

Flash Eurobarometer 279  
September 2009

Public attitudes and perceptions in the EURO area (wave 8)

Basic bilingual questionnaire

The GALLUP Organization

## Flash 279 – EUROAREA 2009

[TO ALL]

**C1. Generally speaking, do you think that your country's membership in the European Union is ...?**

[READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- a good thing ..... 1
- a bad thing ..... 2
- [Can't decide] ..... 3
- [DK/NA] ..... 9

**C2. Generally speaking, do you think that having the euro is a good or bad thing for your country?**

[READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- a good thing ..... 1
- a bad thing ..... 2
- neither good nor bad ..... 3
- [DK/NA] ..... 9

**Q1. Generally speaking, do you think that having the euro is a good or bad thing for Europe?**

[READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- a good thing ..... 1
- a bad thing ..... 2
- neither good nor bad ..... 3
- [DK/NA] ..... 9

[POSER A TOUS]

**C1. D'une manière générale, pensez-vous que l'adhésion de votre pays à l'Union Européenne est...?**

[LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE]

- une bonne chose ..... 1
- une mauvaise chose ..... 2
- [Je ne peux pas me décider] ..... 3
- [NSP/SR] ..... 9

**C2. D'une manière générale, pensez-vous qu'avoir l'euro est une bonne ou une mauvaise chose pour votre pays ?**

[LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE]

- une bonne chose ..... 1
- une mauvaise chose ..... 2
- une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise ..... 3
- [NSP/SR] ..... 9

**Q1. En général, pensez-vous qu'avoir l'euro est une bonne chose ou une mauvaise chose pour l'Europe ?**

[LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE]

- une bonne chose ..... 1
- une mauvaise chose ..... 2
- une chose ni bonne, ni mauvaise ..... 3
- [NSP/SR] ..... 9

**Q2. Does the euro make you personally feel more European than before or would you say that your feeling of being European has not changed?**

[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- Yes, more European ..... 1
- Nothing has changed ..... 2
- [DK/NA] ..... 9

[TO ALL]

**Q3a. When you pay cash, would you say that it is: very easy, rather easy, rather difficult or very difficult to distinguish and handle euro bank notes?**

[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- very easy ..... 1
- rather easy ..... 2
- rather difficult ..... 3
- very difficult ..... 4
- [neither easy nor difficult, normal] ..... 5
- [DK/NA] ..... 9

**Q2. L'euro vous fait-il vous sentir personnellement plus européen qu'avant ou diriez-vous que votre sentiment d'être européen n'a pas changé ?**

[LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE]

- Oui, plus européen ..... 1
- Rien n'a changé ..... 2
- [NSP/SR] ..... 9

[POSER A TOUS]

**Q3a. Quand vous payez en liquide, diriez-vous qu'il est : très facile, plutôt facile, plutôt difficile ou très difficile de distinguer et manipuler les billets de banque en euro ?**

[LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE]

- très facile ..... 1
- plutôt facile ..... 2
- plutôt difficile ..... 3
- très difficile ..... 4
- [ni facile ni difficile, normal] ..... 5
- [NSP/SR] ..... 9

**Q3b. When you pay cash, would you say that it is: very easy, rather easy, rather difficult or very difficult to distinguish and handle euro coins?**

[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- very easy ..... 1
- rather easy ..... 2
- rather difficult ..... 3
- very difficult ..... 4
- [neither easy nor difficult, normal] ..... 5
- [DK/NA] ..... 9

[IF RATHER OR VERY DIFFICULT IN Q3b ASK Q3BIS]

**Q3bis. With which of the following euro coins do you have particular difficulties?**

[READ OUT – UP TO TWO ANSWERS]

- 1-cent euro coin ..... 1
- 2-cent euro coin ..... 2
- 5-cent euro coin ..... 3
- 10-cent euro coin ..... 4
- 20-cent euro coin ..... 5
- 50-cent euro coin ..... 6
- 1-euro coin ..... 7
- 2-euro coin ..... 8
- [DK/NA] ..... 9

**Q3b. Quand vous payez en liquide, diriez-vous qu'il est : très facile, plutôt facile, plutôt difficile ou très difficile de distinguer et manipuler les pièces de monnaie en euro ?**

[LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE]

- très facile ..... 1
- plutôt facile ..... 2
- plutôt difficile ..... 3
- très difficile ..... 4
- [ni facile ni difficile, normal] ..... 5
- [NSP/SR] ..... 9

[SI PLUTOT OU TRES DIFFICILE EN Q3b POSER Q3BIS]

**Q3bis. Avec quelles pièces de monnaie en euro avez-vous des difficultés en particulier ?**

[LIRE – JUSQU'À DEUX REPONSES POSSIBLES]

- pièce de 1 centime d'euro ..... 1
- pièce de 2 centimes d'euro ..... 2
- pièce de 5 centimes d'euro ..... 3
- pièce de 10 centimes d'euro ..... 4
- pièce de 20 centimes d'euro ..... 5
- pièce de 50 centimes d'euro ..... 6
- pièce de 1 euro ..... 7
- pièce de 2 euro ..... 8
- [NSP/SR] ..... 9

[TO ALL]

**Q4. Do you consider that there are too many or, on the contrary, not enough euro coins with different values or do you consider that there are just the right number?**

[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- Too many ..... 1
- Not enough ..... 2
- Just the right number..... 3
- [DK/NA]..... 9

[IF “TOO MANY” TO Q4 ASK Q4bis]

**Q4bis. Please indicate whether any of the euro coin denominations should be removed. If yes, which one or which ones?**

[DO NOT READ OUT – SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE]

- 1-cent euro coin ..... 1
- 2-cent euro coin ..... 2
- 5-cent euro coin ..... 3
- 10-cent euro coin ..... 4
- 20-cent euro coin ..... 5
- 50-cent euro coin ..... 6
- 1-euro coin ..... 7
- 2-euro coin ..... 8
- [DK/NA]..... 9

[POSER A TOUS]

**Q4. Considérez-vous qu’il y a trop, ou au contraire, pas assez de pièces de différentes valeurs ou considérez-vous qu’il y en a juste le bon nombre ?**

[LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE]

- Un trop grand nombre ..... 1
- Pas assez..... 2
- Juste le bon nombre..... 3
- [NSP/SR] ..... 9

[SI “UN TROP GRAND NOMBRE” EN Q4 POSER Q4bis]

**Q4bis. Veuillez me dire si l’une des valeurs de pièce de monnaie en euro devrait être supprimée. Si oui, laquelle ou lesquelles?**

[NE PAS LIRE – PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES]

- pièce de 1 centime d’euro..... 1
- pièce de 2 centimes d’euro ..... 2
- pièce de 5 centimes d’euro ..... 3
- pièce de 10 centimes d’euro ..... 4
- pièce de 20 centimes d’euro ..... 5
- pièce de 50 centimes d’euro ..... 6
- pièce de 1 euro..... 7
- pièce de 2 euro..... 8
- [NSP/SR] ..... 9

**Q5. Today, when purchasing, do you count mentally: most often in euro, most often in [NATIONAL CURRENCY], or as often in euro as in [NATIONAL CURRENCY] when it concerns:**

[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY PER ITEM]

- most often in euro ..... 1
- most often in [NATIONAL CURRENCY] ..... 2
- as often in euro as in [NATIONAL CURRENCY] ..... 3
- [DK/NA] ..... 9

- a) Exceptional purchases such as the purchase of a car or a house for example..... 1 2 3 9
- b) Common purchases such as day-to-day shopping..... 1 2 3 9

[THE NEXT TWO QUESTIONS SHALL ONLY BE ASKED TO INTERVIEWEES OF COUNTRIES THAT INTRODUCED THE EURO IN THE LAST 3 YEARS]

[For 2008 only to interviewees from Slovenia, Malta and Cyprus]

**Q6a. Would you say that it would be useful for you that shopkeepers continue with dual price displays?**

[READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- Yes..... 1
- No..... 2
- [DK/NA] ..... 9

**Q5. Aujourd'hui, quand vous faites des achats, comptez-vous mentalement : le plus souvent en euro, le plus souvent en franc, ou aussi souvent en euro qu'en franc en ce qui concerne :**

[LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE PAR ITEM]

- le plus souvent en euro ..... 1
- le plus souvent en franc ..... 2
- aussi souvent en euro qu'en franc ..... 3
- [NSP/SR] ..... 9

- a) Les achats exceptionnels tels que l'achat d'une voiture ou d'une maison par exemple ..... 1 2 3 9
- b) Les achats courants tels que les courses de tous les jours..... 1 2 3 9

[LES DEUX QUESTIONS SUIVANTES DOIVENT ETRE POSEES UNIQUEMENT AUX REpondANTS ISSUS DE PAYS AYANT INTRODUIT L'EURO AU COURS DES 3 DERNIERES ANNEES]

[Pour 2008 uniquement aux répondants issus de Slovénie, Malte et Chypre]

**Q6a. Diriez-vous qu'il serait utile pour vous que les commerçants continuent avec le double affichage des prix ?**

[LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE]

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

[For 2008 only to interviewees from Slovenia, Malta and Cyprus]

**Q6b. When the euro coins and banknotes were physically introduced in [COUNTRY], do you personally think that prices increased during this changeover period?**

[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- Yes, prices in some categories increased..... 1
- Yes, all prices increased. .... 2
- No, prices more or less stayed the same. .... 3
- [DK/NA]..... 9

[TO ALL]

**Q7. If you compare with the situation in [COUNTRY] before the euro was introduced, do you think that inflation, i.e. average price increases from one year to the other is lower or higher than before or about the same?**

[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- Lower ..... 1
- Higher ..... 2
- the same ..... 3
- [DK/NA]..... 9

**Q8. Do you travel at least once a year outside your country?**

[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- Yes..... 1
- No..... 2
- [DK/NA]..... 9

[Pour 2008 uniquement aux répondants issus de Slovénie, Malte et Chypre]

**Q6b. Lorsque les pièces de monnaie et les billets en euro ont été physiquement introduits en [PAYS], pensez-vous personnellement que les prix ont augmenté au cours de cette période de changement ?**

[LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE]

- Oui, les prix ont augmenté dans certaines catégories ..... 1
- Oui, tous les prix ont augmenté ..... 2
- Non, les prix sont plus ou moins restés les mêmes..... 3
- [NSP/SR] ..... 9

[POSER A TOUS]

**Q7. Si vous comparez la situation en [PAYS] avant l'introduction de l'euro, pensez-vous que l'inflation, c'est à dire l'augmentations moyennes des prix d'une année sur l'autre, est moins importante ou plus importante qu'avant ou alors est à peu près la même ?**

[LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE]

- Plus bas..... 1
- Plus haut..... 2
- est resté la même..... 3
- [NSP/SR] ..... 9

**Q8. Est-ce que vous voyagez au moins une fois par an hors de votre pays ?**

[LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE]

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

**Q9. Do you think that the euro ...**

[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY PER ITEM]

- Yes..... 1
- No..... 2
- [DK/NA]..... 9

- a) has made travelling easier and less costly ..... 1 2 9
- b) has made it easier for you to compare prices..... 1 2 9
- c) has reduced cross-border banking charges..... 1 2 9

**Q10. From what you know, would you say that in 2008, [COUNTRY] had a budgetary surplus (meaning that the revenues of the State exceeded its expenditure), a budgetary deficit (meaning that the state spent more than it received) or had a budget in balance?**

[READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- Surplus ..... 1
- Deficit..... 2
- Balance..... 3
- [DK/NA]..... 9

**Q11. Personally, have you ever heard of the “Stability and Growth Pact”, which is often called the “Stability Pact”?**

[READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- Yes, and I know what it’s about ..... 1
- Yes, but I do not know very well what it’s about..... 2
- No, I have not heard about it..... 3
- [DK/NA]..... 9

**Q9. Pensez-vous que l’euro...**

[LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE PAR ITEM]

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

- a) a rendu les déplacements plus faciles et moins couteux ..... 1 2 9
- b) vous a permis de comparer plus facilement les prix ..... 1 2 9
- c) a réduit les frais bancaires transfrontaliers ..... 1 2 9

**Q10. D’après ce que vous savez, diriez-vous qu’en 2008, le [PAYS] a connu un excédent budgétaire (c’est à dire que les revenus de l’état ont excédé ses dépenses), un déficit budgétaire (c’est à dire que l’état a dépensé plus que ce qu’il a reçu) ou a eu un budget équilibré ?**

[LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE]

- Un budget excédentaire..... 1
- Un budget déficitaire ..... 2
- Un budget équilibré ..... 3
- [NSP/SR] ..... 9

**Q11. Personnellement, avez-vous déjà entendu parler du «Pacte de Stabilité et de Croissance », appelé souvent le « Pacte de stabilité » ?**

[LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE]

- Oui, et je sais de quoi il s’agit ..... 1
- Oui, mais je ne sais pas très bien de quoi il s’agit ..... 2
- Non, je n’en ai pas entendu parler..... 3
- [NSP/SR] ..... 9



**Q12. Governments in all euro area countries are implementing various structural changes, often called reforms. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements related to such reforms?**

[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY PER ITEM]

- Yes, I agree ..... 1
- No, I do not agree ..... 2
- [DK/NA] ..... 9

- a) There is a need for significant reforms to improve the performance of our economy. .... 1 2 9
- b) I think successful reforms in other euro area countries put pressure on our government to reform. .... 1 2 9
- c) Governments need to save more today in order to prepare public finances for the ageing of populations. .... 1 2 9
- d) The government should increase taxes to finance economic reforms. .... 1 2 9
- e) The government should reduce expenditures, e.g. social benefits to finance economic reforms. .... 1 2 9
- f) The EU should play an active role in the reform process in [COUNTRY]. .... 1 2 9

**Q12. Les gouvernements de tous les pays de la zone euro mettent en place différents changements structurels, souvent appelées réformes. Seriez-vous d'accord ou non avec les phrases suivantes correspondant à ces réformes?**

[LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE PAR ITEM]

- Oui, je suis d'accord ..... 1
- Non, je ne suis pas d'accord ..... 2
- [NSP/SR] ..... 9

- a) Nous avons besoin de réformes significatives afin d'améliorer la performance de notre économie. .... 1 2 9
- b) Je pense que les réformes qui ont du succès dans les autres pays de la zone euro forcent notre gouvernement à réformer. .... 1 2 9
- c) Les gouvernements doivent économiser davantage aujourd'hui afin de préparer les finances publiques au vieillissement des populations ..... 1 2 9
- d) Le gouvernement devrait augmenter les impôts afin de financer des réformes économiques. .... 1 2 9
- e) Le gouvernement devrait réduire les dépenses, par exemple les bénéfices sociaux pour financer des réformes économiques. .... 1 2 9
- f) L'UE devrait jouer un rôle actif dans le processus de réforme en [PAYS] ..... 1 2 9

**Q13. A number of important reforms have been implemented in [COUNTRY] in the past years. Could you name a few sectors where you think the most important reforms took place?**

[DO NOT READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE]

- mentioned ..... 1
- did not mention ..... 2
- [DK/NA] ..... 9
  
- a) Labour market ..... 1 2 9
- b) Health system ..... 1 2 9
- c) Pension system ..... 1 2 9
- d) Social security system ..... 1 2 9
- e) Market reforms, as in telecom, gas/electricity  
(e.g. opening sectors for free competition,  
privatisation) ..... 1 2 9
- f) Taxation ..... 1 2 9
- g) Education systems ..... 1 2 9
- h) Reforms in general ..... 1 2 9
- i) Reforms in other specific areas ..... 1 2 9

**Q13. Un certain nombre d'importantes réformes ont été mises en application en [PAYS] au cours des dernières années. Pourriez-vous citer quelques secteurs où vous pensez que des réformes importantes ont été mise en place ?**

[NE PAS LIRE - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES]

- mentionné ..... 1
- n'a pas mentionné ..... 2
- [NSP/SR] ..... 9
  
- a) Marché du travail ..... 1 2 9
- b) Système de santé ..... 1 2 9
- c) Système des retraites ..... 1 2 9
- d) Système de sécurité sociale ..... 1 2 9
- e) Réformes sectorielles comme dans les télécoms,  
le gaz et l'électricité (par exemple libéralisation  
pour la concurrence, privatisation) ..... 1 2 9
- f) Fiscalité ..... 1 2 9
- g) Systèmes éducatifs ..... 1 2 9
- h) Réformes en général ..... 1 2 9
- i) Réformes dans d'autres secteurs spécifiques ..... 1 2 9

**Q14a. Please tell me about each of these reform areas you mentioned if they affected you personally in any way, and if yes, did they affect you rather positively or rather negatively on balance?**

[READ OUT ONLY IF MENTIONED IN Q16 – ONE ANSWER PER LINE]

- personally not affected ..... 1
- affected rather positively ..... 2
- affected rather negatively ..... 3
- [DK/NA] ..... 9
  
- a) Labour market ..... 1 2 3 9
- b) Health system ..... 1 2 3 9
- c) Pension system ..... 1 2 3 9
- d) Social security system ..... 1 2 3 9
- e) Market reforms, as in telecom, gas/electricity  
(e.g. opening sectors for free competition,  
privatisation) ..... 1 2 3 9
- f) Taxation ..... 1 2 3 9
- g) Education systems ..... 1 2 3 9
- h) Reforms in general ..... 1 2 3 9
- i) Reforms in other specific areas ..... 1 2 3 9

**Q14a. Pourriez-vous me dire si chacune des réformes que vous m'avez citées vous ont affecté personnellement, et si oui, vous ont-elles affecté plutôt positivement ou plutôt négativement ?**

[LIRE SEULEMENT SI MENTIONNE EN Q16 – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE]

- Ne m'a pas affecté personnellement ..... 1
- M'a affecté plutôt positivement ..... 2
- M'a affecté plutôt négativement ..... 3
- [NSP/SR] ..... 9
  
- a) Marché du travail ..... 1 2 3 9
- b) Système de santé ..... 1 2 3 9
- c) Système des retraites ..... 1 2 3 9
- d) Système de sécurité sociale ..... 1 2 3 9
- e) Réformes sectorielles comme dans les télécoms,  
le gaz et l'électricité (par exemple libéralisation  
pour la concurrence, privatisation) ..... 1 2 3 9
- f) Fiscalité ..... 1 2 3 9
- g) Systèmes éducatifs ..... 1 2 3 9
- h) Réformes en général ..... 1 2 3 9
- i) Réformes dans d'autres secteurs spécifiques ..... 1 2 3 9

**Q14b. Please also tell me about the reform areas you mentioned if you consider them to have any significant effect on the national economy in general, and if yes, did they affect it rather positively or rather negatively on balance?**

[READ OUT ONLY IF MENTIONED IN Q13 – ONE ANSWER PER LINE]

- no significant effect ..... 1
- rather positive effect ..... 2
- rather negative effect ..... 3
- [DK/NA] ..... 9
  
- a) Labour market ..... 1 2 3 9
- b) Health system ..... 1 2 3 9
- c) Pension system ..... 1 2 3 9
- d) Social security system ..... 1 2 3 9
- e) Market reforms, as in telecom, gas/electricity  
(e.g. opening sectors for free competition,  
privatisation) ..... 1 2 3 9
- f) Taxation ..... 1 2 3 9
- g) Education systems ..... 1 2 3 9
- h) Reforms in general ..... 1 2 3 9
- i) Reforms in other specific areas ..... 1 2 3 9

**Q15a. What do you think: How high was the inflation rate, i.e. the average increase in consumer prices in [COUNTRY] last year?**

[READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- Below 1.5% ..... 1
- between 1.5 and 2.5% ..... 2
- between 2.5 and 4% ..... 3
- between 4 and 10% ..... 4
- above 10% ..... 5
- [DK/NA] ..... 9

**Q14b. Pourriez-vous également me dire pour chacune des réformes que vous m'avez citées si vous les considérez comme ayant eu un impact significatif sur l'économie nationale en général, et si oui, l'ont-elles affecté plutôt positivement ou plutôt négativement ?**

[LIRE SEULEMENT SI MENTIONNE EN Q13 – UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE]

- pas d'impact significatif ..... 1
- un impact plutôt positif ..... 2
- un impact plutôt négatif ..... 3
- [NSP/SR] ..... 9
  
- a) Marché du travail ..... 1 2 3 9
- b) Système de santé ..... 1 2 3 9
- c) Système des retraites ..... 1 2 3 9
- d) Système de sécurité sociale ..... 1 2 3 9
- e) Réformes sectorielles comme dans les télécoms,  
le gaz et l'électricité (par exemple libéralisation  
pour la concurrence, privatisation) ..... 1 2 3 9
- f) Fiscalité ..... 1 2 3 9
- g) Systèmes éducatifs ..... 1 2 3 9
- h) Réformes en général ..... 1 2 3 9
- i) Réformes dans d'autres secteurs spécifiques ..... 1 2 3 9

**Q15a. Selon vous : A quel niveau le taux d'inflation était-il, c-à-d. l'augmentation moyenne des prix à la consommation en [PAYS] l'année dernière ?**

[LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE]

- En dessous de 1,5% ..... 1
- Entre 1,5 et 2,5% ..... 2
- entre 2,5 et 4% ..... 3
- entre 4 et 10% ..... 4
- au dessus de 10% ..... 5
- [NSP/SR] ..... 9

**Q15b. What is your expectation about the inflation rate this year. Compared to last year, will it be**

[READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- Higher ..... 1
- Lower ..... 2
- Equal ..... 3
- [DK/NA] ..... 9

**Q16a. How has your household income changed since last year? Did it**

[READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- increase ..... 1
- decrease, or ..... 2
- stay the same ..... 3
- [DK/NA] ..... 9

**Q16b. When looking into the future, how do you expect your household income change this year? Will it**

[READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- increase ..... 1
- decrease, or ..... 2
- stay the same ..... 3
- [DK/NA] ..... 9

**Q15b. Qu'attendez-vous du taux d'inflation cette année. Comparé à l'année dernière, sera-t-il**

[LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE]

- Supérieur ..... 1
- Inférieur ..... 2
- Egal ..... 3
- [NSP/SR] ..... 9

**Q16a. Comment à évolué le revenu de votre ménage depuis l'an passé? A-t-il ...?**

[LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE]

- augmenté ..... 1
- baissé, ou ..... 2
- resté le même ..... 3
- [NSP/SR] ..... 9

**Q16b. En réfléchissant à l'avenir, à votre avis comment le revenu de votre ménage va-t-il évoluer cette année. Va-t-il**

[LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE POSSIBLE]

- augmenté ..... 1
- baissé, ou ..... 2
- resté le même ..... 3
- [NSP/SR] ..... 9

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

- [ 1] Male
- [ 2] Female

**D2. How old are you?**

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

**D3. How old were you when you stopped full-time education?**

[Write in THE AGE WHEN EDUCATION WAS TERMINATED]

- [ ][ ] years old
- [ 0 0] [STILL IN FULL TIME EDUCATION]
- [ 0 1] [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
- [Refusal] ..... 9

Flash EB Series #279

# The euro area, 2009

Conducted by  
The Gallup Organization, Hungary  
upon the request of Directorate-General for  
Economic and Financial Affairs (R-4, External  
Communication)



Survey co-ordinated by DG Communication of  
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**THE GALLUP ORGANISATION**

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## Survey details

This survey on the "Euro after 8 years, Wave 8" was conducted for the European Commission, Directorate-General Economic and Financial Affairs.

Telephone interviews were conducted in each country between the 21/09/2009 and the 25/09/2009 by these institutes:

Belgium	BE	Gallup Europe	(Interviews : 21/09/2009 - 25/09/2009)
Germany	DE	IFAK	(Interviews : 21/09/2009 - 25/09/2009)
Greece	EL	Metronanalysis	(Interviews : 21/09/2009 - 25/09/2009)
Spain	ES	Gallup Spain	(Interviews : 21/09/2009 - 25/09/2009)
France	FR	Effience3	(Interviews : 21/09/2009 - 25/09/2009)
Ireland	IE	Gallup UK	(Interviews : 21/09/2009 - 25/09/2009)
Italy	IT	Demoskopea	(Interviews : 21/09/2009 - 25/09/2009)
Cyprus	CY	CYMAR	(Interviews : 21/09/2009 - 25/09/2009)
Luxembourg	LU	Gallup Europe	(Interviews : 21/09/2009 - 25/09/2009)
Malta	MT	MISCO	(Interviews : 21/09/2009 - 25/09/2009)
Netherlands	NL	MSR	(Interviews : 21/09/2009 - 25/09/2009)
Austria	AT	Spectra	(Interviews : 21/09/2009 - 25/09/2009)
Portugal	PT	Consulmark	(Interviews : 21/09/2009 - 25/09/2009)
Slovenia	SI	CATI d.o.o	(Interviews : 21/09/2009 - 25/09/2009)
Slovakia	SK	Focus Agency	(Interviews : 21/09/2009 - 25/09/2009)
Finland	FI	Norstat Finland Oy	(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 16 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)
<b>Total</b>	<b>16067</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>16067</b>	<b>100</b>
Belgium	1010	6.3	521	3.2
Germany	1003	6.2	4302	26.8
Greece	1002	6.2	563	3.5
Spain	1001	6.2	2114	13.2
France	1004	6.2	2911	18.1
Ireland	1000	6.2	193	1.2
Italy	1000	6.2	3010	18.7
Cyprus	1001	6.2	37	0.2
Luxembourg	1002	6.2	22	0.1
Malta	1009	6.3	20	0.1
Netherlands	1005	6.3	804	5.0
Austria	1011	6.3	405	2.5
Portugal	1003	6.2	527	3.3
Slovenia	1001	6.2	104	0.6
Slovakia	1013	6.3	274	1.7
Finland	1002	6.2	262	1.6

### Questionnaires

1. The questionnaire prepared for this survey is reproduced at the end of these 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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