Flash-EB	214	 Sep	2007	 ZA4732
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ZA4732

Flash Eurobarometer 214 (Introduction of the Euro in the New Member States)

Basic Questionnaire

Introduction of the Euro in the New Member States - QUESTIONNAIRE

EXPERIENCE, KNOWLEDGE

Q1.	Have you already seen?
	[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE ONLY]
	- yes1 - no
	- [DK/NA]9
a	a) euro banknotes129
t	o) euro coins
[ASK IF	THE RESPONDENT HAS SEEN EURO, Q1=1]
Q2.	Have you already used?
	[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE ONLY]
	- yes1
	- no2 - [DK/NA]9
_	A 2 0
_	a) euro banknotes
[IF THE I	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]
-	In [COUNTRY] and abroad
-	[DIVINA]
(IF THE I	RESPONDENT ALREADY USED EURO COINS Q2b=1]
	You said you already used euro coins. Was it?
	[READ OUT – ONLY ONE ANSWER]
-	In [COUNTRY]1
-	Abroad
-	[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

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	2			
Q5.	According to you, how many EU countries have already introduced the euro?				
	[READ OUT – ONLY ONE ANSWER]				
	- 6	1			
	- 13 - 15				
	- 27	4			
	- [DK/NA]	9			
Q5 bis	Can [COUNTRY] choose whether or not to introduce the euro?				
	[READ OUT – ONLY ONE ANSWER]				
	- yes				
	- no				
Q5 ter	When, in which year do you think the euro will be introduced in [COUNTRY]? [READ OUT – RECORD EXACT YEAR] year:				
INFOR	MATION CHANNELS				
Q6.	To what extent do you feel informed about the euro? Do you feel:				
	[READ OUT- ONLY ONE ANSWER]				
	- Very well informed				
	- Not very well informed	3			
	- Not at all well informed				
(IF THE	E 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 [COUNTR	(Y]?			
	[READ OUT- ONLY ONE ANSWER]				
	- As soon as possible				
	- a few months before	3			
	- a few weeks before				
		-			

Q4.

a)	Government, national or regional authorities	129
	Public administration	
	National Central Bank	
d)	European Institutions	129
e)	Commercial banks	129
f)	Journalists	129
g)	Trade unions, professional organisations, etc	1 2 9
h)	Consumer associations	129

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
	-	no	2
	-	[DK/NA]	9
3)	In hanks		120
		narkets and shops	
c)	In public p	olaces	129
d)	In schools	s and other places of education and training	129

d)	In schools and other places of education and training	129
	In the workplace	
f)	On the radio	129
	On television	
h)	In newspapers, magazines	129
	On the Internet	
h) i)	In newspapers, magazinesIn your letter box	1 : 1 :

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	
-	[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]129
	What notes and coins in euros look like1 2 9
d)	How to ensure that the rules for currency conversion into euro are respected1 2 9
e)	The practical implications of the euro regarding your salary, your bank account1 2 9
f)	The social, economic or political implications of the euro

Q11. Here is a list of various information campaign actions. Could you tell me for each of whether you would find it essential or not essential to prepare yourself for the euro?					
	[READ OUT - ONE ANSWER PER LINE ONLY]				
	- Essential1				
	- Not essential				
	- [DK/NA]9				
	a) Dual display of prices in shops	1 2 9			
	b) Dual display of the amount on bills (electricity, gas,)				
	c) Dual display on your pay slip				
	d) Leaflets / Brochures				
	f) Radio advertisements				
	g) Newspaper advertisements				
	0/				
5556	SERTION AND OURDOOT FOR THE OWNER OURDENOV				
PERC	EPTION AND SUPPORT FOR THE SINGLE CURRENCY				
Q12.	Are you personally happy or not that the euro could replace the [CURRENC'	Y 12			
~. <u>-</u> .	7.10 you personally happy of her mar me sails sould replace the [contaction	.1.			
	[READ OUT – ONLY ONE ANSWER]				
	- Very happy	1			
	- Rather happy	2			
	- Rather unhappy				
	- Very unhappy				
	- [DK/NA]	9			
Q13.	Do you think the introduction of the euro would have positive or negati [COUNTRY]? [READ OUT- ONLY ONE ANSWER]	ve consequences for			
	[NEAD GOT - GIVET GIVE ANGWER]				
	- Very positive consequences	1			
	- Rather positive consequences				
	- Rather negative consequences				
	- Very negative consequences				
	- [DIVINA]	9			
Q14.	And for you personally, do you think that it would be positive or negative introduced?	if the euro would be			
	[READ OUT – ONLY ONE ANSWER]				
	- Very positive	1			
	- Rather positive				
	- Rather negative	3			
	- Very negative				
	- [DK/NA]	9			
Q15.	Generally speaking, are most people you personally know more in favour introducing the euro in [COUNTRY]?	or against the idea of			
	[READ OUT – ONLY ONE ANSWER]				
	Vanumush in forcer of its intendication	4			
	Very much in favour of its introduction Rather in favour of its introduction				
	- Rather against its introduction				
	- Very much against its introduction				
	- [DK/NA]				
	•				

Q16.	When would you like the euro to become your currency?					
	[READ OUT – ONLY ONE ANSWER]					
	- As soon as possible					
	- After a certain time					
	- [DK/NA]					
Q17.	Do you think the introduction of the euro has had positive or negative consciountries that are using the euro already?	equences in those				
	[READ OUT – ONLY ONE ANSWER]					
	- Very positive consequences					
	- Rather positive consequences					
	- Very negative consequences					
	- [DK/NA]	9				
FYPF	CTATIONS AND FEARS REGARDING THE ADOPTION OF THE EURO					
LXI LC	TATIONS AND FEARORESANDING THE ADDITION OF THE EDITOR					
Q18.	Do you think the euro will increase prices in [COUNTRY] when it is first introcontrary, it will lower prices?	oduced or, on the				
	[READ OUT- ONLY ONE ANSWER]					
	- Will increase prices	1				
	- Will lower prices	2				
	- [No impact]					
	- [DK/NA]	9				
Q19.	Do you think that the euro is an international currency like the US dollar or the	lapanese Yen?				
	[READ OUT- ONLY ONE ANSWER]					
	- yes	1				
	- no					
	- [DK/NA]	9				
Q20.	Do you think that the ours 2					
QZU.	Do you think that the euro?					
	[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE ONLY]					
	- yes1					
	- no2 - [DK/NA]9					
		4.0.0				
	a) Will allow you to easily compare prices with other countries that use the euro?b) Will make it easier to shop in other countries that use the euro?					
	b) Will make it easier to shop in other countries that use the euro?c) Will save money by eliminating fees of currency exchange in other countries	1 4 3				
	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 0				
	e) Will protect [COUNTRY] from the effects of international crises					

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			
	b)	Will ensure lower interest rates, less debt charges1 2 9Will ensure sounder public finances1 2 9Will reinforce the place of Europe in the world1 2 9Will improve growth, employment1 2 9Will ensure price stability1 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			
	a)	The replacement of the [CURRENCY] by the euro will cause you personally a lot of inconvenience			
	b) c)	You are afraid of abuses and cheating on prices during the changeover			
	d) e)	Adopting the euro will mean that [COUNTRY] will lose a great deal of its identity 1 2 9 The usage of the euro instead of the [CURRENCY] will make us feel more European than now			

Socio Demographics

D1.	Gender [[[DO NOT ASK - MARK APPROPRIATE]				
		[1] [2]	Male Female			
D2.	How old ar	e you?				
		[_][_] [00]	years old [REFUSAL/NO ANSWER]			
D3. WAS	How old we		nen you stopped full-time education? [Write in THE AGE WHEN EDUCATION			
		[_][_] [00] [01] [99]	years old [STILL IN FULL TIME EDUCATION] [NEVER BEEN IN FULL TIME EDUCATION] [REFUSAL/NO ANSWER]			
D4.	manual wo are a(n) [IF A RESP(rker or wo	t occupation is concerned, would you say you are self-employed, an employed old you say that you are without a professional activity? Does it mean that you may be made a subject that you say that you are without a professional activity? Does it mean that you say that you are without a professional activity? Does it mean that you say that you			
	- Self-em	ployed				
	→ i.e. :	- owne - profe: - mana	er, forester, fisherman			
	- Employ	00				
	→ i.e. :	- profe - gener - middl - Civil s - office	essional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect)			
			employee (salesman, nurse, etc)			
	- Manual		27			
	→ i.e. :	- Manu - unski	rvisor / foreman (team manager, etc)			
	Withou	ıt a profes	sional activity			
	→ i.e. :	- lookir - stude - retired	ag after the home			
	- [Refusa	- other				
D6.	Would you	say you li	ve in a?			
		- metro	ppolitan zone1			
		- other	town/urban centre2			
			zone3 sall9			

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

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