51	8	39	-5	5	-2	2	-1	3	0	90	3	7	-3
	SI	57	7	29	5	7	-5	4	-4	3	-3	86	12	11	-9
	SK	69	5	23	0	3	-3	1	-2	4	0	92	5	4	-5
	FI	31	0	47	1	15	1	4	-1	3	-1	78	1	19	0

Q12.4 Selon vous, dans quelle mesure est-il important que le gouvernement de (NOTRE PAYS) introduise des réformes dans chacun des secteurs suivants afin de renforcer la croissance et l'emploi ?



















Le système de sécurité sociale

Q12.4 In your opinion, how important is it that the government in (OUR COUNTRY) should introduce reforms in each of the following areas to help increase growth and employment?

Social security system

Q12.4 Wie wichtig ist es Ihrer Meinung nach, dass die Regierung in (UNSER LAND) in den folgenden Bereichen Reformen durchführt, um Wirtschaftswachstum und Beschäftigung zu fördern?

Sozialversicherungssystem

		Très important		Plutôt important		Plutôt pas important		Ne sais pas		Ne sais pas		Total 'Important'		Total 'Pas important'	
		Very important		Quite important		Not very important		Not at all important		Don't know		Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
		Sehr wichtig		Ziemlich wichtig		Nicht sehr wichtig		Überhaupt nicht wichtig		Weiß nicht		Total 'Important'		Total 'Pas important'	
		Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.
		EB	Flash	EB	Flash	EB	Flash	EB	Flash	EB	Flash	EB	Flash	EB	Flash
		405	EB	405	EB	405	EB	405	EB	405	EB	405	EB	405	EB
		%													
	BE	51	1	35	-3	8	0	3	1	3	1	86	-2	11	1
	DE	42	0	40	1	11	-2	2	0	5	1	82	1	13	-2
	EE	39	-3	42	6	9	2	1	-1	9	-4	81	3	10	1
	IE	52	-2	37	1	7	1	1	0	3	0	89	-1	8	1
	EL	57	0	30	2	4	0	6	-1	3	-1	87	2	10	-1
	ES	61	6	28	1	4	-1	6	-4	1	-2	89	7	10	-5
	FR	49	-2	39	2	5	-3	4	1	3	2	88	0	9	-2
	IT	55	-1	32	-1	6	0	4	2	3	0	87	-2	10	2
	CY	56	7	29	0	5	-4	3	0	7	-3	85	7	8	-4
	LV	48		43		6		0		3		91		6	
	LU	49	-3	38	8	7	-4	4	1	2	-2	87	5	11	-3
	MT	67	-3	21	4	5	0	3	0	4	-1	88	1	8	0
	NL	40	6	46	0	11	-4	2	0	1	-2	86	6	13	-4
	AT	52	4	32	-2	11	-2	3	0	2	0	84	2	14	-2
	PT	52	7	39	-4	5	-1	1	-2	3	0	91	3	6	-3
	SI	54	1	27	1	11	2	4	-2	4	-2	81	2	15	0
	SK	63	2	27	2	4	-4	1	-1	5	1	90	4	5	-5
	FI	35	-4	47	5	13	0	2	-1	3	0	82	1	15	-1

Q12.5 Selon vous, dans quelle mesure est-il important que le gouvernement de (NOTRE PAYS) introduise des réformes dans chacun des secteurs suivants afin de renforcer la croissance et l'emploi ?



















Des réformes sectorielles comme dans les télécoms, le gaz et l'électricité (Par exemple libéralisation pour la concurrence, privatisations)

Q12.5 In your opinion, how important is it that the government in (OUR COUNTRY) should introduce reforms in each of the following areas to help increase growth and employment?

Market reforms, as in telecom, gas/electricity (e.g. opening sectors for free competition, privatisation)

Q12.5 Wie wichtig ist es Ihrer Meinung nach, dass die Regierung in (UNSER LAND) in den folgenden Bereichen Reformen durchführt, um Wirtschaftswachstum und Beschäftigung zu fördern?

Reform von Märkten wie Telekom, Gas/Strom (z.B. Öffnung von Märkten für den Wettbewerb, Privatisierungen)

		Très important		Plutôt important		Plutôt pas important		Ne sais pas		Ne sais pas		Total 'Important'		Total 'Pas important'	
		Very important		Quite important		Not very important		Not at all important		Don't know		Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
		Sehr wichtig		Ziemlich wichtig		Nicht sehr wichtig		Überhaupt nicht wichtig		Weiß nicht		Total 'Important'		Total 'Pas important'	
		Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386
%															
	BE	37	-3	40	-2	16	4	4	1	3	0	77	-5	20	5
	DE	29	2	34	2	24	-2	7	-2	6	0	63	4	31	-4
	EE	18	-4	37	6	19	2	8	2	18	-6	55	2	27	4
	IE	43	-2	35	-2	13	2	5	1	4	1	78	-4	18	3
	EL	42	5	34	1	10	-3	9	-1	5	-2	76	6	19	-4
	ES	45	5	30	1	11	-2	10	-1	4	-3	75	6	21	-3
	FR	25	4	39	1	20	-3	10	-4	6	2	64	5	30	-7
	IT	44	2	30	-2	13	-1	9	3	4	-2	74	0	22	2
	CY	51	6	23	-6	7	-1	7	1	12	0	74	0	14	0
	LV	31		42		18		5		4		73		23	
	LU	26	0	37	1	23	-3	11	3	3	-1	63	1	34	0
	MT	63	-7	22	4	7	2	3	2	5	-1	85	-3	10	4
	NL	24	4	37	4	27	-5	9	-2	3	-1	61	8	36	-7
	AT	23	-4	33	-2	29	4	11	3	4	-1	56	-6	40	7
	PT	32	0	44	0	13	-1	4	-1	7	2	76	0	17	-2
	SI	45	6	28	3	12	-4	8	-3	7	-2	73	9	20	-7
	SK	42	2	34	2	13	-3	3	-2	8	1	76	4	16	-5
	FI	17	-1	45	2	24	-1	4	-1	10	1	62	1	28	-2

Q12.6 Selon vous, dans quelle mesure est-il important que le gouvernement de (NOTRE PAYS) introduise des réformes dans chacun des secteurs suivants afin de renforcer la croissance et l'emploi ?



















La fiscalité

Q12.6 In your opinion, how important is it that the government in (OUR COUNTRY) should introduce reforms in each of the following areas to help increase growth and employment?

Taxation

Q12.6 Wie wichtig ist es Ihrer Meinung nach, dass die Regierung in (UNSER LAND) in den folgenden Bereichen Reformen durchführt, um Wirtschaftswachstum und Beschäftigung zu fördern?

Steuern

		Très important		Plutôt important		Plutôt pas important		Ne sais pas		Ne sais pas		Total 'Important'		Total 'Pas important'	
		Very important		Quite important		Not very important		Not at all important		Don't know		Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
		Sehr wichtig		Ziemlich wichtig		Nicht sehr wichtig		Überhaupt nicht wichtig		Weiß nicht		Total 'Important'		Total 'Pas important'	
		Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.	Flash	Diff.
		EB	Flash	EB	Flash	EB	Flash	EB	Flash	EB	Flash	EB	Flash	EB	Flash
		405	EB	405	EB	405	EB	405	EB	405	EB	405	EB	405	EB
		%													
	BE	40	-1	42	-1	11	1	3	0	4	1	82	-2	14	1
	DE	40	-2	37	1	14	0	3	-1	6	2	77	-1	17	-1
	EE	28	-2	42	9	12	-2	4	-2	14	-3	70	7	16	-4
	IE	52	5	35	0	7	-5	3	1	3	-1	87	5	10	-4
	EL	50	-1	27	1	7	0	11	0	5	0	77	0	18	0
	ES	47	5	31	4	8	-4	10	-3	4	-2	78	9	18	-7
	FR	40	-2	43	1	7	-3	6	2	4	2	83	-1	13	-1
	IT	68	-7	19	2	4	1	5	2	4	2	87	-5	9	3
	CY	49	4	21	-8	14	7	7	-6	9	3	70	-4	21	1
	LV	46		42		6		2		4		88		8	
	LU	36	-2	38	-1	16	1	7	2	3	0	74	-3	23	3
	MT	52	-4	25	2	10	4	5	0	8	-2	77	-2	15	4
	NL	36	9	45	-1	13	-6	4	0	2	-2	81	8	17	-6
	AT	50	9	32	-7	11	-1	4	0	3	-1	82	2	15	-1
	PT	43	6	39	2	6	-6	6	-2	6	0	82	8	12	-8
	SI	46	6	24	2	14	-1	10	-6	6	-1	70	8	24	-7
	SK	49	-4	29	2	10	0	4	1	8	1	78	-2	14	1
	FI	34	0	46	2	13	-1	2	-1	5	0	80	2	15	-2

Q12.7 Selon vous, dans quelle mesure est-il important que le gouvernement de (NOTRE PAYS) introduise des réformes dans chacun des secteurs suivants afin de renforcer la croissance et l'emploi ?



















Les Systèmes éducatifs

Q12.7 In your opinion, how important is it that the government in (OUR COUNTRY) should introduce reforms in each of the following areas to help increase growth and employment?

Education systems

Q12.7 Wie wichtig ist es Ihrer Meinung nach, dass die Regierung in (UNSER LAND) in den folgenden Bereichen Reformen durchführt, um Wirtschaftswachstum und Beschäftigung zu fördern?



















Bildungssystem

		Très important		Plutôt important		Plutôt pas important		Ne sais pas		Ne sais pas		Total 'Important'		Total 'Pas important'	
		Very important		Quite important		Not very important		Not at all important		Don't know		Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
		Sehr wichtig		Ziemlich wichtig		Nicht sehr wichtig		Überhaupt nicht wichtig		Weiß nicht		Total 'Important'		Total 'Pas important'	
		Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386
	BE	57	2	29	-2	9	0	3	1	2	-1	86	0	12	1
	DE	67	-2	23	0	5	0	2	1	3	1	90	-2	7	1
	EE	36	-1	32	2	14	3	8	3	10	-7	68	1	22	6
	IE	69	-2	21	1	8	2	1	-1	1	0	90	-1	9	1
	EL	63	3	23	0	4	-1	7	1	3	-3	86	3	11	0
	ES	71	6	20	1	2	-1	4	-5	3	-1	91	7	6	-6
	FR	51	-2	36	2	7	-1	3	-1	3	2	87	0	10	-2
	IT	75	1	18	-1	3	-1	2	1	2	0	93	0	5	0
	CY	69	16	18	-7	3	-5	4	-1	6	-3	87	9	7	-6
	LV	52		36		7		2		3		88		9	
	LU	65	-6	27	8	4	0	2	0	2	-2	92	2	6	0
	MT	83	11	10	-6	3	-3	2	0	2	-2	93	5	5	-3
	NL	59	5	27	-1	11	-1	1	-2	2	-1	86	4	12	-3
	AT	72	-2	20	2	4	-1	3	2	1	-1	92	0	7	1
	PT	65	3	28	-2	2	-2	2	0	3	1	93	1	4	-2
	SI	58	12	25	-2	9	-3	3	-6	5	-1	83	10	12	-9
	SK	70	6	22	0	3	-3	1	-2	4	-1	92	6	4	-5
	FI	29	-2	38	5	23	-1	6	-2	4	0	67	3	29	-3

Q13a Dans quels secteurs pensez-vous que les réformes ont eu les effets les plus POSITIFS sur l'économie de (NOTRE PAYS) ? (PLUSIEURS REponses POSSIBLES)

Q13a In which sectors do you think reforms have had the most POSITIVE effect on the economy in (OUR COUNTRY)? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Q13a In welchen Bereichen hatten die Reformen Ihrer Meinung nach die POSITIVSTEN Auswirkungen auf die Wirtschaft in (UNSER LAND)? (MEHRFACHANTWORTEN MÖGLICH)



















		Le marché du travail		Le système de retraite		Le système de sécurité sociale		Les réformes sectorielles comme dans les télécoms, le gaz et l'électricité (Par exemple libéralisation pour la concurrence, privatisations)		La fiscalité	
		Labour market		Pension system		Social security system		Market reforms, as in telecom, gas/electricity (e.g. opening sectors for free competition, privatisation)		Taxation	
		Arbeitsmarkt		Rentensystem		Sozialversicherungssystem		Reform von Märkten wie Telekom, Gas/Strom (z.B. Öffnung von Märkten für den Wettbewerb, Privatisierungen)		Steuern	
		Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386
%											
	BE	13	6	4	1	9	5	4	0	3	2
	DE	23	7	5	2	7	3	5	-2	5	3
	EE	5	0	1	-1	4	1	6	1	7	3
	IE	13	3	2	-1	6	-1	8	2	9	3
	EL	2	1	1	0	2	-1	2	1	4	2
	ES	7	4	1	0	2	0	2	1	1	1
	FR	10	5	5	2	6	2	4	1	4	1
	IT	6	2	2	-1	2	0	5	-1	2	0
	CY	6	1	3	1	2	1	5	4	6	4
	LV	6		1		4		5		3	
	LU	13	-4	4	-6	9	-6	7	-9	8	-4
	MT	21	15	5	2	5	3	11	7	7	5
	NL	15	9	4	2	6	2	8	0	8	6
	AT	10	3	5	3	7	5	4	-3	4	2
	PT	4	1	1	0	2	0	4	2	2	1
	SI	14	0	8	-4	11	4	6	-3	6	-4
	SK	26	0	8	-1	10	-2	7	-5	13	-1
	FI	9	6	5	4	4	3	5	-1	6	4



Q13a Dans quels secteurs pensez-vous que les réformes ont eu les effets les plus POSITIFS sur l'économie de (NOTRE PAYS) ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q13a In which sectors do you think reforms have had the most POSITIVE effect on the economy in (OUR COUNTRY)? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)



















Q13a In welchen Bereichen hatten die Reformen Ihrer Meinung nach die POSITIVSTEN Auswirkungen auf die Wirtschaft in (UNSER LAND)? (MEHRFACHANTWORTEN MÖGLICH)

		Les systèmes éducatifs		Des réformes en général		Des réformes dans d'autres secteurs spécifiques		Ne sais pas	
		Education systems		Reforms in general		Reforms in other specific areas		Don't know	
		Bildungssystem		Reformen im Allgemeinen		Reformen in anderen speziellen Bereichen		Weiß nicht	
		Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386
	BE	6	2	3	-2	12	-10	60	-3
	DE	15	10	3	-3	10	-8	49	-8
	EE	9	2	6	3	9	1	65	-6
	IE	17	8	5	-1	23	0	38	-11
	EL	3	1	3	0	13	-3	73	-1
	ES	3	1	2	0	16	-3	74	1
	FR	6	4	1	0	12	-10	66	1
	IT	3	1	2	-2	6	-1	75	0
	CY	6	3	6	-1	11	-1	65	-7
	LV	9		2		15		63	
	LU	11	-1	7	-6	24	-1	50	8
	MT	30	20	4	-2	21	-1	25	-30
	NL	10	4	5	0	24	-6	47	-5
	AT	10	7	2	-3	11	-9	63	0
	PT	5	1	2	0	18	-6	70	1
	SI	8	0	11	-1	5	0	50	9
	SK	11	-5	12	-1	7	-8	34	-3
	FI	6	3	2	0	9	-5	60	-12

Q13b Dans quels secteurs pensez-vous que les réformes ont eu les effets les plus NEGATIFS sur l'économie de (NOTRE PAYS) ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q13b In which sectors do you think reforms have had the most NEGATIVE effect on the economy in (OUR COUNTRY)? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)



















Q13b In welchen Bereichen hatten die Reformen Ihrer Meinung nach die NEGATIVSTEN Auswirkungen auf die Wirtschaft in (UNSER LAND)? (MEHRFACHANTWORTEN MÖGLICH)

		Le marché du travail		Le système de retraite		Le système de sécurité sociale		Les réformes sectorielles comme dans les télécoms, le gaz et l'électricité (Par exemple libéralisation pour la concurrence, privatisations)		La fiscalité	
		Labour market		Pension system		Social security system		Market reforms, as in telecom, gas/electricity (e.g. opening sectors for free competition, privatisation)		Taxation	
		Arbeitsmarkt		Rentensystem		Sozialversicherungssystem		Reform von Märkten wie Telekom, Gas/Strom (z.B. Öffnung von Märkten für den Wettbewerb, Privatisierungen)		Steuern	
		Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386
%											
	BE	19	2	8	5	9	2	5	1	8	5
	DE	10	-1	11	4	9	3	4	-1	7	1
	EE	6	0	4	-2	8	0	2	-4	6	1
	IE	11	-1	8	1	12	5	6	2	14	5
	EL	21	-3	17	4	20	4	3	-1	16	9
	ES	34	11	11	3	23	-2	4	3	5	3
	FR	34	14	13	5	13	6	5	2	20	12
	IT	40	1	21	1	12	-1	7	-2	21	6
	CY	19	8	15	9	11	7	8	6	20	11
	LV	9		10		9		3		10	
	LU	15	-2	5	-5	4	-3	3	-2	8	0
	MT	4	0	4	2	6	4	7	3	6	5
	NL	14	0	10	4	12	-1	6	0	12	7
	AT	13	4	8	4	5	2	6	3	11	7
	PT	19	6	10	3	10	3	3	0	7	3
	SI	22	-7	14	-10	13	-11	4	-6	14	-10
	SK	16	-2	14	1	19	0	8	0	15	1
	FI	7	1	6	4	9	5	5	2	10	7

Q13b Dans quels secteurs pensez-vous que les réformes ont eu les effets les plus NEGATIFS sur l'économie de (NOTRE PAYS) ? (PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q13b In which sectors do you think reforms have had the most NEGATIVE effect on the economy in (OUR COUNTRY)? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)



















Q13b In welchen Bereichen hatten die Reformen Ihrer Meinung nach die NEGATIVSTEN Auswirkungen auf die Wirtschaft in (UNSER LAND)? (MEHRFACHANTWORTEN MÖGLICH)

		Les systèmes éducatifs		Des réformes en général		Des réformes dans d'autres secteurs spécifiques		Ne sais pas	
		Education systems		Reforms in general		Reforms in other specific areas		Don't know	
		Bildungssystem		Reformen im Allgemeinen		Reformen in anderen speziellen Bereichen		Weiß nicht	
	%	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386
	BE	8	4	4	-2	17	-10	40	-6
	DE	11	4	2	-4	11	-8	50	-5
	EE	11	6	4	1	15	5	59	-9
	IE	14	3	5	-2	39	10	26	-15
	EL	18	0	12	-2	23	-1	24	-6
	ES	45	17	13	0	42	10	18	-3
	FR	19	14	6	-1	24	-10	26	-9
	IT	16	0	11	-4	12	-8	24	0
	CY	12	8	17	5	14	-4	41	-15
	LV	13		3		26		42	
	LU	15	4	4	0	23	1	44	5
	MT	3	2	1	-3	17	2	56	-15
	NL	15	4	5	-1	37	-3	26	-5
	AT	11	8	5	-1	16	-7	48	-7
	PT	25	10	10	2	33	-7	34	-3
	SI	10	-5	14	0	7	-1	36	18
	SK	10	-4	9	0	11	-5	28	-3
	FI	4	3	2	-2	14	-7	50	-11

Q14a Selon vous, quel était le taux d'inflation, c-à-d. l'augmentation moyenne des prix à la consommation, en (NOTRE PAYS) l'année dernière ?

Q14a In your view, how high was the inflation rate, i.e. the average increase in consumer prices, in (OUR COUNTRY) last year?



















Q14a Was meinen Sie: Wie hoch war die Inflationsrate, d.h. die durchschnittliche Erhöhung der Verbraucherpreise in (UNSER LAND) im letzten Jahr?

		En dessous de 1,5%		Entre 1,5 et 2,5%		Entre 2,5 et 4%		Entre 4 et 10%		Au dessus de 10%		Ne sais pas	
		Below 1.5%		Between 1.5 and 2.5%		Between 2.5 and 4%		Between 4 and 10%		Above 10%		Don't know	
		Unter 1,5 %		Zwischen 1,5 und 2,5 %		Zwischen 2,5 und 4 %		Zwischen 4 und 10 %		Über 10 %		Weiß nicht	
		Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386
	BE	26	16	27	-8	17	-5	8	-4	4	-1	18	2
	DE	19	13	42	-5	23	-7	6	-1	1	-2	9	2
	EE	5	3	21	8	24	-5	13	-8	3	-1	34	3
	IE	15	5	29	-5	26	-2	12	0	4	-1	14	3
	EL	10	3	15	0	15	-4	14	-3	14	0	32	4
	ES	18	14	20	-3	16	-6	11	-2	8	-2	27	-1
	FR	25	7	36	-1	19	-5	8	-2	3	0	9	1
	IT	16	12	17	-4	20	-11	11	-5	8	-2	28	10
	CY	9	4	15	2	11	-7	10	3	8	1	47	-3
	LV	6		31		24		13		6		20	
	LU	13	8	38	2	21	-8	8	0	6	2	14	-4
	MT	13	8	28	7	11	-9	5	-5	4	-1	39	0
	NL	24	17	44	4	15	-20	5	-2	1	0	11	1
	AT	6	3	48	9	26	-11	9	-2	4	2	7	-1
	PT	12	6	21	5	17	-5	11	-6	8	-3	31	3
	SI	16	9	31	3	18	-12	8	-9	3	-1	24	10
	SK	13	8	28	7	20	-7	6	-10	5	-1	28	3
	FI	18	12	41	2	20	-14	6	-2	2	-1	13	3

Q14b Qu'attendez-vous du taux d'inflation cette année ? Comparé à l'année dernière, sera-t-il :

Q14b What is your expectation regarding the inflation rate this year? Compared to last year, will it be:



















Q14b Was erwarten Sie, wie sich die Inflationsrate dieses Jahr entwickeln wird? Wird sie im Vergleich zum letzten Jahr ... sein?

		Supérieur		Inférieur		Le même		Ne sais pas	
		Higher		Lower		The same		Don't know	
		Höher		Niedriger		Genau gleich hoch		Weiß nicht	
		Flash EB	Diff.	Flash EB	Diff.	Flash EB	Diff.	Flash EB	Diff.
		405	Flash EB	405	Flash EB	405	Flash EB	405	Flash EB
			386		386		386		386
	BE	29	-8	31	12	34	-4	6	0
	DE	37	-11	15	7	43	2	5	2
	EE	28	-2	17	4	40	4	15	-6
	IE	41	-2	17	6	38	-5	4	1
	EL	33	-3	21	-3	37	5	9	1
	ES	31	-5	29	3	33	3	7	-1
	FR	39	-3	21	8	35	-7	5	2
	IT	40	-10	22	6	31	3	7	1
	CY	31	-12	18	-3	32	11	19	4
	LV	41		15		36		8	
	LU	32	-2	18	6	46	0	4	-4
	MT	31	6	17	-4	37	6	15	-8
	NL	29	-8	23	6	45	1	3	1
	AT	40	6	11	-4	45	-2	4	0
	PT	33	-12	18	3	41	6	8	3
	SI	33	-19	20	8	37	5	10	6
	SK	35	-10	20	3	37	6	8	1
	FI	35	-1	16	4	44	-4	5	1

Q15a Comment a évolué le revenu de votre ménage depuis l'an passé ? Il...

Q15a How has your household income changed since last year? Has it:



















Q15a Wie hat sich Ihr Haushaltseinkommen seit dem letzten Jahr verändert? Ist es ...?

		A augmenté		A diminué		Est resté le même		Ne sais pas	
		Increased		Decreased		Stayed the same		Don't know	
		Gestiegen		Gesunken		Gleich geblieben		Weiß nicht	
%		Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386
	BE	20	-3	19	2	57	-1	4	2
	DE	33	4	15	-2	48	-3	4	1
	EE	29	0	16	-1	53	2	2	-1
	IE	13	-1	43	-10	43	11	1	0
	EL	5	3	74	-9	21	7	0	-1
	ES	7	1	50	-9	43	9	0	-1
	FR	16	-1	39	0	43	1	2	0
	IT	6	0	44	-4	49	7	1	-3
	CY	8	1	71	-5	18	2	3	2
	LV	20		27		52		1	
	LU	24	-7	15	1	59	7	2	-1
	MT	22	7	20	1	56	-5	2	-3
	NL	25	5	30	-4	43	-1	2	0
	AT	24	0	21	2	53	-2	2	0
	PT	8	3	55	-11	36	8	1	0
	SI	11	0	28	-17	60	18	1	-1
	SK	20	3	23	-7	55	4	2	0
	FI	21	1	21	2	57	-3	1	0

Q15b Quelles sont vos attentes vis-à-vis du revenu de votre ménage cette année ? Il va...

Q15b What is your expectation regarding your household income this year? Will it:

Q15b Was erwarten Sie, wie sich Ihr Haushaltseinkommen in diesem Jahr entwickeln wird? Wird es ...?

		Augmenter		Diminuer		Rester le même		Ne sais pas	
		Increase		Decrease		Stay the same		Don't know	
		Steigen		Sinken		Gleich bleiben		Weiß nicht	
		Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386	Flash EB 405	Diff. Flash EB 386
	BE	<b>20</b>	-4	<b>16</b>	7	<b>61</b>	-3	<b>3</b>	0
	DE	<b>23</b>	1	<b>11</b>	-2	<b>62</b>	-1	<b>4</b>	2
	EE	<b>31</b>	3	<b>7</b>	-1	<b>58</b>	2	<b>4</b>	-4
	IE	<b>20</b>	4	<b>29</b>	-9	<b>49</b>	5	<b>2</b>	0
	EL	<b>10</b>	3	<b>47</b>	-9	<b>39</b>	6	<b>4</b>	0
	ES	<b>20</b>	7	<b>21</b>	-14	<b>57</b>	8	<b>2</b>	-1
	FR	<b>14</b>	1	<b>35</b>	-1	<b>48</b>	-2	<b>3</b>	2
	IT	<b>11</b>	0	<b>25</b>	-6	<b>61</b>	8	<b>3</b>	-2
	CY	<b>8</b>	3	<b>42</b>	-10	<b>43</b>	9	<b>7</b>	-2
	LV	<b>29</b>		<b>14</b>		<b>54</b>		<b>3</b>	
	LU	<b>26</b>	-7	<b>11</b>	1	<b>62</b>	9	<b>1</b>	-3
	MT	<b>42</b>	6	<b>8</b>	-2	<b>41</b>	-1	<b>9</b>	-3
	NL	<b>25</b>	8	<b>22</b>	-6	<b>52</b>	0	<b>1</b>	-2
	AT	<b>20</b>	-2	<b>15</b>	2	<b>63</b>	1	<b>2</b>	-1
	PT	<b>13</b>	6	<b>28</b>	-21	<b>53</b>	13	<b>6</b>	2
	SI	<b>17</b>	5	<b>20</b>	-15	<b>60</b>	10	<b>3</b>	0
	SK	<b>26</b>	3	<b>13</b>	-6	<b>59</b>	4	<b>2</b>	-1
	FI	<b>18</b>	-3	<b>19</b>	5	<b>61</b>	-2	<b>2</b>	0