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Kummissjoni
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Introduction

This report examines the results of the public opinion survey held in Malta as part of wave 65 of the Standard Eurobarometer. The survey was carried out between the 28th of March and the 21st of April 2006. 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-istharrig dwar l-opinjoni pubblika li sar f'Malta bhala parti mill-Ewrobarometru 65 bejn it-28 ta' Marzu u l-21 t'April 2006.

Is-sitwazzjoni f'Malta

Il-persentaġġ tal-Maltin li jgħidu li huma sodisfatti bil-ħajja li qed jgħixu kompli jonqos skond dan l-istharrig. 77 fil-mija tal-Maltin intervistati jgħidu li huma sodisfatti bil-ħajja li qed jgħixu, tnaqqis ta' tlett punti perċentwali mill-aħhar stharrig u ta' 11 punti perċentwali mill-istharrig li sar fil-Ħarifa ta' l-2004.

Minn naħa l-oħra, l-Maltin kienu aktar ottimisti dwar il-prospetti tagħhom u tal-pajjiż fil-futur vicin. Dan it-titjib fl-opinjoni pubblika seta kien influwenzat mit-thabbir tal-ftehim bejn il-gvern u Tecom Investments ta' Dubai dwar it-twaqqif ta' ċentru tat-teknologija kreattiva u tal-midja f'Malta.

Meta mitlubin dwar kif jaraw is-sitwazzjoni preżenti tagħom meta mqabbla ma' dik ta' hames snin ilu, kien hemm bilanċ bejn dawk li jgħidu li l-pożizzjoni tagħhom tjebet u dawk li jemmju li s-sitwazzjoni tagħhom ħzientet. Minn naħa l-oħra, 45 fil-mija ta' dawk intervistati (40 fil-mija fl-istharrig ta' qabel) qalu li huma konvinti li fil-ħames snin li ġejjin is-sitwazzjoni personali tagħhom se titjeb. 25 fil-mija qalu li s-sitwazzjoni ser tibqa' l-istess u 16 fil-mija biss qalu li ser tmur għall-agħar.

Prijoritajiet tal-Maltin

Meta mitlubin x'jaħsbu dwar l-isfidi ewlenin li qed jiffaċċja l-pajjiż, il-Maltin semmew l-aktar in-nuqqas ta' xogħol (37 fil-mija), l-għoli tal-ħajja (34 fil-mija) u s-sitwazzjoni ekonomika (33 fil-mija). Dawk li wieġbu li l-immigrazzjoni illegali hija l-akbar sfida naqsu minn 33 fil-mija fl-istharrig preċedenti għal 20 fil-mija, iżda dan probabilmnt jirrifletti it-tnaqqis fil-fenomeni ta' l-immigrazzjoni illegali matul ix-xhur tax-xitwa.

Meta mqabbla ma dawk intervistati fill-pajjiżi l-oħra membri ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea (UE), il-Maltin esprimew anqas tħassib dwar il-kriminalita' u s-sistema tal-kura tas-saħħa.

Meta mitlubin għall-opinjoni tagħhom fuq is-sitwazzjoni preżenti ta' l-ekonomija Maltija, 73 fil-mija qalu li l-ekonomija tinsab f'stat ħazin (il-medja fil-pajjiżi membri ta' l-UE li

qalu li l-ekonomija ta' pajjiżhom tinsab fi' stat hażin kienet ta' 56 fil-mija). Dwar l-opportunitatiet ta' xogħol u dwar l-ambjent, dawk li qalu li s-sitwazzjoni f'dawn l-oqsma hi hażina kienu 79 fil-mija u 62 fil-mija rispettivament

Fiduċja fl-istituzzjonijiet

Il-fiduċja fil-gvern Malti naqset għall-anqas livell f'dawn l-aħħar hames snin. Il-persentaġġ ta' dawk li għandhom fiduċja fil-gvern niżel minn 51 fil-mija fl-aħħar stħarriġ għal 38 fil-mija. It-tnaqqis fl-appoġġ għall-gvern f'dan l-istħarriġ jiriffletti l-wirja negattiva tal-partit fil-gvern fl-elezzjonijiet għall-kunsilli lokali ta' Marzu 2006. Iż-żieda sostanzjali tas-sopra-taxxa fuq il-kontijiet tad-dawl u ta' l-ilma aktarx kkontribwixxiet għat-tnaqqis fil-popolarita' tal-gvern. Il-fiduċja fil-Parlament Malti wkoll naqset b'mod sostanzjali mill-aħħar stħarriġ, minn 51 fil-mija fil-Ħarifa ta' l-2005 għal 38 fil-mija.

Ħsibijiet fuq l-UE

Meta mitlubin dwar l-identita' tagħhom, 94 fil-mija tal-Maltin qalu li jhossuhom marbutin ma' pajjiżhom (il-medja fil-pajjiżi membri ta' l-UE kienet ta' 90 fil-mija). 63 fil-mija tal-Maltin qalu li jhossuhom viċin ta' l-UE, 7 punti percentwali anqas mill-medja ta' l-UE.

Mill-istħarriġ jirrizulta wkoll li l-Maltin għandhom f'moħħhom immagni pożittiva ta' l-UE. 43 fil-mija ta' dawk intervistati jgħidu li l-UE tagħtihom l-opportunita' li jivvjaġġaw, jaħdmu u jistudjaw barra minn Malta. 30 fil-mija jemmnu li l-UE tagħthom vuċi aktar b'saħħitha fid-dinja.

34 fil-mija (31 fil-mija fl-istħarriġ ta' qabel) qalu li jifhmu kif taħdem l-UE, 12 punti percentwali anqas mill-medja ta' l-UE. Il-Parlament Ewropew hi l-aktar istituzzjoni ta' l-UE magħrufa mal-Maltin, b'93 fil-mija jwieġbu li kienu semgħu b'din l-istituzzjoni. Meta mistoqsija dwar liema jaħsbu li hi l-aktar istituzzjoni importanti ta' l-UE, 84 fil-mija qalu l-Parlament Ewropew, 77 fil-mija semmew il-Kummissjoni Ewropea u 73 fil-mija jaħsbu li hu l-Kunsill ta' UE.

L-individwu u l-UE

45 fil-mija tal-Maltin (41 fil-mija medja ta' l-UE) qalu li fil-hames snin li ġejjin l-UE ħa jkollha post aktar importanti f'ħajjithom, 35 fil-mija (42 fil-mija) qalu li l-importanza f'ħajjithom ta' l-EU ħa tibqa' l-istess u 8 fil-mija (11 fil-mija) qalu li ħa jkollha post anqas importanti f'ħajjithom. 55 fil-mija tal-Maltin iridu li fil-hames snin li ġejjin l-UE jkollha post aktar importanti f'ħajjithom

Il-Maltin għandhom ideat differenti fuq kemm l-UE qed tgħin lil Malta fl-isfidi ewlenin li qed jolqtu l-pajjiż. 39 fil-mija jemmnu li l-UE qed tkabbar il-problema tan-nuqqas ta' xogħol, filwaqt li 34 fil-mija jgħidu li l-UE qed tgħin biex tonqos din il-problema. 53 fil-mija tal-Maltin jgħidu li bid-deciżjonijiet tagħha l-UE qed tkompli żżid l-għoli tal-ħajja fil-pajjiż.

Dwar is-sitwazzjoni ekonomika u l-immigrazzjoni illegali, dawk li jemmnu li l-UE qed tghin lill-pajjiż biex jegħleb dawn l-isfidi huma daqs dawk li jemmnu li l-UE qed tkompli żżid dawn il-problemi. Minn naħa l-oħra, 39 fil-mija jaqblu li l-UE qed tghin lil Malta biex jiġi mhares aktar l-ambjent u 47 fil-mija jemmnu li l-UE qed tagħti kontribut pożittiv fil-ġlieda kontra l-kriminalità`.

Biżgħat dwar l-iżvilupp ta' l-UE

Il-Maltin esprimew anqas biża mill-iżvilupp ta' l-UE meta mqabbla ma' dawk li ġew intervistati fil-pajjiżi l-oħra membri ta l-UE. Il-Maltin jinkwetaw dwar it-telf ta' impjiegi meta intrapriżi jmorru joperaw f'pajjiżi oħra bi spejjeż orħos minn Malta. Dawn il-biżgħat jeżistu prattikament f'kull pajjiż membru ta' l-UE. Minn naħa l-oħra, il-Maltin aktar inkwetati mill-medja ta' l-UE fuq il-possibiltà` li il-pajjiżi ż-żgħar fl-UE jitilfu l-vuċi u l-identità` tagħhom. Il-Maltin esprimew l-anqas tħassib dwar il-possibiltà` li l-bdiewa jkollhom aktar diffikultajiet kif ukoll dwar t-tmien tal-lira Maltija.

Prijoritajiet ta' l-UE

Kwazi nofs il-Maltin jaħsbu li l-UE għandha tagħti prijorità` lill-problema tan-nuqqas ta' xogħol. 43 fil-mija jixtiequ li l-UE tagħti l-aktar attenzjoni lill-problema ta' l-immigrazzjoni illegali, filwaqt li fl-UE il-medja ta' dawk li jqisu li din il-kwistjoni għanda tingħata prijorità` hi ta' 15 fil-mija biss. Il-Maltin ma jridux li l-UE tikkonċentra l-hidma tagħha fuq it-tiżiħ ta' l-importanza politika u diplomatika tagħha fid-dinja.

Konsum ta' l-enerġija

Fid-dawl taż-żidiet kbar fil-prezz internazzjoni taż-żejt, f'dan l-istħarriġ saru numru ta' mistoqsijiet dwar il-konsum ta' l-enerġija. Il-maġġoranza kbira tal-Maltin ma jridux jhallsu aktar għall-konsum tagħhom ta' l-enerġija.

70 fil-mija tal-Maltin qalu li mhux lesti li jhallsu aktar għall-elettriku maħluq minn sorsi li jistgħu jiġġeddu, 11 punt perċentwali taht il-medja ta l-UE. 19 fil-mija (34 fil-mija l-medja ta' l-UE) lesti jhallsu aktar. Minn dawk li lesti jhallsu aktar, madwar tmenin fil-mija minnhom lesti jhallsu sa 5 fil-mija aktar biss.

69 fil-mija (49 fil-mija l-medja ta' l-UE) lesti li jnaqqsu il-konsum tagħhom ta' l-enerġija izda mhux lesti jhallsu aktar. Mitlubin jgħidu dwar xi jmisshom jagħmlu l-awtoritajiet biex inaqqsu l-konsum ta' l-enerġija, 63 fil-mija (49 fil-mija l-medja ta' l-UE) qalu li jmisshom jagħtu aktar informazzjoni dwar kif wiehed jistgħa juża anqas enerġija. 51 fil-mija tal-Maltin qalu li deċiżjonijiet dwar l-enerġija għandhom jittiehdu mill-gvern u mhux mill-UE.

Iċ-ċittadini u l-midja

It-televixin baqa' l-aktar mezz użat mill-Maltin għall-informazzjoni dwar l-UE. Il-persentaġġ ta' dawk li jużaw dan il-mezz telgħa minn 62 fil-mija fl-istharrig ta' qabel għal 76 fil-mija. Wara t-televixin, il-ġurnali ta' kuljum (31 fil-mija) u r-radju (31 fil-mija) huma l-aktar mezzi mfittxija. Meta mqabbla mal-medja tal-pajjiżi membri ta' l-UE, il-Maltin jużaw aktar it-televixin u l-kotba biex jigbru informazzjoni fuq l-UE, iżda jirreferu anqas għall-ġurnali.

Meta mitlubin dwar kemm isegwu programmi ta' l-ahbarijiet, il-Maltin deheru anqas interessati fil-ġrajjet kurrenti mill-medja tal-pajjiżi fl-UE. Dwar kif il-midja tippreżenta lill-UE, il-persentaġġ li qalu li l-midja Maltija tippreżenta l-UE b'mod wisq pożittiv kien aktar għoli mill-medja tal-pajjiżi membri l-oħra.

1. Climate of Opinion

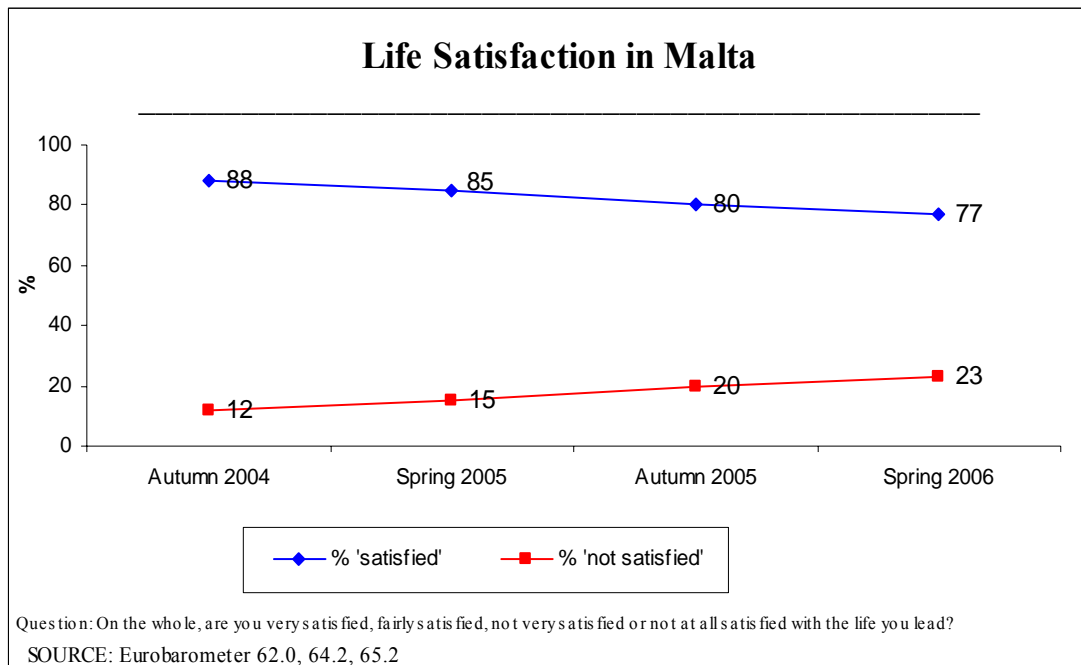
1.1 Life satisfaction

The proportion of European citizens that is satisfied with the life that they lead shows little change over time. On the whole, the vast majority of people in the European Union remain satisfied with the life that they lead (81%).

However, behind this average level of satisfaction lies a 13 points difference in the intensity of this perception between the new Member States and those coming from the former EU15: overall, in the new Member States 70% are satisfied with the life they lead, whereas the figure is 83% in the former EU15.

In the case of the citizens of Malta, the trend in life satisfaction continued to move downward. The share of Maltese interviewees who say they are satisfied with the life they lead fell to 77%, down by 3% when compared to the previous survey and by 11% when compared to autumn 2004.

21% of respondents stated that they are very satisfied, 56% said that they are fairly satisfied, 20% said they were not very satisfied and 3% of survey respondents said they are not satisfied at all.



1.2 Short-term expectations

Although European citizens hold positive expectations about their personal situation they are less optimistic about the employment situation and the economic situation in their country. 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.

Confidence in the economic and employment situation in their country continues to be significantly less widely expressed by interviewees across Europe, although those with negative expectations about the economic situation in their country no longer form a majority.

Maltese interviewees expressed greater optimism about the short-term prospects of their own household as well as those of the country. The improvement in public sentiment could have been driven by the announcement of an agreement between the Maltese government and Tecom Investments of Dubai for the construction of the first Internet City in Europe, a project which is expected to create thousands of jobs.

As indicated in previous surveys, the Maltese are overall more concerned with the national situation rather than that of their household. The share of respondents who expect their life to improve rose from 29% in autumn 2005 to 33% in spring 2005, while those adopting a pessimistic stance decreased from 20% in the previous survey to 13%.

When asked about their expectations for the next twelve months in terms of Malta's economic situation, 23% (13% in previous survey) said that the country's economy will get better, 40% (55%) said that it will get worse while 22% of respondents (19%) said that in the next twelve months the economic situation will remain the same. 15% gave no answer.

In relation to the public's expectations for the next twelve months when it comes to the financial situation of households, 16% (8% in previous survey) of respondents stated that the financial situation will get better, 22% (32%) said that it will get worse while 56% (56%) said that the situation will remain the same. 6% gave no answer.

In relation to the public's expectations for the next twelve months in relation to employment, 20% of Maltese respondents (12% in previous survey) said the employment situation will get better, 42% (49%) said it will get worse and according to 26% (25%) it will remain the same. 14% gave no answer.

On the other hand, the improved confidence was not reflected in respondents' expectations of their personal job situation. 8% of respondents (11% in previous survey) said that their job situation will get better, 6% (13%) said that their job situation will get worse, while 21% (27%) said that their job situation will remain the same. 64% 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>
Spring 2006	40	13	33	13
Autumn 2005	41	20	29	10

<i>Economic situation in Malta</i>	<i>Same</i>	<i>Worse</i>	<i>Better</i>	<i>DK</i>
Spring 2006	22	40	23	15
Autumn 2005	19	55	13	13

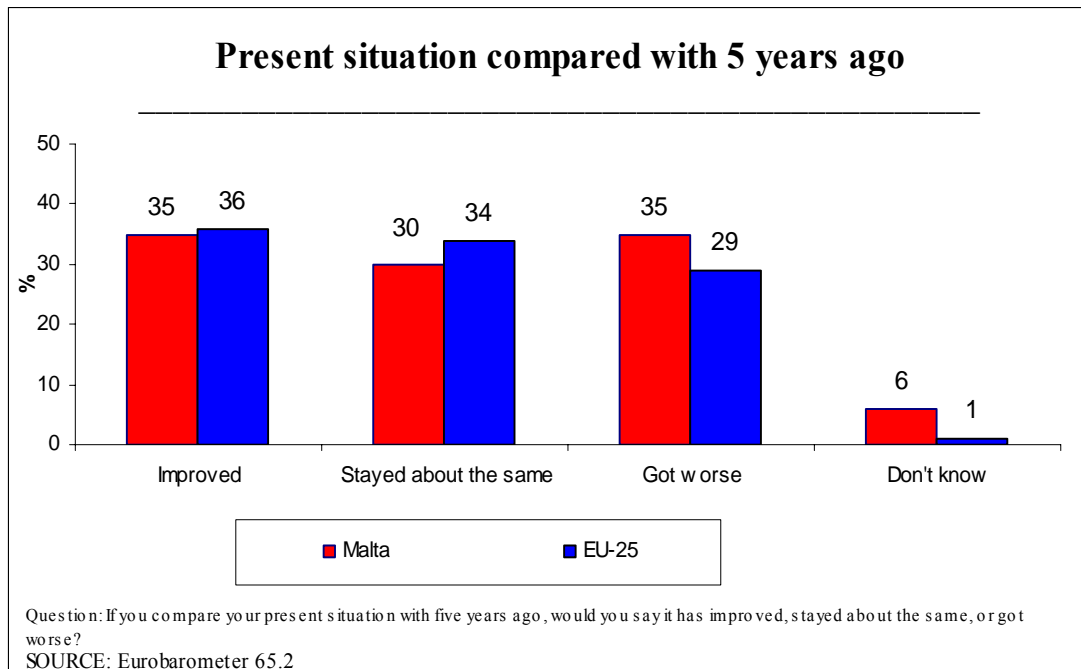
<i>Financial situation of your household</i>	<i>Same</i>	<i>Worse</i>	<i>Better</i>	<i>DK</i>
Spring 2006	56	22	16	6
Autumn 2005	56	32	8	5

<i>Employment situation in Malta</i>	<i>Same</i>	<i>Worse</i>	<i>Better</i>	<i>DK</i>
Spring 2006	26	42	20	12
Autumn 2005	25	49	12	14

<i>Your personal job situation</i>	<i>Same</i>	<i>Worse</i>	<i>Better</i>	<i>DK</i>
Spring 2006	21	6	8	64
Autumn 2005	27	13	11	49

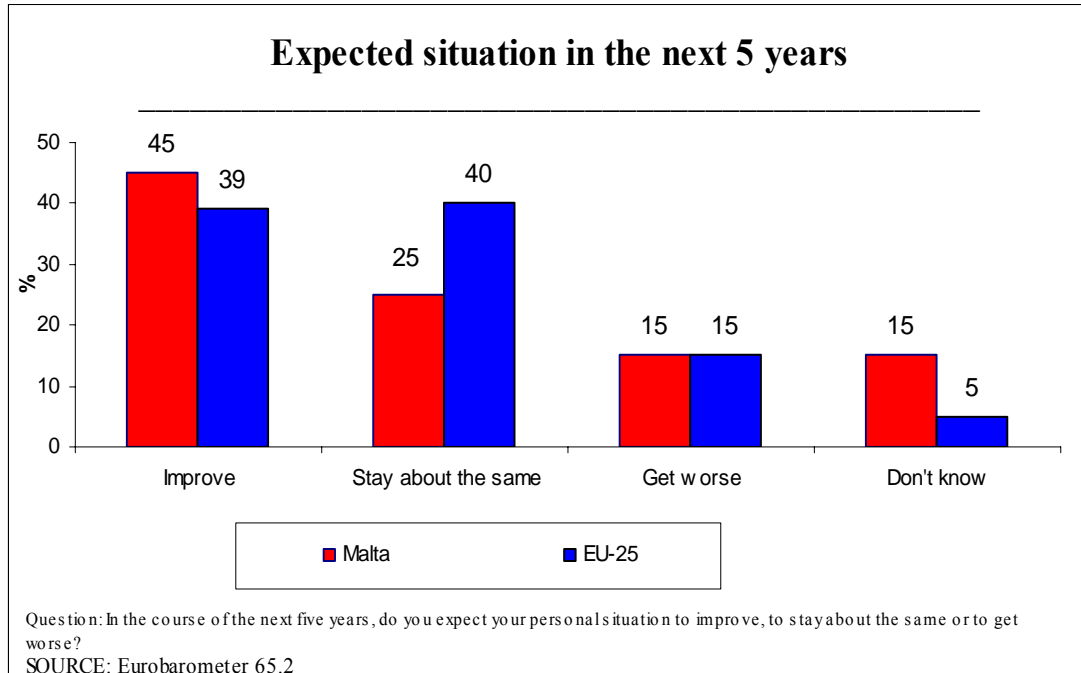
1.3 Situation compared with five years ago

On balance, Maltese respondents feel that their personal situation has remained unchanged when compared to five years ago, with the proportion of those saying it has improved equal to the share saying it has deteriorated. By contrast, on average in the 25 EU member states the interviewees who say their situation has improved outnumber those who say it got worse. 35% of Maltese interviewees said that compared with five years ago their present situation has improved, 30% said that it has stayed the same and 35% said that the situation has worsened.



1.4 Expectations for the next five years

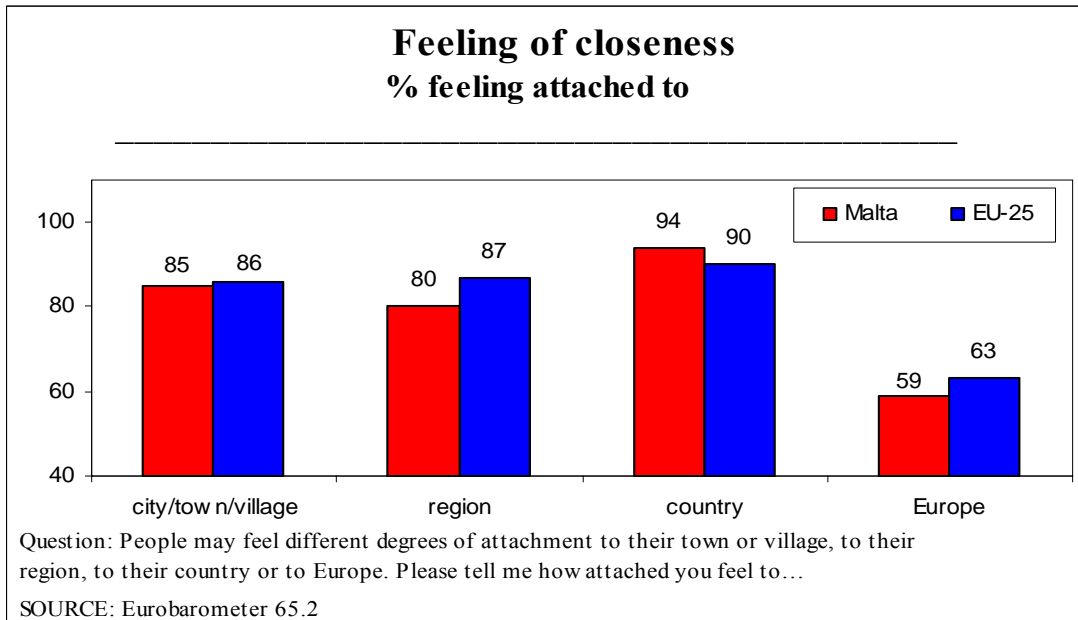
Meanwhile, 45% (40% in the previous survey) said that in the next five years their personal situation will improve, 25% (25%) said their situation will stay the same and 16% said it will get worse.



1.5 Feeling of closeness

The Maltese feel more attached to their country when compared to the EU-25, but feel less attached to Europe. 94% of Maltese respondents' said they felt attached to their country, compared to an average of 90% for the 25 EU member states. This high degree of attachment reflects a sense of pride in being part of a small but independent island state. Due to the smallness of the country, regional identity is not well developed. In fact, for the purposes of European funding, Malta is considered a single region.

80% of Maltese say they feel close to their region, compared to the EU average of 87%. Maltese interviewees expressed a feeling of closeness to Europe that was slightly less than the average of the EU member states (63% and 50% respectively).



2. Citizens in their Country

2.1 Most important issues facing citizens

Close to half of all European respondents see unemployment as one of the two most important issues facing their country (49%), making it, once again, the main worry among European citizens even more so than was the case in Autumn 2005. At 63%, concerns about unemployment continue to affect a much broader spectrum of the population in the new Member States than is the case in the former EU15 (46%).

Crime is the second most frequently mentioned concern. At 24%, this score has stayed stable since the previous survey. In the fifteen old Member States, the extent to which this is a concern ranges from 12% in Germany and Luxembourg to 54% in Ireland. In the new Member States, concern is most widespread in Cyprus (49%) and least widespread in Slovenia (9%).

The economic situation is now the third most frequently cited issue of concern by respondents across Europe whereas in autumn 2005 it was the second most frequently mentioned issue. The intensity of concern about this problem has gone down from 26% in autumn 2005 to 23% in this latest survey. In the new Member States, the perception that the economic situation is one of the two most important issues receives somewhat broader accord than in the former EU15 countries (27% vs. 22%). Healthcare system, immigration, terrorism, inflation and pensions form a second group of concerns with scores ranging between 18% and 10%.

Maltese participants in the survey were asked for their opinion on what they considered to be the two most important issues facing the country. Unemployment, rising prices and the state of the economy were identified as the most pressing challenges facing Malta at present.

37% (27% in the previous survey) of Maltese interviewees said that unemployment was the most important issue. Between April and May 2006, Malta registered an increase in the unemployment rate from 7.2% to 8.3%. This was actually the highest relative increase in the unemployment rate recorded among the EU member states during that period. The established manufacturing and tourism industries are increasingly feeling the pinch of harsher international competition. Efforts aimed at preserving cost competitiveness in these industries inevitably entail greater rationalisation in hiring labour.

34% (39%) of survey respondents mentioned inflation, as the increase in the international price of fuel oil has translated into higher prices for consumers. Monopolistic practices in some product markets have also contributed to higher prices.

Preoccupation with (illegal) immigration fell to 20% from 33% in Autumn 2005, though this probably reflects the seasonal drop in the number of irregular immigrants reaching Malta by sea during the winter months. Actually, concern with this issue is likely to increase during Summer. In the period from mid-June to the first week of July, over 500

illegal immigrants reached Malta from North Africa, bringing the total number of arrivals since January to 967. This is almost twice the number of arrivals during the same period last year.

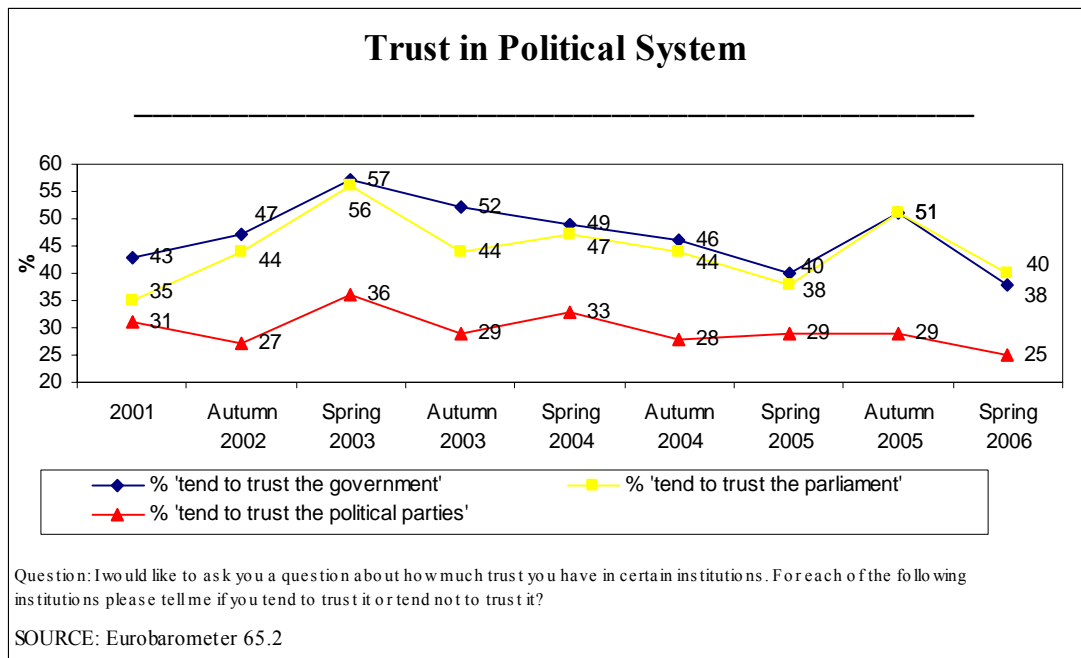
When compared to the 25 EU member countries, Maltese respondents placed much more emphasis on the need for greater price stability, but expressed less concern on the level of criminal activity and the state of the healthcare system.

Most important issues facing the country at the moment						
ISSUES	Spring 2006				Autumn 2005	
	Malta ranking	Malta %	EU-25 %	EU-25 ranking	Malta ranking	Malta %
Unemployment	1	37	49	1	4	27
Rising prices/inflation	2	34	13	6	2	39
Economic situation	3	33	23	3	1	44
Immigration	4	20	14	5	3	33
Pensions	5	18	10	7	5	15
Taxation	6	14	7	8	7	8
Crime	7	11	24	2	6	10
Other (Spontaneous)	8	9	2	11	12	0
Protecting the environment	9	7	3	10	8	5
Healthcare system	10	5	18	4	8	5
Housing	11	3	6	9	9	3
The educational system	11	3	7	8	12	0
Terrorism	12	1	10	7	10	2
Public transport	13	0	3	10	10	2
Defense/ Foreign affairs	13	0	1	12	11	1

2.2 Trust in institutions

Trust in the Maltese government fell to its lowest level in the last five years. Only 38% of interviewees said they trust the government, down from 51% when compared to the previous survey. The low level of support among respondents mirrors the weak performance by the governing party in the local council elections last March. The increase in the surcharge on electricity rates following the persistent rise in the international price of fuel oil is likely to have contributed to the drop in support for the government. In addition, the difficulties facing the tourist industry have also led to widespread suspicions that the government has not performed well in this critical economic sector. Post-survey events, particularly the controversial extension of the land area on which building development will be permitted suggest that the government is unlikely to recover quickly from its popularity ratings.

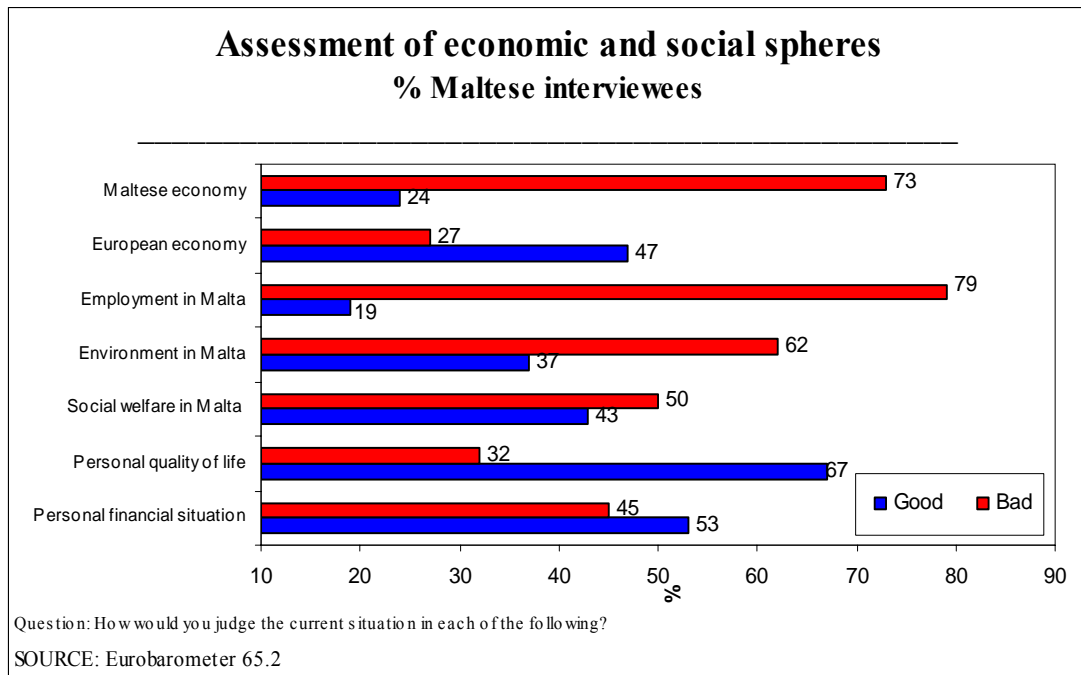
Since the party in government holds a majority of seats in parliament, respondents' trust in parliament tends to mirror their trust in the government. In fact, the share of interviewees saying they trusted parliament fell from 51% in the previous survey to 40%. Trust in political parties dropped from 29% to 25%. Trust in the justice system fell from 52% to 46%, though it remained close to the average for all the EU member states.



53% (57% in the previous survey) of Maltese interviewees said they trust the European Union, 5% more than the EU average. 61% (66%) of the interviewees expressed trust in the United Nations.

2.3 Judgment on the current situation

Maltese respondents were also asked for their judgment on the current situation in various economic and social spheres. To a large extent the replies confirm a high degree of apprehension on the country's economic situation. Almost three out of every four Maltese interviewees said they consider the Maltese economy to be in a bad state. However, Maltese were relatively optimistic on the performance of the European economy: 47% said the EU economic situation was good, 27% said it was bad and the rest said they did not know.



Maltese respondents were also downbeat on the country's employment situation and the state of the environment. Almost four out of every five interviewees believe the employment situation was bad, whereas 62% passed a negative judgment on the island's environmental well-being. In contrast, a large majority of Maltese are happy with the quality of their life, with 67% of survey participants responding positively to this question. However, only 53% of respondents passed a positive judgment on their personal financial situation, suggesting that the Maltese attach a lot of importance to non-financial domains in their life such as the well-being of their families and, increasingly, the state of the environment.

3. The Europeans and the EU

3.1 Citizens view on EU

Support for European Union membership has increased in eighteen Member States while in five further countries support has remained stable. For the sample as a whole, an increase of five percentage points has been recorded for the view of respondents that their country's membership of the European Union is a good thing, with the figure now standing at 55%. At 13%, opposition to membership of the European Union has fallen by 3 percentage points. Negative opinions only exceed 20% of the surveyed population in Finland (26%), the United Kingdom (25%) and Austria (24%), countries which are traditionally more sceptical about European integration. In autumn 2005, Sweden topped this list (32%), but support for the view that Swedish membership of the European Union is a bad thing has since fallen by 13 points to 19%.

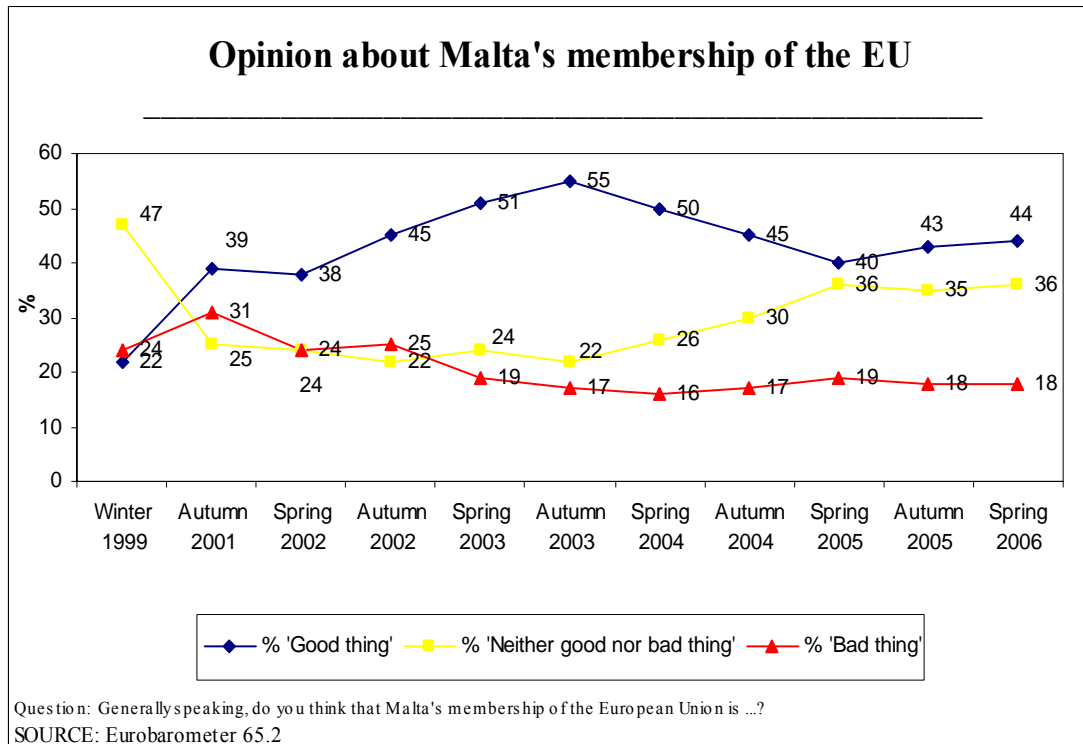
In the past, approval rates were lowest in Austria, the United Kingdom, Finland and Sweden which as such were classified as the traditionally most apprehensive Member States. The ranking order is now different, with Latvia (37%) included in the bottom four countries together with Austria (34%), Finland (39%) and the UK (42%). Sweden (49%) has moved up two places ahead of Malta (44%) and Portugal (47%).

Although public opinion continues to be less outspoken in the new Member States with a higher proportion of 'membership is neither good nor bad' replies (36% vs. 27% in the former EU15), the level of support in the new Member States is now above the 50% mark (54% compared to 49% in autumn 2005).

Overall, no significant shift took place in Malta since the Autumn 2005 survey. Still, Maltese confidence in the European institutions was weaker than that expressed in the previous survey, though it remains broadly comparable to the EU average. There has been some growing criticism in Malta that although EU institutions have expressed an awareness of the country's problem with illegal immigration, more concrete action is required at a European level to address the Malta situation.

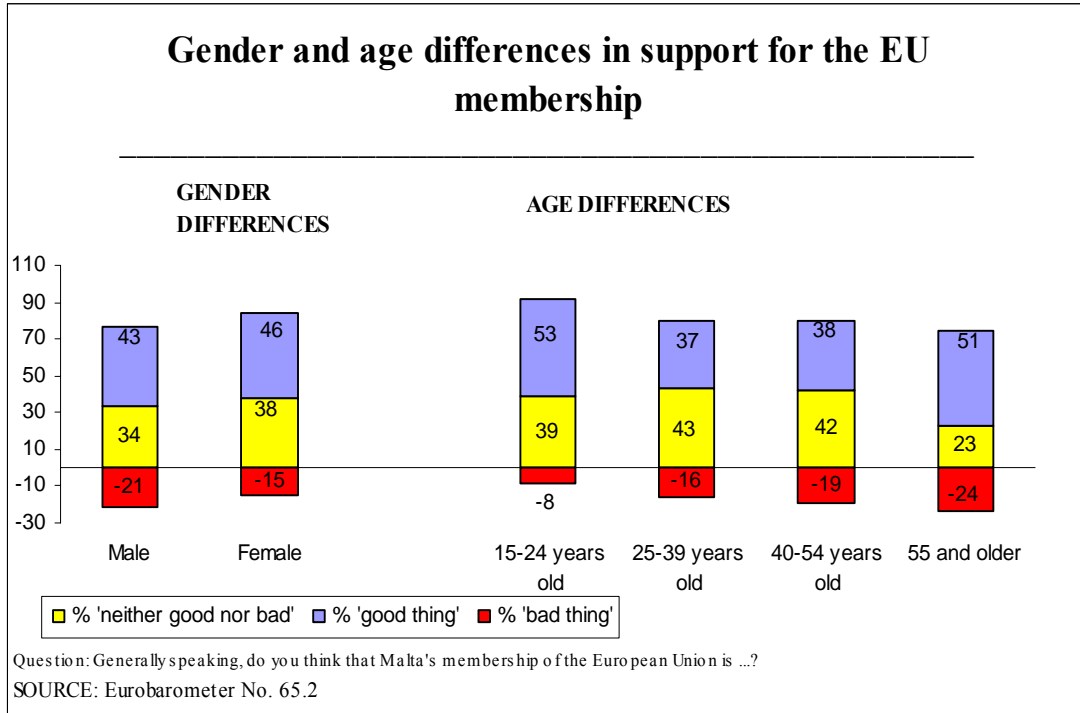
Trust in the European parliament fell by 11% to 52%, while trust in the European Commission dropped from 60% to 51%. Half of the respondents say they trust the Council of the EU and the Court of Justice of the European Communities, compared with the EU average of 43% and 52% respectively. Only 47% of the Maltese interviewees have expressed their trust in the European Central Bank, though this, to a large extent, mirrors a lack of knowledge on this institution, with 37% saying they don't know whether or not to trust it. This is considerably above the EU average of 26% and could signal a need for wider information about this institution, especially in view of the country's bid to adopt the euro in 2008.

Support for the country’s EU membership among the Maltese interviewees, at 44%, was virtually equal to that in the preceding survey. Only 18% (19%) of respondents said that membership is a bad thing whilst 36% believe that it is neither good nor bad. When comparing trends in membership support during the last three years it is evident that there has been a shift from the opinion that membership is a good thing for Malta to the belief that membership will have a relatively neutral effect. It is likely that the Maltese public may have underestimated the time required for membership to translate into a better quality of life. There has also been a growing awareness that EU membership alone will not solve the economic challenges presented by harsher competition in Malta’s main export markets.

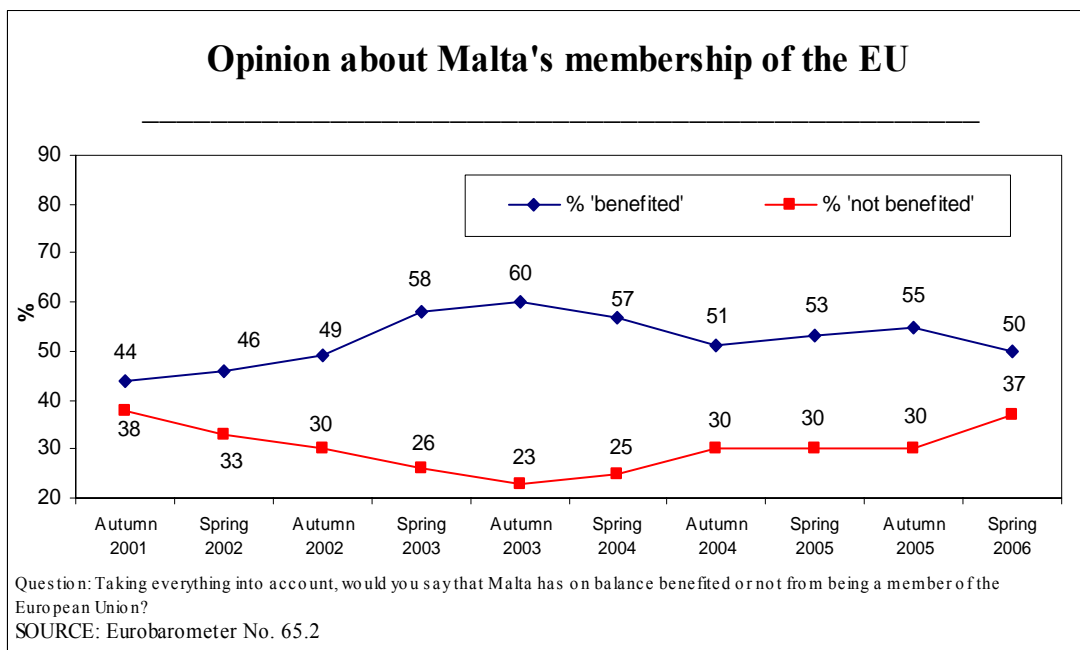


In contrast to previous surveys, females were more supportive of Malta’s EU membership than males. 46% of females support Malta’s EU membership, 38% believe membership had a neutral effect and 15% say membership was a bad thing. On the other hand, 43% of male interviewees believe membership was a good thing, 34% are convinced it has been neither a good nor a bad thing, and 21% 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 15-24 and 55+ age groups. On the other hand, those in the middle-age groups tend to have a more neutral perception of EU membership.



Half of the Maltese interviewees said that on balance Malta has benefited from being a member of the European Union. This represents a drop of 5 points when compared to Autumn 2005. On the other hand, 37% of respondents said that Malta did not benefit from being a member of European Union.



When asked about the image of the EU, 46% of Maltese respondents said that the EU conjures up a positive image. 31% of survey participants, representing a sizeable minority, said they have a neutral impression of the EU, while only 18% said the EU projects to them a negative picture.

When asked about what the European Union meant to them, most of the Maltese attached positive connotations to the EU. 43% of Maltese respondents said that the EU gives them freedom of movement to travel, study and work and 30% said the EU means having a stronger say in the world. 25% said it means democracy and 24% stated that it represents peace and economic prosperity. The share of interviewees who mentioned the euro, at 18%, was the lowest among all member states. A very small proportion of the Maltese mentioned bureaucracy (10%), more crime (5%), and not enough control at external frontiers (4%).

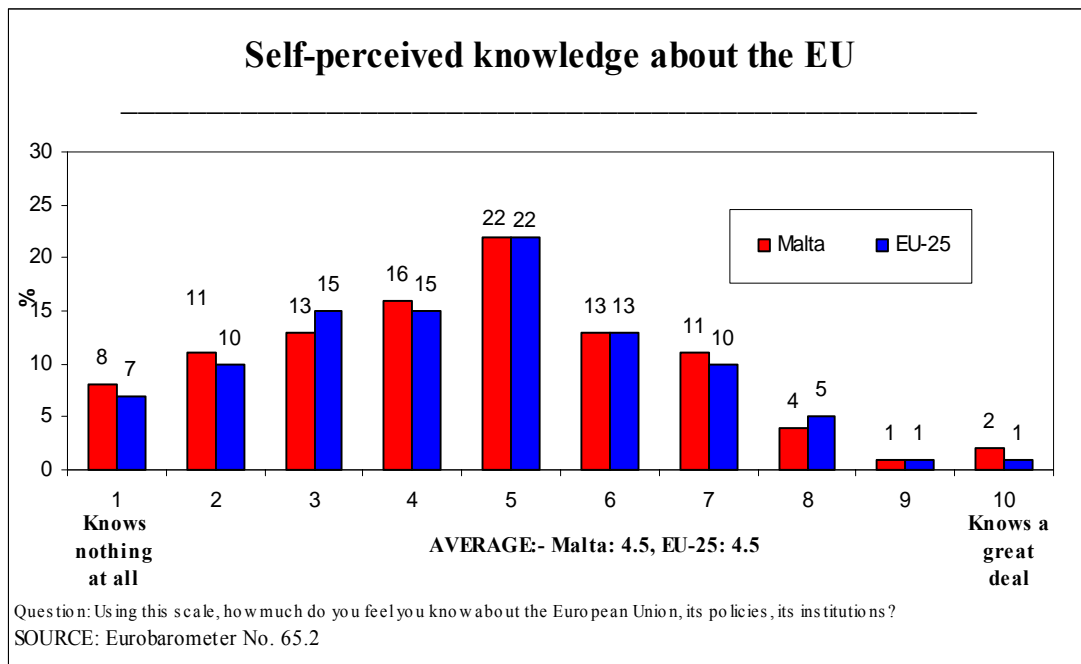
Symbols of EU		
	Malta	EU-25
Freedom of movement to travel, study and work	43	50
Stronger say in the world	30	26
Democracy	25	24
Peace	24	33
Economic prosperity	24	18
Euro	18	39
Cultural diversity	17	26
Unemployment	17	18
Social protection	14	10
Waste of money	13	22
Loss of our cultural identity	11	13
Bureaucracy	10	21
More crime	5	16
Not enough control at external frontiers	4	19
Question: What does the EU mean to you personally?		

3.2 Knowledge of the EU

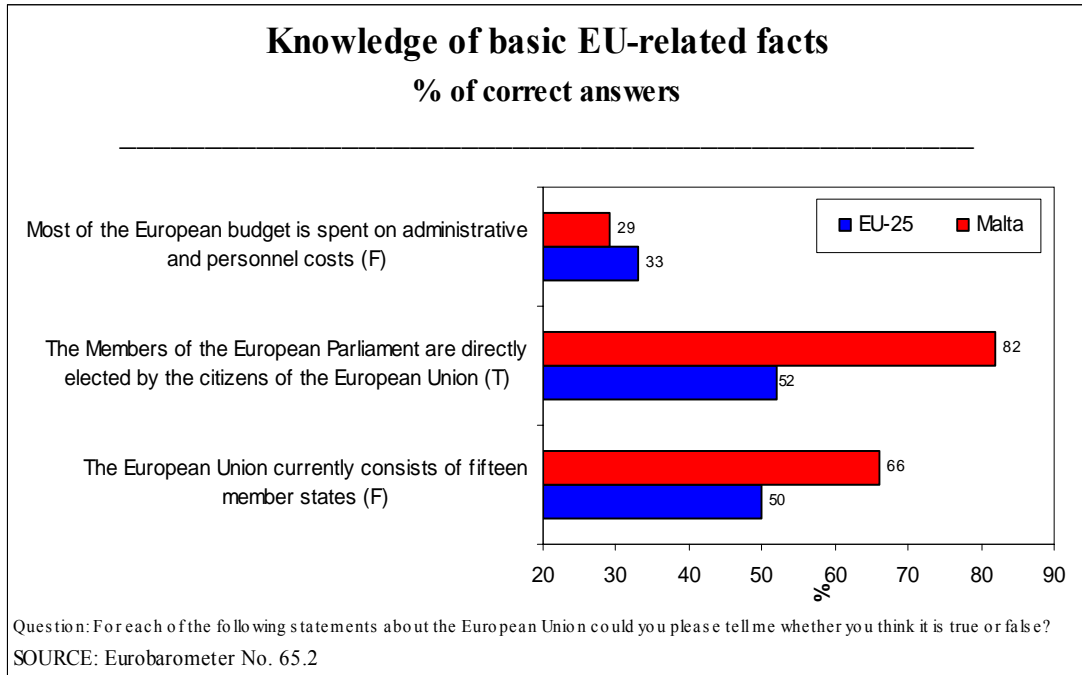
34% (31% in previous survey) of Maltese respondents feel they understand how the EU works compared to the EU average of 46%. 47% (52%) said they do not understand how the EU works.

Among Maltese interviewees, the European Parliament is the most renowned EU institution, with 93% saying they have heard of it. The high degree of familiarity with this institution probably results from the fact that the Maltese members of this institution are elected directly by the people and electoral campaigns in Malta tend to be intense. 84% say they are aware of the existence of the European Commission and 79%, compared with an EU average of 64%, say they have heard of the Council of Europe. The Maltese are less conscious of the European Central Bank, with only 62% saying they had heard about it compared to the EU average of 73%.

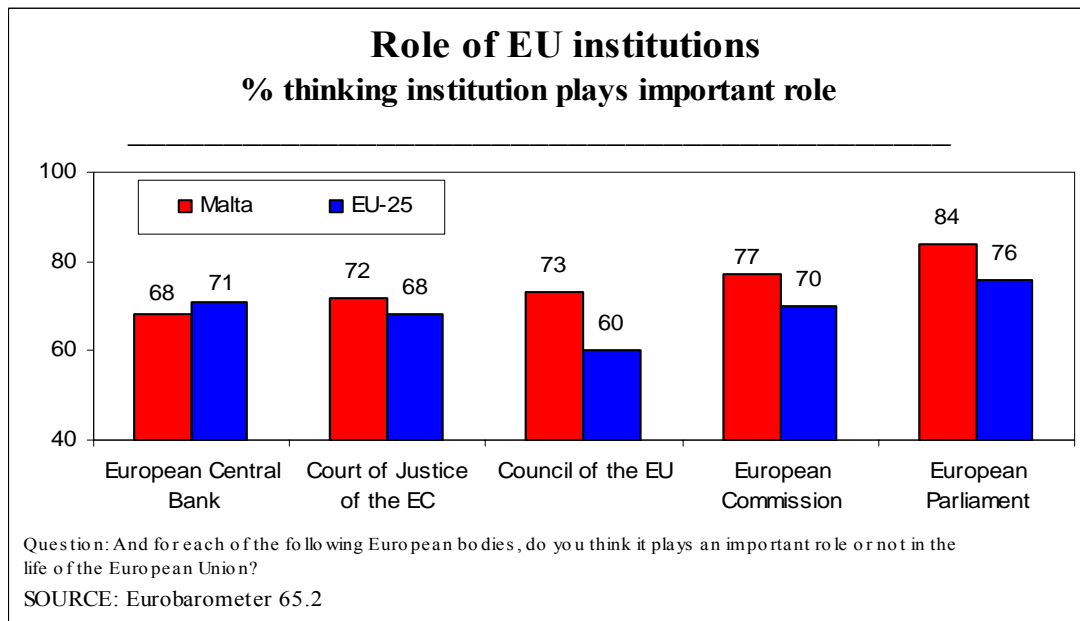
When asked to state on a scale of 1 to 10 the extent of their knowledge on EU affairs, the Maltese respondents gave an average score of 4.5. This is equal to the average expressed by their European counterparts.



Respondents' actual level of information about the EU was measured through three questions that demonstrated how Maltese respondents performed better than their European counterparts. The average of correct answers given by the Maltese interviewees stood at 59%, 14 points more than the EU average. Only 48% of the Maltese got at least one wrong answer, compared to an average of 69% for the EU member states.



The institutions about which people have heard most tend to be ranked as the most important by the Maltese interviewees. The European Parliament was perceived by Maltese respondents to be the most important institution in the EU (84%), followed by the European commission (77%) and the Council of the EU (73%). Interviewees from Malta, where monetary policy decisions are still taken by the Maltese central bank, said the European Central Bank was least important.



3.3 EU role in everyday life

When asked for their belief about the role the European Union will play in their daily life in five years' time, 45% of the Maltese interviewees (EU average of 41%) said they thought it will be a more important role, 35% (42%) said it will be the same as present and 9% (11%) believe it will be a less important role. 11% (8%) didn't answer.

When asked whether in five years' time they would like the European Union to play a more important role in their daily life, 55% (EU average of 46%) replied in the affirmative. 27% (31%) said they wanted it to play the same role as present and 9% (15%) said they would prefer if the EU's role in their daily life becomes less important.

The Maltese respondents expressed mixed feelings on the extent to which the EU has helped the island face its most important challenges. On the issue of unemployment, 39% believe the EU plays a negative role compared to 34% who say it plays a positive one. As the promoter of the single market for product markets, it is likely that some think the EU is partly to blame for the harsher competition from abroad that has occasionally resulted in factory closures. Nevertheless, the survey results also suggest that others may be aware of EU-funded initiatives aimed at worker re-training.

A majority of the Maltese believe the EU is actually contributing to the problem of an increased cost of living. The acceleration in inflation during 2006 has been partially fuelled by a rise in the price of medicines. On their part, importers of pharmaceutical products have been claiming that these increases have resulted from EU regulations on the registration of medicinal items. Only 15% say the EU plays a positive role in addressing inflation.

On the general economic situation and immigration, respondents are almost equally divided between those who say that the EU plays a positive role and those who say it contributes negatively. In both cases, a fifth of those interviewed say it plays neither a positive nor a negative role.

The EU and the most important issues facing Malta				
ISSUES	% saying issue is most important facing Malta	% saying EU plays a positive role in issue	% saying EU plays a negative role in issue	% saying EU plays neither positive nor negative role
Unemployment	37	34	39	19
Rising prices/inflation	34	15	53	24
Economic situation	33	36	35	21
Immigration	20	33	35	20
Pensions	18	20	35	32
Taxation	14	17	51	22
Crime	11	47	11	34
Protecting the environment	7	66	10	17
Healthcare system	5	41	16	34
Housing	3	15	27	38

35% say the EU played a negative role on the pensions issue compared to the 20% who believe the EU has contributed positively. In Malta, the EU is seen as being a promoter of pension reform and these results are likely to reflect public sentiment on the reforms themselves. These reforms have so far included a gradual increase in the retirement age coupled with a higher ceiling for pensions. Meanwhile, 51% of the Maltese say the EU plays a negative role in taxation, possibly enhanced by the fact that the EU is known to have exerted pressure on Malta to put its public finances in order.

On the other hand, the EU is credited with helping Malta protect the environment (66% say EU plays positive role), combat crime (47%) and improving healthcare (41%).

3.4 Fears over EU construction

In comparison to the results obtained in the autumn 2005 survey, support across Europe for further enlargement of the European Union is now less widespread decreasing by 4 points to 45% while opposition has increased by 3 points reaching 42%. Consequently, the gap between supporters and opponents is now very small with just 3 points as opposed to 10 points in autumn 2005.

Public opinion about further enlargement continues to show large cleavages between the Member States. Widespread support is found in Slovenia (73%) and Poland (72%) which contrasts sharply with the reluctance, if not outright opposition, regarding further enlargement, in Germany, Luxembourg, France, Austria and Finland, where at least 6 out of 10 respondents are against it.

Support for further enlargement of the European Union continues to be stronger in the ten new Member States (66%). As in autumn 2005, a 25-point difference exists between the results obtained in the fifteen old Member States and the ten new Member States, highlighting the persisting diversity of opinions as regards the geographical evolution of the European Union.

In the accession and candidate countries around two out of three persons interviewed are in favour of further enlargement. Turkey forms a clear exception and support has further weakened by 7 points reaching 45%.

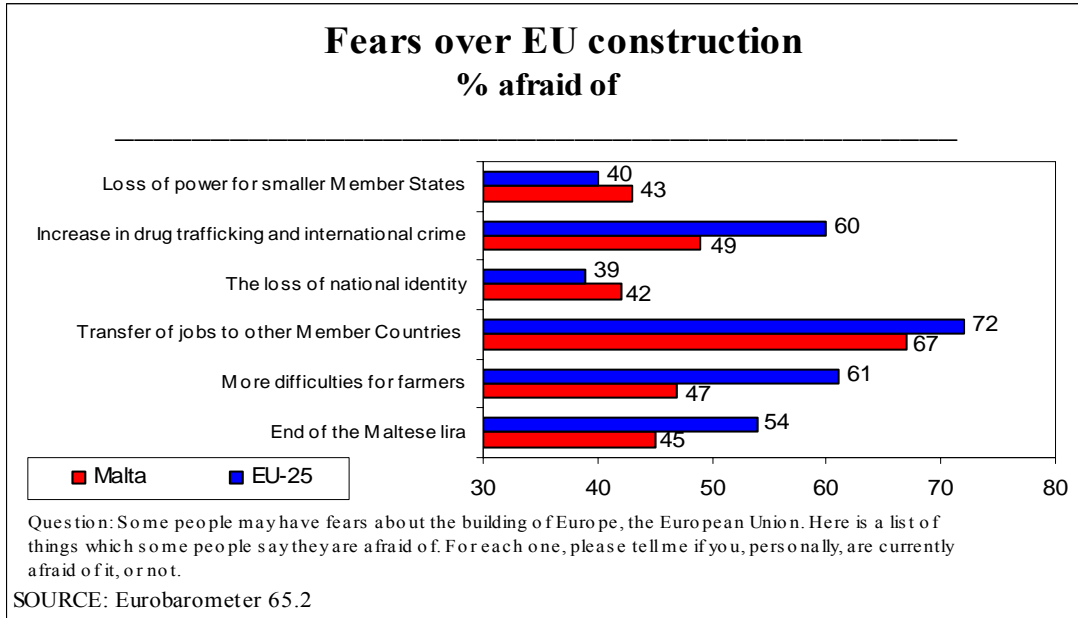
Maltese respondents have generally expressed less fears about the construction of the EU than those from the other member states but, like in Sweden and Spain, a one-way positive development has taken place in Malta as the proportion of people who are against enlargement is now significantly lower. 56% of Maltese respondents stated that they are in favour of further enlargement of the EU to include more countries in future.

Maltese respondents said that their major fear was the transfer of jobs to countries with lower production costs. These concerns have been fuelled by the downsizing of a number of operators in the manufacturing and tourist industries. However, such concerns exist in virtually all member states, underpinning the harsh competition in international markets.

Increased drug trafficking and international organized crime, possibly facilitated by the removal of cross-border controls and the freedom of movement for people, was the second greatest concern among the Maltese, with 49% confirming this worry. At the same time, when compared to the other member states this share was the second lowest.

The Maltese expressed a lower level of concern over the possibility of more difficulties for farmers. In Malta's case, the share of interviewees who expressed their preoccupation on this issue was the third lowest among the 25 member states. Similarly, when compared to the member states that have not yet adopted the single European currency, the Maltese were less apprehensive about the end of the Maltese lira, suggesting sizeable support for the adoption of the Euro.

In contrast, the interviewees from Malta, the smallest EU member state, were more worried than the others about the possibility of loss of power for smaller member states and the loss of national identity.



3.5 Expectations

Almost half the Maltese respondents expect the EU to give top priority to fighting unemployment, the issue which they consider to be the most important challenge facing the country. 43% would like the EU to focus on fighting illegal immigration, compared to just 15% for the EU as a whole. 32% said they want the EU to give priority to reducing poverty and social exclusion. Slightly more than a quarter of those interviewed expect the EU to concentrate on protecting the environment, but this was significantly lower than the EU average, suggesting that environmental awareness in Malta remains lower than in other European countries.

On the other hand, the Maltese don't want the EU to concentrate its efforts on asserting the political and diplomatic importance of the EU around the world. Only 6% mentioned the successful implementation of the euro and guaranteeing the quality of food products, though this is probably because they believe that the present EU structures provide a reasonable guarantee that these two issues will continue to be handled appropriately in the future. Further enlargement of the EU is also in the bottom part of the Maltese priority list.

Top priorities for the European Union		
ISSUES	Malta %	EU-25 %
Fighting unemployment	48	43
Fighting illegal immigration	43	15
Fighting poverty and social exclusion	32	19
Protecting the environment	26	43
Maintaining peace and security in Europe	22	27
Fighting organised crime	16	23
Getting closer to European citizens	13	19
Fighting terrorism	12	18
Guaranteeing the rights of the individual and democracy in Europe	10	12
Protecting consumers	10	7
Reforming the institutions of the EU	9	6
Welcoming new Member Countries	7	5
Successfully implementing the euro	6	10
Guaranteeing the quality of food products	6	9
Asserting the political and diplomatic importance of the EU around the world	3	6

4. Energy Consumption

In view of the persistent increase in the price of fuel oil to record high levels, interviewees in this Eurobarometer were also asked a number of questions on energy consumption habits. The Maltese respondents were overwhelmingly against having to pay more for their energy requirements.

70% of the Maltese said they would not be prepared to pay more for energy produced from renewable sources than for energy produced from other sources, 11% points less than the EU average. 19% (34%) replied that they were ready to pay more and 11% (7%) didn't answer. Four-fifths of those who replied in the affirmative are ready to pay up to 5% more.

When asked about the efforts they are ready to make to meet the new energy challenges 69% (EU average of 49%) said they would agree to reduce their energy consumption but would not be prepared to pay more (EU average of 49%). 10% (16%) spontaneously said they do not intend to change their energy consumption habits and are not prepared to pay more. Only 4% (14%) said that since they do not intend to change their energy consumption habits, they would be prepared to pay more.

When asked about what should be the public authorities' priority to help people reduce their consumption of energy, 63% of the Maltese (EU average of 49%) said they should provide more information on efficient use of energy, 25% (20%) wanted them to control

more strictly the application of existing energy efficiency standards and 21% (40%) believed they should develop tax incentives to promote efficient use of energy,

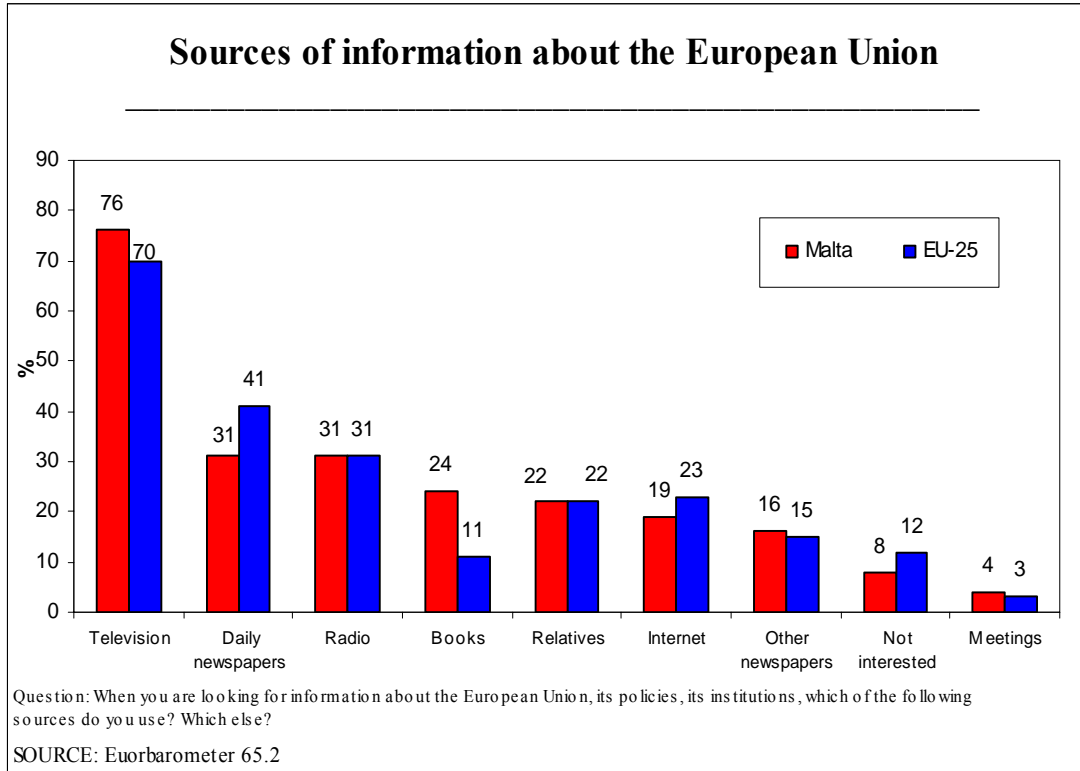
The Maltese believe that in order to respond to the new energy challenges the most appropriate level to take decisions is at the national, rather than the European, level. In fact, 51% said the government should assume responsibility for such decisions, compared to an EU average of 42%. 26% believe that such decisions should be taken at a local level. Only 20% wanted them to be taken at the European level, the second lowest share among all EU member states. The Maltese are particularly aware that although alternative-energy technologies, like those based on hydraulic and wind power, have been successfully used in larger countries, these may not be easily adopted in Malta because of the island's small size.

5. Citizens and the Media

Television remained by far the most popular source for EU-related information among the Maltese. Moreover, the proportion of participants who said they used this medium rose from 62% in autumn 2005 to 76%. The daily newspapers (31%) and the radio (31%) were the next most frequently referred to sources of information. 19% of the people said they use the internet. 8% claimed they were not interested in information concerning the EU.

A classification of respondents by age bracket shows that television was the most popular medium for all age groups, but it was least popular (64%) with those aged between 15 and 24. As expected, the internet found considerable favour with the latter age group, with 34% of respondents in this age bracket saying they used the internet when needing information about the EU. A breakdown of respondents by main occupation shows that the sources preferred by students were the television (72%), discussions with relatives and friends (48%) and the internet (40%).

When compared to respondents in the 25 EU member countries, the Maltese made greater use of the television and books or brochures, but referred to the daily newspapers less often for their EU information needs.



When asked about how often they got the news from different media, the Maltese expressed a marked preference for television news programmes. Moreover, the results suggest that the Maltese are less interested in current affairs than their European counterparts. News bulletins on TV and radio as well as newspapers in Malta tend to give high coverage to local political issues which may have a discouraging effect on some people.

59% of the Maltese interviewees (EU average of 66%) said they watched television news programmes everyday. 22% (21%) answered they watched it several times a week and 13% (7%) said they watched them once or twice a week. Only 2% said they never watched any.

34% (EU average of 40%) answered they listened to radio news programmes everyday, but 20% (23%) said they never heard the news on the radio. 21% (16%) answered they listened to such programmes several times a week and 9% (9%) said they only followed them once or twice a week.

Just 19% said they read the news in the newspapers everyday, the third lowest among the EU members states and 16 points less than the EU average. 31% (EU average of 18%) said they never read the news on newspapers, whereas 21% (15%) said they read it once or twice every week.

Overall, Maltese respondents feel that the Maltese media is giving enough coverage to issues concerning the EU. 44% (EU average of 50%) said the television gives the EU the right amount of coverage and 15% (7%) believe it already deals too much about the EU. 34% (35%) feel the television stations should give the EU more importance and 8% said they don't know

In the case of radio stations, 31% didn't give an answer, reflecting the sizeable proportion of interviewees who said they never followed current affairs programmes on this medium. 32% (42%) said the radio gave the right amount of attention to the EU, 9% (4%) answered they felt the EU had to be given less coverage and 28% (30%) called for more space.

38% (51%) believe the press gives sufficient attention to the EU and 8% (6%) felt it gives it too much coverage. 22% (23%) demand increased EU coverage by the press. 32% (21%) didn't give an answer, as almost a third of the Maltese say they never read newspapers.

Interviewees were also questioned on whether they thought the Maltese media presents the European Union too positively, objectively or too negatively. Although most replied that the Maltese media portrayed the EU objectively, the proportion of respondents saying the EU was being presented too positively was considerably above the EU average.

Only 38% of the Maltese interviewed said that local television stations were giving an objective picture of the EU, the lowest share among the 25 member. The share of those saying the EU was being presented too positively, at 35%, was the second highest among the 25 member states. Only 3% believed the EU was being portrayed too negatively.

Similarly, 34% of Maltese respondents (EU average of 48%) said that radio stations were giving an objective representation, but 23% (13%) said that the radio was presenting the EU too positively. 36% (49%) of the interviewees said the press was giving an objective picture of the EU, 23% (13%) believe it was presenting the EU too positively and only 2% (10%) think it is portraying the EU too negatively.

6. Conclusion

The downward trend in life satisfaction in Malta continued. The share of Maltese interviewees who say they are satisfied with the life they lead fell to 77%, down by 3 points when compared to the previous survey.

Maltese interviewees expressed greater optimism about the short-term prospects of their own household as well as those of the country. However, the improved confidence was not reflected in respondents' expectations on their personal job situation.

Maltese respondents feel their personal situation has remained unchanged when compared with five years ago, although they believe that in the next five years their personal situation will improve.

Unemployment, rising prices and the state of the economy were identified as the most pressing challenges facing Malta at present. Almost three out of every four Maltese interviewees said they consider the Maltese economy to be in a bad state.

Concern on (illegal) immigration fell to 20% from 33% in Autumn 2005, though this probably reflected the seasonal drop in the number of irregular immigrants reaching Malta by sea during the winter months. Concern on this issue is likely to increase by Summer.

Trust in the Maltese government fell to its lowest level in the last five years. Only 38% of interviewees said they trust the government, down from 51% when compared to the previous survey.

Maltese confidence in the European institutions was weaker than that expressed in the previous survey, though it remains broadly comparable with the EU average.

Support for the country's EU membership among the Maltese interviewees, at 44%, was virtually equal to that in the previous survey.

When comparing trends in membership support during the last three years it is clear that there has been a shift from the opinion that membership is a good thing for Malta to the belief that membership will have a relatively neutral effect. In contrast to previous surveys, females were more supportive of Malta's EU membership than males.

When asked about what the European Union meant to them, most of the Maltese attached positive connotations to the EU. A majority of the Maltese wish that in five years' time the European Union would play a more important role in their daily life.

Maltese respondents expressed mixed feelings on the extent to which the EU has helped the island face its most important challenges. A majority of the Maltese believe the EU is actually contributing to the problem of rising prices. However, they expressed less fear about the construction of the EU than those from the other member states.

A major fear of Maltese respondents is the transfer of jobs to countries with lower production costs. Almost half the Maltese respondents expect the EU to give top priority to fighting unemployment.

Questioned on the increase in the international price of fuel oil, the Maltese were overwhelmingly against having to pay more for their energy requirements.

Television remained by far the most popular source for EU-related information among the Maltese. When asked about how often they got the news from different media, the Maltese expressed a marked preference for television news programmes.

EUROBAROMETER 65.2 - TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 27th of March and the 1st of May 2006, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe, carried out wave 65.2 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General Press and Communication, Opinion Polls.

The EUROBAROMETER 65.2 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 65.2 has also been conducted in the two acceding countries (Bulgaria and Romania) and in 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.

ABBREVIATIONS	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.020	28/03/2006	26/04/2006	8.598.982
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.068	29/03/2006	14/04/2006	8.571.710
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.008	29/03/2006	01/05/2006	4.380.063
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.526	28/03/2006	23/04/2006	64.174.295
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.002	31/03/2006	24/04/2006	887.094
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	28/03/2006	24/04/2006	8.674.230
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.005	28/03/2006	24/04/2006	35.882.820
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.020	30/03/2006	24/04/2006	44.010.619
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.003	30/03/2006	30/04/2006	3.089.775
IT	Italy	TNS Abacus	1.000	30/03/2006	01/05/2006	49.208.000
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	507	31/03/2006	24/04/2006	552.213
CY(tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Comm.	KADEM	500	29/03/2006	15/04/2006	157.101
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.018	28/03/2006	23/04/2006	1.394.351
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.019	31/03/2006	23/04/2006	2.803.661
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	503	27/03/2006	24/04/2006	367.199
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.020	04/04/2006	25/04/2006	8.503.379
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	28/03/2006	21/04/2006	322.917
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.009	04/04/2006	25/04/2006	13.242.328
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institute	1.017	31/03/2006	20/04/2006	6.679.444
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	30/03/2006	26/04/2006	31.610.437
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.002	31/03/2006	24/04/2006	8.080.915
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.033	30/03/2006	26/04/2006	1.663.869
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.078	31/03/2006	19/04/2006	4.316.438
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.006	27/03/2006	26/04/2006	4.279.286
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.017	28/03/2006	24/04/2006	7.376.680
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.312	27/03/2006	26/04/2006	47.685.578
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.015	27/03/2006	10/04/2006	6.695.512
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.007	27/03/2006	27/04/2006	18.145.036
HR	Croatia	Puls	1.000	29/03/2006	25/04/2006	3.682.826
TR	Turkey	TNS PIAR	1.005	29/03/2006	26/04/2006	47.583.830
TOTAL			29.220	27/03/2006	01/05/2006	442.620.588

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

(101-105)

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EB65.1 A

B country code

(106-107)

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EB65.1 B

C our survey number

(108-110)

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EB65.1 C

D Interview number

(111-116)

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EB65.1 D

E SPLIT BALLOT

(117)

A	1
B	2

EB64.2 E

ASK ITEM 26 ONLY IN BULGARIA

ASK ITEM 27 ONLY IN ROMENIA

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)

(118-149)

Belgium	1,
Denmark	2,
Germany	3,

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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,

EB65.1 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?

(150)

Frequently	1
Occasionally	2
Never	3
DK	4

EB64.2 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)

(151)

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

EB64.2 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)		(152)
Very satisfied		1
Fairly satisfied		2
Not very satisfied		3
Not at all satisfied		4
DK		5

EB64.2 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
(153)	1 Your life in general	1	2	3	4
(154)	2 The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4
(155)	3 The financial situation of your household	1	2	3	4
(156)	4 The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4
(157)	5 Your personal job situation	1	2	3	4

EB64.2 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?

		(158)
Improved		1
Stayed about the same		2
Got worse		3
DK		4

EB64.2 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?

		(159)
Improve		1
Stay about the same		2
Get worse		3
DK		4

EB64.2 QA6

Q7 Have you ever seen this symbol?

(SHOW EUROPEAN FLAG)		(160)
Yes		1
No		2
DK		3

EB62.0 Q8a

ASK QA8 IF "YES", CODE 1 IN QA7 - OTHERS GO TO QA9

QA8 Could you tell me what it means?

(DO NOT READ – SPONTANEOUS PRECODE)

(161)

Yes, Europe, the European Union, the Community, the Common Market, The Council of Europe, etc.	1
Yes, other	2
No	3
DK	4

EB62.0 Q8b

ASK ALL

Q9 This symbol is the European flag. I have a list of statements concerning it. I would like to have your opinion on each of these. For each of them, could you please tell me if you tend to agree or tend to disagree?

	READ OUT	TEND TO AGREE	TEND TO DISAGREE	DK
(162)	1 This flag is a good symbol for Europe	1	2	3
(163)	2 This flag stands for something good	1	2	3
(164)	3 I identify with this flag	1	2	3
(165)	4 This flag should be seen on all public buildings in (OUR COUNTRY) next to the national flag	1	2	3

EB62.0 Q9

QA10: DO NOT ASK ITEMS 1, 3 and 4 in CY(tcc)

QA10 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
(166)	1 Justice/the (NATIONALITY) legal system	1	2	3
(167)	2 Political parties	1	2	3
(168)	3 The (NATIONALITY) Government	1	2	3
(169)	4 The (NATIONALITY PARLIAMENT) (USE PROPER NAME FOR LOWER HOUSE)	1	2	3
(170)	5 The European Union	1	2	3
(171)	6 The United Nations	1	2	3

EB64.2 QA7 TREND MODIFIED

DO NOT ASK QA11a AND QA12a in BG, RO, TR, HR and CY(tcc) - BG, RO, TR, HR and CY(tcc) GO

TO QA11b

QA11a Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union is...?

(READ OUT)

	(172)	
A good thing		1
A bad thing		2
Neither good nor bad		3
DK		4

EB64.2 QA8a

QA12a Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has on balance benefited or not from being a member of the European Union?

	(173)	
Benefited		1
Not benefited		2
DK		3

EB64.2 QA9a

ASK QA11b AND QA12b ONLY in BG, RO, TR, HR and CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA13

ASK ALL

QA13 In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?

	(176)	
Very positive		1
Fairly positive		2
Neutral		3
Fairly negative		4
Very negative		5
DK		6

EB64.2 QA11

QA14 What does the European Union mean to you personally?

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

	(177-192)	
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,

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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,

EB64.2 QA13

DO NOT ASK QA15a in BG, RO, TR, HR and CY(tcc) - BG, RO, TR, HR and CY(tcc) GO TO QA15b

QA15a Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree.

	(READ OUT)	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK
(193)	1 I feel I am safer because (OUR COUNTRY) is a member of the European Union	1	2	3
(194)	2 I feel we are more stable economically because (OUR COUNTRY) is a member of the European Union	1	2	3
(195)	3 I feel we are more stable politically because (OUR COUNTRY) is a member of the European Union	1	2	3
(196)	4 My voice counts in the European Union	1	2	3
(197)	5 I understand how the European Union works	1	2	3
(198)	6 The interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are well taken into account in the European Union	1	2	3
(199)	7 (OUR COUNTRY) will become more influential in the European Union in the future	1	2	3
(200)	8 The biggest countries have the most power in the European Union	1	2	3

EB63.4 QA14a (items 1-3+6-8) + EB64.2 QA15 (4-5)

ASK QA15b ONLY in BG, RO, TR, HR and CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA16a

ASK ALL

QA16a 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?

QA16b 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?

(209)

(210)

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(READ OUT)	QA16a Expectations	QA16b Would like
More important	1	1
Less important	2	2
Same role	3	3
DK	4	4

EB63.4 QA15a QA15b

DO NOT ASK ITEM 9 in BE, DE, EL, ES, FR, IE, IT, LU, NL, AT, PT and FI (EURO ZONE)

QA17 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
(211) 1 A loss of power for smaller Member States	1	2	3
(212) 2 An increase in drug trafficking and international organised crime	1	2	3
(213) 3 Our country paying more and more to the European Union	1	2	3
(214) 4 The loss of social benefits	1	2	3
(215) 5 The loss of national identity and culture	1	2	3
(216) 6 An economic crisis	1	2	3
(217) 7 The transfer of jobs to other Member Countries which have lower production costs	1	2	3
(218) 8 More difficulties for (NATIONALITY) farmers	1	2	3
(219) 9 The end of (NATIONAL CURRENCY)	1	2	3

EB64.2 QA18 TREND MODIFIED

ASK ALL

QA18 About how often do you...?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

(READ OUT)	Every day	Several times a week	Once or twice a week	Less often	Never	DK
(220) 1 Watch television news programmes	1	2	3	4	5	6
(221) 2 Read the news in daily newspapers	1	2	3	4	5	6
(222) 3 Listen to radio news programmes	1	2	3	4	5	6

EB64.2 QA19

QA22 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
------------	----------------	-------------	----------------	----

(303)	1	Television	1	2	3	4
(304)	2	Radio	1	2	3	4
(305)	3	Press	1	2	3	4

EB64.2 QA25

QA23 Have you heard of...?

(READ OUT)	Yes	No	DK
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(306)	1	The European Parliament	1	2	3
(307)	2	The European Commission	1	2	3
(308)	3	The Council of the European Union	1	2	3
(309)	4	The Court of Justice of the European Communities	1	2	3
(310)	5	The European Central Bank	1	2	3

EB64.2 QA26 TREND MODIFIED

QA24 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
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(311)	1	The European Parliament	1	2	3
(312)	2	The European Commission	1	2	3
(313)	3	The Council of the European Union	1	2	3
(314)	4	The Court of Justice of the European Communities	1	2	3
(315)	5	The European Central Bank	1	2	3

EB63.4 QA22

QA25 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
------------	---------------	-------------------	----

(316)	1	The European Parliament	1	2	3
(317)	2	The European Commission	1	2	3
(318)	3	The Council of the European Union	1	2	3
(319)	4	The Court of Justice of the European	1	2	3

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	Communities			
(320)	5 The European Central Bank	1	2	3

EB64.2 QA27 TREND MODIFIED

QA26 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
(321)	1 The European Union currently consists of fifteen Member States	1	2	3
(322)	2 The members of the European Parliament are directly elected by the citizens of the European Union	1	2	3
(323)	3 Most of the European budget is spent on administrative and personnel costs	1	2	3

EB64.2 QA28 TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA27a AND QA27b ONLY in AT

ASK QA27c AND QA27d ONLY in FI

ASK QA28a TO SPLIT A - OTHERS GO TO QA28b

QA28a What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?

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

	(328-343)
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 - SPECIFY)	15,
DK	16,

EB64.2 QA30 TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA28ao IF "OTHER", CODE 15 in QA28a - OTHERS GO TO QA29

EB65.2 NEW

ASK ALL

QA29 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
(402)	1 Fighting crime	1	2	3	4
(403)	2 Public transport	1	2	3	4
(404)	3 The economic situation	1	2	3	4
(405)	4 Rising prices/inflation	1	2	3	4
(406)	5 Taxation	1	2	3	4
(407)	6 Fighting unemployment	1	2	3	4
(408)	7 Fighting terrorism	1	2	3	4
(409)	8 Defence and foreign affairs	1	2	3	4
(410)	9 Housing	1	2	3	4
(411)	10 Immigration	1	2	3	4
(412)	11 Healthcare system	1	2	3	4
(413)	12 The educational system	1	2	3	4
(414)	13 Pensions	1	2	3	4
(415)	14 Protecting the environment	1	2	3	4

EB63.4 QA27

QA30 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
(416)	1 A European Monetary Union with one single currency, the euro	1	2	3
(417)	2 A common foreign policy among the Member States of the European Union, towards other countries	1	2	3
(418)	3 A common defence and security policy among European Union Member States	1	2	3
(419)	4 Further enlargement of the European Union to include other countries in future years	1	2	3
(420)	5 A constitution for the European Union	1	2	3
(421)	6 The speed of building Europe being	1	2	3

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	faster in one group of countries than in the other countries		
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EB64.2 QA32 TREND MODIFIED

QA31	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)

	(422-439)
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,

EB64.2 QA34

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

(440)	1	The European Union should have its own Foreign Minister who can be the spokesperson for a common European Union position	1	2	3
(441)	2	European Union foreign policy should be independent of United States foreign policy	1	2	3
(442)	3	The European Union should have a common immigration policy towards people from outside the European Union	1	2	3

EB63.4 QA32 TREND MODIFIED

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QA33 And overall, compared to five years ago, would you say that the European Union's international role has become...?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(443)

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

EB63.4 QA33c

DO NOT ASK QA34a and QA34b IN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) GO TO QA35

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)

(444)

(445)

(READ OUT)	QA34a In (OUR COUNTRY)	QA34b 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

EB63.4 QA34a QA34b

ASK ALL

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
(446)	1 Your city/town/village	1	2	3	4	5
(447)	2 Your region	1	2	3	4	5
(448)	3 (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(449)	4 (SPLIT A) Europe (M)	1	2	3	4	5
(450)	5 (SPLIT B) European Union (N)	1	2	3	4	5

EB63.4 QA35 TREND MODIFIED

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
(451)	1 Company	1	2	3	4	5
(452)	2 Competitiveness	1	2	3	4	5
(453)	3 Social security	1	2	3	4	5
(454)	4 Free trade	1	2	3	4	5
(455)	5 Protectionism	1	2	3	4	5
(456)	6 Globalisation	1	2	3	4	5
(457)	7 Trade union	1	2	3	4	5
(458)	8 Reforms	1	2	3	4	5
(459)	9 Public administration (N)	1	2	3	4	5

EB63.4 QA36 TREND MODIFIED

Let's move on to another topic

QB1 Have you personally heard about the European Constitution?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes, and overall you know its contents	(460) 1
Yes, but you know very little about its contents	2
No	3

EB63.4 QC1

DO NOT ASK QB2 in ES, EL, IT, SI, HU, LU, CY, MT, SK, LV, AT, DE, LT and BE - THOSE COUNTRIES GO TO QB3

ASK ALL

QB3 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
(462)	1 More democratic	1	2	3	4	5
(463)	2 More efficient	1	2	3	4	5
(464)	3 More transparent	1	2	3	4	5

EB64.2 QA47

QB4 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
--	------------	---------------	---------------	------------------	------------------	----

(465)	1	Stronger in the world	1	2	3	4	5
(466)	2	More competitive economically	1	2	3	4	5
(467)	3	More socially-minded	1	2	3	4	5

EB64.2 QA48

ASK QB5 ONLY IN EU25 - OTHERS GO TO QC1

QB5 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	(468)	1
The European Constitution should be renegotiated		2
The European Constitution should be dropped		3
DK		4

EB64.2 QA49

Now, let's move on to another topic

ASK ALL

QC1 How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

(SHOW CARD)

	(READ OUT)	Very good	Fairly good	Fairly bad	Very bad	DK
--	------------	-----------	-------------	------------	----------	----

(469)	1	The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy	1	2	3	4	5
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(470)	2	The situation of the European economy	1	2	3	4	5
(471)	3	The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(472)	4	The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(473)	5	The social welfare situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(474)	6	Your quality of life	1	2	3	4	5
(475)	7	Your financial situation	1	2	3	4	5

EB63.4 QD1

QC2 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	Somewhat better	Somewhat less good	Definitely less good	Identical (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
------------	-------------	-----------------	--------------------	----------------------	-------------------------	----

(476)	1	The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy	1	2	3	4	5	6
(477)	2	The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	6
(478)	3	The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	6
(479)	4	The social welfare situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	6
(480)	5	The educational system	1	2	3	4	5	6
(481)	6	The quality of life in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	6

EB63.4 QD2

QC3 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	Somewhat better	Somewhat less good	Definitely less good	Identical (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
------------	-------------	-----------------	--------------------	----------------------	-------------------------	----

(482)	1	The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy	1	2	3	4	5	6
(483)	2	The situation of the European economy	1	2	3	4	5	6
(484)	3	The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	6
(485)	4	The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	6
(486)	5	The social welfare situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5	6
(487)	6	Your quality of life	1	2	3	4	5	6

EB63.4 QD3

QC4 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
------------	-------------------	------------------	-----------------------	----

(488)	1	American	1	2	3	4
(489)	2	Japanese	1	2	3	4
(490)	3	Chinese	1	2	3	4
(491)	4	Indian	1	2	3	4

EB64.2 QA52

QC5 Which of the following statements would you prioritise to improve the performance of the European economy?

(READ OUT - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Increase the legal number of working hours	(492-499) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,
Improve education and professional training	
Invest in research and innovation	
Facilitate the creation of companies	
Use energy more efficiently	
Invest in transport infrastructure (motorways, railways, etc.)	
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	
DK	

EB64.2 QA63

Let's move on to another topic

QD1 How well informed do you feel about enlargement that is new countries joining in the European Union? Do you feel...?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(500)

Very well informed	1
Well informed	2
Not very well informed	3
Not at all well informed	4
DK	5

EB56.3 Q35

QD2	Which of the following statements corresponds best to your own situation? Do you feel you know more...?
-----	---

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

	(501)
About benefits that could derive from European Union enlargements	1
About problems that could be caused by European Union enlargements	2
Neither the one, nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)	3
DK	4

NEW

QD3a	And which of the following statements corresponds best to your own situation? Do you feel you know more about...?
------	---

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

	(502)
How the European Union has benefited from European Union accession of new Member States	1
How new Member States have benefited from European Union accession	2
Neither the one, nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)	3
DK	4

NEW

QD3b	And which of the following statements corresponds best to your own situation? Do you feel you know more about...?
------	---

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

	(503)
How the European Union would benefit from European Union accession of future member States	1
How future member States would benefit from European Union accession	2
Neither the one, nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)	3
DK	4

NEW

QD4 Thinking about the European Union enlargement, on which of the following issues would you like to be better informed? The consequences of the European Union enlargement on...

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

	(504-516)
The role of the European Union in the world	1,
Peace and stability in the European Union	2,
The democratic functioning of the European Union	3,
The political unification of the European Union	4,
The economic development and prosperity in the European Union	5,
Security and criminal activities in the European Union	6,
The quality of life in the European Union	7,
The values of the European Union	8,
The European Union's cultural diversity	9,
Immigration in the European Union	10,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	11,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	12,
DK	13,

NEW

QD5 Which of the following information sources most help you form your opinion on European Union enlargement issues?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	(517-530)
Newspapers	1,
Magazines	2,
Specialized press	3,
Books\ publications	4,
Radio	5,
TV	6,
Internet	7,
Attending conferences\ seminars	8,
Discussions with relatives\ friends\ colleagues	9,
Personal experiences (travels\ holidays, business contacts, cultural\ sports events, etc.)	10,
Never look to such information, no interest (SPONTANEOUS)	11,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	12,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	13,
DK	14,

NEW

QD6 And in your opinion, who should have the main responsibility to inform you about the enlargement of the European Union?

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

	(531-545)
National Government	1,

Regional\ local authorities	2,
European Parliament\ MEPs	3,
National parliament\ MPs	4,
European Commission	5,
Political parties\ organizations	6,
NGOs-citizens' associations	7,
Religious organizations\ structures (incl. churches)	8,
Companies\ business	9,
Trade unions	10,
Education institutions\ academia	11,
News broadcasters	12,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	13,
Other (SPONTANEOUS - SPECIFY)	14,
DK	15,

NEW

QD7a	According to you, would you say that after the last enlargement of the European Union that took place in May 2004, the value of exports of the 15 old European Union Member States to the 10 new Member States are bigger, smaller or equal to the value of their imports coming from these new Member States?
------	--

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(546)

Bigger than the value of their imports coming from these new Member States	1
Smaller than the value of their imports coming from these new Member States	2
Equal to the value of their imports coming from these new Member States	3
DK	4

NEW

QD7b	According to you, during recent years, migration flows between the 10 new Member States and the 15 old Member States have been...
------	---

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(547)

Very important	1
Fairly important	2
Fairly limited	3
Very limited	4
DK	5

NEW

QD8	Please tell me, for each of the following statements, if you agree or disagree with it? In general terms, the enlargement of the European Union...
-----	--

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

Standard EUROBAROMETER 65 - MALTA NATIONAL REPORT

	(ROTATE – READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	
(548)	1	Is a good way to reunite the European continent	1	2	3	4	5
(549)	2	Strengthens the European Union	1	2	3	4	5
(550)	3	Is a good way to express the European Union solidarity to candidate or potential candidate countries	1	2	3	4	5
(551)	4	Consolidates common European interests and values	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

ASK QD9a TO SPLIT A - OTHERS GO TO QD9b

QD9a Please tell me, for each of the following statements, if you agree or disagree with it? In political terms, the enlargement of the European Union...

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(ROTATE – READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	
(552)	1	Ensures peace and stability in the European Continent	1	2	3	4	5
(553)	2	Reduces the chances for a common European Union voice in the world	1	2	3	4	5
(554)	3	Promotes democracy in the European Continent	1	2	3	4	5
(555)	4	Worsens the situation of human and minority rights	1	2	3	4	5

Standard EUROBAROMETER 65 - MALTA NATIONAL REPORT

(556)	5	Facilitates progress towards a political unification in Europe	1	2	3	4	5
-------	---	--	---	---	---	---	---

NEW

ASK QD9b TO SPLIT B - OTHERS GO TO QD10a

QD9b Please tell me, for each of the following statements, if you agree or disagree with it? In political terms, the enlargement of the European Union...

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(ROTATE – READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
--	---------------------	---------------	---------------	------------------	------------------	----

(557)	1	Increases dissensions and political instability in the European Continent	1	2	3	4	5
-------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

(558)	2	Strengthens the role of the European Union on the international scene	1	2	3	4	5
-------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

(559)	3	Weakens the democratic decision-making in the European Union	1	2	3	4	5
-------	---	--	---	---	---	---	---

(560)	4	Increases the protection of human rights and minorities in the European Union	1	2	3	4	5
-------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

(561)	5	Hinders any project of political unification of the European Union	1	2	3	4	5
-------	---	--	---	---	---	---	---

NEW

ASK QD10a TO SPLIT A - OTHERS GO TO QD10b

QD10a And in economic terms, the enlargement of the European Union...

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(ROTATE – READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	
(562)	1	Makes of the European Union the biggest trade player in the world	1	2	3	4	5
(563)	2	Increases jobs transferring to countries where labour is cheaper	1	2	3	4	5
(564)	3	Increase the support for the development of candidate and potential candidate countries	1	2	3	4	5
(565)	4	Increases settlement of workers coming from future member States in the European Union	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

ASK QD10b TO SPLIT B - OTHERS GO TO QD11a

QD10b And in economic terms, the enlargement of the European Union...

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(ROTATE – READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	
(566)	1	Decreases economic development opportunities in the European Union as well as in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(567)	2	Increases	1	2	3	4	5

Standard EUROBAROMETER 65 - MALTA NATIONAL REPORT

	prosperity for all Europeans					
(568)	3 Decreases budgetary resources for (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(569)	4 Ensures better integration of populations from future member States in the European Union	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

ASK QD11a TO SPLIT A - OTHERS GO TO QD11b

QD11a And in social terms, the enlargement of the European Union...

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(ROTATE – READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
(570)	1 Reinforce the power of the European Union to fight criminality and terrorism	1	2	3	4	5
(571)	2 Lowers life standards in the European Union	1	2	3	4	5
(572)	3 Enriches Europe's cultural diversity	1	2	3	4	5
(573)	4 Facilitates mobility of people like students, businessmen, etc. within Europe	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

ASK QD11b TO SPLIT B - OTHERS GO TO QD12

QD11b And in social terms, the enlargement of the European Union...

Standard EUROBAROMETER 65 - MALTA NATIONAL REPORT

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(ROTATE – READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK	
(574)	1	Increases risks of criminal activities	1	2	3	4	5
(575)	2	Facilitates the expansion of European Union life standards and norms on the European territory	1	2	3	4	5
(576)	3	Makes cultural identities and traditions disappear	1	2	3	4	5
(577)	4	Increases illegal immigration in Europe	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

ASK ALL

QD12 In your opinion, amongst the following, what would be the most important things in order to make any further enlargements of the European Union successful?

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

Clear political project for Europe	(578-588) 1,
Adequate support of the European Union for the preparation of candidate\ potential candidate countries	2,
Better knowledge and understanding between people in the European Union and in the candidate\ potential candidate	3,
Better involvement of citizens in the European Union and in the candidate\ potential candidate countries	4,
Public awareness of the benefits and challenges of European Union enlargements	5,
Respect of European Union commitments towards countries aspiring to become European Union members	6,
Reforms of the institutional functioning of the European Union	7,
Candidate\ potential candidate countries sharing European Union values and principles	8,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
DK	11,

NEW

QD13	We understand the Western Balkan countries as Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro including Kosovo under UN administration. {13}In your opinion, which are the main challenges facing the Western Balkan countries and Turkey on their road to the European Union?

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

	(589-599)
Adopting and implementing European Union norms and standards	1,
Reconciliation\ co-operation with neighbouring countries	2,
Ensuring economic development	3,
Addressing political instability	4,
Democracy	5,
Respect for human and minority rights	6,
Combating organize crime and corruption	7,
Sharing European values and principles	8,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
DK	11,

NEW

QD14	According to you, European Union accession of the Western Balkan countries would be...?
------	---

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(600)
Primarily in the interest of the European Union	1
Primarily in the interest of my own country	2
Primarily in the interest of the Western Balkan countries	3
In the mutual interest of both the European Union and the Western Balkan countries	4
In the interest of other international players (e.g. USA, Russia, China...)	5
In interest of no one (SPONTANEOUS)	6
DK	7

NEW

QD15: DO NOT ASK ITEM 2 IN TR

QD15	According to you, European Union accession of Turkey would be...?
------	---

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(601)
Primarily in the interest of the European Union	1
Primarily in the interest of my own country	2
Primarily in the interest of Turkey	3
In the mutual interest of both the European Union and Turkey	4
In the interest of other international players (e.g. USA, Russia, China...)	5

In interest of no one (SPONTANEOUS)	6
DK	7

NEW

QD16 Once each of the following countries complies with all conditions set by the European Union, would you be strongly in favour, fairly in favour, fairly opposed or strongly opposed to the accession of each of them to the European Union? Once (INSERT COUNTRY) complies with all the conditions set by the European Union, would you be... to the accession of (INSERT COUNTRY) to the European Union?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(ROTATE – READ OUT)	Totally in favour	Fairly in favour	Fairly opposed	Totally opposed	DK
--	---------------------	-------------------	------------------	----------------	-----------------	----

(602)	1	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1	2	3	4	5
(603)	2	Albania	1	2	3	4	5
(604)	3	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	2	3	4	5
(605)	4	Serbia and Montenegro	1	2	3	4	5
(606)	5	Turkey	1	2	3	4	5
(607)	6	Croatia	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

QD17 As you may know, the European Union provides candidate and potential candidate countries with financial assistance aimed at helping them strengthen democracy, respect for human and minority rights, fight organized crime and corruption, develop their economies and adopt European Union norms and standards. In your opinion, this financial assistance would be eventually...

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Primarily in the interest of the European Union	(608) 1
Primarily in the interest of candidate and potential candidate countries	2
In the mutual interest of both the European Union and candidate and potential candidate countries	3
In interest of no one (SPONTANEOUS)	4
DK	5

NEW

Let's move on to another topic

QE1 For each of the following statements tell me whether, in your opinion, it is true or false.

Standard EUROBAROMETER 65 - MALTA NATIONAL REPORT

(SHOW CARD – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	True.	False.	DK
(609)	1 The avian influenza virus can be transmitted between humans	1	2	3
(610)	2 Even when it is contaminated poultry is not a health risk if it is cooked	1	2	3
(611)	3 Human can catch avian influenza by touching contaminated birds	1	2	3
(612)	4 The vaccination against seasonal influenza is also effective against avian influenza	1	2	3
(613)	5 The avian influenza virus contained in an egg or present on its shell can be eliminated by prolonged cooking	1	2	3
(614)	6 If a chicken is contaminated by avian influenza on a farm, all the poultry on that farm must be destroyed immediately	1	2	3
(615)	7 It is not dangerous to eat the meat of a chicken vaccinated against avian influenza	1	2	3

NEW

QE2 Compared with six months ago, tell me whether you eat more or less or just as much ...?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	More	Less	Just as much	DK
(616)	1 Poultry meat	1	2	3	4
(617)	2 Eggs	1	2	3	4
(618)	3 Egg-based products	1	2	3	4

NEW

ASK QE3 and QE4 IF "EAT LESS POULTRY MEAT", CODE 2 IN QE2.1 - OTHERS GO TO QE5

QE3 Would you say that you intend to eat less poultry meat for ever or only on a temporary basis?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

For ever	(619) 1
Only on a temporary basis	2
DK	3

NEW

--

QE4 Which of the following reasons is the one that most explains your decision to eat less poultry meat?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(620)
As you do not really know whether or not it is a health risk, as a precaution you prefer not to eat poultry meat	1
With everything one hears at the present time, you no longer want to eat poultry meat, but you do not think that there is any real risk	2
You are convinced that it is dangerous to eat poultry meat at the present time	3
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	4
DK	5

NEW

ASK ALL

--

QE5 For each of the following statements tell me whether, in your opinion, it is true or false.

(SHOW CARD – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	True.	False.	DK
--	------------	-------	--------	----

	1 European legislation exists which stipulates what protection measures must be taken by national governments in the event of an avian influenza epidemic	1	2	3
(621)				
(622)	2 The European Union has a committee of veterinary experts	1	2	3
(623)	3 The European Union pays financial compensation to farmers that are obliged to cull their poultry to prevent the virus from spreading	1	2	3
(624)	4 The European Union has strict controls on poultry imports	1	2	3
(625)	5 There was a major avian influenza epidemic in 2003 in the European Union and it was successfully contained	1	2	3

NEW

--

QE6 For each of the following measures, tell me whether, in your opinion, it is already applied in the European Union.

(SHOW CARD – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Yes	No	DK
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	1 Confining poultry within high-risk areas	1	2	3
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Standard EUROBAROMETER 65 - MALTA NATIONAL REPORT

(627)	2	Banning the importation of live poultry and poultry meat from countries outside the European Union where the presence of avian influenza has been confirmed	1	2	3
(628)	3	Banning live bird fairs/shows in high-risk areas	1	2	3
(629)	4	Creating a safety perimeter of 3km and a second of 10km around contaminated areas	1	2	3
(630)	5	Reinforcing disinfection measures in high-risk areas	1	2	3
(631)	6	Systematically culling all poultry on farms where a case of avian influenza has been detected	1	2	3

NEW

QE7 For each of the following statements, tell me whether you agree or disagree.

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(ROTATE – READ OUT)	Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
(632)	1 The media disseminate clear information on avian influenza	1	2	3	4	5
(633)	2 The European Union public authorities tell everything they know about avian influenza	1	2	3	4	5
(634)	3 The main concern of the European Union public authorities is the health of European Union citizens	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

Let's move on to another topic

QF1 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)

	(635-640)
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 QA64

ASK QF2a TO SPLIT A - OTHERS GO TO QF2b

QF2a 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)

	(641)
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

EB64.2 QA66a

ASK QF2b TO SPLIT B - OTHERS GO TO QF3

QF2b 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)

	(642)
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 QA66b

ASK ALL

QF3 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)

	(643)
The European level	1
The national level	2
The local level	3
DK	4

EB64.2 QA67

DEMOGRAPHICS

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	(644-645)
1	10	
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		

Refusal 11

DK 12

EB65.1 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)

	(646-647)
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

EB65.1 D7

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

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

(648-

649)

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EB65.1 D8

NO QUESTION D9

D10 Gender.

(650)

Male	1
Female	2

EB65.1 D10

D11 How old are you?

(651-652)

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EB65.1 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?

(653-654)

(655-656)

	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, 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
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	12	12

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(department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)		
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

EB65.1 D15a D15b

NO QUESTIONS D16 TO D24

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

(READ OUT)

(657)

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

EB65.1 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)

(658-659)

--	--

EB65.1 D40a

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

INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

(660-661)

--	--

EB65.1 D40b

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

INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

(662-663)

--	--

EB65.1 D40c

D41 You personally, were you born...?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(664)
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

EB63.4 D41

D42 Which of these proposals corresponds to your situation?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(665)
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
One of your parents was born in (OUR COUNTRY) and the other was born outside of the European Union	4
Your mother and your father were born outside the European Union	5
DK\Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	6

EB65.1 D42

D43a Do you own a fixed telephone in your household?

D43b Do you own a personal mobile telephone?

	(666)	(667)
	D43a	D43b
	Fixed	Mobile
Yes	1	1
No	2	2

EB65.1 D43a D43b

--

D44 Do you consider yourself to be...?

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

	(668-669)
Catholic	1
Orthodox	2
Protestant	3
Other Christian	4

Standard EUROBAROMETER 65 - MALTA NATIONAL REPORT

Jewish	5
Muslim	6
Sikh	7
Buddhist	8
Hindu	9
Atheist	10
Non believer\Agnostic	11
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	12
DK	13

EB64.3 D44

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

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(670)
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

EB64.3 D45

D46 Which of the following goods do you have?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - SEVERAL ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	(671-680)
Television	1,
DVD player	2,
Music CD player	3,
Computer	4,
An Internet connection at home	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,

EB65.1 D46

INTERVIEW PROTOCOLE

P1 DATE OF INTERVIEW

(681-
682)

(683-684)

Standard EUROBAROMETER 65 - MALTA NATIONAL REPORT

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

EB65.1 P1

P2	TIME OF THE BEGINNING OF THE INTERVIEW
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(INT.:USE 24 HOUR CLOCK)

		(685-686) HOUR			(687-688) MINUTES
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EB65.1 P2

P3	NUMBER OF MINUTES THE INTERVIEW LASTED
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		(689-691) MINUTES
--	--	-------------------

EB65.1 P3

P4	Number of persons present during the interview, including interviewer
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	(692)
Two (interviewer and respondent)	1
Three	2
Four	3
Five or more	4

EB65.1 P4

P5	Respondent cooperation
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	(693)
Excellent	1
Fair	2
Average	3
Bad	4

EB65.1 P5

P6	Size of locality
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(LOCAL CODES)	
(694-695)	

EB65.1 P6

P7	Region
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(LOCAL CODES)	
(696-697)	

EB65.1 P7

P8 Postal code

(698-705)

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EB65.1 P8

P9 Sample point number

(706-713)

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EB65.1 P9

P10 Interviewer number

(714-721)

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EB65.1 P10

P11 Weighting factor

(722-729)

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EB65.1 P11

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

P13 Language of interview

(730)

Language 1	
Language 2	

1
2

EB65.1 P13