

# EUROBAROMETER 63.4

OPINJONI PUBBLIKA FL-UNJONI EWROPEA

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RAPPORT NAZZJONALI

**MALTA**

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Dan id-dokument ma jirrappreżentax il-fehmiet tal-Kummissjoni Ewropea.  
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## Introduction

This report examines the results of the public opinion survey held in Malta as part of wave 63 of the Standard Eurobarometer. The survey was carried out in May and June 2005. A summary of the most important results in Maltese is presented first. An executive summary is also available in English. The country report in English follows.

## Sommarju Eżekuttiv

Dan ir-rapport jeżamina r-riżultati ta' l-istħarriġ dwar l-opinjoni pubblika li sar f'Malta bħala parti mill-Eurobarometer 63 f'Mejju u Ġunju 2005.

## Is-shubija ta' Malta fl-Unjoni Ewropea

Għalkemm il-Maltin jidhru inqas herqana minn qabel dwar is-shubija fl-Unjoni Ewropea, il-parti l-kbira tal-Maltin qalu li meta wiehed iqis kollox, Malta bbenefikat mis-shubija. Tlieta u hamsin fil-mija jahsbuha b'dan il-mod, żewġ perċentwali iktar mill-istħarriġ tal-harifa li għaddiet. L-ammont ta' nies li ma qablux mas-shubija baqa' l-istess fil-livell ta' 30 fil-mija.

Madanakollu, l-appoġġ tal-Maltin għall-Unjoni Ewropea naqas bi hmistax fil-mija meta mqabbel ma' sena u nofs ilu biex niżel għal 40 fil-mija. Tnaqqis b' 5% ma kull stħarriġ tal-Eurobarometer. Minn dan l-istħarriġ jirriżulta wkoll li huma biss 48 fil-mija tal-Maltin li għandhom f'moħħhom immaġini pożittiva ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea. Dan jirrappreżenta perċentwal iktar mill-medja Ewropea. Dwar jekk jaqblux mal-politika ta' l-Unjoni Monetarja Ewropea b'munita waħdanija – il-Euro, kienu biss in-nofs tal-Maltin intervistati li wiegħbu favur għalkemm giet irregistrata żieda ta' 4 perċentwali mill-aħħar stħarriġ. Il-medja Ewropea kienet ta' 59 fil-mija. Dwar il-benefiċċji marbutin mas-shubija, 53 fil-mija tal-Maltin jahsbu li pajjiżna bbenefika mid-dhul ta' Malta fl-Unjoni Ewropea, filwaqt li 30 fil-mija wiegħbu fin-negattiv. Sbatax fil-mija qalu li ma jafux.

Aktar minn qabel iċ-ċittadini Ewropej jemmnu li l-impenn ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea għandu jkun kontra l-qgħad. It-tieni l-ikbar prijorità għandha tkun il-ġlieda kontra l-faqar. Sitta u sittin fil-mija taċ-ċittadini li ġejjin mill-ghaxar pajjiżi l-godda fosthom Malta jemmnu li l-ewwel prijorità ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea għandha tkun il-ġlieda kontra l-qgħad. Għall-Maltin, il-problema ta' l-immigrazzjoni illegali hija waħda mit-tliet prijoritajiet li l-Unjoni Ewropea għandha taqbad, bi 32 fil-mija.

Skond ir-riżultati mxandra f'dan l-istħarriġ ukoll, jidher li x-xettiċiżmu tal-Maltin fil-konfront ta' materji Ewropej għadu qiegħed ikompli jizzied. Fil-fatt l-appoġġ li l-Maltin kellhom fil-harifa li għaddiet lejn l-iżvilupp ta' Unjoni Politika Ewropea naqas b'sitta fil-mija għal 50 fil-mija.

## Is-sitwazzjoni f'Malta

Il-Maltin li wiegħbu l-istħarriġ kienu pożittivi aktar minn dawk ta' sitt xhur ilu. Kien hemm zieda ta' 3 perċentwali għal 23 fil-mija li jemmnu li l-ekonomija ha titjeb u tnaqqis ta' 10 perċentwali għal 36 fil-mija fost dawk li jahsbu li l-ekonomija se tmur għall-agħar. Meta ġew mistoqsija fuq is-sitwazzjoni ta' Malta fit-tmax-il xahar li ġejjin 23 fil-mija qalu li l- ekonomija Maltija ser titjeb filwaqt li 28 fil-mija qalu li s-sitwazzjoni ekonomika ser tibqa' l- istess.

Minn dawk li wiegħbu, 23 fil-mija qalu li s-sitwazzjoni ta' l-impjegi f'Malta ha titjeb filwaqt li 40 fil-mija qalu li ha tihżien u 24 fil-mija qalu li s-sitwazzjoni ha tibqa' l-istess. 18 fil-mija qalu li s-sitwazzjoni tax-xogħol personali tagħhom ha titjeb waqt li 13 fil-mija jemmnu li ha tihżien. 45 fil-mija wiegħbu li s-sitwazzjoni ha tibqa' l-istess. Meta mistoqsija dwar jekk fil-hames snin li ġejjin, is-sitwazzjoni ta' l-impjegi titjebx jew tihżienx, 3% qalu li s-sitwazzjoni ta' l-impjegi f'Malta ha tkun aħjar, 45% qalu li s-sitwazzjoni ha tirranga, 17% qalu li s-sitwazzjoni mhux ha tirranga u 5 fil-mija qalu li s-sitwazzjoni ha tibqa' l-istess.

## Demokrazija

Minkejja li l-maġġoranza taċ-ċittadini Ewropej għadhom jemmnu fil-mod kif taħdem id-demokrazija f'pajjiżhom, matul l-ewwel sitt xhur ta' din is-sena, din il-maġġoranza naqset b'erbgħa fil-mija biex giet tlaħhaq it-53 fil-mija. Ta' min isemmi li dan il-persentaġġ huwa l-inqas wieħed irreġistrat matul dawn l-aħħar sitt snin. Fil-pajjiżi l-godda ta' l-UE, il-persentaġġ medju huwa biss ta' 33 fil-mija. Meta l-Maltin kienu mistoqsijin dwar dan, kienu biss 48 fil-mija li kkonfermaw din l-istqarrija. B'5% aktar, il-Maltin wiegħbu li din taħdem aħjar fl-UE bil-medja Ewropea tkun ta' 49 fil-mija.

## Fiduċja fl-istituzzjonijiet

45 fil-mija tal-Maltin qalu li jemmnu fis-sistema tal-ġustizzja Maltija filwaqt li 46 fil-mija qalu li m'għandhomx fiduċja fiha. 29 fil-mija jafdaw fil-partiti politiċi filwaqt li 58 fil-mija ma jafdawhomx. 40 fil-mija qalu li għandhom fiduċja fil-gvern filwaqt li 50 fil-mija ma jafdawhx. 38 fil-mija jafdaw fil-Parlament Malti filwaqt li 48 fil-mija ma jafdawhx. 53 fil-mija jafdaw fl-Unjoni Ewropea filwaqt li 31 fil-mija ma jafdawhiex.

Dwar fiduċja fl-istituzzjonijiet Ewropej, matul l-ewwel sitt xhur ta' din is-sena, l-appoġġ għall-Kummissjoni naqas b'sitta fil-mija għal 46 fil-mija, filwaqt li żdiedu b'erbgħa fil-mija dawk li ma jafdawx lil din l-istituzzjoni. Bl-istess mod, il-Parlament Ewropew qiegħed ukoll isofri minn nuqqas ta' appoġġ. Għalkemm il-maġġoranza taċ-ċittadini għad għandhom fiduċja fil-Parlament (52 fil-mija), il-persentaġġ naqas b'hamsa fil-mija meta mqabbel mar-riżultati miksubin wara l-elezzjonijiet.

Fl-opinjoni tagħhom 55 fil-mija qalu li f' dawn il-hames snin li ġejjin, l-Unjoni Ewropea ha jkollha post importanti f'hajjithom, 8 fil-mija qalu li ha jkollha post inqas importanti f'hajjithom filwaqt li 30 fil-mija qalu li l-importanza f'hajjithom ta' l-EU ha tibqa' l-istess.

### **Prijoritajiet tal-Maltin**

Meta mistoqsija x'jaħsbu dwar is-sitwazzjoni ta' Malta, 42 fil-mija wiegħbu li s-sitwazzjoni ekonomika għandha tingħata prijorità u 14 fil-mija wiegħbu li l-kriminalità għandha tkun prijorità. 20 fil-mija semmew il-pensjonijiet, filwaqt li 9 fil-mija semmew il-protezzjoni ta' l-ambjent. Għal 17 fil-mija l-immigrazzjoni illegali u 23 fil-mija qalu li l-gholi tal-hajja għandu jkun prijorità u 12 fil-mija wiegħbu t-taxxi. 1% biss wiegħbu għal protezzjoni mit-terroriżmu, 4 fil-mija semmew problemi ta' *housing*, 4% fuq problemi ta' saħħa, 3% semmew l-edukazzjoni u 3 fil-mija problemi tat-trasport pubbliku.

### **Turkija**

Meta mistoqsija dwar jekk jaħsbux li t-Turkija hijiex ġeografikament parti mill-UE, 57 fil-mija tal-Maltin qablu u 37 fil-mija ma qablux.

### **Kostituzzjoni Ewropea**

L-ewwel sitt xhur ta' din is-sena kienu ddominati mill-proċess ta' ratifikazzjoni tal-Kostituzzjoni Ewropea minn għadd ta' stati membri fosthom Malta. Il-parti l-kbira tar-riżultati ta' l-istħarriġ inkisbu qabel ir-riżultati ta' referenda li saru fi Franza u fl-Olanda u jirriżulta li l-maġġoranza taċ-ċittadini Ewropej (61 fil-mija) għadhom jappoġġjaw l-idea li l-Ewropa jkollha Kostituzzjoni Ewropea. Mill-banda l-oħra, dan l-ammont ifisser tnaqqis ta' sebgħa fil-mija mill-aħhar sħarriġ. F'Malta minkejja li ż-żewġ partiti politiċi ewlenin ivvotaw favur ir-ratifika tal-Kostituzzjoni Ewropea fil-Parlament, ir-riżultati juru li huma biss in-nofs tal-Maltin li jappoġġjaw l-idea tal-Kostituzzjoni.

16% mill-Maltin mistoqsija qalu li fuq livell ġenerali jafu fiex tikkonsisti l-Kostituzzjoni Ewropea. 71% qalu li xejn m'huma midhla tal-Kostituzzjoni Ewropea. 10 fil-mija huma totalment favur il-Kostituzzjoni Ewropea, 39% favur, 9% kontra u 7% totalment kontra l-Kostituzzjoni Ewropea. Meta mistoqsija dwar lil min jafdaw biex jinfurmahom dwar il-Kostituzzjoni Ewropea, 25% semmew il-Kummissjoni Ewropea bħala l-aktar fdata, 18% il-Gvern Malti, 12% il-ġurnalisti, 9% il-partiti politiċi, 1% il-kunsilli lokali, 2% l-entitajiet reliġjużi, 2% it-trejdjunjins, 2% entitajiet tal-konsumatur, 5% qrafa u hbieb.

## **1. Climate of Opinion**

### **1.1 Personal Satisfaction**

The level of satisfaction of European citizens with the life that they lead has increased by 2 points since last autumn. As was the case at the end of 2004, their state of mind is positive and the vast majority of European Union citizens are satisfied on the whole with the life that they lead (80%). When asked if they are satisfied with the life they lead 28% of Maltese respondents said they are satisfied, 57% said that they are fairly satisfied, 13% said they were not very satisfied, 2% said they are not at all satisfied. On the whole 85% are satisfied with the life they lead and 15% are not.

### **1.2 Future Expectations**

Although the majority of citizens are positive about the current situation, there are some differences with regard to future expectations. With barely perceptible changes compared with the results obtained in autumn 2004, the most positive expectations concern life in general: 34% of respondents believe that it will improve over the next twelve months, while 51% do not expect any changes and 11% believe that it will be worse.

To a lesser extent, almost a quarter of European citizens (24% and 22% respectively) are positive about probable changes in the financial situation of their household and their personal job situation. The percentage of respondents who expect their financial situation to deteriorate has fallen by 3 points compared with the last survey (from 21% to 18%). Nevertheless, pessimism is not as strong as in the last survey: 42% of respondents believe that the employment situation will be worse next year and 37% are similarly negative about the national economic situation.

Maltese people tend not be negative in their outlook of life and often focus more on economic matters. As indicated in previous surveys, the Maltese are generally more concerned with the national situation rather than that of their household. Overall expectations have improved. When asked about their expectations of their life in general for the next twelve months 40% of Maltese interviewees said they will be better, 13% said they will be worse and 39% said the next twelve months of their life in general will be the same. 46% said that compared to five years ago their present situation has improved, 27% said that it has stayed the same and 27% said that the situation got worse. 51% said that in the next five years their personal situation will improve, 23% said their situation will stay the same and 11% said it will get worse.

This confidence as regards the aspects of the personal life of interviewees, is not reflected in changes in certain national indicators such as employment or Malta's economic situation whose future is still perceived negatively.

What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

<i>Life in general</i>	<i>Same</i>	<i>Worse</i>	<i>Better</i>	<i>DK</i>
Malta	39	13	40	8
EU – 25	51	11	34	3

<i>Economic situation in Malta</i>	<i>Same</i>	<i>Worse</i>	<i>Better</i>	<i>DK</i>
Malta	28	36	23	12
EU – 25	38	37	19	6

<i>Financial situation of your household</i>	<i>Same</i>	<i>Worse</i>	<i>Better</i>	<i>DK</i>
Malta	57	18	20	5
EU – 25	55	18	24	3

<i>Employment situation in Malta</i>	<i>Same</i>	<i>Worse</i>	<i>Better</i>	<i>DK</i>
Malta	24	40	23	13
EU – 25	34	42	18	6

<i>Your personal job situation</i>	<i>Same</i>	<i>Worse</i>	<i>Better</i>	<i>DK</i>
Malta	45	13	18	24
EU – 25	61	9	22	8

When asked about the expectations for the next twelve months regarding the economic situation in their country 23% of Maltese respondents said that it will get better, 36% said that it will get worse and 28% said that in the next twelve months the economic situation will stay the same. 20% said that the financial situation of their household will get better, 18% said that it will get worse and 57% said that the financial situation will remain the same. 23% said the employment situation in Malta will get better, 40% said it will get worse and 24% said that it will remain the same. 18% said that their personal job situation will get better, 13% said that their job situation will get worse and 45% said that it will remain the same.

46% said that compared to five years ago their present situation has improved, 27% said that it has stayed the same and 27% said that the situation got worse. 51% said that in the next five years their personal situation will improve, 23% said their situation will stay the same and 11% said it will get worse.

**Present personal situation comparing with five years ago**

	Improved	Stayed the same	Got worse	DK
Malta	46	27	27	0
EU-25	37	32	29	1

**Expected personal situation in five years**

	Improve	Stay the same	Got worse	DK
Malta	51	23	11	14
EU-25	42	38	14	5

**1.3 The main concerns of citizens**

Although citizens are satisfied with their current life and are relatively optimistic about their future, they are more pessimistic about certain areas of the situation of their country, such as the economic situation and employment. This pessimism is expressed more clearly when respondents are asked to state the two most important issues facing their respective country at the present time.

Unemployment is the main concern across the whole European continent. Mentioned by 50% of respondents, it is still the main worry among citizens and the level of concern has grown constantly since 2003. As in autumn 2004, the unemployment scores are particularly high in the new member states compared with the 15 old Member States (48%). As regards the latter group, the perception is even more negative within the Euro zone (55%). The economic situation remains a cause for concern for just over a quarter of the population (27%), the evolution of this result being very stable. Finally, insecurity comes in third place with a score of 23%, confirming the apparent declining importance of insecurity as a concern among citizens. Health systems, price increases, immigration and pensions are the second group of areas of concern with scores ranging between 17% and 11% respectively.

When asked about what they thought were the most important issues facing Malta, interviewees generally confirmed the worries they expressed in the previous survey. 42% mentioned the economic situation, 17% mentioned illegal immigration and 14% mentioned crime. 20% pointed at pension issues reflecting a national debate about pension reform that has been ongoing. 9% of interviewees mentioned the protection of the environment while 12% referred to taxation. 23% stated that the rising prices/inflation was an important issue which is understandable given that the rate of inflation in Malta has been higher than in Europe by close to 3%. Only 1% mentioned terrorism as a priority issue, 4% housing issues, 4% healthcare system, 3% mentioned the education system and 3% public transport issues.

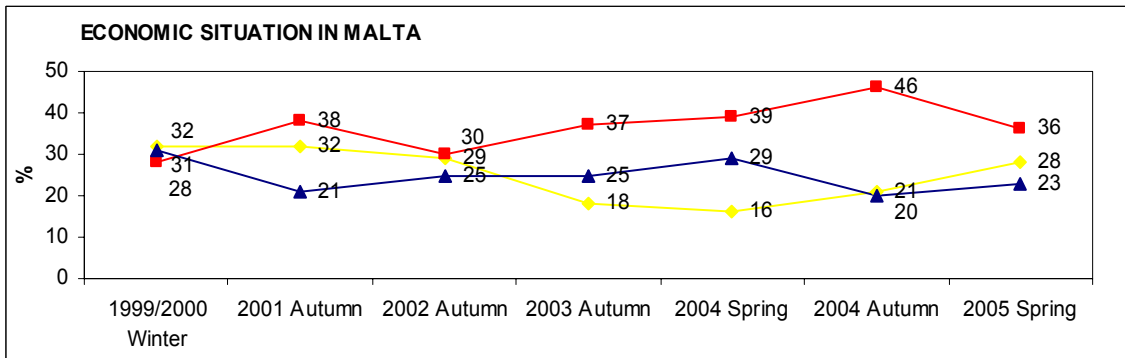
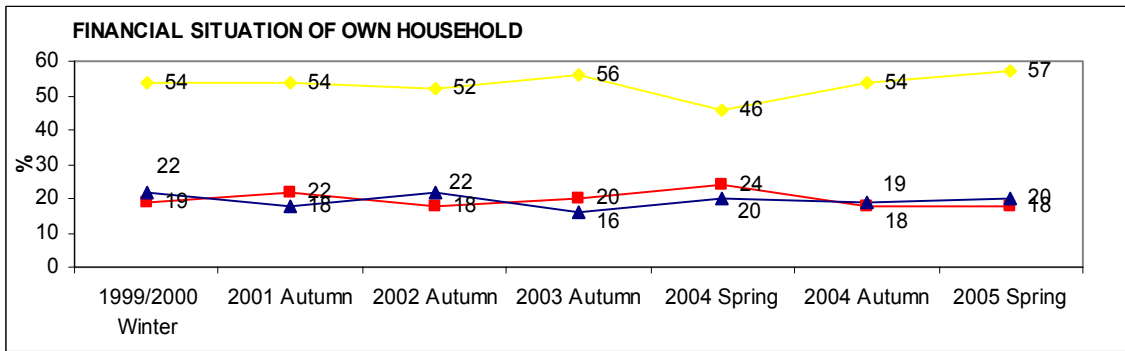
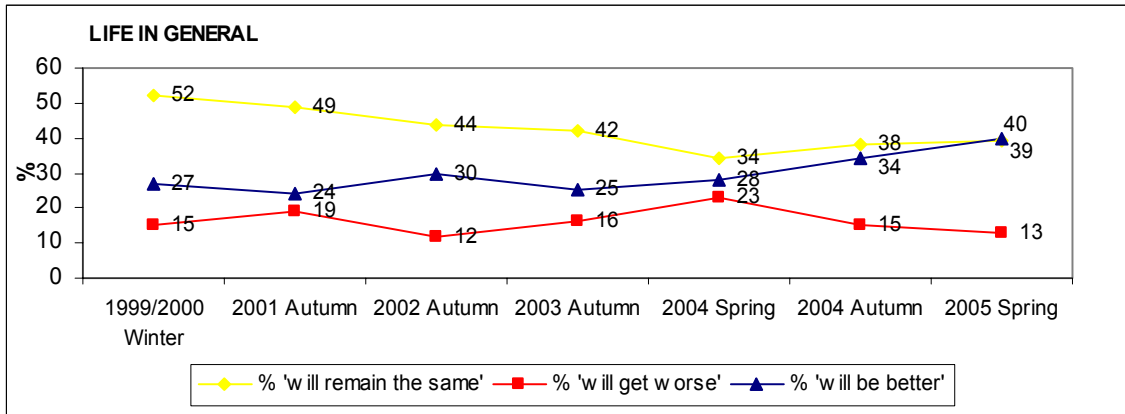


<b>Most important issues facing the country at the moment</b>						
	Spring 2005				Autumn 2004	
ISSUES	Malta ranking	Malta %	EU-25 %	EU-25 ranking	Malta ranking	Malta %
Economic situation	1	42	27	2	1	46
Unemployment	2	40	50	1	2	42
Rising prices/inflation	3	23	16	5	3	21
Pensions	4	20	11	7	5	14
Immigration	5	17	14	6	4	19
Crime	6	14	23	3	6	13
Taxation	7	12	7	9	8	8
Protecting the environment	8	9	4	11	7	12
Health care system	9	4	17	4	9	5
Housing	9	4	5	10	10	4
Other (Spontaneous)	10	3	1	13	9	5
Public transport	10	3	2	12	10	4
The educational system	10	3	7	9	11	2
Terrorism	11	1	10	8	11	2
Defense/ Foreign affairs	11	1	2	12	12	1

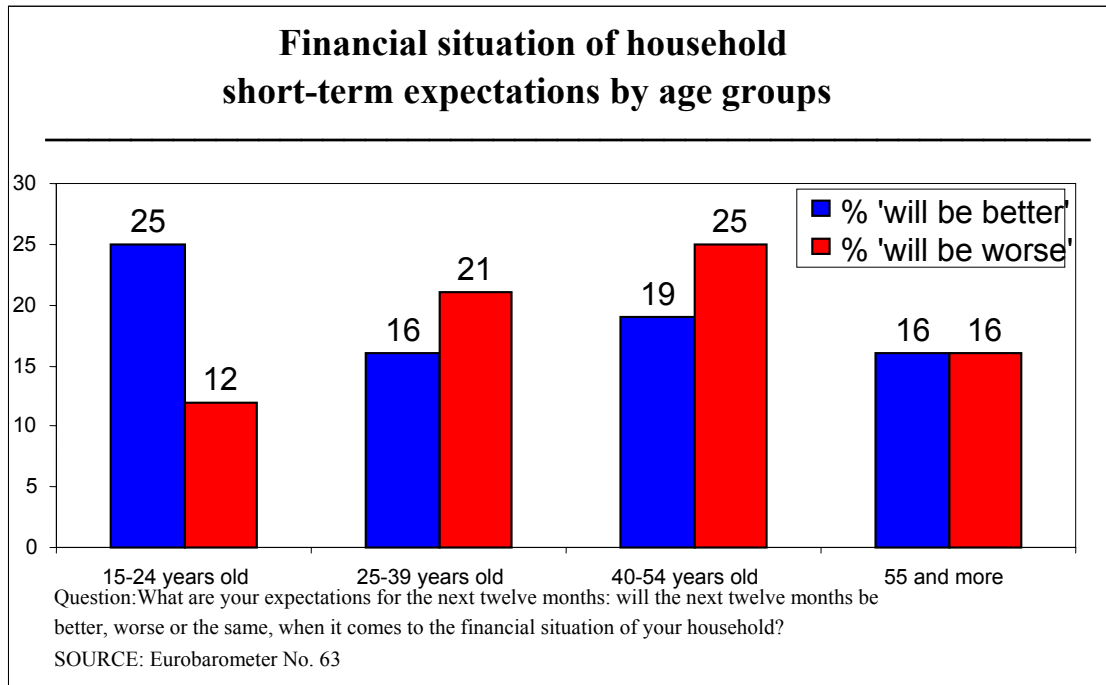
21% judge the current situation of the Maltese economy as positive, whilst 77% say it is negative. Only 1% say the Maltese economy is in a very good state. 20% say it is rather good, 54% say it is rather bad while 23% say it is very bad.

33% view the current situation of the Maltese environment as good and 65% see it as bad. In relation to the current situation of the Maltese social welfare, 50% view the situation as good and 41% as bad. When asked about their financial situation, 6% described it as very good, 62% said it is rather good, 21% rather bad and 10% said it is very bad. Generally, 68% view the situation as good and 31% as bad.

Overall, the latest Eurobarometer survey suggests an improvement in respondents' short-term expectations. The share of those who expect that their life will be better in the next twelve months increased from 34% in Autumn 2004 to 39%, whereas the share of those who expect the quality of their life to get worse continued to drop. Similarly, although respondents remain on balance pessimistic on the country's short-term economic prospects, the share of those who anticipate a drop in economic activity, at 36%, fell to its lowest level since Autumn 2002. Perceptions on economic activity appear to support the view that, although GDP growth is set to remain below potential, economic activity in Malta has been picking up.



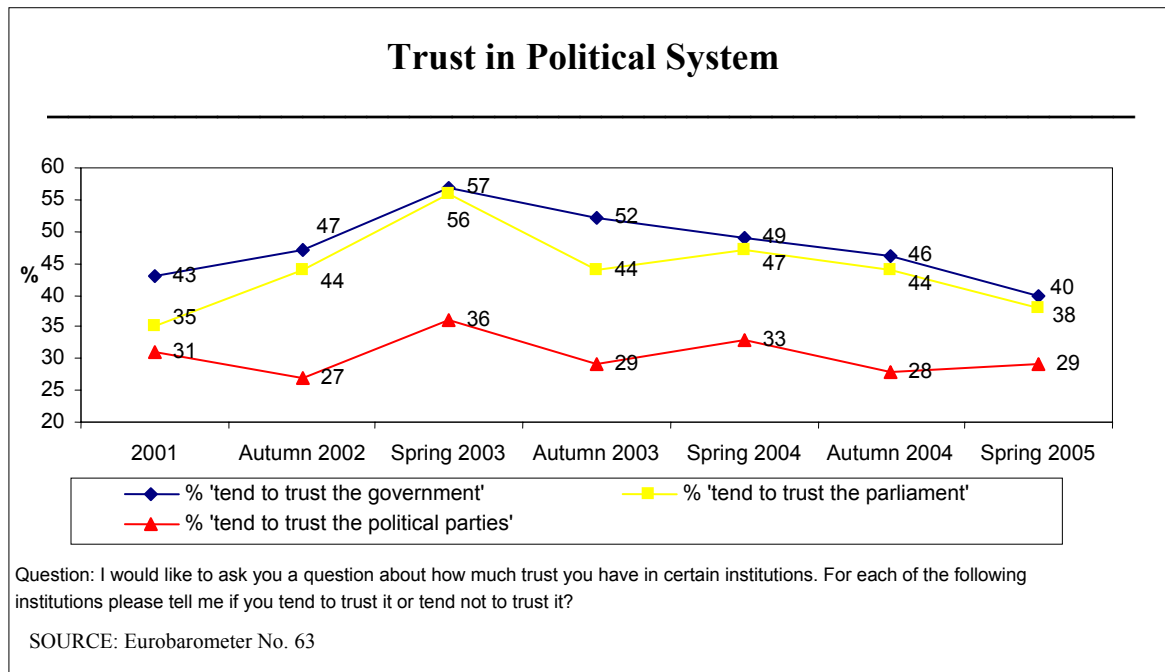
SOURCE: Eurobarometer No. 63



## 2. Trust in Institutions

### 2.1 Trust in National Institutions

Politics occupies a central role in Maltese society, with turnout in national elections exceeding 95%. The downward trend in public support for the government persisted, mainly due to negative effects of fiscal austerity measures and public enterprise restructuring on personal disposable incomes. In fact, the share of those who say they trust the government was the lowest recorded in a Eurobarometer survey during the last five years. Trust in the Maltese parliament also fell, probably reflecting the drop in support for the government which enjoys the support of a clear majority in parliament. On the other hand, trust in political parties remained stable at 29%. Trust in the Maltese government remains high when compared to the results in the 25 EU member countries.



45% said that they trust the Maltese legal system and 46% said that they lost their trust in it. 29% tend to trust political parties whilst 58% mistrust them. 40% said that they trust the government whilst 50% mistrust the government. 38% trust the Maltese parliament whilst 48% do not trust the national parliament.

<b>Level of trust in national institutions</b>						
	<b>Malta</b>			<b>EU-25</b>		
INSTITUTION	tend to trust	tend not to trust	DK	tend to trust	tend not to trust	DK
The Maltese Government	40	50	10	31	64	6
The Maltese Parliament	38	48	15	35	57	9
Justice/ the Maltese legal system	45	46	10	50	45	6
Political Parties	29	58	14	19	75	6

12% of the respondents said that they frequently discuss political matters when they get together with friends, 49% said they occasionally do so and 39% said they never discuss political matters when they get together with friends. 18% said that often when they hold a strong opinion, they persuade their friends, relatives and fellow workers to share their views, 47% said that they do so from time to time, 21% said they rarely do so and 14% said that they never do so.

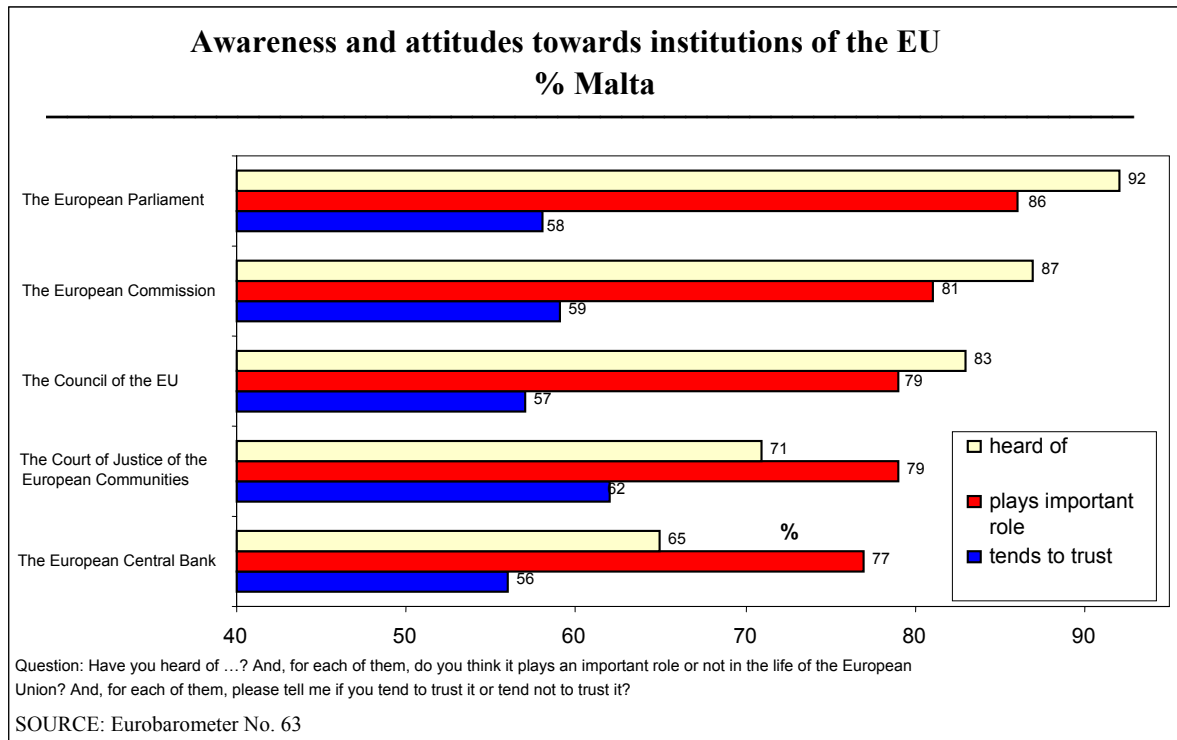
## 2.2 Confidence in European institutions

On a European level, confidence in the European Commission fell significantly during the first half of 2005 and now stands at levels observed in autumn 2003 (46%) which means a fall of 6 points in comparison to the very positive result obtained in the last Eurobarometer survey. The difference between positive opinions and negative opinions has fallen to 15 points. In the same way as the Commission, the Parliament is also suffering from lower levels of confidence. Although the majority of citizens still have confidence in the Parliament (52%), the percentage has fallen by 5 points compared with the score obtained just after the European elections. At the same time, one in three interviewees tend not to trust it (31%). However, the underlying trend has not changed. European citizens still tend to have more confidence in the Parliament than in the Commission. Moreover, the confidence curves of the two institutions trend in the same direction.

Clear differences exist between member states and significant changes have occurred as regards confidence in the Commission and the Parliament. Strongest confidence in the Commission and Parliament is mainly found in Hungary, Belgium and Luxembourg. Concerning changes in levels of confidence, a phenomenon seems to have affected certain countries which are traditionally “enthusiastic” about membership of the European Union and its benefits. For example, there has been a particularly sharp fall in the level of confidence in Ireland and Spain, although the result is still positive. As regards the Parliament, the level of confidence in Ireland has fallen by 13 points (down from 70% to 57%), while in the same country confidence in the Commission has fallen by 15 points, from 66% to 51%. In Spain, the results have fallen by 14 and 23 points respectively.

In the United Kingdom, a relative majority of citizens still tend not to trust the European Parliament (42%) and the Commission (38%). Moreover, the level of confidence seems more reserved in The Netherlands and Germany where approximately four out of ten citizens declare that they do not have confidence in these two institutions.

In terms of Maltese citizens, 53% tend to trust the European Union whilst 31% mistrust it. 60% tend to trust the United Nations and 18% tend not to. 61% of Maltese respondents are in favor of the development of a European political union while 25% are against.



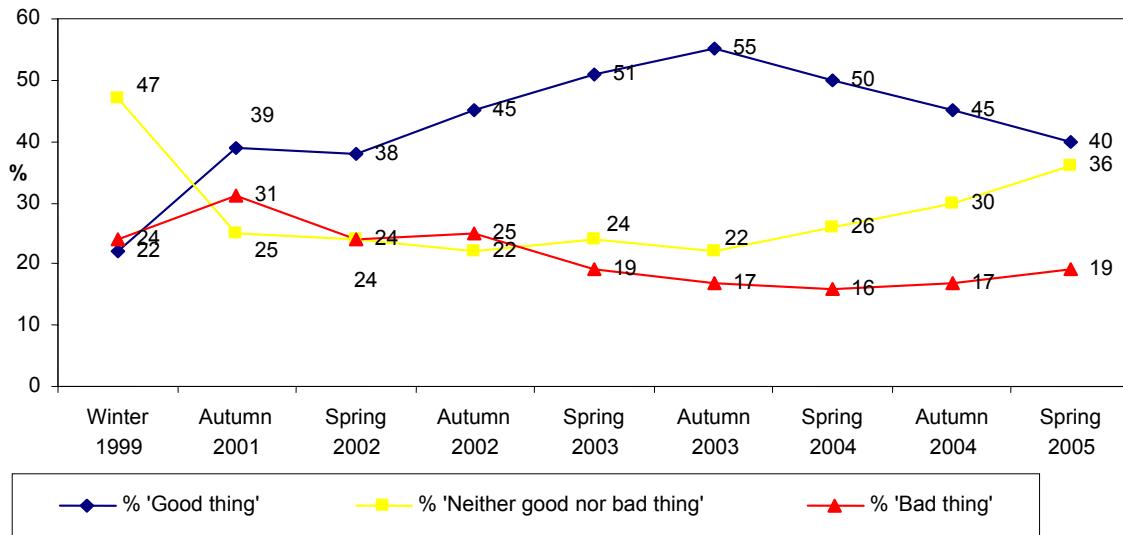
### 2.3 European Union membership

Albeit more moderately than last year, support for membership of the European Union continues to grow and has increased by 2 points since the last survey on a European level. Today, 55% of European citizens consider that as a whole their country has benefited from European Union membership, compared with 33% who take the opposite view. As a result of this increase in support, this indicator now stands at a new record high for the period since 1994.

Once again respondents in Ireland are the first to perceive the benefits of being a member of the European Union (87%). Numerous respondents in Luxembourg (72%), Lithuania (72%) and Denmark (70%) are also very much of that opinion. It is interesting to note that in the two countries which in their recently held referenda voted against the Constitution, the assessment of European Union membership is clearly positive in France (53%) and above all in The Netherlands (67%). As regards the new Member States, one year after joining the European Union, opinions on the benefits of membership after the first year are incontestably positive for almost 6 out of 10 respondents (59%). Citizens in Lithuanians, as well as in Slovakia, Poland and Slovenia are particularly convinced of the benefits. Among the 10 new Member States, the only exception is The Republic of Cyprus where 49% of citizens declare that their country has not yet benefited from being a member of the European Union. That percentage has however declined by 2 points since last October. Alongside Cypriots, a majority of citizens in Sweden (50%) and Austria (46%) tend to be critical when assessing the benefits of membership. That is also the case in the United Kingdom (42%), Finland (43%) and Germany (43%).

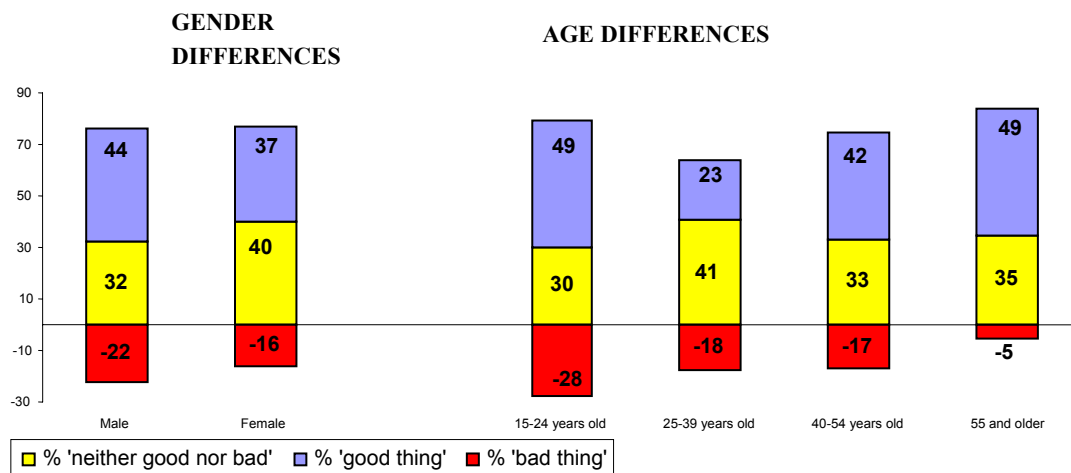
The share of respondents who believe that Malta's membership for the EU is a positive development for Malta fell further, down to 40% from 45% in the last survey and by 10% when compared to a year and a half ago. 40% said that membership in the European Union is a good thing, 19% said it is a bad thing and 36% said that membership in the EU is neither good nor bad. 53% said that they benefited from Malta's membership of the European Union and 30% said that they did not benefit from it. However, the decline in public support for the EU mainly reflects a shift towards the opinion that EU membership will have an overall neutral effect on Malta. Support for Malta's membership in the EU peaked in autumn 2003, shortly after the holding of the EU accession referendum and the general elections, but has followed a downward trend ever since. The latter may reflect increased awareness that the country's challenges, especially those related to public finances and international competitiveness, cannot be solved through EU membership alone.

## Opinion about Malta's membership of the EU



Question: Generally speaking, do you think that Malta's membership of the European Union is ...?  
SOURCE: Eurobarometer No. 63

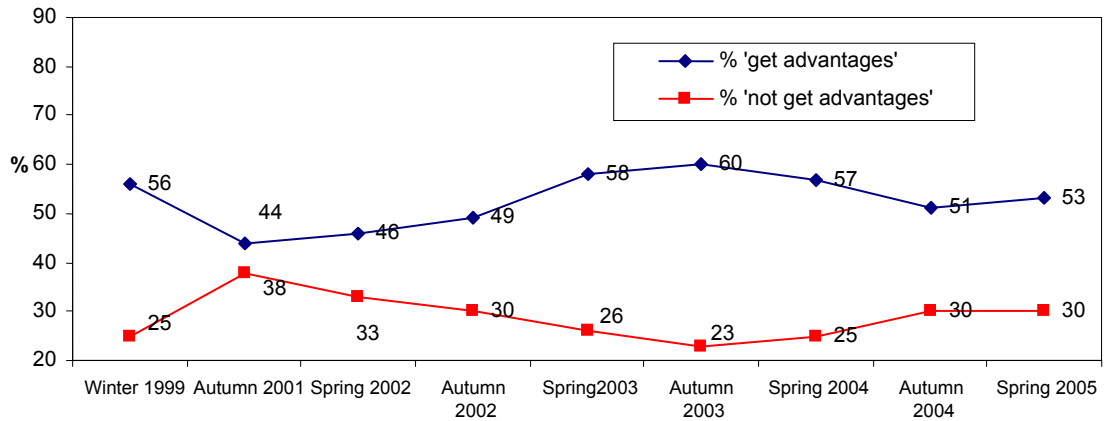
## Gender and age differences in support for EU membership



Question: Generally speaking, do you think that Malta's membership of the European Union is ...?  
SOURCE: Eurobarometer No. 63



## Opinion about Malta's membership of the EU



Question: Taking everything into consideration, would you say that Malta has on balance benefited or not from being a member of the European Union?

SOURCE: Eurobarometer No. 63

### 3. Meanings

#### 3.1 The European Union's image

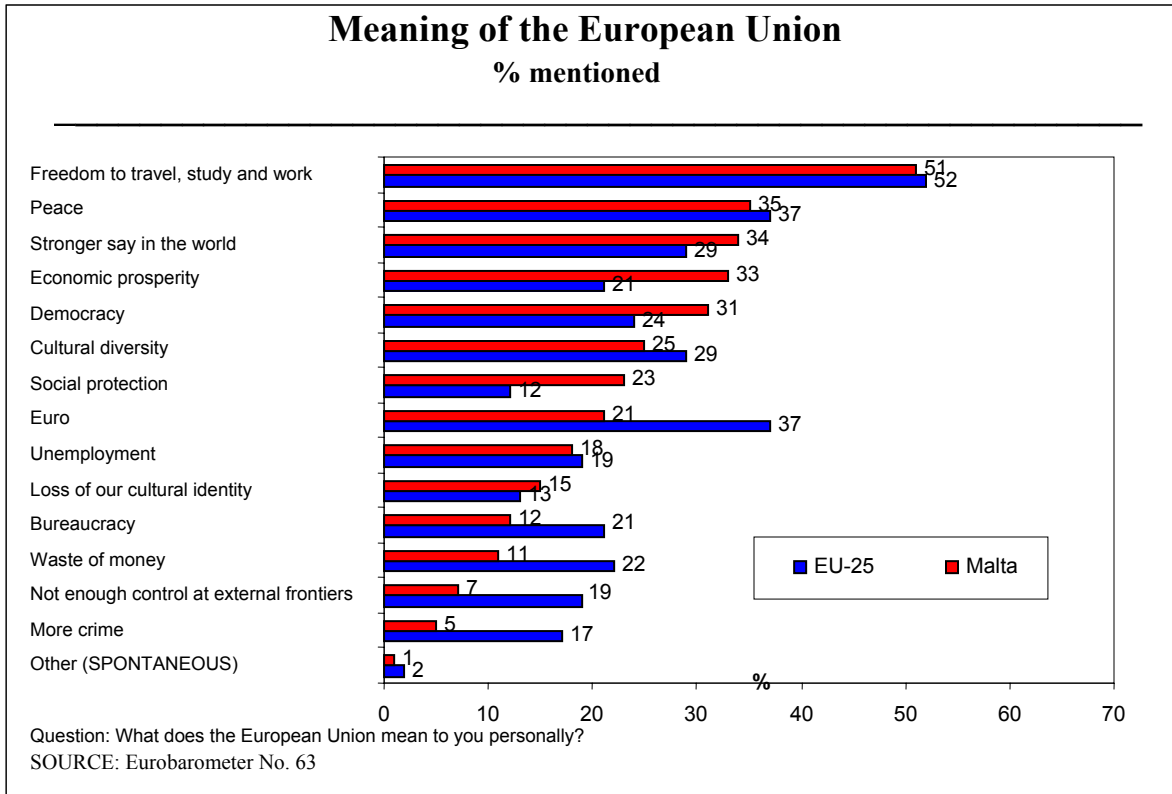
Although this latest Standard Eurobarometer shows that for a relative majority of citizens the European Union's image is positive (47%), the percentage is slightly down on the previous survey (50%). This change has been accompanied by a proportional increase in negative opinions with approximately one in five citizens (19%) for whom the European Union's image tends to be negative. The difference between positive and negative opinions remain however very positive, i.e. + 28 points.

An analysis of the answers at national level to this question is interesting not only as regards the perception of the 25 European Union Member States, but also as regards the 5 other countries or territories included in this Eurobarometer, namely Bulgaria Croatia, Rumania, the Turkish Cypriot Community and Turkey.

The main trends observed last autumn with regard to this indicator are again apparent. For example, Ireland and Rumania are still the countries which have the most positive perception of the European Union's image with more than two out of three citizens supporting that view (68% and 66%). In both cases, the results have fallen by 7 and 8 points respectively compared with last autumn. It is to be noted that the European Union's image scores very well in two non Member States, namely Turkey (61%) and Bulgaria (60%). Regarding the other Member States, approximately six out of ten respondents in Italy (63%), Luxembourg (58%), Spain and Slovenia (57%) also share this positive perception of the European Union, while the Baltic States (Estonia and Latvia) apparently still find it difficult to define the image that the European Union conjures up for them. A relative majority of them have, the European Union's image is "neutral". Finally, the Swedes, Austrians and British are relatively more critical with approximately a third of citizens considering that the European Union's image is negative.

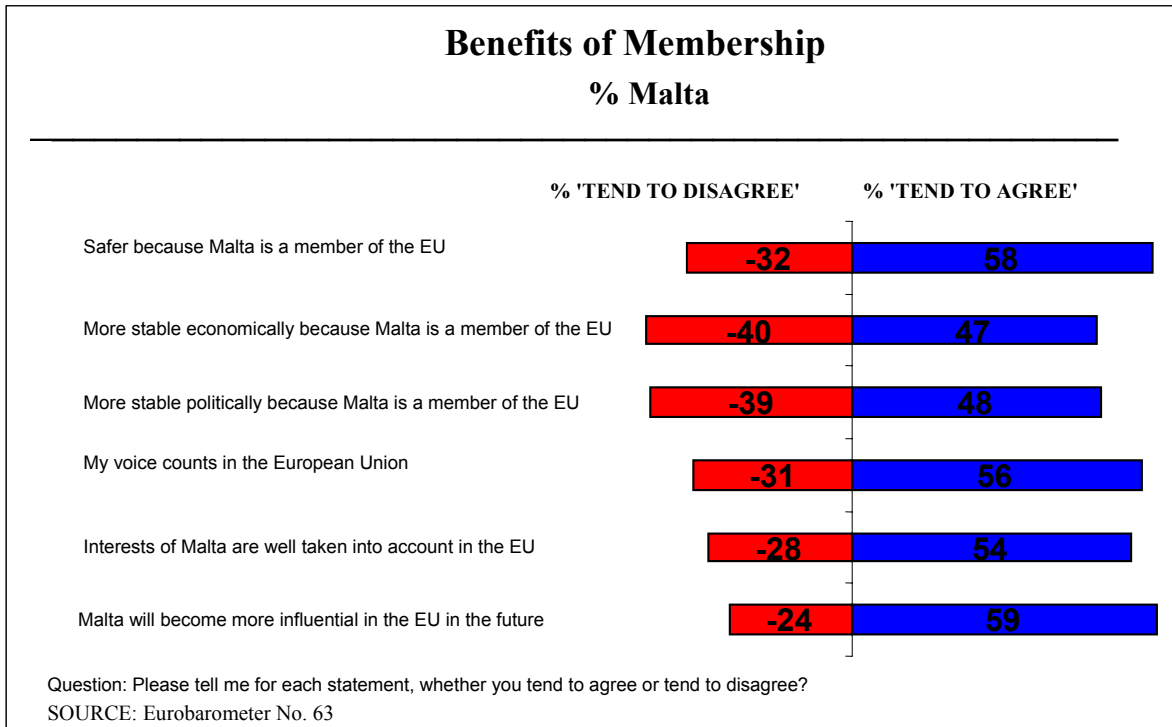
When asked about their impressions of the European Union, 10% of Maltese interviewees said that the EU conveys a very positive image, 38% said that the EU presents a fairly positive image, 27% were neutral, 14% said that the image was fairly negative and 6% said that the image the EU conveys was a negative one.

When asked about what the European Union meant to them, 35% of Maltese respondents said that the EU means peace, 33% said it means economic prosperity, 31% mentioned democracy, 23% stated that it meant social protection, 51% associate it with the freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the European Union, 25% mentioned cultural diversity, 34% said it meant a stronger say for Malta in the world, 21% mentioned the Euro, 18% associate it with unemployment, 12% said bureaucracy, 11% mentioned waste of money, 15% loss of our cultural identity, 5% more crime while for 7% of respondents it means a lack of control of Malta's external frontiers.



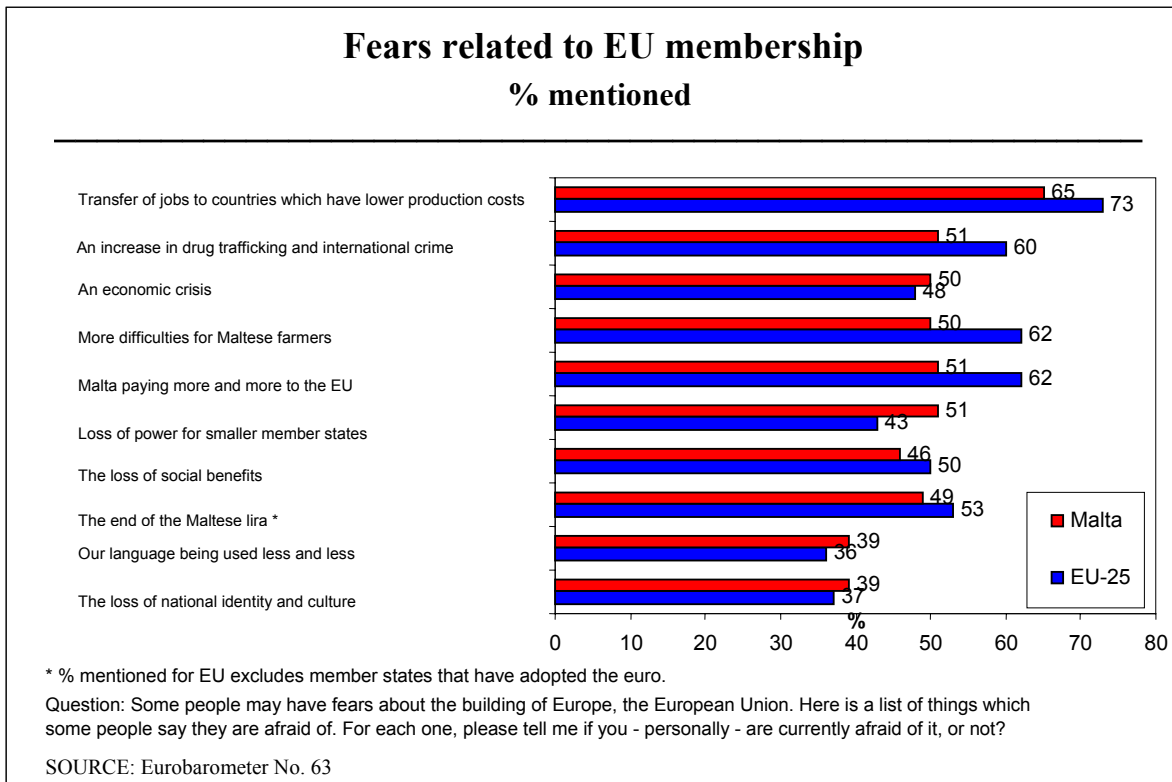
When asked what personal feeling they get from the European Union, 14% of Maltese respondents said the EU resonates enthusiasm, 47% said it gives them hope, 33% attributed trust, 12% said they feel indifferent, 12% stated that it made them feel anxious, 15% mistrust the EU and 4% reject it. When asked, 58% of Maltese respondents said they feel safe being part of the EU while 32% do not feel safe. 47% of Maltese respondents said they agree that Malta is more stable economically being a member of the EU whilst 40% disagree. 48% of Maltese respondents feel Malta is more politically stable as a member state of the EU whilst 39% disagree.

When asked if their voice counts in the European Union, 56% said that they feel that their voice counts while 31% feel that they have no voice in the EU. From the survey participants, 41% understand how the EU works while 41% do not. 54% agree that the interests of Malta are taken into account in the EU whilst 28% disagree. 59% agree that Malta will become more influential in the EU in the future whilst 24% say that it will not. 77% feel that the biggest countries have the most power in the EU whilst 16% disagree.



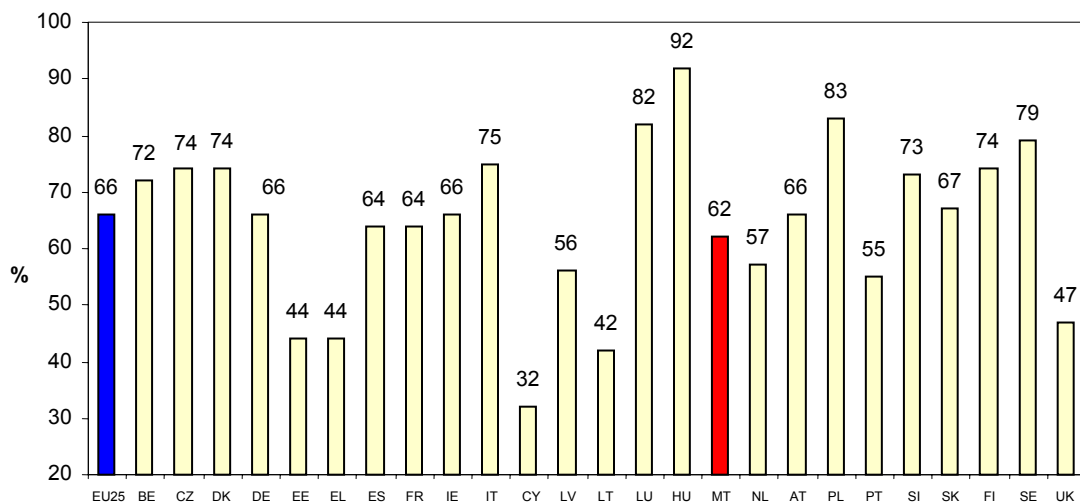
In their opinion, 55% said that in five years' time the European Union will play a more important role in their daily life, 8% said it will play a less important role whilst 30% said the EU will play the same role in their daily life. When asked about what role they would like the European Union to play in their life in 5 years time, 64% said that they would like the European Union to play a more important role, 12% a less important one whilst 18% said they would like it play the same role in their daily life.

Some people may have fears about the building of Europe, the European Union. Survey participants were given a list of things and asked whether they were personally afraid of them. 51% said they are afraid of a loss of power for smaller member states whilst 41% said they are not afraid of the EU. 51% said they are currently afraid of an increase in drug trafficking and international organised crime whilst 44% said that they are not. 39% of respondents stated that they are currently afraid of the Maltese language being used less whilst 58% are not. 51% said they are afraid that Malta would have to pay more to the EU whilst 32% think not. 46% are afraid of the loss of social benefits whilst 41% are not. 39% are afraid that Malta will lose its national identity and culture whilst 58% are not. 50% are afraid of an economic crisis whilst 41% think otherwise. 65% are afraid of job transfers to other member states which have lower production costs whilst 24% do not believe so. 50% are afraid that local farmers will have more difficulties whilst 36% disagree. 49% are afraid of the end of the Maltese lira whilst 43% are not.



Survey participants were asked about their degrees of attachment to their town or village, to their region, to their country and to Europe. In terms of attachment to their town/city/village, 87% feel attached whilst 13% do not feel attached. In terms of regional attachment, 76% feel attached whilst 17% do not feel attached to their region. 95% feel attached to their country whilst 5% do not feel attached to Malta. 62% of Maltese respondents feel attached to Europe whilst 36% do not.

### European identity across Europe % feeling attached to Europe

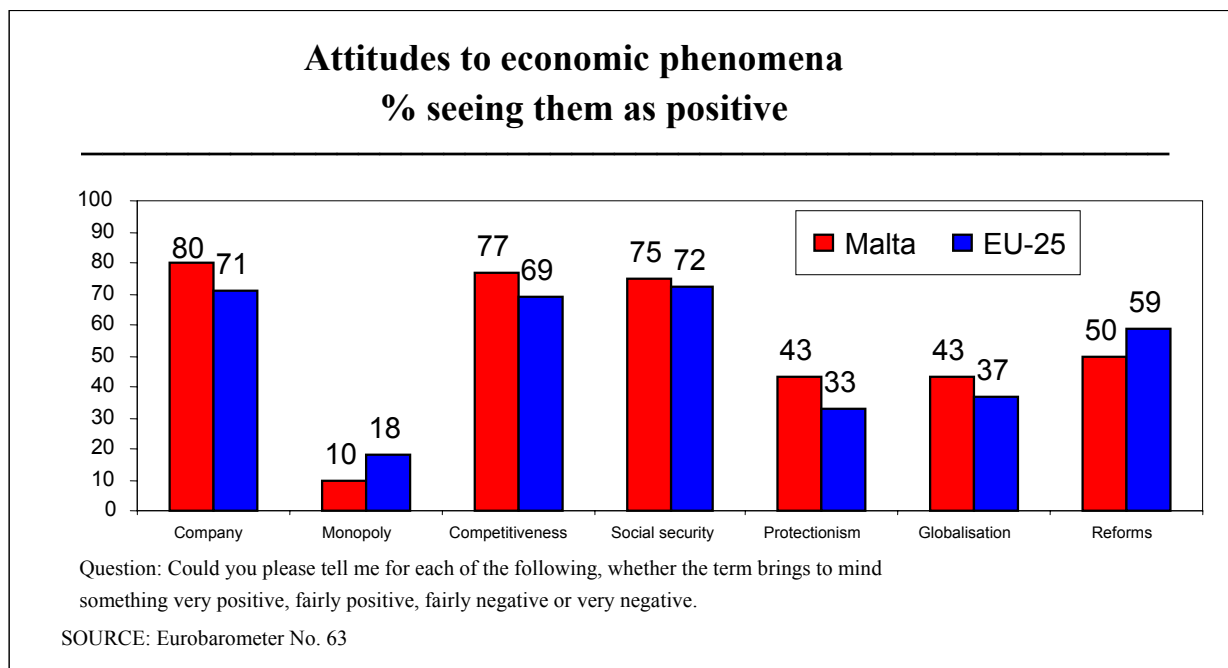


Question: People may feel different degrees of attachment to their town or village, to their region, to their country or to Europe. Please tell me how attached you feel to Europe.

SOURCE: Eurobarometer No. 63

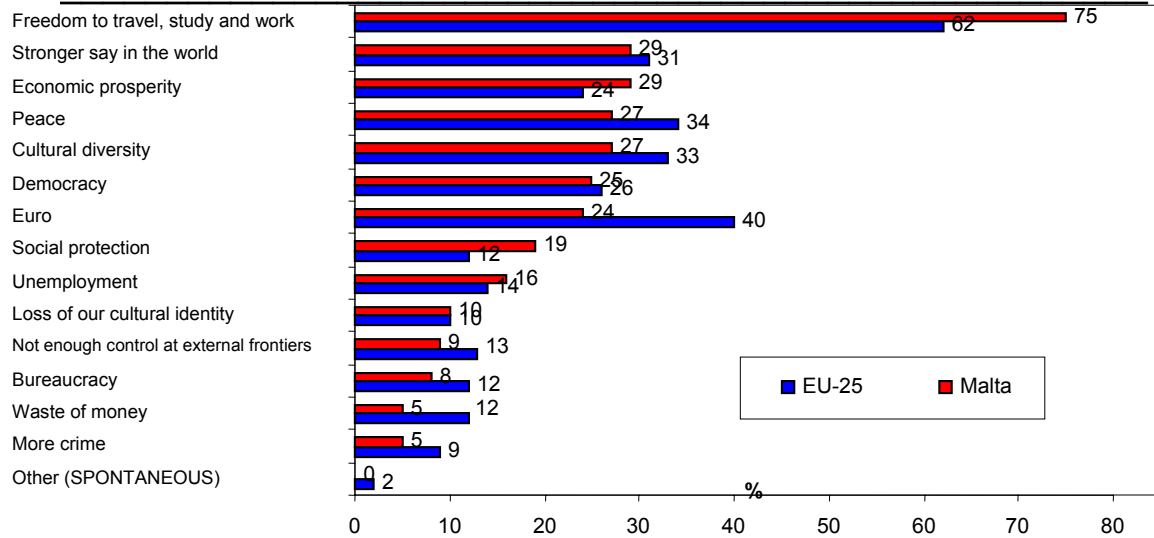
### 3.2 Attitudes to Economic Phenomena

Maltese survey participants were asked whether a number of terms bring to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative. 80 % feel that the term ‘company’ brings to mind something whilst 7 % are negative about the term company. 10% are positive whilst 66% are negative about the term ‘monopoly’. 77% feel the term ‘competitiveness’ brings to mind something positive whilst 9% are negative about the term. 75% are positive about the term ‘social security’ whilst 15% are negative about it. 72% feel the term free trade brings to mind something positive whilst 12% are negative about the term. 49% are positive about the term ‘protectionism’ whilst 24% are negative. 43% feel the term ‘globalisation’ brings to mind something positive whilst 20% are negative about it. 62% are positive about the term ‘public service’ whilst 25% are negative about it. 22% feel the term ‘trade union’ brings to mind something positive whilst 55% are negative about the term. 59% are positive about the term ‘reforms’ whilst 19% are negative.



## Young people and the meaning of the European Union

% mentioned

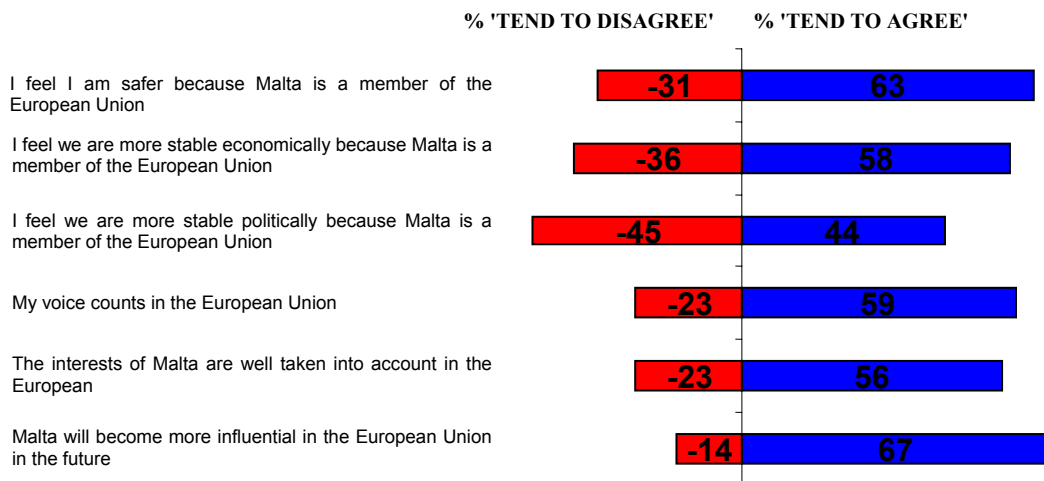


Question: What does the European Union mean to you personally?

SOURCE: Eurobarometer No. 63

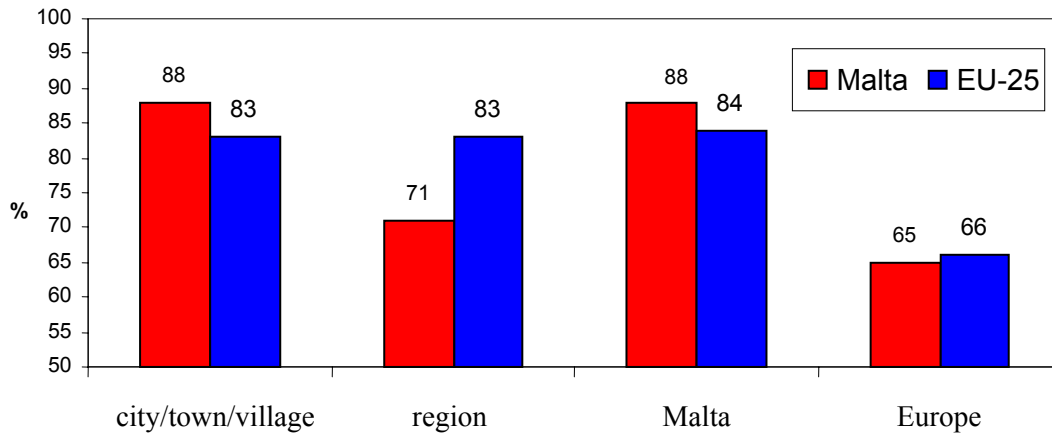
## Young people and benefits of membership

% Malta





### Young people and attachment to town, country and Europe % in favour of



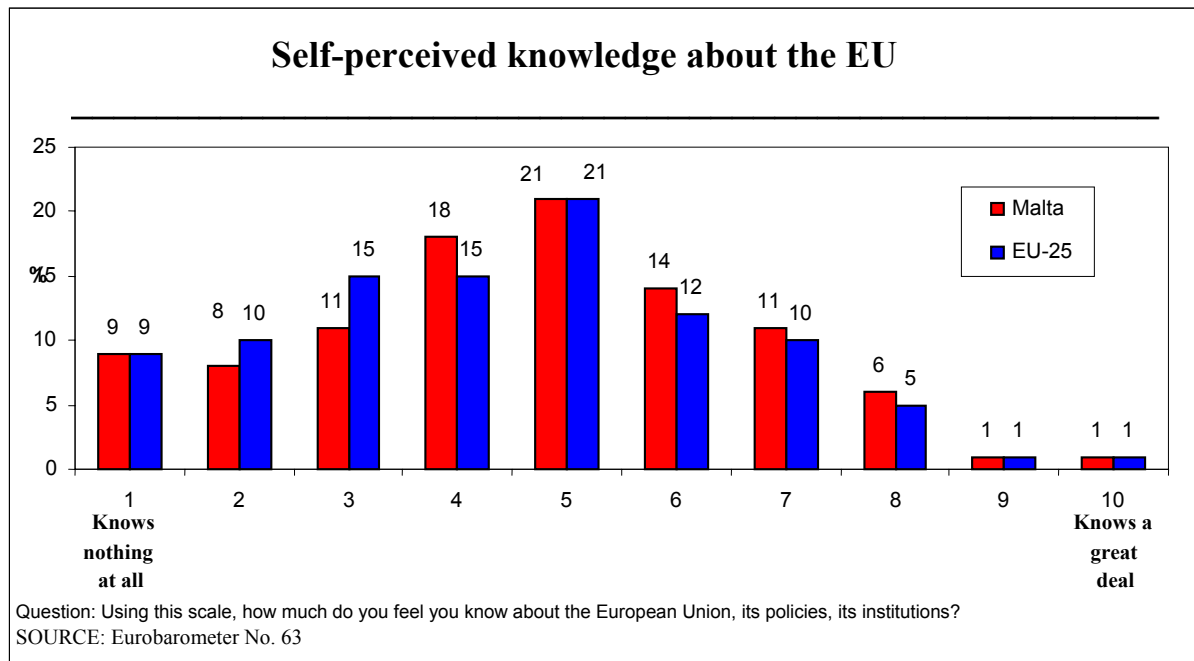
Question: People may feel different degrees of attachment to their town or village, to their region, to their country or to Europe. Please tell me how attached you feel to...

SOURCE: Eurobarometer No. 63

## 4. Being informed on the European Union

### 4.1 Information on the European Union

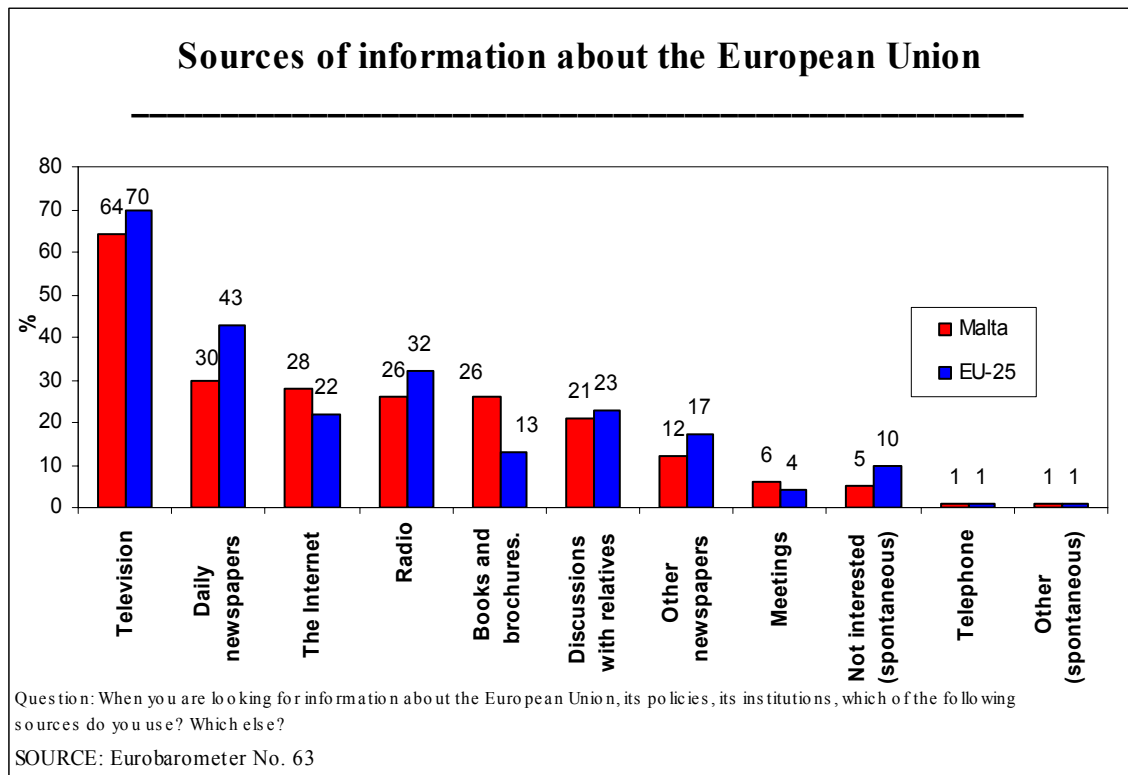
The Eurobarometer has for many years in its survey asked European Union citizens to assess their own level of knowledge of the European Union, its policies and its institutions. To that end, respondents are asked to rate their knowledge on a scale of 1 (nothing at all) to 10 (a great deal). A majority of respondents (51%) position themselves between levels 3 and 5, considering therefore that they know relatively little about the European Union. It is to be noted, however, this category has fallen by 4 points compared with the last survey. At the same time there has been an increase in the number of people who consider that their level of knowledge is good. In fact, 27% of respondents rate their knowledge at a level of between 6 and 8, which corresponds to an increase of 4 points compared with the end of 2004. Only 2% consider that they know a great deal about the European Union (scores 9 and 10). Finally, the percentage of interviewees who consider that they know nothing at all (scores 1 and 2) is relatively stable (19%).



## 4.2 Television

There is a very broad consensus among the European public at large about their preferred source of information about the European Union, even if they have all recorded slightly lower scores since the last survey. Seven out of ten respondents use television when they want to obtain information about the European Union. Almost half of people interviewed also consult daily newspapers and a third listen to the radio. Discussions come in fourth places, followed by the Internet, which is now ahead of other newspapers or magazines as a source of information on the European Union. Finally, although 48% of respondents consider that national television talks sufficiently about the European Union, 35% consider that it does not receive enough coverage. Television is the media for which expectations regarding the coverage of European news are the highest.

When asked which sources they use when looking for information about the European Union, its policies and institutions, 64% of Maltese interviewees said they get their information from TV, 26% from radio, 6% said they get their information from meetings, 21% from discussions with relatives, friends, colleagues, 30% from daily newspapers, 12% from other magazines, 2% from telephone conversations while 5% said they never look for EU related information.

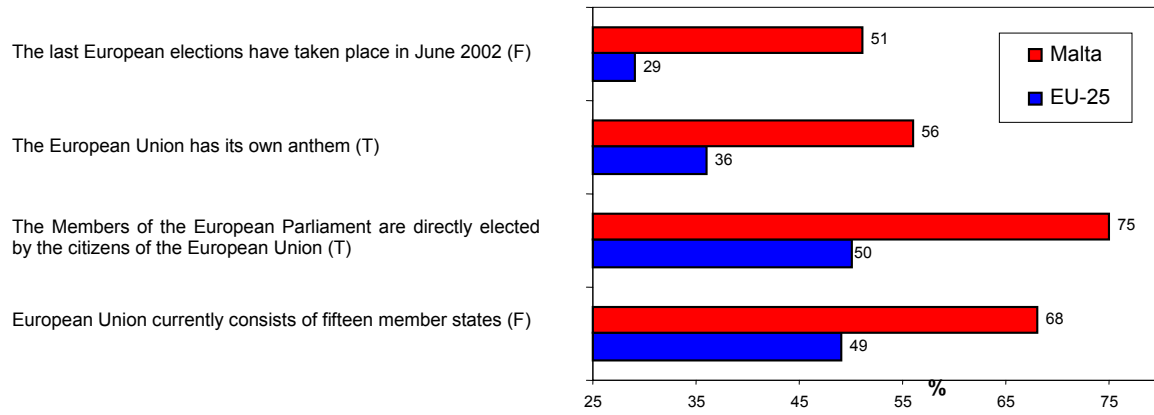


52% of Maltese respondents said they watch TV every day, 24% several times a week, 13% once or twice a week, 6% less often and 5% never watch TV news programmes. 24% said they read the news every day, 12% said they read the news several times a week, 20% once or twice a week, 18% less often and 25% said they never read the news. In relation to radio, 32% said they heard radio news programmes every day, 15% said they listen to radio news programmes several times a week, 11% said once or twice a week, 13% less often and 29% said they never do so.

13% of Maltese respondents feel that there is too much EU related information on Maltese television stations, 43% said there is the right amount and 32% feel that there is too little EU information on TV. 8% feel that there is too much EU information on radio, 34% say there is the right amount while 26% of respondents state there is a lack of EU information on local radio stations. When asked the same question about the press, 10% answered that there is too much EU information, 45% feel that the amount of information is just right while 18% felt there is a lack of EU related information on the printed media.

31% stated that television presents the European Union too positively, 39% said it portrays it objectively and 3% felt that television programmes presents the EU negatively. On radio, 20% feel that the European Union is portrayed too positively, 33% objectively and 3% feel that radio presents a negative picture of the European Union. Regarding the way the EU is portrayed on the press, 20% feel that the press presents the European Union too positively, 40% objectively and 3% feel that the press presents the EU negatively.

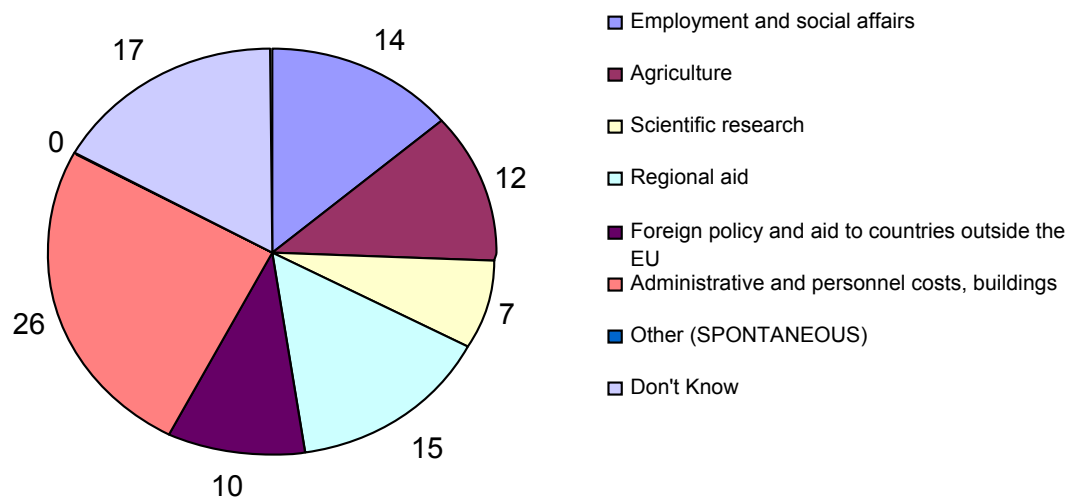
## Knowledge of basic EU-related facts % of correct answers



Question: For each of the following statements about the European Union could you please tell me whether you think it is true or false?

SOURCE: Eurobarometer No. 63

## Distribution of EU Budget % mentioned by Maltese



Question: On which of the following do you think most of the European Union budget is spent?

SOURCE: Eurobarometer No. 63

## 5. EU Role in the World

Respondents were asked a number of questions about policy issues. 50% said they are in favour of a European Monetary Union with one single currency, the euro as opposed to 40% who are against it. 51% support the creation of one common foreign policy among the Member States of the European Union whilst 26% are against it. 61% are for a common defence and security policy among European Union member states and 15% are against it. 63% stated their support for further enlargement of the European Union while 19% declared themselves against taking in new member states. 50% declared their support for a European constitution for the European Union whilst 20% are against it. 42% are in favour of European integration moving at higher speed amongst a select group of EU member states while 28% are not in favour. 87% stated they favour the idea of teaching school children about the way European Union institutions work whilst 6% said they disagree.

When asked what the priority actions of the European Union should be, 32% said that a priority for the EU should be fighting illegal immigration. This percentage is higher than the European average which is understandable given the high media profile of this summer's regular arrivals of immigrants on Maltese shores. 10% of Maltese respondents said fighting terrorism should be a priority while 4% mentioned welcoming new member states. 18% said that the EU should concentrate on getting closer to European citizens for example by giving them more information about the European Union, its policies and its institutions. 6% said that the successful implementation of the single European currency, the euro, should be a priority. 34% mentioned the fight against poverty and social exclusion while just 1% mentioned the need to assert the EU's political and diplomatic importance globally. 27% referred to maintaining peace and security in Europe as a priority, 18% mentioned the need to guarantee the rights of the individual and respect for the principles of democracy in Europe.

When asked on which field the European Union spends most of its budget, 14% believe that most of the EU budget is spent on employment and social affairs and just 12% said on agriculture. 7% think EU money is mostly spent on scientific research, 15% on regional aid, 10% on foreign policy and aid to countries outside the European Union while 26% said that is mostly spent on administrative, personnel costs and buildings. 54% of Maltese respondents agree that the European Union should have greater financial means given its political objectives whilst 17% feel that the European Union's political objectives do not justify an increase in the Union's budget.

Survey participants were asked to compare the standard of the quality of life in Europe with other places. 4% say the quality of life in Europe is much better than in USA, 23% described it as somewhat better, 25% somewhat less good, 10% definitely less good and 13% feel it is identical. Generally, 27% see it as better while 35% see it less good.

6% of Maltese respondents say the quality of life in Europe is much better than in Japan, 26% say it is somewhat better, 17% somewhat less good, 5% definitely less good and 6% feel it is identical. Generally, 32% see it as better while 22% see it as less good. 19% say that the quality of life in Europe is much better than in China, 31% say it is somewhat better, 9% somewhat less good, 4% definitely less good and 3% feel it is identical. Generally, 50% see it as better while 12% see it as less good. 34% say that the quality of life in Europe is much better than in India, 26% somewhat better, 5% somewhat less good, 5% definitely less good and 2% feel it is identical. 60% see it as better while 10% see it as less good.

Maltese respondents were asked what comes to mind first when globalisation is mentioned. 14% linked it to opportunities for Maltese companies in terms of new outlets, 13% mentioned foreign investments in Malta, 23% linked it to a transfer of some companies to countries where labour is cheaper while 28% mentioned increased competition for Maltese companies. According to Maltese respondents, companies which relocate do so in order to increase their profit according to 71% of respondents. 19% said they companies do not have any other choice if they want to avoid shutting down.

When asked their opinion about what should be prioritised by the EU to improve the performance of the European economy, Maltese respondents suggested the following: 12% said that the legal number of working hours should be increased, 60% mentioned the improvement of education and professional training, 39% investing in research and innovation, 46% mentioned the facilitation of the creation of companies, 35% more efficient use of energy and 21% mentioned the investment in transport infrastructure such as motorways.

## 6. Support for Future Enlargements

### 6.1 Enlargement of the European Union

Half of the respondents in the 25 current Member States are in favour of further enlargement of the European Union in future years (50%). This result has fallen by 3 points since last year; at the same time there has been a proportional increase in the level of opposition to the idea (38%). Support for further enlargement of the European Union is the strongest in the ten new Member States. The size of the difference between the results obtained in the 15 old Member States and the 10 new Member States (27 points) highlights the diversity of opinions as regards the geographical development of the European Union. For example, support is particularly strong in Slovenia (79%), Poland (76%) and Slovakia (73%), compared with the reservations about and even opposition to further enlargement noted in Germany (60%), Luxembourg (60%) and Austria (58%).

As regards changes in the group of countries most critical of the idea of further enlargement, opposition has grown notably in France (+ 7 points) and Luxembourg (+ 6 points), while in Austria the score is four points lower than in the previous survey. In the countries next in line for accession, Rumania and Bulgaria, seven out of ten persons interviewed support further enlargement. The rate of support is similar in Croatia and Turkey. A detailed country analysis reveals that there is far stronger support for the accession of current EFTA member countries, that is to say Iceland and in particular Norway and Switzerland.

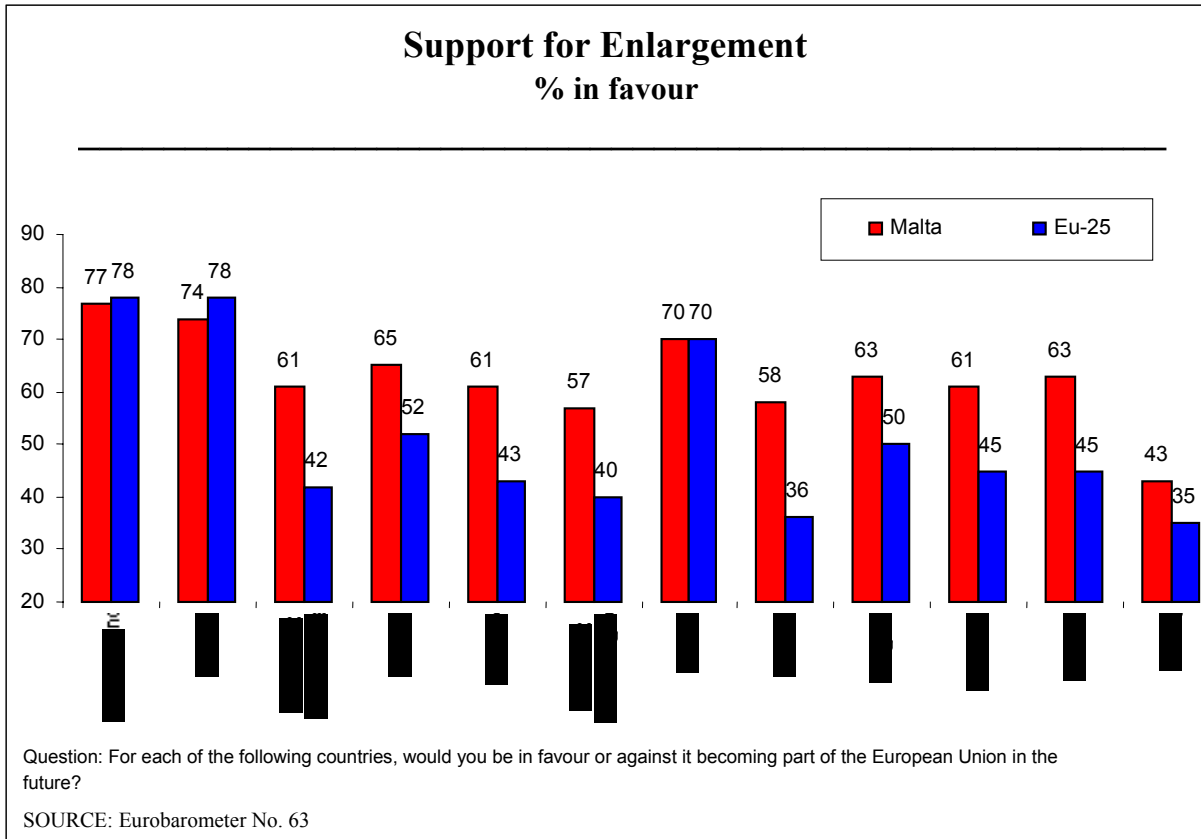
One in two citizens are in favour of Croatia and Bulgaria joining the European Union. Opinions, however, seem to be divided as regards the second accession country, Rumania, while a majority of respondents are clearly against Albania and Turkey being granted membership (50% and 52% of interviewees are against membership). Once again, it is clear that citizens of the new Member States are more open and positive as regards further enlargement than respondents in the 15 old Member States. The order of preferences is marked by different levels of intensity: thus, after Switzerland and Norway, interviewees in the 10 new Member States support clearly possible membership for Iceland and they are also more positive than their fellow Europeans as regards Turkey (there is a difference of 16 points between the two averages).

When Maltese respondents were asked about the options they prefer for the immediate future of the European Union. 51% feel that the European Union should be enlarged to include all the countries wishing to join. 20% feel that the European Union should be enlarged to include only some of the countries wishing to join, 13% feel that the European Union should not be enlarged at all while 13% gave other options.

Maltese interviewees were also asked specifically about the countries they hoped could join the European Union. 77% said they were in favour and 8% against Switzerland becoming part of the European Union in future. 74% were in favour of Norway joining and 9% were against. 61% were in favour and 17% against Bosnia and Herzegovina. 65% were in favour and 14% against Croatia. 61% were in favour and 17% against The



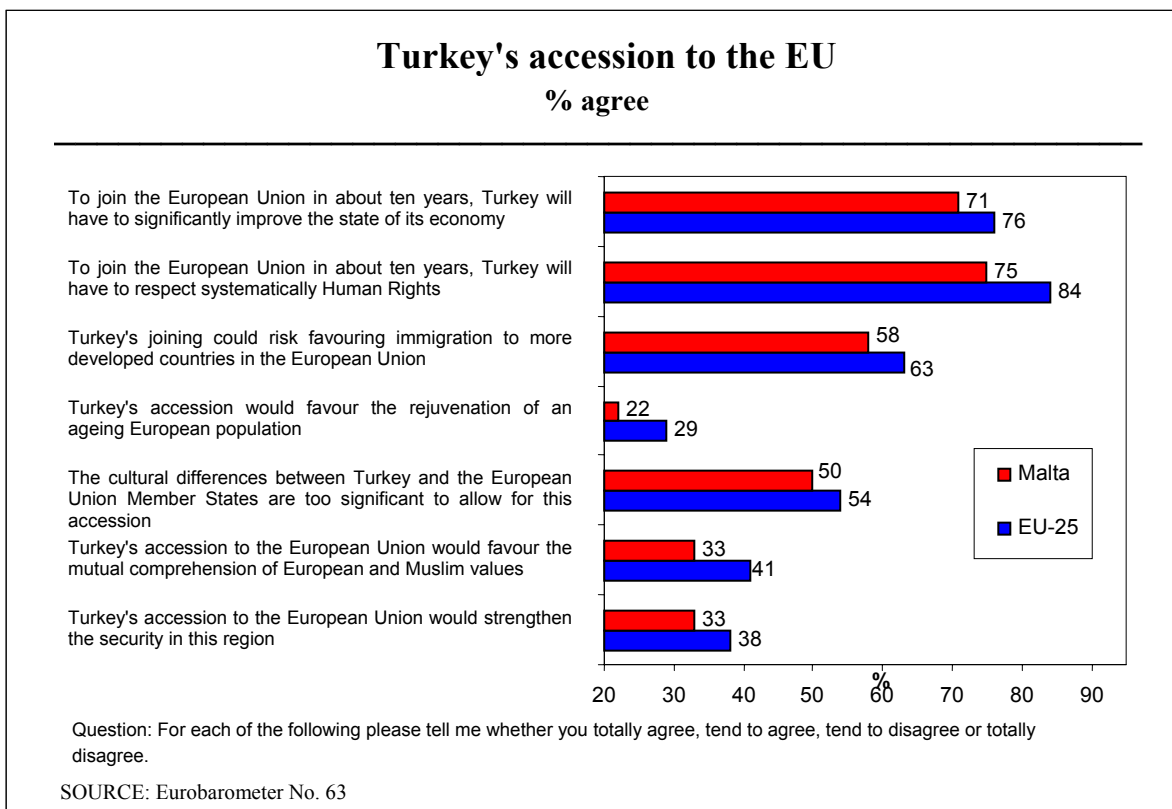
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) becoming part of the European Union. 57% were in favour and 20% against Serbia and Montenegro. 70% were in favour of Iceland joining and 9% were against. 58% declared themselves in favour of Albania joining the EU with 22% against. 63% were in favour and 17% against Bulgaria becoming part of the European Union. 61% were in favour of Romania joining with 19% against. 63% were in favour and 16% against Ukraine joining the European Union. 43% said they were in favour of Turkey joining with 39% against the idea.



## 6.2 Turkey's accession to the European Union

On whether Turkey belongs to Europe, 17% of Maltese respondents totally agree, 40% tend to agree, 30% tend to disagree and 7% totally disagree that Turkey partly belongs to Europe by its geography. Asked whether they thought Turkey partly belongs to Europe by its history, 11% totally agree, 34% tend to agree, 18% tend to disagree and 10% totally disagree that. Only 8% totally agree that Turkey's accession to the European Union would strengthen the security in this region, 26% tend to agree, 20% tend to disagree and 18% totally disagree. On whether Turkey's accession to the European Union would favour the mutual comprehension of European and Muslim values 6% totally agree, 26% tend to agree, 19% tend to disagree and 18% totally disagree that.

On whether the cultural differences between Turkey and the European Union member states are too significant to allow for this accession, 50% agree and 21% disagree. 22% say that Turkey's accession would favour the rejuvenation of an ageing European population while 34% disagree. Turkey's accession to the EU could risk favouring immigration to more developed countries in the European Union according to 58% of Maltese respondents. 16% disagree. To join the European Union in about ten years, Turkey will have to respect systematically human rights according to 75% agree. Only 3% disagree. 71% say that to join the European Union in about ten years, Turkey will have to significantly improve the state of its economy while 3% disagree.



## 7. The European Constitution

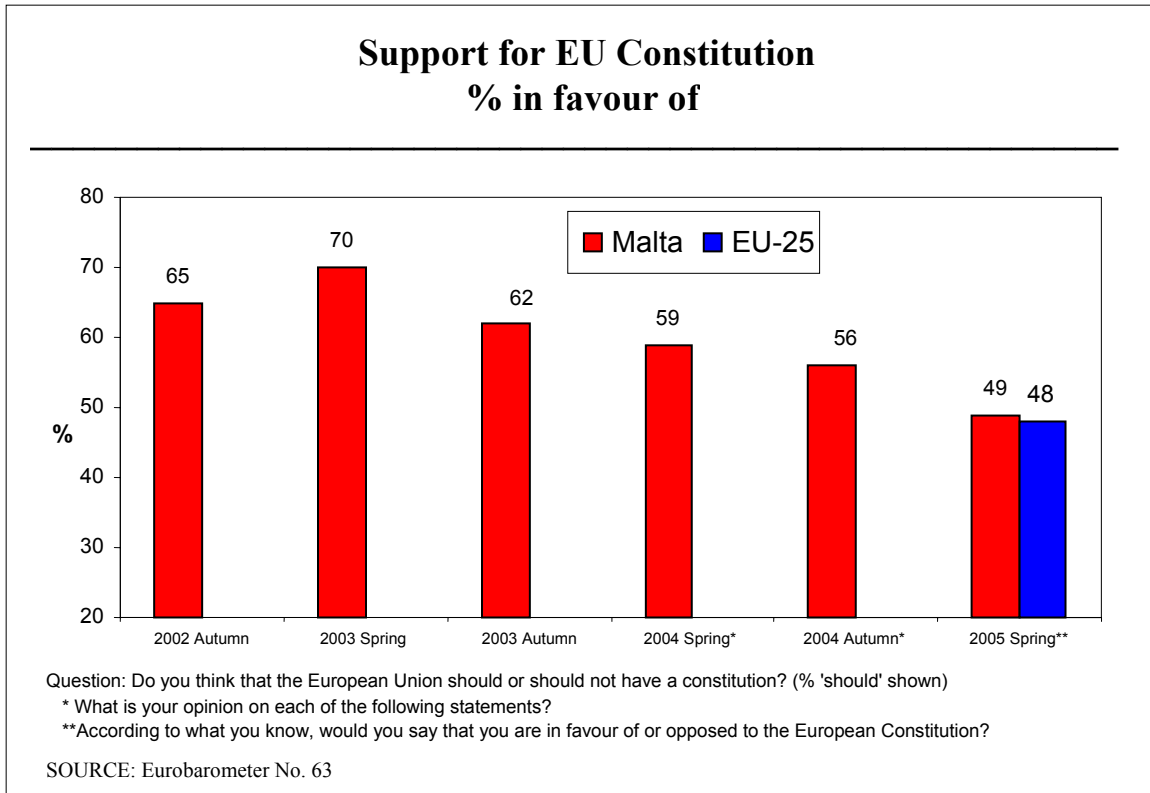
### Support for a European Constitution

The first half of 2005 has been strongly marked by the ratification process by the member states of the European Constitution, adopted by the Council on 29 October 2004 in Rome, as well as the debates generated by the text. The bulk of this Eurobarometer was carried out before the results of the French and Dutch referenda were known. Over and above the arguments and discussions which followed those two public consultations, this Eurobarometer survey shows that the majority of European Union citizens (61%) still support the idea of a European Constitution. However, that is 7 points lower than the score recorded last autumn. Nevertheless, it is necessary to emphasise that this result must not be seen as an indication of how respondents would vote in a possible referendum on the Constitutional Treaty. It reflects only the extent to which respondents agree with the actual concept of a Constitution for the European Union and not an evaluation of the content of the text proposed to the Member States for ratification.

In Hungary, Belgium and Slovenia, almost eight out of ten respondents support the concept of a European Constitution. It is supported by 7 out of 10 people in Italy, the Republic of Cyprus and Germany. However, citizens seem to be more divided about the idea of a European Constitution in Finland (with 47% for and 41% against), Sweden (38% for and 35% against) and Denmark (42% and 37% respectively). There is also a certain degree of uncertainty in the Baltic States, especially in Estonia (36%) and Latvia (32%). Citizens in Ireland, Malta and Portugal also find it hard to make up their mind on this subject.

As regards changes, it is noteworthy that the level of support has fallen almost everywhere in the European Union, with particularly pronounced changes in The Netherlands, Austria and the Czech Republic. Support for a European Constitution has increased only in Hungary and Italy compared with autumn 2004. The relative crisis concerning this indicator does not however convey any calling into question of the wish to pursue a “more” political European construction. Approximately six out of ten Europeans declare that they are in favour of a move towards greater political union within the European Union.

As in Ireland and Portugal, the results for Malta express a degree of uncertainty amongst the population. 16% of Maltese respondents said that on a general level they know about the contents of the European Constitution while 71% stated that they know very little on the contents of the European Constitution. 10% are totally in favour of a European Constitution, 39% rather in favour, 9% opposed and 7% totally opposed to the EU constitution. Overall, 49% are in favour whilst 16% opposed to the idea of a Constitution. The rest could not express a definite opinion.



The Maltese interviewees who said were in favour were asked to state their reasons. Only 8% (as opposed to 36% of Europeans) of Maltese respondents feel that the European Constitution is essential in order to pursue European construction. 6% (18% in EU) say it is essential in order to manage the integration of new member states of the European Union. 16% (30% in the EU) see the Constitution as essential for the smooth running of the European institutions. 8% see it as a first step towards a political unification of Europe. 16% say it strengthens the feeling of a European identity while 15% say it creates a true European citizenship. Only 1% (as opposed to 22% of EU respondents) feel it strengthens the European Union over the United States. Only 6% (14% in the EU) say that they have always been in favour of the European construction. 36% say it strengthens democracy in Europe. Only 9% of Maltese respondents see nothing negative in this text of the European Constitution.

The Maltese respondents who opposed the European Constitution were asked for their reasons. Only 1% said that the reason was that the Constitution goes too far. 29% mentioned loss of national sovereignty while 8% said that the EU is too technocratic and over regulated. 15% stated a lack of information as their reason. 10% said it was too complex. Just 1% stated that their opposition to the Constitution is linked to Turkey's EU accession or to further enlargement. 5% said that the European Union is not democratic enough and 13% said they were against European construction and integration. 15% said they do not see anything positive in this Constitution while 7% objected to the lack of reference to the Christian roots of Europe.

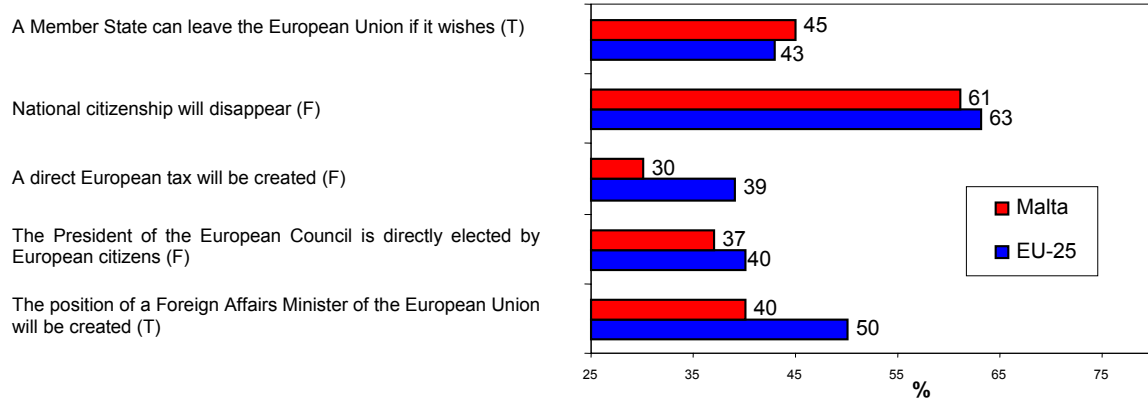
Maltese interviewees were asked a number of true or false questions related to the European Constitution. 40% said it is true that a European Foreign Affairs Minister for the European Union will be created whilst 10% believe it is false. 38% feel it is true that at least one million citizens of the European Union can request the adoption of a European law whilst 11% believe it is false. 28% said it is true that the President of the European Council is directly elected by European citizens whilst 37% believe it is false. 27% feel it is true that a direct European tax will be created whilst 30% believe it is false. 16% feel it is true that national citizenship will disappear whilst 30% believe it is false. 45% answered that it is true that a member state can leave the European Union if it wishes whilst 20% believe it is false.

Maltese respondents were also asked who they trusted the most to inform them about the European Constitution. 25% mentioned the European Commission as the most trustworthy, 10% mentioned the European Parliament, 18% the Maltese government, 9% political parties, 1% local councils, 2% religious organizations, 12% journalists, 2% trade unions, 2% consumer organizations, 5% personal relatives and friends and 5% mentioned other sources.

64% of Maltese respondents agree that if all member states adopt the Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe, it will make the running of the European Union more democratic while 11% disagree. 65% agree that if all member states adopt the Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe, it will make the running of the European Union more efficient whilst 10% disagree. 54% agree that if all member states adopt the Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe, it will make the running of the European Union more transparent whilst 14% disagree. 66% agree and 11% disagree that if all member states adopt the Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe, it will make the running of the European Union stronger as a global actor. 63% agree and 11% disagree that if all Member States adopt the Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe, it will make the running of the European Union more competitive economically. 65% agree and 8% disagree that if all Member States adopt the Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe, it will make the running of the European Union more socially minded.

## Knowledge on EU Constitution

% of correct answers



Question: For each of the following statements, tell me if, in your opinion, it is true or false. It is planned in the European Constitution that...

SOURCE: Eurobarometer No. 63

## Conclusion

According to this standard Eurobarometer survey, 40% of the Maltese population support Malta's membership of the European Union, a decrease of 15% compared to Autumn 2003 and 5 % down from a similar survey conducted in the autumn of last year. Malta's support for EU membership has regularly shifted downwards since accession

On the EU Constitution, Maltese support stands at 50%, 6% less when compared to the last Eurobarometer survey 6 months ago. The number of those undecided increased by 6% to 30% while those opposing the Constitution have remained constant at 20%.

Overall support for EU membership across the 25 member states remained stable going down 2 points to 54%. Although a decline in EU support was registered in all member states, only the UK (36%) and Austria (37%) have lower support than Malta for European Union membership.

The number of Maltese saying that EU membership is a bad thing for Malta increased slightly (2%) to 19 %, while a substantial increase (6%) was registered among those saying that EU membership is neither a good nor a bad thing (36%). 5% of respondents didn't express an opinion, 4 % less than in the last survey.

On the other hand, the majority of Maltese (53%) stated that when one takes everything into consideration, Malta has benefited from EU membership, an increase of 2% compared to last Autumn. The number of people that did not agree with this remained the same at 30%.

When Maltese respondents were asked about the options they prefer for the immediate future of the European Union. 51% feel that the European Union should be enlarged to include all the countries wishing to join.

Support for the introduction of the euro in Malta rose by 4% over autumn with 50% in favour while opposition increased by 1% to 40%. 10% are undecided.

According to 42% of the Maltese population, the most important issue faced by Malta at the moment is the economic situation. Unemployment is also priority for the Maltese (40%) while the biggest increase (5%) of priorities was registered in relation to pensions which now stands third at 20%.

Respondents were also asked about their expectations for the coming 12 months. Those expecting the economy to worsen (36%) decreased by 10% compared to last Autumn. Those who feel that the economy will fare better increased slightly (3%) to reach 23%.

## EB63.4 - TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 9<sup>th</sup> of May and the 14<sup>th</sup> of June 2005, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe, carried out wave 63.4 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General Press and Communication, Opinion Polls.

The EUROBAROMETER SPECIAL « STANDARD » + N°233 + N°234 + N°235 are part of wave 63.4 and cover the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over. The EUROBAROMETER 63.4 has also been conducted in the two acceding countries (Bulgaria and Romania), the two candidate countries (Croatia and Turkey) and in the north part of Cyprus. In these countries, the survey covers the national population of citizens of the respective nationalities and the population of citizens of all the European Union Member States that are residents in those countries and have a sufficient command of one of the respective national language(s) to answer the questionnaire. The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

In order to do so, the sampling 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 countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) 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 (every Nth address) were selected by standard "random route" procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the "closest birthday rule"). All interviews were conducted face-to-face in people's homes and in the appropriate national language. As far as the data capture is concerned, CAPI (*Computer Assisted Personal Interview*) was used in those countries where this technique was available.

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from Eurostat population data or from national statistics offices. For all countries surveyed, a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. In all countries, gender, age, region and size of locality were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), TNS Opinion & Social applies the official population figures as provided by EUROSTAT or national statistic offices. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed above.

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:

<b>Observed percentages</b>	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
<b>Confidence limits</b>	± 1.9 points	± 2.5 points	± 2.7 points	± 3.0 points	± 3.1 points



## Standard EUROBAROMETER 63 - MALTA NATIONAL REPORT

ABBREVIATIONS	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N°	FIELDWORK		POPULATION
			INTERVIEWS	DATES		15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.000	10/05/2005	13/06/2005	8.598.982
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.083	18/05/2005	07/06/2005	8.571.710
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.051	20/05/2005	14/06/2005	4.380.063
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.520	14/05/2005	06/06/2005	64.174.295
EE	Estonia	Error	1.001	12/05/2005	07/06/2005	887.094
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	16/05/2005	06/06/2005	8.674.230
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.024	12/05/2005	07/06/2005	35.882.820
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.012	14/05/2005	08/06/2005	44.010.619
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.006	09/05/2005	10/06/2005	3.089.775
IT	Italy	TNS Abacus	1.004	13/05/2005	11/06/2005	49.208.000
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	505	10/05/2005	07/06/2005	552.213
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.015	13/05/2005	08/06/2005	1.394.351
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.003	12/05/2005	06/06/2005	2.803.661
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	504	10/05/2005	04/06/2005	367.199
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.014	16/05/2005	02/06/2005	8.503.379
MT	Malta	MSCO	500	12/05/2005	06/06/2005	322.917
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.006	12/05/2005	07/06/2005	13.242.328
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institute	1.000	12/05/2005	07/06/2005	6.679.444
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	14/05/2005	07/06/2005	31.610.437
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.005	12/05/2005	05/06/2005	8.080.915
SI	Slovenia	RMPLUS	1.045	13/05/2005	10/06/2005	1.663.869
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.108	18/05/2005	05/06/2005	4.316.438
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.024	12/05/2005	12/06/2005	4.279.286
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.024	12/05/2005	02/06/2005	7.376.680
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.347	11/05/2005	12/06/2005	47.685.578
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.018	17/05/2005	31/05/2005	6.695.512
HR	Croatia	Puls	1.000	10/05/2005	03/06/2005	3.682.826
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.004	23/05/2005	03/06/2005	18.145.036
TR	Turkey	TNS PIAR	1.005	12/05/2005	05/06/2005	47.583.830
NC	North part of Cyprus	KADEM	500	13/05/2005	31/05/2005	157.101
TOTAL			29.328	09/05/2005	14/06/2005	442.620.588

## **NATIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE**

A	your survey number									
	(101-105)									
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EB63.3 A
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B	country code									
	(106-107)									
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EB63.3 B
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C	our survey number									
	(108-110)									
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EB63.3 C
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D	Interview number									
	(111-116)									
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EB63.3 D
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ASK ITEM 26 ONLY IN BULGARIA
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ASK ITEM 27 ONLY IN ROMANIA
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ASK ITEM 28 ONLY IN TURKEY
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ASK ITEM 29 ONLY IN CROATIA
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ASK ITEM 30 ONLY IN CYPRUS (NORTH)
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Q1	What is your nationality? Please tell me the country(ies) that applies(y).									
----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
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Belgium	<b>(117-148)</b> 1, 2, 3, 4, 5,
Denmark	
Germany	
Greece	
Spain	

France	6,
Ireland	7,
Italy	8,
Luxembourg	9,
Netherlands	10,
Portugal	11,
United Kingdom (Great Britain, Northern Ireland)	12,
Austria	13,
Sweden	14,
Finland	15,
Republic of Cyprus	16,
Czech Republic	17,
Estonia	18,
Hungary	19,
Latvia	20,
Lithuania	21,
Malta	22,
Poland	23,
Slovakia	24,
Slovenia	25,
Bulgaria	26,
Romania	27,
Turkey	28,
Croatia	29,
Territory of Cyprus North	30,
Other countries	31,
DK	32,

EB63.3 Q1 TREND MODIFIED

IF OTHER or DK THEN CLOSE INTERVIEW

**QA1** When you get together with friends, would you say you discuss political matters frequently, occasionally, or never?

(149)

Frequently	1
Occasionally	2
Never	3
DK	4

EB62.0 Q2

**QA2** When you hold a strong opinion, do you ever find yourself persuading your friends, relatives or fellow workers to share your views? Does this happen...?

(READ OUT)

(150)

Often	1
From time to time	2

Rarely	3
Never	4
DK	5

EB62.0 Q3

QA3	On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead?
-----	--

(READ OUT)

	(151)
Very satisfied	1
Fairly satisfied	2
Not very satisfied	3
Not at all satisfied	4
DK	5

EB62.0 Q4

QA4	What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?
-----	---

	(READ OUT)	Better	Worse	Same	DK
--	------------	--------	-------	------	----

(152)	1	Your life in general	1	2	3	4
	2	The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4
(153)						
	3	The financial situation of your household	1	2	3	4
(154)						
	4	The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4
(155)						
(156)	5	Your personal job situation	1	2	3	4

EB62.0 Q5

QA5	If you compare your present situation with five years ago, would you say it has improved, stayed about the same, or got worse?
-----	--

	(157)
Improved	1
Stayed about the same	2
Got worse	3
DK	4

EB62.0 Q6

QA6	In the course of the next five years, do you expect your personal situation to improve, to stay about the same or to get worse?
-----	---

	(158)
Improve	1
Stay about the same	2

Get worse	3
DK	4

EB62.0 Q7

**QA7** 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.

	(READ OUT)	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	DK
(159)	1 Justice/the (NATIONALITY) legal system	1	2	3
(160)	2 Political parties	1	2	3
(161)	3 The (NATIONALITY) Government	1	2	3
(162)	4 The (NATIONALITY PARLIAMENT) (USE PROPER NAME FOR LOWER HOUSE )	1	2	3
(163)	5 The European Union	1	2	3
(164)	6 The United Nations	1	2	3

EB62.0 Q10 TREND MODIFIED

Let's continue with some questions on the European Union.

DO NOT ASK QA8a AND QA9a in BG, RO, TR, HR and NC

**QA8a** Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union is...?

(READ OUT)

	(165)
A good thing	1
A bad thing	2
Neither good nor bad	3
DK	4

EB62.0 Q11a

**QA9a** Taking everything into consideration, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has on balance benefited or not from being a member of the European Union?

	(166)
Benefited	1
Not benefited	2
DK	3

EB62.0 Q12a

ASK QA8b AND QA9b ONLY in BG, RO, TR, HR and NC

**QA8b** Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union would be...?

(READ OUT)

	(167)
A good thing	1
A bad thing	2
Neither good nor bad	3
DK	4

EB62.0 Q11b

QA9b Taking everything into consideration, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) will get advantages or not from being a member of the European Union?

	(168)
Get advantages	1
Not get advantages	2
DK	3

EB62.0 Q12b

ASK ALL

QA10 In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?

	(169)
Very positive	1
Fairly positive	2
Neutral	3
Fairly negative	4
Very negative	5
DK	6

EB62.0 Q13

QA11 Are you, yourself, for or against the development towards a European political union?

	(170)
For	1
Against	2
DK	3

EB62.0 Q14

QA12 What does the European Union mean to you personally?

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

(171-186)

Peace	1,
Economic prosperity	2,
Democracy	3,
Social protection	4,
Freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the European Union	5,
Cultural diversity	6,
Stronger say in the world	7,
Euro	8,
Unemployment	9,
Bureaucracy	10,
Waste of money	11,
Loss of our cultural identity	12,
More crime	13,
Not enough control at external frontiers	14,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	15,
DK	16,

EB62.0 Q16

QA13 Does the European Union give you personally the feeling of...?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	(187-194)
Enthusiasm	1,
Hope	2,
Trust	3,
Indifference	4,
Anxiety	5,
Mistrust	6,
Rejecting it	7,
DK	8,

EB62.0 Q17

DO NOT ASK in BG, RO, TR, HR and NC

QA14a Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree.

	(READ OUT)	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK
(195)	1 I feel I am safer because (OUR COUNTRY) is a member of the European Union	1	2	3
(196)	2 I feel we are more stable economically because (OUR COUNTRY) is a member of the European Union	1	2	3
(197)	3 I feel we are more stable politically because (OUR COUNTRY) is a member of the European Union	1	2	3
(198)	4 My voice counts in the European Union	1	2	3
(199)	5 I understand how the European Union works	1	2	3



(200)	6	The interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are well taken into account in the European Union (N)	1	2	3
(201)	7	(OUR COUNTRY) will become more influential in the European Union in the future	1	2	3
(202)	8	The biggest countries have the most power in the European Union	1	2	3

EB62.0 Q18a TREND MODIFIED

ASK ONLY in BG, RO, TR, HR and NC

QA14b Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree?

	(READ OUT)	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK
(203)	1 I feel I would be safer if (OUR COUNTRY) would be a member of the European Union	1	2	3
(204)	2 I feel we would be more stable economically if (OUR COUNTRY) would be a member of the European Union	1	2	3
(205)	3 I feel we would be more stable politically if (OUR COUNTRY) would be a member of the European Union	1	2	3
(206)	4 My voice counts in the European Union	1	2	3
(207)	5 I understand how the European Union works	1	2	3
(208)	6 The interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are well taken into account in the European Union (N)	1	2	3
(209)	7 (OUR COUNTRY) will become more influential in the European Union in the future	1	2	3
(210)	8 The biggest countries have the most power in the European Union	1	2	3

EB62.0 Q18b TREND MODIFIED

ASK ALL

QA15a In your opinion, in five years' time, will the European Union play a more important, a less important or the same role in your daily life?

QA15b And, in five years' time, would you like the European Union to play a more important, a less important or the same role in your daily life?

	(211)	(212)
(READ OUT)	QA15a	QA15b
	Expectations	Would like
More important	1	1
Less important	2	2
Same role	3	3
DK	4	4

EB62.0 Q20a&b

DO NOT ASK ITEM 10 in BE, DE, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, LU, NL, AT, PT and FI

**QA16** Some people may have fears about the building of Europe, the European Union. Here is a list of things which some people say they are afraid of. For each one, please tell me if you, personally, are currently afraid of it, or not?

	(READ OUT)	Currently afraid of it	Not currently afraid of it	DK
(213)	1 A loss of power for smaller Member States	1	2	3
(214)	2 An increase in drug trafficking and international organised crime	1	2	3
(215)	3 Our language being used less and less	1	2	3
(216)	4 Our country paying more and more to the European Union	1	2	3
(217)	5 The loss of social benefits	1	2	3
(218)	6 The loss of national identity and culture	1	2	3
(219)	7 An economic crisis	1	2	3
(220)	8 The transfer of jobs to other Member Countries which have lower production costs	1	2	3
(221)	9 More difficulties for (NATIONALITY) farmers	1	2	3
(222)	10 The end of (NATIONAL CURRENCY)	1	2	3

EB62.0 Q21

**QA17** About how often do you...?

(SHOW CARD)

	(READ OUT)	Every day	Several times a week	Once or twice a week	Less often	Never	DK
(223)	1 Watch television news programmes	1	2	3	4	5	6
(224)	2 Read the news in daily newspapers	1	2	3	4	5	6
(225)	3 Listen to radio news programmes	1	2	3	4	5	6

EB55.1 Q11

**QA18** Using this scale, how much do you feel you know about the European Union, its policies, its institutions?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

(226-227)

Know nothing at all					Know a great deal				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

DK

11

EB62.0 Q22

QA19

When you are looking for information about the European Union, its policies, its institutions, which of the following sources do you use? Which else?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(228-239)

Meetings	1,
Discussions with relatives, friends, colleagues	2,
Daily newspapers	3,
Other newspapers, magazines	4,
Television	5,
Radio	6,
The Internet	7,
Books, brochures, information leaflets	8,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
Never look for such information, not interested (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
Telephone (N)	11,
DK	12,

EB62.0 Q23 TREND MODIFIED

QA20a

Generally speaking, do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... talks too much, about the right amount or too little about the European Union?

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(240)

(241)

(242)

	(READ OUT)	Too much	Enough	Too little	DK
1	Television	1	2	3	4
2	Radio	1	2	3	4
3	Press	1	2	3	4

EB62.0 Q25 TREND MODIFIED

**QA20b** Do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... presents the European Union too positively, objectively or too negatively?

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Too positively	Objectively	Too negatively	DK
(243)	1 Television	1	2	3	4
(244)	2 Radio	1	2	3	4
(245)	3 Press	1	2	3	4

EB62.0 Q26 TREND MODIFIED

**QA21** Have you heard of...?

	(READ OUT)	Yes	No	DK
(246)	1 The European Parliament	1	2	3
(247)	2 The European Commission	1	2	3
(248)	3 The Council of the European Union (M)	1	2	3
(249)	4 The Court of Justice of the European Communities (M)	1	2	3
(250)	5 The European Central Bank	1	2	3

EB62.0 Q27 TREND MODIFIED

**QA22** And for each of the following European bodies, do you think it plays an important role or not in the life of the European Union?

	(READ OUT)	Important	Not important	DK
(251)	1 The European Parliament	1	2	3
(252)	2 The European Commission	1	2	3
(253)	3 The Council of the European Union (M)	1	2	3
(254)	4 the Court of Justice of the European Communities (M)	1	2	3
(255)	5 The European Central Bank	1	2	3

EB62.0 Q28 TREND MODIFIED

**QA23** And, for each of them, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it?

	(READ OUT)	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	DK
(256)	1 The European Parliament	1	2	3

(257)	2	The European Commission	1	2	3
(258)	3	The Council of the European Union (M)	1	2	3
(259)	4	The Court of Justice of the European Communities (M)	1	2	3
(260)	5	The European Central Bank	1	2	3

EB62.0 Q29 TREND MODIFIED

**QA24** For each of the following statements about the European Union could you please tell me whether you think it is true or false?

	(READ OUT)	True.	False.	DK	
(261)	1	The European Union currently consists of fifteen Member States (M)	1	2	3
	2	The members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of the European Union	1	2	3
	3	The European Union has its own anthem	1	2	3
	4	The last European elections took place in June 2002	1	2	3

EB62.0 Q30 TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA25a AND QA25b ONLY in LU

**QA25a** In the European Union, each Member State, in turn, becomes the President of the Council of the European Union for six months. Right now, it's the turn of Luxembourg. Have you recently read in the newspapers or heard on the radio or television anything about Luxembourg's presidency? (M)

Yes	(265)
No	1
DK	2
	3

EB62.0 Q31 TREND MODIFIED

**QA25b** Whether you have heard about it or not, do you think it is important or not that Luxembourg is President of the Council of the European Union at this time? Would you say it is...? (M)

(READ OUT)	(266)
Very important	1
Important	2
Not very important	3
Not at all important	4
DK	5

EB62.0 Q32 TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA25c AND QA25d ONLY in UK

QA25c	In the European Union, each Member State, in turn, becomes the President of the Council of the European Union for six months. From July the 1st 2005 it will be the turn of the United Kingdom. Have you recently read in the newspapers or heard on the radio or television anything about the United Kingdom's presidency? (M)
-------	--

(267)

Yes	1
No	2
DK	3

QA25d	Whether you have heard about it or not, do you think it is important or not that the United Kingdom will be President of the Council of the European Union from the 1st of July 2005? Would you say it is...? (M)
-------	---

(READ OUT)

(268)

Very important	1
Important	2
Not very important	3
Not at all important	4
DK	5

ASK ALL

QA26	What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?
------	---

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(269-284)

Crime	1,
Public transport	2,
Economic situation	3,
Rising prices/inflation	4,
Taxation	5,
Unemployment	6,
Terrorism	7,
Defence/Foreign affairs	8,
Housing	9,
Immigration	10,
Healthcare system	11,
The educational system	12,
Pensions	13,
Protecting the environment	14,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	15,
DK	16,

EB62.0 Q33

**QA27** And for each of the following issues in (OUR COUNTRY), do you think that the European Union plays a positive role, a negative role or neither positive nor negative role?

	(READ OUT)	Positive role	Negative role	Neither positive nor negative role	DK
(285)	1 Fighting crime	1	2	3	4
(286)	2 Public transport	1	2	3	4
(287)	3 The economic situation	1	2	3	4
(288)	4 Rising prices/inflation	1	2	3	4
(289)	5 Taxation	1	2	3	4
(290)	6 Fighting unemployment	1	2	3	4
(291)	7 Fighting terrorism	1	2	3	4
(292)	8 Defence and foreign affairs (M)	1	2	3	4
(293)	9 Housing	1	2	3	4
(294)	10 Immigration	1	2	3	4
(295)	11 Healthcare system	1	2	3	4
(296)	12 The educational system	1	2	3	4
(297)	13 Pensions	1	2	3	4
(298)	14 Protecting the environment	1	2	3	4

EB62.0 Q34 TREND MODIFIED

**QA28** What is your opinion on each of the following statements? Please tell me for each statement, whether you are for it or against it.

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	For	Against	DK
(299)	1 A European Monetary Union with one single currency, the euro	1	2	3
(300)	2 One common foreign policy among the Member States of the European Union, towards other countries	1	2	3
(301)	3 A common defence and security policy among European Union Member States	1	2	3
(302)	4 Further enlargement of the European Union to include other countries in future years	1	2	3
(303)	5 A constitution for the European Union	1	2	3
(304)	6 The speed of building Europe being faster in one group of countries than in the other countries	1	2	3
(305)	7 Teaching school children about the way European Union institutions work	1	2	3

EB62.0 Q36 TREND MODIFIED

**QA29** From the following list of actions, could you tell me what should be, for you, the three actions that the European Union should follow in priority.

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

(306-323)

Welcoming new Member Countries	1,
Getting closer to European citizens, for example by giving them more information about the European Union, its policies and its institutions	2,
Successfully implementing the single European currency, the euro	3,
Fighting poverty and social exclusion	4,
Protecting the environment	5,
Guaranteeing the quality of food products	6,
Protecting consumers and guaranteeing the quality of other products	7,
Fighting unemployment	8,
Reforming the institutions of the European Union and the way they work	9,
Fighting organised crime and drug trafficking	10,
Asserting the political and diplomatic importance of the European Union around the world	11,
Maintaining peace and security in Europe	12,
Guaranteeing the rights of the individual and respect for the principles of democracy in Europe	13,
Fighting terrorism	14,
Fighting illegal immigration	15,
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	16,
None of them (SPONTANEOUS)	17,
DK	18,

EB62.0 Q37

QA30 With which of the following two statements do you most agree?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(324)

The European Union should have greater financial means given its political objectives	1
The European Union's political objectives do not justify an increase in the Union's budget	2
DK	3

EB63.4 NEW

QA31 On which of the following do you think most of the European Union budget is spent?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(325)

Employment and social affairs	1
Agriculture	2
Scientific research	3
Regional aid	4
Foreign policy and aid to countries outside the European Union	5
Administrative and personnel costs, buildings	6
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	7
DK	8



## EB62.0 Q38

**QA32** The European Union already has a Common Foreign and Security Policy and a European Security and Defence Policy. There is now a debate about how much further these should be developed. Do you tend to agree or tend to disagree with each of the following statements?

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK
(326)	1 The European Union should have a rapid military reaction force that can be sent quickly to troublespots when an international crisis occurs	1	2	3
(327)	2 When an international crisis occurs, European Union Member States should agree on a common position	1	2	3
(328)	3 The European Union should have its own Foreign Minister who can be the spokesperson for a common European Union position	1	2	3
(329)	4 The European Union should have its own seat on the United Nations Security Council	1	2	3
(330)	5 European Union foreign policy should be independent of United States foreign policy	1	2	3
(331)	6 The European Union should work to guarantee Human Rights around the world, even if this is contrary to the wishes of some other countries	1	2	3
(332)	7 The European Union should have a common immigration policy towards people from outside the European Union	1	2	3
(333)	8 The European Union should have a common asylum policy towards asylum seekers	1	2	3

## EB62.0 Q39 TREND MODIFIED

**QA33a** In your opinion, would you say that the United States tend to play a positive role, a negative role or neither a positive nor a negative role regarding...?

	(READ OUT)	Positive	Negative	Neither positive nor negative	DK
(334)	1 Peace in the world	1	2	3	4
(335)	2 The fight against terrorism	1	2	3	4
(336)	3 Growth of the world economy	1	2	3	4
(337)	4 The fight against poverty in the world	1	2	3	4
(338)	5 Protection of the environment	1	2	3	4

## EB62.0 Q41

**QA33b** And in your opinion, does the European Union tend to play a positive role, a negative role or neither positive nor negative role regarding...?

	(READ OUT)	Positive	Negative	Neither positive nor negative	DK
--	------------	----------	----------	-------------------------------	----

(339)	1	Peace in the world	1	2	3	4
(340)	2	The fight against terrorism	1	2	3	4
(341)	3	The growth of the world economy	1	2	3	4
(342)	4	The fight against poverty in the world	1	2	3	4
(343)	5	The protection of the environment	1	2	3	4

EB62.0 Q42

**QA33c** And overall, compared to five years ago, would you say that the European Union's international role has become...?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(344)
More important	1
Less important	2
It has not changed	3
DK	4

EB63.4 NEW

**QA34a** On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the way democracy works in (OUR COUNTRY)?

**QA34b** And how about the way democracy works in the European Union?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER COLUMN)

	(345)	(346)
(READ OUT)	QA34a	QA34b
	In (OUR COUNTRY)	In the European Union
Very satisfied	1	1
Fairly satisfied	2	2
Not very satisfied	3	3
Not at all satisfied	4	4
DK	5	5

EB62.0 Q44a&b

**QA35** People may feel different degrees of attachment to their town or village, to their region, to their country or to Europe. Please tell me how attached you feel to...

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

	(READ OUT)	Very attached	Fairly attached	Not very attached	Not at all attached	DK
--	------------	---------------	-----------------	-------------------	---------------------	----

(347)	1	Your city/town/village	1	2	3	4	5
(348)	2	Your region	1	2	3	4	5
(349)	3	(OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(350)	4	Europe	1	2	3	4	5

EB62.0 Q47

**QA36** Could you please tell me for each of the following, whether the term brings to mind something very positive, fairly positive, fairly negative or very negative.

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ROTATE)

		Very positive	Fairly positive	Fairly negative	Very negative	DK	
(351)	1	Company	1	2	3	4	5
(352)	2	Monopoly	1	2	3	4	5
(353)	3	Competitiveness	1	2	3	4	5
(354)	4	Social security	1	2	3	4	5
(355)	5	Free trade	1	2	3	4	5
(356)	6	Protectionism	1	2	3	4	5
(357)	7	Globalisation	1	2	3	4	5
(358)	8	Public service	1	2	3	4	5
(359)	9	Trade union	1	2	3	4	5
(360)	10	Reforms	1	2	3	4	5

EB63.4 NEW

Now, let's move on to another topic

**QB1** Which of these three options do you prefer for the immediate future of the European Union?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(361)
The European Union should be enlarged to include all the countries wishing to join	1
The European Union should be enlarged to include only some of the countries wishing to join	2
The European Union should not be enlarged to any additional countries	3
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	4
DK	5

EB59.1 Q46

**QB2** For each of the following countries, would you be in favour or against it becoming part of the European Union in the future?

(ROTATE)

	(READ OUT)	In favour	Against	DK
(362)	1 Switzerland	1	2	3
(363)	2 Norway	1	2	3
(364)	3 Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	2	3
(365)	4 Croatia	1	2	3
(366)	5 The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)	1	2	3
(367)	6 Serbia and Montenegro (M)	1	2	3
(368)	7 Iceland	1	2	3
(369)	8 Albania	1	2	3
(370)	9 Bulgaria	1	2	3
(371)	10 Romania	1	2	3
(372)	11 Ukraine (N)	1	2	3
(373)	12 Turkey	1	2	3

EB58.1 Q41&Q42 TREND MODIFIED

**QB3** For each of the following please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree.

(SHOW CARD)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
(374)	1 Turkey partly belongs to Europe by its geography	1	2	3	4	5
(375)	2 Turkey partly belongs to Europe by its history	1	2	3	4	5
(376)	3 Turkey's accession to the European Union would strengthen the security in this region	1	2	3	4	5
(377)	4 Turkey's accession to the European Union would favour the mutual comprehension of European and Muslim values	1	2	3	4	5
(378)	5 The cultural differences between Turkey and the European Union Member States are too significant to allow for this accession	1	2	3	4	5
(379)	6 Turkey's accession would favour the rejuvenation of an ageing European population	1	2	3	4	5
(380)	7 Turkey's joining could risk favouring immigration to more	1	2	3	4	5

		developed countries in the European Union					
(381)	8	To join the European Union in about ten years, Turkey will have to respect systematically Human Rights	1	2	3	4	5
(382)	9	To join the European Union in about ten years, Turkey will have to significantly improve the state of its economy	1	2	3	4	5

EB63.4 NEW

Let's move on to another topic

**QC1** Have you personally heard about the European Constitution? (M)

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes, and overall you know its contents	(383)
Yes, but you know very little about its contents	1
No	2
	3

EB62.1 QA1 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

DO NOT ASK in ES, EL, IT, SI, HU and LT - ES, EL, IT, SI, HU and LT GO TO QC5

**QC2** According to what you know, would you say that you are in favour of or opposed to the European Constitution? (M)

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Totally in favour	(384)
Rather in favour	1
Rather opposed	2
Totally opposed	3
DK	4
	5

EB62.1 QA2 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

IF "IN FAVOUR " , CODE 1 OR 2 IN QC2

**QC3** What are all the reasons why you are in favour of the European Constitution? (M)

(DO NOT READ OUT - CODE ALL SPONTANEOUS ANSWERS)

Essential in order to pursue European construction	(385-398)
Essential in order to manage the integration of the new member states of the European Union	1,
	2,

Essential for the smooth running of the European institutions	3,
First steps towards/Symbol of a social Europe	4,
Strengthens the feeling of a European identity	5,
Creates a true European citizenship	6,
First steps towards/Symbol of a political unification of Europe	7,
Strengthens the European Union over the United States	8,
I've always been in favour of the European construction	9,
Strengthens democracy in Europe/consults citizens	10,
Supports the national government/certain political parties	11,
I don't see what is negative in this text	12,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	13,
DK	14,

EB62.1 QA3 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

IF "OPPOSED", CODE 3 OR 4 IN QC2

QC4 What are all the reasons why you are opposed to the European Constitution? (M)

(DO NOT READ OUT - CODE ALL SPONTANEOUS ANSWERS)

(399-414)

The Constitution goes too far/advances too quickly (M)	1,
Loss of national sovereignty	2,
The Constitution does not go far enough (M)	3,
Economically speaking, the Constitution is too liberal (M)	4,
Not enough social Europe	5,
Too technocratic/judicial/too much regulation	6,
Lack of information	7,
Too complex	8,
Does not want Turkey in the European Union/Opposition to further enlargement	9,
Not democratic enough	10,
Opposes the national government/certain political parties	11,
I am against Europe/European construction/European integration	12,
I do not see what is positive in this Constitution (M)	13,
No reference to the Christian roots of Europe (N)	14,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	15,
DK	16,

EB62.1 QA4 TREND MODIFIED

ASK ALL

QC5 For each of the following statements, tell me if, in your opinion, it is true or false. It is planned in the European Constitution that...(M)

(READ OUT)	True.	False.	DK
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(415)	1	The position of a Foreign Affairs Minister of the European Union will be created	1	2	3
(416)	2	At least one million citizens of the European Union can request the adoption of a European law	1	2	3
(417)	3	The President of the European Council is directly elected by European citizens	1	2	3
(418)	4	A direct European tax will be created	1	2	3
(419)	5	National citizenship will disappear	1	2	3
(420)	6	A member state can leave the European Union if it wishes to do so	1	2	3

EB62.1 QA5 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

QC6 Who do you trust the most to inform you about the European Constitution? (M)

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(421-422)
The European Commission	1
The European Parliament	2
The (NATIONALITY) Government	3
The (NATIONALITY) political parties	4
Local councillors	5
The (NATIONALITY) religious/denominational organisations	6
Journalists	7
Trade unions	8
Consumer organisations	9
Your relatives, your friends	10
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	11
DK	12

EB62.1 QA6 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

ASK ONLY in DK, FR, IE, PT, CZ, GB, NI, NL and PL (M)

QC7 We would like to know the likelihood of you voting in a referendum in (OUR COUNTRY) to ratify the text of the European Constitution. On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means that you would be certain of not going to vote and 10 means that you would be certain of going to vote in this referendum, where would you place yourself? The intermediate scores allow you to qualify your attitude. (M)

(SHOW CARD - RECORD THE NUMBERED ANSWER)

Would not vote										Would vote										(423-424)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10											
DK																				11

## EB62.1 QA8 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

ASK ALL

**QC8** For each of the following please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. If all Member States adopt the Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe, it will make the running of the European Union...

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
(425)	1 More democratic	1	2	3	4	5
(426)	2 More efficient	1	2	3	4	5
(427)	3 More transparent	1	2	3	4	5

## EB63.4 NEW

**QC9** For each of the following please tell me whether you totally agree, tend to agree, tend to disagree or totally disagree. If all Member States adopt the Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe, it will make the European Union...

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
(428)	1 Stronger in the world	1	2	3	4	5
(429)	2 More competitive economically	1	2	3	4	5
(430)	3 More socially-minded	1	2	3	4	5

## EB63.4 NEW

Now, let's move on to another topic

**QD1** How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

(SHOW CARD)

	(READ OUT)	Very good	Rather good	Rather bad	Very bad	DK
(431)	1 The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy	1	2	3	4	5
(432)	2 The situation of the European economy	1	2	3	4	5
(433)	3 The employment	1	2	3	4	5



		situation in (OUR COUNTRY)					
(434)	4	The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(435)	5	The social welfare situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(436)	6	Your quality of life	1	2	3	4	5
(437)	7	Your financial situation	1	2	3	4	5

EB62.1 QB1

**QD2** For each of the following domains, would you say that the situation in (OUR COUNTRY) is better or less good than the average of the European Union countries?

(SHOW CARD)

(READ OUT)	Much better	Some -what better	Some -what less good	Definitely less good	Identical (SPONTANEOUS)	D K
------------	-------------	-------------------	----------------------	----------------------	-------------------------	-----

(438)	1	The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy	1	2	3	4	5	6
(439)	2	The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	6
(440)	3	The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	6
(441)	4	The social welfare situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	6
(442)	5	The educational system (N)	1	2	3	4	5	6
(443)	6	The quality of life in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	6

EB62.1 QB2 TREND MODIFIED

**QD3** According to you, in five years, will the situation in each of the following domains be better or less good than it is now?

(SHOW CARD)

(READ OUT)	Much better	Some -what better	Some -what less good	Definitely less good	Identical (SPONTANEOUS)	D K
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(444)	1	The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy	1	2	3	4	5	6
(445)	2	The situation of the European economy	1	2	3	4	5	6
(446)	3	The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	6
(447)	4	The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	6
(448)	5	The social welfare situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	6
(449)	6	Your quality of life	1	2	3	4	5	6

EB62.1 QB3

**QD4** In general, would you say that the standard of the quality of life in Europe at the moment is better or less good than in...?

(SHOW CARD)

(READ OUT)	Much better	Some -what better	Some -what less good	Definitely less good	Identical (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
------------	-------------	-------------------	----------------------	----------------------	-------------------------	----

(450)	1	the United States	1	2	3	4	5	6
(451)	2	Japan	1	2	3	4	5	6
(452)	3	China	1	2	3	4	5	6
(453)	4	India	1	2	3	4	5	6

EB62.1 QB4

**QD5a** Would you say that the European economy is performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?

(SHOW CARD)

(READ OUT)	Performing better	Performing worse	Performing as well as	DK
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(454)	1	American	1	2	3	4
(455)	2	Japanese	1	2	3	4
(456)	3	Chinese	1	2	3	4
(457)	4	Indian	1	2	3	4

EB62.1 QB5

**QD5b** For each of the following, please tell me whether in your opinion the European Union is ahead, behind or at the same level as the United States.

(SHOW CARD - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Ahead	Behind	At the same level	DK
(458)	1 Scientific research	1	2	3	4
(459)	2 Medical research	1	2	3	4
(460)	3 Protection of the environment	1	2	3	4
(461)	4 Innovation technology	1	2	3	4
(462)	5 The healthcare system	1	2	3	4
(463)	6 Education	1	2	3	4
(464)	7 Fighting social disparities	1	2	3	4
(465)	8 Fighting unemployment	1	2	3	4
(466)	9 Fighting discrimination	1	2	3	4
(467)	10 The creation of companies	1	2	3	4

EB63.4 NEW

**QD6** There are multiple consequences of the globalisation of trade. When you hear the word "globalisation", what comes to mind first?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Opportunities for (NATIONALITY) companies in terms of new outlets	(468) 1
Foreign investments in (OUR COUNTRY)	2
Delocalisation of some companies to countries where labour is cheaper	3
Increased competition for (NATIONALITY) companies	4
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	5
DK	6

EB62.1 QB10

**QD7** Which of the following two points of view comes closest to yours? In general companies which relocate...

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Do not have any other choice if they want to avoid shutting down	(469) 1
Do so in order to increase their profit	2
DK	3

EB63.4 NEW

**QD8** Which of the following statements would you prioritise to improve the performance of the European economy? (M)

(READ OUT - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Increase the legal number of working hours	(470-477) 1,
--	-----------------

Improve education and professional training	2,
Invest in research and innovation	3,
Facilitate the creation of companies	4,
Use energy more efficiently	5,
Invest in transport infrastructure (motorways, railways, etc.)	6,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	7,
DK	8,

EB62.1 QB11 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

**QD9** In your opinion, could the European Union become the world's top economic power within the next five years?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(478)
Yes, certainly	1
Yes, probably	2
No, probably not	3
No, certainly not	4
DK	5

EB62.1 QB13

Now, let's move on to another topic

**QE1** In general, to what extent are you attracted towards innovative products or services, in other words new or improved products or services?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(479)
Very attracted	1
Fairly attracted	2
Not very attracted	3
Not at all attracted	4
DK	5

EB63.4 NEW

**QE2** Compared to your friends and family, would you say that you tend to be...?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(480)
More inclined to purchase innovative products or services	1
Less inclined to purchase innovative products or services	2
As inclined to purchase innovative products or services as they are	3

(SPONTANEOUS)	
DK	4

EB63.4 NEW

QE3	What does "innovation" mean for you? The creation of new products or services or the improvement of existing products or services?
-----	--

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(481)
The creation of new products or services	1
The improvement of existing products or services	2
DK	3

EB63.4 NEW

QE4	In general, when an innovative product or service is put on the market and can replace a product or service that you already trust and regularly buy, do...?
-----	--

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(482)
You prefer to continue purchasing a product or service that you already trust and do not try the innovative one	1
You quickly try the innovative product or service at least once	2
DK	3

EB63.4 NEW

QE5	You would be willing to replace a product or a service that you already use by an innovative one...
-----	---

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(483)
Even if this is significantly more expensive	1
Only if this is a little more expensive	2
Only if this would cost the same	3
I would never be willing to purchase an innovative product or service (SPONTANEOUS)	4
DK	5

EB63.4 NEW

QE6	With which of the following statements do you agree?
-----	--

(READ OUT - ROTATE - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(484-493)

Innovative products or services are most of the time gadgets	1,
Innovative products or services are a matter of fashion	2,
Innovative products or services often simplify everyday life	3,
A company that sells an innovative product or service improves the image of all its products or services	4,
A company which does not innovate is a company that will not survive	5,
Purchasing an innovative product or service is risky for the consumer	6,
The advantages of innovative products or services are often exaggerated	7,
Innovation is essential for improving economic growth	8,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
DK	10,

EB63.4 NEW

Now, let's move on to another topic

ASK QF1 ONLY IN PORTUGAL

**QF1** In (OUR COUNTRY)'s current food and agricultural policy, do you believe that animal welfare/protection receives...?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(494)

Too much importance	1
Not enough importance	2
Just about the right level of importance	3
DK	4

EB63.2 NEW

DEMOGRAPHICS

ASK ALL

**D1** In political matters people talk of "the left" and "the right".How would you place your views on this scale?

(SHOW CARD) - (INT.: DO NOT PROMPT - IF CONTACT HESITATES, TRY AGAIN)

(495-496)

Left					Right				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Refusal 11

DK 12

EB63.3 D1

NO QUESTIONS D2 TO D6

**D7** Could you give me the letter which corresponds best to your own current situation?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(497-498)

Married	1
Remarried	2
Unmarried, currently living with partner	3
Unmarried, having never lived with a partner	4
Unmarried, having previously lived with a partner, but now on my own	5
Divorced	6
Separated	7
Widowed	8
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	9
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	10

EB63.3 D7

**D8** How old were you when you stopped full-time education?

(INT.: IF "STILL STUDYING", CODE '00')

(499-500)

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EB63.3 D8

NO QUESTION D9

**D10** Gender.

(501)

Male	1
Female	2

EB63.3 D10

**D11** How old are you?

(502-503)

--	--

EB63.3 D11

NO QUESTION D12 TO D14

ASK D15b ONLY IF NOT DOING ANY PAID WORK CURRENTLY - CODES 1 TO 4 IN D. 15. a.

D15a	What is your current occupation?
------	----------------------------------

D15b	Did you do any paid work in the past? What was your last occupation?
------	--

	(504-505)	(506-507)
	D15a	D15b
	CURRENT OCCUPATION	LAST OCCUPATION
<b>NON-ACTIVE</b>		
Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	1	1
Student	2	2
Unemployed or temporarily not working	3	3
Retired or unable to work through illness	4	4
<b>SELF EMPLOYED</b>		
Farmer	5	5
Fisherman	6	6
Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect, etc.)	7	7
Owner of a shop, craftsmen, other self-employed person	8	8
Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company	9	9
<b>EMPLOYED</b>		
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 a desk	13	13
Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver, etc.)	14	14
Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, etc.)	15	15
Supervisor	16	16
Skilled manual worker	17	17
Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	18	18
<b>NEVER DID ANY PAID WORK</b>	19	19

EB63.3 D15a D15b

NO QUESTIONS D16 TO D24

D25	Would you say you live in a...?
-----	---------------------------------

(READ OUT)

Rural area or village

(508)

1



Small or middle sized town	2
Large town	3
DK	4

EB63.3 D25

NO QUESTIONS D26 TO D39

**D40a** Could you tell me how many people aged 15 years or more live in your household, yourself included?

INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

(509-  
510)

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EB63.3 D40a

**D40b** Could you tell me how many children less than 10 years old live in your household?

INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

(511-  
512)

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EB63.3 D40b

**D40c** Could you tell me how many children aged 10 to 14 years old live in your household?

INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

(513-  
514)

--	--

EB63.3 D40c

**D41** You personally, were you born...?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(515)
In (OUR COUNTRY)	1
In another Member Country of the European Union	2
In Europe, but not in a Member Country of the European Union	3
In Asia, in Africa or in Latin America	4
In Northern America, in Japan or in Oceania	5
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	6

EB63.3 D41

**D42** Which of these proposals corresponds to your situation?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(516)
Your mother and your father were born in (OUR COUNTRY)	1
One of your parents was born in (OUR COUNTRY) and the other was born in another Member State of the European Union	2
Your mother and your father were born in another Member State of the European Union	3
Another situation (SPONTANEOUS) (M)	4
DK/Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	5

EB63.3 D42

D43a Do you own a fixed telephone?

D43b Do you own a mobile telephone?

	(517)	(518)
	D43a	D43b
	Fixed	Mobile
Yes	1	1
No	2	2

EB63.3 D43a&amp;b TREND MODIFIED

D44 Do you consider yourself to be...?

(DO NOT READ - SHOW CARD - PRECODED LIST - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(519-520)
Catholic	1
Orthodox	2
Protestant	3
Other Christian	4
Jewish	5
Muslim	6
Sikh	7
Buddhist	8
Hindu	9
Atheist	10
Non believer/Agnostic	11
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	12
DK	13

EB63.1 D44 TREND

D45 Apart from weddings or funerals, about how often do you attend religious services?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(521)
More than once a week	1
Once a week	2
About once a month	3
About each 2 or 3 month	4
Only on special holy days	5
About once a year	6
Less often	7
Never	8
DK	9

EB63.1 D45 TREND

D46 Which of the following goods do you have?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	(522-531)
Television	1,
DVD player	2,
Music CD player	3,
Computer	4,
Internet access	5,
A car	6,
An apartment / a house which you have finished paying for	7,
An apartment / a house which you are paying for	8,
None (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
DK	10,

EB63.4 NEW

D47 Generally speaking, how many weeks a year do you go on holidays?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONLY ANSWER ONLY)

	(532)
Never	1
Less than one week a year	2
One week a year	3
Two weeks a year	4
Three weeks a year	5
Four weeks a year	6
More than four weeks a year	7
DK	8

EB63.4 NEW

D48a What is your mother tongue?

(DO NOT PROBE - DO NOT READ OUT - CODE BELOW - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(533-567)

German	1,
English	2,
Arabic	3,
Bulgarian (N)	4,
Catalan (N)	5,
Chinese	6,
Croatian (N)	7,
Danish	8,
Spanish	9,
Estonian (N)	10,
Finnish	11,
French	12,
Greek	13,
Hungarian (N)	14,
Italian	15,
Latvian (N)	16,
Lithuanian (N)	17,
Luxembourgish (N)	18,
Maltese (N)	19,
Dutch	20,
Norwegian (N)	21,
Polish (N)	22,
Portuguese	23,
Romanian (N)	24,
Russian (N)	25,
Slovak (N)	26,
Slovenian (N)	27,
Swedish	28,
Czech (N)	29,
Turkish (N)	30,
Irish/Gaelic (M)	31,
Basque (N)	32,
Sign language	33,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	34,
DK	35,

EB55.1 Q2 TREND MODIFIED

D48b Which languages do you speak well enough in order to be able to have a conversation, excluding

	your mother tongue? - FIRST FOREIGN LANGUAGE
--	--

D48c	Which languages do you speak well enough in order to be able to have a conversation, excluding your mother tongue? - SECOND FOREIGN LANGUAGE
------	--

D48d	Which languages do you speak well enough in order to be able to have a conversation, excluding your mother tongue? - THIRD FOREIGN LANGUAGE
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(DO NOT PROBE - DO NOT READ OUT - CODE BELOW - ONE ANSWER PER COLUMN)
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	(568-569)	(570-571)	(572-573)
	D48b	D48c	D48d
	FIRST FOREIGN	SECOND FOREIGN	THIRD FOREIGN
			N
German	1	1	1
English	2	2	2
Arabic	3	3	3
Bulgarian (N)	4	4	4
Catalan (N)	5	5	5
Chinese	6	6	6
Croatian (N)	7	7	7
Danish	8	8	8
Spanish	9	9	9
Estonian (N)	10	10	10
Finnish	11	11	11
French	12	12	12
Greek	13	13	13
Hungarian (N)	14	14	14
Italian	15	15	15
Latvian (N)	16	16	16
Lithuanian (N)	17	17	17
Luxembourgish (N)	18	18	18
Maltese (N)	19	19	19
Dutch	20	20	20
Norwegian (N)	21	21	21
Polish (N)	22	22	22
Portuguese	23	23	23
Romanian (N)	24	24	24
Russian (N)	25	25	25
Slovak (N)	26	26	26
Slovenian (N)	27	27	27
Swedish	28	28	28
Czech (N)	29	29	29
Turkish (N)	30	30	30
Irish/Gaelic (M)	31	31	31
Basque (N)	32	32	32
Sign language	33	33	33
Other	34	34	34
None	35	35	35

EB55.1 Q3 TREND MODIFIED

D48e Which languages do you speak well enough in order to be able to have a conversation, excluding your mother tongue? - OTHER FOREIGN LANGUAGES

(DO NOT PROBE - DO NOT READ OUT - CODE BELOW - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	(574-607)
German	1,
English	2,
Arabic	3,
Bulgarian (N)	4,
Catalan (N)	5,
Chinese	6,
Croatian (N)	7,
Danish	8,
Spanish	9,
Estonian (N)	10,
Finnish	11,
French	12,
Greek	13,
Hungarian (N)	14,
Italian	15,
Latvian (N)	16,
Lithuanian (N)	17,
Luxembourgish (N)	18,
Maltese (N)	19,
Dutch	20,
Norwegian (N)	21,
Polish (N)	22,
Portuguese	23,
Romanian (N)	24,
Russian (N)	25,
Slovak (N)	26,
Slovenian (N)	27,
Swedish	28,
Czech (N)	29,
Turkish (N)	30,
Irish/Gaelic (M)	31,
Basque (N)	32,
Sign language	33,
Other	34,

EB55.1 Q3 TREND MODIFIED

ASK FOR THE LANGUAGES MENTIONNED IN D48b, c and d

D48f	Is your (REPEAT IN TURN THE LANGUAGES MENTIONED IN D48b, c AND d) very good, good or basic?
------	---

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Very good	Good	Basic	DK
(608)	1 German	1	2	3	4
(609)	2 English	1	2	3	4
(610)	3 Arabic	1	2	3	4
(611)	4 Bulgarian (N)	1	2	3	4
(612)	5 Catalan (N)	1	2	3	4
(613)	6 Chinese	1	2	3	4
(614)	7 Croatian (N)	1	2	3	4
(615)	8 Danish	1	2	3	4
(616)	9 Spanish	1	2	3	4
(617)	10 Estonian (N)	1	2	3	4
(618)	11 Finnish	1	2	3	4
(619)	12 French	1	2	3	4
(620)	13 Greek	1	2	3	4
(621)	14 Hungarian (N)	1	2	3	4
(622)	15 Italian	1	2	3	4
(623)	16 Latvian (N)	1	2	3	4
(624)	17 Lithuanian (N)	1	2	3	4
(625)	18 Luxembourgish (N)	1	2	3	4
(626)	19 Maltese (N)	1	2	3	4
(627)	20 Dutch	1	2	3	4
(628)	21 Norwegian (N)	1	2	3	4
(629)	22 Polish (N)	1	2	3	4
(630)	23 Portuguese	1	2	3	4
(631)	24 Romanian (N)	1	2	3	4
(632)	25 Russian (N)	1	2	3	4
(633)	26 Slovak (N)	1	2	3	4
(634)	27 Slovenian (N)	1	2	3	4
(635)	28 Swedish	1	2	3	4
(636)	29 Czech (N)	1	2	3	4
(637)	30 Turkish (N)	1	2	3	4
(638)	31 Irish/Gaelic (M)	1	2	3	4
(639)	32 Basque (N)	1	2	3	4
(640)	33 Sign language	1	2	3	4
(641)	34 Other	1	2	3	4

EB54-LANG Q3a&amp;b&amp;c TREND MODIFIED

INTERVIEW PROTOCOLE

P1	DATE OF INTERVIEW
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(642-  
643)

		DAY
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(644-645)

		MONTH
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EB63.3 P1

**P2** TIME OF THE BEGINNING OF THE INTERVIEW

(INT.:USE 24 HOUR CLOCK)

(646-  
647)

		HOUR
--	--	------

(648-649)

		MINUTES
--	--	---------

EB63.3 P2

**P3** NUMBER OF MINUTES THE INTERVIEW LASTED

(650-  
652)

		MINUTES
--	--	---------

EB63.3 P3

**P4** Number of persons present during the interview, including interviewer

Two (interviewer and respondent)	(653) 1
Three	2
Four	3
Five or more	4

EB63.3 P4

**P5** Respondent cooperation

Excellent	(654) 1
Fair	2
Average	3
Bad	4

EB63.3 P5

**P6** Size of locality

(LOCAL CODES)

(655-  
656)

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EB63.3 P6

**P7** Region



(LOCAL CODES)

(657-  
658)

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EB63.3 P7

**P8** Postal code

(659-  
666)

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EB63.3 P8

**P9** Sample point number

(667-  
674)

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EB63.3 P9

**P10** Interviewer number

(675-  
682)

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EB63.3 P10

**P11** Weighting factor

(683-  
690)

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EB63.3 P11

ASK ONLY in LU, BE, ES, FI, EE, LV, MT and TR

**P13** Language of interview

(691)

Language 1	1
Language 2	2
Language 3	3

EB63.3 P13