

EUROBAROMETER 64

OPINJONI PUBBLIKA FL-UNJONI EWROPEJA

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RAPPORT NAZZJONALI

MALTA

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Introduction

This report examines the results of the public opinion survey held in Malta as part of wave 64.2 of the Standard Eurobarometer. The survey was carried out between the 14th of October and the 5th of November 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 64.2 f'Ottubru u Novembru 2005.

Is-sitwazzjoni f'Malta

Il-Maltin li wiegħbu l-istħarriġ kienu anqas pożittivi minn dawk ta' sitt xhur ilu. 80 fil-mija tal-Maltin intervistati jgħidu li huma sodisfatti bil-hajja li qed jgħixu, tnaqqis ta' hames punti perċentwali mill-aħħar stħarriġ. 20 fil-mija (15 fil-mija fl-istħarriġ preċedenti) m'humiex sodisfatti.

Il-persentaġġ ta' dawk intervistati li jistennew li hajjithom se titjeb matul is-sena li ġejja, naqas minn 40 fil-mija fir-rebbiegħa għal 29 fil-mija. Kien hemm tnaqqis ta' 10 perċentwali, għal 13 fil-mija, fost dawk li jemmnu li l-ekonomija ha titjeb u zieda ta' 19 perċentwali, għal 55 fil-mija, fost dawk li jaħsbu li l-ekonomija se tmur għall-agħar.

L-istħarriġ sar flit wara li l-gvern kien esprima l-intenzjoni tiegħu li jżid sostanzjalment is-sopra-taxxa fuq il-kontijiet tad-dawl u ta' l-ilma minhabba ż-żieda fil-prezz internazzjonali taż-żejt.

Fiduċja fl-istituzzjonijiet

Il-fiduċja fil-gvern Malti żdiedet għall-ewwel darba mir-rebbiegħa ta' l-2003. Il-fiduċja fil-gvern kibret bi 11 punti perċentwali, għal 51 fil-mija. Il-fiduċja fil-parlament Malti wkoll żdiedet b'mod sostanzjali mill-aħħar stħarriġ. 51 fil-mija (38 fil-mija fl-istħarriġ ta' qabel) għandhom fiduċja fil-parlament filwaqt li 37 fil-mija (48 fil-mija) m'għandhomx fiduċja fil-parlament.

L-istħarriġ ikkonferma li l-fiduċja fl-armata ma gietx affetwata mill-inċidenti li sehhew fiċ-ċentru ta' detenzjoni f'Hal-Safi f'Jannar tal-2005. 81 fil-mija u 79 fil-mija tal-Maltin intervistati jafdaw l-armata u l-pulizija rispettivament. 16 fil-mija biss (25 fil-mija fl-istħarriġ preċedenti) ma jafdawx il-pulizija filwaqt li 10 fil-mija (16 fil-mija) ma jafdawx l-armata.

Skond 54 fil-mija tal-Maltin, il-kumpaniji kbar huma ta' min jafdahom. Il-Maltin għandhom tendenza li jafdaw il-kumpaniji kbar aktar min-ċittadini ta' pajjiżi oħra membri ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea.

Prijoritajiet tal-Maltin

Meta mistoqsija x'jaħsbu dwar is-sitwazzjoni ta' Malta, 44 fil-mija wiegħbu li s-sitwazzjoni ekonomika hija l-isfida ewlenija li qed jaffaċċja pajjiżna. Għal 39 fil-mija l-gholi tal-ħajja hija l-akbar diffikulta u 33 fil-mija qalu li l-immigrazzjoni illegali għandha tkun prijorità. 27 fil-mija wiegħbu n-nuqqas ta' xogħol. Dawk li semmew problemi ta' *housing* u t-trasport pubbliku kienu biss 3 fil-mija u 2 fil-mija rispettivament.

Livell ta' tehid ta' deċiżjonijiet

Dawk intervistati ġew mistoqsija jekk deċiżjonijiet fuq oqsma differenti għandhomx jittiehdu mill-gvern Malti waħdu jew għandhomx jittiehdu flimkien mal-Unjoni Ewropea. 71 fil-mija jemmnu li l-kwistjoni ta' l-immigrazzjoni illegali tesigi kooperazzjoni bejn il-gvern Malti u l-UE. 66 fil-mija ta' l-intervistati jemmnu li l-gvern jrid jaħdem flimkien mal-UE fil-protezzjoni ta' l-ambjent. Minn naħa l-oħra, 65 fil-mija huma ta' l-opinjoni li l-Gvern għandu jiehu deċiżjonijiet li jinvolvu l-oqsma tas-saħħa u l-ghajnuna soċjali waħdu.

Ħsibijiet dwar l-UE

Meta ġew mistoqsija fuq l-identita' tagħhom, 28 fil-mija tal-Maltin intervistati (34 fil-mija fl-istħarriġ ta' qabel) iħossuhom Maltin biss, filwaqt li 68 fil-mija (57 fil-mija) jhossuhom l-ewwel Maltin imma jhossuhom Ewropew ukoll. 96 fil-mija huma kburin li huma Maltin filwaqt li 4 fil-mija ma jhossuhomx kburin. 70 fil-mija (65 fil-mija) huma kburin li huma Ewropew filwaqt li 26 fil-mija mhumex kburin.

42 fil-mija u 36 fil-mija tal-Maltin intervistati wiegħbu li l-Unjoni Ewropeja tqanqal fihom sentimenti ta' tama u fiduċja rispettivament. 14 fil-mija tal-Maltin intervistati jistqarru li jharsu b'susspett lejn l-Unjoni Ewropea.

L-individwu u l-UE

Dawk li hadhu sehem fl-istħarriġ ġew mistoqsija jekk jaħsbux li l-opinjoni tagħhom għandha valur fl-UE. 46 fil-mija (56 fil-mija fl-istħarriġ ta' qabel) wiegħbu li l-opinjoni tagħhom tghodd filwaqt li 39 fil-mija (31 fil-mija) qalu li m'għandhomx lehen fl-UE.

90 fil-mija tal-Maltin intervistati qablu li għandu jkun hemm aktar impenn mill-gvern biex iċ-ċittadini jiġu aktar involuti fl-affarijiet ta' l-UE. 73 fil-mija ammettew li ma jhossuhomx involuti fl-affarijiet ta' l-UE fil-prezent. 50 fil-mija esprimew ix-xewqa li jkunu aktar involuti fi hwejjeg ta' l-UE, imma qalu li ma jafux kif.

Appoġġ ghas-shubija ta' Malta fl-UE

Minn dan l-istħarriġ jirriżulta li waqfet x-xejra ta' tnaqqis fl-appoġġ tal-Maltin għal shubija fl-UE. Kien hemm zieda ta' tlett punti perċentwali, għal 43 fil-mija, fl-appoġġ tal-Maltin għal shubija. 18 fil-mija (19 fil-mija fl-istħarriġ ta' qabel) qalu li s-shubija ta' Malta fl-UE hija haġa hażina filwaqt li 35 fil-mija (36 fil-mija) wiegħbu li m'hijiex haġa tajba imma lanqas hażina.

Jidher li l-irġiel aktar jappoġġjaw is-shubija ta' Malta min-nisa. 49 fil-mija ta' l-irġiel intervistati jappoġġjaw is-shubija ta' Malta filwaqt li 17 fil-mija wiegħbu li l-ishubija kienet haġa hażina. Min naħa l-oħra, 38 fil-mija tan-nisa intervistati jemmnu li l-ishubija kienet haġa tajba filwaqt li 19 fil-mija huma konvinti li kienet żvilupp negattiv. Klassifikazzjoni ta' l-intervistati fi gruppi ta' etajiet differenti turi li dawk li huma favur l-ishubija huma aktar minn dawk kontra shubija f'kull kategorija ta' età.

Benefiċċji mis-shubija fl-UE

55 fil-mija ta' dawk li haġu sehem fl-istħarriġ wiegħbu li Malta bbenefikat mill-fatt li hija membru tal-UE. Il-partecipanti fl-istħarriġ qalu li l-UE kellha effett pożittiv fuq is-sigurtà tal-pajjiż u fuq il-livell ta' għixien. Minn naħa l-oħra, ma jaħsbux li l-UE kellha influwenza pożittiva fuq l-esportazzjoni, l-industrija u l-impjieg.

Fiduċja fl-istituzzjonijiet ta' l-UE

Meta mistoqsija kemm għandhom fiduċja fl-istituzzjonijiet ta' l-UE, 60 fil-mija ta' dawk li pparteċipaw qalu li huma jafdaw il-Kummissjoni Ewropea filwaqt li 18 fil-mija ma jafdawhiex. 63 fil-mija wiegħbu li huma għandhom fiduċja fil-Parlament Ewropew filwaqt li 19 fil-mija qalu li m'għandhomx.

35 fil-mija tal-partecipanti (41 fil-mija fl-istħarriġ ta' qabel) jhossu li jifhemu kif tiffunzjona l-UE filwaqt li 52 fil-mija (41 fil-mija) ma jifhemux kif taħdem l-UE. Minkejja dan, il-Maltin kienu aktar kunfidenti mit-tagħrif tagħhom fuq l-UE meta mqabbla maċ-ċittadini ta' pajjiżi oħra fl-UE.

Il-Budget tal-UE.

Meta mistoqsija fuq kif jaħsbu li l-UE qegħdha tonfoq il-parti l-kbira tal-budget tagħha, il-Maltin semmghu l-aktar l-infiq għall-amministrazzjoni u l-ħlas ta' pagi għall-impjegati. 21 fil-mija tal-partecipanti semmghu dan it-tip ta' infiq. Minn naħa l-oħra, kienu biss 9 fil-mija li jaħsbu li l-UE tonfoq l-aktar flus fuq is-settur ta' agrikoltura.

Il-Kostituzzjoni Ewropea

Fil-preżent, 65 fil-mija (61 fil-mija fl-istħarriġ preċedenti) tal-Maltin huma favur aktar għaqda politika bejn il-membri ta' l-UE filwaqt li 22 fil-mija (25 fil-mija) huma kontra.

60 fil-mija (50 fil-mija) huma favur ir-ratifikazzjoni tal-Kostituzzjoni Ewropea filwaqt li 16 fil-mija (20 fil-mija) huma kontriha.

L-opinjoni tal-Maltin fuq il-Kostituzzjoni Ewropea hija aktar favorevoli mill-medja fill-pajjizi l-oħra. 70 fil-mija (64 fil-mija fl-istharrig ta' qabel) tal-Maltin jaqblu li jekk l-istati membri kollha jirratifikaw il-Kostituzzjoni Ewropea, it-tmexxija tal-Unjoni Ewropea tkun aktar demokratika. 69 fil-mija (65 fil-mija) tal-Maltin qalu wkoll li jekk dan iseħh it-tmexxija tal-UE ser tkun aktar effiċjenti.

Appoġġ għat-tkabbir ta' l-UE

57 fil-mija (63 fil-mija fl-istharrig ta' qabel) tal-Maltin li hadu sehem fl-istharrig huma favur it-tkabbir ta' l-UE filwaqt li 21 fil-mija (19 fil-mija) huma kontra. Il-Maltin jagħtu lill-ishubija tat-Turkija l-anqas appoġġ. 39 fil-mija (43 fil-mija) huma favur li dan il-pajjiż jissieheb filwaqt li 40 fil-mija (39 fil-mija) huma kontra. Minkejja dan, il-Maltin kienu inqas kontra l-ishubija tat-Turkija mill-medja Ewropea bi 15 punti percentwali.

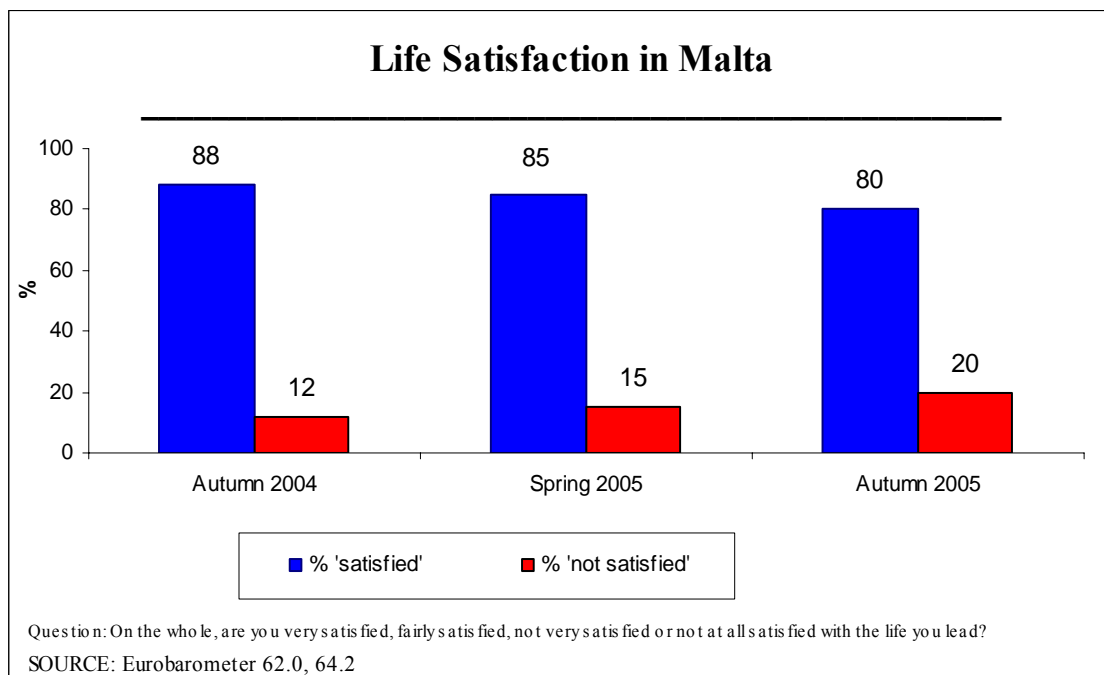
1. Climate of Opinion

1.1 Life satisfaction

The level of satisfaction of European citizens with the life that they lead shows little change over time and the vast majority of people in the European Union are on the whole satisfied with the life that they lead (80%). However, this average level of satisfaction hides differences between results obtained in the new Member States and those coming from the former EU15. There is indeed a 13 points difference in the intensity of this perception: 69% are globally satisfied with the life they lead in the new Member States while 82% share the same view in the former EU15.

When asked if they are satisfied with the life they lead 27% of Maltese respondents stated that they are very satisfied, 53% said that they are fairly satisfied, 18% said they were not very satisfied and 2% of survey respondents said they are not at all satisfied.

Compared to 85% in the previous survey, 80% of Maltese interviewees say they are satisfied with the life they lead while 20% (15% in previous survey) are not satisfied.



1.2 Expectations for next 12 months

European citizens hold positive expectations about their personal situation. They are less optimistic about the employment situation and the economic situation in their country. However, there are large variations between the Member States.

The most positive expectation concerns life in general: 35% of respondents believe that it will improve over the next twelve months, while 49% do not expect any changes and only 13% believe that it will be worse. These results are very similar to those obtained last spring.

European citizens are also relatively optimistic about the financial situation of their household and their personal job situation. Nonetheless, a substantial minority (19%) believes that the financial situation of their household will worsen over the next twelve months.

The confidence expressed by interviewees about their personal situation stands in sharp contrast to the way they feel about the employment and economic situation in their country. The most widespread expectation is that these two aspects will deteriorate over the next twelve months (40% and 39%, respectively).

However, in comparison to the spring 2005 survey, expectations about the employment situation reveal a slightly more upbeat state of mind. The proportion of positive responses has increased by two points whilst negative responses are now two points lower.

Furthermore, the pessimistic outlook in respect of these two national indicators certainly does not pertain to all Member States. In fact, in Estonia, Lithuania, Ireland and Denmark, citizens with optimistic expectations for the next twelve months outnumber those with pessimistic expectations. At the same time, in Portugal, Greece and Cyprus, more than six out of ten respondents believe that both the economic situation as well as the employment situation in their country will get worse in the next twelve months.

On balance, Maltese interviewees expect an improvement in the quality of their life during the next twelve months. Nevertheless, the share of respondents who expect their life to improve in the short term fell sharply from 40% in spring 2005 to 29% in autumn 2005. The share of those adopting a pessimistic stance increased from 13% in the previous survey to 20%.

The downturn in expectations for the next twelve months could have been underpinned by apprehension on economic and financial developments in the short run. The autumn 2005 Eurobarometer was held shortly after the Government had expressed its intention to substantially increase fuel and electricity rates in response to the surge in international oil prices. In addition, concern over Malta's competitiveness in international markets, in part fuelled by the closures of a number of manufacturing firms and hotel establishments, has grown considerably over the last year.

When asked about their expectations for the next twelve months in terms of Malta's economic situation, 13% (23% in previous survey) said that the country's economy will get better, 55% (36%) said that it will get worse while 19% of respondents (28%) said that in the next twelve months the economic situation will remain the same. 13% gave no answer.

In relation to the public's expectations for the next twelve months when it comes to the financial situation of households, 8% (20% in previous survey) of Maltese respondents stated that the financial situation will get better, 32% (18%) said that it will get worse while 56% (57%) said that the situation will remain the same. 5% gave no answer.

In relation to the public's expectations for the next twelve months regarding employment, 12% of Maltese respondents (23% in previous survey) said the employment situation will get better, 49% (40%) said it will get worse and according to 25% (24%) it will remain the same. 14% gave no answer.

In relation to the public's expectations for the next twelve months when it comes to the personal job situations, 11% of respondents (18% in previous survey) said that their job situation will get better, 13% (13%) said that their job situation will get worse while 27% (45%) said that their job situation will remain the same. 49 % gave no answer.

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	41	20	29	10
EU – 25	49	13	35	3

<i>Economic situation in Malta</i>	<i>Same</i>	<i>Worse</i>	<i>Better</i>	<i>DK</i>
Malta	19	55	13	13
EU – 25	37	39	19	5

<i>Financial situation of your household</i>	<i>Same</i>	<i>Worse</i>	<i>Better</i>	<i>DK</i>
Malta	56	32	8	5
EU – 25	53	19	25	3

<i>Employment situation in Malta</i>	<i>Same</i>	<i>Worse</i>	<i>Better</i>	<i>DK</i>
Malta	25	49	12	14
EU - 25	35	40	20	5

<i>Your personal job situation</i>	<i>Same</i>	<i>Worse</i>	<i>Better</i>	<i>DK</i>
Malta	27	13	11	49
EU – 25	60	9	22	9

1.3 Trust in national institutions

Compared to the previous survey, a higher percentage of the Maltese population expressed trust in the press, radio and TV. 46% of respondents (34% in previous survey) said that they trust the press while 39% (54%) said that they tend not to trust the press. 15% gave no answer.

54% (44%) show trust in radio broadcasts while 27% (45%) said that they lost their trust in radio. 55% of Maltese respondents (46%) said that they trust television broadcasting in Malta while 32% (46%) said they tend not to.

The legal and justice system in Malta enjoys the trust of 52% (45%) of Maltese. 33% (46%) of Maltese respondents say that they do not. 79% and 81% of Maltese respondents trust the police and the army respectively. Only 16% (25%) mistrust the police while just 10% (16%) mistrust the army.

Trust in the army was unaffected by the controversial standoff between the army and illegal immigrants held in detention centers in the early part of the year. A section of the Maltese media and some NGOs had accused the army of excessive use of force.

77% (68%) of Maltese respondents trust the religious institutions while 16% (24%) tend to mistrust them. On the other hand, political parties do not enjoy a high level of trust amongst the Maltese population. Only 29% (29%) tend to trust them while 55% (58%) tend not to. 42% (35%) of the Maltese public tend to trust trade unions whilst 41% (44%) tend to mistrust them

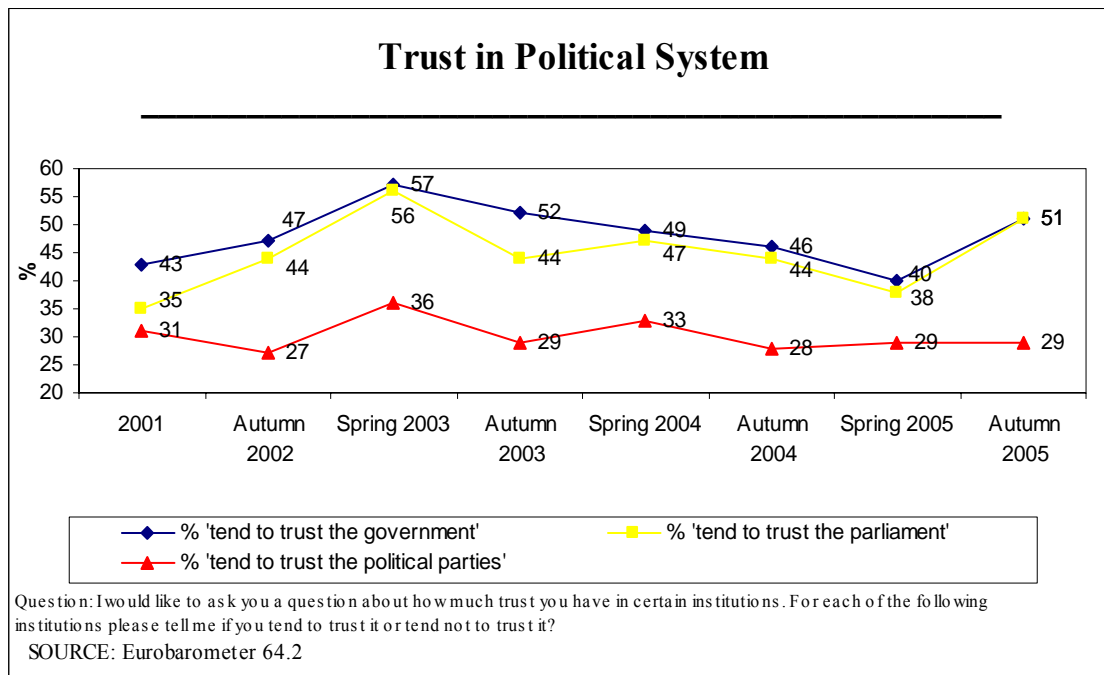
According to 54% of Maltese respondents (52%), big commercial companies in Malta are trustworthy. 28% (31%) say they tend not to trust them. The Maltese tend to trust big companies to a larger extent than in the other EU member countries. In Malta, such companies tend to be associated with foreign direct investment, job creation and transfer of technical knowledge.

Trust in national institutions						
	Malta			EU-25		
INSTITUTION	tend to trust	tend not to trust	DK	tend to trust	tend not to trust	DK
Press	46	39	16	45	49	6
Television	55	32	14	53	42	5
Justice/ Legal System	52	33	15	47	47	6
The Police	79	16	5	65	30	5
The Army	81	10	9	68	22	10
Religious Institutions	77	16	7	47	43	10
Trade Unions	42	41	17	38	48	14
Political Parties	29	55	16	17	76	7
Big Companies	54	28	18	32	57	11
National Government	51	40	10	31	62	7
National Parliament	51	37	12	35	56	8

Politics occupies a central role in Maltese society, with voter turnout in national elections exceeding 95%. An increase in trust in the Maltese government was recorded for the first

time since spring 2003, when the incumbent administration had won the general election and was confirmed for another term of office. Trust in the government rose by 11% over the previous survey, to 51% (40%). The reconstruction of a sizeable part of the country's road infrastructure, largely funded through the financial protocol with Italy and EU support, could have contributed to this positive development. In addition, government popularity could have been boosted by raising the profile of EU awareness about the illegal immigration problem in the Mediterranean.

Trust in the Maltese Parliament also increased substantially over the previous survey. 51% (38%) of respondents tend to trust Parliament while 37% (48%) tend not to trust it.



1.4 Most important issues facing Malta

44% (42%) of Maltese interviewees identify the economic situation as the single most important issue facing the country. Real GDP grew by just 1.7% in the first nine months of 2005, dampened by fiscal consolidation and harsh competition in Malta's key export market. Government forecasts indicate the economy is set to continue operating below potential during the next two years.

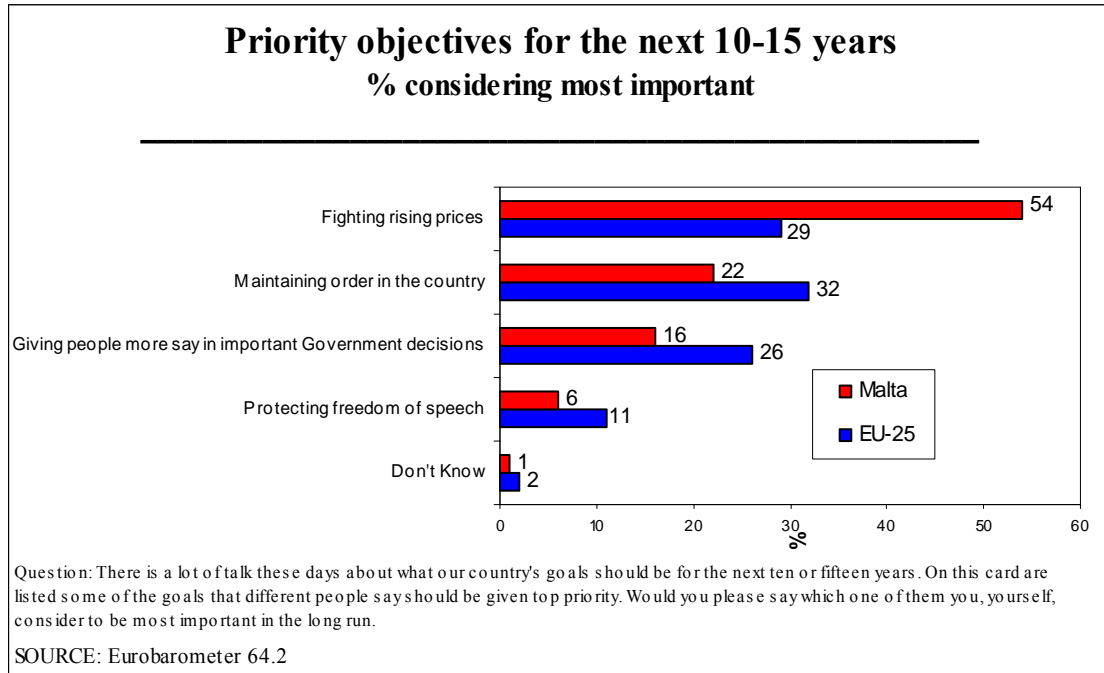
As mentioned earlier, the autumn 2005 Eurobarometer survey followed closely the public announcement of imminent hikes in electricity and fuel prices. This may explain why preoccupation with rising prices increased considerably, to 39%, when compared to the preceding survey. 33% of survey respondents mentioned illegal immigration. The recovery of a number of bodies of would-be immigrants from the sea at the end of October could have further raised the public's concern over this issue. When compared to

the 25 EU member countries, Malta's respondents placed more emphasis on the economic situation, but expressed less concern on the issue of criminal activity.

Most important issues facing the country at the moment						
	Autumn 2005				Spring 2005	
ISSUES	Malta ranking	Malta %	EU-25 %	EU-25 ranking	Malta ranking	Malta %
Economic situation	1	44	26	2	1	42
Rising prices/inflation	2	39	17	4	3	23
Immigration	3	33	15	5	5	17
Unemployment	4	27	44	1	2	40
Pensions	5	15	10	7	4	20
Crime	6	10	24	3	6	14
Taxation	7	8	7	8	7	12
Protecting the environment	8	5	4	10	8	9
Health care system	8	5	15	5	9	4
Housing	9	3	5	9	9	4
Public transport	10	2	2	11	10	3
Terrorism	10	2	14	6	11	1
Defense/ Foreign affairs	11	1	2	11	11	1
Other (Spontaneous)	12	0	1	12	10	3
The educational system	12	0	7	8	10	3

1.5 Long-term priority objectives for Malta

54% of Maltese respondents identified the need to combat rising prices as the most important objective for the country in the long run. The high concern over rising prices is likely to have been influenced by Government's announcement, during the period when the survey was undertaken, of a sharp increase in the fuel surcharge paid by consumers. Otherwise, Malta has historically enjoyed relative price stability, with the inflation rate typically below 3%.

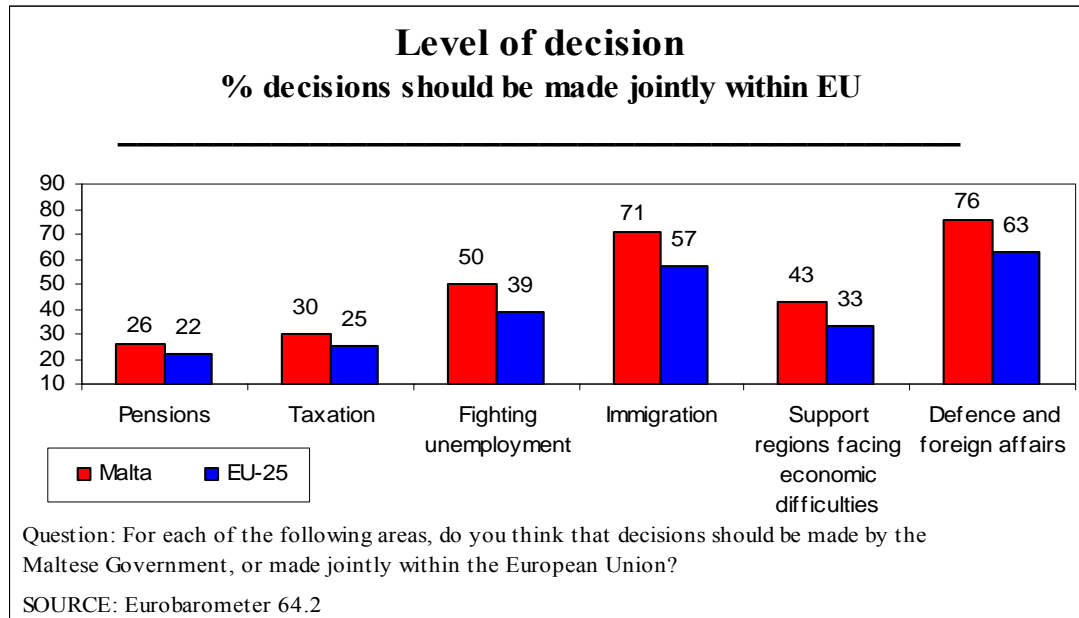


Actions and Priorities of the European Union

1.6 Level of decision

Respondents were asked about whether a number of policy decisions should be made by the Maltese government or made jointly with the European Union. 71% of respondents believe that the illegal immigration issue warrants cooperation between the Maltese government and the EU. 50% of interviewees believe that the fight against unemployment should be tackled jointly with the EU. 60% of respondents believe the Government alone should tackle education issues while 38% said that the issue should be tackled jointly with the European Union. Protection of the environment should be the sole responsibility of the Maltese government according to 31% of respondents as opposed to 66% who believe that the issue should be tackled jointly with the European Union. 65% said the Government should tackle health and social welfare issues independently while 32% believe that the issue should be tackled jointly within the European Union. 41% of respondents believe the Government should tackle agricultural and fishing policies

independently while 54% believe that they should be tackled jointly with the European Union.



1.7 EU's top priorities

In the European Union, unemployment is the main concern advanced by 44% of respondents, though the extent to which EU citizens consider unemployment to be one of the most important problems confronting their country has gone down for the first time since 2003 (-6 points). As in spring 2005, concerns about unemployment continue to affect a much broader spectrum of the population in the new member states (57%) than is the case in the fifteen old member states (42%).

However, the noted positive development applies to an equal degree to the new member states and the old member states. The economic situation is the second most frequently mentioned concern. At 26%, this score has not changed significantly since the previous survey. In the fifteen old member states, the extent to which this is a concern ranges from 4% in Ireland to 43% in Germany. In the new member states, it is most widespread in Malta (44%) and least widespread in Estonia (16%).

For one European citizen out of four, crime is one of the most important issues facing their country (24%). This issue comes in third place. Though at the level of the European Union as a whole this figure has remained stable over the past year, significant shifts have been recorded at the country level. The largest increase has occurred in the United Kingdom (41%, +10 points); the largest decrease has been recorded in Austria (14%, -10 points) and Hungary (19%, -10 points). Concern for this issue ranges from 10% in Malta to 46% in Lithuania.

Price increases, healthcare systems, immigration, terrorism and pensions form a second group of concerns with scores ranging between 17% and 10%. In comparison to spring 2005, more people now consider terrorism one of the two most important issues facing their country. However, this increase is limited to a few countries, and in particular those where terrorist attacks or threats took place. Terrorism does not feature at all as a priority concern amongst Maltese citizens.

In the UK, a 20 point increase has been recorded (from 14% to 34%) and in the Netherlands an increase of 18 points has been recorded (from 22% to 40%). At 32%, concern for this issue has also increased significantly in Denmark, despite the absence of attacks or real threats (+20 points). In other countries like Germany (4%) or Portugal (1%) and in the new member states (3%) terrorism is not an important issue. Following the March 2004 attacks in Spain, 31% of Spanish respondents are still concerned, though this has steadily declined from 59% in autumn 2004 and 46% in spring 2005.

Top priorities for the European Union				
ISSUES	Malta ranking	Malta %	EU-25 %	EU-25 ranking
Fighting unemployment	1	48	43	2
Fighting illegal immigration	2	42	15	8
Protecting the environment	3	30	20	6
Fighting poverty and social exclusion	4	28	44	1
Maintaining peace and security in Europe	4	23	28	3
Fighting organized crime	5	19	25	4
Getting closer to European citizens	6	14	17	7
Successfully implementing the euro	6	14	8	11
Guaranteeing the quality of food products	7	12	11	10
Fighting terrorism	8	11	23	5
Guaranteeing the rights of the individual and democracy in Europe	9	9	12	9
Protecting consumers	10	7	8	11
Welcoming new Member Countries	11	5	4	13
Reforming the institutions of the EU	11	5	5	12
Asserting the political and diplomatic importance of the EU around the world	12	1	4	13

2. The Individual and the European Union

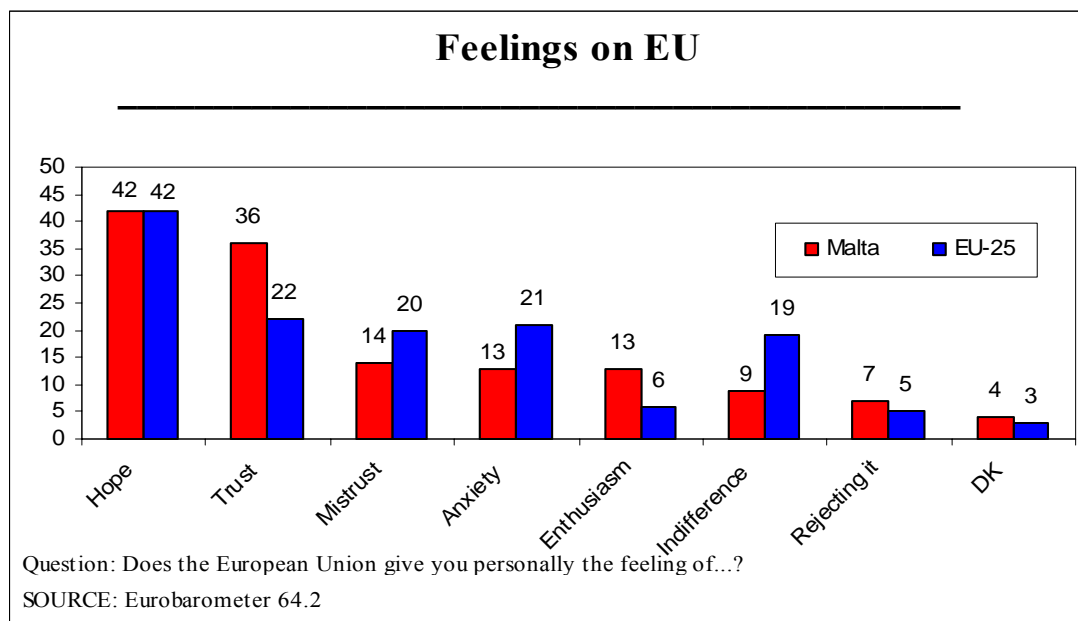
2.1 Feelings on EU

When asked about their identity in the near future, 28% of Maltese respondents (34% in previous survey) see themselves as Maltese only whilst 68% (57%) see themselves as Maltese first but also European. 3% of respondents (7%) feel European first and then Maltese whilst none of the respondents (2%) see themselves as Europeans only.

75% of Maltese respondents (76% in previous survey) feel very proud to be Maltese; 21% (20%) feel fairly proud of their nationality while 4% (3%) are not very proud. None of the respondents (1%) said they are not proud at all to be Maltese. On the whole, 96% (95%) are proud to be Maltese whilst 4% (4%) are not.

When asked about their European identity, 21% (29%) of Maltese respondents said they are very proud to be European; 49% (36%) are fairly proud while 16% (16%) are not very proud. 9% (15%) of respondents said they are not proud at all to be European. On the whole, 70% (65%) are proud to be European whilst 26% (30%) are not proud to be European.

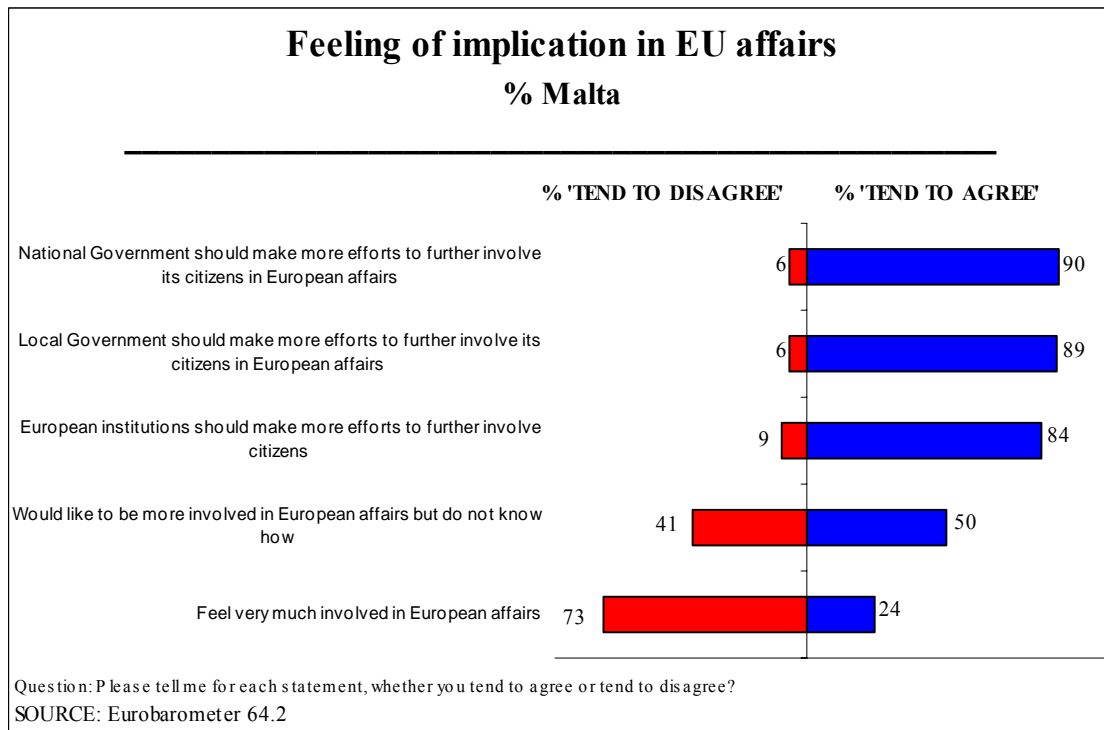
42% and 36% of Maltese interviewees said the EU elicits from them feelings of hope and trust, respectively. 14% of Maltese respondents say they mistrust the EU, which compared favorably to the 20% of survey participants who recounted this feeling in the 25 EU countries. In the EU 25 countries, almost a quarter of respondents say they feel indifferent to the EU project, whereas only 9% expressed disinterest in the EU.



2.2 Role of individual in EU affairs

Respondents were asked whether they thought their voice counted in the EU. 46% (56% in previous survey) of Maltese respondents said that their voice counts in the EU whilst 39% (31%) feel that they have no voice in the EU.

90% of Maltese interviewees agreed that more efforts should be done by the Maltese government to further involve citizens in European affairs. An almost equal amount of participants expect their local government to step up efforts to bring the people closer to the EU. 73% admitted they do not feel very involved in EU affairs at present. 50% expressed a wish to be more involved in European affairs, but said they do not know how.



3. Being a Member of the European Union Today

3.1 Support for EU membership

After the significant increase recorded in autumn 2004 following the accession of 10 new Member States, the view across the EU that one country's membership to the European Union is a good thing has slightly decreased from 54% to 50%.

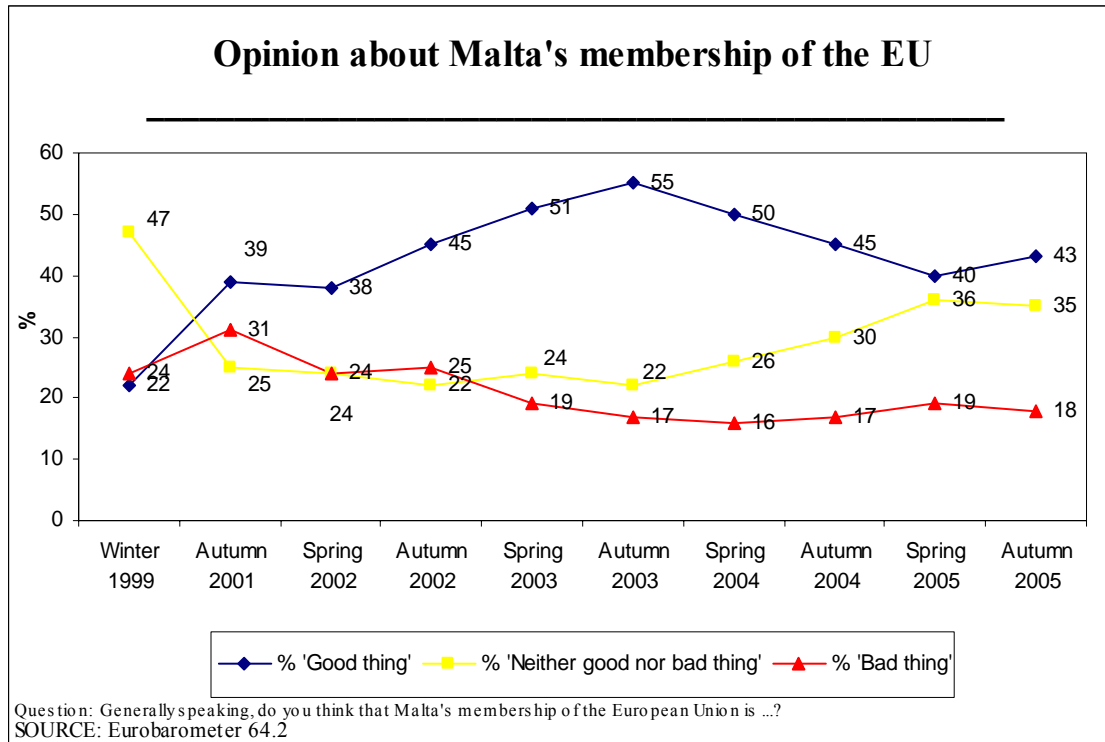
At 16%, opposition to membership to the European Union remains low. Negative opinions only exceed 20% of the survey population in the countries which are traditionally more sceptical about the building of Europe, namely Sweden (32%), the United Kingdom (28%), Austria (25%) and Finland (22%).

The much noted cleavages in public opinion between Member States continue to exist. In the countries that are part of the euro zone, there is generally a broad consensus that membership of the European Union is a good thing for them (54%). The six countries with highest support levels are all euro zone members, headed by Luxembourg (82%).

Two euro zone countries – Austria and Finland – form a clear exception and are generally grouped together with the UK and Sweden as countries where scepticism towards the European Union reigns.

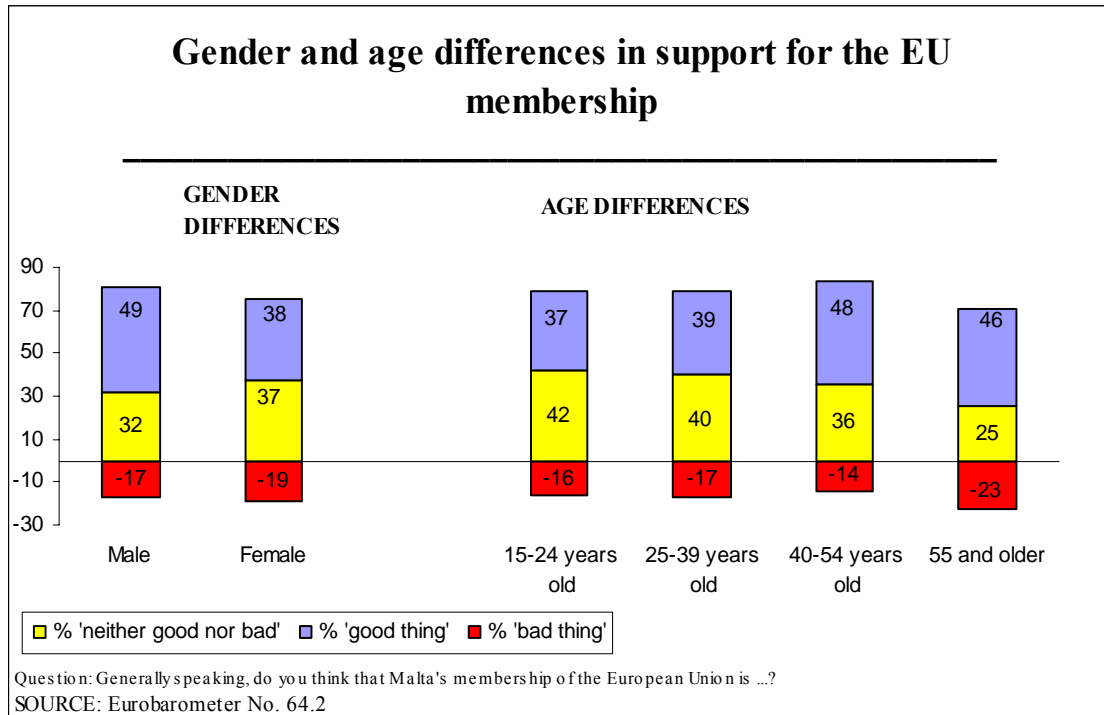
In the new Member States, public opinion remains somewhat volatile and the level of “neutral” replies in these countries is particularly high. This is particularly true in Latvia (47%), Slovenia (46%), the Czech Republic (44%), Estonia, Hungary and Slovakia (all 42%).

The slide in support for membership of the European Union amongst Maltese respondents has halted with the autumn survey. Support for EU membership amongst the Maltese had fallen from 55% in Autumn 2003 to 40% in the Spring 2005 survey. 43% (40%) of Maltese respondents are now saying that membership of the European Union is a good thing. 18% (19%) of respondents said that Malta's membership of the EU is a bad thing whilst 35% (36%) said that it is neither good nor bad. The greater sensitivity shown by the EU to Malta's problem with illegal immigration could have contributed to the improvement in public sentiment on Malta's membership.



Males tend to be more supportive of Malta's EU membership than females. 49% of males support Malta's EU membership, 32% believe membership had a neutral effect and 17% say membership was a bad thing. On the other hand, 38% of female interviewees believe membership was a good thing, 37% are convinced it has been neither a good nor a bad thing, and 19% are convinced it has been a negative development.

A classification of respondents by age group shows that those supporting membership outweigh those against in all age categories. Support for membership is highest in the 40-54 and 55+ age groups. On the other hand, 42% of those aged between 15 and 24 years say membership has been neither good nor bad.



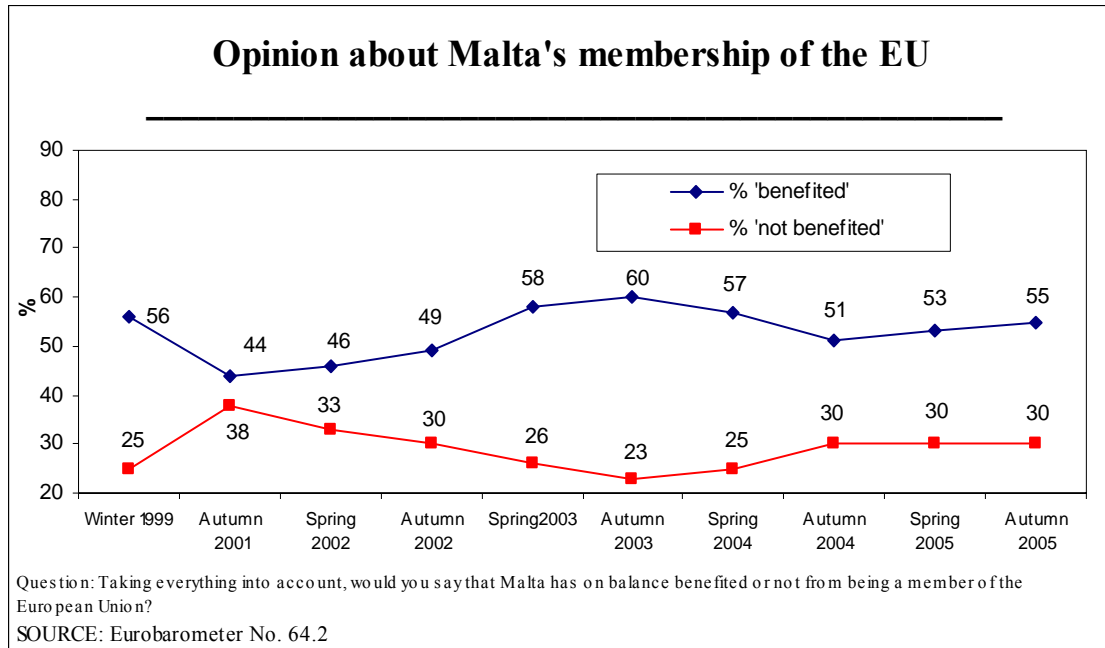
3.2 Benefit from EU membership

After a steady increase in positive responses over the past two years reaching the highest level since 1991, a decrease of 3 points has now been recorded in the percentage of European citizens who feel that their country has benefited from European Union membership. Today, 52% of Europeans consider that as a whole their country has benefited from European Union membership, compared to 36% (+3 points) who take the opposite view. Despite this shift, public opinion remains positive with a difference of 16 points between those who feel their country has benefited and those who feel their country has not benefited.

Once again, Ireland has the highest score in terms of citizens who perceive positively the advantages of membership of the European Union (86%), followed by Luxembourg (75%).

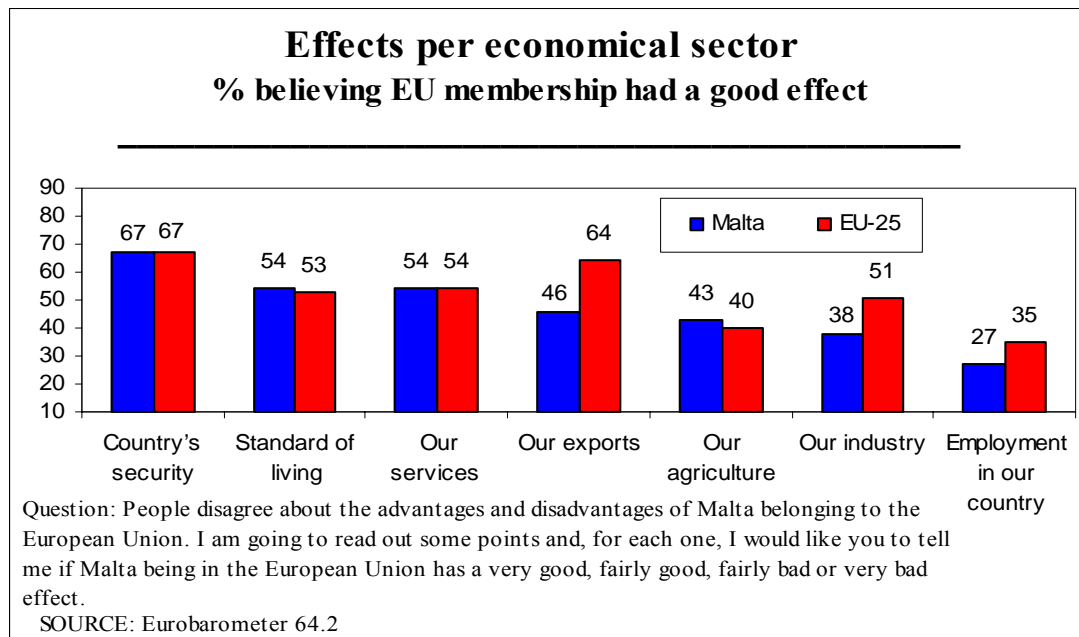
Eighteen months after accession, public opinion about the perceived benefits of membership remains positive in the new Member States. On average, close to 6 out of 10 respondents (58%, -1 point in comparison with the spring wave) declare that their country has benefited from being a member of the European Union, with the highest scores once again recorded in Lithuania (70%). Cypriots remain the most critical. Only 39% feel that their country has benefited from membership, while 53% hold the opposite view.

When asked to take everything into account, 55% (53%) of Maltese respondents said that, on balance, Malta has benefited from being a member of the European Union. As in the previous survey, 30% of respondents said that Malta did not benefit from being a member of European Union.



3.3 Effects per economical sector

Survey participants say that the EU has had a good effect on the country's security and the overall standard of living. On the other hand, they do not think the EU has had a positive influence on the country's exports, industry and the general employment situation. The latter mainly reflects the coincidence of membership and growing international competition over the last two years. Harsher competition in Malta's key export markets for industry led to a year-on-year drop of 11% in merchandise exports during the first eleven months of 2005.



3.4 Image of the EU

Across the EU, support for the view that the image of the European Union is positive has gone down for the second consecutive time and now stands at 44%. Although EU citizens for whom the European Union conjures up a positive image continue to outnumber those for whom the Union conjures up a negative image, the gap between the two camps is narrowing. Malta is one of the countries with a shift from positive responses towards more neutral pinions. This shift was also recorded in Italy, Portugal, France, Spain and the Czech Republic.

Analysis of the European Union's image is not only relevant within the Member states but also as regards the perception of citizens in the accession and candidate countries. These reveal that in the accession and candidate countries the European Union generally conjures up a positive image among more people than is the case within most of the member states. The only exception is Croatia, although a significant improvement has

been recorded. Where in spring 2005 only 28% of Croatians had a positive image of the European Union, this now stands at 37%.

When asked about the image the European Union conveys in people's minds, 11% (10% in previous survey) of the Maltese said the EU conjures up a very positive image, 34% (38%) mentioned a fairly positive image, 29% (27%) a neutral image, 12% (14%) fairly negative and 7% (6%) a very negative image. 45% of respondents are generally positive and 19% generally negative.

4. Confidence in EU Institutions

4.1 Trust in the European Commission and in the European Parliament

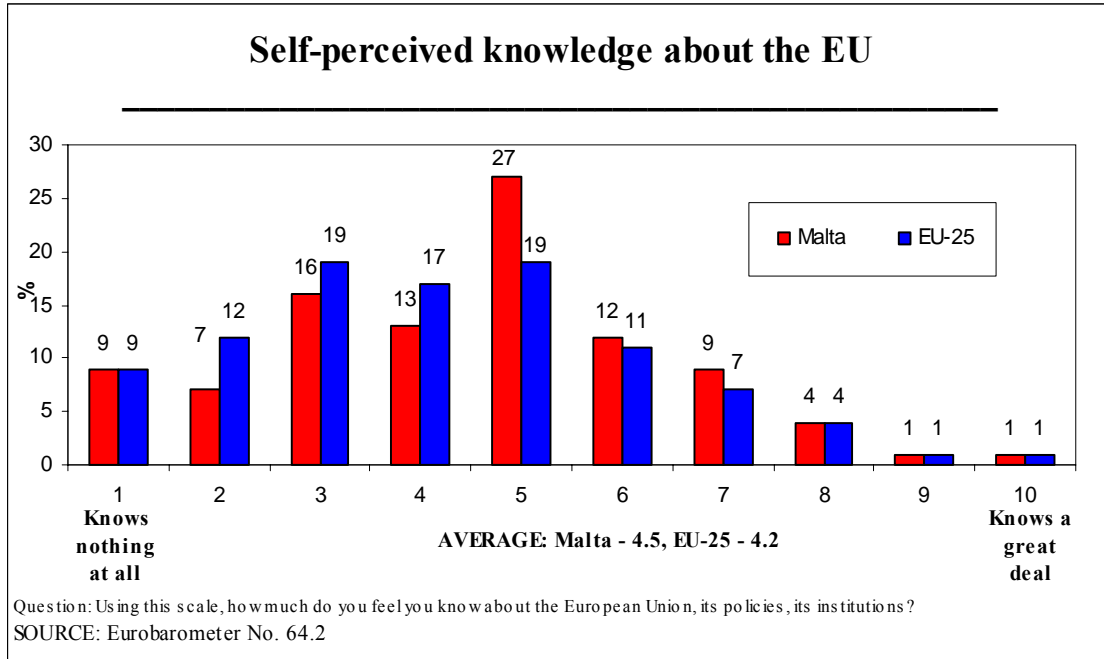
In the 25 EU member states, the decline of trust levels in the European Commission recorded in the first half of 2005 has been halted but the latest results also point to a further rise in the proportion of citizens who tend to mistrust the institution. The development recorded for the European Commission equally applies to the European Parliament. Although a majority of respondents (51%) continue to trust the European Parliament, the percentage that tends not to trust it has increased by 3 points.

When asked about how much they trust the European Institutions, 60% of Maltese respondents (59% in previous survey) said they tend to trust the European Commission whilst 18% (21%) tend not to. 63% of Maltese respondents (58% in previous survey) said they tend to trust the European Parliament while 19% (24%) tend not to. 19% of respondents were unsure.

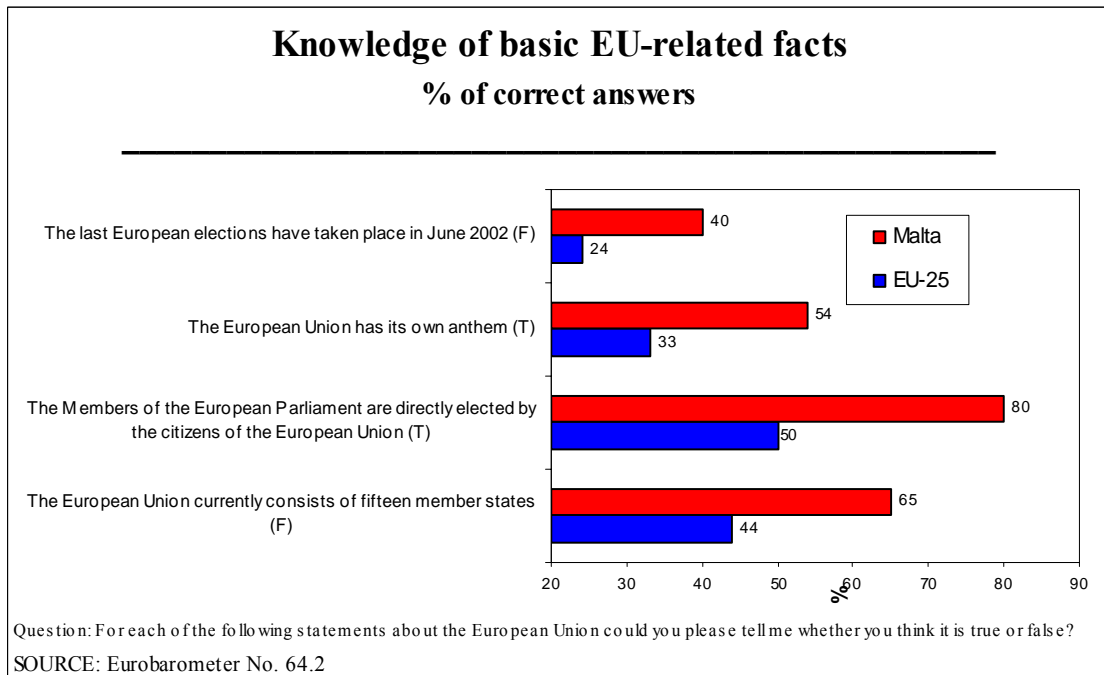
Knowledge on the European Union

4.2 Knowledge about EU institutions and policies

35% of Maltese respondents (41% in previous survey) feel they understand how the EU works while 52% (41%) do not understand how it works. When asked to state, on a scale of 1 to 10, the extent of their knowledge on EU affairs, the Maltese respondents were more confident than their European counterparts. 43% of interviewees in the EU ranked their knowledge on a scale higher than 4, whereas 54% of Maltese believe their knowledge merits a scale higher than 4.

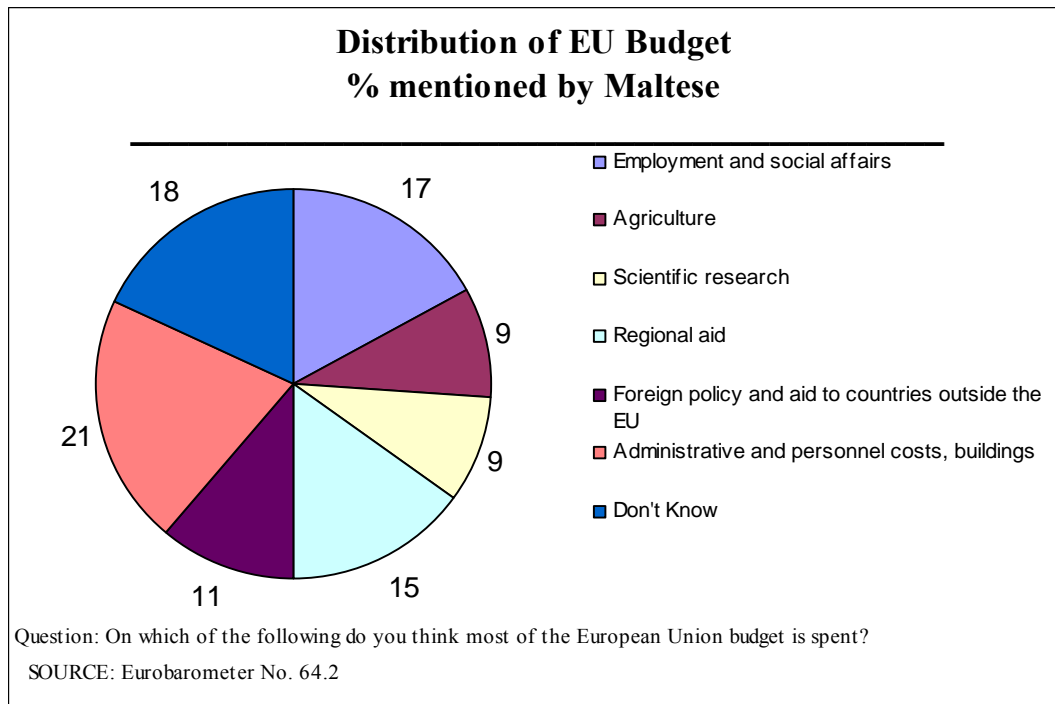


Respondents' actual level of information about the EU was measured through a series of questions on basic facts concerning the history, structures and symbols of the Union. The Maltese respondents performed very positively when compared to the participants in all the 25 member countries. A majority of Maltese respondents were able to identify the veracity, or otherwise, of the statements represented in the chart below.



4.3 EU budget

When asked on which item the EU spends most of its budget, administrative and personnel expenditure was the most frequently mentioned item by the Maltese. 21% of Maltese respondents mentioned this item, but the perception that such costs absorb most of the EU budget is even stronger in the EU as a whole (31%). The other items mentioned by most Maltese were employment & social affairs and EU aid, at 17% and 15% respectively. On the other hand, the Maltese understate the share of the EU budget that goes on agriculture, with only 9% mentioning this item. The relatively small share of the agriculture sector in Malta means that EU funds to this sector in Malta will be limited. This may give the impression to the Maltese public that this is not a key expenditure item in the EU's budget.



5. Political Union and European Constitution

5.1 Stand on European political union

Currently 65% (61%) of Maltese respondents are in favour of the development of a European political union while 22% (25%) are against. 60% (50%) of Maltese respondents support a Constitution for the European Union whilst 16% (20%) are against.

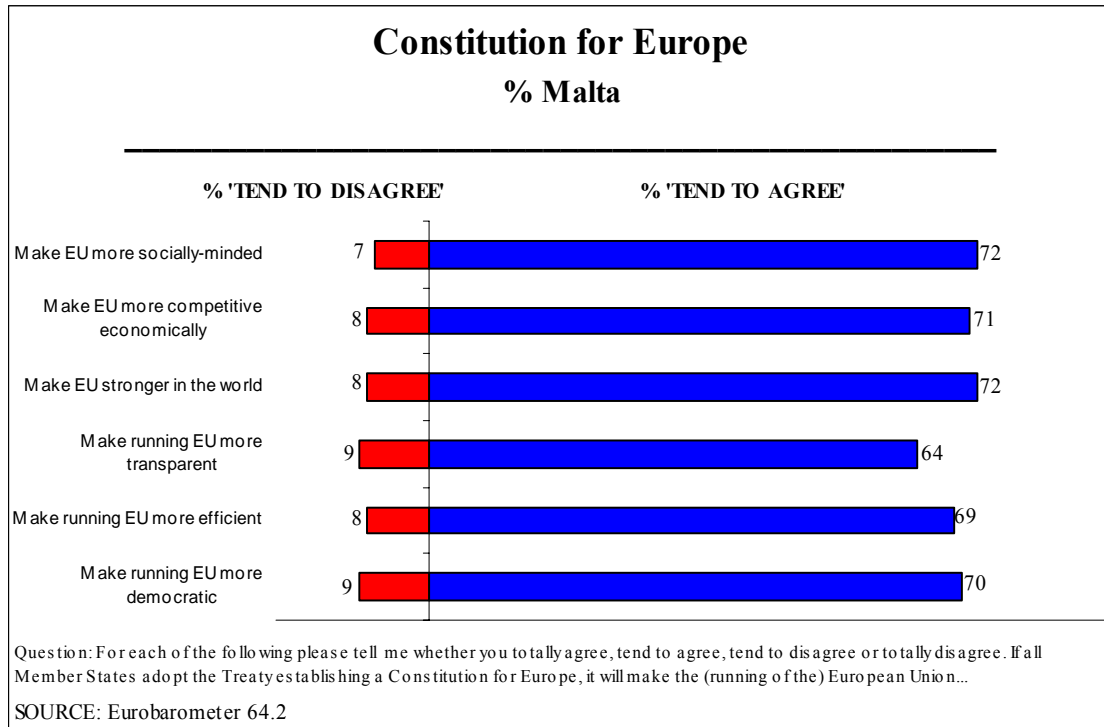
5.2 Views on Constitution

Views of the Maltese public about the European Constitution are generally more positive than in the rest of the European Union. 70% (64% in previous survey) 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. 9% (11%) disagreed.

69% (65%) of Maltese respondents agree that if the Treaty is adopted, it will make the running of the European Union more efficient. 8% (10%) of respondents disagreed. 64% (54%) of Maltese respondents agree that the Treaty will make the running of the European Union more transparent whilst 9% (14%) disagreed.

72% (66%) of Maltese respondents agree that the adoption of the Treaty will make the running of the European Union stronger in the world whilst 8% (11%) disagreed. 71% (63%) of Maltese respondents agree that if all Member States adopt the Treaty, it will make the running of the European Union more competitive economically whilst 8% (11%) disagreed.

72% (65%) of Maltese respondents agree that the Treaty establishing a Constitution for Europe will make the European Union more socially minded. 7% (8%) disagreed.



5.3 Support for enlargement

Future enlargement of the European Union is supported by 57% (63%) of Maltese respondents while 21% (19%) are against. The Maltese also take a more positive stance to further enlargement than in the EU as a whole. Turkey is the country least supported by Maltese respondents, with 39% (43%) in favour of its membership and 40% (39%) against. 21% of Maltese respondents (18%) were undecided. Despite this, Maltese respondents were less negative than the European average by 15 percentage points. 55% of all European respondents are against Turkey entering the European Union.

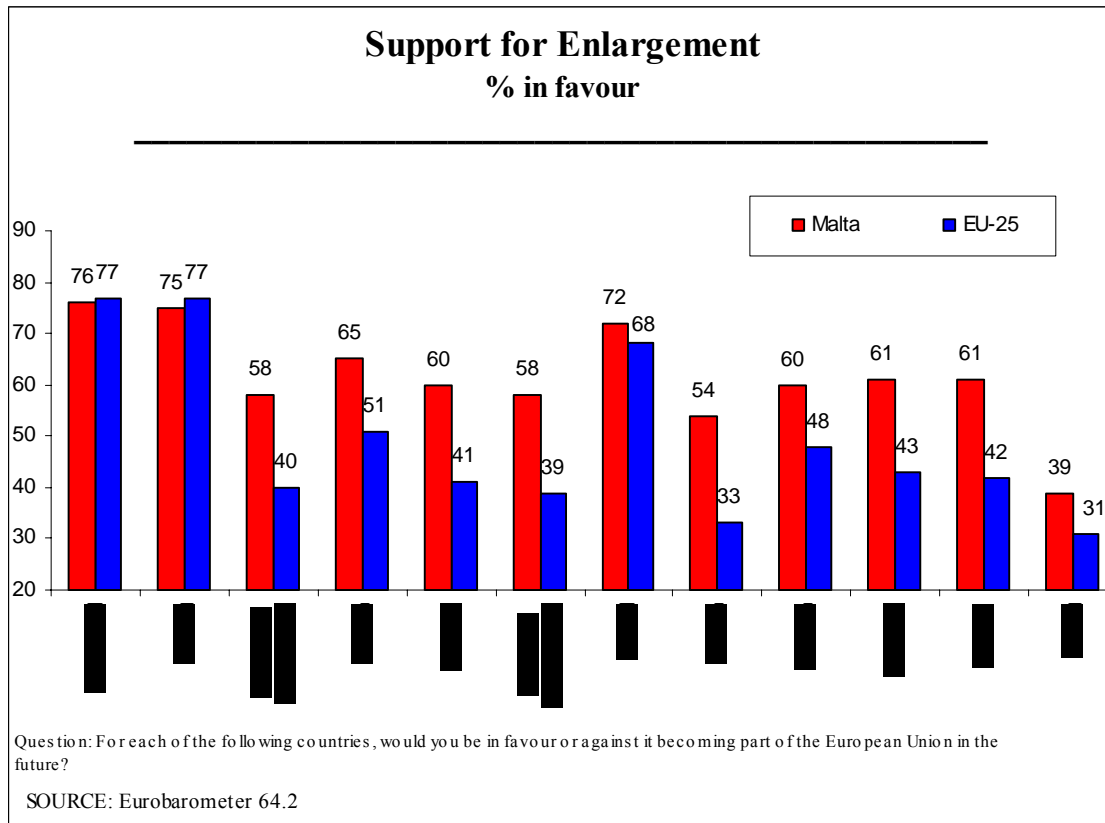
Membership of prosperous countries, like Switzerland and Norway, attracts the greatest support by the Maltese. 76% of Maltese respondents (77% in previous survey) would be in favour and 8% (8%) against Switzerland joining the European Union in future. 75% (74%) of Maltese respondents are in favour and 7% (9%) against Norway joining the European Union in future.

Meanwhile, 60% (63%) are in favour of Bulgaria's membership while 19% (17%) are against. Romania is supported by 61% (61%) of Maltese respondents while 19% (19%) are against Romania joining the EU.

58% (61%) would be in favour and 17% (17%) against Bosnia and Herzegovina's EU membership. Croatia's membership of the EU is supported by 65% (65%) of Maltese respondents and 13% (14%) are against. 60% (61%) would be in favour and 17% (17%)

against the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) becoming a part of the European Union in future.

Serbia and Montenegro's membership would be supported by 58% (57%) of Maltese while 18% (20%) would be against. 61% (63%) would be in favour and 16% (16%) against the membership of Ukraine.



6. Conclusion

Four-fifths of Maltese interviewees say they are satisfied with the life they lead. The share of respondents who expect their life to improve in the short term fell sharply from 40% in spring 2005 to 29% in autumn 2005. The downturn in expectations for the next twelve months was underpinned by apprehension on economic and financial developments in the short run. The survey was held shortly after the Government had expressed its intent to substantially increase fuel and electricity rates following the surge in international oil prices during the year.

The Maltese identified the economic situation, the increase in the cost of living and illegal immigration as the most pressing issues facing the country. 71% of respondents believe that the illegal immigration issue should be tackled jointly with the EU. In contrast, a relatively small proportion cited housing problems as their primary concern.

An increase in trust in the Maltese government was recorded for the first time since spring 2003. Trust in the government rose by 11% over the previous survey, to 51%. Trust in the Maltese Parliament also increased substantially over the previous survey from 38% to 51%.

The survey confirmed that trust in the army was unaffected by the incidents at the Safi detention centre in January 2005. In fact, the army is the most trusted institution in the country. The Maltese view big companies more favourably than in the other EU member countries.

The slide in support for membership of the European Union amongst Maltese respondents has halted with the autumn survey. 43% (40% in the preceding survey) of Maltese respondents said that membership of the European Union is a good thing. In addition, 55% (53%) of Maltese respondents said that, on balance, Malta has benefited from being a member of the European Union.

However, 73% admitted they do not feel very involved in EU affairs at present and 50% said that although they wanted to be more involved in European affairs, they do not know how.

60% (50%) of Maltese respondents support a constitution for the European Union whilst 16% (20%) are against it. The views of the Maltese public about the European Constitution are generally more positive than in the rest of the European Union.

Future enlargement of the European Union is supported by 57% (63%) of Maltese respondents while 21% (19%) are against. Respondents were asked whether they supported the accession of twelve countries. Turkey's membership is the least supported by Maltese respondents, although they were less negative than the European average by 15 percentage points.

EB64.2 - TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 11th of October and the 15th of November 2005, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe, carried out wave 64.2 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General Press and Communication, Opinion Polls.

The EUROBAROMETER SPECIAL « STANDARD » is part of wave 64.2 and covers 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 64.2 has also been conducted in the two acceding countries (Bulgaria and Romania), the two candidate countries (Croatia and Turkey) and in the Turkish Cypriot Community. 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:

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

A	your survey number
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EB64.1 A

B	country code
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EB64.1 B

C	our survey number
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EB64.1 C

D	Interview number
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EB64.1 D

E	Split ballot
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A	1
B	2

EB63.1 E

ASK ITEM 26 ONLY IN BULGARIA

ASK ITEM 27 ONLY IN ROMANIA

ASK ITEM 28 ONLY IN TURKEY

ASK ITEM 29 ONLY IN CROATIA

ASK ITEM 30 ONLY IN TURKISH CYPRIOT COMMUNITY

Q1	What is your nationality? Please tell me the country(ies) that applies(y).
----	--

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Belgium	1,
Denmark	2,
Germany	3,

Greece	4,
Spain	5,
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,
Other countries	31,
DK	32,

EB64.1 Q1 TREND MODIFIED

IF OTHER or DK in Q1 THEN CLOSE INTERVIEW

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?

	D15a	D15b
	CURRENT OCCUPATION	LAST OCCUPATION
NON-ACTIVE		
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
SELF EMPLOYED		
Farmer	5	5
Fisherman	6	6
Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner,	7	7

accountant, architect, etc.)		
Owner of a shop, craftsmen, other self-employed person	8	8
Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company	9	9
EMPLOYED		
Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect)	10	10
General management, director or top management (managing directors, director general, other director)	11	11
Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	12	12
Employed position, working mainly at 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
NEVER DID ANY PAID WORK	19	19

EB63.4 D15a D15b

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

Frequently	1
Occasionally	2
Never	3
DK	4

EB63.4 QA1

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)

Often	1
From time to time	2
Rarely	3
Never	4
DK	5

EB63.4 QA2

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)

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

EB63.4 QA3

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
1	your life in general	1	2	3	4
2	the economic situation in Malta	1	2	3	4
3	the financial situation of your household	1	2	3	4
4	the employment situation in Malta	1	2	3	4
5	your personal job situation	1	2	3	4

EB63.4 QA4

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

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

EB63.4 QA5

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?
-----	---

Improve	1
Stay about the same	2
Get worse	3
DK	4

EB63.4 QA6

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
1	The press	1	2	3
2	Radio	1	2	3
3	Television	1	2	3
4	Justice/the Maltese legal system	1	2	3
5	The police	1	2	3
6	The army	1	2	3
7	Religious institutions	1	2	3
8	Trade unions	1	2	3
9	Political parties	1	2	3
10	Big companies	1	2	3
11	The Maltese Government	1	2	3
12	The Maltese Parliament	1	2	3
13	The European Union	1	2	3
14	The United Nations	1	2	3
15	Charitable or voluntary organisations	1	2	3

EB63.4 QA7 (4-9-11-12-13-14) - EB62.0 Q10 (1-2-3-5-6-7-8-10-15)

QA8a Generally speaking, do you think that Malta's membership of the European Union is...?

(READ OUT)

a good thing	1
a bad thing	2
neither good nor bad	3
DK	4

EB63.4 QA8a

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

Benefited	1
Not benefited	2
DK	3

EB63.4 QA9a

QA10a People disagree about the advantages and disadvantages of Malta belonging to the European Union. I am going to read out some points and, for each one, I would like you to tell me if Malta being in the European Union has a very good, fairly good, fairly bad or very bad effect".

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	A very good effect	A fairly good effect	A fairly bad effect	A very bad effect	DK
--	------------	--------------------	----------------------	---------------------	-------------------	----

1	Our country's security	1	2	3	4	5
2	Our exports	1	2	3	4	5
3	Our standard of living	1	2	3	4	5
4	Our agriculture	1	2	3	4	5
5	Our industry	1	2	3	4	5
6	Our services (N)	1	2	3	4	5
7	Employment in our country (N)	1	2	3	4	5

EB19 TREND MODIFIED

ASK ALL

QA11	In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?
------	---

--

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

EB63.4 QA10

QA12	Are you, yourself, for or against the development towards a European political union?
------	---

For	1
Against	2
DK	3

EB63.4 QA11

QA13	What does the European Union mean to you personally?
------	--

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

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 international border control	14,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	15,
DK	16,

EB63.4 QA12

QA14 Does the European Union give you personally the feeling of...?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Enthusiasm	1,
Hope	2,
Trust	3,
Indifference	4,
Anxiety	5,
Mistrust	6,
Rejecting it	7,
DK	8,

EB63.4 QA13

QA15 Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree?

	(READ OUT)	TEND TO AGREE	TEND TO DISAGREE	DK
1	My voice counts in the European Union	1	2	3
2	I understand how the European Union works	1	2	3

EB63.4 QA14a&b TREND MODIFIED

QA16	To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following?
------	---

(SHOW CARD – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	I feel very much involved in European affairs	1	2	3	4	5
2	I would like to be more involved in European affairs but I do not know how to go about it	1	2	3	4	5
3	European institutions should make more efforts to further involve EU citizens in European affairs	1	2	3	4	5
4	The national Government in Malta should make more efforts to further involve its citizens in European affairs	1	2	3	4	5
5	The local Government in Malta should make more efforts to further involve its citizens in European affairs	1	2	3	4	5

EB64.2 NEW

QA17a	In your opinion, what is the current speed of building Europe? Please look at these figures. N°1 is standing still, N°7 is running as fast as possible. Choose the one which best corresponds with your opinion of the current speed of building Europe.
-------	--

QA17b	And which corresponds best to the speed you would like?
-------	---

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

READ OUT	QA17a	QA17b
	CURRENT SPEED	DESIRED SPEED
Standstill	1	1
	2	2
	3	3
	4	4
	5	5
	6	6
Runs as fast as possible	7	7
DK	8	8

EB62.0 Q19a&b TREND

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

QA18	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
1	A loss of power for smaller Member States	1	2	3
2	An increase in drug trafficking and international organised crime	1	2	3
3	Our language being used less and less	1	2	3
4	Our country paying more and more to the European Union	1	2	3
5	The loss of social benefits	1	2	3
6	The loss of national identity and culture	1	2	3
7	An economic crisis	1	2	3
8	The transfer of jobs to other Member Countries which have lower production costs	1	2	3
9	More difficulties for Maltese farmers	1	2	3
10	The end of the Maltese Lira	1	2	3

EB63.4 QA16

ASK ALL

QA19	About how often do you...?
------	----------------------------

(SHOW CARD)

	(READ OUT)	Every day	Several times a week	Once or twice a week	Less often	Never	DK
--	------------	-----------	----------------------	----------------------	------------	-------	----

1	Watch television news programmes	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Read the news in daily newspapers	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Listen to radio news programmes	1	2	3	4	5	6

EB63.4 QA17

QA20	Using this scale, how much do you feel you know about the European Union, its policies, its institutions?
------	---

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

KNOW NOTHING AT ALL					KNOW A GREAT DEAL				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

DK

11

EB63.4 QA18

QA21	Which of the following statements comes closest to your opinion?
------	--

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

I really need to know a lot more about the European Union	1
I would like to have some more information about the European Union	2
As far as I am concerned I am happy with what I already know	3
DK	4

EB49.0 Q8

QA22	On which European Union topics or policy areas would you like more information?
------	---

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

The countries and citizens of the European Union	1,
The European currency	2,
The enlargement of the European Union to include new countries	3,

Your rights as a European citizen	4,
The way European institutions work	5,
Foreign policy/ External affairs	6,
The single European market	7,
Employment policy	8,
Agriculture and fisheries policy	9,
Co-operation and development aid policy, humanitarian aid	10,
Environmental and nuclear safety policy	11,
Science, research and development policy	12,
Regional policy, assisting less developed regions	13,
Measures for education, training and youth	14,
TV and film policy	15,
Cultural policy	16,
Consumer policy	17,
Health and social policy	18,
DK	19,

EB49.0 Q9

QA23	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)

Attending conferences, talks, meetings (M)	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,
Telephone (Info lines, Europe Direct, etc.) (M)	9,
Never look for such information, not interested (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	11,
DK	12,

EB63.4 QA19 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

QA24	Generally speaking, do you think that Maltese ... talks too much, about the right amount or too little about the European Union?
------	--

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(READ OUT)	Too much	Enough	Too little	DK
------------	----------	--------	------------	----

Standard EUROBAROMETER 64 - MALTA NATIONAL REPORT

1	Television	1	2	3	4
2	Radio	1	2	3	4
3	Press	1	2	3	4

EB63.4 QA20a

--

QA25	Do you think that the Maltese ... presents the European Union too positively, objectively or too negatively?
------	--

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Too positively	Objectively	Too negatively	DK
--	------------	----------------	-------------	----------------	----

1	Television	1	2	3	4
2	Radio	1	2	3	4
3	Press	1	2	3	4

EB63.4 QA20b

QA26	Have you heard of...?
------	-----------------------

	(READ OUT)	Yes	No	DK
--	------------	-----	----	----

1	The European Parliament	1	2	3
2	The European Commission	1	2	3
3	The Council of the European Union	1	2	3
4	The Court of Justice of the European Communities	1	2	3
5	The European Ombudsman	1	2	3
6	The European Central Bank	1	2	3
7	the European Court of Auditors	1	2	3
8	the Committee of the Regions of the European Union	1	2	3
9	the Economic and Social Committee of the European Union	1	2	3

EB63.4 QA21 (1-2-3-4-6) - EB62.0 Q27 (5-7-8-9)

QA27	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
--	------------	---------------	-------------------	----

1	The European Parliament	1	2	3
2	The European Commission	1	2	3
3	The Council of the European Union	1	2	3

4	The Court of Justice of the European Communities	1	2	3
5	The European Ombudsman	1	2	3
6	The European Central Bank	1	2	3
7	The European Court of Auditors	1	2	3
8	The Committee of the Regions of the European Union	1	2	3
9	The Economic and Social Committee of the European Union	1	2	3

EB63.4 QA23 (1-2-3-4-6) - EB62.0 Q29 (5-7-8-9)

QA28	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
--	------------	-------	--------	----

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

EB63.4 QA24

ASK ALL

QA30	What do you think are the two most important issues facing Malta at the moment?
------	---

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

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,

EB63.4 QA26

QA31	For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the Maltese government, or made jointly within the European Union?
------	---

	READ OUT - ROTATE	MALTESE GOVERNMENT	JOINTLY WITHIN EUROPEAN UNION	DK
1	Fighting crime (N)	1	2	3
2	Taxation (N)	1	2	3
3	Fighting unemployment (M)	1	2	3
4	Fighting terrorism (N)	1	2	3
5	Defence and foreign affairs (M)	1	2	3
6	Immigration (N)	1	2	3
7	The education system (M)	1	2	3
8	Pensions (N)	1	2	3
9	Protecting the environment (M)	1	2	3
10	Health and social welfare	1	2	3
11	Agricultural and fishing policy (M)	1	2	3
12	Consumer protection (N)	1	2	3
13	Scientific and technological research (N)	1	2	3
14	Support for regions facing economic difficulties (N)	1	2	3
15	Energy policy (N)	1	2	3
16	Competition policy (N)	1	2	3

EB62.0 Q35a TREND MODIFIED

QA32	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
1	A European Monetary Union with one single currency, the euro	1	2	3
2	One common foreign policy among the Member States of the European Union, towards other countries	1	2	3
3	A common defence and security policy among European Union Member States	1	2	3
4	Further enlargement of the European Union to include other countries in future years	1	2	3
5	A constitution for the European Union	1	2	3
6	The speed of building Europe being faster in one group of countries than in the other countries	1	2	3

7	Teaching school children about the way European Union institutions work	1	2	3
---	---	---	---	---

EB63.4 QA28

QA33a	There is a lot of talk these days about what Malta's goals should be for the next ten or fifteen years. On this card are listed some of the goals that different people say should be given top priority. Would you please say which one of them you, yourself, consider to be most important in the long run?
-------	--

QA33b	And what would be your second choice?
-------	---------------------------------------

(SHOW CARD – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(READ OUT)	QA33a	QA33b
	First most important goal	Second most important goal
Maintaining order in the country	1	1
Giving people more say in important Government decisions	2	2
Fighting rising prices	3	3
Protecting freedom of speech	4	4
DK	5	5

EB52.1 Q12a&b

QA34	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)

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,

EB63.4 QA29

--

QA35	In your opinion, should decisions concerning European defence policy be taken by national governments, by NATO or by the European Union?
------	--

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

National governments	1
NATO	2
The European Union	3
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	4
DK	5

EB61 Q31

--

QA36	With which of the following two statements do you most agree?
------	---

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

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 QA30

QA37	On which of the following do you think most of the European Union budget is spent?
------	--

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

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

EB63.4 QA31

QA38a	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
1	Peace in the world	1	2	3	4
2	The fight against terrorism	1	2	3	4
3	Growth of the world economy	1	2	3	4
4	The fight against poverty in the world	1	2	3	4
5	Protection of the environment	1	2	3	4

EB63.4 QA33a

QA38b	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
1	Peace in the world	1	2	3	4
2	The fight against terrorism	1	2	3	4
3	The growth of the world economy	1	2	3	4
4	The fight against poverty in the world	1	2	3	4
5	The protection of the environment	1	2	3	4

EB63.4 QA33b

QA39	Do you ever think of yourself as not only (NATIONALITY), but also European? Does this happen often, sometimes or never?
------	---

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Often	1
Sometimes	2
Never	3
DK	4

EB37.0

QA40	In the near future, do you see yourself as...?
------	--

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(NATIONALITY) only	1
(NATIONALITY) and European	2
European and (NATIONALITY)	3
European only	4
DK	5

EB62.0 Q43a ballot A

QA41 Would you say you are very proud, fairly proud, not very proud, not at all proud to be (NATIONALITY)?

(NATIONALITY AS SPECIFIED IN QUESTION 1 OF QUESTIONNAIRE - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very proud	1
Fairly proud	2
Not very proud	3
Not at all proud	4
DK	5

EB62.0 Q45

QA42 And would you say you are very proud, fairly proud, not very proud, not at all proud to be European?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very proud	1
Fairly proud	2
Not very proud	3
Not at all proud	4
DK	6

EB62.0 Q46

QA43 And do you ever think of yourself as a citizen of the world? Does this happen often, sometimes or never?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Often	1
Sometimes	2
Never	3
DK	4

EB64.2 NEW

QA44 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
1	Switzerland	1	2	3
2	Norway	1	2	3
3	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	2	3
4	Croatia	1	2	3
5	The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)	1	2	3
6	Serbia and Montenegro	1	2	3
7	Iceland	1	2	3
8	Albania	1	2	3
9	Bulgaria	1	2	3
10	Romania	1	2	3
11	Ukraine	1	2	3
12	Turkey	1	2	3

EB63.4 QB2

QA45 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
1	Turkey partly belongs to Europe by its geography	1	2	3	4	5
2	Turkey partly belongs to Europe by its history	1	2	3	4	5
3	Turkey's accession to the European Union would strengthen the security in this region	1	2	3	4	5
4	Turkey's accession to	1	2	3	4	5

	the European Union would favour the mutual comprehension of European and Muslim values					
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
6	Turkey's accession would favour the rejuvenation of an ageing European population	1	2	3	4	5
7	Turkey's joining could risk favouring immigration to more developed countries in the European Union	1	2	3	4	5
8	To join the European Union in about ten years, Turkey will have to respect systematically Human Rights	1	2	3	4	5
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 QB3

ASK ALL

QA47	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
1	More democratic	1	2	3	4	5
2	More efficient	1	2	3	4	5
3	More transparent	1	2	3	4	5

EB63.4 QC8

QA48	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
1	Stronger in the world	1	2	3	4	5
2	More competitive economically	1	2	3	4	5
3	More socially-minded	1	2	3	4	5

EB63.4 QC9

ASK ONLY IN EU25

QA49	13 countries have ratified the European Constitution, but France and the Netherlands voted "no". Which of the following best describes your view?
------	---

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

The European Union Member States should continue the ratification process of the European Constitution	1
The European Constitution should be renegotiated	2
The European Constitution should be dropped	3
DK	4

EB64.2 NEW

ASK ALL

QA50 Which of the two following statements, best describes your view?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

A European Constitution is necessary to ensure that the European Institutions work well	1
A European Constitution is not necessary to ensure that the European Institutions work well	2
DK	3

EB64.2 NEW

QA51 In general, would you say that the quality of life in Europe at the moment is better or less good than in...? (M)

(SHOW CARD)

	(READ OUT)	Much better	Some-what better	Some-what less good	Definitely less good	Identical (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
1	the United States	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Japan	1	2	3	4	5	6
3	China	1	2	3	4	5	6
4	India	1	2	3	4	5	6

EB63.4 QD4 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

QA52 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
1	American	1	2	3	4
2	Japanese	1	2	3	4

3	Chinese	1	2	3	4
4	Indian	1	2	3	4

EB63.4 QD5a

--

QA53	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
--	------------	-------	--------	-------------------	----

1	Scientific research	1	2	3	4
2	Medical research	1	2	3	4
3	Protection of the environment	1	2	3	4
4	Innovation technology	1	2	3	4
5	The healthcare system	1	2	3	4
6	Education	1	2	3	4
7	Fighting social disparities	1	2	3	4
8	Fighting unemployment	1	2	3	4
9	Fighting discrimination	1	2	3	4
10	The creation of companies	1	2	3	4

EB63.4 QD5b

QA54	The single market increased competition in a number of domains such as transport, telecommunication services, banking services and insurances. In general, would you say that this has a ... effect?
------	--

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very positive	1
Fairly positive	2
Fairly negative	3
Very negative	4
Neither positive nor negative (SPONTANEOUS)	5
DK	6

EB62.1 QB6

QA55	There are multiple consequences of the globalisation of trade. When you hear the word "globalisation", what comes first to mind?
------	--

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Opportunities for Maltese companies in terms of new outlets	1
Foreign investments in Malta	2
Relocation of some companies to countries where labour is cheaper	3
Increased competition for Maltese companies	4
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	5
DK	6

EB63.4 QD6 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

--

QA56	To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: The European Union protects us from the negative effects of globalisation.
------	--

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Totally agree	1
Tend to agree	2
Tend to disagree	3
Totally disagree	4
DK	5

EB64.2 NEW

QA57	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	1
Do so in order to increase their profit	2
DK	3

EB63.4 QD7

QA58	For each of the following propositions, tell me if you...?
------	--

(SHOW CARD)

	(READ OUT)	TOTALLY AGREE	TEND TO AGREE	TEND TO DISAGREE	TOTALLY DISAGREE	DK
1	We need immigrants to work in certain sectors of our economy	1	2	3	4	5
2	The arrival of immigrants in Europe can	1	2	3	4	5

	efficiently solve the problem of Europe's aging population					
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

EB62.1 QB9

IF "CURRENTLY WORK", CODE 5 TO 18 IN D15a

QA59	Would you say that you are very confident, fairly confident, not very confident or not at all confident in your ability to keep your job in the coming months?
------	--

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Very confident	1
Fairly confident	2
Not very confident	3
Not at all confident	4
DK	5

EB62.1 QB15

ASK ALL

QA60	At the moment, when you think of the future of pensions, would you say that you are...?
------	---

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

very confident	1
fairly confident	2
not very confident	3
not at all confident	4
DK	5

EB62.1 QB17

IF "CURRENTLY WORK", CODE 5 TO 18 IN D15a

QA61	If you had to choose from the following possibilities aimed at guaranteeing the financing of the pension system in Malta, which one would be most acceptable for you?
------	---

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Work and contribute for longer	1
Maintain the retirement age and increase your social security contributions	2
Maintain the current retirement age and accept that you will receive less	3
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	4
A combination of all three (SPONTANEOUS)	5
DK	6

EB62.1 QB18a

IF "NOT CURRENTLY WORK", CODE 1 TO 4 IN D15a

QA62	According to you, which of the following possibilities aimed at guaranteeing the financing of the pension system in Malta, would be most acceptable for someone working?
------	--

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Work and contribute for longer	1
Maintain the retirement age and increase social security contributions paid by the workers	2
Maintain the current retirement age and accept that one will receive less	3
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	4
A combination of all three (SPONTANEOUS)	5
DK	6

EB62.1 QB18b

ASK ALL

QA63	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	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,

EB63.4 QD8

QA64	Against the background of high energy prices, some are proposing to take new measures that will help people to reduce their consumption of energy. According to you, what should be the public authorities' priority to help people to reduce their consumption of energy?
------	--

(READ OUT – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

Provide more information on efficient use of energy	1,
Develop tax incentives to promote efficient use of energy	2,
Adopt higher efficiency standards for energy consuming equipment	3,

Control more strictly the application of existing energy efficiency standards	4,
Other (SPECIFY - SPONTANEOUS)	5,
DK	6,

EB64.2 NEW

QA65	To reduce our dependency on imported energy resources, governments have to choose from a list of alternatives, sometimes costly solutions. Which of the following should the Maltese Government mainly focus on for the years to come?
------	--

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

Promote advanced research for new energy technologies (hydrogen, clean coal, etc.)	1,
Regulate in order to reduce our dependence of oil	2,
Develop the use of nuclear energy	3,
Develop the use of solar power	4,
Develop the use of wind power	5,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	6,
Other (SPECIFY – SPONTANEOUS)	7,
DK	8,

EB64.2 NEW

ASK TO SPLIT A

QA66a	Would you be prepared to pay more for energy produced from renewable sources than for energy produced from other sources? (IF YES) How much more would you be prepared to pay?
-------	--

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

No, I am not prepared to pay more	1
Yes, I would pay up to 5% more	2
Yes, I would pay 6 to 10% more	3
Yes, I would pay 11 to 25% more	4
Yes, I would pay more than 25% more	5
DK	6

EB57.0 Q26

ASK TO SPLIT B

QA66b	As you may know, we are now facing new energy challenges (like high energy prices,
-------	--

	international obligations to reduce CO2 emissions) that could imply efforts from citizens. With which of the following propositions do you agree the most?
--	--

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

As I do not intend to change my energy consumption habits, I would be prepared to pay more	1
As I intend to reduce my energy consumption, I would not be prepared to pay more	2
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	3
I do not intend to change my energy consumption habits and I would not be prepared to pay more (SPONTANEOUS)	4
I intend to reduce my energy consumption and I would be prepared to pay more (SPONTANEOUS)	5
Other (SPECIFY - SPONTANEOUS)	6
DK	7

EB64.2 NEW

ASK ALL

QA67	In order to respond to the new energy challenges that we have to face for the years to come, what is, according to you, the most appropriate level to take decisions?
------	---

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

The European level	1
The national level	2
The local level	3
DK	4

EB64.2 NEW

QA68	I am going to show you a list of products or equipment. When you decide to buy a new one, please tell me whether you pay a lot of attention, a little attention or no attention at all to the energy it uses or not?
------	--

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	A lot of attention	A little attention	No attention at all	DK
1	A light bulb	1	2	3	4
2	A refrigerator	1	2	3	4
3	A car	1	2	3	4

EB57.0 Q27 TREND MODIFIED

QA69 Let's suppose the price per litre of unleaded fuel/diesel reaches Lm0.60. Would you use your car a lot less often, a bit less often or as often?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

A lot less often	1
A bit less often	2
As often	3
Not applicable (SPONTANEOUS)	4
DK	5

EB64.2 NEW

IF "A LOT LESS OFTEN" OR "A BIT LESS OFTEN", CODE 1 OR 2 IN QA69

QA70 What would you do first to reduce the use of your car?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Use public transport more	1
Move closer to your workplace	2
Share a car with your relatives/friends/neighbours...	3
Walk more	4
Use a bicycle	5
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	6
DK	7

EB64.2 NEW

Moving onto another topic.

ASK QB ONLY IN EU25

QB1 European Union agricultural policy aims to benefit consumers as well as farmers. With which of the following statements do you agree?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

It ensures that the food you buy is safe to eat	1,
It ensures that the food you buy is good quality	2,
It ensures that the food you buy is healthy	3,
It ensures that the food you buy is reasonably priced	4,

It ensures that you have enough information about the geographical area where your food comes from	5,
It ensures that you have enough information about how the food was produced and processed	6,
It ensures that farm animals are well treated	7,
It favours consumers rather than farmers	8,
It favours farmers rather than consumers	9,
It favours equally farmers and consumers	10,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	11,
DK	12,

EB62.2 QB1

QB2	In your opinion, which of the following should be the 3 main priorities of the European Union in terms of agriculture policy?
-----	---

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

Ensure stable and adequate incomes for farmers	1,
Make European agriculture more competitive on world markets	2,
Help farmers to adapt their production to consumer's expectations	3,
Favour and improve life in the countryside	4,
Reduce development gaps between regions	5,
Encourage the diversification of agricultural products and activities	6,
Favour methods of organic production	7,
Promote the respect of environment	8,
Protect the specificity and taste of European agricultural products	9,
Protect small or medium sized farms	10,
Ensure that agricultural products are healthy and safe	11,
Protect the welfare of farm animals	12,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	13,
DK	14,

EB62.2 QB2

QB3	And do you think that the European Union's agricultural policy currently plays its role fairly well or fairly badly to...?
-----	--

(SHOW CARD)

	(READ OUT)	FAIRLY WELL	FAIRLY BADLY	DK
--	------------	-------------	--------------	----

1	ensure stable and adequate incomes for farmers	1	2	3
2	make European agriculture more competitive on world markets	1	2	3
3	help farmers to adapt their production to consumer's expectations	1	2	3
4	favour and improve life in the countryside	1	2	3

5	reduce development gaps between regions	1	2	3
6	encourage the diversification of agricultural products and activities	1	2	3
7	favour methods of organic production	1	2	3
8	promote the respect of environment	1	2	3
9	protect the specificity and taste of European agricultural products	1	2	3
10	protect small or medium sized farms	1	2	3
11	ensure that agricultural products are healthy and safe	1	2	3
12	protect the welfare of farm animals	1	2	3

EB62.2 QB3

QB4	The European Union is subsidising agricultural products less and less. However, it is granting more funds for the protection and development of the overall rural economy and for direct support to farmers. Do you think that this development is...?
-----	--

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

a very good thing	1
a fairly good thing	2
a fairly bad thing	3
a very bad thing	4
Neither good nor bad thing (SPONTANEOUS)	5
DK	6

EB62.2 QB4

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)

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

Refusal 11

DK 12

EB63.4 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)
--

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

EB63.4 D7

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

(INT.: IF "STILL STUDYING", CODE '00' - IF "NO FULL-TIME EDUCATION", CODE '98' - IF "DK", CODE '99')
--

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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EB63.4 D8

NO QUESTION D9

D10	Gender.
-----	---------

Male	1
Female	2

EB63.4 D10

D11	How old are you?
-----	------------------

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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EB63.4 D11

NO QUESTION D12 TO D14

D15 a&b ASKED AFTER Q1

NO QUESTIONS D16 TO D24

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

(READ OUT)

Rural area or village	1
Small or middle sized town	2
Large town	3
DK	4

EB63.4 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)

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EB63.4 D40a

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

INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

--	--

EB63.4 D40b

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

INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

--	--

EB63.4 D40c

D41 AND D42 SUPPRESSED

D43a Is there a fixed telephone available in the household?

D43b Do you own a mobile telephone?

	D43a	D43b
	Fixed	Mobile
Yes	1	1
No	2	2

EB63.4 D43a D43b

D46 AND D47 SUPPRESSED

NO QUESTION D48

(DO NOT SUGGEST – RECODE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) - (INSERT THE LIST OF MAIN TV CHANNELS AVAILABLE IN THE COUNTRY + OTHER)

D49a	Can you tell me the TV channels, if any, that you regularly watch, meaning at least five times a week?
------	--

TV CHANNELS CODES (NATIONAL CODES)

--

EB64.2 NEW

(DO NOT SUGGEST – RECODE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) - (INSERT THE LIST OF MAIN RADIO STATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE COUNTRY + OTHER)

D49b	Can you tell me the radio stations, if any, that you regularly listen to, meaning at least five times a week?
------	---

RADIO STATIONS CODES (NATIONAL CODES)

--

EB64.2 NEW

(DO NOT SUGGEST – RECODE – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) - (INSERT THE LIST OF MAIN DAILY NEWSPAPERS AVAILABLE IN THE COUNTRY + OTHER)

D49c	Can you tell me the daily newspapers, if any, that you regularly read, meaning at least three times a week?
------	---

DAILY NEWSPAPERS CODES (NATIONAL CODES)

--

EB64.2 NEW

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D50	For which of the following purposes do you use the Internet at least once a week?
-----	---

(READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Searching information (by using a search engine)	1,
Reading a newspaper	2,
Listening to the radio	3,
Watching TV	4,
Accessing blogs	5,
Accessing forums	6,
Accessing chats	7,
Buying on line	8,
Accessing leisure sites (sports, cars, etc.)	9,
Accessing your bank on line	10,
Accessing e-Government	11,
Looking up practical information (weather forecast, timetables, etc.)	12,
I do not use the Internet/ I do not have access to the Internet (SPONTANEOUS)	13,
I use the Internet less often (SPONTANEOUS)	14,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	15,
DK	16,

EB64.2 NEW

INTERVIEW PROTOCOL

P1	DATE OF INTERVIEW
----	-------------------

Standard EUROBAROMETER 64 - MALTA NATIONAL REPORT

		DAY			MONTH
--	--	-----	--	--	-------

EB63.4 P1

P2	TIME OF THE BEGINNING OF THE INTERVIEW
----	--

(INT.:USE 24 HOUR CLOCK)

		HOUR			MINUTES
--	--	------	--	--	---------

EB63.4 P2

P3	NUMBER OF MINUTES THE INTERVIEW LASTED
----	--

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

EB63.4 P3

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

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

EB63.4 P4

P5	Respondent cooperation
----	------------------------

Excellent	1
Fair	2
Average	3
Bad	4

EB63.4 P5

P6	Size of locality
----	------------------

(LOCAL CODES)

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EB63.4 P6

P8	Postal code
----	-------------

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EB63.4 P8

P9	Sample point number
----	---------------------

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

EB63.4 P9

P10	Interviewer number
-----	--------------------

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EB63.4 P10

P11	Weighting factor
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EB63.4 P11

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

P13	Language of interview
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Maltese	1
English	2

EB63.4 P13
