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PUBLIC OPINION IN THE CANDIDATE COUNTRIES

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MALTA

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Introduction

The Candidate Countries Eurobarometer (CC-EB) gathers information from the societies that are to become members of the European Union in a way that is fully comparable with the Standard Eurobarometer. The CC-EB continuously tracks support for EU membership in each country, and records attitudes related to European issues.

This report covers the results of the wave conducted in February-March 2004, in Malta. First we present the most important results in Maltese (the same summary is available in English, in a separate document available at the Eurobarometer website at http://europa.eu.int/comm/public_opinion/), then we follow with the detailed country report in English.

Gabra eżekuttiva fil-qosor

Dan ir-rapport jirrifletti r-riżultati tar-riċerka li saret fix-xhur ta' Frar u Marzu 2004. Din ir-riċerka tagħmel parti mill-Eurobarometer li sar mal-pajjiżi kandidati għas-shubija ma' l-Unjoni Ewropea.

Aspettativi (x'qed jistennew il-Maltin)

Ix-xejra ġenerali ta'dak li jistennew il-Maltin fiż-żmien qasir turi li il-persentaġġ tal-persuni intervistati li jemmu li l-ħajja tagħhom ser tibqa' l-istess naqset mix-xitwa tas-sena 2000. L-aspett l-aktar evidenti li jirrifletti dan it-tnaqqis jiġi minn għarfien li xi forma ta' bidla hija mistennija. L-akbar tnaqqis fil-persentaġġ kienet bejn il-ħarifa ta' l-2003 u r-rebbiegħa ta, l-2004 meta s-shubija ta' Malta ma' l-Unjoni Ewropea bdiet issir realtà għall-Maltin.

Il-persuni li ġew intervistati qed jipprevedu li minn aspett personali, il-ħajja tagħhom ser titjib fil-ħames snin li ġejjin.

Dan jista' jiġi interpretat bħala aspettattiv realistiku li jirrifletti twemmin li l-ħajja ser tkun iebša fil-bidu (meta Malta tkun għada kif ingħaqdet ma' l-Unjoni Ewropea) izda wara l-ħajja ssir aktar stabbli u eventwalment titjib meta s-shubija ta' Malta ma' l-Unjoni Ewropea tkun daħlet aktar fil-fond fil-mentalità tal-Maltin.

Fir-rigward ta' sodisfazzjon f'aspetti maġġuri tal-ħajja, speċifikament bis-sitwazzjoni ekonomika tal-pajjiż, il-persuni li ġew intervistati mhux qed jaraw is-sena li ġejja bħala waħda tajba.

Aktar stabbiltà hija mistennija immedjatament fil-familja mill-lat finanzjarju. Madwar wieħed minn żewġ persuni li ġew intervistati jemmen li s-sitwazzjoni finanzjarja tiegħu ser tibqa' l-istess.

Tħassib dwar is-sitwazzjoni finanzjarja fi-djar Maltin tindika li l-aktar nies li huma mħassba huma dawk li jaqgħu taħt il-kategorija ta' l-etajiet ta' 25-39 sena u warajhom dawk taħt l-etajiet ta' 40-59 sena. It-tħassib jista' jiġi attribbuit ma' incertezza fl-impjiegi li qed tibda tinħass f'Malta.

Fiduċja fl-Istituzzjonijiet ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea

L-istituzzjonijiet li l-Maltin jafdaw l-aktar fihom huma l-organizzazzjonijiet ta' karità u ta' volontarjat, l-istituzzjonijiet reliġjużi, u l-armata. Il-mod kif ġew ikklassifikati l-ewwel żewġ istituzzjonijiet tirrifletti b'mod ċar il-valuri li għadhom b'saħħithom u li huma importanti għall-Maltin. Il-Knisja għad għandha influwenza kbira f'Malta u bosta organizzazzjonijiet ta' karità huma mmexxija mill-Knisja.

Il-fiduċja fil-gvern zdiedet mill-2001. Il-livell ta' fiduċja żdied l-aktar fir-rebbiegħa ta' l-2003, fi żmien ir-referendum għas-shubija ta' Malta ma' l-Unjoni Ewropea. Dan il-pajjiż kellu jieħu deċiżjoni importanti u l-gvern kiseb appoġġ fil-kampanja favur l-Unjoni Ewropea.

Tagħrif dwar l-Unjoni Ewropea

Il-livell ta' tagħrif fuq l-Unjoni Ewropea ġie mkejje fuq skala minn wieħed sa għaxra, fejn in-numru għaxra jfisser li wieħed jaf ħafna. Ir-riżultati juru livell moderat ta' tagħrif dwar l-Unjoni Ewropea. Il-livell

ta' tagħrif dwar l-Unjoni Ewropea jidher li huwa rrelatat ma' l-opinjoni dwar is-sħubija ma' l-Unjoni Ewropea. Jidher li l-persuni li jqisu ruħhom li ma tanx jafu dwar l-Unjoni Ewropea huma daww li jabsu li s-sħubija ma' l-Unjoni Ewropea hija "xi haġa ħażina".

Il-livell ta' tagħrif dwar fatti li għandhom x'jaqsmu ma' l-Unjoni Ewropea kien għoli fost il-Maltin li ġew intervistati – aktar għoli milli kien jidher. Il-fatt li wiehed iħoss li jaf inqas milli fil-fatt jaf jista' jiġi attribwit ma' idea ġenerali li l-Unjoni Ewropea u l-istituzzjonijiet tagħha – hija kkompikata ħafna.

Allavolja l-livell ta' tagħrif dwar fatti li għandhom x'jaqsmu ma' l-Unjoni Ewropea kien għoli meta jiġi mqabbel mal-medja tal-pajjiżi membri godda u l-EU-25, dan ma jfissirx li l-persuni li ġew intervistati jhossuom li jafu ħafna dwar l-Unjoni Ewropea.

Il-livell ta' tagħrif dwar id-dhul ta' Malta fl-Unjoni Ewropea huwa akbar mill-livell ta' tagħrif dwar it-tkabbir in ġenerali. Fir-rigward ta' l-importanza li l-medja tat lill-Unjoni Ewropea, din kienet l-akbar fi żmien ir-Referendum. Tlett persuni minn għaxra jemmnu li l-Unjoni Ewropea kienet qed tigi murija b'mod wisq pożittiv filwaqt li erba' persuni minn għaxra jabsu li l-Unjoni Ewropea kienet murija b'mod oġgettiv.

Il-livell ta' tagħrif dwar l-istituzzjonijiet ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea kien għoli b'mod ġenerali fost il-Maltin li ġew intervistati bl-eċċezzjoni tal-Qorti Ewropea ta' l-Awdituri, il-Kumitat tar-Reġjuni ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea u l-Kumitat Ekonomiku u Soċjali Ewropew.

Il-livell ta' tagħrif dwar l-istituzzjonijiet ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea kien kemm xejn aktar għoli meta mqabbel mal-medja tal-pajjiżi membri godda u l-EU-25 bl-eċċezzjoni tat-tlett istituzzjonijiet imsemmija hawn fuq. Il-livell baxx ta' tagħrif dwar dawn l-istituzzjonijiet li semmejna jista' jiġi attribwit man-nuqqas ta' popolarità meta tqabbilhom ma' istituzzjonijiet oħra li huma msemmija aktar mill-medja.

L-idea dwar l-importanza fir-rigward tar-rwol li dawn l-istituzzjonijiet għandhom hija rrelata mal-livell ta' tagħrif dwar dawn l-istess istituzzjonijiet. Aktar ma hu għoli l-livell ta' kemm ikunu jafu bihom aktar hija kbira l-importanza li wiehed jattribwixxi lill-istituzzjonijiet ikkonċernati.

Appoġġ għas-sħubija ta' Malta fl-Unjoni Ewropea

L-appoġġ għas-sħubija fl-Unjoni Ewropea żdied b'mod kostanti mix-xitwa ta' l-1999. L-għola rata giet irreġistrata fil-harifa ta' l-2003 ftit xhur wara r-referendum. Filwaqt li r-rata ta' persuni li jemmnu li s-sħubija fl-Unjoni Ewropea hija haġa tajba żdied, ir-rata ta' persuni li jemmnu li s-sħubija fl-Unjoni Ewropea hija haġa ħażina naqas minn 1999, dan halla lil daww li jabsu li la hija xi haġa tajba u la ħażina x'imkien fin-nofs b'rata li baqgħet xi ftit jew wisq kostanti bl-eċċezzjoni ta' l-1999, meta r-rata tan-nies indeċiżi kienet għolja.

Il-politika ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea li l-Maltin l-aktar appoġġaw hija t-tkabbir ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea. L-appoġġ għal din il-politika baqgħet xi ftit jew wisq stabbli mill-2003. It-tieni l-aktar politika li l-Maltin appoġġaw, hija l-politika komuni għad-difiża u s-sigurtà għall-pajjiżi membri ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea. Warajha hemm il-politika komuni għall-affarijiet baranin mal-pajjiżi membri ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea fil-konfront ta' pajjiżi oħra. L-Ewro hija appoġġata minn kważi persuna minn kull tnejn. L-Ewro hija appoġġata aktar mill-pajjiżi membri godda milli hija appoġġata f'Malta. (Il-medja fl-għaxar pajjiżi membri godda hija ta' 60%).

L-appoġġ għal policies in ġenerali kien kemmxejn inqas f'Malta mill-medja fil-pajjiżi membri godda u l-medja ta' l-EU-25.

Xi tfigħer l-Unjoni Ewropea

L-Ewropa u l-Unjoni Ewropea huwa żewġ kliem li ġew mibdula ma' xulxin minn meta s-sħubija ma' l-Unjoni Ewropea bdiet ikollha aktar importanza u minn meta d-dhul fl-Unjoni Ewropja beda jsir realtà. Għal aktar minn persuna wahda minn kull tnejn, l-Unjoni Ewropea tfigħer il-libertà li wiehed jivvjaġġa, jaħdem u jistudja. L-Unjoni Ewropea tfigħer ukoll li jkollok lehen aktar b'saħħtu fid-dinja. Dan ifisser ħafna għall-Maltin – il-Maltin qed jaraw l-Unjoni Ewropea bħala opportunità biex lehen Malta, għalkemm pajjiż żgħir, jibda jinstema'. Id-demokrazzija, il-paċi u d-diversità kulturali kienu wkoll imsemmija minn ħafna persuni li ġew intervistati – dan juri li l-Maltin qed jassoċjaw valuri fundamentali ma' l-Unjoni Ewropea. Il-prospertà ekonomika wkoll kienet imsemmija minn bosta persuni iżda ma

kienetx imsemmija daqs il-libertà li wieħed jivvjaġġa, jaħdem u jistudja. Dan jindika attitudni pjuttost attiva dwar l-ekonomija u l-Unjoni Ewropea kontra waħda passiva.

In ġenerali, il-Maltin għandhom tendenza li jipperċepixxu r-rwol ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea bħala rwol ta' istituzzjoni li tagħmel r-regoli. Dan jista' jiġi osservat billi wieħed janalizza l-idea li għandhom il-persuni li ġew intervistati dwar kwistjonijiet bħal l-ambjent, is-sistema edukattiva u s-sistema tal-kura tas-saħħa. Jidher li l-Maltin jafdaw lill-UE fir-rigward ta' titjib fil-politika fil-pajjiżi membri. Għalhekk, il-persuni intervistati jaraw ir-rwol ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea b'mod pożittivi fuq kwistjonijiet li għandhom x'jaqsmu ma' materji ppreżentati lilhom.

Biża' rrelatata mas-sħubija fl-Unjoni Ewropea kienet komuni ma' ħafna mill-pajjiżi membri godda partikolarment dwar trasferiment ta' xogħol f'pajjiżi li għandhom inqas spejjeż ta' produzzjoni.

Il-persuni li ġew intervistati dehru li kienu inqas imħassba fuq fatturi rrelatati ma' l-identità kulturali jew il-preżervazzjoni tal-lingwa. Bosta Maltin iħossu li l-Unjoni Ewropea qed tassigura ċ-ċittadini tagħha dwar dawn l-kwistjonijiet u jħossu wkoll li hemm diġa liġijiet stabbiliti bies jipproteġu dawn il-valuri.

Identità Nazzjonali

L-identità nazzjonali tal-pajjiżi membri godda u ta' l-EU-15 hija iktar b'saħħitha mill-identità Ewropea. Ir-rata ta' persuni intervistati li qalu li jħossuhom Ewropej biss kien żgħir ħafna meta tqabblha mar-rata ta' persuni li qalu li jħossuhom kemm Ewropej u kif ukoll in-nazzjonalità tagħhom. F'Malta x-xejra m'hiex differenti - Tliet persuni minn għaxra jqisu lilhom nnifshom bħala Maltin biss fil-ġejjieni qarib. Sitta minn għaxra jħossuhom kemm Maltin u kif ukoll Ewropej.

Ir-Riforma tal-Kostituzzjoni ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea

Ir-Riforma Istituzzjonali ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea kienet suġġett ta' ħafna dibattiti meta l-Kostituzzjoni giet imfassla għall-ewwel darba. L-appoġġ għaliha kien relativament għoli mill-ħarifa ta' l-2003, l-iżgħar rata ġie rreġistrata fir-rebbiegħa ta' l-2004. Skond erbgħa persuni minn għaxra, id-dritt għall-veto għandu jinżamm biex jiġi ppreżervati l-interessi nazzjonali. Ir-rata ekwivalenti għall-għaxar pajjiżi membri godda ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea kien iktar għoli. Il-preferenzi dwar ir-riforma li tikkonċerna l-metodu ta' votazzjoni fil-Kunsill tal-Ministri ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea jidher li jiffavorixxu kull pajjiż membru għandu jkollu vot wieħed. Din il-pożizzjoni kienet sostnuta minn aktar minn persuna waħda minn tnejn li ġew intervistati. Madwar tlett persuni minn għaxra, qalu li n-numru ta' voti għandu jiġi ddeterminat skond il-proporzjon tal-popolazzjoni. Din l-għażla kienet inqas popolari f'Malta milli fil-pajjiżi membri godda u l-pajjiżi ta' l-EU-15. Naturalment li popolazzjoni sinjifikament iżgħar tiddeciedi l-kontribuzzjoni li Malta jkollha fid-deċiżjonijiet.

1. Setting the scene: experiencing life in Malta

The general trend of short-term (the next twelve months) expectations of life in general in Malta shows that the percentage of respondents who believe that their life will remain the same has decreased since winter 2000. The most striking aspect of this decrease stems from a cognizance that some form of change is expected.

The greatest drop in percentage was between autumn 2003 and spring 2004 (from 42% to 34%) when EU Accession started to become more of a reality to Maltese people.

On the other hand one can also observe that throughout the waves of research conducted from 2000 till spring 2004, the percentage of respondents who believe that life will be better has almost averaged out (28% in 2004).

Furthermore, an improvement in life expectations in the medium term (next 5 years), from a personal perspective is foreseen by respondents. This could be explained by a rather down-to-earth and pragmatic belief that life will be hard in beginning (soon after Accession) but will become more stable and eventually improve once EU membership would have become more ingrained in the mentality of the Maltese.

1.1 Satisfaction with life domains

In terms of satisfaction with life domains, specifically with the economic situation in Malta, respondents are not foreseeing the year to come to be a good one. 39% of respondents claimed that the economic situation in the next twelve months will be worse. A great deal has been said by local authorities about the public deficit. This has obviously influenced public opinion and has probably made people assess and think about the economic situation. Furthermore, measures have also been taken by government to decrease the deficit, some of which were unpopular measures such as an increase in VAT and other taxes. 29% of respondents on the other hand, are expecting an improvement in the economy while 16% are not foreseeing any change in the year to come.

More stability is perceived in the immediate households from a financial perspective. 46% of respondents believe that their financial situation will remain the same.

What your expectations for the next twelve months? Are the next twelve months going to be better, worse, the same as far as ... is concerned

<i>Life in general</i>	The same	Worse	Better	DK
Malta	34	23	28	15
New Member States – 10	42	31	22	5
EU – 25	49	17	31	4

<i>Economic situation in Malta</i>	The same	Worse	Better	DK
Malta	16	39	29	16
New Member States – 10	24	52	16	9
EU – 25	32	44	17	6

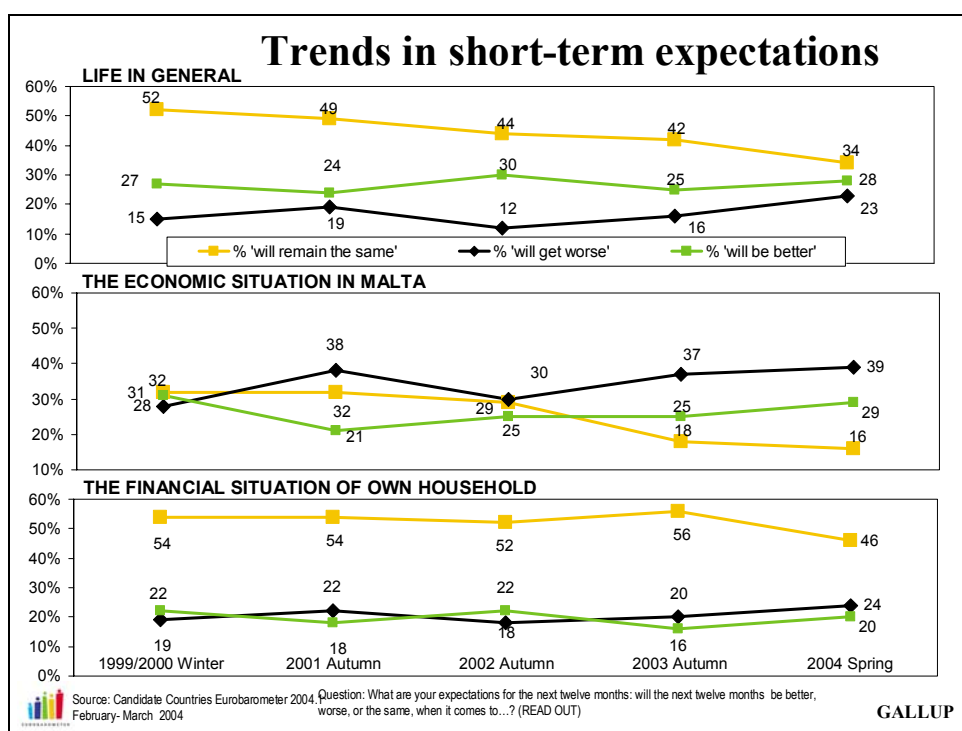
<i>Financial situation of your household</i>	The same	Worse	Better	DK
Malta	46	24	20	9
New Member States – 10	41	39	15	5
EU – 25	52	24	21	4

<i>The employment situation in Malta</i>	The same	Worse	Better	DK
Malta	15	40	28	16
New Member States – 10	27	48	15	10
EU – 25	30	48	15	7

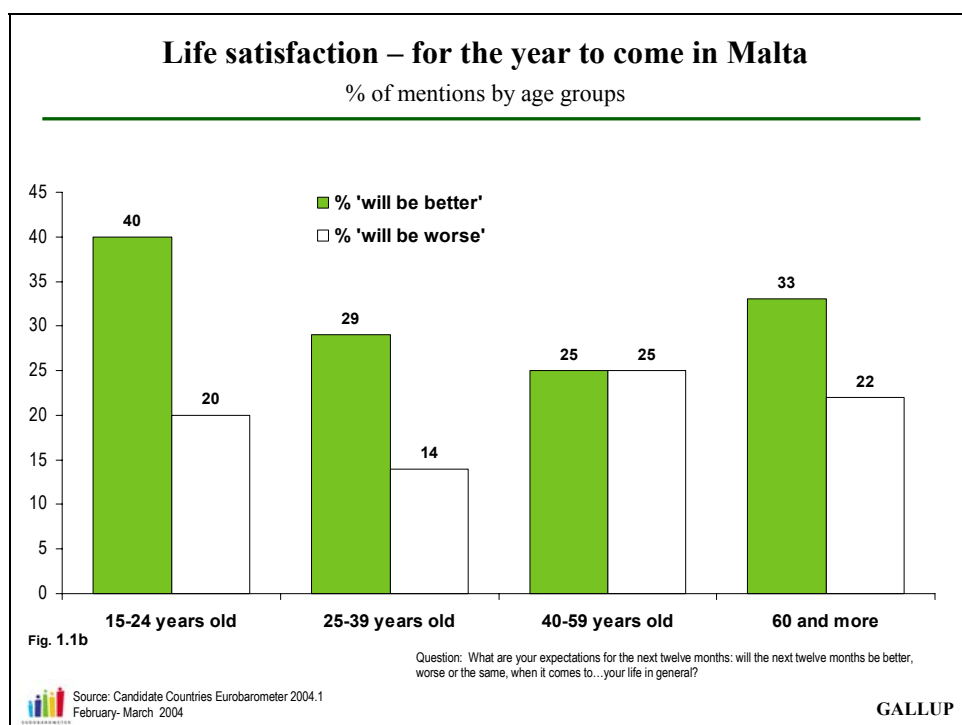
<i>Your personal job situation</i>	The same	Worse	Better	DK
Malta	16	9	8	66
New Member States – 10	52	18	12	18
EU – 25	60	10	21	9

A comparison between Malta and other New Member States shows a lower level of pessimism in all life domains except for the personal job situation which yielded a very high percentage of don't knows. This high percentage of don't knows might be explained by a high level of uncertainty in the job market with government companies being privatised, some companies closing down particularly in the textile industry and general cost-cutting and down-sizing in the manufacturing industry.

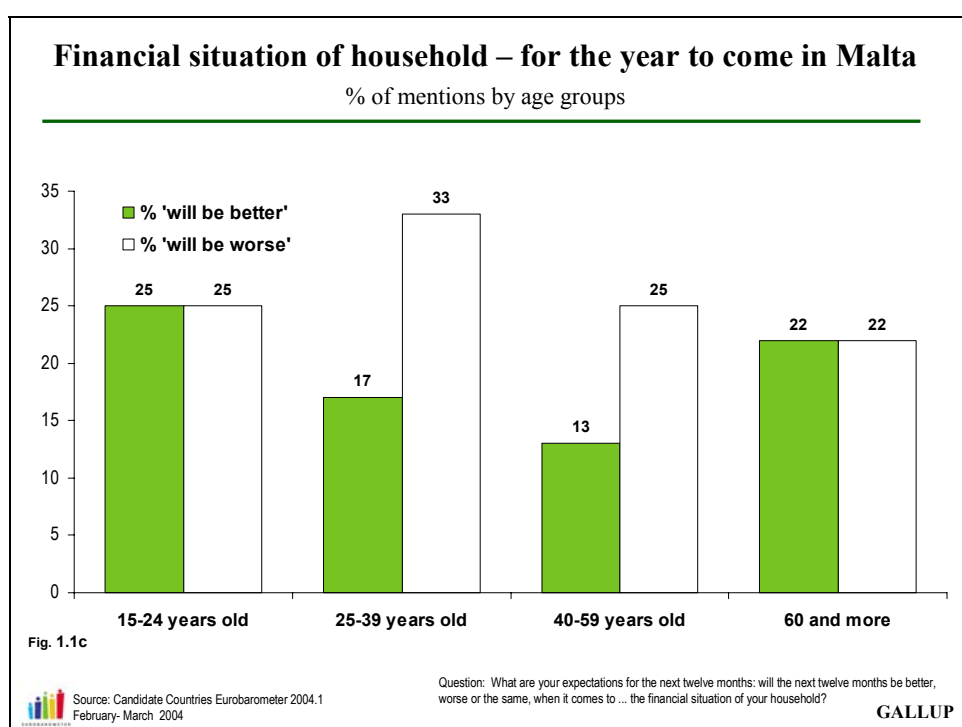
As mentioned earlier in the report, short-term expectations of life in general in Malta shows a decrease in the percentage of respondents who believe that their life will remain the same since winter 2000.



An age breakdown shows that in terms of life satisfaction for the year to come, the younger age groups (15-24 years and 25-39 years) tend to think that their life in general will be better in the next twelve months. The older segment (60+ years) contained a significant percentage of respondents who claimed that their life will be better. The 40-59 years age segment appears to be more ambivalent in terms of what is expected in the year to come. This might be explained a feeling of uncertainty in terms of their future jobs and career. This uncertainty might be characterised by challenges which are typical of this age group.



Perceptions of the financial situation in Maltese households indicate that the most concerned are respondents belonging to the 25-39 year old age bracket followed by the 40-59 years age group. Concerns can be mainly attributed to uncertainty in the job market which is starting to be felt in Malta.



Present personal situation comparing with five years ago

	Improved	Stayed the same	Got worse	DK
Malta	39	27	33	1
New Member States	24	30	44	2
EU 25	31	35	32	1

A comparison between the present situation and that of 5 years ago shows that 39% of respondents believe that their personal situation has improved as opposed to slightly more than 32% of respondents who believe that it has become worse. Figures for Malta are quite similar to the EU-25 and the new member states –10 averages - slightly above the EU-25 average when it comes to perceptions on improvement and a lower percentage of respondents who believe that their personal situation has remained the same compared to the EU-25 and NMS-10 averages.

Expected personal situation in five years

	Improve	Stay the same	Get worse	DK
Malta	45	24	17	14
New Member States	33	30	23	14
EU 25	38	37	17	8

A significant improvement in the respondents' personal situation is expected in the five years to come. The percentage of Maltese respondents who share this view (45%) is higher than the EU-25 average and also significantly higher to the NMS-10 average. An age breakdown shows that respondents' belonging to the 25-39 years age bracket and the 40-59 years age bracket are ambivalent as to whether their personal life situation will get better or worse (identical percentages were registered for "will improve" and "will get worse" answer options).

The youngest age group interviewed (15-24 years) were rather pessimistic about their future in Malta. This might be explained by a wish to improve their personal situation abroad possibly in other EU Member States. EU Membership in Malta was strongly marketed among the young generation as a means to find opportunities (work and also study opportunities) in other Member States. This lack of faith in the local scene might be a reflection of this.

The oldest age group on the other hand did not commit themselves either way, all respondents claimed that their personal situation will remain the same. If one had to analyse what is being understood by "personal situation" and if one had to conceptualise it, a working definition of "personal situation" will probably be strongly related to work life and lifestyle. Other than for the fact that 60+ respondents will probably have to work a little bit more (some of them already do) due to the probable extension of retirement age, these respondents are not foreseeing any significant changes in their life.

1.2 Issues facing the nation

Results show that unemployment is a main concern in Malta (57%) followed by the economic situation (42%). Unemployment rate has in fact risen and there is also a growing unemployment rate among graduates. The increase in unemployment rate indicates stagnation in the economy in terms of growth and innovation, therefore the growing concern with regard to the economic situation.

The table below shows how the most important issues that the country is facing ranked in terms of importance and it also portrays the NMS-10 ranking and the EU-25 ranking.

Table 1.2 Most important issues the country is facing						
Malta ranking	ISSUES	Malta (%)	NMS (%)	EU-25 (%)	NMS ranking	EU-25 ranking
1	Unemployment	57	61	47	1	1
2	Economic Situation	42	35	27	2	2
3	Rising prices/inflation	24	19	19	5	4
4	Crime	14	23	25	4	3
4	Protecting the environment	14	2	3	10	11
5	Pensions	12	9	10	6	7
6	Taxation	10	8	8	7	8
7	Health care system	8	25	17	3	5
8	The educational system	4	3	5	9	9
8	Housing	4	4	4	8	10
9	Immigration	2	2	13	10	6
9	Public transports	2	1	2	11	12
10	Terrorism	1	2	13	10	6
11	Defense/Foreign affairs	0	1	2	11	12
11	Other (SPONTANEOUS)	0	1	1	11	13

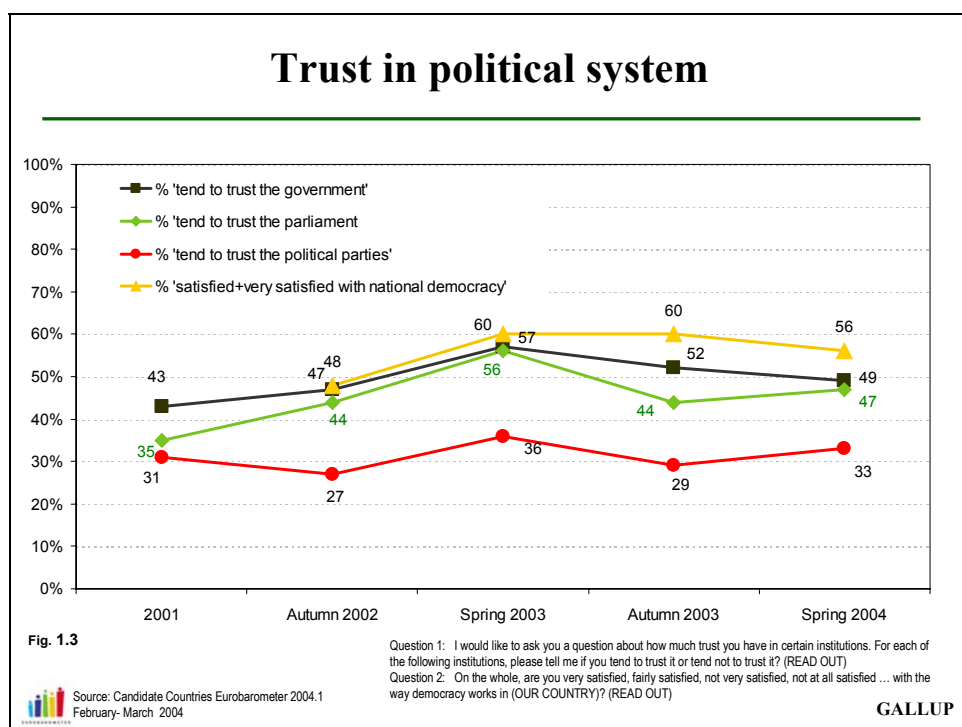
1.3 Level of trust in various institutions

The most trusted institutions in Malta are charitable/voluntary organizations, followed by religious institutions and the army. The ranking of the first two institutions is a clear reflection of the values which are still strong and given great importance in Malta. The church still has a strong influence in Malta and many charitable organizations are also run by the church.

Table 1.3 Level of trust in various institutions

	Malta			New Member States			EU-25		
	tend to trust	tend not to trust	DK	tend to trust	tend not to trust	DK	tend to trust	tend not to trust	DK
Charitable or voluntary organizations	87	7	6	51	29	19	59	28	6
Religious institutions	74	17	9	45	41	15	42	45	6
The Army	73	13	15	58	26	15	63	26	7
The Police	70	19	10	42	48	10	61	33	16
The United Nations	60	19	21	50	27	24	49	34	14
Television	54	32	14	57	35	8	54	39	8
Radio	51	32	16	60	30	10	62	29	9
The European Union	50	30	19	40	37	23	41	41	9
The Maltese Government	49	39	13	17	74	9	28	63	17
The Maltese Parliament	47	36	17	16	76	9	35	54	18
Justice / the Polish legal system	46	41	13	27	62	11	45	47	9
Big companies	45	30	25	23	56	21	26	60	11
The press	38	42	20	49	41	10	47	46	12
Trade unions	36	38	26	22	52	26	34	50	14
Political parties	33	46	21	7	82	11	14	77	13

Trust in government has increased since 2001 (from 43% in 2001 to 49% in spring 2004). Level of trust shot up in spring 2003 (57%), this time coincides with the time of the Referendum on EU Accession. The country had to make an important decision and government gained support during the EU campaign.



Politics in Malta is very popular, Maltese people are highly interested in local politics and this popularity stems from having a polarised political system. Trust in the Maltese political system is therefore determined to some extent by political stands. 49% of respondents claim that they trust the Maltese government while 39% claim that they do not trust government. These percentages very much reflect the outcome of the General Elections 2003. Parliament enjoys a similar level of trust with 47% of respondents claiming that they trust parliament and 36% claiming that they do not trust parliament. Trust in political parties is slightly lower than trust in government and parliament, 46% of respondents tend not to trust political parties.

However, a comparison with NMS-10 and EU-25 figures shows that the Maltese tend to have more trust in their political system. The most striking difference is the level of trust in political parties which is significantly higher to that of NMS-10 and EU-25.

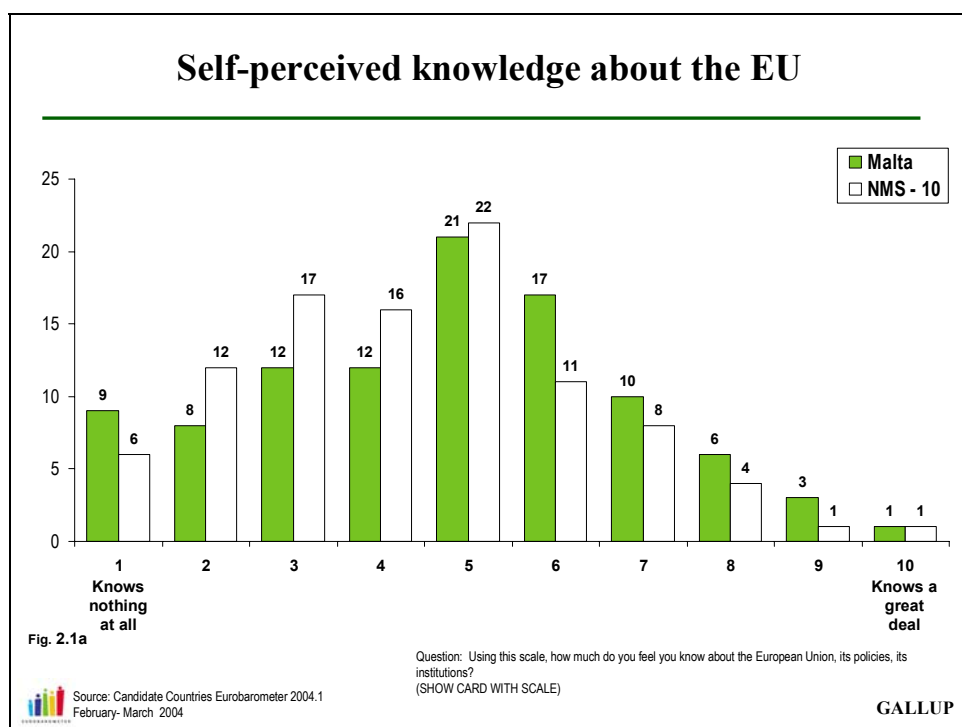
2. Information about the European Union

Perceived knowledge about the European Union was measured on a scale from one to ten, ten being the maximum rate. A mean score of 4.75 reveals a moderate rate of perceived knowledge. In percentage terms, 21% of respondents feel that their knowledge is somewhere in the middle of the scale. Perceived knowledge of the EU appears to be related to perceptions about European Union membership in that lower levels of perceived knowledge were present among respondents who believe that EU membership is “a bad thing”.

2.1 Perceived and actual level of information

In more tangible and measurable matters, Maltese respondents fared quite well. In fact, as shown in the graph below, Maltese respondents appear to be more knowledgeable than EU-25 and NMS-10 in nearly all EU-related facts mentioned.

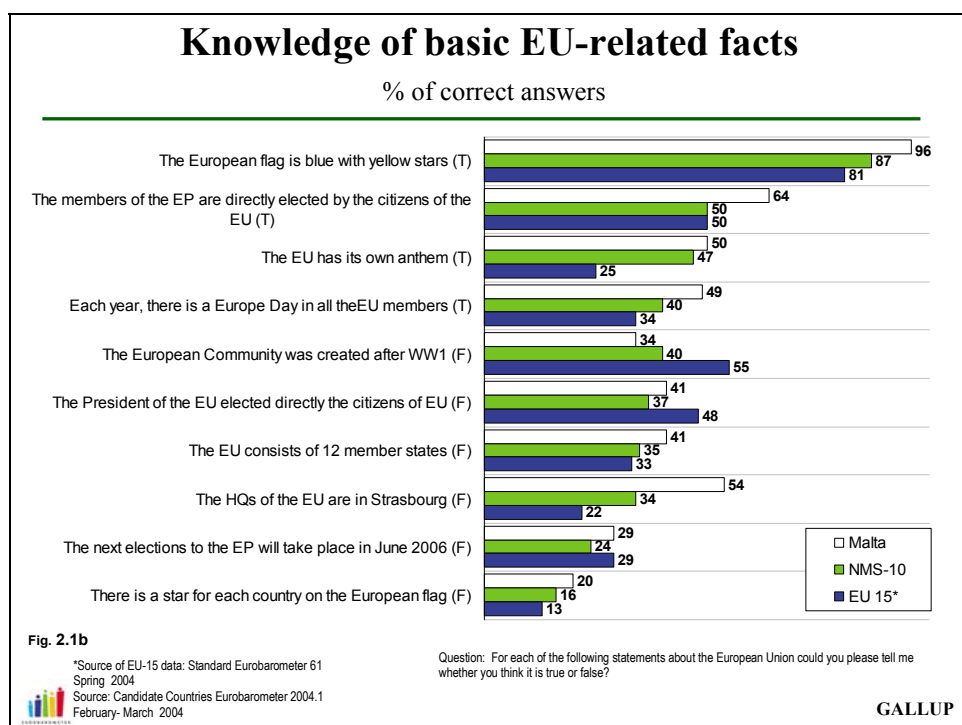
The feeling of knowing less than in actual fact one knows could be attributed to a general perception that the European Union and its institutions are very complex.



There were no age differences of statistical significance with regard to perceived knowledge about the EU. Most respondents from all age brackets were not very presumptuous in rating their knowledge, in fact most respondents rated their knowledge between four and six on the scale presented to them.

EU trivia: actual level of knowledge

The type of knowledge tested in this section was very basic. EU related facts presented to respondents were various – some facts were related to the functions of the EU, others were historical and symbolic. Maltese respondents fared well in most EU-related facts. In comparative terms (with EU-25 and the NMS-10 average), Maltese respondents were better off in terms of knowledge of the EU.



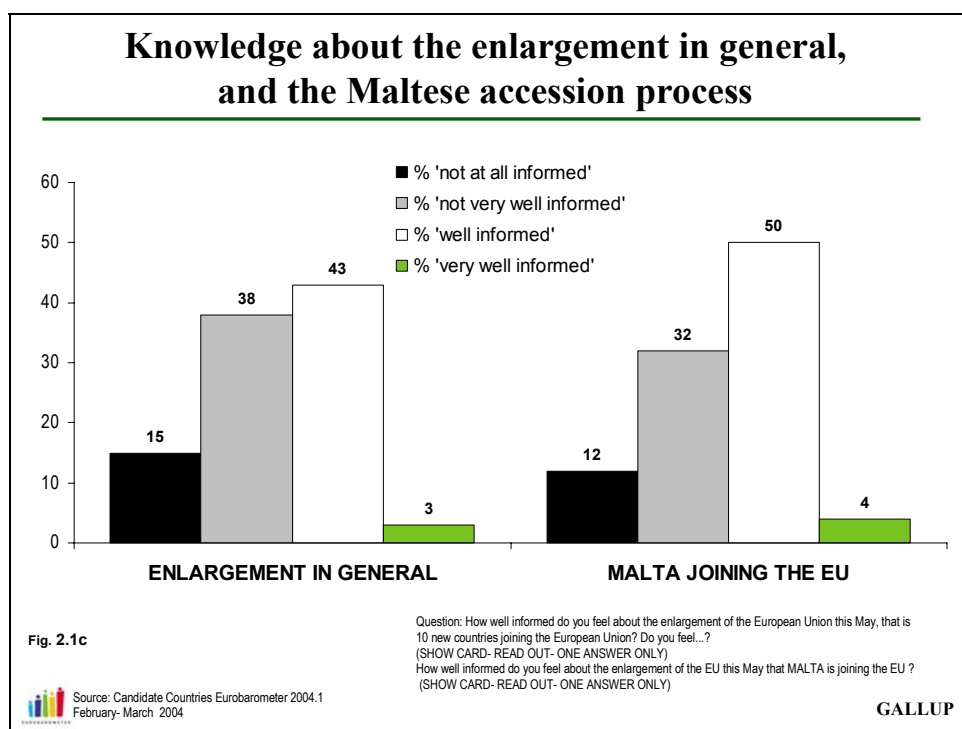
Even though the level of knowledge of EU related facts is quite high when compared to the NMS-10 and EU-25 average, this does not mean that they feel they know a lot about the EU. At least, it does not seem to be contributing factor. Perceived knowledge goes deeper into the respondents' beliefs and perceptions about the EU as a whole.

A moderate level of perceived knowledge could be interpreted as thinking that there is so much more to know about the EU.

Information about accession, enlargement

Knowledge about the Maltese accession process is greater than knowledge about the enlargement in general. 50% of respondents claim to be well informed about the Maltese accession process and 43% of respondents believe that they are well informed about the enlargement of the EU (7% less). Information about the Maltese accession process is more available than information about enlargement or it could also be that respondents are more interested in what is going on, on a national level than on a European Union level.

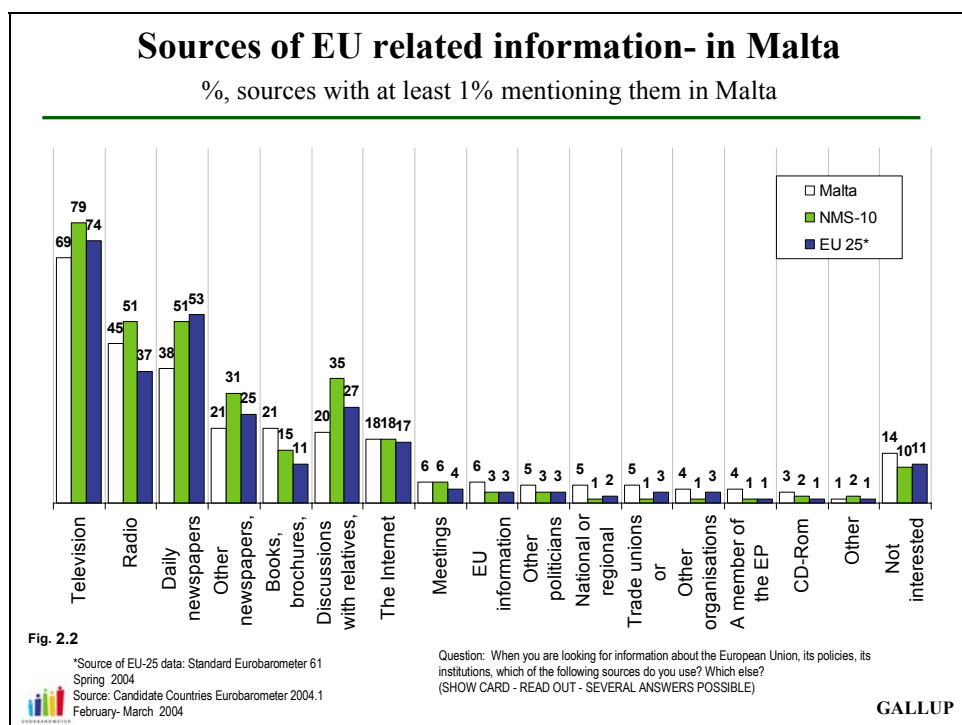
63% of respondents who believe that they are well informed about the enlargement also think that EU membership is “a good thing”. Moreover, 71.2% of respondents who believe that they are well informed about the Maltese accession process also believe that the EU is “a good thing”.



2.2 Desired sources of EU-related information

The most popular sources of information about the European Union are television (69%) radio (45%), and newspapers (38%). 14% of respondents claimed not to be interested in EU-related information.

Television, radio and newspapers are the most mentioned source of information. The type of EU-information generated by these media is quite generic in nature as opposed to less popular sources such as brochures, discussions, meetings and EU-information offices which provide more specific information.



Usage of the various sources of information presented is similar to NMS-10 and EU-25 averages.

Presentation of the EU in the national media

In terms of coverage in national media, the EU was given great deal of importance especially when the Referendum was approaching. Besides political parties, who marketed their agenda, information about the EU was very available.

48% of respondents claimed that the amount of exposure given to the EU was just the right amount while 26% claimed that national media talked too much about the EU. 19% of respondents thought that the amount of coverage given by the media was too little.

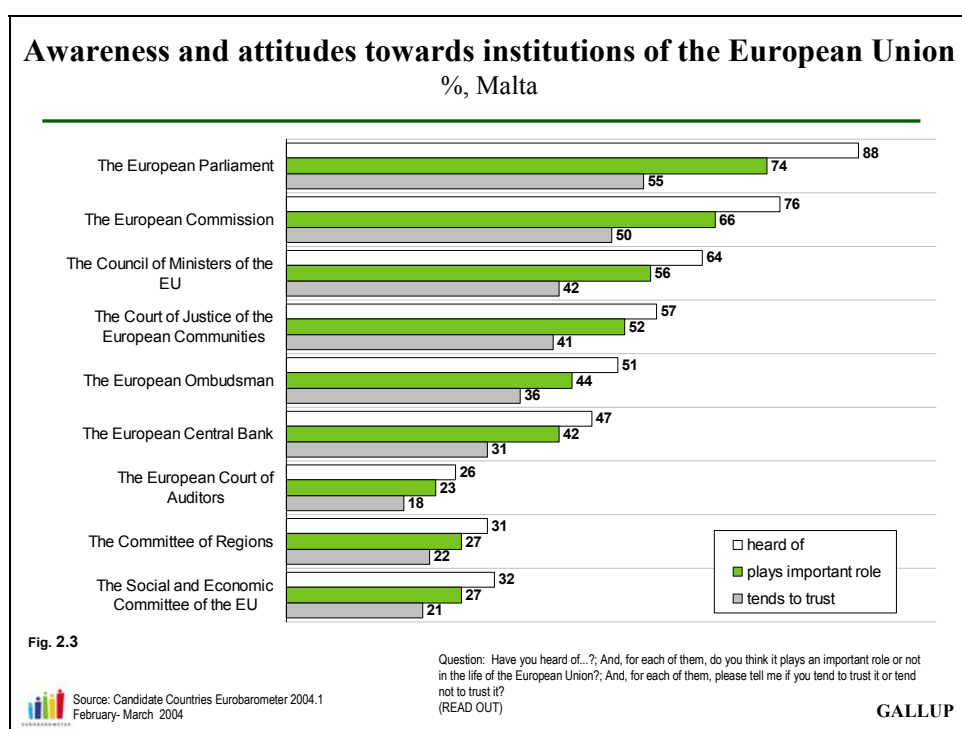
Compared with NMS-10 and EU-25 averages, perceptions relating to the right amount of coverage given by the media were more positive.

32% of respondents believe that the EU was portrayed too positively while 38% think it was portrayed objectively. Only 7% of respondents believe that the European Union was portrayed too negatively.

2.3 EU institutions

Awareness of EU institutions was rather high throughout among Maltese respondents except for the European Court of Auditors, the Committee of the Regions of the European Union and the Social and Economic Committee of the European Union.

The level of awareness of EU institutions is slightly higher when compared to the NMS-10 and the EU-25 average except for the three institutions mentioned above. Low levels of awareness of the latter may be attributed to lack of popularity in comparison with other institutions which are also mentioned more by the media.



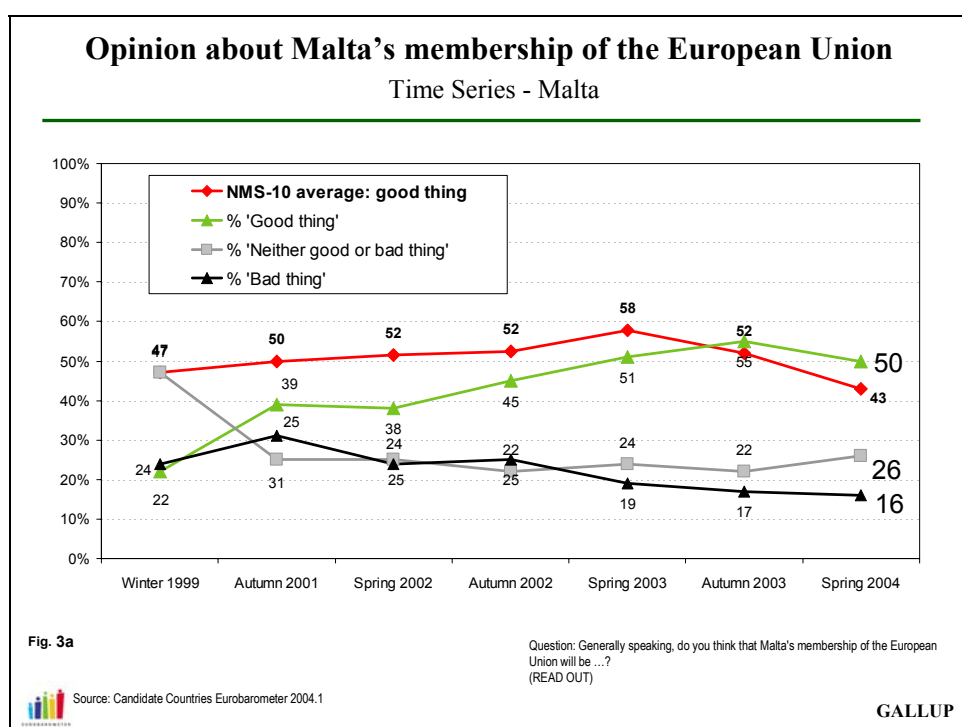
The perception about the importance of the role that these institutions have is related to the level of awareness of the same institutions. The higher the level of awareness, the more important the role is perceived to be.

3. Support of European Union membership

Support for EU membership has increased steadily since winter 1999 – 22% in winter 1999 to 50% in spring 2004. The highest percentage was recorded in autumn 2003 (55%) a few months after the referendum.

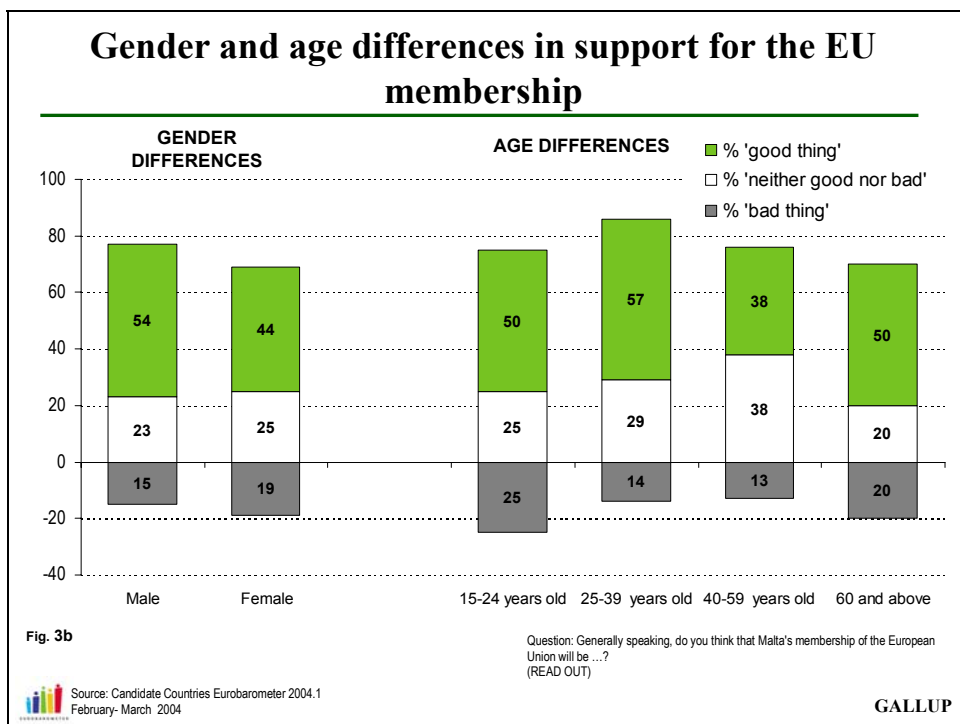
Change of support for EU membership

While the percentage of respondents who believe that EU membership is a good thing has increased, the percentage of respondents who believe that EU membership is a bad thing has decreased since 1999 leaving those who believe that it neither good or bad somewhere in the middle and with a percentage which has more or less remained rather constant except for 1999, when the amount of undecided respondents was quite high.



Gender differences show a slightly higher percentage of males who believe that the EU is a good thing (54%) compared with 44% of females (10% less).

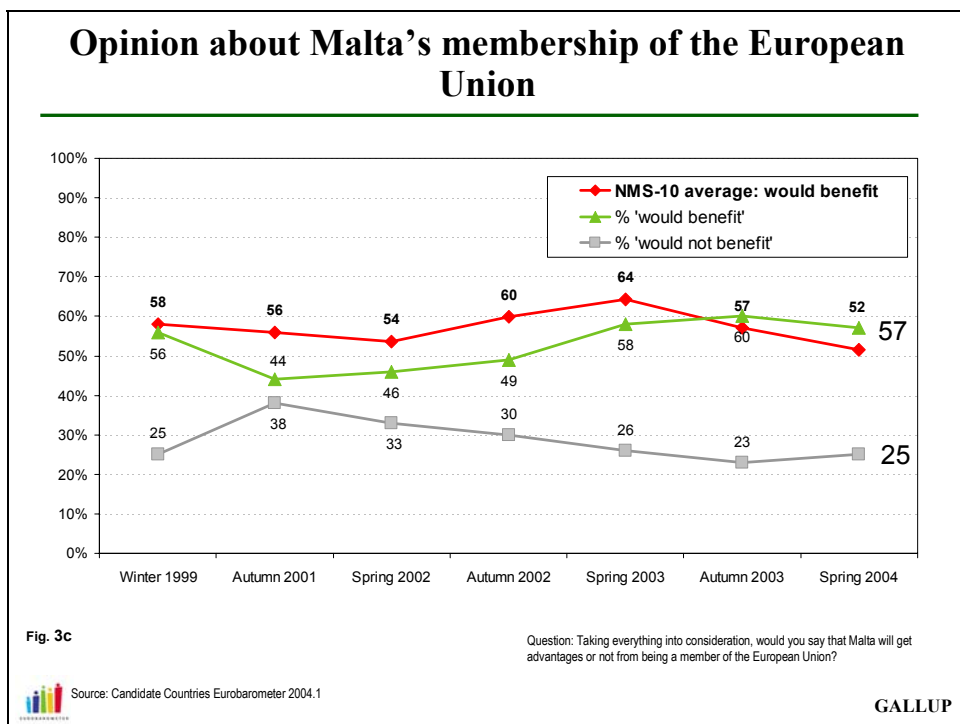
Age differences can also be observed – the highest level of support is among the 25-39 years age bracket (57%) – this high level of support may be attributed to career prospects which a person in this age category can have in the European Union. This age group is also characterised by a higher level of graduates who might perceive the EU as an opportunity to seek better employment elsewhere.



Expected benefits from EU membership

In spring 2004, 57% of respondents claimed that Malta would benefit from membership with the EU. In this same period the percentage of respondents sharing this opinion was higher than the NMS-10 average.

Support for EU membership had dropped in autumn 2001 (44% - lowest since 1999). The highest was in spring 2003 (referendum time). The low percentage in 2001 could be attributed to a strong anti-EU campaign put forward by the opposition which was going on at that time.

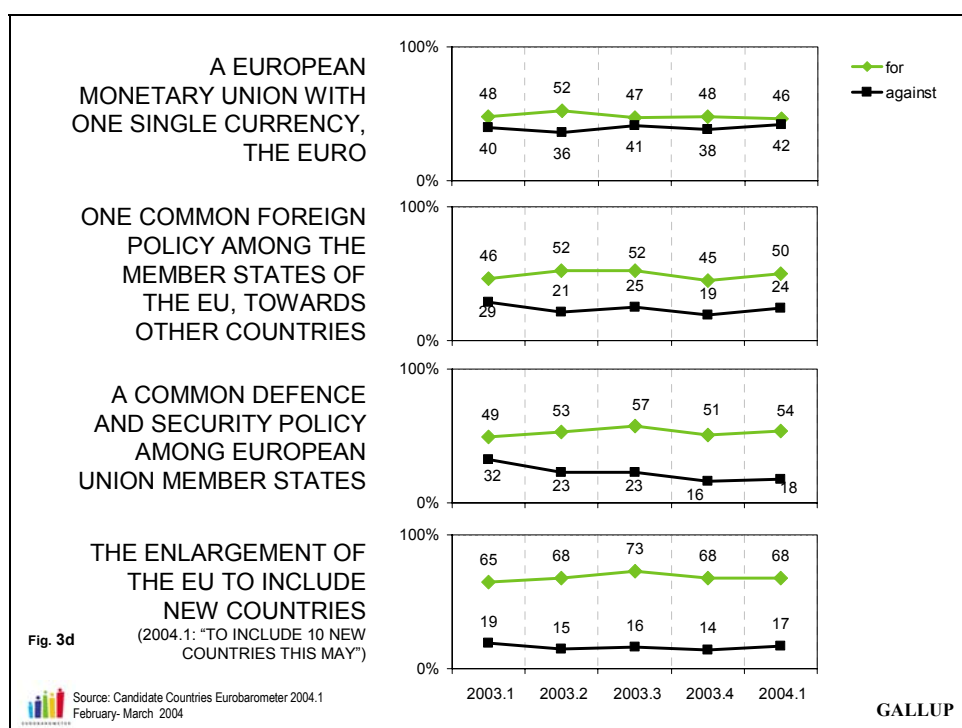


Support for key European Union policies

The most supported EU policy by Maltese respondents is the enlargement of the European Union (68%). Support for this policy has remained rather stable since 2003. The second most supported policy is a common defence and security policy among European Union Member States (54%), followed by one common foreign policy among the Member States towards other countries (50%).

The Euro is supported by 46% of respondents and not supported by 42% of respondents. The Euro has more support in the other New Member States than it has in Malta (NMS -10 average is 60%).

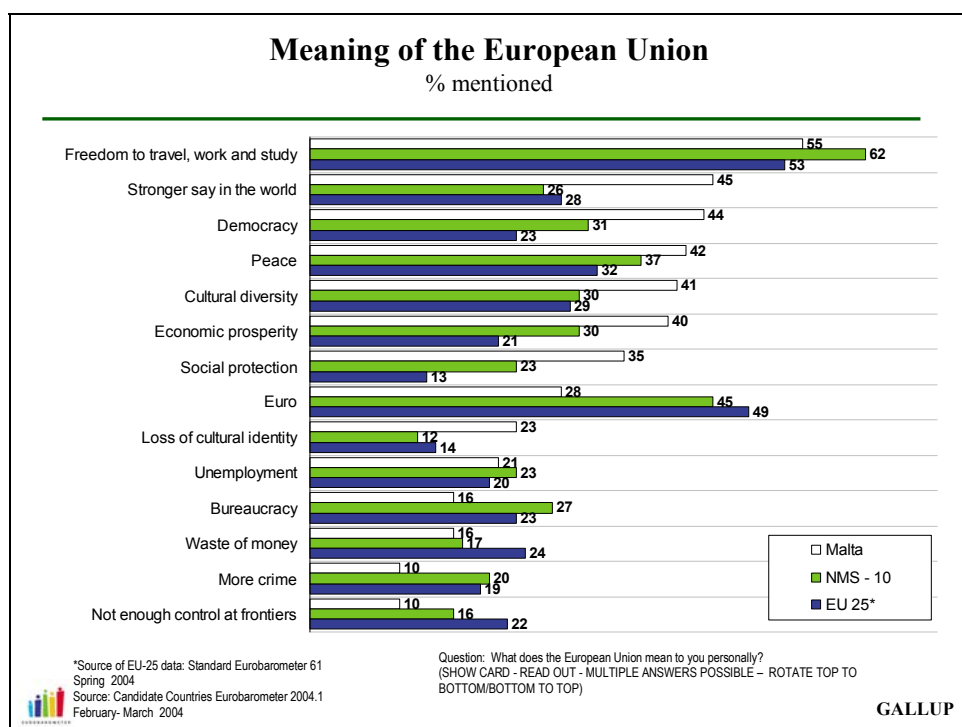
Support for most policies is slightly lower in Malta when compared to the NMS-10 and EU-25 averages.



4. Meaning of Europe

Europe and the European Union are words which have been used interchangeably since membership with the EU has gained more importance and since accession has become a reality.

Respondents were asked what the European Union meant to them personally, and were given a list to choose from (see graph below). For many Maltese respondents (55%) the EU means freedom to travel, work and study (lower than the NMS-10 average). For other respondents (45%) the EU means having a stronger say in the world. This means a lot for Maltese people and the EU is seen as an opportunity to be heard being so small. Democracy, peace and cultural diversity were also mentioned by many respondents – this shows that the Maltese are attaching core values to the meaning of the European Union. Economic prosperity was also mentioned by many respondents (40%) but was not mentioned as much as freedom to travel, work and study. This indicates a rather active perception about the economy and the EU as opposed to a passive one.



4.1 Image of the European Union

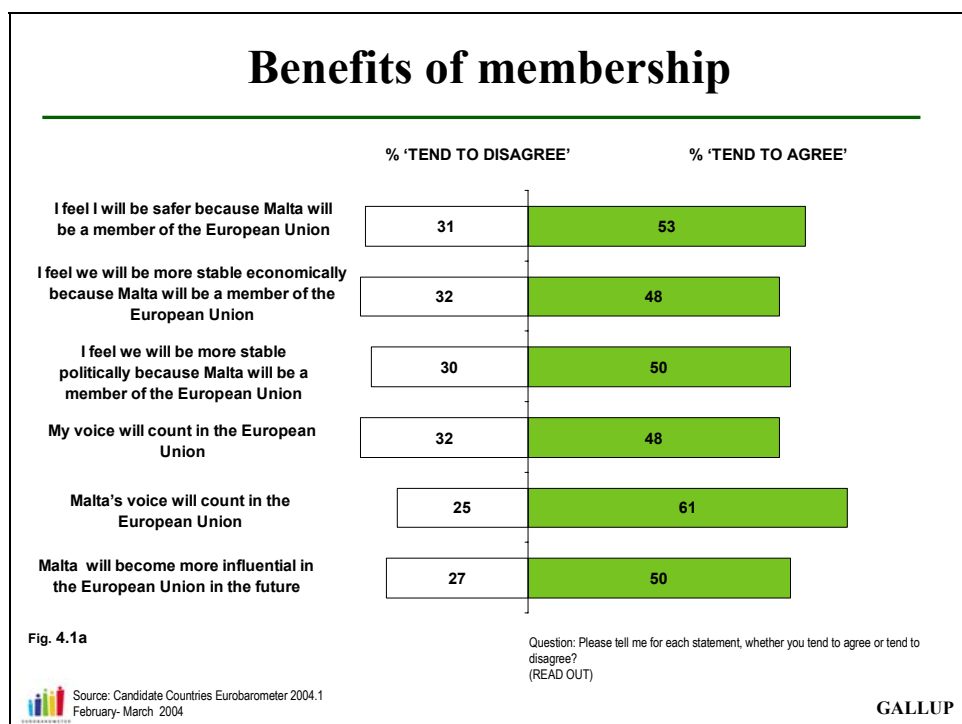
With regard to the image of the European Union, the EU essentially enjoys a positive image among Maltese respondents (34% - fairly positive and 17% very positive).

Understanding the EU and the benefits of the membership

Respondents were asked to state whether they tend to agree or disagree with a set of statements concerning the benefits of EU membership. On a general level, Maltese respondents tended to agree with most statements rather than disagree.

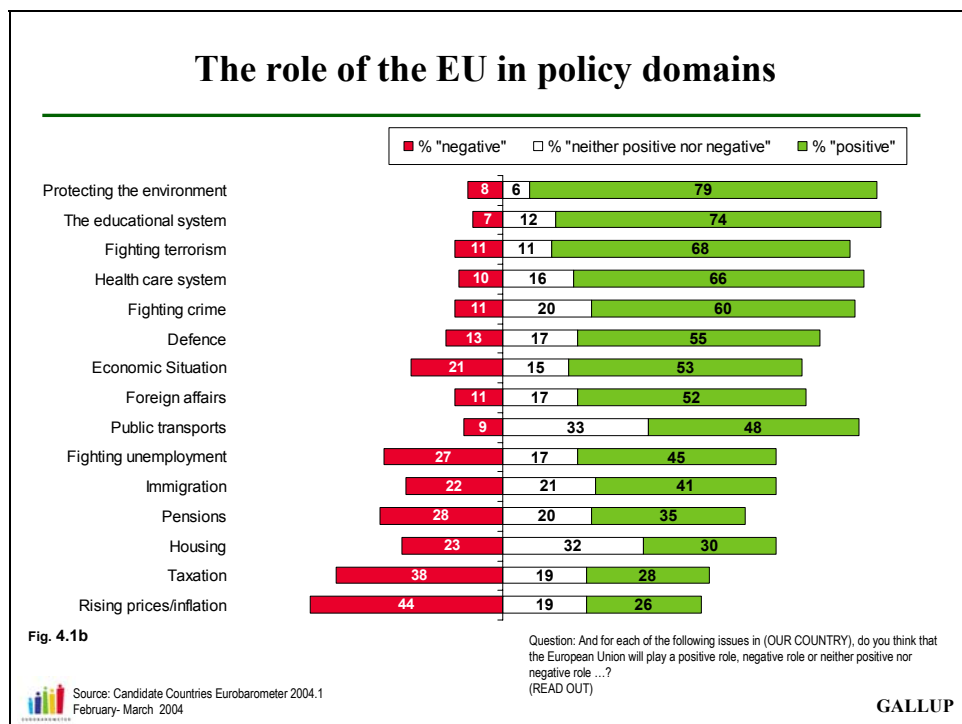
Sixty-one percent of respondents agreed that Malta's voice will count in the European Union and that on a personal level the persons interviewed agreed that they would feel safer because Malta will be a member of the European Union (53%). Furthermore, political stability is also seen as a benefit resulting from EU membership (50%) and so is economic stability (48%). The graph below shows all

the statements presented to the respondents with the respective percentage of agreement and disagreement.



The role of the European Union

In general Maltese people tend to perceive the role of the European Union as a policy-making role. This can be observed by analysing the perceptions of respondents on issue such as the protection of the environment, the educational system and the health care system. Maltese people look up to the European Union when it comes to the role that it has vis-à-vis the improvement of policies in the various Member States. This is why, as seen in the graph below, respondents view the role of the EU positively on most issues presented to them.



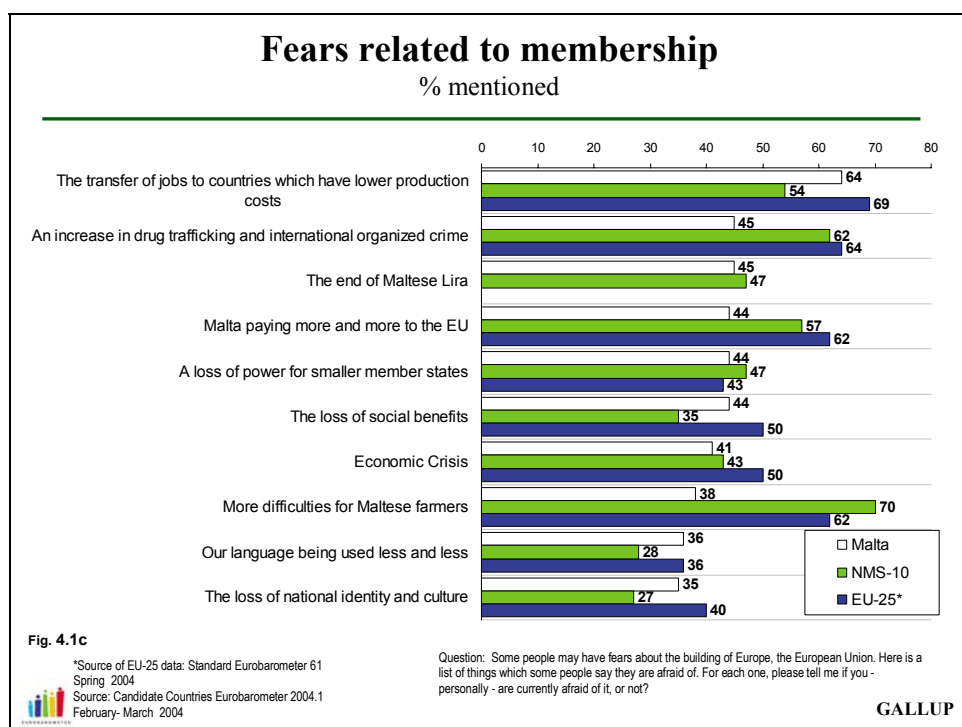
Fears related to the EU membership

Fears related to membership are common to most New Member States particularly the transfer of jobs to countries which have lower production costs (mentioned by 64% of Maltese respondents).

Respondents appeared to be less concerned about factors related to cultural identity and preservation of the language. Most Maltese people feel that the European Union is reassuring its citizens on these matters and policies aimed at protecting these values, are already in place.

Criminality, specifically an increase in drug trafficking and organised crime is a concern (mentioned by 45% of respondents). The opening of the borders and the free movement of people is probably being evaluated from its negative aspects as well.

The graph below shows the percentage of mentions for each factor presented to the respondents.

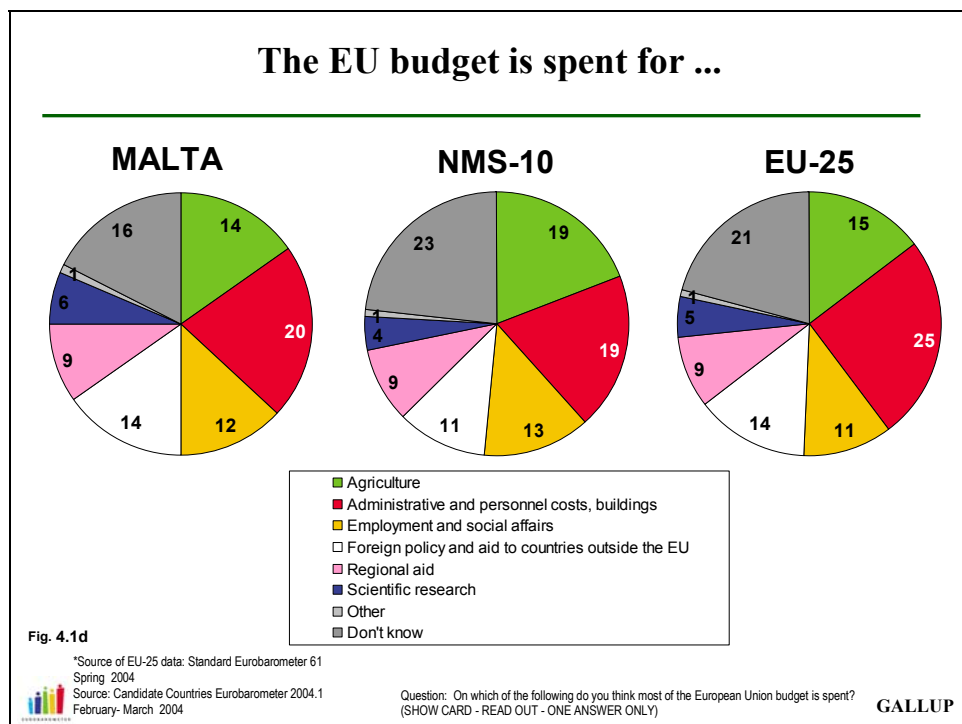


Budget of the European Union

Perceptions about the EU budget in terms of what the EU budget is spent on most reveal that 20% of respondents believe that the EU budget is mostly spent on administrative and personnel costs and 16% of respondents claimed that they do not know what the EU budget is spent on.

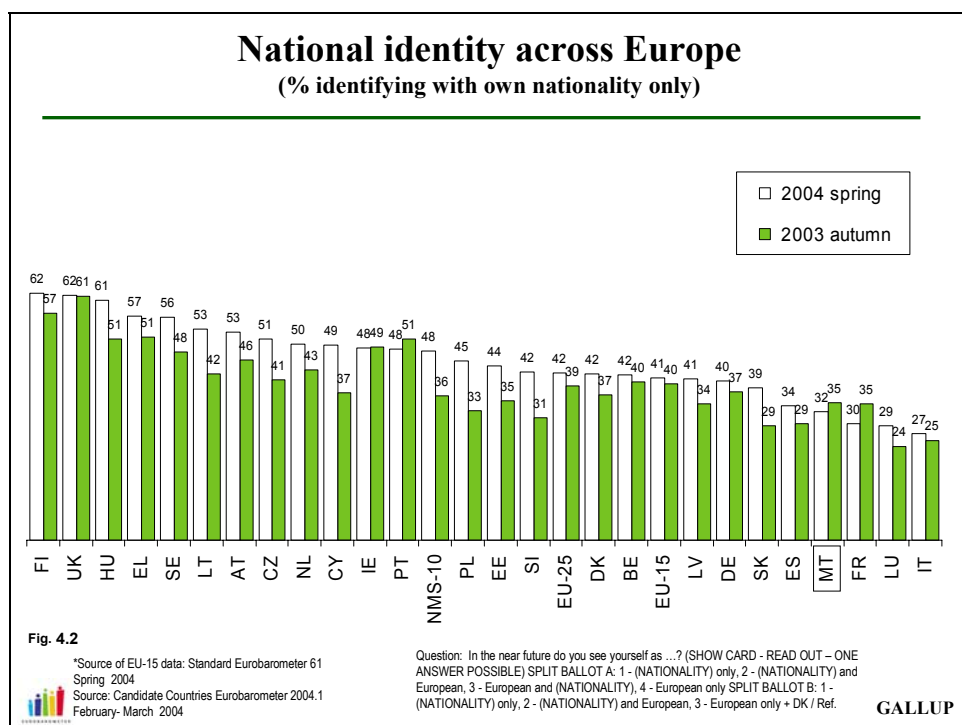
14% of respondents believe that the EU budget is mostly spent on agriculture and another 14% think it is spent on Foreign policy and aid to countries outside the EU.

NMS-10 and EU-25 averages expressed in percentage terms, are quite close to the results obtained in Malta. However, “don’t know” answers obtained were lower than the NMS-10 and EU-25 averages.



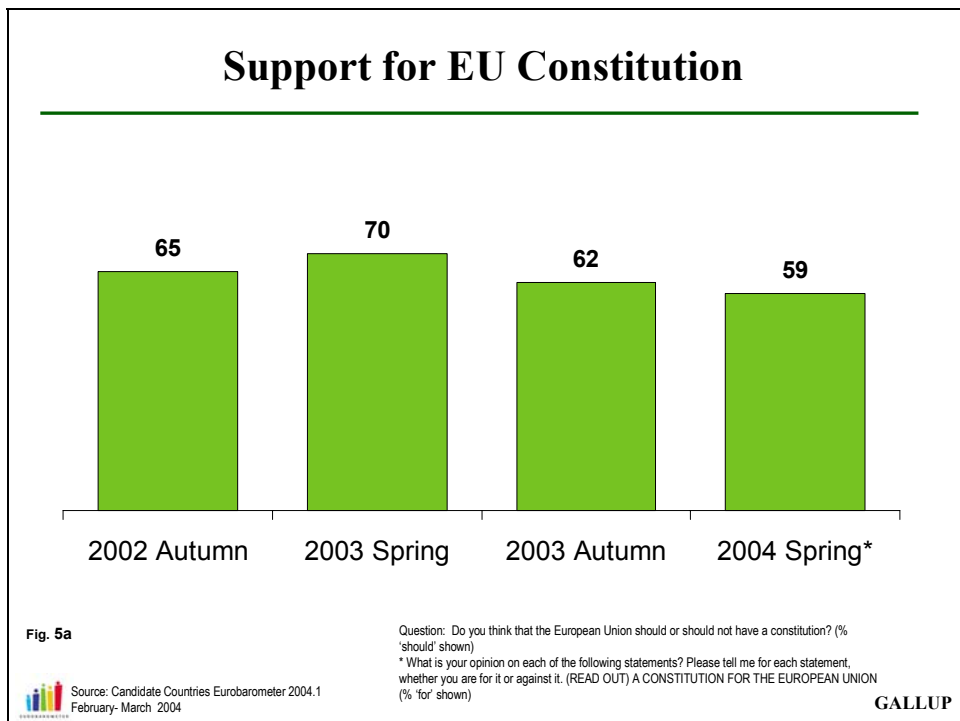
4.2 European identity

National identity among New Member States and the already established Member States is stronger than European Identity. The percentage of respondents claiming that they feel only European is very low as opposed to a significant percentage of respondents who claim that they feel both European and their nationality. In Malta the trend is not different – 32% of respondents will still see themselves only as Maltese in the near future, therefore they identify with their nationality only. A higher percentage of respondents (62%) think of themselves as both Maltese and European.

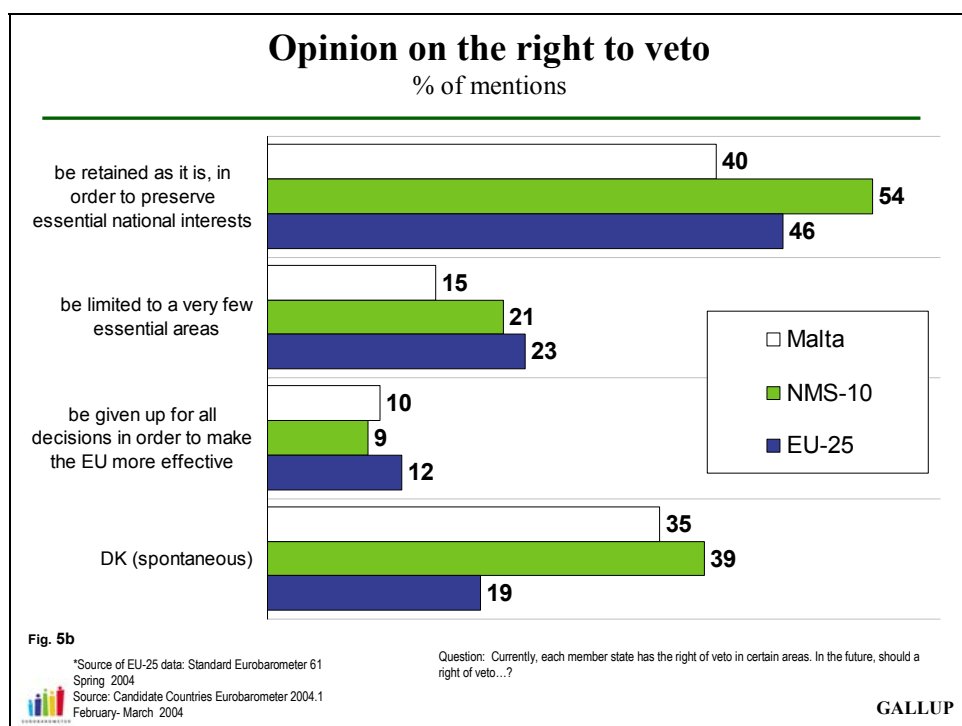


5. Institutional reform of the European Union

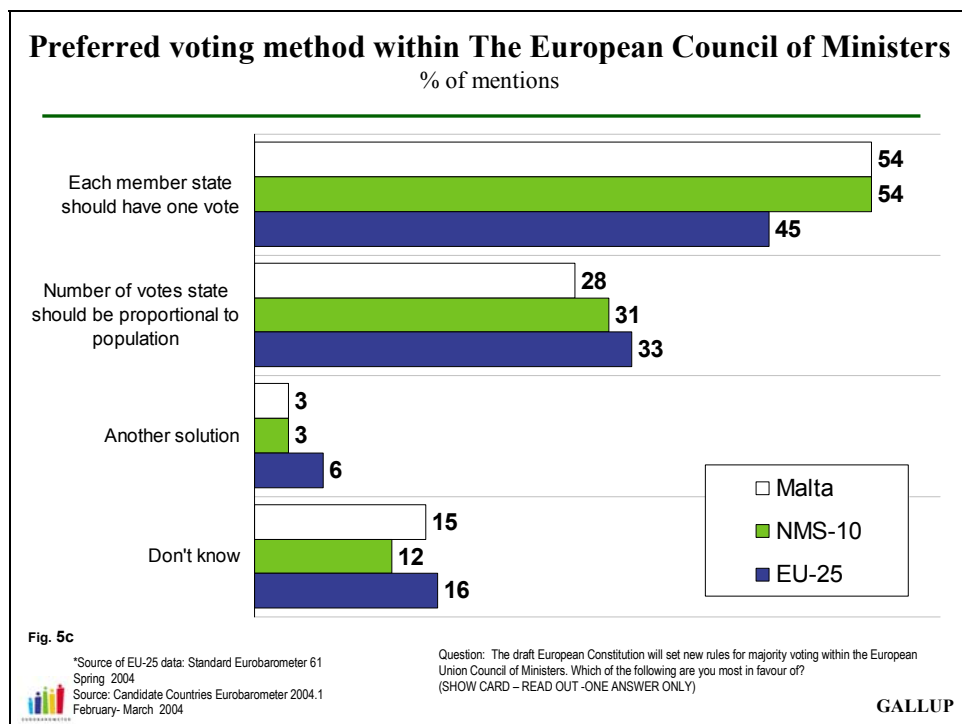
The institutional reform of the European Union has been subject to a lot of debate when the Constitution was drafted. Support has been relatively high since autumn 2002, the lowest percentage recorded was in spring 2004 (59%).



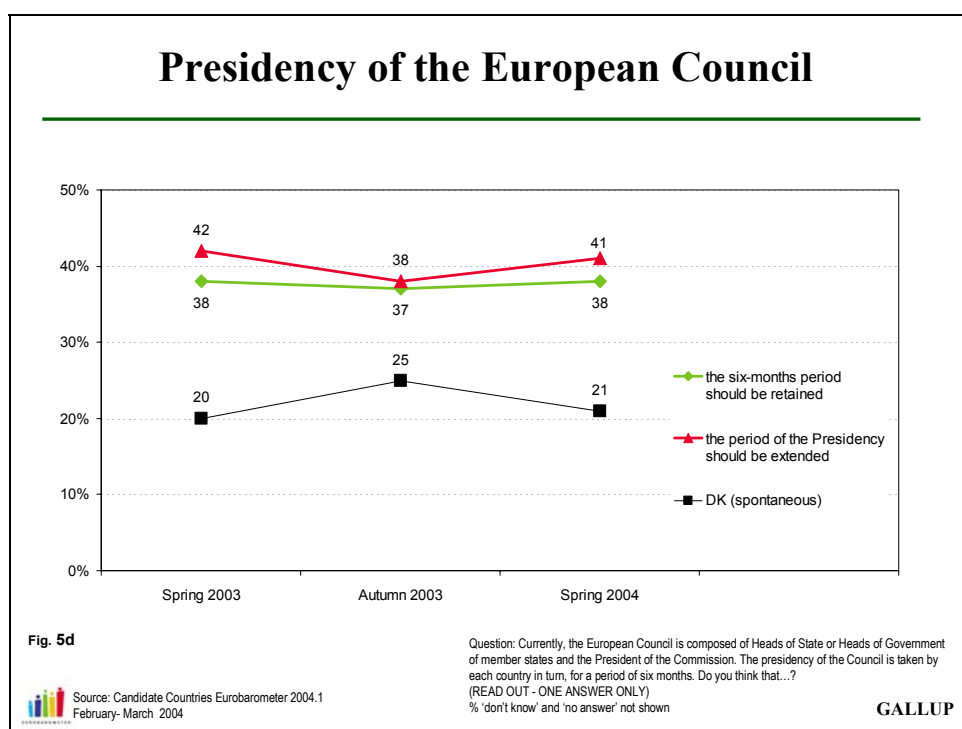
According to 40% of Maltese respondents, the right to veto should be retained as it is in order to preserve national interests. The equivalent percentage for NMS-10 was higher. 15% of respondents believe that the right to veto should be limited to a very few essential areas while 10% of respondents think that it should be given up to make EU decisions more effective. However, a large percentage (35%) of “don't know” answers was present among Maltese respondents regarding this issue. The equivalent percentage was also rather high among NMS-10.



Preferences in the reform of the voting method in the European Union Council of Ministers seem to be more inclined to the option of each Member State having one vote (54%). 28% of respondents stated that the number of votes should be proportionate to the population. This option was less popular in Malta than in NMS-10 and EU-25. Naturally a significant smaller population would determine Malta's contribution in decision-making matters.



In spring 2004, 41% of respondents claimed that the period of the Presidency should be extended while 38% believed that the six-month period should be retained. 21% of respondents are still undecided. The graph below shows a rather stable stand since spring 2003.



Sample Specifications

Between the 20th of February and the 17th of March 2004, The Gallup Organization Hungary carried out wave 2004.1 of the Candidate Countries Eurobarometer, at the request of the European Commission, Directorate-Generals Press and Communication.

The Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2004.1 covers citizens of each of the countries that are applying for European Union membership aged 15 and over, with the exception of Estonia, Latvia and Cyprus. In Estonia and Latvia, the survey covered permanent residents aged 15 and over. In Cyprus, the sample covered the territory of the Republic of Cyprus only. The basic sample design applied in all Candidate Countries is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points were drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

For doing so, the points were drawn systematically from each of the "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the Candidate Countries Region according to the EUROSTAT NUTS 2 (or equivalent; if there are no such regions, we used NUTS 3 or equivalent regions for sampling) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses were selected as every Nth address by standard random route procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random. All interviews were face-to-face in people's home and in the appropriate national language. In countries with significant minorities the respondents had a chance to respond in their mother tongue (in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania in Russian, and in Romania in Hungarian).

Countries	Institutes	Number of Interviews	Field Work Dates	Population (x 000)
Bulgaria	VITOSHA RESEARCH	1000	25-February - 14 March	7,891
(Republic of) Cyprus	CYMAR MARKET RESEARCH	500	24-February – 9 March	689
Czech Republic	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, CZECH REPUBLIC / CVVM	1000	21-February - 11 March	10,226
Estonia	SAAR POLL	1004	21-February -3 March	1,360
Hungary	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, HUNGARY	1012	24-February -14 March	10,195
Latvia	LATVIAN FACTS LTD.	1006	27-February -11 March	2,345
Lithuania	BALTIC SURVEYS	1016	20-February - 4 March	3,475
Malta	MISCO International	500	23-February -12 March	386
Poland	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, POLAND	1000	21-February -7 March	38,632
Romania	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, ROMANIA	1019	20-February -8 March	22,435
Slovakia	FOCUS CENTER FOR SOCIAL AND MARKET ANALYSIS	1053	25-February - 10 March	5,331
Slovenia	CATI D.O.O.	1014	24-February - 17 March	1,980
Turkey	KONSENSUS RESEARCH & CONSULTANCY	1000	21-February -11 March	67,803
Total number of interviews		12124		172,748

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from population data from national statistics. For all Candidate Countries a weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out, based on this Universe description. As such in all countries, gender, age, region NUTS 2, settlement size, household size, and education level were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. CC-13, AC-10, CC-3 averages), Gallup applies the official population figures as provided by national statistics. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed above.

The results of the Candidate Countries Eurobarometer studies are reported in the form of tables, datafiles and analyses. Per question a table of results is given with the full question text in English. The results are expressed as a percentage of the total. The results of the Eurobarometer surveys are analysed and made available through the Directorate-General Press and Communication, Opinion Polls of the European Commission, Office: Brey 7/41, B-1049 Brussels. The results are published on the Internet server of the European Commission: http://europa.eu.int/comm/public_opinion/. All Eurobarometer datafiles are stored at the "Zentral Archiv" (Universität Köln, Bachemer Strasse, 40, D-50869 Köln-Lindenthal), available through the CESSDA Database <http://www.nsd.uib.no/cessda/europe.html>. They are at the disposal of all institutes members of the European Consortium for Political Research (Essex), of the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (Michigan) and of all those interested in social science research.

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits (in case of a sample of 1000 people – confidence intervals for N=500 sample are larger):

Observed percentages	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
Confidence intervals	± 1.9%	± 2.5%	± 2.7%	± 3.0%	± 3.2%

EUROBAROMETER - Spring 2004

(Between brackets: Change since Autumn 2003)

	Membership good thing 1		Benefit from membership 2		Trust in the European Union 3		Trust in the European Commission 4		Support for the euro 5		Support for enlargement 6		Support for a common Foreign policy 7		Support for a common Defence/ Security policy 8		Support for an EU Constitution 9	
EU25	47	(-2)	48	(=)	41	(-1)	48	(+1)	60	(=)	46	(-4)	66	(+2)	74	(+3)	63	(=)
BE	57	(+1)	58	(+1)	49	(+4)	63	(+8)	83	(+2)	38	(-5)	71	(-2)	77	(-3)	72	(+4)
DK	54	(-3)	64	(-3)	41	(+1)	47	(+2)	50	(-2)	59	(-4)	50	(-6)	61	(+1)	37	(-9)
DE	45	(-1)	39	(+2)	35	(=)	39	(-1)	58	(-2)	28	(-10)	74	(+2)	80	(+4)	68	(+5)
EL	71	(+9)	82	(+7)	68	(+3)	63	(+3)	64	(=)	66	(+1)	78	(+3)	80	(+5)	66	(-8)
ES	64	(+2)	69	(+3)	58	(+1)	53	(-2)	74	(+4)	59	(-3)	69	(+3)	74	(=)	70	(+5)
FR	43	(-1)	46	(-2)	42	(+5)	52	(+2)	68	(=)	37	(+3)	66	(+2)	75	(+4)	62	(+2)
IE	71	(-2)	80	(-2)	56	(+3)	61	(=)	83	(+4)	60	(+1)	66	(+5)	60	(+7)	59	(+6)
IT	54	(-4)	49	(=)	54	(-3)	63	(+3)	69	(-1)	55	(-6)	77	(+1)	83	(+2)	78	(+4)
LU	75	(-2)	69	(=)	53	(+1)	66	(+5)	88	(+5)	37	(-8)	77	(-1)	83	(=)	75	(+9)
NL	64	(+2)	55	(+1)	39	(+1)	54	(+2)	58	(-4)	44	(-6)	69	(-2)	77	(+2)	70	(+3)
AT	30	(-5)	38	(-2)	31	(-5)	37	(-5)	68	(+1)	34	(-7)	62	(-3)	57	(-7)	60	(-4)
PT	55	(=)	66	(+1)	60	(-1)	56	(=)	67	(-2)	52	(=)	62	(-3)	68	(=)	57	(+2)
FI	46	(+7)	46	(+6)	40	(+7)	59	(+8)	73	(+3)	48	(-5)	55	(+3)	57	(+6)	52	(+3)
SE	37	(-3)	27	(-4)	29	(+1)	48	(+4)	45	(+4)	54	(=)	49	(+1)	55	(+6)	53	(-10)
UK	29	(+1)	30	(=)	19	(-1)	26	(=)	26	(+3)	31	(-7)	39	(+4)	52	(+4)	42	(-6)
EU15	48	(=)	47	(+1)	41	(=)	47	(+1)	60	(+1)	42	(-5)	65	(+1)	72	(+2)	63	(+1)
CZ	41	(-3)	46	(-3)	42	(-1)	35	(=)	56	(=)	63	(-1)	57	(=)	78	(-1)	48	(-9)
EE	31	(-7)	41	(-4)	39	(+1)	44	(+7)	46	(=)	58	(+2)	62	(+1)	77	(+1)	54	(-10)
CY	42	(-17)	56	(-15)	57	(-8)	49	(-5)	65	(+7)	80	(+5)	81	(=)	91	(+4)	69	(-4)
LV	33	(-13)	49	(-9)	39	(-6)	32	(-11)	55	(+3)	67	(-2)	67	(-1)	77	(-3)	57	(-16)
LT	52	(-3)	57	(-6)	50	(+3)	45	(+8)	63	(+7)	67	(+5)	61	(-1)	70	(-5)	52	(-5)
HU	45	(-11)	58	(-4)	54	(-2)	58	(+3)	63	(+2)	74	(+7)	70	(+7)	82	(+3)	75	(+13)
MT	50	(-5)	57	(-3)	50	(-3)	50	(-2)	46	(-2)	68	(=)	50	(+5)	54	(+3)	59	(-3)
PL	42	(-10)	50	(-6)	33	(-7)	49	(+2)	59	(+3)	72	(-2)	70	(+4)	79	(+6)	65	(-11)
SK	46	(-12)	57	(-8)	47	(-4)	54	(+1)	68	(-3)	80	(+1)	74	(-2)	82	(-1)	65	(-5)
SI	40	(-10)	64	(-8)	47	(+2)	52	(+8)	82	(+1)	79	(+1)	76	(+2)	78	(+2)	68	(=)
NMS10	43	(-9)	52	(-5)	40	(-4)	48	(+2)	60	(+2)	71	(=)	68	(+3)	79	(+3)	63	(-7)

1. **Membership good thing:**

Generally speaking, do you think that (our country's) membership of the European Union is (AC10: will be – *previously* would be)...?

(A good thing / A bad thing / Neither good nor bad)

[% A good thing]

2. **Benefit from membership:**

Taking everything into consideration, would you say that (our country) has on balance benefited or not (AC10: will benefit – *previously* could benefit) from being a member of the European Union?

[% Benefited]

3. **Trust in the European Union:**

I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it. – The European Union

[% Tend to trust]

4. **Trust in the European Commission:**

And for each of [the following European institutions], please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? - The European Commission

[% Tend to trust]

5. **Support for the euro:**

What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each proposal, whether you are for it or against it.

« A European monetary union with one single currency, the euro »

[% For]

6. **Support for enlargement:**

What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each proposal, whether you are for it or against it.

« The enlargement of the European Union to include ten new countries this May »

[% For]

(*Previously* « The enlargement of the European Union to include new countries »)

7. **Support for a common foreign policy:**

What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each proposal, whether you are for it or against it.

« One common foreign policy among the Member States of the European Union, towards other countries »

[% For]

8. **Support for a common defence/security policy:**

What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each proposal, whether you are for it or against it.

« A common defence and security policy among the European Union member states »

[% For]

9. **Support for an EU Constitution:**

What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each proposal, whether you are for it or against it.

« A constitution for the European Union »

[% For]

(*Previously* Do you think that the European Union should or should not have a Constitution? [% Should])

Questionnaire



CCEB - 2004.1 Questionnaire
DG PRESS AND COMMUNICATION
DG EMPLOYMENT

SCREENER1: What is your citizenship? IF DIFFERENT FROM INTERVIEWING COUNTRY'S CITIZENSHIP TERMINATE THE INTERVIEW!

IN BALTIC STATES, WHERE APPROPRIATE:

Q0 RESPONDENT'S STATUS:

- 1 - citizen
- 2 - permanent resident

SCREENER2: (For Baltic States & Romania): **What interviewing language do you prefer?**
APPLY APPROPRIATE QUESTIONNAIRE!

SETUP (Country code, settlement id, Interviewer - INTERVIEW parameters, dates and times etc.)

A UNIQUE ID for all questionnaires IS REQUIRED!

Bongħu/il-wara nofs in-nhar it-tajjeb. Jiena _____ mill-MISCO International. Nixtieq nistaqsik biex tiehu sehem fi stharrig li qed isir fit-tlethtax -il pajjiz li qed japplikaw biex isiru membri ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea, ikkummissjonat mill-Kummissjoni Ewropea. Fil-kwestjonarju ser niddiskutu tlett affarijiet differenti, l-ewwel se nistaqsi l-opinjoni tiegħek dwar id-dhul ta' Malta fl-Unjoni Ewropea, imbagħad ser ikollna xi ftit mistoqsijiet li għandhom x'jaqsmu mas-sahha u fl-ahhar nett ser nagħlqu b'xi mistoqsijiet fuq ir-regoli marbuta ma' l-użu tal-internet għat-tfal tiegħek. Jekk jogħgbok għini bir-risposti tiegħek.

Il-kwestjonarju huwa anonimu, ir-risposti tiegħek ser jintuzaw biex minnhom isiru statistiċi għal pajjizna. Tista' tirrifjuta li tirrispondi għal- kwalunkwe mill-mistoqsijiet jekk tixtieq dan.

(CCEB 2003.2 Q5.)

Q2. Meta normalment tiltaqa mal-ħbieb, tgħid li tiddiskuti affarijiet politici.....?

1. Ta' spiss
2. Kultant
3. Qatt

-
9. DK/no opinion (spontaneous)
 - X. Refusal (spontaneous)

(CCEB 2003.4 Q6.)

Q3. Meta int konvint minn xi ħaġa, gieli ssib ruħek tipprova tipperswadi lill-ħbieb, lill-familjari jew shabek fuq ix-xogħol biex jahsbuha bhalek? Dan jigri.....? (**READ OUT**)

1. Ta' spiss
2. Xi kultant
3. Rari
4. Qatt

-
9. DK/no opinion (**spontaneous**)
 - X. Refusal (**spontaneous**)

(CCEB 2003.4 Q3.modified)

Q.4. X'inhuma l-aspettattivi tiegħek għat-tnax –il xahar li ġejjin: it-tnax –il xahar li ġejjin ser ikunu ahjar, aghar jew l-istess, fejn għandha x'taqsam...?

	READ OUT	Ahjar	Aghar	L-istess	DK/no opinion	Ref.
a)	Il-ħajja tiegħek b'mod ġenerali	3	2	1	9	X
b)	Is-sitwazzjoni ekonomika ta' Malta	3	2	1	9	X
c)	Il-qagħda finanzjarja tal-familja tiegħek	3	2	1	9	X
d)	Is-sitwazzjoni tax-xogħol f' Malta	3	2	1	9	X
e)	Is-sitwazzjoni tiegħek fuq il-post tax-xogħol	3	2	1	9	X

(CCEB 2003.4 Q2.)

Q5. Meta tqabbel is-sitwazzjoni tiegħek illum ma' dik ta' hames snin ilu, tgħid illi il-qagħda tiegħek tjiebet, baqgħet l-istess jew marret għall-agħar?

1. Tjiebet
 2. Baqgħet l-istess
 3. Marret għall-agħar
-
9. DK /No opinion (**spontaneous**)
 - X. Refusal (**Spontaneous**)

(CCEB 2003.4 Q4.)

Q6. Fil-hames snin li ġejjin, tistenna li s-sitwazzjoni personali tiegħek titjieb, tibqa' l-istess jew tmur għall-agħar?

1. Titjieb
 2. Tibqa' l-istess
 3. Tmur għall-agħar
-
9. DK /No opinion (**spontaneous**)
 - X. Refusal (**Spontaneous**)

(CCEB 2003.4 Q10 MODIFIED)

Q7. Nixtieq nistaqsik mistoqsija dwar kemm għandek fiducja f'certu istituzzjonijiet. Għal kull wahda minn dawn l-istituzzjonijiet li ser insemmilek, jekk jogħgbok għidli jekk għandek tendenza li tafdaha jew ma tafdahiex. (**READ OUT**)

	Tendenza li tafdaha	Tendenza li ma tafdahiex	DK / No opinion	Ref.
1. L-Istampa	1	2	9	X
2. Ir-Radju	1	2	9	X
3. Televiżjoni	1	2	9	X
4. Gustizzja / is-sistemi legali ta' Malta	1	2	9	X
5. Il-pulizija	1	2	9	X
6. L-armata	1	2	9	X
7. Istituzzjonijiet Religjużi	1	2	9	X
8. Trade unions	1	2	9	X
9. Partiti Politici	1	2	9	X
10. Kumpaniji Kbar	1	2	9	X
11. Il-Gvern ta' Malta	1	2	9	X

12. Il-Parlament ta' Malta	1	2	9	X
13. L-Unjoni Ewropea	1	2	9	X
14. Il-Gnus Magħquda	1	2	9	X
15. Għaqdiet volontarji jew ta' karita'	1	2	9	X

ISSA SER INKOMPLU BI FTIT MISTOQSIJET DWAR L-UNJONI EWROPEA.

ASK IN 2004 MEMBER COUNTRIES

(CCEB 2003.4 Q28 MODIFIED)

Q8. B'mod ġenerali, taħseb li s-shubija ta' Malta fl-Unjoni Ewropea ser tkun ...?

(READ OUT)

1. Haġa tajba
2. Haġa hażina
3. La haġa tajba u l-anqas hażina

9. DK/no opinion (**spontaneous**)

X. Refusal (**spontaneous**)

ASK IN 2004 MEMBER COUNTRIES

(CCEB 2003.4 Q31 modified .)

Q9 Kollox ma' kollox, tgħid li Malta ser tgawdi vantaġġi jew mhux ser tgawdi milli tkun membru ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea?

1 – Iva, ser tgawdi vantaġġi

2 – Le, mhix ser tgawdi

9 - DK / no opinion (**spontaneous**)

X - Refusal (**spontaneous**)

(CCEB 2003.4 Q16)

Q10. U b'mod generali thoss li inti pozittiv hafna, pozittiv mhux hazin, newtrali, pjuttost negattiv jew negattiv hafna fil-mod kif tahsibha dwar l-Unjoni Ewropea?

5. Pozittiv hafna
 4. Pozittiv mhux hazin
 3. Newtrali
 2. Pjuttost negattiv
 1. Negattiva hafna
-
9. DK/no opinion (**spontaneous**)
- X. Refusal (**spontaneous**)

(CCEB 2003.4 Q18 modified)

SHOW CARD Q11A and Q11B

Q11. Xi tfisser ghalik personalment l-Unjoni Ewropea?

CARD Q11A AND Q11B (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE (ROTATE TOP TO BOTTOM/BOTTOM TO TOP))

	Imsemmija	Mhux Imsemmija	DK / no opinion	Refused
1. Il-Paċi	1	2	9	X
2. Prosperità ekonomika	1	2		
3. Demokrazzija	1	2		
4. Protezzjoni socjali	1	2		
5. Libertà li ssiefer, tistudja u tahdem kullimkien fl-Unjoni Ewropea	1	2		
6. Diversità Kulturali	1	2		
7. Lehen aktar b'saħħtu fid-dinja	1	2		
8. L-Ewro	1	2		
9. Il-qagħad	1	2		
10. Il-Burokrazzija	1	2		
11. Hela ta' flus	1	2		
12. Telf ta' l-identità kulturali tagħna	1	2		
13. Aktar kriminalità	1	2		
14. Kontroll insufficjenti fil-fruntieri esterni	1	2		
15. Oħrajn (spontaneous)	1	2		

ASK IN 2004 MEMBER COUNTRIES

(NEW)

Q12. Jekk jogħgbok għidli għal kull frazi jekk għandekx tendenza li taqbel jew li ma taqbilx?

READ OUT	Tendenza li naqbel	Tendenza li ma naqbilx	DK	Refusal
1. Inhoss li ser inkun aktar sikur għaliex Malta ser tkun membru ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea (N)	1	2	9	X
2. Inhoss li ser inkunu aktar stabbli ekonomikament għax Malta ser tkun membru ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea (N)	1	2	9	X
3. Inhoss li ser inkunu aktar stabbli politikament għax Malta ser tkun membru ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea (N)	1	2	9	X
4. Il-vuci tiegħi ser tkun tghodd fl-Unjoni Ewropea	1	2	9	X
5. Nifhem kif tahdem l-Unjoni Ewropea	1	2	9	X
6. Il-vuci ta' Malta ser tkun tghodd fl-Unjoni Ewropea	1	2	9	X
7. Malta ser ikollha aktar influwenza fl-Unjoni Ewropea fil-futur	1	2	9	X
8. L-akbar pajjizi għandhom l-aktar poter fl-Unjoni Ewropea	1	2	9	X

ASK ALL

(NEW)

Q13a Fl-opinjoni tieghek, b'liema pass qed jitmexxa l-bini ta' l-Ewropa? Jekk jogħgbok aghi daqqa t'ghajn lejn dawn il-figuri (**SHOW CARD Q13a WITH SCALE**). N°1 ifisser pass wieqaf, N°7 ifisser pass mghaggel kemm jista' jkun. Aghzel in-numru li jaqbel l-aktar ma' l-opinjoni tieghek dwar il-pass kurrenti li bih qed tinbena l-Ewropa.

1 – Wieqaf

2

3

4

5

6

7 – Pass mghaggel kemm jista' jkun

9 - DK (**spontaneous**)

X - Refusal (**spontaneous**)

(NEW)

Q13b U liema taqbel l-aktar mal-pass li tixtieq?
(**SHOW SAME CARD**)

1 – Wieqaf

2

3

4

5

6

7 – Pass mghaggel kemm jista' jkun

9 - DK (**spontaneous**)

X - Refusal (**spontaneous**)

(CCEB 2003.4 Q41.a.)

Q14a Fl-opinjoni tiegħek, fi zmien hames snin l-Unjoni Ewropea ser ikollha sehem iktar importanti, inqas importanti jew l-istess fil-ħajja tiegħek ta' kuljum?

1. Iktar importanti
2. Inqas importanti
3. L-istess

9. DK / No opinion (**spontaneous**)

X. Refusal (**spontaneous**)

(CCEB 2003.4 Q41.b.)

Q14b U fi zmien hames snin tixtieq li l-Unjoni Ewropea jkollha rwol iktar importanti, inqas importanti jew l-istess fil-ħajja tiegħek ta' kuljum?

1. Iktar importanti
2. Inqas importanti
3. L-istess

9. DK / No opinion (**spontaneous**)

X. Refusal (**spontaneous**)

(CCEB 2003.4 Q39 modified.)

Q15. Xi nies forsi jibzghu mill-izvilupp ta' l-Ewropa vis-à-vis L-Unjoni Ewropea. Ser insemmelek lista ta' affarijiet li certi nies jibzghu minnhom. Tista tghidli għal kull sentenza li naqralek jekk inti tibzghax minnha jew le? (**READ OUT**)

		Bhalissa imbezza' minnha	Bhalissa mhux imbezza' minnha	DK / No Opinion	Refused
1.	Telf ta' poter għall-membri zgħar tal-Unjoni Ewropea	1	2	9	X
2.	Zieda fit-traffikar tad-droga u kriminalita' organizzata fuq livell internazzjonali	1	2	9	X
3.	Il-lingwa tagħna tintuza anqas u anqas	1	2	9	X
4.	Malta thallas izjed u izjed lill-Unjoni Ewropea	1	2	9	X
5.	Jintilfu l-beneficċji soċjali	1	2	9	X
6.	Nitilfu l-identita' u l-kultura tagħna	1	2	9	X
7.	Krizi ekonomika	1	2	9	X
8.	Ix-xogħol jibda jmur għand pajjiżi li għandhom inqas spejjez ta' produzzjoni	1	2	9	X
9.	Aktar problemi għall-bdiewa Maltin	1	2	9	X
10	Tispicca l-Lira Maltija	1	2	9	X

(CCEB 2003.4 Q25.)

Q16. Minn fuq din il-karta, fejn in-numru wiehed ifisser xejn affattu u għaxra jfisser hafna, tista' tghidli kemm thoss li int infurmat dwar L-Unjoni Ewropea, il-policies, u l-istituzzjonijiet tagħha?

(SHOW CARD Q.16 WITH SCALE)

Ma naf xejn								Naf hafna		DK/No Ref.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	0	X

(CCEB 2003.4.Q58.MODIFIED)

Q17. Kemm thoss li inti infurmat dwar it-tkabbir ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea f'Mejju li gej jigifieri l-għaxar pajjiżi godda li ser jissiehu fl-Unjoni Ewropea? Thossok...? (SHOW CARD Q17. READ OUT. ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- 4. Informat hafna
 - 3. Informat
 - 2. Ma tantx jien infurmat
 - 1. Informat xejn
-
- 9 DK / No opinion
(spontaneous)
 - X Refused / (spontaneous)

ASK IN MS 2004 COUNTRIES :

(CCEB 2003.4.Q58.MODIFIED)

Q17b. Kemm thossok li inti infurmat sew fuq it-tkabbir ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea ta' Mejju li gej fejn Malta ser tissieheb f' l-Unjoni Ewropea?
(SHOW SAME CARD- READ OUT- ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- 4. Informat hafna
 - 3. Informat
 - 2. Ma tantx jien infurmat
 - 1. Informat xejn
-
- 9 DK / No opinion
(spontaneous)
 - X Refused / NA (spontaneous)

ASK ALL

(NEW)

Q19. Meta tkun qed tfittex informazzjoni dwar l-Unjoni Ewropea, fuq il-policies tagħha, l-istituzzjonijiet tagħha liema minn dawn is-sorsi li ġejjin tuza? Liema oħrajn?
(**SHOW CARD Q19 - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE**)

	Imsemmija	Mhux Imsemmija	DK / no opinion	Refusal
1. Laqgħat	1	2	↓	↓
2. Diskussjonijiet ma'qraba, hbieb u kollegi	1	2		
3. Gazzetti ta'kuljum	1	2		
4. Gazzetti oħra, magazines	1	2		
5. Televiżjoni	1	2		
6. Radju	1	2		
7. L-Internet	1	2		
8. Kotba, brochures (ktejjeb), fuljetti ta' informazzjoni	1	2		
9. CD-Rom	1	2		
10. Uffiċċji ta' informazzjoni ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea , Euro-info Centres, Euro-info Points, Euro-libraries, etc	1	2		
11. Ufficcji ta' informazzjoni ta' gvernijiet nazzjonali jew reġjonali	1	2		
12. Trade unions jew assocjazzjonijiet professjonali	1	2		
13. Organizzazzjonijiet oħra (Organizzazzjonijiet tal-konsumatur, etc.)	1	2		
14. Membru tal-Parlament Ewropew	1	2		
15. Politikanti oħrajn	1	2		
16. Oħra (spontaneous)	1	2		
17. Qatt ma nfittex din it-tip ta'informazzjoni, m'inhix interressat/interessata (spontaneous)	1	2		

(NEW)

Q20. B'mod generali, taħseb li l-medja Maltija tghid iżżejjed, tghid biżżejjed jew ftit wisq dwar l-Unjoni Ewropea?

1 - Iżżejjed

2 – Biżżejjed

3 - Ftit wisq

9 - DK (**spontaneous**)

X - Refusal (**spontaneous**)

(NEW)

Q21. U int taħseb li l-medja Maltija tpingi l-Unjoni Ewropea b'mod pożittiv wisq, b'mod oġġettiv jew b'mod negattiv wisq?

1 – Pożittiv wisq

2 - Oġġettiv

3 - Negattiv wisq

9 - DK (**spontaneous**)

X - Refusal (**spontaneous**)

(CCEB 2003.4 Q24c. modified)

Q22. Smajt bil-...?

(READ OUT)

(CCEB 2003.4 Q24d.modified)

Q23. U, għal kull wiehed/wahda minnhom, taħseb li għandu/ghandha rwol importanti jew le fil-hajja ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea?

(READ OUT)

(CCEB 2002.4.Q24e.modified)

Q24. U, għal kull wieħed/waħda minnhom, jekk jogħġbok għidli jekk għandek tendenza li tafdaha jew tendenza li ma tafdahix?

(READ OUT)

	Q22				Q23				Q24			
	Smajt bih/a	Ma smajtx bih/biha	DK	NA/ Ref.	Għanda rwol importanti	Ma għandix rwol importanti	DK	NA/ Ref.	Tendenza li nafidha	Tendenza li ma nafdahix	DK	NA/ Ref.
1 Il-Parlament Ewropew	1	2	9	X	1	2	9	X	1	2	9	X
2 Il-Kummissjoni Ewropea	1	2	9	X	1	2	9	X	1	2	9	X
3. Il-Kunsill tal-Ministri ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea	1	2	9	X	1	2	9	X	1	2	9	X
4 Il-Qorti tal-Gustizzja tal-Komunitajiet Ewropej	1	2	9	X	1	2	9	X	1	2	9	X
5 L-Ombudsman Ewropew	1	2	9	X	1	2	9	X	1	2	9	X
6 Il-Bank Centrali ta' l-Ewropa	1	2	9	X	1	2	9	X	1	2	9	X
7 L-Awdituri tal-Qrati Ewropej	1	2	9	X	1	2	9	X	1	2	9	X
8 Il-Kumitat tar-regjuni ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea	1	2	9	X	1	2	9	X	1	2	9	X
9 Il-Kumitat għall-affarijiet soċjali u ekonomiċi ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea	1	2	9	X	1	2	9	X	1	2	9	X

(CCEB 2003.4 Q26 modified.)

Q18. Tista' tghidli għal kull frazi li gejjja dwar l-Unjoni Ewropea taħsibx li hija veru jew falza?

READ OUT	Veru	Falza	DK	Refused
1. L-Unjoni Ewropea bhalissa tikkonsisti fi 12 –il Stat Membru(M)	1	2	9	X
2. Il-Komunità Ewropea giet imwaqqfa wara l-Ewwel Gwerra Dinjija fil-bidu ta' l-ghoxrinijiet (M)	1	2	9	X
3. Il-Bandiera Ewropea hija blu bl-istillel sofor	1	2	9	X
4. Fuq il-bandiera Ewropea hemm stilla għal kull pajjiz membru (N)	1	2	9	X
5. Il-kwartieri ġenerali ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea huma gewwa Strasburgu (M)	1	2	9	X
6. Il-membri tal-Parlament Ewropew huma eletti direttament mic- ċittadini ta' L-Unjoni Ewropea	1	2	9	X
7. Il- President ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea huwa elett direttament mic- ċittadini ta' L-Unjoni Ewropea (M)	1	2	9	X
8. L-Unjoni Ewropea għandha l-innu tagħha	1	2	9	X
9. Kull sena, hemm 'Europe Day' fil-pajjizi kollha ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea (N)	1	2	9	X
10. L-elezzjonijiet li jmiss tal-Parlament Ewropew ser isehhu f'Gunju 2006 (N)	1	2	9	X

(CCEB 2003.4 Q21.)

Q27. Liema taħseb li huma l-aktar zewg 'issues' importanti li Malta qed tiffacja f'dan il-mument? (SHOW CARD Q.27 - READ OUT - MAX. 2 ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Imsemmija	Mhux Imsemmija	DK / no opinion	Refused
1. Kriminalità	1	2	↓	↓
2. Trasport Pubbliku	1	2		
3. Is-sitwazzjoni ekonomika	1	2		
4. Il-prezzijiet joghlew/l-inflazzjoni	1	2		
5. Tassazzjoni	1	2		
6. Il-qagħad	1	2		
7. Terroriżmu	1	2		
8. Difiza/Affarijiet barranin	1	2		
9. Housing	1	2		
10. Immigrazzjoni	1	2		
11. Is-sistema tal-kura tas-sahha	1	2		
12. Sistema ta' l-edukazzjoni	1	2		
13. Penzjonijiet	1	2		
14. Harsien ta' l-Ambjent	1	2		
15. Ohrajn (spontaneous)	1	2		

(CCEB 2003.4 Q22 Modified)

Q28. U għal kull wiehed minn dawn li ġejjin, f'Malta tahseb li l-Unjoni Ewropea għandha rwol pozittiv, negattiv jew la pozittiv u lanqas negattiv? (**READ OUT**)

	Rwol Posittiv	Rwol Negattiv	La posittiv u lanqas negattiv	DK / no opinion	Refused
1.Il-glieda kontra l-kriminalità (M)	1	2	3	9	X
2.Trasport pubbliku	1	2	3	9	X
3.Is-sitwazzjoni ekonomika	1	2	3	9	X
4.Zieda fil-prezzijiet / inflazzjoni	1	2	3	9	X
5.Tassazzjoni	1	2	3	9	X
6.Il-glieda kontra l-qagħad (M)	1	2	3	9	X
7.Il-glieda kontra t-terrorizmu (M)	1	2	3	9	X
8.Difiza (N)	1	2	3	9	X
9. Affarijiet barranin (N)	1	2	3	9	X
10.Housing	1	2	3	9	X
11.Immigrazzjoni	1	2	3	9	X
12.Is-sistema tal-kura tas- sahha	1	2	3	9	X
13.Is-sistema ta' l-edukazzjoni	1	2	3	9	X
14.Penzjonijiet	1	2	3	9	X
15.Protezzjoni ta' l-ambjent	1	2	3	9	X

(CCEB.2003.4 Q44 MODIFIED)

Q29. X'inhil-opinjoni tiegħek dwar dawn li ġejjin? Għal kull waħda minn dawn l-affarijiet nixtieqek tgħidli jekk intix favur jew kontra.

(**READ OUT - ROTATE - MARK ON « R » FIELD WHERE YOU BEGIN ASKING THE LIST**)

R	READ OUT – ROTATE	Favur	Kontra	DK	Refusal
A	1. Unjoni Monetarja Ewropea b'munita waħdanija, l'Ewro	1	2	9	X
B	2. Policy barranija komuni bejn l-istati membri ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea lejn pajjiżi oħra	1	2	9	X
C	3. Policy komuni dwar id-difiza u s-sigurtà bejn l-istati membri ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea	1	2	9	X
D	4. It-tkabbir ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea li tinkludi 10 pajjiżi godda f'Mejju li ġej (M)	1	2	9	X
E	5. Tkabbir iehor ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea biex tinkludi pajjiżi oħra fis-snin li ġejjin(N)	1	2	9	X
F	6. Kostituzzjoni għall-Unjoni Ewropea (N)	1	2	9	X
G	7. Il-fatt li l-Kummissjoni Ewropea hija magħmula minn	1	2	9	X

	Kummissarji minn kull pajjiż membru (N)				
H	8. Il-pass aktar mgħagħgel li qed tiffiehem fi gruppi ta' pajjizi milli fl-oħra biex tinbena l-Ewropa	1	2	9	X
I	9 Tagħlim lit-tfal ta' l-iskola fuq kif taħdem l-Unjoni Ewropea	1	2	9	X

(CCEB.2003.4 Q45 MODIFIED)

Q30. L-Unjoni Ewropea diġa għandha Policy għas-Sigurtà Komuni u għall-Affarijiet Barranin u għas-Sigurtà Ewropea u Policy għad-Difiza. Issa għaddej dibattitu fuq kemm dawn jistgħu jiġu żviluppatti aktar. Għandek tendenza li taqbel jew tendenza li ma taqbilx ma' kull wiehed/waħda minn dawn li ġejjin? **(READ OUT – ROTATE – MARK ON R FIELD WHERE YOU START ASKING THE LIST)**

R	READ OUT – ROTATE	Tendenza li naqbel	Tendenza li ma naqbilx	DK	Refused
A	1. L-Unjoni Ewropea għandu jkollha forza militari rapida li tista' tiġi mibgħuta malajr f'partijiet fejn ikun hemm inkwiet meta isseh krizi internazzjonali.	1	2	9	X
B	2. Meta krizi internazzjonali isseh, il-pajjizi li qegħdin għewwa l-Unjoni Ewropea għandhom jaqblu fuq pozizzjoni komuni.	1	2	9	X
C	3. L-Unjoni Ewropea għandu jkollha l-ministru għall-affarijiet barranin tagħha, li jkun kelliem għal pozizzjoni komuni ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea	1	2	9	X
D	4. L-Unjoni Ewropea għandu jkollha is-siggu tagħha fil-kunsill tas-sigurtà tal-Gnus Magħquda	1	2	9	X
E	5. L-Istati membri li għazlu n-newtralità għandhom ikollhom vuci fir-rigward tal-policy ta' l-affarijiet barranin ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea	1	2	9	X
F	6. Il-'foreign policy' ta' Unjoni Ewropea għandha tkun indipendenti mill-'foreign policy' ta' l-Istati Uniti	1	2	9	X
G	7. L-Unjoni Ewropea għandha tiġgarantixxi id-drittijiet tal-bniedem f'kull stat membru anki jekk dan imur kontra x-xewqat ta' xi stati membri	1	2	9	X
H	8. L-Unjoni Ewropea għandha taħdem biex tiġgarantixxi drittijiet tal-bniedem mad-dinja kollha, anki jekk dan imur kontra x-xewqat ta' xi pajjizi oħra	1	2	9	X
I	9. L-Unjoni Ewropea għandu jkollha Policy komuni għall-imigrazzjoni dwar nies li huma barra mill-Unjoni Ewropea	1	2	9	X
J	10. L-Unjoni Ewropea għandu jkollha policy komuni dwar il-kenn, fir-rigward ta' dawk li qed ifittxu kenn f'pajjizi oħra.	1	2	9	X

(CCEB 2003.4 Q45B.)

Q31. Fl-opinjoni tiegħek, decizjonijiet dwar il-“policies” tad-difiza Ewropea għandhom jittiehdu mill-Gvern Nazzjonali, minn NATO jew mill-Unjoni Ewropea?

1 – Gvern Nazzjonali

2 – NATO

3 – L-Unjoni Ewropea

4 - Other (**spontaneous**)

9 – DK (**spontaneous**)

X – Refusal (**spontaneous**)

(CCEB 2003.4 Q54)

Q32. Il-Kunsill Ewropew huwa magħmul mill-kapijiet ta' l-Istati jew kapijiet ta' gvernijiet ta' l-Istati Membri u l-President tal-Kummissjoni. Il-Presidenza tal-Kunsill tittiehed minn kull nazzjon għal perjodu ta' sitt xhur, skond meta jkun imissu. Inti taħseb li...?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

1 – Il-perjodu ta' sitt xhur għandu jigi mizmum għaliex jagħti kull stat membru l-okkazjoni li jkollu l-Presidenza ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea fuq bazi regolari

2 – Il-Perjodu tal-Presidenza għandu jigi estiz għaliex sitt xhur huma ftit wisq biex jkun hemm rizultati sinifikanti

9 – DK (**spontaneous**)

X – Refusal (**spontaneous**)

(CCEB 2003.4 Q55)

Q33. Bhalissa kull stat membru għandu d-dritt għall-veto f'certu oqsma. Fil-futur, id-dritt għall-veto għandu...?

1 – jigi mizmum kif inhu sabiex jigu ippreservati l-interessi nazzjonali essenzjali

2 – tiġi limitata għal xi ftit oqsma essenzjali

3 – jigi mneħhi f'kull decizjoni sabiex l-Unjoni Ewropea issir aktar effiċjenti

9 - DK (**spontaneous**)

X – Refusal (**spontaneous**)

(NEW)

Q34. Il-Kostituzzjoni Ewropea l-gdida ser tfassal regoli godda biex ikun hemm vot ta' maggoranza fil-Kunsill tal-Ministri ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea. Ghal liema minn dawn li gejjin int l-aktar favur?

(SHOW CARD Q34 – READ OUT -ONE ANSWER ONLY)

1 – Kull Stat Membru għandu jkollu vot wiehed, minghajr ma jaghtu kaz id-daqs tal-popolazzjoni

2 – In-numru ta' voti ta' kull Stat Membru għandu jkun proporzjonat mad-daqs tal-popolazzjoni.

3 – Għandha tinstab soluzzjoni oħra (**spontaneous**)

9 - DK (**spontaneous**)

X - Refusal (**spontaneous**)

(NEW)

Q35. Fuq liema minn dawn li gejjin taħseb li jintefaq il-bicca l-kbira mill budget ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea?

(SHOW CARD Q35 - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

1 – Impjieg u affarijiet soċjali

2 - Agrikoltura

3 – Riċerka Xjentifika

4 – Għajnuna reġjunali

5 – Policy barranija u għajnuna għall-pajjiżi barra mill-Unjoni Ewropea

6 - Spejjez amministrattivi u tal-personell

7 - Other (**spontaneous**)

9 - DK (**spontaneous**)

X – Refusal (**spontaneous**)

(NEW)

Q36. Jista' jkun li smajt bil-globalizzazzjoni, il-ftuh generali ta' l-ekonomiji kollha, li twassal għall-holqien ta' suq dinji. Għal kull waħda minn dawn il-frazzjiet li ġejjin, jekk jogħgbok tista' tgħidli jekk għandekx tendenza li taqbel jew li ma taqbilx?

	READ OUT	Tendenza li naqbel	Tendenza li ma naqbilx	Dk	Refused
1	Kollox ma' kollox, il-globalizzazzjoni hija haġa tajba għal Malta	1	2	9	X
2	Kollox ma' kollox, il-globalizzazzjoni hija haġa tajba għaliha	1	2	9	X
3	Globalizzazzjoni twassal għal poter li jkun ikkoncentrat f'kumpaniji kbar, fuq spejjes ta' oħrajn	1	2	9	X
4	Il-globalizzazzjoni izzid il-problemi ta' l-ambjent globali	1	2	9	X
5	Il-globalizzazzjoni tirraprezenta opportunità tajba għall-kumpaniji Maltin	1	2	9	X
6	Il-globalizzazzjoni tirraprezenta theddida għall-impjiegi f'Malta	1	2	9	X
7	Il-globalizzazzjoni zzid il-varjetà tal-prodotti għal-bejgħ f'Malta	1	2	9	X
8	Il-globalizzazzjoni tqacat l-prezzijiet tal-prodotti u servizzi permezz ta' zieda fil-kompetizzjoni	1	2	9	X
9	Il-globalizzazzjoni tagħmel il-kontroll fuq il-kwalità tal-prodotti ta' l-ikel li jinbiegħu f'Malta aktar diffiċli	1	2	9	X
10	Il-globalizzazzjoni twassal għal dinja aktar monotona u aktar uniformi	1	2	9	X

(NEW)

Q37. Minn din il-lista, lil min tafda aktar biex izomm l-effetti tal-globalizzazzjoni taht kontroll?

(SHOW CARD Q37 - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Imsemmij a	Mhux imsemmija	DK / no opinion	Refused
1. Partiti Politici	1	2	↓	↓
2. Il-gvern Malti	1	2		
3. L-Unjoni Ewropea	1	2		
4. Gruppi ekoloġici/ ta' l-ambjent	1	2		
5. Trade unions	1	2		
6. Assocjazzjonijiet tad-drittijiet tal-Konsumatur	1	2		
7. Kumpaniji multinazzjonali	1	2		
8. Il-World Trade Organization	1	2		
9. Il-Gnus Magħquda	1	2		
10. Il-Bank Dinji/L-International Monetary Fund	1	2		
11. Il-gvern ta' l-Istati Uniti	1	2		
12. Movimenti kontra l-globalizzazzjoni	1	2		
13. Organizzazzjonijiet mhux governattivi (NGOs)	1	2		
14. Iċ-ċittadini nnfushom	1	2		
15. Ohra (spontaneous)	1	2		
16. Hadd (spontaneous)	1	2		

SPLIT BALLOT A

(CCEB 2003.4 Q14.)

Q38a. Fil-futur qarib inti tara lilek innifsek ...?

SHOW CARD Q38a - READ OUT – ONE ANSWER POSSIBLE

1 – Malti Biss

2 - Malti u Ewropew

3 – Ewropew u Malti

4 – Ewropew biss

9 - DK / no opinion (**spontaneous**)

X - Refusal (**spontaneous**)

SPLIT BALLOT B

(CCEB 2003.4 Q14.MODIFIED)

Q38b. U fil-futur vicin, tara lilek innifsek bhala ...?

(SHOW CARD Q38b - READ OUT – ONE ANSWER POSSIBLE)

1 – Malti biss

2 – Malti u Ewropew

3 – Ewropew biss

9 - DK / no opinion (**spontaneous**)X - Refusal (**spontaneous**)

(CCEB 2003.4 Q66a.)

Q39a Kollox ma' kollox, kemm int sodisfatt/a ... bil-mod kif tahdem id-demokrazzija f'Malta?

(READ OUT)

4 – sodisfatt hafna

3 – sodisfatt

2 – fitit li xejn sodisfatt

1 – xejn ma jien sodisfatt

9 – DK / no opinion (**spontaneous**)X – Refusal (**spontaneous**)

(CCEB 2003.4 Q66b.)

Q39b B'mod ġenerali inti...bil-mod kif tahdem id-demokrazzija fl-Unjoni Ewropea?

(READ OUT)

4 – sodisfatt hafna

3 – pjuttost sodisfatt

2 – ma tantx sodisfatt

1 – xejn sodisfatt

9 - DK/No opinion (**spontaneous**)

ISSA SER NITKELLMU DWAR IL-PARLAMENT EWROPEW

(NEW)

Q40. Nagħmlu mod li jkun hemm elezzjoni ġenerali għada – tista' tgħidli minn skala mill-wiehed sa għaxra kemm aktarx tivvota f'din l-elezzjoni? Poggi lilek innifsek fuq punt f'din l-iskala fejn "1" jindika li zgur li kieku ma tivvutax, u "10" jindika li kieku zgur tmur u l-bqija tan-numri jindikaw xi haġa bejn dawn iz-zewg pozizzjonijiet.

(READ OUT - SHOW CARD Q40 WITH SCALE)

Li kieku Zgur li ma nivvutax										Li kieku Zgur li nivvota	DK	Refusal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	X	

(CCEB 2003.4 q70 modified)

Q41. L-elezzjoni tal-Parlament Ewropew ser issehh f'Gunju li gej. Tista' tgħidli minn skala mill-wiehed sa għaxra kemm aktarx tivvota f'din l-elezzjoni? Poggi lilek innifsek fuq punt f'din l-iskala fejn "1" jindika li zgur li kieku ma tivvutax, u "10" jindika li kieku zgur tivvota u l-bqija tan-numri jindikaw xi haġa bejn dawn iz-zewg pozizzjonijiet. (M)

(READ OUT - SHOW SAME CARD WITH SCALE AS IN Q40)

Li kieku Zgur li ma nivvutax										Li kieku Zgur li nivvota	DK	Refusal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	X	

ASK ONLY IF CODE 2 TO 11 IN Q41, OTHERS GO TO Q43.

(NEW)

Q42. Jekk tiddeciedi li tivvota fl-elezzjonijiet tal-Parlament Ewropew li jmiss, liema ser ikunu r-ragunijiet l-aktar importanti biex tiddeciedi lil min tivvota?

(READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)



	Imsemmija	Mhux imsemmija	DK / no opinion	Refusal
1. L-opinjoni tiegħek fuq affarijiet nazzjonali	1	2	↓	↓
2. L-opinjoni tiegħek fuq affarijiet Ewropej	1	2		
3. Il-partit tal-kandidat(i)	1	2		
4. Il-personalità tal-kandidat(i)	1	2		
5. Il-policies tal-kandidat(i)	1	2		
6. Ohra (SPONTANEOUS)	1	2		

ASK ALL

(NEW)

Q43. Inti rajt jew smajt xi haġa dwar, jew kellek xi kuntatt ma xi membru tal-Parlament Ewropew b'xi mezz minn dawn li ġejjin?

(SHOW CARD Q43 - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Imsemmija	Mhux imsemmija	DK / no opinion	Refusal
1. Iva, qrajt dwar membri tal-Parlament Ewropew go gazzetti jew magazines	1	2		
2. Iva, rajt membri tal-Parlament Ewropew fuq it-televizjoni	1	2		
3. Iva, smajt membri tal-Parlament Ewropew fuq ir-radju	1	2		
4. Iva, qrajt dwar membri tal-Parlament Ewropew fuq l'internet	1	2		
5. Iva, ircevejt fuljett(i), cirkulari, jew ittra(i) minn membri(u) tal-Parlament Ewropew	1	2		
6. Iva, rajt membri tal-Parlament Ewropew f' meetings pubblici	1	2		
7. Le, la rajt u lanqas smajt xejn u lanqas kelli kuntatt ma' xi membru tal-Parlament Ewropew	1	2		
8. Other (spontaneous)	1	2		

(NEW)

Q44. Inti personalment li kieku tkun interessat/a li tara jew tisma' fuq membri tal-Parlament Ewropew b'xi mezz milli għadna kif semmejna ? **(SHOW CARD Q44 - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)**

	Imsemmija	Mhux imsemmija	DK / no opinion	Refusal
1. Iva, inkun interessat/a li naqra fuq xi membri tal-Parlament Ewropew fil-gazzetti jew magazines	1	2	↓	↓
2. Iva, inkun interessat/a li nara xi membri tal-Parlament Ewropew fuq it-televizjoni	1	2		
3. Iva, inkun interessat/a li nisma' xi membri tal-Parlament Ewropew fuq ir-radju	1	2		
4. Iva, inkun interessat/a li naqra dwar xi membri tal-Parlament Ewropew fuq l-Internet	1	2		
5. Iva, inkun interessat/a li nircievi fuljetti, cirkulari, ittri, minn xi membru tal-Parlament Ewropew	1	2		
6. Iva inkun interessat/a li nara xi membri tal-Parlament Ewropew f'laqgħa pubblika	1	2		
7. Le, ma nkunx interessat/a	1	2		
8. Ohra (spontaneous)	1	2		

(NEW)

Q45. Jekk jogħgbok ikkunsidra kull wahda minn dawn li ġejjin u għidli kemm jaffettwaw lil nies bhalek, l-attivitajiet tagħhom, id-decizjonijiet tagħhom u affarijiet ohra. Għal kull kaz, għandhom effett kbir, xi ftit effett jew xejn effett? **(SHOW CARD Q45 WITH SCALE)**

	READ OUT	Effett Kbir	Ftit efett	L'ebda effett	DK	NA
1	Il-gvern Malti	1	2	3	9	X
2	Il-Parlament Malti	1	2	3	9	X
3	L-Unjoni Ewropea shiha	1	2	3	9	X
4	Il-Parlament Ewropew b'mod partikolari	1	2	3	9	X
5	Il-gvern lokali	1	2	3	9	X

(NEW)

Q46. Għall kull waħda minn dawn il-frazzjiet, jekk jogħgbok għidli jekk taqbilx totalment, għandek tendenza li taqbel, għandek tendenza li ma taqbilx jew ma taqbel xejn?

	READ OUT	Naqbel totalment	Tendenza li naqbel	Tendenza li ma naqbilx	Ma naqbel xejn	DK	ref
2	Il-Parlament Ewropew għandu iktar poter mill-Parlament Malti	1	2	3	4	9	X
3	L-elezzjonijiet tal-Parlament Ewropew huma veru importanti	1	2	3	4	9	X

(CCEB 2003.4 Q72.)

Q47. Tahseb li l-kampanja elettorali tal-Parlament Ewropew li jmiss għandha tishaq principalment fuq ...?

(SHOW CARD Q.47 - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	Imsemmija	Mhux imsemmija	DK / no opinion	Ref
1 – affarijiet specifici għal Malta	1	2	↓	↓
2 – l-agrikoltura	1	2		
3 – l-ambjent	1	2		
4 – il-kriminalita'	1	2		
5 – l-impjiegi	1	2		
6 – l-immigrazzjoni	1	2		
7 – l-edukazzjoni	1	2		
8 – Il-politika ta' difiza komuni	1	2		
9 – Il-politika barranija	1	2		
10 – It-tkabbir ta' l-Unj	1	2		
11 – Ir-riforma ta' l-istituzzjonijiet ta' l-Unjoni	1	2		
12 – L-attivitajiet tal-Parlament Ewropew	1	2		
13 – Drittijiet bhala ċittadin ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea	1	2		

(CCEB 2003.4 Q71.)

Q48. Aktarx inti tkun aktar inklinat li tivvota fl-elezzjonijiet tal-Parlament Ewropew li kieku...?

	READ OUT	Iva	Le	DK	Refused
1	It-trasport pubbliku ikun b'xejn f'jum l-elezzjoni	1	2	9	X
2	Postijiet tal-votazzjoni jkunu f'supermarket	1	2	9	X
3	Stajt tivvota mill-internet	1	2	9	X
4	Stajt tivvota mill-post tax-xogħol	1	2	9	X
5	L-elezzjonijiet tal-kunsilli lokali jew l-elezzjonijiet ġenerali kellhom isiru fl-istess gurnata ta' l-elezzjonijiet Ewropej	1	2	9	X
6	L-elezzjonijiet Ewropej isiru fl-istess gurnata madwar l-Unjoni Ewropea	1	2	9	X
7	Ikun hemm listi regionali tal-kandidati	1	2	9	X
8	Ċittadini minn stati membri oħra kienu fuq il-karta tal-vot	1	2	9	X
9	(DO NOT ASK IN COUNTRIES WHERE IT DOES NOT APPLY) Kellek aktar hin biex tnizzel ismek fir-registru elettoral	1	2	9	X

DEMOS

D1. X' nazzjonalita' int?

(DO NOT PROBE – DO NOT READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

1. Bulgarian
 2. Greek
 3. Czech
 4. Estonian
 5. Hungarian
 6. Latvian
 7. Lithuanian
 8. Maltese
 9. Polish
 10. Romanian
 11. Slovak
 12. Slovenian
 13. Turkish
 14. Russian
 15. Other
-
99. DK / No opinion ((spontaneous))
 00. Refusal ((spontaneous))

D20. F' affarijiet politici in-nies jirkellmu fuq "ix-xellug" u "il-lemin".

Kif tpoggi il-fehmiet tiegħek fuq din l-iskala?

(SHOW CARD D20 - DO NOT PROMPT - IF CONTACT HESITATES, TRY AGAIN)**XELLUG****LEMIN**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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99 - DK

XX - Refusal

D13. Kieku kellu jkun hemm elezzjoni tal-Parlament Ewropew ghada (IF RESPONDENT IS UNDER 18 SAY: kieku kellek vot), għall-liema partit tivvota? **(DO NOT READ OUT / DO NOT PROMPT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)**

- 1 - Il-Partit Nazzjonalista
- 2 - Il-Malta Labour Party
- 3 - L-Alternattiva Demokratika
- 14 – Nhalli l-vot vojta / Nhassar il-vot
- 15 – Ma nivvotax

99 - DK / no opinion (**spontaneous**)

X - Refusal (**spontaneous**)

D7. Tista' tagħtini l-ittra li tikkorrispondi l-aktar mas-sitwazzjoni prezenti tiegħek? **(SHOW CARD D7 - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)**

- 1 – Mizzewweg/a
- 2 – Ergajt izzewwig
- 3 – Mhux mizzewweg/a ngħix mas-sieheb/sieħba
- 4 - Mhux mizzewweg/a qatt ma għix mas-sieheb/sieħba
- 5 - Mhux mizzewweg/a Unmarried, gieli għix mas-sieheb/sieħba izda issa ngħix wahdi
- 6 – Divorzjat/a

7 – Separat/a

8 – Armel/armla

9 - Other (**spontaneous**)

X - Refusal (**spontaneous**)

D3a. Kemm kellek zmien meta waqft l-edukazzjoni full-time tiegħek? **(CODE THE AGE OF EDUCATION TERMINATION, IF STILL STUDYING: CODE 00)**

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D14. Sess **(DO NOT ASK – MARK APPROPRIATE)**

- 1 - Ragel
- 2 - Mara

D11. Kemm għandek zmien ?

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D7a. X'xogħol tagħmel bhalissa?

D7b. (IF NOT DOING ANY PAID WORK CURRENTLY - CODES 1 TO 4 IN D7a)

Kont tagħmel xi xogħol bi hlas fl-imghoddi? X'hinu l-ahhar xogħol li kont tagħmel?

OCCUPATION	D7a) bhaliss a	D7b) l-ahhar
Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	①	
Student	②	
Unemployed or temporarily not working	③	
Retired or unable to work through illness	④	
SELF EMPLOYED		
Farmer	5	5
Fisherman	6	6
Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect, ...)	7	7
Owner of a shop, craftsmen, other self employed person	8	8
Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company	9	9
EMPLOYED		
Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect)	10	10
General management, director or top management (Managing directors, director general, other director)	11	11
Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	12	12
Employed position, working mainly at desk	13	13
Employed position, not at desk but travelling (salesmen, driver, ...)	14	14
Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, ...)	15	15
Supervisor	16	16
Skilled manual worker	17	17
Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	18	18
NEVER DID ANY PAID WORK		19

D19. Fid-dar tieghek, inti l-persuna li tikkontribwixxi l-aktar għad-dhul tal-familja?

(READ OUT)

1 - Iva

2 - Le

3 – It-tnejn l-istess

9 - DK

X - Refusal

IF "NO", CODE 2 IN D.19.

D21a) X'jagħmel / tagħmel dak li jikkontribwixxi / tikkontribwixxi l-aktar għad-dhul tal-familja?

D21b) **(IF NOT DOING ANY PAID WORK CURRENTLY - CODES 1 TO 4 IN D21a)**

Gieli għamel/għamlet xi xogħol bil-qliegħ fil-passat? X'kien/kienet tagħmel/jagħmel l-ahhar?

OCCUPATION	D21a) current	D21b) last
NOT WORKING		
Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	1 <input type="radio"/>	
Student	2 <input type="radio"/>	
Unemployed or temporarily not working	3 <input type="radio"/>	
Retired or unable to work through illness	4 <input type="radio"/>	
SELF EMPLOYED		
Farmer	5	5
Fisherman	6	6
Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect, ...)	7	7
Owner of a shop, craftsmen, other self employed person	8	8
Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company	9	9
EMPLOYED		
Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect)	10	10
General management, director or top management (Managing directors, director general, other director)	11	11
Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	12	12
Employed position, working mainly at desk	13	13
Employed position, not at desk but travelling (salesmen, driver, ...)	14	14
Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, ...)	15	15
Supervisor	16	16
Skilled manual worker	17	17
Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	18	18
NEVER DID ANY PAID WORK		19

D10. . Inti tgħid li tgħix gewwa rahal, belt zghira jew belt kbira?

- 1 – Rahal
- 2 – Belt zghira
- 3 - Belt kbira

9 - DK / no opinion (**spontaneous**)

X - Refusal (**spontaneous**)

D29. Għandna bzonn ukoll xi informazzjoni fuq id-dhul globali fil-familja tiegħek biex inkunu nistgħu nanalizzaw ir-rizultati ta'dan is-survey għal tipi ta'djar differenti. Hawnhekk hawn lista bi gruppi ta'dhul differenti. (**SHOW CARD D29**)

Jekk jogħġbok għodd id-dhul u s-salarji FIX-XAHAR ta' kull membru tal-familja li jgħix/u fl-istess dar; il-penzjonijiet kollha u benefiċċji soċjali; child allowances u dhul iehor bhal kiri ta' postijiet, ecc
 ...Naturalment, bhat-twegibiet kollha tiegħek f'din l-intervista ser jiġu meqjusa bhala kunfidenzjali u kull referenza għalik ser ikun impossibli. Jekk jogħġbok għatini l-ittra li tapplika għalik/għalikhom.

**INCOME DECILISES TO BE CHECKED WITH EACH LOCAL AGENCY;
 LOCAL INCOME GROUPS APPLIED.**

- 1 - B
- 2 - T
- 3 - P
- 4 - F
- 5 - E
- 6 - H
- 7 - L
- 8 - N
- 9 - R
- 10 – M
- 11 - S
- 12 - K
- 99 - DK / no opinion (**spontaneous**)
- X - Refusal (**spontaneous**)

D3b. Sa fejn għamilt skola? LOCAL CODES (such as primary school, worker's school, gymnasium, college, university degree, etc.)

1. Never attended school
2. Up to primary level
3. Secondary / Trade school
4. Post secondary (including Higher Secondary, Sixth Form & College leading to Diploma)
5. University
- XX. Refused

D5a. Kemm hemm nies jgħixu d-dar inkluz/a int, l-adulti kollha u t-tfal?
(CODE NUMBER OF ALL HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS!)

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D8. Inti qed tigi/kont imhallas – direttament jew indirettament mill-istat, gvern lokali jew amministrazzjoni pubblika oħra?

- 1 - Iva
- 2 – Le

9 - DK / no opinion (**spontaneous**)
X - Refusal (**spontaneous**)

D11a. Tikkonsidra lilek innifsek li thaddan xi religjon partikolari ? (IF YES) Liema?
(SHOW CARD D11a – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

1. Kattolika Rumana
2. Kattolika Griega
3. Protestanta
4. Ortodossa
5. Lhudija
6. Musulmana
7. Buddista
8. Hindu
9. Xi haġa oħra
10. Xejn, jiena ma nhaddan l-ebda religjon

99. DK/no opinion (**spontaneous**)
X. Refusal (**spontaneous**)

* In the Czech Republic used: “Protestant (Evangelical Church of Czech-Brethrens, Czechoslovak Hussite)”, in Hungary: “Protestant (Reformed, Evangelist, etc.)” was used

** In Latvia: “Orthodox, Old Believers” was used

D11b. Minbarra xi okkazzjoni bhal funerali jew tigijiet, inti tattendi xi servizz religjuz hafna drabi fil-gimgha, darba f'gimgha, xi drabi matul is-sena, darba fis-sena jew anqas, jew qatt? **ONE ANSWER ONLY**

1. Hafna drabi fil-gimgha
 2. Darba fil-gimgha
 3. Xi drabi matul is-sena
 4. Darba fis-sena jew inqas
 5. Qatt
-
9. DK/no opinion (**spontaneous**)
 - X. Refusal (**spontaneous**)