

Flash Eurobarometer 237
May 2008

Introduction of the euro in the new Member States

Basic bilingual questionnaire

The GALLUP Organization

EXPERIENCE, KNOWLEDGE

Q1. Have you already seen..?

[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE ONLY]

- yes1
- 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]

- yes1
- no.....2
- [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 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
- Abroad2
- 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 informed1
- Rather well informed2
- Not very well informed3
- Not at all well informed4
- [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 possible1
- a few years before2
- a few months before3
- 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]

- trust1
 - doesn't trust2
 - [DK/NA]9
-
- a) Government, national or regional authorities 1 2 9
 - b) Local 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]

- yes1
- 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

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 happy1
- 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 consequences1
- Rather positive consequences2
- Rather negative consequences.....3
- 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 positive1
- Rather positive.....2
- Rather negative.....3
- 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 introduction.....4
- [DK/NA].....9

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

[READ OUT – ONLY ONE ANSWER]

- As soon as possible1
- 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 consequences1
- Rather positive consequences2
- Rather negative consequences3
- Very negative consequences4
- [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 prices1
- Will contribute to price stability2
- [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]

- yes1
- no2
- [DK/NA]9

Q20. Do you think that the euro..?

[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER PER LINE ONLY]

- yes1
- no2
- [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]

- yes1
- no2
- [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
- disagree2
- [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

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 / zone with less than 10.000 inhabitants..... 3
- [Refusal]..... 9

Flash EB Series #237

Introduction of the euro in the New Member States

Wave 7

Conducted by
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upon the request of the European Commission,
Directorate-General “Economic and Financial
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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

Survey details

This survey on the "Introduction of the euro in the New Member States, Wave 7" 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 05/05/2008 and the 05/09/2008 by these Institutes:

Bulgaria	BG	Vitosha	(Interviews : 05/05/2007 – 05/09/2008)
Czech Republic	CZ	Focus Agency	(Interviews : 05/05/2007 – 05/09/2008)
Estonia	EE	Saar Poll	(Interviews : 05/05/2007 – 05/09/2008)
Latvia	LV	Latvian Facts	(Interviews : 05/05/2007 – 05/09/2008)
Lithuania	LT	Baltic Survey	(Interviews : 05/05/2007 – 05/09/2008)
Hungary	HU	Gallup Hungary	(Interviews : 05/05/2007 – 05/09/2008)
Poland	PL	Gallup Poland	(Interviews : 05/05/2007 – 05/09/2008)
Romania	RO	Gallup Romania	(Interviews : 05/05/2007 – 05/09/2008))
Slovakia	SK	Focus Agency	(Interviews : 05/05/2007 – 05/09/2008)

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	9053	100	11047	100
Bulgaria	1000	11.0	724	8.0
Czech Republic	1000	11.0	928	10.3
Estonia	1007	11.1	123	1.4
Latvia	1008	11.1	212	2.3
Lithuania	1000	11.0	305	3.4
Hungary	1008	11.1	922	10.2
Poland	1004	11.1	3422	37.8
Romania	1006	11.1	1934	21.4
Slovakia	1020	11.3	483	5.3

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, education, 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+
female, 15-29
female, 30-49
female, 50+

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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