

Flash Eurobarometer 446

Report

The euro area

Fieldwork

October 2016

Publication

December 2016

Survey 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 446

Report

The euro area

October 2016

Survey conducted by TNS Political & Social at the request of the European Commission,
Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs

Survey co-ordinated by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication
(DG COMM "Strategy, Corporate Communication Actions and Eurobarometer" Unit)

Project number	2016.6890
Project title	Flash Eurobarometer 446 - October 2016 "The euro area" Report
Linguistic version	EN
Catalogue number	KC-01-16-950-EN-N
ISBN	978-92-79-62785-9 doi:10.2765/746767
© European Union, 2016	

<http://ec.europa.eu/COMMFrontOffice/PublicOpinion>

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	2
KEY FINDINGS	4
I. SUPPORT FOR THE EURO	6
1 The impact of the euro on the country	6
2 The impact of the euro on the European Union	10
3 The euro and European identity	13
II. EURO COINS AND BANKNOTES	16
1 Distinguishing and handling euro coins	16
a. Difficulties with euro coins	19
b. Satisfaction with the current selection of euro coins	22
c. Attitudes towards the abolition of 1 and 2- cent coins	25
2 Distinguishing and handling euro banknotes	28
III. THE IMPACT OF THE EURO ON PRICES	
AND OTHER MACROECONOMIC ASSESSMENTS	31
1 The impact of the euro on prices	31
a. Prices change in the changeover period in Latvia and Lithuania	31
b. The impact of the euro on travelling abroad	33
c. Converting prices in euro to old national currencies	38
2 Economic policy coordination in the euro area	41
3 Expectation for this year's inflation rate	47
IV. ECONOMIC REFORMS AND OTHER SECTORIAL REFORMS	
TO BOOST GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT	50
1 Economic reforms in euro area countries	50
2 Evaluation of sectorial reforms	55
ANNEXES	
Technical specifications	
Questionnaire	
Tables	

INTRODUCTION

Since the launch of the euro in 2002, the number of countries using the common currency has increased to 19 Member States, with the euro area now made up of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain.

In the 14 years since the introduction of the euro, the European Commission has repeatedly measured public perception of the euro in the euro area countries. As the euro area has expanded, surveys have also included questions about the adoption of the euro in new euro countries. As well as general questions about the euro and economic policy and reforms, the current report also includes questions specific to Latvia and Lithuania – the most recent new members of the euro area.

Questions in this wave of the survey cover the following areas:

- The impact of the euro at a national and EU level, and its impact on European identity,
- Handling and distinguishing euro coins and banknotes,
- The euro's impact on prices,
- Economic policy coordination in the euro area,
- The need for economic reforms, and
- Expectations for inflation.

This survey was carried out by the TNS Political & Social network in the 19 Member States of the euro area between the 17th and 18th October 2016. Some 17.535 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” Unit¹. 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 intervals².

¹ http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm

² 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:

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

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 28 European Union Member States. However, the 'acquis communautaire' has been suspended in the part of the country which is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the 'CY' category and in the Euro Area average.

*We wish to thank the people throughout the Euro Area
who have given their time to take part in this survey.*

Without their active participation, this study would not have been possible.

KEY FINDINGS

Support for the euro has declined slightly since 2015

- The majority of respondents (56%) think that having the euro is a good thing for their country – a five-point decrease since 2015.
- More than two thirds (67%) think the euro has been good for the EU – a four-point decrease since 2015.
- Almost one quarter say the euro has made them feel more European (24%).

Most find euro coins and banknotes easy to distinguish and handle

- A large majority find euro coins easy to distinguish and handle (80%), with at least two thirds of respondents in each country saying this.
- For respondents who experience difficulties handling and distinguishing euro coins, the 2-cent (69%) and the 1-cent euro coins (63%) are the most likely to cause problems.
- The majority of respondents say there is just the right number of euro coins (63%).
- More than six in ten (62%) are in favour of abolishing 1 and 2-cent coins, and applying mandatory rounding of the final sum of purchases in shops. In all but three countries, the majority are in favour of this proposal.
- More than nine in ten respondents say it is easy to distinguish and handle euro banknotes (94%).

Opinions are divided about the euro's impact on travelling, but most agree there should be more coordination on economic policy in the euro area

- Respondents tend mostly to agree that the euro has made travelling easier and less costly (47%), although four in ten disagree (40%).
- Opinions are divided about the euro reducing banking charges when travelling in EU countries: 38% say these banking charges were not reduced, and 32% say they have.
- Most (61%) say they do not convert from euros to their old national currency when shopping, however 19% convert for common purchases, and 15% convert for exceptional purchases.
- The majority of respondents in Lithuania (95%) and Latvia (72%) think there were at least some price increases during the euro changeover period.
- More than two thirds think there should be more coordination on economic policy (67%), and in all 19 countries respondents are most likely to agree.
- Less than one in five respondents (18%) think EU economic policy coordination amongst euro area countries in recent years has been strengthened: 46% say it has been weakened, and 22% that it has not changed.
- Since 2015 there has been an eight-point increase in the proportion who say coordination has been weakened.
- More than four in ten respondents (42%) expect the inflation rate to stay the same this year, compared to last year, whereas one third (36%) expect it will be higher and 12% expect it will be lower.

The majority agree economic and sectoral reforms are needed to boost growth and employment

- Almost eight in ten agree there is a need for significant reforms to improve the performance of their economy (78%), while 76% agree governments need to save more today to prepare public finances for the ageing population.
- However, only a minority (39%) agree that successful reforms in other euro area countries have facilitated reforms in their own country (39%), or that the retirement age should be increased to ensure sustainability of the pension system (27%).
- More than nine in ten think the health system (92%) and the labour market (91%) in their country need reforms, 89% say this about the pension and education systems and 87% about the social security system. Almost eight in ten (79%) say this about taxation and 66% say this about market reforms.

I. SUPPORT FOR THE EURO

The first part of this report considers whether respondents think the euro has been good for their country and for the EU, as well as any impact it has had on their sense of being European.

1 The impact of the euro on the country

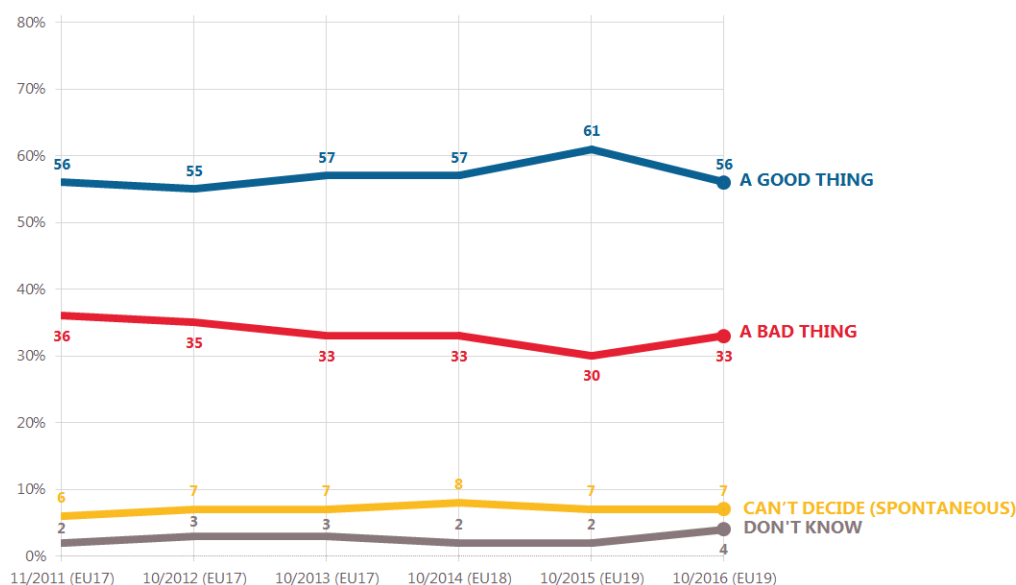
The majority of respondents think having the euro is a good thing for their country

More than half of all respondents (56%) think having the euro is a good thing for their country, although this represents a five-point decrease since 2015. The results from the current survey are, however, in line with those between 2011 and 2014.

One third thinks having the euro is a bad thing – a three-point increase since 2015, but still lower than the period 2011-2012.

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

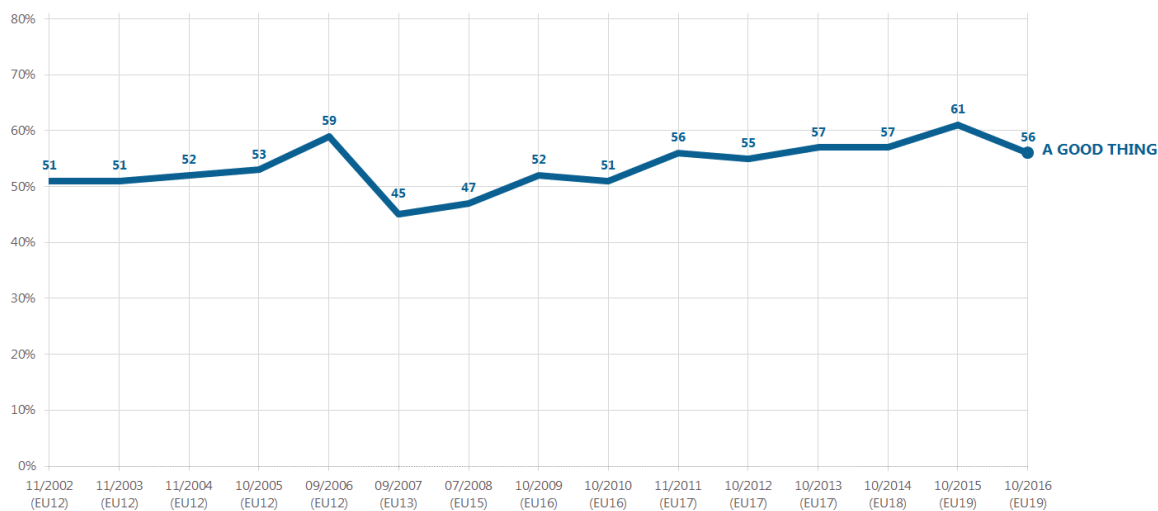
Having the euro is a good or a bad thing for your country (% - EURO AREA)



In the longer term, the trend since 2002 shows the proportion who think having the euro is a good thing for their country has been increasing since 2007, and it remains higher than the period 2002-2005.

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

Having the euro is a good or a bad thing for your country (% - EURO AREA)



The majority of respondents in 16 countries say the euro has been a good thing for their country, with those in Ireland (81%), Luxembourg (74%) and Austria (67%) the most likely to think this way. Cyprus (40%), Italy (41%) and Lithuania (42%) are the only countries where a minority think the euro has been good for their country. In these three Member States, respondents are most likely to say the euro has been a bad thing.

In six countries, respondents are now more likely to say the euro is a good thing for their country than they were in 2015. The largest increases are observed amongst those in Ireland (+6 percentage points) and the Netherlands (+4 pp). In contrast, respondents in 13 countries are now less likely to say the euro has been a good thing, with the largest decreases in Lithuania (-13 pp), Greece (-11 pp) and Cyprus (-10 pp).

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

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

		A good thing	2016 - 2015	A bad thing	2016 - 2015	Can't decide (SPONTANEOUS)	2016 - 2015	Don't know
EURO AREA		56	▼ 5	33	▲ 3	7	=	4
BE		54	▼ 5	37	▲ 2	6	▲ 1	3
DE		64	▼ 6	26	▲ 4	6	=	4
EE		64	▼ 3	14	▼ 1	13	▼ 2	9
IE		81	▲ 6	10	▼ 8	5	=	4
EL		54	▼ 11	32	▲ 8	10	▲ 1	4
ES		57	▼ 7	30	▲ 3	7	▲ 1	6
FR		53	▼ 6	37	▲ 4	7	▲ 1	3
IT		41	▼ 8	47	▲ 6	10	▲ 2	2
CY		40	▼ 10	47	▲ 7	9	=	4
LV		56	▲ 2	29	=	10	▼ 2	5
LT		42	▼ 13	45	▲ 16	11	▼ 3	2
LU		74	▼ 5	17	▲ 3	6	=	3
MT		64	▲ 2	18	▼ 3	14	▲ 2	4
NL		61	▲ 4	28	▼ 5	7	=	4
AT		67	▲ 1	23	▼ 1	8	=	2
PT		52	▼ 9	33	▲ 4	8	▲ 1	7
SI		60	▼ 2	27	▲ 1	11	▲ 1	2
SK		63	▼ 4	25	▲ 3	9	▲ 1	3
FI		66	▲ 2	20	▼ 4	12	▲ 2	2

The **socio-demographic analysis** reveals the following:





- Men are more likely to say the euro is a good thing for their country (61% vs. 51% of women).
- Those aged 15-24 are the most likely to say it is a good thing (68% vs. 52%-55% of older respondents).
- The longer respondents remained in education, the more likely they are to say it is a good thing: 36% with the lowest education levels say this, compared to 65% with the highest.
- Manual workers are the least likely to say the euro is good for their country (42% vs. 54%-60% of other occupation groups).

In addition, respondents who think the euro is good for the EU³ are much more likely to say it is a good thing for their country, compared to those who say the euro is bad for the EU (76% vs. 12%).

Q1.1

Generally speaking, do you think that...?

Having the euro is a good or a bad thing for your country (% - EURO ZONE)

	A good thing	A bad thing	Can't decide (SPONTANEOUS)	DK/NA
EURO ZONE	56	33	7	4
 Sex				
Male	61	30	6	3
Female	51	35	9	5
 Age				
15-24	68	24	5	3
25-39	54	36	7	3
40-54	52	37	7	4
55 +	55	31	9	5
 Education (End of)				
15-	36	48	10	6
16-19	47	41	8	4
20+	65	25	7	3
Still studying	73	17	6	4
 Respondent occupation scale				
Self-employed	56	33	8	3
Employee	60	31	6	3
Manual workers	42	45	9	4
Not working	54	33	8	5
Having the euro for the EU				
A good thing	76	16	6	2
A bad thing	12	83	4	1
Travelling is easier/less costly				
Yes	72	19	6	3
No	39	50	8	3
Banking charges have been reduced				
Yes	71	21	5	3
No	47	43	7	3

³ See the next section for a full discussion of these results.

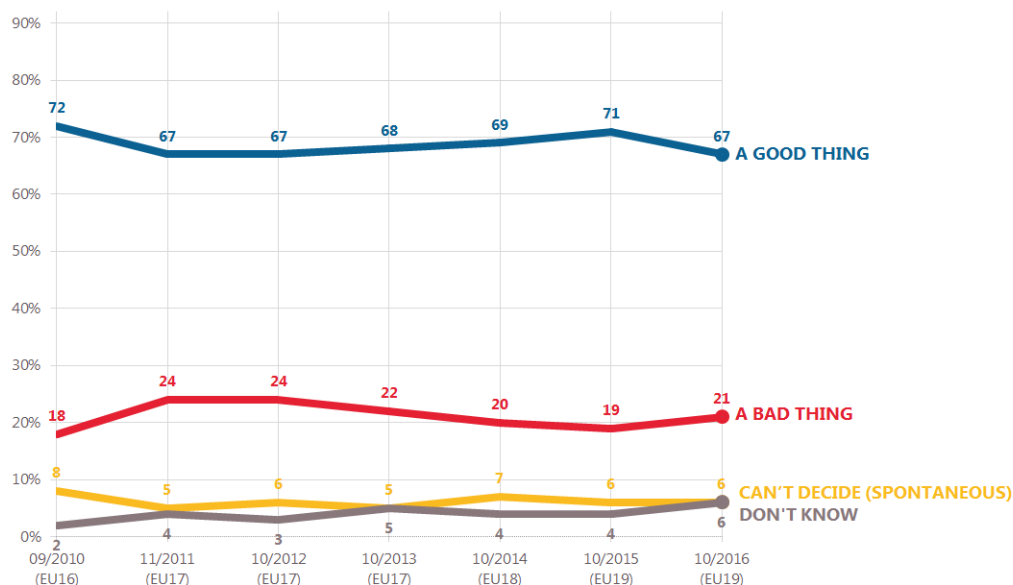
2 The impact of the euro on the European Union

More than two thirds think the euro has been a good thing for the EU

Respondents are more certain that the euro has been good for the EU than they are about their own country: more than two thirds (67%) think the euro has been good for the EU. This represents a four-point decrease since 2015 and a five-point decrease compared to 2010.

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

Having the euro is a good or a bad thing for the EU (% - EURO AREA)



Overall, at least half of the respondents in each country think the euro has been a good thing for the EU, ranging from 82% of respondents in Ireland, 81% in Luxembourg and 76% in Malta, to 50% in Cyprus, 58% in Italy and 61% in Belgium.

It is worth noting that respondents in Ireland and Luxembourg are also the most likely to say the euro has been a good thing for their country.

There are five countries where respondents are now more likely to say the euro is a good thing for the EU, compared to 2015: Slovenia, Austria, Estonia, Ireland (all +4 pp) and Malta (+3 pp). In all other countries respondents are now less likely to think this way, most notably in Portugal, Cyprus (both -9 pp), Italy and Greece (both -8 pp).

Q1.2 Generally speaking, do you think that...?
Having the euro is a good or a bad thing for the EU (%)

		A good thing	2016 - 2015	A bad thing	2016 - 2015	Can't decide (SPONTANEOUS)	2016 - 2015	Don't know
EURO AREA		67	▼ 4	21	▲ 2	6	=	6
BE		61	▼ 5	30	▲ 3	4	=	5
DE		70	▼ 1	19	▲ 1	6	=	5
EE		75	▲ 4	5	▼ 4	9	▼ 5	11
IE		82	▲ 4	10	▼ 6	4	▲ 1	4
EL		65	▼ 8	20	▲ 5	6	=	9
ES		74	▼ 6	12	▲ 1	4	▲ 1	10
FR		64	▼ 5	27	▲ 4	5	=	4
IT		58	▼ 8	26	▲ 3	11	▲ 4	5
CY		50	▼ 9	30	▲ 2	12	▲ 6	8
LV		73	▼ 7	12	▲ 4	7	▲ 2	8
LT		73	▼ 4	6	▼ 2	11	▲ 2	10
LU		81	=	14	=	3	▼ 1	2
MT		76	▲ 3	6	▼ 2	6	▼ 2	12
NL		68	=	24	▼ 1	4	=	4
AT		74	▲ 4	18	▼ 1	5	▼ 2	3
PT		64	▼ 9	16	▲ 1	11	▲ 3	9
SI		76	▲ 4	12	▼ 5	8	▲ 1	4
SK		74	▼ 3	11	▲ 1	8	=	7
FI		70	=	15	▼ 1	12	=	3





The **socio-demographic analysis** shows:

- Men are more likely to say the euro is a good thing for the EU (70% vs. 64% of women).
- Those aged 15-24 are most likely to say it is a good thing (74% vs. 65%-69% of older respondents).
- The longer respondents remained in education, the more likely they are to say it is a good thing: 51% with the lowest education levels say this, compared to 75% with the highest.
- Manual workers are the least likely to say the euro is good for their country (57% vs. 65%-71% of other occupation groups).

In addition, respondents who think the euro is a good thing for their country are much more likely to say it is a good thing for the EU as well⁴, compared to those who say the euro is bad for their country (91% vs. 32%).

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

Having the euro is a good or a bad thing for the EU (% - EURO ZONE)

	A good thing	A bad thing	Can't decide (SPONTANEOUS)	DK/NA
EURO ZONE	67	21	6	6
 Sex				
Male	70	20	6	4
Female	64	22	7	7
 Age				
15-24	74	19	4	3
25-39	69	23	5	3
40-54	65	24	6	5
55 +	65	18	9	8
 Education (End of)				
15-	51	25	11	13
16-19	60	27	8	5
20+	75	16	5	4
Still studying	79	13	5	3
 Respondent occupation scale				
Self-employed	68	23	5	4
Employee	71	21	5	3
Manual workers	57	28	8	7
Not working	65	19	8	8
Having the euro for the country				
A good thing	91	5	2	2
A bad thing	32	53	8	7
Travelling is easier/less costly				
Yes	79	13	4	4
No	55	31	8	6
Banking charges have been reduced				
Yes	79	14	4	3
No	61	29	6	4

⁴ See the next section for a full discussion of these results.

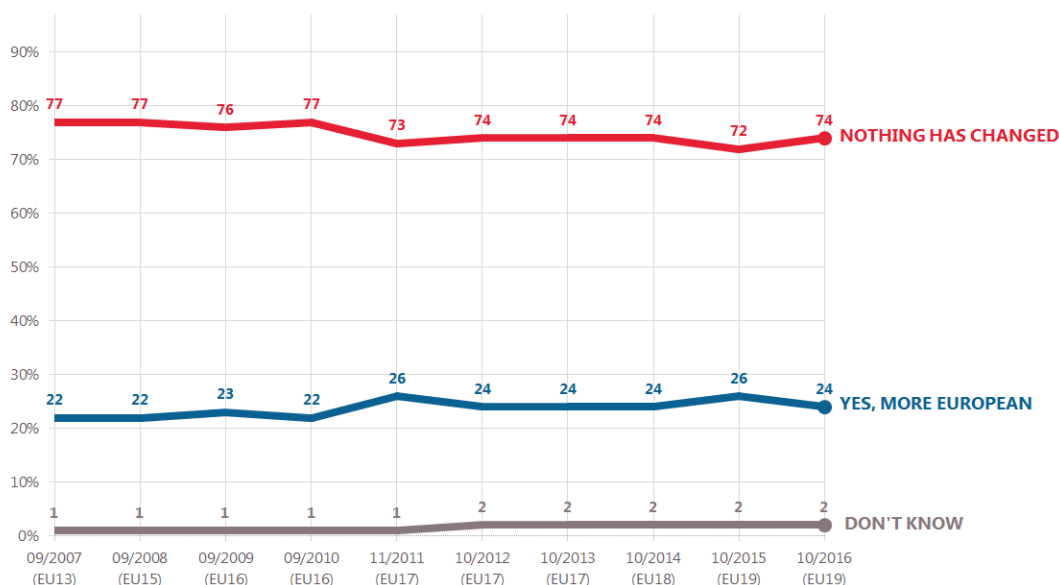
3 The euro and European identity

Almost one quarter say the euro has made them feel more European

Respondents were asked if the euro made them feel more European. Almost a quarter (24%) says it does, but for most (74%) the euro has not changed their feeling of being European.

There has been a slight decline (-2 pp) in the proportion who say the euro makes them feel more European, taking the level back to that observed between 2012 and 2014. The current proportion is, however, still slightly higher than the period 2007-2010.

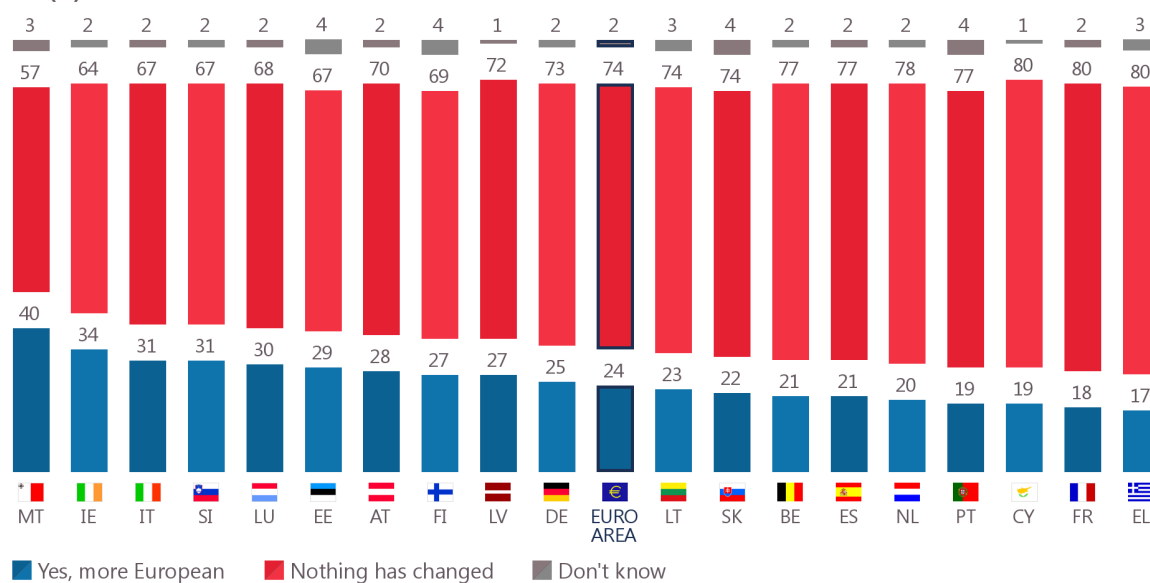
Q2 Does the euro make you personally feel more European than before or would you say that your feeling of being European has not changed?
(% - EURO AREA)



Four in ten respondents in Malta (40%), 34% in Ireland and 31% in Italy and Slovenia say having the euro has made them feel more European. In contrast, 17% in Greece, 18% in France and 19% in Cyprus and Portugal say the same.

Overall, however, the majority in each country say the euro has made no difference to their feelings of being 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?
(%)



The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates those who say the euro makes them feel more European are most likely to be:

- Men (26% vs. 21% of women),
- Those with the highest education levels (30% vs. 16%-18% of those with lower levels),
- Respondents living in large towns (28% vs. 20%-23% of those in smaller towns or villages),
- Employees (27%) or the self-employed (26%),
- Those who think the euro is good for their country (34% vs. 8% who think it is a bad thing),
- Those who think the euro is good for the EU (30% vs. 9% who think it is a bad thing).

Q2 Does the euro make you personally feel more European than before or would you say that your feeling of being European has

	Yes, more European	Nothing has changed	DK/NA
EURO ZONE	24	74	2
 Sex			
Male	26	72	2
Female	21	76	3
 Age			
15-24	22	74	4
25-39	24	73	3
40-54	24	74	2
55 +	23	75	2
 Education (End of)			
15-	16	81	3
16-19	18	80	2
20+	30	68	2
Still studying	25	71	4
 Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	20	78	2
Small/mid size town	23	75	2
Large town	28	69	3
 Respondent occupation scale			
Self-employed	26	72	2
Employee	27	71	2
Manual workers	18	79	3
Not working	21	76	3
Having the euro for the country			
A good thing	34	64	2
A bad thing	8	90	2
Having the euro for the EU			
A good thing	30	68	2
A bad thing	9	88	3
Travelling is easier/less costly			
Yes	33	65	2
No	14	84	2
Banking charges have been reduced			
Yes	34	64	2
No	17	81	2

II. EURO COINS AND BANKNOTES

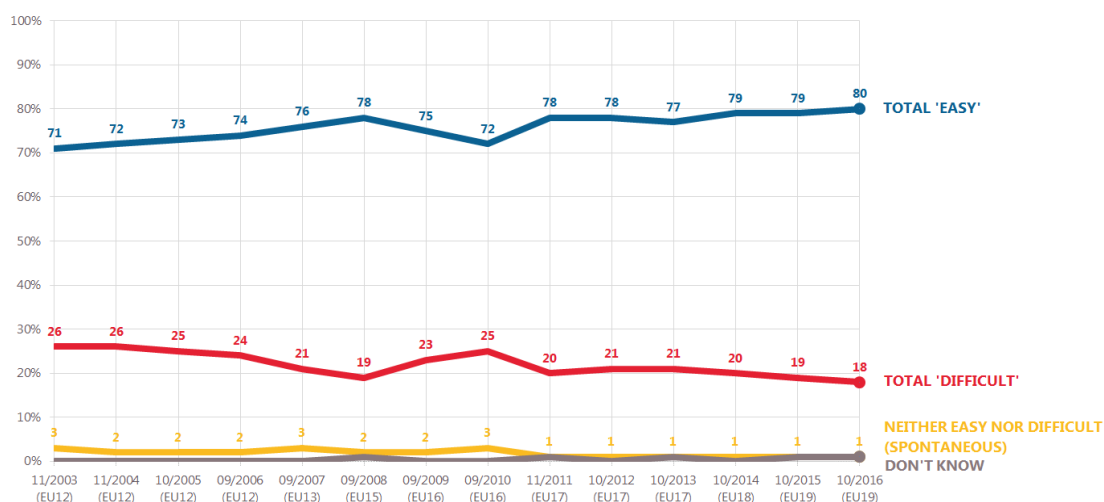
This section of the report deals with euro coins and banknotes, including distinguishing and handling coins and banknotes, satisfaction with euro coins, and attitudes towards the abolition of 1 and 2 euro cent coins.

1 Distinguishing and handling euro coins

Eight in ten find euro coins easy to distinguish and handle

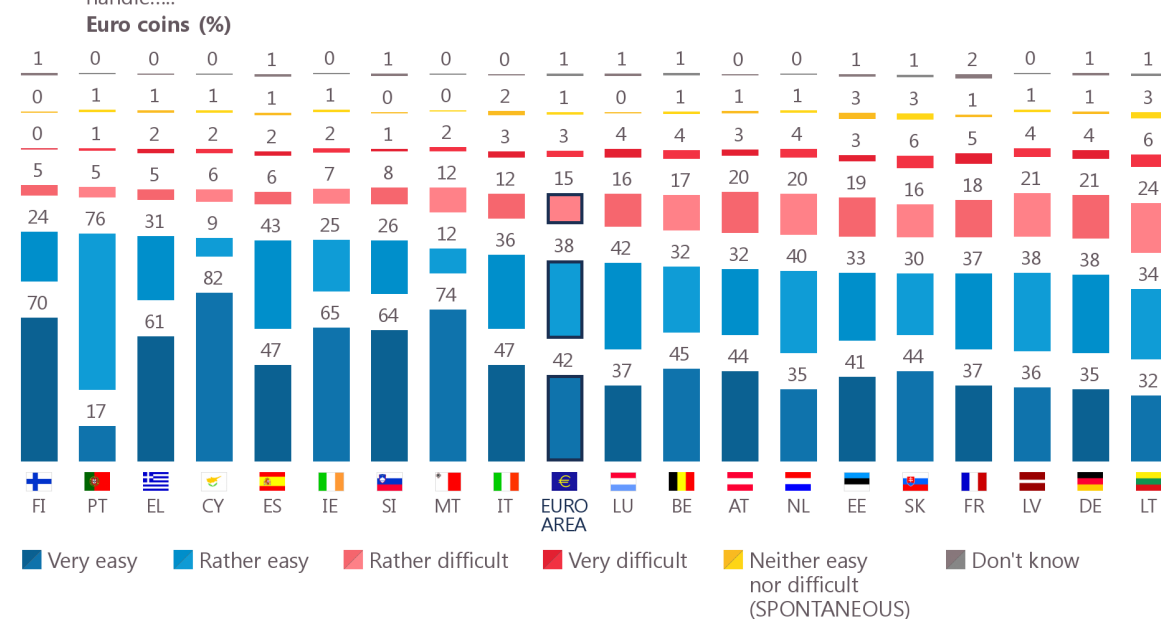
A large majority of respondents find euro coins easy to distinguish and handle (80%). This is a slight increase since 2015 (+1 pp), and the highest level since 2003. The proportion that finds distinguishing and handling euro coins difficult is now 18%, and has been declining steadily since 2012.

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 (% - EURO AREA)



At least two thirds of respondents in each country say it is easy to distinguish and handle euro coins, ranging from 94% in Finland, 93% in Portugal and 92% in Greece, to 66% in Lithuania, 73% in Germany and 74% in Latvia. Furthermore, in six countries the majority say it is 'very easy' to distinguish and handle these coins.

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.....







The **socio-demographic analysis** highlights:

- Men are more likely to say it is easy to distinguish and handle euro coins (82% vs. 77% of women).
- Those aged 15-39 (89%-90%) are most likely to say it is easy, compared to 78% of 40-54 year olds and 73% of those aged 55 and over.
- The self-employed and employees (both 83%) are the most likely to say it is easy, particularly compared to those who are not working (77%).

In addition, respondents who think the euro is a good thing for their country, or for the EU are most likely are more likely to say it is easy, compared to those who say the euro is a bad thing. For example, 82% of those who say the euro is good for the EU say it is easy to distinguish and handle euro coins, compared to 74% who say it is a bad thing.

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 (% - EURO ZONE)

	Very easy	Rather easy	Rather difficult	Very difficult	Neither easy nor difficult (SPONTANEOUS)	DK/NA	Total 'Easy'	Total 'Difficult'
EURO ZONE	42	38	15	3	1	1	80	18
 Sex								
Male	44	38	13	3	1	1	82	16
Female	39	38	17	4	1	1	77	21
 Age								
15-24	50	40	8	0	1	1	90	8
25-39	48	41	8	2	1	0	89	10
40-54	43	35	17	3	1	1	78	20
55 +	35	38	19	5	2	1	73	24
 Education (End of)								
15-	35	41	16	5	2	1	76	21
16-19	40	38	16	4	1	1	78	20
20+	44	37	14	3	1	1	81	17
Still studying	48	39	9	1	1	2	87	10
 Respondent occupation scale								
Self-employed	47	36	12	2	1	2	83	14
Employee	43	40	14	2	1	0	83	16
Manual workers	44	34	15	4	2	1	78	19
Not working	39	38	16	4	2	1	77	20
Having the euro for the country								
A good thing	46	37	13	2	1	1	83	15
A bad thing	35	39	17	6	2	1	74	23
Having the euro for the EU								
A good thing	45	37	14	2	1	1	82	16
A bad thing	35	39	17	6	2	1	74	23

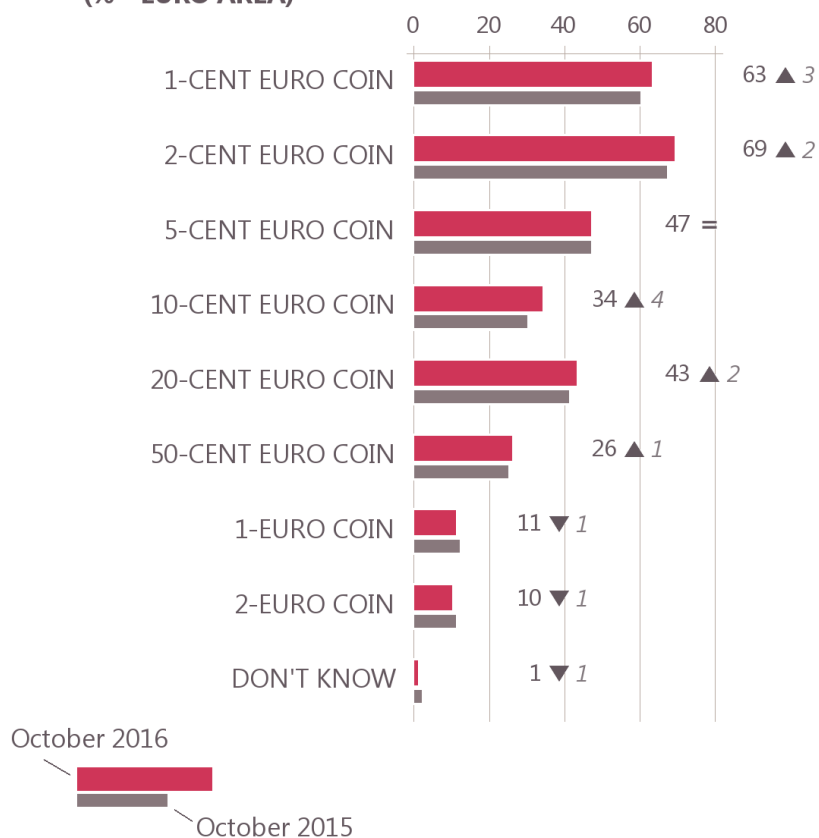
a. Difficulties with euro coins

One and two cent euro coins cause the most difficulties

Respondents who experience difficulties handling and distinguishing euro coins were asked which coins in particular are problematic. More than six in ten mention the 2-cent (69%) or the 1-cent euro coin (63%). Less than half mention the 5-cent (47%), 43% the 20-cent and 34% mention the 10-cent coin gives them particular difficulties. More than one in five mention the 50-cent coin (26%), while 11% mention the 1-euro coin and 10% the 2-euro coin.

Compared to 2015, respondents are now more likely to mention the 10-cent (+4 pp), 1-cent (+3 pp), 2-cent or 20-cent euro coins (both +2 pp).

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






















The country level results show respondents in seven countries are most likely to mention the **2-cent coin**, and this is particularly the case in Slovakia (87%), Lithuania (84%) and France (80%)⁵. Respondents in Slovakia are equally likely to mention the **1-cent coin** (87%), and this is the most mentioned coin in five other countries.

Respondents in the Netherlands (80%) are most likely to say they have particular difficulties with the **20-cent coin**.

Across the euro area, respondents in Lithuania are the most likely to mention the **5-cent coin** (63%), while those in the Netherlands are the most likely to mention the **10-cent** (51%), **50-cent** (56%), **1-euro** (30%) or **2-euro coins** (28%).

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	€	63	69	47	34	43	26	11	10	1
BE		81	80	53	39	35	12	10	7	2
DE		48	63	44	38	57	32	11	13	1
EE		66	73	53	30	40	37	13	7	4
IE		64	69	42	43	42	20	16	10	2
EL		58	62	42	33	25	18	21	10	1
ES		76	79	33	25	29	17	13	10	3
FR		74	80	60	31	35	19	7	4	0
IT		84	80	49	24	25	15	4	4	3
CY		90	86	75	57	49	35	18	16	0
LV		74	79	59	32	30	23	12	8	1
LT		76	84	63	24	25	17	12	9	2
LU		81	78	55	33	26	6	6	4	6
MT		60	66	45	43	47	27	7	3	4
NL		19	22	16	51	80	56	30	28	0
AT		59	63	45	37	50	36	15	11	2
PT		54	64	37	26	43	40	8	11	4
SI		69	68	43	25	25	15	8	6	6
SK		87	87	51	20	16	8	5	5	3
FI		18	19	32	47	63	62	32	16	3
Highest percentage per country		Lowest percentage per country								
		Highest percentage per item					Lowest percentage per item			

⁵ Results for the following countries have not been included in the discussion due to low base sizes. They should be interpreted with caution: Ireland (96), Slovenia (91), Spain (74), Greece (73), Malta (68), Portugal (61), Finland (50), Cyprus (41)

The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates a number of age-related differences. Respondents aged 40+ are the most likely to have difficulty with the 20 (44%-46%) or 50-cent coins (24%-30%), compared to younger respondents. Those aged 15-24 are the most likely to have difficulties with the 10-cent (40% vs. 32%-34%), while those aged 25-39 are the most likely to mention the 1-cent (69% vs. 61%-63%) or the 5-cent (54% vs. 26%-48%).

Manual workers are the most likely to have difficulties with the 1-cent (73%) and 2-cent coins (83%), but are the last likely to have difficulties with the 20-cent coin (30% vs. 41%-51%).

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	DK/NA
EURO ZONE	63	69	47	34	43	26	11	10	1
 Sex									
Male	63	68	45	36	45	24	10	9	1
Female	62	70	49	32	42	27	11	10	1
 Age									
15-24	62	66	26	40	32	15	3	1	4
25-39	69	71	54	33	36	17	13	15	0
40-54	63	73	46	32	44	24	10	8	0
55 +	61	67	48	34	46	30	11	10	2
 Education (End of)									
15-	67	73	49	32	37	29	8	7	3
16-19	60	67	47	31	43	25	11	10	2
20+	63	69	49	37	48	27	13	11	0
Still studying	67	71	31	38	33	19	3	2	0
 Respondent occupation scale									
Self-employed	65	66	50	41	51	31	12	9	0
Employee	58	67	42	36	47	21	10	11	0
Manual workers	73	83	54	26	30	19	6	4	1
Not working	64	70	49	32	41	28	11	10	2

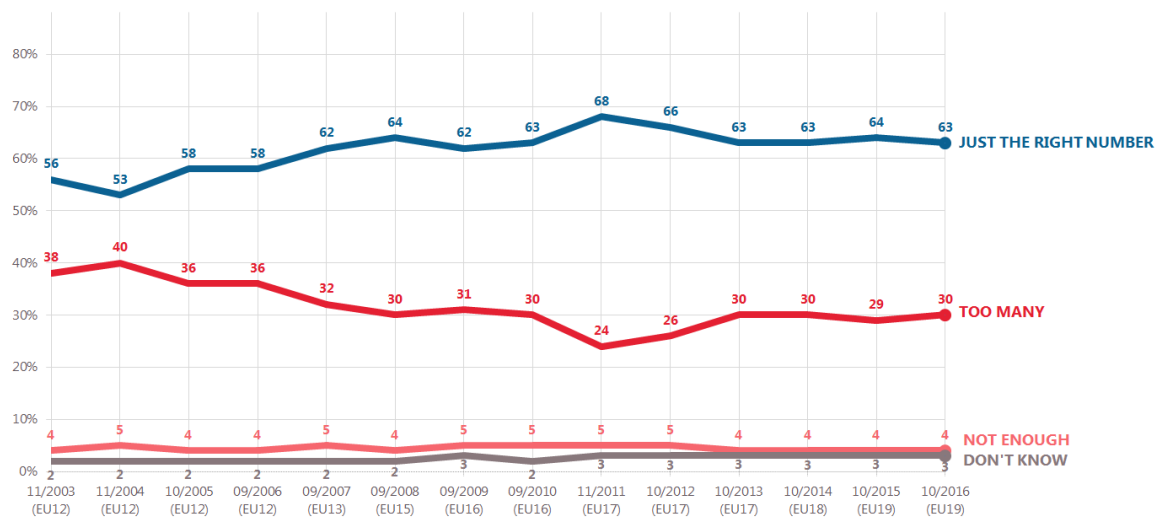
b. Satisfaction with the current selection of euro coins

More than six in ten say there is just the right number of euro coins

When asked, the majority of respondents say there is just the right number of euro coins (63%), while 30% say there are too many and 4% that there are not enough.

The results for this question have remained relatively stable since 2013.





















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?



The majority of respondents in each country - except Belgium - think there are just the right number of euro coins, ranging from 89% in Finland and 79% in Slovenia and Lithuania, to 51% in Italy, 52% in Slovakia and 53% in Cyprus. Belgium is the only country where a minority (45%) think there are just the right amount of coins - 49% think there are too many.

Since 2015, there have generally only been small changes in opinion. However, respondents in Ireland (+13 pp) are now much more likely to say there are just the right amount of coins, while those in Malta (-6 pp), Portugal, Cyprus and Germany (all -5 pp) are less likely to do so.

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	2016 - 2015	Not enough	2016 - 2015	Just the right number	2016 - 2015	Don't know
EURO AREA		30	▲ 1	4	=	63	▼ 1	3
BE		49	=	3	=	45	▼ 2	3
DE		29	▲ 4	4	▲ 1	64	▼ 5	3
EE		32	=	1	=	60	▼ 1	7
IE		30	▼ 14	3	=	65	▲ 13	2
EL		24	▲ 2	9	=	61	▼ 3	6
ES		21	▼ 3	3	▼ 3	72	▲ 5	4
FR		33	▲ 2	3	=	62	▼ 3	2
IT		40	▼ 1	4	▼ 1	51	▼ 1	5
CY		40	▲ 3	3	▲ 1	53	▼ 5	4
LV		18	▼ 1	3	▲ 1	77	▲ 1	2
LT		10	▲ 1	4	▼ 1	79	▼ 2	7
LU		34	▲ 2	3	=	61	▼ 3	2
MT		24	▲ 3	4	▲ 1	66	▼ 6	6
NL		18	▼ 1	6	▲ 3	72	▼ 3	4
AT		41	▲ 1	2	=	56	▼ 1	1
PT		19	▲ 2	4	=	71	▼ 5	6
SI		16	=	2	▼ 3	79	▲ 2	3
SK		35	▲ 3	5	=	52	▼ 3	8
FI		8	=	2	▼ 1	89	▲ 2	1

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows few differences:

- Those who completed their education aged 16+ are the most likely to say there are just the right number of coins (62%-64% vs. 57%).
- Manual workers are the least likely to say there are just enough coins (57% vs. 63% of other occupation groups) and the most likely to say there are too many (36% vs. 28%-32%).

In addition, respondents who think the euro is a good thing for their country or for the EU are most likely to say there are just the right number of coins, compared to those who say the euro is a bad thing. For example, 66% of those who say the euro is good for their country say there are just enough, compared to 56% who say 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?

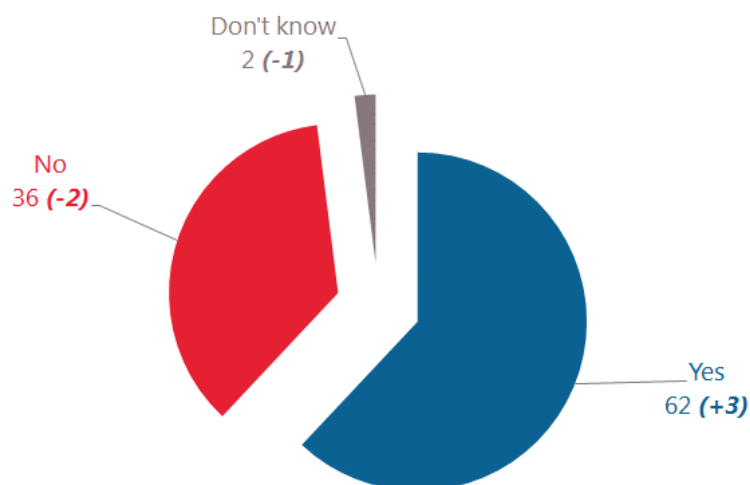
	Too many	Not enough	Just the right number	DK/NA
EURO ZONE	30	4	63	3
 Sex				
Male	32	4	61	3
Female	29	4	63	4
 Age				
15-24	27	6	65	2
25-39	31	3	65	1
40-54	33	4	61	2
55 +	29	3	62	6
 Education (End of)				
15-	30	5	57	8
16-19	32	3	62	3
20+	30	3	64	3
Still studying	21	6	71	2
 Respondent occupation scale				
Self-employed	31	3	63	3
Employee	32	3	63	2
Manual workers	36	3	57	4
Not working	28	4	63	5
Having the euro for the country				
A good thing	29	3	66	2
A bad thing	35	4	56	5
Having the euro for the EU				
A good thing	28	3	66	3
A bad thing	35	4	57	4

c. Attitudes towards the abolition of 1 and 2-cent coins

More than six in ten are in favour of abolishing 1-cent and 2-cent coins, and applying mandatory rounding of the final sum of purchases.

More than six in ten (62%) respondents say they are in favour of abolishing 1- and 2-cent coins, and applying mandatory rounding of the final sum of purchases in shops. This is an increase of three points since the previous survey. More than one third (36%) are not in favour, and 2% do not know.

Q5 Are you in favour of abolishing 1- and 2 euro cent coins in the Euro area 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)?
(% - EURO AREA)

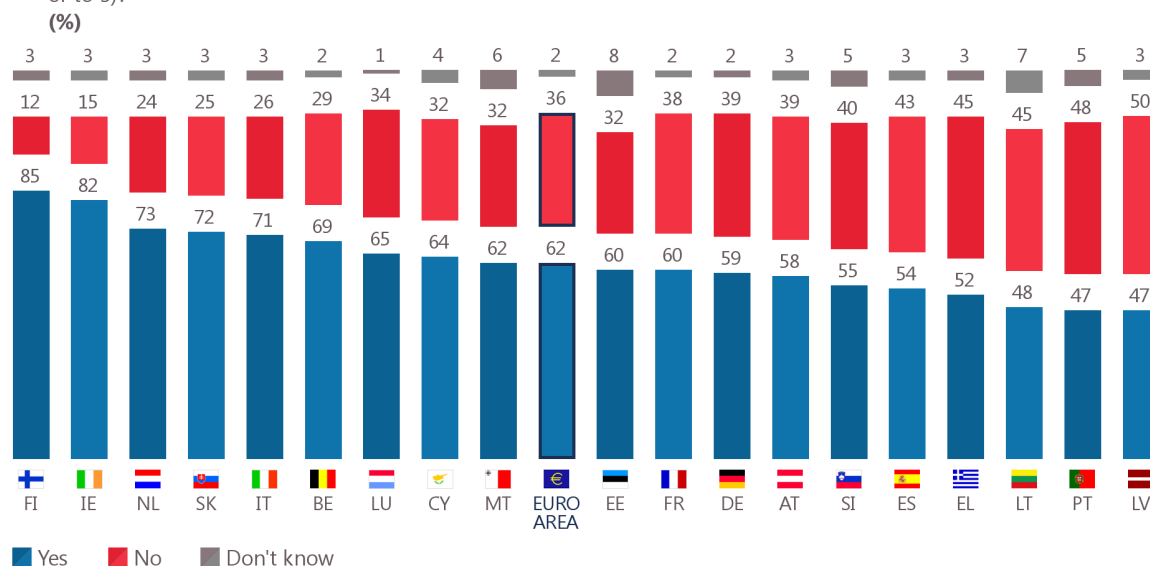


(October 2016 - October 2015)

In all but three countries, the majority are in favour of abolishing 1 and 2-cent coins, and applying mandatory rounding of the final sum of purchases in shops. Respondents in Finland (85%), Ireland (82%) and the Netherlands (73%) are most likely to agree with this idea.

Respondents in Latvia, Portugal (both 47%) and Lithuania (48%) are the least likely to agree, although it is only Latvia (50%) and Portugal (48%) where respondents are most likely to say they are not in favour of this proposal.

Q5 Are you in favour of abolishing 1- and 2 euro cent coins in the Euro area 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 only difference highlighted by the **socio-demographic analysis** is that men are more likely than women to be in favour of abolishing the 1-euro-cent and 2-euro-cent coins (65% vs. 59%).

Q5

Are you in favour of abolishing 1- and 2 euro cent coins in the Euro area 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)?

(% - EURO ZONE)

	Yes	No	DK/NA
EURO ZONE	62	36	2
 Sex			
Male	65	33	2
Female	59	38	3
 Age			
15-24	66	32	2
25-39	62	37	1
40-54	61	37	2
55 +	62	35	3

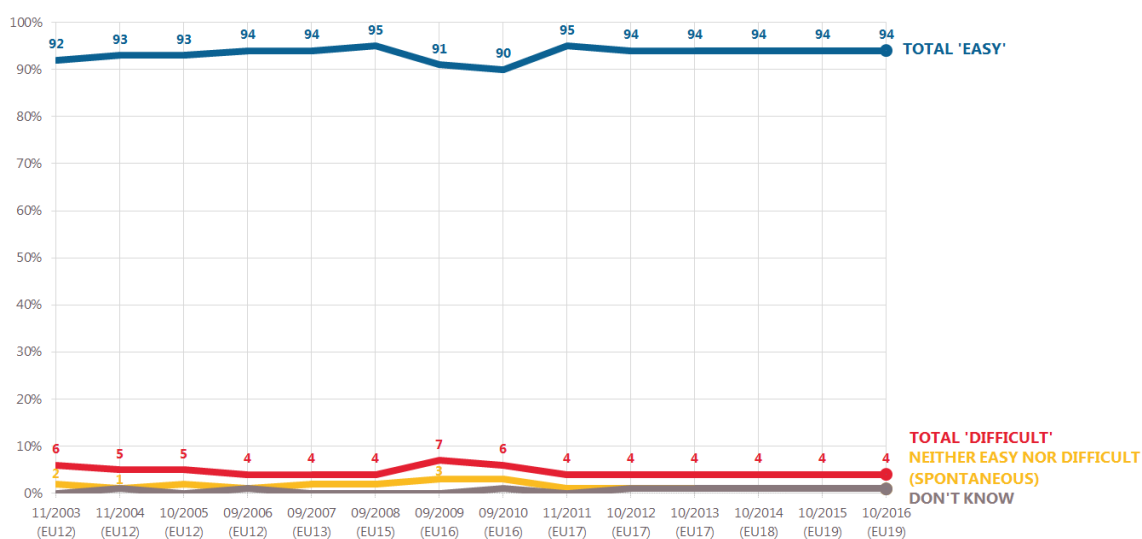
2 Distinguishing and handling euro banknotes

Almost all respondents say distinguishing and handling euro banknotes is easy

More than nine in ten respondents say it is easy to distinguish and handle euro banknotes (94%). This proportion has remained relatively stable since 2003 with the exception of the period 2009-2010.

Just 4% say it is difficult to distinguish and handle euro banknotes – this proportion has remained the same since 2011.

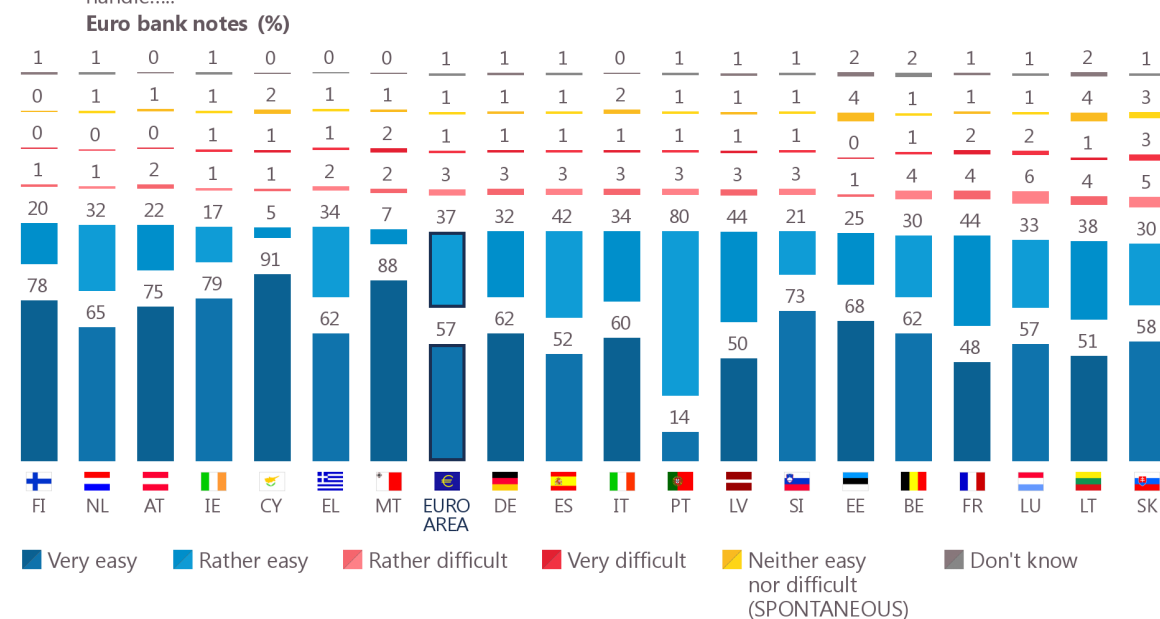
Q3a.1 When you pay cash, would you say that it is: very easy, rather easy, rather difficult or very difficult to distinguish and handle.....
Euro bank notes (% - EURO AREA)



More than eight in ten in each country say it is easy to handle and distinguish euro banknotes, ranging from 98% in Finland, and 97% in the Netherlands and Austria, to 88% in Slovakia, 89% in Slovakia and 90% in Luxembourg.

Portugal (14%) and France (48%) are the only countries where a minority says this is very easy.

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.....






The **socio-demographic analysis** shows:

- Those under 55 years are the most likely to say it is easy to distinguish and handle euro banknotes (94%-97% vs. 91% of those aged 55+).
- Those who completed education aged 16+ are the most likely to say it is easy (94%-95% vs. 89% with the lowest levels of education).

In addition, respondents who think the euro is a good thing for their country or for the EU are most likely to say it is easy, compared to those who say the euro is a bad thing. For example, 95% who say the euro is good for the EU say it is easy to distinguish and handle euro banknotes, compared to 89% who say it is a bad thing.

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 ZONE)

	Total 'Easy'	Total 'Difficult'	Neither easy nor difficult (SPONTANEOUS)	DK/NA
EURO ZONE	94	4	1	1
 Sex				
Male	94	4	1	1
Female	93	5	1	1
 Age				
15-24	94	3	1	2
25-39	97	2	1	0
40-54	94	4	1	1
55 +	91	5	2	2
 Education (End of)				
15-	89	7	2	2
16-19	94	4	1	1
20+	95	3	1	1
Still studying	95	4	0	1
Having the euro for the country				
A good thing	96	2	1	1
A bad thing	90	7	2	1
Having the euro for the EU				
A good thing	95	3	1	1
A bad thing	89	8	2	1

III. THE IMPACT OF THE EURO ON PRICES AND OTHER MACROECONOMIC ASSESSMENTS

This section of the report explores perceptions about the euro's impact on prices and the impact of the euro when travelling abroad. Impressions about the effect the euro's introduction had on prices in the changeover period in Latvia and Lithuania are also considered. Finally, opinions about economic policy coordination and the expectation for inflation will be discussed.

1 The impact of the euro on prices

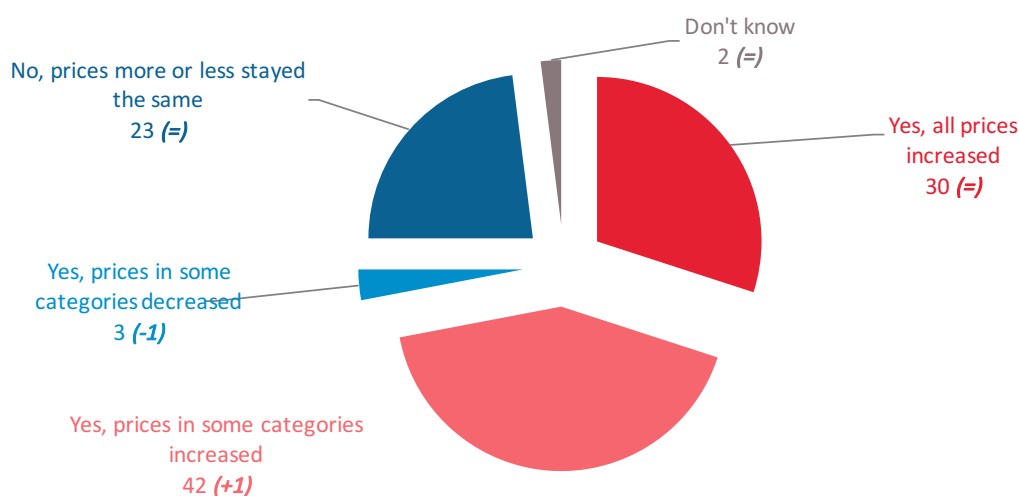
a. Prices change in the changeover period in Latvia and Lithuania

The majority of respondents in Latvia and Lithuania think there were at least some price increases during the euro changeover period

Respondents in Latvia and Lithuania, where the euro was introduced most recently, were asked whether there was any impact on prices during the changeover period.

In **Latvia**, the majority think there were price increases during the changeover period (72%): 30% think all prices increased while 42% think prices in some categories increased. Just 3% think prices in some categories decreased, while 23% think prices remained the same. There has been little change in these results since 2015.

Q7 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?
(% - LV)

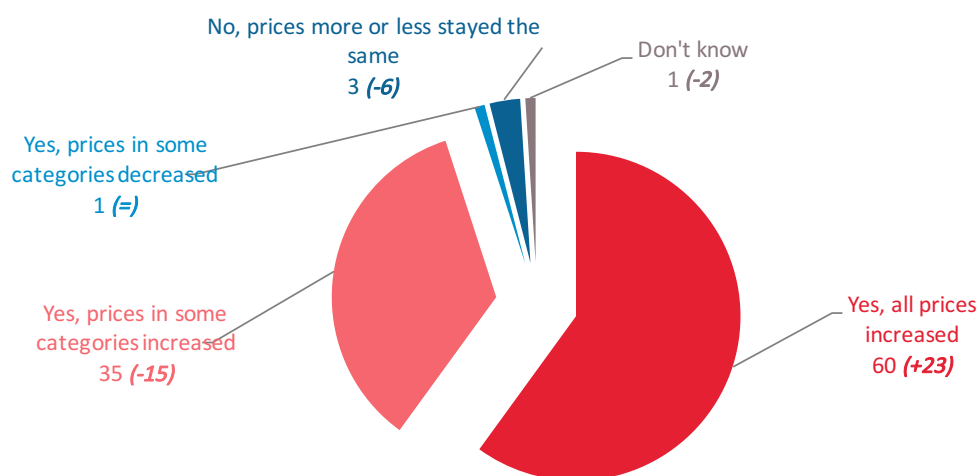


(October 2016 - October 2015)

In **Lithuania**, almost all respondents think there were price increases during the changeover period (95%): 60% think all prices increased while a further 35% say prices in some categories increased. Just 1% think prices in some categories decreased, while 3% think prices remained the same.

Respondents are now much more negative about the impact of the euro on prices than they were in October 2015, with a 23 percentage point increase in the proportion who think all prices increased during the changeover period.

Q7 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?
(% - LT)



(October 2016 - October 2015)

b. The impact of the euro on travelling abroad

More than four in ten think the euro has made travelling easier and less costly

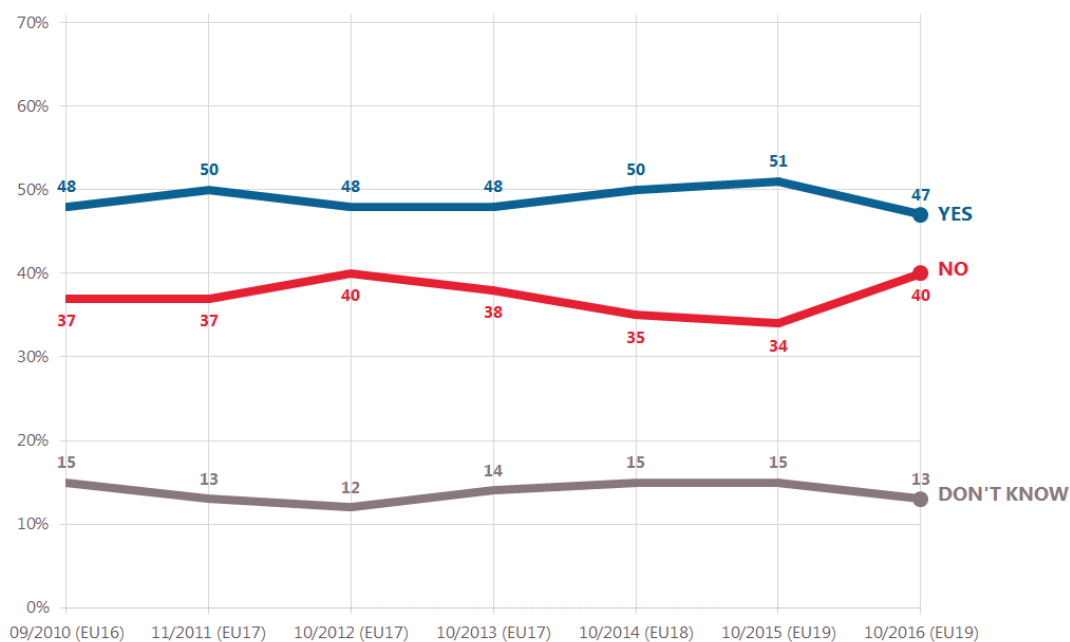
Respondents are most likely to agree the euro has made travelling easier and less costly (47%), although four in ten disagree with this statement (40%). More than one in ten say they do not know (13%).

Respondents are now less likely to agree the euro has made travelling easier and cheaper, compared to 2015 (-4 pp), and levels of agreement are now at their lowest since 2010.

The proportion who disagree has increased by six points since 2015.

Q8.1 Do you think that the euro...?

Has made travelling easier and less costly (% - EURO AREA)



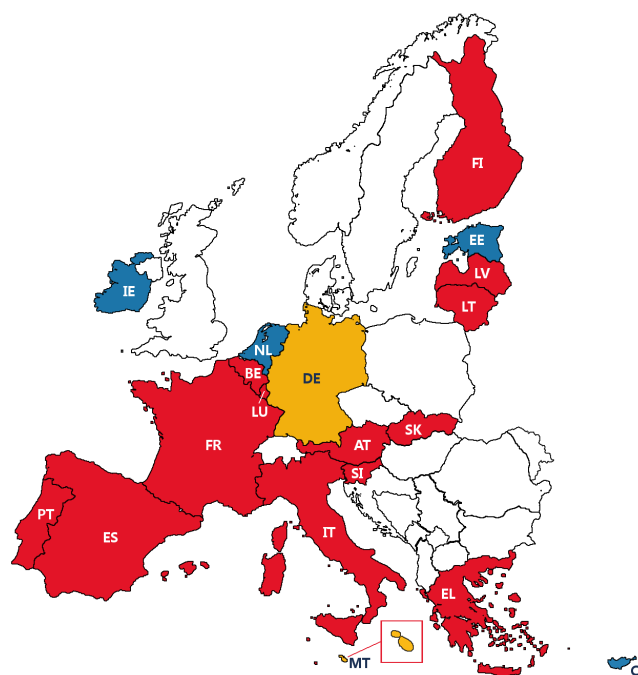
In 11 euro area countries, the majority thinks the euro has made travelling easier and less costly, with those in Ireland (85%), Latvia (74%) and Estonia (69%) the most likely to agree. This compares to 33% in Italy, and 39% in Slovakia and France.

The trend since 2015, however, shows a generally negative picture, with respondents in all but four countries now less likely to say travelling is easier and cheaper. The largest declines are observed in Portugal, Austria (both -15 pp) and Slovakia (-10 pp). Estonia (+5 pp), Ireland (+3 pp), Cyprus and the Netherlands (both +2 pp) are the only countries where respondents are now more positive than they were in 2015.

EE		69	▲ 5
IE		85	▲ 3
CY		53	▲ 2
NL		52	▲ 2
MT		62	=
DE		56	=
LV		74	▼ 1
ES		48	▼ 1
FI		62	▼ 2
EURO AREA		47	▼ 4
SI		41	▼ 4
LU		58	▼ 5
EL		45	▼ 6
FR		39	▼ 7
LT		52	▼ 8
IT		33	▼ 8
BE		49	▼ 9
SK		39	▼ 10
AT		56	▼ 15
PT		43	▼ 15

Q8.1 Do you think that the euro...?
Has made travelling easier and less costly
(% - YES)

Map Legend
 Positive
 Stable
 Negative



Evolution 2015 - 2016

Opinions are divided about the euro reducing banking charges when travelling in EU countries

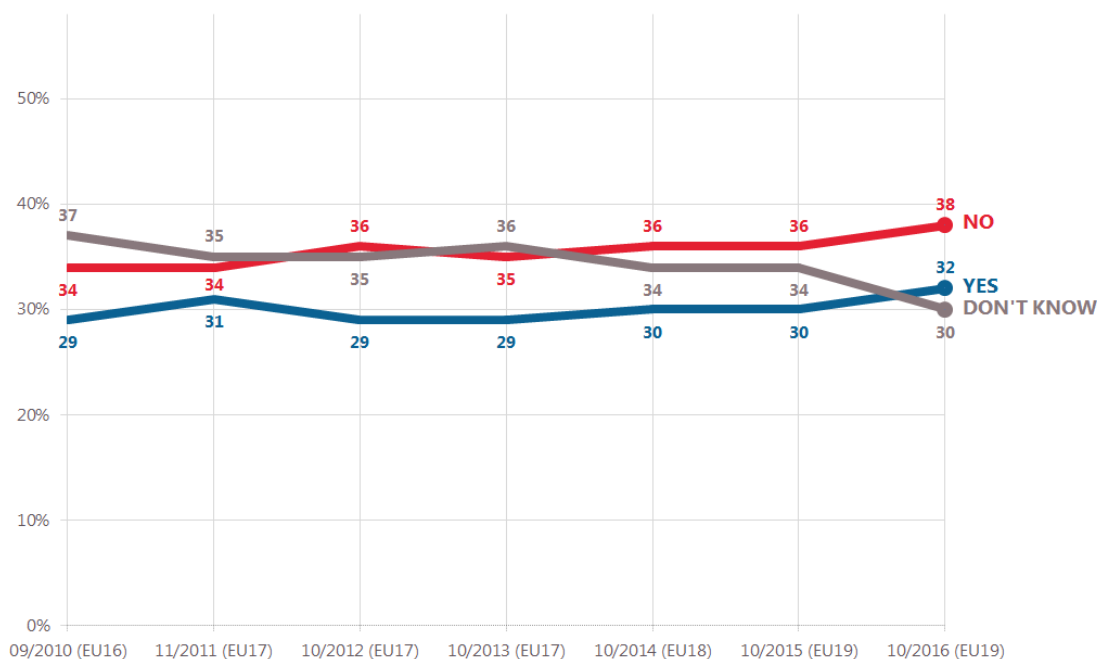
Respondents were also asked if they thought the euro has reduced banking charges when travelling in different EU countries. Opinions are divided: 38% say these charges have not reduced, 32% say they have and 30% say they don't know.

Compared to 2015, the proportion who says charges have reduced is up two points, while the proportion who say they have not has also increased by two points.

Over the longer term, the proportion who says these charges have been reduced is now at its highest since 2010 – but so is the proportion who says they have not. Both these changes are driven by a decrease in the proportion who says they do not know.

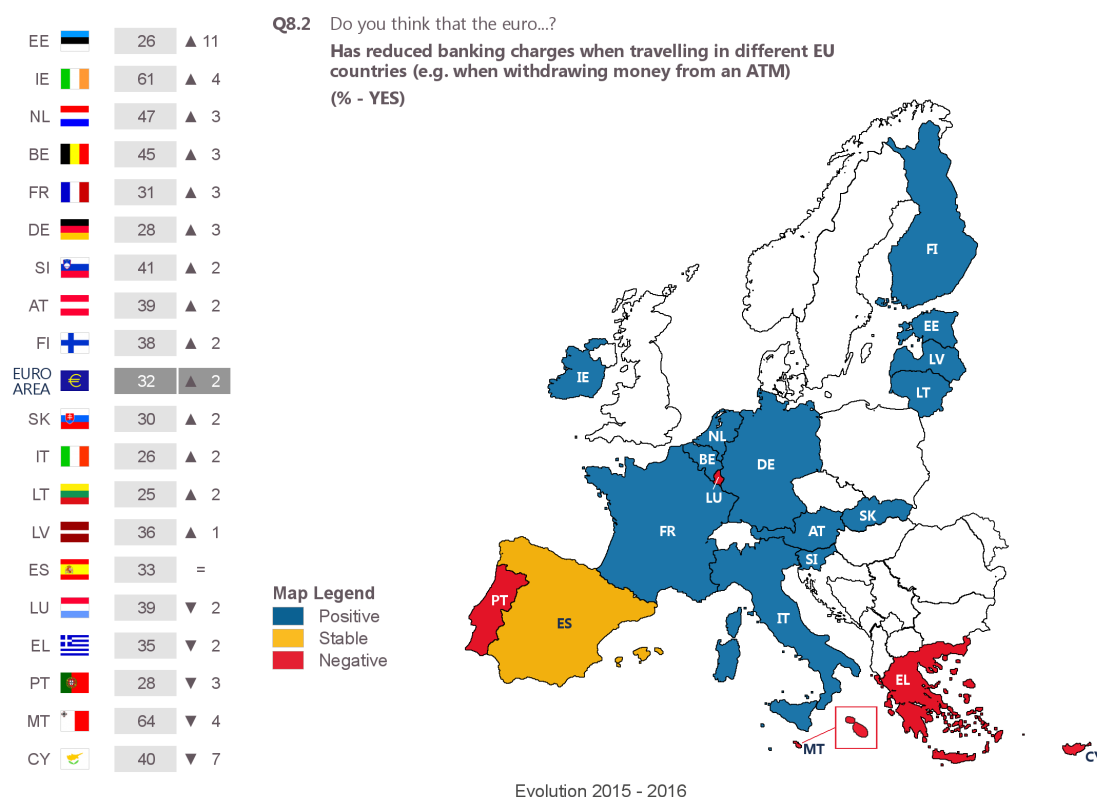
Q8.2 Do you think that the euro...?

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



Malta (64%) and Ireland (61%) are the only countries where the majority think the euro has reduced banking charges when travelling in different countries, and 47% in the Netherlands think the same way. This compares to 25% in Lithuania and 26% in Estonia and Italy.

Compared to 2015, respondents in most (13) countries are more positive about the euro reducing banking charges when travelling, with the largest increases observed amongst those in Estonia (+11 pp) and Ireland (+4 pp). The largest declines in agreement are observed in Cyprus (-7 pp) and Malta (-4 pp).







The **socio-demographic analysis** for the previous two questions highlights the following patterns:

- Men are more likely to agree the euro has made travelling easier and cheaper (53% vs. 41%) and has reduced banking charges when travelling to different euro countries (37% vs. 27%), compared to women.
- The youngest respondents are the most likely to agree the euro has made travelling easier and cheaper (56% vs. 45%-46% of older respondents) and has reduced banking charges (45% vs. 25%-36%).
- The longer respondents remained in education, the more likely they are to agree the euro has made travelling easier and cheaper and has reduced banking charges. For instance, 34% of those with the lowest education levels say the euro has made travelling easier and cheaper, compared to 51% of those with the highest levels.
- Employees are the most likely to agree the euro has made travelling easier and cheaper (51% vs. 41%-47% of other occupation groups) and has reduced banking charges (37% vs. 28%-34%).

In addition, respondents who think the euro is a good thing for their country, or for the EU are much more likely to agree with both statements, compared to those who say the euro is bad for their country. For example, 37% of those who think the euro is good for the EU say it has reduced banking charges when travelling, compared to 22% of those who say the euro is bad for the EU.

Finally, respondents who agree the euro has made travelling easier and cheaper are more likely to also agree the euro has reduced banking charges. The reverse is also true. For example, 65% of those who agree banking charges have been reduced also agree the euro has made travelling easier and cheaper, compared to 35% who say charges have not been reduced.

Q8 Do you think that the euro...?

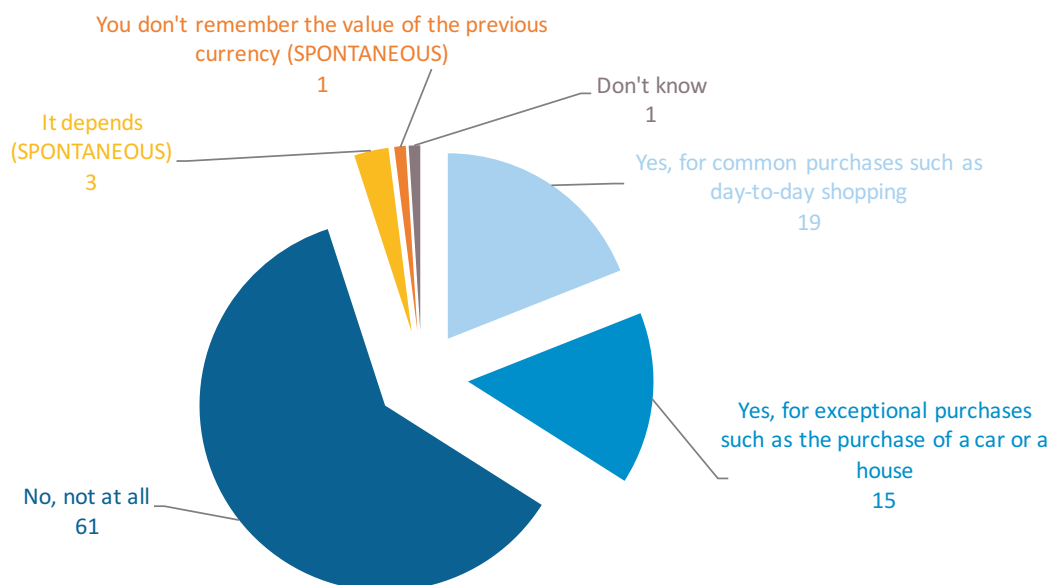
	Has made travelling easier and less costly (% - EURO ZONE)			Has reduced banking charges when travelling in different EU countries (e.g. when withdrawing money from an ATM) (% - EURO ZONE)		
	Yes	No	DK/NA	Yes	No	DK/NA
EURO ZONE	47	40	13	32	38	30
 Sex						
Male	53	37	10	37	37	26
Female	41	44	15	27	39	34
 Age						
15-24	56	32	12	45	32	23
25-39	46	46	8	36	41	23
40-54	45	45	10	32	42	26
55 +	46	36	18	25	36	39
 Education (End of)						
15-	34	44	22	18	39	43
16-19	43	44	13	27	41	32
20+	51	38	11	37	38	25
Still studying	61	28	11	45	30	25
 Respondent occupation scale						
Self-employed	47	44	9	34	40	26
Employee	51	41	8	37	40	23
Manual workers	41	47	12	28	42	30
Not working	45	38	17	28	36	36
Having the euro for the country						
A good thing	60	29	11	40	32	28
A bad thing	28	61	11	20	50	30
Having the euro for the EU						
A good thing	55	33	12	37	35	28
A bad thing	29	61	10	22	53	25
Travelling is easier/less costly						
Yes	100	0	0	44	29	27
No	0	100	0	21	54	25
Banking charges have been reduced						
Yes	65	26	9	100	0	0
No	35	58	7	0	100	0

c. Converting prices in euro to old national currencies

The majority do not convert prices into their old national currency

Respondents were asked if they converted prices from euro to their old national currency when buying things. Most (61%) say they do not. Almost one in five convert for common purchases (19%), while 15% convert for exceptional purchases. Just 3% say it depends, while 1% does not remember the value of the previous currency.

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:
(% - EURO AREA)

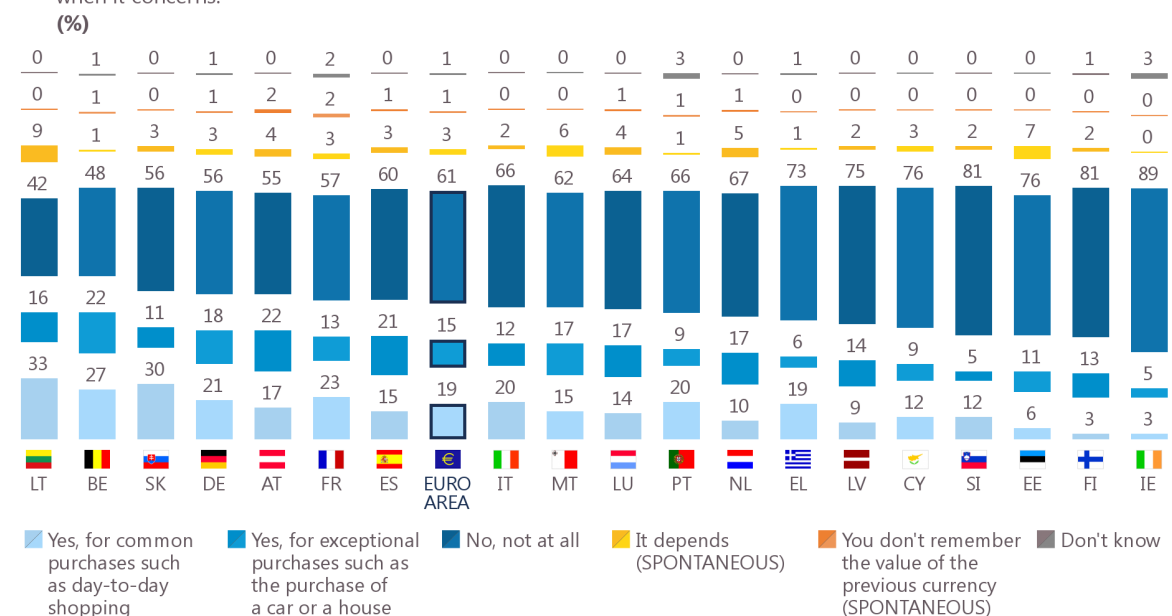


Less than half of the respondents in any country say they convert prices from euro to their old national currency, with those in Belgium, Lithuania (49%) and Slovakia (41%) the most likely to do this. In contrast, 8% in Ireland, 16% in Finland and 17% in Slovenia and Estonia do the same.

Those in Lithuania (33%), Slovakia (30%) and France (23%) are the most likely to convert from euros for common purchases, while Belgium, Austria (both 22%) and Spain (21%) are the only countries where at least one in five convert for exceptional purchases.

More than eight in ten respondents in Ireland (89%), Finland and Slovenia (both 81%) never convert from euros to their old currency when buying things.

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:






The **socio-demographic analysis** highlights:

- Women are slightly more likely to convert from euros to their old national currency when purchasing things, compared to men (37% vs. 32%).
- Those aged 40+ are most likely to convert (39% vs. 14%-33%).
- Those who completed education aged 19 or younger are the most likely to convert (40%-43% vs. 32% of those with the highest education levels).

In addition, respondents who think the euro is a bad thing for their country or for the EU are much more likely to perform this conversion when purchasing things. For example, 48% of those who say the euro is bad for the EU convert prices, compared to 30% who think the euro is a good thing.

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:

	Yes, for common purchases such as day-to-day shopping	Yes, for exceptional purchases such as the purchase of a car or a house	No, not at all	It depends (DO NOT READ OUT)	You don't remember the value of the previous currency (DO NOT READ OUT)	DK/NA
EURO ZONE	19	15	61	3	1	1
 Sex						
Male	17	15	63	3	1	1
Female	21	16	59	3	0	1
 Age						
15-24	9	5	80	0	5	1
25-39	16	17	64	2	1	0
40-54	20	19	56	4	0	1
55 +	23	16	56	4	0	1
 Education (End of)						
15-	30	13	52	3	1	1
16-19	24	16	55	3	1	1
20+	14	18	64	3	0	1
Still studying	8	5	81	0	6	0
Having the euro for the country						
A good thing	11	16	70	2	1	0
A bad thing	33	16	46	3	1	1
Having the euro for the EU						
A good thing	14	16	66	3	1	0
A bad thing	31	17	47	3	1	1
Travelling is easier/less costly						
Yes	13	16	67	2	1	1
No	26	15	53	4	1	1
Banking charges have been reduced						
Yes	13	16	68	2	1	0
No	23	16	56	3	1	1

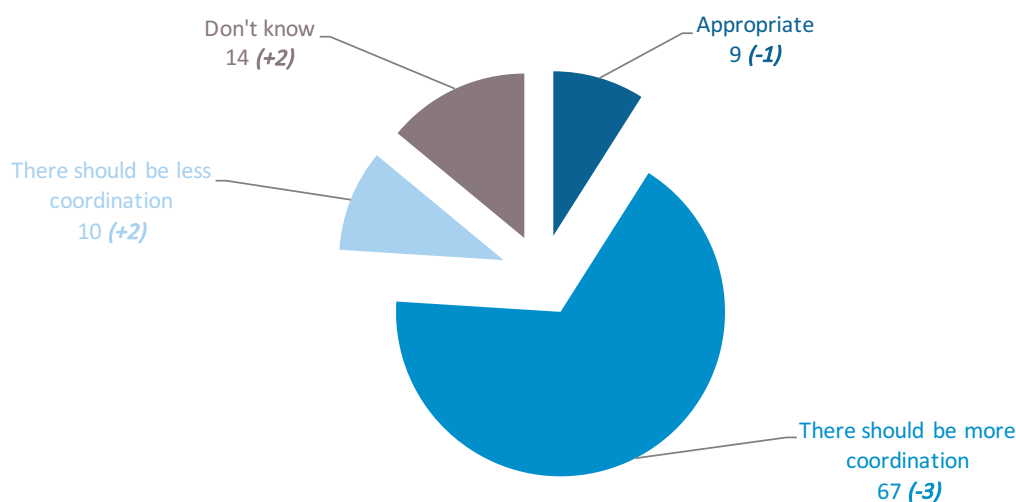
2 Economic policy coordination in the euro area

More than two thirds think there should be more coordination of economic policy

Respondents were asked if they thought there should be more or less coordination among euro area governments on economic policies. Most (67%) think there should be more coordination. One in ten say there should be less coordination, while 9% believe the current level is appropriate.

Compared to 2015, the proportion who say there should be more coordination has decreased slightly (-3 pp), while the proportion who say there should be less coordination has increased (+2 pp).

Q9 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?
(% - EURO AREA)



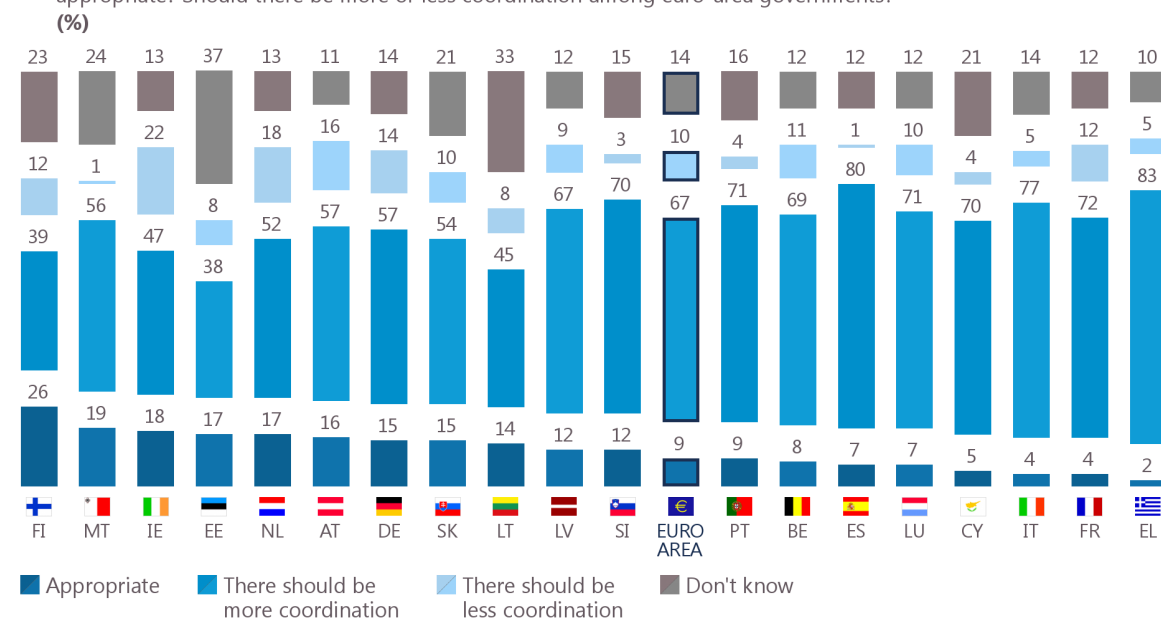
(October 2016 - October 2015)

In all 19 countries, respondents are most likely to say there should be **more coordination**, and this view is most widely held in Greece (83%), Spain (80%) and Italy (77%), particularly compared to Estonia (38%), Finland (39%) and Lithuania (45%).

Finland is the only country where at least one in five think the current level of **coordination is appropriate** (26%), followed by 19% in Malta and 18% in Ireland. This compares to 2% in Greece and 4% in France and Italy.

Respondents in Ireland (22%), the Netherlands (18%) and Austria (16%) are the most likely to think there should be **less coordination**, while those in Spain, Malta (both 1%) and Slovenia (3%) are the least likely to think this way.




Q9 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?



The **socio-demographic analysis** reveals few notable differences. Men are more likely to say there should be more coordination on economic policy, compared to women (71% vs. 65%). In addition, the longer respondents remained in education, the more likely they are to say there should be more coordination: 63% with the lowest education levels say this, compared to 71% of those with the highest levels.

Q9 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?

(% - EURO ZONE)

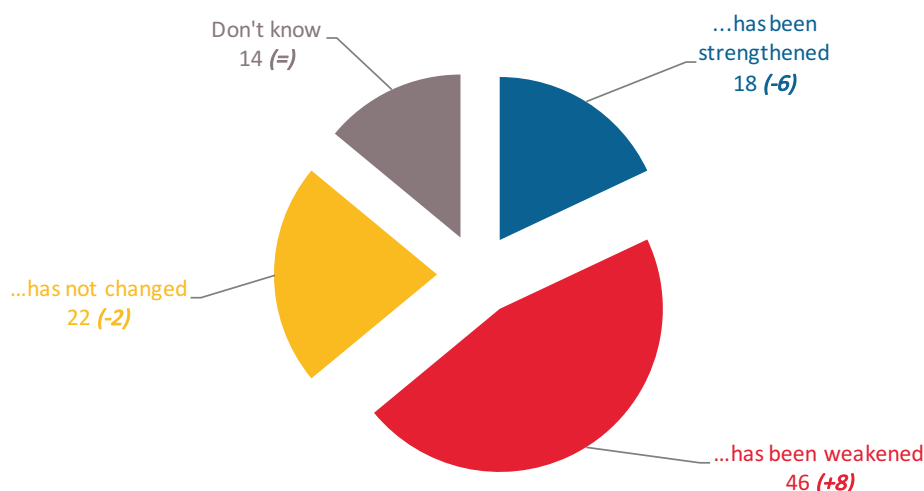
	Appropriate	There should be more coordination	There should be less coordination	DK/NA
EURO ZONE	9	67	10	14
 Sex				
Male	8	71	11	10
Female	10	65	8	17
 Age				
15-24	14	64	8	14
25-39	10	69	10	11
40-54	9	68	12	11
55 +	8	68	8	16
 Education (End of)				
15-	8	63	7	22
16-19	8	67	11	14
20+	9	71	10	10
Still studying	15	66	6	13

Opinions about economic policy coordination amongst euro area countries are mixed

Less than one in five respondents (18%) think EU economic policy coordination amongst euro area countries in recent years has been strengthened. Almost half (46%) say it has been weakened, while 22% say it has not changed. More than one in ten (14%) say they do not know.

Respondents are more negative about economic policy coordination than they were in 2015. There has been an eight-point increase in the proportion who say coordination has been weakened, along with a six-point decrease in the proportion who say coordination has been strengthened, and a two-point decrease in the proportion who say it has not changed.

Q10 Do you think the EU economic policy coordination among euro area countries in recent years...
(% - EURO AREA)



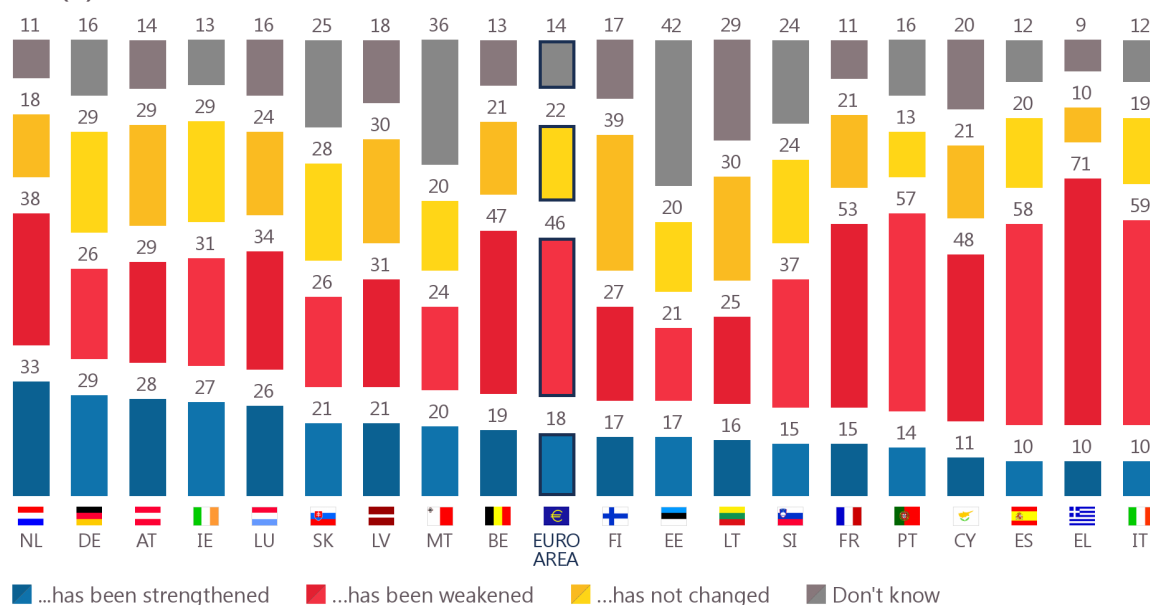
(October 2016 - October 2015)

Only a minority of respondents in any country think EU economic policy coordination amongst euro area countries in recent years has been **strengthened**. Respondents in the Netherlands (33%), Germany (29%) and Austria (28%) are the most likely to think this, while those in Italy, Greece and Spain (all 10%) are the least likely to do so.

In five countries, a majority thinks economic policy coordination has been **weakened**, with those in Greece (71%), Italy (59%) and Spain (58%) the most likely to think this. In contrast, 21% in Estonia, 24% in Malta and 25% in Lithuania think the same.

Respondents in Finland (39%), Lithuania and Latvia (both 30%) are the most likely to think economic policy coordination **has not changed**, while those in Greece (10%), Portugal (13%) and the Netherlands (18%) are the least likely to do so.

Q10 Do you think the EU economic policy coordination among euro area countries in recent years... (%)







The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates:

- The younger the respondents, the more likely they are to say economic policy coordination has been strengthened: 23% of the youngest respondents say this compared to 14% of the oldest.
- The longer respondents remained in education, the more likely they are to say coordination has been strengthened, and the less likely they are to say it has been weakened. For example, 52% with the lowest education levels say economic policy coordination has been weakened, compared to 44% of those with the highest levels of education.
- Employees (23%) and the self-employed (21%) are the most likely to say coordination has been strengthened, compared to manual workers (14%) and those who are not working (15%).

In addition, those who say the euro has been a good thing for their country, or for the EU are more likely to say coordination has been strengthened, compared to those who say it is a bad thing. For example, 21% who say the euro is good for the EU say coordination has been strengthened, compared to 14% of those who say it is a bad thing.

Q10 Do you think the EU economic policy coordination among euro area countries in recent years...
(% - EURO ZONE)

	...has not changed	...has been strengthened	...has been weakened	DK/NA
EURO ZONE	22	18	46	14
 Sex				
Male	25	20	46	9
Female	20	17	45	18
 Age				
15-24	24	23	43	10
25-39	22	22	45	11
40-54	24	19	46	11
55 +	21	14	47	18
 Education (End of)				
15-	18	9	52	21
16-19	24	16	47	13
20+	23	21	44	12
Still studying	23	23	42	12
 Respondent occupation scale				
Self-employed	24	21	44	11
Employee	25	23	41	11
Manual workers	23	14	52	11
Not working	20	15	49	16
Having the euro for the country				
A good thing	24	23	41	12
A bad thing	20	13	55	12
Having the euro for the EU				
A good thing	25	21	42	12
A bad thing	19	14	58	9

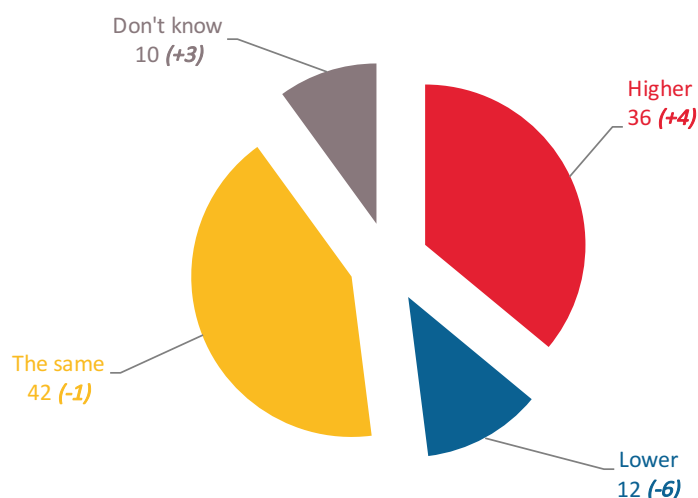
3 Expectation for this year's inflation rate

Respondents are most likely to think inflation will remain the same

More than four in ten respondents (42%) expect the inflation rate to stay the same this year compared to last year, while more than one third (36%) expect it will be higher. Just over one in ten (12%) expect inflation to be lower, while 10% say they do not know.

Respondents are more pessimistic about inflation than they were in 2015: there has been a four-point increase in the proportion who think it will be higher, and a six-point decrease in the proportion who say it will be lower.

Q13 What is your expectation regarding the inflation rate this year? Compared to last year, will it be:
(% - EURO AREA)



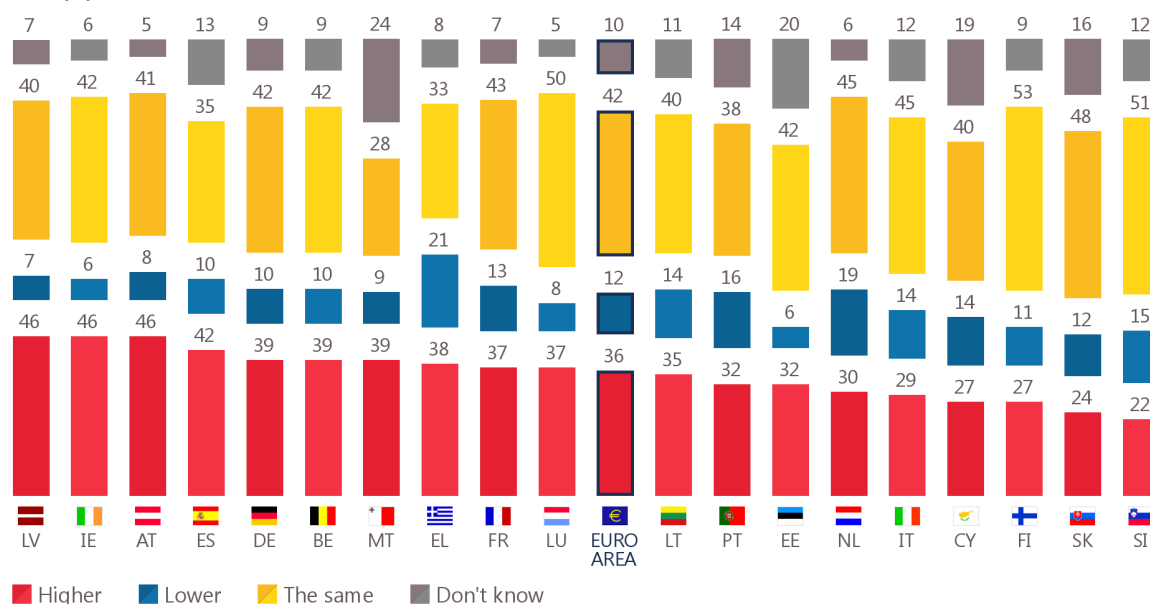
(October 2016 - October 2015)

Respondents in Latvia, Ireland and Austria (all 46%) are the most likely to think inflation will be **higher** this year, particularly compared to those in Slovenia (22%), Slovakia (24%) and Finland and Cyprus (both 27%).

The view that inflation will be **lower** is most likely to be held by respondents in Greece (21%), the Netherlands (19%) and Portugal (16%), and least likely to be held by those in Estonia, Ireland (both 6%) and Latvia (7%).

At least one quarter of respondents in each country think the inflation rate will **stay the same**, ranging from 53% in Finland, 51% in Slovenia and 50% in Luxembourg, to 28% in Malta, 33% in Greece and 35% in Spain.



Q13 What is your expectation regarding the inflation rate this year? Compared to last year, will it be:
(%)



The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that the younger the respondent, the more likely they are to think inflation will be lower, and the less likely they are to think it will remain the same. For example, 17% of those aged 15-24 think inflation will be lower this year, compared to 10% of those aged 55 and over. In addition, the longer respondents remained in education, the more likely they are to think inflation will remain the same: 38% with the lowest levels think this way, compared to 45% with the highest.

Respondents who think having the euro is a good thing for their country and for the EU are more likely to say inflation will remain the same – and less likely to say it will be higher – compared to those who think the euro is a bad thing. For instance, 44% of those who say the euro is good for the EU think inflation will be the same, compared to 36% who think it is a bad thing.

Q13 What is your expectation regarding the inflation rate this year? Compared to last year, will it be:
(% - EURO ZONE)

	Higher	Lower	The same	DK/NA
EURO ZONE	36	12	42	10
 Sex				
Male	37	13	43	7
Female	36	12	40	12
 Age				
15-24	37	17	36	10
25-39	39	13	39	9
40-54	37	14	42	7
55 +	35	10	44	11
 Education (End of)				
15-	35	12	38	15
16-19	37	13	41	9
20+	36	11	45	8
Still studying	36	16	37	11
Having the euro for the country				
A good thing	35	11	46	8
A bad thing	41	15	35	9
Having the euro for the EU				
A good thing	36	12	44	8
A bad thing	41	15	36	8

IV. ECONOMIC REFORMS AND OTHER SECTORIAL REFORMS TO BOOST GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT

This final section of the report considers respondents' opinions about whether economic reforms are needed, and the areas they think their government should be reforming to increase growth and employment.

1 Economic reforms in euro area countries

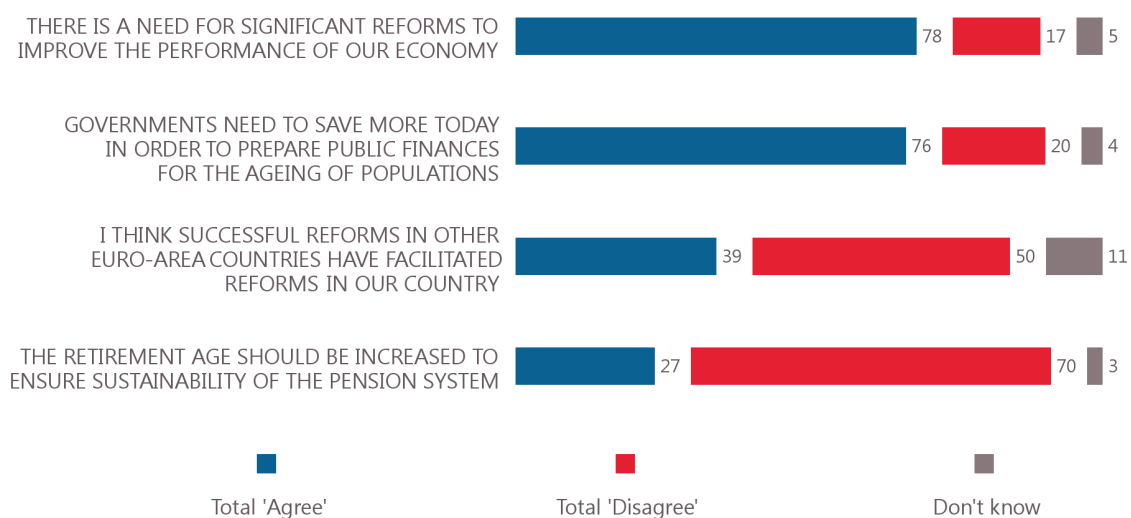
The majority see the need for significant reforms to improve economic performance, as well as saving for the ageing population

Respondents were asked whether they agreed or disagreed with four statements about economic reforms.

Almost eight in ten agree there is a need for significant reforms to improve the performance of their economy (78%), while 76% agree governments need to save more today to prepare public finances for the ageing population.

Fewer than four in ten agree successful reforms in other euro area countries have facilitated reforms in their country (39%), or that the retirement age should be increased to ensure sustainability of the pension system (27%).

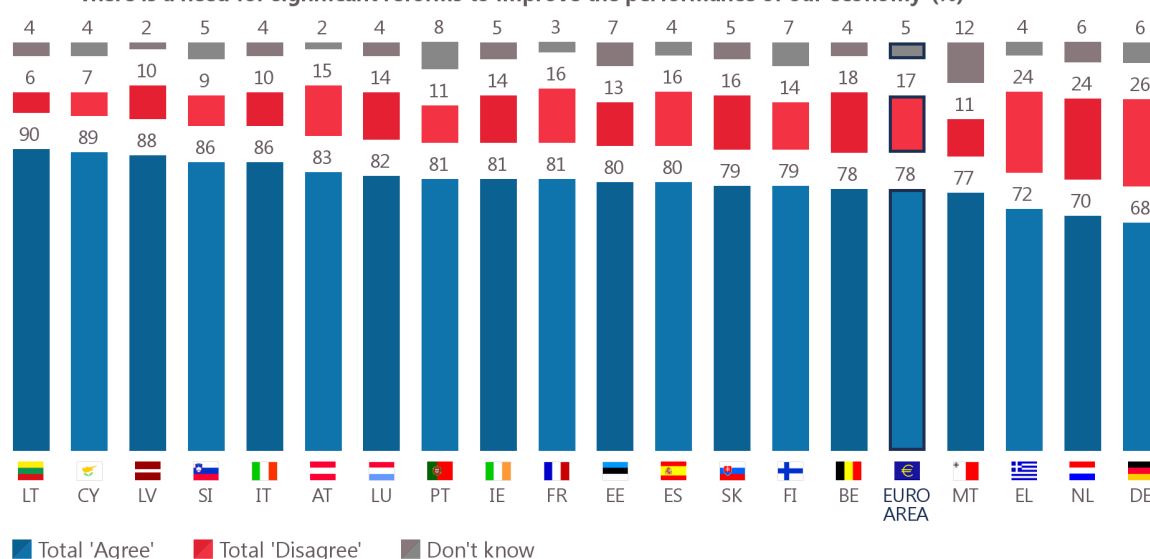
Q11 Governments in all euro-area countries are implementing various economic reforms, such as labour market reforms, pension, social security or healthcare reforms, reforms of education systems or market reforms to open sectors to competition. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements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



More than two thirds of respondents in each country think there is a need for significant reforms to improve the performance of their economy. Proportions range from 90% in Lithuania, 89% in Cyprus and 88% in Latvia, to 68% in Germany, 70% in the Netherlands 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?

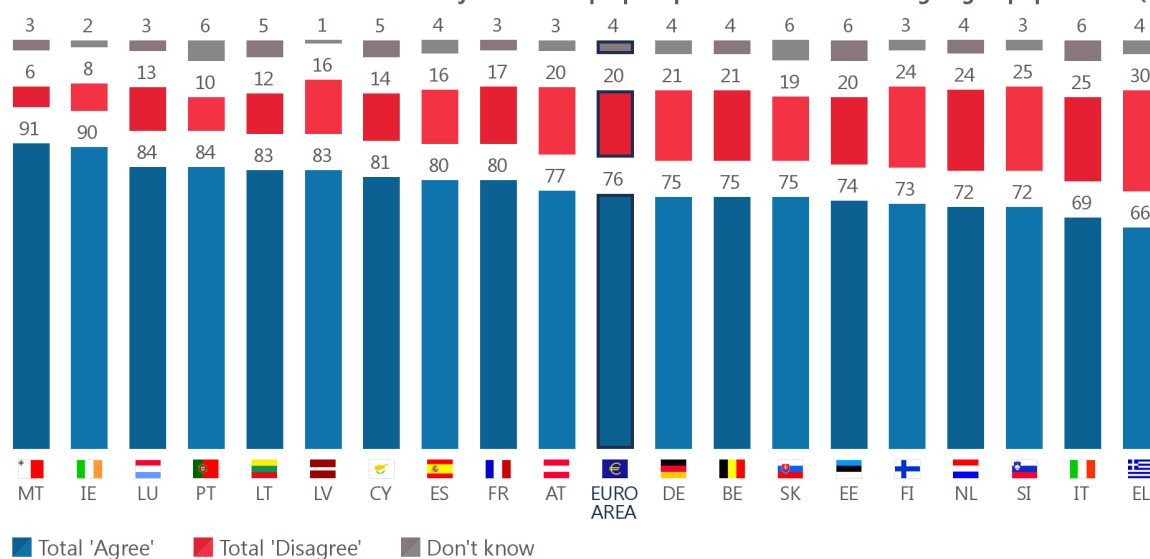
There is a need for significant reforms to improve the performance of our economy (%)



At least two thirds of respondents in each country also think governments need to save more today to prepare public finances for the ageing of populations. Proportions range from 91% in Malta, 90% in Ireland and 84% in Luxembourg and Portugal to 66% in Greece, 69% in Italy and 72% in the Netherlands and Slovenia.

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?

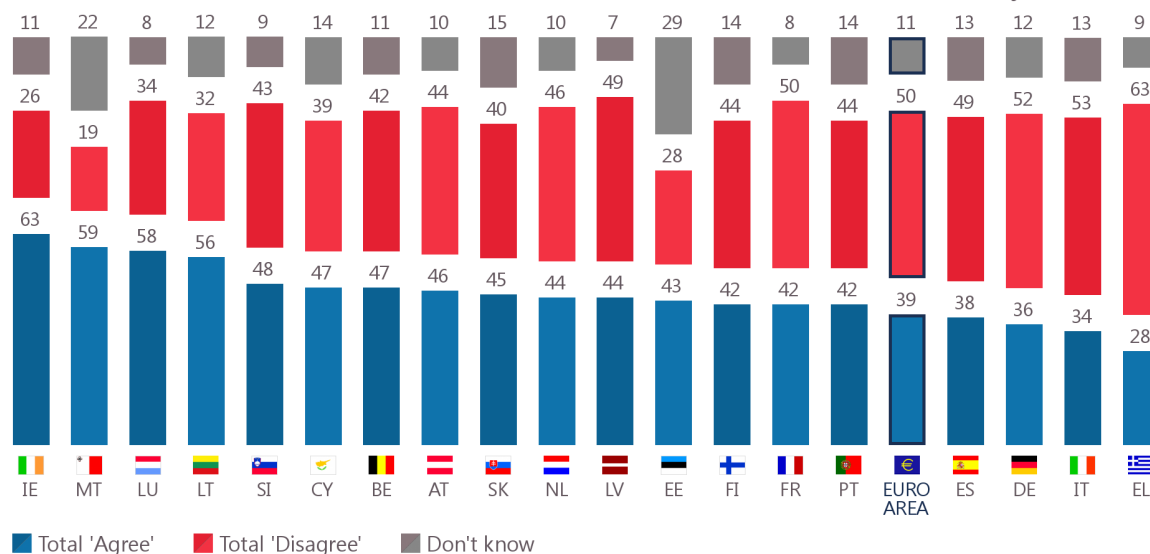
Governments need to save more today in order to prepare public finances for the ageing of populations (%)



There are four countries where the majority of respondents think successful reforms in other euro area countries have facilitated reforms in their country: Ireland (63%), Malta (59%), Luxembourg (58%) and Lithuania (56%). In contrast, 28% in Greece, 34% in Italy and 36% in Germany think the same way.

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?

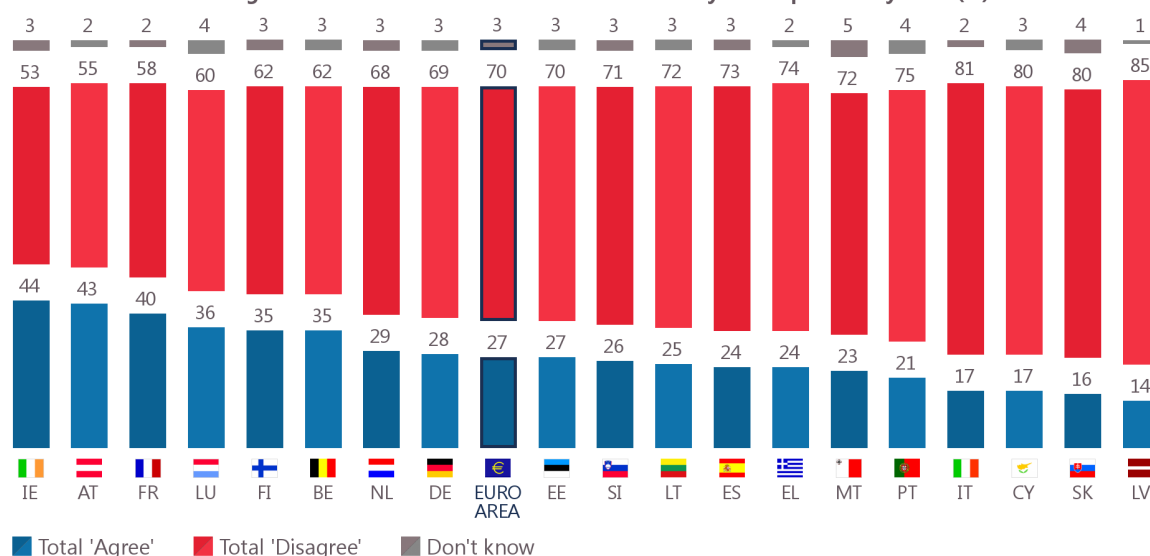
I think successful reforms in other euro-area countries have facilitated reforms in our country (%)



Only a minority of respondents in each country are in favour of increasing the retirement age to ensure sustainability of the pension system. Respondents in Ireland (44%), Austria (43%) and France (40%) are the most likely to think this way, while those in Latvia (14%), Slovakia (16%), Cyprus and Italy (both 17%) are the least likely to do so.

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 (%)



The **socio-demographic analysis** illustrates the following:

- Men are more likely to agree successful reforms in other euro-area countries have facilitated reforms (42% vs. 37%), or that the retirement age should be increased to (31% vs. 25%), compared to women.
- The older the respondent, the less likely they are to agree there is a need for significant reforms to improve economic performance: 84% of the youngest respondents think this way, compared to 75% of those aged 55 and over. The youngest respondents are the most likely to agree successful reforms in other euro-area countries have facilitated reforms (57% vs. 35%-40% of older respondents), while those aged 55+ are the most likely to agree the retirement age should be increased (32% vs. 23%-27% of younger age groups).
- The longer respondents remained in education, the more likely they are to agree there is a need for significant reforms to improve the performance of their economy: 73% of those with the lowest education levels think this way, compared to 80% of those with the highest. Respondents who completed education aged 20+ are the most likely to think the retirement age should be increased (33% vs. 22%-23% of those with lower education levels).

In addition, respondents who think the euro has been good for their country, or for the EU, are more likely to agree that each reform is needed. For instance, 47% of those who think the euro is good for their country think successful reforms in other euro-area countries have facilitated reforms in their own country, compared to 29% who think the euro is bad for their country.

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

	There is a need for significant reforms to improve the performance of our economy (% - EURO ZONE)		I think successful reforms in other euro-area countries have facilitated reforms in our country (% - EURO ZONE)		Governments need to save more today in order to prepare public finances for the ageing of populations (% - EURO ZONE)		The retirement age should be increased to ensure sustainability of the pension system (% - EURO ZONE)	
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EURO ZONE	78	17	39	50	76	20	27	70
 Sex								
Male	78	18	42	49	75	22	31	67
Female	79	15	37	49	77	18	25	71
 Age								
15-24	84	14	57	36	77	21	27	72
25-39	81	15	40	53	76	20	25	74
40-54	77	19	37	54	77	21	23	75
55 +	75	18	35	48	75	19	32	63
 Education (End of)								
15-	73	18	34	46	73	18	22	72
16-19	76	19	39	51	76	20	23	75
20+	80	16	39	51	77	20	33	65
Still studying	84	13	50	42	77	20	29	70
Having the euro for the country								
A good thing	82	14	47	44	80	17	34	64
A bad thing	73	23	29	61	71	24	20	78
Having the euro for the EU								
A good thing	82	14	44	46	79	18	31	67
A bad thing	69	27	29	65	69	28	22	75

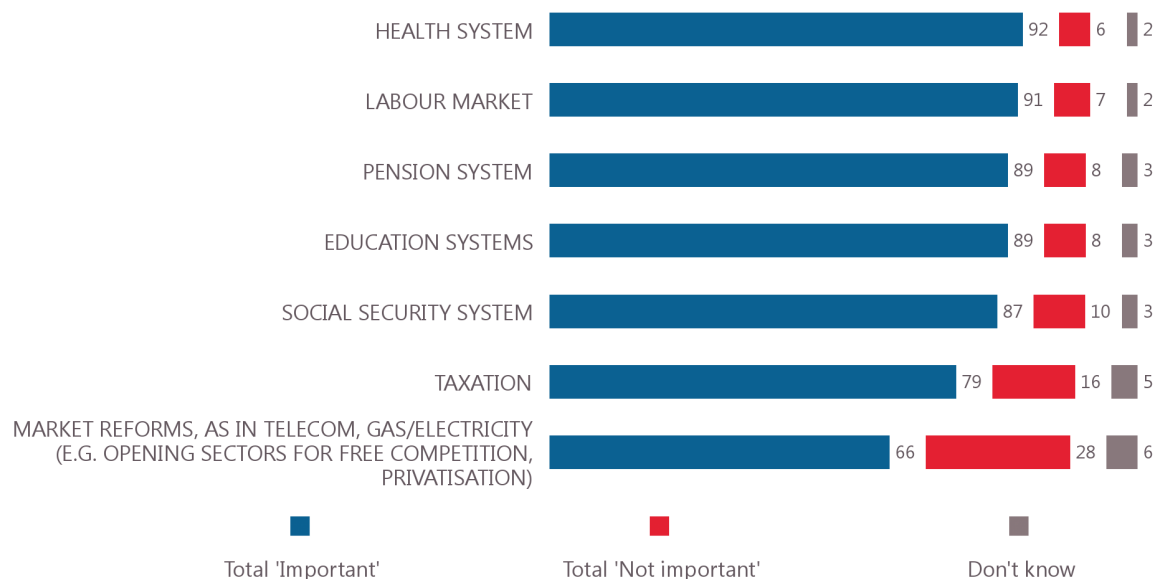
2 Evaluation of sectorial reforms

The majority think their national government needs to introduce reforms in a range of areas to increase growth and employment

Respondents were asked whether they thought their government should introduce reforms in a range of areas to help increase growth and employment.

More than nine in ten think the health system (92%) and the labour market (91%) need reforms, while almost as many (89%) say this about the pension and education systems. Almost nine in ten also think the social security system in their country needs reforms (87%), while 79% say this about taxation and 66% say this about market reforms.

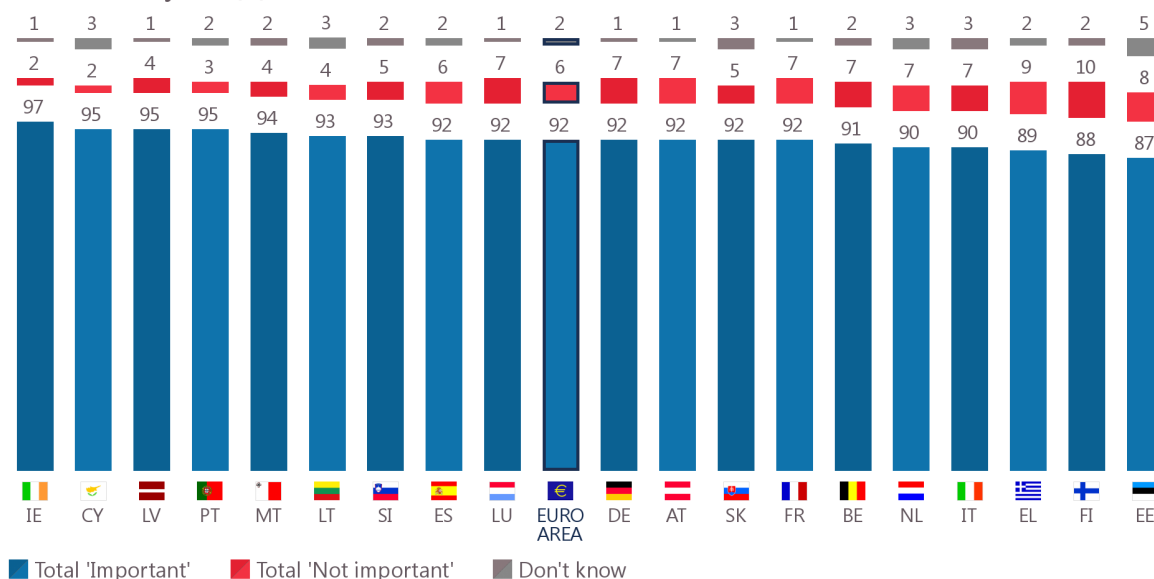
Q12 In your opinion, how important is it that the government in (OUR COUNTRY) should introduce reforms in each of the following areas to help increase growth and employment?
(% - EURO AREA)



More than eight in ten respondents in each country think it is important their government introduces reforms to the health system. Proportions range from 97% in Ireland and 95% in Cyprus, Latvia and Portugal, through to 87% in Estonia, 88% in Finland and 89% in Greece.

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?

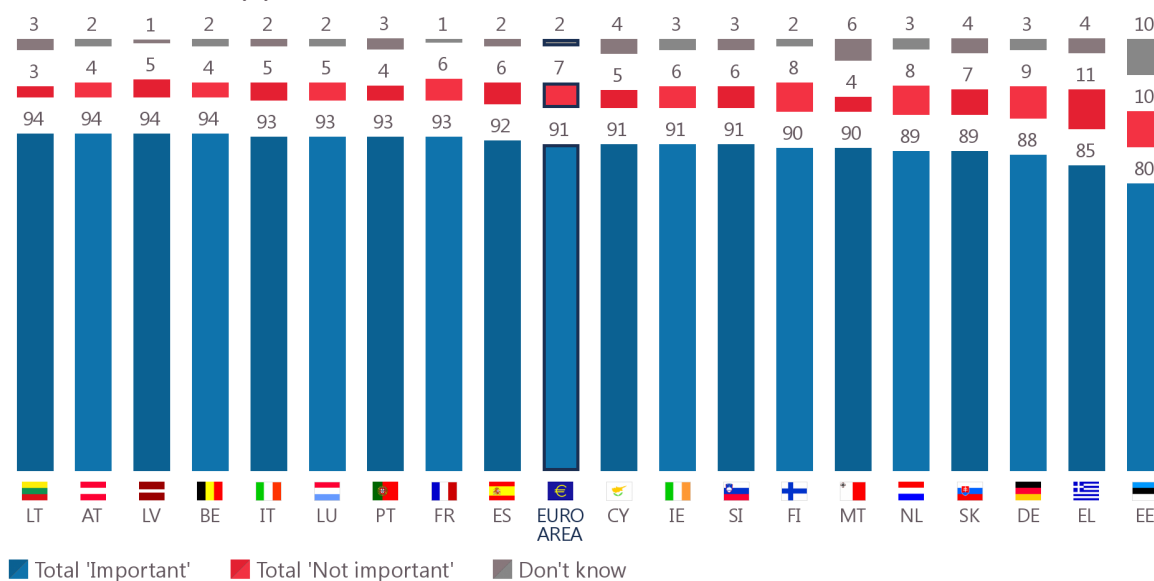
Health system (%)



At least eight in ten respondents in each country think it is important that their government introduces reforms to the labour market, ranging from 94% in Lithuania, Austria, Latvia and Belgium, to 80% in Estonia, 85% in Greece and 88% in Germany.

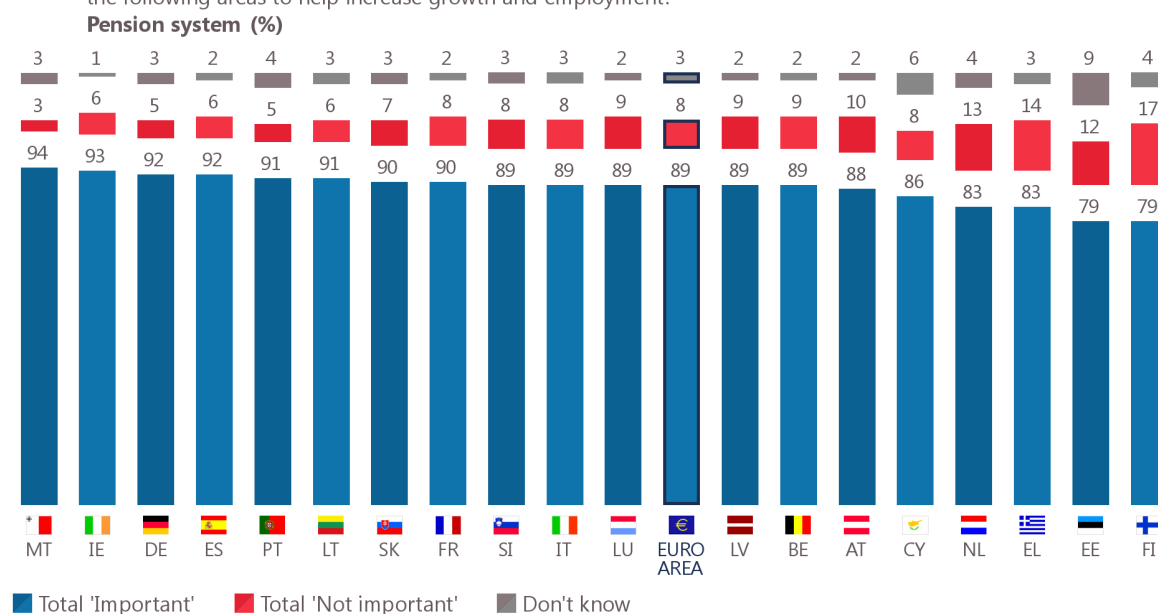
Q12.1 In your opinion, how important is it that the government in (OUR COUNTRY) should introduce reforms in each of the following areas to help increase growth and employment?

Labour market (%)



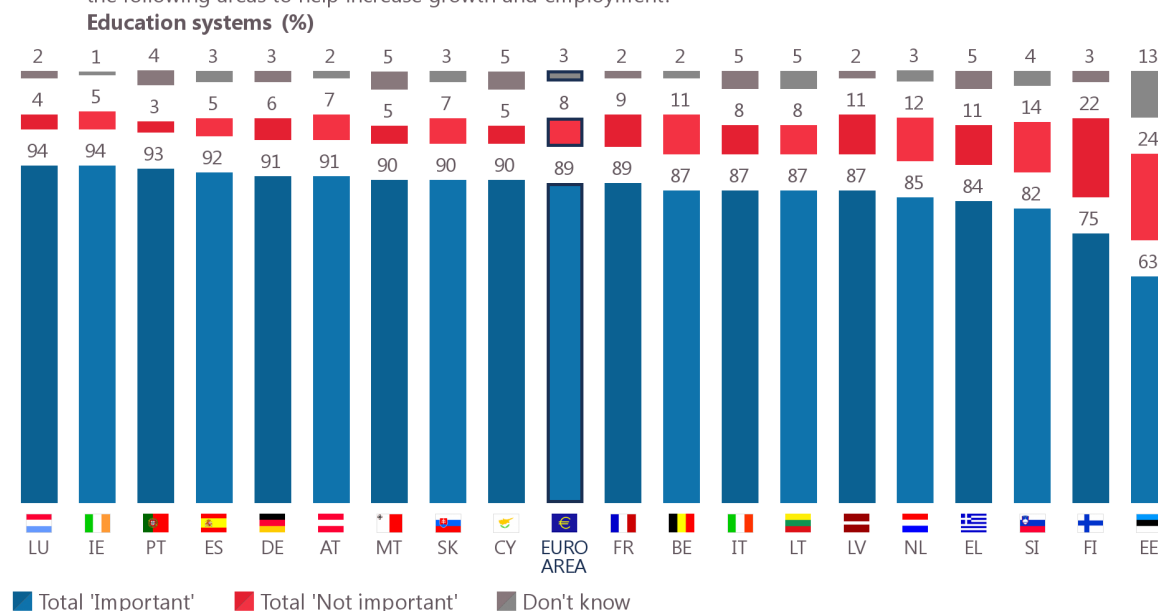
More than three-quarters of respondents in each country think it is important their government introduce reforms to the pension system. Respondents in Malta (94%), Ireland (93%), Germany and Spain (both 92%) are the most likely to think this way, compared to 79% in Finland and Estonia and 83% in Greece and the Netherlands.

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?



A large majority of respondents in each country think it is important for their government to introduce reforms to education systems to help increase growth and employment. Respondents in Luxembourg, Ireland (both 94%), Portugal (93%) and Spain (92%) are the most likely to think this way, compared to 63% in Estonia, 75% in Finland and 82% in Slovenia.

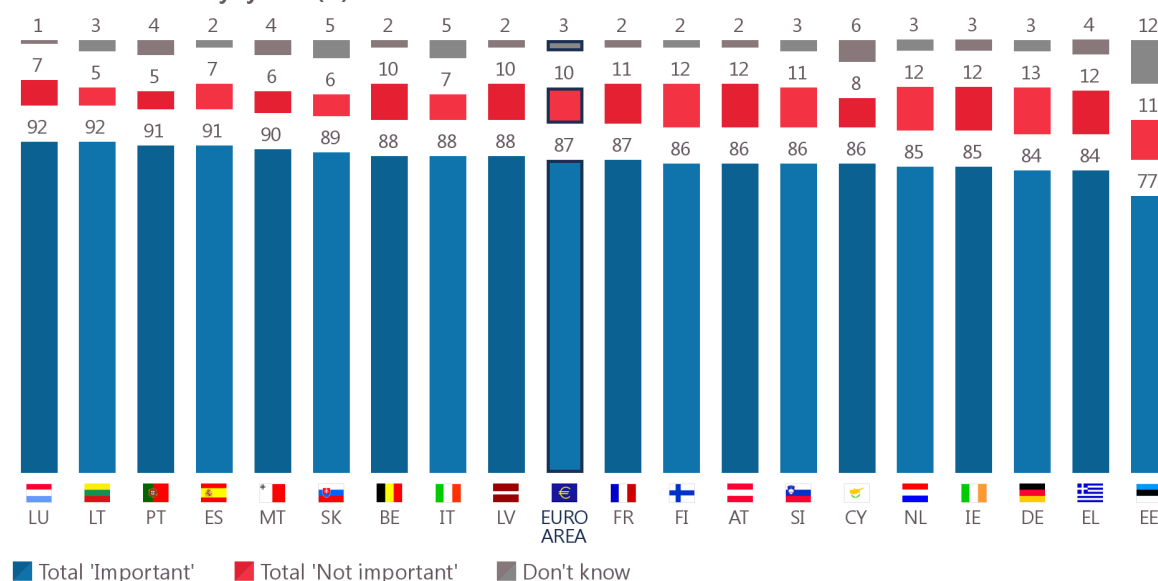
Q12.7 In your opinion, how important is it that the government in (OUR COUNTRY) should introduce reforms in each of the following areas to help increase growth and employment?



At least three-quarters of respondents in each country think it is important for their government to introduce reforms to the social security system. Proportions range from 92% in Luxembourg and Lithuania and 91% in Portugal and Spain, to 77% in Estonia, and 84% in Greece and Germany.

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?

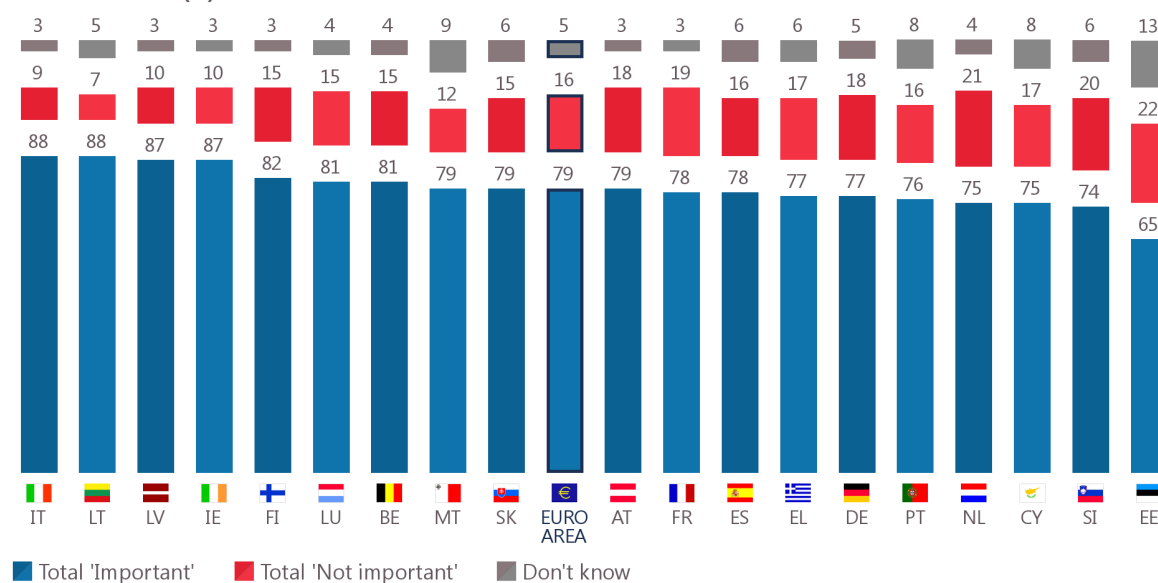
Social security system (%)



More than six in ten respondents in each country think it is important for their government to introduce reforms to taxation. Respondents in Italy, Lithuania (both 88%), Latvia and Ireland (both 87%) are the most likely to think this way, compared to 65% in Estonia, 74% in Slovenia and 75% in Cyprus and the Netherlands.

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?

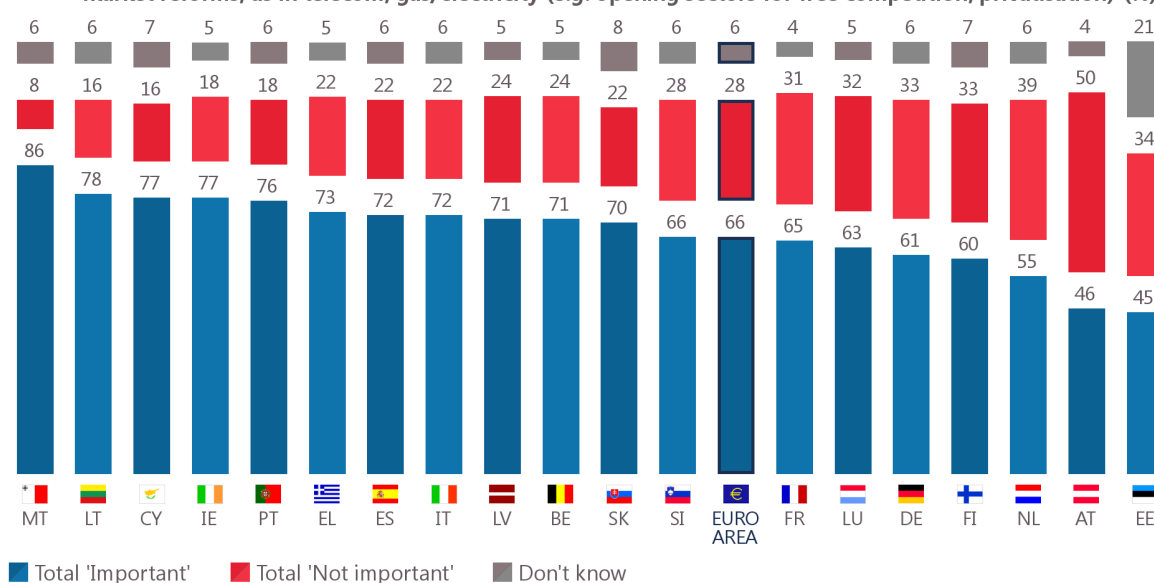
Taxation (%)



In 17 countries, the majority of respondents think it is important their government introduce market reforms to help increase growth and employment, with respondents in Malta (86%), Lithuania (78%), Cyprus and Ireland (both 77%) the most likely to think this way. The exceptions are Estonia (45%) and Austria (46%), although Austria is the only country where at least half (50%) say reforms in this area are not important.

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) (%)



A broad overview of the country results highlights respondents in Ireland and Lithuania are generally amongst the most likely to say it is important their government introduces reforms in each of these areas, while those in Estonia, Greece, the Netherlands and Finland are consistently amongst the least likely to say each type of reform is important.

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows the only notable differences are between age groups. Those aged 15-39 (92%-93%) are the most likely to think it is important the government introduce reforms to education systems, compared to those aged 40 and older (87%-88%). Those aged 25 and older (80%-81%) are the most likely to say taxation reform is important, compared to those aged 15-24 (73%).

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?

	Labour market (% - EURO ZONE)	Health system (% - EURO ZONE)	Pension system (% - EURO ZONE)	Social security system (% - EURO ZONE)	Market reforms (% - EURO ZONE)	Taxation (% - EURO ZONE)	Education systems (% - EURO ZONE)
	Total 'important'	Total 'important'	Total 'important'	Total 'important'	Total 'important'	Total 'important'	Total 'important'
EURO ZONE	91	92	89	87	66	79	89
 Sex							
Male	89	90	88	84	66	79	88
Female	93	94	91	90	66	81	90
 Age							
15-24	92	93	91	86	64	73	93
25-39	93	93	91	86	68	80	92
40-54	91	91	90	87	65	81	88
55 +	89	90	89	88	66	80	87
 Education (End of)							
15-	92	92	90	88	70	76	89
16-19	92	93	91	89	68	80	90
20+	90	90	89	85	65	81	88
Still studying	92	93	91	84	60	74	92

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 18th October and the 19th October 2016, TNS Political & Social, a consortium created between TNS political & social, TNS UK and TNS opinion, carried out the FLASH EUROBAROMETER 446 survey on request of 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 446 survey covers the population of the respective nationalities of the 28 European Union Member States, resident in each of the 19 Member States where the euro is used and aged 15 years and over.

All interviews were carried using the TNS e-Call centre (our centralised CATI system). In every country the 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.

	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	DATES FIELDWORK		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EURO AREA
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.000	17/10/16	18/10/16	9.263.570	3,28%
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.000	17/10/16	18/10/16	71.283.580	25,25%
EE	Estonia	TNS Emor	1.000	17/10/16	18/10/16	1.113.355	0,39%
IE	Ireland	Behaviour & Attitudes	1.008	17/10/16	18/10/16	3.586.829	1,27%
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	17/10/16	18/10/16	8.791.499	3,11%
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.002	17/10/16	18/10/16	39.506.853	13,99%
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.001	17/10/16	18/10/16	51.668.700	18,30%
IT	Italy	TNS Italia	1.001	17/10/16	18/10/16	51.336.889	18,18%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR	502	17/10/16	18/10/16	724.084	0,26%
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.000	17/10/16	18/10/16	1.731.509	0,61%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1.000	17/10/16	18/10/16	2.535.329	0,90%
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILRES	500	17/10/16	18/10/16	445.806	0,16%
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	17/10/16	18/10/16	360.045	0,13%
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.008	17/10/16	18/10/16	13.901.653	4,92%
AT	Austria	Öst. Gallup Institut	1.002	17/10/16	18/10/16	7.232.497	2,56%
PT	Portugal	TNS Euroteste	1.000	17/10/16	18/10/16	8.080.915	2,86%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana DOO	1.005	17/10/16	18/10/16	1.759.701	0,62%
SK	Slovakia	TNS SK	1.000	17/10/16	18/10/16	4.549.956	1,61%
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.006	17/10/16	18/10/16	4.440.004	1,57%
TOTAL EURO AREA			17.535	17/10/16	18/10/16	282.312.774	100%*

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:

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process

(at the 95% level of confidence)

various sample sizes are in rows

various observed results are in columns

	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6,0	8,3	9,9	11,1	12,0	12,7	13,2	13,6	13,8	13,9	N=50
N=500	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4	N=500
N=1000	1,4	1,9	2,2	2,5	2,7	2,8	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,1	N=1000
N=1500	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5	N=1500
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	N=2000
N=3000	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	N=3000
N=4000	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	N=4000
N=5000	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	N=5000
N=6000	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	N=6000
N=7000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	N=7000
N=7500	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=7500
N=8000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=8000
N=9000	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=9000
N=10000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=10000
N=11000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=11000
N=12000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=12000
N=13000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	N=13000
N=14000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=14000
N=15000	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

QUESTIONNAIRE

ASK ALL

Dx1 Do you travel at least once a year outside your country?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- | | |
|-------|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| DK/NA | 3 |

FL429 Q8

Dx2 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 |

FL429 Q16a

Dx3 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 |

FL429 Q16b

ASK ALL

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

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		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

F429 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 |

FL429 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 PER LINE)

		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

FL429 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 |

FL429 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

FL429 Q4a

Q5 Are you in favour of abolishing 1- and 2 euro cent coins in the Euro area 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

FL429 Q5

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: (M)

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes, for common purchases such as day-to-day shopping (M)	1
Yes, for exceptional purchases such as the purchase of a car or a house (M)	2
No, not at all (M)	3
It depends (DO NOT READ OUT) (M)	4
You don't remember the value of the previous currency (DO NOT READ OUT) (M)	5
DK/NA	6

FL429 Q6 MODIFIED

ASK Q7 ONLY IN THE COUNTRIES THAT INTRODUCED THE EURO IN THE LAST 3 YEARS, LATVIA AND LITHUANIA, OTHERS GO TO Q8 (M)

- Q7** 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?

(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 |

FL429 Q7b

ASK ALL

- Q8** Do you think that the euro...?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		Yes	No	DK/NA
1	Has made travelling easier and less costly	1	2	3
2	Has reduced banking charges when travelling in different EU countries (e.g. when withdrawing money from an ATM)	1	2	3

FL429 Q9 (M)

- Q9** 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 |

FL429 Q10

- Q10** Do you think the EU economic policy coordination among euro area countries in recent years...

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| ...has not changed | 1 |
| ...has been strengthened | 2 |
| ...has been weakened | 3 |
| DK/NA | 4 |

FL429 Q11

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)

		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

FL429 Q12 (M)

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

FL429 Q13





















Q13 What is your expectation regarding the inflation rate this year? Compared to last year, will it be:

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)




















Higher	1
Lower	2
The same	3
DK/NA	4

FL429 Q15b





















Dx1 Do you travel at least once a year outside your country?
(%)

		Yes		No		Don't know
		FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446
EURO AREA		46	-6	54	6	0
BE		62	-9	38	9	0
DE		59	0	40	-1	1
EE		55	-2	45	2	0
IE		73	2	27	-2	0
EL		23	-7	77	7	0
ES		30	-12	70	12	0
FR		41	-6	59	6	0
IT		36	-8	64	8	0
CY		62	-5	38	5	0
LV		50	-5	50	5	0
LT		43	-5	56	4	1
LU		88	-1	12	1	0
MT		50	0	50	0	0
NL		72	2	28	-2	0
AT		68	-3	31	2	1
PT		29	-16	71	17	0
SI		77	-1	23	1	0
SK		62	-2	38	2	0
FI		54	-7	46	7	0

Dx2 How has your household income changed since last year? Has it:
(%)





















		Increased		Decreased		Stayed the same		Don't know
		FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446
EURO AREA	€	17	<i>0</i>	24	-6	56	<i>5</i>	3
BE		16	-1	17	-7	61	<i>4</i>	6
DE		30	-1	14	-1	52	<i>1</i>	4
EE		31	<i>0</i>	13	-2	53	<i>2</i>	3
IE		18	-5	13	-14	66	<i>17</i>	3
EL		3	-2	71	-6	25	<i>7</i>	1
ES		9	-2	27	-9	63	<i>11</i>	1
FR		14	-1	29	-9	55	<i>9</i>	2
IT		5	-2	30	-2	62	<i>3</i>	3
CY		10	<i>4</i>	32	-20	55	<i>14</i>	3
LV		19	-4	23	-3	56	<i>5</i>	2
LT		18	-2	28	<i>0</i>	52	<i>2</i>	2
LU		17	-6	9	-8	69	<i>10</i>	5
MT		23	-3	12	-6	59	<i>7</i>	6
NL		27	<i>2</i>	20	-5	49	<i>1</i>	4
AT		30	<i>2</i>	14	-1	55	<i>2</i>	1
PT		8	<i>2</i>	24	-15	65	<i>12</i>	3
SI		13	<i>2</i>	17	-6	69	<i>6</i>	1
SK		23	<i>0</i>	14	-3	59	<i>1</i>	4
FI		15	-3	15	-9	69	<i>12</i>	1

Dx3 What is your expectation regarding your household income this year? Will it:
(%)

		Increase		Decrease		Stay the same		Don't know
		FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446
EURO AREA		16	-4	16	-2	63	5	5
BE		17	-7	10	-5	64	6	9
DE		19	-5	8	-3	68	8	5
EE		27	-7	7	1	59	7	7
IE		33	-6	7	-4	57	8	3
EL		5	-7	59	4	33	3	3
ES		16	-8	13	0	65	5	6
FR		13	-1	22	-7	61	6	4
IT		14	-2	17	0	63	0	6
CY		14	1	11	-10	65	5	10
LV		21	-1	13	-3	63	3	3
LT		26	-4	14	1	50	-3	10
LU		27	0	5	-3	64	0	4
MT		42	-7	6	-3	41	7	11
NL		21	-7	15	-2	58	5	6
AT		23	1	10	-4	63	1	4
PT		17	0	11	-4	60	1	12
SI		18	2	11	-3	67	-1	4
SK		29	0	8	-1	54	-5	9
FI		17	4	12	-8	68	2	3





















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
		FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446
EURO AREA		56	-5	33	3	7	0	4
BE		54	-5	37	2	6	1	3
DE		64	-6	26	4	6	0	4
EE		64	-3	14	-1	13	-2	9
IE		81	6	10	-8	5	0	4
EL		54	-11	32	8	10	1	4
ES		57	-7	30	3	7	1	6
FR		53	-6	37	4	7	1	3
IT		41	-8	47	6	10	2	2
CY		40	-10	47	7	9	0	4
LV		56	2	29	0	10	-2	5
LT		42	-13	45	16	11	-3	2
LU		74	-5	17	3	6	0	3
MT		64	2	18	-3	14	2	4
NL		61	4	28	-5	7	0	4
AT		67	1	23	-1	8	0	2
PT		52	-9	33	4	8	1	7
SI		60	-2	27	1	11	1	2
SK		63	-4	25	3	9	1	3
FI		66	2	20	-4	12	2	2

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
		FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446
EURO AREA		67	-4	21	2	6	0	6
BE		61	-5	30	3	4	0	5
DE		70	-1	19	1	6	0	5
EE		75	4	5	-4	9	-5	11
IE		82	4	10	-6	4	1	4
EL		65	-8	20	5	6	0	9
ES		74	-6	12	1	4	1	10
FR		64	-5	27	4	5	0	4
IT		58	-8	26	3	11	4	5
CY		50	-9	30	2	12	6	8
LV		73	-7	12	4	7	2	8
LT		73	-4	6	-2	11	2	10
LU		81	0	14	0	3	-1	2
MT		76	3	6	-2	6	-2	12
NL		68	0	24	-1	4	0	4
AT		74	4	18	-1	5	-2	3
PT		64	-9	16	1	11	3	9
SI		76	4	12	-5	8	1	4
SK		74	-3	11	1	8	0	7
FI		70	0	15	-1	12	0	3

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
		FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446
EURO AREA		24	-2	74	2	2
BE		21	-1	77	1	2
DE		25	0	73	1	2
EE		29	0	67	-1	4
IE		34	-5	64	4	2
EL		17	0	80	0	3
ES		21	-2	77	2	2
FR		18	-5	80	4	2
IT		31	-2	67	2	2
CY		19	-3	80	3	1
LV		27	2	72	-1	1
LT		23	-1	74	2	3
LU		30	2	68	0	2
MT		40	-5	57	3	3
NL		20	4	78	-3	2
AT		28	-1	70	2	2
PT		19	-10	77	10	4
SI		31	2	67	-3	2
SK		22	2	74	-2	4
FI		27	-6	69	4	4





















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 (%)

		Very easy		Rather easy		Rather difficult		Very difficult		Neither easy nor difficult (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know	Total 'Easy'		Total 'Difficult'	
		FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429
EURO AREA 		57	0	37	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	94	0	4	0
BE		62	1	30	-2	4	1	1	-1	1	0	2	92	-1	5	0
DE		62	-1	32	1	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	94	0	4	0
EE		68	2	25	1	1	-4	0	0	4	0	2	93	3	1	-4
IE		79	7	17	-6	1	-1	1	0	1	0	1	96	1	2	-1
EL		62	-2	34	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	0	96	-1	3	1
ES		52	3	42	-2	3	0	1	0	1	0	1	94	1	4	0
FR		48	-2	44	0	4	1	2	1	1	0	1	92	-2	6	2
IT		60	0	34	-1	3	1	1	0	2	1	0	94	-1	4	1
CY		91	6	5	-7	1	-2	1	1	2	2	0	96	-1	2	-1
LV		50	4	44	-3	3	-2	1	0	1	0	1	94	1	4	-2
LT		51	9	38	-9	4	-1	1	-1	4	1	2	89	0	5	-2
LU		57	-3	33	4	6	-1	2	1	1	0	1	90	1	8	0
MT		88	-1	7	0	2	0	2	2	1	-1	0	95	-1	4	2
NL		65	-4	32	6	1	-2	0	-1	1	1	1	97	2	1	-3
AT		75	8	22	-5	2	-2	0	-1	1	0	0	97	3	2	-3
PT		14	-5	80	2	3	1	1	1	1	0	1	94	-3	4	2
SI		73	0	21	2	3	-1	1	-1	1	0	1	94	2	4	-2
SK		58	4	30	-5	5	0	3	0	3	1	1	88	-1	8	0
FI		78	-3	20	5	1	-1	0	-1	0	0	1	98	2	1	-2





















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 (%)





















		Very easy		Rather easy		Rather difficult		Very difficult		Neither easy nor difficult (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know	Total 'Easy'		Total 'Difficult'	
		FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429
EURO AREA		42	1	38	0	15	-1	3	0	1	0	1	80	1	18	-1
BE		45	6	32	-5	17	-2	4	1	1	0	1	77	1	21	-1
DE		35	-5	38	7	21	-2	4	0	1	0	1	73	2	25	-2
EE		41	2	33	3	19	-5	3	0	3	0	1	74	5	22	-5
IE		65	12	25	-2	7	-8	2	-2	1	1	0	90	10	9	-10
EL		61	0	31	-1	5	0	2	1	1	0	0	92	-1	7	1
ES		47	3	43	-4	6	1	2	0	1	0	1	90	-1	8	1
FR		37	4	37	-2	18	-3	5	0	1	0	2	74	2	23	-3
IT		47	2	36	-1	12	-1	3	0	2	0	0	83	1	15	-1
CY		82	12	9	-8	6	-4	2	-1	1	1	0	91	4	8	-5
LV		36	5	38	-1	21	-3	4	0	1	0	0	74	4	25	-3
LT		32	7	34	0	24	-5	6	-3	3	0	1	66	7	30	-8
LU		37	-2	42	1	16	2	4	0	0	-1	1	79	-1	20	2
MT		74	0	12	-1	12	3	2	1	0	-2	0	86	-1	14	4
NL		35	-4	40	3	20	1	4	-1	1	1	0	75	-1	24	0
AT		44	8	32	-5	20	-3	3	0	1	0	0	76	3	23	-3
PT		17	-4	76	2	5	2	1	0	1	0	0	93	-2	6	2
SI		64	3	26	-1	8	0	1	-1	0	-1	1	90	2	9	-1
SK		44	3	30	-2	16	-4	6	1	3	2	1	74	1	22	-3
FI		70	1	24	1	5	-1	0	-1	0	0	1	94	2	5	-2

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





















(ASK Q3b IF 'RATHER' OR 'VERY DIFFICULT' IN Q3a.2, CODES 3 OR 4 in Q3a2)

		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
		FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446
EURO AREA		63	3	69	2	47	0	34	4	43	2	26	1	11	-1	10	-1	1
BE		81	-3	80	-6	53	2	39	8	35	8	12	1	10	3	7	-1	2
DE		48	6	63	5	44	2	38	13	57	13	32	3	11	-3	13	1	1
EE		66	2	73	6	53	9	30	14	40	6	37	4	13	-1	7	-1	4
IE		64	-11	69	-9	42	-12	43	12	42	6	20	3	16	12	10	5	2
EL		58	-8	62	-8	42	-9	33	4	25	1	18	0	21	19	10	3	1
ES		76	6	79	6	33	-8	25	2	29	-5	17	-4	13	3	10	3	3
FR		74	-2	80	-2	60	0	31	-3	35	-4	19	-2	7	-2	4	-4	0
IT		84	7	80	4	49	-2	24	-6	25	-9	15	-2	4	0	4	-1	3
CY		90	14	86	9	75	10	57	19	49	15	35	20	18	10	16	12	0
LV		74	6	79	7	59	4	32	1	30	0	23	-7	12	0	8	-2	1
LT		76	-1	84	1	63	4	24	1	25	-1	17	-2	12	1	9	0	2
LU		81	7	78	-5	55	-5	33	3	26	2	6	-7	6	0	4	-1	6
MT		60	12	66	17	45	6	43	11	47	6	27	-2	7	-5	3	-3	4
NL		19	0	22	1	16	-4	51	-6	80	-2	56	3	30	-5	28	-5	0
AT		59	7	63	3	45	5	37	4	50	4	36	5	15	-1	11	-3	2
PT		54	6	64	18	37	-5	26	9	43	14	40	16	8	-7	11	-1	4
SI		69	-5	68	-4	43	-9	25	8	25	6	15	7	8	2	6	2	6
SK		87	3	87	2	51	1	20	-4	16	-7	8	-6	5	-2	5	-4	3
FI		18	4	19	7	32	19	47	13	63	-7	62	-1	32	-3	16	-4	3





















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
		FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446
EURO AREA		30	1	4	0	63	-1	3
BE		49	0	3	0	45	-2	3
DE		29	4	4	1	64	-5	3
EE		32	0	1	0	60	-1	7
IE		30	-14	3	0	65	13	2
EL		24	2	9	0	61	-3	6
ES		21	-3	3	-3	72	5	4
FR		33	2	3	0	62	-3	2
IT		40	-1	4	-1	51	-1	5
CY		40	3	3	1	53	-5	4
LV		18	-1	3	1	77	1	2
LT		10	1	4	-1	79	-2	7
LU		34	2	3	0	61	-3	2
MT		24	3	4	1	66	-6	6
NL		18	-1	6	3	72	-3	4
AT		41	1	2	0	56	-1	1
PT		19	2	4	0	71	-5	6
SI		16	0	2	-3	79	2	3
SK		35	3	5	0	52	-3	8
FI		8	0	2	-1	89	2	1



Q5 Are you in favour of abolishing 1- and 2 euro cent coins in the Euro area 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
		FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446
EURO AREA		62	3	36	-2	2
BE		69	-2	29	1	2
DE		59	9	39	-8	2
EE		60	0	32	-1	8
IE		82	8	15	-9	3
EL		52	-1	45	1	3
ES		54	-1	43	1	3
FR		60	1	38	-1	2
IT		71	-1	26	0	3
CY		64	5	32	-6	4
LV		47	0	50	0	3
LT		48	5	45	-6	7
LU		65	-1	34	2	1
MT		62	9	32	-8	6
NL		73	0	24	-1	3
AT		58	1	39	-1	3
PT		47	2	48	-2	5
SI		55	11	40	-9	5
SK		72	0	25	1	3
FI		85	12	12	-8	3

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:
(%)





















		Yes, for common purchases such as day-to-day shopping	Yes, for exceptional purchases such as the purchase of a car or a house	No, not at all	It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	You don't remember the value of the previous currency (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know	Total 'Yes'
EURO AREA		19	15	61	3	1	1	34
BE		27	22	48	1	1	1	49
DE		21	18	56	3	1	1	39
EE		6	11	76	7	0	0	17
IE		3	5	89	0	0	3	8
EL		19	6	73	1	0	1	25
ES		15	21	60	3	1	0	36
FR		23	13	57	3	2	2	36
IT		20	12	66	2	0	0	32
CY		12	9	76	3	0	0	21
LV		9	14	75	2	0	0	23
LT		33	16	42	9	0	0	49
LU		14	17	64	4	1	0	31
MT		15	17	62	6	0	0	32
NL		10	17	67	5	1	0	27
AT		17	22	55	4	2	0	39
PT		20	9	66	1	1	3	29
SI		12	5	81	2	0	0	17
SK		30	11	56	3	0	0	41
FI		3	13	81	2	0	1	16

Q7 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?
(%)

		Yes, prices in some categories increased		Yes, all prices increased		Yes, prices in some categories decreased		No, prices more or less stayed the same		Don't know	Total 'Prices increased'	
		FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429
LV		42	1	30	0	3	-1	23	0	2	72	1
LT		35	-15	60	23	1	0	3	-6	1	95	8





















Q8.1 Do you think that the euro...?

Has made travelling easier and less costly (%)





















		Yes		No		Don't know
		FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446
EURO AREA		47	-4	40	6	13
BE		49	-9	40	9	11
DE		56	0	32	4	12
EE		69	5	11	-1	20
IE		85	3	8	-2	7
EL		45	-6	42	6	13
ES		48	-1	38	6	14
FR		39	-7	52	10	9
IT		33	-8	51	8	16
CY		53	2	36	-3	11
LV		74	-1	16	4	10
LT		52	-8	27	7	21
LU		58	-5	31	0	11
MT		62	0	17	2	21
NL		52	2	37	3	11
AT		56	-15	32	9	12
PT		43	-15	34	9	23
SI		41	-4	41	2	18
SK		39	-10	43	9	18
FI		62	-2	16	-1	22

Q8.2 Do you think that the euro...?





















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

		Yes		No		Don't know
		FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446
EURO AREA		32	2	38	2	30
BE		45	3	37	0	18
DE		28	3	37	4	35
EE		26	11	12	-1	62
IE		61	4	16	-4	23
EL		35	-2	29	5	36
ES		33	0	38	1	29
FR		31	3	50	3	19
IT		26	2	38	-1	36
CY		40	-7	32	7	28
LV		36	1	24	1	40
LT		25	2	30	2	45
LU		39	-2	48	7	13
MT		64	-4	9	-1	27
NL		47	3	32	1	21
AT		39	2	33	5	28
PT		28	-3	33	3	39
SI		41	2	33	0	26
SK		30	2	35	0	35
FI		38	2	24	3	38

Q9 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
		FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446
EURO AREA		9	-1	67	-3	10	2	14
BE		8	-3	69	0	11	1	12
DE		15	1	57	-4	14	3	14
EE		17	3	38	1	8	-3	37
IE		18	0	47	-3	22	3	13
EL		2	-1	83	1	5	-2	10
ES		7	-2	80	1	1	-2	12
FR		4	-1	72	-1	12	0	12
IT		4	-2	77	-2	5	1	14
CY		5	-4	70	5	4	-3	21
LV		12	0	67	-2	9	4	12
LT		14	-4	45	4	8	0	33
LU		7	-5	71	3	10	0	12
MT		19	5	56	-1	1	-2	24
NL		17	1	52	-5	18	3	13
AT		16	0	57	-4	16	6	11
PT		9	-1	71	-5	4	2	16
SI		12	1	70	4	3	-3	15
SK		15	2	54	-5	10	2	21
FI		26	0	39	2	12	-1	23

Q10 Do you think the EU economic policy coordination among euro area countries in recent years...
(%)

		...has not changed		...has been strengthened		...has been weakened		Don't know
		FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446
EURO AREA		22	-2	18	-6	46	8	14
BE		21	5	19	-11	47	9	13
DE		29	3	29	-6	26	6	16
EE		20	0	17	-3	21	4	42
IE		29	2	27	-3	31	-2	13
EL		10	-6	10	-3	71	8	9
ES		20	-7	10	-8	58	14	12
FR		21	-4	15	-3	53	9	11
IT		19	-3	10	-5	59	8	12
CY		21	7	11	-3	48	-6	20
LV		30	3	21	-4	31	4	18
LT		30	6	16	-11	25	6	29
LU		24	2	26	-5	34	5	16
MT		20	1	20	-1	24	-4	36
NL		18	0	33	-6	38	6	11
AT		29	-5	28	1	29	6	14
PT		13	-5	14	-5	57	8	16
SI		24	0	15	-5	37	0	24
SK		28	0	21	0	26	-4	25
FI		39	10	17	-10	27	3	17





















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 (%)

		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429
EURO AREA		41	1	37	-1	10	0	7	-1	5	78	0	17	-1
BE		35	2	43	-2	9	-2	9	1	4	78	0	18	-1
DE		26	-3	42	-1	19	5	7	0	6	68	-4	26	5
EE		39	2	41	-2	9	1	4	0	7	80	0	13	1
IE		36	2	45	-2	11	2	3	-4	5	81	0	14	-2
EL		50	-1	22	-1	6	1	18	-1	4	72	-2	24	0
ES		46	2	34	2	7	-2	9	-2	4	80	4	16	-4
FR		35	-4	46	7	6	-3	10	0	3	81	3	16	-3
IT		62	5	24	-6	5	0	5	0	4	86	-1	10	0
CY		75	7	14	-6	3	-1	4	-1	4	89	1	7	-2
LV		47	3	41	-2	7	0	3	-1	2	88	1	10	-1
LT		58	7	32	-3	4	-1	2	-2	4	90	4	6	-3
LU		28	1	54	-2	8	1	6	0	4	82	-1	14	1
MT		49	-3	28	0	9	2	2	-1	12	77	-3	11	1
NL		28	1	42	-8	16	3	8	2	6	70	-7	24	5
AT		39	7	44	-4	10	-2	5	0	2	83	3	15	-2
PT		50	3	31	-1	6	-1	5	-3	8	81	2	11	-4
SI		59	-5	27	3	4	0	5	0	5	86	-2	9	0
SK		43	4	36	-5	10	-1	6	2	5	79	-1	16	1
FI		24	-7	55	7	12	1	2	-2	7	79	0	14	-1





















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 (%)

		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429		FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429
EURO AREA		10	-3	29	0	29	1	21	2	11	39	-3	50	3
BE		11	-13	36	-6	25	9	17	5	11	47	-19	42	14
DE		8	-4	28	1	38	8	14	1	12	36	-3	52	9
EE		9	0	34	4	20	-1	8	-2	29	43	4	28	-3
IE		15	3	48	5	19	-8	7	-3	11	63	8	26	-11
EL		13	-1	15	-3	22	-2	41	4	9	28	-4	63	2
ES		12	-4	26	-2	23	-2	26	4	13	38	-6	49	2
FR		9	-2	33	7	26	-6	24	0	8	42	5	50	-6
IT		11	-1	23	-7	29	2	24	2	13	34	-8	53	4
CY		31	13	16	-11	14	-4	25	2	14	47	2	39	-2
LV		9	3	35	-5	34	1	15	2	7	44	-2	49	3
LT		16	-2	40	2	18	0	14	2	12	56	0	32	2
LU		8	-3	50	3	21	-1	13	0	8	58	0	34	-1
MT		30	-4	29	1	13	-2	6	-1	22	59	-3	19	-3
NL		11	0	33	-6	29	0	17	4	10	44	-6	46	4
AT		9	2	37	2	29	-8	15	3	10	46	4	44	-5
PT		18	1	24	-2	21	0	23	-1	14	42	-1	44	-1
SI		15	-7	33	3	26	5	17	-2	9	48	-4	43	3
SK		18	3	27	-7	26	-1	14	3	15	45	-4	40	2
FI		4	0	38	3	39	2	5	-1	14	42	3	44	1





















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 (%)

		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429		FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429
EURO AREA		49	1	27	-2	10	0	10	1	4	76	-1	20	1
BE		45	-3	30	2	11	-1	10	1	4	75	-1	21	0
DE		47	1	28	-3	12	2	9	2	4	75	-2	21	4
EE		48	4	26	-4	12	3	8	1	6	74	0	20	4
IE		66	8	24	-6	5	-2	3	-1	2	90	2	8	-3
EL		44	2	22	-3	11	1	19	0	4	66	-1	30	1
ES		59	3	21	0	8	0	8	-3	4	80	3	16	-3
FR		45	-6	35	3	8	1	9	1	3	80	-3	17	2
IT		48	2	21	-7	12	0	13	3	6	69	-5	25	3
CY		68	12	13	-10	4	-4	10	4	5	81	2	14	0
LV		51	5	32	1	10	-2	6	-2	1	83	6	16	-4
LT		57	1	26	-1	6	0	6	0	5	83	0	12	0
LU		41	-2	43	3	9	0	4	-2	3	84	1	13	-2
MT		79	-1	12	-1	3	-1	3	2	3	91	-2	6	1
NL		45	1	27	-7	14	0	10	4	4	72	-6	24	4
AT		42	3	35	-5	11	0	9	1	3	77	-2	20	1
PT		64	1	20	-3	4	-1	6	0	6	84	-2	10	-1
SI		50	-4	22	1	13	3	12	0	3	72	-3	25	3
SK		51	8	24	-2	9	-4	10	-3	6	75	6	19	-7
FI		22	1	51	0	20	2	4	0	3	73	1	24	2





















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 (%)

		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429
EURO AREA		13	0	14	0	20	-2	50	2	3	27	0	70	0
BE		18	4	17	-2	22	-1	40	-2	3	35	2	62	-3
DE		14	1	14	2	22	-2	47	2	3	28	3	69	0
EE		10	0	17	-1	19	0	51	3	3	27	-1	70	3
IE		22	4	22	0	22	-2	31	-3	3	44	4	53	-5
EL		16	0	8	-5	11	-2	63	6	2	24	-5	74	4
ES		13	1	11	1	19	3	54	-5	3	24	2	73	-2
FR		17	-1	23	2	20	-2	38	2	2	40	1	58	0
IT		9	1	8	-3	16	-5	65	7	2	17	-2	81	2
CY		12	1	5	-7	8	-7	72	13	3	17	-6	80	6
LV		5	-1	9	2	22	2	63	-3	1	14	1	85	-1
LT		15	1	10	0	15	-1	57	-1	3	25	1	72	-2
LU		10	-3	26	3	29	4	31	-5	4	36	0	60	-1
MT		10	-6	13	2	20	3	52	1	5	23	-4	72	4
NL		12	0	17	-3	25	-3	43	6	3	29	-3	68	3
AT		19	-1	24	4	22	-4	33	1	2	43	3	55	-3
PT		12	1	9	1	14	-2	61	-1	4	21	2	75	-3
SI		10	-6	16	4	20	-1	51	2	3	26	-2	71	1
SK		9	0	7	-2	19	-2	61	3	4	16	-2	80	1
FI		10	0	25	-4	42	1	20	5	3	35	-4	62	6





















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	Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
		FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429
EURO AREA		61	-5	30	3	4	1	3	1	2	91	-2	7	2
BE		66	3	28	-4	3	1	1	-1	2	94	-1	4	0
DE		48	-9	40	7	7	2	2	0	3	88	-2	9	2
EE		38	-1	42	-3	8	2	2	1	10	80	-4	10	3
IE		64	-2	27	0	4	-1	2	1	3	91	-2	6	0
EL		57	-1	28	-2	3	0	8	2	4	85	-3	11	2
ES		66	-2	26	4	2	0	4	-1	2	92	2	6	-1
FR		59	-5	34	4	3	0	3	1	1	93	-1	6	1
IT		80	-1	13	-2	2	1	3	1	2	93	-3	5	2
CY		71	8	20	-8	2	0	3	1	4	91	0	5	1
LV		61	3	33	-2	2	-1	3	1	1	94	1	5	0
LT		71	6	23	-5	2	-1	1	0	3	94	1	3	-1
LU		61	5	32	-6	4	1	1	-1	2	93	-1	5	0
MT		73	-8	17	3	4	3	0	-1	6	90	-5	4	2
NL		53	-4	36	0	6	1	2	1	3	89	-4	8	2
AT		66	-3	28	1	3	1	1	0	2	94	-2	4	1
PT		55	-9	38	8	3	0	1	0	3	93	-1	4	0
SI		67	3	24	-1	3	-1	3	-1	3	91	2	6	-2
SK		66	-4	23	0	4	1	3	2	4	89	-4	7	3
FI		55	1	35	1	6	1	2	-2	2	90	2	8	-1





















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 (%)

		Very important		Quite important		Not very important		Not at all important		Don't know	Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
		FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429
EURO AREA		65	1	27	1	4	-1	2	-1	2	92	2	6	-2
BE		69	4	22	-6	5	1	2	0	2	91	-2	7	1
DE		59	2	33	1	6	-1	1	0	1	92	3	7	-1
EE		55	6	32	-3	6	-2	2	0	5	87	3	8	-2
IE		86	2	11	-1	1	-2	1	0	1	97	1	2	-2
EL		71	4	18	-5	2	0	7	1	2	89	-1	9	1
ES		69	1	23	3	3	-1	3	-2	2	92	4	6	-3
FR		58	3	34	0	5	-1	2	-1	1	92	3	7	-2
IT		72	-1	18	-1	3	-1	4	1	3	90	-2	7	0
CY		83	9	12	-9	0	-1	2	0	3	95	0	2	-1
LV		78	4	17	-5	3	1	1	0	1	95	-1	4	1
LT		72	-1	21	1	3	0	1	0	3	93	0	4	0
LU		62	1	30	1	5	-1	2	-2	1	92	2	7	-3
MT		80	-7	14	4	4	3	0	-1	2	94	-3	4	2
NL		66	3	24	-4	5	0	2	-1	3	90	-1	7	-1
AT		64	1	28	0	5	-2	2	1	1	92	1	7	-1
PT		64	-2	31	1	2	0	1	0	2	95	-1	3	0
SI		72	8	21	-5	4	-1	1	-2	2	93	3	5	-3
SK		77	0	15	-4	3	2	2	1	3	92	-4	5	3
FI		50	-1	38	0	8	1	2	1	2	88	-1	10	2





















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 (%)

		Very important		Quite important		Not very important		Not at all important		Don't know	Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
		FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429
EURO AREA		59	2	30	-2	5	0	3	0	3	89	0	8	0
BE		53	0	36	-2	6	2	3	0	2	89	-2	9	2
DE		62	5	30	-3	4	-1	1	0	3	92	2	5	-1
EE		37	1	42	2	9	-3	3	1	9	79	3	12	-2
IE		63	4	30	-1	5	-3	1	0	1	93	3	6	-3
EL		57	2	26	-4	4	-1	10	2	3	83	-2	14	1
ES		62	-1	30	4	3	-2	3	-1	2	92	3	6	-3
FR		52	0	38	2	5	-2	3	0	2	90	2	8	-2
IT		70	6	19	-7	4	-1	4	1	3	89	-1	8	0
CY		65	11	21	-10	4	-1	4	0	6	86	1	8	-1
LV		58	0	31	-2	7	3	2	1	2	89	-2	9	4
LT		65	0	26	0	5	1	1	0	3	91	0	6	1
LU		54	0	35	0	7	1	2	-2	2	89	0	9	-1
MT		77	0	17	3	2	-1	1	-1	3	94	3	3	-2
NL		45	0	38	-1	10	0	3	0	4	83	-1	13	0
AT		52	-3	36	1	8	2	2	0	2	88	-2	10	2
PT		46	-8	45	5	4	1	1	0	4	91	-3	5	1
SI		61	5	28	-2	5	-1	3	-1	3	89	3	8	-2
SK		69	2	21	-2	4	-1	3	1	3	90	0	7	0
FI		30	-1	49	1	13	0	4	1	4	79	0	17	1





















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 (%)

		Very important		Quite important		Not very important		Not at all important		Don't know	Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
		FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429
EURO AREA		54	0	33	-1	7	0	3	1	3	87	-1	10	1
BE		55	1	33	-4	8	3	2	-1	2	88	-3	10	2
DE		46	-1	38	2	12	2	1	0	3	84	1	13	2
EE		32	-5	45	3	9	1	2	1	12	77	-2	11	2
IE		52	-2	33	0	10	-1	2	1	3	85	-2	12	0
EL		58	-2	26	-4	4	1	8	3	4	84	-6	12	4
ES		62	-1	29	2	4	0	3	-1	2	91	1	7	-1
FR		52	0	35	-1	7	0	4	1	2	87	-1	11	1
IT		65	7	23	-8	4	-1	3	1	5	88	-1	7	0
CY		64	12	22	-6	5	-3	3	-1	6	86	6	8	-4
LV		51	6	37	-7	8	1	2	0	2	88	-1	10	1
LT		62	4	30	0	4	-2	1	0	3	92	4	5	-2
LU		55	0	37	3	6	0	1	-3	1	92	3	7	-3
MT		72	-5	18	1	5	3	1	-1	4	90	-4	6	2
NL		42	2	43	-3	10	1	2	-1	3	85	-1	12	0
AT		50	2	36	-2	10	-1	2	1	2	86	0	12	0
PT		49	-5	42	3	4	0	1	0	4	91	-2	5	0
SI		56	3	30	1	9	-1	2	-3	3	86	4	11	-4
SK		62	0	27	-1	4	0	2	0	5	89	-1	6	0
FI		42	1	44	1	10	0	2	0	2	86	2	12	0





















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) (%)

		Very important		Quite important		Not very important		Not at all important		Don't know	Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
		FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429
EURO AREA		31	-1	35	2	19	-1	9	0	6	66	1	28	-1
BE		35	0	36	-5	16	1	8	3	5	71	-5	24	4
DE		26	-2	35	5	25	0	8	1	6	61	3	33	1
EE		14	-1	31	-1	25	5	9	-3	21	45	-2	34	2
IE		43	0	34	1	14	-1	4	-3	5	77	1	18	-4
EL		44	1	29	-2	11	-2	11	1	5	73	-1	22	-1
ES		42	5	30	0	11	-4	11	1	6	72	5	22	-3
FR		23	-1	42	9	19	-7	12	0	4	65	8	31	-7
IT		40	0	32	-2	13	-1	9	2	6	72	-2	22	1
CY		55	8	22	-6	9	0	7	0	7	77	2	16	0
LV		31	9	40	-3	18	-6	6	1	5	71	6	24	-5
LT		45	1	33	1	13	-1	3	0	6	78	2	16	-1
LU		21	-3	42	2	22	0	10	-1	5	63	-1	32	-1
MT		63	-9	23	5	5	0	3	0	6	86	-4	8	0
NL		19	-4	36	-2	28	1	11	3	6	55	-6	39	4
AT		17	-2	29	-3	36	5	14	1	4	46	-5	50	6
PT		30	-5	46	2	14	1	4	1	6	76	-3	18	2
SI		31	-5	35	2	20	3	8	0	6	66	-3	28	3
SK		37	1	33	-6	17	2	5	1	8	70	-5	22	3
FI		15	-6	45	2	28	8	5	-1	7	60	-4	33	7





















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 (%)





















		Very important		Quite important		Not very important		Not at all important		Don't know	Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
		FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429
EURO AREA		46	-2	33	0	11	2	5	0	5	79	-2	16	2
BE		43	2	38	-5	10	2	5	0	4	81	-3	15	2
DE		42	0	35	0	14	3	4	0	5	77	0	18	3
EE		23	-2	42	0	18	4	4	0	13	65	-2	22	4
IE		53	3	34	0	7	-4	3	0	3	87	3	10	-4
EL		53	3	24	-4	6	-1	11	1	6	77	-1	17	0
ES		45	-1	33	4	10	0	6	-2	6	78	3	16	-2
FR		36	-5	42	3	12	2	7	1	3	78	-2	19	3
IT		71	1	17	-3	4	0	5	1	3	88	-2	9	1
CY		46	1	29	2	9	-3	8	0	8	75	3	17	-3
LV		54	7	33	-6	8	-1	2	0	3	87	1	10	-1
LT		62	2	26	-1	5	-1	2	0	5	88	1	7	-1
LU		37	0	44	1	11	0	4	-2	4	81	1	15	-2
MT		52	-12	27	6	9	3	3	-1	9	79	-6	12	2
NL		32	-3	43	-3	17	5	4	1	4	75	-6	21	6
AT		40	3	39	1	15	-2	3	-1	3	79	4	18	-3
PT		34	-4	42	0	10	-1	6	2	8	76	-4	16	1
SI		39	-3	35	5	13	1	7	-4	6	74	2	20	-3
SK		49	-1	30	-1	10	1	5	2	6	79	-2	15	3
FI		33	-2	49	3	14	2	1	-2	3	82	1	15	0

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	Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
		FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429
EURO AREA		67	2	22	-2	5	0	3	0	3	89	0	8	0
BE		63	4	24	-2	8	-2	3	0	2	87	2	11	-2
DE		71	2	20	-1	5	1	1	0	3	91	1	6	1
EE		28	-5	35	4	17	2	7	-1	13	63	-1	24	1
IE		76	4	18	-1	4	-3	1	0	1	94	3	5	-3
EL		61	-1	23	-2	4	0	7	1	5	84	-3	11	1
ES		73	2	19	-2	2	0	3	-1	3	92	0	5	-1
FR		63	8	26	-5	6	-3	3	0	2	89	3	9	-3
IT		71	-2	16	-3	4	1	4	2	5	87	-5	8	3
CY		73	15	17	-10	3	-2	2	-2	5	90	5	5	-4
LV		58	7	29	-8	8	1	3	1	2	87	-1	11	2
LT		63	11	24	-7	6	-2	2	0	5	87	4	8	-2
LU		75	5	19	-3	3	-1	1	-1	2	94	2	4	-2
MT		81	-4	9	-1	4	3	1	-1	5	90	-5	5	2
NL		59	2	26	-3	10	1	2	-1	3	85	-1	12	0
AT		74	5	17	-6	5	-1	2	1	2	91	-1	7	0
PT		60	-2	33	0	2	0	1	0	4	93	-2	3	0
SI		56	7	26	-5	11	1	3	-3	4	82	2	14	-2
SK		70	1	20	-4	4	1	3	2	3	90	-3	7	3
FI		37	5	38	-1	18	0	4	-3	3	75	4	22	-3

Q13 What is your expectation regarding the inflation rate this year? Compared to last year, will it be:
(%)

		Higher		Lower		The same		Don't know
		FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446	Diff. FL446 - FL429	FL446
EURO AREA		36	4	12	-6	42	-1	10
BE		39	-2	10	-5	42	4	9
DE		39	8	10	-8	42	-3	9
EE		32	6	6	-9	42	1	20
IE		46	6	6	-10	42	2	6
EL		38	-9	21	3	33	7	8
ES		42	13	10	-14	35	-3	13
FR		37	4	13	-1	43	-6	7
IT		29	0	14	-7	45	6	12
CY		27	2	14	-3	40	4	19
LV		46	11	7	-5	40	-8	7
LT		35	-4	14	-3	40	3	11
LU		37	1	8	-2	50	0	5
MT		39	6	9	-4	28	-2	24
NL		30	-3	19	-1	45	2	6
AT		46	7	8	-4	41	-6	5
PT		32	2	16	0	38	-3	14
SI		22	-2	15	-8	51	7	12
SK		24	-8	12	-4	48	7	16
FI		27	-4	11	-4	53	6	9