

Flash Eurobarometer 280
September 2009

Introduction of the EURO in the New Member States -
wave 9

Basic bilingual questionnaire

The GALLUP Organization

Flash 280 – Introduction of the Euro in the New Member States - Autumn 2009

EXPERIENCE, KNOWLEDGE

Q1. Have you already seen..?

[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE ONLY]

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

- a) euro banknotes 1 2 9
- b) euro coins 1 2 9

EXPERIENCE, CONNAISSANCE

Q1. Avez-vous déjà vu... ?

[LIRE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE]

- Oui 1
- Non 2
- [NSP/SR] 9

- a) des billets en euro 1 2 9
- b) des pièces en euro 1 2 9

[DEMANDER SI L'INTERLOCUTEUR A DÉJÀ VU DES PIÈCES EN EURO, Q1=1]

Q2. Avez-vous déjà utilisé... ?

[LIRE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE]

- Oui 1
- Non 2
- [NSP/SR] 9

- a) des billets en euro 1 2 9
- b) des pièces en euro 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
- Abroad 2
- In [COUNTRY] and abroad 3
- [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

[SI LE REpondant A DEJA UTILISE DES BILLETS EN EURO Q14a=1]

Q2 bis. Vous avez dit avoir déjà utilisé des billets en euro. Etait-ce... ?

[LIRE – UNE SEULE REponse]

- En (NOTRE PAYS) 1
- A l'étranger..... 2
- En (NOTRE PAYS) et à l'étranger 3
- [NSP/SR] 9

[SI LE REpondant A DEJA UTILISE DES PIECES EN EURO Q14b=1]

Q2 ter. Vous avez dit avoir déjà utilisé des pièces en euro. Etait-ce... ?

[LIRE – UNE SEULE REponse]

- En (NOTRE PAYS) 1
- A l'étranger..... 2
- En (NOTRE PAYS) et à l'étranger 3
- [NSP/SR] 9

[À TOUS]

Q3. Selon vous, laquelle de ces affirmations est correcte?

[LIRE – UNE SEULE RÉponse]

- Les billets en euro sont identiques dans tous les pays de la zone euro, ou 1
- Les billets en euro diffèrent en partie dans leur apparence d'un pays à l'autre 2
- [NSP/SR] 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
- 16..... 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

Q4. Et selon vous, laquelle de ces affirmations est correcte?

[LIRE – UNE SEULE RÉPONSE]

- Les pièces en euro sont identiques dans tous les pays de la zone euro, ou 1
- Les pièces en euro diffèrent en partie dans leur apparence d'un pays à l'autre. 2
- [NSP/SR] 9

Q5. Selon vous, combien de pays de l'UE ont déjà introduit l'euro ?

[LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE]

- 6 1
- 13 2
- 16 3
- 27 4
- [NSP/SR] 9

Q5 bis (NOTRE PAYS) peut-il choisir d'introduire ou non l'euro ?

[LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE]

- Oui 1
- Non 2
- [NSP/SR. 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

Q5 ter Quand pensez-vous que l'euro sera introduit dans [NOTRE PAYS]?

[LIRE – NOTER L'ANNEE PRECISE]

année:

- [Jamais]..... 9998
- [NSP/SR]..... 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

CANAUX D'INFORMATION

Q6. Dans quelle mesure vous sentez-vous informé(e) sur l'euro? Vous sentez-vous..:

[LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE]

- Très bien informé(e) 1
- Assez bien informé(e) 2
- Pas très bien informé(e) 3
- Pas bien informé(e) du tout 4
- [NSP/SR] 9

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

Q7. Quand souhaitez-vous être informé sur l'euro?

[LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE]

- Le plus rapidement possible 1
- Plusieurs années avant l'introduction de l'euro 2
- Plusieurs mois avant l'introduction de l'euro 3
- Plusieurs semaines avant l'introduction de l'euro 4
- [NSP/SR] 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) TAX/FISCAL ADMINISTRATIONS 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

[TO ALL]

Q8. A qui feriez-vous le plus confiance pour vous informer sur le passage à l'euro ?

[ROTATION - LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE PAR LIGNE]

- avoir confiance en 1
- ne pas avoir confiance en 2
- [NSP/SR] 9

- a) Le gouvernement, les autorités nationales ou régionales. 1 2 9
- b) TAX/FISCAL ADMINISTRATIONS 1 2 9
- c) La banque centrale nationale 1 2 9
- d) Les institutions européennes 1 2 9
- e) Les banques commerciales..... 1 2 9
- f) Les journalistes 1 2 9
- g) Les syndicats, les organisations professionnelles, etc. 1 2 9
- h) Les associations de consommateurs 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
- no 2
- [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

Q9. Où pensez-vous que l'information sur l'euro et son passage devrait être disponible?

[ROTATION - LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE PAR LIGNE]

- Oui 1
- Non 2
- [NSP/SR. 9

- a) Dans les banques 1 2 9
- b) Dans les supermarchés et les commerces 1 2 9
- c) Dans les espaces publics 1 2 9
- d) Dans les écoles et autres endroits d'éducation et de formations 1 2 9
- e) Sur le lieu de travail 1 2 9
- f) A la radio 1 2 9
- g) A la télévision 1 2 9
- h) Dans les journaux et les magazines 1 2 9
- i) Dans votre boîte aux lettres 1 2 9
- j) Sur 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

Q10. Selon vous, quel est le sujet le plus important concernant l'euro que les campagnes d'information doivent couvrir en priorité?

[ROTATION - LIRE – UNE SEULE REPOSE PAR LIGNE]

- indispensable 1
- non indispensable 2
- [NSP/SR] 9

- a) Le scénario du passage à l'euro dans (notre pays) 1 2 9
- b) La valeur d'un euro en (MONNAIE NATIONALE) 1 2 9
- c) Ce à quoi ressemblent les pièces et les billets en euro 1 2 9
- d) La façon de vérifier que les règles de conversion en euro sont respectées 1 2 9
- e) Les conséquences pratiques de l'euro en ce qui concerne votre salaire, votre compte bancaire 1 2 9
- f) Les conséquences sociales, économiques ou politiques de l'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]

- Essential..... 1
 - Not essential..... 2
 - [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 happy 2
- Rather unhappy..... 3
- Very unhappy 4
- [DK/NA] 9

Q11. Voici une liste de différentes actions de campagne d'information. Pouvez-vous me dire pour chacune d'entre-elles si vous l'estimeriez essentielle ou non pour vous préparer à l'euro?

[LIRE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE]

- Essentielle 1
 - Pas essentielle 2
 - [NSP/SR] 9
-
- a) Le double affichage des prix dans les commerces 1 2 9
 - b) Le double affichage des montants sur les factures (électricité, gaz,) 1 2 9
 - c) Le double affichage sur votre bulletin de salaire..... 1 2 9
 - d) Les prospectus/ brochures 1 2 9
 - e) Les messages publicitaires à la télévision..... 1 2 9
 - f) Les messages publicitaires à la radio..... 1 2 9
 - g) Les messages publicitaires dans les journaux..... 1 2 9

PERCEPTION ET SOUTIEN A LA MONNAIE UNIQUE

Q12. Etes-vous personnellement content(e) ou non que l'euro puisse remplacer le (MONNAIE NATIONALE)?

[LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE]

- Très content(e) 1
- Plutôt content(e) 2
- Plutôt mécontent(e) 3
- Très mécontent(e) 4
- [NSP/SR] 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 consequences..... 2
- Rather negative consequences..... 3
- Very negative consequences 4
- [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 positive 2
- Rather negative 3
- Very negative..... 4
- [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 introduction 2
- Rather against its introduction 3
- Very much against its introduction 4
- [DK/NA] 9

Q13. Pensez-vous que l'introduction de l'euro aurait des conséquences positives ou négatives pour (NOTRE PAYS)... ?

[LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE]

- Conséquences très positives 1
- Conséquences plutôt positives 2
- Conséquences plutôt négatives..... 3
- Conséquences très négatives 4
- [NSP/SR] 9

Q14. Et pour vous personnellement, pensez-vous que cela serait positif ou négatif si l'euro était introduit ?

[LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE]

- Très positif 1
- Plutôt positif 2
- Plutôt négatif 3
- Très négatif 4
- [NSP/SR] 9

Q15. De manière générale, les personnes que vous connaissez personnellement sont elles plus en faveur ou contre l'idée d'introduire l'euro en (NOTRE PAYS) ?

[LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE]

- Très en faveur de son introduction 1
- Plutôt en faveur de son introduction 2
- Plutôt contre son introduction 3
- Tout à fait contre son introduction 4
- [NSP/SR] 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 time 2
- As late as possible..... 3
- [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 contribute to price stability?

[READ OUT– ONLY ONE ANSWER]

- Will increase prices..... 1
- Will contribute to price stability..... 2
- [No impact]..... 3
- [DK/NA] 9

Q16. Quand souhaiteriez-vous que l'euro devienne votre monnaie ?

[LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE]

- Le plus vite possible 1
- Après un certain temps 2
- Le plus tard possible 3
- [NSP/SR] 9

Q17. Pensez-vous que l'introduction de l'euro a eu des effets positifs ou négatifs dans les pays qui l'utilisent déjà ?

[LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE]

- Conséquences très positives 1
- Conséquences plutôt positives 2
- Conséquences plutôt négatives..... 3
- Conséquences très négatives 4
- [NSP/SR] 9

ATTENTES ET CRAINTES CONCERNANT L'ADOPTION DE L'EURO

Q18. Pensez-vous que l'euro augmentera les prix en/au [PAYS] quand il sera introduit ou, au contraire, qu'il contribuera à la stabilité des prix?

[LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE]

- Augmentera les prix 1
- Contribuera à la stabilité des prix..... 2
- [Pas d'effet] 3
- [NSP/SR] 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

Q19. Pensez-vous que l'euro est une devise internationale comme le dollar ou le Yen?

[LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE]

- Oui 1
- Non 2
- [NSP/SR]. 9

Q20. Pensez-vous que l'euro... ?

[LIRE - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE]

- Oui 1
 - Non 2
 - [NSP/SR]. 9
-
- a) Vous permettra de facilement comparer les prix entre les pays de la zone euro ? 1 2 9
 - b) Rendra plus facile l'achat dans les pays de la zone euro? 1 2 9
 - c) Supprimera les frais liés au change d'une devise à l'autre à l'intérieur des pays de la zone euro? 1 2 9
 - d) Sera plus commode pour ceux qui voyagent dans d'autres pays de la zone euro? 1 2 9
 - e) Protègera (notre pays) contre les effets néfastes des crises internationales 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 low inflation rates..... 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

Q21. À votre avis, quels sont les avantages les plus importants de l'adoption de l'euro pour (notre pays)?

[LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE PAR LIGNE]

- Oui..... 1
 - Non 2
 - [NSP/SR]..... 9
-
- a) Assurera des taux d'intérêts et des charges sur créance moins élevés 1 2 9
 - b) Assurera des financements publics plus sûrs 1 2 9
 - c) Renforcera la place de l'Europe dans le monde 1 2 9
 - d) Améliorera la croissance et l'emploi 1 2 9
 - e) Garantira la stabilité des prix..... 1 2 9

Q22. Pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes d'accord ou pas avec les affirmations suivantes?

[ROTATION – LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE PAR LIGNE]

- D'accord 1
 - pas d'accord..... 2
 - [NSP/SR]..... 9
-
- a) Le remplacement de la monnaie nationale par l'euro vous procurera personnellement beaucoup d'ennui 1 2 9
 - b) Vous avez peur des abus et des fraudes sur les prix pendant la période de transition du passage à l'euro 1 2 9
 - c) L'adoption de l'euro entraînera la perte du contrôle de notre pays sur sa politique économique 1 2 9
 - d) L'adoption de l'euro entraînera une grande perte d'identité de notre pays 1 2 9
 - e) L'utilisation de l'euro au lieu de notre monnaie nationale nous fera sentir plus européens que maintenant 1 2 9

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]

D1. Sexe [NE PAS DEMANDER - NOTER COMME APPROPRIE]

- [1] Homme
- [2] Femme

D2. Quel âge avez-vous?

- [][] ans
- [00] [REFUS/PAS DE REPONSE]

D3. Quel âge aviez-vous quand vous avez terminé vos études à temps plein?

[Noter l'âge de fin d'études]

- [][] ans
- [00] [Toujours en train de poursuivre des études à temps plein]
- [01] [Jamais suivi des études à temps plein]
- [99] [REFUS/PAS DE REPONSE]

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, fisherman11
- owner of a shop, craftsman12
- professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect,...) 13
- manager of a company14
- other15

- Employee

→ i.e. :

- professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect)21
- general management, director or top management22
- middle management23
- Civil servant24
- office clerk25
- other employee (salesman, nurse, etc...)26
- other27

- Manual worker

→ i.e. :

- supervisor / foreman (team manager, etc...)31
- Manual worker32
- unskilled manual worker33
- other34

- Without a professional activity

→ i.e. :

- looking after the home41
- student (full time)42
- retired43
- seeking a job44
- other45

- [Refusal]99

D3. Concernant votre emploi actuel, êtes vous indépendant, employé, ouvrier ou sans activité professionnelle? Cela veut-il dire que vous êtes un (une)...

[SI UNE REPONSE EST DONNEE A LA CATEGORIE PRINCIPALE, LIRE LES SOUS CATEGORIES RESPECTIVES - UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE]

- Profession libérale/ indépendant

→ i.e.

- agriculteur, sylviculteur, pêcheur 11
- commerçant, artisan 12
- profession libérale (avocat, médecin, comptable, architecte...) 13
- Dirigeant d'entreprise 14
- Autre 15

- Employé (e)

→ i.e.

- Cadre employé (médecin sous convention, avocat, comptable, architecte) 21
- Direction générale, directeur ou direction supérieure 22
- Cadre moyen 23
- Fonctionnaire 24
- employé(e) de bureau 25
- Autre salarié (commercial, infirmière etc...) 26
- Autre 27

- Ouvrier

→ i.e.

- superviseur/agent de maîtrise (chef d'équipe, etc...) 31
- Ouvrier 32
- Ouvrier non qualifié 33
- Autre 34

- Sans activité professionnelle

→ i.e.

- Femme/ Homme au foyer 41
- Etudiant (temps plein) 42
- Retraité 43
- Demandeur d'emploi 44
- Autre 45

- [Refus] 99

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

- metropolitan zone1
- other town/urban centre2
- rural zone / zone with less than 10.000 inhabitants3
- [Refusal]9

D6. Diriez-vous que vous vivez...?

- zone métropolitaine1
- autre ville/centre urbain.....2
- zone rurale / zone with less than 10.000 inhabitants3
- [Refus]9

Flash EB Series #280

Introduction of the euro in the new Member States

Wave 9

Survey conducted by The Gallup Organization,
Hungary upon the request of the
European Commission,
Directorate-General for Economic and
Financial Affairs



Coordinated by Directorate-General
Communication

This document does not represent the point of
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The interpretations and opinions contained in it
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THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION

Survey details

This survey on the "Introduction of the euro in the New Member States, Wave 9" was conducted for the European Commission, Directorate-General Economic and Financial Affairs.

Both telephone and F2F interviews were conducted in each country (700 webCATI and 300 F2F interviews). The interviews were conducted between the 21/09/2009 and the 25/09/2009 by these Institutes:

Bulgaria	BG	Vitosha	(Interviews : 21/09/2009 – 25/09/2009)
Czech Republic	CZ	Focus Agency	(Interviews : 21/09/2009 – 25/09/2009)
Estonia	EE	Saar Poll	(Interviews : 21/09/2009 – 25/09/2009)
Latvia	LV	Latvian Facts	(Interviews : 21/09/2009 – 25/09/2009)
Lithuania	LT	Baltic Survey	(Interviews : 21/09/2009 – 25/09/2009)
Hungary	HU	Gallup Hungary	(Interviews : 21/09/2009 – 25/09/2009)
Poland	PL	Gallup Poland	(Interviews : 21/09/2009 – 25/09/2009)
Romania	RO	Gallup Romania	(Interviews : 21/09/2009 – 25/09/2009)

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	8054	100	8054	100
Bulgaria	1002	12.4	667	8.3
Czech Republic	1001	12.4	883	11.0
Estonia	1008	12.5	115	1.4
Latvia	1004	12.5	197	2.4
Lithuania	1003	12.5	286	3.5
Hungary	1010	12.5	856	10.6
Poland	1016	12.6	3220	40.0
Romania	1010	12.5	1830	22.7

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).

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

Evaluation of the samples

The attached tables (after the Technical Report tables) provide a detailed insight to the within country weighting of the study. (For cross-country weights please refer to the table on previous page) The weighting of the dataset is a three-fold exercise.

In the *first step* we will apply the basic **selection probability weights**, primarily to avoid the overcoverage of households with multiple telephone lines. In the same step, we calculate the weights that corrects the estimations based on the merged **dual frame** samples, i.e., weights that deal with phone owners;

In the *second step*, on a country-by-country basis, a **nonresponse population weighting** was carried out. As nonresponse rates vary by social segments, the sample characteristics reflect such differences as well (i.e., there are usually less males and especially less young people in the samples than in the universe.) In this step, we compensated for the nonresponse bias that stems from the field execution process. The most advanced method for eliminating such deviations is the so-called *Raking Adjustment for Nonresponse* (raking). Gallup applied this method. This procedure performs iterative proportional fitting in contingency table analysis. This method is also used to deal with the problem of large variability of weights. When weighting classes are formed based on full cross-classification of the auxiliary variables, the result is a large number of weighting classes with unstable response rates.

However, one drawback is that raking assumes that the variables used for adjustment are independent. Raking works in the following way:

- 1) sets initial weight factor values in each cross-classification term to 1;
- 2) adjusts the weight factors of the first cross-classification term so the weighted sample is representative for the variables involved;
- 3) adjusts the weight factors for the next cross-classification term so the weighted sample becomes representative with respect to the variables involved (this might disrupt the representativeness with respect to the variables involved);
- 4) repeats this adjustment for all cross-classification terms;
- 5) repeats all steps until the factors do not change.

A common approach to weighting is to determine the sample weights adjusting for unequal probabilities of selection, revise these weights to compensate for different sub-class response rates, and finally modify the weights again to conform the weighted sample distribution for certain variables (e.g., age, gender, activity etc.) to the known population distributions of the same variables.

The following variables will be used in all national raking procedures (with categories levels used):

Age X Sex

male, 15-29
male, 30-49
male, 50 -64
male, 65+
female, 15-29
female, 30-49
female, 50 -64
female, 65+

Activity

Active worker
retired
Other non-active worker

Regions (NUTS2)

Please note that levels might be collapsed to achieve convergence or universe information is not available in the necessary detail.

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