



Flash Eurobarometer 501

The euro area

Report

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This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission. The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

Flash Eurobarometer 501 – Ipsos European Public Affairs

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(DG COMM “Media Monitoring and Eurobarometer” Unit)

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Introduction

The euro area consists of those Member States (MS) of the European Union (EU) that have adopted the euro as their common currency and sole legal tender. The euro was introduced to world financial markets as an accounting currency on 1 January 1999. After a transitional period of three years when the euro was the official currency but only existed as ‘book money’, euro banknotes and coins were adopted and became the official currency on 1 January 2002 in 12 MS. Since then, a further seven MS have adopted the currency, with the euro area now being made up of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain.

Since the introduction of the euro in 2002, the European Commission has regularly conducted surveys measuring public perceptions of the currency among citizens living in the euro-area countries. This Flash Eurobarometer survey represents the 20th in this series of surveys and includes an evaluation of:

- Support for the euro at national and EU level and views on its impact on European identity;
- The perceived ease of handling and distinguishing between euro coins and banknotes, views on the number of different value coins available and attitudes towards the abolition of one- and two-cent euro coins;
- The impact the euro has had in relation to travelling abroad in other EU countries – whether it has made it easier and less costly, whether it has reduced banking charges or not, whether the euro makes doing business easier in the EU and whether it makes it easier to compare prices and shop in different EU countries;
- Views on whether euro-area coordination of economic policy, including budgetary policies, is appropriate, and perceptions about the need for economic reforms;
- Opinions on the most recent EU financial support for EU Member States to overcome the COVID-19 crisis. This includes views on whether it was good or not good to provide loans to help interested Member States keep people in employment, and to provide a recovery plan of € 750 billion supporting all Member States, through grants and loans, on conditions that they make green, digital and social investments and reforms.

On behalf of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs (DG ECFIN), Ipsos European Public Affairs interviewed a representative sample of citizens, aged 15 and over, in each of the 19 countries of the euro area. Between 25 October and 9 November 2021, 17,662 interviews were conducted over the telephone (landline and mobile phones). Survey data are weighted to known population proportions. The euro-area averages are weighted according to the size of the 15+ population of each euro-area country. A technical note on the methods applied to conduct the survey is appended as an annex to this report.

The Flash Eurobarometer survey was conducted in October and November 2021 during a resurgence of the COVID-19 pandemic in Europe. The pandemic is causing a disruption to normal consumer behaviours, e.g. with respect to (online) shopping practices. Due to the pandemic, many citizens are also delaying many of their “normal” activities, including travel – an area in which many respondents in ‘pre-COVID’ editions of this survey saw the very practical benefits the euro has brought. Finally,

some households have seen their income impacted negatively by the COVID pandemic, while others may have been able to make savings. Readers should keep this context in mind when interpreting the changes that are being measured in this trend survey, especially compared to the pre-COVID rounds of the survey.

Notes:

- 1) Survey results are subject to sampling tolerances meaning that not all apparent differences between groups may be statistically significant. Thus, only differences that are statistically significant (at the 5% level) – i.e. where it can be reasonably certain that they are unlikely to have occurred by chance – are highlighted in the text.
- 2) The report looks at long-term trends at the euro-area level and the most recent year-on-year changes at national level. The term percentage point is used when comparing two different percentages (the abbreviation is pp). Year-on-year differences are calculated from percentages with one decimal and are then rounded to the nearest integer.
- 3) Due to rounding, the percentages shown in the charts and tables do not always exactly add up to the totals mentioned in the text.
- 4) In this report, countries are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

BE		Belgium	LT		Lithuania
DE		Germany	LU		Luxembourg
EE		Estonia	MT		Malta
IE		Ireland	NL		Netherlands
EL		Greece	AT		Austria
ES		Spain	PT		Portugal
FR		France	SI		Slovenia
IT		Italy	SK		Slovakia
CY		Rep. of Cyprus*	FI		Finland
LV		Latvia			

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 27 EU MS. However, the 'acquis communautaire' has been suspended in the part of the country which is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the 'CY' category.

Key findings

Support for the euro

- Support for the euro remains high, even if it declined slightly compared to the previous wave. 78% of those surveyed reply that having the euro is a good thing for the EU (a decrease of 2 percentage points compared to March 2021), while 69% say that having the euro is a good thing for their country (-1 pp). A majority of respondents support the euro in all 19 euro-area countries.
- An increasing number of citizens in the euro area say the euro makes them feel more European than before. In the current survey, 32% support his view, an increase of two percentage points compared to March 2021 and the highest figure measured so far.

Euro coins and banknotes

- Nearly all those surveyed find euro banknotes easy to distinguish and handle, with more than 94% of respondents feeling this way in all 19 euro-area countries.
- Close to nine in ten respondents (86%) find euro coins easy to distinguish and handle, with at least three-quarters of respondents saying so in every country. The proportion who find it easy to distinguish and handle euro coins has increased with 2 percentage points since March 2021 and is now at its highest level since the start of this survey.
- The lowest value cent coins are considered most difficult to handle: those who have difficulties distinguishing and handling euro coins particularly struggle with the 2-cent coin (65%) and the 1-cent coin (62%).
- Nearly two thirds of respondents (65%) think that there are just the right number of euro coins with different values, while 27% believe there are too many. However, when asked more specifically about abolishing 1- and 2-euro cent coins, 65% of respondents say they are in favour of such an abolition.

Converting prices in euro to former national currencies

- Across the euro area, 71% say they do not convert from the price in euro to their old national currency when buying things; this represents a decrease of 3 percentage points compared to March 2021.
- One in four euro-area citizens still convert euro prices into their former currency: 16% do so for common purchases such as day-to-day shopping, while 9% do so only for exceptional purchases such as the purchase of a car or a house.

Perceived impact of the euro on travelling abroad

- Slightly more than half of citizens in the euro area (53%, -2 pp compared to March 2021) believe that the euro has made travelling easier and less costly. A majority of respondents take this view in 17 of the euro-area countries.
- 44% of respondents think that the euro has reduced banking charges when travelling (-1 pp compared to March 2021).
- When asked whether the euro has made doing business in the EU easier, 79% (-3 pp compared to March 2021) agree; this view is held by a majority of those surveyed in all 19 euro-area countries.
- A similar share of 82% (-2 pp compared to March 2021) believe the euro has made it easier to compare prices and shop (including online) in different countries.

Views on economic policy coordination

- When asked about their views on whether euro-area coordination of economic policy, including budgetary policies, is appropriate, 64% across the euro area say that they see the need for more coordination, while 9% answer there should be less.
- Over the long term respondents' support for more euro-area coordination of economic policy has gradually diminished, and is now at its lowest point since 2011.

Expectations about the current year's inflation rate

- Roughly two in three citizens in the euro area (67%) believe this year's inflation rate will be higher than last year's; this represents a 15 percentage-point increase over the proportion observed in March 2021 and is the highest proportion observed since 2008.
- In 17 euro-area countries, the share of respondents expecting a higher inflation rate has increased compared to March 2021.

Views on the need for economic reforms

- There is continued support across the euro area for economic reforms to improve the performance of national economies. Eight in ten respondents (-2 pp) agree there is a need for significant reforms to improve the performance of their national economy.
- The proportion agreeing that successful reforms in other euro-area countries facilitate reforms in their own country has remained stable since the last wave (53%). About a third (34%, -2 pp compared to March 2021) disagree with this statement.
- Large proportions of respondents believe it is important that their governments introduce reforms in the seven areas, ranging from the health system to market reforms, to help increase growth and employment.

Views on EU recovery plan

- When asked about their thoughts on the most recent EU financial support for EU Member States to overcome the COVID-19 crisis and whether it was good or bad to provide loans to help interested Member States keep people in employment, a vast majority of respondents (82%) reply that this was a good thing to do.
- A similarly large proportion of respondents (77%) think that it was good to provide a recovery plan of € 750 billion supporting all Member States, through grants and loans, on conditions that they make green, digital and social investments and reforms.

Section 1. Support for the euro

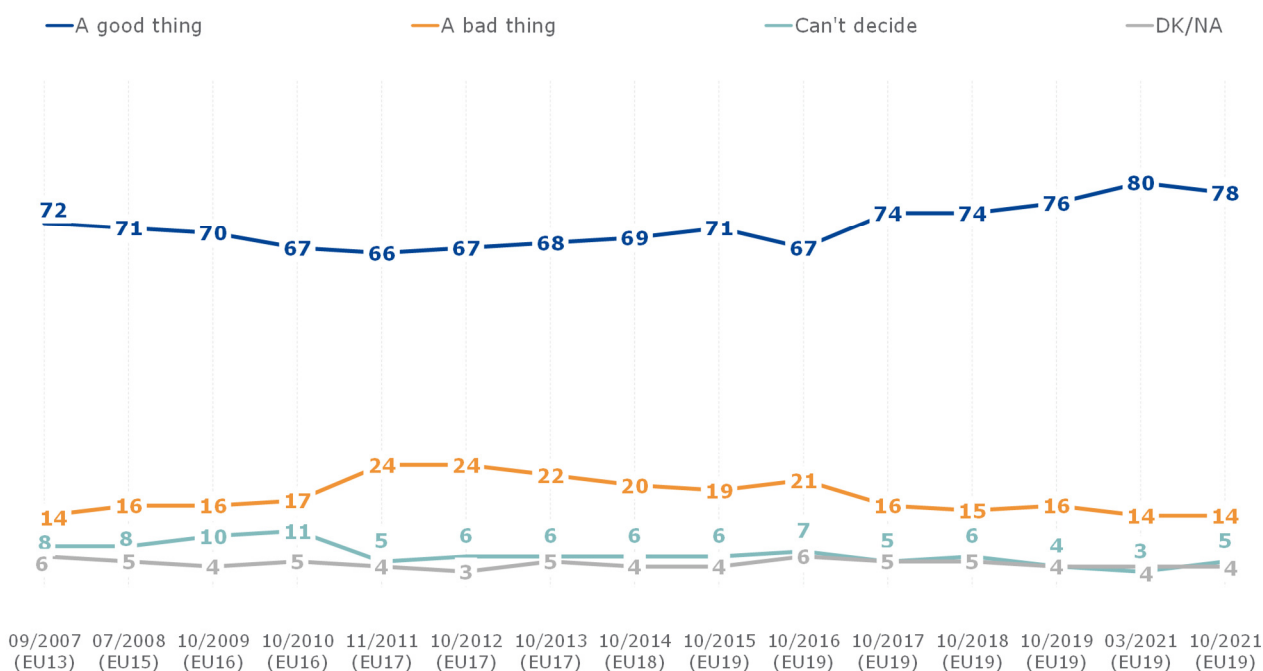
This section of the report looks at different facets of support for the euro among citizens in the euro-area countries. As in previous rounds of the survey, respondents were asked whether they think that having the euro is a good or a bad thing, firstly for their country and secondly for the EU, and whether having the euro makes them feel more European or not.

1.1. Overall assessment of the euro

Support for the euro is slightly lower than in the previous wave but remains high. When asked whether **the euro is a good thing or not for the EU**, 78% of those surveyed reply that having the euro is a good thing (a decrease of 2 pp compared to March 2021), while 14% think it is a bad thing. 5% *spontaneously* answer they cannot decide whether it is a good or a bad thing for the EU.

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

Having the euro is a good or bad thing for the EU (% - euro area)



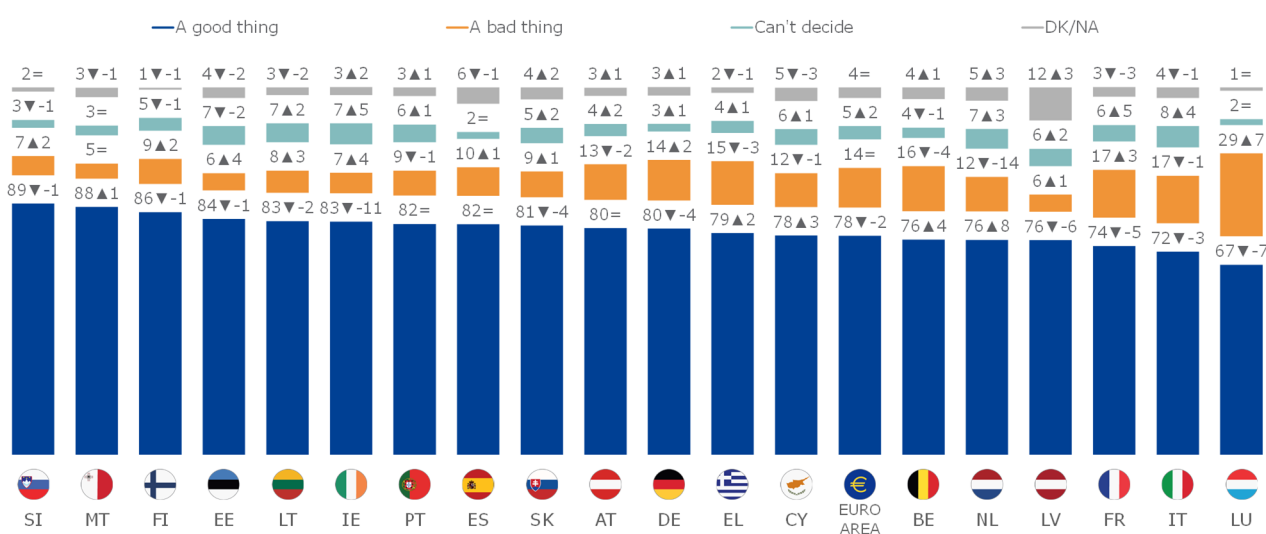
Base: all respondents (n=17 662)

A majority of respondents support the euro in all 19 euro-area countries, although the level of support differs significantly across countries. Support for the euro is highest in Slovenia, where 89% of respondents answer that having the euro is a good thing for the EU, followed closely by Malta (88%). The lowest support is observed in Luxembourg (67%).

Compared to the results from March 2021, the largest decreases in support are seen in Ireland (-11 pp), Luxembourg (-7 pp) and Latvia (-6 pp). Support for the euro has however significantly increased in Belgium (+4 pp, from 72% to 76%) and in the Netherlands (+8 pp, from 68% to 76%).

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

Having the euro is a good or bad thing for the EU (% - by country)

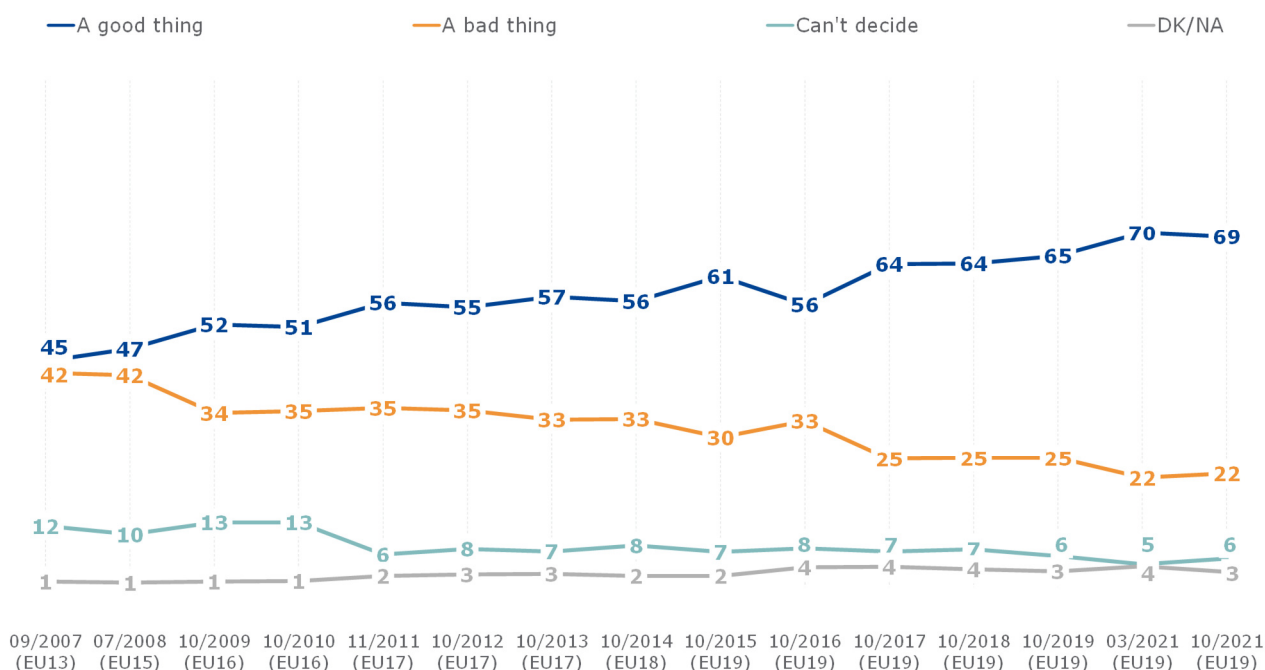


Base: all respondents (n=17 662) ▼▲ Evolution 10-11/11/2021 - 03/2021

Close to seven in ten respondents (69%) think that having **the euro is a good thing for their country**, while 22% say they think it is a bad thing. 6% *spontaneously* answer they cannot decide whether having the euro is a good or a bad thing for their country. The proportion saying the euro is good for their country is stable compared to March 2021 (-1 pp). The proportion saying that the euro is a bad thing for their country remains at its lowest level since the start of this trend survey.

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

Having the euro is a good or bad thing for your country (% - euro area)



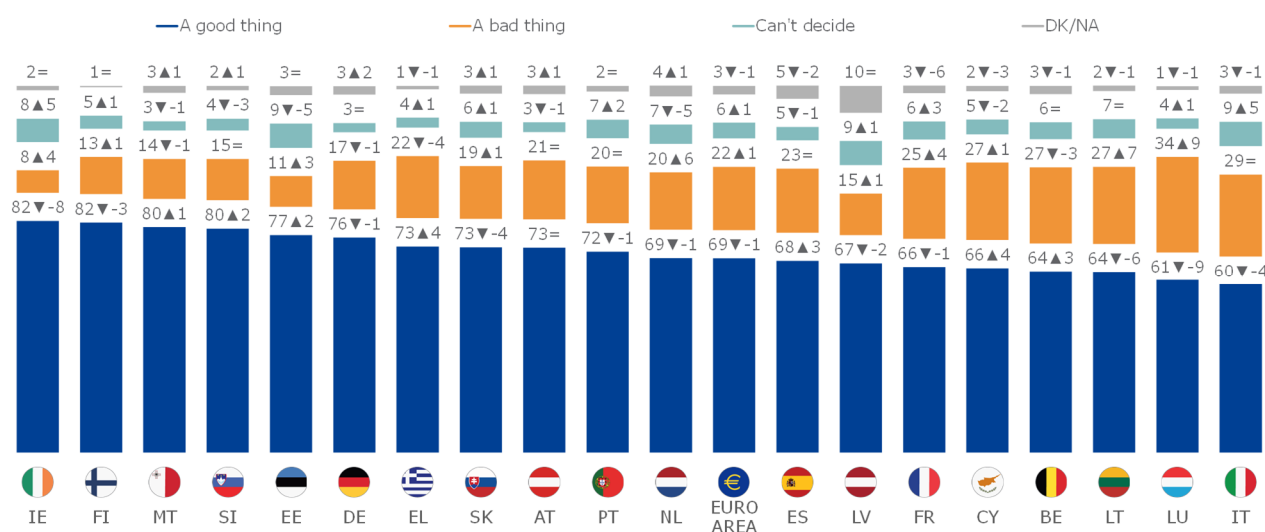
Base: all respondents (n=17 662)

In all euro-area countries, the proportion saying the euro is a good thing for the EU is higher than the proportion stating the same for their country. Nonetheless, a majority in all euro-area countries think that having the euro is a good thing for their country – this proportion ranges from 60% in Italy to 82% in Ireland.

Compared with the results from March 2021, the proportion of respondents saying the euro is a good thing for their country has decreased in a majority of countries. The largest decreases are observed in Luxembourg (-9 pp, from 70% to 61%), Ireland (-8 pp, from 90% to 82%) and Lithuania (-6 pp, from 70% to 64%).

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

Having the euro is a good or bad thing for your country (% by country)

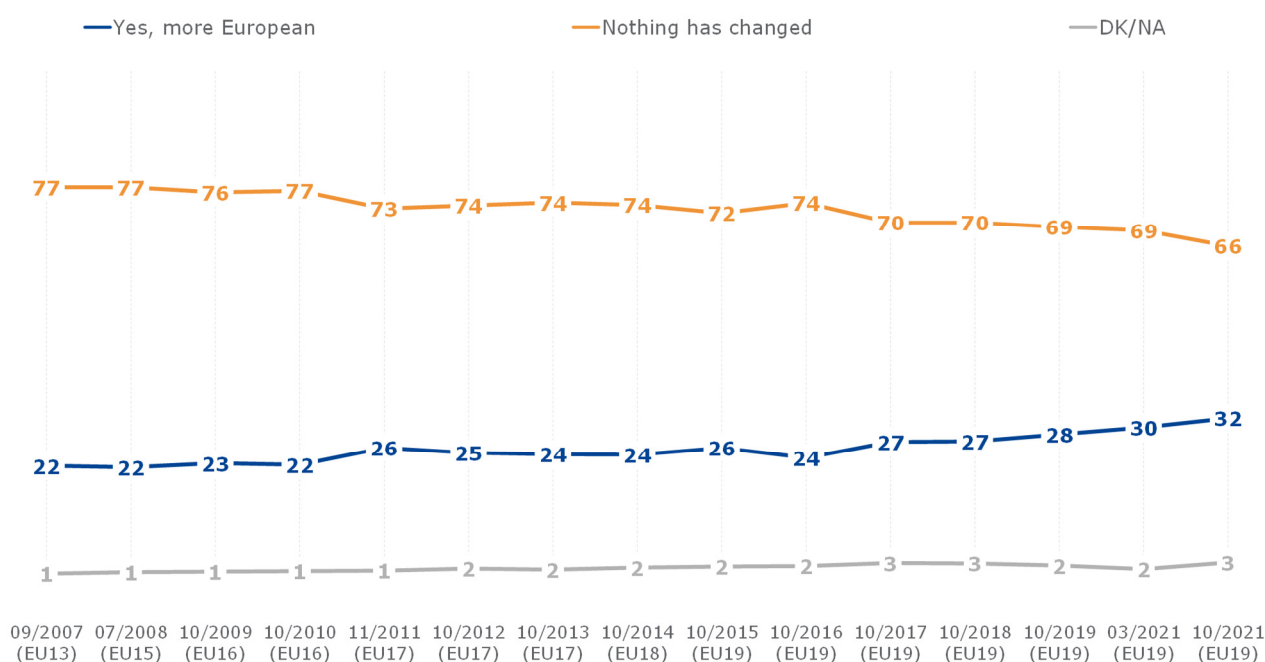


Base: all respondents (n=17 662) ▼▲ Evolution 10-11/11/2021 - 03/2021

1.2. The euro and European identity

Two thirds of euro-area citizens (66%) say that the introduction of the euro has not changed their feeling of being European, compared to 32% who say that the euro makes them feel more European than before. Whilst the latter view is still the minority view, this is the highest figure measured so far, and represents an increase of two percentage points compared to March 2021.

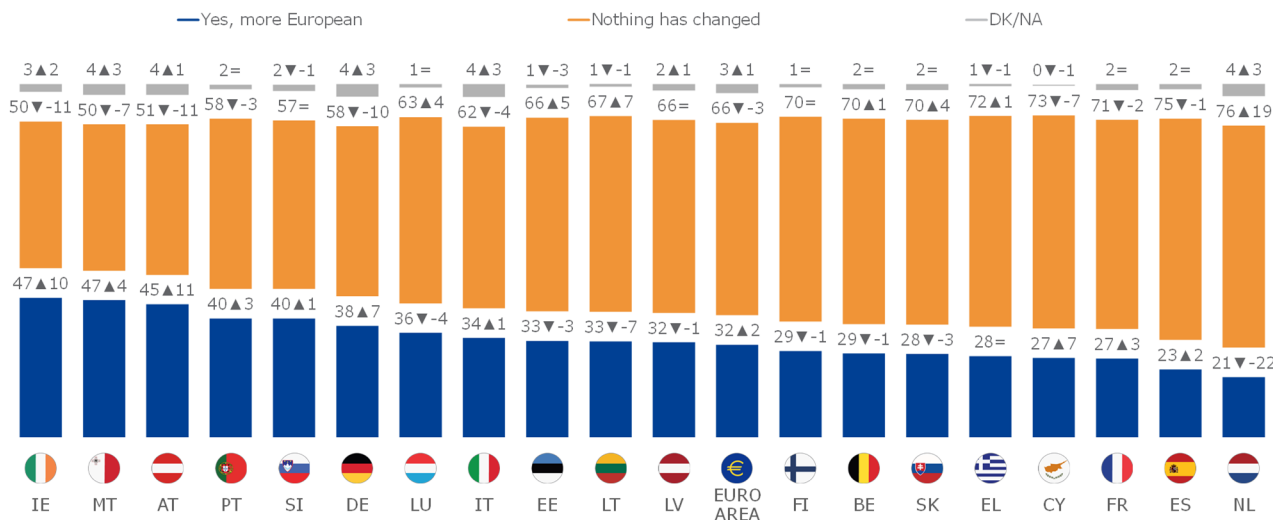
Q2 Does the euro make you personally feel more European than before or would you say that your feeling of being European has not changed? (% - euro area)



Base: all respondents (n=17 662)

Four in ten or more respondents in Ireland, Malta (both 47%), Austria (45%), Portugal and Slovenia (both 40%) and over a third in Germany (38%), Luxembourg (36%) and Italy (34%) believe that the euro makes them personally feel more European than before. Those surveyed in Spain (23%) and the Netherlands (21%, -22 pp compared to March 2021) are the least likely to hold this view.

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? (% by country)



Base: all respondents (n=17 662) ▼▲ Evolution 10-11/11/2021 - 03/2021

Socio-demographic considerations

The younger the respondent, the more likely they are to believe the euro is a good thing for their country and for the EU. Those aged 15-24 (81%) are the most likely to say that having the euro is good for their country, while those aged 40-54 and those over 54 are the least likely (66%-67%). Similarly, 85% of 15-24 year-olds say that having the euro is good for the EU, compared to 75% of 40-54 year-olds and 76% of the over 54 year-olds.





It is, however, those aged 25-39 and aged 40-54 who are most likely to state that the euro makes them feel more European than before (35%-33% compared to 25% of 15-24 year-olds and 31% over 54 year-olds). Men are also somewhat more likely than women to say that the euro makes them feel more European (34% vs 29% for women).

Among those no longer in full-time education, those who completed their education aged 20 or older are the most likely to say they think the euro is a good thing for their country (75%) and the EU (83%), while those who left school before the age of 16 are the least likely (51% and 59%, respectively). Higher-educated respondents are also more likely to say that the euro makes them personally feel more European than before (40% of respondents who completed their education aged 20 or older say this versus 22% of those who left school before the age of 16).

In terms of occupational categories, it is manual workers who stand out as being the least likely to think that the euro is a good thing for their country (54%) or the EU (64%). Manual workers are also the least likely to say the euro makes them feel more European than before (25%, compared to e.g. 35% of employees).

Q1 Generally speaking, do you think...?

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?
(% by socio-demographics)

	Having the euro is a good thing for our country (Q1.1)	Having the euro is a good thing for the EU (Q1.2)	The euro makes you personally feel more European (Q2)
Euro area	69	78	32
 Gender ¹			
Men	72	79	34
Women	67	76	29
 Age			
15-24	81	85	25
25-39	71	80	35
40-54	66	75	33
55+	67	76	31
 Education			
Up to 15	51	59	22
16-19	62	73	24
20+	75	83	40
Still studying	84	89	22
 Occupation			
Self-employed	71	78	36
Employee	73	82	35
Manual worker	54	64	25
Not working	67	75	28

Base: all respondents (n=17 662)

Note: (1) The gender question of the Flash Eurobarometer allows respondents to choose between "male", "female", "in another way" or "prefer not to say". In this report, only the results for respondents who answered "male" or "female" are shown as the number selecting the other responses is below the reporting threshold.

Section 2. Euro coins and banknotes

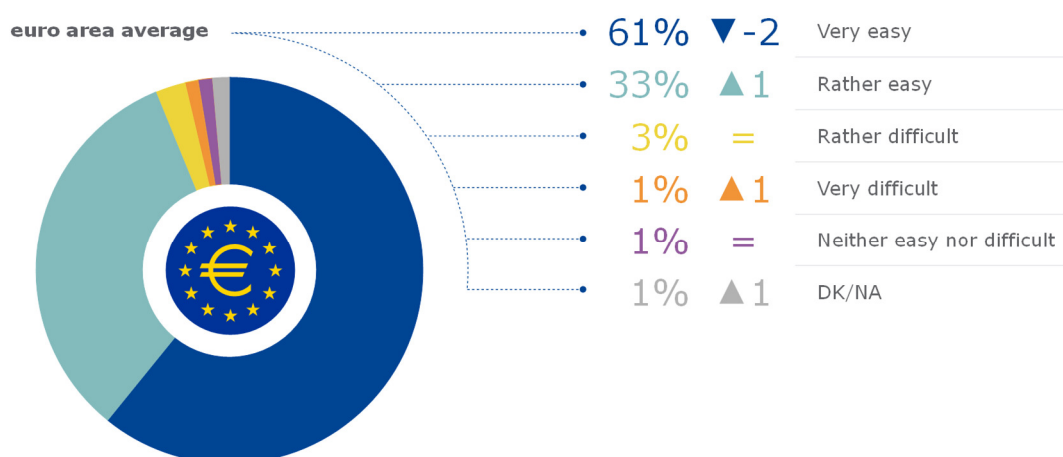
The second section of the report looks at citizens' views on euro coins and banknotes: how easy they find it to distinguish and handle each format when making cash purchases; which, if any, coin denominations cause the greatest difficulty; whether the overall number of coin denominations/values (eight) is the right number; and whether the smallest value coins (1- and 2-cents) should be abolished, with prices rounded to the nearest five cents.

2.1. Distinguishing and handling euro coins and banknotes

Although most citizens in the euro area find it easy to distinguish and handle euro coins and banknotes, a small proportion do experience difficulties; this proportion is higher for euro coins than for euro banknotes. The current survey presents no change in this regard compared to previous rounds.

Almost all those surveyed consider that **euro banknotes** are easy to distinguish and handle when making cash purchases: 61% find it 'very easy' and 33% 'rather easy'. 4% answer that they find it difficult to distinguish and handle euro banknotes.

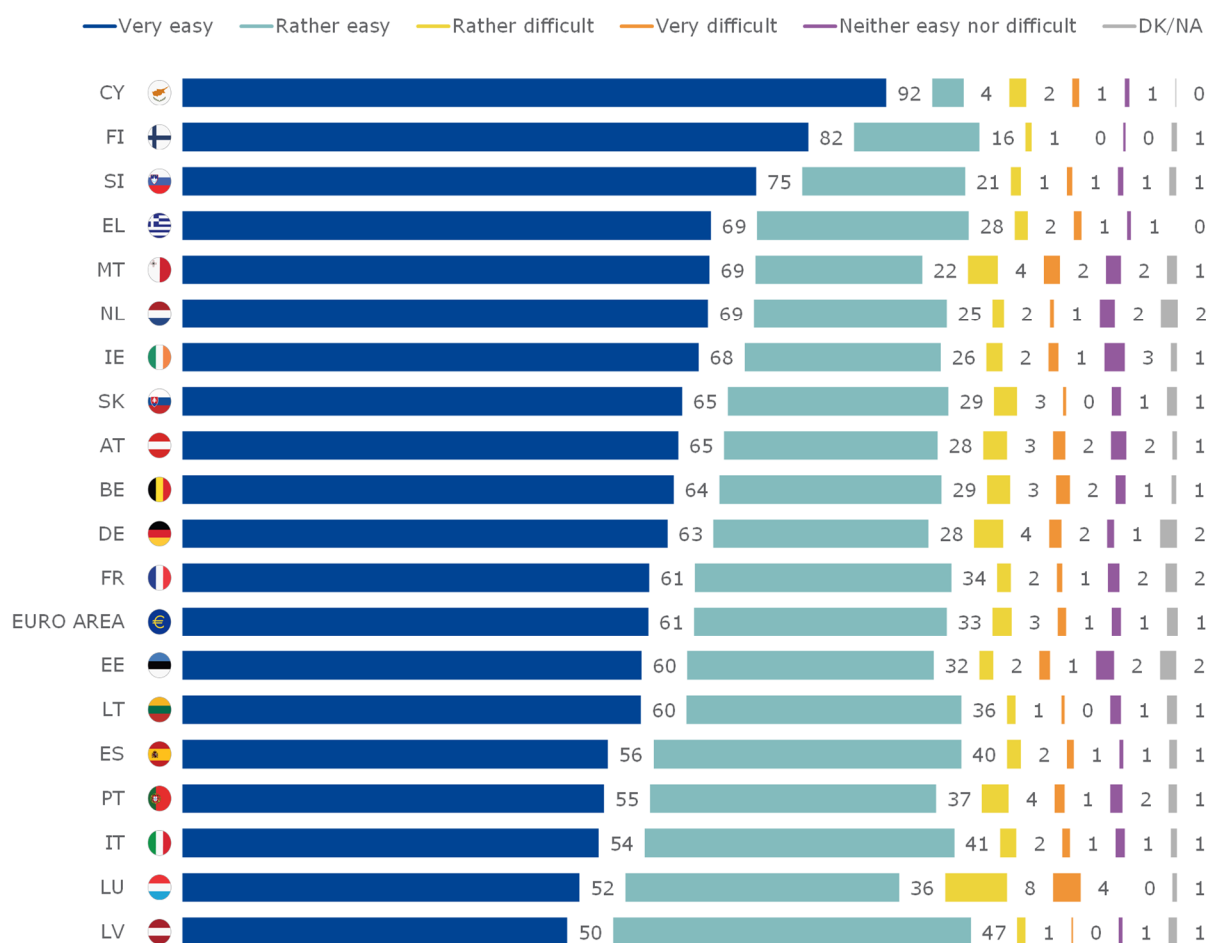
Q3a.1 When you pay cash, would you say that it is: very easy, rather easy, rather difficult or very difficult to distinguish and handle....
euro banknotes (% - euro area)



Base: all respondents (n=17 662) ▼▲ Evolution 10-11/11/2021 - 03/2021

Across most euro-area countries, less than 5% of respondents report that it is difficult to distinguish and handle euro banknotes when making cash payments. The highest incidence of respondents who say it is difficult are found in Luxembourg (12%, +5 pp compared to March 2021) and Malta (6%). Respondents in Cyprus are overall the most likely to answer that distinguishing and handling euro banknotes is 'very easy' (92%).

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 banknotes (% by country)

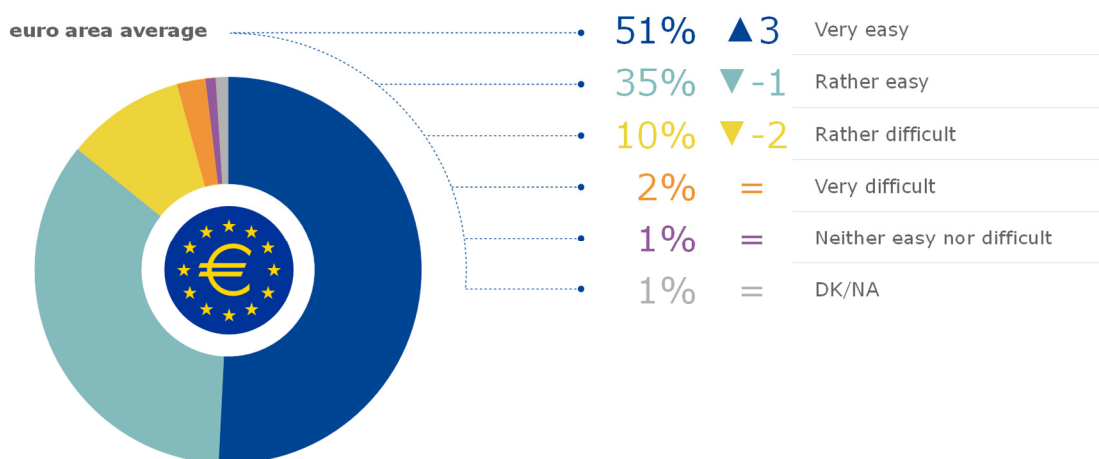


Base: all respondents (n=17 662)

The proportion finding it easy to distinguish and handle **euro coins** is lower than the proportion finding this easy for euro banknotes. When asked how easy they find it to distinguish and handle euro coins when making cash purchases, 51% of respondents find it 'very easy' and 35% 'rather easy'. Slightly more than one in ten find it difficult to distinguish and handle euro coins, with 10% saying this is 'rather difficult' and 2% 'very difficult'. The proportion who find it easy to distinguish and handle euro coins has increased with 2 percentage points since March 2021 and is now at its highest level since the start of this survey.

The **socio-demographic analysis** reveals that the respondents most likely to find it difficult to distinguish and handle euro coins are those aged 55 or over (18%). Among respondents not supporting the euro, 17% report having difficulties distinguishing and handling 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 (% - euro area)

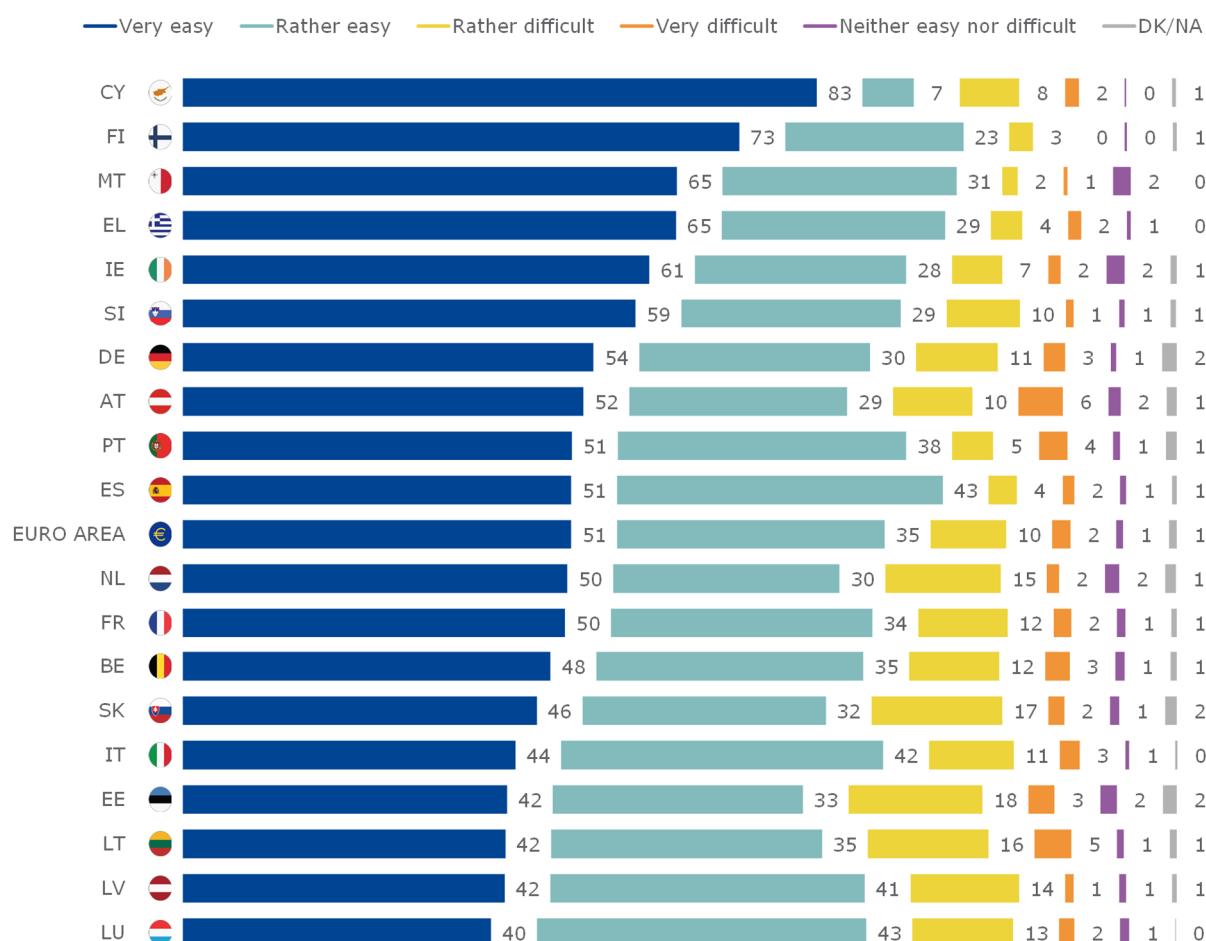


Base: all respondents (n=17 662) ▼▲ Evolution 10-11/11/2021 - 03/2021

In all euro-area countries, at least three-quarters of respondents say euro coins are easy to distinguish and handle when making cash payments, with the highest proportion observed in Finland (73% 'very easy' and 23% 'rather easy') and the lowest proportion observed in Estonia (42% 'very easy' and 33% 'rather easy'). Moreover, in 11 euro-area countries, more than half of respondents find euro coins 'very easy' to distinguish and handle, with respondents in Cyprus (83%) being the most likely to say so. Respondents in Italy (44%), Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania (all 42%), and Luxembourg (40%) are the least likely find euro coins 'very easy' to handle.

Around a fifth of respondents in Estonia (21%), Lithuania (21%) and Slovakia (19%) say they find it difficult to distinguish and handle euro coins when making cash payments; respondents in these countries were also among the most likely to express such difficulties in March 2021. In France, the proportion finding euro coins difficult to handle and distinguish is now 14%, down from 24% in March 2021 (-10 pp).

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 (% by country)



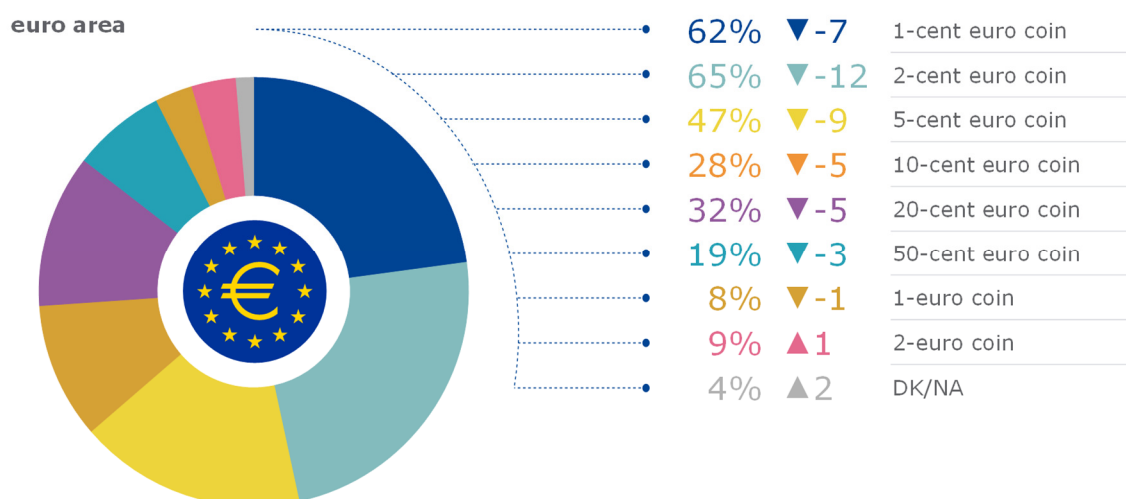
Base: all respondents (n=17 662)

Respondents who said they find it difficult to distinguish and handle euro coins when paying cash – 12% of all those surveyed in the euro area (2,171 respondents) – were asked **with which coins they have particular difficulties**.

Most of those surveyed who say they find it difficult to distinguish and handle euro coins experience particular difficulties with lower denomination coins rather than with higher value euro coins. 65% say they have particular difficulties with the 2-cent coin (-12 pp compared to March 2021) and 62% say they experience such difficulties with the 1-cent coin (-7 pp).

A bit less than half (47%) consider the 5-cent coin difficult to distinguish and handle; 32% think the same about the 20-cent coin; 28% about the 10-cent coin; and 19% about the 50-cent coin. For each of the higher denominations, less than one in ten respondents have difficulties, as was also the case in the wave of March 2021.

Q3b With which of the following euro coins do you have particular difficulties? (% - euro area)



Base: respondents who find it difficult to distinguish between euro coins (n=2 130)

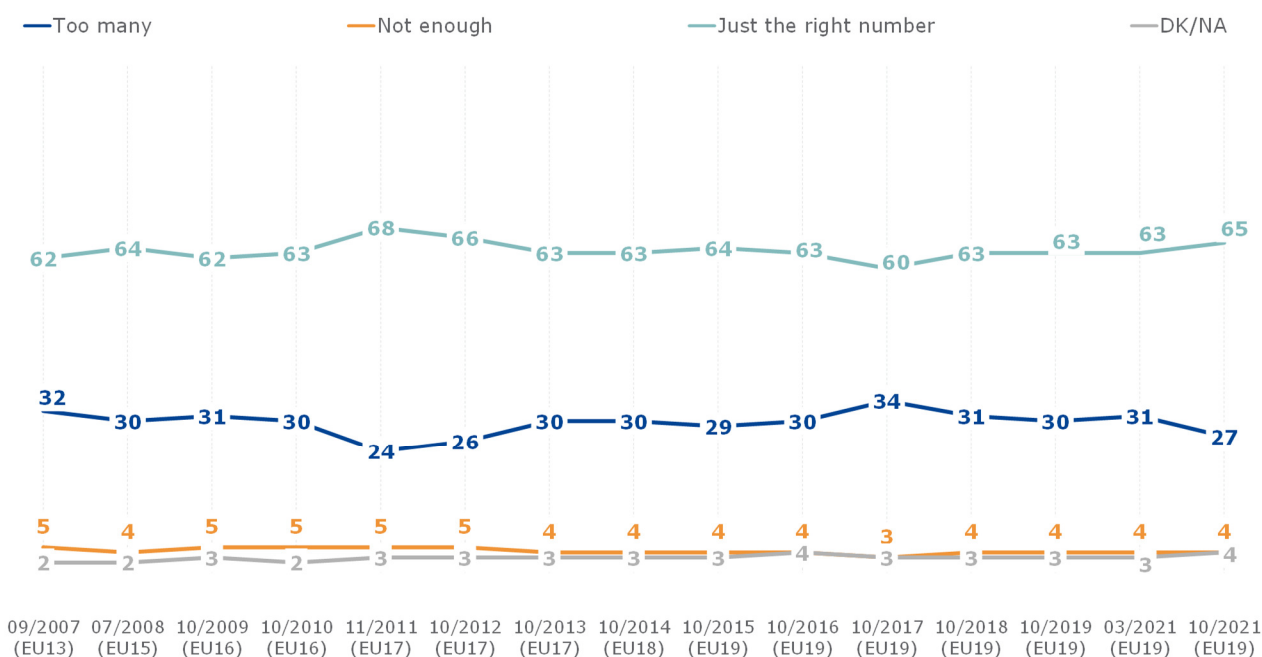
▼▲ Evolution 10-11/11/2021 - 03/2021

2.2. Satisfaction with the current selection of euro coins

Close to two thirds of respondents (65%) reply that the **number of euro coin denominations/values (eight) is just right**, while 27% think there are too many euro coins and 4% believe there are not enough.

Looking at the longer-term picture, there was a broadly upward trend between 2011 and 2017 in the proportion of respondents who said there are too many euro coins (from 24% to 34%, +10 pp). This upward trend stopped in the 2018 survey, with a three percentage-point decrease in the proportion, and is now down to 27%.

Q4 Do you consider that there are too many or, on the contrary, not enough euro coins with different values or do you consider that there are just the right number? (% - euro area)

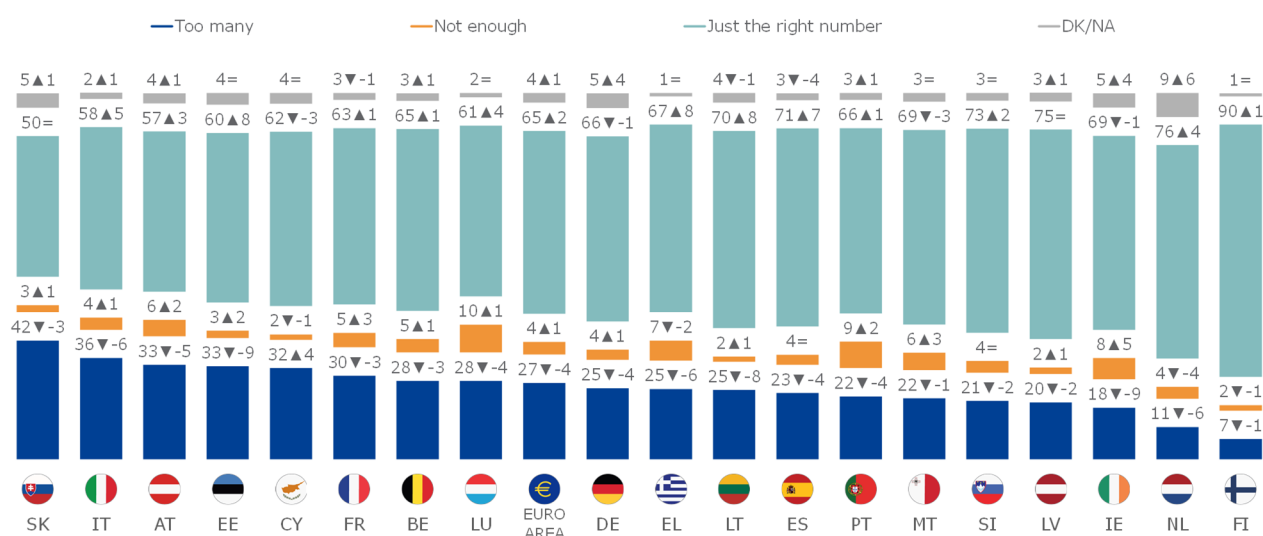


Base: all respondents (n=17 662)

Half or more of the respondents in all euro area-countries say they think the number of euro coins with different values is just right. There is, nonetheless, a large variation in the proportion expressing this view: the highest proportion saying this varies between 50% in Slovakia and 90% in Finland.

In Slovakia, 42% of respondents think there are too many euro coin denominations (-3 pp compared to March 2021); Slovakia is followed by Austria, Cyprus, Estonia, and Italy (with between 32% and 36% of respondents sharing this view). Compared to March 2021, the proportion of respondents saying there are too many euro coins with different values has decreased by 9 percentage points in Estonia and Ireland and 8 percentage points in Lithuania,

Q4 Do you consider that there are too many or, on the contrary, not enough euro coins with different values or do you consider that there are just the right number? (% by country)

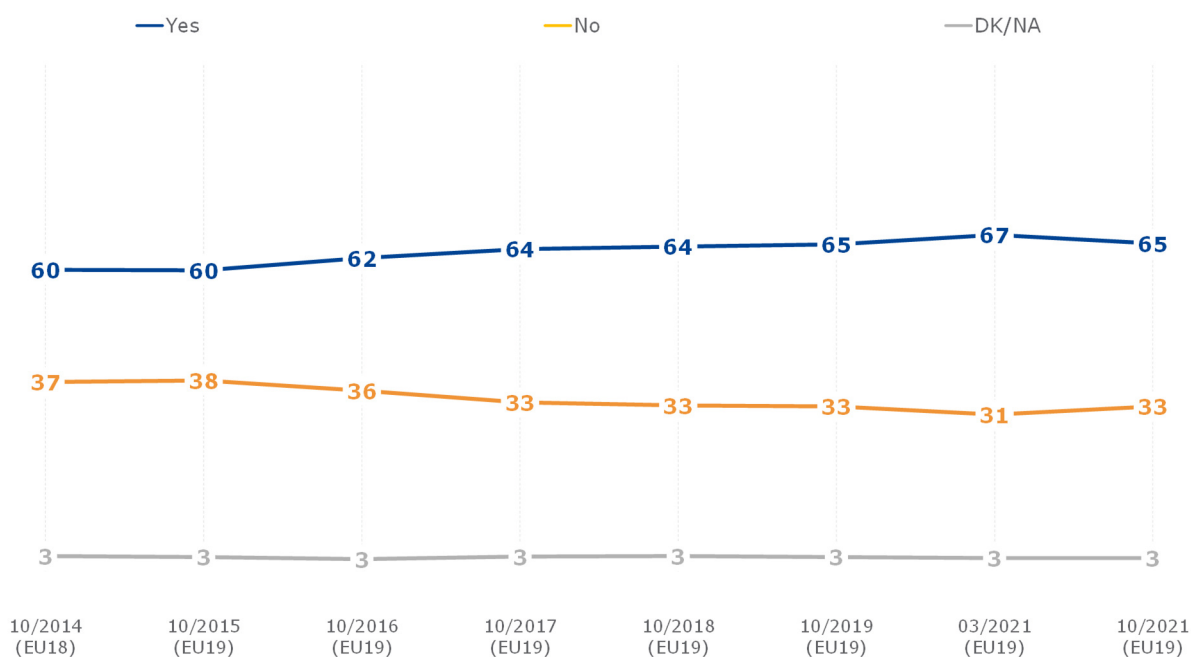


Base: all respondents (n=17 662) ▼▲ Evolution 10-11/11/2021 - 03/2021

As reported in the previous section, 27% of citizens in the euro area think there are too many euro coin denominations, but when asked more specifically about **abolishing 1- and 2-euro cent coins**, more than twice as many respond positively (65%), while just 33% are opposed to this measure. Looking at the longer-term picture, the proportion of respondents in favour of abolishing 1- and 2-euro cent coins (by rounding final purchase prices) gradually increased from 60% in 2011 to 67% in March 2021. It is now down to 65% in the current survey (-2 pp since March 2021).

When interpreting the results of this question, it is important to take into account that, while 1-cent and 2-cent coins are legal tender in all euro-area countries, there are various forms of national legislation that enforce or encourage the rounding of euro coins to 5 cents in Belgium, Finland, Ireland and the Netherlands.

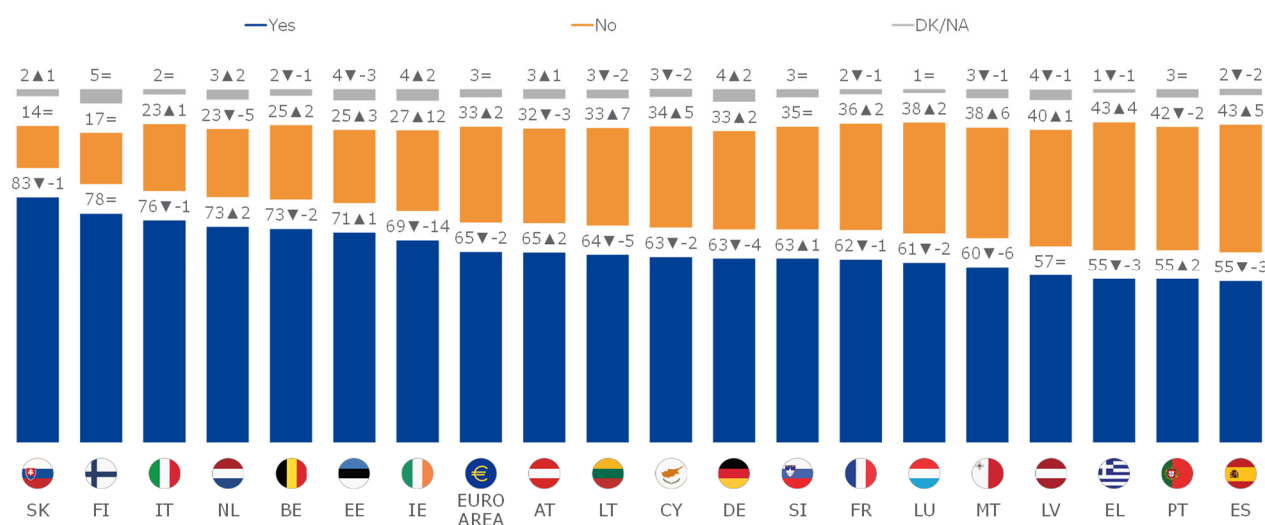
Q5 Are you in favour of abolishing 1- and 2-euro cent coins in the euro area and applying mandatory up- and down-rounding of the final sum of purchase in shops and supermarkets? (% - euro area)



Base: all respondents (n=17 662)

In March 2021, in all euro-area countries a majority supported the idea of abolishing 1- and 2-cent coins by rounding final purchase prices. In the current Flash Eurobarometer survey, this remains the case: between 55% in Spain, Greece and Portugal and 83% in Slovakia support the idea of abolishing 1- and 2-cent coins. Only in Ireland, a significant decrease is seen in support for abolishing the two smallest value coins (from 83% to 69%, -14pp).

Q5 Are you in favour of abolishing 1- and 2-euro cent coins in the euro area and applying mandatory up- and down-rounding of the final sum of purchase in shops and supermarkets? (% by country)



Base: all respondents (n=17 662) ▼▲ Evolution 10-11/11/2021 - 03/2021






Socio-demographic considerations

Men are somewhat more likely than women to say there are too many euro coins (28% vs 26%) and to be in favour of abolishing the two smallest value euro coins (68% vs 62%). The youngest respondents – and those still in full-time education – are the least likely to think that there are too many euro coins (19%-17% vs 27%-29% across older age groups). Respondents who left school after 20 years of age, self-employed and employees are among the most likely to think there are too many euro coin denominations (all 29%). Finally, self-employed respondents are also likely to favour abolishing the two smallest value coins (68%).

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

Q5 Are you in favour of abolishing 1- and 2-euro cent coins in the euro area and applying mandatory up- and down-rounding of the final sum of purchase in shops and supermarkets?

(% by socio-demographics)

	Too many euro coins (Q4)	In favour of abolishing 1- and 2-cent coins (Q5)
Euro area	27	65
 Gender		
Men	28	68
Women	26	62
 Age		
15-24	19	61
25-39	29	68
40-54	27	62
55+	28	66
 Education		
Up to 15	27	65
16-19	28	67
20+	29	65
Still studying	17	63
 Occupation		
Self-employed	29	68
Employee	29	64
Manual worker	25	66
Not working	25	65
 Having the euro for the country		
A good thing	26	66
A bad thing	31	65

Base: all respondents (n=17 662)

Section 3. The impact of the euro on prices and other macro-economic assessments

This section examines the perception of respondents on the impact that the euro has had on prices and other macro-economic assessments since its introduction.

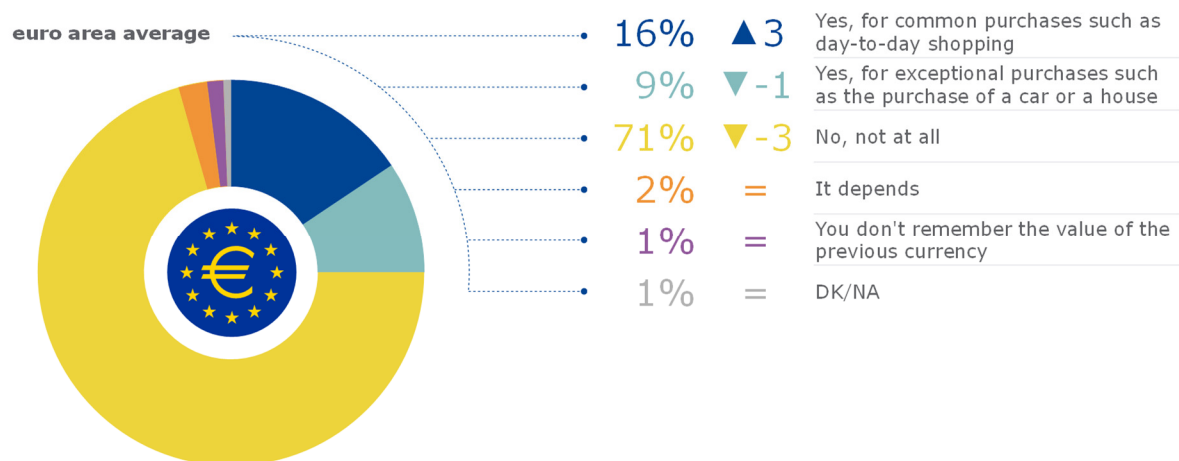
3.1. Converting prices in euro to old national currencies

Across the euro area, 71% say they do not convert from the price in euro to their old national currency when buying things; this represents a decrease by 3 percentage points compared to March 2021.

One in four citizens still convert euro prices into their former currency: among them, 16% do so for common purchases such as day-to-day shopping, while 9% do so only for exceptional purchases such as the purchase of a car or a house.

Examination of the **socio-demographic groups** reveals that respondents aged 55 or over are the most likely to still convert euro prices into their former currency (31%), while those aged 15-24 (10%) are the least likely to do so. A higher proportion still converting into their former currency is also observed for the least-educated (34%), manual workers (34%), and for those who think having the euro is a bad for their country or the EU (42%-40%).

Q6 Today, when you are buying things, do you tend to convert from the price in euro to the (OLD NATIONAL CURRENCY)? (% - euro area)

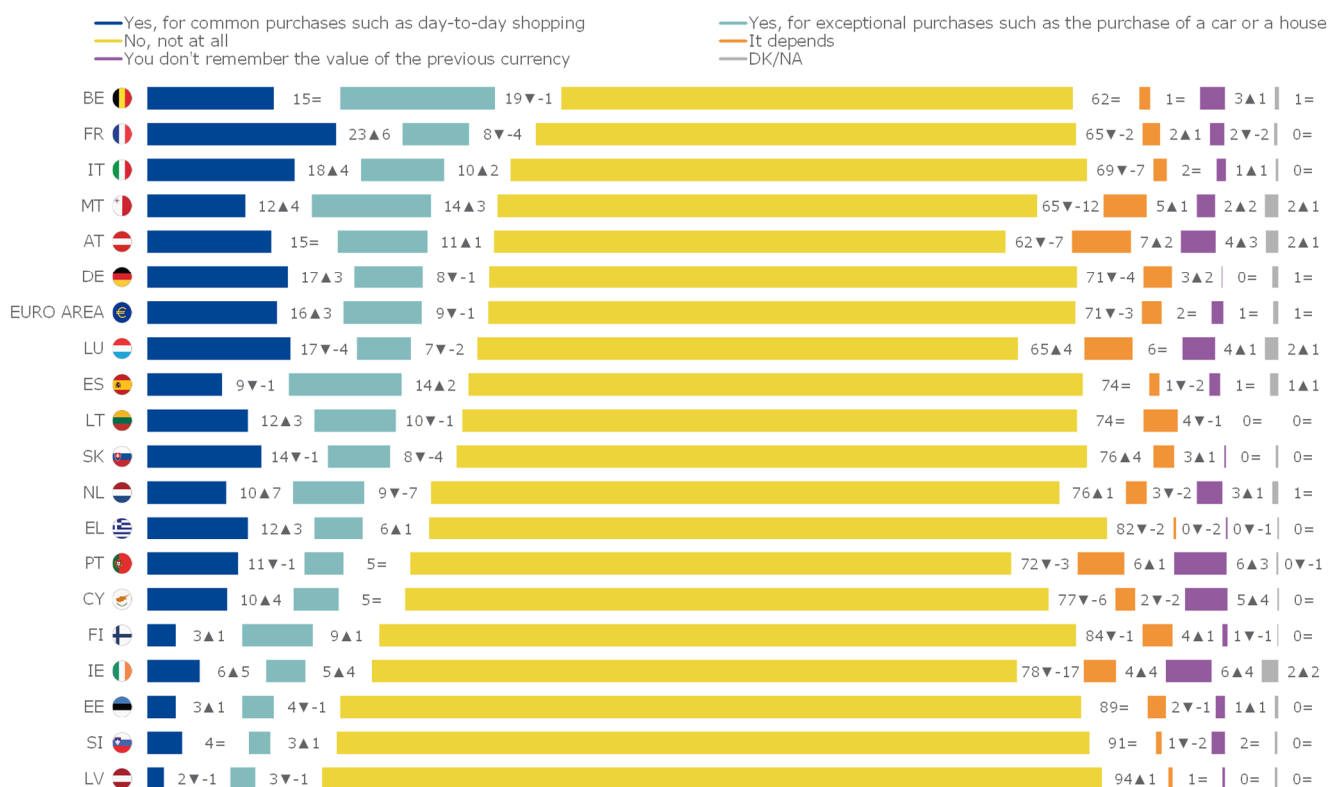


Base: all respondents (n=17 662) ▼▲ Evolution 10-11/11/2021 - 03/2021

In every euro-area country, at least six in ten respondents say they do not convert from the price in euro to their former national currency when buying things, with the highest proportions observed in Latvia (94%), Slovenia (91%), Estonia (89%) and Finland (84%). Since March 2021, the number not converting from the price in euro to their former national currency has significantly decreased in five euro-area countries.

For common purchases such as day-to-day shopping, the proportion of respondents saying they convert from the price in euro to their former national currency varies between 2% in Latvia and 23% in France. For exceptional purchases, such as the purchase of a car or a house, this figure ranges from 3% in Latvia and Slovenia to 19% in Belgium.

Q6 Today, when you are buying things, do you tend to convert from the price in euro to the (OLD NATIONAL CURRENCY)? (% by country)



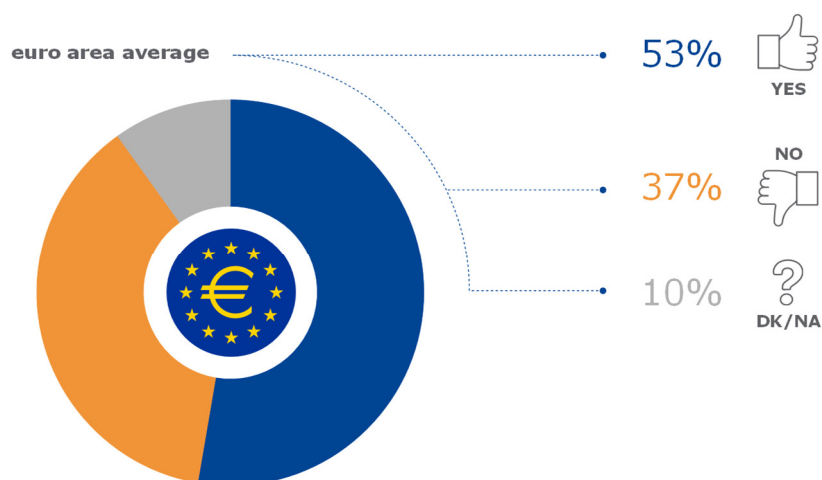
Base: all respondents (n=17 662) ▼▲ Evolution 10-11/11/2021 - 03/2021

3.2. The impact of the euro on prices and businesses

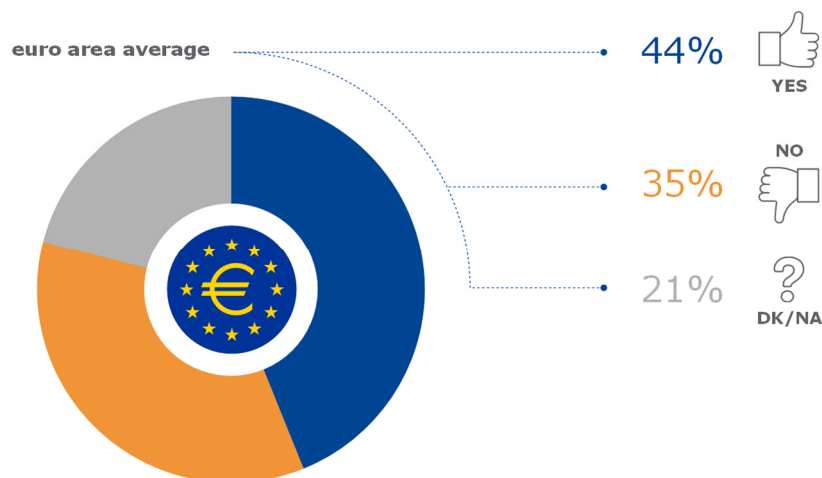
A majority (53%, -2 pp compared to March 2021) of citizens in the euro area believe that the euro has made **travelling easier and less costly**, compared to 37% who state that travelling is not easier or less costly since the introduction of the euro. One in ten answer that they do not know whether the euro has made travelling easier and less costly.

Somewhat more than four in ten (44%, -1 pp) think the euro has **reduced banking charges when travelling in different EU countries** while 35% think the euro has had no impact on banking charges. 21% are unable to form an opinion on this matter.

Q7 Do you think that the euro...? (% - euro area)
Has made travelling easier and less costly



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

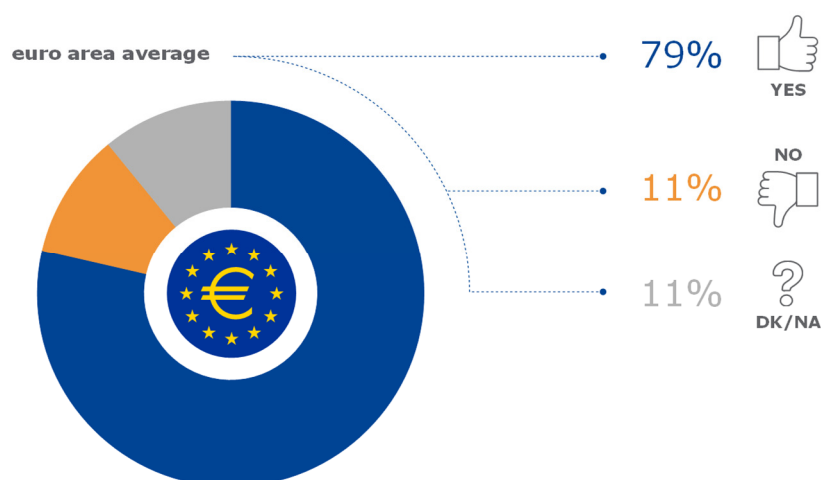


Base: all respondents (n=17 662)

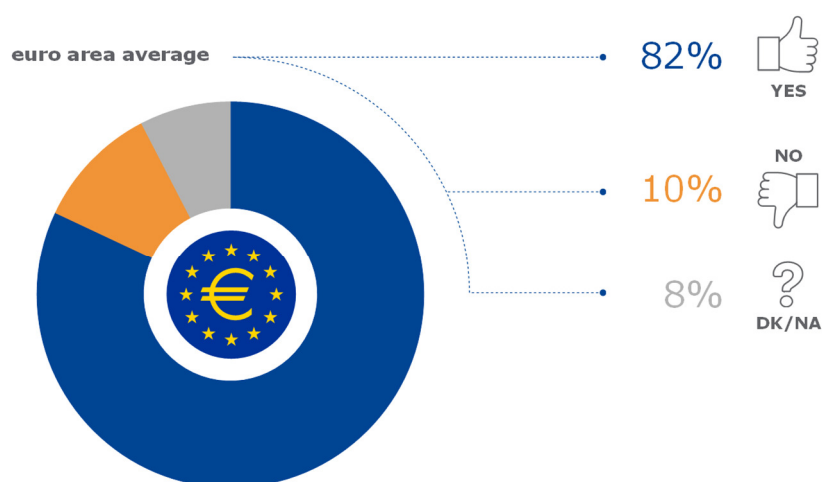
When asked whether the euro has made **doing business in the EU easier**, 79% (-3 pp compared to March 2021) agree, while 11% hold the opposite view and 11% say that they do not know whether the euro has made doing business in the EU easier or not.

A similar share of 82% (-2 pp compared to March 2021) believe the euro has made it **easier to compare prices and shop in different countries** (including online), while 10% hold the opposite view and 8% say they do not know.

Q7 Do you think that the euro...? (% - euro area)
Has made it easier to do business in different EU countries



Has made it easier to compare prices and shop in different EU countries, including online



Base: all respondents (n=17 662)

At least eight in ten respondents in all but two of the euro-area countries think the euro has made it **easier to compare prices and shop in different EU countries**, including online. The highest proportions saying this are found in Finland (94%; -2 pp compared to March 2021) and Luxembourg (91%), while the lowest proportions are found in Italy (74%) and Germany (78%).


The proportion of respondents who think the euro has made it **easier to do business** within the EU ranges from 67% in Lithuania to 89% in France and 91% in Slovenia. The latter countries were also ranked among the highest in March 2021.

The notion that the euro has **made travelling easier and less costly** is the majority view in 17 euro-area countries, with the highest scores observed in Ireland (84%, -5 pp compared to March 2021). In Italy (49%) and Slovenia (49%), less than half of respondents share this view. Only in Italy, respondents who state that the euro has not made travelling easier or less costly outnumber those thinking the opposite (49% 'no' vs 39% 'yes').

The proportion of respondents who say they believe the euro has **reduced banking charges** when travelling ranges from 38% in Lithuania to 73% in Ireland. Caution is advised when interpreting the results of this question due to the high proportion of respondents who were unable to share their opinion; in 11 euro-area countries, at least a fifth of respondents are unable to say whether the euro has reduced banking charges when travelling in different EU countries.

An analysis of the proportion of 'yes' responses across all items in this question shows that Ireland consistently found at the top of the country ranking, meaning that respondents in these countries tend to be the most likely to believe the euro has a positive impact on travelling, banking charges, doing business and shopping. Italy, on the other hand, is consistently found at the bottom of the country rankings and respondents in this country tend to be among the least likely to believe the euro has a positive impact.

Q7 Do you think that the euro...? (% by country)

		Has made it easier to compare prices and shop in different EU countries, including online	Has made it easier to do business in different EU countries	Has made travelling easier and less costly	Has reduced banking charges when travelling in different EU countries (e.g. when withdrawing money from an ATM)
EU27		82▼-2	79▼-3	44▼-1	53▼-2
BE		88▼-2	88=	46▼-6	51▼-3
DE		78▼-8	75▼-9	41▼-7	57▼-8
EE		89▼-3	75=	50▲15	77=
IE		88▼-7	83▼-8	73▲8	84▼-5
EL		85▲2	82▲6	48▲3	58▲2
ES		83▲1	73▼-2	40▲1	54▼-2
FR		87▲1	89▲1	47▲6	51▲5
IT		74▲1	73=	39▼-3	39▼-2
CY		88▲4	83▲4	53▲3	62▲3
LV		88▼-1	73▼-8	51▲4	76▼-4
LT		89▲2	67▼-1	38▼-4	66▼-1
LU		91▲3	85=	43▼-7	60▼-3
MT		86▼-7	84▼-2	69=	66▼-21
NL		88▼-4	80▼-8	51▼-7	55▲1
AT		88▲1	81▼-5	50▲5	61▲1
PT		81▲1	84▼-2	47=	52=
SI		90▼-1	91▼-1	48▼-4	49▼-2
SK		86▼-3	74▼-5	45=	55▼-3
FI		94▼-2	82▼-2	53▼-2	70▼-7

Base: all respondents (n=17 662) ▼▲ Evolution 10-11/11/2021 - 03/2021

Socio-demographic considerations

Men are somewhat more likely than women to say that the euro has made it easier to compare prices and shop in different EU countries (84% vs 80%), made it easier to do business in the EU (81% vs 76%), made travelling easier and less costly (57% vs 49%) and has reduced banking charges (49% vs 40%).






Respondents aged 15-24 are the most likely to say the euro has made it easier and cheaper to travel (62%), while those aged 40-54 or 55 and over are the least likely to say so (51% and 49%, respectively). The youngest age groups are also the most likely to say the euro has reduced banking charges (52%). Those aged 55 and over are overall the least likely to believe the euro has a positive impact on travelling, banking charges, doing business and shopping.

The later a respondent left full-time education (i.e. the higher educated), the more likely they are to believe the euro has a positive impact on travelling, banking charges, doing business and shopping. For example, 87% of respondents who ended their education at the age of 20 or older say the euro has made it easier to compare prices and shop in different EU countries, compared to 61% of those who ended their education before the age of 16.

Employees and the self-employed are more likely than manual workers and those not working to say the euro has made it easier and cheaper to travel, has reduced banking charges, made doing business in the EU easier and made comparing prices and shopping in different EU countries easier. For example, while around one in two self-employed respondents (49%) and employees (51%) think that the euro has reduced banking charges, this view is shared by 39% of manual workers and 38% of inactive respondents.

Respondents who think having the euro is good for their country or for the EU are also more likely to think that the euro has a positive impact on travelling, banking charges, doing business and shopping. For example, 62% of respondents who think having the euro is good for their country say that the euro has made travelling easier and less costly, compared to 30% of respondents who think the euro is bad for their country.

Q7 Do you think that the euro...? (% by socio-demographics)

	Has made it easier to compare prices and shop in different EU countries	Has made it easier to do business in different EU countries	Has made travelling easier and less costly	Has reduced banking charges when travelling in different EU countries
Euro area	82	79	53	44
 Gender				
Men	84	81	57	49
Women	80	76	49	40
 Age				
15-24	88	85	62	52
25-39	87	82	56	52
40-54	84	81	51	46
55+	76	74	49	36
 Education				
Up to 15	61	60	36	24
16-19	79	76	46	37
20+	87	83	59	51
Still studying	89	87	61	55
 Occupation				
Self-employed	86	84	55	49
Employee	88	84	57	51
Manual worker	73	69	42	39
Not working	78	75	50	38
 Having the euro for the country				
A good thing	89	85	62	50
A bad thing	66	64	30	30
Having the euro for the EU				
A good thing	87	84	59	49
A bad thing	66	60	29	28

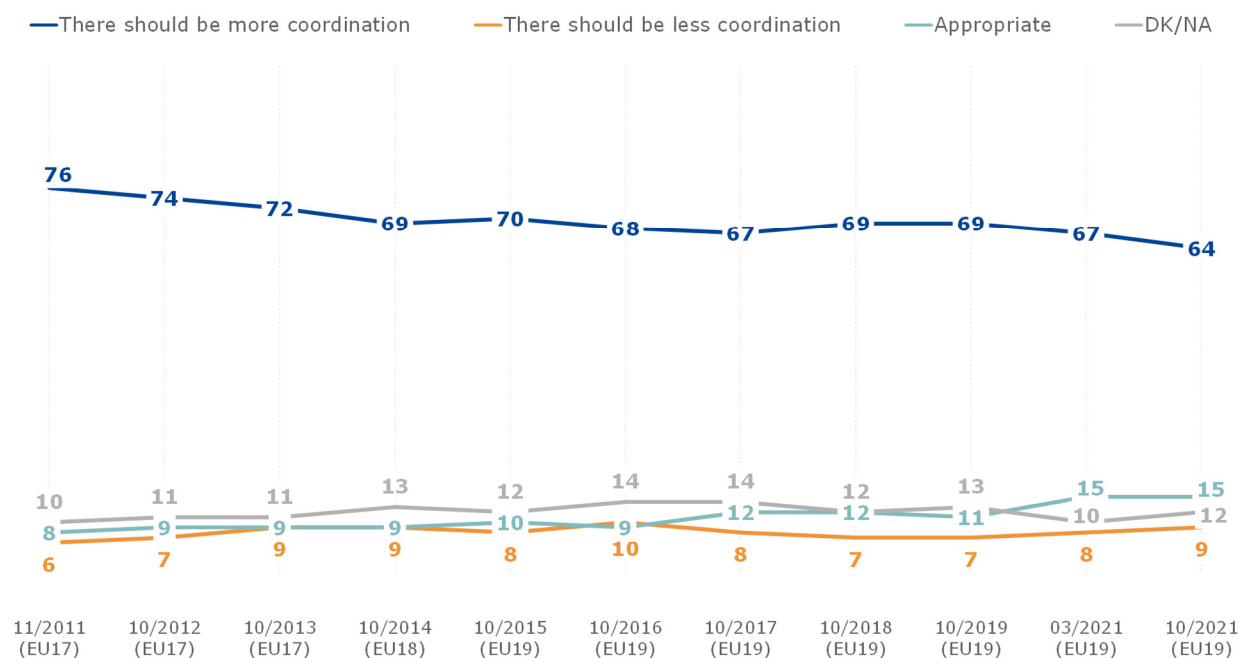
Base: all respondents (n=17 662)

3.3. Economic policy coordination in the euro area

When asked about their views on whether euro-area coordination of economic policy, including budgetary policies, is appropriate, 64% of respondents across the euro area say that there is a need for more coordination, while 9% answer there should be less.

Looking at the longer-term picture, the proportion thinking that there should be more coordination of economic policy among euro-area governments has gradually decreased over the years and is now at 64%, its lowest point since 2011.

Q8 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? (% - euro area)

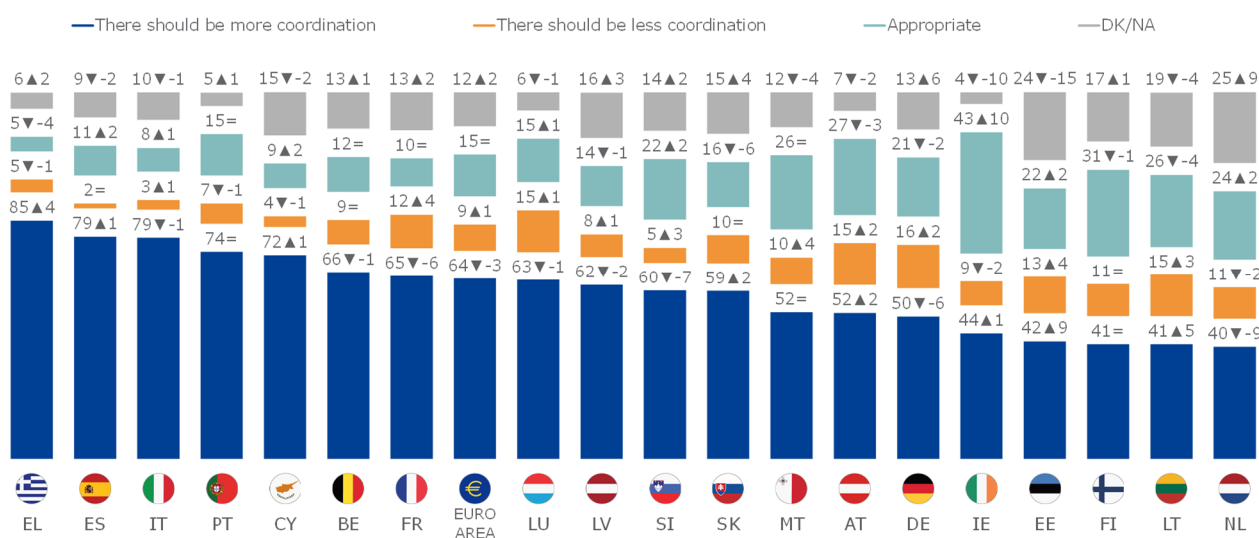


Base: all respondents (n=17 662)

The view that there should be more economic policy coordination among euro-area governments is most commonly held in Greece (85%), Spain (79%) and Italy (79%). This view is least commonly held in Estonia (42%), and Lithuania and Finland (both 41%). In five countries (Estonia, France, Germany, Lithuania, the Netherlands and Slovenia), the proportion thinking there should be more economic policy coordination has significantly changed compared to March 2021.

The opinion that the current level of economic policy coordination in the euro area is appropriate is most prevalent in Ireland (43%, +10 pp since March 2021). The proportion of respondents who think there should be less coordination remains below 10% in most countries, and ranges from 2% in Spain to 16% in Germany.

Q8 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? (% by country)



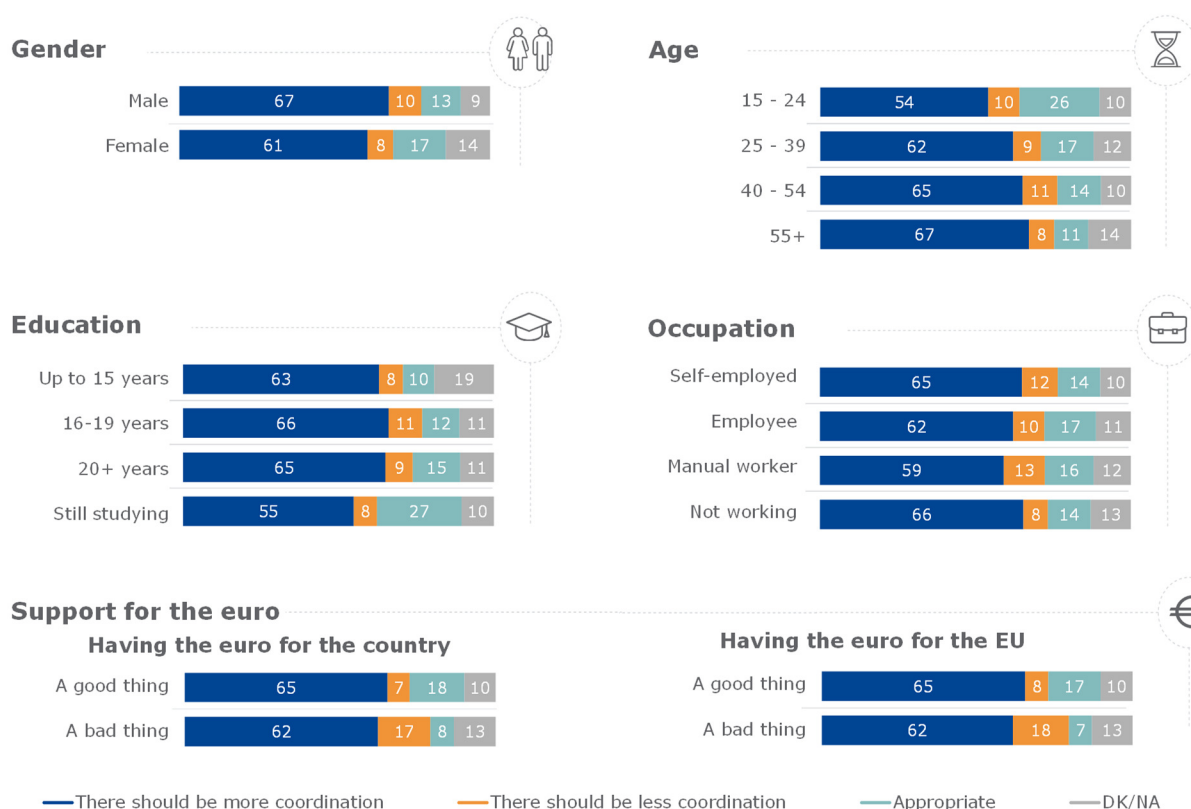
Base: all respondents (n=17 662)

The **socio-demographic analysis** shows substantial variations among the different groups. Those who believe there should be more economic policy coordination among euro-area governments are more likely to be men (67%), rather than women (61%), and are more likely to be aged 25 or over (62%-67% across the three age bands), rather than aged 15-24 (54%).

The proportion of respondents who say that the degree to which economic policy is coordinated in the euro area is appropriate is higher among 15-24 year-olds (26%, compared to 11% of those aged 55 or over). This proportion is also higher among those who think having the euro is good for their country (18%, compared to 8% of those who say the euro is bad for their country) or those who think having the euro is good for the EU (17%, compared to 7% of those who say the euro is bad for the EU).

Respondents who think having the euro is bad for their country, or for the EU, are overall the most likely to state that there should be less economic policy coordination among euro-area governments (17% and 18%, respectively, compared to 7%-8% of those saying the euro is a good thing).

Q8 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? (% by socio-demographics)

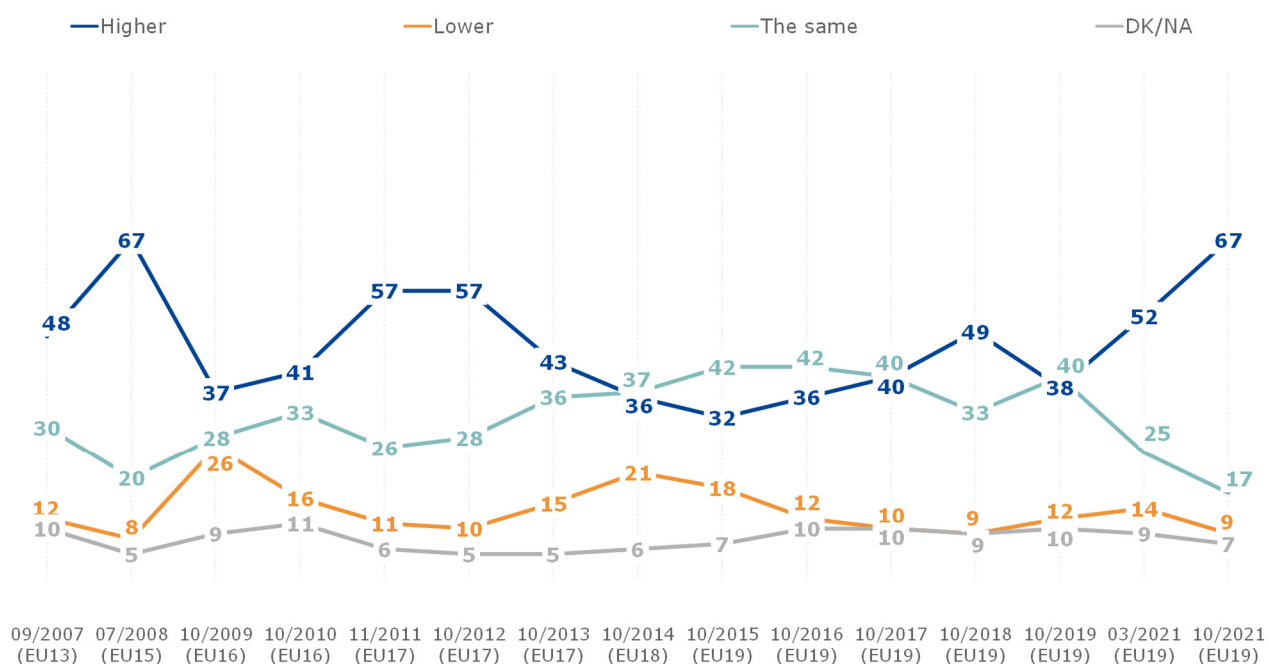


Base: all respondents (n=17 662)

3.4. Expectation for this year's inflation rate

About two in three (67%) citizens in the euro area believe this year's inflation rate will be higher than last year's; this represents a 15 percentage-point increase over the proportion observed in March 2021 and is the highest proportion observed since 2008. The proportion who think the inflation rate will stay the same is 17%, while 9% expect that the inflation rate will be lower.

Q11 What is your expectation regarding the inflation rate this year? Compared to last year, will it be: (% - euro area)

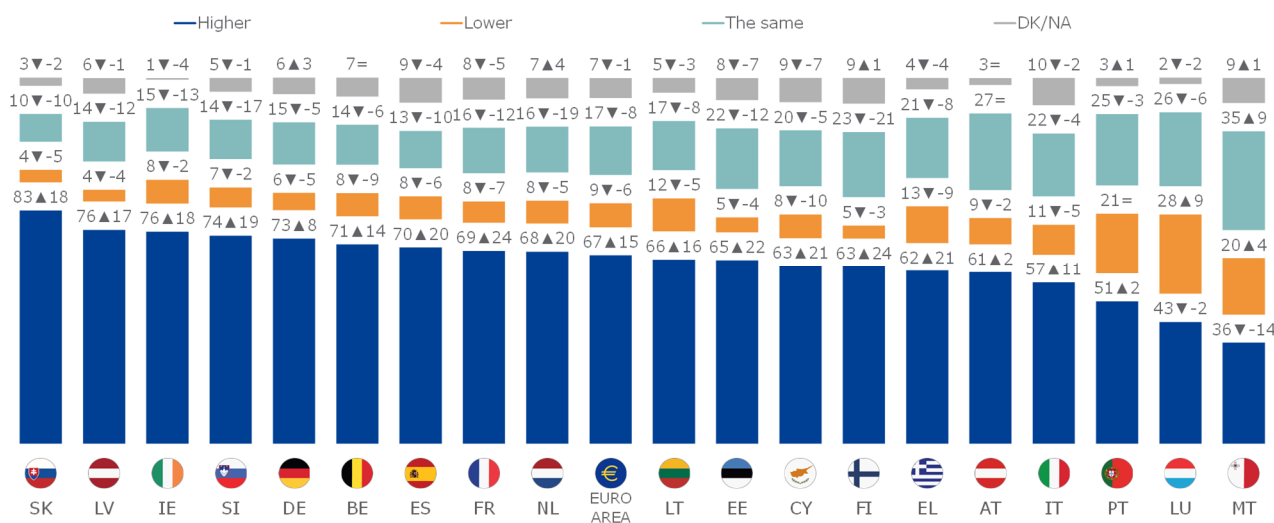


Base: all respondents (n=17 662)

The perception that the inflation rate will be higher this year compared to last year is shared by a majority of respondents in all euro-area countries, with the exception of Luxembourg (43%) and Malta (36%). Excluding the two aforementioned countries, the proportion expecting higher inflation ranges from 51% in Portugal to 83% in Slovakia.

Compared to March 2021, the share of respondents expecting an increase in the inflation rate has increased in all euro-area countries, again except in Luxembourg (-2 pp) and Malta (-14 pp). The highest increases are observed in France and Finland (both +24 pp).

Q11 What is your expectation regarding the inflation rate this year? Compared to last year, will it be: (% by country)



Base: all respondents (n=17 662)

Those who think that the inflation rate will be higher this year compared to last year are more likely to be men (72%), rather than women (62%); employees (73%) and self-employed (69%), rather than manual workers and those not active (57%-64%); and those who completed their full-time education aged 20 or older (73%) rather than those who completed their education aged 15 or younger (56%).

Section 4. Economic reforms and other sectorial reforms to boost growth and employment

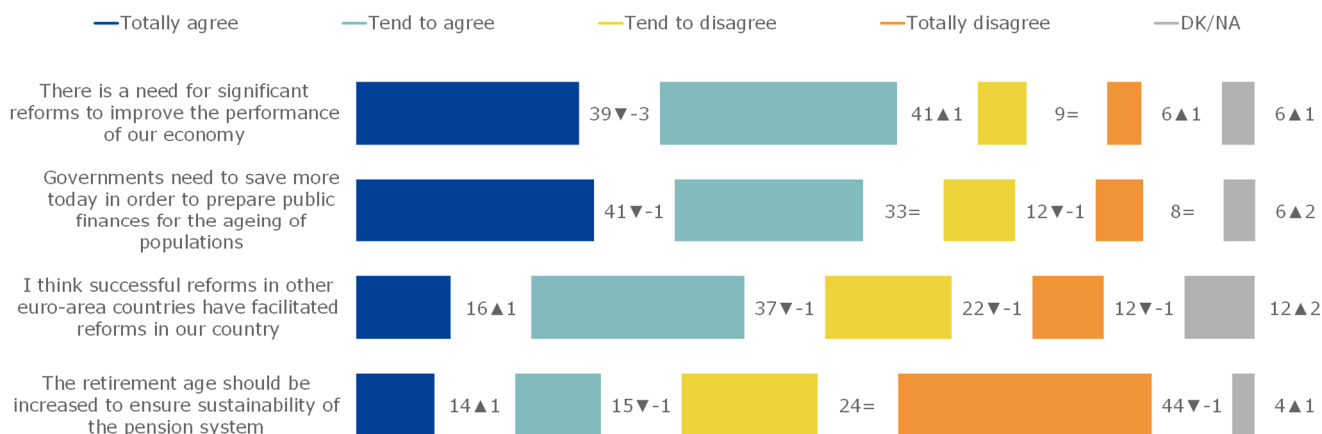
This chapter examines euro-area citizens' views on the need for economic reforms; and the importance of introducing reforms in specific public services and utility services to help increase growth and employment.

4.1. Economic reforms in euro-area countries

Interviewers explained to respondents that governments in all euro-area countries are implementing various economic reforms to the labour market, pensions, social security, and the healthcare and education systems. Interviewers then read out a series of four statements about such reforms and asked respondents to what extent they agreed or disagreed with each.

The results of this question show there is continued support across the euro area for economic reforms to improve the performance of national economies. As in March 2021, about eight in ten respondents agree there is a need for significant reforms to improve the performance of their national economy, with 39% 'totally' agreeing with this statement (-3 pp).

Q9 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? (% - euro area)



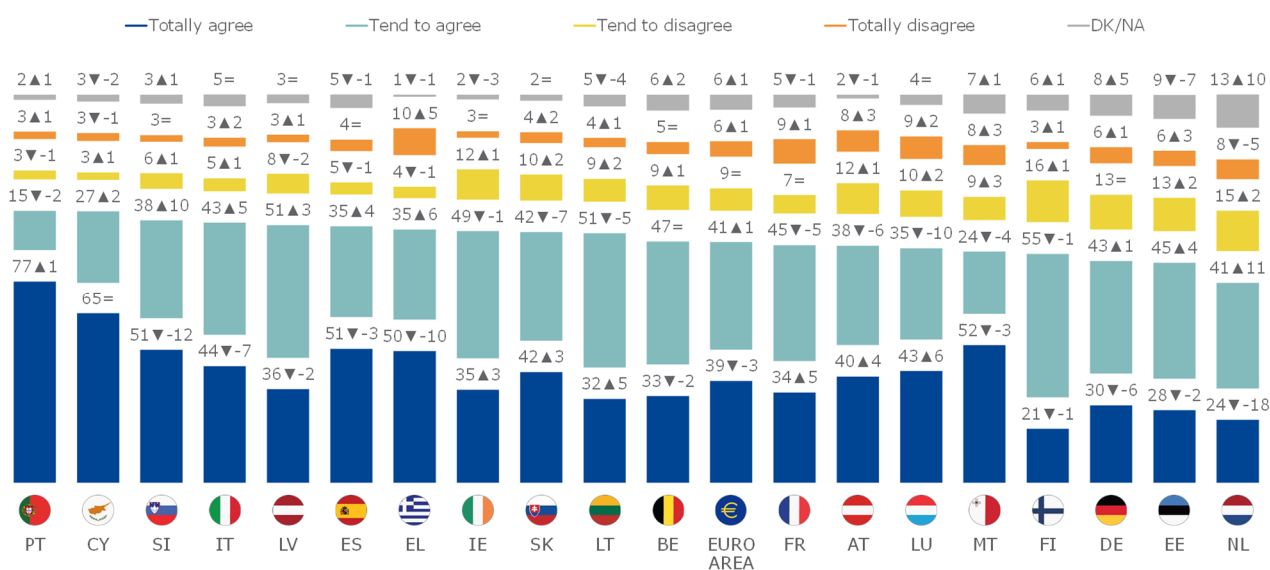
Base: all respondents (n=17 662) ▼▲ Evolution 10-11/11/2021 - 03/2021

A small majority (53%) agree that successful reforms in other euro-area countries facilitate reforms in their own country, whereas 34% disagree. These figures are comparable to those observed in March 2021.

Around three-quarters of respondents agree that governments need to save more today in order to prepare public finances for the ageing of populations, with 41% saying they 'totally agree'. Nonetheless, a majority of 68% disagree that the retirement age should be increased to ensure sustainability of the pension system, with 44% 'totally' disagreeing. In contrast, 29% agree with this statement. Again, these figures are comparable to those observed in March 2021.

The continued support for **economic reforms to improve the performance of national economies** is also reflected in the national results, with clear majorities across all euro-area countries agreeing there is a need for such reforms (between 64% in the Netherlands and 92% in Cyprus and Portugal). More variation is seen in the proportion 'totally agreeing', which ranges from 21% in Finland to 77% in Portugal.

Q9.1 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 (% by country)

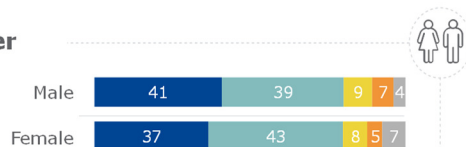


Base: all respondents (n=17 662) ▼▲ Evolution 10-11/11/2021 - 03/2021

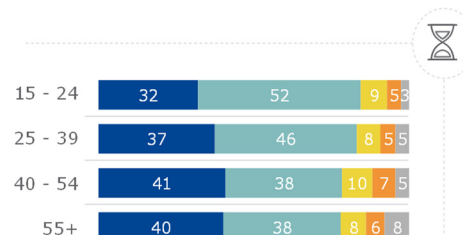
The **socio-demographic analysis** shows that the proportion of respondents agreeing that there is a need for significant reforms to improve the performance of their national economy is higher among those aged 15-24 or 25-39 (84% and 83%, respectively) compared to those aged 40-54 or 55+ (78% agree in both of the latter age groups). The higher educated are more likely than the lower educated to agree that there is a need for significant reforms to improve the performance of their national economy (81% of those who completed education aged 20 or older agree, versus 75% of those who completed their education when 15 years old or younger). Those who think that having the euro is a good thing for their country or for the EU are much more likely to agree that there is a need for significant reforms to improve the performance of their national economy (84% of those in the former two categories agree such reforms are needed, versus 72% of those who think having the euro is a bad thing for their country and 67% of those who think having the euro is a bad thing for the EU).

Q9.1 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 (% by socio-demographics)

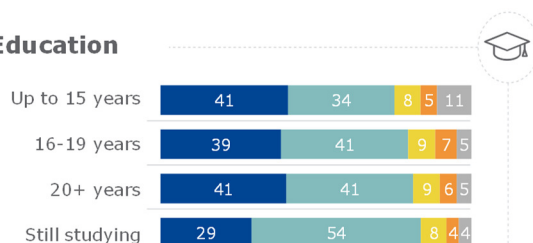
Gender



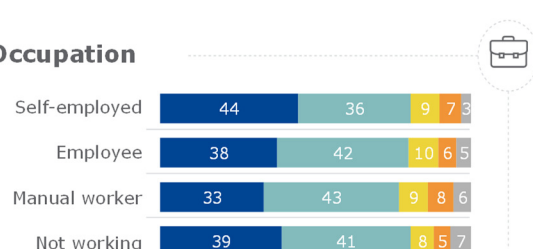
Age



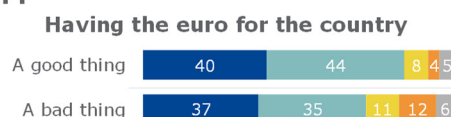
Education



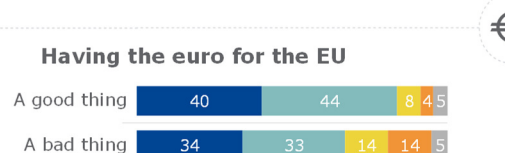
Occupation



Support for the euro



Having the euro for the EU

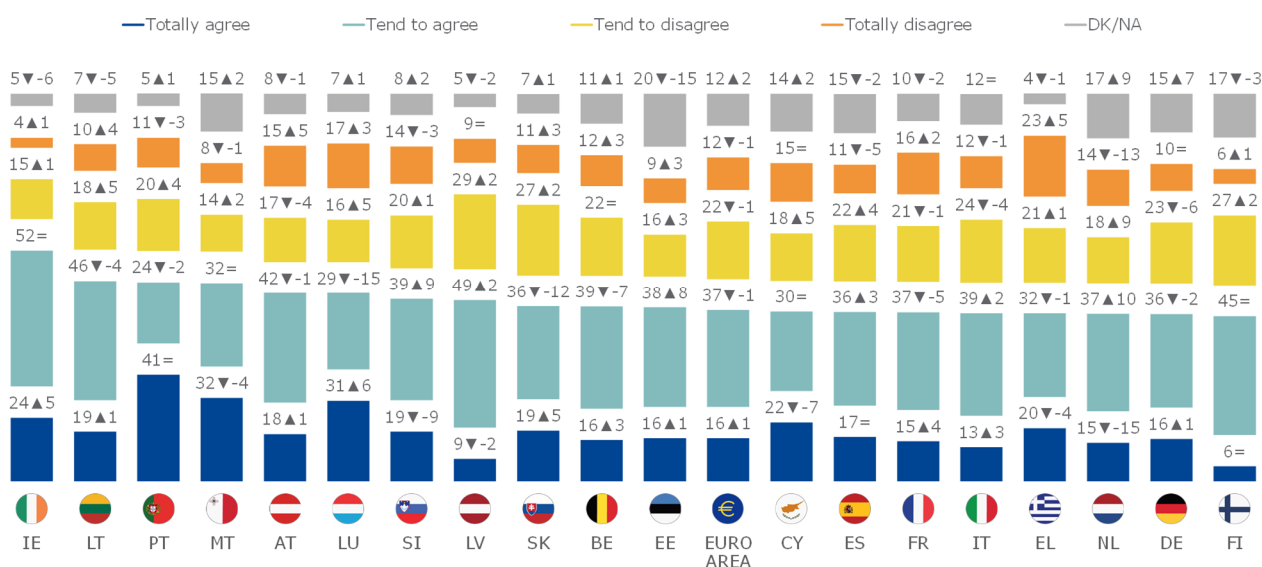


— Totally agree — Tend to agree — Tend to disagree — Totally disagree — DK/NA

Base: all respondents (n=17 662)

Respondents in Portugal are also the most likely to 'totally agree' that **successful reforms in other euro-area countries have facilitated reforms in their country** (41%, the same share as in March 2021). In six euro-area countries, a least 60% of respondents totally or tend to agree that successful reforms in other euro-area countries have facilitated reforms in their country, with the highest proportions agreeing found in Ireland (76%) and Lithuania (65%). By contrast, in Greece, 44% of respondents disagree that reforms in other euro-area countries have facilitated reforms in their own country.

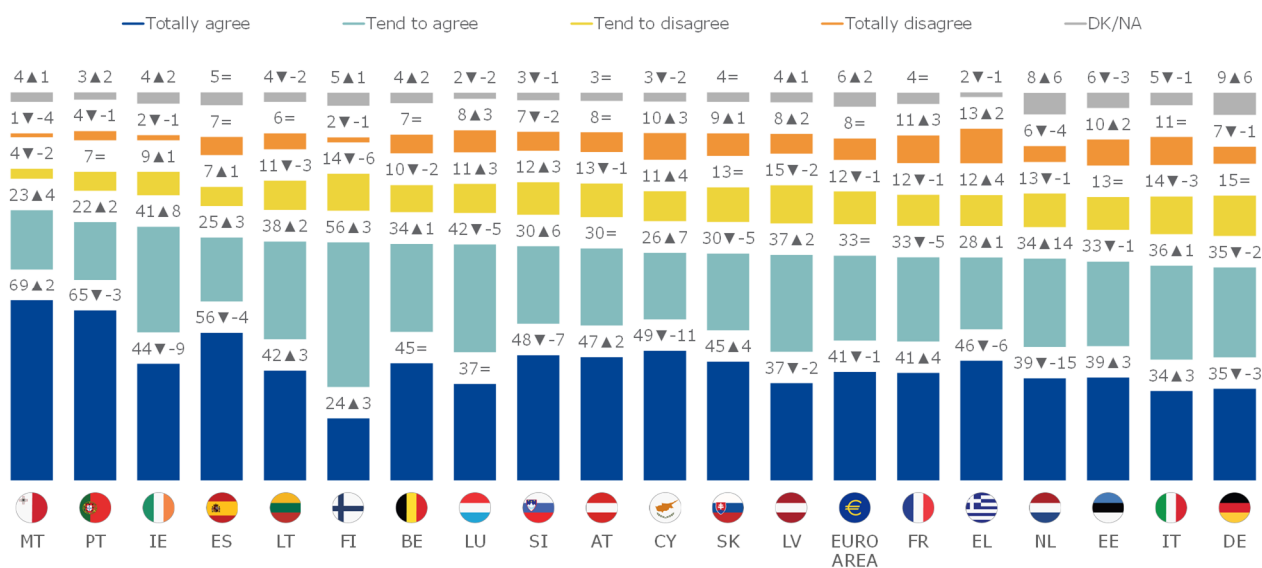
Q9.2 Would you agree or disagree with the following statements related to such reforms?
I think successful reforms in other euro-area countries have facilitated reforms in our country (% by country)



Base: all respondents (n=17 662) ▼▲ Evolution 10-11/11/2021 - 03/2021

In all euro-area countries, around seven in ten or more respondents agree that **governments need to save more today in order to prepare public finances for the ageing of populations**. This view is most prevalent in Malta (91%) and Portugal (87%) and is least common in Germany and Italy (both 70%). The proportion 'totally agreeing' ranges from 24% in Finland to 69% in Malta. In Cyprus and the Netherlands, the proportion 'totally agreeing' declined by 11 and 15 percentage points since March 2021, respectively.

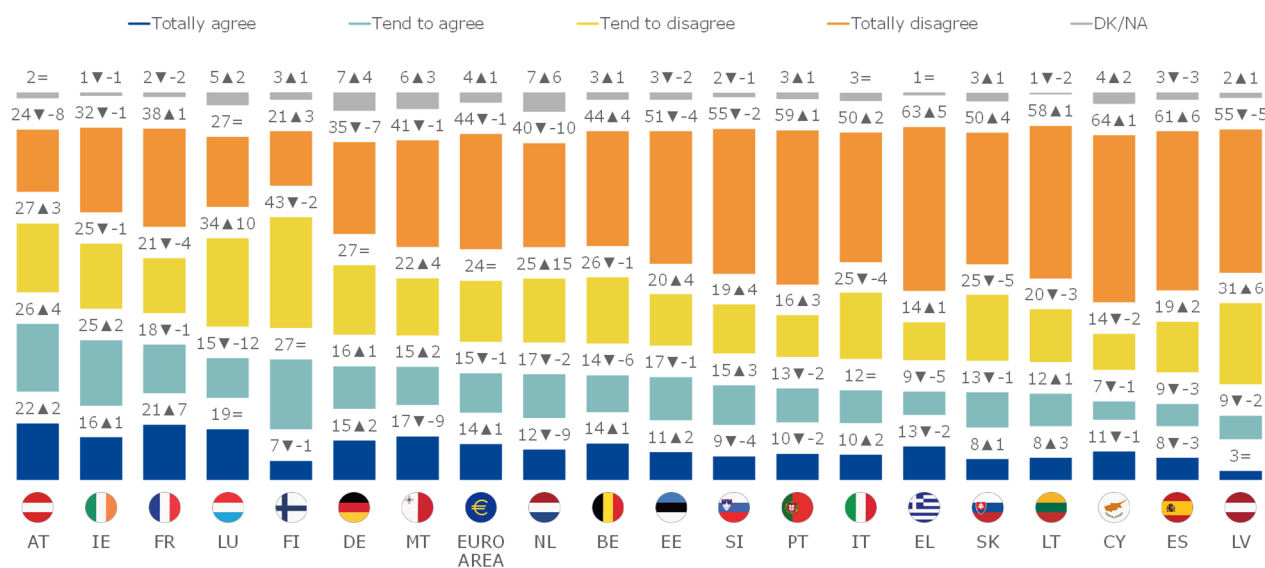
Q9.3 Would you agree or disagree with the following statements related to such reforms?
Governments need to save more today in order to prepare public finances for the ageing of populations (% - euro area)



Base: all respondents (n=17 662) ▼▲ Evolution 10-11/11/2021 - 03/2021

In all euro-area countries, more than half of respondents disagree that **the retirement age should be increased to ensure sustainability of the pension system**: this figure ranges from 51% in Austria to 86% in Latvia. In two countries, more than four in ten believe that the retirement age should be increased to ensure the sustainability of the pension system, namely in Austria (47%) and Ireland (41%). The highest proportions ‘totally disagreeing’ are found in Cyprus (64%), Greece (63%, +5 pp since March 2021) and Spain (61%, +6 pp).

Q9.4 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 (% - euro area)



Base: all respondents (n=17 662) ▼▲ Evolution 10-11/11/2021 - 03/2021

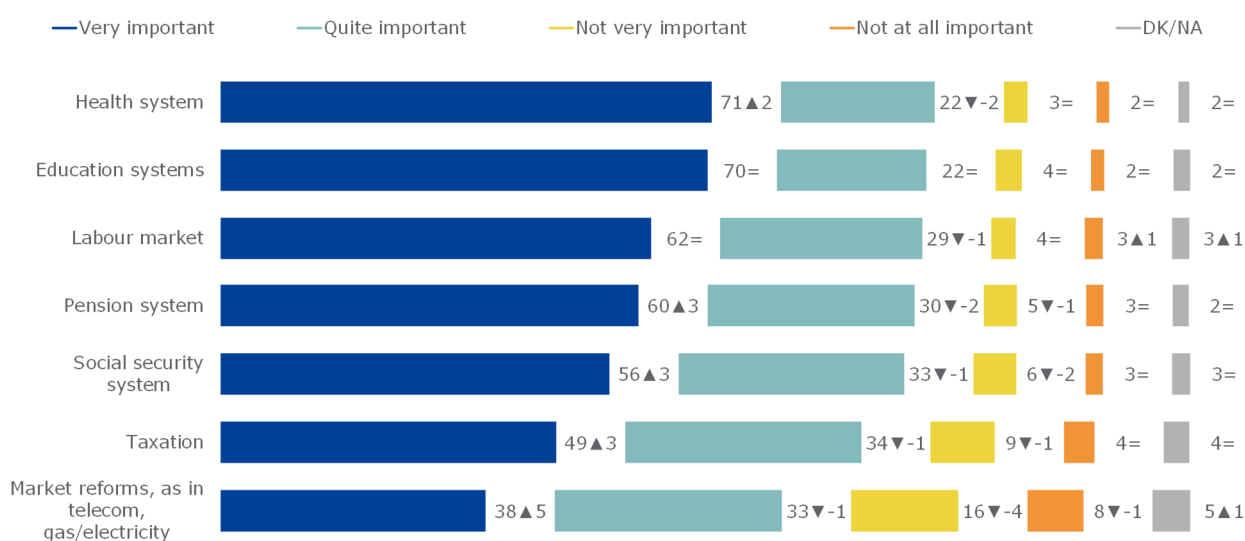
4.2. Evaluation of sectorial reforms

As in previous rounds of this Flash Eurobarometer survey, respondents were asked how important it is in their opinion that their government introduces reforms in seven areas to help increase growth and employment. The current survey presents a similar picture as in previous ones, with large majorities of respondents finding it important that their governments introduce reforms in the seven areas tested to help increase growth; few express doubts about the need for reforms.

The largest shares of euro-area citizens think that the education and health systems should be reformed to stimulate growth and employment (70% and 71%, respectively, consider reforms in these areas 'very important').

A little over six in ten respondents (62%) think it is 'very important' that the labour market is reformed, and 60% say the same about the pension system. 56% state it is very important that the social security system is reformed. When it comes to taxation, 49% identify reforms as very important to stimulate growth and employment. Finally, 38% of respondents believe it is very important that the government introduces market reforms, e.g. in telecom, gas/electricity.

Q10 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?
(% - euro area)

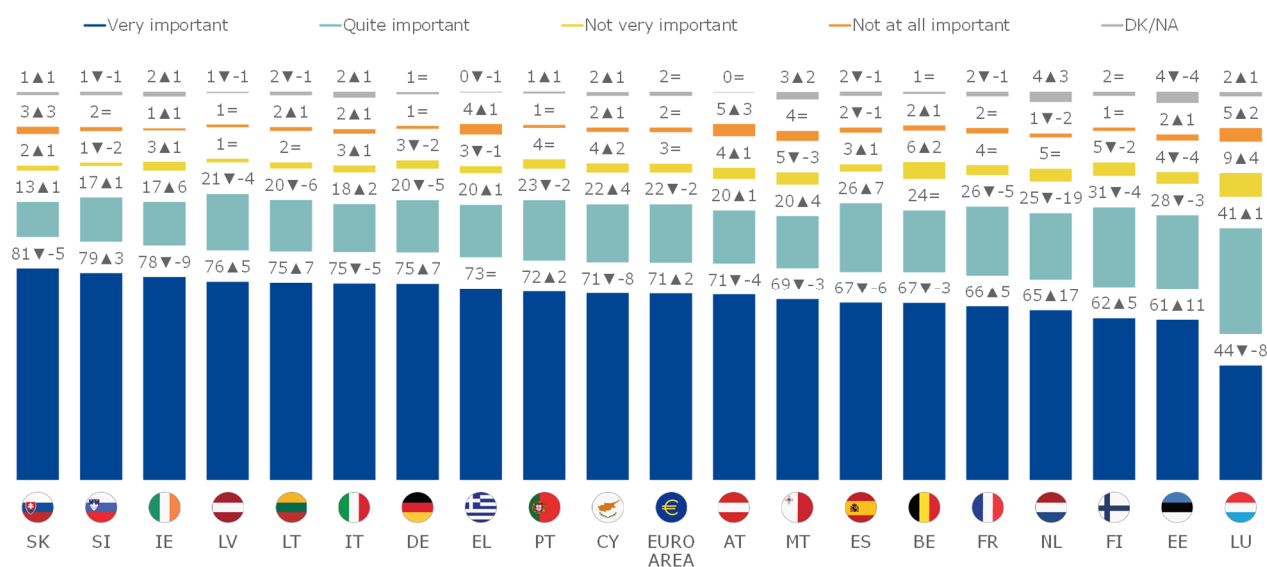


Base: all respondents (n=17 662) ▼▲ Evolution 10-11/11/2021 - 03/2021

The **health system** is considered the most important area or joint most important area in need of reform in 13 of the euro-area countries. More than eight in ten respondents in all countries find it important their government introduces reforms in this area (between 84% in Luxembourg and 97% in Latvia). When looking at the proportion who find reform of the health system *very* important, differences are much more pronounced: this share varies between 44% in Luxembourg and 81% in Slovakia.

Q10.2 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?

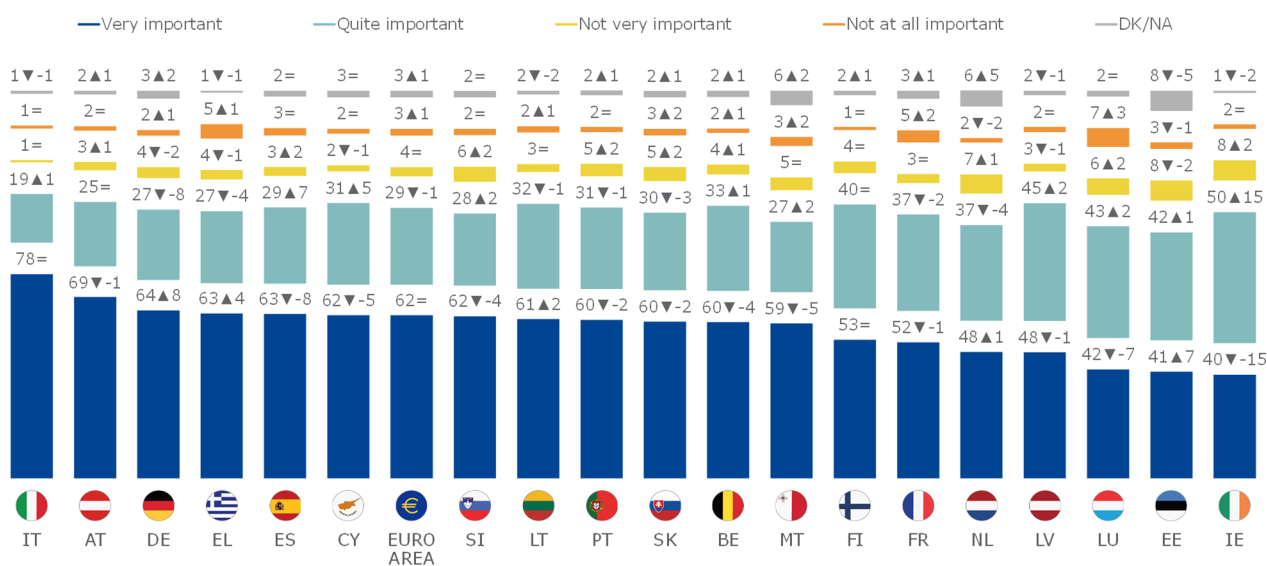
The health system (% by country)



Base: all respondents (n=17 662) ▼▲ Evolution 10-11/11/2021 - 03/2021

In four countries (Austria, Belgium, Finland and Italy), the **labour market** is considered the most important area or joint most important area in need of reform. The proportion finding reform of the labour market important varies between 82% in Estonia and 97% in Italy. Again, much more variation is visible when looking at the proportion finding reform in this area *very important*; this ranges from a low of 40% in Ireland, 41% in Estonia and 42% in Luxembourg to a high of 78% in Italy.

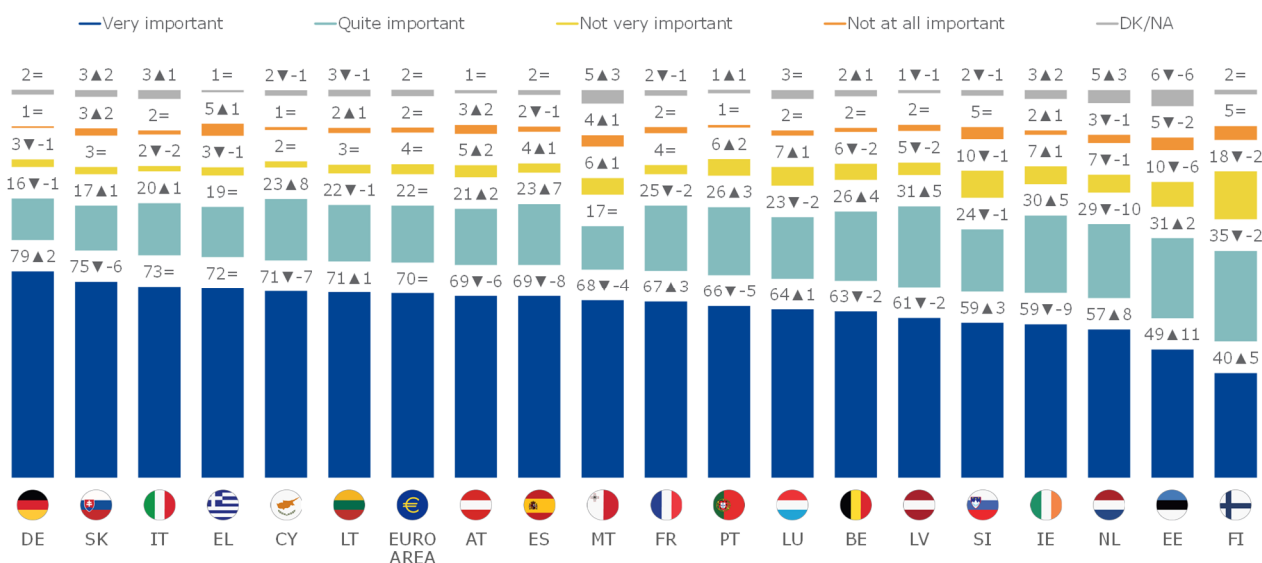
Q10.1 In your opinion, how important is it that the government in (OUR COUNTRY) should introduce reforms in each of the following areas to help increase growth and employment?
The labour market (% by country)



Base: all respondents (n=17 662) ▼▲ Evolution 10-11/11/2021 - 03/2021

In four countries (Cyprus, France, Germany and Luxembourg) respondents mention the **education system** as the most important area or joint most important area for their government to reform. The view that this area needs to be reformed is most widespread in Cyprus and Germany (both 95%) and least widespread in Finland (75%). The proportion finding it *very* important that their government introduces reforms of the education system is highest in Germany (79%), Slovakia (75%) and Italy (73%), and lowest in Estonia (49%) and Finland (40%).

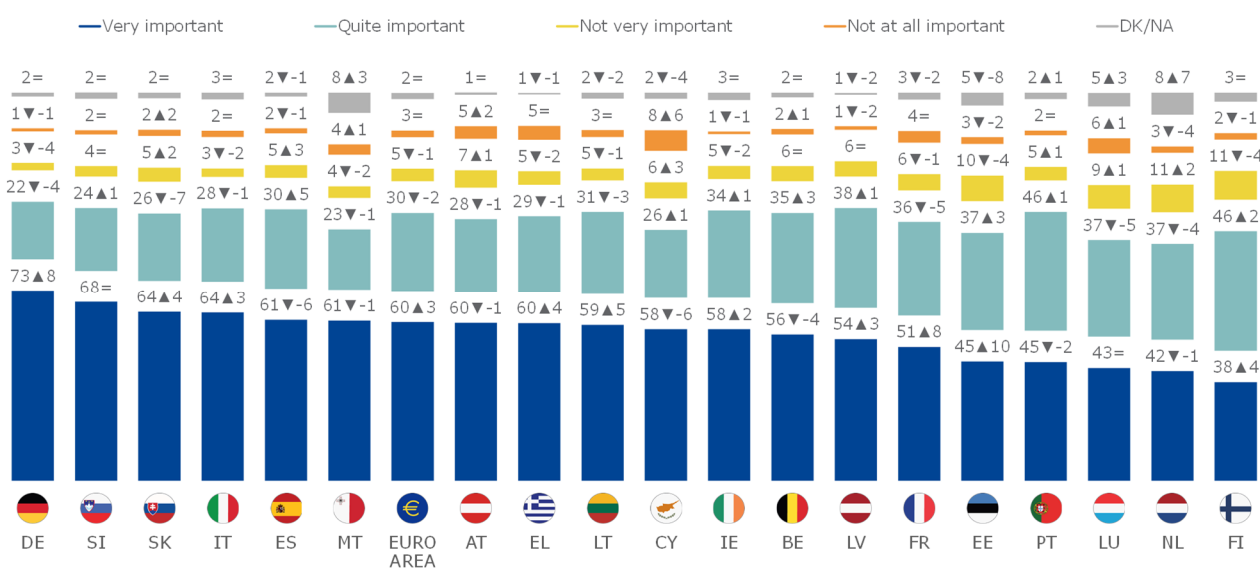
Q10.7 In your opinion, how important is it that the government in (OUR COUNTRY) should introduce reforms in each of the following areas to help increase growth and employment?
The education system (% by country)



Base: all respondents (n=17 662) ▼▲ Evolution 10-11/11/2021 - 03/2021

At least three-quarters of respondents in every euro-area country think it is important that their governments introduce reforms in **the pension system** to help increase growth and employment, with the highest proportion found in Germany (95%) and the lowest in the Netherlands (79%). For reform of the pension system, the proportion selecting the 'very important' response ranges from 38% in Finland to 73% in Germany.

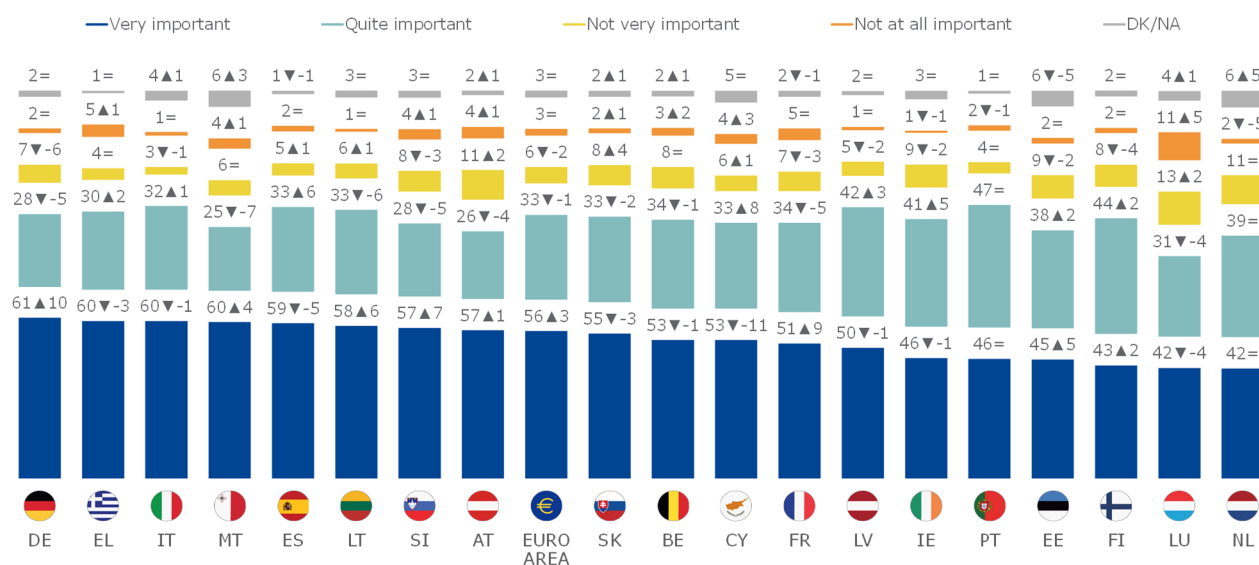
Q10.3 In your opinion, how important is it that the government in (OUR COUNTRY) should introduce reforms in each of the following areas to help increase growth and employment?
The pension system (% by country)



Base: all respondents (n=17 662) ▼▲ Evolution 10-11/11/2021 - 03/2021

At least seven in ten respondents in each of the euro-area countries believe it is important their governments introduce reforms in the **social security system** (from 73% in Luxembourg to 93% in Portugal). The proportion finding it *very* important that their country's social security system is reformed ranges from 42% in Luxembourg and the Netherlands and 43% in Finland, to 60% in Greece, Italy and Malta and 61% in Germany.

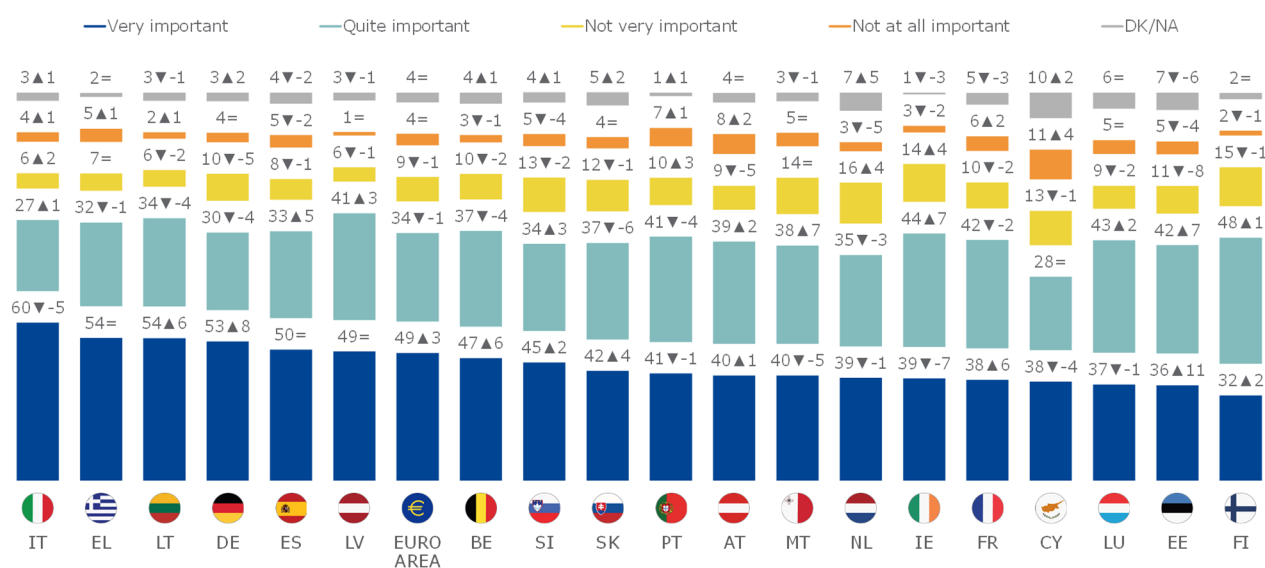
Q10.4 In your opinion, how important is it that the government in (OUR COUNTRY) should introduce reforms in each of the following areas to help increase growth and employment?
Social security system (% by country)



Base: all respondents (n=17 662) ▼▲ Evolution 10-11/11/2021 - 03/2021

In the 19 euro-area countries, at least two thirds of respondents say it is important for their government to introduce reforms in **taxation** to help increase growth and employment. This opinion is most frequently shared by respondents in Latvia (90%), and Lithuania and Italy (both 88%) and least so in Cyprus (66%). More than half of respondents find taxation reforms *very* important in Italy (60%), Greece and Lithuania (both 54%) and Germany (53%).

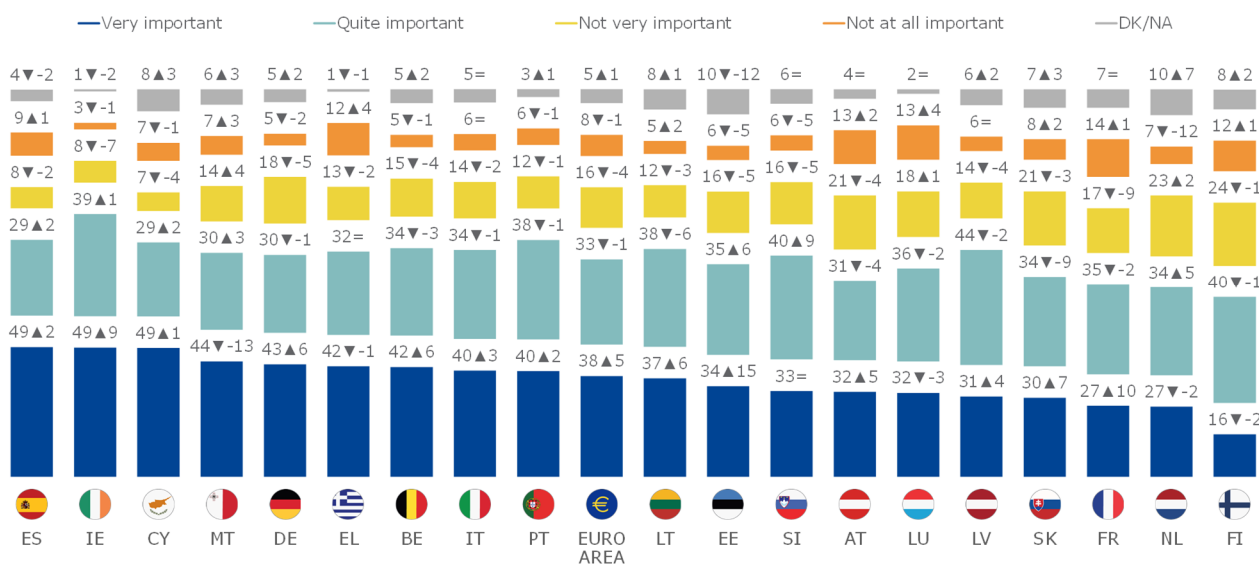
Q10.6 In your opinion, how important is it that the government in (OUR COUNTRY) should introduce reforms in each of the following areas to help increase growth and employment?
Taxation (% by country)



Base: all respondents (n=17 662) ▼▲ Evolution 10-11/11/2021 - 03/2021

Finally, a majority of respondents in all 19 euro-area countries believe it is important for their government to introduce **market reforms, such as in telecom, gas/electricity** (e.g. opening sectors for free competition, privatisation) to help stimulate growth and employment. This view is most shared by those surveyed in Ireland, with 49% 'very important' responses and 39% 'quite important'. Also in Spain and Cyprus, many find this 'very important' (49%). In Finland, the Netherlands and France, respondents are least likely to think that market reforms are needed.

Q10.5 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, such as in telecom, gas/electricity (% by country)



Base: all respondents (n=17 662) ▼▲ Evolution 10-11/11/2021 - 03/2021






Sociodemographic considerations

The socio-demographic analysis for responses to this question reveals few significant differences among the groups. Among the most marked are:

- Women are more likely than men to mention reform of the social security system (91% vs 87%).
- The youngest group of respondents (15-24 years old) is less likely than all older groups to find it important to reform the taxation system (76% vs 83%-84%).
- Respondents who completed their full-time education at the age of 20 or older are less likely to think that the government should introduce market reforms than those who completed their full-time education aged 15 or younger or aged 16-19 (69% vs 74%-76%).

Q10 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?

Total 'Important' (% by socio-demographics)

	Health system	Education system	Labour market	Pension system	Social security system	Taxation	Market reforms, as in telecom, gas/electricity
 Euro area	93	92	91	90	89	83	71
 Gender							
Men	92	91	90	89	87	82	71
Women	95	93	93	92	91	83	71
 Age							
15-24	95	94	94	90	87	76	73
25-39	94	93	91	92	89	83	71
40-54	93	93	91	91	88	83	72
55+	93	91	91	89	90	84	70
 Education							
Up to 15	92	90	92	90	89	78	76
16-19	95	93	93	92	92	84	74
20+	92	91	91	90	87	84	69
Still studying	96	95	93	91	88	78	70
 Occupation							
Self-employed	91	92	91	90	87	85	74
Employee	93	92	91	91	89	83	70
Manual worker	94	94	92	91	90	86	73
Not working	94	92	92	91	90	82	71

Base: all respondents (n=17 662)

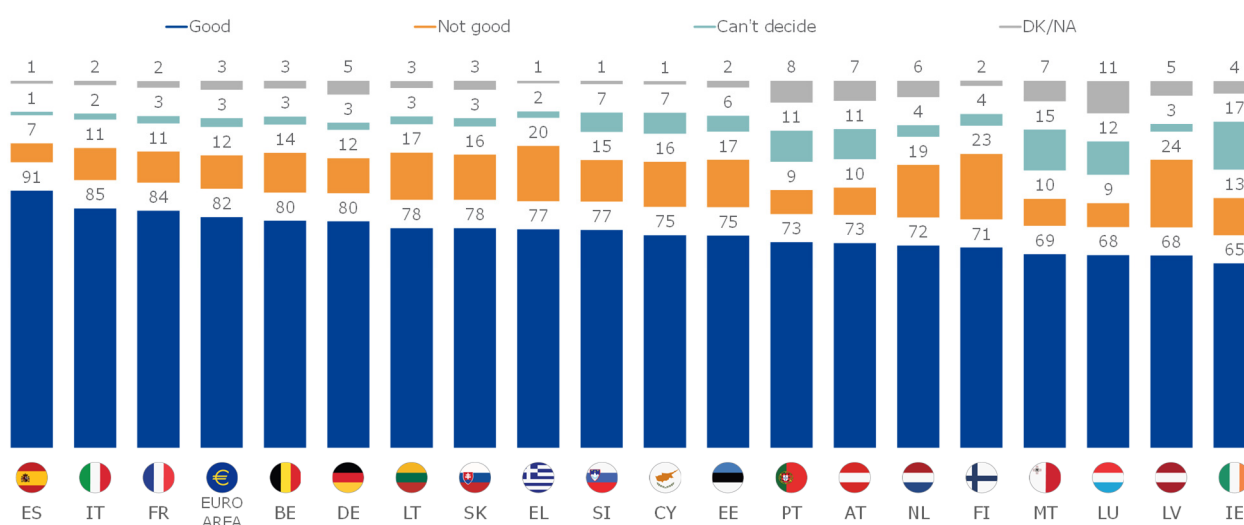
Section 5. EU recovery plan

This section investigates respondents' perception of the EU financial support for EU Member States to overcome the COVID-19 crisis. This set of questions is new in the current survey.

Interviewers first asked respondents about their opinion on the **loans provided by the EU to help interested Member States keep people in employment**. The vast majority of respondents (82%) think that such EU loans are a good thing, whilst 12% think they are a bad thing. 3% of respondents cannot decide whether such loans are good or not good and the same share (3%) don't know.

The proportion of respondents approving of EU loans to help interested Member States keep people in employment is around or above two thirds in all euro-area countries. This figure ranges from 65% in Ireland to 91% in Spain. Other countries where many respondents think it was good to provide these loans are Italy (85%) and France (84%). At the lower end of the country ranking, Ireland is preceded by Latvia and Luxembourg (in both of which 68% approve of EU loans to help interested Member States keep people in employment).

Q12.1 What are your thoughts about the most recent EU financial support for EU Member States to overcome the COVID-19 crisis? Do you think it was good or not good to provide...
loans to help interested Member States keep people in employment? (% by country)

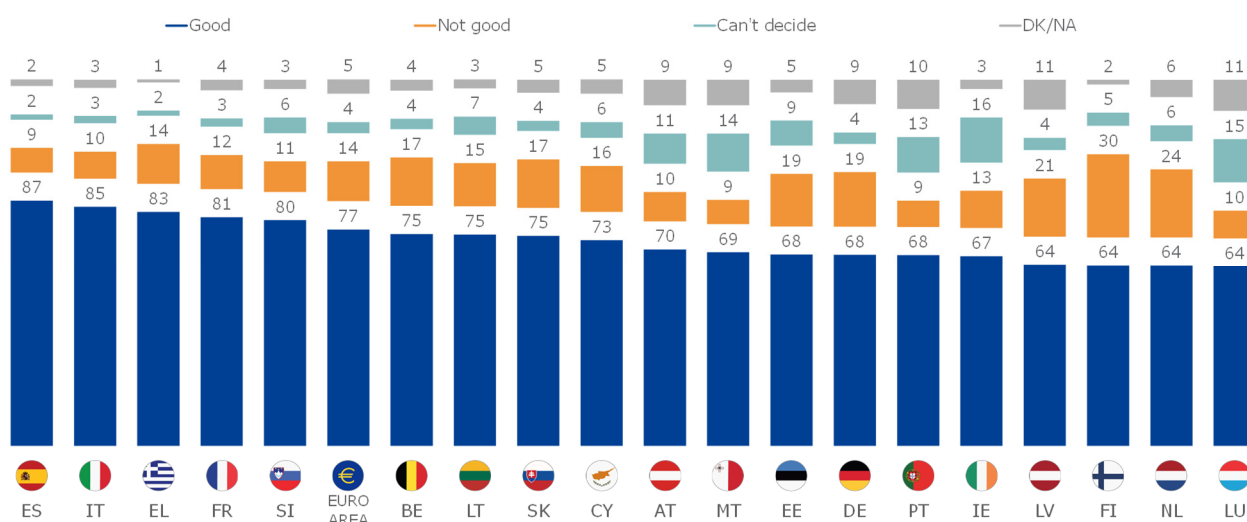


Base: all respondents (n=17 662)

Respondents were subsequently asked whether they thought it was good or not good to provide a **recovery plan of € 750 billion supporting all Member States, through grants and loans, on conditions that they make green, digital and social investments and reforms**. More than three-quarters of respondents (77%) think such a recovery plan is a good thing, versus 14% who think it is a bad thing. About one in ten either 'can't decide' (4%) or 'don't know' (5%).

A majority of respondents in all euro-area countries think that it was good to provide a recovery plan of € 750 billion supporting all Member States, through grants and loans, on conditions that they make green, digital and social investments and reforms. The lowest rates of approval are observed in Finland, Latvia, Luxembourg and the Netherlands and Finland (64%). Approval of the recovery plan is highest among respondents in Spain (87%), Italy (85%) and Greece (83%).

Q12.2 What are your thoughts about the most recent EU financial support for EU Member States to overcome the COVID-19 crisis? Do you think it was good or not good to provide... **a recovery plan of 750 billion euros supporting all Member States, through grants and loans, on conditions that they make green, digital and social investments and reforms?** (% by country)








Base: all respondents (n=17 662)

Socio-demographic considerations

Support for the the most recent EU financial support for EU Member States to overcome the COVID-19 crisis is high across socio-demographic groups, although some important differences can be observed. Most notably, manual workers and the lower educated (those who completed their education aged 15 or younger) are less likely to support the most recent EU financial support for EU Member States to overcome the COVID-19 crisis. For example, 69% of manual workers and 68% of the lower educated think it was good to provide a recovery plan of € 750 billion , whereas for all other occupation and education categories approval is at 76% or higher.

Q12 What are your thoughts about the most recent EU financial support for EU Member States to overcome the COVID-19 crisis? Do you think it was good or not good to provide...?

Total 'Good' (% by socio-demographics)





















	Loans to help interested Member States keep people in employment	A recovery plan of 750 billion euros supporting all Member States, through grants and loans, on conditions that they make green, digital and social investments and reforms
Euro area	82	77
 Gender		
Men	81	78
Women	82	76
 Age		
15-24	84	83
25-39	79	76
40-54	81	77
55+	83	76
 Education		
Up to 15	79	68
16-19	80	76
20+	84	80
Still studying	84	85
 Occupation		
Self-employed	79	76
Employee	82	78
Manual worker	75	69
Not working	83	78
 Having the euro for the country		
A good thing	88	84
A bad thing	67	60

Base: all respondents (n=17 662)

Technical specifications

Between the 25 October and 9 November 2021, Ipsos European Public affairs carried out Flash Eurobarometer 501 at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs. It is a general public survey coordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication, "Media monitoring and Eurobarometer" Unit. Flash Eurobarometer 501 covers the population of EU citizens, residents in one of the 19 Member States of the euro area and aged 15 years and over.

All interviews were carried via Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI). In each country, respondents were called both on landlines and mobile phones. The telephone numbers sampled and contacted were generated via Random Digit Dialling (RDD) methods. The basic sample design applied in all countries is a random (probability) design. In households contacted via a landline phone, the respondent was drawn at random from all household members (aged 15 years and over) following the "most recent birthday rule".

		Number of interviews	Fieldwork dates	Population 15+ (absolute number)	Population 15+ (as % of population)
EU27		17662	25.10.2021-9.11.2021	291,184,086	100.00%
BE		1010	25.10.2021-8.11.2021	9,580,326	3.29%
DE		1023	25.10.2021-30.10.2021	71,775,452	24.65%
EE		1007	25.10.2021-1.11.2021	1,110,274	0.38%
IE		1003	25.10.2021-2.11.2021	3,958,375	1.36%
EL		1003	25.10.2021-1.11.2021	9,191,046	3.16%
ES		1009	25.10.2021-29.10.2021	40,455,461	13.89%
FR		1015	25.10.2021-29.10.2021	55,281,445	18.99%
IT		1026	25.10.2021-29.10.2021	51,913,934	17.83%
CY		507	25.10.2021-29.11.2021	745,621	0.26%
LV		1006	25.10.2021-4.11.2021	1,602,487	0.55%
LT		1012	25.10.2021-30.10.2021	2,371,346	0.81%
LU		505	25.10.2021-31.10.2021	526,031	0.18%
MT		507	25.10.2021-30.10.2021	445,406	0.15%
NL		1000	25.10.2021-9.11.2021	14,681,486	5.04%
AT		1011	25.10.2021-2.11.2021	7,618,004	2.62%
PT		1008	25.10.2021-2.11.2021	8,898,924	3.06%
SI		1008	25.10.2021-4.11.2021	1,780,059	0.61%
SK		1000	25.10.2021-6.11.2021	4,594,153	1.58%
FI		1002	25.10.2021-2.11.2021	4,654,256	1.60%

Margin of error

Survey results are subject to sampling tolerances. The “margin of error” quantifies uncertainty about (or confidence in) a survey result. As a general rule, the more interviews conducted (sample size), the smaller the margin of error. A sample of 500 will produce a margin of error of not more than 4.4 percentage points, and a sample of 1,000 will produce a margin of error of not more than 3.1 percentage points.

The maximum margin of sampling error when comparing individual country results between surveys is ± 8.8 percentage points for countries with a sample size of 500 and ± 6.2 percentage points for countries with a sample size of 1,000.

Statistical margins due to sampling tolerances

(at the 95% level of confidence)

various sample sizes are in rows

various observed results are in columns

	5%	10%	25%	50%	75%	90%	95%
n=50	± 6.0	± 8.3	± 12.0	± 13.9	± 12.0	± 8.3	± 6.0
n=100	± 4.3	± 5.9	± 8.5	± 9.8	± 8.5	± 5.9	± 4.3
n=200	± 3.0	± 4.2	± 6.0	± 6.9	± 6.0	± 4.2	± 3.0
n=500	± 1.9	± 2.6	± 3.8	± 4.4	± 3.8	± 2.6	± 1.9
n=1000	± 1.4	± 1.9	± 2.7	± 3.1	± 2.7	± 1.9	± 1.4
n=1500	± 1.1	± 1.5	± 2.2	± 2.5	± 2.2	± 1.5	± 1.1
n=2000	± 1.0	± 1.3	± 1.9	± 2.2	± 1.9	± 1.3	± 1.0

Questionnaire

ASK ALL

Dx1 Do you travel at least once a year outside your country?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- | | |
|------------|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| Don't know | 3 |

Trend FL488 Dx1

ASK ALL

Dx2 How has your household income changed since last year? Has it:

(READ OUT; ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Increased | 1 |
| Decreased | 2 |
| Stayed the same | 3 |
| Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT) | 4 |

Trend FL488 Dx2

ASK ALL

Dx3 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 |
| Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT) | 4 |

Trend FL488 Dx3

ASK ALL

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

(READ OUT; ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

Q1_1 Having the euro is a good or a bad thing for your country

Q1_2 Having the euro is a good or a bad thing for the EU

(RESPONSE SCALE)

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| A good thing | 1 |
| A bad thing | 2 |
| Can't decide (SPONTANEOUS) | 3 |
| Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT) | 4 |

Trend FL488 Q1

ASK ALL

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

(READ OUT; ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes, more European	1
Nothing has changed	2
Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	3

Trend FL488 Q2

ASK ALL

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

(READ OUT; ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

Q3a_1 euro bank notes

Q3a_2 euro coins

(RESPONSE SCALE)

Very easy	1
Rather easy	2
Rather difficult	3
Very difficult	4
Neither easy nor difficult (SPONTANEOUS)	5
Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	6

Trend FL488 Q3a

ASK Q3b IF 'RATHER' OR 'VERY DIFFICULT' IN Q3a_2

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
Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	9

Trend FL488 Q3b

ASK ALL

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

(READ OUT; ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Too many	1
Not enough	2
Just the right number	3
Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	4

Trend FL488 Q4

ASK ALL

Q5 Are you in favour of abolishing 1- and 2-euro cent coins in the euro area and applying mandatory up- and down-rounding of the final sum of purchase in shops and supermarkets (i.e. prices can still be set at any cent amount but the final sum of purchase is rounded at the tills to 0 or 5 cent, depending on whether the sum is closer to 0 or to 5)?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes	1
No	2
Don't know/No answer	3

Trend FL488 Q5

ASK ALL

Q6 Today, when you are buying things, do you tend to convert from the price in euro to the [NATIONAL CURRENCY]?

(READ OUT; ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes, for common purchases such as day-to-day shopping	1
Yes, for exceptional purchases such as the purchase of a car or a house	2
No, not at all	3
It depends (SPONTANEOUS)	4
You don't remember the value of the previous currency (SPONTANEOUS)	5
Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT)	6

Trend FL488 Q6

- ASK ALL
- Q7 Do you think the euro...?**
(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)
- Q7_1 Has made travelling easier and less costly
- Q7_2 Has reduced banking charges when travelling in different EU countries (e.g. when withdrawing money from an ATM)
- Q7_3 Has made it easier to do business in different EU countries
- Q7_4 Has made it easier to compare prices and shop in different EU countries, including online
- (RESPONSE SCALE)
- | | |
|------------|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| Don't know | 3 |
- Trend FL488 Q7*
- ASK ALL
- Q8 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 |
| Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT) | 4 |
- Trend FL488 Q8*
- ASK ALL
- Q9 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 PER LINE)
- Q9_1 There is a need for significant reforms to improve the performance of our economy
- Q9_2 I think successful reforms in other euro-area countries have facilitated reforms in our country
- Q9_3 Governments need to save more today in order to prepare public finances for the ageing of populations
- Q9_4 The retirement age should be increased to ensure sustainability of the pension system
- (RESPONSE SCALE)
- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| Totally agree | 1 |
| Tend to agree | 2 |
| Tend to disagree | 3 |
| Totally disagree | 4 |
| Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT) | 5 |
- Trend FL488 Q9*

ASK ALL

Q10 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?

(READ OUT; ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

Q10_1 Labour market

Q10_2 Health system

Q10_3 Pension system

Q10_4 Social security system

Q10_5 Market reforms, as in telecom, gas/electricity (e.g. opening sectors for free competition, privatisation)

Q10_6 Taxation

Q10_7 Education systems

(RESPONSE SCALE)

Very important 1

Quite important 2

Not very important 3

Not at all important 4

Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT) 5

Trend FL488 Q10

ASK ALL

Q11 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

Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT) 4

Trend FL488 Q11

ASK ALL

Q12 What are your thoughts about the most recent EU financial support for EU Member States to overcome the COVID-19 crisis? Do you think it was good or not good to provide...

(READ OUT; ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

Q12_1 Loans to help interested Member States keep people in employment?

Q12_2 A recovery plan of 750 billion euros supporting all Member States, through grants and loans, on conditions that they make green, digital and social investments and reforms?

(RESPONSE SCALE)

Good 1

Not good 2

Can't decide (SPONTANEOUS) 3

Don't know (DO NOT READ OUT) 4

New

Data annex

DX1 Do you travel at least once a year outside your country?

		Yes	No	DK/NA
EURO AREA		51▼-3	49▲3	0=
BE		69▼-4	31▲3	0=
DE		55▼-3	45▲3	0=
EE		58▼-10	42▲11	0▼-1
IE		74▼-2	25▲1	1▲1
EL		38▼-13	62▲13	0=
ES		33▼-6	67▲6	0=
FR		48▼-2	52▲2	0=
IT		49=	51=	0=
CY		74▲15	26▼-15	0=
LV		49▼-9	50▲8	1▲1
LT		63▲5	37▼-4	0=
LU		79▲3	21▼-3	0=
MT		56▼-12	44▲12	0=
NL		62▼-16	37▲15	1▲1
AT		71▲5	29▼-5	1=
PT		47▼-2	53▲2	0=
SI		81▲1	20▼-1	0=
SK		65▼-11	35▲11	0=
FI		47▼-7	52▲7	1▲1

DX2 How has your household income changed since last year? Has it:

		Increased	Decreased	Stayed the same	DK/NA
EURO AREA		15▲1	23▼-2	58▼-1	3▲2
BE		22▲7	17▼-5	58▼-2	4=
DE		17▼-3	13▼-4	65▲4	4▲3
EE		29▲9	18▼-4	52▼-4	1▼-1
IE		22▲9	23▼-1	52▼-9	3▲1
EL		12▲5	36▼-15	51▲10	1=
ES		10▲3	32▼-2	57▼-1	2▲1
FR		18▲3	28▲2	50▼-6	4▲1
IT		8▲2	29▲1	61▼-5	3▲2
CY		13▼-1	25▼-5	61▲7	0▼-1
LV		16▲2	28▲4	55▼-5	2=
LT		23▲1	23▼-3	54▲2	1=
LU		16▲3	19▼-2	64▼-1	1=
MT		17▲3	20▼-3	62▲1	1▼-1
NL		26=	14▼-6	55▲3	6▲3
AT		22▲3	18▼-3	60=	0▼-1
PT		15=	19▼-1	65▲1	1=
SI		22▲6	16▼-8	61▲3	1▼-1
SK		20▲6	24▼-7	54=	3▲2
FI		18▲3	17▼-2	64▼-2	1▲1

Flash Eurobarometer 501 - The euro area / Fieldwork: 25/10 - 09/11/2021

(%) Base: n=17662 - All respondents

▼▲ Evolution (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 488, March 2021)

DX3 What is your expectation regarding your household income this year? Will it:

		Increase	Decrease	Stay the same	DK/NA
EURO AREA		21▲3	14=	60▼-4	5▲1
BE		31▲8	9▼-1	54▼-9	6▲1
DE		19▲1	11▼-2	65▼-3	6▲4
EE		32▼-2	8=	57▲6	3▼-5
IE		29▲10	14▲5	54▼-14	2▼-1
EL		16▼-4	26▼-1	55▲4	3=
ES		21▲2	14▲1	60▼-2	5▼-1
FR		28▲8	16▲4	51▼-11	5▼-1
IT		13▲3	14▼-3	67▼-2	6▲2
CY		17▲2	16=	61▼-1	6▼-2
LV		21▲2	20▲9	55▼-9	4▼-2
LT		32▲7	17▲6	49▼-10	3▼-3
LU		25▲1	15▲1	56▼-3	4▲1
MT		27▲8	17▲4	54▼-11	3=
NL		23▼-2	8▼-5	62▲3	7▲5
AT		21▲3	16▲1	61▼-5	3▲1
PT		18▼-1	14▲1	64▼-1	3▲1
SI		22▲3	10▲2	66▼-3	2▼-2
SK		23▲1	16=	58▼-1	4=
FI		23▲3	10▲3	66▼-5	1=

Flash Eurobarometer 501 - The euro area / Fieldwork: 25/10 - 09/11/2021

(%) Base: n=17662 - All respondents

▼▲ Evolution (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 488, March 2021)

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	DK/NA
EURO AREA	 ----->	69▼-1	22▲1	6▲1	3▼-1
BE	 ----->	64▲3	27▼-3	6=	3▼-1
DE	 ----->	76▼-1	17▼-1	3=	3▲2
EE	 ----->	77▲2	11▲3	9▼-5	3=
IE	 ----->	82▼-8	8▲4	8▲5	2=
EL	 ----->	73▲4	22▼-4	4▲1	1▼-1
ES	 ----->	68▲3	23=	5▼-1	5▼-2
FR	 ----->	66▼-1	25▲4	6▲3	3▼-6
IT	 ----->	60▼-4	29=	9▲5	3▼-1
CY	 ----->	66▲4	27▲1	5▼-2	2▼-3
LV	 ----->	67▼-2	15▲1	9▲1	10=
LT	 ----->	64▼-6	27▲7	7=	2▼-1
LU	 ----->	61▼-9	34▲9	4▲1	1▼-1
MT	 ----->	80▲1	14▼-1	3▼-1	3▲1
NL	 ----->	69▼-1	20▲6	7▼-5	4▲1
AT	 ----->	73=	21=	3▼-1	3▲1
PT	 ----->	72▼-1	20=	7▲2	2=
SI	 ----->	80▲2	15=	4▼-3	2▲1
SK	 ----->	73▼-4	19▲1	6▲1	3▲1
FI	 ----->	82▼-3	13▲1	5▲1	1=

Q1.2 Generally speaking, do you think that...? Having the euro is a good or bad thing for the EU.

		A good thing	A bad thing	Can't decide	DK/NA
EURO AREA	 ----->	78▼-2	14=	5▲2	4=
BE	 ----->	76▲4	16▼-4	4▼-1	4▲1
DE	 ----->	80▼-4	14▲2	3▲1	3▲1
EE	 ----->	84▼-1	6▲4	7▼-2	4▼-2
IE	 ----->	83▼-11	7▲4	7▲5	3▲2
EL	 ----->	79▲2	15▼-3	4▲1	2▼-1
ES	 ----->	82=	10▲1	2=	6▼-1
FR	 ----->	74▼-5	17▲3	6▲5	3▼-3
IT	 ----->	72▼-3	17▼-1	8▲4	4▼-1
CY	 ----->	78▲3	12▼-1	6▲1	5▼-3
LV	 ----->	76▼-6	6▲1	6▲2	12▲3
LT	 ----->	83▼-2	8▲3	7▲2	3▼-2
LU	 ----->	67▼-7	29▲7	2=	1=
MT	 ----->	88▲1	5=	3=	3▼-1
NL	 ----->	76▲8	12▼-14	7▲3	5▲3
AT	 ----->	80=	13▼-2	4▲2	3▲1
PT	 ----->	82=	9▼-1	6▲1	3▲1
SI	 ----->	89▼-1	7▲2	3▼-1	2=
SK	 ----->	81▼-4	9▲1	5▲2	4▲2
FI	 ----->	86▼-1	9▲2	5▼-1	1▼-1

Flash Eurobarometer 501 - The euro area / Fieldwork: 25/10 - 09/11/2021


(%) Base: n=17662 - All respondents

▼▲ Evolution (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 488, March 2021)






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	DK/NA
EURO AREA		32▲2	66▼-3	3▲1
BE		29▼-1	70▲1	2=
DE		38▲7	58▼-10	4▲3
EE		33▼-3	66▲5	1▼-3
IE		47▲10	50▼-11	3▲2
EL		28=	72▲1	1▼-1
ES		23▲2	75▼-1	2=
FR		27▲3	71▼-2	2=
IT		34▲1	62▼-4	4▲3
CY		27▲7	73▼-7	0▼-1
LV		32▼-1	66=	2▲1
LT		33▼-7	67▲7	1▼-1
LU		36▼-4	63▲4	1=
MT		47▲4	50▼-7	4▲3
NL		21▼-22	76▲19	4▲3
AT		45▲11	51▼-11	4▲1
PT		40▲3	58▼-3	2=
SI		40▲1	57=	2▼-1
SK		28▼-3	70▲4	2=
FI		29▼-1	70=	1=

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.

		Very easy	Rather easy	Rather difficult	Very difficult	Neither easy nor difficult	DK/NA
EURO AREA		61▼-2	33▲1	3=	1▲1	1=	1▲1
BE		64▼-3	29▼-1	3▲2	2▲1	1▲1	1=
DE		63▼-5	28▲1	4▲2	2▲1	1=	2▲2
EE		60▼-9	32▲7	2=	1▲1	2=	2▲1
IE		68▼-8	26▲5	2=	1▲1	3▲2	1=
EL		69▼-5	28▲7	2▼-1	1=	1=	0▼-1
ES		56▼-7	40▲8	2=	1▲1	1▼-1	1=
FR		61▲8	34▼-7	2=	1=	2▲1	2▼-1
IT		54▼-6	41▲4	2=	1▲1	1▲1	1▲1
CY		92▲2	4▼-3	2▼-1	1▲1	1=	0=
LV		50▼-9	47▲10	1=	0=	1=	1=
LT		60▲4	36▼-3	1▼-1	0=	1=	1=
LU		52▼-3	36▼-3	8▲3	4▲3	0▼-1	1▲1
MT		69▼-12	22▲8	4▲1	2▲1	2▲2	1▲1
NL		69▲9	25▼-9	2▼-2	1▼-1	2▲1	2▲2
AT		65▼-8	28▲5	3▲1	2▲1	2▲2	1=
PT		55▼-2	37▼-1	4▲1	1▲1	2▲1	1▲1
SI		75▼-6	21▲6	1=	1=	1▼-2	1▲1
SK		65▲10	29▼-10	3=	0=	1▼-1	1=
FI		82▼-3	16▲3	1=	0=	0=	1=

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.

		Very easy	Rather easy	Rather difficult	Very difficult	Neither easy nor difficult	DK/NA
EURO AREA		51▲3	35▼-1	10▼-2	2=	1=	1=
BE		48▲3	35▼-5	12▲1	3▲1	1=	1▲1
DE		54▲5	30▼-3	11▼-4	3=	1=	2▲2
EE		42▼-1	33▼-5	18▲3	3▲2	2=	2=
IE		61▼-2	28▲1	7▼-2	2=	2▲1	1=
EL		65▼-5	29▲7	4▼-2	2=	1=	0▼-1
ES		51▼-5	43▲7	4▼-2	2▲1	1▼-1	1=
FR		50▲18	34▼-7	12▼-8	2▼-2	1▲1	1▼-1
IT		44▼-5	42▲2	11▲2	3▲1	1=	0=
CY		83▲4	7▼-6	8▲1	2=	0=	1=
LV		42▼-4	41▲3	14▲2	1▼-1	1=	1▼-1
LT		42▲4	35▼-5	16▲2	5▲2	1▼-3	1=
LU		40▲2	43▼-6	13▲5	2▼-1	1▲1	0=
MT		65▼-5	31▲13	2▼-7	1▼-4	2▲2	0=
NL		50▲11	30▼-10	15▲4	2▼-7	2▲2	1▲1
AT		52▼-6	29▲1	10▲1	6▲3	2▲1	1▲1
PT		51▼-6	38▲4	5=	4▲1	1=	1▲1
SI		59▼-10	29▲7	10▲4	1=	1▼-1	1=
SK		46▲9	32▼-8	17▲1	2▼-1	1▼-1	2=
FI		73▼-3	23▲3	3▲1	0=	0=	1=

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	DK/NA
EURO AREA		62▼-7	65▼-12	47▼-9	28▼-5	32▼-5	19▼-3	8▼-1	9▲1	4▲2
BE		68=	66=	50▼-8	43▼-9	49▲3	27▲3	19▲7	17▲7	2▲2
DE		41▼-8	55▼-14	40▼-12	28▼-6	32▼-14	20▼-12	8▼-4	10=	6▲5
EE		77▼-7	80▼-7	59▲5	18▼-14	21▼-5	18▼-6	13▼-2	8▼-6	4▲1
IE		49▼-5	45▼-11	26▼-21	25▼-22	29▼-22	17▼-16	7▼-8	13=	6▲4
EL		59▼-30	64▼-24	63▲1	45▲13	47▲26	24▲19	7▲5	13▲6	3▼-1
ES		70▲14	72▲1	46▲10	27▲1	28▼-6	11=	10▲4	15▲7	3▲2
FR		75▼-6	73▼-13	56▼-3	28▼-5	29▼-9	17▼-5	5▼-3	5▼-2	4▲3
IT		80▼-9	76▼-10	53▼-11	22▼-10	23▼-6	11▼-3	3▲1	7▲3	2=
CY		60▼-20	61▼-18	47▼-12	44▲5	36▲13	24▲10	11▲6	12▲7	0▼-7
LV		78▼-3	81▼-1	49▼-5	20▼-8	24▼-3	21▼-1	9▼-1	5▲1	0=
LT		85▼-2	87▼-4	47▼-4	28▲4	24▲5	12▲2	6▼-2	6=	2▲2
LU		91▲14	82▲16	48▲18	16▼-6	6▼-6	5▼-8	5▼-1	15▲7	1▼-9
MT		67▼-17	53▼-30	42▼-31	18▼-11	26▼-8	23▲3	3▲1	3▲1	7▲5
NL		22▼-42	21▼-45	16▼-39	36▲2	67▲34	50▲28	21▲6	18▲3	3▲2
AT		73▲6	72▲7	50=	32=	21▼-9	16▼-1	7▼-1	4=	5▲3
PT		77▼-1	72▲3	55▲1	20▼-7	28▲6	29▲7	4▼-3	6▲2	1▼-1
SI		52▼-19	53▼-23	44▼-13	51▲29	28▲5	18▲6	22▲11	12▲2	5▲1
SK		90▼-4	90▼-2	56▲2	25▲9	23▲7	13▲6	6=	6=	1▲1
FI		10▼-2	10▼-4	14▲2	30▲2	57▼-3	57▼-2	17▼-10	5▼-24	16▲7




















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

		Too many	Not enough	Just the right number	DK/NA
EURO AREA	 	27▼-4	4▲1	65▲2	4▲1
BE	 	28▼-3	5▲1	65▲1	3▲1
DE	 	25▼-4	4▲1	66▼-1	5▲4
EE	 	33▼-9	3▲2	60▲8	4=
IE	 	18▼-9	8▲5	69▼-1	5▲4
EL	 	25▼-6	7▼-2	67▲8	1=
ES	 	23▼-4	4=	71▲7	3▼-4
FR	 	30▼-3	5▲3	63▲1	3▼-1
IT	 	36▼-6	4▲1	58▲5	2▲1
CY	 	32▲4	2▼-1	62▼-3	4=
LV	 	20▼-2	2▲1	75=	3▲1
LT	 	25▼-8	2▲1	70▲8	4▼-1
LU	 	28▼-4	10▲1	61▲4	2=
MT	 	22▼-1	6▲3	69▼-3	3=
NL	 	11▼-6	4▼-4	76▲4	9▲6
AT	 	33▼-5	6▲2	57▲3	4▲1
PT	 	22▼-4	9▲2	66▲1	3▲1
SI	 	21▼-2	4=	73▲2	3=
SK	 	42▼-3	3▲1	50=	5▲1
FI	 	7▼-1	2▼-1	90▲1	1=

Q5 Are you in favour of abolishing 1- and 2-euro cent coins in the Euro area and applying mandatory up- and down-rounding of the final sum of purchase in shops and supermarkets (i.e. prices can still be set at any cent amount but the final sum of purchase is rounded at the tills to 0 or 5 cent, depending on whether the sum is closer to 0 or to 5)?

		Yes	No	DK/NA
EURO AREA		65▼-2	33▲2	3=
BE		73▼-2	25▲2	2▼-1
DE		63▼-4	33▲2	4▲2
EE		71▲1	25▲3	4▼-3
IE		69▼-14	27▲12	4▲2
EL		55▼-3	43▲4	1▼-1
ES		55▼-3	43▲5	2▼-2
FR		62▼-1	36▲2	2▼-1
IT		76▼-1	23▲1	2=
CY		63▼-2	34▲5	3▼-2
LV		57=	40▲1	4▼-1
LT		64▼-5	33▲7	3▼-2
LU		61▼-2	38▲2	1=
MT		60▼-6	38▲6	3▼-1
NL		73▲2	23▼-5	3▲2
AT		65▲2	32▼-3	3▲1
PT		55▲2	42▼-2	3=
SI		63▲1	35=	3=
SK		83▼-1	14=	2▲1
FI		78=	17=	5=

Q6 Today, when you are buying things, do you tend to convert from the price in euro to the (NATIONAL CURRENCY)?

		Yes, for common purchases such as day-to-day shopping	Yes, for exceptional purchases such as the purchase of a car or a house	No, not at all	It depends	You don't remember the value of the previous currency	DK/NA
EURO AREA		16▲3	9▼-1	71▼-3	2=	1=	1=
BE		15=	19▼-1	62=	1=	3▲1	1=
DE		17▲3	8▼-1	71▼-4	3▲2	0=	1=
EE		3▲1	4▼-1	89=	2▼-1	1▲1	0=
IE		6▲5	5▲4	78▼-17	4▲4	6▲4	2▲2
EL		12▲3	6▲1	82▼-2	0▼-2	0▼-1	0=
ES		9▼-1	14▲2	74=	1▼-2	1=	1▲1
FR		23▲6	8▼-4	65▼-2	2▲1	2▼-2	0=
IT		18▲4	10▲2	69▼-7	2=	1▲1	0=
CY		10▲4	5=	77▼-6	2▼-2	5▲4	0=
LV		2▼-1	3▼-1	94▲1	1=	0=	0=
LT		12▲3	10▼-1	74=	4▼-1	0=	0=
LU		17▼-4	7▼-2	65▲4	6=	4▲1	2▲1
MT		12▲4	14▲3	65▼-12	5▲1	2▲2	2▲1
NL		10▲7	9▼-7	76▲1	3▼-2	3▲1	1=
AT		15=	11▲1	62▼-7	7▲2	4▲3	2▲1
PT		11▼-1	5=	72▼-3	6▲1	6▲3	0▼-1
SI		4=	3▲1	91=	1▼-2	2=	0=
SK		14▼-1	8▼-4	76▲4	3▲1	0=	0=
FI		3▲1	9▲1	84▼-1	4▲1	1▼-1	0=

Q7.1 Do you think that the euro...? Has made travelling easier and less costly

	Yes	No	DK/NA
EURO AREA 	53▼-2	37▲2	10▲1
BE 	51▼-3	38▲1	12▲3
DE 	57▼-8	35▲5	8▲3
EE 	77=	14▲4	9▼-4
IE 	84▼-5	15▲9	2▼-4
EL 	58▲2	35=	7▼-2
ES 	54▼-2	34▲2	12=
FR 	51▲5	40▼-1	9▼-3
IT 	39▼-2	49=	13▲1
CY 	62▲3	32▲2	6▼-5
LV 	76▼-4	14▲3	9▲2
LT 	66▼-1	28▲9	6▼-8
LU 	60▼-3	35▲2	5▲1
MT 	66▼-21	23▲14	11▲8
NL 	55▲1	31▼-7	14▲7
AT 	61▲1	33▲1	6▼-2
PT 	52=	41▲1	7▼-1
SI 	49▼-2	42▲3	9=
SK 	55▼-3	35▲1	9▲2
FI 	70▼-7	17▲4	12▲3

Q7.2 Do you think that the euro...? Has reduced banking charges when travelling in different EU countries (e.g. when withdrawing money from an ATM)

		Yes	No	DK/NA
EURO AREA		44▼-1	35▲1	21▲1
BE		46▼-6	35▲3	19▲3
DE		41▼-7	38▲4	21▲3
EE		50▲15	15▲3	36▼-18
IE		73▲8	24▲6	4▼-14
EL		48▲3	31▼-3	21=
ES		40▲1	37▲1	24▼-2
FR		47▲6	35▼-3	18▼-3
IT		39▼-3	36▼-1	25▲4
CY		53▲3	27▲2	20▼-5
LV		51▲4	18▼-3	31▼-2
LT		38▼-4	32▲6	30▼-2
LU		43▼-7	50▲7	7=
MT		69=	19=	12=
NL		51▼-7	26▼-4	23▲11
AT		50▲5	36▼-2	14▼-3
PT		47=	39▼-2	14▲1
SI		48▼-4	37▲6	15▼-2
SK		45=	33▼-1	22▲1
FI		53▼-2	20▲1	27▲1


Q7.3 Do you think that the euro...? Has made it easier to do business in different EU countries

	Yes	No	DK/NA
EURO AREA 	79▼-3	11▲1	11▲2
BE 	88=	7▼-1	5▲1
DE 	75▼-9	13▲3	12▲6
EE 	75=	4▲2	21▼-2
IE 	83▼-8	10▲8	8=
EL 	82▲6	9▼-3	9▼-3
ES 	73▼-2	11▲2	17=
FR 	89▲1	7=	4▼-1
IT 	73=	13▼-1	13▲1
CY 	83▲4	7=	11▼-4
LV 	73▼-8	6=	22▲7
LT 	67▼-1	11▲3	22▼-3
LU 	85=	10▼-1	5▲1
MT 	84▼-2	7▲2	10=
NL 	80▼-8	9▲2	12▲6
AT 	81▼-5	12▲4	7▲1
PT 	84▼-2	9▲2	7=
SI 	91▼-1	5=	4▲1
SK 	74▼-5	13▲4	13▲1
FI 	82▼-2	5▲1	13▲1

Q7.4 Do you think that the euro...? Has made it easier to compare prices and shop in different EU countries, including online

		Yes	No	DK/NA
EURO AREA		82▼-2	10▲1	8▲1
BE		88▼-2	8=	5▲2
DE		78▼-8	13▲3	9▲4
EE		89▼-3	4▲2	7▲1
IE		88▼-7	7▲5	5▲2
EL		85▲2	10▼-3	5=
ES		83▲1	8▲1	9▼-2
FR		87▲1	8▼-1	5=
IT		74▲1	14▼-2	12▲1
CY		88▲4	5▼-2	7▼-2
LV		88▼-1	5=	7▲1
LT		89▲2	5▲1	5▼-4
LU		91▲3	4▼-4	5▲1
MT		86▼-7	7▲4	7▲4
NL		88▼-4	7▲2	6▲2
AT		88▲1	7▲1	4▼-2
PT		81▲1	14▼-1	6=
SI		90▼-1	7▲2	4▼-1
SK		86▼-3	8▲1	6▲2
FI		94▼-2	4▲2	2▼-1

Q8 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	DK/NA
EURO AREA		15=	64▼-3	9▲1	12▲2
BE		12=	66▼-1	9=	13▲1
DE		21▼-2	50▼-6	16▲2	13▲6
EE		22▲2	42▲9	13▲4	24▼-15
IE		43▲10	44▲1	9▼-2	4▼-10
EL		5▼-4	85▲4	5▼-1	6▲2
ES		11▲2	79▲1	2=	9▼-2
FR		10=	65▼-6	12▲4	13▲2
IT		8▲1	79▼-1	3▲1	10▼-1
CY		9▲2	72▲1	4▼-1	15▼-2
LV		14▼-1	62▼-2	8▲1	16▲3
LT		26▼-4	41▲5	15▲3	19▼-4
LU		15▲1	63▼-1	15▲1	6▼-1
MT		26=	52=	10▲4	12▼-4
NL		24▲2	40▼-9	11▼-2	25▲9
AT		27▼-3	52▲2	15▲2	7▼-2
PT		15=	74=	7▼-1	5▲1
SI		22▲2	60▼-7	5▲3	14▲2
SK		16▼-6	59▲2	10=	15▲4
FI		31▼-1	41=	11=	17▲1

Flash Eurobarometer 501 - The euro area / Fieldwork: 25/10 - 09/11/2021


(%) Base: n=17662 - All respondents

▼▲ Evolution (comparison with Flash Eurobarometer 488, March 2021)


Q9.1 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

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK/NA
EURO AREA		39▼-3	41▲1	9=	6▲1	6▲1
BE		33▼-2	47=	9▲1	5=	6▲2
DE		30▼-6	43▲1	13=	6▲1	8▲5
EE		28▼-2	45▲4	13▲2	6▲3	9▼-7
IE		35▲3	49▼-1	12▲1	3=	2▼-3
EL		50▼-10	35▲6	4▼-1	10▲5	1▼-1
ES		51▼-3	35▲4	5▼-1	4=	5▼-1
FR		34▲5	45▼-5	7=	9▲1	5▼-1
IT		44▼-7	43▲5	5▲1	3▲2	5=
CY		65=	27▲2	3▲1	3▼-1	3▼-2
LV		36▼-2	51▲3	8▼-2	3▲1	3=
LT		32▲5	51▼-5	9▲2	4▲1	5▼-4
LU		43▲6	35▼-10	10▲2	9▲2	4=
MT		52▼-3	24▼-4	9▲3	8▲3	7▲1
NL		24▼-18	41▲11	15▲2	8▼-5	13▲10
AT		40▲4	38▼-6	12▲1	8▲3	2▼-1
PT		77▲1	15▼-2	3▼-1	3▲1	2▲1
SI		51▼-12	38▲10	6▲1	3=	3▲1
SK		42▲3	42▼-7	10▲2	4▲2	2=
FI		21▼-1	55▼-1	16▲1	3▲1	6▲1

Q9.2 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

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK/NA
EURO AREA	 	16▲1	37▼-1	22▼-1	12▼-1	12▲2
BE	 	16▲3	39▼-7	22=	12▲3	11▲1
DE	 	16▲1	36▼-2	23▼-6	10=	15▲7
EE	 	16▲1	38▲8	16▲3	9▲3	20▼-15
IE	 	24▲5	52=	15▲1	4▲1	5▼-6
EL	 	20▼-4	32▼-1	21▲1	23▲5	4▼-1
ES	 	17=	36▲3	22▲4	11▼-5	15▼-2
FR	 	15▲4	37▼-5	21▼-1	16▲2	10▼-2
IT	 	13▲3	39▲2	24▼-4	12▼-1	12=
CY	 	22▼-7	30=	18▲5	15=	14▲2
LV	 	9▼-2	49▲2	29▲2	9=	5▼-2
LT	 	19▲1	46▼-4	18▲5	10▲4	7▼-5
LU	 	31▲6	29▼-15	16▲5	17▲3	7▲1
MT	 	32▼-4	32=	14▲2	8▼-1	15▲2
NL	 	15▼-15	37▲10	18▲9	14▼-13	17▲9
AT	 	18▲1	42▼-1	17▼-4	15▲5	8▼-1
PT	 	41=	24▼-2	20▲4	11▼-3	5▲1
SI	 	19▼-9	39▲9	20▲1	14▼-3	8▲2
SK	 	19▲5	36▼-12	27▲2	11▲3	7▲1
FI	 	6=	45=	27▲2	6▲1	17▼-3



















Q9.3 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

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK/NA
EURO AREA	 ----->	41▼-1	33=	12▼-1	8=	6▲2
BE	 ----->	45=	34▲1	10▼-2	7=	4▲2
DE	 ----->	35▼-3	35▼-2	15=	7▼-1	9▲6
EE	 ----->	39▲3	33▼-1	13=	10▲2	6▼-3
IE	 ----->	44▼-9	41▲8	9▲1	2▼-1	4▲2
EL	 ----->	46▼-6	28▲1	12▲4	13▲2	2▼-1
ES	 ----->	56▼-4	25▲3	7▲1	7=	5=
FR	 ----->	41▲4	33▼-5	12▼-1	11▲3	4=
IT	 ----->	34▲3	36▲1	14▼-3	11=	5▼-1
CY	 ----->	49▼-11	26▲7	11▲4	10▲3	3▼-2
LV	 ----->	37▼-2	37▲2	15▼-2	8▲2	4▲1
LT	 ----->	42▲3	38▲2	11▼-3	6=	4▼-2
LU	 ----->	37=	42▼-5	11▲3	8▲3	2▼-2
MT	 ----->	69▲2	23▲4	4▼-2	1▼-4	4▲1
NL	 ----->	39▼-15	34▲14	13▼-1	6▼-4	8▲6
AT	 ----->	47▲2	30=	13▼-1	8=	3=
PT	 ----->	65▼-3	22▲2	7=	4▼-1	3▲2
SI	 ----->	48▼-7	30▲6	12▲3	7▼-2	3▼-1
SK	 ----->	45▲4	30▼-5	13=	9▲1	4=
FI	 ----->	24▲3	56▲3	14▼-6	2▼-1	5▲1





































Q9.4 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

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK/NA
EURO AREA	 	14▲1	15▼-1	24=	44▼-1	4▲1
BE	 	14▲1	14▼-6	26▼-1	44▲4	3▲1
DE	 	15▲2	16▲1	27=	35▼-7	7▲4
EE	 	11▲2	17▼-1	20▲4	51▼-4	3▼-2
IE	 	16▲1	25▲2	25▼-1	32▼-1	1▼-1
EL	 	13▼-2	9▼-5	14▲1	63▲5	1=
ES	 	8▼-3	9▼-3	19▲2	61▲6	3▼-3
FR	 	21▲7	18▼-1	21▼-4	38▲1	2▼-2
IT	 	10▲2	12=	25▼-4	50▲2	3=
CY	 	11▼-1	7▼-1	14▼-2	64▲1	4▲2
LV	 	3=	9▼-2	31▲6	55▼-5	2▲1
LT	 	8▲3	12▲1	20▼-3	58▲1	1▼-2
LU	 	19=	15▼-12	34▲10	27=	5▲2
MT	 	17▼-9	15▲2	22▲4	41▼-1	6▲3
NL	 	12▼-9	17▼-2	25▲15	40▼-10	7▲6
AT	 	22▲2	26▲4	27▲3	24▼-8	2=
PT	 	10▼-2	13▼-2	16▲3	59▲1	3▲1
SI	 	9▼-4	15▲3	19▲4	55▼-2	2▼-1
SK	 	8▲1	13▼-1	25▼-5	50▲4	3▲1
FI	 	7▼-1	27=	43▼-2	21▲3	3▲1





Q10.1 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

		Very important	Quite important	Not very important	Not at all important	DK/NA
EURO AREA	 ----->	62=	29▼-1	4=	3▲1	3▲1
BE	 ----->	60▼-4	33▲1	4▲1	2▲1	2▲1
DE	 ----->	64▲8	27▼-8	4▼-2	2▲1	3▲2
EE	 ----->	41▲7	42▲1	8▼-2	3▼-1	8▼-5
IE	 ----->	40▼-15	50▲15	8▲2	2=	1▼-2
EL	 ----->	63▲4	27▼-4	4▼-1	5▲1	1▼-1
ES	 ----->	63▼-8	29▲7	3▲2	3=	2=
FR	 ----->	52▼-1	37▼-2	3=	5▲2	3▲1
IT	 ----->	78=	19▲1	1=	1=	1▼-1
CY	 ----->	62▼-5	31▲5	2▼-1	2=	3=
LV	 ----->	48▼-1	45▲2	3▼-1	2=	2▼-1
LT	 ----->	61▲2	32▼-1	3=	2▲1	2▼-2
LU	 ----->	42▼-7	43▲2	6▲2	7▲3	2=
MT	 ----->	59▼-5	27▲2	5=	3▲2	6▲2
NL	 ----->	48▲1	37▼-4	7▲1	2▼-2	6▲5
AT	 ----->	69▼-1	25=	3▲1	2=	2▲1
PT	 ----->	60▼-2	31▼-1	5▲2	2=	2▲1
SI	 ----->	62▼-4	28▲2	6▲2	2=	2=
SK	 ----->	60▼-2	30▼-3	5▲2	3▲2	2▲1
FI	 ----->	53=	40=	4=	1=	2▲1





















Q10.2 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

		Very important	Quite important	Not very important	Not at all important	DK/NA
EURO AREA	 	71▲2	22▼-2	3=	2=	2=
BE	 	67▼-3	24=	6▲2	2▲1	1=
DE	 	75▲7	20▼-5	3▼-2	1=	1=
EE	 	61▲11	28▼-3	4▼-4	2▲1	4▼-4
IE	 	78▼-9	17▲6	3▲1	1▲1	2▲1
EL	 	73=	20▲1	3▼-1	4▲1	0▼-1
ES	 	67▼-6	26▲7	3▲1	2▼-1	2▼-1
FR	 	66▲5	26▼-5	4=	2=	2▼-1
IT	 	75▼-5	18▲2	3▲1	2▲1	2▲1
CY	 	71▼-8	22▲4	4▲2	2▲1	2▲1
LV	 	76▲5	21▼-4	1=	1=	1▼-1
LT	 	75▲7	20▼-6	2=	2▲1	2▼-1
LU	 	44▼-8	41▲1	9▲4	5▲2	2▲1
MT	 	69▼-3	20▲4	5▼-3	4=	3▲2
NL	 	65▲17	25▼-19	5=	1▼-2	4▲3
AT	 	71▼-4	20▲1	4▲1	5▲3	0=
PT	 	72▲2	23▼-2	4=	1=	1▲1
SI	 	79▲3	17▲1	1▼-2	2=	1▼-1
SK	 	81▼-5	13▲1	2▲1	3▲3	1▲1
FI	 	62▲5	31▼-4	5▼-2	1=	2=


















Q10.3 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

		Very important	Quite important	Not very important	Not at all important	DK/NA
EURO AREA	 	60▲3	30▼-2	5▼-1	3=	2=
BE	 	56▼-4	35▲3	6=	2▲1	2=
DE	 	73▲8	22▼-4	3▼-4	1▼-1	2=
EE	 	45▲10	37▲3	10▼-4	3▼-2	5▼-8
IE	 	58▲2	34▲1	5▼-2	1▼-1	3=
EL	 	60▲4	29▼-1	5▼-2	5=	1▼-1
ES	 	61▼-6	30▲5	5▲3	2▼-1	2▼-1
FR	 	51▲8	36▼-5	6▼-1	4=	3▼-2
IT	 	64▲3	28▼-1	3▼-2	2=	3=
CY	 	58▼-6	26▲1	6▲3	8▲6	2▼-4
LV	 	54▲3	38▲1	6=	1▼-2	1▼-2
LT	 	59▲5	31▼-3	5▼-1	3=	2▼-2
LU	 	43=	37▼-5	9▲1	6▲1	5▲3
MT	 	61▼-1	23▼-1	4▼-2	4▲1	8▲3
NL	 	42▼-1	37▼-4	11▲2	3▼-4	8▲7
AT	 	60▼-1	28▼-1	7▲1	5▲2	1=
PT	 	45▼-2	46▲1	5▲1	2=	2▲1
SI	 	68=	24▲1	4=	2=	2=
SK	 	64▲4	26▼-7	5▲2	2▲2	2=
FI	 	38▲4	46▲2	11▼-4	2▼-1	3=





















Q10.4 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

		Very important	Quite important	Not very important	Not at all important	DK/NA
EURO AREA		56▲3	33▼-1	6▼-2	3=	3=
BE		53▼-1	34▼-1	8=	3▲2	2▲1
DE		61▲10	28▼-5	7▼-6	2=	2=
EE		45▲5	38▲2	9▼-2	2=	6▼-5
IE		46▼-1	41▲5	9▼-2	1▼-1	3=
EL		60▼-3	30▲2	4=	5▲1	1=
ES		59▼-5	33▲6	5▲1	2=	1▼-1
FR		51▲9	34▼-5	7▼-3	5=	2▼-1
IT		60▼-1	32▲1	3▼-1	1=	4▲1
CY		53▼-11	33▲8	6▲1	4▲3	5=
LV		50▼-1	42▲3	5▼-2	1=	2=
LT		58▲6	33▼-6	6▲1	1=	3=
LU		42▼-4	31▼-4	13▲2	11▲5	4▲1
MT		60▲4	25▼-7	6=	4▲1	6▲3
NL		42=	39=	11=	2▼-5	6▲5
AT		57▲1	26▼-4	11▲2	4▲1	2▲1
PT		46=	47=	4=	2▼-1	1=
SI		57▲7	28▼-5	8▼-3	4▲1	3=
SK		55▼-3	33▼-2	8▲4	2▲1	2▲1
FI		43▲2	44▲2	8▼-4	2=	2=









































Q10.5 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)

		Very important	Quite important	Not very important	Not at all important	DK/NA
EURO AREA		38▲5	33▼-1	16▼-4	8▼-1	5▲1
BE		42▲6	34▼-3	15▼-4	5▼-1	5▲2
DE		43▲6	30▼-1	18▼-5	5▼-2	5▲2
EE		34▲15	35▲6	16▼-5	6▼-5	10▼-12
IE		49▲9	39▲1	8▼-7	3▼-1	1▼-2
EL		42▼-1	32=	13▼-2	12▲4	1▼-1
ES		49▲2	29▲2	8▼-2	9▲1	4▼-2
FR		27▲10	35▼-2	17▼-9	14▲1	7=
IT		40▲3	34▼-1	14▼-2	6=	5=
CY		49▲1	29▲2	7▼-4	7▼-1	8▲3
LV		31▲4	44▼-2	14▼-4	6=	6▲2
LT		37▲6	38▼-6	12▼-3	5▲2	8▲1
LU		32▼-3	36▼-2	18▲1	13▲4	2=
MT		44▼-13	30▲3	14▲4	7▲3	6▲3
NL		27▼-2	34▲5	23▲2	7▼-12	10▲7
AT		32▲5	31▼-4	21▼-4	13▲2	4=
PT		40▲2	38▼-1	12▼-1	6▼-1	3▲1
SI		33=	40▲9	16▼-5	6▼-5	6=
SK		30▲7	34▼-9	21▼-3	8▲2	7▲3
FI		16▼-2	40▼-1	24▼-1	12▲1	8▲2

Q10.6 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

		Very important	Quite important	Not very important	Not at all important	DK/NA
EURO AREA		49▲3	34▼-1	9▼-1	4=	4=
BE		47▲6	37▼-4	10▼-2	3▼-1	4▲1
DE		53▲8	30▼-4	10▼-5	4=	3▲2
EE		36▲11	42▲7	11▼-8	5▼-4	7▼-6
IE		39▼-7	44▲7	14▲4	3▼-2	1▼-3
EL		54=	32▼-1	7=	5▲1	2=
ES		50=	33▲5	8▼-1	5▼-2	4▼-2
FR		38▲6	42▼-2	10▼-2	6▲2	5▼-3
IT		60▼-5	27▲1	6▲2	4▲1	3▲1
CY		38▼-4	28=	13▼-1	11▲4	10▲2
LV		49=	41▲3	6▼-1	1=	3▼-1
LT		54▲6	34▼-4	6▼-2	2▲1	3▼-1
LU		37▼-1	43▲2	9▼-2	5=	6=
MT		40▼-5	38▲7	14=	5=	3▼-1
NL		39▼-1	35▼-3	16▲4	3▼-5	7▲5
AT		40▲1	39▲2	9▼-5	8▲2	4=
PT		41▼-1	41▼-4	10▲3	7▲1	1▲1
SI		45▲2	34▲3	13▼-2	5▼-4	4▲1
SK		42▲4	37▼-6	12▼-1	4=	5▲2
FI		32▲2	48▲1	15▼-1	2▼-1	2=

Q10.7 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

		Very important	Quite important	Not very important	Not at all important	DK/NA
EURO AREA	 	70=	22=	4=	2=	2=
BE	 	63▼-2	26▲4	6▼-2	2=	2▲1
DE	 	79▲2	16▼-1	3▼-1	1=	2=
EE	 	49▲11	31▲2	10▼-6	5▼-2	6▼-6
IE	 	59▼-9	30▲5	7▲1	2▲1	3▲2
EL	 	72=	19=	3▼-1	5▲1	1=
ES	 	69▼-8	23▲7	4▲1	2▼-1	2=
FR	 	67▲3	25▼-2	4=	2=	2▼-1
IT	 	73=	20▲1	2▼-2	2=	3▲1
CY	 	71▼-7	23▲8	2=	1=	2▼-1
LV	 	61▼-2	31▲5	5▼-2	2=	1▼-1
LT	 	71▲1	22▼-1	3=	2▲1	3▼-1
LU	 	64▲1	23▼-2	7▲1	2=	3=
MT	 	68▼-4	17=	6▲1	4▲1	5▲3
NL	 	57▲8	29▼-10	7▼-1	3▼-1	5▲3
AT	 	69▼-6	21▲2	5▲2	3▲2	1=
PT	 	66▼-5	26▲3	6▲2	1=	1▲1
SI	 	59▲3	24▼-1	10▼-1	5=	2▼-1
SK	 	75▼-6	17▲1	3=	3▲2	3▲2
FI	 	40▲5	35▼-2	18▼-2	5=	2=

Q11 What is your expectation regarding the inflation rate this year? Compared to last year, will it be:

		Higher	Lower	The same	DK/NA
EURO AREA		67▲15	9▼-6	17▼-8	7▼-1
BE		71▲14	8▼-9	14▼-6	7=
DE		73▲8	6▼-5	15▼-5	6▲3
EE		65▲22	5▼-4	22▼-12	8▼-7
IE		76▲18	8▼-2	15▼-13	1▼-4
EL		62▲21	13▼-9	21▼-8	4▼-4
ES		70▲20	8▼-6	13▼-10	9▼-4
FR		69▲24	8▼-7	16▼-12	8▼-5
IT		57▲11	11▼-5	22▼-4	10▼-2
CY		63▲21	8▼-10	20▼-5	9▼-7
LV		76▲17	4▼-4	14▼-12	6▼-1
LT		66▲16	12▼-5	17▼-8	5▼-3
LU		43▼-2	28▲9	26▼-6	2▼-2
MT		36▼-14	20▲4	35▲9	9▲1
NL		68▲20	8▼-5	16▼-19	7▲4
AT		61▲2	9▼-2	27=	3=
PT		51▲2	21=	25▼-3	3▲1
SI		74▲19	7▼-2	14▼-17	5▼-1
SK		83▲18	4▼-5	10▼-10	3▼-2
FI		63▲24	5▼-3	23▼-21	9▲1

Q12_1 What are your thoughts about the most recent EU financial support for EU Member States to overcome the COVID-19 crisis? Do you think it was good or not good to provide... loans to help interested Member States keep people in employment?

		Good	Not good	Can't decide	DK/NA
EURO AREA		82	12	3	3
BE		80	14	3	3
DE		80	12	3	5
EE		75	17	6	2
IE		65	13	17	4
EL		77	20	2	1
ES		91	7	1	1
FR		84	11	3	2
IT		85	11	2	2
CY		75	16	7	1
LV		68	24	3	5
LT		78	17	3	3
LU		68	9	12	11
MT		69	10	15	7
NL		72	19	4	6
AT		73	10	11	7
PT		73	9	11	8
SI		77	15	7	1
SK		78	16	3	3
FI		71	23	4	2

Q12_2 What are your thoughts about the most recent EU financial support for EU Member States to overcome the COVID-19 crisis? Do you think it was good or not good to provide... a recovery plan of 750 billion euros supporting all Member States, through grants and loans, on conditions that they make green, digital and social investments and reforms?

		Good	Not good	Can't decide	DK/NA
EURO AREA		77	14	4	5
BE		75	17	4	4
DE		68	19	4	9
EE		68	19	9	5
IE		67	13	16	3
EL		83	14	2	1
ES		87	9	2	2
FR		81	12	3	4
IT		85	10	3	3
CY		73	16	6	5
LV		64	21	4	11
LT		75	15	7	3
LU		64	10	15	11
MT		69	9	14	9
NL		64	24	6	6
AT		70	10	11	9
PT		68	9	13	10
SI		80	11	6	3
SK		75	17	4	5
FI		64	30	5	2

