



Flash Eurobarometer 362

THE EURO AREA

REPORT

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This survey has been requested by the European Commission, Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs (ECFIN) and co-ordinated by Directorate-General for Communication.

This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission.
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Flash Eurobarometer 362 - TNS Political & Social

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Conducted by TNS Opinion & Social at the request of
the European Commission, Directorate-General for Economic
and Financial Affairs (DG ECFIN)

Survey co-ordinated by the European Commission,
Directorate-General for Communication
(DG COMM "Research and Speechwriting" Unit)

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INTRODUCTION

The euro is the official currency in 17 member states of the EU: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain. These countries are collectively known as the euro area or the eurozone. Estonia is the country that has joined the euro area most recently, in January 2011.

Euro coins and banknotes were launched in 2002, and they are now the currency of around 332 million people¹ within Europe. The European Commission has repeatedly measures changes in public perception of the euro in the euro area countries. This report presents results from the latest wave of one such survey. The original survey, in March 2000 (Flash EB 76), dealt with respondents' expectations about the euro. Subsequent waves of this survey have been adapted to include additional measurements, reflecting the expansion of the euro area into new countries.

The current wave of the study surveyed respondents in the euro area about a range of topics including:

- Perceptions of and support for the euro
- Practical use of the euro: handling coins and banknotes
- The use of the euro as a mental benchmark when making purchases
- Macro-economic assessments
- Economic policy and reforms in the euro area
- Perceptions of current and future household income.

This survey was carried out by TNS Opinion & Social network in the 17 euro area countries between 8 and 10 October 2012. Some 15,519 respondents from different social and demographic groups were interviewed face-to-face at home in their mother tongue on behalf of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs (DG ECFIN). The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Research and Speechwriting" Unit)². A technical note on the manner in which interviews were conducted by the Institutes within the TNS Opinion & Social network is appended as an annex to this report. Also included are the interview methods and confidence intervals³.

¹ <http://www.ecb.int/mopo/eaec/html/index.en.html>

² http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm

³ The results tables are included in the annex. It should be noted that the total of the percentages in the tables of this report may exceed 100% when the respondent has the possibility of giving several answers to the question.

Note: In this report, countries are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

ABBREVIATIONS			
BE	Belgium	LU	Luxembourg
DE	Germany	MT	Malta
EE	Estonia	NL	The Netherlands
EL	Greece	AT	Austria
ES	Spain	PT	Portugal
FR	France	SI	Slovenia
IE	Ireland	SK	Slovakia
IT	Italy	FI	Finland
CY	Republic of Cyprus*		
EUROZ	Euro Area		

* * * * *

We wish to thank the people throughout the euro area countries who have given their time to take part in this survey. Without their active participation, this study would not have been possible.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Support for the euro

- More than half (55%) of those living in the euro area think that the euro is a good thing for their country.
- Two thirds (67%) of those living in the euro area say that the euro is a good thing for the EU, with the majority of respondents in each country saying this.
- Those who think that having the euro is a good thing for their country are much more likely to say the same thing about the euro's impact on the EU.
- Around one quarter (24%) of respondents say that the euro makes them feel more European.
- Respondents who think the euro is a good thing for their country or for the EU are more likely to say that the euro makes them feel more European.

Euro coins and banknotes

- 78% of respondents say it is easy to distinguish and handle euro coins.
- Respondents who experience difficulties distinguishing and handling euro coins are most likely to say the 2-cent (69%) and 1-cent (60%) coins cause particular difficulties, although 51% mention the 5-cent coin.
- Two thirds think there is just the right number of euro coins with different values. Overall the proportion of euro area respondents who think there is just the right number of euro coins has been steadily increasing since 2003 (+10 points in the period).
- Respondents who say there are too many euro coins with different values are most likely to say the 1-cent (88%) and 2-cent (82%) coins should be removed.
- Almost all respondents (94%) say it is easy to distinguish and handle euro banknotes.

The euro as a mental benchmark for price calculations

- Almost two thirds of respondents rely on the euro when calculating prices of their common purchases (64%).
- Respondents are also more likely to rely on the euro when calculating the cost of exceptional purchases (48%), although 45% still convert the cost of these purchases to their former national currency.

- In six countries the majority of respondents still rely on a conversion to their former currency when purchasing exceptional items. Two thirds of Maltese respondents do this (66%), as do 60% of Belgian, 57% of Slovakian, 56% of Estonian, 55% of Spanish and 52% of Austrian respondents. In a sharp contrast, 9% of Irish respondents say the same.
- The more respondents in a country use the euro as a mental benchmark for exceptional purchases, the more likely they are to also use the euro to benchmark common purchases.
- 65% of Estonian respondents say that it is not useful for shopkeepers to continue to display prices in both the old and new currency (+16 percentage points since 2010).

The euro's impact on travel

- In the euro area half of all respondents (50%) say they travel outside their own country at least once per year, ranging from 91% of those living in Luxembourg to 28% of Greek respondents.
- 74% say the euro has made it easier to compare prices when in different EU countries, and 48% say the euro has made travelling easier and less costly.
- 29% say the euro it has reduced banking charges when travelling in different EU countries.
- Respondents who travel abroad at least annually are more likely to say they euro has made price comparisons easier when travelling (85%) and that it has made travelling easier and less costly (57%). They are also more likely to say that banking charges when travelling abroad have been reduced (35%).

Macroeconomic assessments

- Three quarters (74%) of respondents think that there should be more co-ordination of economic policy, including budgetary policies, amongst euro area governments. This view is held by the majority of respondents in all countries except Estonia.
- More than a quarter (28%) of respondents in the euro area are able to correctly estimate the inflation rate for last year.
- Those living in the euro area remain pessimistic about inflation, with most (57%) expecting it to increase in 2012.
- More than nine out of ten Estonians (91%) think prices have increased during the changeover period.

Economic reform

- 79% think that there is a need for significant reforms to improve economic performance, and 78% think that governments need to save more today to prepare public finances for ageing populations.
- 73% say economic reforms would be more effective if carried out in a coordinated way at EU level.
- 41% think that successful reforms in other euro area countries have facilitated reforms in their country.
- 67% disagree that the retirement age should be increased.
- One out of five (22%) say labour market reforms have had a negative impact on their national economy.
- The majority of respondents think it is important their national government introduce reforms to increase growth and employment - particularly labour market (93%) and the health system (88%), while 86% say that education and pension system reforms are important.
- Thinking about the change in their household income since last year, respondents are fairly evenly divided between those who say their income remained the same (42%) and those who say it decreased (41%).
- When asked to look to the future respondents are more positive with (51%) saying that their household income will stay the same, and 32% saying it will decrease.

1. SUPPORT FOR THE EURO

This section discusses the extent to which those living in the euro area feel that the euro is a good thing for their country and for the EU as a whole. It also investigates how having the euro impacts on a sense of European identity.

1.1. The impact of the euro on the country

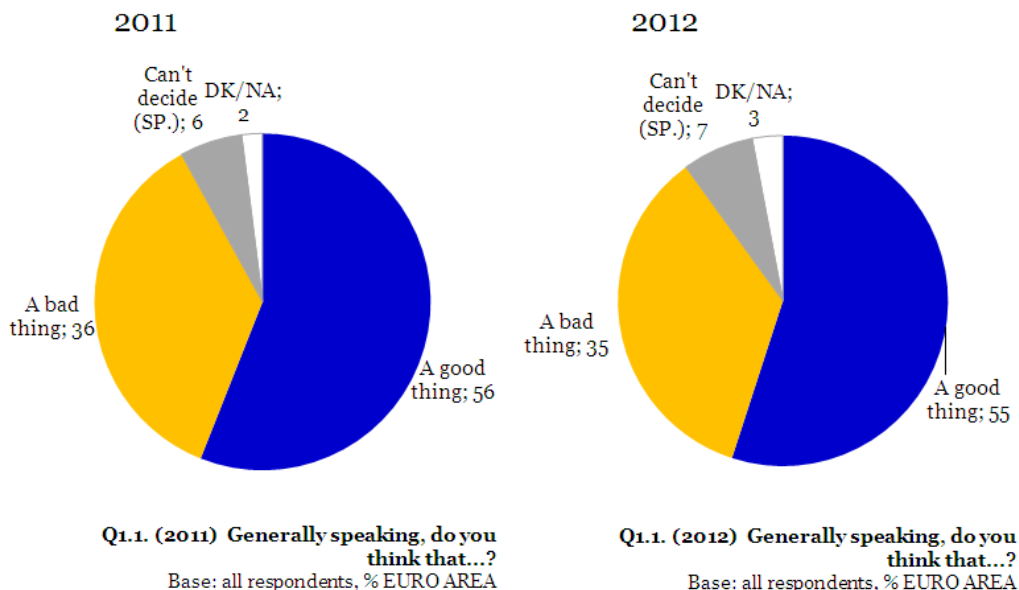
Just over half of those in the euro area think having the euro is a good thing for their country

More than half (55%) of those living in the euro area think that the euro is a good thing for their country. Just over one third say it is a bad thing (35%), while 7% can't decide if it is good or bad.

There has been little change in opinion since the last wave in 2011.

The impact of having the euro

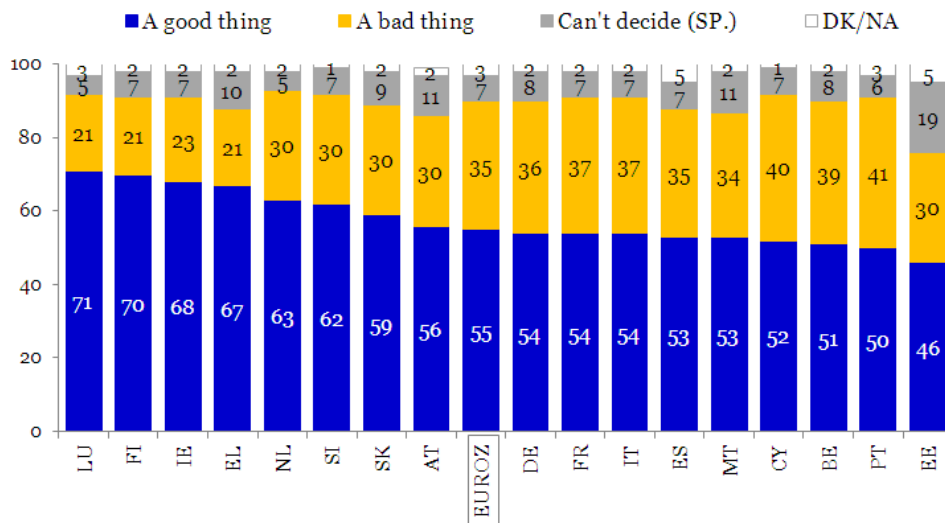
Having the euro is a good or a bad thing for your country



At least half of the respondents in all but one country in the euro area say that having the euro is good for their country. Respondents in Luxembourg (71%) and Finland (70%) are the most likely to say this, along with 68% of Irish and 67% of Greek respondents.

Estonia is the only country where fewer than half of all respondents (46%) say having the euro is a good thing for their country. However, it is not the country with the highest proportion of respondents saying the euro is a bad thing for their country: respondents in Portugal (41%) and Cyprus (40%) are the most likely to say this. Estonian respondents are the most unable to decide if the euro is a good or bad thing for their country (19%). This is notably higher than the euro area average of 7%.

Consequence of having the euro for the country



Q1.1. Generally speaking, do you think that having the euro is a good or a bad thing for your country?

Base: all respondents, % by country

Socio-demographic analysis highlights that men are more likely than women to say that the euro is a good thing for their country (61% vs. 50%). Those aged 15-24 and 55+ are the most likely to say the euro is a good thing for their country, particularly compared to 25-39 year olds (57% vs. 52%). Furthermore, the longer a respondent stayed in education, the more likely they are to say the euro is a good thing for their country. For example 40% of those who completed their education aged 15 or younger say this, compared to 66% of those who finished education aged 20+.

The more urbanised the respondent, the more likely they are to say the euro is a good thing for their country. Just over half of those living in villages (51%) and small or mid-size towns (55%) say this, compared to 62% of those living in large towns.

Q1.1 Generally speaking, do you think that...?

Having the euro is a good or a bad thing for your country

	A good thing	A bad thing	Can't decide (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EURO AREA	55%	35%	7%	3%
Sex				
Male	61%	31%	6%	2%
Female	50%	39%	8%	3%
Age				
15-24	57%	33%	7%	3%
25-39	52%	40%	6%	2%
40-54	54%	37%	7%	2%
55 +	57%	31%	9%	3%
Education (End of)				
15-	40%	46%	11%	3%
16-19	48%	42%	8%	2%
20+	66%	25%	7%	2%
Still studying	64%	29%	4%	3%
Subjective urbanisation				
Rural village	51%	39%	7%	3%
Small/ Mid-size town	55%	36%	7%	2%
Large town	62%	28%	8%	2%

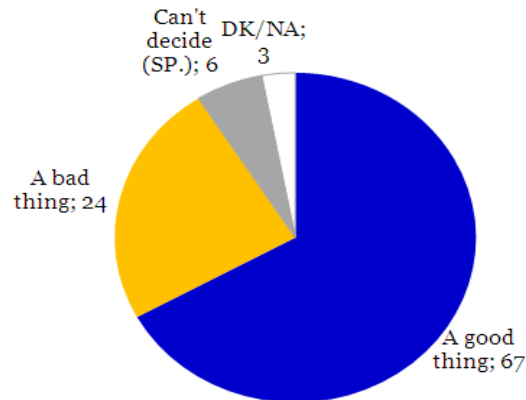
1.2. The impact of the euro on the European Union

Two thirds of those living in the euro area think the euro is a good thing for the EU

Two thirds (67%) of those living in the euro area say that they euro is a good thing for the EU. One quarter (24%) of respondents think the euro is a bad thing for the EU, while 6% are undecided.

These results have not varied substantially for the past three waves of the survey.

Having the euro is a good or a bad thing for the EU

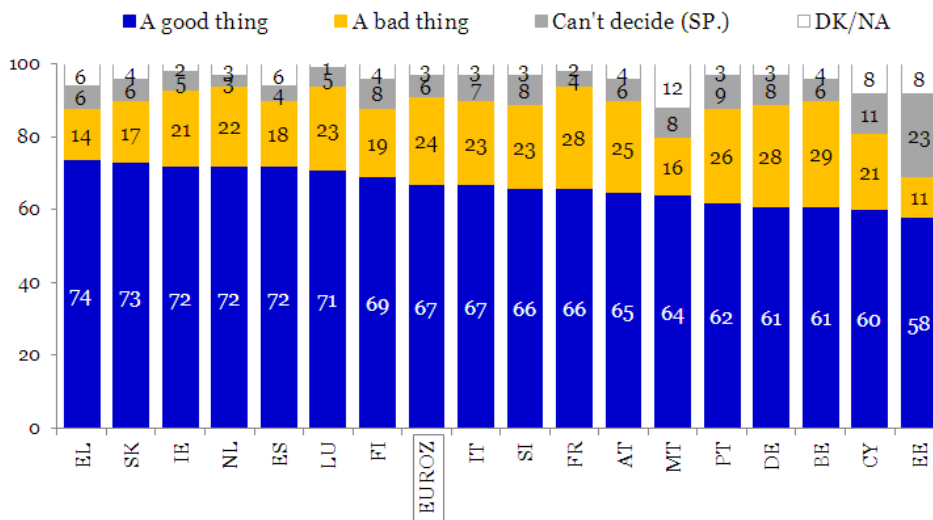


Q1.2. Generally speaking, do you think that...?
Base: all respondents, % EURO AREA

The majority of respondents in each country consider the euro to be a good thing for the EU. This view is most widely held by those in Greece (74%) and Slovakia (73%). Respondents in Estonia, the most recent country to join the euro, are the least likely to say the euro is a good thing for the EU (58%). They are also the most likely to say they cannot decide (23%).

At least one quarter of respondents in Belgium (29%) France, Germany (both 28%), Portugal (26%) and Austria (25%) say that the euro is a bad thing for the EU.

Consequence of having the euro for the EU



Q1.2. Generally speaking, do you think that having the euro is a good or a bad thing for the EU?
Base: all respondents, % by country

Socio-demographic analysis shows that men are more likely than women to say that the euro is a good thing - in this case for the EU (70% vs. 63%). The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to say that the euro is a good thing for the EU. For instance, 76% of those with the highest education level say this, compared to 55% of those with the lowest level of education. Respondents living in large towns are the most likely to say the euro is a good thing for the EU (71%), compared to those living in small/mid-sized towns (66%) and rural villages (64%).

Those who think that having the euro is a good thing for their country are much more likely to say the same thing about the euro's impact on the EU. Nine out of ten who say the euro is good for their country also say that the euro is good for the EU (91%). In comparison, 32% of those who say having the euro is a bad thing for their country say it is a good thing for the EU.

Q1.2 Generally speaking, do you think that...?

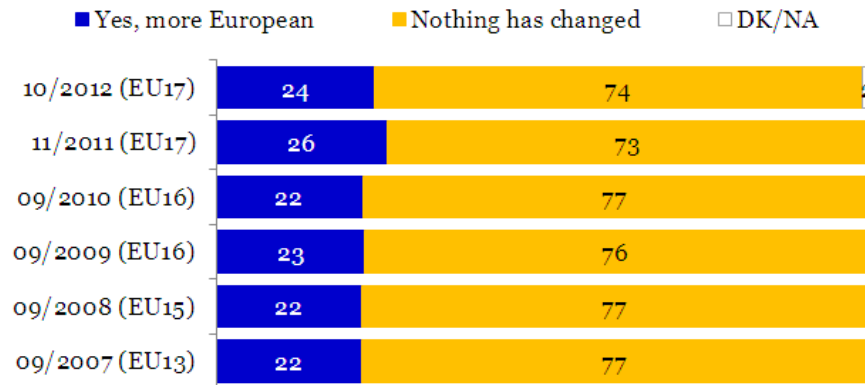
Having the euro is a good or a bad thing for the EU				
	A good thing	A bad thing	Can't decide (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EURO AREA	67%	24%	6%	3%
Sex				
Male	70%	22%	5%	3%
Female	63%	26%	7%	4%
Education (End of)				
15-	55%	29%	9%	7%
16-19	60%	31%	6%	3%
20+	76%	17%	5%	2%
Still studying	75%	20%	4%	1%
Subjective urbanisation				
Rural village	64%	27%	6%	3%
Small/ Mid-size town	66%	23%	7%	4%
Large town	71%	21%	5%	3%
Having the euro for the country				
A good thing	91%	5%	3%	1%
A bad thing	32%	57%	7%	4%

1.3. The euro and European identity

Around one quarter of respondents say that having the euro makes them feel more European

Around one quarter (24%) of respondents say that having the euro makes them feel more European. This result has not varied dramatically over the past six waves of the survey. For the majority (74%) however, the euro does not have an impact on their feeling of being European.

The euro and European identity, 2007-2012

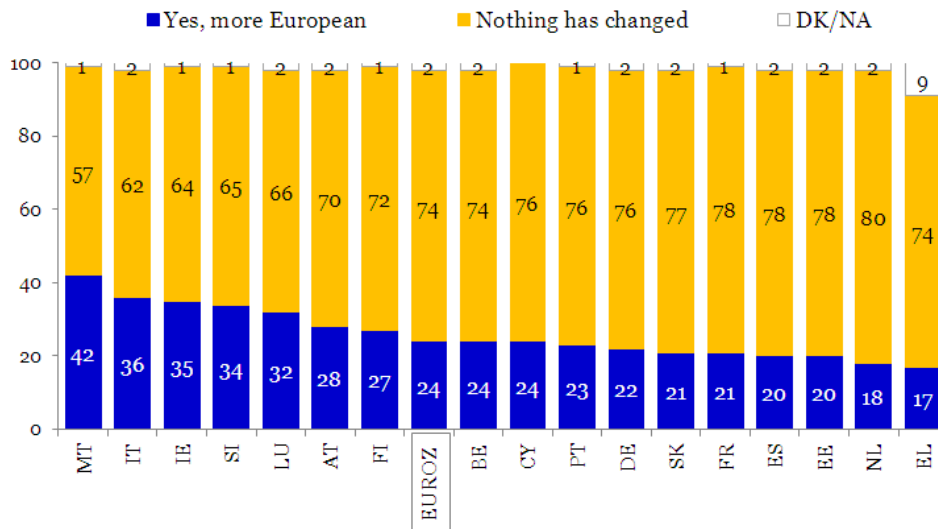


Q2. (2008-2012)/Q4(2007). Does the euro make you personally feel more European than before or would you say that your feeling of being European has not changed?

Base: all respondents, % EURO AREA

Respondents in Malta are the most likely to say that the euro makes them feel more European (42%), and at least one third of Italian (36%), Irish (35%) and Slovenian (34%) respondents feel the same way. On the other hand, respondents in Greece (17%) and the Netherlands (18%) are the least likely to say the euro has made them feel more European.

The euro and European identity



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?

Base: all respondents, % by country

The socio-demographic analysis reveals that men are more likely to say that the euro makes them feel more European (28% vs. 21% of women). Three out of ten of those who completed their education aged 20+ feel more European with the euro, compared to 19-20% of those who completed their education at a younger age.

Respondents living in large towns are the most likely to say the euro makes them feel more European (29%), particularly compared to those living in rural villages (21%).

Respondents who think the euro is a good thing for their country or for the EU are more likely to say that the euro makes them feel more European. For example 36% of respondents who think the euro is a good thing for their country feel more European, compared to 9% of those who say the euro is bad for their country. The same pattern applies for those who say the euro is good for the EU (32% vs. 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?

	Yes, more European	Nothing has changed	Don't know
EURO AREA	24%	74%	2%
Sex			
Male	28%	70%	2%
Female	21%	77%	2%
Education (End of)			
15-	19%	79%	2%
16-19	20%	79%	1%
20+	30%	68%	2%
Still studying	29%	67%	4%
Subjective urbanisation			
Rural village	21%	77%	2%
Small/ Mid-size town	24%	74%	2%
Large town	29%	69%	2%
Having the euro for the country			
A good thing	36%	62%	2%
A bad thing	9%	89%	2%
Having the euro for the EU			
A good thing	32%	67%	1%
A bad thing	9%	89%	2%

2. EURO COINS AND BANKNOTES

This section discusses the ease with which those in the euro area recognise and handle euro notes and coins, as well as their level of satisfaction with these notes and coins.

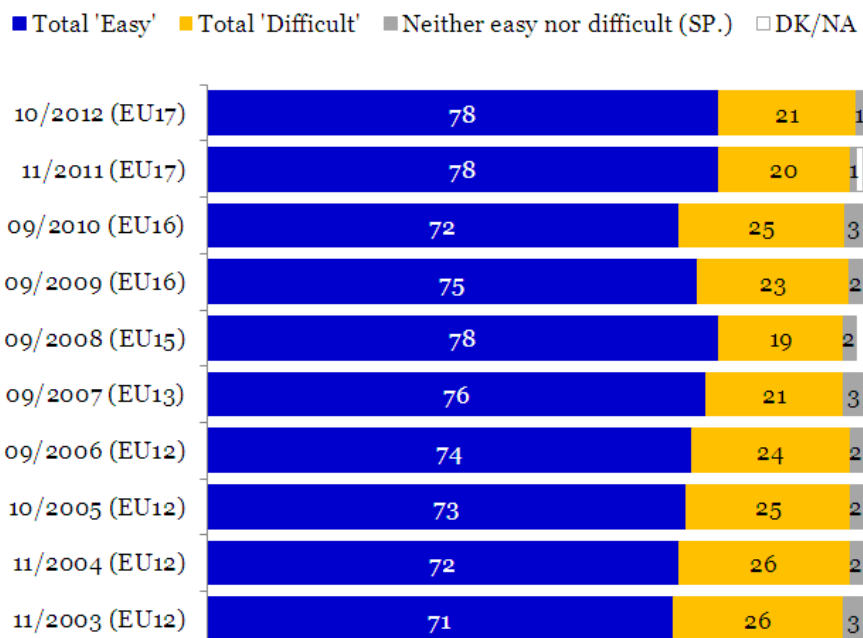
2.1. Recognising and handling euro coins

More than three quarters find it easy to distinguish and handle euro coins

In the current wave of the survey 78% of respondents say it is easy to distinguish and handle euro coins. One out of five (21%) say that it is difficult to distinguish and handle euro coins. This proportion has not changed since the past wave.

Overall since 2003 the proportion who says that it is easy to distinguish and handle euro coins has generally increased. The exceptions are the period 2008 - 2010 when the proportion decreased from 78% in 2008 to 72% in 2010.

Recognising and handling the euro coins, 2003-2012



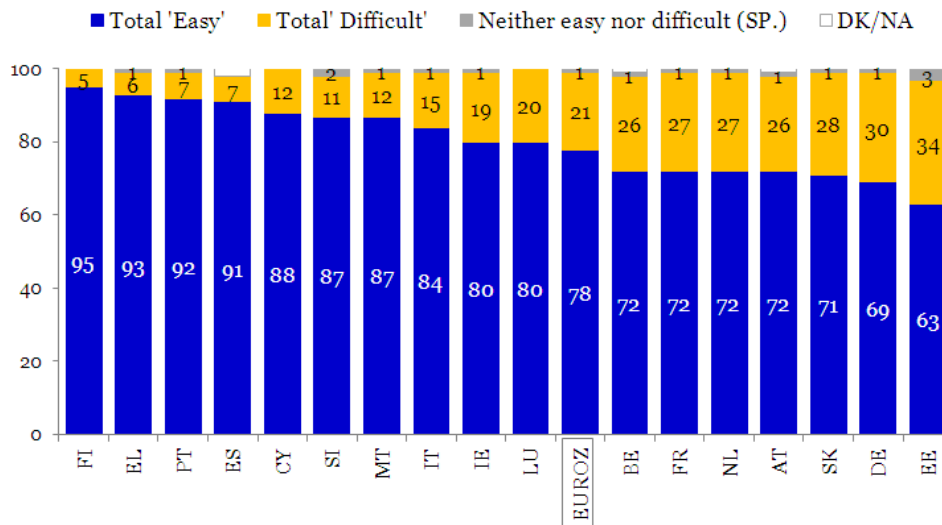
Q3a.2 (2012)/Q4a(2011)/Q3b(2008-2010)/Q5(2007)/Q4a(2003-2006).
When you pay cash, would you say that it is: very easy, rather easy, rather difficult or very difficult to distinguish and handle euro coins?

Base: all respondents, % EURO AREA

The majority of respondents in each country say that it is easy to distinguish and handle euro coins. At least nine out of ten respondents in Finland (95%), Greece (93%), Portugal (92%) and Spain (91%) say this. Respondents in Estonia, the country that most recently adopted the euro, are the least likely to say that it is easy to distinguish and handle euro coins, but even here at least six out of ten agree (63%).

It is worth noting that this Estonian result represents a 12 percentage point increase since the last wave (2011: 51% 'easy').

Recognising and handling the euro coins



Q3a.2. 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?

Base: all respondents, % by country

Respondents who experience the most difficulty in distinguishing and handling euro coins tend to be female (23% vs. 18% of males). As age increases, so does the proportion who say that it is difficult to distinguish euro coins: 8% of those aged 15-24 say this, compared to 28% of those aged 55+.

Those who think the euro is a bad thing for their country are more likely to have trouble distinguishing and handling euro coins compared to those who think the euro is a good thing for their country (26% vs. 17%). The same pattern applies when comparing those who think the euro is a bad or good thing for the EU.

Q3a.2 When you pay cash, would you say that it is: very easy, rather easy, rather difficult or very difficult to distinguish and handle.....

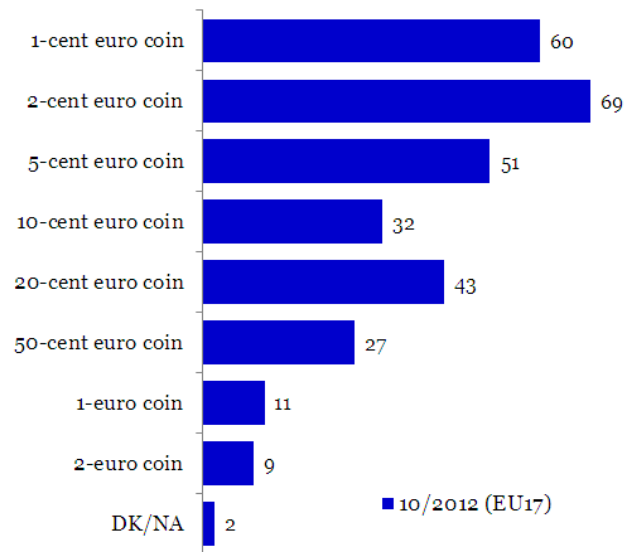
Euro coins				
	Total 'Easy'	Total 'Difficult'	Neither easy nor difficult (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EURO AREA	78%	21%	1%	-
Sex				
Male	81%	18%	1%	-
Female	75%	23%	1%	1%
Age				
15-24	91%	8%	1%	-
25-39	88%	12%	-	-
40-54	75%	24%	1%	-
55 +	70%	28%	1%	1%
Having the euro for the country				
A good thing	82%	17%	1%	-
A bad thing	73%	26%	1%	-
Having the euro for the EU				
A good thing	81%	18%	1%	-
A bad thing	72%	27%	1%	-

2.2. Difficulties with euro coins

Respondents who experience difficulties distinguishing and handling euro coins were asked which coins cause the most problems for them. They are most likely to say the 2-cent (69%) and 1-cent (60%) coins cause difficulties.

Just over half (51%) mention the 5-cent coin, while 43% the 20-cent coin. Around a third also say that the 10-cent coin (32%) and the 50-cent coin (27%) cause difficulties.

Difficulties with euro coins



Q3b. With which of the following euro coins do you have particular difficulties?

Base: those who found it rather or very difficult to distinguish and handle euro coins, % EURO AREA



















In most euro countries, respondents cite the two smallest denominations as the hardest to use.

At least eight out of ten respondents in Italy (89%), Slovakia and Belgium (both 85%) and France (82%) mention the 2-cent coin. In fact the 2-cent coin is the most mentioned coin to cause difficulties in ten countries.

The 1-cent coin is most mentioned in six euro countries. Nine out of ten respondents in Slovakia and Italy mention this coin (both 91%), as do 84% of Belgian respondents, and 74% of those in France and Luxembourg.

In contrast, respondents in the Netherlands (79%), Finland (68%) and Germany (59%) are the most likely to say they have difficulties with the 20-cent euro coin. A similar pattern was seen in the 2011 and 2010 waves of the survey.

Q3b With which of the following euro coins do you have particular difficulties?

		1-cent euro coin	2-cent euro coin	5-cent euro coin	10-cent euro coin	20-cent euro coin	50-cent euro coin	1-euro coin	2-euro coin	Don't know
	EU27	60%	69%	51%	32%	43%	27%	11%	9%	2%
	BE	84%	85%	61%	28%	26%	10%	6%	5%	2%
	DE	40%	58%	50%	36%	59%	42%	14%	10%	2%
	EE	72%	75%	54%	19%	30%	31%	10%	5%	5%
	IE	66%	66%	49%	34%	35%	22%	8%	6%	1%
	EL	72%	70%	53%	35%	32%	21%	12%	10%	2%
	ES	71%	75%	44%	22%	29%	13%	7%	9%	2%
	FR	74%	82%	60%	28%	33%	18%	6%	5%	2%
	IT	91%	89%	60%	25%	22%	9%	3%	5%	2%
	CY	71%	74%	61%	32%	30%	27%	7%	8%	6%
	LU	74%	76%	49%	21%	24%	16%	5%	6%	3%
	MT	47%	51%	39%	41%	46%	35%	17%	6%	6%
	NL	16%	22%	15%	58%	79%	45%	29%	27%	0%
	AT	57%	62%	44%	34%	47%	33%	16%	11%	1%
	PT	71%	71%	54%	33%	38%	34%	18%	18%	7%
	SI	69%	64%	53%	18%	14%	9%	11%	15%	9%
	SK	91%	85%	52%	19%	18%	11%	8%	8%	1%
	FI	11%	13%	15%	39%	68%	62%	26%	15%	3%

Highest percentage per country

Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

Highlights from the **socio-demographic analysis** are:

- Women are more likely than men to say they have difficulties with the 2-cent (72% vs. 64%) and 5-cent (54% vs. 48%) coins
- Men are more likely to have difficulties with the 50-cent coin (30% vs. 25% of women)
- Respondents aged 40+ are the most likely to say they experience difficulties with the 10, 20 and 50-cent euro coins, but they are the least likely to experience difficulties with the 1-cent coins.
- The least educated respondents are the most likely to experience difficulties with the 1-cent coin, but the least likely to say they have particular difficulties with the 10, 20 and 50-cent euro coins compared to those with higher education levels.
- Respondents living in rural villages are the least likely to experience particular difficulties with the 1, 2 and 5-cent coins compared to those living in larger towns. They are, however, the most likely to experience difficulties with the 10, 20 and 50-cent coins.

Q3b With which of the following euro coins do you have particular difficulties? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	1-cent euro coin	2-cent euro coin	5-cent euro coin	10-cent euro coin	20-cent euro coin	50-cent euro coin	1-euro coin	2-euro coin
EURO AREA	60%	69%	51%	32%	43%	27%	11%	9%
Sex								
Male	58%	64%	48%	31%	44%	30%	11%	9%
Female	62%	72%	54%	33%	43%	25%	11%	9%
Age								
15-24	69%	69%	46%	23%	27%	17%	12%	9%
25-39	74%	76%	55%	30%	33%	19%	9%	7%
40-54	54%	64%	48%	35%	52%	33%	12%	10%
55 +	59%	69%	53%	32%	43%	27%	11%	9%
Education (End of)								
15-	67%	71%	49%	27%	35%	18%	12%	10%
16-19	59%	68%	55%	34%	47%	31%	11%	6%
20+	58%	68%	51%	33%	45%	28%	11%	11%
Still studying	62%	71%	35%	25%	29%	17%	5%	4%
Subjective urbanisation								
Rural village	56%	63%	48%	36%	49%	30%	14%	10%
Small/ Mid-size town	63%	73%	53%	32%	41%	26%	10%	9%
Large town	64%	71%	54%	26%	37%	25%	8%	7%

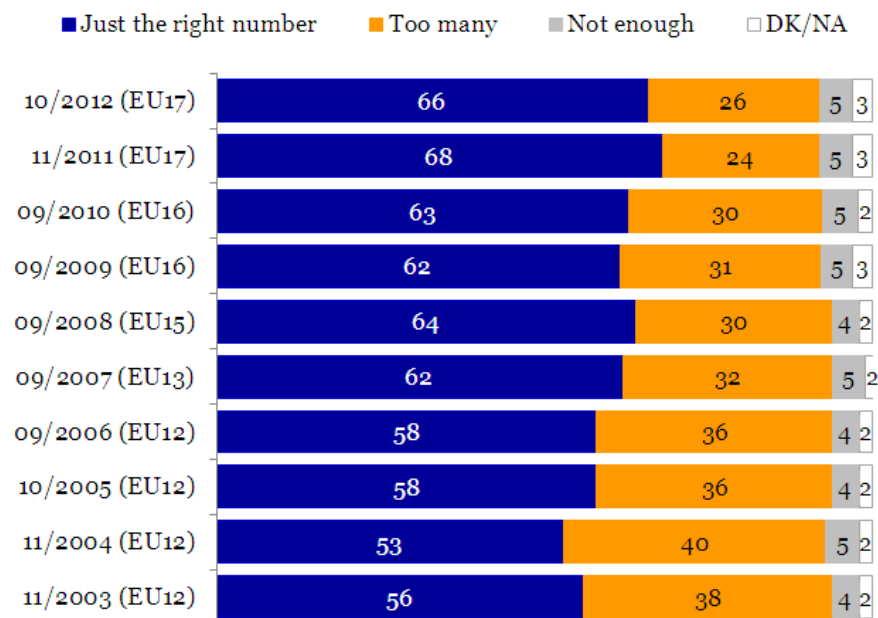
2.3. Satisfaction with the current selection of euro coins

Two thirds consider there is just the right number of euro coins

Respondents were asked if they considered there is the right number of euro coins with different values, too many, or not enough. Two thirds think there is just the right number of denominations (66%), 26% say there are too many, and 5% say there are not enough.

This result is broadly consistent with the last wave of the survey. Overall the proportion of euro area respondents who think there is just the right number of euro coins has been steadily increasing since 2003 (+10 points in the period).

Satisfaction with the current selection of the euro coins, 2003-2012



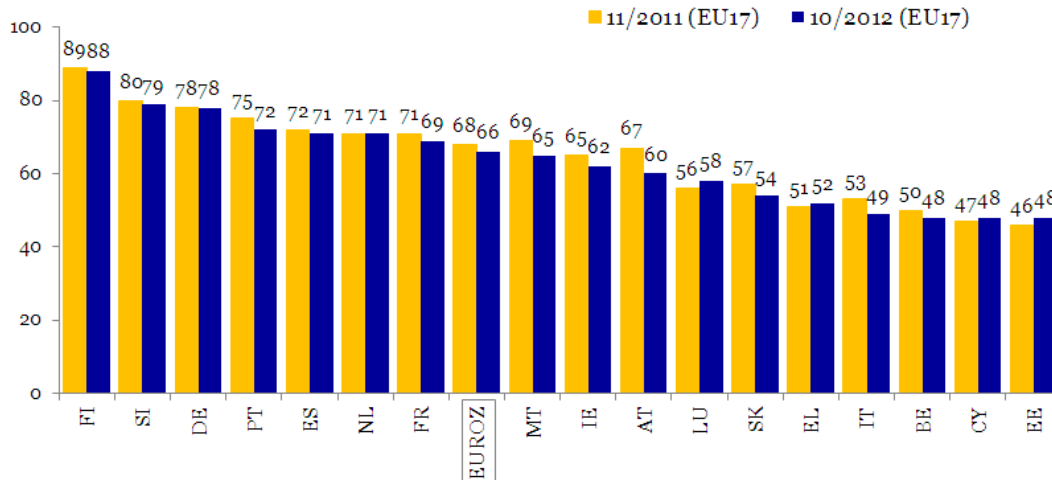
Q4a(2012)/Q5(2011)/Q4(2008-2010)/Q6(2007)/Q5(2003-2006). Do you consider that there are too many or, on the contrary, not enough euro coins with different values or do you consider that there are just the right number?

Base: all respondents, % EURO AREA

In all but two euro area countries the majority of respondents think that there is just the right number of different euro coin denominations. Respondents in Finland (88%) and Slovenia (79%) are the most likely to say this, followed by those in Germany (78%) and Portugal (72%). In contrast, fewer than half of Cypriot, Estonian, Belgian (all three 48%) and Italian respondents (49%) say there is just the right number of denominations of euro coins.

In general the results in most countries are broadly consistent with those of the last wave, with one notable exception. Respondents in Austria are now less likely to say there is just the right number of euro coins than they were in 2011 (-7 percentage points).

Satisfaction with the current selection of the euro coins: % of just the right number, 2011-2012






Q4a. 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?
Base: all respondents, % by country

There are a few notable significant **socio-demographic differences**. The youngest respondents are the most likely to say that there is just the right number of euro coins, particularly compared to those aged 40+ (72% vs. 64%). The more educated the respondent, the more likely they are to say that there is just the right number of euro coins. Six out of ten who completed their education prior to age 16 say this, compared to 69% of those who completed aged 20+. Employees (70%) are the most likely to say there is just the right number of euro coins.

Respondents who think the euro is a good thing for the EU are more likely to say there is just the right number of euro coins when compared to those who think the euro is a bad thing for the EU (69% vs. 61%). The same pattern applies comparing those who think the euro is a good or bad thing for their country.

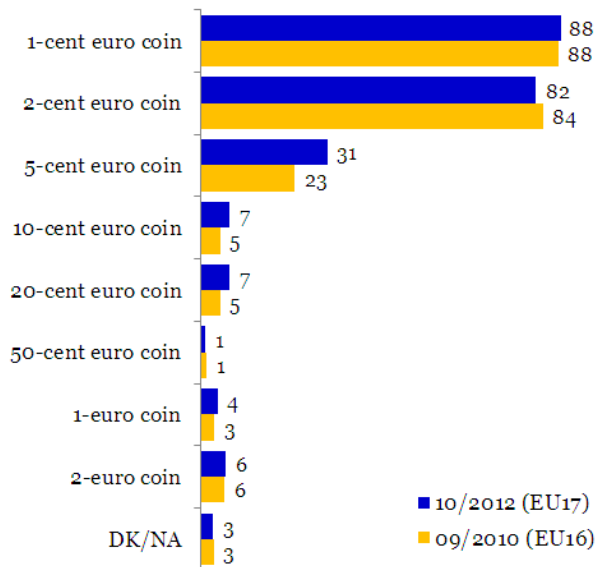
Q4a Do you consider that there are too many or, on the contrary, not enough euro coins with different values or do you consider that there are just the right number?

	Too many	Not enough	Just the right number	Don't know
EURO AREA	26%	5%	66%	3%
 Age				
15-24	21%	5%	72%	2%
25-39	26%	5%	68%	1%
40-54	30%	4%	64%	2%
55 +	26%	5%	64%	5%
 Education (End of)				
15-	29%	5%	60%	6%
16-19	29%	4%	65%	2%
20+	25%	4%	69%	2%
Still studying	21%	6%	72%	1%
 Respondent occupation scale				
Self-employed	30%	4%	64%	2%
Employee	24%	4%	70%	2%
Manual workers	29%	5%	63%	3%
Not working	27%	5%	64%	4%
Having the euro for the country				
A good thing	25%	4%	69%	2%
A bad thing	29%	6%	62%	3%
Having the euro for the EU				
A good thing	25%	4%	69%	2%
A bad thing	29%	7%	61%	3%

Respondents who say there are too many denominations of euro coins were asked which coins they thought should be removed. At least eight out of ten mention the 1-cent (88%) and 2-cent (82%) coins. These are the most mentioned coins by a considerable margin.

Compared to 2010, respondents are now more likely to say that the 5-cent euro coin should be removed (31% vs. 23%).

Which euro coins should be removed? 2010-2012



Q4b (2012) Q4bis (2010) Please indicate whether any of the euro coin denominations should be removed. If yes, which one or which ones?



















Base: those who answered there are "too many" coins with different values, % EURO AREA

The 1-cent euro coin is the most mentioned coin to be removed in 15 countries. Almost all Slovakian respondents who think there are too many coins nominate the 1-cent coin (97%) as do 96% of those in Ireland and 94% of those in Malta.

Respondents in Cyprus (89%) and Portugal (84%) are most likely to mention the 2-cent coin, while those in Finland are most likely to mention the 5-cent euro coin (72%). Finnish respondents are also the most likely across Europe to mention the 10-cent (33%) 20-cent (15%) and 50-cent (4%) euro coins.

Greek respondents were more likely than other EU respondents to say that the 1-euro and 2-euro coins should be removed. More than 1 out of ten Greek respondents think that the 1-euro coin (14%) should be removed and just under 2 out of ten believe it should be the 2-euro coin (19%).

Q4b Please indicate whether any of the euro coin denominations should be removed. If yes, which one or which ones?

		1-cent euro coin	2-cent euro coin	5-cent euro coin	10-cent euro coin	20-cent euro coin	50-cent euro coin	1-euro coin	2-euro coin	DKINA
	EU27	88%	82%	31%	7%	7%	1%	4%	6%	3%
	BE	91%	83%	30%	5%	2%	1%	1%	1%	2%
	DE	78%	77%	22%	6%	10%	0%	3%	5%	3%
	EE	88%	82%	31%	3%	2%	1%	3%	5%	5%
	IE	96%	76%	25%	6%	3%	0%	1%	2%	1%
	EL	72%	66%	34%	8%	3%	2%	14%	19%	8%
	ES	86%	85%	22%	9%	9%	1%	0%	5%	3%
	FR	92%	82%	24%	3%	5%	1%	1%	1%	2%
	IT	92%	87%	42%	9%	7%	2%	6%	8%	3%
	CY	89%	89%	49%	9%	6%	3%	4%	9%	2%
	LU	91%	87%	35%	6%	7%	1%	3%	5%	3%
	MT	94%	89%	35%	4%	4%	0%	1%	1%	4%
	NL	84%	82%	18%	5%	10%	1%	2%	3%	2%
	AT	82%	72%	31%	5%	5%	3%	5%	16%	2%
	PT	82%	84%	18%	8%	5%	2%	5%	8%	3%
	SI	92%	89%	62%	5%	3%	1%	5%	10%	1%
	SK	97%	84%	29%	4%	4%	1%	1%	2%	2%
	FI	36%	32%	72%	33%	15%	4%	1%	5%	7%

Highest percentage per country



Lowest percentage per country

Highest percentage per item

Lowest percentage per item

There are few notable **socio-demographic differences**. The earlier respondents completed their education, the more likely they are to favour removing the 5-cent euro coin. Just over one quarter (27%) of those who completed their education aged 20+ say this, compared to 33% of those who finished aged 16-19, and 37% of those who completed aged 15 or younger. Employees are the least likely to mention the 5-cent euro coin, particularly compared to the self-employed (26% vs. 36%).

Q4b Please indicate whether any of the euro coin denominations should be removed. If yes, which one or which ones? (DO NOT READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	1-cent euro coin	2-cent euro coin	5-cent euro coin	10-cent euro coin	20-cent euro coin	50-cent euro coin	1-euro coin	2-euro coin	Don't know
EURO AREA	88%	82%	31%	7%	7%	1%	4%	6%	3%
 Education (End of)									
15-	86%	82%	37%	10%	9%	2%	5%	5%	4%
16-19	88%	85%	33%	8%	7%	2%	3%	5%	2%
20+	88%	80%	27%	5%	6%	1%	3%	6%	2%
Still studying	85%	82%	28%	4%	3%	0%	3%	6%	4%
 Respondent occupation scale									
Self-employed	88%	83%	36%	10%	10%	0%	3%	6%	1%
Employee	89%	83%	26%	7%	6%	1%	3%	6%	2%
Manual workers	87%	84%	35%	8%	3%	0%	6%	6%	0%
Not working	86%	81%	32%	6%	7%	2%	4%	5%	4%

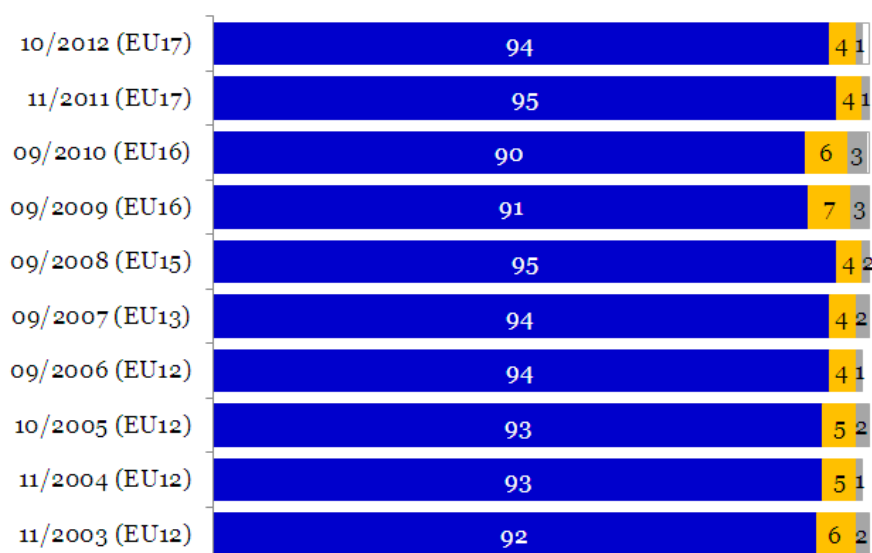
2.4. Recognising and handling euro banknotes

Almost everyone in the euro area says that it is easy to recognise and handle euro banknotes

An overwhelming majority of respondents (94%) say that the euro banknotes are easy to distinguish and handle, with just 4% saying they are difficult in this regard. This result is in line with that of the last wave, and in general there have only been small changes in this measure since 2003.

Recognising and handling euro banknotes, 2003-2012

■ Total 'Easy' ■ Total 'Difficult' ■ Neither easy nor difficult (SP.) □ DK/NA



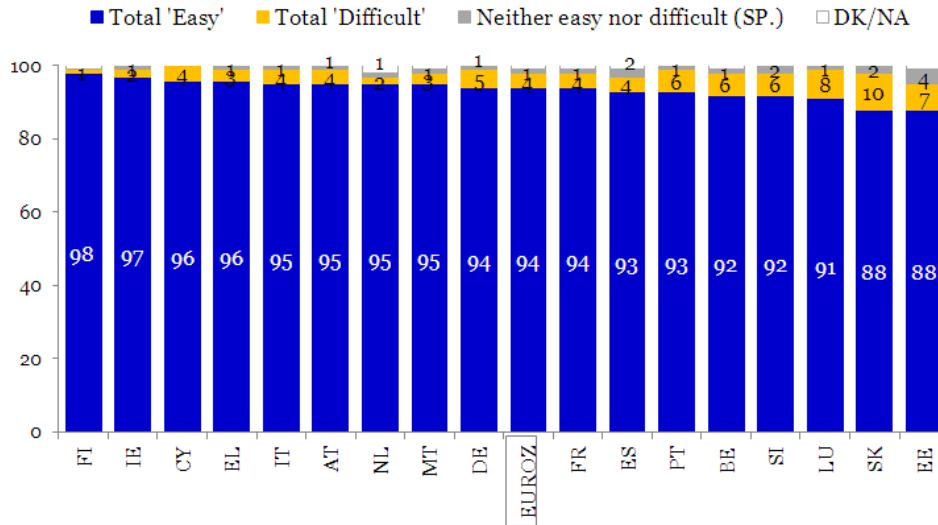
Q3a.1 (2012)/Q4a(2011)Q3a(2008-2010)/Q5(2007)/Q4a(2003-2006). When you pay cash, would you say that it is: very easy, rather easy, rather difficult or very difficult to distinguish and handle euro bank notes?

Base: all respondents, % EURO AREA

A large majority of respondents in all countries say that euro banknotes are easy to distinguish and handle. In fact, almost all respondents in Finland (98%) and Ireland (97%) say this. In nearly all other countries at least nine out of ten respondents agree.

Respondents in the two newest euro area Member States, Slovakia and Estonia, are the least likely to say that distinguishing and handling euro notes is easy, but even so 88% say this. In both cases the proportions who think that recognising euro banknotes is easy has increased since the last wave. In Estonia there has been an increase of five percentage points, and in Slovakia an increase of three points.

Recognising and handling euro banknotes



Q3a.1. 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?

Base: all respondents, % by country

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that those aged 55+ are the least likely to say that it is easy to distinguish and handle euro notes, particularly compared to those aged 15-24 (91% vs. 97%). Those who completed their education prior to age 16 are the least likely to say that it is easy to recognise and handle euro notes, particularly compared to those with the highest education levels (89% vs. 96%).

Q3a.1 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				
	Total 'Easy'	Total 'Difficult'	Neither easy nor difficult (SPONTANEOUS)	Don't know
EURO AREA	94%	4%	1%	1%
Age				
15-24	97%	3%	-	-
25-39	96%	2%	1%	1%
40-54	95%	4%	1%	-
55 +	91%	6%	2%	1%
Education (End of)				
15-	89%	8%	2%	1%
16-19	93%	5%	1%	1%
20+	96%	3%	1%	-
Still studying	96%	4%	-	-

3. THE EURO AS A MENTAL BENCHMARK FOR PRICE CALCULATIONS

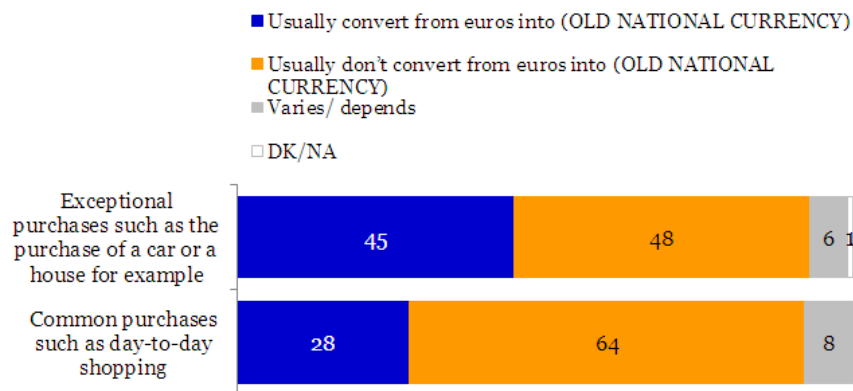
This section explores the extent to which the euro has replaced national currencies as a mental benchmark for calculating prices. The usefulness of displaying prices in euros and the national currency during the transition period in Estonia is also discussed.

Europeans in the euro area are now less likely to convert from euros to their former currency when making all types of purchases

Almost three quarters of respondents rely on the euro when calculating prices of their common purchases (64%), while 28% still convert these prices to their old national currency. The proportion of respondents who rely solely on the euro for calculating prices on common purchases has increased slightly since the last wave (up 3 percentage points).

Respondents are also more likely to rely on the euro when calculating the cost of exceptional purchases (48%), although 45% still convert the cost of these purchases to their former national currency. This represents a shift since the last wave in 2011. At that time a slight majority still converted their purchases to their former currency (47%), while 44% just used the euro value.

The euro as a mental benchmark for price calculations



Q5(2012)/Q6(2011). Today, when you are buying things, do you tend to convert from the price in euro to the (OLD NATIONAL CURRENCY) when it concerns:

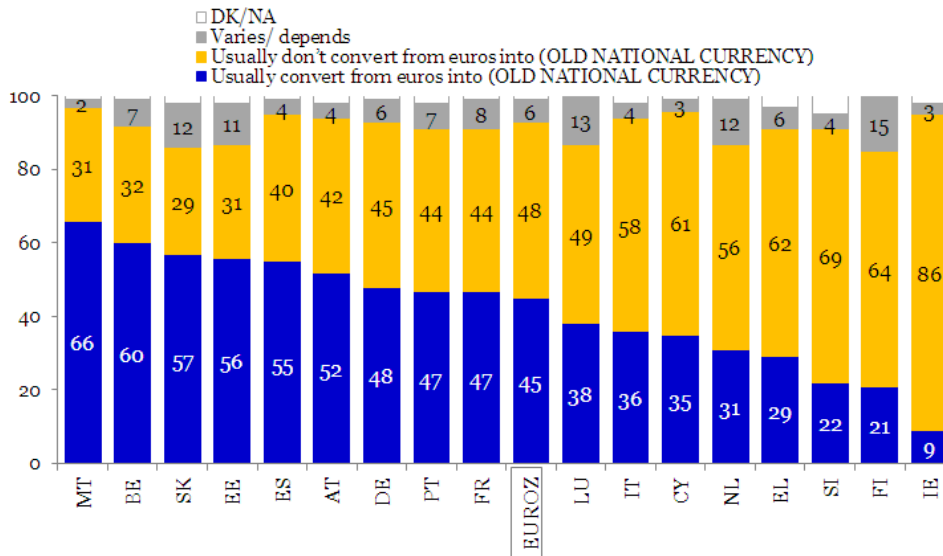
Base: all respondents, % by country

3.1. Exceptional purchases

In six countries the majority of respondents still rely on a conversion to their former currency when purchasing exceptional items. Two thirds of Maltese respondents do this (66%), as do 60% of Belgian, 57% of Slovakian, 56% of Estonian, 55% of Spanish and 52% of Austrian respondents. In sharp contrast, 9% of Irish respondents say the same.

In fact Irish respondents are much more likely than those in other countries to say they don't convert from euros when making exceptional purchases (86%). More than 6 out of ten respondents living in Slovenia (69%), Finland (64%) Greece (62%) and Cyprus (61%) are also more likely than the euro area average to say that they don't make a conversion to their old currency for exceptional purchases.

Exceptional purchases such as the purchase of a car or a house for example



Q5.1. Today, when you are buying things, do you tend to convert from the price in euro to the (OLD NATIONAL CURRENCY) when it concerns:
Base: all respondents, % by country

Socio-demographic analysis reveals some interesting differences:

- Men are more likely than women to use the euro as their benchmark when making exceptional purchases (52% vs. 44%)
- The younger the respondent, the more likely they are to use the euro as their benchmark - 67% of 15-24 year olds do this, compared to 41% of those aged 55+
- Those with the highest education levels are the most likely to use the euro as a benchmark (53%)
- The self-employed are the most likely to benchmark using the euro for exceptional purchases (56%)
- Respondents living in rural villages are the most likely to convert exceptional purchases to their former currency (51%)

In addition, respondents who think that having the euro is a good thing for their country are much more likely to say they use the euro as a benchmark compared to those who say it is a bad thing (57% vs. 34%). The same pattern applies for those who consider the euro a good thing for the EU.

Q5.1 Today, when you are buying things, do you tend to convert from the price in euro to the (OLD NATIONAL CURRENCY) when it concerns:

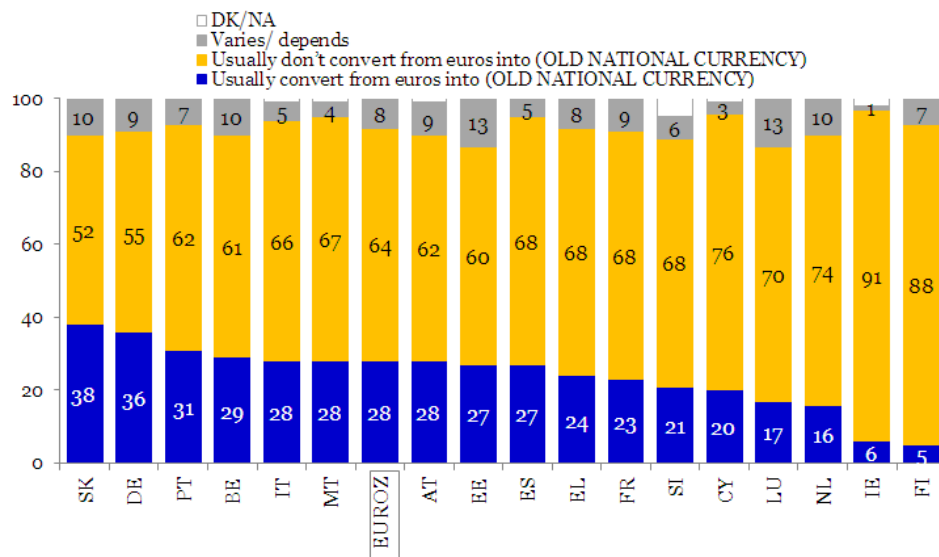
Exceptional purchases such as the purchase of a car or a house for example

	Usually convert from euros into (OLD NATIONAL CURRENCY)	Usually don't convert from euros into (OLD NATIONAL CURRENCY)	Varies/ depends	Don't know
EURO AREA	45%	48%	6%	1%
Sex				
Male	40%	52%	7%	1%
Female	49%	44%	6%	1%
Age				
15-24	25%	67%	6%	2%
25-39	42%	51%	6%	1%
40-54	49%	44%	6%	1%
55 +	51%	41%	6%	2%
Education (End of)				
15-	55%	39%	3%	3%
16-19	51%	41%	7%	1%
20+	40%	53%	7%	-
Still studying	20%	70%	8%	2%
Subjective urbanisation				
Rural village	51%	41%	7%	1%
Small/ Mid-size town	43%	50%	6%	1%
Large town	39%	53%	6%	2%
Respondent occupation scale				
Self-employed	37%	56%	7%	-
Employee	45%	49%	6%	-
Manual workers	52%	43%	5%	-
Not working	46%	46%	6%	2%
Having the euro for the country				
A good thing	35%	57%	7%	1%
A bad thing	59%	34%	5%	2%
Having the euro for the EU				
A good thing	39%	54%	6%	1%
A bad thing	58%	35%	6%	1%

3.2. Common purchases

It is much more common to use the euro as the benchmark when making frequent day-to-day purchases, with the majority of respondents in each country doing this. Almost all Irish (91%) and Finnish (88%) respondents use the euro as their benchmark for day-to-day purchases, compared to 52% of Slovaks.

Common purchases such as day-to-day shopping



Q5.2. Today, when you are buying things, do you tend to convert from the price in euro to the (OLD NATIONAL CURRENCY) when it concerns:
Base: all respondents, % by country

Highlights from the **socio-demographic analysis** include:

- Men are more likely than women to use the euro as their benchmark when making day-to-day purchases (69% vs. 60%)
- The younger the respondent, the more likely they are to use the euro as their benchmark for day-to-day purchases - 77% of 15-24 year olds do this, compared to 59% of those aged 55+
- Those with the highest education levels are the most likely to use the euro as a benchmark (70%) for these purchases
- Manual workers are the least likely to benchmark using the euro for day-to-day purchases (57%)
- Respondents living in rural villages are the least likely to use the euro for benchmarking day-to-day purchases (60%)

In addition, respondents who think that having the euro is a good thing for their country are much more likely to say they use the euro as a benchmark compared to those who say it is a bad thing (75% vs. 49%). The same pattern applies for those who consider the euro a good thing for the EU.

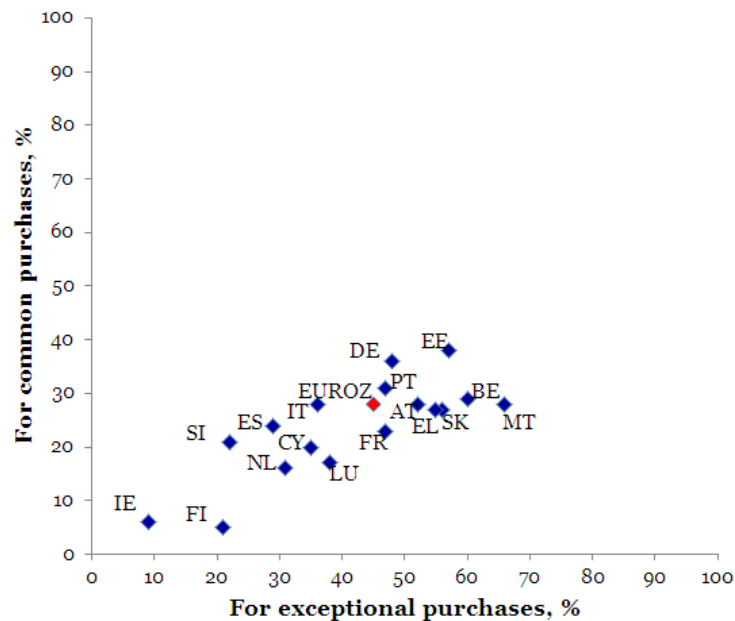
Q5.2 Today, when you are buying things, do you tend to convert from the price in euro to the (OLD NATIONAL CURRENCY) when it concerns:

Common purchases such as day-to-day shopping

	Usually convert from euros into (OLD NATIONAL CURRENCY)	Usually don't convert from euros into (OLD NATIONAL CURRENCY)	Varies/ depends	Don't know
EURO AREA	28%	64%	8%	-
Sex				
Male	24%	69%	7%	-
Female	31%	60%	8%	1%
Age				
15-24	17%	77%	5%	1%
25-39	25%	67%	8%	-
40-54	29%	62%	9%	-
55 +	33%	59%	7%	1%
Education (End of)				
15-	41%	52%	7%	-
16-19	31%	59%	10%	-
20+	23%	70%	7%	-
Still studying	12%	84%	3%	1%
Subjective urbanisation				
Rural village	31%	60%	8%	1%
Small/ Mid-size town	27%	66%	7%	-
Large town	24%	68%	8%	-
Respondent occupation scale				
Self-employed	23%	68%	8%	1%
Employee	25%	67%	8%	-
Manual workers	34%	57%	9%	-
Not working	30%	63%	7%	-
Having the euro for the country				
A good thing	18%	75%	6%	1%
A bad thing	42%	49%	9%	-
Having the euro for the EU				
A good thing	22%	71%	7%	-
A bad thing	41%	50%	8%	1%

The plot below illustrates the relationship between using the euro as a benchmark for day-to-day and exceptional purchases. The more respondents in a country use the euro as a mental benchmark for exceptional purchases, the more likely they are to also use the euro to benchmark common purchases.

The euro as a mental benchmark...

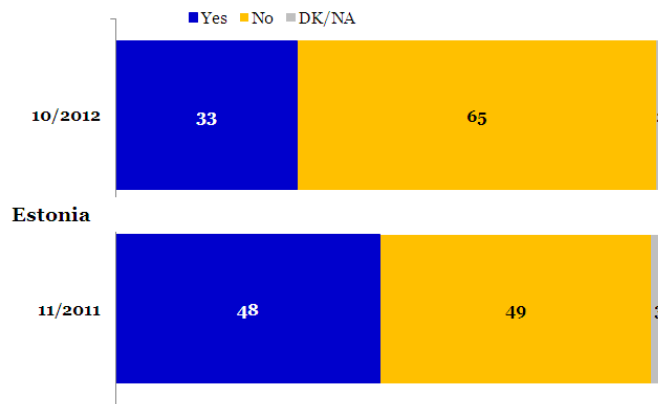


Q5. Today, when purchasing, do you count mentally: most often in euro, most often in [NATIONAL CURRENCY], or as often in euro as in [NATIONAL CURRENCY] when it concerns:
Base: all respondents, % by country

3.3. The usefulness of dual price displays in Estonia

Respondents in Estonia – which joined the euro area in 2011 – were asked whether it is useful to have a display of prices in both the euro and the former national currency. As the chart below illustrates, Estonians are now much more comfortable with just having euro prices than they were in November of 2011. Now, 65% of Estonian respondents say that it is not useful for shopkeepers to continue to display prices in both the old and new currency. This is an increase of 16 percentage points.

The usefulness of dual display of prices in Estonia



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

Base: respondents only from Estonia, % by country

Socio-demographic analysis highlights that women are more likely than men to say it would be useful for them if shopkeepers continue to display dual prices (38% vs. 28%). The younger the respondent, the more likely they are to say it would be useful to continue having dual display of prices. Almost half (48%) of 15-24 year olds say this, compared to 31% of those aged 55+.

People who are not working are more likely than other occupation groups to say they would like dual display of prices to continue (38%). Estonian respondents who think the euro is a bad thing for their country are more likely to say they would like dual display to continue, compared to those who say they euro is a good thing for their country (45% vs. 27%). The same pattern applies when comparing those who think the euro is a good or bad thing for the EU (46% vs. 31%).

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

	Yes	No	Don't know
ESTONIA	33%	65%	2%
Sex			
Male	28%	70%	2%
Female	38%	60%	2%
Age			
15-24	48%	50%	2%
25-39	34%	65%	1%
40-54	24%	75%	1%
55 +	31%	65%	4%
Respondent occupation scale			
Self-employed	24%	74%	2%
Employee	30%	69%	1%
Manual workers	30%	68%	2%
Not working	38%	59%	3%
Having the euro for the country			
A good thing	27%	72%	1%
A bad thing	45%	52%	3%
Having the euro for the EU			
A good thing	31%	68%	1%
A bad thing	46%	51%	3%

4. THE EURO'S IMPACT ON TRAVEL

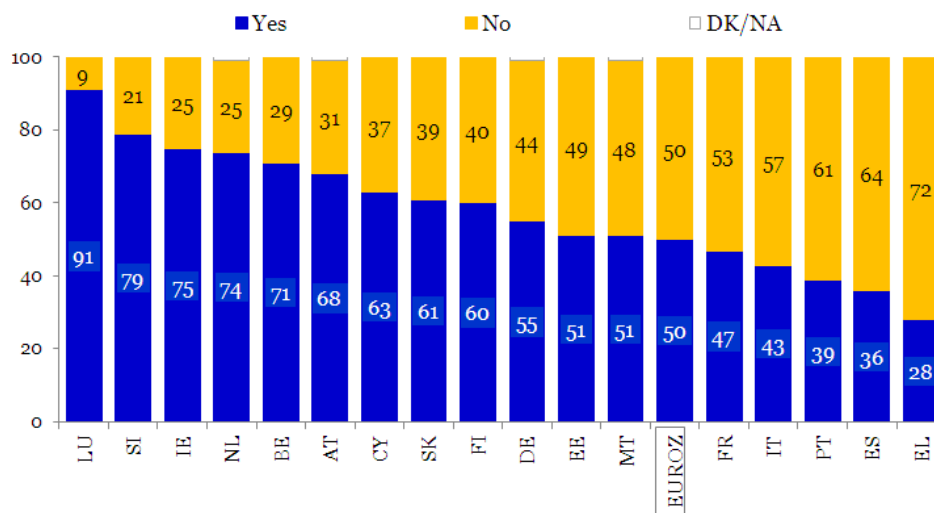
This section discusses the frequency of travelling abroad and the perceived impact of the euro on travelling in terms of price comparisons, ease of travel, costs and banking charges.

4.1. Travelling abroad

Across the euro area, half of all respondents (50%) say they travel outside their own country at least once per year. This result is consistent with that of the last wave (51%).

There is, however, a wide variation between countries. Those living in Luxembourg (91%), Slovenia (79%), Ireland (75%) and Belgium (71%) are the most likely to travel outside their country at least once per year. By comparison 28% of Greek, 36% of Spanish and 39% of Portuguese respondents say the same.

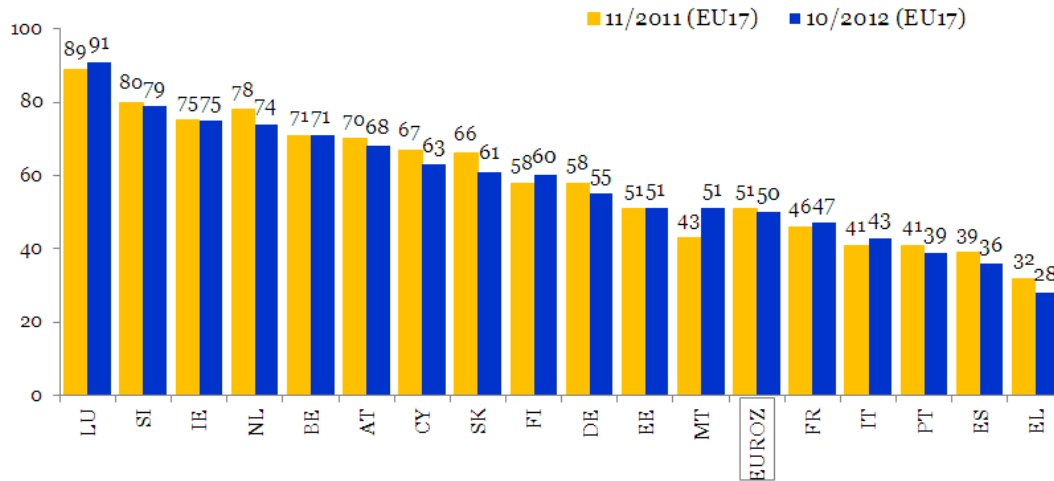
Travelling at least once a year outside the country



Q7. Do you travel at least once a year outside your country?

Base: all respondents, % by country

There are only a few notable differences between the results of the last two waves. Respondents in Malta are now much more likely to say they travel abroad at least once per year (+8 points). Conversely, those living in Slovakia (-5), Cyprus, The Netherlands and Greece (all -4) are now less likely to travel abroad once per year than they were in 2011.

Travelling abroad: % of 'Yes', 2011-2012**Q7. Do you travel at least once a year outside your country?**

Base: all respondents, % by country

The results of the **socio-demographic analysis** show that the most likely to travel abroad at least once per year are:

- male
- under 55
- those who completed education aged 20+
- those who live in the most urban areas
- employees or the self-employed

Respondents who think that having the euro is a good thing for their country are much more likely to say they travel outside their country at least once per year compared to those who say it is a bad thing (57% vs. 40%). The same pattern applies for those who consider the euro a good thing for the EU.

Q7 Do you travel at least once a year outside your country?

	Yes	No
EURO AREA	50%	50%
Sex		
Male	54%	46%
Female	45%	55%
Age		
15-24	55%	45%
25-39	52%	48%
40-54	52%	48%
55 +	44%	56%
Education (End of)		
15-	29%	71%
16-19	44%	56%
20+	61%	39%
Still studying	58%	42%
Subjective urbanisation		
Rural village	47%	53%
Small/ Mid-size town	50%	50%
Large town	53%	47%
Respondent occupation scale		
Self-employed	62%	38%
Employee	61%	39%
Manual workers	39%	61%
Not working	41%	59%
Having the euro for the country		
A good thing	57%	43%
A bad thing	40%	60%
Having the euro for the EU		
A good thing	54%	46%
A bad thing	42%	58%

4.2. International usefulness of the euro

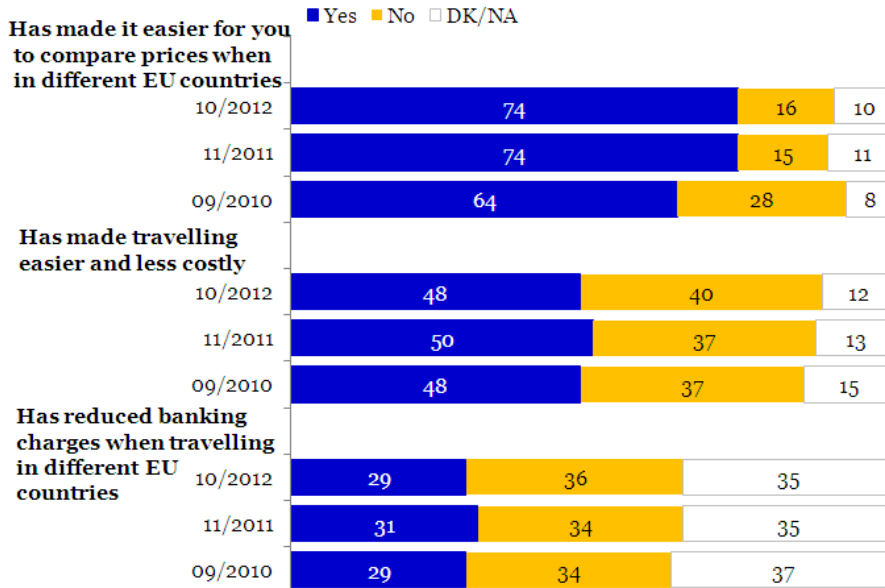
Three quarters say the euro has made it easier to compare prices in different countries

When asked if the euro made it easier to compare prices in different EU countries, 74% say that it has. Just under half (48%) say the euro has made travelling easier and less costly, while 29% say that it has reduced banking charges incurred when travelling.

A notable proportion of respondents (35%) say they are unable to assess the impact of the euro on banking charges when travelling.

There has been little change in these results since 2011, although the proportion who thinks that the euro has made price comparisons easier is now notably higher than it was in 2010 (+10 percentage points).

International usefulness of the euro

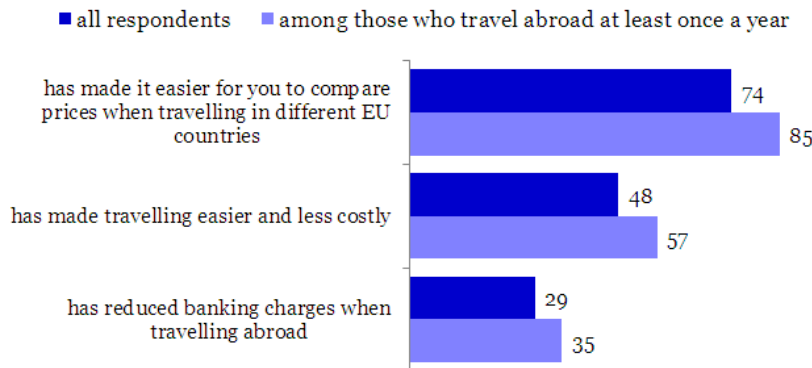


Q8. Do you think that the euro...
Base: all respondents, % by country

The chart below compares the results of all respondents with those of respondents who travel abroad at least once per year.

Respondents who travel abroad at least annually are more likely to say they euro has made price comparisons easier when travelling (85%) and that it has made travelling easier and less costly (57%). They are also more likely to say that banking charges when travelling abroad have been reduced (35%).

The influence of the euro



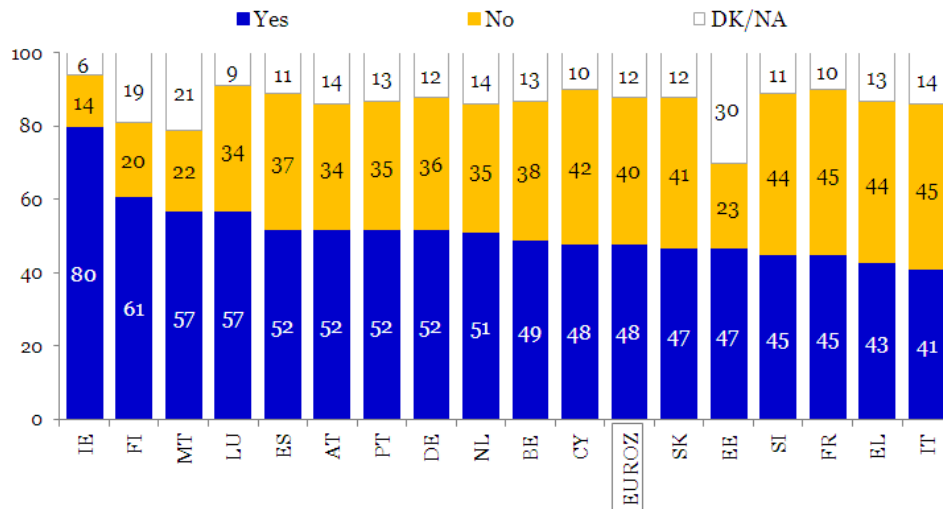
Q8. Do you think that the euro...
Base: all respondents, % of "Yes" shown, EURO AREA

Irish respondents are the most likely to say that travelling abroad is easier and less costly with the euro (80%), and around six out of ten Finnish (61%) Maltese (57%) and Luxembourg respondents (both 57%) also agree. Italy and Greece are the only countries where respondents are more likely to say that the euro has not made travelling easier (45% and 44% respectively).

France is the only country which is evenly divided over whether the euro has made travelling easier and less costly with 45% of French respondents saying the euro has and 45% saying it has not.

Three out of ten respondents in Estonia are unable to say whether the euro has made travelling easier and less costly.

The euro has made travelling easier and less costly

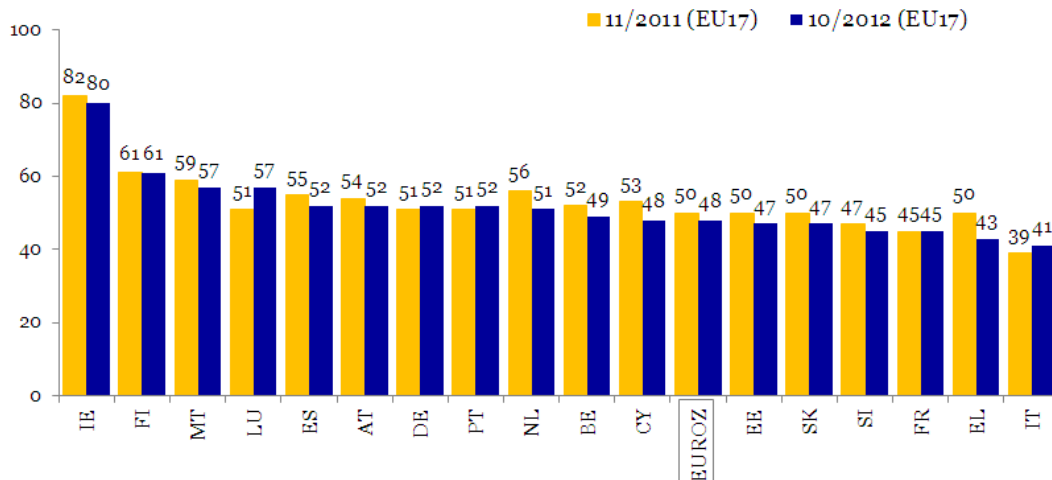


Q8.1. Do you think that the euro...
Base: all respondents, % by country

The chart below illustrates that there have been only a few notable changes in these results since the last wave. Respondents in Greece are now less likely to say that the euro has made travelling easier (-7 percentage points), and the same can be said of respondents in Cyprus (-5), the Netherlands (-5).

Conversely, more respondents in Luxembourg now say that the euro has made travelling easier and less costly compared to 2011 (+6).

The euro has made travelling easier and less costly, % of Yes, 2011-2012



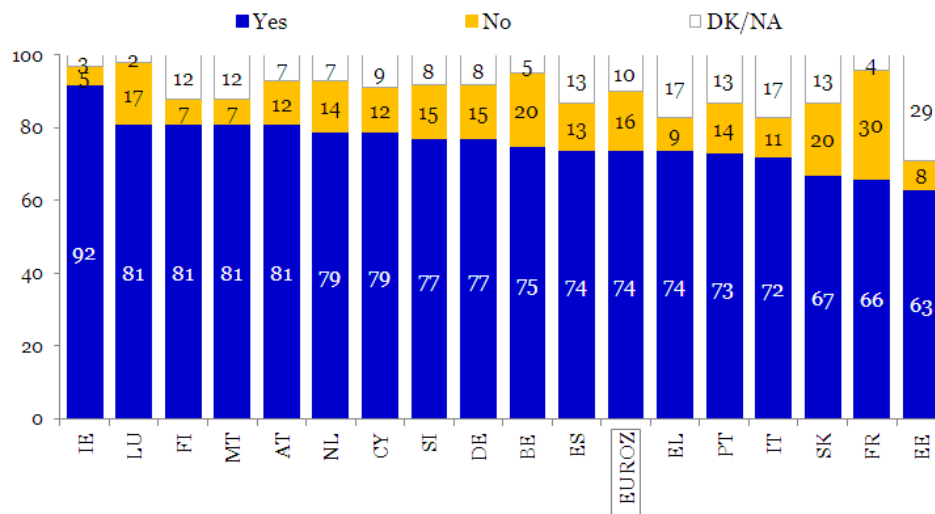
Q8.1. Do you think that the euro...

Base: all respondents, % by country

At least six out of ten respondents in each euro area country think that the euro has made it easier to compare prices when travelling in different EU countries. Almost all Irish respondents say this (92%) as do eight out of ten respondents in Luxembourg, Finland, Malta and Austria (all 81%). In contrast 63% of Estonian, 66% of French and 67% of Slovakian respondents say the same. In fact three out of ten respondents in France say that the euro has not made it easier to compare prices when travelling.

It is worth noting that 29% of Estonians say they are unable to make an assessment on the issue.

The euro has made it easier for you to compare prices when travelling in different EU countries



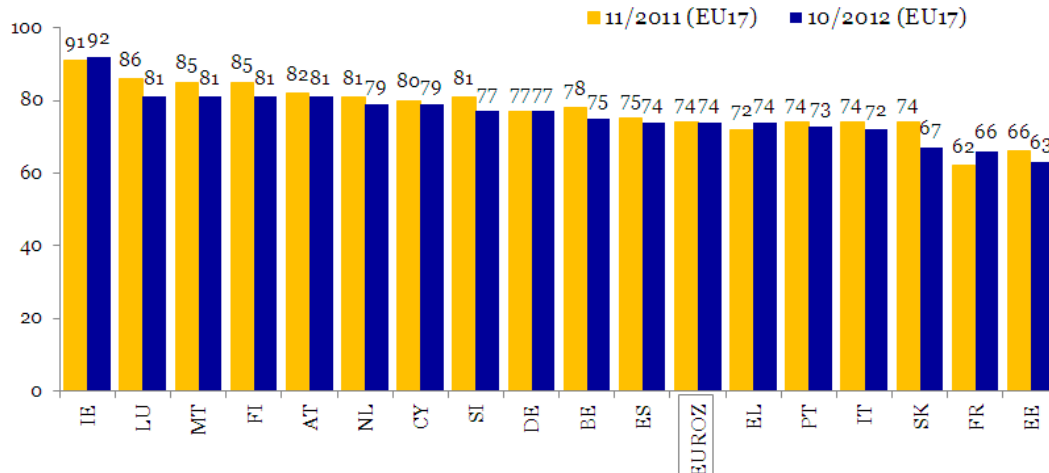
Q8.2. Do you think that the euro...

Base: all respondents, % by country

Once again there are few notable changes since the last wave of the survey. Respondents in Slovakia are now less likely to say that the euro has made it easier to compare prices when travelling in different EU countries (-7 percentage points), and there is a similar pattern in Luxembourg (-5), Slovenia, Malta and Finland (all -4).

Respondents in France are the only ones who are now more likely to say the euro has made comparing prices easier when travelling in different countries (+4).

The euro has made it easier for you to compare prices when travelling in different EU countries, % of Yes, 2010-2011

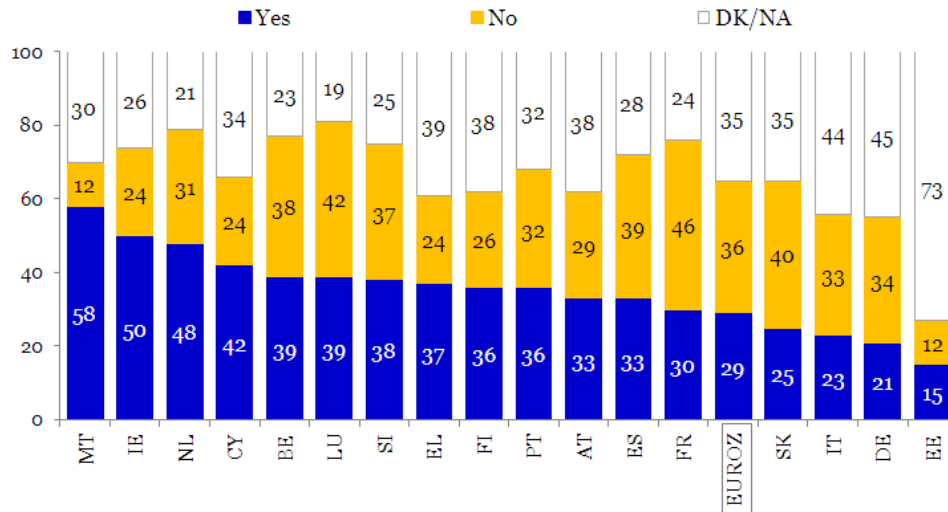


Q8.2. Do you think that the euro...
Base: all respondents, % by country

The chart below illustrates that a notable proportion of respondents in each euro area country have trouble assessing whether the euro has reduced banking charges when travelling. In fact, the majority of respondents in Estonia (73%) are in this situation, as are 45% of German and 44% of Italian respondents.

A majority of those living in Malta (58%) and Ireland (50%) think that the euro has reduced banking charges when travelling in other EU countries. In contrast, 46% of respondents in France think that the euro has not reduced these banking charges, as do 42% of those in Luxembourg, and 40% of those in Slovakia.

The euro has reduced banking charges when travelling in different EU countries

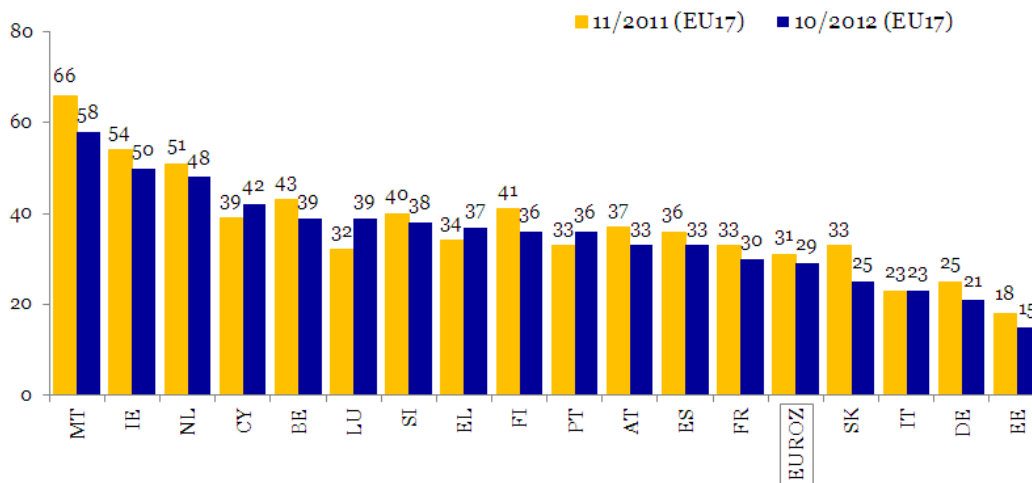


Q8.3. Do you think that the euro...
Base: all respondents, % by country

There have been some notable changes in results across the two waves. Respondents in Malta are now less likely to say that they euro has reduced banking charges when travelling to different EU countries (-8 percentage points), as are those in Slovakia (-8) and Finland (-5).

Conversely, respondents in Luxembourg are now more likely to say that the euro has reduced banking charges when travelling to other EU countries (+7).

The euro has reduced banking charges when travelling in different EU countries, % of Yes, 2011-2012



Q8.3. Do you think that the euro...
Base: all respondents, % by country

Socio-demographic analysis illustrates some clear patterns across these three aspects of travelling with the euro. Men are much more likely to agree with each of the three benefits. For example 34% say the euro has reduced banking charges when travelling in different countries (vs. 25% of women). Respondents aged 55+ are the least likely to say the euro has made it easier to compare prices when travelling (67%), or that the euro has reduced banking charges when travelling (24%).

In the case of each of the three benefits, the higher the education level of the respondent, the more likely they are to agree with the benefit. For example 39% of those who finished education aged 15 or younger agree that the euro has made travelling easier and less costly, compared to 46% of those who completed education aged 19-19, and 54% of those who completed aged 20+. In a similar way, employees and the self-employed are more likely to agree with each benefit when compared to manual workers and those who are not working.

Respondents who think that having the euro is a good thing for their country are more likely to agree with each benefit compared to those who say the euro is a bad thing. For example 60% of those who say the euro is a good thing for their country agree that the euro has made travelling easier and less costly, compared to 32% of those who say the euro is bad for their country. The same pattern applies when comparing those who think the euro is a good or bad thing for the EU.

Furthermore, respondents who agree with one benefit are more likely to agree with the other two. For instance, 57% of respondents who think the euro makes it easier to compare prices also think that the euro has made travelling cheaper and easier, compared to 24% of those who say they euro has not made comparing prices easier.

Q8 Do you think that the euro...? % 'Yes'

	Has made travelling easier and less costly	Has made it easier for you to compare prices when in different EU countries	Has reduced banking charges when travelling in different EU countries (e.g. when withdrawing money from an ATM)
EURO AREA	48%	74%	29%
Sex			
Male	52%	77%	34%
Female	45%	71%	25%
Age			
15-24	51%	82%	32%
25-39	46%	78%	32%
40-54	48%	74%	32%
55 +	49%	67%	24%
Education (End of)			
15-	39%	57%	18%
16-19	46%	69%	26%
20+	54%	82%	35%
Still studying	52%	86%	35%
Respondent occupation scale			
Self-employed	54%	78%	33%
Employee	52%	81%	36%
Manual workers	39%	65%	20%
Not working	46%	69%	25%
Having the euro for the country			
A good thing	60%	82%	35%
A bad thing	32%	60%	21%
Having the euro for the EU			
A good thing	57%	82%	34%
A bad thing	31%	58%	21%
Travelling is easier/less costly			
Yes	100%	87%	40%
No	-	62%	19%
It's easier to compare prices			
Yes	57%	100%	36%
No	24%	-	13%
Banking charges have been reduced			
Yes	67%	90%	100%
No	39%	68%	-

5. MACROECONOMIC ASSESSMENTS

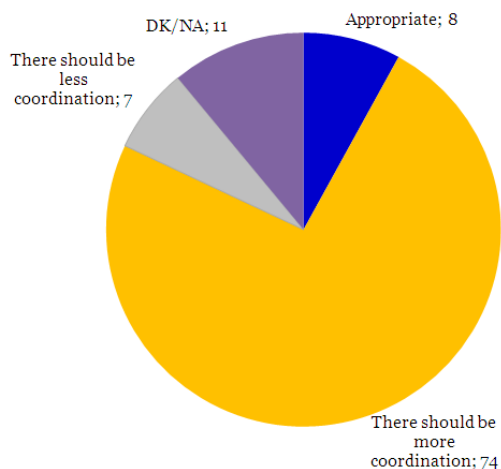
This section of the report discusses the perceptions of the coordination of economic policy in the euro area as well as respondents' perceptions and expectations linked to the inflation rate in their country. In addition, the perceived impact of the introduction of the euro on prices in Estonia will be reviewed.

5.1. The economic coordination in the euro area

Respondents were asked if they felt there was an appropriate amount of coordination of economic policy, including budgetary policies, within the euro area. Nearly, three quarters (74%) think that there should be more co-ordination. Fewer than one out of ten think there is currently an appropriate level of co-ordination (8%), while 7% say there should be less co-ordination. Around one out of ten (11%) are unsure.

There has been no significant change in opinion since the last wave of the survey.

The economic coordination in the euro area

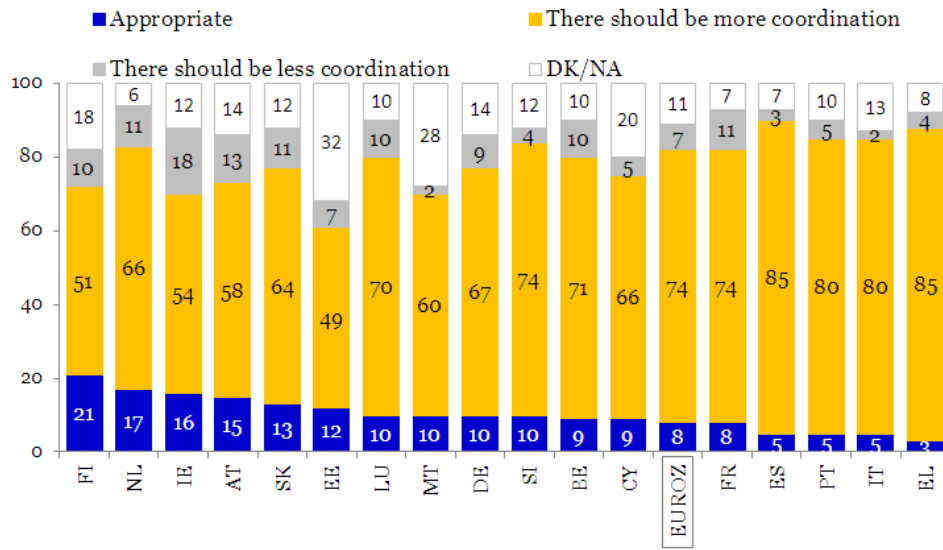


Q9. Do you think that the degree to which economic policy, including budgetary policies, is coordinated in the euro area is appropriate? Should there be more or less coordination among euro-area governments?
Base: all respondents, % by country

Respondents in Finland are the most likely to say that there is already an appropriate level of coordination of economic policy, including budgetary policies in the euro area (21%), but even so the majority of Finnish respondents still think that there should be more coordination in this area.

In fact, a majority of respondents in all countries but one think that there should be more coordination of economic policy, including budgetary policies. Respondents in Spain and Greece are the most likely to say this (85%), followed by those in Portugal and Italy (both 80%). In contrast, 49% of Estonian respondents say the same. However, respondents in Estonia have high levels of uncertainty on this issue (32%), as do respondents in Malta (28%) and Cyprus (20%).

The economic coordination in the euro area



Q9. Do you think that the degree to which economic policy, including budgetary policies, is coordinated in the euro area is appropriate? Should there be more or less coordination among euro-area governments?
 Base: all respondents, % by country

Socio-demographic analysis illustrates that respondents aged 25+ are the most likely to say that there should be more coordination of economic policy (74-76%), as are those with the highest education levels (78%). Respondents living in large towns (78%) and employees and the self-employed (both 75%) are also more likely to say that there should be more coordination of economic policy in the euro area.

Respondents who think the euro is a good thing for their country are more likely to say there should be more co-ordination compared to those who say the euro is a bad thing for their country (78% vs. 69%). The same pattern applies for those who think the euro is a good or bad thing for the EU (77% vs. 69%).

Q9 Do you think that the degree to which economic policy, including budgetary policies, is coordinated in the euro area is appropriate? Should there be more or less coordination among euro-area governments?

	Appropriate	There should be more coordination	There should be less coordination	Don't know
EURO AREA	8%	74%	7%	11%
Age				
15-24	17%	66%	7%	10%
25-39	8%	74%	8%	10%
40-54	8%	76%	7%	9%
55 +	6%	74%	7%	13%
Education (End of)				
15-	7%	69%	7%	17%
16-19	8%	73%	8%	11%
20+	8%	78%	6%	8%
Still studying	15%	69%	6%	10%
Subjective urbanisation				
Rural village	10%	71%	8%	11%
Small/ Mid-size town	8%	74%	7%	11%
Large town	7%	78%	6%	9%
Respondent occupation scale				
Self-employed	7%	75%	9%	9%
Employee	9%	75%	8%	8%
Manual workers	10%	70%	8%	12%
Not working	8%	73%	6%	13%
Having the euro for the country				
A good thing	10%	78%	4%	8%
A bad thing	6%	69%	12%	13%
Having the euro for the EU				
A good thing	10%	77%	5%	8%
A bad thing	5%	69%	14%	12%

5.2. Last year's inflation rate

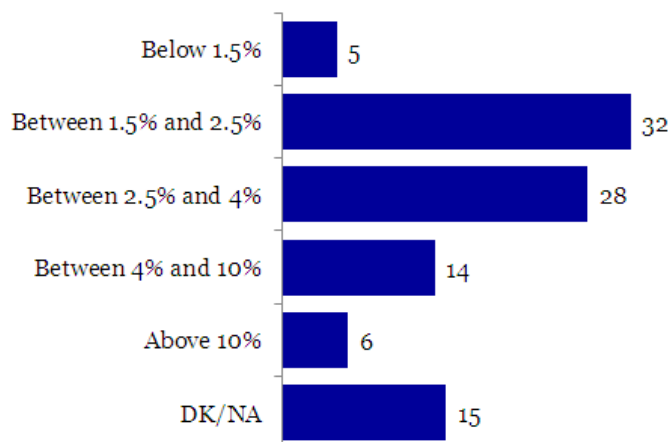
The majority of respondents in the euro area place the inflation rate in their country at between 1.5% and 4% in 2011. Just under one third (32%) say the inflation rate was between 1.5% and 2.5% and 28% say it was between 2.5% and 4%. One out of twenty (5%) estimate that the 2011 inflation rate was below 1.5%, while 14% say it was considerably higher - between 4% and 10%. More than one out of ten (15%) are unable to give an estimate.

Given that the 2011 inflation rate for the 17 country euro area was 2.7%⁴, this means 28% of the euro area population chose the range that encompasses the correct inflation rate.

⁴<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/tgm/table.do?tab=table&language=en&pcode=tec00118&tableSelection=1&ootnotes=yes&labeling=labels&plugin=1>

These results are broadly in line with the 2011 survey, where 31% estimated the 2010 inflation rate at between 1.5% and 2.5%, three out of ten (30%) put inflation at between 2.5% and 4% and 12% said it was between 4% and 10%.

The inflation rate: estimation for last year



Q13a. What do you think: How high was the inflation rate, i.e. the average increase in consumer prices in [COUNTRY] last year?

Base: all respondents, % EURO AREA

The chart below presents the results by country with the range corresponding to the 2011 annual inflation rate circled. In a number of countries respondents tend to overestimate the inflation rate in their country, and this is particularly the case for Irish (77%), Slovenian (54%), French (41%) and Greek (40%) respondents.

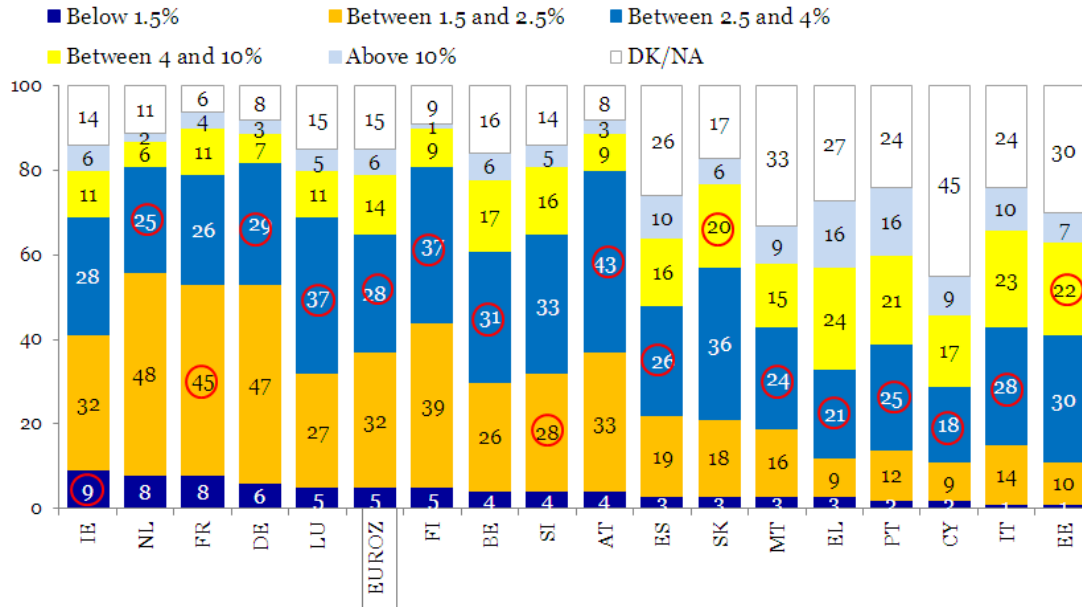
Respondents in France (45%), Austria (43%), Luxembourg (37%), Belgium (31%), Italy (28%) and Slovenia (28%) are most likely to correctly estimate their country's inflation rate in 2011, although none of these represent an absolute majority.

An absolute majority of respondents in Slovakia (57%), the Netherlands (56%) and Germany (53%) underestimate their 2011 inflation rate, as do 44% of Finnish and 41% of Estonian respondents.

A substantial proportion of respondents are unable to assess the 2011 inflation rate in Cyprus (45%), Malta (33%), Estonia (30%), Greece (27%), Spain (26%), Italy and Portugal (24%). Respondents in these countries also recorded high levels of uncertainty in the last wave of the survey.

Last year’s inflation rate: estimates

○ Range corresponding to 2011 annual inflation rate (HICP)



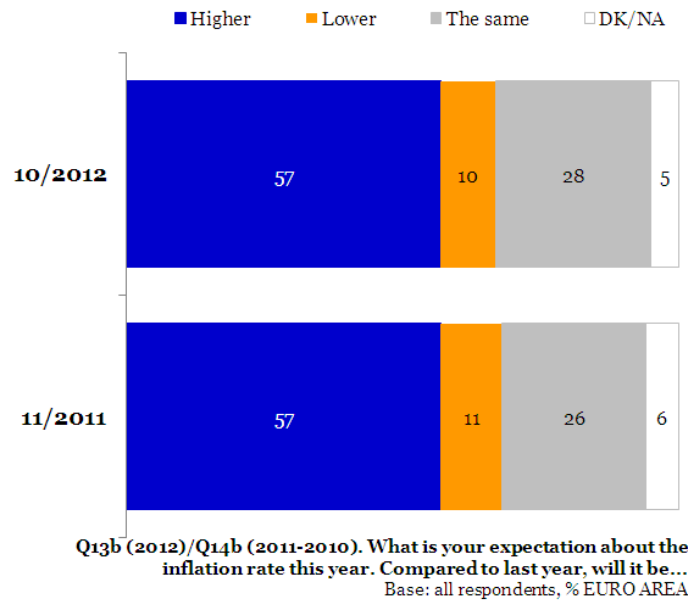
Q13a. What do you think: How high was the inflation rate, i.e. the average increase in consumer prices in [COUNTRY] last year?
Base: all respondents, % by country

5.3. Expectation of this year’s inflation rate

Those living in the euro area remain pessimistic about inflation, with most expecting it to increase in 2012

Respondents were asked what they expected to happen to inflation this year. Most (57%) expect it to increase, while 28% think it will remain the same, and 10% think it will be lower. There has been no significant change in opinion since the last wave of the survey.

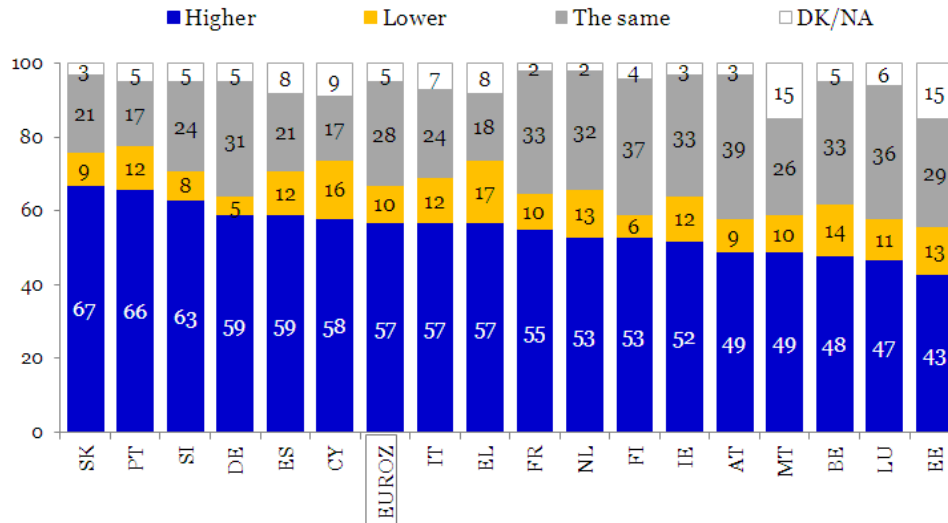
The inflation rate: expectation for the present year



The majority of respondents in 12 countries think that the inflation rate will be higher in 2012 than it was in 2011. Two thirds of respondents in Slovakia (67%) and Portugal (66%) think this way, as do 63% of those living in Slovenia. In contrast, 43% of respondents in Estonia think that inflation rate will be higher. However, in all countries the largest proportion of respondents expects that inflation will be higher than in 2011.

Respondents in Austria (39%), Finland (37%) and Luxembourg (36%) are the most likely to expect inflation to remain the same in 2012 as it was in 2011. Greek (17%) and Cypriot (16%) respondents, on the other hand, are the most likely to expect inflation to fall in 2012.

The inflation rate: expectation for the present year

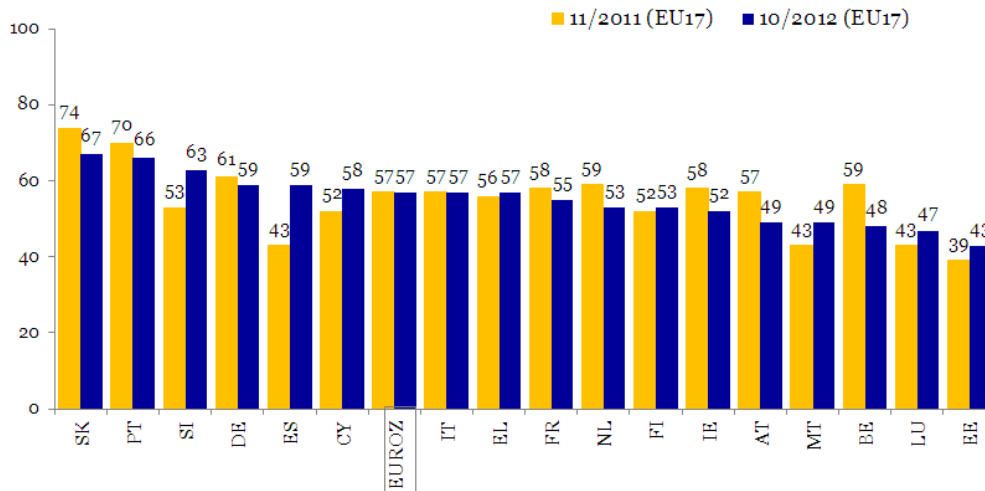


Q13b. What is your expectation about the inflation rate this year. Compared to last year, will it be...
 Base: all respondents, % by country

In eight out of 17 countries respondents are now more likely to expect inflation to increase than they were in 2011. The largest increases in this expectation can be seen amongst respondents in Spain (+16 percentage points), Slovenia (+10) and Cyprus and Malta (both +6).

However, it is worth pointing out that in eight countries, fewer respondents expect inflation to be higher this year compared to the results from the last wave. This is most notable amongst respondents in Belgium (-11 percentage points), Austria (-8), Slovakia (-7), the Netherlands and Ireland (both -6).

The inflation rate: expectation for the present year, % of Higher, 2011-2012



Q13b. What is your expectation about the inflation rate this year. Compared to last year, will it be...
 Base: all respondents, % by country

Socio-demographic analysis reveals few differences. Women are slightly more likely than men to expect inflation to be higher this year (60% vs. 54%). Those who think the euro is a bad thing for their country are more likely to expect inflation to increase (63%) as are those who think the euro is a bad thing for the EU (62%).

Q13b What is your expectation regarding the inflation rate this year? Compared to last year, will it be:

	Higher	Lower	The same	Don't know
EURO AREA	57%	10%	28%	5%
Sex				
Male	54%	11%	31%	4%
Female	60%	10%	24%	6%
Having the euro for the EU				
A good thing	56%	10%	30%	4%
A bad thing	62%	11%	22%	5%

5.4. Price increases in Estonia in the changeover period

More than nine out of ten Estonians think prices have increased during the changeover period.

Nine out of ten (91%) respondents in Estonia think the introduction of the euro has had an impact on prices during the changeover period. Nearly two-thirds (64%) think that all prices have been increased, while a further 27% think that prices in only some categories have increased. Less than one out of ten thinks that prices have remained more or less the same.

This pattern of responding is almost identical to the last wave in 2011, where 64% said all prices have increased, 27% said some prices had increased and 5% said there had been no change in prices.



Q6b. When the euro coins and banknotes were physically introduced in (COUNTRY), do you personally think that the euro introduction had any impact on prices during this changeover period?:

Base: respondents only from Estonia, % by country

Socio-demographic analysis did not reveal any notable differences.

6. ECONOMIC REFORM

This section examines respondents' attitudes toward economic reforms in general as well as the positive and negative effects reforms have had on the national economy in various sectors. The perceived need for national governments to introduce reforms in a number of sectors in order to boost growth and employment is also considered.

6.1. Underlying attitudes towards economic reform

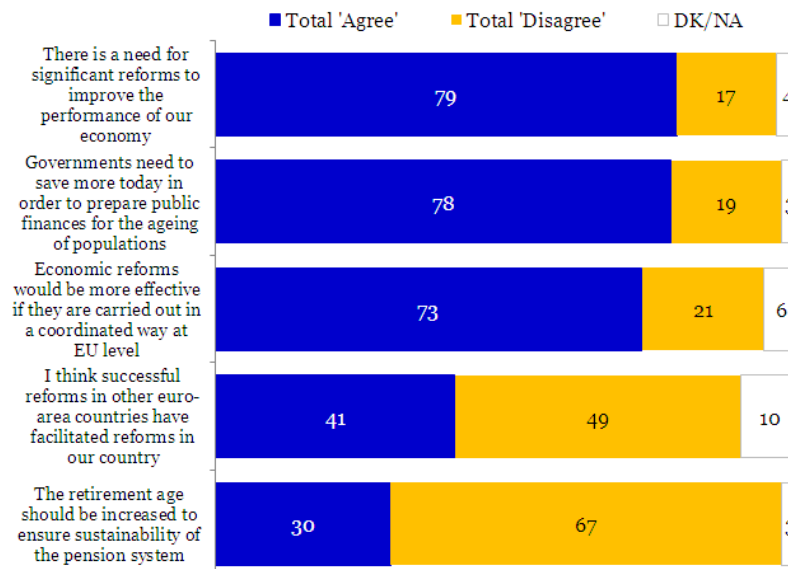
There is considerable support for a range of economic reforms - with the exception of raising the retirement age

Respondents were given five statements about economic reform and asked the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with each one.

Almost eight out of ten agree that there is need for significant reform to improve economic performance (79%), and that governments need to save more now to prepare public finances for an ageing population (78%). Almost three quarters think that economic reforms would be more effective if they were implemented in a coordinated way at the EU level (73%).

In contrast respondents are most likely to disagree that successful reforms in other euro area countries have facilitated reforms in their own countries (49%). Furthermore, respondents are strongly opposed to increasing the retirement age - 67% disagree with this idea.

Underlying attitudes towards economic reform

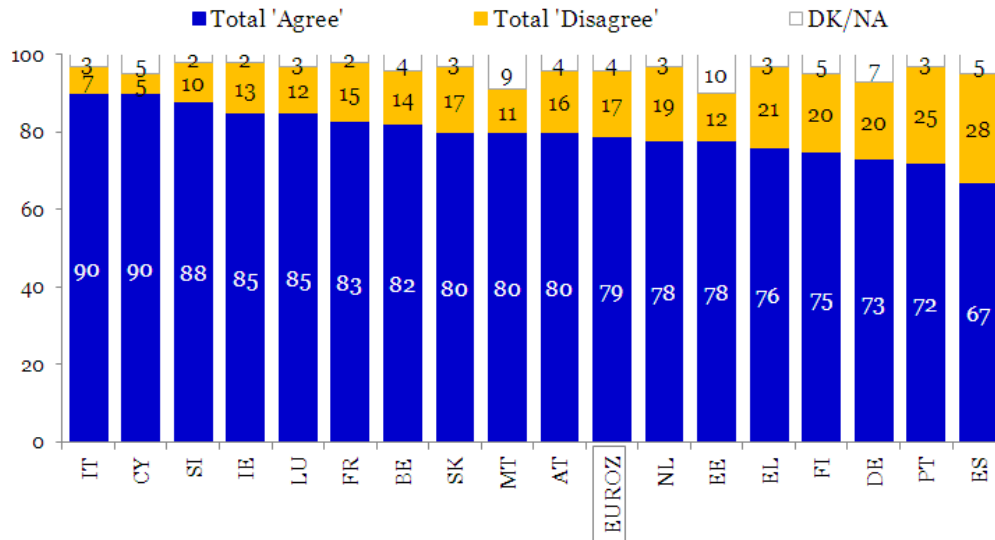


Q10. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements related to such reforms?

Base: all respondents, % by country

At least two thirds of respondents in each euro area country agree there is a need for significant reforms to improve economic performance. Nine out of ten respondents in Italy and Cyprus think this way, as do 88% of those in Slovenia. Respondents in Spain are the least likely to agree with this statement, but even so more than two thirds agree (67%).

There is a need for significant reforms to improve the performance of our economy



Q10.1. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements related to such reforms?

Base: all respondents, % by country

The higher the education level of the respondent, the more likely they are to agree that there is a need for significant reforms to improve economic performance. For example 82% of those who completed their education aged 20+ agree there is a need for economic reform, compared to 70% of those who completed education prior to age 16.

Manual workers (73%) are the least likely to agree when compared to other occupation groups. In addition, respondents who think the euro is a good thing for their country are more likely to agree than those who think the euro is a bad thing (84% vs. 72%). The same pattern applies for those who think the euro is a good thing for the EU.

Q10.1 Governments in all euro-area countries are implementing various economic reforms, such as labour market reforms, pension, social security or healthcare reforms, reforms of education systems or market reforms to open sectors to competition. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements related to such reforms?

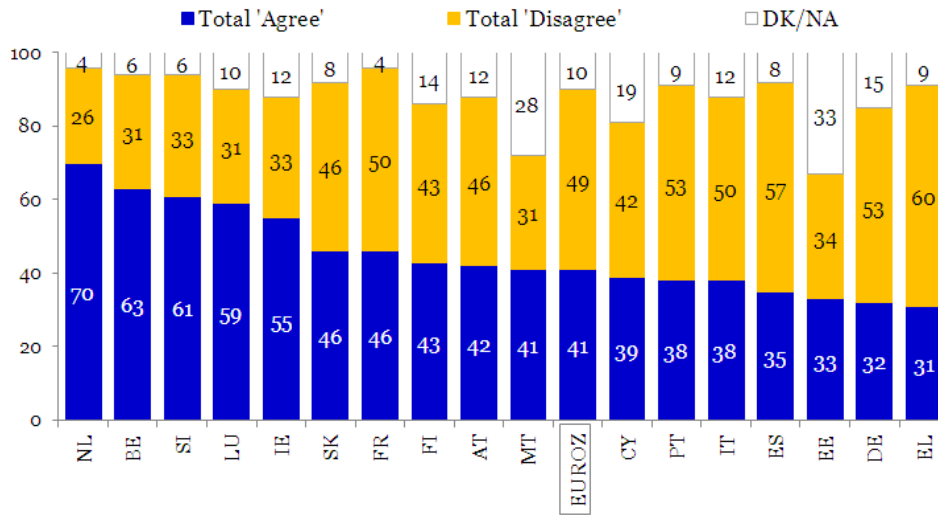
There is a need for significant reforms to improve the performance of our economy

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EURO AREA	79%	17%	4%
Education (End of)			
15-	70%	22%	8%
16-19	78%	18%	4%
20+	82%	15%	3%
Still studying	83%	13%	4%
Respondent occupation scale			
Self-employed	83%	15%	2%
Employee	81%	17%	2%
Manual workers	73%	23%	4%
Not working	77%	17%	6%
Having the euro for the country			
A good thing	84%	13%	3%
A bad thing	72%	24%	4%
Having the euro for the EU			
A good thing	82%	15%	3%
A bad thing	71%	25%	4%

There is much more variation in opinion when it comes to whether successful reforms in other euro countries have facilitated reforms in their own country. Seven out of ten respondents in the Netherlands agree that this is the case, as do 63% of those in Belgium and 61% of Slovenian respondents. In contrast 31% of Greek and 32% of German respondents agree.

Six out of ten Greek respondents disagree that successful reforms in other euro countries have facilitated reforms in their own country, as do 57% of Spanish respondents and 53% of German respondents.

I think successful reforms in other euro-area countries have facilitated reforms in our country



Q10.2. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements related to such reforms?

Base: all respondents, % by country

The older the respondent, the less likely they are to agree that successful reforms in other euro countries have facilitated reforms in their own country (15-24:52%, 55+:37%). Manual workers (36%) are also less likely to agree compared to other occupation groups.

In addition, respondents who think the euro is a good thing for their country are more likely to agree than those who think the euro is a bad thing (48% vs. 30%). The same pattern applies for those who think the euro is a good thing for the EU.

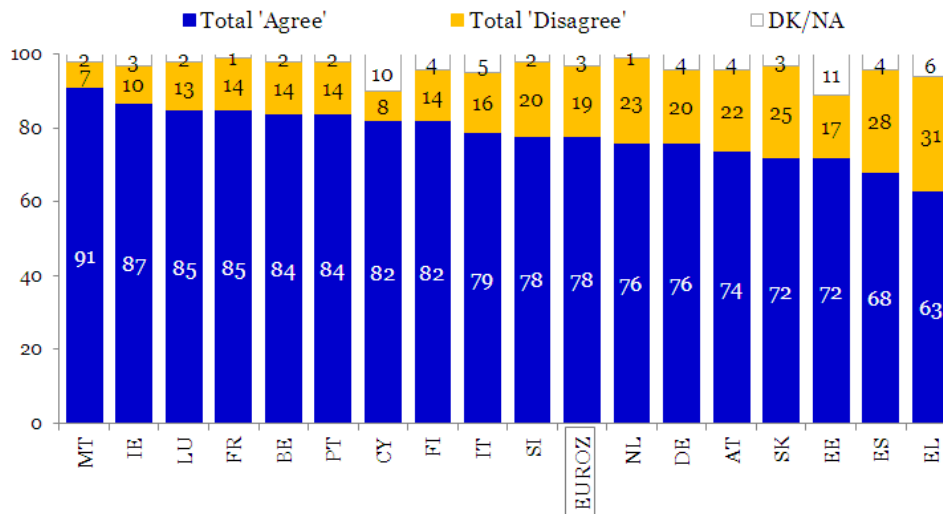
Q10.2 Governments in all euro-area countries are implementing various economic reforms, such as labour market reforms, pension, social security or healthcare reforms, reforms of education systems or market reforms to open sectors to competition. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements related to such reforms?

I think successful reforms in other euro-area countries have facilitated reforms in our country

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EURO AREA	41%	49%	10%
Age			
15-24	52%	41%	7%
25-39	42%	49%	9%
40-54	39%	53%	8%
55 +	37%	49%	14%
Respondent occupation scale			
Self-employed	43%	50%	7%
Employee	41%	50%	9%
Manual workers	36%	54%	10%
Not working	40%	48%	12%
Having the euro for the country			
A good thing	48%	42%	10%
A bad thing	30%	61%	9%
Having the euro for the EU			
A good thing	46%	45%	9%
A bad thing	29%	63%	8%

There is majority support in all countries for the idea that governments should be saving more now to prepare public finances for an ageing population. Nine out of ten respondents in Malta agree with this statement (91%), as do 87% of those in Ireland and 85% of those in Luxembourg and France. Agreement is weakest in Greece and Spain, but even in these countries at least six out of ten are in agreement (63% and 68% respectively).

Governments need to save more today in order to prepare public finances for the ageing of populations



Q10.3. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements related to such reforms?

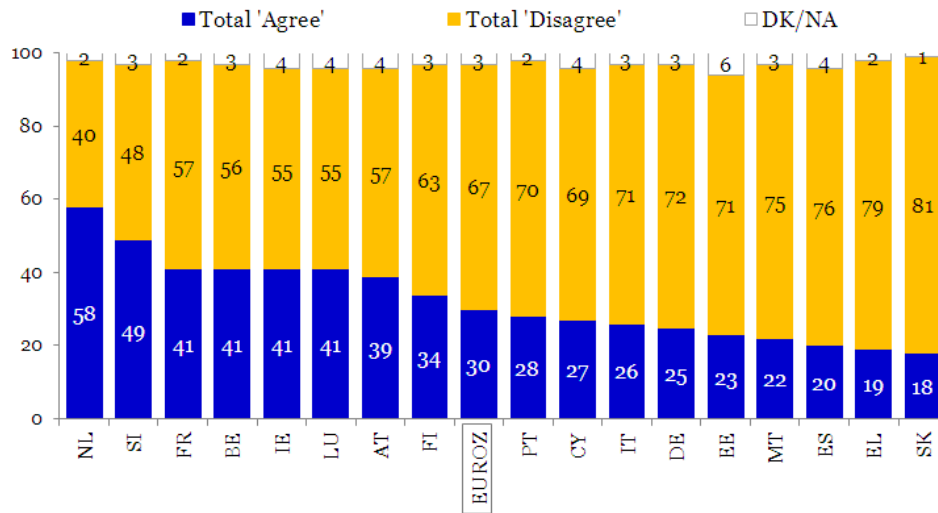
Base: all respondents, % by country

Respondents who think the euro is a good thing for their country are more likely to agree that governments should be saving more now to prepare public finances for an ageing population compared those who think the euro is a bad thing (80% vs. 75%). The same pattern applies for those who think the euro is a good thing for the EU (good thing: 80% vs. bad thing: 74%).

The majority of respondents in all but two countries disagree that the retirement age should be increased to ensure the sustainability of the pension system. The Netherlands (58%) and Slovenia (49%) are the only countries where more respondents agree than disagree, and the Netherlands is the only country with an absolute majority.

In contrast 81% of Slovakian, 79% of Greek, 76% of Spanish and 75% of Maltese respondents disagree that the retirement age should be increased.

The retirement age should be increased to ensure sustainability of the pension system



Q10.4. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements related to such reforms?

Base: all respondents, % by country

Respondents who agree that the retirement age should be increased to ensure sustainability of the pension system are more likely to be:

- male
- aged 55+
- have the highest education levels
- be self-employed or not working

In addition, respondents who think the euro is a good thing for their country are more likely to agree that the retirement age should be raised (37% vs. 21% who say the euro is a bad thing). The same pattern applies for those who think the euro is a good thing for the EU.

Q10.4 Governments in all euro-area countries are implementing various economic reforms, such as labour market reforms, pension, social security or healthcare reforms, reforms of education systems or market reforms to open sectors to competition. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements related to such reforms?

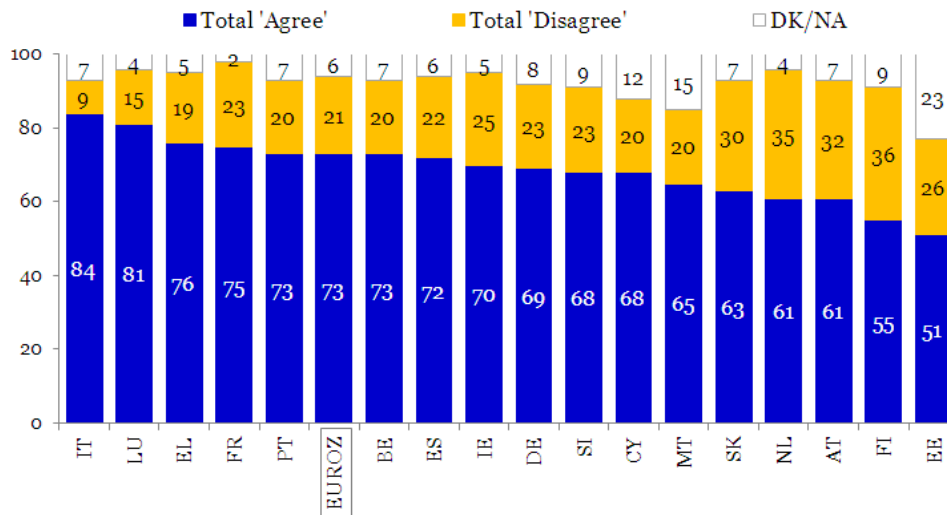
The retirement age should be increased to ensure sustainability of the pension system

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EURO AREA	30%	67%	3%
Sex			
Male	34%	63%	3%
Female	26%	71%	3%
Age			
15-24	29%	70%	1%
25-39	26%	71%	3%
40-54	25%	73%	2%
55 +	36%	59%	5%
Education (End of)			
15-	24%	71%	5%
16-19	26%	72%	2%
20+	36%	61%	3%
Still studying	32%	66%	2%
Respondent occupation scale			
Self-employed	36%	61%	3%
Employee	27%	71%	2%
Manual workers	15%	83%	2%
Not working	33%	63%	4%
Having the euro for the country			
A good thing	37%	60%	3%
A bad thing	21%	77%	2%
Having the euro for the EU			
A good thing	34%	63%	3%
A bad thing	22%	76%	2%

A majority of respondents in all euro area countries think that economic reforms would be more effective if they are carried out in a coordinated way at EU level. At least eight out of ten respondents in Italy (84%) and Luxembourg (81%) agree with this statement, as do 76% of Greek and 75% of French respondents. At the other end of the scale 51% of Estonians and 55% of Finnish respondents also agree.

Disagreement is highest amongst respondents in Finland (36%), the Netherlands (35%), Austria (32%) and Slovakia (30%).

Economic reforms would be more effective if they are carried out in a coordinated way at EU level



Q10.5. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements related to such reforms?

Base: all respondents, % by country

Respondents who agree that economic reforms would be more effective if they are carried out in a coordinated way at EU level are more likely to be:


- male
- aged 15-24
- have the highest education levels
- not working, employees or self-employed


In addition, respondents who think the euro is a good thing for their country are more likely to agree that economic reforms would be more effective if they are carried out in a coordinated way at EU level (82% vs. 62% who say the euro is a bad thing). The same pattern applies for those who think the euro is a good thing for the EU. In this case 80% of those who think the euro is good for the EU say that economic reforms would be more effective if they are carried out in a coordinated way at EU level, compared to 60% of those who say the euro is a bad thing for the EU.


Q10.5 Governments in all euro-area countries are implementing various economic reforms, such as labour market reforms, pension, social security or healthcare reforms, reforms of education systems or market reforms to open sectors to competition. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements related to such reforms?


Economic reforms would be more effective if they are carried out in a coordinated way at EU level

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EURO AREA	73%	21%	6%

 Sex			
Male	76%	20%	4%
Female	70%	22%	8%

 Age			
15-24	77%	19%	4%
25-39	70%	25%	5%
40-54	74%	22%	4%
55 +	73%	19%	8%

 Education (End of)			
15-	66%	23%	11%
16-19	71%	22%	7%
20+	77%	20%	3%
Still studying	76%	19%	5%

 Respondent occupation scale			
Self-employed	76%	20%	4%
Employee	74%	22%	4%
Manual workers	66%	28%	6%
Not working	72%	20%	8%

Having the euro for the country			
A good thing	82%	14%	4%
A bad thing	62%	31%	7%

Having the euro for the EU			
A good thing	80%	16%	4%
A bad thing	60%	33%	7%

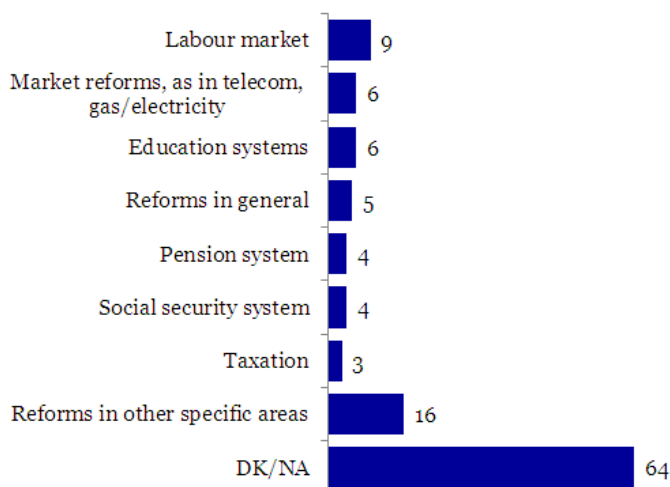
6.2. Evaluation of sectoral reforms

Almost two thirds of respondents are unable to assess the impact of economic reforms

Respondents were asked to nominate the sectors where they thought reforms have had the most positive impact on their national economy. When given the opportunity to respond spontaneously almost two thirds (64%) are unable to name any sectors.

Almost one out of ten (9%) mention the labour market, while around one out of twenty mention market reforms (6%), education systems (6%) and other reforms (5%).

Evaluation of sectorial reforms



Q11a. In which sectors do you think reforms have had the most POSITIVE effect on the economy in (COUNTRY)?



















Base: all respondents, % EURO AREA

In all but three countries in the euro area, the majority of respondents are unable to name any sectors where reforms have had the most positive impact. The exceptions are Slovakia, Ireland and Slovenia where 80%, 53% and 51% of respondents respectively mentioned at least one sector.

In fact, respondents in Slovakia are the most likely across the euro area to mention each of the sectors detailed in the table below. Within Slovakia the labour market is the most mentioned (52%) followed by the education system (43%), market reforms (42%) and reforms in general (41%).

Across the euro area respondents are most likely to spontaneously mention specific areas other than those detailed in Slovakia (33%), Luxembourg (28%), France and the Netherlands (both 24%). In general terms, however, these 'other specific areas' are the most mentioned reforms for most countries.

Q11a In which sectors do you think reforms have had the most POSITIVE effect on the economy in (OUR COUNTRY)?

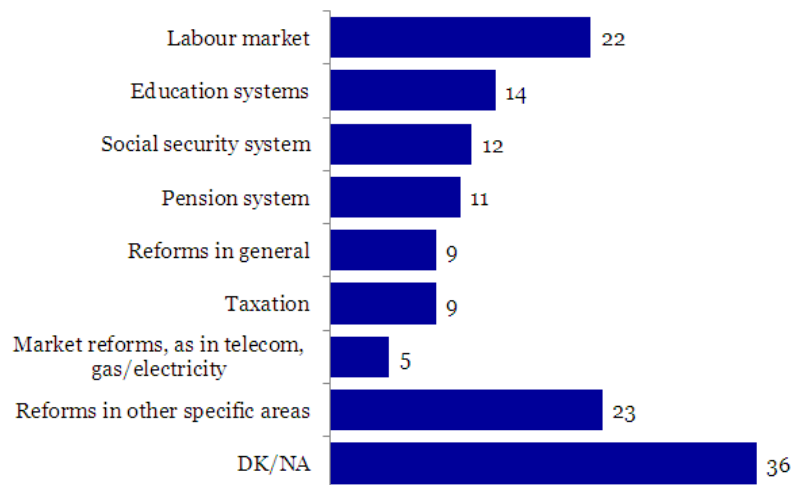
	Reforms in other specific areas	Labour market	Market reforms, as in telecom, gas/electricity (e.g. opening sectors for free competition, privatisation)	Education systems	Reforms in general	Pension system	Social security system	Taxation	Don't know
 EURO ZONE	16%	9%	6%	6%	5%	4%	4%	3%	64%
 BE	17%	8%	5%	4%	5%	3%	5%	2%	66%
 DE	14%	17%	8%	9%	6%	4%	4%	3%	55%
 EE	8%	6%	5%	6%	2%	2%	3%	6%	71%
 IE	22%	9%	9%	12%	11%	2%	7%	4%	47%
 EL	9%	2%	3%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	82%
 ES	15%	2%	1%	3%	2%	1%	3%	0%	77%
 FR	24%	4%	2%	4%	2%	4%	2%	2%	63%
 IT	7%	5%	7%	3%	4%	6%	2%	3%	72%
 CY	10%	5%	6%	4%	6%	4%	3%	4%	73%
 LU	28%	4%	3%	2%	5%	2%	4%	2%	64%
 MT	17%	8%	6%	13%	7%	3%	3%	3%	53%
 NL	24%	11%	9%	6%	9%	5%	5%	4%	51%
 AT	21%	13%	9%	5%	6%	3%	3%	2%	52%
 PT	21%	2%	2%	5%	2%	0%	2%	1%	71%
 SI	5%	14%	10%	9%	9%	8%	5%	8%	49%
 SK	33%	52%	42%	43%	41%	33%	37%	33%	20%
 FI	14%	5%	10%	3%	4%	2%	2%	3%	68%

Highest percentage per country	Lowest percentage per country
Highest percentage per item	Lowest percentage per item

The chart below illustrates that respondents find it easier to nominate sectors where economic reforms have had the most negative impact on the economy. One out of five (22%) mention the labour market, while 14% nominate the education system, 12% the social security system and 11% the pension system.

However, respondents in the euro area are the most likely to spontaneously indicate reforms in other specific areas (23%) as having had the most negative effect on their national economy. In addition 36% are unable to nominate any sectors at all.

Evaluation of sectorial reforms



Q11b. In which sectors do you think reforms have had the most NEGATIVE effect on the economy in (COUNTRY)?



















Base: all respondents, % EURO AREA

Respondents in Spain (82%), Slovakia (79%) and Italy (70%) are the most likely to be able to nominate at least one sector where they think reforms have had the most negative impact.

Respondents in Italy (37%), Greece (29%) Cyprus and Slovenia (both 22%) are most likely to mention the labour market, while those in Spain are most likely to mention the education systems (33%). Respondents in Slovakia, on the other hand, are most likely to mention reforms to the social security system as having the most negative economic impact (40%).

Respondents in 11 countries are most likely to mention reforms in other specific areas not covered in the table. This is particularly the case for those in Portugal (40%), France (36%) and Ireland (33%).

Q11b In which sectors do you think reforms have had the most NEGATIVE effect on the economy in (OUR COUNTRY)?

	Reforms in other specific areas	Labour market	Education systems	Social security system	Pension system	Taxation	Reforms in general	Market reforms, as in telecom, gas/electricity (e.g. opening sectors for free competition, privatisation)	Don't know
 EURO ZONE	23%	22%	14%	12%	11%	9%	9%	5%	36%
 BE	26%	16%	4%	6%	7%	5%	6%	6%	46%
 DE	13%	12%	9%	6%	12%	7%	4%	5%	52%
 EE	11%	6%	8%	8%	7%	7%	2%	5%	62%
 IE	33%	14%	11%	13%	7%	11%	9%	5%	28%
 EL	27%	29%	18%	17%	17%	10%	16%	5%	28%
 ES	30%	27%	33%	27%	6%	5%	17%	2%	18%
 FR	36%	21%	7%	8%	8%	5%	5%	4%	34%
 IT	13%	37%	16%	11%	20%	19%	13%	8%	30%
 CY	12%	22%	9%	12%	13%	15%	10%	13%	54%
 LU	29%	13%	2%	3%	3%	2%	5%	3%	54%
 MT	15%	9%	3%	4%	4%	6%	5%	7%	58%
 NL	29%	14%	14%	13%	9%	6%	7%	7%	37%
 AT	22%	10%	7%	4%	5%	7%	6%	5%	48%
 PT	40%	12%	13%	5%	3%	4%	9%	2%	36%
 SI	9%	22%	16%	21%	22%	16%	9%	6%	34%
 SK	27%	34%	32%	40%	36%	36%	25%	27%	21%
 FI	22%	5%	1%	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%	62%

Highest percentage per country	Lowest percentage per country
Highest percentage per item	Lowest percentage per item

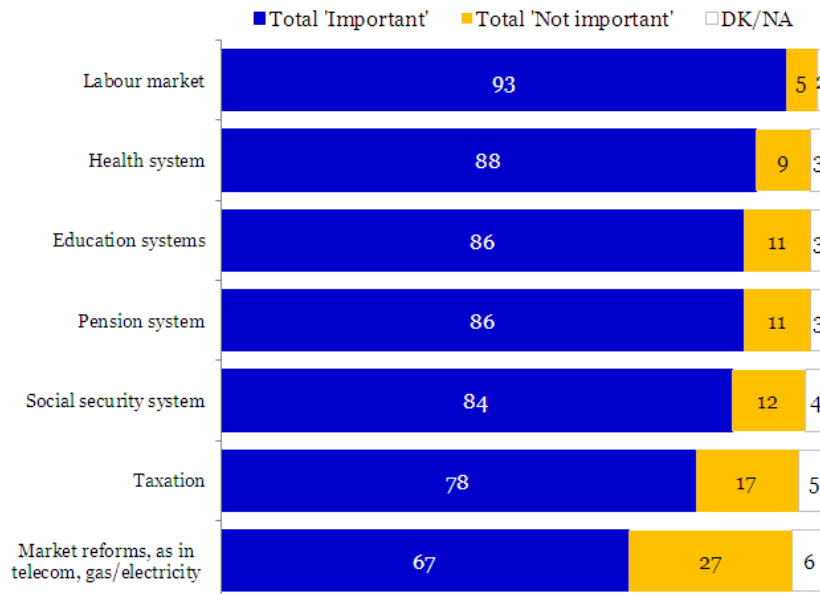
6.3. Evaluation of importance of reforms

The majority of respondents think their national government should introduce reforms to increase growth and employment

Although many respondents have difficulty in naming sectors where reforms have had a positive impact on their national economy, most of them agree that it is important for their government to introduce reforms in specific areas.

Almost all (93%) think it is important that their national government introduces labour market reforms to help increase growth and employment, and 88% think health system reforms are important. At least eight out of ten also say that it is important to introduce education, pension (both 86%) and social security system reforms (84%) to help increase growth and employment. More than three quarters mention taxation, while 67% mention market reforms as important reforms for their national government to introduce to help increase growth and employment.

Evaluation of importance of reforms



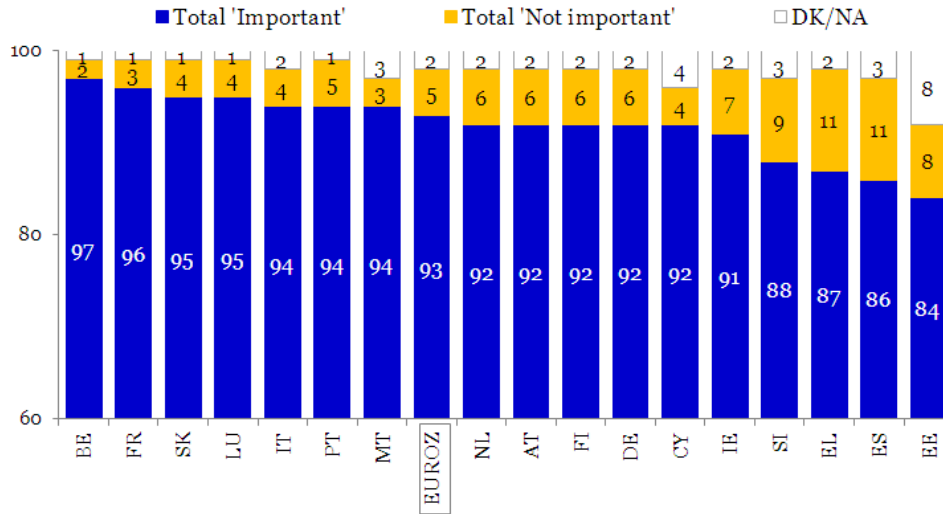
Q12. In your opinion, how important is it that the government in (COUNTRY) should introduce reforms in each of the following areas to help increase growth and employment?

Base: all respondents, % by country

These results are comparable to those of 2011.

At least eight out of ten respondents in every euro area country think it is important for their national government to introduce labour market reforms to help increase growth and employment. More than 9 out of ten respondents in all countries, with the exception of Slovenia (88%), Greece (87%), Spain (86%) and Estonia (84%), agree with this statement.

Labour market



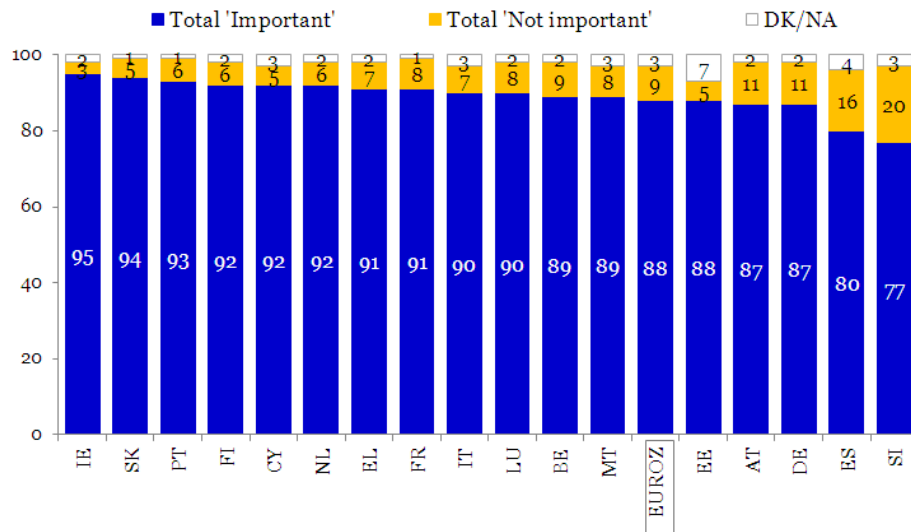
Q12.1. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements related to such reforms?

Base: all respondents, % by country

Women are slightly more likely than men to say that it is important for their national government to introduce labour market reforms (95% vs. 90%), but apart from this there are no other differences between socio-demographic groups.

At least eight out of ten respondents in all but one country think it is important their national government introduce health system reforms to help improve growth and employment. Support ranges from 95% of respondents in Ireland and 94% of those in Slovakia, to 77% of Slovenian respondents. One out of five Slovenian respondents say these reforms are not important.

Health system

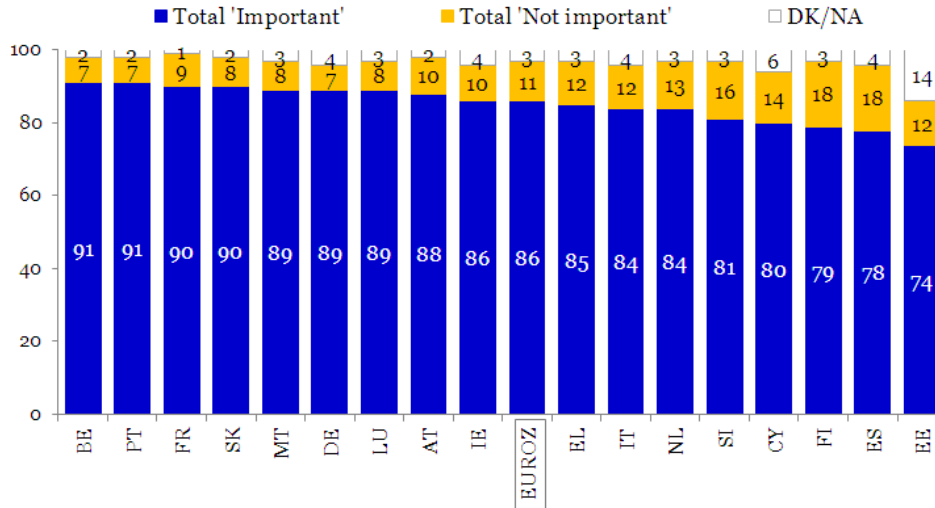


Q12.2. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements related to such reforms?
 Base: all respondents, % by country

There are no noteworthy differences between socio-demographic groups.

A large majority of respondents in each euro area country say it is important that their national government introduces pension system reforms to increase growth and employment. Nine out of ten respondents in Belgium, Portugal (both 91%), France and Slovakia (both 90%) say this. At the other end of the scale, 74% of Estonian and 78% of Spanish respondents think these reforms are important.

Pension system



Q12.3. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements related to such reforms?

Base: all respondents, % by country

There are no substantial differences along socio-demographic lines; although men (83%) and those aged 55+ (83%) are less likely to think that pension reforms are important when compared to women (88%) and younger respondents (86-89%).

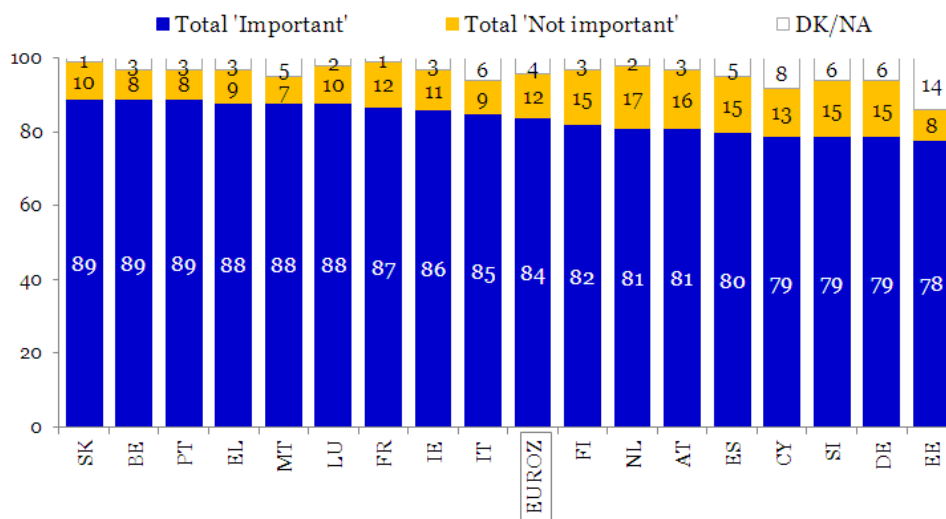
Q12.3 In your opinion, how important is it that the government in (OUR COUNTRY) should introduce reforms in each of the following areas to help increase growth and employment?

Pension system

	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'	Don't know
EURO AREA	86%	11%	3%
Sex			
Male	83%	14%	3%
Female	88%	8%	4%
Age			
15-24	89%	9%	2%
25-39	87%	11%	2%
40-54	86%	11%	3%
55 +	83%	12%	5%

More than three quarters of respondents in each country say that it is important for their national government to introduce social security system reforms to improve growth and employment. Nine out of ten respondents in Slovakia, Belgium and Portugal (all 89%) say this, compared to 78% of those in Estonia.

Social security system



Q12.4. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements related to such reforms?

Base: all respondents, % by country

Women are slightly more likely than men to think it is important to introduce social security reform (86% vs. 81%), and manual workers are more likely to think this way than those who are self-employed (86% vs. 81%).

Q12.4 In your opinion, how important is it that the government in (OUR COUNTRY) should introduce reforms in each of the following areas to help increase growth and employment?

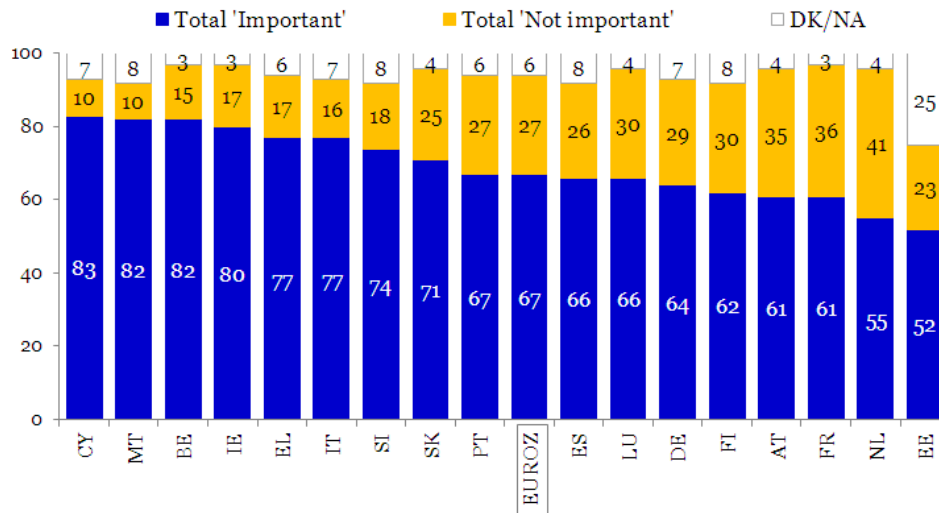
Social security system

	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'	Don't know
EURO AREA	84%	12%	4%
Sex			
Male	81%	15%	4%
Female	86%	10%	4%
Respondent occupation scale			
Self-employed	81%	14%	5%
Employee	83%	15%	2%
Manual workers	86%	10%	4%
Not working	84%	11%	5%

There is a greater range of opinion across the euro area when it comes to structural reforms, although an absolute majority of respondents in each country think they are important.

At least eight out of ten respondents in Cyprus (83%), Malta, Belgium (both 82%) and Ireland (80%) think it is important their national government introduces market reforms to improve growth and employment. In contrast, just over half of respondents in Estonia (52%) and the Netherlands (55%) agree. In fact, one quarter of respondents in Estonia are unsure if these reforms should be introduced.

Market reforms, as in telecom, gas/electricity (e.g. opening sectors for free competition, privatisation)



Q12.5. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements related to such reforms?

Base: all respondents, % by country

The higher a respondent's education level, the less likely they are to think that it is important their government introduces market reforms. Seven out of ten respondents who completed their education before age 16 say it is important these reforms are introduced, compared to 65% of those who completed aged 20+. Manual workers are more likely to think it is important their government introduces market reforms (72%) than employees (63%).

Q12.5 In your opinion, how important is it that the government in (OUR COUNTRY) should introduce reforms in each of the following areas to help increase growth and employment?

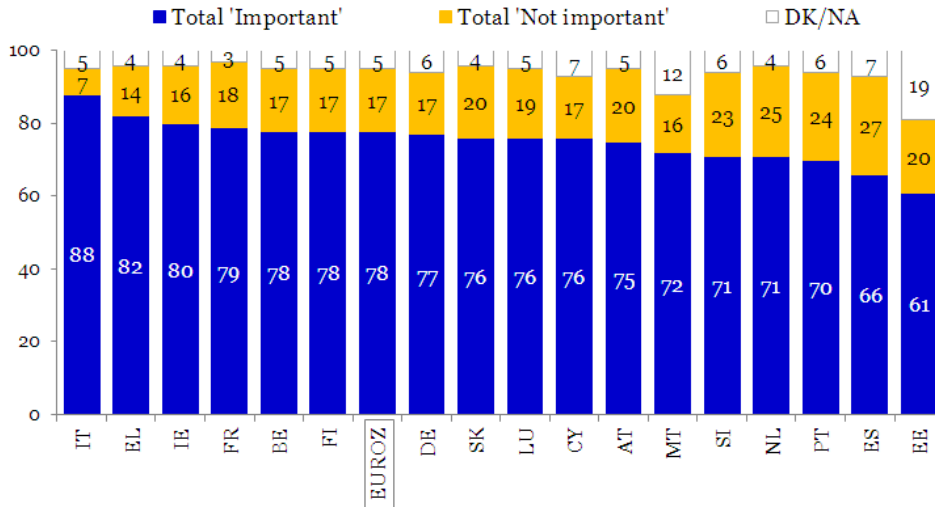
Market reforms, as in telecom, gas/electricity (e.g. opening sectors for free competition, privatisation)

	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'	Don't know
ZONE	67%	27%	6%
Education (End of)			
15-	70%	20%	10%
16-19	67%	27%	6%
20+	65%	30%	5%
Still studying	69%	27%	4%
Respondent occupation scale			
Self-employed	66%	30%	4%
Employee	63%	33%	4%
Manual workers	72%	23%	5%
Not working	69%	23%	8%

A majority of respondents in each country think it is important their government introduces taxation reform to help increase growth and employment. Respondents in Italy (88%) are most likely to think this way, compared to 61% of those in Estonia.

At least one quarter of Spanish (27%) and Dutch (25%) respondents think that it is not important to introduce taxation reforms.

Taxation



Q12.6. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements related to such reforms?
Base: all respondents, % by country

Respondents who completed their education aged 15 or younger are less likely than those who spent longer in education to think that it is important to introduce taxation reforms (74% vs. 78-79%).

Q12.6 In your opinion, how important is it that the government in (OUR COUNTRY) should introduce reforms in each of the following areas to help increase growth and employment?

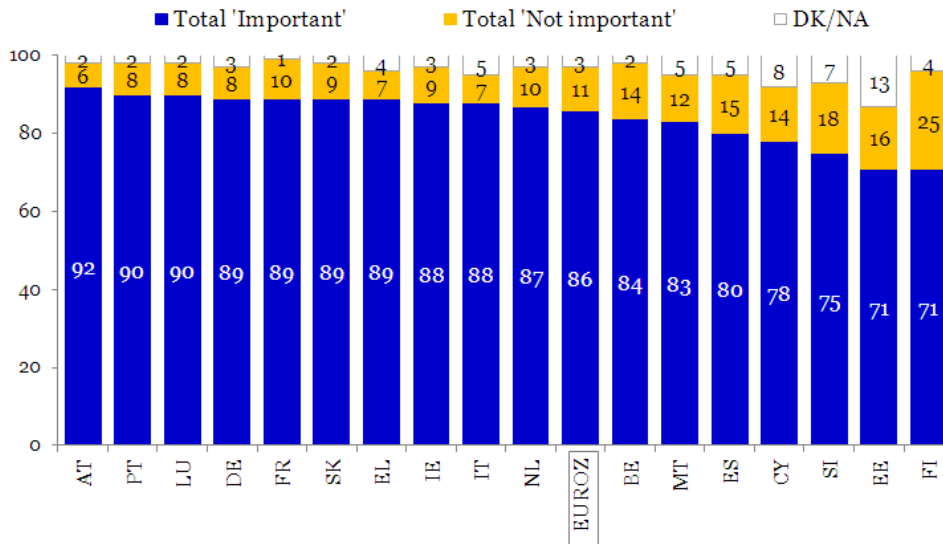
Taxation

	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'	Don't know
EURO AREA	78%	17%	5%
Education (End of)			
15-	74%	18%	8%
16-19	78%	17%	5%
20+	79%	17%	4%
Still studying	74%	22%	4%

At least seven out of ten respondents in each euro area country agree that introducing reforms in the education system is important to increase growth and employment. Respondents in Austria (92%), Portugal and Luxembourg (both 90%) are the most likely to think this way, compared to 71% of those in Estonia and Finland. Finland has the highest proportion of respondents who say that education system reforms are not important (25%).

The younger the respondent, the more likely they are to agree that introducing reforms in the education system is important to increase growth and employment (15-24: 90% vs. 55+: 85%).

Education system



Q12.7. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements related to such reforms?

Base: all respondents, % by country

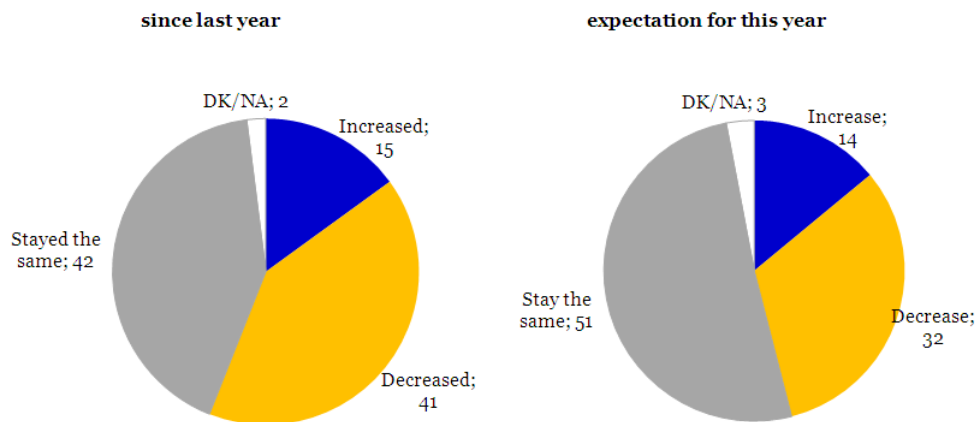
7. PERSONAL ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

This section looks at respondents' views on their personal financial situation in the past year and for the coming year.

Expectations for this year are more positive than assessments of last year's household income

Respondents were asked to say how their household income had changed since last year, and how they expected it to change in the current year. As the charts below illustrate, expectations for the future are more positive than the assessment of the past year.

Change in household income...



Q14a. How has your household income changed since last year? Did it...
 Q14b. When looking into the future, how do you expect your household income to change this year? Will it...
 Base: all respondents, % EURO AREA

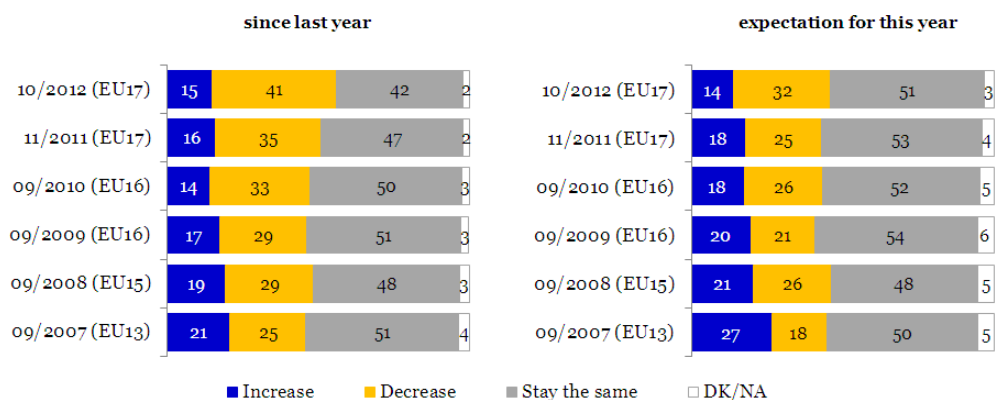
Thinking about the change in their household income since last year, respondents are fairly evenly divided between those who say their income remained the same (42%) and those who say it decreased (41%). Fewer (15%) say their household income has increased since last year.

When asked to look to the future respondents are more positive about maintaining the status quo. Just over half (51%) think that their household income will stay the same, 32% think it will decrease and 14% think their household income will go up.

The charts below show the trends in perceptions of household income since 2007. The proportion of respondents who report that their household income has increased since last year has declined gradually over the period 2007-2012 (-6 points). During the same period there has been a considerable increase in the proportion of respondents who say that their household income has decreased since last year (+16). In fact the period 2011-2012 saw the largest increase in those who say their household income has gone down (+6 percentage points).

There is a similar pattern for expectations about the coming year. In the period 2007-2012 the proportion who says that they expect their household income to increase has dropped by 13 percentage points. Over the same period the proportion who expects their household income to decrease has gone up by 14 points.

Change in household income...



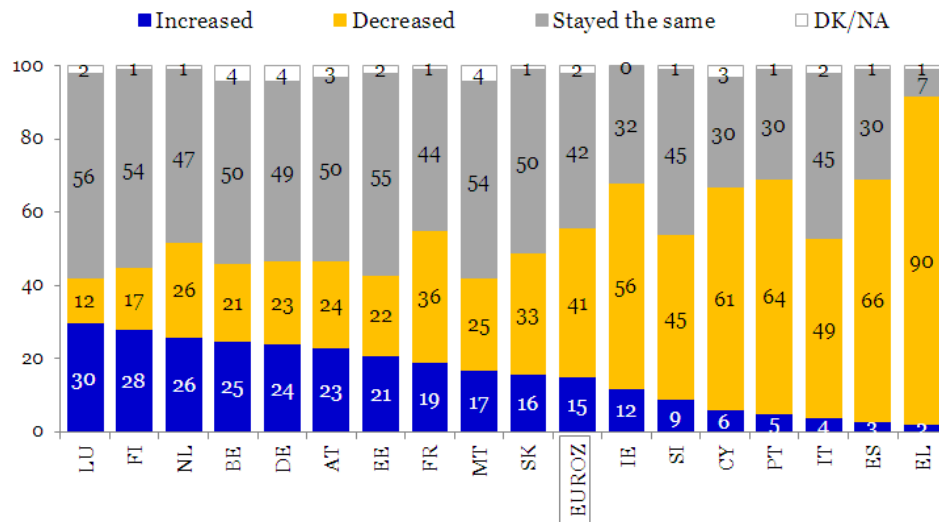
Q14a(2012)/Q15a(2011-2010)/Q16a(2009-2008)/Q19a(2007). How has your household income changed since last year? Did it...
 Q14b(2012)/Q15b(2011-2010)/Q16b(2009-2008)/Q19b(2007). What is your expectation regarding your household income this year? Will it...
 Base: all respondents, % EURO AREA

In most countries in the euro area, respondents are most likely to say that their household income has stayed the same compared to last year. This is particularly the case for respondents in Luxembourg (56%), Estonia (55%), Malta and Finland (both 54%).

In marked contrast, nine out of ten respondents in Greece say that their household income has decreased since last year. This is also the opinion of a majority of respondents in Spain (66%), Portugal (64%) and Cyprus (61%).

Respondents in Luxembourg (30%), Finland (28%), the Netherlands (26%) and Belgium (25%) are the most likely to say that their household income has increased since last year.

Change in household income since last year



Q14a. How has your household income changed since last year? Has it...
Base: all respondents, % by country

There has been a notable rise in the proportion of respondents who say their household income has decreased since last year in Cyprus (+17 percentage points), Slovenia (+15) Italy and Spain (both +13).

Socio-demographic analysis shows that:

- Those aged 25+ are the most likely to say that household income has decreased since last year (42% vs. 33% of 15-24s)
- The less educated the respondents, the more likely they are to say that household income has decreased since last year (lowest education level: 50%, highest: 38%)
- Employees (35%) and manual workers (39%) are the least likely to say that their household income has decreased since last year

Q14a How has your household income changed since last year? Has it:

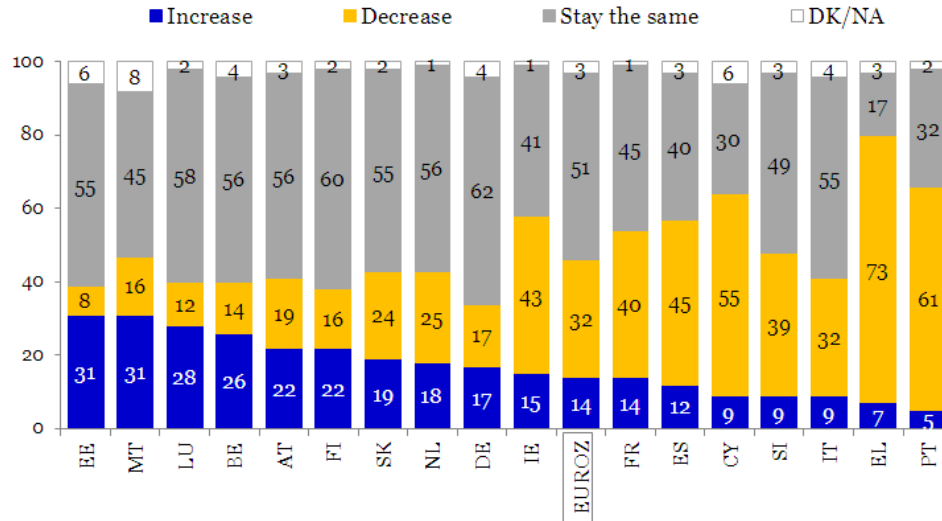
	Increased	Decreased	Stayed the same	Don't know
EURO AREA	15%	41%	42%	2%
Age				
15-24	21%	33%	39%	7%
25-39	19%	42%	37%	2%
40-54	14%	42%	43%	1%
55 +	10%	42%	47%	1%
Education (End of)				
15-	10%	50%	39%	1%
16-19	14%	43%	42%	1%
20+	17%	38%	44%	1%
Still studying	19%	32%	41%	8%
Respondent occupation scale				
Self-employed	14%	43%	42%	1%
Employee	21%	35%	43%	1%
Manual workers	16%	39%	43%	2%
Not working	10%	45%	42%	3%

Across the euro area, respondents in most countries expect their household income to remain the same in the current year. This is particularly the case amongst respondents in Germany (62%), Finland (60%) and Luxembourg (58%).

In sharp contrast, the majority of respondents in Greece (73%) Portugal (61%) and Cyprus (55%) are most likely to expect their household income will decrease this year. Respondents in these countries also the most likely to say their household income has decreased since last year.

Those living in Estonia, Malta (both 31%), Luxembourg (28%) and Belgium (26%) are the most likely to say they expect their household income to increase in the current year.

Expectation about the change in household income for this year



Q14b. What is your expectation regarding your household income this year? Will it...

Base: all respondents, % by country

There has been a considerable increase in the proportion who say they expect their household income to go down in the current year amongst respondents in Spain (+21 percentage points), Slovenia (+15), Cyprus (+13) and France (+11).

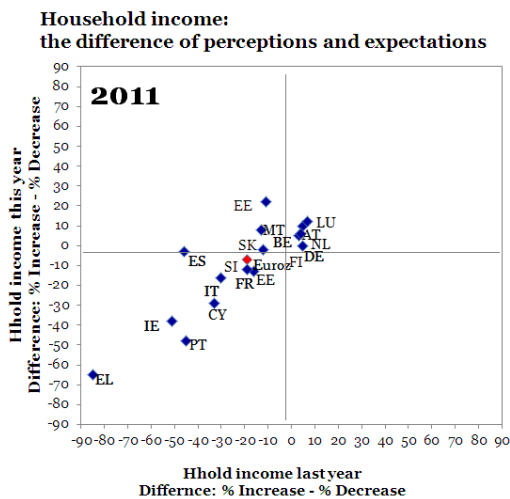
Socio-demographic analysis highlights that those aged 40+ are the most likely to say they expect their household income to decrease in the current year (35-37% vs. 24-28% of younger age groups). Those with the lowest education levels are also more likely to expect their household income to go down compared to those who remained in education for longer (37% vs. 32%).

Q14b What is your expectation regarding your household income this year? Will it:

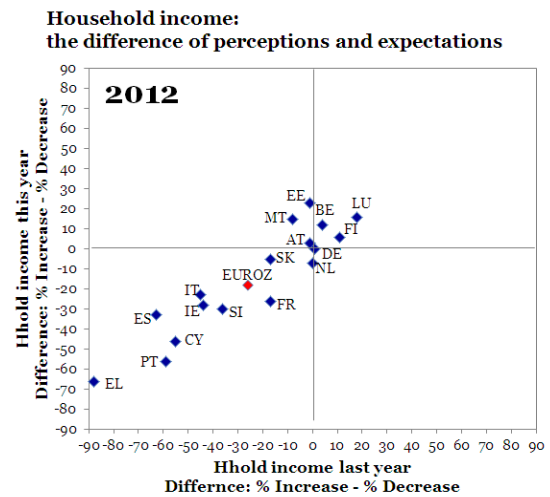
	Increase	Decrease	Stay the same	Don't know
EURO AREA	14%	32%	51%	3%
Age				
15-24	23%	24%	48%	5%
25-39	21%	28%	49%	2%
40-54	13%	35%	50%	2%
55 +	8%	37%	52%	3%
Education (End of)				
15-	12%	37%	47%	4%
16-19	13%	32%	52%	3%
20+	14%	32%	52%	2%
Still studying	20%	26%	50%	4%

The scatter charts below illustrate the perceptions of household income in 2011 and 2012. The quadrants of the charts represent the following groups:

- Upper right hand quadrant: positive perception in comparison to last year and positive expectations for the future
- Lower right hand quadrant: positive perception and low expectations
- Upper left hand quadrant: negative perception and high expectations
- Lower left hand quadrant: negative perception and low expectations



Q15a. How has your household income changed since last year? Did it...
Q15b. When looking into the future, how do you expect your household income to change this year? Will it...
Base: all respondents, % by country



Q14a. How has your household income changed since last year? Did it...
Q14b. When looking into the future, how do you expect your household income to change this year? Will it...
Base: all respondents, % by country

The overall pattern of countries on the charts shows a linear arrangement, indicating that perceptions of this year's situation and future expectations tend to be similar: if the assessment of the change in income since last year is positive, expectations for the future also tend to be positive.

In addition, the overall arrangement of countries has stretched more into the lower left quadrant from the upper quadrants, indicating negative trend since in the period between the two waves. Assessments of the current personal financial situation and expectations for the future are less optimistic in 2012 than they were in 2011.

With regard to individual countries, the two scatter plots show that Portugal, Cyprus, Spain, France and Slovenia have moved further down into the lower left quadrant, indicating increased pessimism in these countries. This is also true of the euro area as a whole (as illustrated by the red diamond).

ANNEXES

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

FLASH EUROBAROMETER 362

"THE EURO AREA"

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 8th and the 10th of October 2012, TNS Political & Social, a consortium created between TNS political & social, TNS UK and TNS opinion, carried out the survey FLASH EUROBAROMETER 362 about "The Euro Area".

This survey has been requested by the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs. It is a general public survey co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Research and Speechwriting" Unit). The FLASH EUROBAROMETER 362 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the Member States of the Euro area, resident in each of the 17 Euro Member States and aged 15 years and over. All interviews were carried using the TNS e-Call center (our centralized CATI system). In every country respondents were called both on fixed lines and mobile phones. The basic sample design applied in all states is multi-stage random (probability). In each household, the respondent was drawn at random following the "last birthday rule".

TNS has developed its own RDD sample generation capabilities based on using contact telephone numbers from responders to random probability or random location face to face surveys, such as Eurobarometer, as seed numbers. The approach works because the seed number identifies a working block of telephone numbers and reduces the volume of numbers generated that will be ineffective. The seed numbers are stratified by NUTS2 region and urbanisation to approximate a geographically representative sample. From each seed number the required sample of numbers are generated by randomly replacing the last two digits. The sample is then screened against business databases in order to exclude as many of these numbers as possible before going into field. This approach is consistent across all countries.

A comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from the national statistics office. The weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. Gender, age, region, social class and the vote in the referendum on the Stability Treaty were introduced in the iteration procedure.

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process (at the 95% level of confidence)											
<i>various sample sizes are in rows</i>						<i>various observed results are in columns</i>					
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6,0	8,3	9,9	11,1	12,0	12,7	13,2	13,6	13,8	13,9	N=50
N=500	1,9	2,6	3,1	3,5	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,3	4,4	4,4	N=500
N=1000	1,4	1,9	2,2	2,5	2,7	2,8	3,0	3,0	3,1	3,1	N=1000
N=1500	1,1	1,5	1,8	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,5	N=1500
N=2000	1,0	1,3	1,6	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,2	N=2000
N=3000	0,8	1,1	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	N=3000
N=4000	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	N=4000
N=5000	0,6	0,8	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	N=5000
N=6000	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	N=6000
N=7000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	N=7000
N=7500	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=7500
N=8000	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	N=8000
N=9000	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=9000
N=10000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	N=10000
N=11000	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=11000
N=12000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	N=12000
N=13000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	N=13000
N=14000	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=14000
N=15000	0,3	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

ABBR.	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.000	08/10/2012	10/10/2012	8.939.546
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.000	08/10/2012	10/10/2012	64.409.146
EE	Estonia	TNS Emor	1.000	08/10/2012	10/10/2012	945.733
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.001	08/10/2012	10/10/2012	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia S.A	1.000	08/10/2012	10/10/2012	39.035.867
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.001	08/10/2012	10/10/2012	47.756.439
IE	Ireland	IMS Millward Brown	1.000	08/10/2012	10/10/2012	3.522.000
IT	Italy	TNS Infratest	1.003	08/10/2012	10/10/2012	51.862.391
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	CYMAR	500	08/10/2012	10/10/2012	660.400
LU	Luxembourg	TNS Dimarso	502	08/10/2012	10/10/2012	404.907
MT	Malta	MISCO International Ltd	503	08/10/2012	10/10/2012	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.006	08/10/2012	10/10/2012	13.371.980
AT	Austria	TNS Austria	1.000	08/10/2012	10/10/2012	7.009.827
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.000	08/10/2012	10/10/2012	8.080.915
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.000	08/10/2012	10/10/2012	1.759.701
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA Slovakia	1.000	08/10/2012	10/10/2012	4.549.955
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.003	08/10/2012	10/10/2012	4.440.004
TOTAL EURO AREA			15.519	08/10/2012	10/10/2012	265.777.853

QUESTIONNAIRE

ASK ALL

Q1 Generally speaking, do you think that...?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		A good thing	A bad thing	Can't decide (SPONTANEOUS)	DK/NA
1	Having the euro is a good or a bad thing for your country	1	2	3	4
2	Having the euro is a good or a bad thing for the EU	1	2	3	4

FL335 Q1

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?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes, more European	1
Nothing has changed	2
DK/NA	3

FL335 Q2

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

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		Very easy	Rather easy	Rather difficult	Very difficult	Neither easy nor difficult (SPONTANEOUS)	DK/NA
1	Euro bank notes	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Euro coins	1	2	3	4	5	6

FL335 Q4a

ASK Q3b IF 'RATHER' OR 'VERY DIFFICULT' IN Q3a.2, CODES 3 OR 4 in Q3a2, OTHERS GOT TO Q4a

Q3b With which of the following euro coins do you have particular difficulties?

(READ OUT – MULTIPLE 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,

FL335 Q4b

ASK ALL

Q4a 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?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Too many	1
Not enough	2
Just the right number	3
DK/NA	4

FL335 Q5

ASK Q4b IF 'TOO MANY' IN Q4a, CODE 1 in Q4a, OTHERS GOT TO Q5

Q4b Please indicate whether any of the euro coin denominations should be removed. If yes, which one or which ones?

(DO NOT READ OUT – MULTIPLE 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,

FL306 Q4bis

ASK ALL

Q5 Today, when you are buying things, do you tend to convert from the price in euro to the (OLD NATIONAL CURRENCY) when it concerns:

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		Usually convert from euros into (OLD NATIONAL CURRENCY)	Usually don't convert from euros into (OLD NATIONAL CURRENCY)	Varies/depends	DK/NA
1	Exceptional purchases such as the purchase of a car or a house for example	1	2	3	4
2	Common purchases such as day-to-day shopping	1	2	3	4

FL335 Q6

ASK Q6a AND Q6b ONLY IN THE COUNTRIES THAT INTRODUCED THE EURO IN THE LAST 3 YEARS, it is in Estonia, OTHERS GO TO Q7

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

Yes 1
 No 2
 DK/NA 3

FL335 Q7a

Q6b When the euro coins and banknotes were physically introduced in (COUNTRY), do you personally think that the euro introduction had any impact on prices during this changeover period?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes, prices in some categories increased 1
 Yes, all prices increased 2
 Yes, prices in some categories decreased 3
 No, prices more or less stayed the same 4
 DK/NA 5

FL335 Q7b

ASK ALL

Q7 Do you travel at least once a year outside your country?

Yes 1
 No 2
 DK/NA 3
 FL335 Q8

Q8 Do you think that the euro...?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		Yes	No	DK/NA
1	Has made travelling easier and less costly	1	2	3
2	Has made it easier for you to compare prices when in different EU countries	1	2	3
3	Has reduced banking charges when travelling in different EU countries (e.g. when withdrawing money from an ATM)	1	2	3

FL335 Q9

Q9 Do you think that the degree to which economic policy, including budgetary policies, is coordinated in the euro area is appropriate? Should there be more or less coordination among euro-area governments?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Appropriate 1
 There should be more coordination 2
 There should be less coordination 3
 DK/NA 4
 FL335 Q10

Q10 Governments in all euro-area countries are implementing various economic reforms, such as labour market reforms, pension, social security or healthcare reforms, reforms of education systems or market reforms to open sectors to competition. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements related to such reforms?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK/NA
1	There is a need for significant reforms to improve the performance of our economy	1	2	3	4	5
2	I think successful reforms in other euro-area countries have facilitated reforms in our country	1	2	3	4	5
3	Governments need to save more today in order to prepare public finances for the ageing of populations	1	2	3	4	5
4	The retirement age should be increased to ensure sustainability of the pension system	1	2	3	4	5
5	Economic reforms would be more effective if they are carried out in a coordinated way at EU level	1	2	3	4	5

FL335 Q11

Q11a In which sectors do you think reforms have had the most POSITIVE effect on the economy in (OUR COUNTRY)?

(DO NOT READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Labour market	1,
Pension system	2,
Social security system	3,
Market reforms, as in telecom, gas/electricity (e.g. opening sectors for free competition, privatisation)	4,
Taxation	5,
Education systems	6,
Reforms in general	7,
Reforms in other specific areas	8,
DK/NA	9,

FL335 Q12a

Q11b In which sectors do you think reforms have had the most NEGATIVE effect on the economy in (OUR COUNTRY)?

(DO NOT READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Labour market	1,
Pension system	2,
Social security system	3,
Market reforms, as in telecom, gas/electricity (e.g. opening sectors for free competition, privatisation)	4,
Taxation	5,
Education systems	6,
Reforms in general	7,
Reforms in other specific areas	8,
DK/NA	9,

FL335 Q12b

Q12 In your opinion, how important is it that the government in (OUR COUNTRY) should introduce reforms in each of the following areas to help increase growth and employment?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

		Very important	Quite important	Not very important	Not at all important	DK/NA
1	Labour market	1	2	3	4	5
2	Health system	1	2	3	4	5
3	Pension system	1	2	3	4	5
4	Social security system	1	2	3	4	5
5	Market reforms, as in telecom, gas/electricity (e.g. opening sectors for free competition, privatisation)	1	2	3	4	5
6	Taxation	1	2	3	4	5
7	Education systems	1	2	3	4	5

FL335 Q13

Q13a In your view, how high was the inflation rate, i.e. the average increase in consumer prices, in (OUR 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	6
<i>FL335 Q14a</i>	

Q13b What is your expectation regarding the inflation rate this year? Compared to last year, will it be:

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Higher	1
Lower	2
The same	3
DK/NA	4
<i>FL335 Q14b</i>	

Q14a How has your household income changed since last year? Has it:

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Increased	1
Decreased	2
Stayed the same	3
DK/NA	4
<i>FL335 Q15a</i>	

Q14b What is your expectation regarding your household income this year? Will it:

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Increase	1
Decrease	2
Stay the same	3
DK/NA	4
<i>FL335 Q15b</i>	

TABLES

Q1.1 En général, pensez-vous que... ?


















Avoir l'euro est une bonne chose ou une mauvaise chose pour votre pays

Q1.1 Generally speaking, do you think that...?

Having the euro is a good or a bad thing for your country

Q1.1 Allgemein gesprochen, denken Sie, dass ...?

Der Euro eine gute oder eine schlechte Sache für Ihr Land ist

		Une bonne chose		Une mauvaise chose		Ne peut pas se décider (SPONTANE)		NSP/SR	
		A good thing		A bad thing		Can't decide (SPONTANEOUS)		DK/NA	
		Eine gute Sache		Eine schlechte Sache		Kann mich nicht entscheiden (NICHT VORLESEN)		WN/KA	
%		Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335
	BE	51	-6	39	4	8	3	2	-1
	DE	54	-3	36	2	8	1	2	0
	EE	46	0	30	1	19	-2	5	1
	IE	68	5	23	-5	7	1	2	-1
	EL	67	-6	21	4	10	3	2	-1
	ES	53	-4	35	2	7	1	5	1
	FR	54	1	37	-3	7	1	2	1
	IT	54	5	37	-6	7	0	2	1
	CY	52	4	40	0	7	-3	1	-1
	LU	71	5	21	-5	5	-1	3	1
	MT	53	-1	34	6	11	-5	2	0
	NL	63	0	30	0	5	0	2	0
	AT	56	-2	31	0	11	1	2	1
	PT	50	-6	41	5	6	0	3	1
	SI	62	2	30	0	7	-2	1	0
	SK	59	-5	30	6	9	0	2	-1
	FI	70	0	21	-1	7	1	2	0

Q1.2 En général, pensez-vous que... ?


















Avoir l'euro est une bonne chose ou une mauvaise chose pour l'UE

Q1.2 Generally speaking, do you think that...?

Having the euro is a good or a bad thing for the EU

Q1.2 Allgemein gesprochen, denken Sie, dass ...?


















Der Euro eine gute oder eine schlechte Sache für die EU ist

		Une bonne chose		Une mauvaise chose		Ne peut pas se décider (SPONTANE)		NSP/SR	
		A good thing		A bad thing		Can't decide (SPONTANEOUS)		DK/NA	
		Eine gute Sache		Eine schlechte Sache		Kann mich nicht entscheiden (NICHT VORLESEN)		WN/KA	
		Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335
%									
	BE	61	-4	29	1	6	3	4	0
	DE	61	-3	28	2	8	2	3	-1
	EE	58	-1	11	-3	23	2	8	2
	IE	72	6	21	-5	5	1	2	-2
	EL	74	-3	14	2	6	3	6	-2
	ES	72	-1	18	2	4	1	6	-2
	FR	66	3	28	-3	4	0	2	0
	IT	67	1	23	0	7	-1	3	0
	CY	60	-1	21	-4	11	4	8	1
	LU	71	5	23	-3	5	-1	1	-1
	MT	64	-1	16	1	8	-2	12	2
	NL	72	8	22	-6	3	-1	3	-1
	AT	65	0	25	0	6	-1	4	1
	PT	62	-4	26	4	9	1	3	-1
	SI	66	-1	23	3	8	-1	3	-1
	SK	73	1	17	0	6	-1	4	0
	FI	69	2	19	-1	8	-2	4	1

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 ?

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?

Q2 Fühlen Sie sich persönlich durch den Euro europäischer als vorher oder würden Sie sagen, dass Ihr Gefühl, europäisch zu sein, sich nicht geändert hat?

		Oui, plus Européen		Rien n'a changé		NSP/SR	
		Yes, more European		Nothing has changed		DK/NA	
		Ja, fühle mich europäischer		Es hat sich nichts verändert		WN/KA	
		Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335
%							
	BE	24	<i>1</i>	74	<i>-1</i>	2	<i>0</i>
	DE	22	<i>-1</i>	76	<i>0</i>	2	<i>1</i>
	EE	20	<i>1</i>	78	<i>-2</i>	2	<i>1</i>
	IE	35	<i>0</i>	64	<i>0</i>	1	<i>0</i>
	EL	17	<i>-3</i>	74	<i>-4</i>	9	<i>7</i>
	ES	20	<i>-6</i>	78	<i>5</i>	2	<i>1</i>
	FR	21	<i>-1</i>	78	<i>1</i>	1	<i>0</i>
	IT	36	<i>1</i>	62	<i>-1</i>	2	<i>0</i>
	CY	24	<i>3</i>	76	<i>-2</i>	0	<i>-1</i>
	LU	32	<i>1</i>	66	<i>-1</i>	2	<i>0</i>
	MT	42	<i>2</i>	57	<i>0</i>	1	<i>-2</i>
	NL	18	<i>0</i>	80	<i>0</i>	2	<i>0</i>
	AT	28	<i>-4</i>	70	<i>4</i>	2	<i>0</i>
	PT	23	<i>1</i>	76	<i>-1</i>	1	<i>0</i>
	SI	34	<i>1</i>	65	<i>0</i>	1	<i>-1</i>
	SK	21	<i>-4</i>	77	<i>4</i>	2	<i>0</i>
	FI	27	<i>-2</i>	72	<i>2</i>	1	<i>0</i>

Q3a.1 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 en euro

Q3a.1 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

Q3a.1 Wenn Sie in bar bezahlen: Würden Sie sagen, dass es sehr einfach, eher einfach, eher schwierig oder sehr schwierig ist, die ... voneinander zu unterscheiden und mit ihnen umzugehen?

Euro-Scheine

		Très facile		Plutôt facile		Plutôt difficile		Très difficile	
		Very easy		Rather easy		Rather difficult		Very difficult	
		Sehr einfach		Eher einfach		Eher schwierig		Sehr schwierig	
		Flash EB	Diff.	Flash EB	Diff.	Flash EB	Diff.	Flash EB	Diff.
		362	Flash EB	362	Flash EB	362	Flash EB	362	Flash EB
			335		335		335		335
%									
	BE	59	-8	33	7	4	0	2	0
	DE	60	-7	34	6	4	1	1	0
	EE	62	8	26	-3	6	-3	1	0
	IE	79	3	18	-2	2	0	0	-1
	EL	70	-1	26	2	2	0	1	-1
	ES	46	-6	47	5	2	0	2	1
	FR	49	0	45	0	3	0	1	-1
	IT	64	-1	31	1	3	0	1	1
	CY	90	9	6	-11	2	1	2	1
	LU	55	-13	36	12	6	2	2	0
	MT	80	-2	15	2	2	-1	1	0
	NL	61	-6	34	6	2	1	0	-1
	AT	77	-1	18	1	3	0	1	0
	PT	17	-3	76	3	4	0	2	0
	SI	72	-4	20	4	4	0	2	0
	SK	46	-4	42	7	8	-1	2	-2
	FI	83	-3	15	3	1	0	0	0

Q3a.1 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 en euro

Q3a.1 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

Q3a.1 Wenn Sie in bar bezahlen: Würden Sie sagen, dass es sehr einfach, eher einfach, eher schwierig oder sehr schwierig ist, die ... voneinander zu unterscheiden und mit ihnen umzugehen?

Euro-Scheine

		Ni facile, ni difficile (SPONTANE)		NSP/SR		Total 'Facile'		Total 'Difficile'	
		Neither easy nor difficult (SPONTANEOUS)		DK/NA		Total 'Easy'		Total 'Difficult'	
		Weder einfach noch schwierig (NICHT VORLESEN)		WN/KA		Gesamt 'Leicht'		Gesamt 'Schwierig'	
%		Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335
	BE	1	0	1	1	92	-1	6	0
	DE	1	1	0	-1	94	-1	5	1
	EE	4	-1	1	-1	88	5	7	-3
	IE	1	0	0	0	97	1	2	-1
	EL	1	0	0	0	96	1	3	-1
	ES	2	0	1	0	93	-1	4	1
	FR	1	0	1	1	94	0	4	-1
	IT	1	-1	0	0	95	0	4	1
	CY	0	0	0	0	96	-2	4	2
	LU	1	0	0	-1	91	-1	8	2
	MT	1	0	1	1	95	0	3	-1
	NL	1	-2	2	2	95	0	2	0
	AT	1	0	0	0	95	0	4	0
	PT	1	0	0	0	93	0	6	0
	SI	2	0	0	0	92	0	6	0
	SK	2	0	0	0	88	3	10	-3
	FI	0	0	1	0	98	0	1	0

Q3a.2 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 en euro

Q3a.2 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

Q3a.2 Wenn Sie in bar bezahlen: Würden Sie sagen, dass es sehr einfach, eher einfach, eher schwierig oder sehr schwierig ist, die ... voneinander zu unterscheiden und mit ihnen umzugehen?

Euro-Münzen

		Très facile		Plutôt facile		Plutôt difficile		Très difficile	
		Very easy		Rather easy		Rather difficult		Very difficult	
		Sehr einfach		Eher einfach		Eher schwierig		Sehr schwierig	
		Flash EB	Diff.	Flash EB	Diff.	Flash EB	Diff.	Flash EB	Diff.
		362	Flash EB	362	Flash EB	362	Flash EB	362	Flash EB
			335		335		335		335
%									
	BE	35	-6	37	4	21	2	5	-1
	DE	34	-5	35	6	25	0	5	-1
	EE	35	11	28	1	26	-4	8	-6
	IE	57	-4	23	3	16	3	3	-2
	EL	66	-3	27	3	4	0	2	0
	ES	45	-2	46	3	4	-1	3	1
	FR	32	2	40	-2	21	-1	6	0
	IT	50	-2	34	1	13	1	2	0
	CY	80	11	8	-10	7	-2	5	2
	LU	37	-11	43	13	15	-2	5	1
	MT	70	-2	17	2	11	2	1	-1
	NL	33	-7	39	7	23	2	4	0
	AT	46	2	26	-1	23	0	3	-2
	PT	18	-2	74	1	6	2	1	0
	SI	62	-7	25	6	8	0	3	1
	SK	34	-5	37	7	22	1	6	-2
	FI	72	-6	23	6	4	1	1	0

Q3a.2 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 en euro

Q3a.2 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

Q3a.2 Wenn Sie in bar bezahlen: Würden Sie sagen, dass es sehr einfach, eher einfach, eher schwierig oder sehr schwierig ist, die ... voneinander zu unterscheiden und mit ihnen umzugehen?


















Euro-Münzen

		Ni facile, ni difficile (SPONTANE)		NSP/SR		Total 'Facile'		Total 'Difficile'	
		Neither easy nor difficult (SPONTANEOUS)		DK/NA		Total 'Easy'		Total 'Difficult'	
		Weder einfach noch schwierig (NICHT VORLESEN)		WN/KA		Gesamt 'Leicht'		Gesamt 'Schwierig'	
%		Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335
	BE	1	0	1	1	72	-2	26	1
	DE	1	1	0	-1	69	1	30	-1
	EE	3	-1	0	-1	63	12	34	-10
	IE	1	0	0	0	80	-1	19	1
	EL	1	0	0	0	93	0	6	0
	ES	0	-2	2	1	91	1	7	0
	FR	1	1	0	0	72	0	27	-1
	IT	1	0	0	0	84	-1	15	1
	CY	0	-1	0	0	88	1	12	0
	LU	0	-1	0	0	80	2	20	-1
	MT	1	0	0	-1	87	0	12	1
	NL	1	-2	0	0	72	0	27	2
	AT	1	0	1	1	72	1	26	-2
	PT	1	-1	0	0	92	-1	7	2
	SI	2	0	0	0	87	-1	11	1
	SK	1	-1	0	0	71	2	28	-1
	FI	0	0	0	-1	95	0	5	1

Q3b Avec quelles pièces de monnaie en euro avez-vous des difficultés en particulier ?
(PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q3b With which of the following euro coins do you have particular difficulties?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)


















Q3b Mit welchen der folgenden Euro-Münzen haben Sie besondere Schwierigkeiten?
(MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

	%	La pièce de 1 centime d'euro		La pièce de 2 centimes d'euro		La pièce de 5 centimes d'euro		La pièce de 10 centimes d'euro	
		1-cent euro coin		2-cent euro coin		5-cent euro coin		10-cent euro coin	
		1-Cent-Münze		2-Cent-Münze		5-Cent-Münze		10-Cent-Münze	
		Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335
	BE	84	5	85	6	61	11	28	-3
	DE	40	1	58	3	50	1	36	-3
	EE	72	2	75	1	54	-2	19	-6
	IE	66	1	66	-3	49	-12	34	-4
	EL	72	14	70	12	53	11	35	-1
	ES	71	15	75	17	44	-2	22	0
	FR	74	2	82	3	60	3	28	-4
	IT	91	9	89	18	60	8	25	6
	CY	71	-11	74	-10	61	-9	32	-17
	LU	74	-1	76	0	49	-9	21	-13
	MT	47	-17	51	-11	39	-16	41	-7
	NL	16	-5	22	-4	15	-6	58	-5
	AT	57	0	62	0	44	-3	34	-1
	PT	71	8	71	-3	54	4	33	8
	SI	69	-1	64	-5	53	-13	18	-13
	SK	91	3	85	2	52	-3	19	-4
	FI	11	8	13	10	15	-16	39	-2

Q3b Avec quelles pièces de monnaie en euro avez-vous des difficultés en particulier ?
(PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q3b With which of the following euro coins do you have particular difficulties?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)


















Q3b Mit welchen der folgenden Euro-Münzen haben Sie besondere Schwierigkeiten?
(MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		La pièce de 20 centimes d'euro		La pièce de 50 centimes d'euro		La pièce de 1 euro		La pièce de 2 euro		NSP/SR	
		20-cent euro coin		50-cent euro coin		1-euro coin		2-euro coin		DK/NA	
		20-Cent-Münze		50-Cent-Münze		1-Euro-Münze		2-Euro-Münze		WN/KA	
		Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335
%											
	BE	26	-6	10	-4	6	0	5	1	2	2
	DE	59	2	42	4	14	-5	10	-4	2	1
	EE	30	-3	31	-1	10	-2	5	-2	5	-1
	IE	35	-11	22	-8	8	-1	6	-1	1	1
	EL	32	-5	21	-5	12	-6	10	-8	2	1
	ES	29	-1	13	-4	7	1	9	-6	2	-8
	FR	33	-2	18	0	6	-2	5	-3	2	-1
	IT	22	4	9	-7	3	-3	5	0	2	0
	CY	30	-13	27	-4	7	-7	8	-10	6	6
	LU	24	-8	16	0	5	-2	6	0	3	1
	MT	46	-4	35	-2	17	10	6	2	6	6
	NL	79	-3	45	-2	29	-3	27	-4	0	-2
	AT	47	1	33	-1	16	0	11	-2	1	-1
	PT	38	-2	34	-6	18	3	18	6	7	2
	SI	14	-22	9	-19	11	-3	15	1	9	3
	SK	18	-6	11	-4	8	-1	8	1	1	0
	FI	68	0	62	16	26	-2	15	5	3	-2

Q4b 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)

Q4b Please indicate whether any of the euro coin denominations should be removed. If yes, which one or which ones? (DO NOT READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)


















Q4b Bitte sagen Sie mir, ob irgendwelche Euro-Münzen abgeschafft werden sollten. Und wenn ja, welche? (NICHT VORLESEN - MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		La pièce de 1 centime d'euro		La pièce de 2 centime d'euro		La pièce de 5 centime d'euro		La pièce de 10 centime d'euro	
		1-cent euro coin		2-cent euro coin		5-cent euro coin		10-cent euro coin	
		1-Cent-Münze		2-Cent-Münze		5-Cent-Münze		10-Cent-Münze	
		Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 306	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 306	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 306	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 306
%	 BE	91	-6	83	-4	30	15	5	1
	 DE	78	14	77	6	22	7	6	-4
	 EE	88		82		31		3	
	 IE	96	7	76	3	25	-3	6	0
	 EL	72	1	66	-1	34	-8	8	-5
	 ES	86	-11	85	-5	22	6	9	7
	 FR	92	1	82	-2	24	6	3	0
	 IT	92	2	87	-1	42	8	9	5
	 CY	89	8	89	7	49	4	9	-4
	 LU	91	-1	87	2	35	12	6	4
	 MT	94	5	89	5	35	19	4	3
	 NL	84	3	82	3	18	6	5	2
	 AT	82	7	72	-3	31	11	5	1
	 PT	82	-7	84	-2	18	2	8	2
	 SI	92	15	89	12	62	22	5	-4
	 SK	97	4	84	0	29	16	4	2
	 FI	36	1	32	-5	72	8	33	2

Q4a 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 ?

Q4a 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?















Q4a Sind Sie der Ansicht, dass es zu viele oder, im Gegenteil, zu wenige Euro-Münzen mit verschiedenen Werten gibt oder meinen Sie, dass es genau die richtige Menge ist?

		Un trop grand nombre		Pas assez		Juste le bon nombre		NSP/SR	
		Too many		Not enough		Just the right number		DK/NA	
		Zu viele		Zu wenige		Genau die richtige Menge		WN/KA	
		Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335
	BE	47	2	3	0	48	-2	2	0
	DE	15	1	4	0	78	0	3	-1
	EE	45	-3	1	0	48	2	6	1
	IE	33	3	3	-1	62	-3	2	1
	EL	28	-3	13	-1	52	1	7	3
	ES	19	2	6	-1	71	-1	4	0
	FR	25	2	5	0	69	-2	1	0
	IT	45	5	3	-1	49	-4	3	0
	CY	47	2	3	-3	48	1	2	0
	LU	36	0	4	-3	58	2	2	1
	MT	26	2	6	1	65	-4	3	1
	NL	21	-1	5	1	71	0	3	0
	AT	36	6	2	0	60	-7	2	1
	PT	17	2	8	2	72	-3	3	-1
	SI	14	1	5	-1	79	-1	2	1
	SK	40	5	2	-3	54	-3	4	1
	FI	7	1	4	0	88	-1	1	0

Q4b 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)

Q4b Please indicate whether any of the euro coin denominations should be removed. If yes, which one or which ones? (DO NOT READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Q4b Bitte sagen Sie mir, ob irgendwelche Euro-Münzen abgeschafft werden sollten. Und wenn ja, welche? (NICHT VORLESEN - MEHRFACHNENNUNGEN MÖGLICH)

		La pièce de 20 centime d'euro		La pièce de 50 centime d'euro		La pièce de 1 euro		La pièce de 2 euro		NSP/SR	
		20-cent euro coin		50-cent euro coin		1-euro coin		2-euro coin		DK\NA	
		20-Cent-Münze		50-Cent-Münze		1-Euro-Münze		2-Euro-Münze		WN/KA	
%		Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 306	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 306	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 306	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 306	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 306
	BE	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	2	1
	DE	10	-8	0	-4	3	-1	5	-4	3	-6
	EE	2		1		3		5		5	
	IE	3	2	0	-1	1	1	2	2	1	-1
	EL	3	-4	2	-2	14	-2	19	1	8	3
	ES	9	8	1	1	0	-1	5	3	3	3
	FR	5	2	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	-2
	IT	7	4	2	1	6	0	8	0	3	1
	CY	6	-2	3	-1	4	-2	9	-4	2	-1
	LU	7	5	1	0	3	1	5	3	3	1
	MT	4	3	0	-1	1	-6	1	-5	4	3
	NL	10	2	1	-3	2	0	3	-1	2	-3
	AT	5	2	3	1	5	1	16	-4	2	-1
	PT	5	2	2	0	5	3	8	2	3	0
	SI	3	-5	1	-5	5	2	10	3	1	-9
	SK	4	-4	1	1	1	0	2	1	2	-3
	FI	15	3	4	0	1	1	5	-1	7	1

Q5.1 Aujourd'hui, quand vous faites des achats, comptez-vous mentalement : le plus souvent en euro, le plus souvent en (ANCIENNE MONNAIE NATIONALE), ou aussi souvent en euro qu'en (ANCIENNE MONNAIE NATIONALE) en ce qui concerne :


















Les achats exceptionnels tels que l'achat d'une voiture ou d'une maison par exemple

Q5.1 Today, when you are buying things, do you tend to convert from the price in euro to the (OLD NATIONAL CURRENCY) when it concerns:

Exceptional purchases such as the purchase of a car or a house for example

Q5.1 Wenn Sie heute einkaufen, neigen Sie dann dazu, den Preis von Euro in (ALTE NATIONALE WÄHRUNG) umzurechnen, wenn es um folgende Dinge geht?

Außergewöhnliche Anschaffungen, wie z.B. der Kauf eines Autos oder eines Hauses

		Vous convertissez en général les euros en (ANCIENNE MONNAIE NATIONALE)		Vous ne convertissez pas en général les euros en (ANCIENNE MONNAIE NATIONALE)		Ca dépend		NSP/SR	
		Usually convert from euros into (OLD NATIONAL CURRENCY)		Usually don't convert from euros into (OLD NATIONAL CURRENCY)		Varies/ depends		DK/NA	
		Rechne in der Regel von Euro in (ALTE NATIONALE WÄHRUNG) um		Rechne in der Regel nicht von Euro in (ALTE NATIONALE WÄHRUNG) um		Unterschiedlich/Kommt darauf an		WN/KA	
		Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335
%	 BE	60	-2	32	1	7	0	1	1
	 DE	48	0	45	2	6	-2	1	0
	 EE	56	-14	31	13	11	2	2	-1
	 IE	9	-1	86	2	3	-1	2	0
	 EL	29	-1	62	2	6	-2	3	1
	 ES	55	-4	40	3	4	1	1	0
	 FR	47	0	44	2	8	-2	1	0
	 IT	36	-7	58	9	4	-2	2	0
	 CY	35	-5	61	7	3	-1	1	-1
	 LU	38	-8	49	6	13	2	0	0
	 MT	66	-5	31	4	2	1	1	0
	 NL	31	-1	56	1	12	1	1	-1
	 AT	52	1	42	4	4	-7	2	2
	 PT	47	-2	44	2	7	0	2	0
	 SI	22	-7	69	3	4	0	5	4
	 SK	57	-9	29	8	12	0	2	1
	 FI	21	-2	64	2	15	0	0	0

Q5.2 Aujourd'hui, quand vous faites des achats, comptez-vous mentalement : le plus souvent en euro, le plus souvent en (ANCIENNE MONNAIE NATIONALE), ou aussi souvent en euro qu'en (ANCIENNE MONNAIE NATIONALE) en ce qui concerne :


















Les achats courants tels que les courses de tous les jours

Q5.2 Today, when you are buying things, do you tend to convert from the price in euro to the (OLD NATIONAL CURRENCY) when it concerns:

Common purchases such as day-to-day shopping

Q5.2 Wenn Sie heute einkaufen, neigen Sie dann dazu, den Preis von Euro in (ALTE NATIONALE WÄHRUNG) umzurechnen, wenn es um folgende Dinge geht?


Gewöhnliche Anschaffungen, wie z.B. der tägliche Einkauf

		Vous convertissez en général les euros en (ANCIENNE MONNAIE NATIONALE) Usually convert from euros into (OLD NATIONAL CURRENCY) Rechne in der Regel von Euro in (ALTE NATIONALE WÄHRUNG) um		Vous ne convertissez pas en général les euros en (ANCIENNE MONNAIE NATIONALE) Usually don't convert from euros into (OLD NATIONAL CURRENCY) Rechne in der Regel nicht von Euro in (ALTE NATIONALE WÄHRUNG) um		Ca dépend Varies/ depends Unterschiedlich/Kommt darauf an		NSP/SR DK/NA WN/KA	
		Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335
%									
	BE	29	-2	61	1	10	1	0	0
	DE	36	5	55	0	9	-5	0	0
	EE	27	-10	60	14	13	-4	0	0
	IE	6	0	91	1	1	-1	2	0
	EL	24	-4	68	3	8	1	0	0
	ES	27	0	68	-1	5	2	0	-1
	FR	23	-3	68	8	9	-5	0	0
	IT	28	-6	66	7	5	-1	1	0
	CY	20	0	76	-1	3	0	1	1
	LU	17	-9	70	4	13	5	0	0
	MT	28	-4	67	4	4	-1	1	1
	NL	16	1	74	0	10	0	0	-1
	AT	28	3	62	2	9	-6	1	1
	PT	31	-2	62	3	7	-1	0	0
	SI	21	-3	68	-2	6	0	5	5
	SK	38	-9	52	8	10	1	0	0
	FI	5	-2	88	4	7	-2	0	0

Q6a Diriez-vous qu'il serait utile pour vous que les responsables des magasins continuent le double affichage des prix?

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


Q6a Ist es Ihrer Meinung nach nützlich für Sie, dass in Geschäften die Preise weiterhin doppelt angeschrieben sind?

		Oui Yes Ja		Non No Nein		NSP/SR DK/NA WN/KA	
%		Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335
	EE	33	-15	65	16	2	-1

Q6b Lorsque les pièces et les billets d'euro ont été physiquement introduits en (NOTRE PAYS), pensez-vous personnellement que l'introduction de l'euro a eu un impact quelconque sur les prix pendant le passage à l'euro?

Q6b When the euro coins and banknotes were physically introduced in (COUNTRY), do you personally think that the euro introduction had any impact on prices during this changeover period?


















Q6b Als in (UNSER LAND) die Euro-Münzen und Banknoten physisch eingeführt wurden, denken Sie persönlich, dass die Einführung des Euros einen Einfluss auf die Preise während dieser Übergangsperiode hatte?

	Oui, les prix dans certains domaines ont augmenté		Oui, tous les prix ont augmenté		Oui, les prix dans certains domaines ont diminué		Non, les prix sont restés plus ou moins les mêmes		NSP/SR	DK/NA	WN/KA	Total 'Prices increased'		
	Yes, prices in some categories increased		Yes, all prices increased		Yes, prices in some categories decreased		No, prices more or less stayed the same					Total 'Les prix ont augmentés'		
	Ja, die Preise sind in manchen Bereichen gestiegen		Ja, alle Preise sind gestiegen		Ja, die Preise sind in manchen Bereichen gefallen		Nein, die Preise sind mehr oder weniger gleich geblieben					Gesamt 'Die Preise sind gestiegen'		
%	Flash EB	Diff. Flash EB	Flash EB	Diff. Flash EB	Flash EB	Diff. Flash EB	Flash EB	Diff. Flash EB	Flash EB	Diff. Flash EB	Flash EB	Diff. Flash EB	Flash EB	Diff. Flash EB
 EE	362	335	362	335	362	335	362	335	362	335	362	335	362	335
	27	<i>0</i>	64	<i>0</i>	0	<i>-1</i>	7	<i>2</i>	2	<i>-1</i>			91	<i>0</i>

Q7 Est-ce que vous voyagez au moins une fois par an hors de votre pays ?

Q7 Do you travel at least once a year outside your country?

Q7 Verreisen Sie mindestens einmal im Jahr ins Ausland?

		Oui Yes Ja		Non No Nein		NSP/SR DK/NA WN/KA	
		Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335
	BE	71	0	29	0	0	0
	DE	55	-3	44	2	1	1
	EE	51	0	49	1	0	-1
	IE	75	0	25	0	0	0
	EL	28	-4	72	4	0	0
	ES	36	-3	64	3	0	0
	FR	47	1	53	-1	0	0
	IT	43	2	57	-2	0	0
	CY	63	-4	37	4	0	0
	LU	91	2	9	-2	0	0
	MT	51	8	48	-9	1	1
	NL	74	-4	25	3	1	1
	AT	68	-2	31	1	1	1
	PT	39	-2	61	2	0	0
	SI	79	-1	21	1	0	0
	SK	61	-5	39	5	0	0
	FI	60	2	40	-2	0	0

Q8.1 Pensez-vous que l'euro... ?


















A rendu les déplacements plus faciles et moins couteux

Q8.1 Do you think that the euro...?

Has made travelling easier and less costly

Q8.1 Meinen Sie, dass der Euro ...?

Das Reisen einfacher und kostengünstiger gemacht hat

%		Oui		Non		NSP/SR	
		Yes		No		DK/NA	
		Ja		Nein		WN/KA	
		Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335
	BE	49	-3	38	-1	13	4
	DE	52	1	36	2	12	-3
	EE	47	-3	23	0	30	3
	IE	80	-2	14	0	6	2
	EL	43	-7	44	8	13	-1
	ES	52	-3	37	4	11	-1
	FR	45	0	45	-2	10	2
	IT	41	2	45	3	14	-5
	CY	48	-5	42	6	10	-1
	LU	57	6	34	-7	9	1
	MT	57	-2	22	0	21	2
	NL	51	-5	35	2	14	3
	AT	52	-2	34	-1	14	3
	PT	52	1	35	3	13	-4
	SI	45	-2	44	3	11	-1
	SK	47	-3	41	3	12	0
	FI	61	0	20	-1	19	1

Q8.2 Pensez-vous que l'euro... ?


















Vous a permis de comparer plus facilement les prix entre les différents pays de l'UE

Q8.2 Do you think that the euro...?

Has made it easier for you to compare prices when in different EU countries

Q8.2 Meinen Sie, dass der Euro ...?

Es einfacher für Sie gemacht hat, Preise zu vergleichen, wenn Sie sich in anderen Ländern der EU aufhalten

		Oui Yes Ja		Non No Nein		NSP/SR DK/NA WN/KA	
		Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335
%							
	BE	75	-3	20	2	5	1
	DE	77	0	15	3	8	-3
	EE	63	-3	8	1	29	2
	IE	92	1	5	0	3	-1
	EL	74	2	9	0	17	-2
	ES	74	-1	13	1	13	0
	FR	66	4	30	-2	4	-2
	IT	72	-2	11	2	17	0
	CY	79	-1	12	3	9	-2
	LU	81	-5	17	4	2	1
	MT	81	-4	7	4	12	0
	NL	79	-2	14	0	7	2
	AT	81	-1	12	0	7	1
	PT	73	-1	14	2	13	-1
	SI	77	-4	15	4	8	0
	SK	67	-7	20	6	13	1
	FI	81	-4	7	3	12	1

Q8.3 Pensez-vous que l'euro... ?


















A réduit les frais de commission bancaire lors de séjour dans d'autres pays de l'UE
(par ex. lors de retraits DAB)

Q8.3 Do you think that the euro...?

Has reduced banking charges when travelling in different EU countries (e.g. when
withdrawing money from an ATM)

Q8.3 Meinen Sie, dass der Euro ...?


















Die Bankgebühren bei Reisen in anderen EU-Ländern verringert hat (z.B. wenn Sie
Geld von einem Geldautomaten abheben)

		Oui		Non		NSP/SR	
		Yes		No		DK/NA	
		Ja		Nein		WN/KA	
		Flash EB	Diff.	Flash EB	Diff.	Flash EB	Diff.
		362	Flash EB	362	Flash EB	362	Flash EB
			335		335		335
%							
	BE	39	-4	38	2	23	2
	DE	21	-4	34	2	45	2
	EE	15	-3	12	0	73	3
	IE	50	-4	24	1	26	3
	EL	37	3	24	1	39	-4
	ES	33	-3	39	7	28	-4
	FR	30	-3	46	1	24	2
	IT	23	0	33	1	44	-1
	CY	42	3	24	0	34	-3
	LU	39	7	42	-6	19	-1
	MT	58	-8	12	0	30	8
	NL	48	-3	31	0	21	3
	AT	33	-4	29	-1	38	5
	PT	36	3	32	1	32	-4
	SI	38	-2	37	4	25	-2
	SK	25	-8	40	8	35	0
	FI	36	-5	26	4	38	1

Q9 Pensez-vous que le degré de coordination des politiques économiques, et notamment budgétaires, est approprié dans la zone euro ? Pensez-vous qu'il faudrait augmenter ou réduire la coordination entre les gouvernements de la zone euro ?

Q9 Do you think that the degree to which economic policy, including budgetary policies, is coordinated in the euro area is appropriate? Should there be more or less coordination among euro-area governments?

Q9 Sind Sie der Meinung, dass das Ausmaß der wirtschaftspolitischen Abstimmung in der Eurozone, einschließlich der Haushaltspolitik, angemessen ist? Sollte es eine stärkere oder eine weniger starke Abstimmung zwischen den Regierungen der Eurozone geben?

		Approprié		Il devrait y avoir plus de coordination		Il devrait y avoir moins de coordination		NSP/SR	
		Appropriate		There should be more coordination		There should be less coordination		DK/NA	
		Das Ausmaß der Abstimmung ist angemessen		Es sollte eine stärkere Abstimmung geben		Es sollte einer weniger starke Abstimmung geben		WN/KA	
		Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335
%									
	BE	9	1	71	-3	10	1	10	1
	DE	10	0	67	-6	9	2	14	4
	EE	12	1	49	-6	7	2	32	3
	IE	16	2	54	2	18	-6	12	2
	EL	3	1	85	0	4	0	8	-1
	ES	5	-4	85	6	3	1	7	-3
	FR	8	1	74	-2	11	2	7	-1
	IT	5	1	80	-2	2	-1	13	2
	CY	9	3	66	-7	5	3	20	1
	LU	10	-5	70	4	10	-2	10	3
	MT	10	-1	60	-8	2	-1	28	10
	NL	17	6	66	-9	11	3	6	0
	AT	15	4	58	-6	13	0	14	2
	PT	5	0	80	-4	5	2	10	2
	SI	10	0	74	1	4	0	12	-1
	SK	13	0	64	-1	11	3	12	-2
	FI	21	0	51	-5	10	2	18	3

Q10.1 Les gouvernements de tous les pays de la zone euro mettent en œuvre différentes réformes économiques, telles que des réformes du marché du travail, des retraites, de la sécurité sociale ou du système de santé, du système éducatif ou d'ouverture de certains secteurs à la concurrence. Diriez-vous que vous êtes d'accord ou non pour chacune des affirmations suivantes concernant de telles réformes ?


















Nous avons besoin de réformes significatives afin d'améliorer la performance de notre économie

Q10.1 Governments in all euro-area countries are implementing various economic reforms, such as labour market reforms, pension, social security or healthcare reforms, reforms of education systems or market reforms to open sectors to competition. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements related to such reforms?

There is a need for significant reforms to improve the performance of our economy

Q10.1 Die Regierungen in allen Ländern der Eurozone führen verschiedene wirtschaftliche Reformen durch, wie z.B. Arbeitsmarktreformen, Rentenreformen, Sozialversicherungsreformen oder Gesundheitsreformen, Reformen des Bildungssystems oder Marktformen, um bestimmte Wirtschaftsbereiche für den Wettbewerb zu öffnen. Würden Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu solchen Reformen zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen?

Es gibt einen Bedarf an bedeutenden Reformen, um die Leistung unserer Wirtschaft zu verbessern

%		Tout a fait d'accord		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		NSP/SR DK/NA WN/KA	Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'		
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree			Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		
		Stimme voll und ganz zu		Stimme eher zu		Stimme eher nicht zu		Stimme überhaupt nicht zu			Gesamt 'Stimme zu'		Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'		
		Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335		Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	
	 BE	35	-7	47	6	8	1	6	-1	4	1	82	-1	14	0
	 DE	30	-3	43	3	13	-2	7	0	7	2	73	0	20	-2
	 EE	39	7	39	-3	10	-1	2	-3	10	0	78	4	12	-4
	 IE	48	-7	37	4	8	4	5	1	2	-2	85	-3	13	5
	 EL	55	3	21	-1	7	1	14	-2	3	-1	76	2	21	-1
	 ES	39	-12	28	-1	9	3	19	10	5	0	67	-13	28	13
	 FR	35	0	48	4	7	-1	8	-3	2	0	83	4	15	-4
	 IT	65	0	25	-1	4	0	3	1	3	0	90	-1	7	1
	 CY	77	-1	13	2	1	-1	4	2	5	-2	90	1	5	1
	 LU	28	-4	57	5	7	-1	5	1	3	-1	85	1	12	0
	 MT	51	-4	29	3	6	2	5	0	9	-1	80	-1	11	2
	 NL	32	0	46	-2	14	2	5	0	3	0	78	-2	19	2
	 AT	38	0	42	1	10	-1	6	-1	4	1	80	1	16	-2
	 PT	40	-3	32	2	9	1	16	1	3	-1	72	-1	25	2
	 SI	65	-2	23	2	5	0	5	1	2	-1	88	0	10	1
	 SK	36	-6	44	3	12	2	5	1	3	0	80	-3	17	3
	 FI	16	-3	59	4	17	-1	3	0	5	0	75	1	20	-1

Q10.2 Les gouvernements de tous les pays de la zone euro mettent en œuvre différentes réformes économiques, telles que des réformes du marché du travail, des retraites, de la sécurité sociale ou du système de santé, du système éducatif ou d'ouverture de certains secteurs à la concurrence. Diriez-vous que vous êtes d'accord ou non pour chacune des affirmations suivantes concernant de telles réformes ?


















Je pense que les réformes qui ont du succès dans les autres pays de la zone euro ont facilité les réformes dans notre pays

Q10.2 Governments in all euro-area countries are implementing various economic reforms, such as labour market reforms, pension, social security or healthcare reforms, reforms of education systems or market reforms to open sectors to competition. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements related to such reforms?

I think successful reforms in other euro-area countries have facilitated reforms in our country

Q10.2 Die Regierungen in allen Ländern der Eurozone führen verschiedene wirtschaftliche Reformen durch, wie z.B. Arbeitsmarktreformen, Rentenreformen, Sozialversicherungsreformen oder Gesundheitsreformen, Reformen des Bildungssystems oder Marktformen, um bestimmte Wirtschaftsbereiche für den Wettbewerb zu öffnen. Würden Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu solchen Reformen zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen?

Ich denke, erfolgreiche Reformen in anderen Ländern der Eurozone haben Reformen in unserem Land erleichtert

%		Tout a fait d'accord		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		NSP/SR DK/NA WN/KA	Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'		
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree			Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		
		Stimme voll und ganz zu		Stimme eher zu		Stimme eher nicht zu		Stimme überhaupt nicht zu			Gesamt 'Stimme zu'		Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'		
		Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335		Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	
	 BE	22	-6	41	3	16	3	15	1	6	-1	63	-3	31	4
	 DE	9	1	23	-5	35	0	18	3	15	1	32	-4	53	3
	 EE	8	0	25	-2	20	1	14	0	33	1	33	-2	34	1
	 IE	14	0	41	3	23	-1	10	-2	12	0	55	3	33	-3
	 EL	13	0	18	-1	23	1	37	2	9	-2	31	-1	60	3
	 ES	13	-3	22	-8	20	-2	37	17	8	-4	35	-11	57	15
	 FR	12	1	34	-3	28	3	22	0	4	-1	46	-2	50	3
	 IT	13	1	25	-4	28	-1	22	7	12	-3	38	-3	50	6
	 CY	25	-3	14	-4	18	5	24	2	19	0	39	-7	42	7
	 LU	11	-3	48	8	20	-2	11	-1	10	-2	59	5	31	-3
	 MT	20	-4	21	-1	19	0	12	0	28	5	41	-5	31	0
	 NL	26	3	44	1	18	-1	8	-2	4	-1	70	4	26	-3
	 AT	9	0	33	-3	31	-2	15	1	12	4	42	-3	46	-1
	 PT	14	-2	24	-6	21	2	32	6	9	0	38	-8	53	8
	 SI	30	-1	31	2	18	-2	15	3	6	-2	61	1	33	1
	 SK	11	-6	35	-1	32	4	14	4	8	-1	46	-7	46	8
	 FI	6	0	37	-1	37	0	6	0	14	1	43	-1	43	0

Q10.3 Les gouvernements de tous les pays de la zone euro mettent en œuvre différentes réformes économiques, telles que des réformes du marché du travail, des retraites, de la sécurité sociale ou du système de santé, du système éducatif ou d'ouverture de certains secteurs à la concurrence. Diriez-vous que vous êtes d'accord ou non pour chacune des affirmations suivantes concernant de telles réformes ?


















Les gouvernements doivent économiser davantage aujourd'hui afin de préparer les finances publiques au vieillissement des populations

Q10.3 Governments in all euro-area countries are implementing various economic reforms, such as labour market reforms, pension, social security or healthcare reforms, reforms of education systems or market reforms to open sectors to competition. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements related to such reforms?

Governments need to save more today in order to prepare public finances for the ageing of populations

Q10.3 Die Regierungen in allen Ländern der Eurozone führen verschiedene wirtschaftliche Reformen durch, wie z.B. Arbeitsmarktreformen, Rentenreformen, Sozialversicherungsreformen oder Gesundheitsreformen, Reformen des Bildungssystems oder Marktformen, um bestimmte Wirtschaftsbereiche für den Wettbewerb zu öffnen. Würden Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu solchen Reformen zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen?

Die Regierungen müssen heute mehr Geld sparen, um die öffentlichen Finanzen auf die Auswirkungen der alternden Bevölkerung vorzubereiten

%		Tout a fait d'accord		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		NSP/SR DK/NA WN/KA	Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'		
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree			Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		
		Stimme voll und ganz zu		Stimme eher zu		Stimme eher nicht zu		Stimme überhaupt nicht zu			Gesamt 'Stimme zu'		Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'		
		Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335		Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	
	 BE	52	-8	32	6	7	1	7	1	2	0	84	-2	14	2
	 DE	49	-4	27	2	10	0	10	3	4	-1	76	-2	20	3
	 EE	40	-8	32	3	9	0	8	3	11	2	72	-5	17	3
	 IE	59	-1	28	1	6	-1	4	0	3	1	87	0	10	-1
	 EL	42	4	21	-3	10	0	21	1	6	-2	63	1	31	1
	 ES	50	-12	18	-3	8	3	20	11	4	1	68	-15	28	14
	 FR	52	0	33	0	8	3	6	-2	1	-1	85	0	14	1
	 IT	52	3	27	-3	9	1	7	0	5	-1	79	0	16	1
	 CY	70	-6	12	0	3	2	5	2	10	2	82	-6	8	4
	 LU	45	-6	40	1	8	3	5	2	2	0	85	-5	13	5
	 MT	76	1	15	-1	3	0	4	1	2	-1	91	0	7	1
	 NL	38	-5	38	1	15	3	8	3	1	-2	76	-4	23	6
	 AT	43	-2	31	-5	12	2	10	4	4	1	74	-7	22	6
	 PT	65	-2	19	1	3	-1	11	3	2	-1	84	-1	14	2
	 SI	53	-19	25	9	10	6	10	5	2	-1	78	-10	20	11
	 SK	42	-13	30	5	16	6	9	3	3	-1	72	-8	25	9
	 FI	27	-3	55	1	13	3	1	-1	4	0	82	-2	14	2

Q10.4 Les gouvernements de tous les pays de la zone euro mettent en œuvre différentes réformes économiques, telles que des réformes du marché du travail, des retraites, de la sécurité sociale ou du système de santé, du système éducatif ou d'ouverture de certains secteurs à la concurrence. Diriez-vous que vous êtes d'accord ou non pour chacune des affirmations suivantes concernant de telles réformes ?


















L'âge de départ à la retraite devrait être retardé pour garantir la pérennité de notre système de retraite

Q10.4 Governments in all euro-area countries are implementing various economic reforms, such as labour market reforms, pension, social security or healthcare reforms, reforms of education systems or market reforms to open sectors to competition. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements related to such reforms?

The retirement age should be increased to ensure sustainability of the pension system

Q10.4 Die Regierungen in allen Ländern der Eurozone führen verschiedene wirtschaftliche Reformen durch, wie z.B. Arbeitsmarktreformen, Rentenreformen, Sozialversicherungsreformen oder Gesundheitsreformen, Reformen des Bildungssystems oder Marktformen, um bestimmte Wirtschaftsbereiche für den Wettbewerb zu öffnen. Würden Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu solchen Reformen zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen?

Das Renteneintrittsalter sollte angehoben werden, um die Nachhaltigkeit des Rentensystems zu gewährleisten

%		Tout a fait d'accord		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		NSP/SR DK/NA WN/KA	Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'		
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree			Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		
		Stimme voll und ganz zu		Stimme eher zu		Stimme eher nicht zu		Stimme überhaupt nicht zu			Gesamt 'Stimme zu'		Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'		
		Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335		Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	
	 BE	20	-2	21	-1	22	0	34	3	3	0	41	-3	56	3
	 DE	12	-1	13	1	22	1	50	1	3	-2	25	0	72	2
	 EE	8	-3	15	-2	18	-1	53	6	6	0	23	-5	71	5
	 IE	20	-3	21	0	21	2	34	1	4	0	41	-3	55	3
	 EL	11	-4	8	-2	10	-3	69	9	2	0	19	-6	79	6
	 ES	11	-4	9	-2	16	1	60	5	4	0	20	-6	76	6
	 FR	22	0	19	-4	21	2	36	2	2	0	41	-4	57	4
	 IT	14	-3	12	-5	19	-3	52	11	3	0	26	-8	71	8
	 CY	20	-1	7	1	12	2	57	1	4	-3	27	0	69	3
	 LU	13	-4	28	10	26	-2	29	-5	4	1	41	6	55	-7
	 MT	11	-3	11	1	12	-9	63	14	3	-3	22	-2	75	5
	 NL	29	-1	29	0	19	-2	21	3	2	0	58	-1	40	1
	 AT	20	-5	19	-4	21	2	36	6	4	1	39	-9	57	8
	 PT	14	0	14	1	14	2	56	-3	2	0	28	1	70	-1
	 SI	27	-8	22	5	15	-2	33	4	3	1	49	-3	48	2
	 SK	9	0	9	-6	25	1	56	6	1	-1	18	-6	81	7
	 FI	9	-2	25	-3	43	4	20	1	3	0	34	-5	63	5

Q10.5 Les gouvernements de tous les pays de la zone euro mettent en œuvre différentes réformes économiques, telles que des réformes du marché du travail, des retraites, de la sécurité sociale ou du système de santé, du système éducatif ou d'ouverture de certains secteurs à la concurrence. Diriez-vous que vous êtes d'accord ou non pour chacune des affirmations suivantes concernant de telles réformes ?


















Les réformes économiques seraient plus efficaces si elles étaient réalisées de façon coordonnée au niveau européen

Q10.5 Governments in all euro-area countries are implementing various economic reforms, such as labour market reforms, pension, social security or healthcare reforms, reforms of education systems or market reforms to open sectors to competition. Would you agree or disagree with the following statements related to such reforms?

Economic reforms would be more effective if they are carried out in a coordinated way at EU level

Q10.5 Die Regierungen in allen Ländern der Eurozone führen verschiedene wirtschaftliche Reformen durch, wie z.B. Arbeitsmarktreformen, Rentenreformen, Sozialversicherungsreformen oder Gesundheitsreformen, Reformen des Bildungssystems oder Marktreforemen, um bestimmte Wirtschaftsbereiche für den Wettbewerb zu öffnen. Würden Sie den folgenden Aussagen zu solchen Reformen zustimmen oder nicht zustimmen?


















Wirtschaftsreformen wären wirksamer, wenn sie koordiniert auf EU-Ebene durchgeführt würden

%		Tout a fait d'accord		Plutôt d'accord		Plutôt pas d'accord		Pas du tout d'accord		NSP/SR DK/NA WN/KA	Total 'D'accord'		Total 'Pas d'accord'		
		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree			Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'		
		Stimme voll und ganz zu		Stimme eher zu		Stimme eher nicht zu		Stimme überhaupt nicht zu			Gesamt 'Stimme zu'		Gesamt 'Stimme nicht zu'		
		Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335		Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	
	 BE	31	-2	42	4	12	-3	8	0	7	1	73	2	20	-3
	 DE	39	-3	30	0	13	-2	10	4	8	1	69	-3	23	2
	 EE	23	2	28	-5	15	3	11	-2	23	2	51	-3	26	1
	 IE	34	-2	36	1	14	2	11	0	5	-1	70	-1	25	2
	 EL	54	0	22	2	6	0	13	-1	5	-1	76	2	19	-1
	 ES	50	-3	22	-4	7	-1	15	8	6	0	72	-7	22	7
	 FR	40	-1	35	-1	13	2	10	1	2	-1	75	-2	23	3
	 IT	55	4	29	-1	5	-3	4	-1	7	1	84	3	9	-4
	 CY	55	2	13	-2	6	2	14	0	12	-2	68	0	20	2
	 LU	33	1	48	9	10	-4	5	-4	4	-2	81	10	15	-8
	 MT	41	-1	24	-3	12	6	8	-1	15	-1	65	-4	20	5
	 NL	25	-6	36	-3	23	6	12	3	4	0	61	-9	35	9
	 AT	33	3	28	-7	17	0	15	2	7	2	61	-4	32	2
	 PT	46	-3	27	-1	7	1	13	2	7	1	73	-4	20	3
	 SI	38	-3	30	1	12	-1	11	2	9	1	68	-2	23	1
	 SK	24	-5	39	2	21	5	9	-1	7	-1	63	-3	30	4
	 FI	9	-4	46	3	30	1	6	0	9	0	55	-1	36	1

Q11a Dans quels secteurs pensez-vous que les réformes ont eu les effets les plus POSITIFS sur l'économie de (NOTRE PAYS) ? (NE PAS LIRE - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q11a In which sectors do you think reforms have had the most POSITIVE effect on the economy in (OUR COUNTRY)? (DO NOT READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)


















Q11a In welchen Bereichen hatten die Reformen Ihrer Meinung nach die POSITIVSTEN Auswirkungen auf die Wirtschaft in (UNSER LAND)? (NICHT VORLESEN - MEHRFACHANTWORTEN MÖGLICH)

%		Le marché du travail		Le système de retraite		Le système de sécurité sociale		Les réformes sectorielles comme dans les télécoms, le gaz et l'électricité (Par exemple libéralisation pour la concurrence, privatisations) Market reforms, as in telecom, gas/electricity (e.g. opening sectors for free competition, privatisation) Reform von Märkten wie Telekom, Gas/Strom (z.B. Öffnung von Märkten für den Wettbewerb, Privatisierungen)	
		Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335		Flash EB 362
	BE	8	1	3	1	5	0	5	3
	DE	17	2	4	2	4	1	8	4
	EE	6	2	2	0	3	1	5	3
	IE	9	2	2	-1	7	1	9	2
	EL	2	0	1	0	1	-2	3	0
	ES	2	0	1	0	3	2	1	0
	FR	4	0	4	-2	2	0	2	1
	IT	5	0	6	3	2	0	7	4
	CY	5	-2	4	-2	3	-2	6	1
	LU	4	-5	2	-7	4	-3	3	-3
	MT	8	2	3	0	3	0	6	2
	NL	11	1	5	1	5	2	9	-1
	AT	13	4	3	0	3	-1	9	2
	PT	2	-3	0	-1	2	-2	2	0
	SI	14	5	8	2	5	-2	10	2
	SK	52	33	33	25	37	24	42	33
	FI	5	1	2	1	2	0	10	4

Q11a Dans quels secteurs pensez-vous que les réformes ont eu les effets les plus POSITIFS sur l'économie de (NOTRE PAYS) ? (NE PAS LIRE - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q11a In which sectors do you think reforms have had the most POSITIVE effect on the economy in (OUR COUNTRY)? (DO NOT READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)


















Q11a In welchen Bereichen hatten die Reformen Ihrer Meinung nach die POSITIVSTEN Auswirkungen auf die Wirtschaft in (UNSER LAND)? (NICHT VORLESEN - MEHRFACHANTWORTEN MÖGLICH)

%		La fiscalité		Les systèmes éducatifs		Des réformes en général		Des réformes dans d'autres secteurs spécifiques		NSP/SR	
		Taxation		Education systems		Reforms in general		Reforms in other specific areas		DK/NA	
		Steuern		Bildungssystem		Reformen im Allgemeinen		Reformen in anderen speziellen Bereichen		WN/KA	
		Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335
	BE	2	1	4	2	5	1	17	2	66	-3
	DE	3	1	9	6	6	1	14	-1	55	-9
	EE	6	2	6	2	2	-1	8	-1	71	-3
	IE	4	-1	12	5	11	5	22	-11	47	0
	EL	2	1	1	-1	2	-1	9	-3	82	5
	ES	0	-1	3	1	2	1	15	-3	77	1
	FR	2	1	4	2	2	-1	24	2	63	-1
	IT	3	1	3	1	4	1	7	3	72	-6
	CY	4	-1	4	1	6	-3	10	3	73	6
	LU	2	-2	2	-2	5	-2	28	12	64	16
	MT	3	1	13	2	7	1	17	-4	53	-7
	NL	4	1	6	2	9	2	24	0	51	1
	AT	2	0	5	2	6	1	21	5	52	-8
	PT	1	0	5	0	2	-1	21	3	71	4
	SI	8	3	9	1	9	-2	5	-1	49	-4
	SK	33	24	43	32	41	30	33	17	20	-21
	FI	3	1	3	1	4	2	14	0	68	-4

Q11b Dans quels secteurs pensez-vous que les réformes ont eu les effets les plus NEGATIFS sur l'économie de (NOTRE PAYS) ? (NE PAS LIRE - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q11b In which sectors do you think reforms have had the most NEGATIVE effect on the economy in (OUR COUNTRY)? (DO NOT READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)


















Q11b In welchen Bereichen hatten die Reformen Ihrer Meinung nach die NEGATIVSTEN Auswirkungen auf die Wirtschaft in (UNSER LAND)? (NICHT VORLESEN - MEHRFACHANTWORTEN MÖGLICH)

		Le marché du travail		Le système de retraite		Le système de sécurité sociale		Les réformes sectorielles comme dans les télécoms, le gaz et l'électricité (Par exemple libéralisation pour la concurrence, privatisations)	
		Labour market		Pension system		Social security system		Market reforms, as in telecom, gas/electricity (e.g. opening sectors for free competition, privatisation)	
		Arbeitsmarkt		Rentensystem		Sozialversicherungssystem		Reform von Märkten wie Telekom, Gas/Strom (z.B. Öffnung von Märkten für den Wettbewerb, Privatisierungen)	
%		Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335
	BE	16	4	7	4	6	-1	6	1
	DE	12	2	12	5	6	1	5	2
	EE	6	0	7	2	8	0	5	2
	IE	14	2	7	2	13	3	5	-1
	EL	29	5	17	4	17	7	5	-1
	ES	27	6	6	0	27	18	2	0
	FR	21	5	8	-1	8	0	4	1
	IT	37	11	20	11	11	5	8	4
	CY	22	2	13	4	12	8	13	7
	LU	13	0	3	-2	3	-8	3	-1
	MT	9	2	4	1	4	2	7	1
	NL	14	5	9	2	13	0	7	1
	AT	10	2	5	-1	4	1	5	1
	PT	12	-2	3	-2	5	-1	2	-2
	SI	22	-2	22	-1	21	7	6	-2
	SK	34	19	36	24	40	25	27	22
	FI	5	2	3	1	3	0	3	0

Q11b Dans quels secteurs pensez-vous que les réformes ont eu les effets les plus NEGATIFS sur l'économie de (NOTRE PAYS) ? (NE PAS LIRE - PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Q11b In which sectors do you think reforms have had the most NEGATIVE effect on the economy in (OUR COUNTRY)? (DO NOT READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Q11b In welchen Bereichen hatten die Reformen Ihrer Meinung nach die NEGATIVSTEN Auswirkungen auf die Wirtschaft in (UNSER LAND)? (NICHT VORLESEN - MEHRFACHANTWORTEN MÖGLICH)

%		La fiscalité		Les systèmes éducatifs		Des réformes en général		Des réformes dans d'autres secteurs spécifiques		NSP/SR	
		Taxation		Education systems		Reforms in general		Reforms in other specific areas		DK/NA	
		Steuern		Bildungssystem		Reformen im Allgemeinen		Reformen in anderen speziellen Bereichen		WN/KA	
		Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335
	BE	5	2	4	1	6	0	26	5	46	-6
	DE	7	4	9	4	4	1	13	0	52	-11
	EE	7	3	8	-1	2	-1	11	1	62	-5
	IE	11	4	11	-3	9	0	33	-5	28	-5
	EL	10	-2	18	6	16	0	27	8	28	-1
	ES	5	3	33	21	17	9	30	-7	18	-16
	FR	5	0	7	-1	5	-3	36	5	34	-4
	IT	19	12	16	5	13	0	13	3	30	-12
	CY	15	4	9	4	10	0	12	1	54	-5
	LU	2	-1	2	-4	5	-1	29	8	54	9
	MT	6	3	3	2	5	0	15	-7	58	-3
	NL	6	2	14	3	7	1	29	-3	37	-1
	AT	7	1	7	0	6	-4	22	4	48	-5
	PT	4	-1	13	1	9	1	40	3	36	-2
	SI	16	5	16	8	9	-3	9	2	34	-2
	SK	36	28	32	24	25	17	27	6	21	-14
	FI	3	2	1	0	3	1	22	3	62	-6

Q12.1 Selon vous, dans quelle mesure est-il important que le gouvernement de (NOTRE PAYS) introduise des réformes dans chacun des secteurs suivants afin de renforcer la croissance et l'emploi ?


















Le marché du travail

Q12.1 In your opinion, how important is it that the government in (OUR COUNTRY) should introduce reforms in each of the following areas to help increase growth and employment?

Labour market

Q12.1 Wie wichtig ist es Ihrer Meinung nach, dass die Regierung in (UNSER LAND) in den folgenden Bereichen Reformen durchführt, um Wirtschaftswachstum und Beschäftigung zu fördern?

Arbeitsmarkt

		Très important		Plutôt important		Plutôt pas important		Pas important du tout		NSP/SR		Total 'Important'		Total 'Pas important'	
		Very important		Quite important		Not very important		Not at all important		DK/NA		Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
		Sehr wichtig		Ziemlich wichtig		Nicht sehr wichtig		Überhaupt nicht wichtig		WN/KA		Gesamt 'Wichtig'		Gesamt 'Nicht wichtig'	
%		Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335
	BE	68	1	29	1	1	-1	1	0	1	-1	97	2	2	-1
	DE	61	4	31	-3	5	0	1	-1	2	0	92	1	6	-1
	EE	46	2	38	-2	6	0	2	0	8	0	84	0	8	0
	IE	68	-8	23	6	5	2	2	0	2	0	91	-2	7	2
	EL	62	-1	25	2	3	-2	8	3	2	-2	87	1	11	1
	ES	62	-8	24	2	5	2	6	3	3	1	86	-6	11	5
	FR	65	3	31	-2	2	0	1	-1	1	0	96	1	3	-1
	IT	82	0	12	-3	2	1	2	1	2	1	94	-3	4	2
	CY	70	7	22	-5	2	0	2	-1	4	-1	92	2	4	-1
	LU	65	7	30	0	2	-3	2	0	1	-4	95	7	4	-3
	MT	78	0	16	3	2	0	1	-1	3	-2	94	3	3	-1
	NL	56	6	36	-8	4	0	2	1	2	1	92	-2	6	1
	AT	66	1	26	-3	5	1	1	0	2	1	92	-2	6	1
	PT	71	4	23	-4	3	0	2	1	1	-1	94	0	5	1
	SI	60	-14	28	12	5	1	4	2	3	-1	88	-2	9	3
	SK	71	-2	24	2	3	0	1	0	1	0	95	0	4	0
	FI	53	-4	39	2	5	2	1	0	2	0	92	-2	6	2

Q12.2 Selon vous, dans quelle mesure est-il important que le gouvernement de (NOTRE PAYS) introduise des réformes dans chacun des secteurs suivants afin de renforcer la croissance et l'emploi ?

Le système de santé

Q12.2 In your opinion, how important is it that the government in (OUR COUNTRY) should introduce reforms in each of the following areas to help increase growth and employment?

Health system

Q12.2 Wie wichtig ist es Ihrer Meinung nach, dass die Regierung in (UNSER LAND) in den folgenden Bereichen Reformen durchführt, um Wirtschaftswachstum und Beschäftigung zu fördern?

Gesundheitssystem

%		Très important		Plutôt important		Plutôt pas important		Pas important du tout		NSP/SR		Total 'Important'		Total 'Pas important'	
		Very important		Quite important		Not very important		Not at all important		DK/NA		Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
		Sehr wichtig		Ziemlich wichtig		Nicht sehr wichtig		Überhaupt nicht wichtig		WN/KA		Gesamt 'Wichtig'		Gesamt 'Nicht wichtig'	
		Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335
	BE	61	-2	28	0	7	0	2	1	2	1	89	-2	9	1
	DE	57	-2	30	2	9	1	2	0	2	-1	87	0	11	1
	EE	53	8	35	-3	4	-3	1	-1	7	-1	88	5	5	-4
	IE	83	1	12	-1	2	0	1	0	2	0	95	0	3	0
	EL	72	2	19	-1	1	-2	6	3	2	-2	91	1	7	1
	ES	58	-2	22	-5	7	2	9	3	4	2	80	-7	16	5
	FR	56	0	35	1	6	0	2	-1	1	0	91	1	8	-1
	IT	65	-1	25	2	5	-2	2	-1	3	2	90	1	7	-3
	CY	70	-2	22	2	3	1	2	1	3	-2	92	0	5	2
	LU	59	5	31	0	7	-1	1	-2	2	-2	90	5	8	-3
	MT	77	4	12	-5	4	-1	4	2	3	0	89	-1	8	1
	NL	60	3	32	3	5	-5	1	-1	2	0	92	6	6	-6
	AT	61	-7	26	4	7	0	4	2	2	1	87	-3	11	2
	PT	65	-1	28	0	3	0	3	1	1	0	93	-1	6	1
	SI	49	-8	28	2	14	5	6	2	3	-1	77	-6	20	7
	SK	73	-3	21	3	3	-1	2	1	1	0	94	0	5	0
	FI	60	-1	32	0	5	0	1	0	2	1	92	-1	6	0

Q12.3 Selon vous, dans quelle mesure est-il important que le gouvernement de (NOTRE PAYS) introduise des réformes dans chacun des secteurs suivants afin de renforcer la croissance et l'emploi ?


















Le système de retraites

Q12.3 In your opinion, how important is it that the government in (OUR COUNTRY) should introduce reforms in each of the following areas to help increase growth and employment?

Pension system

Q12.3 Wie wichtig ist es Ihrer Meinung nach, dass die Regierung in (UNSER LAND) in den folgenden Bereichen Reformen durchführt, um Wirtschaftswachstum und Beschäftigung zu fördern?

Rentensystem

		Très important		Plutôt important		Plutôt pas important		Pas important du tout		NSP/SR		Total 'Important'		Total 'Pas important'	
		Very important		Quite important		Not very important		Not at all important		DK/NA		Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
		Sehr wichtig		Ziemlich wichtig		Nicht sehr wichtig		Überhaupt nicht wichtig		WN/KA		Gesamt 'Wichtig'		Gesamt 'Nicht wichtig'	
%		Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335
	BE	53	-7	38	6	4	0	3	1	2	0	91	-1	7	1
	DE	59	10	30	-4	6	-4	1	-2	4	0	89	6	7	-6
	EE	37	3	37	-2	9	-1	3	-1	14	1	74	1	12	-2
	IE	51	-6	35	3	8	2	2	0	4	1	86	-3	10	2
	EL	59	6	26	-2	4	-2	8	0	3	-2	85	4	12	-2
	ES	45	-3	33	-2	8	0	10	5	4	0	78	-5	18	5
	FR	52	3	38	-2	7	1	2	-1	1	-1	90	1	9	0
	IT	58	1	26	-2	9	1	3	-2	4	2	84	-1	12	-1
	CY	55	-2	25	1	8	1	6	3	6	-3	80	-1	14	4
	LU	53	1	36	5	5	-2	3	-1	3	-3	89	6	8	-3
	MT	70	8	19	-4	5	1	3	-3	3	-2	89	4	8	-2
	NL	38	1	46	0	10	-3	3	1	3	1	84	1	13	-2
	AT	61	-1	27	-2	7	1	3	1	2	1	88	-3	10	2
	PT	48	1	43	0	5	-1	2	0	2	0	91	1	7	-1
	SI	54	-9	27	4	11	4	5	2	3	-1	81	-5	16	6
	SK	60	-2	30	5	6	-3	2	0	2	0	90	3	8	-3
	FI	33	-4	46	-1	15	6	3	0	3	-1	79	-5	18	6

Q12.4 Selon vous, dans quelle mesure est-il important que le gouvernement de (NOTRE PAYS) introduise des réformes dans chacun des secteurs suivants afin de renforcer la croissance et l'emploi ?


















Le système de sécurité sociale

Q12.4 In your opinion, how important is it that the government in (OUR COUNTRY) should introduce reforms in each of the following areas to help increase growth and employment?

Social security system

Q12.4 Wie wichtig ist es Ihrer Meinung nach, dass die Regierung in (UNSER LAND) in den folgenden Bereichen Reformen durchführt, um Wirtschaftswachstum und Beschäftigung zu fördern?

Sozialversicherungssystem

%		Très important		Plutôt important		Plutôt pas important		Pas important du tout		NSP/SR		Total 'Important'		Total 'Pas important'	
		Very important		Quite important		Not very important		Not at all important		DK/NA		Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
		Sehr wichtig		Ziemlich wichtig		Nicht sehr wichtig		Überhaupt nicht wichtig		WN/KA		Gesamt 'Wichtig'		Gesamt 'Nicht wichtig'	
		Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335
	 BE	50	-8	39	7	6	0	2	0	3	1	89	-1	8	0
	 DE	43	3	36	-1	13	-3	2	0	6	1	79	2	15	-3
	 EE	39	4	39	-2	6	-2	2	-1	14	1	78	2	8	-3
	 IE	55	-6	31	4	9	2	2	0	3	0	86	-2	11	2
	 EL	61	5	27	-3	3	-2	6	1	3	-1	88	2	9	-1
	 ES	51	-1	29	-6	6	1	9	5	5	1	80	-7	15	6
	 FR	54	3	33	-4	9	2	3	-1	1	0	87	-1	12	1
	 IT	54	2	31	-1	6	-1	3	0	6	0	85	1	9	-1
	 CY	56	-3	23	-2	7	1	6	3	8	1	79	-5	13	4
	 LU	55	7	33	1	8	-3	2	-1	2	-4	88	8	10	-4
	 MT	62	2	26	2	6	0	1	-2	5	-2	88	4	7	-2
	 NL	38	3	43	-5	15	2	2	0	2	0	81	-2	17	2
	 AT	49	-1	32	-1	12	0	4	1	3	1	81	-2	16	1
	 PT	48	-2	41	2	6	0	2	0	3	0	89	0	8	0
	 SI	48	-5	31	3	10	-1	5	1	6	2	79	-2	15	0
	 SK	57	-3	32	1	8	3	2	1	1	-2	89	-2	10	4
	 FI	37	-2	45	1	14	2	1	-1	3	0	82	-1	15	1

Q12.5 Selon vous, dans quelle mesure est-il important que le gouvernement de (NOTRE PAYS) introduise des réformes dans chacun des secteurs suivants afin de renforcer la croissance et l'emploi ?

Des réformes sectorielles comme dans les télécoms, le gaz et l'électricité (Par exemple libéralisation pour la concurrence, privatisations)

Q12.5 In your opinion, how important is it that the government in (OUR COUNTRY) should introduce reforms in each of the following areas to help increase growth and employment?

Market reforms, as in telecom, gas/electricity (e.g. opening sectors for free competition, privatisation)

Q12.5 Wie wichtig ist es Ihrer Meinung nach, dass die Regierung in (UNSER LAND) in den folgenden Bereichen Reformen durchführt, um Wirtschaftswachstum und Beschäftigung zu fördern?

Reform von Märkten wie Telekom, Gas/Strom (z.B. Öffnung von Märkten für den Wettbewerb, Privatisierungen)

%		Très important		Plutôt important		Plutôt pas important		Pas important du tout		NSP/SR		Total 'Important'		Total 'Pas important'	
		Very important		Quite important		Not very important		Not at all important		DK/NA		Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
		Sehr wichtig		Ziemlich wichtig		Nicht sehr wichtig		Überhaupt nicht wichtig		WN/KA		Gesamt 'Wichtig'		Gesamt 'Nicht wichtig'	
		Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335
	BE	46	3	36	1	11	-3	4	-1	3	0	82	4	15	-4
	DE	34	-5	30	3	23	1	6	0	7	1	64	-2	29	1
	EE	19	-3	33	-4	18	5	5	-2	25	4	52	-7	23	3
	IE	47	-3	33	1	13	1	4	0	3	1	80	-2	17	1
	EL	48	2	29	0	9	-2	8	1	6	-1	77	2	17	-1
	ES	38	5	28	-5	14	-5	12	4	8	1	66	0	26	-1
	FR	22	5	39	4	24	-3	12	-5	3	-1	61	9	36	-8
	IT	44	4	33	2	10	-2	6	-3	7	-1	77	6	16	-5
	CY	59	4	24	-1	7	1	3	0	7	-4	83	3	10	1
	LU	28	-2	38	5	19	1	11	-1	4	-3	66	3	30	0
	MT	59	-4	23	0	5	0	5	1	8	3	82	-4	10	1
	NL	18	-1	37	4	33	-2	8	-2	4	1	55	3	41	-4
	AT	30	1	31	-1	25	-3	10	3	4	0	61	0	35	0
	PT	28	-6	39	0	19	4	8	3	6	-1	67	-6	27	7
	SI	43	4	31	5	13	-8	5	-1	8	0	74	9	18	-9
	SK	31	-10	40	8	20	2	5	0	4	0	71	-2	25	2
	FI	18	-1	44	0	26	2	4	-1	8	0	62	-1	30	1

Q12.6 Selon vous, dans quelle mesure est-il important que le gouvernement de (NOTRE PAYS) introduise des réformes dans chacun des secteurs suivants afin de renforcer la croissance et l'emploi ?


















La fiscalité

Q12.6 In your opinion, how important is it that the government in (OUR COUNTRY) should introduce reforms in each of the following areas to help increase growth and employment?

Taxation

Q12.6 Wie wichtig ist es Ihrer Meinung nach, dass die Regierung in (UNSER LAND) in den folgenden Bereichen Reformen durchführt, um Wirtschaftswachstum und Beschäftigung zu fördern?

Steuern

		Très important		Plutôt important		Plutôt pas important		Pas important du tout		NSP/SR		Total 'Important'		Total 'Pas important'	
		Very important		Quite important		Not very important		Not at all important		DK/NA		Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
		Sehr wichtig		Ziemlich wichtig		Nicht sehr wichtig		Überhaupt nicht wichtig		WN/KA		Gesamt 'Wichtig'		Gesamt 'Nicht wichtig'	
%		Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335
	BE	37	-5	41	1	12	1	5	1	5	2	78	-4	17	2
	DE	42	-1	35	3	13	-3	4	2	6	-1	77	2	17	-1
	EE	24	-3	37	5	14	-1	6	-3	19	2	61	2	20	-4
	IE	46	-2	34	3	12	-1	4	-1	4	1	80	1	16	-2
	EL	59	7	23	-4	5	-2	9	0	4	-1	82	3	14	-2
	ES	39	-1	27	-9	13	1	14	7	7	2	66	-10	27	8
	FR	40	1	39	-1	13	2	5	-2	3	0	79	0	18	0
	IT	69	13	19	-8	3	-4	4	0	5	-1	88	5	7	-4
	CY	54	6	22	-2	8	-2	9	3	7	-5	76	4	17	1
	LU	30	-5	46	8	14	1	5	-2	5	-2	76	3	19	-1
	MT	47	-3	25	0	11	3	5	0	12	0	72	-3	16	3
	NL	26	0	45	-1	21	-1	4	1	4	1	71	-1	25	0
	AT	44	7	31	-8	15	0	5	1	5	0	75	-1	20	1
	PT	36	5	34	-7	16	2	8	0	6	0	70	-2	24	2
	SI	41	-7	30	3	14	-1	9	4	6	1	71	-4	23	3
	SK	41	-3	35	2	15	1	5	1	4	-1	76	-1	20	2
	FI	32	-1	46	-1	14	2	3	-1	5	1	78	-2	17	1

Q12.7 Selon vous, dans quelle mesure est-il important que le gouvernement de (NOTRE PAYS) introduise des réformes dans chacun des secteurs suivants afin de renforcer la croissance et l'emploi ?

Les Systèmes éducatifs

Q12.7 In your opinion, how important is it that the government in (OUR COUNTRY) should introduce reforms in each of the following areas to help increase growth and employment?

Education systems

Q12.7 Wie wichtig ist es Ihrer Meinung nach, dass die Regierung in (UNSER LAND) in den folgenden Bereichen Reformen durchführt, um Wirtschaftswachstum und Beschäftigung zu fördern?


















Bildungssystem

%		Très important		Plutôt important		Plutôt pas important		Pas important du tout		NSP/SR		Total 'Important'		Total 'Pas important'	
		Very important		Quite important		Not very important		Not at all important		DK/NA		Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
		Sehr wichtig		Ziemlich wichtig		Nicht sehr wichtig		Überhaupt nicht wichtig		WN/KA		Gesamt 'Wichtig'		Gesamt 'Nicht wichtig'	
		Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335
	BE	56	-2	28	2	10	0	4	1	2	-1	84	0	14	1
	DE	68	-2	21	1	6	0	2	1	3	0	89	-1	8	1
	EE	32	-7	39	2	11	4	5	1	13	0	71	-5	16	5
	IE	67	-3	21	3	7	0	2	-1	3	1	88	0	9	-1
	EL	69	5	20	-2	2	-2	5	0	4	-1	89	3	7	-2
	ES	61	-4	19	-4	6	2	9	4	5	2	80	-8	15	6
	FR	59	-2	30	2	7	1	3	-1	1	0	89	0	10	0
	IT	65	0	23	0	5	0	2	-1	5	1	88	0	7	-1
	CY	54	-4	24	0	9	4	5	3	8	-3	78	-4	14	7
	LU	67	4	23	0	5	0	3	-1	2	-3	90	4	8	-1
	MT	65	0	18	0	8	1	4	-1	5	0	83	0	12	0
	NL	56	1	31	2	8	-3	2	-1	3	1	87	3	10	-4
	AT	73	1	19	-1	5	0	1	-1	2	1	92	0	6	-1
	PT	59	1	31	-3	5	1	3	1	2	0	90	-2	8	2
	SI	43	-4	32	6	12	-2	6	-1	7	1	75	2	18	-3
	SK	57	-9	32	9	7	0	2	1	2	-1	89	0	9	1
	FI	33	3	38	-2	20	-1	5	-1	4	1	71	1	25	-2

Q13a Selon vous, quel était le taux d'inflation, c-à-d. l'augmentation moyenne des prix à la consommation, en (NOTRE PAYS) l'année dernière ?

Q13a In your view, how high was the inflation rate, i.e. the average increase in consumer prices, in (OUR COUNTRY) last year?


















Q13a Was meinen Sie: Wie hoch war die Inflationsrate, d.h. die durchschnittliche Erhöhung der Verbraucherpreise in (UNSER LAND) im letzten Jahr?

		En dessous de 1,5%		Entre 1,5 et 2,5%		Entre 2,5 et 4%		Entre 4 et 10%		Au dessus de 10%		NSP/SR	
		Below 1.5%		Between 1.5 and 2.5%		Between 2.5 and 4%		Between 4 and 10%		Above 10%		DK/NA	
		Unter 1,5 %		Zwischen 1,5 und 2,5 %		Zwischen 2,5 und 4 %		Zwischen 4 und 10 %		Über 10 %		WN/KA	
		Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335
%													
	BE	4	0	26	3	31	-3	17	2	6	-1	16	-1
	DE	6	1	47	2	29	-4	7	0	3	0	8	1
	EE	1	0	10	0	30	7	22	-3	7	-1	30	-3
	IE	9	-1	32	1	28	-1	11	-3	6	2	14	2
	EL	3	2	9	-1	21	1	24	0	16	0	27	-2
	ES	3	-2	19	0	26	-1	16	4	10	2	26	-3
	FR	8	2	45	2	26	-2	11	0	4	0	6	-2
	IT	1	-2	14	-5	28	1	23	6	10	4	24	-4
	CY	2	0	9	-7	18	-5	17	7	9	4	45	1
	LU	5	-2	27	-3	37	10	11	0	5	-1	15	-4
	MT	3	1	16	0	24	1	15	1	9	-1	33	-2
	NL	8	-3	48	-1	25	1	6	1	2	0	11	2
	AT	4	2	33	10	43	-13	9	-1	3	1	8	1
	PT	2	-3	12	-5	25	-2	21	5	16	6	24	-1
	SI	4	0	28	3	33	5	16	-3	5	-1	14	-4
	SK	3	-2	18	0	36	1	20	0	6	-1	17	2
	FI	5	2	39	5	37	-3	9	-2	1	-1	9	-1

Q13b Qu'attendez-vous du taux d'inflation cette année ? Comparé à l'année dernière, sera-t-il :

Q13b What is your expectation regarding the inflation rate this year? Compared to last year, will it be:


















Q13b Was erwarten Sie, wie sich die Inflationsrate dieses Jahr entwickeln wird? Wird sie im Vergleich zum letzten Jahr ... sein?

		Supérieur		Inférieur		Le même		NSP/SR	
		Higher		Lower		The same		DK/NA	
		Höher		Niedriger		Genau gleich hoch		WN/KA	
		Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335
%									
	BE	48	<i>-11</i>	14	<i>1</i>	33	<i>11</i>	5	<i>-1</i>
	DE	59	<i>-2</i>	5	<i>-1</i>	31	<i>3</i>	5	<i>0</i>
	EE	43	<i>4</i>	13	<i>0</i>	29	<i>-2</i>	15	<i>-2</i>
	IE	52	<i>-6</i>	12	<i>1</i>	33	<i>5</i>	3	<i>0</i>
	EL	57	<i>1</i>	17	<i>-1</i>	18	<i>1</i>	8	<i>-1</i>
	ES	59	<i>16</i>	12	<i>-9</i>	21	<i>-8</i>	8	<i>1</i>
	FR	55	<i>-3</i>	10	<i>-1</i>	33	<i>4</i>	2	<i>0</i>
	IT	57	<i>0</i>	12	<i>2</i>	24	<i>2</i>	7	<i>-4</i>
	CY	58	<i>6</i>	16	<i>3</i>	17	<i>-4</i>	9	<i>-5</i>
	LU	47	<i>4</i>	11	<i>-3</i>	36	<i>2</i>	6	<i>-3</i>
	MT	49	<i>6</i>	10	<i>2</i>	26	<i>-11</i>	15	<i>3</i>
	NL	53	<i>-6</i>	13	<i>0</i>	32	<i>8</i>	2	<i>-2</i>
	AT	49	<i>-8</i>	9	<i>1</i>	39	<i>7</i>	3	<i>0</i>
	PT	66	<i>-4</i>	12	<i>2</i>	17	<i>2</i>	5	<i>0</i>
	SI	63	<i>10</i>	8	<i>0</i>	24	<i>-8</i>	5	<i>-2</i>
	SK	67	<i>-7</i>	9	<i>1</i>	21	<i>7</i>	3	<i>-1</i>
	FI	53	<i>1</i>	6	<i>-2</i>	37	<i>0</i>	4	<i>1</i>

Q14a Comment a évolué le revenu de votre ménage depuis l'an passé ? II...

Q14a How has your household income changed since last year? Has it:


















Q14a Wie hat sich Ihr Haushaltseinkommen seit dem letzten Jahr verändert? Ist es ...?

		A augmenté		A diminué		Est resté le même		NSP/SR	
		Increased		Decreased		Stayed the same		DK/NA	
		Gestiegen		Gesunken		Gleich geblieben		WN/KA	
%		Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335
	BE	25	0	21	-1	50	1	4	0
	DE	24	-1	23	3	49	-2	4	0
	EE	21	5	22	-5	55	0	2	0
	IE	12	-1	56	-8	32	10	0	-1
	EL	2	0	90	3	7	-3	1	0
	ES	3	-4	66	13	30	-9	1	0
	FR	19	1	36	2	44	-2	1	-1
	IT	4	-2	49	13	45	-9	2	-2
	CY	6	-5	61	17	30	-13	3	1
	LU	30	3	12	-8	56	7	2	-2
	MT	17	1	25	-4	54	2	4	1
	NL	26	-2	26	3	47	0	1	-1
	AT	23	-2	24	3	50	-2	3	1
	PT	5	-3	64	11	30	-8	1	0
	SI	9	-2	45	15	45	-12	1	-1
	SK	16	-1	33	4	50	-3	1	0
	FI	28	4	17	-4	54	0	1	0

Q14b Quelles sont vos attentes vis-à-vis du revenu de votre ménage cette année ? Il va...

Q14b What is your expectation regarding your household income this year? Will it:

Q14b Was erwarten Sie, wie sich Ihr Haushaltseinkommen in diesem Jahr entwickeln wird? Wird es ...?

		Augmenter		Diminuer		Rester le même		NSP/SR	
		Increase		Decrease		Stay the same		DK/NA	
		Steigen		Sinken		Gleich bleiben		WN/KA	
		Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335	Flash EB 362	Diff. Flash EB 335
%									
	BE	26	3	14	-4	56	2	4	-1
	DE	17	-7	17	3	62	4	4	0
	EE	31	0	8	-1	55	1	6	0
	IE	15	3	43	-7	41	6	1	-2
	EL	7	1	73	2	17	-3	3	0
	ES	12	-9	45	21	40	-10	3	-2
	FR	14	-2	40	11	45	-8	1	-1
	IT	9	-1	32	6	55	-3	4	-2
	CY	9	-4	55	13	30	-10	6	1
	LU	28	0	12	-4	58	6	2	-2
	MT	31	6	16	-1	45	-5	8	0
	NL	18	-6	25	1	56	6	1	-1
	AT	22	-2	19	1	56	1	3	0
	PT	5	-3	61	5	32	0	2	-2
	SI	9	-3	39	15	49	-10	3	-2
	SK	19	0	24	3	55	-2	2	-1
	FI	22	1	16	1	60	-1	2	-1