

Introduction of the Euro in the New Member States

Analytical Report

Fieldwork: September 2007

Publication: November 2007

This survey was requested by Directorate General Economic and Financial Affairs and coordinated by Directorate General 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 EB Series #214

Introduction of the euro in the New Member States Wave 6

Conducted by
The Gallup Organization Hungary
upon the request of the European Commission,
Directorate-General "Economic and Financial
Affairs"



Survey co-ordinated by the Directorate-General
Communication of the European Commission

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.

THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION

Table of Contents

Introduction	4
1. Awareness of and experience with the euro	5
1.1. Citizens' awareness of the introduction of the euro and the euro-zone	5
1.1.1. Awareness of current eurozone countries	5
1.1.2. Expected date of the euro adoption	6
1.1.3. Can Member States choose whether or not to adopt the euro?	8
1.1.4. Knowledge of euro banknotes	9
1.1.5. Familiarity with the design of euro coins	11
1.2. Experience with the euro cash	13
1.2.1. Euro banknotes	13
1.2.2. Euro coins	14
1.3. Where do people use the euro?	17
1.4. Awareness and experience in different socio-demographic segments	19
2. Informing citizens about the euro	20
2.1. Level, channels and content of information	20
2.1.1. Self-perceived level of information	20
2.1.2. Scheduling information	22
2.1.3. Trusted distributors of information on the euro	23
2.1.4 Preferred channels of information	25
2.1.5 Most favoured topics of information campaigns	27
2.1.6. Main activities and events essential for an information campaign	29
3. Perceptions of and support for the single European currency	31
3.1. Consequences of the euro introduction	31
3.1.1. Consequences on the national level	31
3.1.2. Consequences on the personal level	33
3.2. Support for the single currency	34
3.2.1. Opinions from the respondents' social environment	34
3.2.2. Support for replacing the national currency with the euro	36
3.2.3. The most desired time frame for the euro adoption	37
3.2.4. Status of the euro as an international currency	40
3.3. Analysis by demographics	41
4. Consequences of adopting the euro	42
4.1. Political and economical consequences of introducing the euro	44
4.1.1. Will the changeover to the euro increase prices??	44
4.1.2. Favourable political and economic consequences of the euro	45
4.1.3. The euro as an ingredient in European identity	47
4.2. Practical consequences of the euro changeover	50
4.3. Fears regarding the introduction of the euro	51
4.3.1. Fear of abuses and cheating on prices during the changeover	53
4.3.2. Loss of national identity due to adoption of the euro	54
4.3.3. Inconveniences suffered due to the introduction of the euro	56
4.3.4. Loss of control over national economic policy	58
4.4. An overview from socio-demographic perspective	60
5. Annex tables	62
6. Survey details	91
7. Survey questionnaire	94

Introduction

The New Member States of the European Union have the obligation to adopt the common currency, the euro, once they have fulfilled the criteria defined in the Maastricht Treaty.

They are all expected to join the euro area in due time. Slovenia already joined the euro area in 2007, while Cyprus and Malta are now preparing for a January 2008 changeover from their national currencies to euro.

There is no common strategy or fixed timetable with regard to the introduction of the euro in each of the newly acceded member states. At present, five New Member States did not yet join the Exchange Rate Mechanism II – Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary, as well as the newcomers Bulgaria and Romania –one of the conditions being that a country must have been a member of the ERM II for a minimum of two years before adopting the euro.

Concerning the introduction of the euro in the new EU countries, the European Commission is keeping track of general opinion, levels of knowledge and information and familiarity with the single currency among citizens in the New Member States. The objective of this survey is to identify and further track the perceptions of citizens in the New Member States regarding the future introduction of the euro in their countries.

The main themes in the report are the following:

- levels of knowledge and experience of the euro among citizens in the New Member States
- feelings as regards being informed - and the most favoured channels of information
- perceptions of the single currency
- expectations and fears concerning the adoption of the euro

This report sums up the most important attitudes regarding the euro in New Member States, and highlights the most recent dynamics of opinions in each of the countries that are to adopt the euro in the future. Please note that average perceptions might change because of the different composition of the sample as compared to previous waves: the surveys in 2007 no longer include Slovenia, and the Member States which joined the EU in 2007 (Bulgaria and Romania) are new additions.

This study is the sixth of its kind, following earlier Eurobarometer surveys in 2004, 2005 and 2006 (spring and autumn) and 2007 spring. The content of the questionnaires is consistent with those from 2004 and 2005, although the new interviewing mode (the last two survey waves were predominantly completed over the telephone) required certain modifications to the actual wording of questions in spring 2006. The order of the questions also changed, which influenced the responses we received (earlier studies started with the attitude questions, while the current one had experience and knowledge questions first). Of course, where possible, we will make a comparison of current results with those measured in previous waves. The present questionnaire is most comparable to the 2006 questionnaires and to the spring 2007 questionnaire.

The survey's fieldwork was carried out between 17th - 21th of September 2007. Over 11,000 randomly selected residents aged 15 years and above were interviewed in the eleven new EU Member States not yet using the euro as their legal tender.

The survey was primarily carried out via telephone, with WebCATI (web-based computer aided telephone interviewing). Due to the relatively low fixed telephone coverage in Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia, we also sampled and interviewed 300 persons face to face in each of these countries. To correct for sampling disparities, a post-stratification weighting of the results was implemented, based on important socio-demographic variables.

1. Awareness of and experience with the euro

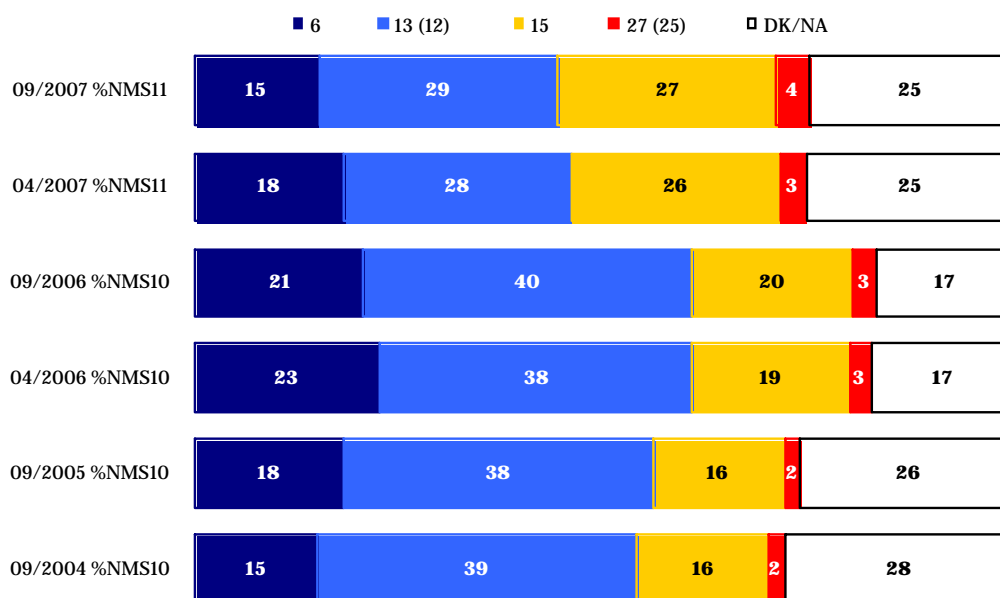
The first chapter looks at respondents’ actual awareness of the euro and their familiarity with the euro currency.

1.1. Citizens’ awareness of the introduction of the euro and the euro-zone

1.1.1. Awareness of current eurozone countries

When asked about the number of countries respondents think already use the euro, only 29% of respondents know the correct answer. 15% believe that only 6 countries use the euro, while 27% of citizens believe that the euro has been adopted by each of the old member states. The share of respondents stating that they “**did not know**” the number of countries in the eurozone was high (25%, the same as in April 2007).

Number of current eurozone countries

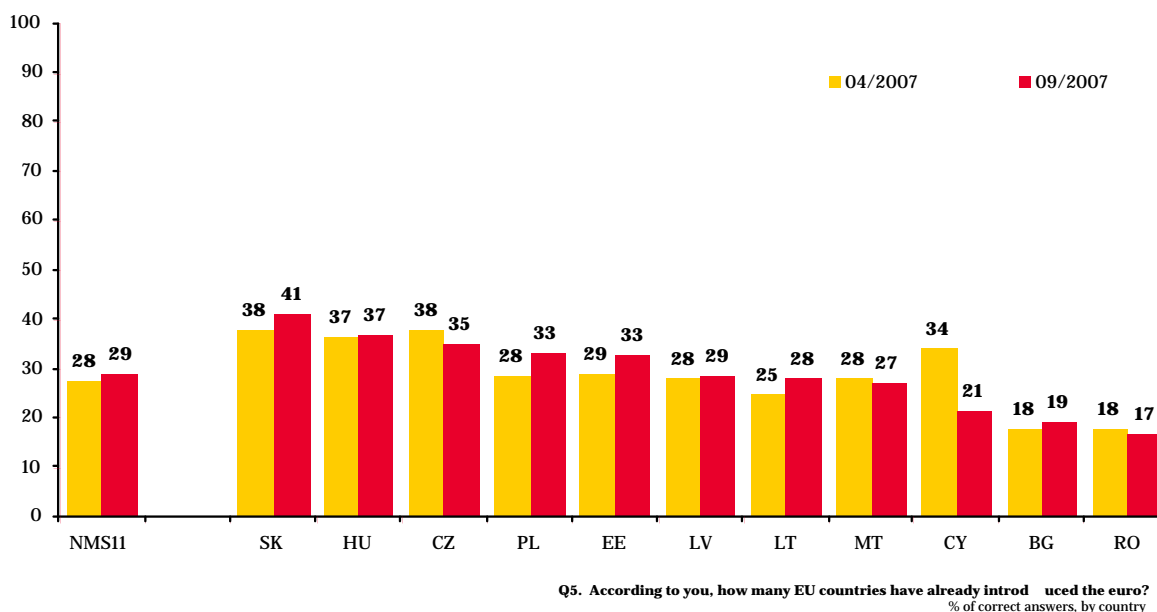


Q5. According to you, how many EU countries have already introduced the euro?
(figures in parentheses were asked before 2006)

Looking at the different countries we can state that in general citizens in the two recently acceded states – Romania and Bulgaria – were less aware of the correct answer, while there is no difference between the NMS9 (the 2004 New Member States without Slovenia) and NMS7 (NMS9 without Cyprus and Malta - the two states which are set to join the eurozone 1st of January 2008). In both groups of states 34% of respondents held the correct answers.

Slovakians (41%, +3), Hungarians (37%, 0) and Czech respondents (35%, -3) were most likely to answer correctly. The lowest ratio of correct answers can be found in the two 2007 New Member States - Bulgaria with 19% and Romania with 17%. The lowest percentages among the NMS9 are interestingly in the two states who are closest to joining the eurozone, Cyprus with 21% (a 13 percentage point decrease from April 2007) and Malta with 27% (-1).

Number of current eurozone countries (% correct answers, “12” in 2006 and “13” in 2007)

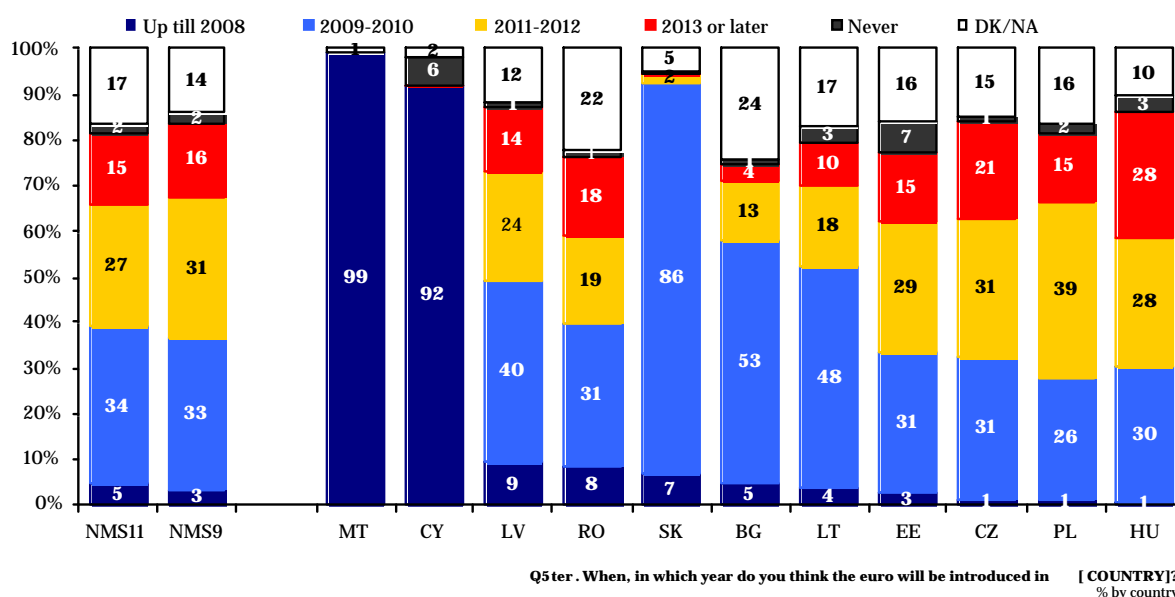


1.1.2. Expected date of the euro adoption

We asked citizens about the expected date of introduction of the euro. Despite of a widespread belief (see below) that countries are free to choose whether or not to join the eurozone, hardly anyone in the New Member States chose to answer that the euro will *never* be adopted in their country (2% in NMS11).

Opinions regarding this question are roughly in line with the level of preparedness for joining the eurozone. A decisive majority in Malta and Cyprus, who are already set to join the eurozone in 2008, expect to adopt the euro as of 2008: 99% (+1) of the citizens in Malta and 92% (+4) of the Cypriot respondents thought so. In spite of the fact that they already have the date of joining 6% of the citizens from Cyprus thought that they would never join the eurozone. The respondents in the two states that recently joined the European Union are still less certain about their date of adoption, as was the case in April 2007. Bulgaria (24%) and Romania (22%) has the highest share of respondents who did not provide a clear answer .

Expected date of the euro's adoption

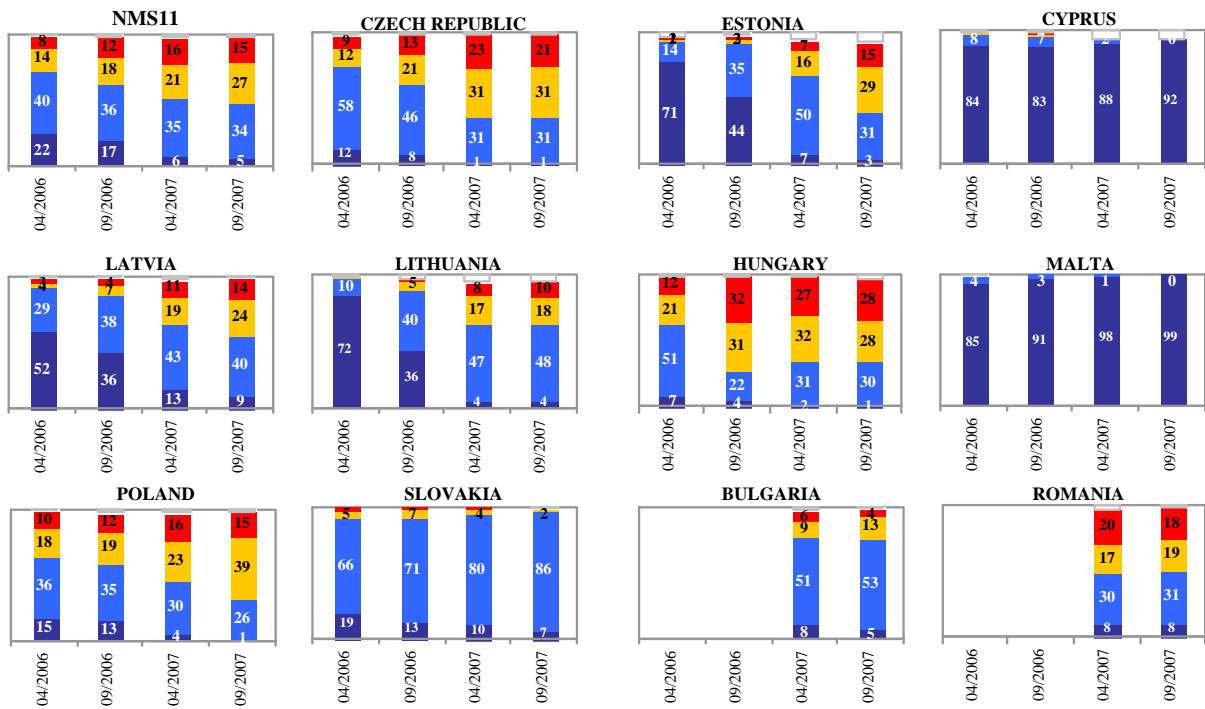


The most significant changes can be observed in Estonia. In April 2007 most respondents there (50%) mentioned 2009-2010 as their expected date for the introduction of the euro, but now only 31% of the citizens expect the same, which is a 19-percentage point decrease. And 29% now think that their date of joining will be in 2011-2012 (+13 points). Significant changes can be observed in Poland as well, where the relative majority of the citizens postponed the expected adoption date of the common currency to 2011-2012 (39%, +16 points), while in April 2007 most respondents (30%) answered 2009-2010. We also noted a similar increase in Slovakia, which aims to join the common currency in 2009. In September 2007 86% (+6) of the respondents expect the date to be in 2009-2010.

Bulgarian citizens were the most likely to choose the earliest available date (2009-2010: 53%). In Lithuania, Latvia and in Romania more respondents also chose an earlier date (2009-2010). Also, 48% of the citizens from Lithuania, 40% from Latvia and 31% of the respondent from Romania expect the euro to be introduced in 2009-2010. Citizens from the Czech Republic, Estonia and from Hungary are the most divided over this question. While 31% of the Czech respondents expect 2009-2010 and 2011-2012, and 21% 2013 or later, in Estonia 31% hope to join the common currency zone in 2009-2010, 29% set the date in 2011-2012 and 15% in 2013 or later. In Hungary respondents choose in almost equal proportion all three options (30% 2009-2010, 28-28% 2011-2012 and 2013 or later, respectively).

Expected date of the euro's adoption

■ Up till 2008 ■ 2009-2010 ■ 2011-2012 ■ 2013 or later □ Never

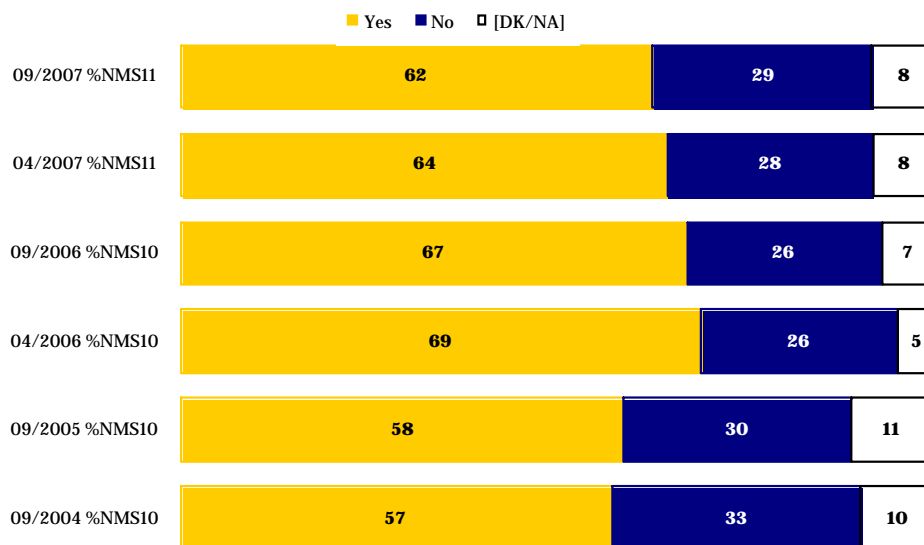


Q5ter. When, in which year do you think the euro will be introduced in [COUNTRY]? , % by country

1.1.3. Can Member States choose whether or not to adopt the euro?

The relative majority of citizens believe that their nation has a choice about whether or not they will join the euro area and, thus, whether it will adopt the euro. In NMS11 62% hold this opinion and 29% said the contrary (in April 2007 these figures were 64% and 28%, respectively). In fact, the Accession Treaty did not leave a legal choice for these countries.

Can Member States choose whether or not to adopt the euro?

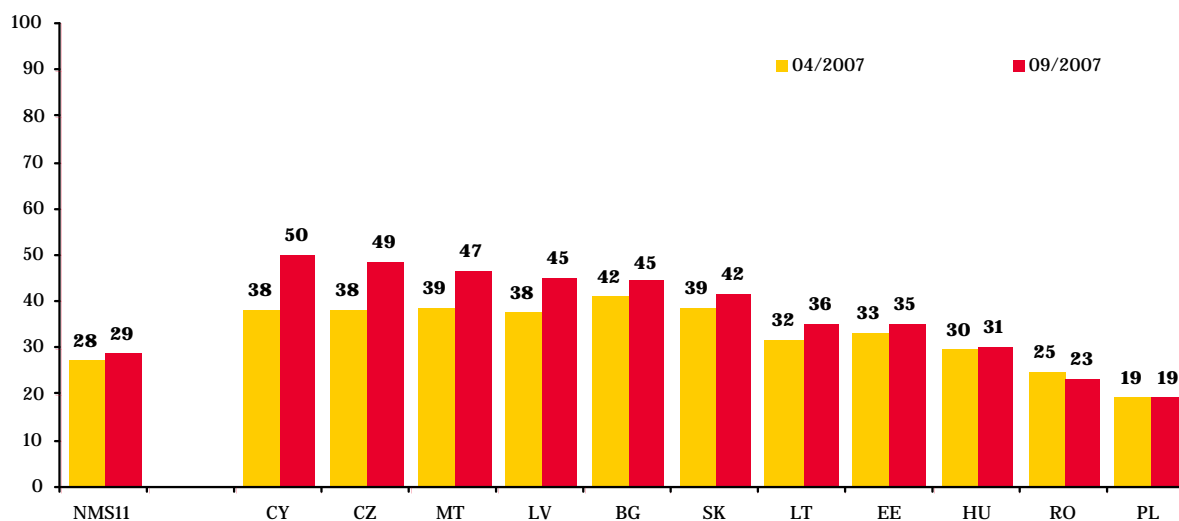


Q5bis. Can [COUNTRY] choose whether or not to introduce the euro?

Significant changes can be observed with regard to this question. There are now three countries – Cyprus, the Czech Republic and Bulgaria – where the ratio of correct answers is higher than the ratio of incorrect ones, while in April 2007 there was no country where most respondents answered correctly. In Cyprus 50% answered correctly compared to 43% incorrectly, in the Czech Republic this ratio was 49% compared to 44% and in Bulgaria 45% vs. 40%.

The highest rates of **incorrect answers** were obtained in Poland (74%, 0), Romania (66%, +1) and Hungary (64%, -1). Poland remains the country with the lowest rate of awareness concerning this issue.

Can Member States choose whether or not to adopt the euro? % of correct („NO”) answers



Q5bis. Can (OUR COUNTRY) choose whether or not to introduce the euro?
% of correct answers (NO), by country

Taking a closer look at the country-by-country results, we note that in all but two countries the share of correct answers increased since April 2007. The highest increases of the level of awareness concerning the mandatory nature of the adoption of the euro can be observed in Cyprus, in the Czech Republic and in Malta (+12, +11 and +8, respectively). The two exceptions, where the share of correct answers has not increased, are Romania, with a 2 percentage point decrease, and Poland where the percentage of correct answers remained at the same (lowest) level with 19%.

1.1.4. Knowledge of euro banknotes

49% (-1) of the respondents are aware (correctly) that the euro banknotes look exactly the same in all Member States. 28% (+1) of the citizens think that euro banknotes have slightly different designs from country to country, while 23% (-1) of respondents said they don't know the answer.

**Familiarity with the design of euro banknotes:
the euro banknotes look exactly the same in all countries that use the euro**



2006-2007: Q3. And what do you think, which of the following statements is correct?
The euro banknotes look exactly the same in all countries / have partly different designs from country to country/ that use the euro

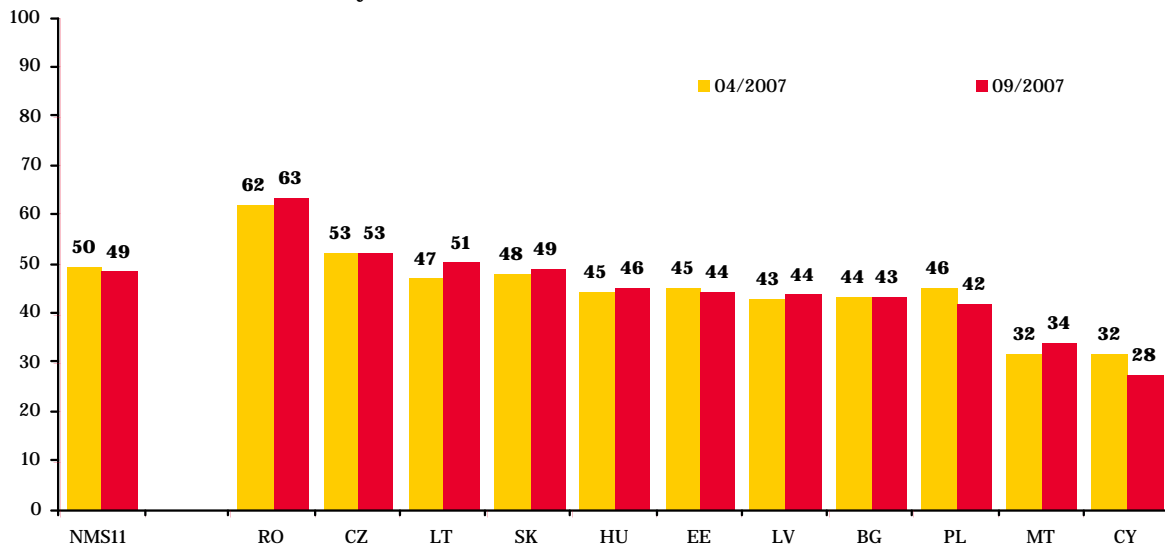
2004-2005: Q15. According to you, do the euro banknotes look the same in all countries of the euro area?
Yes / No / DK / NA

In all but two countries, **correct answers outnumber incorrect ones**. In these two countries (Malta (34% to 46%) and Cyprus (28% to 44%)), the ratio of incorrect answers remained unchanged from April 2007 – these two countries will join the eurozone in 2008. The current results are even worse in Cyprus, where the percentage of correct answers has decreased 4 percentage points since April 2007. This may be due to a stronger emphasis on informing the citizens about the national sides of the euro coins, than on the uniform nature of the euro banknotes during the preparation campaign. The difference between the percentages of correct and incorrect answers has increased to 16 points in September, as compared to the 11 point difference we observed in April 2007.

The Romanians (63%, +1), Czech respondents (53%, 0) and Lithuanians (51%, +4) had the highest rate of **correct answers**. In contrast, the highest proportions of **wrong answers** (“Euro banknotes have partly different designs”), as we said, were found in Malta (46%, 0) and Cyprus (44%, +1).

In most New Member States, the ratio of citizens correctly answering questions about the design of euro banknotes increased or decreased only moderately or remained the same since April 2007. The three countries with changes of more than 2 percentage points are Lithuania (with a 4 percentage point increase) and Poland and Cyprus (a 4 percentage point decrease from April 2007).

**Familiarity with the design of euro:
euro banknotes look exactly the same in all countries of the euro area**

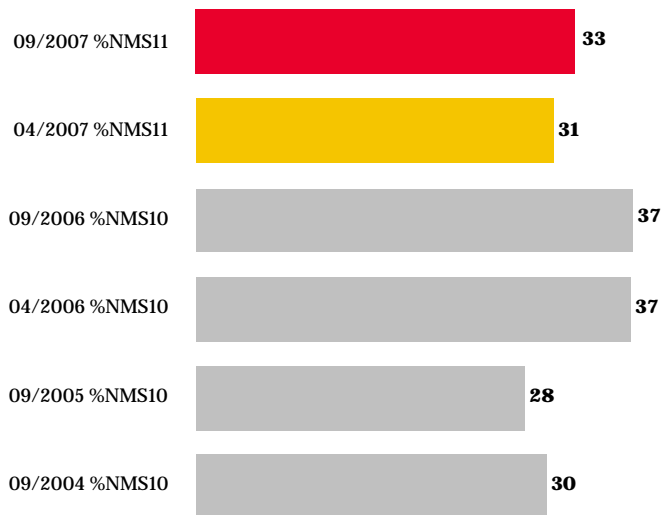


Q3. What do you think, which of the following statements is correct?
% by country

1.1.5. Familiarity with the design of euro coins

In September 2007, 33 percent (+2) of citizens correctly stated that the euro coins have partly different designs between countries.

**Familiarity with the design of euro coins:
the euro coins have partly different designs from country to country**



2006-2007: Q4. And what do you think, which of the following statements is correct?
The euro coins look exactly the same in all countries - / have partly different designs from country to country/ that use the euro

2004-2005: Q16. According to you, do the euro coins look the same in all countries of the euro area?
Yes /No /DK/NA

In contrast to respondents' familiarity with the design of euro banknotes, **fewer respondents responded** with the correct answer concerning coins. While 49% of the citizens are aware that the

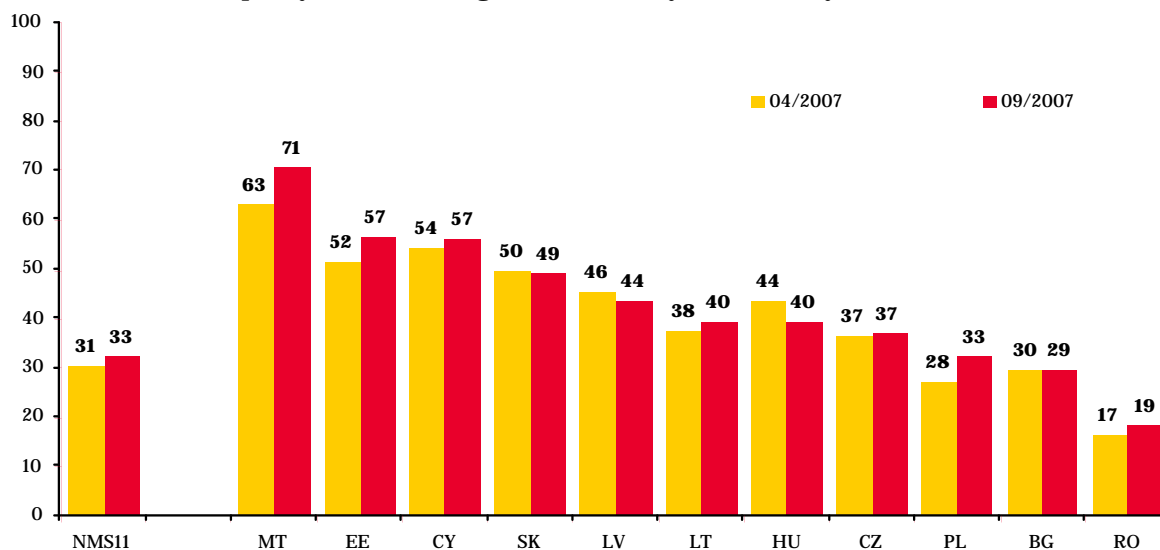
banknotes look exactly the same, only 33% of respondents are aware that the euro coins have somewhat different designs from country to country. On the contrary, 42% of the citizens of the New Member States incorrectly believe that all euro coins look exactly the same. Once again, a notable 25% of respondents stated that they did not know the answer to this question; this is however 2 percentage points lower than in April 2007.

Malta (71% +8), Cyprus (57%, +3) and Estonia (57%, +5), were the Member States in which a clear majority of respondents **answered** this question **correctly**. In addition, in almost every country the share of correct answers increased or remained nearly unchanged from April 2007, except for Hungary, Latvia, Bulgaria and Slovakia where a moderate decrease can be observed (-4, -2 -1 and -1, respectively).

In a majority of the countries, the share of **correct answers outnumbered** the share of incorrect ones. This was markedly so in Malta (with +60 percentage points difference between the proportions of those providing positive and negative answers), Cyprus (+42 points) and Estonia (+41 points). Countries in which more people answered incorrectly than correctly were Romania (a difference of -37 points), the Czech Republic (-8 points) and Poland (-7 points). In Bulgaria, in Lithuania and especially in Hungary respondents are divided with respect to this question, approximately the same proportion of respondents answering the question correctly as incorrectly. We found the **lowest levels of awareness about the design of euro coins** in Romania (19%, +2), Bulgaria (29%, -1) and Poland (33%, +5).

As we mentioned already, the proportion of the ‘**don’t know**’ answers was relatively high, particularly in Bulgaria (40%, +5).

**Familiarity with the design of euro:
the euro coins have partly different designs from country to country**



Q4. What do you think, which of the following statements is correct?
% by country

Overall, looking at both questions, citizens of Malta, Estonia and Slovakia were the best informed, while the Bulgarians and the Polish were the least so with regard to questions regarding the graphic design of euro banknotes and coins. There weren't any countries in which the majority of respondents answered both questions correctly. Those closest to this were the Slovaks, 49% of who correctly believe that all euro banknotes look exactly the same and 49% are aware that euro coins have partly

different designs. 44% of respondents from Latvia are aware that the notes are the same and that the coins are different.

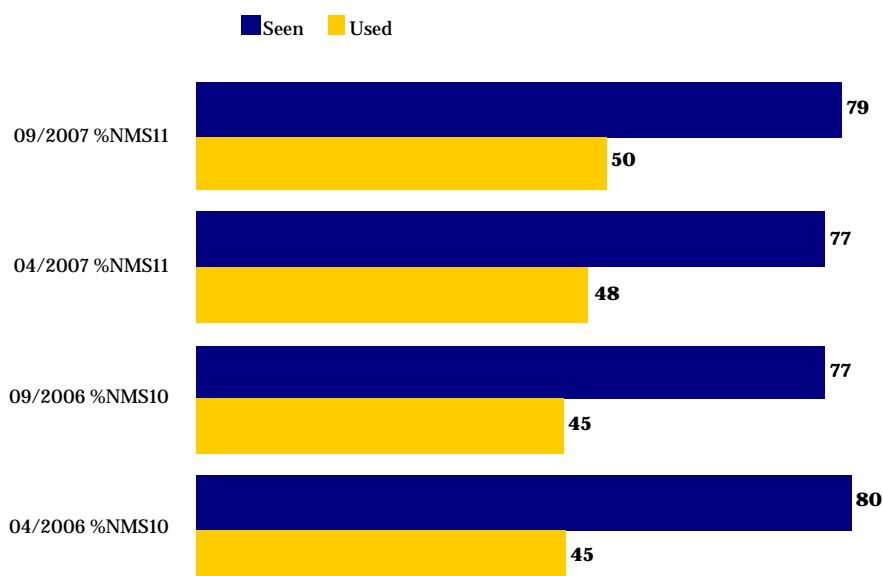
1.2. Experience with the euro cash

Our aim with questions about whether respondents had seen or used euro banknotes or coins was to evaluate people's experience with the euro as a currency. On the 1st of January 2008 the eurozone is going to enlarge, adding the two new EU members, Cyprus and Malta, and another New Member State – Slovakia – aims to join to the common currency in 2009.

1.2.1. Euro banknotes

In September 2007, **79%** of respondents indicated that they **had seen** euro banknotes. This figure increased slightly since April 2007, when 77% in the NMS11 countries stated the same. The ratio of those who had already used euro banknotes is **50%**. This rate **increased by 2 percentage points** since April 2007.

Seen and used euro banknotes



Q1a. Have you already seen euro banknotes?
Q2a. Have you already used euro banknotes?
%, all respondents

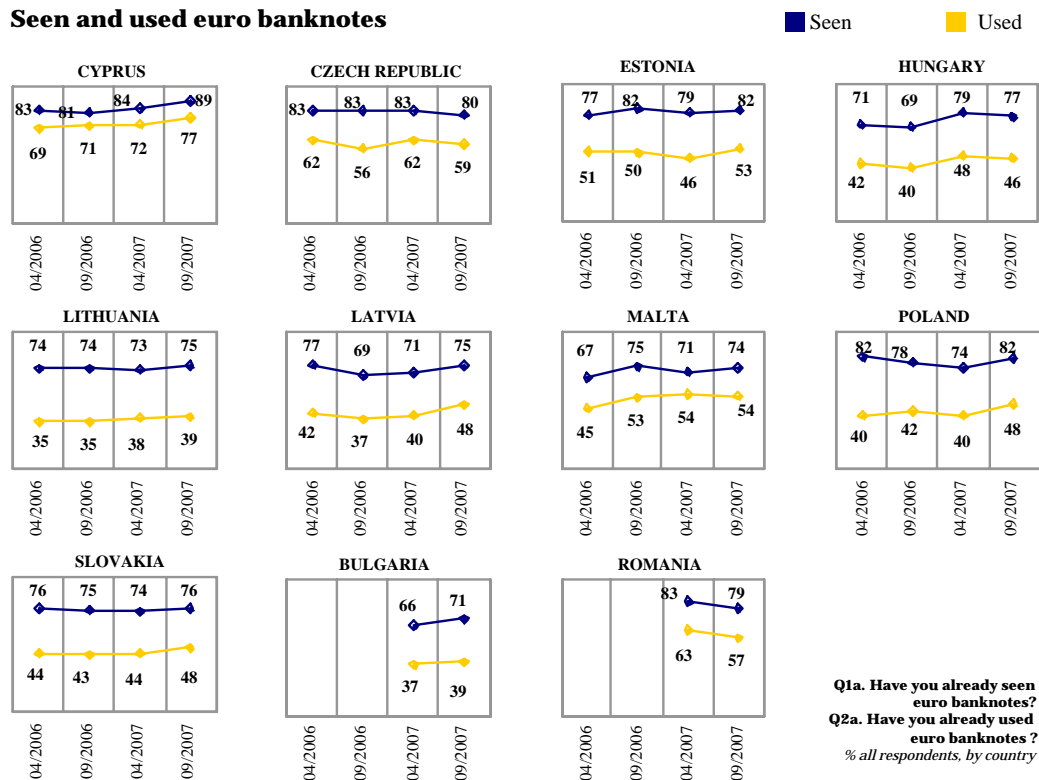
Cypriots (89%, +5), Estonians (82%, +3) and citizens from Poland (82%, +8) are the most familiar with the banknotes, but those who are most likely to have used them are the Cypriots, the Czechs and the Romanians (77%, 59% and 57%, respectively).

On the other hand, Bulgarians and Lithuanians are the least likely to have *seen* or *used* euro banknotes. In Bulgaria 71% reported that they have seen and 39% that they have used euro banknotes, while in Lithuania these numbers are 75% and 39%, respectively.

The most significant change in familiarity can be observed in Poland, where the ratio of those who have seen the notes increased by 8 percentage points, and the ratio of those who actually used euro banknotes increased by 9 percentage points since April 2007. In most countries we find a more moderate increase in the proportion of those who have seen euro banknotes, although in some

countries we saw a slight decline as well (Romania -4, the Czech Republic -3, and Hungary -2). Regarding experience with euro banknotes we note more significant changes. In Latvia 8 percentage points more citizens stated that they had actually used banknotes and +7 stated the same in Estonia.

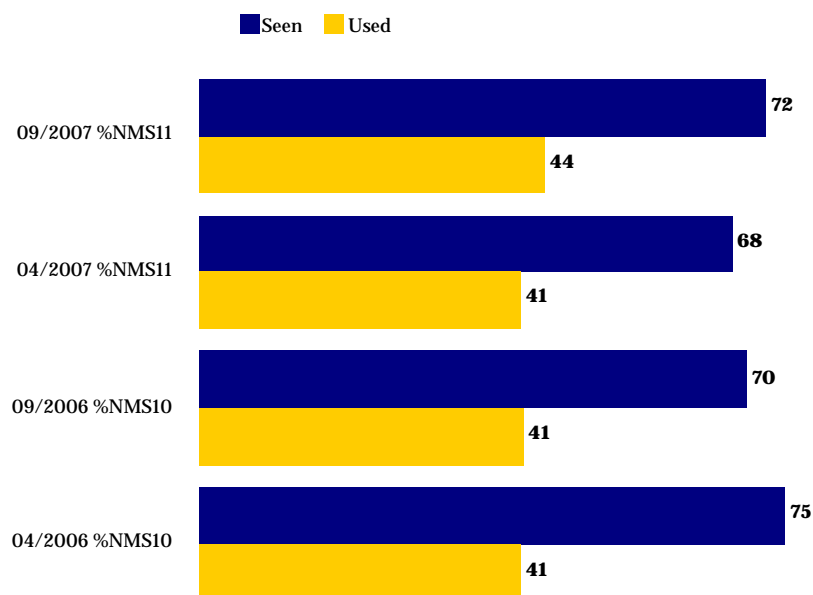
Seen and used euro banknotes



1.2.2. Euro coins

Generally, euro coins are less known and less widely used than banknotes in the New Member States. Overall, in the NMS11 zone, 72% of the respondents have seen euro coins, while 44% have actually used them. Both familiarity and usage experience with euro coins increased slightly since April 2007, the ratio of those who have seen euro coins increased by 4 points and the ratio of those who have actually used coins with 3 point.

Seen and used euro coins



Q1b. Have you already seen euro coins?
Q2b. Have you already used euro coins?
% all respondents

Similarly to previous years' results, Cyprus (88%, +5) continues to be one of the countries where the most respondents have seen euro coins, followed by the Czech Republic (80%, 0). The countries with the lowest ratios of those having seen euro coins are Latvia (61%, +5) and the two recently joined states: Bulgaria with 62% (+6) and Romania with 64% (+1). Looking at changes by time, **the greatest increases** in the number of those having seen euro coins is found in Poland (+10% percentage points) and in Lithuania (+9), although there has also been some increase in all but four countries. In the Czech Republic and Malta the proportion of those who have seen coins remained unchanged from April 2007, while in Hungary and Estonia fewer citizens have used euro coins than had in April 2007 (-3 and -2 and percentage points, respectively)¹.

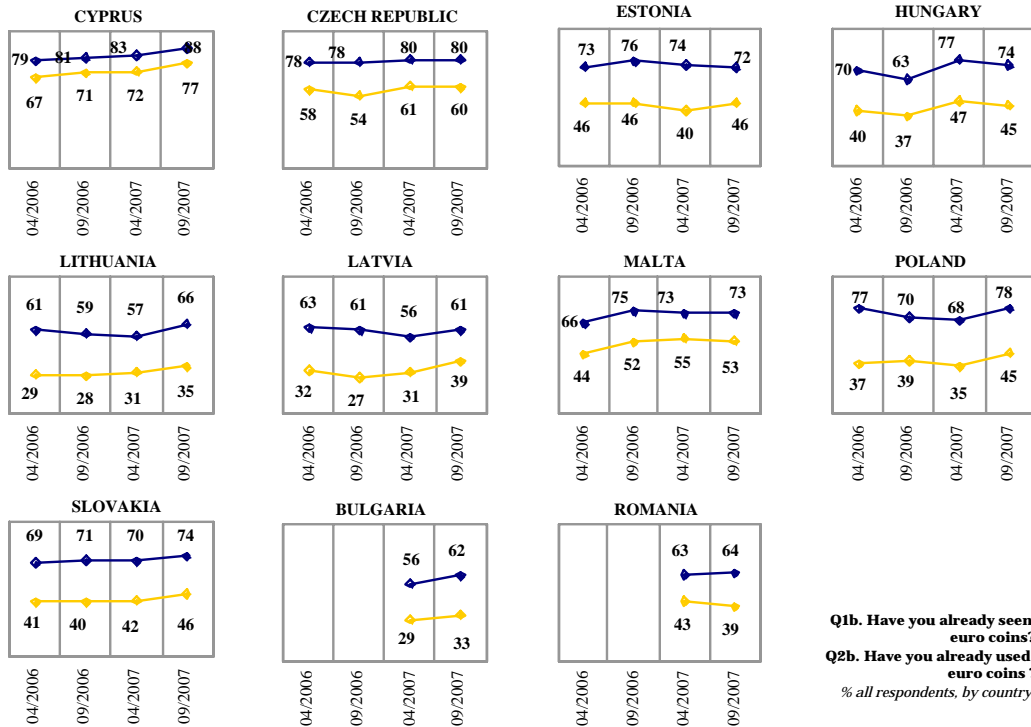
Regarding the use of euro coins, respondents from Cyprus and the Czech Republic are the most likely to use coins 77% and 60% respectively, while the lowest proportions can be seen in Bulgaria (33%) and Lithuania (35%). Regarding changes over time, the highest increase in those who have used euro coins can be observed in Poland, where 10 percentage points more respondents mentioned having already used euro coins since April 2007, followed by Latvia and Estonia (+8 and +6, respectively). Again, in all but four countries changes over time show an increase. The four exceptions are Romania (-4), Malta, Hungary (both -2 points) and the Czech Republic (-1)

We see the highest difference in the ratio of those who have used banknotes and those who have experiences with euro coins are in Romania, where 18 percentage points more respondents have had experience with notes than with coins (57% versus 39%)

¹ While any decrease in such a measure might seem illogical (as the question inquires about any past use of the currency and therefore one might expect an ever-cumulating figure for such an indicator), a certain memory effect definitely plays a role in answering such questions. It might be the case that someone still remembers that they used the euro at last years' vacation, but does not recall the same event three years later.

Seen and used euro coins

■ Seen ■ Used

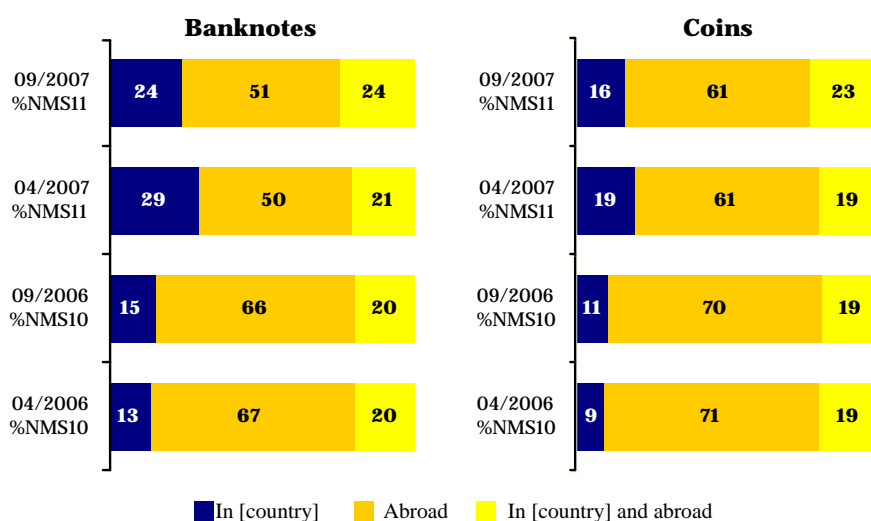


In general, the Cypriots and the Czechs are the most likely to have made use of euro banknotes and coins.

1.3. Where do people use the euro?

Most people who use the euro use it abroad. 51% (+1) of the respondents in the NMS11 said that they had used euro banknotes abroad. Euro coins were even more likely to be used abroad than banknotes, 61% (no change from April 2007) of the respondent stating that they had used coins abroad. 24% (-5) of respondents said that they had used the euro in their countries. The same proportion reported using notes in both their countries and abroad (24, +3), while coins were mentioned secondarily as having been used in both their countries and abroad (23%, +4). Coins were least to have been used in the home country (16%, -3) of respondents.

Where do people use the euro ...?



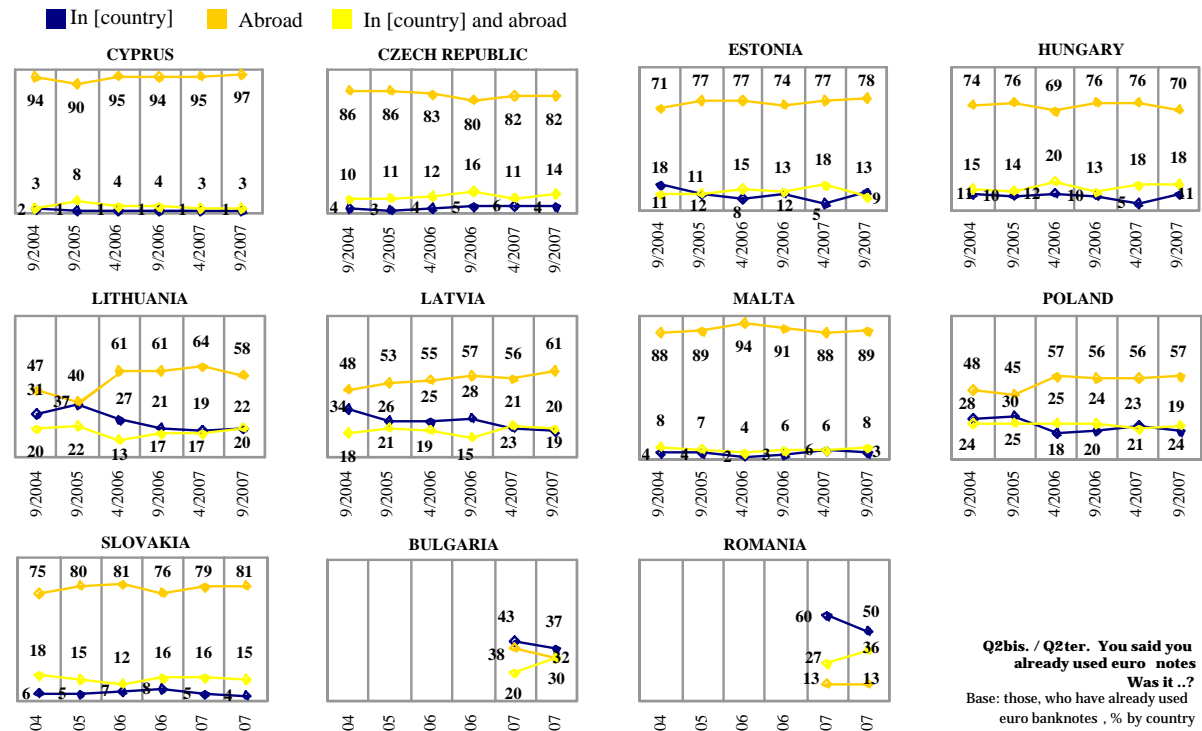
Q2bis. / Q2ter. You said you already used euro banknotes /coins. Was it ..?
Base: those, who have already used euro banknotes /coins

Looking more closely at country-level results, the largest share of respondents who have used euro banknotes or coins abroad can be found in Cyprus. 97% of Cypriots who have paid with this currency did so abroad (both with notes and coins). This is not significantly different from the previous survey.

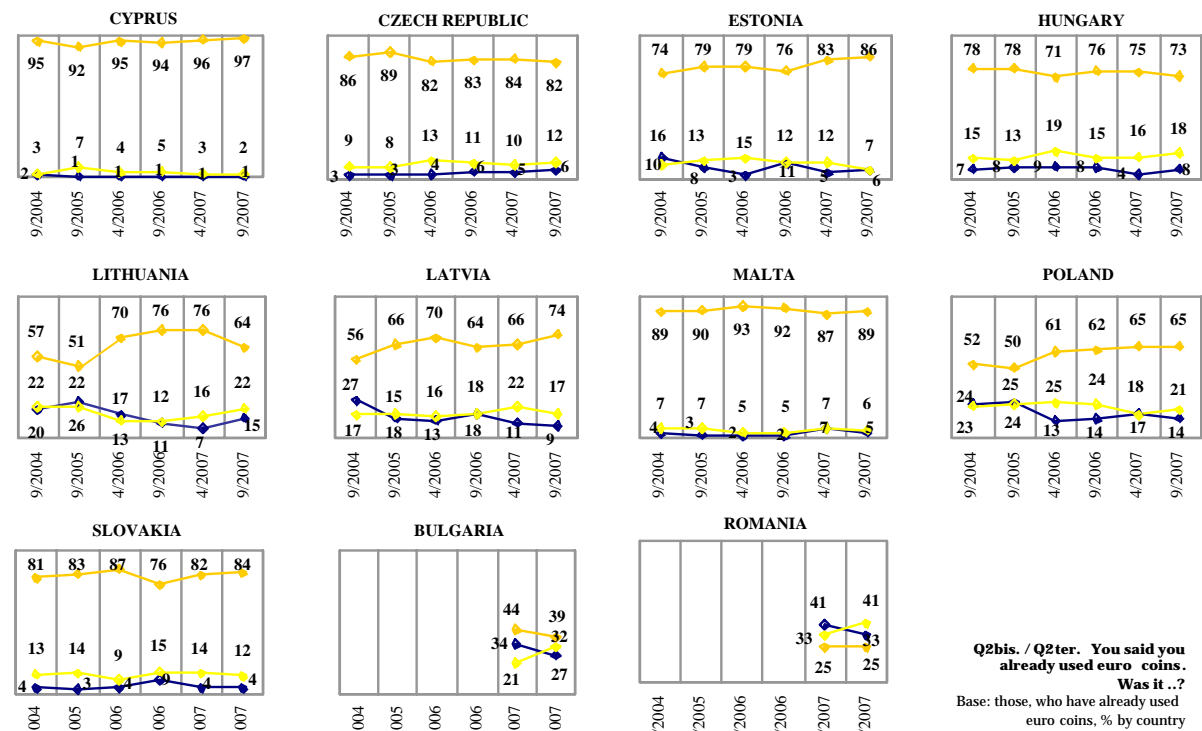
Other than Cypriots, citizens in Malta (89%) and the Czech Republic (82%) were the most likely to say that they had used the euro abroad (banknotes and coins) A high percentage of respondents in Slovakia (81%; 84%) and Estonia (78%; 86%) had also used euro banknotes and coins abroad in September 2007.

In Romania 50% and in Bulgaria 37% of respondents said that they used euro banknotes in their own countries, and only 13% in Romania and 30% in Bulgaria said that they had used them abroad. However, it is less common to use euro coins in one's own country (Romania: 33%; Bulgaria: 27%), respondents from Romania and Bulgaria are the most likely to use euro banknotes and coins in both their own countries and abroad. 36% of Romanian and 32% of Bulgarian citizens use euro banknotes in both their own countries and abroad, while 41% of Romanian and 32% of Bulgarian respondents used the coins both at home and abroad.

Where do people use the euro banknotes ?



Where do people use the euro coins ?



1.4. Awareness and experience in different socio-demographic segments

There are certain general trends that can be seen throughout this survey (and across the other surveys as well).

We consistently find that men rather than women; the younger generation rather than older people; highly educated people (and those who are still in school); self-employed persons (and also the employed); and finally people from big cities rather than those from rural areas **have more extensive experience with the euro**. Some exceptions should be emphasized: respondents aged between 15 and 39 are the most likely to have seen euro banknotes and coins, while those aged between 25 and 54 are the most likely to use them. A differentiation can be seen looking at the respondents' occupation as well, employees the most likely to state that they have seen euro notes and coins, but the self-employed are most likely to have actually used them. Regarding the higher levels of euro-related knowledge, we find that men, the youngest generation and those who are still in education are most likely to answer questions correctly. Regarding questions about the number of countries that have already joined the eurozone, the youngest generation, citizens of metropolitan areas and employees most often answered correctly, although their ratios of correct answers are still relatively low. Employees and manual workers were the most likely to be aware of the possibility of choice with regard to adoption of the common currency.

We can also conclude in general that the highest ratios of citizens who do not want to- or cannot answer the questions about the design of *euro banknotes and coins* and the number of *Member States that have already introduced the euro* were found among women, older citizens, the less educated, the unemployed, and those dwelling in rural areas.

We have included the demographic breakdown for responses to each question of this survey in the Annex Tables attached to this report.

2. Informing citizens about the euro

The second chapter analyses the degree to which citizens feel informed about the euro, their preferred information channels and means, the content of the information needed, and when the distribution of such information should take place.

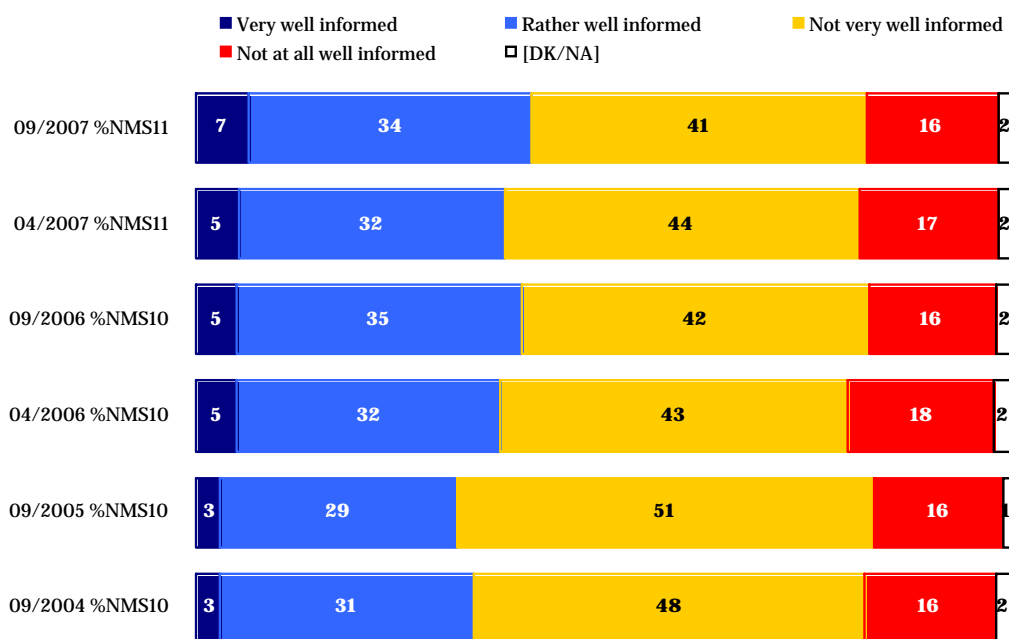
2.1. Level, channels and content of information

2.1.1. Self-perceived level of information

As we outlined in the previous section, the level of factual knowledge about the euro is not particularly high among citizens in the New Member states, and did not significantly change from April 2007. The question we now ask is with regard to what extent citizens are content with the level of information available to them. Overall, 7% (+2) believe that they are *very* well informed about the euro, and another 34% (+2) report that they are *rather* well informed.

On the other hand, 16% (-1) say they are not at all well informed about the euro. The relative majority of citizens in the region think that they are not very well informed about the euro (41%, -3).

Evolution of self-perceived information level regarding the euro, %



Q 6. To what extent do you feel informed about the euro? Do you feel ...:

All in all, self-perceived euro-related knowledge has increased slightly from April 2007, 4 percentage points more citizens now stating that they are very well or rather well informed along with a 4 percentage point decrease of those who feel not very well informed or not at all well informed, while 2% don't know or do not want to answer this question. Regarding the different country groupings we do not observe any significant differences.

Looking at country-by-country level, we found a significant surge in the level of self-perceived knowledge in Cyprus, where now 67% of the respondents feel rather well or very well-informed – a 14 percentage point increase – which could well be the result of the campaign for the introduction of the

common currency as well as the intensifying self-education of citizens before the upcoming changeover. This increase was preceded by another 14 percentage point increase from September 2006 till April 2007, adding up to a 28-point increase in self-evaluated knowledge level about their incoming money over the past year. In Malta – after the 33 percentage point surge between September 2006 and April 2007 – the level of euro-related knowledge has increased with only 3 percentage points in the past six months, totalling to a 36 percentage point increase over the past year. In Malta 74% of the respondents now feel very or rather well informed. A rather significant increase of self-perceived level of information was also detected in Poland (40%, +9), however, the majority is still negative in this question.

Levels of self-evaluated knowledge on the other hand decreased in Czech Republic (43%, -6), in Hungary (40%, -4) and in Slovakia (47%, -4).

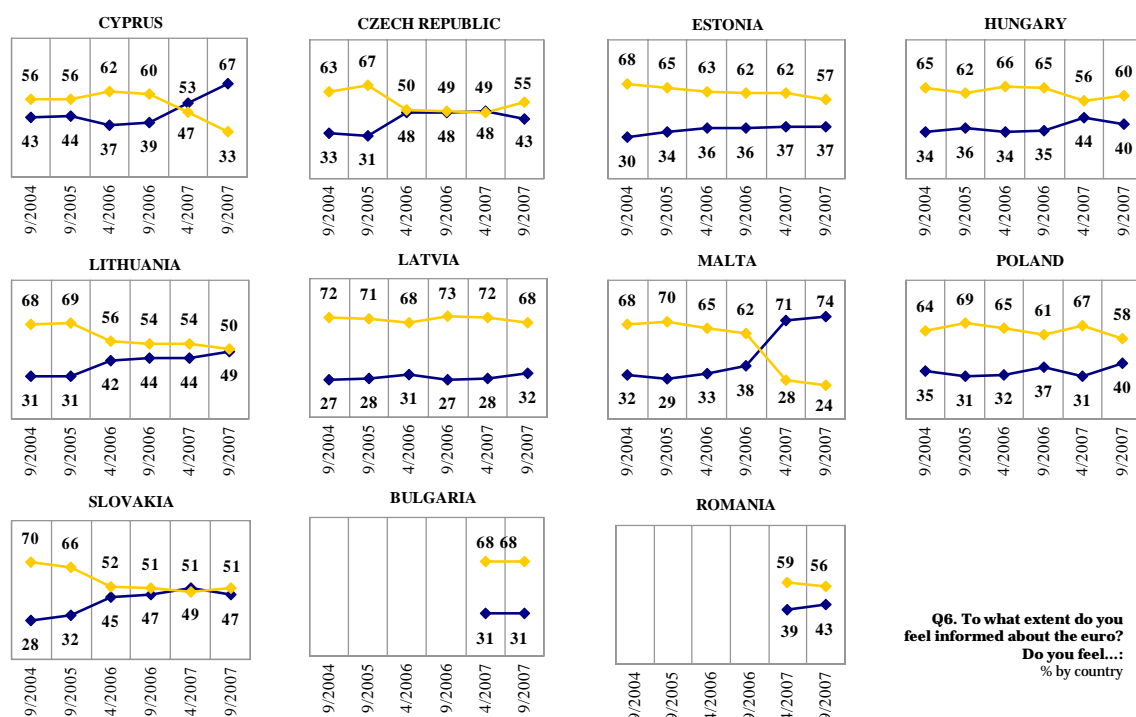
Respondents who are very or rather well informed outnumber those who are not very well informed or not at all well informed in only two countries – the two states who are going to join the eurozone the 1st of January 2008. However, the two opinions are close in Lithuania and Slovakia.

The self-perceived level of knowledge does not necessarily coincide with *actual* levels of knowledge, at least based on questions we asked regarding the euro. Although in Malta and Cyprus a vast majority of citizens consider themselves very and rather informed, only a minority are able to correctly say how many countries are in the eurozone (27%, 21%, respectively), or even whether national designs appear on the euro banknotes (only 34% in Malta and 28% in Cyprus are aware of the fact that the banknotes look exactly the same). This indicates different perceptions regarding “information”: citizens appear to be less interested in the global aspects of the EMU, though they seem to be content if they are well informed about the changeover scenario and with regard to key information about the money itself.

Nevertheless, the citizens in some countries claim to be seriously deprived of euro-related information: Latvians, Bulgarians and Hungarians are the most likely to say that they do not have enough information about the common currency (68%, 68% and 60%, respectively).

Evolution of self-perceived information level regarding the euro, %

■ % of quite well and very well-informed ■ % not very well and not at all informed

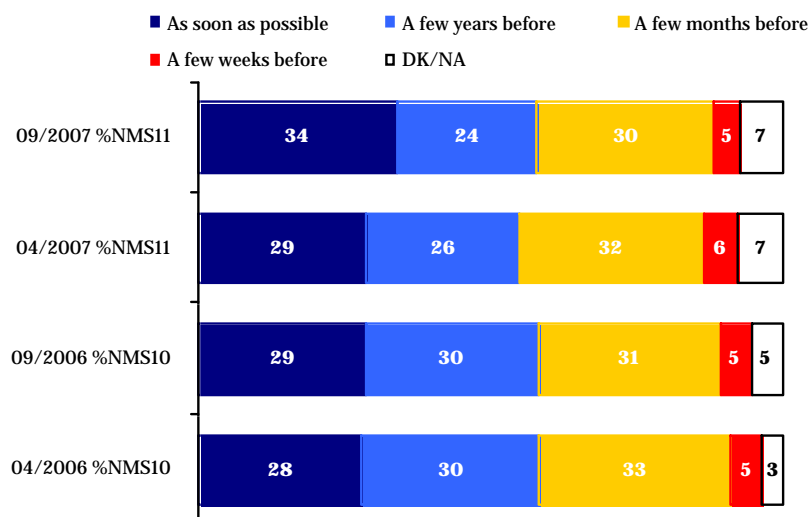


Q6. To what extent do you feel informed about the euro?
Do you feel...:
% by country

2.1.2. Scheduling information

As in all previous years, a majority of citizens lacking proper information in the New Member States would like to be **informed about the euro well in advance**. Due to the different national target dates it is sometimes hard to compare what the different time perspectives mean (e.g. “a few years before” does not have a relevance in Malta or Cyprus anymore), but generally, the selection of the “as soon as possible” and the “a few years before” categories in most countries suggest a rather immediate need for information in this matter.

Desired timeframe for being informed on the euro



Q7. When would you like to be informed about the introduction of the euro in [COUNTRY]?
Base: who are not informed

The majority of those who are not informed are relatively evenly distributed among three groups: those wanting to be informed as soon as possible (34%, +5), a few years before (24%, -2), or a few months before the event (30%, -2). The number of those who want the required information only a few weeks before the introduction of the euro is markedly lower (5%, -1).

There has been a slight change in the figures for the NMS as a whole: The ratio of those who want to be informed as soon as possible increased 5 percentage points from April 2007, and of those who want to be informed a few months before decreased slightly, as did the ratio of those who want to be informed a few years in advance. (2 percentage points each). The number of non-respondents remained unchanged (7%) since April 2007.

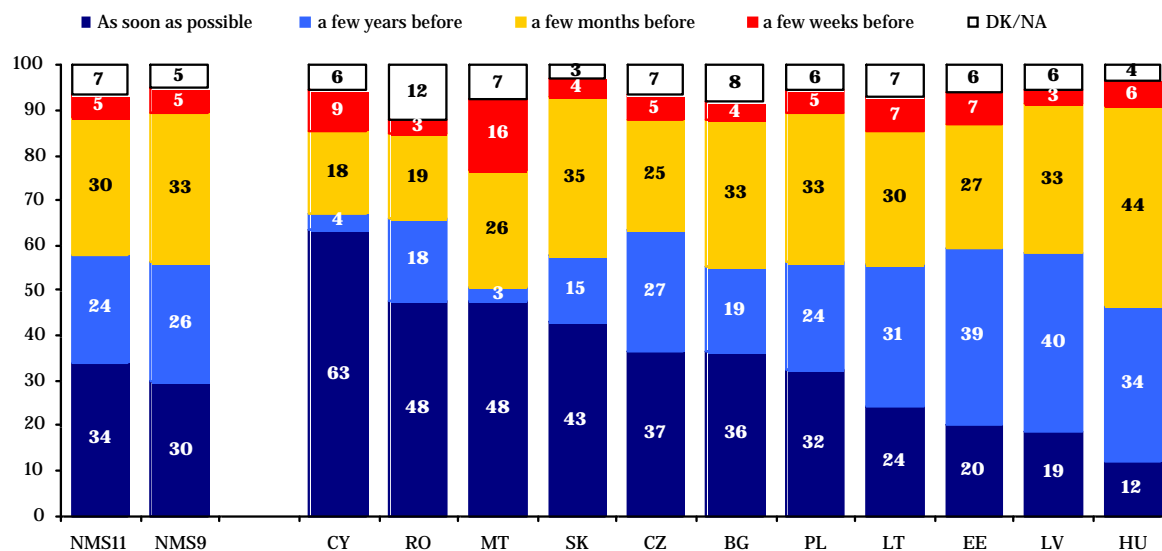
In Cyprus there is an immediate demand for information among the majority (63%) of those who are not currently well informed about the euro soonest. In the other country that is going to join the eurozone on 1st January 2008, demands for information are at a significantly lower level, with only 48% of citizens from Malta saying that they would like to be informed as soon as possible. At the same time, they were the most likely to say that they need information only a few weeks before the introduction of the euro (16%). A relative majority of respondents from Romania (48%), Slovakia (43%), the Czech Republic (37%) and Bulgaria (36%) demand information as soon as possible.

The relative majority from Hungary (44%, +9) and Poland (33%, no change) of the respondents who do not feel informed do *not* want further information until a few months before the changeover. While the relative majority in the Baltic Area want information a few years before; Latvia with 40% (+4), Estonia with 39% (+6) and Lithuania with 31% (-7)

Adding those who request immediate information to those who want to be informed at least a few years in advance about the changeover, we see that the majority of citizens from each country desire information about the introduction of the euro well in advance.

All in all, these results show that a wide need for information about the euro still exists, and these **requests and desires for information are present today** in many of the countries concerned.

Desired timeframe for being informed on the euro



Q7. When would you like to be informed about the introduction of euro in [COUNTRY]?
Base: who are not informed, % by country

2.1.3. Trusted distributors of information on the euro

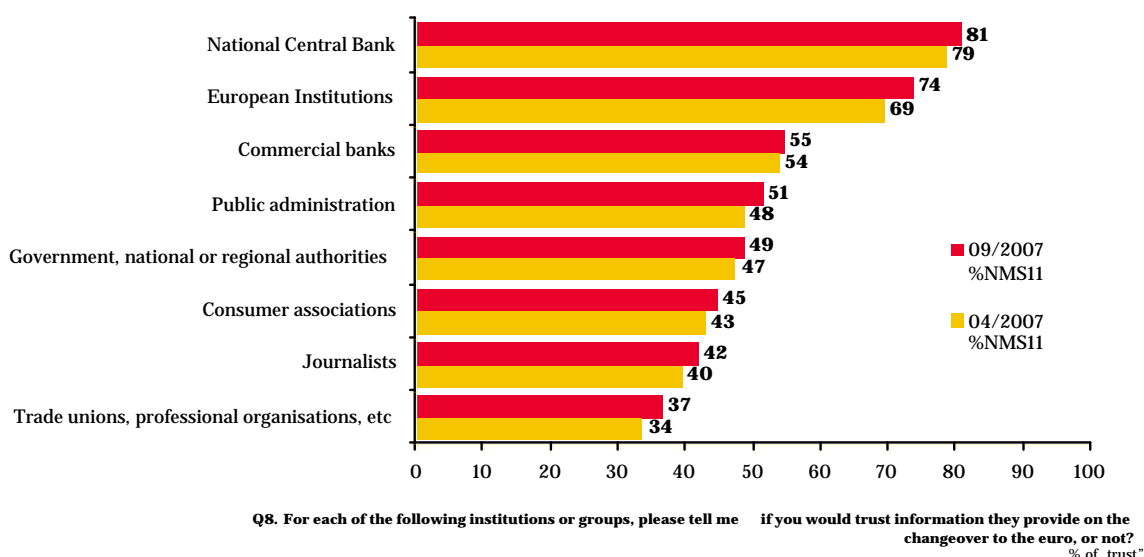
Trust is a key factor in information provision: people differentiate between possible sources based primarily on their assessments of how trustworthy a particular source is. It is therefore essential to provide the necessary information through channels that are widely trusted in countries that plan to adopt the euro. Traditionally, as previous measurements have already established, national central banks are the most trustworthy sources of information regarding the euro and issues related to a changeover. Similarly to our previous survey in April 2007 an average of 81% of citizens express a confidence in national central banks (+2). European institutions come second, with 74% trusting them about euro-related information (+5), and commercial banks were mentioned with the third highest proportions (55%, +1). The public administration as a trusted distributor is mentioned in fourth place (51%, +3), government, national or regional authorities are fifth with 49% (+2), followed by consumer associations (45%, +2), and journalists (42%, +2). The least trusted group is again professional associations and trade unions, although slightly more citizens voiced trust in them than did in April 2007 (37%, +3). This figure – the sequence of trusted distributors – remained unchanged from April 2007.

In every distributor of information on the euro we can observe a slight increase in trust since April 2007.

Naturally, the above results are not universal for each country - and national communication plans will have to primarily take into account the local environment in order to be effective. Nonetheless, in every country the Central Bank is “the” prime source of information that citizens will turn to with confidence when it comes to the euro and any switchover, and this hasn’t changed from April 2007. European institutions are in the top three in every country except for Cyprus, indicating a key role for

them with regard to the information and communication processes used by the Commission and the ECB.

Trusted distributors of information and campaigns



Commercial banks are among the first three most trusted sources in six of the eleven countries. These countries are Malta (in the second position), Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Cyprus, Hungary and Slovakia (the third most trusted distributors in each).

Compared to April 2007, 6 countries experienced a change in the top three trusted distributors. Three out of six changed in favour of inland public sector. In Cyprus, Hungary and in Slovakia, Commercial Banks became third, they switched place with European Institutions in Cyprus, Public Administration in Hungary, and Government, national or regional authorities in Slovakia. The opposite can be observed in Romania, where the National Central Bank switched place with Government, national or regional authorities. In the Czech Republic Commercial Banks and European Institutions replaced each other in second and third place (Commercial Banks became the third most trusted distributors and European Institutions are the second). In Latvia European Institutions became the second most trusted distributors (they were in third place in April 2007), replacing Public Administration, which is now in fourth place, while Government authorities became the third most trusted distributors. In the other five countries changes can not be observed from in the top three from April 2007.

Most trusted distributors of information and campaign (% trust)

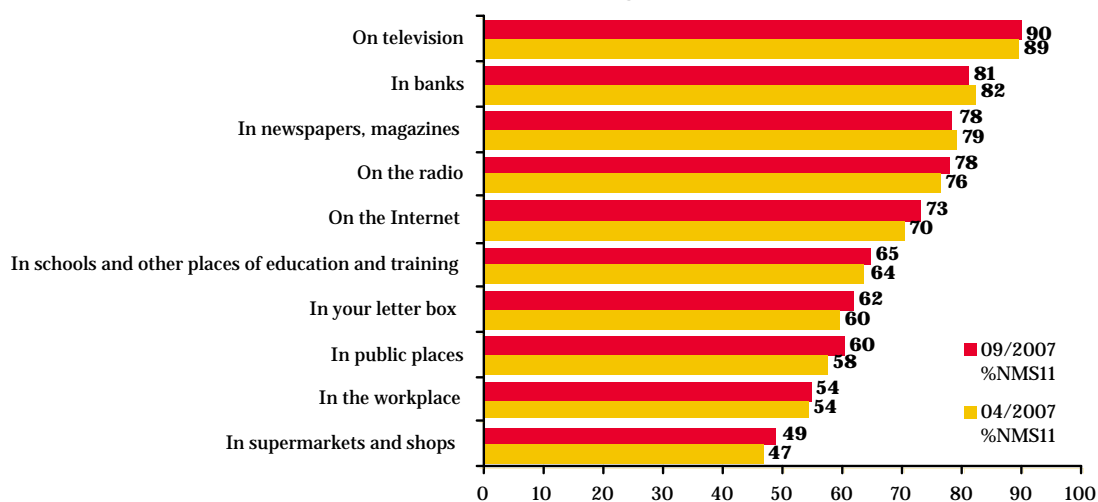
BG		CZ		CY		EE	
Central Bank	76	Central Bank	85	Central Bank	92	Central Bank	85
European Institutions	70	European Institutions	69	Government, authorities	86	Government, authorities	67
Commercial banks	57	Commercial banks	67	Commercial banks	80	European Institutions	64
HU		LT		LV		MT	
Central Bank	88	Central Bank	75	Central Bank	81	Central Bank	92
European Institutions	80	European Institutions	65	European Institutions	63	Commercial banks	88
Commercial banks	62	Government, authorities	48	Government, authorities	58	European Institutions	80
PL		RO		SK			
Central Bank	76	Central Bank	84	Central Bank	90		
European Institutions	71	European Institutions	80	European Institutions	85		
Consumer associations	48	Consumer associations	69	Commercial banks	74		

As a general trend, we can conclude that certain demographic groups: **men**, the **younger generation**, those with a **higher education** and those still in education, as well as **employees** and those dwelling in **metropolitan** areas trust most kinds of information sources about the euro. However, some exceptions from this general trend can be noted. The National Central Bank, Commercial Banks and Trade Unions are most trusted by citizens of towns, while Journalists, Trade Unions, professional organisations, etc. and Consumer Associations are most preferred by manual workers.

2.1.4 Preferred channels of information

Another key aspect of a successful information and communication campaign will be the **medium** used to distribute information. We asked our respondents to tell us where they would like to *receive* useful information about the euro and the changeover. As we pointed out in earlier reports, communication campaigns are normally designed on the basis of audience measurement data rather than self-reported preferences of information placements, as the latter is reported less accurately. However, these results might add a dimension that goes beyond the use of most expensive mass media channels (the option most preferred by citizens).

Preferred channels for information and campaigns , %



Q9. Where would you like to receive useful information on the euro and the changeover?
multiple answer

The order of the other channels mentioned as preferred is almost the same as it was in April 2007, and the figures are very similar as well. The most preferred information channel is television, as it was five months ago (90%, +1). Regardless of the nature of information to be conveyed, Eurobarometer consistently finds that people prefer to be informed via their televisions about anything that might be relevant to them.

It is interesting to note that more than eight in ten citizens named “banks” as favoured locations of information (81%, -1); while other Eurobarometer studies suggest that the proportion of those who regularly use bank services is significantly lower than this.

The third most favoured channel is that of newspapers and magazines (78%, -1), followed by the radio (78%, -2) and the Internet (73%, +3) - again, a proportion that exceeds the number of those who actually use the Internet in these countries.

The least desired place for the dissemination of information (supermarkets) was mentioned by 49% (+2) of citizens.

Looking at country-specific differences, in eight out of eleven countries television is the most preferred channel of information, ranging from 80% in the Czech Republic to 94% in Poland. The exceptions are Malta Cyprus and Estonia, where citizens were most likely to mention banks (98%, 91% and 85%, respectively); television is in second place in Cyprus and Estonia, and only in third place in Malta. Although we must add that in Malta the first three places each have 98%, and every other channel has extremely high rates as well.

Banks are the second most preferred source of information in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia, and are third in Lithuania and Latvia. (in Romania they are not in the first three places). Print media is also a popular information channel in seven countries, the second most preferred channel in Lithuania and Latvia, and the third in Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Slovakia and Romania. The radio has a special place in two countries, as the second most trusted channel in Romania and the third in Hungary. The Internet is one of the three most preferred information channels in the Czech Republic and in Poland (third place both). School is mentioned only in Malta as second most preferred channel for information and campaign.

From April 2007, in six New Member States the first three places remained unchanged; these are the Czech Republic, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Slovakia. In three countries newspaper became the third most preferred channel for information, replacing school in Cyprus, radio in Estonia and banks in Romania. In Poland the opposite change occurred, the Internet replacing newspapers in third place. In Malta banks replaced television, moving from third to first place.

Most preferred channels for information and campaigns (% prefer)

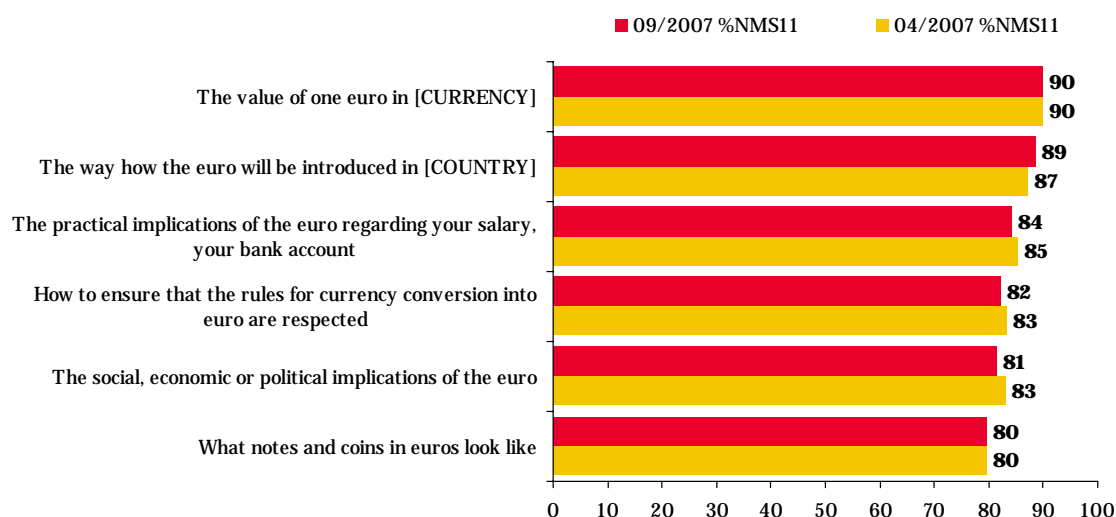
BG		CZ		CY		EE	
Television	90	Television	80	Banks	91	Banks	85
Banks	76	Banks	77	Television	86	Television	83
Print media	74	Internet	74	Print media	79	Print media	79
HU		LT		LV		MT	
Television	81	Television	90	Television	93	Banks	98
Banks	74	Print media	82	Print media	91	In schools	98
Radio	63	Banks	81	Banks	91	Television	98
PL		RO		SK			
Television	94	Television	91	Television	92		
Banks	92	Radio	75	Banks	90		
Internet	90	Print media	68	Print media	82		

In general, *all* channels that give useful information on the euro and the changeover are preferred by the younger generation (with some exceptions; for example radio is most preferred by respondents aged between 25 and 54). There is not much variation by gender, women in general having a slightly higher preference for every information channel except supermarkets, newspapers and the internet, while schools, workplace and the letter box are significantly more favoured by women. The less educated mentioned in the lowest proportion almost every channel of information campaign (namely the banks, the public spaces, the schools, the workplace, the radio, the television, the newspapers and magazines, as well the Internet). There are no clear trends regarding the citizens' subjective urbanization and occupation scale.

2.1.5 Most favoured topics of information campaigns

As for the **content of the information required**, citizens are convinced that each of the topics we suggested for inclusion in the euro information campaign is more or less an essential requirement. The order of the most favoured topics remained unchanged, as did the ratio of the most and the least favoured topics, while we observed only slight changes in the four other information campaign categories, three of them decreased and one increased.

Preferred topics for information and campaigns



Q10. In your view, which of the following issues about the euro are essential to be covered in priority by the information campaign?
% of „essential”

The most preferred topic is the value of the national currency in euros, as it was in April 2007; citizens almost unanimously voted this element as an essential aspect of any euro campaign (90%, no change). It is also deemed to be very essential to have information provided about the general scenario of how the euro will be introduced in one's country (89%, +2) and the practical implications of the euro regarding salaries and bank accounts (84%, -1).

In the present survey the appearance of notes and coins in euros is considered to be the least essential element of an information campaign, with 80% (no change) of citizens mentioning it. The social and political implications as well as measures to guarantee fair conversion of old prices were mentioned by 81% and 82%, respectively as essential.

Looking at country-specific data, the most popular topic at the NMS level (**the value of one euro in local currency**) was given primary preference in ten out of eleven countries; the exception was Lithuania, where citizens find the general scenario of introduction and how to ensure conversion an even more essential topic than the value of one euro (88% vs. 92% and 91%, respectively). While in Estonia and in Romania respondents found equally essential the value of the national currency in euros and the method of introduction (90% and 84%).

The second most important topic in six countries out of eleven, Romania, Estonia, the Czech Republic, Poland, Slovakia and Hungary is the changeover scenario (*The way that the euro will be introduced in OUR COUNTRY*), and it is the third most essential issue in Bulgaria, Malta and in Latvia. Meanwhile, it is not in the top three topics in Cyprus and – as we mentioned above – in Lithuania this is the most important topic.

The third most essential issues are practical implications in three countries, namely Estonia, Poland and Hungary, while it is the second most essential in Latvia. In the rest of the countries it is not in the top three topics of information. Ensuring that the conversion rules are respected became the second most important issue in four countries, two of which are set to join the eurozone at the earliest date – Malta and Cyprus – as well as in Bulgaria and Lithuania, and is in third place in Slovakia. The Czechs and the Cypriots care more about socio-economic implication in comparison with other states; it is in the third place in each. How euro banknotes and coins look like is among the top three topics only in Romania, in third place.

Preferred topics for information and campaigns (% essential)

BG		CZ		CY		EE	
Value of euro in local currency	93	Value of euro in local currency	87	Value of euro in local currency	97	Value of euro in local currency	90
Ensure the conversion rules to be respected	91	Changeover scenario	85	Ensure the conversion rules to be respected	90	Changeover scenario	90
Changeover scenario	90	Socio-economic implications	85	Socio-economic implications	88	Practical implications	88
HU		LT		LV		MT	
Value of euro in local currency	93	Changeover scenario	92	Value of euro in local currency	96	Value of euro in local currency	95
Changeover scenario	89	Ensure the conversion rules to be respected	91	Practical implications	91	Ensure the conversion rules to be respected	94
Practical implications	88	Value of euro in local currency	88	Changeover scenario	89	Changeover scenario	94
PL		RO		SK			
Value of euro in local currency	92	Value of euro in local currency	84	Value of euro in local currency	93		
Changeover scenario	91	Changeover scenario	84	Changeover scenario	92		
Practical implications	87	Design of euro	77	Ensure the conversion rules to be respected	90		

On the whole, respondents in Malta care the most about the mentioned topics, and those in Romania the least. In every country except for Poland and Hungary, the general level of preference has increased since April 2007.

Information needs are only slightly different for people (or nations) who are expecting an earlier or later changeover. The value of the euro and the way of the euro introduction are the most preferred issues regardless of when the respondents think will have the euro introduced in their country. In the case of relatively less important pieces of information preferences vary according to the expected date of introducing the euro, at least to some extent. Those who think they will have euro next year, are not any more that concerned about practical implications. On the other hand, how the euro looks like is most important in the group on the verge of using it from next year. The below table provides a breakdown of the responses in this regard.

	Expected date of adoption			
	Up till 2008	2009-2010	2011-2012	2013 or later
The way how the euro will be introduced in [COUNTRY]	90	91	90	91
The value of one euro in [CURRENCY]	91	90	91	91
The practical implications of the euro regarding your salary, your bank account	81	86	87	84
The social, economic or political implications of the euro	85	84	82	83
How to ensure that the rules for currency conversion into euro are respected	87	84	84	82
What notes and coins in euros look like	84	79	81	78

Looking at changes over time, the three most significant changes were observed with regard to the general scenario of introduction, ensuring currency conversion, and the look of notes and coins from April 2007, each increasing. The issue of introduction was found more essential especially in Lithuania and Romania (in each country a 5 percentage point increase), while the topic of “*How to ensure that the rules for currency conversion into euro are respected*” become more essential in Latvia and Lithuania, again for both a 5 percentage point increase. The issue of the look of euro banknotes and coins became more essential for the citizens of Malta, Lithuania and Romania (+6 points in Malta and +5 points in Lithuania and Romania). Although we must add that in Estonia the importance of this topic suffered an 8 percentage point decrease.

There are no significant differences in preference between men and women, the three most interesting topics for both groups are the value of one euro in local currency, the changeover scenario and practical implications. In every age group the most preferred topic is the value of one euro, while the second most important topic is the changeover scenario. Regarding the third most important topics the different age groups vary, while the youngest generation and those aged between 40 and 54 find ensuring the conversion rules as the third most essential topic, the respondents aged between 25 and 39 care more about the practical implications, and the eldest generations about the design of the euro.

Looking at the different level of education of citizens we find that the highly educated find the changeover scenario the most important, and they also mentioned the social implications in higher number than did those with less education; and those less educated are more concerned with the value of one euro in local currency (their most preferred topic). Those living in a metropolitan area care more about the social implications than those from other settlements, while those in a rural zone are more concerned about the value of the common currency (however, this ratio is still lower among them than among urban citizens).

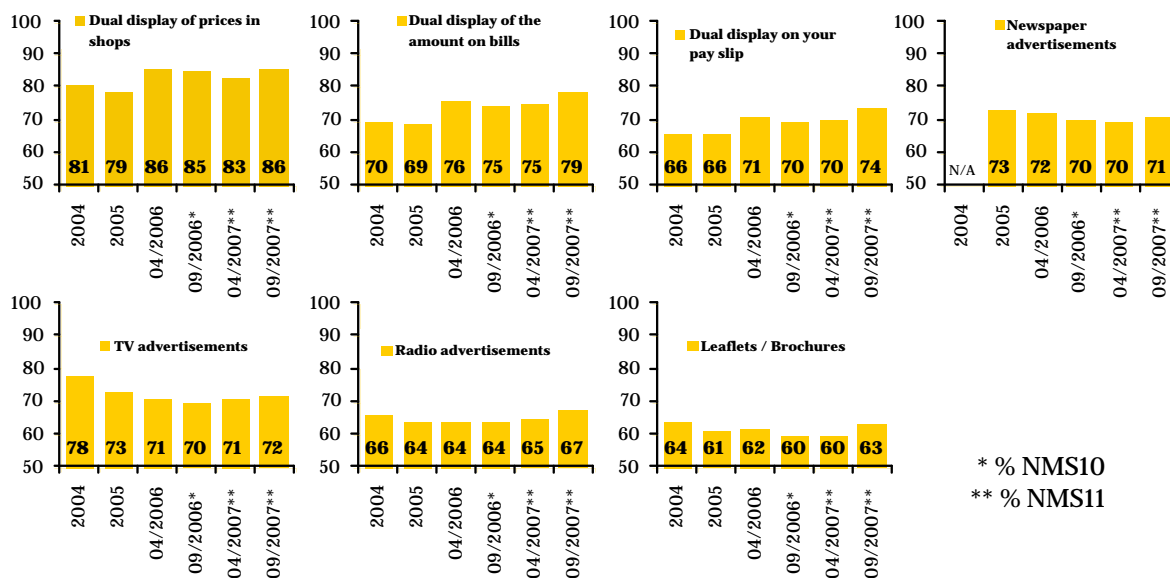
To summarize, those who are older, less educated, or living in a rural zone are interested in information on the value of the euro, while those who are younger, more educated or living in a metropolitan area are more concerned about the socio-economic implications.

2.1.6. Main activities and events essential for an information campaign

Most **activities** that have been part of **euro introduction campaigns** in the current euro area are considered to be essential in the New Member States as well, and these proportions did not change significantly from April 2007 (as the chart below shows, changes are between 1 and 4 percentage points).

A dual display of prices is found most essential, both in shops (86%, +3) and on utility bills (79%, +4). Most people expect that advertisements will explain the situation in newspapers (71%, +1) and on television (72%, +1). 74% (+4) of the citizens of the NMS11 area would like to see dual displays on pay slips as well in preparation for a euro switchover. People are the least likely to find leaflets and brochures useful in their personal preparations for the adoption of the euro (63%, +3).

Preferred tools of the information campaigns



Q11. Here is a list of various information campaign actions. Could you tell me for each of them whether you would find it essential or not essential to prepare yourself for the euro?
 * % NMS10
 ** % NMS11
 % of "essential"

Women said that they would find it essential to have *all* types of activities and events in an information campaign. However, there is not much variety among the different demographic groups. Almost every group considers most essential the dual display of prices in shops and on bills. Dual displays on pay slip are the third most important information campaign in almost every demographic segments except for the eldest generation, citizens with the lowest level of education and those living in rural areas, who find television advertisement more essential, and those living in rural zones, who find newspaper even more important than television. Preference is split between television and newspaper among the youngest generation, those with the highest level of education and those still in education, while citizens from metropolitan areas and employees chose newspaper more often. The least essential information campaign actions are considered leaflets and brochures and radio campaigns; this is so among all demographic groups except for respondents with the lowest level of education who find the newspaper advertisements less essential than radio advertisements (manual workers find radio advertisements less essential than leaflets and brochures, while in every other demographic segment radio is the sixth most essential and leaflets and brochures are the least essential).

3. Perceptions of and support for the single European currency

This third chapter deals with NMS citizens’ general interest in, perceptions of, and support for the euro’s introduction.

3.1. Consequences of the euro introduction

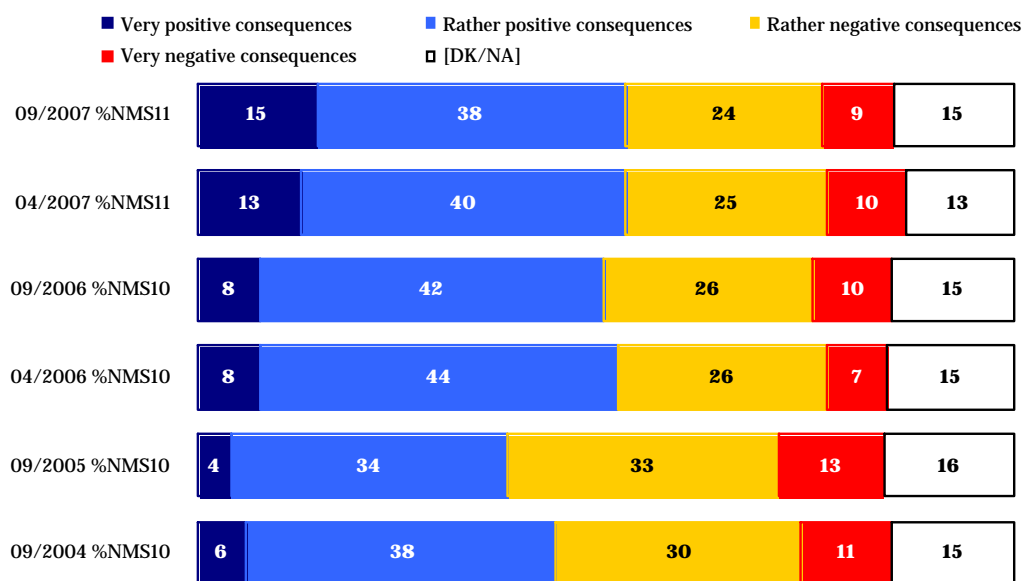
In this subchapter we present attitudes towards the introduction of the euro on the national and on the personal level. Generally, citizens expect positive consequences for their country more than for themselves personally.

3.1.1. Consequences on the national level

The overall climate for euro introduction is positive. This is, however, not a reflection of a universal trend across the region as the ratio of citizens expecting positive consequences ranges between only 34% in Latvia to 67% in Romania (relatively far from adopting it). Overall, 53% in the New Member States believe that the adoption of the euro will have on the whole positive consequences for their countries, and this ratio corresponds with the result of April 2007. However, the figure has changed in favour of *very positive* consequences. Slightly fewer citizens expect negative consequences for their country today than did seven months ago (33%, -2).

The proportion of those who could not or did not want to answer this question increased 2 percentage points from April 2007 (15%, -2).

Consequences of the euro’s introduction on national level



Q13.(2007)/ Q12.(2006). Do you think the introduction of the euro would have positive or negative consequences for [COUNTRY]...?

Looking at the overall trends, we can see a maintained bounce-back from the temporary disappointments Eurobarometer measured in September 2005.

Looking at a country-by-country level, in September 2007 Romania has the most positive expectations, followed by Poland and Slovakia (67%, 53% and 50%, respectively). Meanwhile the most negative expectations are in Lithuania with 53% and Latvia with 51%. In seven out of eleven states those who expect positive consequences from the introduction of euro outnumber those who

expect negative consequences. These differences are the highest in Romania, where 49 percentage points more respondents look forward to positive consequences than those who expect negative consequences (67% compared to 18%), followed by Poland where 21 percentage points more citizens think that the introduction of the euro will have positive consequences (53 to 32). The four countries where more citizens are afraid of negative consequences than expect positive effects are Lithuania (+18), Latvia (+17), Cyprus (+6) and Estonia (+5).

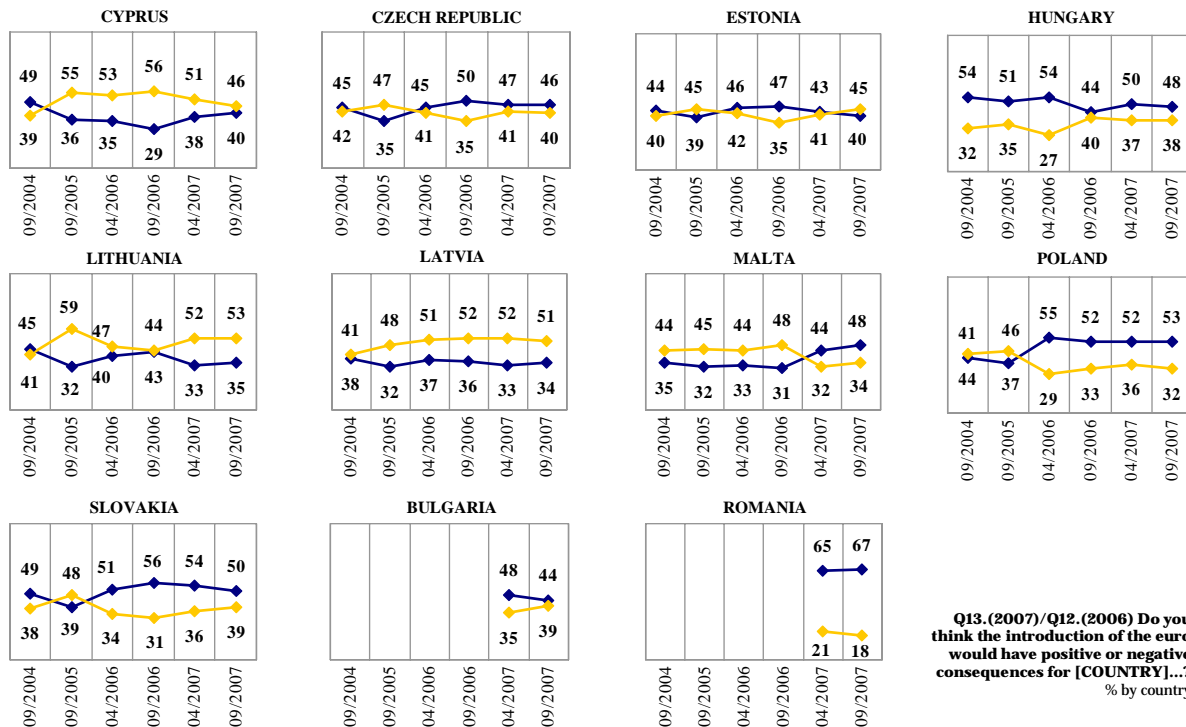
From April 2007 only slight changes can be observed. Looking at the ratio of New Member States country by country, the most positive changes can be seen in Malta, where a moderate increase can be noted in the ratio of those who think that the introduction of the euro would have very or rather positive consequences with only a 4 percentage point increase. However, the negative expectations also increased by 2 percentage points. These two changes correspond with the 6 percent decrease of uncertain respondents. In the other countries that are willing to join the common currency in 2008 a slight increase can be seen toward positive effects. In sync with this, those who have very or rather negative expectations decreased by 5 percentage points (although we must add that 3 percentage points more respondents stated that they could not decide than could in April 2007). Meanwhile the most negative changes can be observed in Bulgaria and Slovakia; positive expectation decreased 4 percentage points in both countries, while those expressing negative expectations increased (+4 points in Bulgaria and +3 points in Slovakia).

Looking at long term changes from 2004 in the two countries that are set to join to the eurozone, we see reverse trends. While in Cyprus in 2004 positive expectations outnumbered negative, this figure changed to 2005, and topped in September 2006, and although the campaign diminished the fear of negative consequences, there are still more that expect negative consequences. Meanwhile in Malta, between 2004 and 2006 a stable figure can be seen. And in comparison to the start of the campaign 13 percentage point more citizens in Malta now think the introduction will have positive consequences.

Ratio of respondents who are uncertain ranges between 11 and 18.

Consequences of the euro's introduction on national level, %

■ % very and rather positive ■ % very and rather negative



Q13. (2007)/Q12. (2006) Do you think the introduction of the euro would have positive or negative consequences for [COUNTRY]...? % by country

3.1.2. Consequences on the personal level

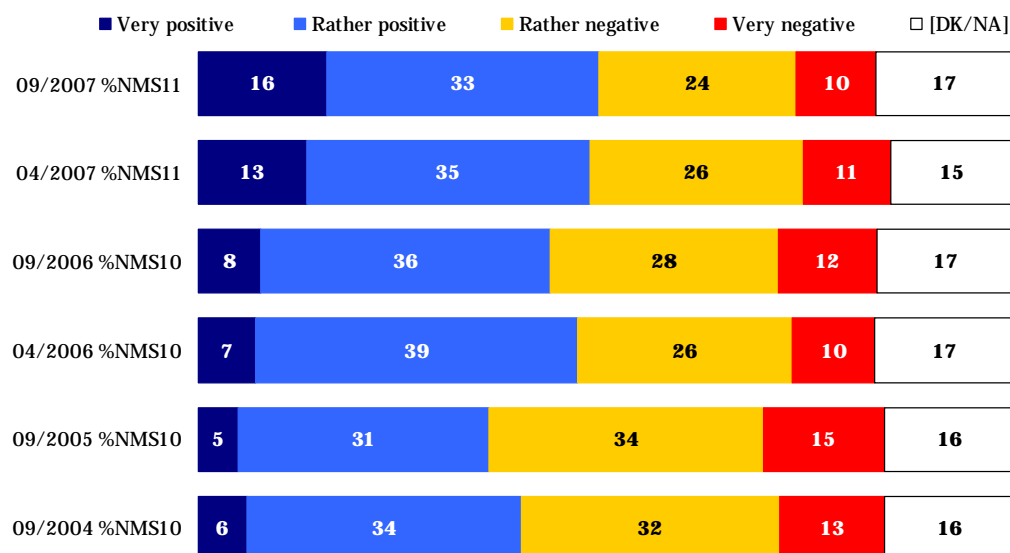
We asked respondents about the possible consequences of the euro introduction on a personal level. We find that in general, citizens expect that most of the advantages will be more positive for their country than for themselves. The discrepancy between personal- and national-level consequences of the changeover remain prevalent over the years the survey was carried out.

	Advantages 09/2004	Advantages 09/2005	Advantages 04/2006	Advantages 09/2006	Advantages 04/2007	Advantages 09/2007
National level	44	38	52	50	53	53
Personal level	40	36	46	44	48	49
Diff.:	4	2	6	6	5	4

Figures on a personal level show that 16% expect very positive (+3), and 33% rather positive (-2) consequences when it comes to adopting the common currency in their country. A significant minority of 34% expect negative personal consequences. The ratio of perceived negative consequences is lower than it was April 2007 by -3 percentage points. A significant proportion, 17% of citizens cannot decide if the euro will bring positive or negative consequences for themselves, a 2 percent increase in comparison with April 2007.

As compared to the figures on a national level, the ratio of citizens with positive attitudes is similar: while 53% of citizens think the consequences on *national level* will be positive for them, 49% think the same regarding the consequences on *personal level*. A minority of 33% expect negative *national consequences* and rather similar proportion of citizens fear a similar outcome for *themselves* (34%).

Consequences of the euro's introduction on personal level



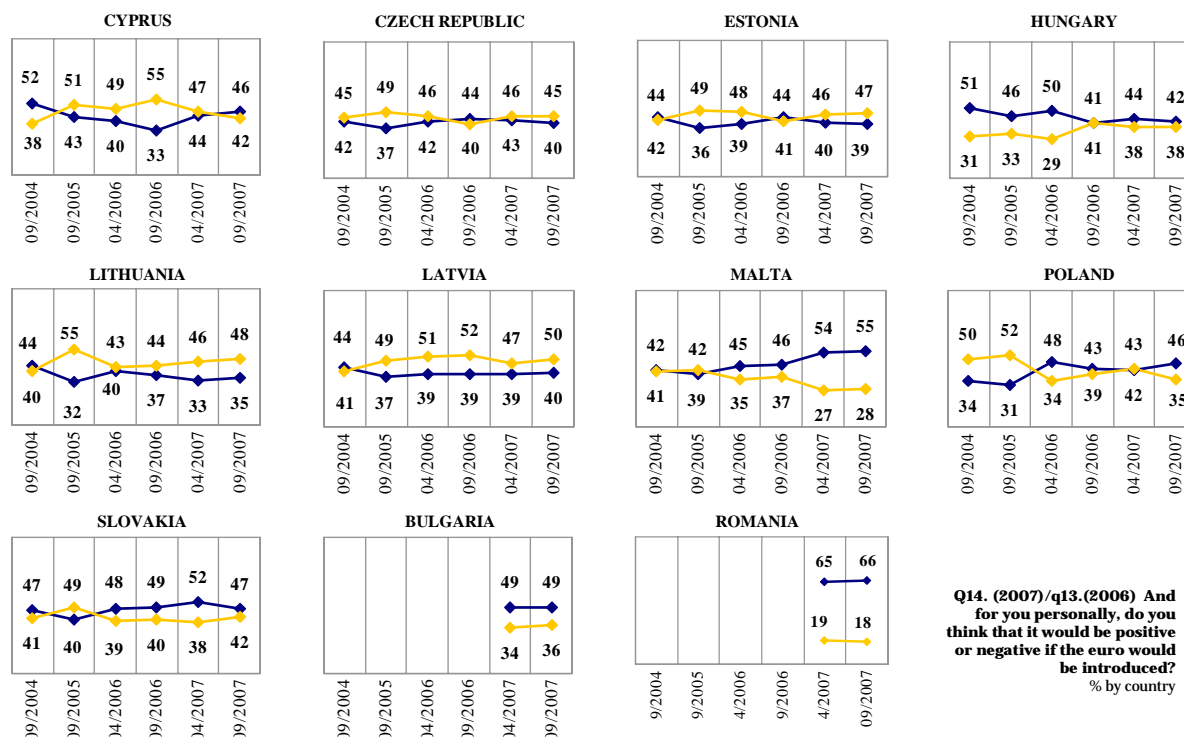
Q14.(2007)/Q13.(2006) And for you personally, do you think that it would be positive or negative if the euro would be introduced?

Once again, the differences are more pronounced when we look at each country separately. In six of the New Member States, the percentage of those respondents who see the personal consequences as positive has increased in comparison with April 2007. But these changes were moderate in each country, the highest increase observed in Poland (+3), and even more slight changes can be noted in Cyprus (+2), Lithuania (+2), Latvia (+1), Malta (+1) and Romania (+1), while in Bulgaria the ratio of those who expect positive effect remained unchanged from April 2007. In the rest of the New Member

States positive expectations decreased, but again just slightly. The highest decrease observed is in Slovakia (-5), followed by the Czech Republic (-3), Hungary (-2) and Estonia (-1).

Consequences of the euro’s introduction on personal level, %

■ % very and rather positive ■ % very and rather negative



The citizens of Romania are the most optimistic in personal levels, similarly to what we observed at a national level, 48 percentage point more respondents counting on positive consequences from joining the eurozone. In Malta we note a 27 percent difference on personal expectations. We must add, that the other countries who are set to join to the common currency are far less optimistic, only 4 percentage point more respondents in general expecting positive personal effects, while – as we mentioned above - less citizens have positive expectations than have negative.

In four out of eleven countries - Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and the Czech Republic – those who have personal fears regarding the introduction of euro outnumber those who have positive expectations, the most significant difference can be seen in Lithuania (+13 points), followed by Latvia (+10), Estonia (+8) and in the Czech Republic (+5).

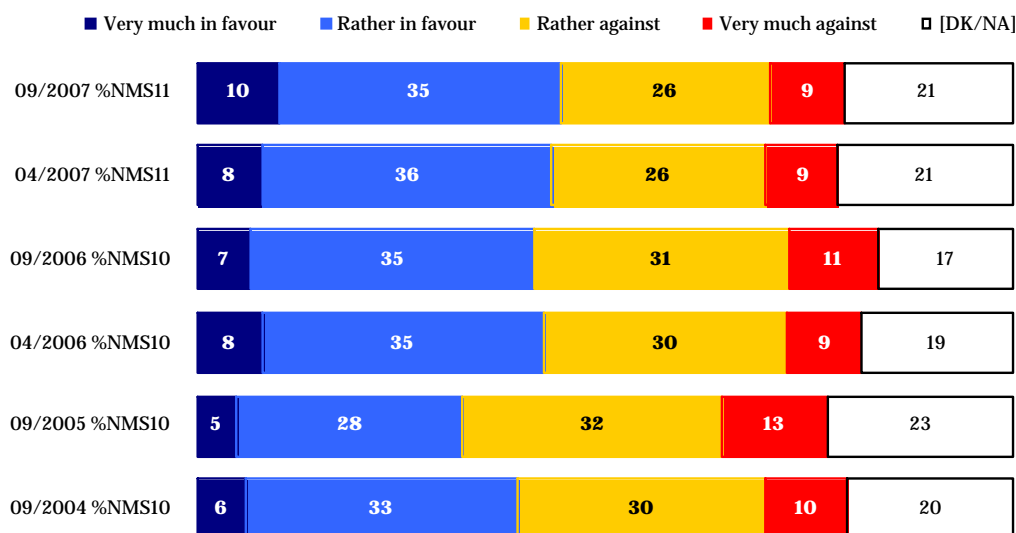
3.2. Support for the single currency

In this subchapter we focus on respondents’ perception of the climate of opinion in their social environment on two issues: the support for changeover to the euro, and the status of the euro as an international currency.

3.2.1. Opinions from the respondents’ social environment

In order to describe general attitudes towards the euro, respondents were asked to evaluate how people they know feel about the introduction process. This is important because one’s social environment has a large effect on one’s opinions.

Climate of opinion regarding the euro introduction



Q15.(2007)/ Q14.(2006) Generally speaking, are most people you personally know more in favour or against the idea of introducing the euro in [COUNTRY]?

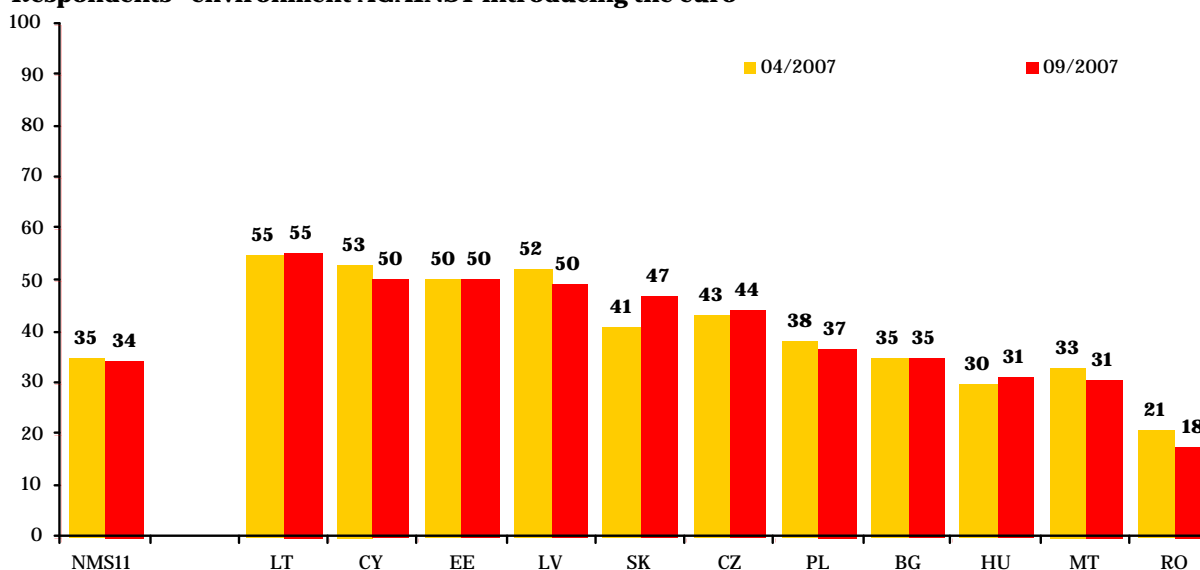
Taken as a whole, more people report a positive climate of opinion in their environment regarding the introduction of the euro in their country. With 21% of all respondents having no definite opinion, 45% believe that most people they know are supportive of their country adopting the euro. At the same time, over a third (35%) say that the people they know are rather opposed to the introduction of the euro. There is only a 1 percentage point increase in this five-month period in the ratio of those who report a favourable environment for the introduction of the euro.

At present, the plurality of citizens in almost half of the New Member States say that most people they know are more against the idea of introducing the euro in their country. Respondents in Cyprus and in the Baltic countries (but also, to a smaller extent, in the Czech Republic and Slovakia) are more likely to say that the people they know are *against* the adoption of the single currency.

There are only five countries where the perceived opinion climate is favourable: in Bulgaria, Poland, Hungary, Malta, and especially in Romania.

Having said that, the perceived attitude *against* the euro changeover *decreased* slightly in five of the eleven New Member States, in Cyprus, Latvia, Malta, Poland and Romania, while it increased in three countries from April 2007. The scale of increase was notable only in Slovakia (+6 percentage points). In the remaining three countries – Lithuania, Estonia and Bulgaria – ratios remained unchanged.

Respondents' environment AGAINST introducing the euro

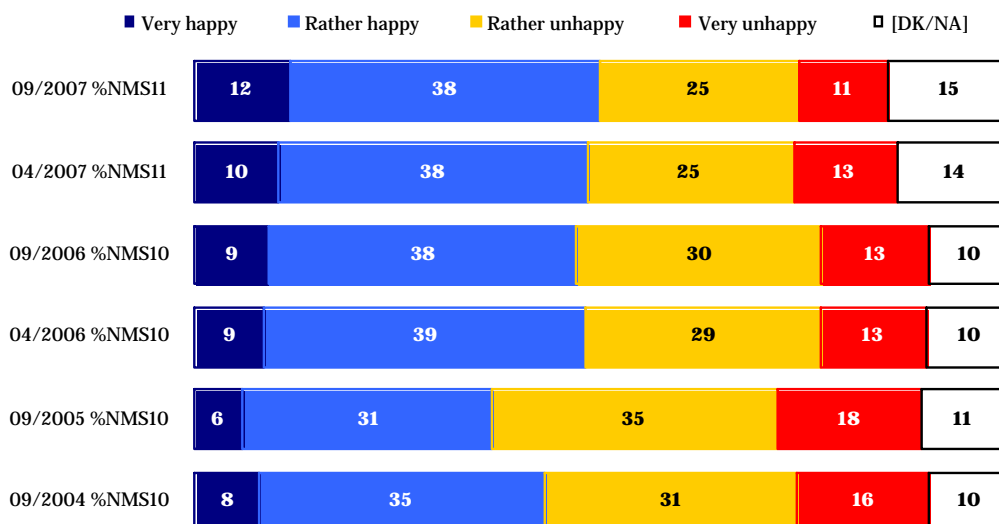


Q15. (2007)/q14. (2006) Generally speaking, are most people you personally know more in favour or against the idea of introducing the euro in [COUNTRY]?
 Proportion of respondents claiming that the people they know are against the idea of introducing the euro in their country, % by country

3.2.2. Support for replacing the national currency with the euro

Besides the rational aspects, changing a national currency is an emotional issue as well. A national currency represents the autonomy of the nation-state, and contributes to the national identity of the community of users. Eurobarometer looked at how people related to a future changeover to the euro emotionally, by asking whether or not they are happy that the euro will replace their national currency.

Are people happy that the euro will replace their national currency?



Q12. (2007)/q15. (2006) Are you personally happy or not that the euro could replace the [CURRENCY]?

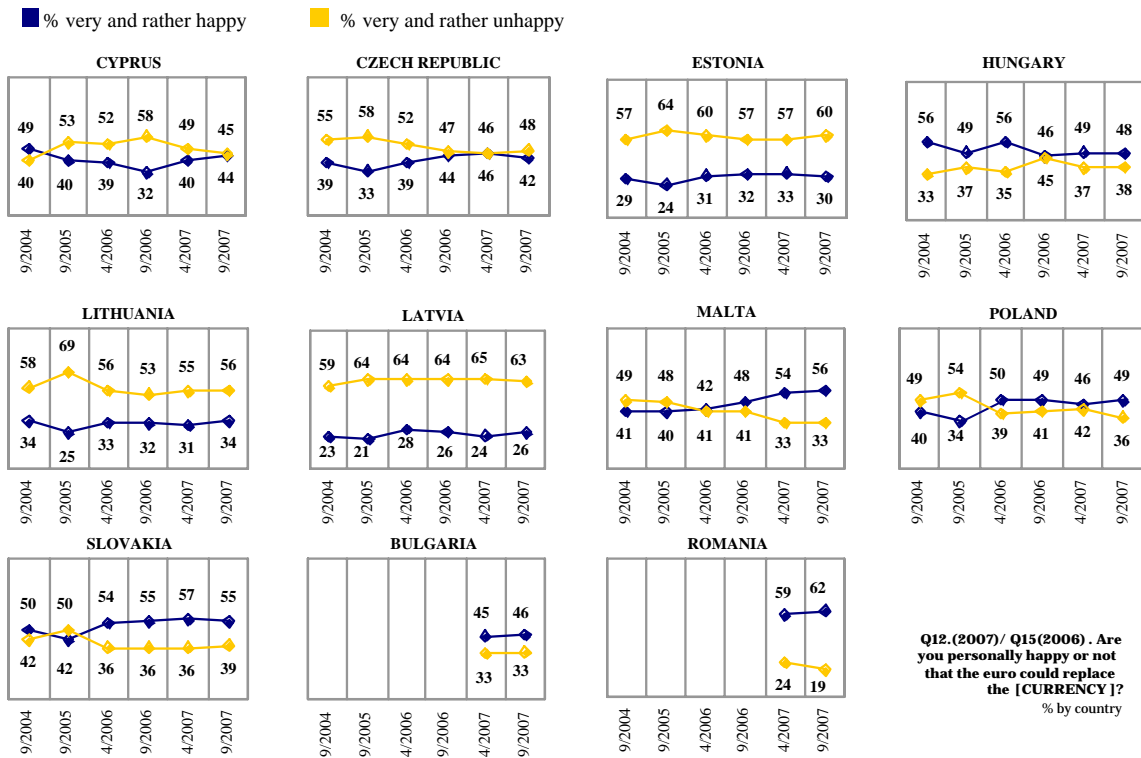
Similarly to our findings in April 2007, we find that citizens in the New Member States are predominantly prepared – at least mentally – to have their currency replaced by the euro: 50% say they

are very or quite happy about a future changeover, which is a difference of +2 percentage point compared to April 2007. This is similar to the 49% who gave a positive *rational* assessment of the euro introduction (i.e. said that the change will bring positive consequences for them).

Significantly more citizens are happy than unhappy in Romania, Malta, Slovakia, Poland, Bulgaria and Hungary about the future changeover (see graph below). The majority is unhappy in the Baltic area (Latvia: 63%, Estonia: 60%, and Lithuania: 56%), and the relative majority in the Czech Republic and in Cyprus (48% and 45%, respectively). We remind the reader that both Malta and Cyprus are set to join the euro area in 2008. In both countries we see a positive trend since the last measurement that is expected to continue as the result of the campaign preceding the changeover.

The trends are again mixed here: the ratio of citizens happy about the euro changeover increased slightly in six of the eleven New Member States in Cyprus (+4), Lithuania (+3), Poland (+3), Romania (+3), Latvia (+2), Malta (+2) and Bulgaria (+1), while in the other five countries there was a moderate decrease since April 2007. These changes – both increases and decreases – range between 1 and 4 percentage points.

Are people happy that the euro will replace their national currency?



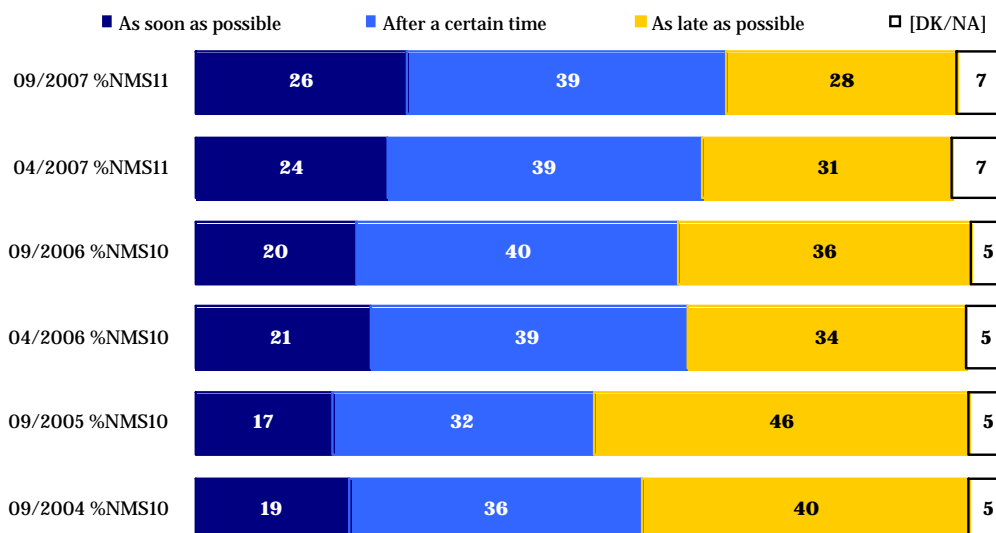
3.2.3. The most desired time frame for the euro adoption

To gauge support for the euro, we also asked respondents *when* they would like to have the euro introduced into their country. Our analysis depicts only moderate changes in the desired timeframe for adopting the euro since April 2007. A quarter of NMS11 citizens would like to have the euro as soon as possible (26%, +2), and slightly more NMS11 citizens would like to have it as late as possible (28%, -3 percentage points decrease from April 2007).

However, **the majority of citizens would like to have the euro sooner rather than later**, as was the case in April 2007 (65% versus 28%).

The percentage of those who could not or did not want to answer the question remained unchanged since April 2007 (7%).

Desired timeframe for adopting the euro



Q16. When would you like the euro to become your currency?

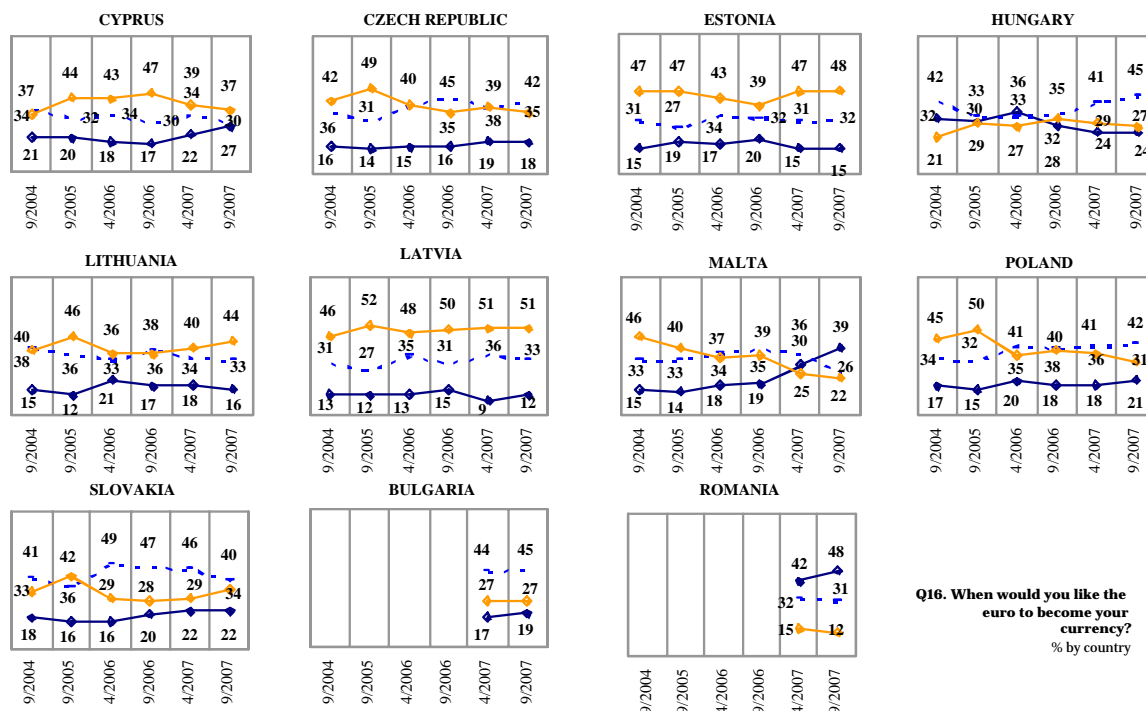
Romanians are the most likely to find the adoption of the euro **acceptable** - and they are clearly ahead of the rest of the New Member States - with 48% (+6) of respondents wanting to adopt the euro as soon as possible. The Romanians are followed by the Maltese: 39% of Maltese citizens said they want to have the euro introduced as soon as possible. This percentage again increased sharply, by 9 percentage points compared to April 2007. Countries with a relatively high ratio of those who want the euro as soon as possible are Cyprus (27% +5), Hungary (24%, no change), and Slovakia (22%, no change).

In the Baltic States, we found the highest ratio of respondents who wanted to adopt the euro as late as possible, in Latvia 51%, in Estonia 48% and in Lithuania 44% of citizens shared this opinion. This ratio is unaltered in Latvia and Estonia since April 2007, although it has increased with 4 percentage points in Lithuania. In all other countries outside the Baltic area the proportion of those who would like to adopt the common currency as late as possible has decreased, except for Slovakia, where 5 percentage point more citizens mentioned that they would like to have the euro as late as possible in comparison with April 2007 (34% compared to 29%).

The answer option *after a certain time* was the most popular in five New Member States: in Hungary, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Poland, and Slovakia.

Desired timeframe for adopting the euro

◆ As soon as possible - - - After a certain time ◆ As late as possible



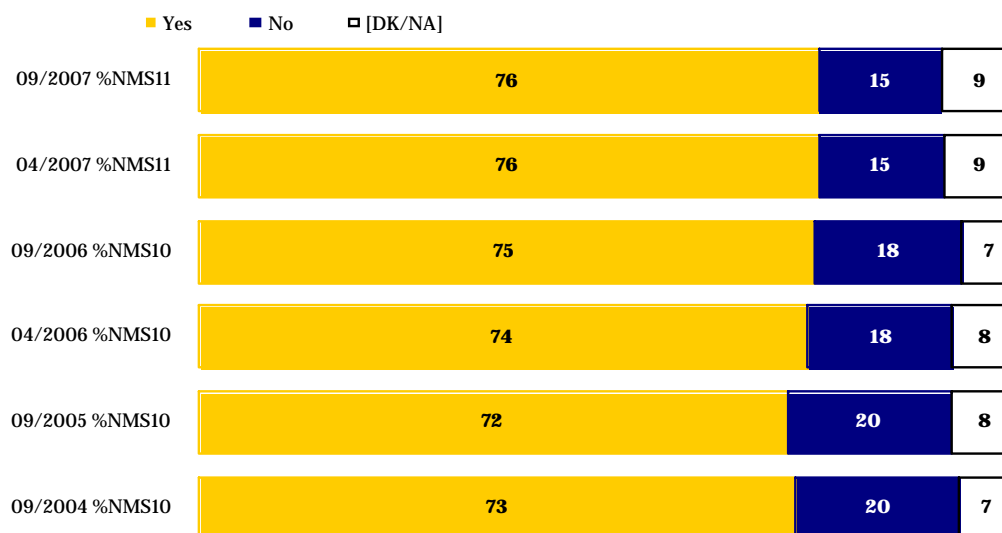
Attitudes about the timeframe for adopting the euro sooner continue to show a rather mixed trend by individual countries. If we combine the categories “as soon as possible” and “after a certain time”, we see increasing ratios in five out of the eleven NMS11 countries that we can compare. The highest increases were measured in Romania, Poland and the Czech Republic (79% 62%, 61%; +4 points in each), and there were modest increases in Hungary (69%, +3) and Bulgaria (64%, +3) as well. The ratio remained nearly unchanged in Cyprus, Estonia and Latvia (56%, 47% and 45%, respectively), while it decreased in Slovakia (-6), Lithuania (49%, -3) and Malta (65%, -1).

According to our data on these attitudes, we see that in the majority of the New Member States (in nine countries out of eleven), more citizens wished to adopt the euro sooner rather than later. The two exceptions were Estonia and Latvia (47% compared to 48% and 45% compare to 51%).

3.2.4. Status of the euro as an international currency

There is a solid and broad consensus in the New Member States that the euro is **an international currency**, one similar to the Japanese yen or the US dollar. Three quarters of New Member State citizens hold this view (76%), and 15% disagree. This opinion has not changed over the course of the past few years, and there is little variation across countries in this regard.

Status of the euro as an international currency

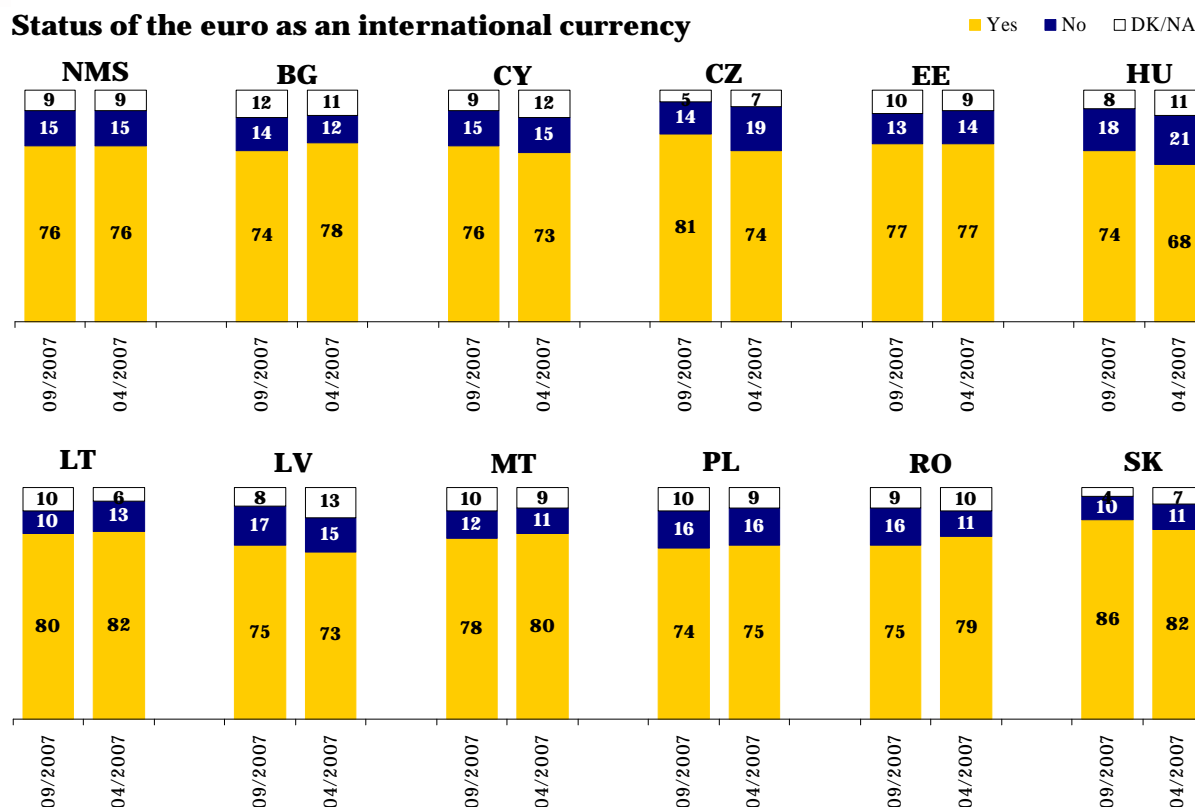


Q19.(2007)/q 18. (2006) Do you think that the euro is an international currency like the US dollar or the Japanese Yen?

The percentage of respondents who see the euro as an international currency ranges between 82% in Slovakia and Lithuania and 68% in Hungary. Consequently, Hungarians were the most likely to say that they do not consider the euro an international currency (21%, +3), followed by respondents from the Czech Republic (19%, +5), and the Polish (16%).

Looking at change over time on the country level, the *ratio of respondents who consider the euro an international currency* **increased** in five countries; most significantly in Romania (79%,+4), followed by Bulgaria (78%,+4), Malta (80%,+2), Lithuania (82%, +2) and Poland (75, +1) and this ratio has **remained nearly unchanged** in Estonia since April 2007. In all other countries the ratio of citizens who consider the euro an international currency **decreased** since April 2007, most significantly in the Czech Republic (74%, -7).

Status of the euro as an international currency



Q19. (2007)/q18. (2006) Do you think that the euro is an international currency like the US dollar or the Japanese Yen?

3.3. Analysis by demographics

As an overall conclusion, we can say that perceived consequences of the introduction of the euro as well as perceived support for its introduction were quite positive, both at the personal and the national level. Nevertheless, some interesting points can be emphasized.

In general, the 15-24 year old generation, as well as those still in school have a *more positive* view of the euro's introduction. They see their social environment as more favourable to the changeover, are happier with the introduction of the euro, and are more likely to want the euro sooner than later. Similarly, the most highly educated citizens and inhabitants from metropolitan areas hold a more positive view than other groups. Both the employees and even more self-employed (the active categories) are more positive and optimistic than inactive people when it comes to the evaluation of consequences and personal attitudes toward the introduction of the euro.

On the other hand, those with a more negative and pessimistic view are typically women; citizens over 55 years of age and the 40-54 year old citizens when we evaluate the negative consequences of the euro introduction at the country level; and those who finished their studies between 16 and 20; those not working (typically retired persons), and inhabitants of rural zones.

The general trend shows that women, the oldest generation, the least educated, those not working and rural zone citizens are more likely to say they do not know the answer to these questions. Demographic groups with the most correct actual knowledge in general are more likely to consider the euro an international currency like the US dollar and Japanese yen; in this category are men, the younger generation, the most highly educated people, the self-employed, and the citizens in metropolitan areas.

(Further details on the socio-demographic aspects of popular support for the euro can be found in the Annex Tables.)

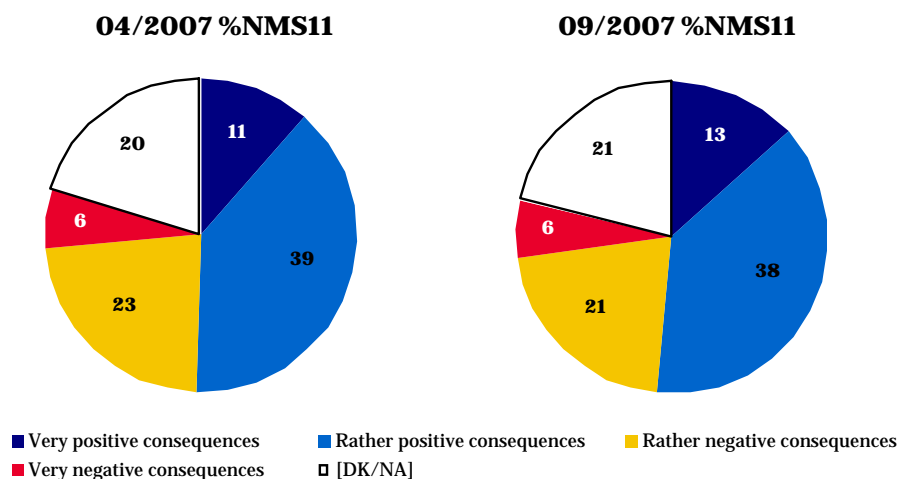
4. Consequences of adopting the euro

This last chapter deals with citizens' opinions about the consequences of adopting the euro. We look at citizens' views on the practical consequences, political and economic advantages, and the expected positive effects of joining the eurozone. We also look at fears related to the introduction of the euro.

The majority of respondents see positive consequences of the euro in countries that are already members of eurozone (51%), 38% think that it has had a rather positive effect and 13% even assign very positive consequences, while 27% see negative effects (6% very negative and 21% rather negative consequences). A significant 21 percent could not answer this question.

Regarding changes by time slightly positive changes can be observed, the number of those who consider positive consequences due to the euro increased by 1 percent. While the number of those who think that the euro has had negative consequences decreased by 2 percent.

Consequences of the introduction of the euro in those countries that are using the euro already



Q17. Do you think the introduction of the euro has had positive or negative consequences in those countries that are using the euro already?

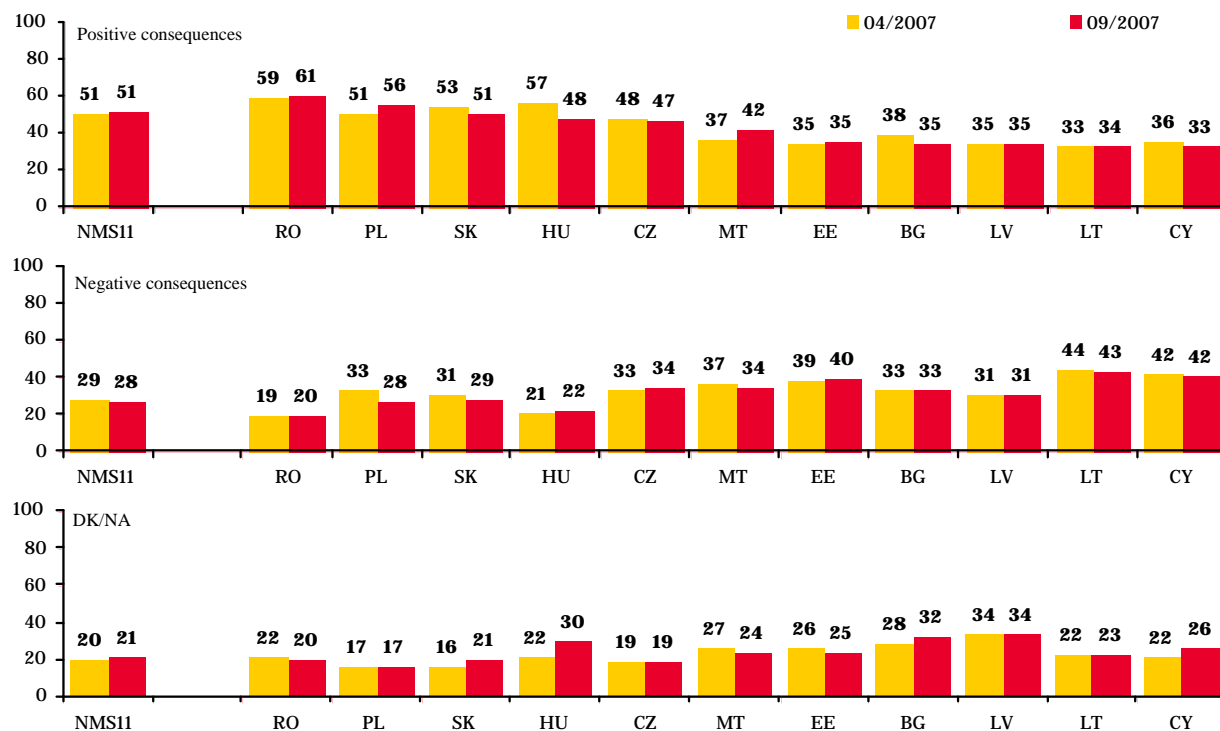
Country-by-country analysis shows significant differences between the New Member States. Respondents from Romania (61%), Poland (56%) and Slovakia (51%) are the most positive regarding the consequences of the introduction of the euro to states that are already members of the eurozone. In these three states the majority of respondents see positive effects. The lowest proportion of positivity can be observed among citizens from Cyprus (33%), Lithuania (34%), and Latvia (35%), however one third of citizens are still optimistic in this respect. In all but three countries those who think that the euro has positive effects outnumbers those who foresee negative consequences. These three exceptions are Cyprus (33% vs. 42%), Lithuania (34% vs. 42%) and Estonia (35% vs. 40%). The highest proportion of those who are not certain about the consequences of the euro are among respondents from Latvia (34%), Bulgaria (32%) and Hungary (30%).

Looking at changes over time, in four countries *positive opinions* increased. These are: Poland (+5), Malta (+5), Romania (+2) and in Lithuania (+1). The ratios decreased most significantly in Hungary (-

9), followed by Cyprus (-3), Bulgaria (-3), Slovakia (-2) and the Czech Republic (-1). The ratios remained unchanged from April 2007 in Estonia and Latvia.

Regarding *negative effects*, we find a decrease in four countries, in Poland (-5), Malta (-3), Slovakia (-2) and in Lithuania (-1). While an increase can be seen in Romania, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Estonia (+1 percent point in each from April 2007). The ratios remained unchanged in Bulgaria, Latvia and Cyprus.

Consequences of the introduction of the euro in those countries that are using the euro already



Q17. Do you think the introduction of the euro has had positive or negative consequences in those countries that are using the euro already? % by country

Men, the youngest generation, those with the highest level of education and those who are still in education, citizens from the metropolitan area and the manual workers are the most likely to see positive effects of the euro in those countries who have already joined the eurozone. While women, the eldest generation, those with the lowest level of education, those living in rural zones and those not working are the least likely to share these positive views. However, in every segment those who see positive consequences outnumber those who see negative ones.

4.1. Political and economical consequences of introducing the euro

4.1.1. Will the changeover to the euro increase prices??

Even though the euro is perceived as a stable currency, most citizens in the New Member States fear that the changeover to the euro will raise prices in their country. Three quarters of NMS11 citizens agree with the statement that the euro will increase prices as opposed to 6% with the contrary opinion. Eleven percent of the respondents do not expect any impact from the euro in this regard.

If we compare the results for this question and for the question about the main advantages of the adoption of the euro for the respondents' countries (see analysis on the next page), the very clear message is that people expect price increases during the changeover, but a majority 56% associate the euro with price stability.

Expected consequences of the changeover to the euro on prices

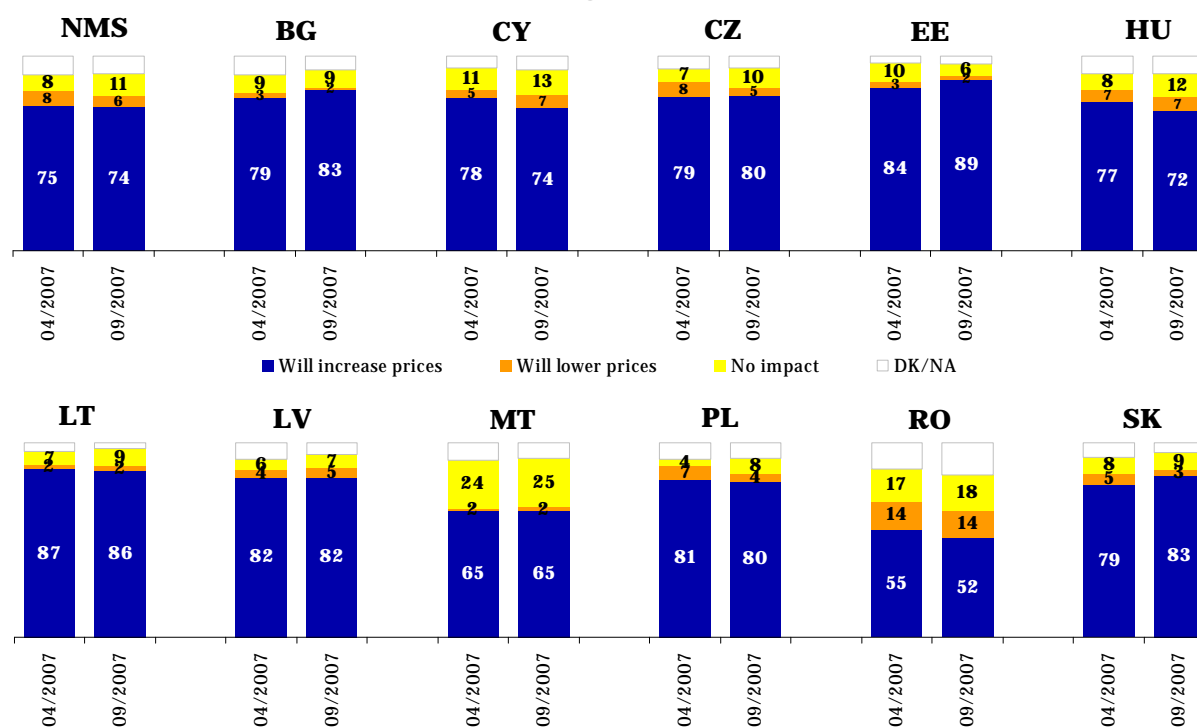


Q18. Do you think the euro will increase prices in [COUNTRY] when it is first introduced or, on the contrary, it will lower prices?
% by country

Citizens from Estonia and Lithuania are the most likely to expect increasing prices at the occasion of the euro introduction (Estonia: 89%, Lithuania: 86%), while the Romanians (52 %) and Maltese (65%) are the least pessimistic.

In five out of eleven countries a moderate decrease can be observed in the ratio of those who expect price increases at the changeover to the euro. Meanwhile citizens from Estonia, Slovakia, Bulgaria and the Czech Republic become slightly more pessimistic about the effect on prices due to the adoption of the common currency. In Malta and Latvia opinions remained unchanged. The ratio of those who think the changeover to the euro will lower prices increased in the Czech Republic (+3), Poland (+3), Slovakia (+2), Bulgaria (+1) and Estonia (+1).

Expected consequences of the changeover to the euro on prices



Q18. Do you think the euro will increase prices in [COUNTRY] when it is first introduced or, on the contrary, it will lower prices? % by country

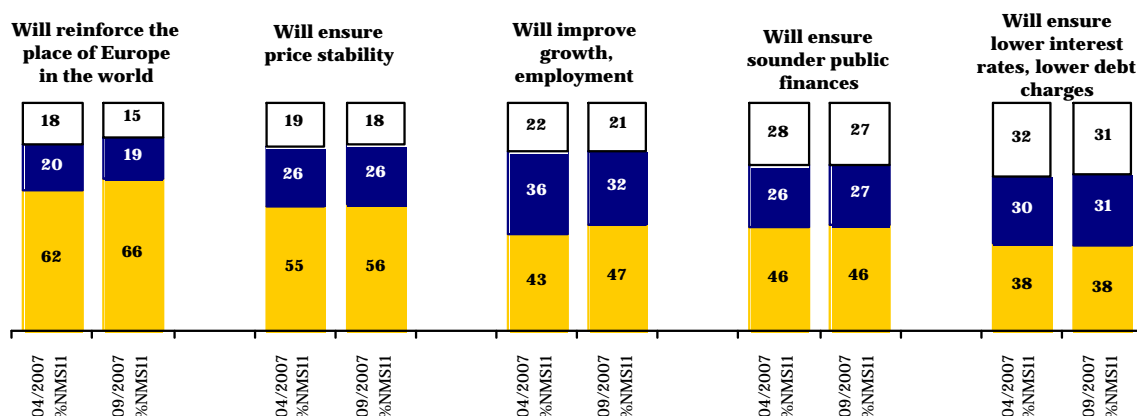
4.1.2. Favourable political and economic consequences of the euro

Looking at the various economic or political effects of the introduction of the euro, people continue to agree that an enlargement of the eurozone with the addition of their country will improve Europe’s global significance (66% compared to 62% in April 2007). More than half of the citizens (56%) in NMS11 countries believe that longer-term price stability will be the second most important advantage of the adopting of the euro². They also tend to believe that it will have a positive effect in the area of public finances (46%). More than four citizens out of ten (47 compared to 43% in April 2007) agree, and 32% disagree with the statement that the euro would help increase employment or boost economic growth. People are more sceptical about whether a change to the euro will ease their debt burdens: 38% agree and 31% disagree with this statement (these figures were 38% and 30%, respectively, in April 2007). We must add that the ratio of those who could not answer these questions is high (ranges from 15% to 31%)

² When the Flash Eurobarometer asked citizens „Do you think the euro will help to maintain price stability or, on the contrary, increase inflation in [OUR COUNTRY]” in September 2006, 28% of NMS10 citizens answered that the euro will help maintain price stability and 45% answered that it will increase inflation.

Potential political and economic advantages of adopting the euro

Yes No DK/NA



Q21a-e. In your opinion, what are the main advantages of the adoption of the euro for [COUNTRY]?

As the table below shows, these opinions are rather consistent across the countries of the region, although there are a few notable exceptions.

	Will reinforce the place of Europe in the world				Will ensure price stability				Will improve growth, employment				Will ensure sounder public finances				Will ensure lower interest rates, lower debt charges			
	Yes		No		Yes		No		Yes		No		Yes		No		Yes		No	
	4/2007	9/2007	4/2007	9/2007	4/2007	9/2007	4/2007	9/2007	4/2007	9/2007	4/2007	9/2007	4/2007	9/2007	4/2007	9/2007	4/2007	9/2007	4/2007	9/2007
NMS11	62	66	20	19	55	56	26	26	43	47	36	32	46	46	26	27	38	38	30	31
BG	57	63	17	14	58	57	21	22	44	44	29	29	45	49	15	14	37	36	21	23
CZ	56	50	31	35	45	34	40	45	27	21	56	58	36	28	42	44	23	20	46	49
EE	52	48	23	31	42	40	32	35	35	30	35	41	32	37	31	32	21	19	38	44
CY	71	74	16	13	47	50	34	30	41	50	34	29	43	42	23	25	41	39	24	27
LV	58	54	26	31	45	44	40	38	32	29	45	47	34	33	33	34	29	26	37	37
LT	56	56	21	27	43	40	32	42	52	41	23	36	46	41	28	37	25	22	36	45
HU	66	69	22	19	64	58	19	26	52	49	32	33	65	63	20	21	47	41	27	32
MT	70	72	10	10	57	57	21	24	48	49	25	25	54	54	17	18	35	34	23	28
PL	63	71	19	17	53	60	28	24	42	53	37	29	43	45	29	29	38	39	31	30
RO	64	70	14	13	61	61	18	17	48	55	29	22	49	53	19	20	47	51	22	25
SK	71	68	18	20	59	55	27	28	40	40	40	41	47	43	29	30	39	35	31	31

There is no significant doubt in any country about a **stronger global position** for Europe after a eurozone enlargement; the ratio of those saying the euro will reinforce the place of Europe in the world is higher than the ratio of those saying the contrary. However, the Estonians are the least likely to think that the euro will strengthen the place of Europe in the world (48%), followed in this respect by the Czechs (50%) and Latvians (54%). The ratio of the optimistic increased in six countries; most significantly in Poland (+8), Romania (+6) and Bulgaria (+6).

The Romanians (61%, no change), Polish (60%, +7) and Hungarians (58%, -6) are most likely to see the main advantage of the euro's introduction as an **ensured price stability**. In all but two countries more citizens have optimistic than pessimistic expectation in this matter. The exception to this is the Czech Republic, where 11% more citizens disagree with this statement; the other exception is Latvia (40% vs. 42%). The Czechs (34%, -11) the Lithuanians and Estonians (40% both; -3 and -2 percentage points from April 2007) are the least likely to foresee this positive consequence.

In September 2007 citizens in NMS11 countries are more likely to think that the introduction of the euro can increase **economic growth and employment**. However, a clear *disagreement* with this statement can be found in the Czech Republic (58%), and also in Latvia (47%), Estonia and Slovakia (41% both). The Romanians (22%), the Polish, the Bulgarians, citizens from Malta (25%) and Cypriots (29%) are the least likely to disagree. With regard to changes over time by country-to-country level the ratio of those who do not foresee increased economic growth and employment increased in six countries, most notably in Lithuania (+13) since April 2007. The most intense decrease over this time period can be seen in Poland and Romania (-8 and -7 percentage points).

In all but two of the NMS11 countries the ratios of people who believe that the common currency can help a country to achieve **healthier public finances** outnumber the disbelievers. The exceptions are the Czechs and the Latvians (28% vs. 44% and 33% vs. 34%). The ratio of those who disagree is also high in Lithuania (37%) and Estonia (32%). We measured the greatest decrease from April 2007 in the ratio of citizens who believe the euro would ensure sounder public finances in the Czech Republic (-8) and Lithuania (-5). The survey found the greatest increase in this respect is in Bulgaria (+4) and Estonia (+5).

The Czechs, the Estonians, the Lithuanians and the Latvians all tend NOT to believe that **credit charges** will be more favourable after joining the eurozone. Also in these countries those who do not think that replacing the national currency with the euro will ensure lower interest rates and debt charges outnumbers those who do feel that way. Citizens from Romania, Hungary, Poland and Cyprus are the most optimistic in this regard, 51%, 41%, 39% and 39% expect more favourable credit charges from the euro introduction. Changes since April 2007 are rather unidirectional; in all but two countries less respondents agree with the statement, and in Poland and in Romania the ratio of those who agreed increased slightly (+1 and +4 percentage points, respectively). Although we must add that the decreases were in general rather slight as the most intense decrease can be observed in Hungary (-6 points).

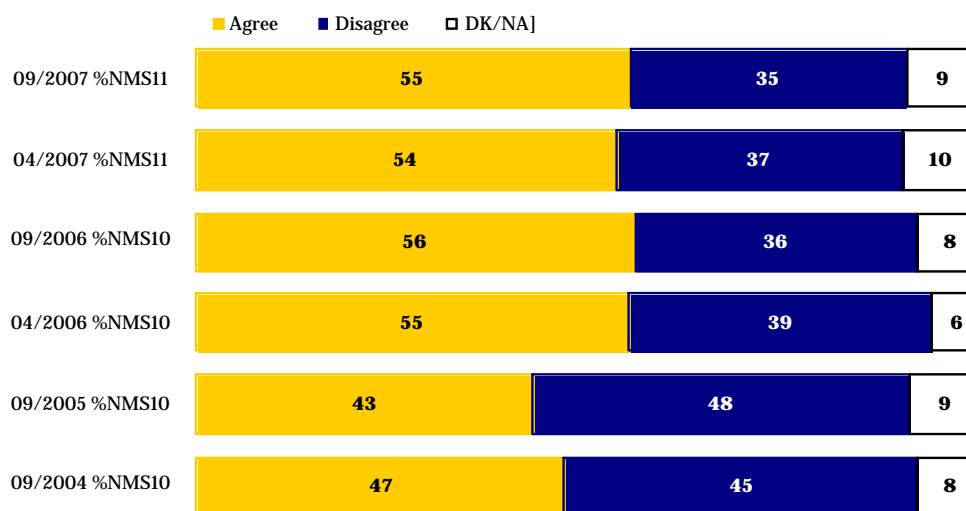
In general we can say that the most pessimistic countries in these respects were the Czech Republic and Estonia while the most optimistic countries are Hungary, Romania and Poland.

4.1.3. The euro as an ingredient in European identity

This question parallels the question about the loss of national identity discussed in 4.3.2, and deals with the relationship between European money and national identity.

Similarly to the results from April 2007, more than half of the citizens in the New Member States agree that introducing the euro in their country will make them **feel more European** (55%, it was 54% in April 2007), while 35% do not feel this way (-2 from April 2007).

Using the euro will make people feel more European



Q22e.(2007)/Q21e. (2006) Could you tell me for each of the following statements if you agree or disagree ...?
 „The usage of the euro instead of the NATIONAL CURRENCY will make us feel more European than now ”

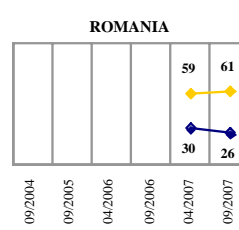
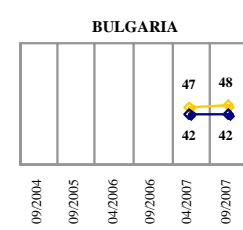
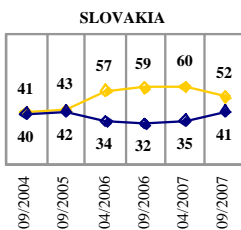
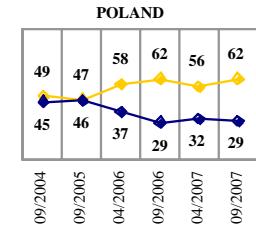
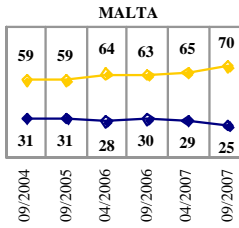
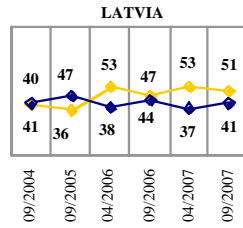
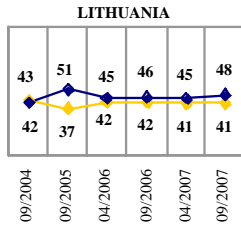
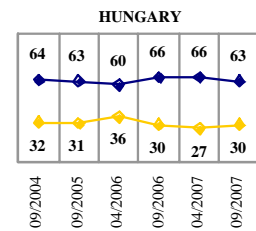
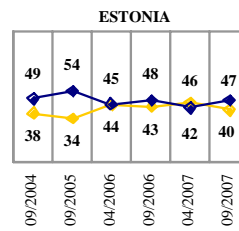
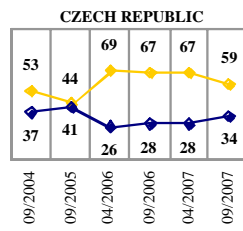
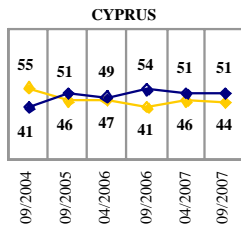
The variation remains quite substantial across countries. In seven out of eleven New Member States the relative majority of citizens agree with the statement that using the euro will make them feel more European. Especially those in Malta (70% agree, while 25% disagree), Poland (62% vs. 29%), and Romania (61% vs. 26%) express very strong agreement.

At the same time, citizens in 4 countries do not believe that using the single currency would make them more ‘European’, but feel that it will not have that effect. This is the most extreme in Hungary (63% versus 30%), but is also the case in Cyprus (51% versus 44%), in Lithuania (48% versus 41%) and in Estonia (47% versus 40%).

In five countries the share of respondents who believe that the euro would make them feel more European has increased since April 2007. This is the case in Poland (+6), Malta (+5), Hungary (+3), Romania (+2) and Bulgaria (+1). The ratio of those who thought that they would feel more European after the euro’s introduction decreased in five countries since April 2007. Regarding this question, the most significant changes can be observed in the Czech Republic and Slovakia. In both countries those who would feel more European decreased with 8 percentage points. We could also note a significant decrease in Estonia (-6), while among the rest of the countries more moderate changes happened (in Latvia:-2 and in Cyprus:-2).

Using the euro will make people feel more European

■ % agree ■ % disagree



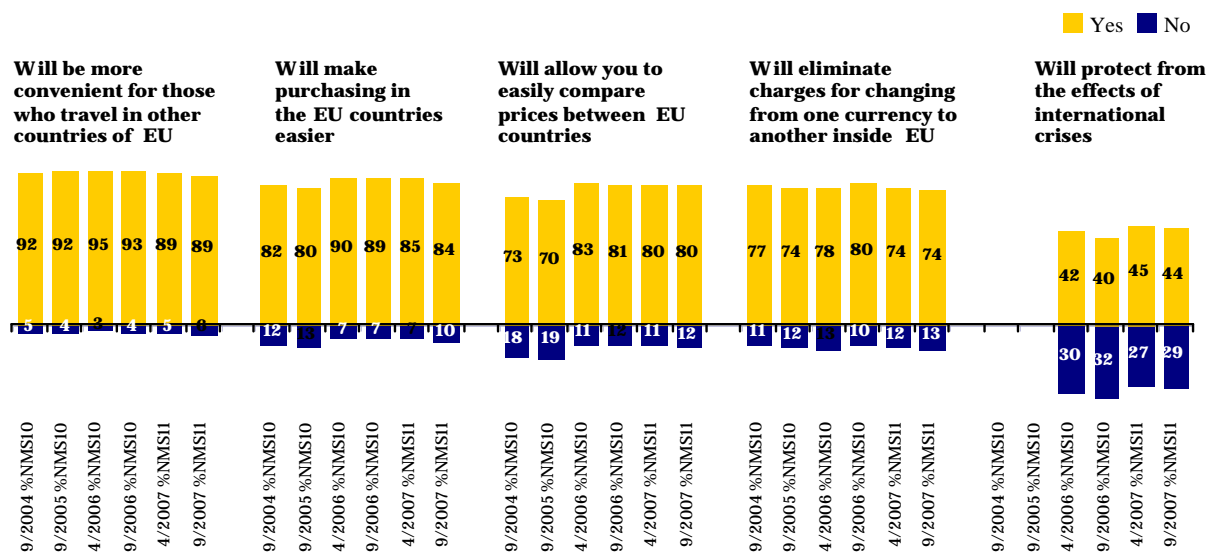
Q22e. (2007)/Q21e. (2006) Could you tell me for each of the following statements if you agree or disagree ...?
% by country

4.2. Practical consequences of the euro changeover

There are several **advantages of belonging to the eurozone** that respondents universally acknowledged, much as they did in April 2007. In order to evaluate NMS citizens' perceptions of the practical consequences of the euro, respondents were presented with five statements regarding the positive and practical outcomes of introducing the euro.

As in previous years, a notable **majority of respondents agreed with all statements concerning the positive effects of introducing the euro** (“it will be more convenient for those who travel to other countries of the EU”; “it will make purchasing in the EU countries easier”; “it will allow you to easily compare prices between EU countries”; “it will eliminate charges for changing from one currency to another inside the EU”) **except the last one** (“it will protect from the effects of international crisis”).

Expected positive effects of joining the eurozone



Q20a-e .(2007)/Q19 .(2006) Do you think that the euro ...?

An undisputed advantage of joining the eurozone concerns tourists: nearly nine out of ten respondents (89%; the same as in April 2007) in new Member States agreed that it will be more convenient to travel in another country in the euro area (ranging from 84% in Romania and the Czech Republic to 96% in Cyprus). More than eight out of ten people also still widely agree that it will be easier to shop in other countries using the euro (84%, 85% in April 2007). A similar proportion of respondents to April 2007 agree that price comparisons will become easier between countries in the eurozone (80%). More than seven out of ten respondents (74%) see benefits in the elimination of exchange charges within countries of the euro zone.

In each of these issues country variations are minimal: the dominant opinion is agreement throughout the eleven countries. The item that split the New Member State citizens the most is the statement that the euro will eliminate charges for changing from one currency to another: in Lithuania only half of the citizens agree with this (54%), but in Malta more than eight in ten citizens (84%) do.

A much less evident benefit of accession to the EU for the respondents is the protection - or buffer - it provides in cases of international crises, economic or other. More citizens agree than disagree that the euro will help to provide such protection (44%, -1 versus 29%, +2). Over a quarter of respondents (27%) were not able to decide whether or not such a benefit might be expected as a result of joining the eurozone.

	Will be more convenient for those who travel in other countries of EU				Will make purchasing in the EU countries easier				Will allow you to easily compare prices between EU countries				Will eliminate charges for changing from one currency to another inside EU				Will protect from the effects of international crises			
	Yes		No		Yes		No		Yes		No		Yes		No		Yes		No	
	4/2007	9/2007	4/2007	9/2007	4/2007	9/2007	4/2007	9/2007	4/2007	9/2007	4/2007	9/2007	4/2007	9/2007	4/2007	9/2007	4/2007	9/2007	4/2007	9/2007
NMS11	89	89	5	6	85	84	7	10	80	80	11	12	74	74	12	13	45	44	27	29
BG	92	92	1	3	87	87	4	6	80	82	9	9	76	76	6	7	51	53	18	20
CZ	87	84	10	12	82	82	14	14	78	79	18	14	74	74	20	18	38	34	41	44
EE	95	92	2	4	85	84	6	8	80	79	10	11	83	80	5	10	43	40	26	32
CY	96	96	1	1	93	93	3	3	88	85	7	8	76	79	13	12	50	51	24	23
LV	92	92	4	3	87	85	6	9	77	79	13	13	79	77	11	11	31	29	40	41
LT	87	92	7	4	76	77	14	13	73	71	11	16	53	54	29	29	31	28	36	43
HU	98	94	0	3	93	94	3	3	90	92	7	5	84	80	9	13	44	46	31	31
MT	94	95	2	2	88	89	5	5	83	83	7	7	80	83	8	7	51	59	17	15
PL	89	91	5	6	87	84	6	10	81	81	9	12	78	79	9	10	46	47	26	27
RO	82	84	5	7	78	77	8	11	74	75	12	14	64	65	13	17	44	43	23	25
SK	94	92	4	5	85	85	12	10	80	77	16	16	77	78	16	15	56	50	27	25

The most ambivalent countries in this respect are Latvia, Lithuania and the Czech Republic. In these countries significantly more citizens disagree than agree with the statement. In the remaining new member states a clear majority state that such an advantage can be expected as a result of being in the euro area.

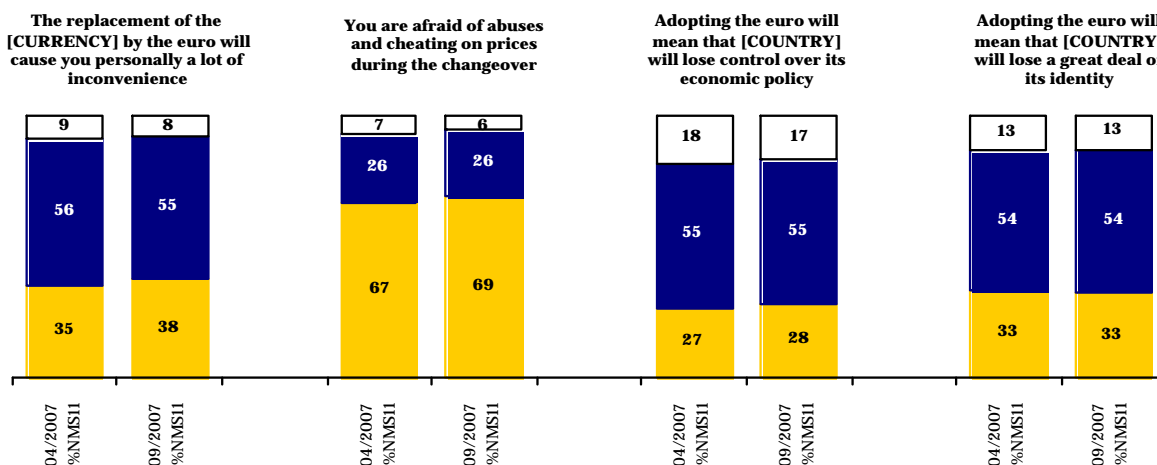
4.3. Fears regarding the introduction of the euro

There are a number of **fears** people refer to in discussions about the euro. Most of them are only shared by a minority; and by slightly fewer citizens in the eleven New Member States when compared to the results from April 2007. Most people are *not* concerned about personal inconveniences caused by the changeover (55%). The majority of people are also not so worried that their country might lose control of its economy (55%) or that adopting the euro could have a negative effect on their country's identity (54%).

What people are still clearly afraid of are potential abuses around the time of the changeover. Two thirds of citizens are worried that they will be cheated during such a changeover (69%, +2).

Fears regarding the adoption of the euro

■ Agree ■ Disagree □ DK/NA



Q22a-e. Could you tell me for each of the following statements if you agree or disagree ...?

	The replacement of the [CURRENCY] by the euro will cause you personally a lot of inconvenience				You are afraid of abuses and cheating on prices during the changeover				Adopting the euro will mean that [COUNTRY] will lose control over its economic policy				Adopting the euro will mean that [COUNTRY] will lose a great deal of its identity			
	Agree		Disagree		Agree		Disagree		Agree		Disagree		Agree		Disagree	
	4/2007	9/2007	4/2007	9/2007	4/2007	9/2007	4/2007	9/2007	4/2007	9/2007	4/2007	9/2007	4/2007	9/2007	4/2007	9/2007
NMS11	35	38	56	55	67	69	26	26	27	28	55	55	33	33	54	54
BG	40	44	50	48	74	82	20	14	29	33	46	40	40	40	47	44
CZ	44	43	48	50	66	67	31	29	39	38	52	47	52	52	42	40
EE	46	41	46	51	65	65	25	26	32	37	45	44	48	51	36	37
CY	40	39	58	59	83	78	15	18	39	38	52	51	40	44	55	50
LV	53	53	41	41	74	68	21	27	50	48	31	34	65	64	25	25
LT	40	37	51	55	76	77	19	20	37	39	44	42	52	50	35	36
HU	39	41	50	49	73	75	22	21	19	28	68	61	20	30	69	60
MT	39	38	56	58	78	76	18	20	28	29	55	57	37	31	57	63
PL	33	39	59	56	71	74	20	21	26	28	56	58	30	29	55	60
RO	27	27	63	63	54	51	39	41	19	18	55	62	26	23	59	58
SK	39	43	53	48	71	72	25	23	32	30	58	56	35	34	58	57

Countries that were more sceptical in April 2007 seem to have maintained their attitudes.

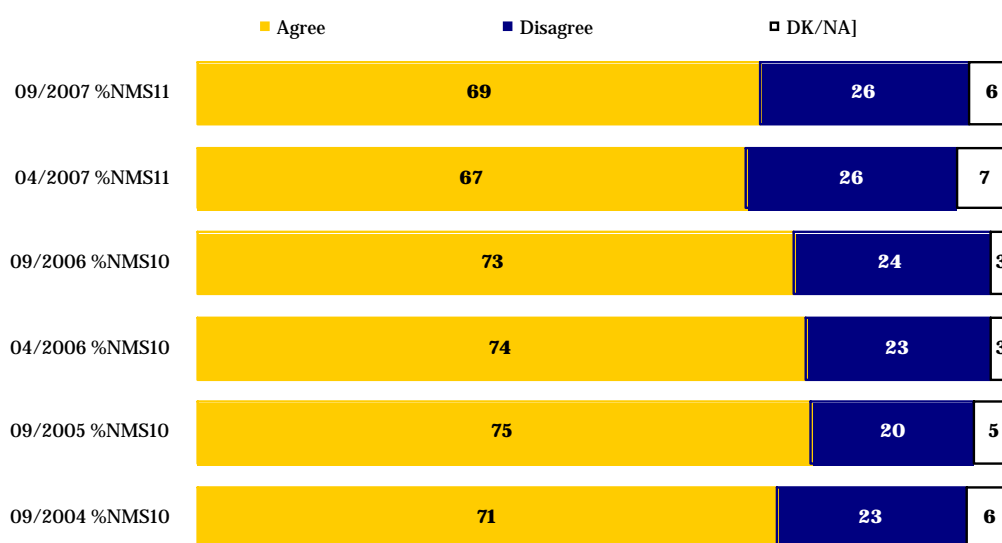
In the following section, we take a closer look on each of these fears.

4.3.1. Fear of abuses and cheating on prices during the changeover

This concern clearly stands out, as it is shared by most respondents. Furthermore, it parallels a similar concern detected in surveys taken in the present Euro countries, before the euro was adopted there³.

The fear of being cheated or 'ill-treated' with regard to prices during the changeover **has increased slightly** from April 2007; more than **two thirds of citizens** in the NMS are worried about it (69%, +2). At the same time, the share of those who do not have any fears in this regard remained unchanged since April 2007. The share of respondents saying that they "did not know or did not want to answer the question decreased to 6% (-1).

Fears regarding the introduction of the euro: afraid of abuses and cheating on prices during the changeover



Q22b. (2007)/ Q21b. (2006) Could you tell me for each of the following statements if you agree or disagree ...?
„Fear of abuses and cheating on prices during the changeover ”

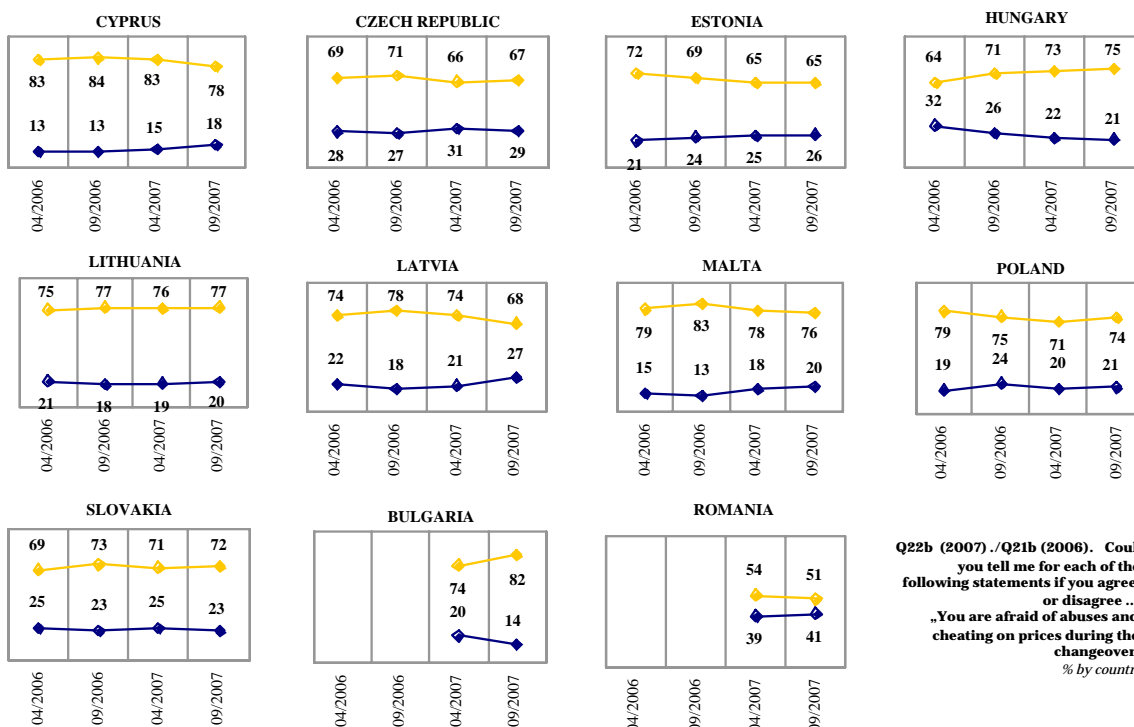
In September 2007 respondents in Bulgaria (82%) were the **most afraid** of being cheated during the changeover as a result of 8-percentage point increase from April 2007, followed by citizens in Cyprus (78%) and Lithuania (77%). While in April 2007 the second highest ratio was observed in Malta, with a slight decrease (-2) they are now out of the top three. Again we can see that comparing the two states that are set to join the common currency in 1st 2008 that Malta has a much more effective campaign in favour of the euro.

Romanians were the most likely to **disagree** with this (41%, +2), followed by the Czechs (29%, -2) and Latvians (27%, +6).

³ Flash EB 98/2

Fears of abuses and cheating on prices during the changeover

■ % disagree ■ % agree



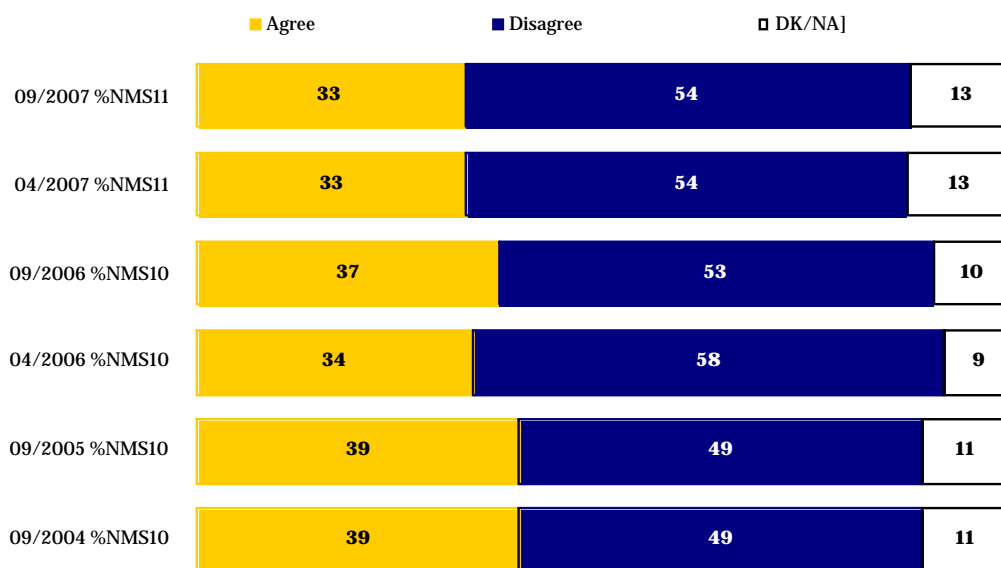
In September 2007, as was the case in April 2007, in all countries **the ratio of those who are afraid of abuses and cheating on prices during the changeover significantly outnumbers the ratio of those who trust that prices will be fair and that there will be no abuses.** The smallest difference between those who agreed and disagreed can be found in Romania (51% versus 41%) while the greatest differences were in Bulgaria and Cyprus (82% versus 14% and 78% versus 18%, respectively).

Observing the changes since April 2007 on a country-by-country basis, we find that in six out of eleven countries the proportion of respondents afraid of abuses and cheating on prices during a changeover has increased. As we mentioned above, the most intense increase was noted in Bulgaria (+8), followed by Poland (+3) and Hungary (+2), while in the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Lithuania this increase were 1 percentage point or less. From the remaining five countries where the ratio of those who were afraid of cheating on prices decreased we measured the highest levels of decrease in Latvia (-6 points) followed by Cyprus (-5), Romania (-3), Malta (-2) and Estonia (no change).

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

In September 2007, the majority of respondents in the NMS countries **did not believe** that adopting the euro would cause a loss of identity for their country (54%) this is unchanged from April 2007.

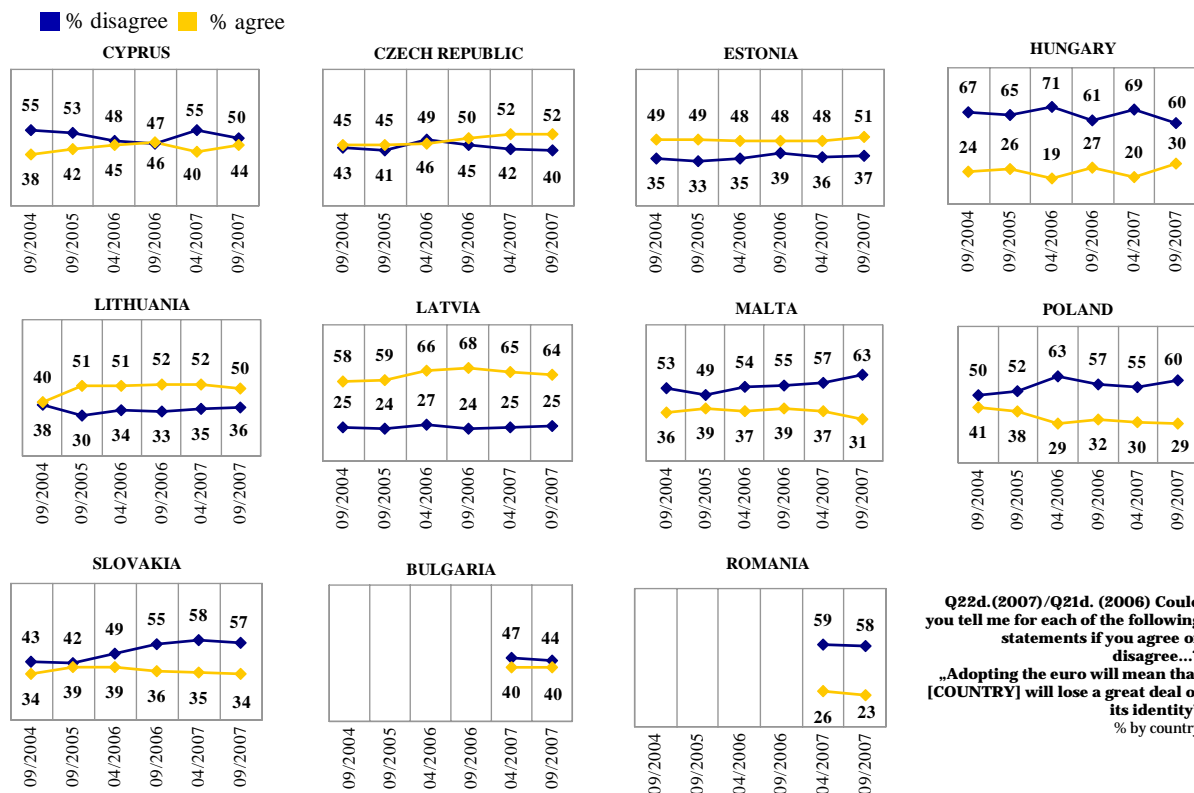
Fear of losing a great deal of national identity



Q22d.(2007)/ Q21d. (2006) Could you tell me for each of the following statements if you agree or disagree ...? „Adopting the euro will mean that COUNTRY will lose a great deal of its identity”

33% of the respondents feel that their country will lose a great deal of its national identity, while 13% of NMS citizens could not answer the question – these figures also unaltered since April 2007.

Fear of losing a great deal of national identity



Citizens from Poland and Hungary are the most likely to **disagree** with the idea that the adoption of the euro will cause their country to lose a great deal of its identity (60% each), followed by Romania with 58%. A clear majority of the respondents in Slovakia and Cyprus (57%, 50%) also do not fear losing national identity.

The highest ratios of respondents who felt that the euro would **jeopardize their country's identity** were found in the Baltic countries (as in previous surveys), and in the Czech Republic. 64% of Latvians, 51% of Estonians, and 50% of Lithuanians fear that the introduction of the euro would cause their country to lose a great deal of its national identity, and a high proportion of Czechs (52%) also held this opinion. In these four New Member States the share of those who are afraid that adopting the euro will mean a loss of national identity outnumbers those who do not have this fear. However, in the majority of the NMS countries the share of those *not afraid* is higher. These latter countries are Hungary, Romania, Slovakia, Malta, Cyprus, Poland, and Bulgaria.

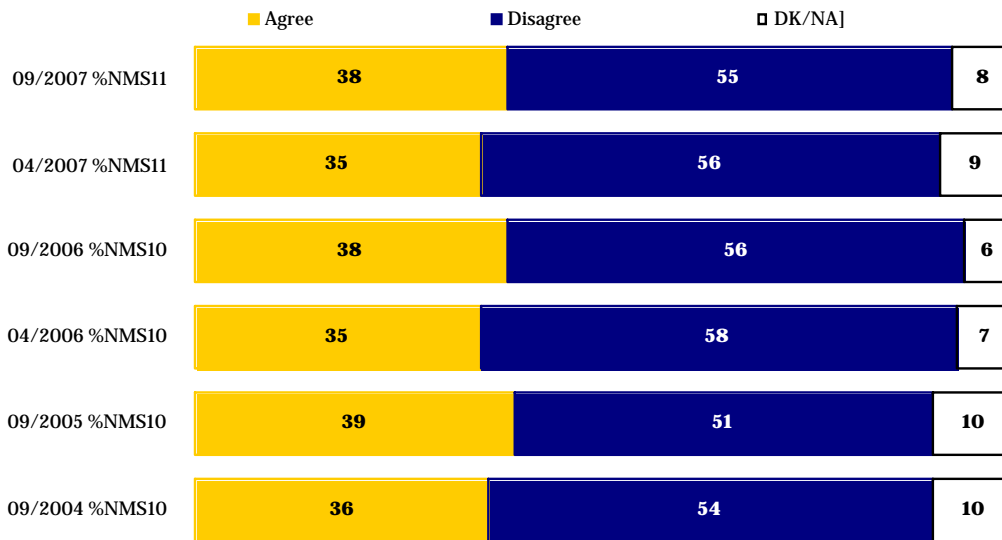
The proportion of respondents '**agreeing**' with the statement has **decreased in six countries, remained the same in one country and increased in four countries**. The most significant decrease is in Malta (-6), and there are slight decreases in Lithuania (-2) and Romania (-3), Latvia (-1), Poland (-1) and Slovakia (-1) as well. In Bulgaria and the Czech Republic the proportions remained unchanged from April 2007. A rather significant increase can be observed in Hungary where 10 percentage point more respondents share the fears of losing national identity. More moderate changes can be noted in Cyprus and Estonia (+4, and +3, respectively).

On the other hand, parallel with the findings, **a decreasing tendency** with regard to fears about a loss of national identity can be seen in six out of eleven New Member States. This is most markedly so in Hungary (-9) and Cyprus (-5), although there are also moderate changes in Bulgaria (-3), in the Czech Republic (-2), Romania and Slovakia (-1). The ratio of respondents disagreeing increased in four countries, most significantly in Malta (+6) and Poland (+5), and moderate changes can also be seen in Estonia and Lithuania (+1 each) there is no change in Latvia.

4.3.3. Inconveniences suffered due to the introduction of the euro

Over half of the respondents in the New Member States disagree with the statement that the euro's introduction would cause them a lot of inconvenience – but more than one third of the citizens do expect personal nuisances. This situation has changed slightly from April 2007: 3 percentage points more citizens agree with the statement than previously, making this ratio the same as it was in September 2006. The share of respondents who don't believe that the euro would cause them any inconvenience has decreased 1 percentage point from April 2007 (55%).

**Fears regarding the introduction of the euro:
the euro will cause you personally a lot of inconvenience**

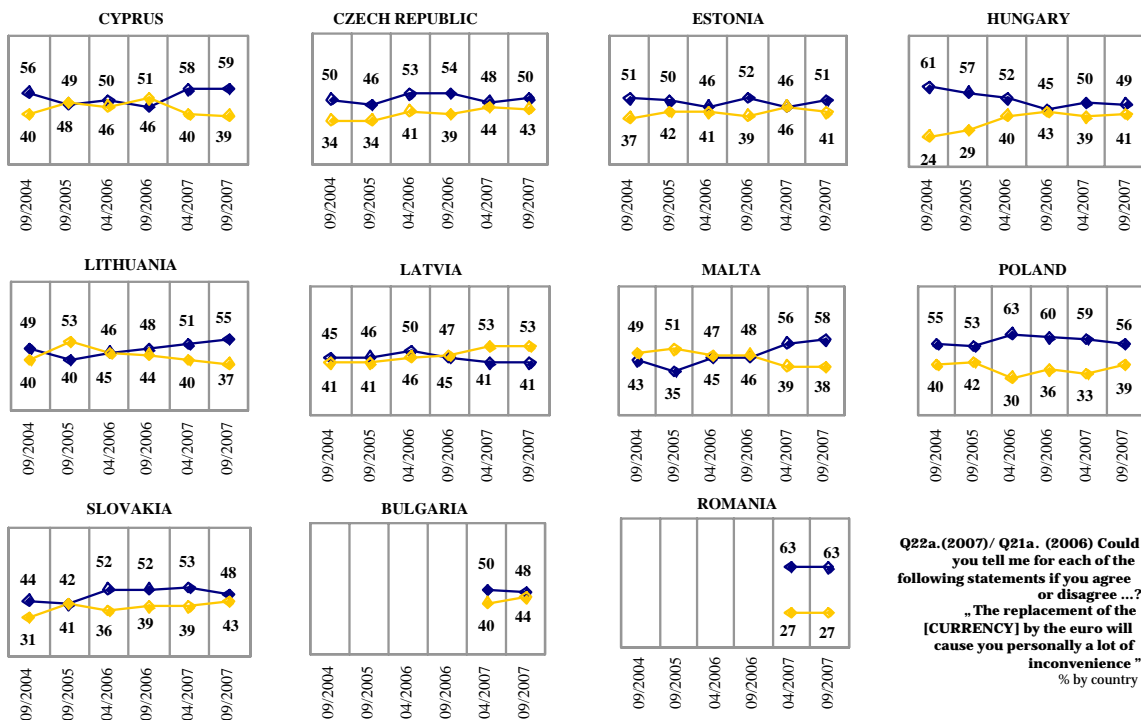


Q22a.(2007)/ Q21a. (2006) Could you tell me for each of the following statements if you agree or disagree ...?
„The replacement of national currency by the euro will cause you personally a lot of inconvenience ”

The number of respondents not expecting personal inconveniences due to the introduction of the euro is highest in Romania (63% disagree), and is also high in Cyprus and Malta (59%, 58% disagree). In contrast, citizens in Latvia, Bulgaria, Slovakia and the Czech Republic are more likely to agree with this statement.

**Fears regarding the introduction of the euro:
the euro will cause you personally a lot of inconvenience**

■ % disagree ■ % agree



Q22a.(2007)/ Q21a. (2006) Could you tell me for each of the following statements if you agree or disagree ...?
„The replacement of the [CURRENCY] by the euro will cause you personally a lot of inconvenience ”
% by country

With regard to this statement, we see mixed trends; in four out of the nine New Member States, the share of respondents **agreeing with the ‘personal inconvenience’** statement increased; the highest increases were in Poland (+6), followed by Bulgaria and Slovakia (+4) and Hungary (+2). In five other countries we can observe decreases; in Estonia (-5), Lithuania (-3) the Czech Republic (-1) and in Cyprus (-1). In Romania and Latvia the ratio of the respondents who agree with the statement remained unchanged since April 2007 (27% and 53% in both measures).

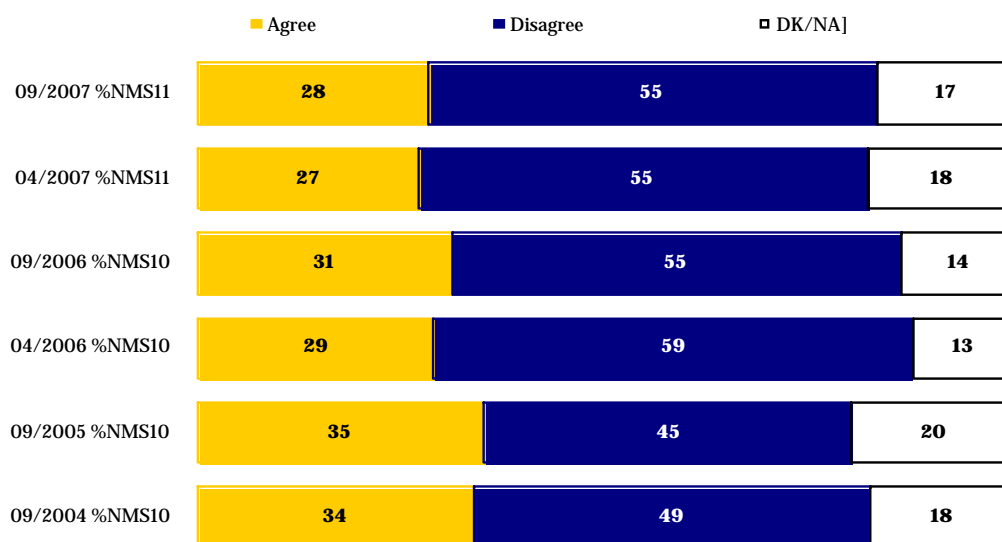
Looking at the other side of the question, the percentage of respondents **disagreeing** with the statement increased in five countries, and decreased in four. Compared to April 2007, more Estonian (+5), Lithuanian (+4), Maltese (+3), Czech (+2) and Cypriot (+1) citizens disagreed with the statement that the euro will cause them a lot of inconvenience. Notable decreases can be observed in Slovakia (-5), followed by Poland (-3), Bulgaria (-2) and Hungary (-1). In Romania and Latvia the ratio of those who disagree with the statement remained unchanged.

There is only one New Member States where the proportion of those **who agree** that the changeover to the euro will cause a lot of inconvenience **outnumbers** those who disagree with it. In Latvia 53% of the citizens agree while 41 disagreed.

4.3.4. Loss of control over national economic policy

Consistent with previous results, **a majority** of respondents in the NMS **disagree with the statement that adopting the euro will cause a loss of control over their national economic policy**. This perspective remained unchanged since April 2007, but is still much more pronounced than it was in 2005. More than half of respondents said that this would not be the case (55%, no change).

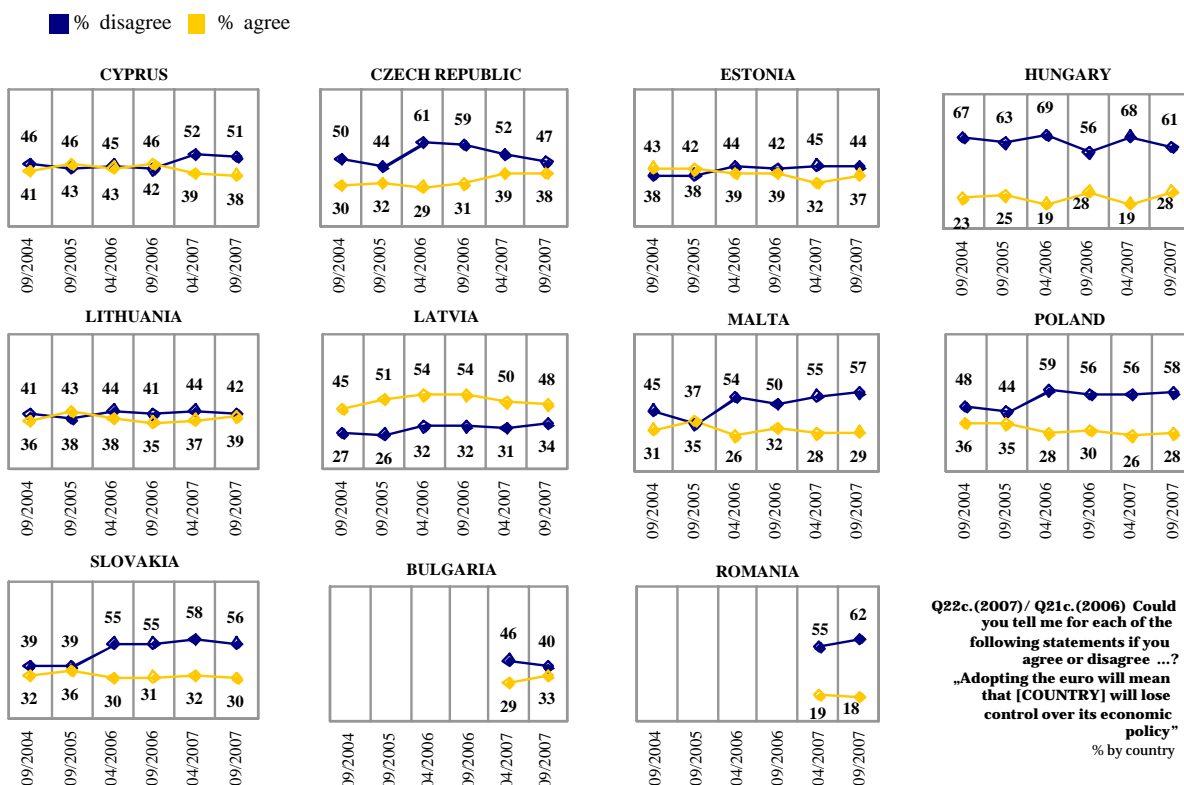
Fears regarding the introduction of the euro: adopting the euro will mean that [COUNTRY] will lose control over its economic policy



Q22c.(2007)/ Q21c.(2006) Could you tell me for each of the following statements if you agree or disagree ...? „Adopting the euro will mean that OUR COUNTRY will lose control over its economic policy “

The number of citizens who fear a loss of control increased 1 percentage point from April 2007. The number of respondents who could not answer the question decreased 1 percentage point.

Fears regarding the introduction of the euro: adopting the euro will mean that [COUNTRY] will lose control over its economic policy



The country-level analysis shows that the greatest proportions of respondents who do not fear a loss of control over their national economic policy are in Romania (62%), Hungary (61%) and Poland (58%).

Latvians, Lithuanians, Cypriots and the Czechs are most worried about the consequences of introducing the euro with regard to control over their own economy. 48% of Latvians, 39% of Lithuanians and 38% of both Cypriots and Czechs agree with the statement that the euro would cause a loss of control over their country’s economic policies.

In all countries but Latvia, those who disagree with the statement “their country will lose control over its economic policy by adopting the euro” outnumbered those who agree with it. In Latvia 48% agree and 34% disagree, although this disparity has narrowed since April 2007 (50% compared to 31%).

The proportion of those who agree that their country will lose control over its economic policy has gone up significantly in Hungary (+9), somewhat less in Estonia (+5) and Bulgaria (+4) and slightly in Malta (+2) and Poland (+1). In the remaining five New Member States the ratio of those who share this fear decreased slightly.

The changes are most significant in Hungary, where the proportion of the respondents who disagree with the statement decreased by 7 percentage points, and the ratio of those who do fear a loss of economic control has gone up with 9 percentage points.

The ratio of those who are *not worried* about a loss of control *increased* in four countries: Romania (+7), Latvia (+3), Malta (+2) and in Poland (+2).

4.4. An overview from socio-demographic perspective

A majority of citizens appreciate the *practical and positive consequences* of the euro. This is generally more true for men than for women; for young people between the ages of 15-24; for more highly educated citizens and those still in education; for those who live in metropolitan areas and for the self-employed and employees. One exception we should emphasize: the manual workers are the most likely to think that the euro will protect their country from the effects of international crises. Those most likely to be unable to answer these questions were found among the oldest citizens and among the least educated ones.

Looking at *political and economical consequences*, the demographic differences were not so clear. The highest ratios of those who see positive consequences of the changeover to the euro were found among men and among more educated respondents. While the youngest citizens agree the most with the statements that the euro will *reinforce the place of Europe in the world* and will *ensure price stability*, the other statements – *the euro will ensure lower interest rates, lower debt charges and will improve growth, employment* - are mostly agreed with by people aged 40-54. The idea that the euro will *ensure sounder public finances* is agreed equally on by the youngest generation and people aged 40-54.

Fears regarding the adoption of the euro are highest among women and older persons. The demographical differences are not that clear regarding education, subjective urbanization and the respondents' occupation scale in the topics voicing fears. However, in general more fear is expressed by those with less education, those from cities, and the manual workers and inactive people. As regards education, the idea that the introduction of the euro will cause *a lot of inconvenience* is feared the most by those with the lowest levels of education. This same group also worries about *cheating on prices during the changeover*, as do those who finished their education between the ages of 16 and 20. These statements – that the replacement of national currency means that their countries *will lose control over economic policy* and *will lose national identity* – are mostly agreed with by respondents who finished their education between the ages of 16 and 20. Regarding subjective urbanization respondents from rural areas are more likely to fear inconvenience and cheating on prices, while citizens from metropolitan areas are more afraid of the loss of control over economic policy. Regarding the occupation of citizens, manual workers are more likely than those with other occupations to fear a loss of control over economic policy. The other two fears – inconvenience and cheating on prices – are mentioned more regularly by those who are not working than by those with other occupations.

Looking at the question of who would *feel more European* after the introduction of the euro: men, the youngest generations, those who are still in education, the self-employed and manual workers, and inhabitants from rural zones reported that the introduction of the euro would make them feel more European.

A considerable share of respondents in each of the socio-demographic groups thinks that price increases will occur at the occasion of the changeover to the euro. The most pessimistic in this respect are the most highly educated and citizens of metropolitan areas. Those with the least education, from rural areas, the youngest generation and the self-employed are more likely than others to believe that the euro will not increase (or even lower) consumer prices. Those who said that there will be no impact on prices are more likely to be among the manual workers, and the least educated are the most likely to be unable to answer the question.

Flash EB Series #214

**Introduction of the euro
in the New Member States**

Wave 6

**Annex
Tables
&
Survey
Information**

THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION

5. Annex tables

Table 1. Have you already seen euro banknotes?.....	63
Table 2. Have you already seen euro coins?	64
Table 3. Have you already used euro banknotes?	65
Table 4. Have you already used euro coins?	66
Table 5. Where do people use the euro banknotes?	67
Table 6. Where do people use the euro coins?	68
Table 7. Familiarity with the design of euro banknotes	69
Table 8. Familiarity with the design of euro coins.....	70
Table 9. Number of current eurozone countries	71
Table 10. Can Member States choose whether or not to adopt the euro?	72
Table 11. Expected date of the euro's adoption	73
Table 12. Evolution of self-perceived information level regarding the euro	74
Table 13. Desired timeframe for being informed on the euro	75
Table 14. Trusted distributors of information and campaigns.....	76
Table 15. Preferred channels for information and campaigns.....	77
Table 16. Preferred topics for information and campaigns	78
Table 17. Preferred tools of the information campaigns	79
Table 18. Are people happy that the euro will replace their national currency?	80
Table 19. Consequences of the euro's introduction on national level.....	81
Table 20. Consequences of the euro's introduction on personal level	82
Table 21. Climate of opinion regarding the euro introduction.....	83
Table 22. Desired timeframe for adopting the euro	84
Table 23. Consequences of the introduction of the euro in those countries that are using the euro already	85
Table 24. Expected consequences of the changeover to the euro on prices	86
Table 25. Status of the euro as an international currency.....	87
Table 26. Expected positive effects of joining the eurozone.....	88
Table 27. Potential political and economic advantages of adopting the euro	89
Table 28. Fears regarding the adoption of the euro.....	90

Table 1. Have you already seen euro banknotes?

QUESTION: Q1_A. Have you already seen..? - euro banknotes


















	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
 NMS11	11047	78.9	21	0.1
NMS9	9044	79.8	20.1	0.1
COUNTRY				
 Bulgaria	1001	70.9	28.7	0.3
 Czech Republic	1001	80.1	19.5	0.4
 Estonia	1015	81.6	18.4	0
 Cyprus	1000	89.1	10.9	0
 Latvia	1004	75.4	24.6	0
 Lithuania	1002	75.4	24.6	0
 Hungary	1011	76.7	23.3	0
 Malta	1003	74.3	25.7	0
 Poland	1001	81.6	18.4	0
 Romania	1002	78.9	21.1	0
 Slovakia	1007	75.9	24.1	0
SEX				
 Male	5292	82	18	0
Female	5755	76.1	23.8	0.1
AGE				
 15 - 24	2080	89.2	10.7	0.1
25 - 39	3110	88.8	11.2	0
40 - 54	2841	82.7	17.3	0
55 +	2944	57.6	42.2	0.1
EDUCATION				
 until 15 years of age	1215	45.7	54.2	0.2
16 - 20	5180	80.3	19.7	0
20 +	2944	87.9	12.1	0
Still in education	1369	89.4	10.5	0.1
LOCALITY TYPE				
 Metropolitan area	2362	86.6	13.3	0.1
Other towns	4954	82	18	0
Rural zones	3655	69.9	30.1	0.1
OCCUPATION				
 Self-employed	1003	88.6	11.4	0
Employee	2731	90.9	9	0.1
Manual worker	1409	86.6	13.4	0
Not working	5798	69.8	30.1	0.1

Table 2. Have you already seen euro coins?

QUESTION: Q1_B. Have you already seen...? - euro coins



















	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
 NMS11	11047	72.3	27.6	0.1
 NMS9	9044	76	24	0.1
COUNTRY				
 Bulgaria	1001	61.6	38	0.3
 Czech Republic	1001	80.3	19.4	0.4
 Estonia	1015	72	27.8	0.2
 Cyprus	1000	87.9	12	0
 Latvia	1004	61.3	38.7	0
 Lithuania	1002	65.7	34.2	0.1
 Hungary	1011	73.7	26.3	0
 Malta	1003	72.8	27.2	0
 Poland	1001	77.5	22.5	0
 Romania	1002	64.1	35.9	0
 Slovakia	1007	73.8	26.2	0
SEX				
 Male	5292	75.9	24	0
Female	5755	69	30.9	0.1
AGE				
 15 - 24	2080	87.6	12.4	0.1
25 - 39	3110	84.4	15.5	0
40 - 54	2841	74.1	25.8	0.1
55 +	2944	47.3	52.5	0.1
EDUCATION				
 until 15 years of age	1215	34.1	65.7	0.2
16 - 20	5180	71.9	28	0
20 +	2944	82.3	17.6	0
Still in education	1369	88.2	11.7	0.1
LOCALITY TYPE				
 Metropolitan area	2362	83.1	16.8	0.1
Other towns	4954	74.3	25.6	0.1
Rural zones	3655	62.4	37.5	0.1
OCCUPATION				
 Self-employed	1003	83.9	16.1	0
Employee	2731	85.3	14.6	0.1
Manual worker	1409	76.4	23.6	0
Not working	5798	63.1	36.8	0.1

Table 3. Have you already used euro banknotes?

QUESTION: Q2_A. Have you already used..? - euro banknotes

Base: those who have already seen euro banknotes



















	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
 NMS11	8718	63.5	36.4	0
 NMS9	7218	61.9	38	0
COUNTRY				
 Bulgaria	710	55.5	44.3	0.3
 Czech Republic	802	73.7	26.1	0.1
 Estonia	828	64.4	35.6	0
 Cyprus	891	87.2	12.8	0
 Latvia	758	63	37	0
 Lithuania	756	51.5	48.5	0
 Hungary	776	59.6	40.4	0
 Malta	745	71.1	28.9	0
 Poland	817	59.4	40.6	0
 Romania	791	71.7	28.3	0
 Slovakia	765	62.7	37.3	0
SEX				
 Male	4339	66	33.9	0.1
Female	4379	61.1	38.9	0
AGE				
 15 - 24	1856	64.6	35.4	0
25 - 39	2762	69.3	30.7	0
40 - 54	2349	66.2	33.7	0.1
55 +	1697	49.8	50.2	0
EDUCATION				
 until 15 years of age	555	32.4	67.6	0
16 - 20	4159	62.3	37.7	0
20 +	2586	71.6	28.3	0.1
Still in education	1224	64.3	35.7	0
LOCALITY TYPE				
 Metropolitan area	2045	70.9	29	0.1
Other towns	4061	64.4	35.6	0
Rural zones	2553	56.3	43.7	0
OCCUPATION				
 Self-employed	889	76.4	23.6	0
Employee	2482	74.3	25.5	0.1
Manual worker	1220	57.3	42.7	0
Not working	4048	55.9	44.1	0

Table 4. Have you already used euro coins?

QUESTION: Q2_B. Have you already used..? - euro coins

Base: those who have already seen euro coins



















	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
 NMS11	7989	60.8	39.1	0.1
 NMS9	6869	61.4	38.6	0
COUNTRY				
 Bulgaria	617	54.1	45.2	0.6
 Czech Republic	803	74.2	25.7	0.1
 Estonia	731	63.8	36.2	0
 Cyprus	879	87.9	12.1	0
 Latvia	616	63.5	36.4	0
 Lithuania	658	53.9	46.1	0
 Hungary	745	60.4	39.6	0
 Malta	730	73.1	26.9	0
 Poland	775	57.6	42.4	0
 Romania	643	60.9	39.1	0
 Slovakia	743	62.9	37.1	0
SEX				
 Male	4018	63.6	36.4	0.1
Female	3971	58.1	41.9	0
AGE				
 15 - 24	1821	59.9	40	0.1
25 - 39	2626	66.1	33.9	0
40 - 54	2105	63.8	36.1	0.1
55 +	1394	48.3	51.7	0
EDUCATION				
 until 15 years of age	415	31.1	68.9	0
16 - 20	3726	59.3	40.7	0
20 +	2424	68.7	31.2	0.1
Still in education	1207	61.2	38.6	0.1
LOCALITY TYPE				
 Metropolitan area	1963	69.4	30.5	0.1
Other towns	3681	62.2	37.7	0.1
Rural zones	2282	51.3	48.7	0
OCCUPATION				
 Self-employed	842	74.4	25.6	0
Employee	2330	71.4	28.5	0.1
Manual worker	1076	52	48	0
Not working	3661	53.6	46.3	0

Table 5. Where do people use the euro banknotes?

QUESTION: Q2bis. You said you already used euro banknotes. Was it..?

Base: those who have already used euro banknotes



















	Total N	% In [COUNTRY]	% Abroad	% In [COUNTRY] and abroad	% DK/NA
 NMS11	5540	23.9	51.4	24.4	0.3
 NMS9	4470	13.8	66.3	19.8	0.2
COUNTRY					
 Bulgaria	394	37.2	30.1	31.7	1
 Czech Republic	591	4.3	82	13.5	0.1
 Estonia	534	12.6	78.3	8.8	0.3
 Cyprus	777	0.5	96.7	2.7	0.1
 Latvia	477	18.9	60.7	20.4	0.1
 Lithuania	389	20.2	58.1	21.6	0
 Hungary	462	10.8	70.3	18.3	0.6
 Malta	530	3.4	88.6	7.6	0.4
 Poland	485	18.8	57.3	23.8	0.1
 Romania	567	50.3	13.2	36.2	0.3
 Slovakia	480	3.8	80.6	14.8	0.8
SEX					
 Male	2866	22.6	48.6	28.5	0.3
Female	2674	25.4	54.3	20	0.3
AGE					
 15 - 24	1200	23.5	52.6	23.8	0.1
25 - 39	1914	18.3	51.3	30.2	0.1
40 - 54	1555	26.8	51.3	21.8	0.2
55 +	845	32	49.7	17.4	0.9
EDUCATION					
 until 15 years of age	180	51.5	27.3	20.8	0.3
16 - 20	2591	28.8	47.6	23.2	0.4
20 +	1853	17.4	54.2	28.3	0.1
Still in education	787	17.3	60.8	21.7	0.2
LOCALITY TYPE					
 Metropolitan area	1449	13.7	61.4	24.6	0.3
Other towns	2614	22.9	51.4	25.6	0.2
Rural zones	1438	36.7	40.5	22.4	0.4
OCCUPATION					
 Self-employed	679	17.3	48.4	34.2	0
Employee	1845	19.6	55.1	25.1	0.2
Manual worker	699	32.6	47.5	19.8	0.1
Not working	2264	27.2	49.8	22.6	0.5

Table 6. Where do people use the euro coins?

QUESTION: Q2ter. You said you already used euro coins. Was it..?

Base: those who have already used euro coins



















	Total N	% In [COUNTRY]	% Abroad	% In [COUNTRY] and abroad	% DK/NA
 NMS11	4860	15.8	61	22.8	0.5
 NMS9	4219	10.6	71.7	17.4	0.3
COUNTRY					
 Bulgaria	334	27.1	39	32.3	1.6
 Czech Republic	596	6.1	81.7	12.1	0.1
 Estonia	466	6.2	86.2	6.9	0.7
 Cyprus	773	0.5	97	2.4	0.1
 Latvia	391	9.1	73.6	17.3	0.1
 Lithuania	355	14.5	63.9	21.6	0
 Hungary	451	7.7	72.5	18.4	1.3
 Malta	534	4.6	88.5	6.1	0.7
 Poland	447	14.4	65	20.5	0.1
 Romania	391	32.9	24.9	41.3	0.9
 Slovakia	467	3.5	84.2	12.2	0.1
SEX					
 Male	2554	14.9	58.7	26.2	0.2
Female	2306	16.7	63.5	19	0.8
AGE					
 15 - 24	1091	16.6	63.6	19.1	0.7
25 - 39	1735	13.1	58.7	28	0.2
40 - 54	1343	16.5	61.3	21.9	0.4
55 +	674	20	61.9	17.1	1
EDUCATION					
 until 15 years of age	129	36.1	39.1	23.2	1.6
16 - 20	2211	19.7	57.8	22	0.5
20 +	1665	10.6	62.8	26.4	0.2
Still in education	739	12.3	69.1	18	0.6
LOCALITY TYPE					
 Metropolitan area	1362	11.4	66	22	0.6
Other towns	2289	14.2	62.7	22.7	0.4
Rural zones	1170	24.5	51.3	23.7	0.5
OCCUPATION					
 Self-employed	626	12	55.9	31.7	0.4
Employee	1663	12.9	62.9	23.9	0.3
Manual worker	559	16.3	62.2	21.1	0.3
Not working	1963	19.6	59.9	19.8	0.7

Table 7. Familiarity with the design of euro banknotes

QUESTION: Q3. What do you think, which of the following statements is correct?



















	Total N	% The euro banknotes look exactly the same in all countries that use the euro, or	% The euro banknotes have partly different designs from country to country	% DK/NA
 NMS11	11047	48.6	28.1	23.3
 NMS9	9044	44.8	32.7	22.6
COUNTRY				
 Bulgaria	1001	43.3	21.6	35.1
 Czech Republic	1001	52.5	30.9	16.6
 Estonia	1015	44.2	29.4	26.4
 Cyprus	1000	27.5	44.1	28.4
 Latvia	1004	44.1	33.3	22.6
 Lithuania	1002	50.7	30	19.3
 Hungary	1011	45.5	39	15.5
 Malta	1003	34.3	45.8	19.9
 Poland	1001	41.9	30.2	27.9
 Romania	1002	63.4	15	21.5
 Slovakia	1007	48.8	41.1	10.1
SEX				
 Male	5292	49.2	32.1	18.7
Female	5755	48.1	24.4	27.6
AGE				
 15 - 24	2080	53.8	35.7	10.6
25 - 39	3110	51.7	30.3	18
40 - 54	2841	50.5	27.7	21.8
55 +	2944	40.1	20.9	39
EDUCATION				
 until 15 years of age	1215	34.8	22.8	42.3
16 - 20	5180	50.9	25.7	23.5
20 +	2944	48.5	31.4	20.1
Still in education	1369	54	35.3	10.7
LOCALITY TYPE				
 Metropolitan area	2362	49.5	34.2	16.4
Other towns	4954	49.1	28.4	22.6
Rural zones	3655	47.6	23.5	28.8
OCCUPATION				
 Self-employed	1003	54	28.9	17.1
Employee	2731	53.1	30.9	16.1
Manual worker	1409	55.4	24.4	20.2
Not working	5798	44.1	27.5	28.4

Table 8. Familiarity with the design of euro coins

QUESTION: Q4. And what do you think, which of the following statements is correct?



















	Total N	% The euro coins look exactly the same in all countries that use the euro, or	% The euro coins have partly different designs from country to country	% DK/NA
 NMS11	11047	42	32.5	25.4
 NMS9	9044	39.2	37	23.8
COUNTRY				
 Bulgaria	1001	30.6	29.4	40
 Czech Republic	1001	45	37.2	17.7
 Estonia	1015	15.7	57	27.3
 Cyprus	1000	14.6	56.5	28.9
 Latvia	1004	30.1	43.5	26.4
 Lithuania	1002	39.2	39.6	21.3
 Hungary	1011	39.9	39.6	20.5
 Malta	1003	11	70.6	18.4
 Poland	1001	39.6	32.5	27.9
 Romania	1002	55.9	18.5	25.6
 Slovakia	1007	38.9	49.4	11.7
SEX				
 Male	5292	40.3	38.8	20.9
Female	5755	43.7	26.7	29.6
AGE				
 15 - 24	2080	47	40.8	12.1
25 - 39	3110	43.4	35.6	21
40 - 54	2841	42.9	33.9	23.3
55 +	2944	36.5	22	41.5
EDUCATION				
 until 15 years of age	1215	32.8	23.5	43.7
16 - 20	5180	44.2	30.4	25.4
20 +	2944	40.3	36.3	23.4
Still in education	1369	47.7	41.5	10.9
LOCALITY TYPE				
 Metropolitan area	2362	38.7	42.9	18.4
Other towns	4954	43.4	31.9	24.8
Rural zones	3655	42.7	26.4	30.9
OCCUPATION				
 Self-employed	1003	42.8	38.7	18.5
Employee	2731	44.4	36.9	18.7
Manual worker	1409	47.8	30.3	22
Not working	5798	39.5	30	30.5

Table 9. Number of current eurozone countries

QUESTION: Q5. According to you, how many EU countries have already introduced the euro?



















	Total N	% '6'	% '13'	% '15'	% '27'	% DK/NA
 NMS11	11047	15.1	29.2	26.6	4.1	25
 NMS9	9044	17.1	34	28.4	1.9	18.6
COUNTRY						
 Bulgaria	1001	8.6	19.1	24.2	5.8	42.3
 Czech Republic	1001	14.3	35.4	31.8	2.2	16.2
 Estonia	1015	9.2	32.8	35.4	5.1	17.5
 Cyprus	1000	4.7	21.3	36.1	9.1	28.8
 Latvia	1004	20.4	28.8	27.9	2.4	20.5
 Lithuania	1002	12.7	27.9	32.3	4.2	23
 Hungary	1011	13.6	36.9	33.3	1	15.2
 Malta	1003	6.2	26.9	33.8	8.8	24.4
 Poland	1001	19.5	33	25.5	1.3	20.7
 Romania	1002	11.1	16.8	21.3	10.9	39.9
 Slovakia	1007	17.3	41.3	27.8	3.2	10.5
SEX						
 Male	5292	12.4	31.1	30.8	4.5	21.2
Female	5755	17.6	27.4	22.7	3.7	28.5
AGE						
 15 - 24	2080	11	35	31.4	7.2	15.4
25 - 39	3110	14.7	29.5	28	3.4	24.4
40 - 54	2841	19.9	29.6	24.9	3.3	22.4
55 +	2944	14.1	24.4	23.3	3.5	34.7
EDUCATION						
 until 15 years of age	1215	9.7	17.1	16.9	6.1	50.2
16 - 20	5180	17.8	28.9	26.2	3.9	23.2
20 +	2944	15.7	33.5	28.2	3.2	19.4
Still in education	1369	11	34.3	33.9	4.7	16.1
LOCALITY TYPE						
 Metropolitan area	2362	13	35.1	31.6	3.1	17.2
Other towns	4954	17	28	27.8	4.6	22.6
Rural zones	3655	14.2	26.7	21.5	4.2	33.4
OCCUPATION						
 Self-employed	1003	17.6	26.9	24.9	3.6	27
Employee	2731	16.9	35.8	25.8	3.3	18.2
Manual worker	1409	15.7	28.5	30.5	3.8	21.4
Not working	5798	13.9	26.8	26.5	4.6	28.2

Table 10. Can Member States choose whether or not to adopt the euro?

QUESTION: Q5bis. Can [COUNTRY] choose whether or not to introduce the euro?



















	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
 NMS11	11047	62.4	29.1	8.4
 NMS9	9044	64	29.1	6.9
COUNTRY				
 Bulgaria	1001	40.2	44.5	15.3
 Czech Republic	1001	44.3	48.5	7.2
 Estonia	1015	56.7	35.3	7.9
 Cyprus	1000	42.7	50.3	6.9
 Latvia	1004	46.6	45.2	8.2
 Lithuania	1002	55.6	35.6	8.9
 Hungary	1011	63.9	30.5	5.5
 Malta	1003	47.6	46.5	5.9
 Poland	1001	73.7	19.3	7
 Romania	1002	65.5	23.4	11.1
 Slovakia	1007	52.2	41.7	6.1
SEX				
 Male	5292	63.5	30.1	6.5
Female	5755	61.5	28.2	10.3
AGE				
 15 - 24	2080	69.3	27.1	3.5
25 - 39	3110	63.1	30.3	6.6
40 - 54	2841	61.8	29.7	8.5
55 +	2944	57.6	28.8	13.7
EDUCATION				
 until 15 years of age	1215	56.5	23.7	19.8
16 - 20	5180	60.7	31.2	8
20 +	2944	64.2	30.6	5.2
Still in education	1369	71.7	25.1	3.3
LOCALITY TYPE				
 Metropolitan area	2362	63.2	31.2	5.6
Other towns	4954	60.7	33.2	6.1
Rural zones	3655	65	21.7	13.3
OCCUPATION				
 Self-employed	1003	65.1	27.9	6.9
Employee	2731	61.8	32.6	5.6
Manual worker	1409	58.8	35.2	6
Not working	5798	63.5	26.2	10.3

Table 11. Expected date of the euro's adoption

QUESTION: Q5ter. When, in which year do you think the euro will be introduced in [COUNTRY]?




















	Total N	% Up till 2008	% 2009- 2010	% 2011- 2012	% 2013 or later	% Never	% DK/NA
 NMS11	11047	4.6	34.3	27.1	15.4	2	16.6
 NMS9	9044	3.4	33.1	31.1	16	2.3	14
COUNTRY							
 Bulgaria	1001	4.9	52.9	13	3.9	1	24.3
 Czech Republic	1001	1.3	31.1	30.5	21.1	1.4	14.6
 Estonia	1015	2.6	30.7	28.7	14.9	6.9	16.1
 Cyprus	1000	91.9	0	0	0.2	6.4	1.5
 Latvia	1004	9.3	40	23.7	14.2	1	11.8
 Lithuania	1002	3.7	48.4	17.8	9.6	3.4	17.1
 Hungary	1011	0.5	29.7	28.3	28	3.1	10.4
 Malta	1003	99.2	0	0	0.1	0	0.7
 Poland	1001	1.3	26.4	38.8	14.8	2.3	16.3
 Romania	1002	8.4	31.4	19	17.5	1.4	22.4
 Slovakia	1007	6.7	86.1	1.5	0.4	0.5	4.9
SEX							
 Male	5292	3.6	32	29.6	17.4	1.6	15.9
 Female	5755	5.5	36.4	24.9	13.6	2.4	17.2
AGE							
 15 - 24	2080	6.5	37.9	27.7	15.7	1.5	10.8
25 - 39	3110	4.3	34.8	28.2	15.8	2.2	14.7
40 - 54	2841	4.5	34	27	17.4	2	15.1
55 +	2944	3.7	31.7	25.5	13	2	24.1
EDUCATION							
 until 15 years of age	1215	6	25.6	18.3	8.9	1.1	40.1
16 - 20	5180	4.5	36.8	26	16.1	2	14.5
20 +	2944	4.1	32.8	31.8	17.8	2.3	11.2
Still in education	1369	5	38.3	30.2	14.7	1.7	10.2
LOCALITY TYPE							
 Metropolitan area	2362	2.6	31.4	29.3	20.3	3	13.4
Other towns	4954	5.1	37	26.6	16.1	2.2	13
Rural zones	3655	5.1	32.8	26.4	11.3	1.1	23.4
OCCUPATION							
 Self-employed	1003	3.9	27.6	33.5	19.9	1.3	13.9
Employee	2731	4.9	35.9	26.3	17.9	2.5	12.5
Manual worker	1409	5.3	34.8	27.6	15.4	2.4	14.5
Not working	5798	4.4	34.9	26.4	13.5	1.8	19

Table 12. Evolution of self-perceived information level regarding the euro

QUESTION: Q6. To what extent do you feel informed about the euro? Do you feel..:



















	Total N	% Very well informed	% Rather well informed	% Not very well informed	% Not at all well informed	% DK/NA
 NMS11	11047	6.6	34.4	41.1	16.4	1.5
 NMS9	9044	5.4	36.3	40.7	16	1.7
COUNTRY						
 Bulgaria	1001	5.5	25.4	46.5	21.7	0.9
 Czech Republic	1001	4.5	38.6	36.6	18.6	1.6
 Estonia	1015	3.6	33.6	42.9	14	5.8
 Cyprus	1000	21.5	45.4	21.5	11.3	0.3
 Latvia	1004	3.2	28.4	46.1	22.1	0.3
 Lithuania	1002	6.3	42.7	43.7	6.6	0.8
 Hungary	1011	3.6	35.9	44	15.9	0.6
 Malta	1003	21.8	52.2	19.5	4.9	1.5
 Poland	1001	5.3	35.1	41.4	16.2	1.9
 Romania	1002	11.3	31.4	40.3	15.9	1.1
 Slovakia	1007	8.4	38.5	36.9	14.2	2.1
SEX						
 Male	5292	9	40	37	13	1.1
Female	5755	4.5	29.3	44.9	19.6	1.8
AGE						
 15 - 24	2080	6.5	40.4	43	9.5	0.6
25 - 39	3110	8	40	39.5	11.1	1.4
40 - 54	2841	7.9	34.8	41.8	14.8	0.8
55 +	2944	4.1	24.1	40.9	28.4	2.5
EDUCATION						
 until 15 years of age	1215	2.8	11.5	44.7	39.9	1
16 - 20	5180	6.7	33.4	42.4	16.1	1.3
20 +	2944	8.3	42.8	37.8	10.3	0.8
Still in education	1369	6.6	42.2	43	7.6	0.7
LOCALITY TYPE						
 Metropolitan area	2362	7.6	39.6	39.8	10.8	2.2
Other towns	4954	6	35.8	42.3	14.6	1.4
Rural zones	3655	6.9	29.3	40.4	22.4	1
OCCUPATION						
 Self-employed	1003	16.2	40.2	32	11.1	0.5
Employee	2731	6.8	45.2	38	9	0.9
Manual worker	1409	9.5	32.9	41.9	14.7	1.1
Not working	5798	4.2	28.5	44	21.4	2

Table 13. Desired timeframe for being informed on the euro

QUESTION: Q7. When would you like to be informed about the introduction of euro in [COUNTRY]?

Base: those who are not rather or very well informed about the euro



















	Total N	% As soon as possible	% A few years before	% A few months before	% A few weeks before	% DK/NA
 NMS11	6352	34	23.9	30.3	4.8	7
 NMS9	5128	29.7	26.3	33.4	5.2	5.4
COUNTRY						
 Bulgaria	682	36.3	18.7	32.6	4.3	8.2
 Czech Republic	553	36.5	26.6	24.8	5.3	6.8
 Estonia	578	20.3	39.1	27.4	7	6.3
 Cyprus	328	63.3	4	18.1	8.9	5.7
 Latvia	685	18.7	39.8	32.9	3.1	5.5
 Lithuania	503	24.3	31.2	30	7.3	7.1
 Hungary	606	12.3	34.2	44.2	5.8	3.5
 Malta	245	47.5	3.1	25.9	16.1	7.4
 Poland	577	32.2	24	33.1	5	5.7
 Romania	563	47.6	18.2	18.8	3.3	12
 Slovakia	515	42.9	14.9	35	4.4	2.8
SEX						
 Male	2643	35.3	25.4	29.9	4.5	4.9
Female	3709	33.1	22.8	30.6	4.9	8.6
AGE						
 15 - 24	1092	36.1	20.6	39.1	3.7	0.6
25 - 39	1572	36.8	21.4	31.5	7.5	2.7
40 - 54	1607	35.2	26.3	30	2.9	5.6
55 +	2040	29.7	25.6	25.3	4.6	14.8
EDUCATION						
 until 15 years of age	1029	28.1	18.7	30	4	19.2
16 - 20	3034	37	24.5	29.2	4.4	5
20 +	1417	34.5	25.4	28.6	7	4.4
Still in education	692	31.1	24.4	40.7	3.1	0.7
LOCALITY TYPE						
 Metropolitan area	1194	32.9	28.7	27.4	5.6	5.3
Other towns	2817	31.8	25.2	32.7	4.7	5.6
Rural zones	2296	36.8	19.9	29.3	4.3	9.6
OCCUPATION						
 Self-employed	432	45.3	22.8	25.9	3.9	2.1
Employee	1285	34.8	25.4	30.5	4.9	4.3
Manual worker	796	39	23.8	29.3	5.2	2.8
Not working	3787	31	23.6	31.2	4.7	9.5

Table 14. Trusted distributors of information and campaigns

QUESTION: Q8_A-H. For each of the following institutions or groups, please tell me if you would trust information they provide on the changeover to the euro, or not?

% of "Trust" shown


















	Total N	Government, national or regional authorities	Public administration	National Central Bank	European Institutions	Commercial banks	Journalists	Trade unions, professional organisations, etc	Consumer associations
 NMS11	11047	48.6	51.3	80.9	73.6	54.5	41.9	36.6	44.8
NMS9	9044	46.3	51.4	80.4	72.3	50	37.6	37	45.1
COUNTRY									
 Bulgaria	1001	49.4	39.1	75.9	70	56.9	48.9	23.4	34.3
 Czech Republic	1001	54.4	54.5	84.5	68.9	67.2	35.6	35.6	40.4
 Estonia	1015	66.5	42.7	84.6	63.5	39.5	31.6	41.3	38.5
 Cyprus	1000	85.5	77	91.7	75.3	79.9	49.5	51.4	72.3
 Latvia	1004	58.3	57.5	81.4	63.1	47.5	31.9	31.8	23.2
 Lithuania	1002	47.5	35.3	74.7	64.8	42.9	43.9	32.4	38.4
 Hungary	1011	57.7	60.5	87.5	79.6	61.6	17	32.3	42
 Malta	1003	78	74.5	91.9	80.1	88.1	47.2	58.2	75.9
 Poland	1001	34.6	47.4	76	70.9	39	42.9	36.9	47.5
 Romania	1002	56.1	55.7	84.4	79.6	68.6	53.6	40.2	47.8
 Slovakia	1007	72.8	60.9	90.1	84.7	73.5	41.6	50.2	52.6
SEX									
 Male	5292	48.7	52.5	80	73.2	55.7	43	36.6	45.5
Female	5755	48.5	50.3	81.7	74	53.3	40.9	36.7	44.2
AGE									
 15 - 24	2080	51.8	59.3	84.8	82.8	59.4	38	44.4	49.1
25 - 39	3110	49.7	52.8	85.1	79.1	60.2	46.5	39.2	50.4
40 - 54	2841	49.8	52.4	81.4	75.6	55.8	42.1	35.6	44.7
55 +	2944	44.3	43.5	73.5	59.9	43.9	39.9	29.5	36.1
EDUCATION									
 until 15 years of age	1215	47.9	47.5	70.9	59.8	45.4	39.4	27.4	33.8
16 - 20	5180	46.6	49.3	79.9	73.1	54	41.9	37.5	44
20 +	2944	51.2	52.4	85.9	78.2	58.4	43.7	33.2	48.4
Still in education	1369	54.3	64.3	86.6	83.9	61.3	39.1	46.3	51.3
LOCALITY TYPE									
 Metropolitan area	2362	51.2	53.5	81.4	78.8	52.5	43.3	35.7	46.5
Other towns	4954	48	49.4	84.1	74.6	57.2	42.4	36.7	45.5
Rural zones	3655	47.7	52.5	76.3	69.1	51.9	40.2	37	42.8
OCCUPATION									
 Self-employed	1003	50.2	54.5	82.8	81.2	58.4	43.9	32.9	49.6
Employee	2731	56.4	57.7	86.8	81.3	62.8	41.5	37.7	49.2
Manual worker	1409	46.4	47.5	79.6	74.8	56	50.9	44.6	51.9
Not working	5798	45.5	49.2	78.5	68.9	49.9	39.5	35	40.5

Table 15. Preferred channels for information and campaigns

QUESTION: Q9_A-J. Where would you like to receive useful information on the euro and the changeover?

% of "Yes" shown




















	Total N	In banks	In supermarkets and shops	In public places	In schools and other places of education and training	In the workplace	On the radio	On television	In newspapers, magazines	In your letter box	On the Internet
 NMS11	11047	80.9	48.9	60.3	64.6	54.4	77.7	89.8	78.4	62	73.2
 NMS9	9044	86.4	49.5	62.3	67.3	57.5	79.4	89.6	82.2	62.4	80
COUNTRY											
 Bulgaria	1001	75.9	50.8	60.8	62.4	51.4	69.1	90.1	73.8	59.4	63.1
 Czech Republic	1001	76.9	32.3	50.6	51.9	38.5	64.8	80.1	73.4	46	73.9
 Estonia	1015	84.8	34.1	43.1	48.9	47.5	77.8	83.4	78.3	51.1	70.1
 Cyprus	1000	90.5	56.1	63.8	79.2	67	74.1	86	79.4	74.8	65
 Latvia	1004	90.5	61	61.6	68.3	64.3	81.7	93.2	90.6	68.3	78.3
 Lithuania	1002	80.9	57.1	48.7	59.5	54.8	75.4	90	82.3	62.5	66.6
 Hungary	1011	74	19.1	28.9	41.8	34.6	63.3	81.2	61.6	48.5	58.7
 Malta	1003	98.2	95	94.2	98.2	89.9	95.4	97.9	97.2	92.4	93.6
 Poland	1001	91.8	59.4	75.6	79.2	67.4	87.7	94.1	89.6	68	89.8
 Romania	1002	64.2	46.3	53.5	56.4	45.2	75.4	90.5	67.7	61.8	54.3
 Slovakia	1007	90.3	60	65.4	67	65.5	80.5	91.6	82.1	76.8	75.4
SEX											
 Male	5292	79.6	50.1	60.2	62	51.4	77.2	89.5	79	58.8	74.1
 Female	5755	82	47.8	60.5	67.1	57.2	78.2	90.1	77.9	65	72.4
AGE											
 15 - 24	2080	85	48.2	61.3	70.6	56.4	75.3	91.5	79.1	59.8	90.5
25 - 39	3110	84.9	50.4	64.8	67.8	59.6	79.4	90.9	83.2	65.6	81.7
40 - 54	2841	84.3	47.5	60.4	65.9	57.8	78.5	89.3	78.7	61.3	75.9
55 +	2944	70.4	49.2	54.7	55.6	44.4	76.9	88.2	72.7	60.5	49.6
EDUCATION											
 until 15 years of age	1215	61	48.5	49.9	46.1	39.5	71.2	87.9	62.8	62.1	35.8
16 - 20	5180	82.7	50.4	61.3	64.7	56.8	78	89.7	77.9	64.3	70.5
20 +	2944	84.4	47.8	62.6	68.9	55	80.8	90.1	84.4	60.1	84.4
Still in education	1369	87.6	47.9	62	73.3	57.8	77.3	93.5	82.5	57.2	93.6
LOCALITY TYPE											
 Metropolitan area	2362	84.2	48.5	61.7	66.1	52	79.4	89.7	82.8	57.9	83.1
Other towns	4954	81.2	45.5	58.7	66	53.7	76.2	89.7	79	61	74.8
Rural zones	3655	78.5	54	61.9	62.1	57.1	79.1	90.3	75.2	66.6	64.9
OCCUPATION											
 Self-employed	1003	79.7	52.1	65.5	69	47.1	77.1	91	79.6	60.6	75.5
Employee	2731	85.3	45.3	60.3	66.6	60.3	78.1	88.2	80.9	61.4	85.4
Manual worker	1409	83.3	53.8	63.5	66.3	62.8	80.3	92	81.2	66.1	75.6
Not working	5798	78.2	48.6	58.6	62.4	50.9	77.1	90.1	76.5	61.5	66.4

Table 16. Preferred topics for information and campaigns

QUESTION: Q10_A-F. In your view, which of the following issues about the euro are essential to be covered in priority by the information campaign?

% of "Essential" shown




















	Total N	The way how the euro will be introduced in [COUNTRY]	The value of one euro in [CURRENCY]	What notes and coins in euros look like	How to ensure that the rules for currency conversion into euro are respected	The practical implications of the euro regarding your salary, your bank account	The social, economic or political implications of the euro
 NMS11	11047	88.5	90	79.7	82.2	84.2	81.4
 NMS9	9044	89.8	91.4	79.9	83.1	87	82.5
COUNTRY							
 Bulgaria	1001	89.8	93	84.2	90.8	88.4	88.8
 Czech Republic	1001	85.2	87.4	78.1	82.7	84	85.2
 Estonia	1015	90.2	90.3	59.2	85	88	80.4
 Cyprus	1000	87.3	96.6	81.8	90.3	87.6	87.7
 Latvia	1004	89.1	95.7	84.8	86.5	90.8	86.1
 Lithuania	1002	91.6	88.1	68.3	90.9	84.4	83.5
 Hungary	1011	88.9	93.1	77.6	85.2	88.4	81.2
 Malta	1003	93.5	94.8	88.8	93.9	90.9	85.5
 Poland	1001	90.9	91.7	82.4	80.5	87.1	81.3
 Romania	1002	83.8	84.1	77.2	76.1	73	74.9
 Slovakia	1007	92	92.8	79.6	89.7	89.2	85.2
SEX							
 Male	5292	87.9	88.8	78.5	82.2	83.4	82
 Female	5755	89.1	91	80.7	82.3	84.8	80.8
AGE							
 15 - 24	2080	88.6	90.5	74.7	85.3	85	84.5
25 - 39	3110	90.9	91.4	81.2	80.5	89.1	82.5
40 - 54	2841	89.6	90.3	80.5	86.8	86.7	81.9
55 +	2944	85.3	87.8	80.8	77.6	75.9	77.3
EDUCATION							
 until 15 years of age	1215	80.3	86	82.1	68.2	66.9	65.7
16 - 20	5180	89.9	90.8	81.5	83.3	87.1	81.3
20 +	2944	91.6	90.8	79.6	85.8	88	88.5
Still in education	1369	88.1	91.2	73.1	85.5	85.5	84.5
LOCALITY TYPE							
 Metropolitan area	2362	91.7	93.4	77.7	84.8	87.2	87.4
Other towns	4954	89	89.6	79.6	81.8	83.8	80.6
Rural zones	3655	86.2	88.6	81.3	81.4	83	78.8
OCCUPATION							
 Self-employed	1003	89	91.6	79.2	88	89.7	88.6
Employee	2731	90.6	91.1	79.5	86.2	90.4	86.5
Manual worker	1409	90.3	90.9	81.9	82	86	79.8
Not working	5798	87.2	89	79.4	79.6	79.7	78.3

Table 17. Preferred tools of the information campaigns

QUESTION: Q11_A-G. Here is a list of various information campaign actions. Could you tell me for each of them whether you would find it essential or not essential to prepare yourself for the euro?

% of "Essential" shown


















	Total N	Dual display of prices in shops	Dual display of the amount on bills (electricity, gas, ..)	Dual display on your pay slip	Leaflets / Brochures	TV advertisements	Radio advertisements	Newspaper advertisements
 NMS11	11047	86	79	73.6	63.4	71.8	67.1	71
NMS9	9044	85	76.6	72.8	61.1	70.8	65.8	71.2
COUNTRY								
 Bulgaria	1001	86.9	84	76.1	66.8	69.7	64.2	65.4
 Czech Republic	1001	81	72.9	64.1	52.7	55.1	53.1	58.7
 Estonia	1015	83.5	74.6	67.1	58.2	54.3	52.6	57.4
 Cyprus	1000	93.9	94.6	89.2	86.8	83.8	79	84.5
 Latvia	1004	93	83.1	78.3	53.1	83.5	73.5	83.4
 Lithuania	1002	85.9	77.7	69.6	55.4	73.6	64.8	72.2
 Hungary	1011	92	83.2	78.3	46.2	63.2	54.7	57
 Malta	1003	96.7	96.2	95	93.3	96.2	95.3	96.4
 Poland	1001	82.5	73.5	71.9	66.9	76.2	72.1	77.7
 Romania	1002	88.9	85.4	75.6	69.9	75.9	72.6	72.2
 Slovakia	1007	91.8	86.2	82.6	67.1	69.8	63	70.8
SEX								
 Male	5292	84.6	77.3	71.5	63.3	70.5	65.6	69.6
Female	5755	87.3	80.6	75.7	63.5	73	68.5	72.2
AGE								
 15 - 24	2080	80	75.7	71.6	58.9	66.9	63.4	70.7
25 - 39	3110	86.3	78.2	75	63.2	70.7	64.9	69.9
40 - 54	2841	88.2	80.4	76.5	66.1	74.5	70.6	73.2
55 +	2944	87.8	80.9	70.9	64.1	73.5	68.4	69.9
EDUCATION								
 until 15 years of age	1215	88.7	84.9	73	65.6	79.2	71.1	70.2
16 - 20	5180	86.8	80.4	76.3	65.2	72.3	68	71.4
20 +	2944	86.7	76.9	71.8	63	71.4	66.8	71.6
Still in education	1369	80.9	74.7	71.6	57.7	65.8	61.5	70.3
LOCALITY TYPE								
 Metropolitan area	2362	85.7	79.2	73	59.4	66.3	62.1	66.9
Other towns	4954	86.7	78.8	74.6	63	72	66.5	71.2
Rural zones	3655	85.3	79.1	73	66.8	75.1	71.1	73.2
OCCUPATION								
 Self-employed	1003	83.4	75.7	70.7	56.4	65.5	63.4	66.1
Employee	2731	88.7	79.5	74.4	63.1	70.3	65.7	71.7
Manual worker	1409	86.4	79	78	70.6	76	69.8	75.4
Not working	5798	85.1	79.3	72.7	62.9	72.4	67.6	70.3

Table 18. Are people happy that the euro will replace their national currency?

QUESTION: Q12. Are you personally happy or not that the euro could replace the [CURRENCY]?



















	Total N	% Very happy	% Rather happy	% Rather unhappy	% Very unhappy	% DK/NA
 NMS11	11047	11.6	38	24.5	11	14.9
 NMS9	9044	10.1	36.2	27.3	13.4	13
COUNTRY						
 Bulgaria	1001	5.6	40	22.2	11.1	21.1
 Czech Republic	1001	15.1	26.8	31.5	16.5	10.1
 Estonia	1015	4.4	25.2	37.9	21.6	10.8
 Cyprus	1000	14.2	29.4	25.1	20.2	11.1
 Latvia	1004	1.8	23.9	40.3	22.6	11.5
 Lithuania	1002	4.5	29.1	34.5	21.2	10.7
 Hungary	1011	5.8	41.8	28.3	10.1	13.9
 Malta	1003	17.7	38.6	21.3	11.4	11
 Poland	1001	10.3	38.6	24.1	12.1	14.8
 Romania	1002	18.6	43.2	15.9	3.2	19.1
 Slovakia	1007	14.9	40.1	28	10.6	6.4
SEX						
 Male	5292	15	41.1	20.1	9.8	13.9
Female	5755	8.4	35.2	28.5	12.1	15.8
AGE						
 15 - 24	2080	14.9	43.4	23.5	7.4	10.8
25 - 39	3110	12.9	42.5	23.8	7.4	13.4
40 - 54	2841	11.9	39.3	24.9	10.4	13.5
55 +	2944	7.6	28.4	25.1	18.2	20.7
EDUCATION						
 until 15 years of age	1215	10.4	30.3	20.3	17.4	21.5
16 - 20	5180	9.6	36.8	27.5	11.7	14.4
20 +	2944	14.3	41.4	21.2	9.6	13.5
Still in education	1369	15.5	43.7	24.1	5.6	11.1
LOCALITY TYPE						
 Metropolitan area	2362	13.4	40.8	24.4	10.5	10.9
Other towns	4954	8.9	39.4	24.8	10.7	16.2
Rural zones	3655	13.7	34.6	24.3	11.8	15.7
OCCUPATION						
 Self-employed	1003	21.1	44.7	16.1	8.4	9.6
Employee	2731	12.8	42	23.4	9.5	12.3
Manual worker	1409	10	40.3	25.4	11.3	13
Not working	5798	9.6	34.8	26	12.2	17.4

Table 19. Consequences of the euro's introduction on national level

QUESTION: Q13. Do you think the introduction of the euro would have positive or negative consequences for [COUNTRY]..?































	Total N	% Very positive consequences	% Rather positive consequences	% Rather negative consequences	% Very negative consequences	% DK/NA
 NMS11	11047	14.6	37.8	24.2	8.8	14.7
 NMS9	9044	7.8	41.1	27.3	9.3	14.4
COUNTRY						
 Bulgaria	1001	3.8	40.1	30.2	9	17
 Czech Republic	1001	11.6	34.8	30.2	10.2	13.2
 Estonia	1015	3.4	36.1	36.8	8	15.8
 Cyprus	1000	9.8	30.6	31.2	14.6	13.8
 Latvia	1004	1.6	32.6	40.5	10	15.4
 Lithuania	1002	1.9	32.7	39.8	13.1	12.5
 Hungary	1011	3.7	43.9	30	7.6	14.8
 Malta	1003	9.6	37.9	27.1	7.1	18.4
 Poland	1001	9	43.6	23	9.4	15.1
 Romania	1002	41.2	25.5	11.3	7	15.1
 Slovakia	1007	7.6	42.8	30.7	7.9	11
SEX						
 Male	5292	16.5	41.2	21.1	9.1	12.1
 Female	5755	12.8	34.6	27	8.5	17.2
AGE						
 15 - 24	2080	15.6	44.9	22.2	6.5	10.8
 25 - 39	3110	15.4	44	23	7.7	9.9
 40 - 54	2841	15.4	36.2	25.4	8	15
 55 +	2944	12.1	28.1	25.1	12.4	22.3
EDUCATION						
 until 15 years of age	1215	13.9	29.3	18.5	13.2	25.2
 16 - 20	5180	13.3	35.6	27.1	9.3	14.7
 20 +	2944	17.4	39.8	23.7	7.1	11.9
 Still in education	1369	15.6	48.3	19.4	6.5	10.2
LOCALITY TYPE						
 Metropolitan area	2362	12.9	45.3	22.8	7.5	11.5
 Other towns	4954	13.3	38.1	25.4	8.4	14.7
 Rural zones	3655	17.4	32.3	23.5	10.1	16.6
OCCUPATION						
 Self-employed	1003	26.3	39.7	15.2	9.2	9.7
 Employee	2731	14.4	41.9	23.6	7	13.1
 Manual worker	1409	15.4	38.6	25.3	10.6	10.2
 Not working	5798	12.5	35.4	25.8	9.2	17

Table 20. Consequences of the euro's introduction on personal level

QUESTION: Q14. And for you personally, do you think that it would be positive or negative if the euro would be introduced?



















	Total N	% Very positive	% Rather positive	% Rather negative	% Very negative	% DK/NA
 NMS11	11047	15.8	33.3	24.2	9.7	17
 NMS9	9044	7.8	36.3	27.8	10.8	17.4
COUNTRY						
 Bulgaria	1001	6.4	42.6	28.2	7.3	15.6
 Czech Republic	1001	12.3	27.8	31.9	13.2	14.8
 Estonia	1015	5	33.9	36.2	10.8	14.2
 Cyprus	1000	12.1	34.3	28.4	13.6	11.6
 Latvia	1004	2.2	37.7	37.3	12.5	10.2
 Lithuania	1002	3	31.6	34.8	13.3	17.3
 Hungary	1011	3.8	38.2	30.9	7.2	19.9
 Malta	1003	14.8	40.5	19.8	8	16.9
 Poland	1001	8.1	38.2	23.7	10.9	19.1
 Romania	1002	46.2	19.8	10.7	7.1	16.2
 Slovakia	1007	9.6	37.7	32.3	9.6	10.8
SEX						
 Male	5292	18	37.7	20.4	8.5	15.3
Female	5755	13.7	29.2	27.7	10.8	18.6
AGE						
 15 - 24	2080	20.7	41.7	17	7.1	13.5
25 - 39	3110	17	38.6	23.4	6.9	14
40 - 54	2841	16	32.6	26.7	8	16.6
55 +	2944	11	22.5	27.2	16.1	23.2
EDUCATION						
 until 15 years of age	1215	13.7	25.5	21.1	14.1	25.5
16 - 20	5180	14.4	30.8	27.2	10.5	17.1
20 +	2944	17.6	36.3	24.5	8	13.6
Still in education	1369	21.5	43	16.1	5.8	13.6
LOCALITY TYPE						
 Metropolitan area	2362	13.2	39.6	22.2	9.1	15.9
Other towns	4954	14.6	34.6	25.9	8.8	16
Rural zones	3655	19	27.4	23.2	11.3	19.1
OCCUPATION						
 Self-employed	1003	25.8	39.4	15.4	6.6	12.9
Employee	2731	17.2	37.9	23.3	7.5	14.2
Manual worker	1409	16.8	30.4	22.8	8.6	21.4
Not working	5798	13.2	30.8	26.2	11.6	18.1

Table 21. Climate of opinion regarding the euro introduction

QUESTION: Q15. Generally speaking, are most people you personally know more in favour or against the idea of introducing the euro in [COUNTRY]?



















	Total N	% Very much in favour of its introduction	% Rather in favour of its introduction	% Rather against its introduction	% Very much against its introduction	% DK/NA
 NMS11	11047	10.2	34.7	25.6	8.8	20.8
 NMS9	9044	7.3	34.9	28.9	10.4	18.5
COUNTRY						
 Bulgaria	1001	4	33.5	26.9	7.9	27.7
 Czech Republic	1001	9.4	27.3	34.5	9.6	19.1
 Estonia	1015	3.9	29.9	39.8	10.5	16
 Cyprus	1000	5.8	30.7	36.9	13.5	13.1
 Latvia	1004	0.8	25.9	38.7	10.8	23.7
 Lithuania	1002	1.2	29.1	41.1	14.3	14.3
 Hungary	1011	2.7	40.9	25.7	5.2	25.6
 Malta	1003	9.4	37.2	22.1	8.5	22.8
 Poland	1001	9.1	36.8	24.6	12	17.5
 Romania	1002	22.1	34.6	13.9	3.7	25.7
 Slovakia	1007	7	33.5	39.5	7.7	12.3
SEX						
 Male	5292	10.8	39.1	22.5	7.8	19.8
Female	5755	9.5	30.7	28.4	9.7	21.7
AGE						
 15 - 24	2080	14	41.3	24.5	5.3	14.9
25 - 39	3110	10.2	37.8	26.5	7.1	18.4
40 - 54	2841	10.9	35.5	27.1	7.9	18.5
55 +	2944	6.8	26.4	23.7	13.8	29.3
EDUCATION						
 until 15 years of age	1215	7.6	27.6	21.7	14.2	29
16 - 20	5180	9.4	32.8	27.9	9	20.9
20 +	2944	10.4	36.5	25.3	8.2	19.6
Still in education	1369	15.4	43.2	24.2	4.6	12.7
LOCALITY TYPE						
 Metropolitan area	2362	11.8	39.5	23.9	7.5	17.3
Other towns	4954	8.7	35.8	26.6	7.8	21.1
Rural zones	3655	11	30	25.6	10.8	22.5
OCCUPATION						
 Self-employed	1003	14.9	38.3	22.1	7.3	17.4
Employee	2731	9.9	37.9	26.8	7.1	18.4
Manual worker	1409	11.8	37.8	23.2	7.2	20.1
Not working	5798	9.1	32.1	26.5	10.2	22

Table 22. Desired timeframe for adopting the euro

QUESTION: Q16. When would you like the euro to become your currency?



















	Total N	% As soon as possible	% After a certain time	% As late as possible	% DK/NA
 NMS11	11047	26.1	39.2	28.2	6.6
 NMS9	9044	20.3	41.1	33	5.6
COUNTRY					
 Bulgaria	1001	19.2	44.5	27	9.3
 Czech Republic	1001	18.3	42.3	34.9	4.4
 Estonia	1015	14.9	31.6	47.7	5.9
 Cyprus	1000	26.7	29.5	36.5	7.3
 Latvia	1004	12.1	32.8	50.9	4.2
 Lithuania	1002	16	32.7	43.7	7.6
 Hungary	1011	23.8	45.1	27.1	4.1
 Malta	1003	39.3	25.6	22.2	12.9
 Poland	1001	20.6	41.8	31.3	6.4
 Romania	1002	47.8	30.8	12.4	9
 Slovakia	1007	21.5	39.8	34.3	4.4
SEX					
 Male	5292	31.2	41.7	21.9	5.2
Female	5755	21.3	36.8	33.9	7.9
AGE					
 15 - 24	2080	26.6	51.2	17.7	4.6
25 - 39	3110	28.5	41.8	24.5	5.2
40 - 54	2841	28.9	38.2	27.7	5.3
55 +	2944	20.7	29.1	39.4	10.7
EDUCATION					
 until 15 years of age	1215	23.1	28.3	35.2	13.4
16 - 20	5180	26.1	37	30.8	6.1
20 +	2944	29.7	38.1	27.3	4.9
Still in education	1369	23.5	57.7	15	3.9
LOCALITY TYPE					
 Metropolitan area	2362	24.4	42.8	27.6	5.2
Other towns	4954	25.3	40.3	28.6	5.8
Rural zones	3655	28.1	35.5	28	8.5
OCCUPATION					
 Self-employed	1003	38.9	34.8	22.1	4.1
Employee	2731	28.4	41.4	25.4	4.8
Manual worker	1409	30.1	41.9	23.9	4.2
Not working	5798	21.8	38.3	31.5	8.3

Table 23. Consequences of the introduction of the euro in those countries that are using the euro already

QUESTION: Q17. Do you think the introduction of the euro has had positive or negative consequences in those countries that are using the euro already?


















	Total N	% Very positive consequences	% Rather positive consequences	% Rather negative consequences	% Very negative consequences	% DK/ NA
 NMS11	11047	13.3	38	21.4	6.1	21.2
NMS9	9044	6.8	43.8	23.9	5.1	20.4
COUNTRY						
 Bulgaria	1001	4.5	30.1	27.5	5.9	32
 Czech Republic	1001	11	36.4	28.3	5.6	18.6
 Estonia	1015	2.6	32.6	31	9	24.8
 Cyprus	1000	5.7	27.1	33.2	8.3	25.7
 Latvia	1004	2.5	32.1	25.9	5.1	34.4
 Lithuania	1002	1.9	31.8	33.7	9.3	23.3
 Hungary	1011	4.5	43.3	19.4	2.9	29.9
 Malta	1003	7.1	34.9	27.3	6.8	24
 Poland	1001	7.2	48.3	22.2	5.4	16.9
 Romania	1002	38.7	21.8	10.5	9.3	19.7
 Slovakia	1007	5.9	44.8	26.3	2.5	20.5
SEX						
 Male	5292	14.8	42.1	19.5	6.1	17.5
Female	5755	12	34.3	23.1	6.1	24.5
AGE						
 15 - 24	2080	17.5	48.1	16.1	1.9	16.4
25 - 39	3110	12.5	45.5	19.7	6.1	16.3
40 - 54	2841	14.1	34.6	26.6	6.2	18.4
55 +	2944	10.5	27	21.6	8.6	32.3
EDUCATION						
 until 15 years of age	1215	12	26	14.4	10.7	36.9
16 - 20	5180	12.7	36.8	23.4	7.1	20
20 +	2944	13.3	40.3	24.9	4.6	16.9
Still in education	1369	18.4	48.6	14.8	1.2	17
LOCALITY TYPE						
 Metropolitan area	2362	8.9	45.4	22.3	5	18.5
Other towns	4954	12	39.5	22.1	5.1	21.2
Rural zones	3655	18	31.5	20	8	22.5
OCCUPATION						
 Self-employed	1003	18.5	36.7	21.3	10	13.4
Employee	2731	12.9	41.8	22	5.2	18.2
Manual worker	1409	14.1	43.3	21	6.1	15.4
Not working	5798	12.5	35.2	21.4	5.8	25

Table 24. Expected consequences of the changeover to the euro on prices

QUESTION: Q18. Do you think the euro will increase prices in [COUNTRY] when it is first introduced or, on the contrary, it will lower prices?



















	Total N	% Will increase prices	% Will lower prices	% No impact	% DK/NA
 NMS11	11047	73.8	6.2	10.8	9.2
 NMS9	9044	79.4	4.4	8.9	7.2
COUNTRY					
 Bulgaria	1001	82.8	1.5	8.8	7
 Czech Republic	1001	79.8	4.5	9.7	6
 Estonia	1015	89	1.9	5.6	3.5
 Cyprus	1000	73.8	7.1	12.6	6.5
 Latvia	1004	81.6	4.6	7.4	6.3
 Lithuania	1002	85.7	1.8	9.1	3.4
 Hungary	1011	71.9	6.7	12.1	9.3
 Malta	1003	64.7	2.4	25.4	7.5
 Poland	1001	80	4.3	7.8	7.8
 Romania	1002	51.5	13.9	17.7	16.9
 Slovakia	1007	83	2.9	9	5.1
SEX					
 Male	5292	73	6.3	12.1	8.6
Female	5755	74.5	6.1	9.6	9.8
AGE					
 15 - 24	2080	73.5	7.8	12.1	6.6
25 - 39	3110	75.3	4.8	12.2	7.6
40 - 54	2841	73.4	6.8	11.5	8.3
55 +	2944	72.7	6.1	7.6	13.6
EDUCATION					
 until 15 years of age	1215	63.8	8.5	8.8	18.9
16 - 20	5180	74.5	6.6	11.2	7.7
20 +	2944	79.1	4.3	9.3	7.3
Still in education	1369	74.1	7.4	12.1	6.5
LOCALITY TYPE					
 Metropolitan area	2362	77.5	3	8.9	10.6
Other towns	4954	76.4	5.8	10.7	7.2
Rural zones	3655	68.3	8.9	11.9	10.9
OCCUPATION					
 Self-employed	1003	74.3	7.7	12.5	5.5
Employee	2731	77	3.8	10.1	9.1
Manual worker	1409	72.7	7.4	15.5	4.4
Not working	5798	72.5	6.8	9.7	11.1

Table 25. Status of the euro as an international currency

QUESTION: Q19. Do you think that the euro is an international currency like the US dollar or the Japanese Yen?



















	Total N	% Yes	% No	% DK/NA
 NMS11	11047	75.8	15	9.2
 NMS9	9044	74.6	16.7	8.7
COUNTRY				
 Bulgaria	1001	77.9	11.6	10.5
 Czech Republic	1001	73.8	19.4	6.8
 Estonia	1015	76.9	14.1	8.9
 Cyprus	1000	72.8	15.4	11.8
 Latvia	1004	72.7	14.7	12.5
 Lithuania	1002	81.7	12.6	5.8
 Hungary	1011	68.2	21.3	10.5
 Malta	1003	80.2	10.9	8.9
 Poland	1001	74.8	16.3	8.8
 Romania	1002	79.2	10.5	10.3
 Slovakia	1007	82.1	10.5	7.4
SEX				
 Male	5292	79.8	14	6.2
Female	5755	72.2	15.9	11.9
AGE				
 15 - 24	2080	79.8	16	4.3
25 - 39	3110	79.6	13.6	6.8
40 - 54	2841	75	15.8	9.3
55 +	2944	70.5	14.8	14.7
EDUCATION				
 until 15 years of age	1215	67	11.8	21.2
16 - 20	5180	74.1	16.8	9.1
20 +	2944	80	15.2	4.8
Still in education	1369	83.5	11.8	4.7
LOCALITY TYPE				
 Metropolitan area	2362	79	15.9	5.1
Other towns	4954	76.4	15	8.6
Rural zones	3655	73.4	14.1	12.5
OCCUPATION				
 Self-employed	1003	81.9	12.3	5.8
Employee	2731	80	14.5	5.5
Manual worker	1409	74.5	17.2	8.3
Not working	5798	73.3	15.3	11.4

Table 26. Expected positive effects of joining the eurozone

QUESTION: Q20_A-E. Do you think that the euro..?

% of "Yes" shown


















	Total N	Will allow you to easily compare prices with other countries that use the euro?	Will make it easier to shop in other countries that use the euro?	Will save money by eliminating fees of currency exchange in other countries that use the euro?	Will be more convenient for those who travel in other countries that use the euro?	Will protect [COUNTRY] from the effects of international crises
 NMS11	11047	80.1	83.5	74.3	89.2	44.3
NMS9	9044	81.3	85.1	77	90.5	43.6
COUNTRY						
 Bulgaria	1001	82.4	87.3	76.1	91.6	53.4
 Czech Republic	1001	79.1	81.6	74.2	83.6	34.1
 Estonia	1015	78.5	84	80	92.3	39.6
 Cyprus	1000	85.3	92.9	79.2	96.4	51
 Latvia	1004	78.7	84.5	76.6	91.7	28.8
 Lithuania	1002	71.3	77.3	53.6	92	27.8
 Hungary	1011	91.5	93.5	80.4	94.4	45.8
 Malta	1003	83.1	89	83.3	95	58.7
 Poland	1001	80.9	84.4	78.7	90.7	46.9
 Romania	1002	74.9	76.6	64.6	83.7	43.4
 Slovakia	1007	76.9	84.5	77.5	92.4	49.6
 SEX						
Male	5292	81.7	85.8	78	89.9	47
Female	5755	78.5	81.3	70.9	88.5	41.8
 AGE						
15 - 24	2080	87.9	91	81.9	93.9	49.8
25 - 39	3110	85.4	86.2	78.8	91.9	42.1
40 - 54	2841	81.7	85.2	73.3	90.2	46.8
55 +	2944	67.5	73.9	65.7	82.2	40.8
 EDUCATION						
until 15 years of age	1215	57.2	58.5	52.8	71.3	40.5
16 - 20	5180	79.2	84.9	74	90.1	44.9
20 +	2944	88.4	89.9	82.7	94.9	44.3
Still in education	1369	89.4	91.7	80.9	94.2	47.9
 LOCALITY TYPE						
Metropolitan area	2362	87.8	89.2	81.6	93.2	43.6
Other towns	4954	81.5	83.8	75.8	90.5	44.7
Rural zones	3655	73.3	79.5	67.9	85.2	44.3
 OCCUPATION						
Self-employed	1003	87.6	87.2	80.1	91	45.8
Employee	2731	87.9	90	80.3	93.9	44.2
Manual worker	1409	83.9	85.8	78.9	92.3	49.9
Not working	5798	74.4	79.3	69.5	85.8	42.9

Table 27. Potential political and economic advantages of adopting the euro

QUESTION: Q21_A-E. In your opinion, what are the main advantages of the adoption of the euro for [COUNTRY]?

% of "Yes" shown






































	Total N	Will ensure lower interest rates, less debt charges	Will ensure sounder public finances	Will reinforce the place of Europe in the world	Will improve growth, employment	Will ensure price stability
 NMS11	11047	38	46.4	66.4	47	55.7
 NMS9	9044	34.5	44.2	65.6	44.8	53.9
COUNTRY						
 Bulgaria	1001	36.3	49.3	62.5	44	57
 Czech Republic	1001	19.8	27.7	49.9	20.8	34.4
 Estonia	1015	19.1	36.9	47.9	29.8	39.8
 Cyprus	1000	38.5	41.7	74	50.3	50.4
 Latvia	1004	25.5	33.3	54.2	28.8	44
 Lithuania	1002	21.8	41	55.6	41.1	40.2
 Hungary	1011	40.9	63.1	68.7	48.8	57.7
 Malta	1003	33.6	53.5	71.5	49.3	57.3
 Poland	1001	38.9	45.1	70.7	52.6	60.4
 Romania	1002	50.5	52.5	70.3	55.3	61.3
 Slovakia	1007	35	42.7	68.1	39.9	55.4
SEX						
 Male	5292	41.9	49.8	69.2	50.1	61
Female	5755	34.4	43.2	63.7	44.1	50.9
AGE						
 15 - 24	2080	37	49.6	74.7	49.3	61.3
25 - 39	3110	41.6	48.8	70.1	48.3	61.2
40 - 54	2841	42.9	49.5	68.8	50	56.2
55 +	2944	30.4	39.1	54.4	41	46
EDUCATION						
 until 15 years of age	1215	29.6	32.3	51.5	41.1	36.5
16 - 20	5180	38.2	46.4	67.2	47.2	55.7
20 +	2944	44.6	52.1	69.3	50	61.5
Still in education	1369	33.9	51.6	74.6	48.6	63.9
LOCALITY TYPE						
 Metropolitan area	2362	38.2	52.5	67.1	46.8	59.3
Other towns	4954	40.6	46.3	68	47	57.7
Rural zones	3655	34.7	42.7	64.3	47.5	51
OCCUPATION						
 Self-employed	1003	50.7	53.8	71.6	53.9	58.8
Employee	2731	39.7	49.1	68	45.3	58.8
Manual worker	1409	46.6	52.2	71.7	53.2	57.6
Not working	5798	33.2	42.6	63.6	45.1	53.4

Table 28. Fears regarding the adoption of the euro

QUESTION: Q22_A-E. Could you tell me for each of the following statements if you agree or disagree..?

% of "Agree" shown

	Total N	The replacement of the [CURRENCY] by the euro will cause you personally a lot of inconvenience	You are afraid of abuses and cheating on prices during the changeover	Adopting the euro will mean that [COUNTRY] will lose control over its economic policy	Adopting the euro will mean that [COUNTRY] will lose a great deal of its identity	The usage of the euro instead of the [CURRENCY] will make us feel more European than now
 NMS11	11047	38	68.9	28.3	32.9	55.4
 NMS9	9044	40.5	72.9	30.9	35.2	54.5
COUNTRY						
 Bulgaria	1001	43.5	81.5	33.2	39.5	48.1
 Czech Republic	1001	42.5	66.5	38.4	52.1	58.9
 Estonia	1015	40.9	64.6	37.2	50.6	39.9
 Cyprus	1000	38.6	78.4	38.1	44.2	44.4
 Latvia	1004	53.4	67.7	47.8	63.8	50.9
 Lithuania	1002	36.9	76.6	38.8	49.9	40.6
 Hungary	1011	40.7	75.1	28.2	29.7	29.9
 Malta	1003	38.1	75.7	28.6	30.5	69.9
 Poland	1001	39.2	74.4	27.7	28.5	62.2
 Romania	1002	27.3	50.7	17.6	22.9	61.4
 Slovakia	1007	43	71.5	29.8	33.8	52.1
SEX						
 Male	5292	34.4	66.7	27.8	31	58.1
 Female	5755	41.3	70.9	28.7	34.7	53
AGE						
 15 - 24	2080	31.3	64	26.2	33.8	63.8
25 - 39	3110	34.8	62.3	28.2	29.4	53.2
40 - 54	2841	36.4	72	27.5	33.5	58.3
55 +	2944	47.6	76.5	30.6	35.7	49.4
EDUCATION						
 until 15 years of age	1215	53.1	72.3	28.1	31.6	45.3
16 - 20	5180	42.6	71.7	31.3	36.3	56.5
20 +	2944	29.2	67.2	25	28.4	56.9
Still in education	1369	23.2	63.4	23.4	30.7	61.1
LOCALITY TYPE						
 Metropolitan area	2362	33.3	68.4	30.3	33	52.4
Other towns	4954	36.1	68.1	27.5	32.8	55.6
Rural zones	3655	43.4	70.4	28.2	32.9	57.4
OCCUPATION						
 Self-employed	1003	28.3	64.2	28.4	33.3	62.2
Employee	2731	32	66.2	24.9	30.9	49.4
Manual worker	1409	38.7	65.6	33	34	63.2
Not working	5798	42.1	71.8	28.8	33.6	55.6

6. Survey details

This survey on the "Introduction of the euro in the New Member States, Wave 6" was conducted for the European Commission, Directorate-General Economic and Financial Affairs.

Telephone interviews were conducted in each country with the exception of the Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary Poland, Romania and Slovakia where both telephone and face-to-face interviews were conducted (700 webCATI and 300 F2F interviews) The interviews were conducted between the 17/09/2007 and the 21/09/2007 by these Institutes:

Bulgaria	BG	Vitosha	(Interviews : 17/09/2007 – 21/09/2007)
Czech Republic	CZ	Focus Agency	(Interviews : 17/09/2007 – 21/09/2007)
Estonia	EE	Saar Poll	(Interviews : 17/09/2007 – 21/09/2007)
Cyprus	CY	CYMAR	(Interviews : 17/09/2007 – 21/09/2007)
Latvia	LV	Latvian Facts	(Interviews : 17/09/2007 – 21/09/2007)
Lithuania	LT	Baltic Survey	(Interviews : 17/09/2007 – 21/09/2007)
Hungary	HU	Gallup Hungary	(Interviews : 17/09/2007 – 21/09/2007)
Malta	MT	MISCO	(Interviews : 17/09/2007 – 21/09/2007)
Poland	PL	Gallup Poland	(Interviews : 17/09/2007 – 21/09/2007)
Romania	RO	Gallup Romania	(Interviews : 17/09/2007 – 21/09/2007)
Slovakia	SK	Focus Agency	(Interviews : 17/09/2007 – 21/09/2007)

Representativeness of the results

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

Sizes of the sample

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

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

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

- (1) the number of interviews actually carried out in each country
- (2) the population-weighted total number of interviews for each Member State

TOTAL INTERVIEWS

	Total Interviews			
	Conducted	% of Total	Weighted	% on Total (weighted)
Total	11047	100	11047	100
Bulgaria	1001	9.06	874	7.91
Czech Republic	1001	9.06	1120	10.14
Estonia	1015	9.19	148	1.34
Cyprus	1000	9.05	75	0.68
Latvia	1004	9.09	256	2.32
Lithuania	1002	9.07	368	3.33
Hungary	1011	9.15	1113	10.07
Malta	1003	9.08	43	0.39
Poland	1001	9.06	4132	37.40
Romania	1002	9.07	2334	21.13
Slovakia	1007	9.12	584	5.28

Questionnaires

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

Tables of results**VOLUME A : COUNTRY BY COUNTRY**

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

VOLUME B : RESPONDENTS' DEMOGRAPHICS

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

Volume B :

Sex (Male, Female)

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

Education (15&-, 16-20, 21&+, Still in full time education)

Subjective urbanisation (Metropolitan zone, Other town/urban centre, Rural zone)

Occupation (Self-employed, Employee, Manual worker, Not working)

Sampling error

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

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

As an example, examine this illustrative case:

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

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

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

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%
N=50	6,0	8,3	9,9	11,1	12,0	12,7	13,2	13,6	13,8	13,9
N=500	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4
N=1000	1,4	1,9	2,2	2,5	2,7	2,8	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,1
N=1500	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2
N=3000	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8
N=4000	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5
N=5000	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4
N=6000	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3

7. Survey questionnaire

Autumn 2007 - Introduction of the Euro in the New Member States - QUESTIONNAIRE

EXPERIENCE, KNOWLEDGE

Q1. Have you already seen..?

[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE ONLY]

- yes.....1
 - no2
 - [DK/NA]9
-
- a) euro banknotes 1 2 9
 - b) euro coins 1 2 9

[ASK IF THE RESPONDENT HAS SEEN EURO, Q1=1]

Q2. Have you already used..?

[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE ONLY]

- yes.....1
 - no2
 - [DK/NA]9
-
- a) euro banknotes 1 2 9
 - b) euro coins 1 2 9

[IF THE RESPONDENT ALREADY USED EURO BANK NOTES Q2a=1]

Q2 bis. You said you already used euro banknotes. Was it..?

[READ OUT – ONLY ONE ANSWER]

- In [COUNTRY]..... 1
- Abroad2
- In [COUNTRY] and abroad3
- [DK/NA].....9

[IF THE RESPONDENT ALREADY USED EURO COINS Q2b=1]

Q2 ter. You said you already used euro coins. Was it..?

[READ OUT – ONLY ONE ANSWER]

- In [COUNTRY] 1
- Abroad 2
- In [COUNTRY] and abroad 3
- [DK/NA] 9

[TO ALL]

Q3. What do you think, which of the following statements is correct?

[READ OUT – ONLY ONE ANSWER]

- The euro banknotes look exactly the same in all countries that use the euro, or 1
- The euro banknotes have partly different designs from country to country 2
- [DK/NA] 9

Q4. And what do you think, which of the following statements is correct?

[READ OUT – ONLY ONE ANSWER]

- The euro coins look exactly the same in all countries that use the euro, or 1
- The euro coins have partly different designs from country to country 2
- [DK/NA] 9

Q5. According to you, how many EU countries have already introduced the euro?

[READ OUT – ONLY ONE ANSWER]

- 6 1
- 13 2
- 15 3
- 27 4
- [DK/NA] 9

Q5 bis Can [COUNTRY] choose whether or not to introduce the euro?

[READ OUT – ONLY ONE ANSWER]

- yes 1
- no 2
- [DK/NA] 9

Q5 ter When, in which year do you think the euro will be introduced in [COUNTRY]?

[READ OUT – RECORD EXACT YEAR]

year:.....

- [Never] 9998
- [DK/NA]..... 9999

INFORMATION CHANNELS

Q6. To what extent do you feel informed about the euro? Do you feel..:

[READ OUT– ONLY ONE ANSWER]

- Very well informed 1
- Rather well informed 2
- Not very well informed 3
- Not at all well informed..... 4
- [DK/NA]..... 9

[IF THE RESPONDENT IS NOT RATHER OR VERY WELL INFORMED, Q6=3 OR 4]

Q7. When would you like to be informed about the introduction of euro in [COUNTRY]?

[READ OUT– ONLY ONE ANSWER]

- As soon as possible 1
- a few years before 2
- a few months before 3
- a few weeks before 4
- [DK/NA]..... 9

[TO ALL]

Q8. For each of the following institutions or groups, please tell me if you would trust information they provide on the changeover to the euro, or not?

[ROTATE - READ OUT– ONE ANSWER PER LINE ONLY]

- trust 1
- doesn't trust..... 2
- [DK/NA] 9

- a) Government, national or regional authorities..... 1 2 9
- b) Public administration 1 2 9
- c) National Central Bank..... 1 2 9
- d) European Institutions..... 1 2 9
- e) Commercial banks..... 1 2 9
- f) Journalists 1 2 9
- g) Trade unions, professional organisations, etc 1 2 9
- h) Consumer associations 1 2 9

Q9. Where would you like to receive useful information on the euro and the changeover?

[ROTATE - READ OUT- ONE ANSWER PER LINE ONLY]

- yes.....1
 - no2
 - [DK/NA]9
-
- a) In banks..... 1 2 9
 - b) In supermarkets and shops 1 2 9
 - c) In public places..... 1 2 9
 - d) In schools and other places of education and training..... 1 2 9
 - e) In the workplace 1 2 9
 - f) On the radio 1 2 9
 - g) On television 1 2 9
 - h) In newspapers, magazines..... 1 2 9
 - i) In your letter box..... 1 2 9
 - j) On the Internet 1 2 9

Q10. In your view, which of the following issues about the euro are essential to be covered in priority by the information campaign?

[ROTATE - READ OUT– ONE ANSWER PER LINE ONLY]

- Essential.....1
 - Not essential.....2
 - [DK/NA]9
-
- a) The way how the euro will be introduced in [COUNTRY]..... 1 2 9
 - b) The value of one euro in [CURRENCY] 1 2 9
 - c) What notes and coins in euros look like 1 2 9
 - d) How to ensure that the rules for currency conversion into euro are respected..... 1 2 9
 - e) The practical implications of the euro regarding your salary, your bank account... 1 2 9
 - f) The social, economic or political implications of the euro..... 1 2 9

Q11. Here is a list of various information campaign actions. Could you tell me for each of them whether you would find it essential or not essential to prepare yourself for the euro?

[READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE ONLY]

- Essential1
 - Not essential2
 - [DK/NA].....9
-
- a) Dual display of prices in shops 1 2 9
 - b) Dual display of the amount on bills (electricity, gas, ..) 1 2 9
 - c) Dual display on your pay slip 1 2 9
 - d) Leaflets / Brochures 1 2 9
 - e) TV advertisements 1 2 9
 - f) Radio advertisements 1 2 9
 - g) Newspaper advertisements 1 2 9

PERCEPTION AND SUPPORT FOR THE SINGLE CURRENCY

Q12. Are you personally happy or not that the euro could replace the [CURRENCY]?

[READ OUT – ONLY ONE ANSWER]

- Very happy.....1
- Rather happy2
- Rather unhappy3
- Very unhappy.....4
- [DK/NA].....9

Q13. Do you think the introduction of the euro would have positive or negative consequences for [COUNTRY]..?

[READ OUT– ONLY ONE ANSWER]

- Very positive consequences 1
- Rather positive consequences2
- Rather negative consequences3
- Very negative consequences4
- [DK/NA].....9

Q14. And for you personally, do you think that it would be positive or negative if the euro would be introduced?

[READ OUT – ONLY ONE ANSWER]

- Very positive 1
- Rather positive2
- Rather negative3
- Very negative4
- [DK/NA].....9

Q15. Generally speaking, are most people you personally know more in favour or against the idea of introducing the euro in [COUNTRY]?

[READ OUT – ONLY ONE ANSWER]

- Very much in favour of its introduction 1
- Rather in favour of its introduction2
- Rather against its introduction3
- Very much against its introduction4
- [DK/NA].....9

Q16. When would you like the euro to become your currency?

[READ OUT – ONLY ONE ANSWER]

- As soon as possible 1
- After a certain time2
- As late as possible3
- [DK/NA].....9

Q17. Do you think the introduction of the euro has had positive or negative consequences in those countries that are using the euro already?

[READ OUT – ONLY ONE ANSWER]

- Very positive consequences 1
- Rather positive consequences 2
- Rather negative consequences 3
- Very negative consequences 4
- [DK/NA] 9

EXPECTATIONS AND FEARS REGARDING THE ADOPTION OF THE EURO

Q18. Do you think the euro will increase prices in [COUNTRY] when it is first introduced or, on the contrary, it will lower prices?

[READ OUT– ONLY ONE ANSWER]

- Will increase prices 1
- Will lower prices 2
- [No impact] 3
- [DK/NA] 9

Q19. Do you think that the euro is an international currency like the US dollar or the Japanese Yen?

[READ OUT– ONLY ONE ANSWER]

- yes 1
- no 2
- [DK/NA] 9

Q20. Do you think that the euro..?

[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE ONLY]

- yes 1
 - no 2
 - [DK/NA] 9
-
- a) Will allow you to easily compare prices with other countries that use the euro? 1 2 9
 - b) Will make it easier to shop in other countries that use the euro? 1 2 9
 - c) Will save money by eliminating fees of currency exchange in other countries that use the euro? 1 2 9

- d) Will be more convenient for those who travel in other countries that use the euro? 1 2 9
- e) Will protect [COUNTRY] from the effects of international crises 1 2 9

Q21. In your opinion, what are the main advantages of the adoption of the euro for [COUNTRY]?

[READ OUT– ONE ANSWER PER LINE ONLY]

- yes 1
 - no 2
 - [DK/NA] 9
-
- a) Will ensure lower interest rates, less debt charges 1 2 9
 - b) Will ensure sounder public finances 1 2 9
 - c) Will reinforce the place of Europe in the world 1 2 9
 - d) Will improve growth, employment 1 2 9
 - e) Will ensure price stability 1 2 9

Q22. Could you tell me for each of the following statements if you agree or disagree..?

[ROTATE– READ OUT– ONE ANSWER PER LINE ONLY]

- agree 1
 - disagree 2
 - [DK/NA] 9
-
- a) The replacement of the [CURRENCY] by the euro will cause you personally a lot of inconvenience 1 2 9
 - b) You are afraid of abuses and cheating on prices during the changeover 1 2 9
 - c) Adopting the euro will mean that [COUNTRY] will lose control over its economic policy 1 2 9
 - d) Adopting the euro will mean that [COUNTRY] will lose a great deal of its identity 1 2 9
 - e) The usage of the euro instead of the [CURRENCY] will make us feel more European than now 1 2 9

Socio Demographics**D1. Gender** [DO NOT ASK - MARK APPROPRIATE]

- [1] Male
[2] Female

D2. How old are you?

- [][] years old
[00] [REFUSAL/NO ANSWER]

D3. How old were you when you stopped full-time education? [Write in THE AGE WHEN EDUCATION WAS TERMINATED]

- [][] years old
[00] [STILL IN FULL TIME EDUCATION]
[01] [NEVER BEEN IN FULL TIME EDUCATION]
[99] [REFUSAL/NO ANSWER]

D4. As far as your current occupation is concerned, would you say you are self-employed, an employee, a manual worker or would you say that you are without a professional activity? Does it mean that you are a(n)...

[IF A RESPONSE TO THE MAIN CATEGORY IS GIVEN, READ OUT THE RESPECTIVE SUB-CATEGORIES - ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- Self-employed

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

- Employee

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

- Manual worker

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

- Without a professional activity

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

- retired	43
- seeking a job.....	44
- other	45
- [Refusal]	99

D6. Would you say you live in a ...?

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