

EWROBAROMETRU 68

OPINJONI PUBBLIKA FL-UNJONI EWROPEA

ĦARIFA 2007

RAPPORT NAZZJONALI

MALTA

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National Editor: Robert Micallef

Fieldwork/Local Consultancy: MISCO International Ltd.

Project Coordination: TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe

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Introduction	

This report examines the results of the public opinion survey held in Malta as part of a series of surveys of the Standard Eurobarometer 68. This survey reflects Maltese public opinion as measured between September and November 2007. 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

L-opinjoni ġenerali

Skond dan l-istudju, 83 % tal-Maltin qalu li huma sodisfatti bil-ħajja li qegħdin jgħixu, u min-naħa l-oħra, madwar is-27 pajjiż ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea, 80% qalu li huma sodisfatti bil-ħajja li qegħdin jgħixu. Skond din ir-riċerka l-livell ta' edukazzjoni tal-Maltin hija fattur importanti dwar kemm in-nies huma sodisfatti fil-ħajja tagħhom.

Il-maġġoranza tan-nies (38%) qegħdin jistennew li l-ħajja tagħhom f'dawn it-tnax-il xahar li ġejjin ser tibqa' l-istess, mentri 34% jaħsbu li ser tkun aħjar u 12% jaħsbu li ser tkun aghar.

Dwar l-ekonomija Maltija f'dawn it-tnax-il xahar li ġejjin, 35% jaħsbu li l-ekonomija Maltija ser tkun aħjar f'dawn it-tnax-il xahar li ġejjin, mentri 20% jaħsbu li ser tkun aghar. 28% tal-Maltin jaħsbu li ser tibqa' l-istess.

Dwar dak li qegħdin jistennew il-partecipanti Maltin ta' din ir-riċerka, dwar il-qagħda finanzjarja tagħhom, kien hemm zieda ta' 5 punti f'dawk li jaħsbu li l-qagħda finanzjarja tagħhom ser tkun aħjar u dan lahaq it-23%, mentri kien hemm tnaqqis ta' 2 punti f'dawk li jaħsbu li ser tkun aghar u dan lahaq il-15%. Dawk li wiegħbu b'mod newtrali jlahhaq id-52% ta' dawk li pparteċipaw f'dan l-istudju. 10% ma jafux x'ser jigi mill-qagħda finanzjarja tagħhom.

Dwar l-aspettattivi tan-nies dwar il-qagħda tax-xogħol fil-pajjiż, naraw li 33% jaħsbu li l-qagħda tax-xogħol ser tkun aħjar, mentri 19% jaħsbu li ser tkun aghar. 32% qalu li

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ser jibqa' kollox l-istess. Dwar l-istess sugġett, 18% jaħsbu li x-xogħol personali tagħhom ser imur għall-aħjar u 41% qalu li kollox ser jibqa' l-istess.

Prijoritajiet u sfidi ewlenin tal-pajjiż

Fost il-Maltin l-għoli tal-prezzijiet/inflazzjoni hija l-iktar haġa ta' importanza għall-Maltin bħala sfidi ewlenin tal-pajjiż. Infatti 41% tal-Maltin poġġew din il-prijorità fl-ewwel post. Dan il-persentaġġ jindika 7 punti aktar mill-aħħar riċerka li saret. Il-kwistjoni ta' l-immigrazzjoni, tinsab fit-tieni post b'żieda ta' 10 punti perċentwali u b'popolarità ta' 40%.

Għalkemm il-kwistjoni tal-qgħad naqset b'10 punti f'sena fost il-popolarità ta' l-aktar sfidi ewlenin li qieghed jgħaddi minnu l-pajjiż, xorta għabt persentaġġ li huwa sinifikanti ta' 17%. Fost il-pajjiżi ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea dan l-istess sugġett huwa l-iktar tema ta' sfida għalihom b'persentaġġ ta' 27%.

Direzzjoni tal-pajjiż

Skond dan l-istħarrig, 48% tal-Maltin jemmnu li l-affarijiet f'Malta mexjin f'direzzjoni tajba filwaqt li 29% jemmnu bil-kuntrarju. 18% tal-Maltin wieġbu b'mod newtrali u qalu li l-affarijiet la sejin tajjeb u lanqas hazin. 5% ma jafux.

L-immaġini ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea

Il-Maltin baqgħu favur is-sħubija ta' Malta fl-Unjoni Ewropea, b'54% jgħidu dan. Dwar l-istess sugġett, 64% jaħsbu li Malta bbenefikat minhabba li saret parti ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea, mentri 24% jaħsbu bil-kontra u 12% ma jafux.

Fiduċja fl-istituzzjonijiet Ewropei

Il-Maltin ġew mistoqsija biex jagħtu l-opinjoni tagħhom dwar il-fiduċja tagħhom fl-istituzzjonijiet ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea. Il-maġġoranza assoluta għandhom fiduċja fil-Parlament Ewropew, fil-Kummissjoni Ewropea, fil-Kunsill ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea u

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fil-Bank Ċentrali Ewropew. L-akbar fiduċja tal-Maltin hija fil-Parlament Ewropew u kif ukoll fil-Kummissjoni Ewropea, b'persentaġġ ta' 63% u 60% rispettivament. Isegwu dawn ir-rizultati hemm il-fiduċja fil-Bank Ċentrali Ewropew b'53% u fil-Kunsill ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea b'57%.

Fiduċja fl-istituzzjonijiet Maltin

Analizi oħra saret dwar il-fiduċja fl-istituzzjonijiet li jolqtu l-aktar lill-Maltin. L-akbar fiduċja li għandhom il-Maltin fost diversi istituzzjonijiet hija l-fiduċja fl-armata (74%) u fil-pulizija (71%), mentri l-anqas persentaġġ huwa dak għall-partiti politiċi (29%). 42% tal-Maltin għandhom fiduċja fil-Parlament Malti, 45% għandhom fiduċja fil-Gvern Malti, 65% għandhom fiduċja fl-istituzzjonijiet reliġjużi filwaqt li 47% għandhom fiduċja fis-sistema legali. Rigward is-sorsi ta' informazzjoni, 48% għandhom fiduċja fit-televiżjoni, 38% għandhom fiduċja fil-ġurnalizmu stampat, 49% għandhom fiduċja fir-radju filwaqt li 40% għandhom fiduċja fl-internet.

Tehid tad-deċiżjonijiet

L-akbar persentaġġi ta' Maltin li qalu li d-deċiżjonijiet għal Malta għandhom jittieħdu flimkien ma' l-Unjoni Ewropea huma dwar l-oqsma ta' politika b'rabta mal-ġlieda kontra t-terroriżmu (87%), il-qasam tax-xjenza u teknoloġija (79%), reġjuni li għaddejjin minn diffikultajiet ekonomiċi (80%), difiża u affarijiet barranin (77%), u immigrazzjoni (82%). Min-naħa l-oħra, l-ogħla persentaġġi għal dawh li jaqblu li d-deċiżjonijiet għandhom jittieħdu mill-gvern Malti biss huma l-oqsma ta' politika dwar il-pensjonijiet (69%), is-sistema edukattiva (62%) u dwar it-tassazzjoni (65%).

Informazzjoni dwar l-Unjoni Ewropea

Dwar kif l-Unjoni Ewropea tkun preżentata fuq il-mezzi tax-xandir f'Malta, 37% biss qalu li tkun preżentata b'mod ogġettiv fuq it-televiżjoni filwaqt li 34% jaħsbu li l-Unjoni Ewropea tkun preżentata b'mod ogġettiv fuq l-istazzjonijiet tar-radju. 35% qalu li l-Unjoni Ewropea tkun preżentata b'mod ogġettiv fil-ġurnali Maltin filwaqt li 26% jgħidu hekk dwar l-internet.

Il-munita euro

63% tal-Maltin jaqblu ma l-għaqda monetarja u ekonomika permezz tal-munita euro filwaqt li 28% esprimew opinjoni kuntrarja.

L-Unjoni Ewropea u l-futur

66% tal-Maltin huma ottimisti dwar il-futur ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea, mentri 22% huma pessimisti u 9% oħra ma jafux.

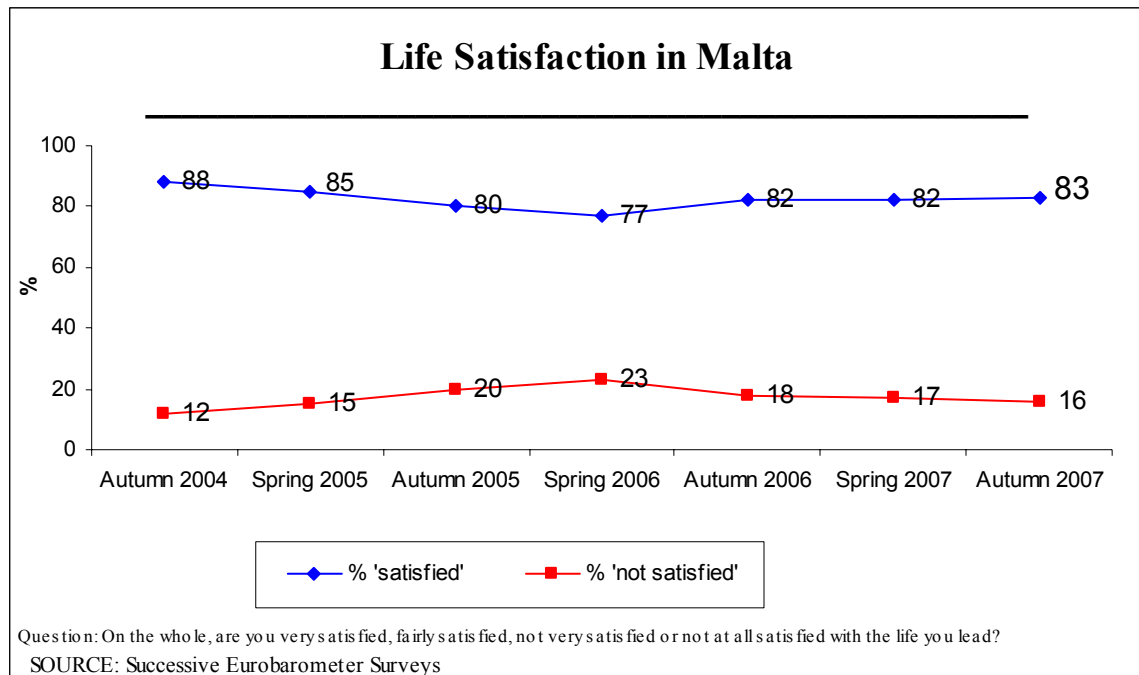
1. State of Opinion**1.1 Life Satisfaction¹**

The level of life satisfaction reported by citizens across the 27 EU² Member States appears to have remained stable over the last few years with 80 per cent of the representative population saying that they are satisfied with their life. The percentage for Malta stands at 83 per cent.

22 per cent of the Maltese population state that they are very satisfied with the life they lead, while 61 per cent are fairly satisfied. 12 per cent of respondents claimed that they are not very satisfied while 4 per cent said that they are not at all satisfied.

¹ Different rounding methods have been adopted for the EU graphs and the volumes, as a result the figures shown may differ by a point with the sum of individual cells

² European Union



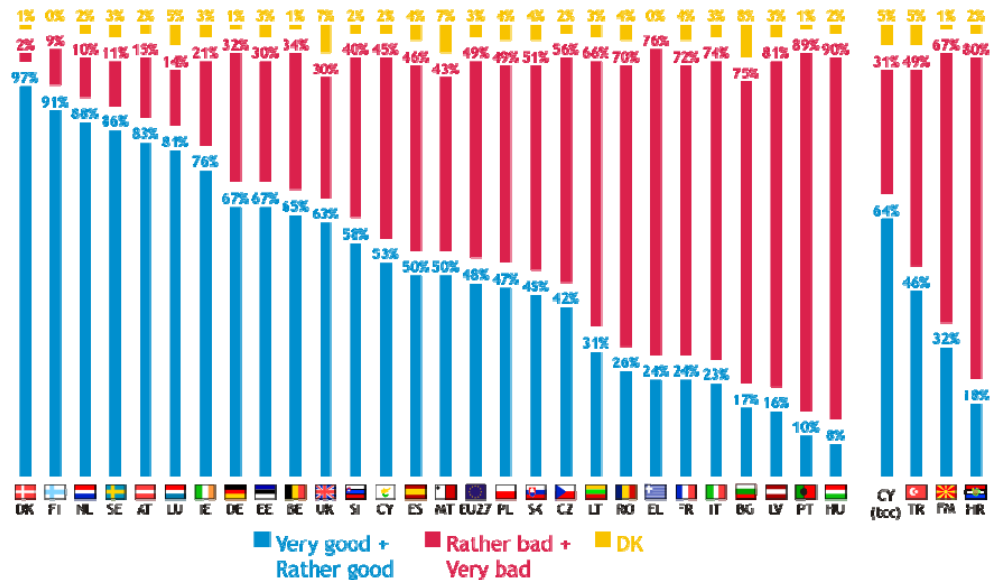
There is a significant difference in education levels of respondents. In fact, 96 per cent of the most educated³ said that they are satisfied representing a difference of 24 points compared to the least educated⁴ (72 per cent). Males and females are generally on the same level in terms of life satisfaction with a result of 85 per cent and 81 per cent respectively. Respondents in the 25 to 39 age group expressed the highest level of contentment with a percentage of 91 per cent answering positively.

³ 'the most educated' refers to those who have been educated until age 20 and beyond

⁴ 'least educated' refers to those who have been educated until age 15 or less

Question: QA4.1. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

Option: The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy



1.2 General feelings and expectations

When asked about their expectations for the next twelve months about life in general, 34 per cent of Maltese respondents said that they expect things to improve while 12 per cent expect their life to get worse in the coming year. 38 per cent of respondents stated they expect their life to remain the same while 16 per cent do not know. When compared to the results of 6 months ago, Maltese respondents have generally maintained the same level of life expectations.

When asked about their expectations for the next twelve months in relation to the economic situation in Malta, 35 per cent of respondents stated that they expect the economic situation to improve, an increase of 5 percentage points over the previous survey and an increase of 10 points over autumn 2006. On the other hand, 20 per cent expect the Maltese economy to get worse, a decrease of 6 percentage points from six months ago. 28 per cent of respondents said that the economic situation will remain the same while 17 per cent said they do not know. In the 27 member states of the EU,

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24 per cent of respondents said they expect the economic situation to get better, 26 per cent expect it to get worse while 44 per cent expect it to remain the same.

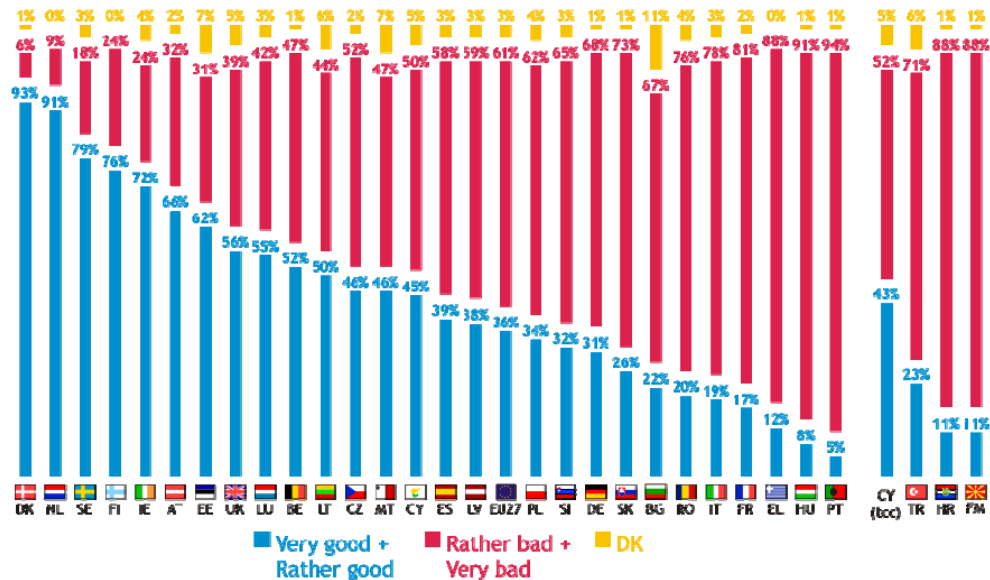
Respondents were also asked about their expectations for their personal financial situation over the next twelve months. When compared to six months ago, the percentage of those who said that their financial situation would get better increased from 18 per cent to 23 per cent. Respondents who stated that they are expecting it to get worse went down from 17 per cent in spring to 15 per cent last autumn. 52 per cent of respondents expect their financial situation to remain the same while 10 per cent could not answer. In the 27 EU Member States, 25 per cent of the respondents said they expect their financial situation to get better, 19 per cent expect it to get worse while 53 per cent said it will remain the same.

When asked about their expectations on the employment situation in Malta, 33 per cent of respondents stated that it will improve, 19 per cent expect it to get worse while 32 per cent said it will not change. Compared to the results of the previous survey, the share of Maltese respondents who expect the employment situation to get better increased by 2 percentage points while the share of those who expect it to get worse decreased by 11 points. In the 27 EU Member States, those who expect the employment situation to get better stands at 26 per cent while those who expect it to get worse stands at 25 per cent.

When asked about their personal job situation, 18 per cent of Maltese respondents answered positively in this survey. However, this is 4 percentage points less optimistic than the figure recorded for the 27 EU Member States. 41 per cent of Maltese respondents said that their personal job situation will remain the same over the next 12 months. The figure for the 27 EU Member States stands at 61 per cent.

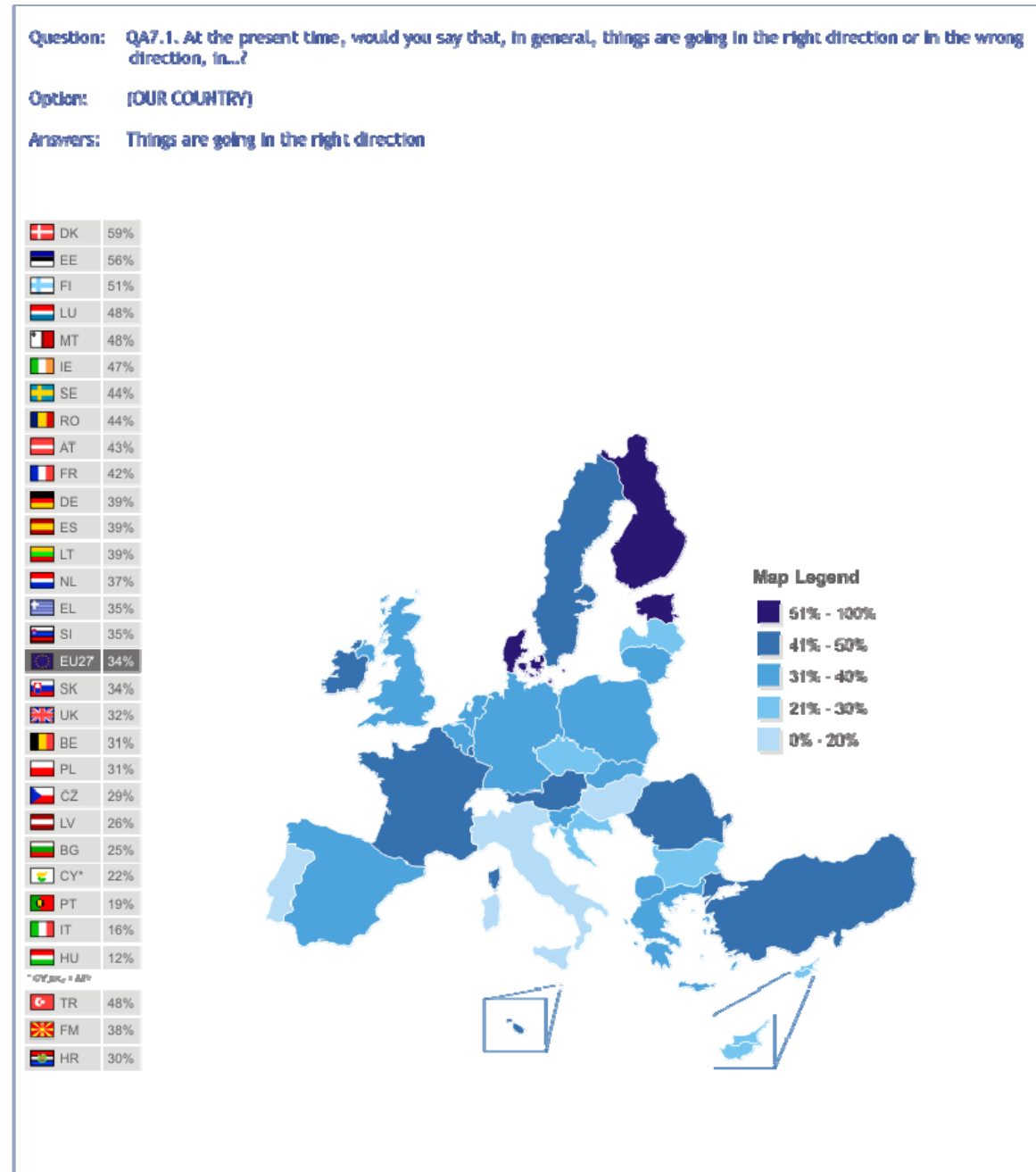
Question:QA4.4. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

Option: The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)



1.3 Are things going in the right direction?

Survey respondents were asked if, at the present time, they would say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction in Malta. 48 per cent said that things are going in the right direction while 29 per cent said that things are going in the wrong direction. 18 per cent of Maltese respondents said that things are neither going in the right direction nor in the wrong direction. 5 per cent could not give an answer.



1.4 Important issues facing the country

Respondents to the survey all over Europe were asked to name what they consider to be the two most important issues currently facing their country. Overall, across the EU, it remains true that issues related to the economy still figure prominently in the list of concerns. Unemployment tops this list, being mentioned by 27 per cent, followed by inflation (26 per cent), crime (24 per cent), health care (21 per cent), the

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economic situation (17 per cent), immigration (15 per cent) and terrorism (10 per cent).

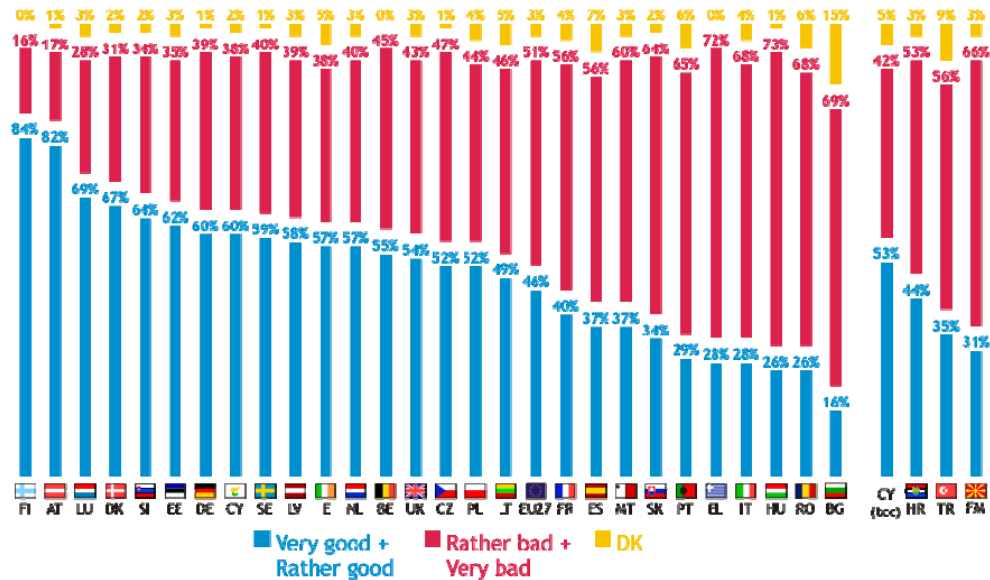
Generally, the results on a European level are largely similar to those seen for the same question when asked in spring 2007. There are two exceptions, with concern over inflation rising 8 points and now standing at 26%. At the same time, concern over unemployment has declined 7 points to 27%.

	Autumn 2007	Spring 2007	EU27
Crime	14 %	14 %	24 %
Economic situation	15 %	16 %	17 %
Rising prices\ inflation	41 %	34 %	26 %
Taxation	10 %	7 %	9 %
Unemployment	17 %	25 %	27 %
Terrorism	1 %	0 %	10 %
Defense\ Foreign affairs	1 %	1 %	2 %
Housing	11 %	9 %	8 %
Immigration	40 %	30 %	15 %
Healthcare system	7 %	4 %	21 %
The educational system	4 %	1 %	9 %
Pensions	9 %	10 %	14 %
Protecting the environment	11 %	16 %	7 %
Energy related issues	5 %	16 %	4 %
Other	6 %	8 %	2 %
DK	1 %	1 %	1 %

Although unemployment as a concern went down by 8 percentage points, it is still one of the top three concerns of the Maltese people with a response rate of 17 per cent. Other high concerns for the Maltese public are the economic situation (15 per cent), crime (14 per cent), housing (11 per cent) and the state of the environment (11 per cent).

Question:QA4.5. How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?

Option: The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)



Outside of purely economic issues, crime still features as a concern, being mentioned by just under a quarter (24%) of respondents around the European Union. There is very little difference between results from the euro zone countries and overall results. Two exceptions are unemployment (mentioned by 32% of euro zone respondents compared to 27% overall) and healthcare (mentioned by 14% of euro zone respondents compared to 21% overall).

In a number of individual countries, concern over inflation has substantially increased since spring 2007. This phenomenon is especially strong in Slovenia, where the proportion of citizens worried over inflation has increased by 45 percentage points, now standing at 63%. Slovenia joined the euro zone one year before Malta.

The question relating to which issues are the most important facing Malta reveals that rising prices/inflation was ranked first in priority with 41 per cent of Maltese

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respondents putting it as a top priority concern for Malta. This percentage represents an increase of 7 percentage points over the previous survey and a high increase of 13 points over a year ago. The immigration issue received a percentage of 40 and falls into second place in the ranking of Maltese concerns. Immigration as an issue went up by 10 percentage points in comparison to the previous survey although it must be noted that this survey was conducted in autumn after the increased arrival of illegal immigrants during the summer months.

1.5 Trust in EU institutions

Across the European Union Member States, results for citizens' trust in the European Commission show that trust has slightly decreased since spring of 2007 (52%), but that it is still higher than for autumn 2006 (48%).

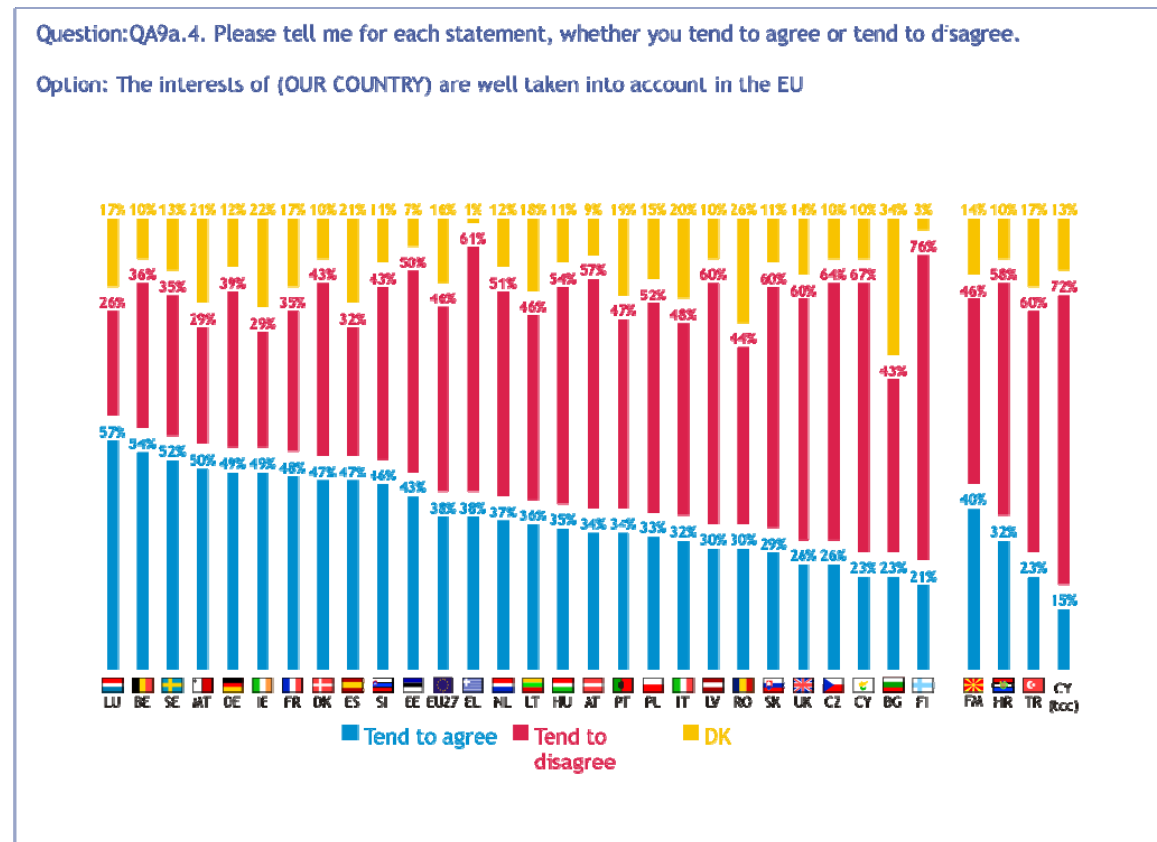
In this survey, precisely 1 in 2 (50%) say that they 'tend to trust' the European Commission. Around half as many say that they tend not to have this trust (26%), with the remainder undecided (24%). Whilst the figure for 'tend to trust' has declined since spring 2007, this has not translated into an increase in distrust. In fact, with the latter also decreasing by 1 point from 27 per cent since the previous survey, it is evident that the proportion unable to express an opinion is on the rise by points from 21%).

At country level, trust in the European Commission is highest in Greece (69% 'tend to trust') and Belgium (67%). In all other Member States, the proportion of respondents who tend to trust the Commission outnumbers the share represented by those who express distrust with one exception amongst the Member States: in the UK, the pattern is reversed with 22% tending to trust the Commission and 47% giving the opposite opinion.

In terms of the dynamics of country results, the low figure in the UK also represents a decrease of 7 percentage points from the spring 2007 trust level of 29%. This drop is exceeded by that in Malta where trust in the European Commission decreased by 8

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points from 68% in the previous survey. Conversely, trust in the Commission has risen in Greece by 7 points from 62% and in France also by 7 points from 47%.



In the Candidate Countries the picture is variable. An absolute majority of 53% of respondents from the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia express trust in the European Commission. In Croatia (39%, +3 points from 36%) and Turkey (17%, -5 points from 22%) this forms the minority view. In Turkey, the rate of 'don't know' answers is very high at 38%.

As for the European Commission, around half as many respondents at EU level say that they tend to trust in the European Parliament (55%), as tend not to have trust (27%). Previous Standard Eurobarometer surveys have demonstrated that changes in trust in these two institutions tend to run in parallel to each other. This is again the case in this survey, with a very marginal drop in trust in the European Parliament (-1 from 56% in spring 2007). As with trust in the Commission, this figure is still ahead of that seen for autumn 2006 (52%).

On a country basis, and similarly to trust in the Commission, the highest levels of trust on in the European Parliament can be seen in the results from the Greek survey (77%). Over 7 in 10 Romanian respondents (72%) have a trusting outlook and precisely that proportion give the same answer in Denmark and Slovakia (both 70%). Again, opinion is manifested differently in the UK, with just a quarter (25%) of respondents there saying that they trust the European Parliament. 52 per cent give the opposite answer.

Apart from individual institutions of the EU, the survey also measures the level of trust in the EU as a whole. The survey attempts to locate the issue of trust in the EU within the wider context of citizens' trust in political institutions in general. Regarding this matter, a separate question was posed in this survey on trust in a range of institutions, including the EU, national governments and national parliaments.

The results indicate that the EU is trusted by a significantly higher proportion of respondents in the EU than trust in the two national institutions. Almost half of respondents (48%) in the European Union tend to trust the EU, a relative majority compared to the 36% who express the opposite view. By contrast national governments (34% trust, 59% not trust) and national parliaments (35% trust, 56% not trust) are on average trusted by around a third of respondents and distrusted by absolute majorities.

Comparing these results to those from spring 2007, the proportion tending to trust in all three institutions has fallen considerably and by a similar magnitude. The biggest drop is seen in trust in the EU, a decrease of 9 points from 57%, followed closely by trust in national parliaments (-8, from 43%) and governments (-7, from 41%). The results for trust in the EU must therefore be viewed in the context of what appears to be a more general pattern for trust in political institutions.

Furthermore, these results also need to be viewed in terms of the specific nature of results from the spring 2007 survey. Trust in the EU showed a very strong increase of 12 points from autumn 2006 meaning that whilst it has fallen 9 points in the most

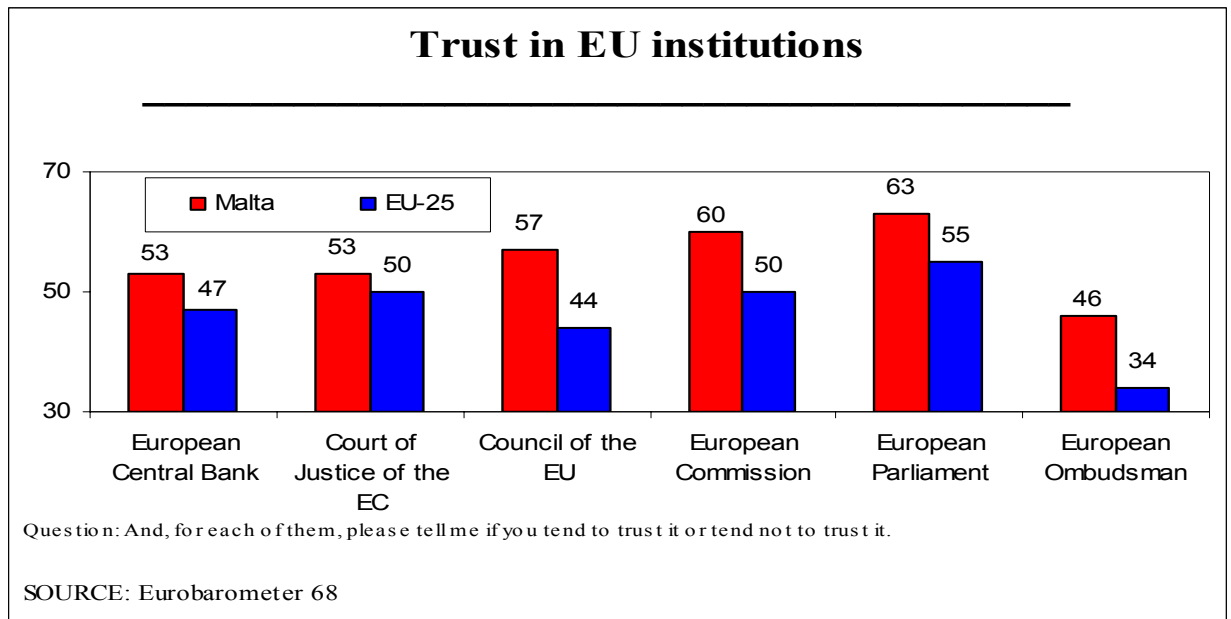
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recent 6 month period, it is currently still higher than the level seen one year previously.

In most countries, the EU is more trusted than distrusted. Amongst the Member States there are four exceptions to this: the UK (25% trust, 53% distrust), Germany (39% trust, 47% distrust), Sweden (40% trust, 45% distrust) and Finland (43% trust, 51% distrust). Amongst the Candidate Countries, trust in the EU is low in Turkey (25% trust, 59% distrust) and Croatia (32% trust, 57% distrust). In the latter the government and parliament are also trusted by a low proportion (20% both), whilst in the former trust for these institutions is high (Turkish parliament 64%, government 63%).

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is a different case: here trust in the EU is high at 63% and much lower for the national government (36%) and parliament (23%). Trust in the EU is high in Romania (68%), Belgium and Slovenia (both 65%), without results for national institutions being particularly notable. In Estonia, trust in the EU (67%) is high as it also is for the Estonian government (62%). In Poland, trust in the EU is high (62%) with both the Polish government (17%) and parliament (10%) trusted by few.

At the level of individual respondents, there is a strong link between trust in the EU and trust in national institutions. 53% of those who trust the EU amongst the European public also express trust in their national government (compared to a survey average of 34%), with 55% of the same group trusting their national parliament (compared to the survey average of 35%). Of those who tend not to trust in the EU, just 15% trust in the national government and 16% in the national parliament.



The absolute majority of the Maltese people have trust in all four main EU institutions. Trust in the European Parliament stands at a high rate of 63 per cent even if it represents a decrease of 5 percentage points from 6 months ago. Compared to the rest of the EU, it is 7 percentage points higher than the EU average of 56 per cent. Only 17 per cent of the Maltese public people tend not to trust the European Parliament.

Trust in the European Commission amongst the Maltese respondents decreased by 8 points over the previous survey of six months ago reaching the level of 60 per cent. This remains substantially higher than the EU average of 51 per cent. Only 16 per cent of the Maltese public tends not to trust the European Commission.

57 per cent of Maltese respondents tend to trust the Council of the European Union, a decrease of 7 percentage points over the previous survey. 15 per cent said that they tend not to trust it with 28 per cent of respondents saying that they do not know. Similar results were recorded for the European Central Bank with 53 per cent saying that they tend to trust it, 13 per cent tending not to trust it and 34 per cent saying that they do not know.

The European Ombudsman is trusted by 46 per cent of Maltese respondents with 12 per cent saying they do not have trust. A high rate of 42 per cent said that they do not

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know. The European Court of Justice is trusted by 53 per cent of the Maltese while 11 per cent said they do not have trust in it. 36 per cent remained neutral.

When asked about trust in the European Union in general, 56 per cent of Maltese respondents said they trust the EU which is 10 points less than six months ago. 27 per cent said that they tend not to trust the EU. 17 per cent gave a neutral answer.

1.6 Trust in National institutions

42 per cent of Maltese respondents tend to trust the Maltese parliament, a decrease of 6 percentage points over the previous survey. 44 per cent tend not to trust the Maltese parliament while 14 per cent said that they do not know. A slightly higher positive percentage was recorded for respondents who tend to trust the Maltese Government as an institution. In fact 45 per cent answered positively, a decrease of 6 percentage points over the previous 6 months. 43 per cent answered negatively representing a 7 point increase over the spring survey.

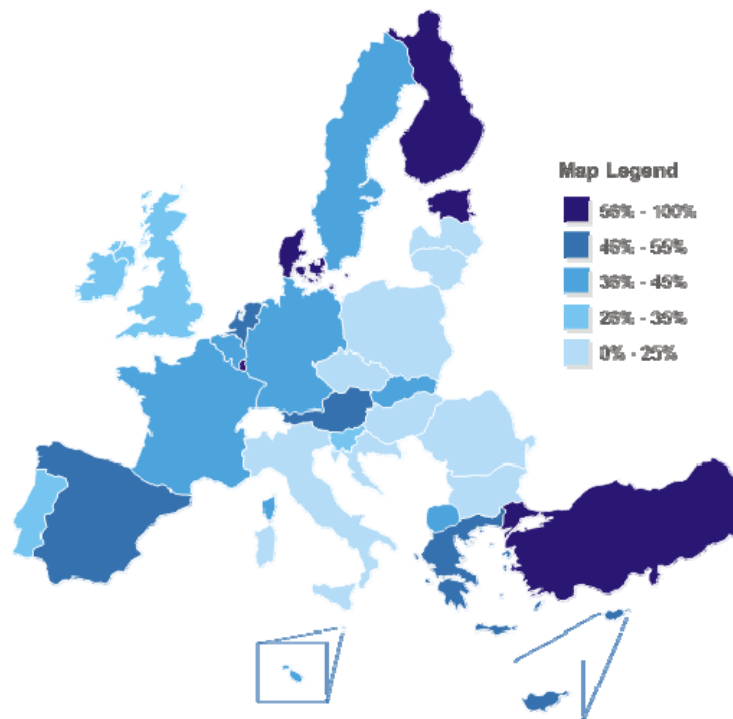
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Question: Q48.11. I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

Option: The (NATIONALITY) Government

Answers: Tend to trust

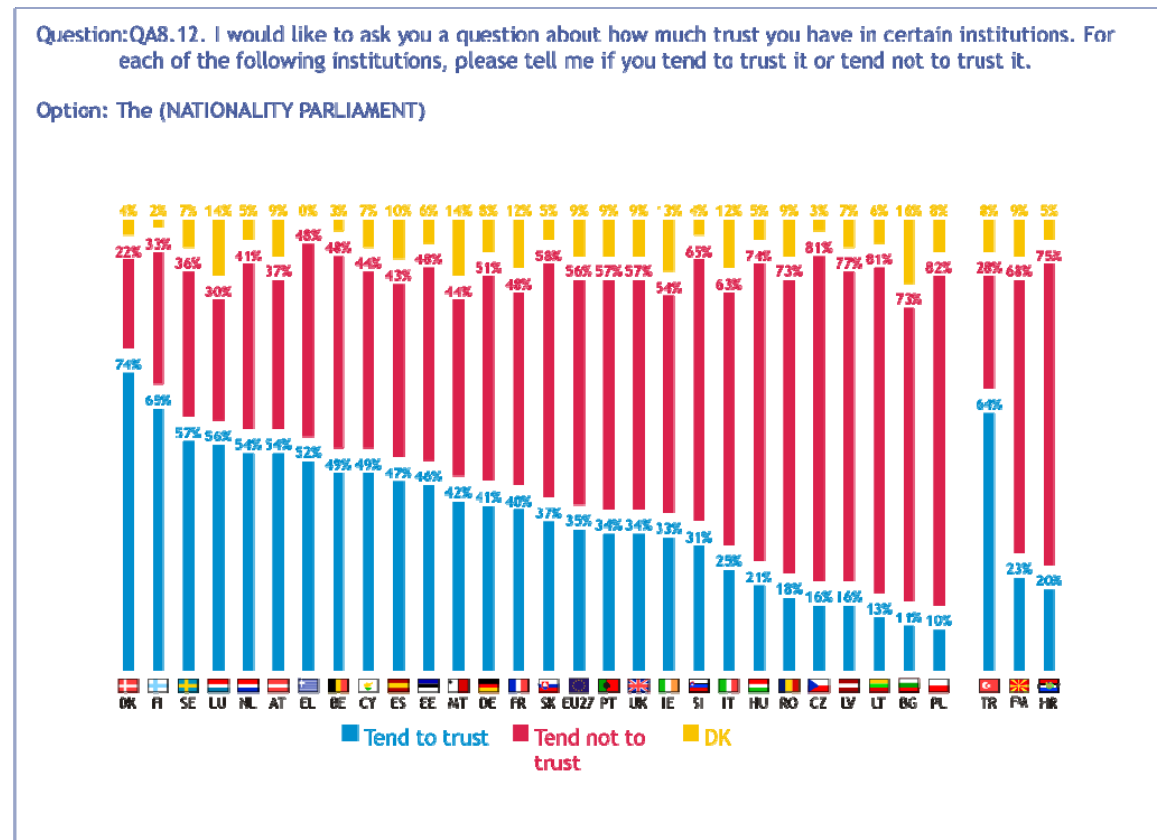
	LU	65%
	EE	62%
	FI	58%
	DK	57%
	AT	53%
	ES	49%
	NL	49%
	CY	49%
	EL	46%
	MT	45%
	BE	43%
	FR	42%
	SE	41%
	DE	40%
	SK	40%
	EU27	34%
	IE	32%
	SI	32%
	PT	30%
	UK	30%
	LT	24%
	IT	23%
	CZ	21%
	HU	21%
	RO	21%
	LV	19%
	PL	17%
	BG	16%
	TR	63%
	FM	36%
	HR	20%



According to this survey, the most trusted institutions amongst the Maltese public are the army and the police with a level of trust standing at 74 per cent and 71 per cent respectively. On the other hand, the most mistrusted institutions in Malta are the political parties which are trusted by 29 per cent of Maltese respondents. 56 per cent do not trust Maltese political parties while 15 per cent remained neutral. In the European Union Member States, political parties are trusted by 20 per cent of the public.

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When asked about their trust in trade unions, 38 per cent of Maltese respondents answered positively. On the other hand, 43 per cent tend not to trust Maltese trade unions while 19 per cent of respondents could not give an answer. In the 27 Member States of the EU the average trust in trade unions stands at 39 per cent.



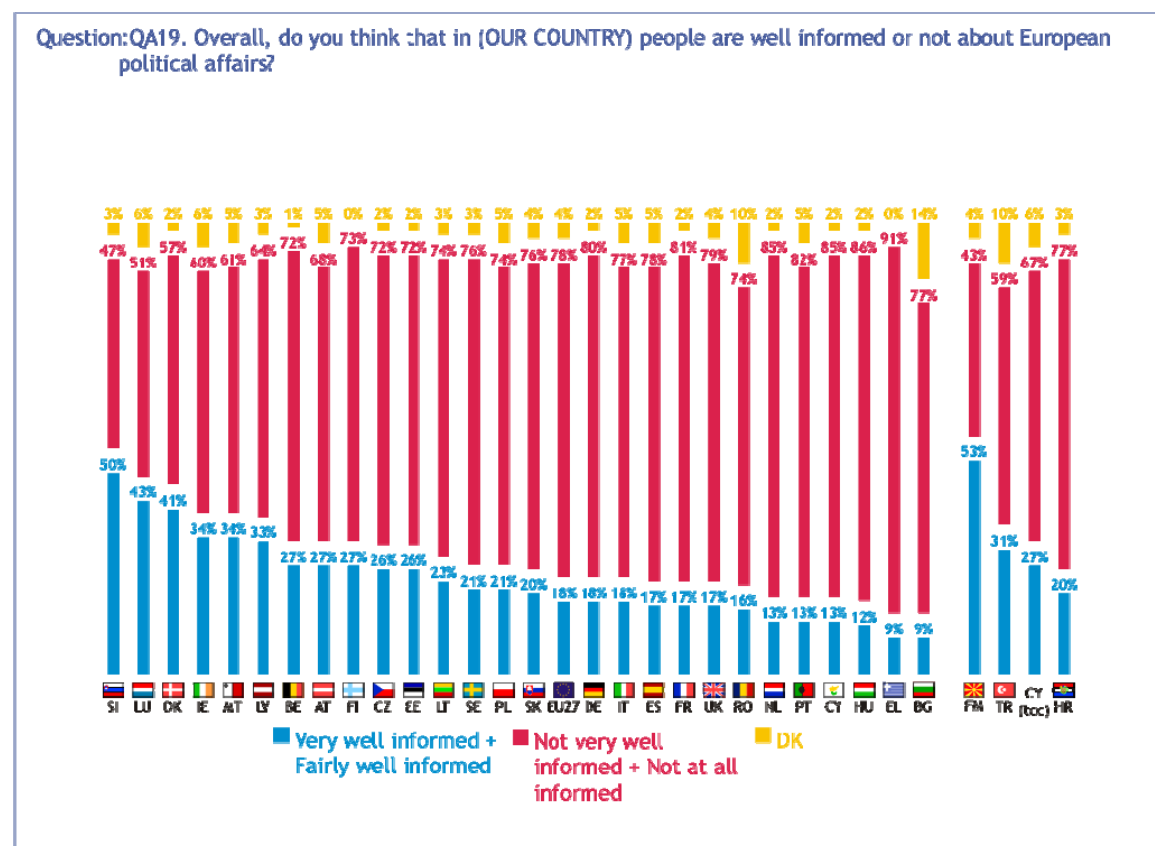
When asked about their trust in religious institutions, 65 per cent of Maltese respondents answered positively. On the other hand, 23 per cent tend not to trust religious institutions while 12 per cent of respondents remained neutral. In the 27 Member States of the EU the average trust in religious institutions is 20 points lower at 40 per cent.

The Maltese legal system is trusted by 47 per cent of Maltese respondents while 43 per cent answered negatively with 10 per cent remaining neutral. In the 27 EU Member States the average trust in the legal system is 3 points higher at 10 per cent.

2. The European Union

Information about the European Union.

Survey respondents were asked if, overall, people in Malta are well informed or not about European political affairs. 61 per cent are not informed enough about the EU while 34 per cent are well informed. Of these, 3 per cent are very well informed, 31 per cent are fairly well informed, 46 per cent are not very well informed while 15 per cent say that they are not at all informed about European political matters.



2.2 Strengthening the European Union

This survey also measures the ways in which citizens consider how the EU could be further strengthened in future. Here respondents were asked to pick a maximum of 3 aspects which would have this effect. The three most chosen aspects selected by at least one-third of respondents across the EU Member States are the fight against crime (36%), environmental issues and immigration issues (both 33%). It should be noted in

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this context that these are all areas where at least 6 in 10 respondents consider that decisions should be made jointly at EU level rather than by national governments alone.

A second tier of aspects, selected by at least a quarter of respondents, is constituted by energy (27%) and social (26%) issues. Other issues are cited by a proportion of 1 in 5 or less.

For this question, 59% of Maltese respondents referred to the issue of immigration, 42% mentioned the protection of the environment, while 29% referred to energy issues.

25% of Maltese respondents referred to a European education policy, while 23% mentioned solidarity with poorer regions. 19% of Maltese respondents mentioned the fight against crime, 12% referred to the European foreign policy, while 11% of Maltese respondents mentioned the internal market and social issues. Another 9% mentioned a European defence policy while 7% referred to cultural policy and scientific research. 6% gave no answer.

2.3 Image of the European Union

Across the European Union, close to half (49 per cent) of all citizens hold a positive image of the European Union. This represents a 3 point decrease when compared to the 52 per cent recorded in autumn 2006, still below the 50 per cent recorded in spring 2006. In many countries, whilst the balance of opinion tends more towards the positive than the negative, it is neutral views that are most frequent.

When asked about what they think about the image of the European Union, 54 per cent of Maltese respondents stated that the image of the EU is positive. This represents an increase of 8 percentage points over the survey held a year ago. The negative response in this survey is 15 per cent while 27 per cent gave a neutral answer. In the rest of the EU, 52 per cent said that EU has a positive image, 14 per cent attributed a negative image while 34 per cent gave a neutral answer.

2.4 Knowledge of the European Union

The level of knowledge of the institutions of the European Union amongst the Maltese public were measured by this survey with respondents being asked about their awareness of individual EU institutions. The most well known EU institution among the Maltese is the European Parliament with 93 per cent of respondents saying they have heard of it. This percentage is slightly higher than the EU average of 89 per cent. The popularity of this institution is understandable given the high profile campaigning during European parliamentary elections generating high public interest in Malta. The European Commission (89 per cent) and the Council of the European Union (81 per cent) are next in popularity amongst the Maltese public. 68 per cent of Maltese respondents have heard of the European Central Bank, 63 per cent have heard of the European Court of Justice while 54 per cent have heard of the European Ombudsman. The least well known institutions amongst the Maltese public are the Committee of the Regions of the European Union (36 per cent), the Economic and Social Committee of the European Union (43 per cent) and the European Court of Auditors (42 per cent).

2.5 Decision making in the European Union

Allocation of responsibility for policy-making in various areas is a crucial aspect of European integration. The results from this survey demonstrate the belief amongst EU citizens that many policy decisions are best made jointly within the EU, rather than by national governments alone. Citizens show increasing support in the capacity and suitability of the EU to act on a wide range of issues. It is now the case that for 11 out of the 19 items tested on this question, an absolute majority of respondents across EU Member States answer that decisions should be made jointly at EU level.

The three areas where this view is most prevalent are fighting terrorism (81%), protecting the environment (73%) and scientific and technological research (72%). In a further three items a relative majority would prefer issues to be dealt with at the EU level: Fighting inflation, transport (both 49%) and the economy (48%). In reverse to

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this, shares of less than a third consider that decisions concerning pensions (26%), taxation (30%) and the educational system (32%) should be made at EU level.

The item on ‘fighting inflation’ was newly introduced in this survey and here a slight majority considers this to be an issue to be dealt with at EU level (49%) as opposed to being predominantly a national matter (45%). In the euro zone, 57 per cent consider fighting inflation to be a decision to be made jointly at EU level. This figure is 8 points higher than the survey average, a logical difference given that monetary policy in the euro zone is handled by the ECB.

For this question, a notable development since the spring 2007 survey is indicated. For 15 out of the 18 items asked in both spring and autumn of 2007, the proportion of respondents considering the EU to be the preferred forum for policy decisions has risen. This effect is most visible for decisions on energy with an increase of 7 points from 61%. This may reflect increasing concerns over energy supply and rising fuel prices leading many to look to the EU to negate the effects of these.

Notable increases are also registered concerning defense and foreign affairs with an increase of 5 points from 62 per cent and consumer protection with an increase of 5 points from 48 per cent. As well as being linked to general worries over inflation, the trend in consumer protection could be derived from an enhanced perception of the EU as a defender of consumers’ interests. Another noteworthy increase is in the field of protecting the environment with an increase of 4 points from 69 per cent in the previous survey which also represents an increase of 9 points over the results of autumn 2006 (64%).

When asked whether certain policy areas should be decided at national government level or made jointly with the European Union, Maltese respondents expressed a preference for joint decision making in 13 of 19 policy areas while in 6 policy areas namely taxation, education, health & social welfare, pensions, transport and the fight against unemployment, Maltese respondents expressed a preference for policy decisions to be taken at a national government level.

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In the following policy domains, the majority of Maltese respondents expressed preference for joint decision-making at EU level: Immigration, competition, energy, support for regions facing economic difficulties, scientific and technological Research, consumer protection, agriculture and fisheries, protecting the environment (64 per cent), defense and foreign affairs, fighting terrorism, and fighting crime, the economy and fighting inflation.

When asked how certain policy decisions should be made, 44% of Maltese respondents said that decisions concerning the fight against crime should be made by the Maltese Government, while 53% said such decisions should be made jointly within the European Union. 3% don't know. 65% of Maltese respondents said that decisions concerning taxation should be made by the Maltese Government, 30% said that such decisions should be made jointly within the European Union, while 5% did not give an answer.

Regarding employment, 53% of Maltese respondents said that decisions concerning the fight against unemployment should be made by the Maltese Government, 43% said such decisions should be made jointly within the European Union, while 4% don't know. 9% of Maltese respondents said that decisions concerning the fight against terrorism should be made by the Maltese Government, while 87% said such decisions should be made jointly within the European Union. 4% did not give an answer. 17% of Maltese respondents said that decisions concerning the defence and foreign affairs should be made by the Maltese Government, 77% said such decisions should be made jointly within the European Union, while 6% don't know.

When asked how policy decisions concerning immigration should be made, 15% of Maltese respondents said that decisions concerning immigration should be made by the Maltese Government, 82% said such decisions should be made jointly within the European Union. Regarding education, 62% of Maltese respondents said that decisions concerning the educational system should be made by the Maltese Government, while 35% said such decisions should be made jointly within the European Union.

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69% of Maltese respondents said that decisions concerning pensions should be made by the Maltese Government, 28% said such decisions should be made jointly within the European Union. 31% of Maltese respondents said that decisions concerning the protection of the environment should be made by the Maltese Government, while 67% said such decisions should be made jointly within the European Union. 2% did not know. 53% of Maltese respondents said that decisions concerning health and social welfare should be made by the Maltese Government, 42% said such decisions should be made jointly within the European Union, while 5% did not give an answer.

When asked how certain policy decisions should be made, 40% of Maltese respondents said that decisions concerning agriculture and fishery should be made by the Maltese Government, while 53% said such decisions should be made jointly within the European Union. 7% did not know. 44% of Maltese respondents said that decisions concerning the protection of the consumer should be made by the Maltese Government, 50% said such decisions should be made jointly within the European Union, while 6% did not give an answer.

11% of Maltese respondents said that decisions concerning scientific and technological research should be made by the Maltese Government, while 79% said such decisions should be made jointly within the European Union. 10% don't know. 10% of Maltese respondents said that decisions concerning the support for regions facing economic difficulties should be made by the Maltese Government, 80% said such decisions should be made jointly within the European Union, while 10% did not give an answer.

When asked how energy policy decisions should be made, 20% of Maltese respondents said that decisions concerning energy should be made by the Maltese Government, while 74% said such decisions should be made jointly within the European Union. 6% did not know. 31% of Maltese respondents said that decisions concerning competition should be made by the Maltese Government, 61% said such decisions should be made jointly within the European Union, while 8% don't know. Regarding transport, 56% of Maltese respondents said that such decisions should be

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made by the Maltese Government, while 40% said they should be made jointly within the European Union.

Concerning policy decisions regarding the economy, 45% of Maltese respondents said that decisions concerning the economy should be made by the Maltese Government, 51% said such decisions should be made jointly within the European Union, while 4% did not know. When asked how policy decisions concerning the fight against inflation should be made, 44% of Maltese respondents said that decisions concerning the fight against inflation should be made by the Maltese Government, while 50% said such decisions should be made jointly within the European Union. 6% did not give an answer.

2.6 The future of the European Union

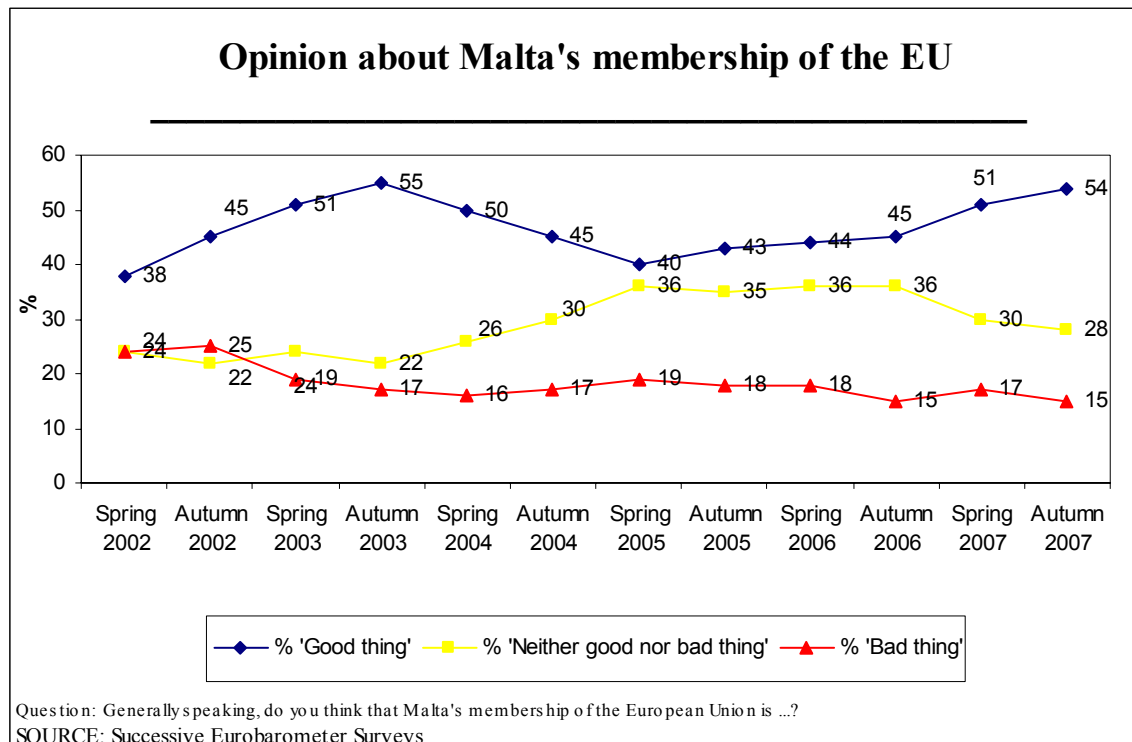
When asked if they very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the European Union, Maltese respondents were, in their majority, positive in their answers. 66 per cent gave a positive answer while 22 per cent gave a negative answer.

Of these, 18 per cent said they are very optimistic, 48 per cent said they are fairly optimistic, 15 per cent said they are fairly pessimistic while 7 per cent said they are very pessimistic about the future of the European Union.

3. Benefits of EU membership

Across the European Union, an absolute majority of 58% of all European citizens support their country's membership of the EU. The jump of 4 percentage points in this indicator witnessed between autumn 2006 and spring 2007 has thus been maintained and support is precisely equal to the previous high point of 1994. In autumn of that year, support amongst the then twelve Member States also stood at 58%.

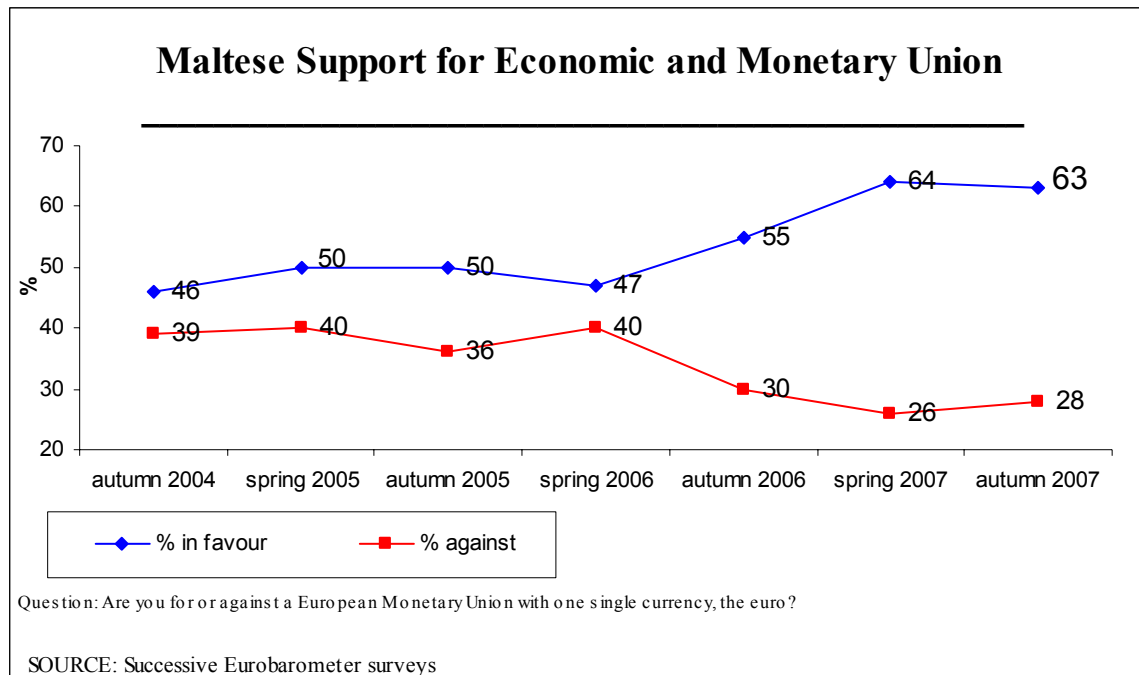
At the level of individual countries, support for membership is highest of all in Luxembourg (82%), with strong results also seen in the Netherlands (79%), Belgium and Ireland (both 74%).



There are no countries where support for EU membership is outstripped by opposition. The highest proportions of respondents opposed to membership can be seen in the countries that traditionally rank lowest in terms indicators of favourability towards the EU: the United Kingdom (28%), Austria (26%) and Finland (21%).

Support for future EU membership is running very high in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (76% think this would be a good thing). In the other candidate countries it stands at 49% in Turkey and 35% in Croatia.

Generally speaking, the Maltese appear to have remained in favour of Malta's membership of the EU with 54 per cent saying it is a good thing. This represents an increase of 3 percentage points over the previous survey and 9 points more than a year ago. On the other hand, respondents who think that it is a bad thing stand at 15 per cent, 2 points less than in the previous survey. 28 per cent of Maltese respondents expressed a neutral opinion.



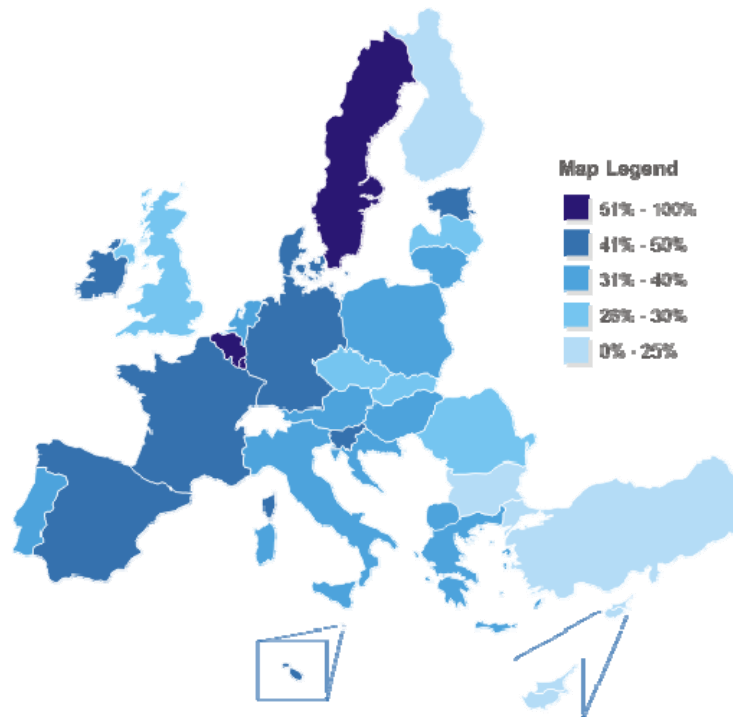
When asked about their opinion on the single currency, 63 per cent of Maltese respondents said that they are in favour while 28 per cent expressed a negative opinion.

Question: QA9a.4. Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree.

Option: The interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are well taken into account in the EU

Answers: Tend to agree

	LU	57%
	BE	54%
	SE	52%
	MT	50%
	DE	49%
	IE	49%
	FR	48%
	DK	47%
	ES	47%
	SI	46%
	EE	43%
	EU27	38%
	LV	38%
	NL	37%
	LT	36%
	HU	35%
	AT	34%
	PT	34%
	PL	33%
	IT	32%
	RO	30%
	SK	29%
	UK	26%
	CZ	26%
	CY*	23%
	BG	23%
	FI	21%
* Cyprus = 10%		
	FM	40%
	HR	32%
	TR	23%



As of autumn 2007, exactly twice as many Eurobarometer respondents across the European Union perceive that their country has benefited from EU membership (58%) as consider that their country has not benefited (29%). The proportion taking a positive view of the effects of membership is virtually the same as that witnessed for spring 2007 (59%), meaning that the large jump witnessed between then and autumn 2006 (54%) has been sustained into this survey.

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In terms of individual Member States, a proportion of 8 in 10 or more believe that their country has benefited in Ireland (87%), Poland (83%), Lithuania (81%), Estonia and Greece (both 80%). At the other end of the scale, a low share of the Cypriot and UK respondents (both 37%) think that their particular countries have benefited.

Individual country results show a similar level of volatility to EU results, with few notable changes. The highest increases in perceived benefits are evident in Greece, Poland the Netherlands all recording an increase of 5 points. The largest decrease (11 points) was recorded in Spain.

When asked whether they think Malta has benefited from being an EU member state taking everything into account, 64 per cent responded positively, 24 per cent answered negatively while 12 per cent said that they do not know.

When asked if their voice as citizens counts in the European Union, 47% of Maltese respondents said that they tend to agree, 39% said they tend to disagree, while 14% don't know. When asked if Malta's voice counts in the European Union, 72% of Maltese respondents said that they tend to agree, 23% said they tend to disagree, while 5% did not give an answer.

When asked if Malta will become more influential in the European Union in the future, 54% of Maltese respondents said that they tend to agree, while 23% said that they tend to disagree. 23% did not know.

4. The European Union and the media

4.1 Trust in the media

Survey respondents were also asked about their level of trust in the media. The highest level of trust recorded was for radio stations. 49 per cent of Maltese respondents said they trusted radio stations (6 points less than the previous survey) while, on the other hand, 34 per cent tend not to trust radio as a source of information. The EU average stands 10 points higher at 59 per cent.

48 per cent of Maltese respondents said that they tend to trust television, a decrease of 8 percentage points over the previous survey six months ago. 38 per cent tend not to trust it. In the 27 EU Member States, trust in television also stands at 48 per cent.

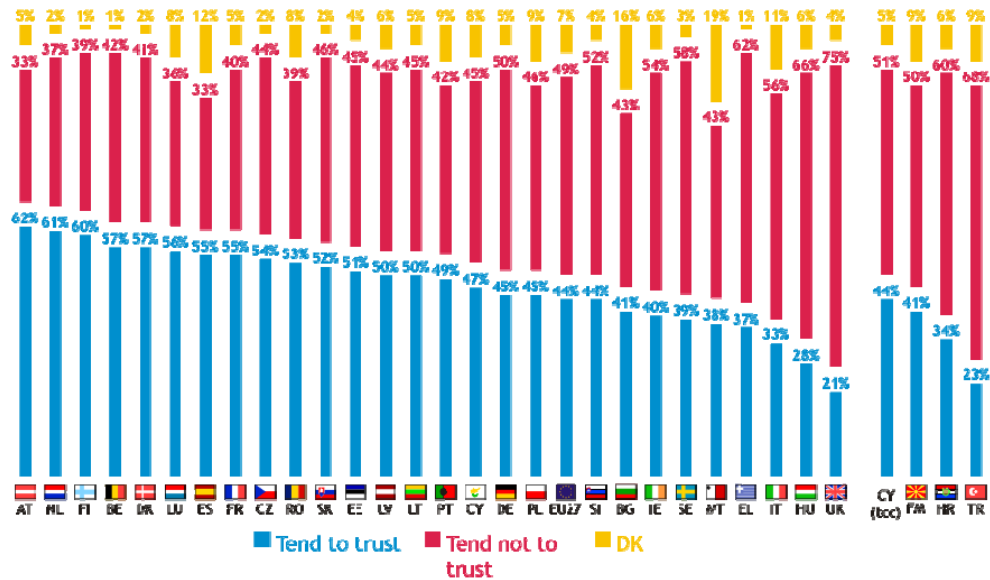
Concerning the press, 38 per cent of Maltese respondents said that they tend to trust it, a decrease of 5 points over the previous survey. 43 per cent of Maltese respondents tend not to trust the press while 19 per cent of respondents said that they do not know. In the 27 EU Member States, trust in the press stands 9 points higher at 47 per cent.

When asked about their trust in the Internet as a source of information, 40 per cent of Maltese respondents answered positively representing a decrease of 12 percentage points over the results of the previous survey. This is, however, 6 points higher than the EU average. On the other hand, 22 per cent tend not to trust the internet as a source while 38 per cent of respondents could not give an answer.

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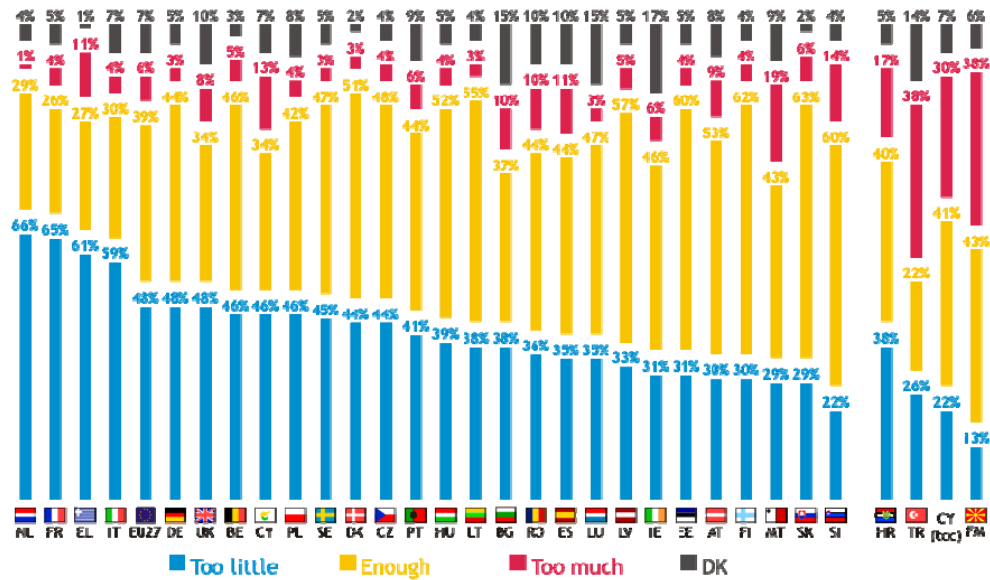
Question:QA8.1. I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

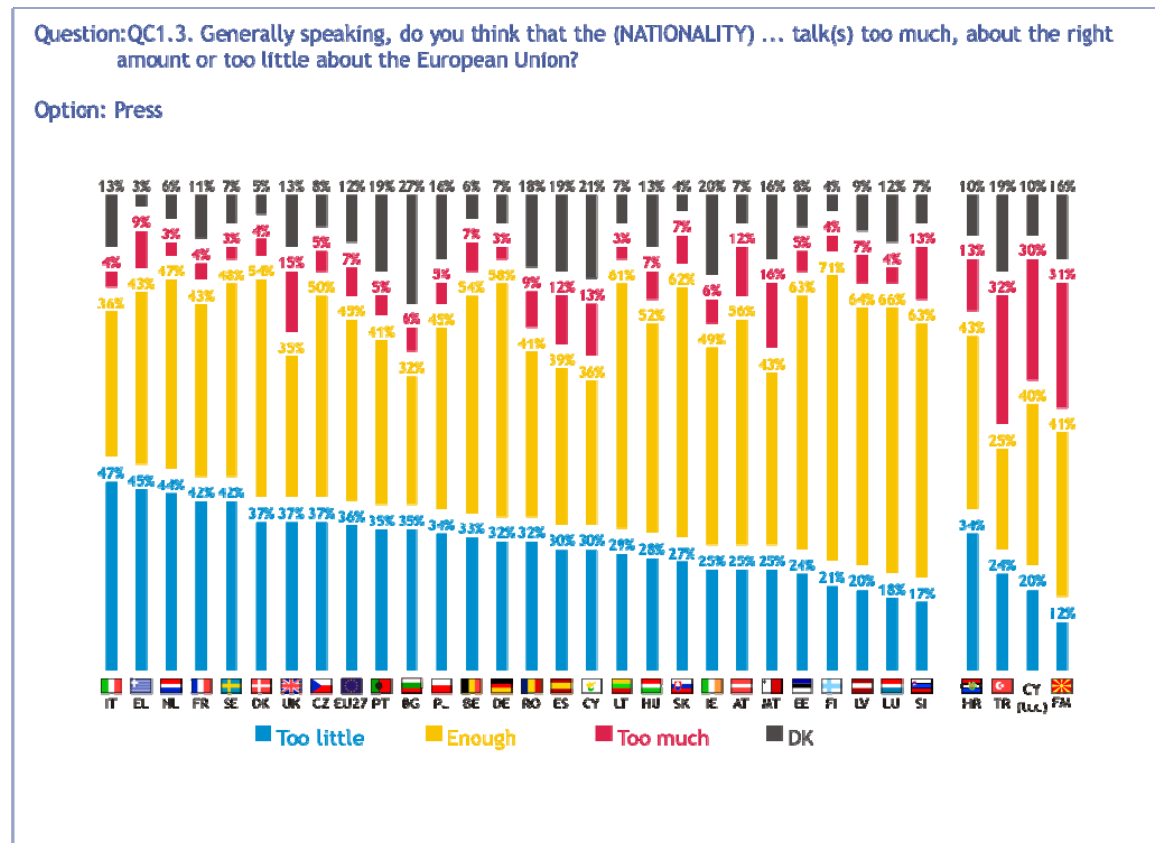
Option: The press



Question:QC1.1. Generally speaking, do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... talk(s) too much, about the right amount or too little about the European Union?

Option: Television





4.2 Does the media talk too much about the EU?

Maltese respondents were asked about how the media in Malta reports the European Union. Generally speaking, 29 per cent of respondents think that television stations in Malta talk too little about the European Union, 19 per cent say that there is too much talk about the European Union while 43 per cent think that television stations talk the right amount about the European Union. 9 per cent did not give an answer.

32 per cent of respondents think that radio stations in Malta talk too little about the European Union, 12 per cent say that there is too much talk about the European Union while 35 per cent think that radio stations talk the right amount about the European Union. 21 per cent do not know.

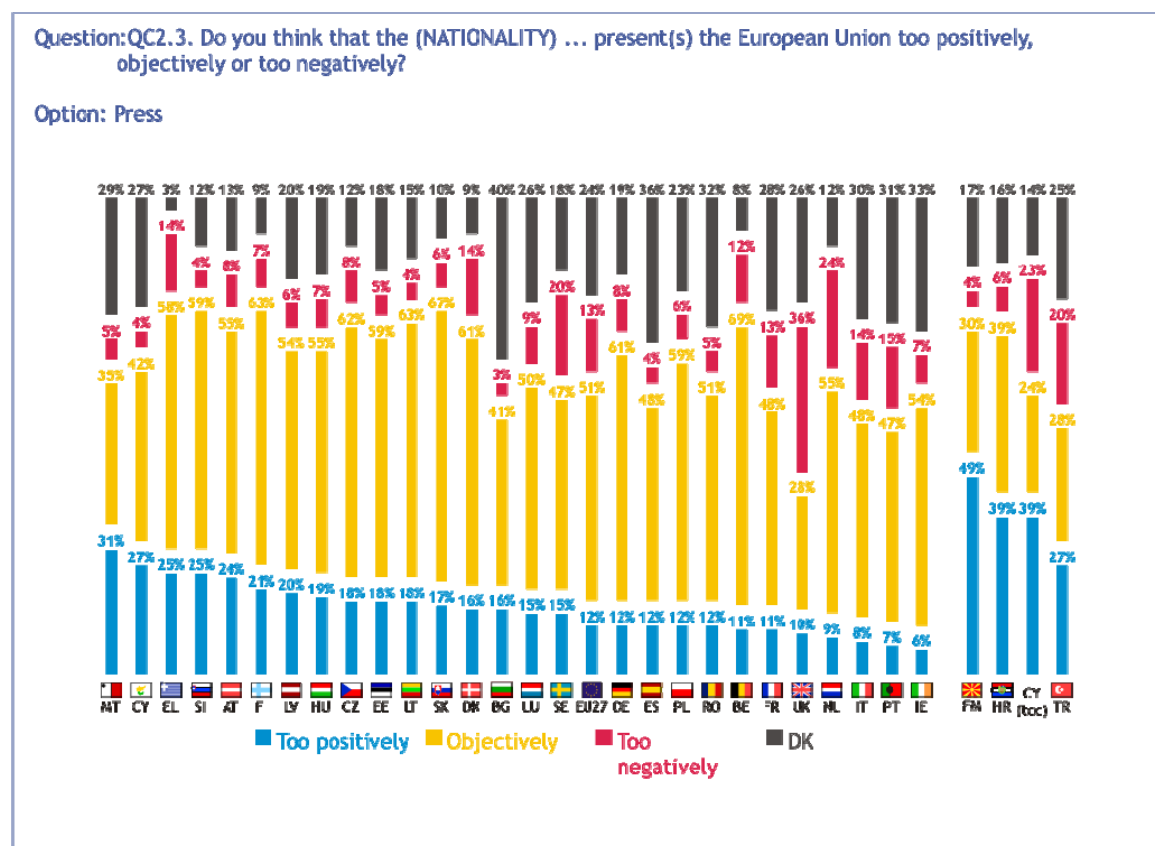
Concerning the press, 25 per cent of Maltese respondents think that, generally speaking, there is too little about the European Union, 16 per cent say that there is too

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much while 43 per cent think that there is the right amount of information about the European Union in the press. 16 per cent did not give an answer.

Regarding the internet, 13 per cent of Maltese respondents think that, generally speaking, there is too little about the European Union in Maltese websites, 9 per cent say that there is too much while 32 per cent think that there is the right amount of information about the European Union online. 46 per cent do not know.

4.3 Does the media talk too positively about the EU?



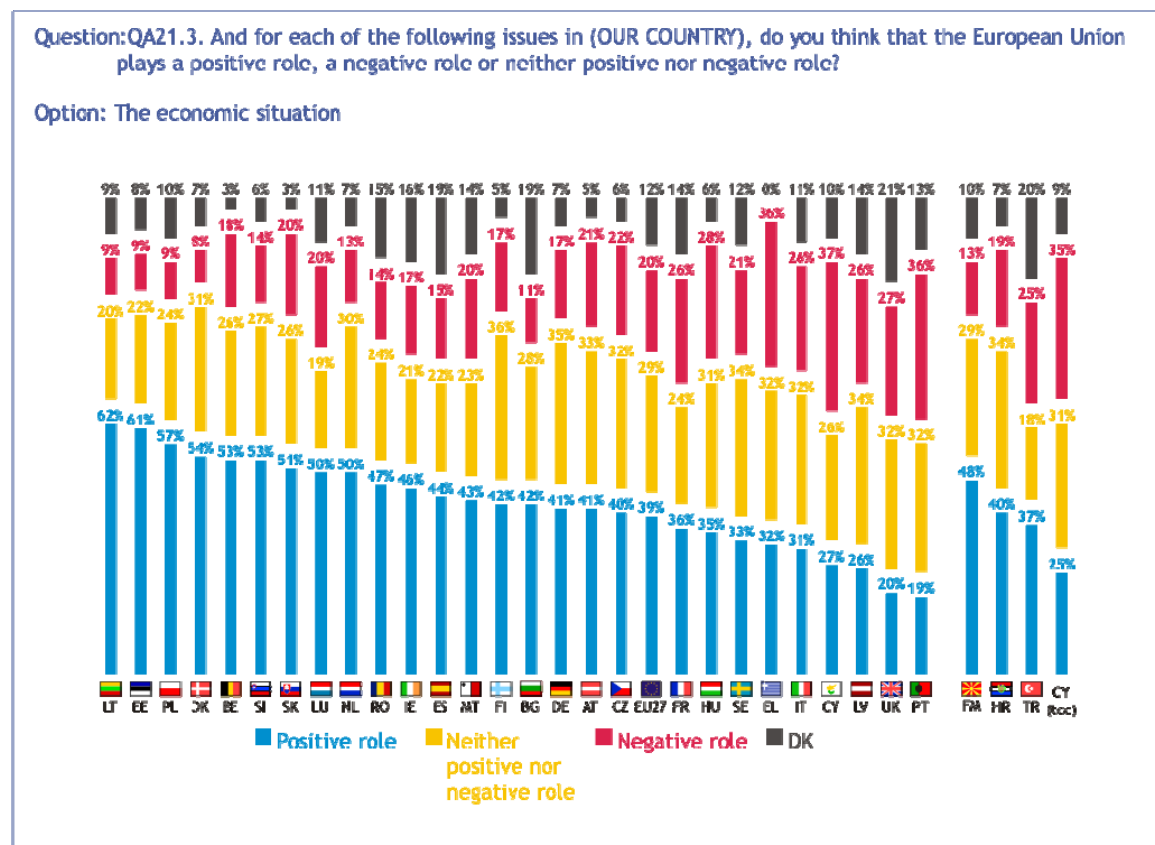
Respondents were also asked if the media talks too positively about the European Union. Concerning how the European Union is presented on television stations in Malta, a minority of 37 per cent of respondents said that the European Union is presented objectively. 38 per cent said that it is presented too positively, 5 per cent said it is presented too negatively while 22 per cent do not know.

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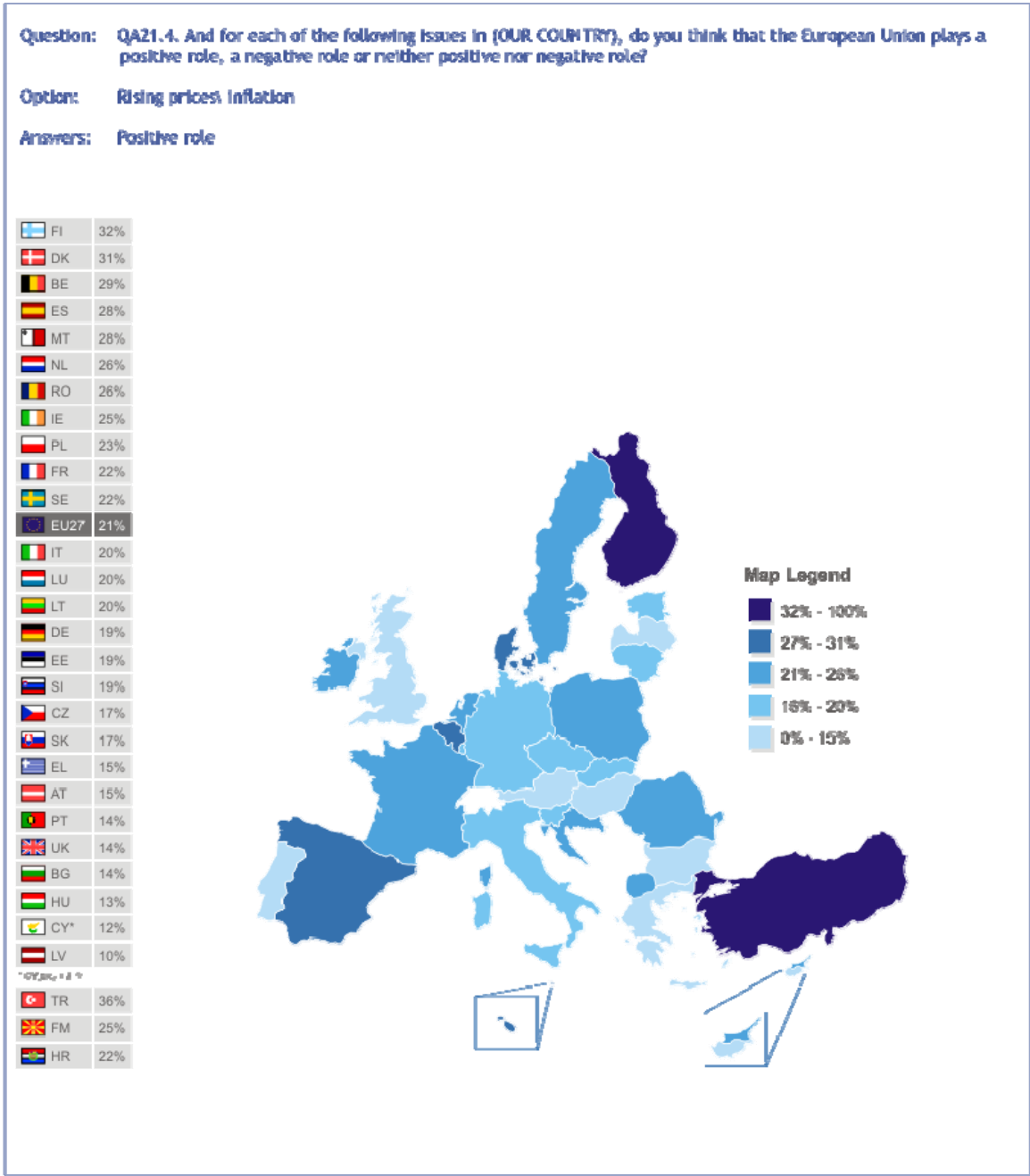
Concerning how the European Union is presented on radio stations in Malta, 34 per cent of respondents said that the European Union is presented objectively. 27 per cent said that it is presented too positively, 5 per cent said it is presented too negatively while 34 per cent did not give an answer.

Regarding the press, 35 per cent of Maltese respondents said that the European Union is presented objectively. 31 per cent said that it is presented too positively, 5 per cent said it is presented too negatively while 29 per cent do not know.

Concerning how the European Union is presented on Maltese websites, 26 per cent of respondents said that the European Union is presented objectively. 18 per cent said that it is presented too positively, 2 per cent said it is presented too negatively while a majority of 54 per cent could not give an answer.



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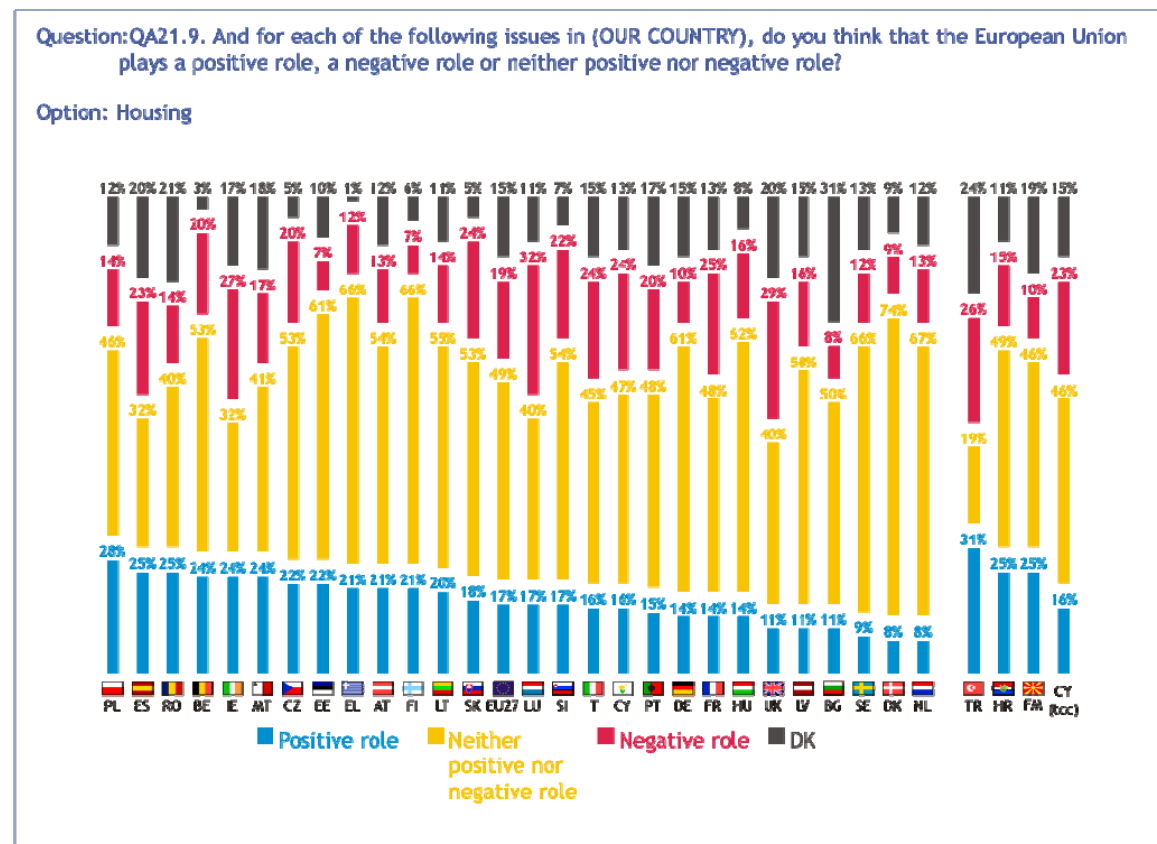


5. Role of the European Union

When asked about the role played by the European Union in a number of policy areas, Maltese respondents gave generally positive answers in comparison with respondents in other member states

Regarding the economic situation in Malta, 43 per cent of Maltese respondents said that the European Union plays a positive role while 20 per cent said that it plays a negative role. 23 per cent said that it has neither a negative nor a positive role.

Concerning inflation and rising prices, 33 per cent of Maltese respondents said that the European Union plays a negative role, 28 per cent said that it plays a positive role while, according to 24 per cent, the European Union plays neither a negative nor a positive role.

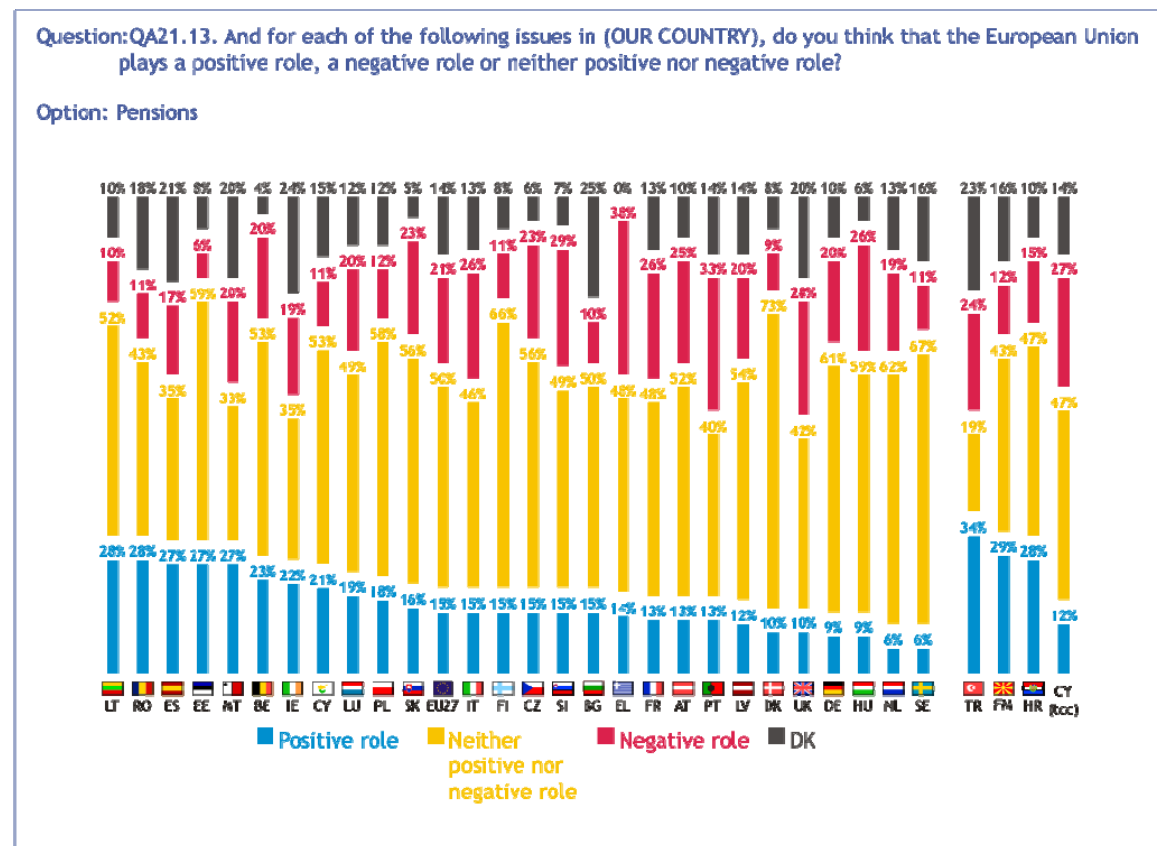


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Concerning the fight against unemployment, 35 per cent of Maltese respondents said that the European Union plays a positive role, 20 per cent said that it plays a negative role while, according to 30 per cent, the European Union plays neither a negative nor a positive role.

Regarding the fight against terrorism, 58 per cent of Maltese respondents said that the European Union plays a positive role, 13 per cent said that it plays a negative role while, according to 16 per cent, the European Union plays neither a negative nor a positive role.

Regarding the educational system, 53 per cent of Maltese respondents said that the European Union plays a positive role, 10 per cent said that it plays a negative role while, according to 24 per cent, the European Union plays neither a negative nor a positive role.

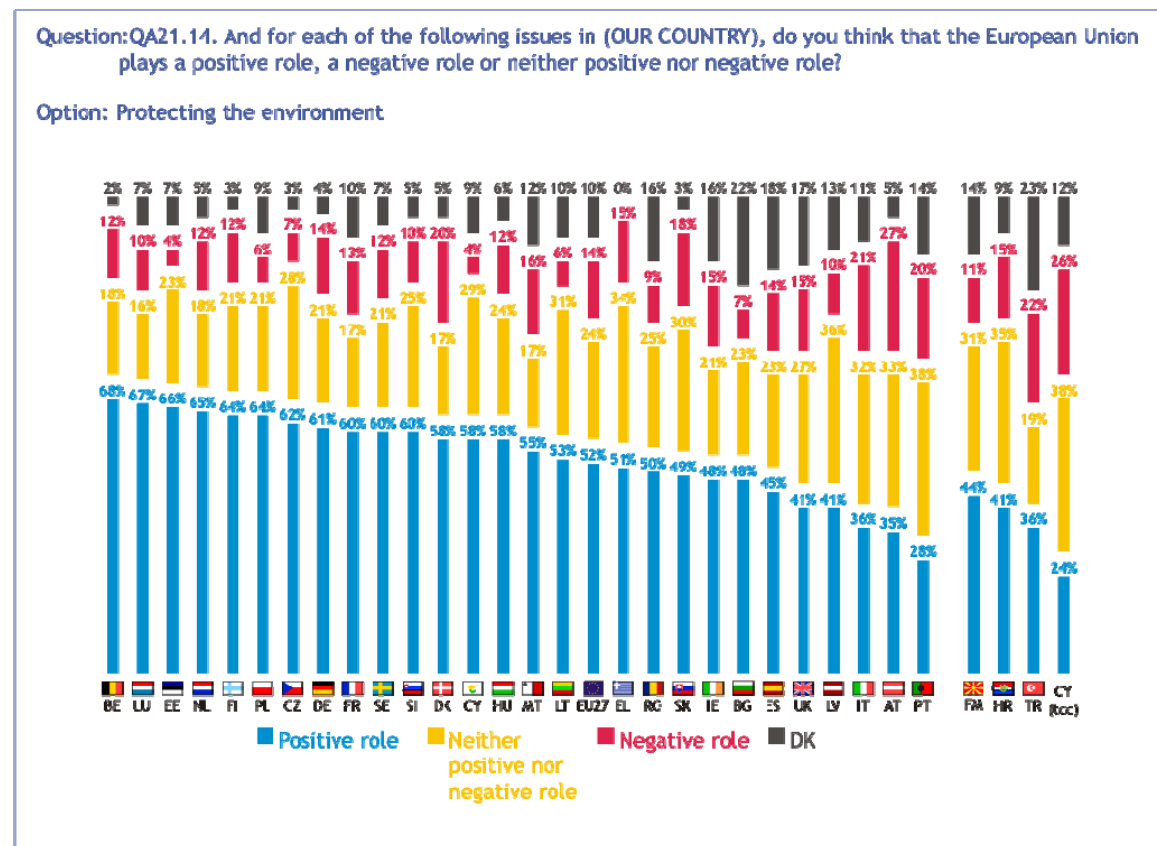


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Concerning the protection of the environment, 55 per cent of Maltese respondents said that the European Union plays a positive role, 16 per cent said that it plays a negative role while, according to 17 per cent, the European Union plays neither a negative nor a positive role.

Regarding the health care system, 45 per cent of Maltese respondents said that the European Union plays a positive role, 11 per cent said that it plays a negative role while, according to 31 per cent, the European Union plays neither a negative nor a positive role.

Concerning the fight against crime, 40 per cent of Maltese respondents said that the European Union plays a positive role, 13 per cent said that it plays a negative role while, according to 32 per cent, the European Union plays neither a negative nor a positive role.



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Regarding housing, 17 per cent of Maltese respondents said that the European Union plays a negative role, 24 per cent said that it plays a positive role while, according to 41 per cent, the European Union plays neither a negative nor a positive role.

Concerning defense and foreign affairs, 48 per cent of Maltese respondents said that the European Union plays a positive role, 9 per cent said that it plays a positive role while, according to 24 per cent, the European Union plays neither a negative nor a positive role.

Concerning taxation, 29 per cent of Maltese respondents said that the European Union plays a negative role, 24 per cent said that it plays a positive role while, according to 31 per cent, the European Union plays neither a negative nor a positive role.

Concerning pensions, 27 per cent of Maltese respondents said that the European Union plays a positive role, 20 per cent said that it plays a negative role while, according to 33 per cent, the European Union plays neither a negative nor a positive role.

Regarding public transport, 30 per cent of Maltese respondents said that the European Union plays a positive role, 11 per cent said that it plays a negative role while, according to 44 per cent, the European Union plays neither a negative nor a positive role.

Conclusion

The Maltese are optimistic about the future prospects of the economy but are increasingly worried about the cost of living and immigration.

50 per cent of those interviewed express confidence in the economy, an increase of two per cent over the previous six months. Those saying that the economy was not performing dropped by one per cent to 43 per cent.

Thirty-five per cent of respondents said they are expecting to be better off next year, an increase of five percentage points on the previous survey.

Those perceiving a turning for the worse are down by six per cent to 20 per cent. Twenty-eight per cent said their economic situation should remain unchanged while 17 per cent did not know.

Trust in the institutions amongst the Maltese public has decreased in the past six months. At 45 per cent, the government is trusted six per cent less than six months ago, the same as Parliament, trusted only by 42 per cent of respondents.

The Maltese are also expressing less trust in EU institutions. The EU as a whole is trusted by 56 per cent, a drop of 10 percentage points on six months ago. The European Parliament suffered a fall of five percentage points, now down to 63 per cent, while the Commission is down to 60, eight percentage points below the spring survey.

64 per cent think Malta benefited through EU membership and 72 per cent believe the island's voice counts in the EU.

Asked about employment in the coming year, 33 per cent said they are expecting better prospects and 19 per cent said it will be worse. Those replying negatively fell

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by 11 per cent when compared to six months before. At the same time, 32 per cent are not expecting any significant changes and 16 per cent did not express an opinion.

Maltese people are getting more worried about inflation and immigration. Asked to name the two most important issues facing Malta at the moment, 41 per cent mentioned rising prices and inflation, an increase of seven per cent over spring. Immigration was the second most frequent problem mentioned - 40 per cent, a rise of 10 percentage points over the preceding six months. The third problem listed, unemployment, was mentioned by 15 per cent of respondents.

“STANDARD” EUROBAROMETER 68

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 22nd of September and the 3rd of November 2007, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe, carried out wave 68.1 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, “Research and Political Analysis”.

The “STANDARD” EUROBAROMETER 68 is part of wave 68.1 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over. The “STANDARD” EUROBAROMETER 68 has also been conducted in the three candidate countries (Croatia, Turkey and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia) and in the Turkish Cypriot Community. In these countries, the survey covers the national population of citizens and the population of citizens of all the European Union Member States that are residents in these countries and have a sufficient command of the national languages to answer the questionnaire. The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

In order to do so, the sampling points were drawn systematically from each of the “administrative regional units”, after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard “random route” procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the “closest birthday rule”). All interviews were conducted face-to-face in people's homes and in the appropriate national language. As far as the data capture is concerned, CAPI (*Computer Assisted Personal Interview*) was used in those countries where this technique was available.

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ABBREVIATIONS	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.022	25/09/2007	21/10/2007	8.650.994
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	977	25/09/2007	10/10/2007	6.671.699
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.106	24/09/2007	15/10/2007	8.571.710
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	999	30/09/2007	03/11/2007	4.411.580
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.509	24/09/2007	17/10/2007	64.361.608
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.012	27/09/2007	22/10/2007	887.094
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	24/09/2007	17/10/2007	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.000	25/09/2007	21/10/2007	37.024.972
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.036	22/09/2007	20/10/2007	44.010.619
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.007	24/09/2007	21/10/2007	3.089.775
IT	Italy	TNS Abacus	1.045	26/09/2007	17/10/2007	48.892.559
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	500	24/09/2007	22/10/2007	596.752
CY(tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Comm.	KADEM	500	25/09/2007	16/10/2007	157.101
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.006	25/09/2007	22/10/2007	1.418.596
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.016	24/09/2007	15/10/2007	2.803.661
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	502	24/09/2007	22/10/2007	374.097
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.000	27/09/2007	24/10/2007	8.503.379
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	24/09/2007	18/10/2007	321.114
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.005	24/09/2007	22/10/2007	13.030.000
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.015	24/09/2007	15/10/2007	6.848.736
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	26/09/2007	17/10/2007	31.967.880
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.000	24/09/2007	21/10/2007	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.000	24/09/2007	18/10/2007	18.173.179
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.009	25/09/2007	21/10/2007	1.720.137
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.126	26/09/2007	11/10/2007	4.316.438
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.033	23/09/2007	21/10/2007	4.348.676
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.003	28/09/2007	21/10/2007	7.486.976
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.340	24/09/2007	21/10/2007	47.685.578
HR	Croatia	Puls	1.000	25/09/2007	21/10/2007	3.722.800
TR	Turkey	TNS PIAR	1.004	24/09/2007	21/10/2007	47.583.830
FM	Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	TNS Brima	1.009	22/09/2007	03/10/2007	1.596.267
TOTAL			30.281	22/09/2007	03/11/2007	446.002.288

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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

MALTA

A	your survey number	
	(101-105)	
	<input type="text"/>	
	EB67.3 A	
B	country code	
	(106-107)	
	<input type="text"/>	
	EB67.3 B	
C	our survey number	
	(108-110)	
	<input type="text"/>	
	EB67.3 C	
D	Interview number	
	(111-116)	
	<input type="text"/>	
	EB67.3 D	
E	Split ballot	
	(117)	
	A	1
	B	2
	EB67.3 E	
	ASK ITEM 28 ONLY IN TURKEY	
	ASK ITEM 29 ONLY IN CROATIA	
	ASK ITEM 30 ONLY IN TURKISH CYPRIOT COMMUNITY	
	ASK ITEM 31 ONLY IN FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA	
Q1	What is your nationality? Please tell me the country(ies) that applies(y).	
	(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)	
	(138-170)	
	Belgium	1,
	Denmark	2,
	Germany	3,
	Greece	4,

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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,
Bulgaria	26,
Romania	27,
Turkey	28,
Croatia	29,
Cyprus (Turkish Cypriot Community)	30,
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	31,
Other countries	32,
DK	33,

EB67.3 Q1

IF OTHER or DK THEN CLOSE INTERVIEW

ASK QA1 TO QA16 IN EU27 + TR + HR + CY(tcc) + FYROM

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

(171)

Frequently	1
Occasionally	2
Never	3
DK	4

EB67.2 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)

(172)

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

EB67.2 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)

(173)

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

EB67.2 QA3

QA4: DO NOT ASK ITEM 1 in CY(tcc) – ASK ITEM 2 ONLY in CY(tcc)

QA4	How would you judge the current situation in each of the following?
-----	---

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Very good	Rather good	Rather bad	Very bad	DK
(174)	1 The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy	1	2	3	4	5
(175)	2 The situation of our economy	1	2	3	4	5
(176)	3 The situation of the European economy	1	2	3	4	5
(177)	4 The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(178)	5 The situation of the environment in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(179)	6 The social welfare situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5

EB67.2 QA49 (ITEM 1 AND 2) - EB66.1 QA51 (ITEMS 3 - 6)

QA5: DO NOT ASK ITEMS 2 AND 5 in CY(tcc) – ASK ITEMS 3 and 6 ONLY in CY(tcc)

QA5	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
--	------------	--------	-------	------	----

(180)	1	Your life in general	1	2	3	4
(181)	2	The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4
(182)	3	The economic situation in the Turkish Cypriot Community	1	2	3	4
(183)	4	The financial situation of your household	1	2	3	4
(184)	5	The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4
(185)	6	The employment situation in the Turkish Cypriot Community	1	2	3	4
(186)	7	Your personal job situation	1	2	3	4
(187)	8	The economic situation in the EU	1	2	3	4

EB67.2 QA4

DO NOT ASK QA6a in CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) GO TO QA6b

QA6a	What do you think are the two most important issues facing (OUR COUNTRY) at the moment?
------	---

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

(188-203)

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

EB67.2 QA18a

ASK QA6b ONLY in CY(tcc) – OTHERS GO TO QA7

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--

QA6b	What do you think are the two most important issues facing our community at the moment?
------	---

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

(204-219)

Crime	1,
Economic situation	2,
Rising prices\ inflation	3,
Taxation	4,
Unemployment	5,
Terrorism	6,
Cyprus issue	7,
Housing	8,
Immigration	9,
Healthcare system	10,
The educational system	11,
Pensions	12,
Protecting the environment	13,
Energy related issues	14,
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	15,
DK	16,

EB67.2 QA18b

ASK ALL

QA7	At the present time, would you say that, in general, things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction, in...?
-----	--

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Things are going in the right direction	Things are going in the wrong direction	Neither the one nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
--	------------	---	---	---	----

(220)	1	(OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4
(221)	2	The European Union	1	2	3	4

EB66.1 QA5

QA8: DO NOT ASK ITEMS 5,7,11 and 12 in CY(tcc)
--

QA8	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.
-----	---

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	(READ OUT)	Tend to trust	Tend not to trust	DK
--	------------	---------------	-------------------	----

(222)	1	The press	1	2	3
(223)	2	Radio	1	2	3
(224)	3	Television	1	2	3
(225)	4	The Internet	1	2	3
(226)	5	Justice\the (NATIONALITY) legal system	1	2	3
(227)	6	The police	1	2	3
(228)	7	The army	1	2	3
(229)	8	Religious institutions	1	2	3
(230)	9	Trades union	1	2	3
(231)	10	Political parties	1	2	3
(232)	11	The (NATIONALITY) Government	1	2	3
(233)	12	The (NATIONALITY PARLIAMENT) (USE PROPER NAME FOR LOWER HOUSE)	1	2	3
(234)	13	The European Union	1	2	3
(235)	14	The United Nations	1	2	3
(236)	15	Consumer associations	1	2	3

EB67.2 QA16 (ITEMS 1-4, 11-13) - EB66.3 QA18 (ITEM 10) - EB66.1 QA6 (ITEMS 5-9, 14, 15)

ASK QA9a ONLY IN EU27 – OTHERS GO TO QA9b

QA9a Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree.

	(READ OUT)	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK
--	------------	---------------	------------------	----

(237)	1	My voice counts in the European Union	1	2	3
(238)	2	(OUR COUNTRY)'s voice counts in the EU	1	2	3
(239)	3	I feel very much involved in European affairs	1	2	3
(240)	4	The interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are well taken into account in the EU	1	2	3
(241)	5	The biggest countries have the most power in the EU	1	2	3
(242)	6	I understand how the European Union works	1	2	3
(243)	7	(OUR COUNTRY) will become more influential in the EU in the future	1	2	3

EB67.2 QA34a TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA9b ONLY in TR, HR, FYROM and CY(tcc) – DO NOT ASK ITEMS 2 and 6 in CY(tcc) – ASK ITEM 3 and 7 ONLY in CY(tcc) – OTHERS GO TO QA10

QA9b Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree?

	(READ OUT)	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK
(244)	1 My voice counts in the European Union	1	2	3
(245)	2 The interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are well taken into account in the EU	1	2	3
(246)	3 The interests of our community are well taken into account in the EU	1	2	3
(247)	4 The biggest countries have the most power in the EU	1	2	3
(248)	5 I understand how the European Union works	1	2	3
(249)	6 (OUR COUNTRY) will become more influential in the EU in the future	1	2	3
(250)	7 Our community will become more influential in the EU in the future	1	2	3

EB67.2 QA34b TREND MODIFIED

QA10: DO NOT ASK ITEM 2 in CY(tcc) – ASK ITEM 3 ONLY in CY(tcc)

QA10 People may feel different levels of attachment to their village, town or city, to their country or to the European Union. Please tell me how attached you feel to...

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Very attached	Fairly attached	Not very attached	Not at all attached	DK
(251)	1 Your city\ town\ village	1	2	3	4	5
(252)	2 (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(253)	3 Our community	1	2	3	4	5
(254)	4 European Union	1	2	3	4	5

EB67.2 QA33

DO NOT ASK QA11a and QA11b IN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) GO TO QA12

QA11a 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)?

QA11b And how about the way democracy works in the European Union?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER COLUMN)

	(255)	(256)
(READ OUT)	QA11a	QA11b

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	In (OUR COUNTRY)	In the European Union
Very satisfied	1	1
Fairly satisfied	2	2
Not very satisfied	3	3
Not at all satisfied	4	4
DK	5	5

EB65.2 Q34a & b

ASK ALL

DO NOT ASK QA12a and QA13a in TR, HR, FYROM and CY(tcc) – FYROM, TR and HR GO TO QA12b – CY(tcc) GO TO QA12c

QA12a Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union is...?

(READ OUT)

(257)

A good thing	1
A bad thing	2
Neither good nor bad	3
DK	4

EB67.2 QA9a

QA13a Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has on balance benefited or not from being a member of the European Union?

(258)

Benefited	1
Not benefited	2
DK	3

EB67.2 QA10a

ASK QA12b and QA13b ONLY in FYROM, TR and HR – EU27 GO TO QA14 – CY(tcc) GO TO QA12c

QA12b Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union would be...?

(READ OUT)

(259)

A good thing	1
A bad thing	2
Neither good nor bad	3
DK	4

EB67.2 QA9b

QA13b	Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) would benefit or not from being a member of the European Union?
-------	--

(260)

Would benefit	1
Would not benefit	2
DK	3

EB67.2 QA10b

ASK QA12c and QA13c ONLY in CY(tcc) – OTHERS GO TO QA14

QA12c	Generally speaking, do you think that for the Turkish Cypriot Community the full application of EU legislation would be...?
-------	---

(READ OUT)

(261)

A good thing	1
A bad thing	2
Neither good nor bad	3
DK	4

EB67.2 QA9c

QA13c	Taking everything into consideration, would you say that the Turkish Cypriot Community would benefit or not from the full application of the EU legislation?
-------	--

(262)

Would benefit	1
Would not benefit	2
DK	3

EB67.2 QA10c

ASK ALL

QA14	In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?
------	---

(263)

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

EB67.2 QA11

QA15 Have you heard of...?

	(READ OUT)	Yes	No	DK
(264)	1 The European Parliament	1	2	3
(265)	2 The European Commission	1	2	3
(266)	3 The Council of the European Union	1	2	3
(267)	4 The Court of Justice of the European Communities	1	2	3
(268)	5 The European Ombudsman	1	2	3
(269)	6 The European Central Bank	1	2	3
(270)	7 The European Court of Auditors	1	2	3
(271)	8 The Committee of the Regions of the European Union	1	2	3
(272)	9 The Economic and Social Committee of the European Union	1	2	3

EB67.2 QA13 (ITEMS 1-3, 6) - EB66.1 QA18 (ITEMS 4-5, 7-9)

QA16 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
(273)	1 The European Parliament	1	2	3
(274)	2 The European Commission	1	2	3
(275)	3 The Council of the European Union	1	2	3
(276)	4 The Court of Justice of the European Communities	1	2	3
(277)	5 The European Ombudsman	1	2	3
(278)	6 The European Central Bank	1	2	3
(279)	7 The European Court of Auditors	1	2	3
(280)	8 The Committee of the Regions of the European Union	1	2	3
(281)	9 The Economic and Social Committee of the European Union	1	2	3

EB67.2 QA15 (ITEMS 1-3, 6) - EB66.1 QA19 (ITEMS 4-5, 7-9)

Let's talk about another topic

ASK QB IN EU27 - OTHERS GO TO QA17

ASK QA17 TO QA19 IN EU27 + TR + HR + CY(tcc) + FYROM

QA17	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
(404)	1 The EU currently consists of fifteen Member States	1	2	3
(405)	2 Every six months, a different Member State becomes the President of the Council of the European Union	1	2	3
(406)	3 The euro area currently consists in twelve Member States (N)	1	2	3

EB67.2 QA17 (ITEMS 1, 2)

ASK QA18a AND QA18b ONLY in PT

QA18a	In the European Union, each Member State, in turn, becomes the President of the Council of the European Union for six months. Right now, it's the turn of Portugal. Have you recently read in the newspapers or heard on the radio or television anything about Portugal's presidency? (M)
-------	--

(407)

Yes	1
No	2
DK	3

EB67.2 QA44a

QA18b	Whether you have heard about it or not, do you think it is important or not that Portugal is President of the Council of the European Union at this time? Would you say it is...? (M)
-------	---

(READ OUT)

(408)

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

EB67.2 QA44b

ASK QA18c AND QA18d ONLY in SI

QA18c	In the European Union, each Member State, in turn, becomes the President of the Council of the European Union for six months. From January the 1st 2008 it will be the turn of Slovenia. Have you recently read in the newspapers or heard on the radio or television anything about Slovenia's presidency? (M)
-------	---

(409)

Yes	1
No	2
DK	3

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EB67.2 QA44c

QA18d Whether you have heard about it or not, do you think it is important or not that Slovenia will be President of the Council of the European Union from the 1st of January 2008? Would you say it is...? (M)

(READ OUT)

(410)

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

EB67.2 QA44d

ASK ALL IN EU27 + TR + HR + CY(tcc) + FYROM

QA19 Overall, do you think that in (OUR COUNTRY) people are well informed or not about European political affairs?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(411)

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

EB67.2 QA22a (FILTER MODIFIED)-QUESTION ASKED TO A HALF OF THE SAMPLE

QC1 Generally speaking, do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... talk(s) too much, about the right amount or too little about the European Union?

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

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

(412)	1	Television	1	2	3	4
(413)	2	Radio	1	2	3	4
(414)	3	Press	1	2	3	4
(415)	4	Websites (N)	1	2	3	4

EB65.2 QA21 TREND MODIFIED

QC2	Do you think that the (NATIONALITY) ... Present(s) the European Union too positively, objectively or too negatively?
-----	--

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

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

(416)	1	Television	1	2	3	4
(417)	2	Radio	1	2	3	4
(418)	3	Press	1	2	3	4
(419)	4	Websites (N)	1	2	3	4

EB65.2 QA22 TREND MODIFIED

SPLIT BALLOT A: ASK ITEM 10 - SPLIT BALLOT B: ASK ITEMS 11 AND 12

DO NOT ASK QA20a in CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) GO TO QA20b

QA20a	For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the (NATIONALITY) Government, or made jointly within the European Union?
-------	---

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	(NATIONALITY) Government	Jointly within the EU	DK
--	---------------------	--------------------------	-----------------------	----

(420)	1	Fighting crime	1	2	3
(421)	2	Taxation	1	2	3
(422)	3	Fighting unemployment	1	2	3
(423)	4	Fighting terrorism	1	2	3
(424)	5	Defence and foreign affairs	1	2	3
(425)	6	Immigration	1	2	3
(426)	7	The educational system	1	2	3
(427)	8	Pensions	1	2	3
(428)	9	Protecting the environment	1	2	3
(429)	10	(SPLIT BALLOT A) Health and social welfare (M)	1	2	3
(430)	11	(SPLIT BALLOT B) Health (N)	1	2	3
(431)	12	(SPLIT BALLOT B) Social welfare (N)	1	2	3
(432)	13	Agriculture and fishery	1	2	3
(433)	14	Consumer protection	1	2	3
(434)	15	Scientific and technological research	1	2	3
(435)	16	Support for regions facing economic difficulties	1	2	3
(436)	17	Energy	1	2	3
(437)	18	Competition	1	2	3
(438)	19	Transports	1	2	3
(439)	20	Economy	1	2	3
(440)	21	Fighting inflation (N)	1	2	3

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EB67.2 QA20a TREND MODIFIED

SPLIT BALLOT A: ASK ITEM 10 - SPLIT BALLOT B: ASK ITEMS 11 AND 12

ASK QA20b ONLY in CY(tcc) – OTHERS GO TO QA21

QA20b For each of the following areas, do you think that decisions should be made by the national Governments, or made jointly within the European Union?

(READ OUT – ROTATE)

National
GovernmentsJointly within the
European Union

DK

(441)	1	Fighting crime	1	2	3
(442)	2	Taxation	1	2	3
(443)	3	Fighting unemployment	1	2	3
(444)	4	Fighting terrorism	1	2	3
(445)	5	Defence and foreign affairs	1	2	3
(446)	6	Immigration	1	2	3
(447)	7	The educational system	1	2	3
(448)	8	Pensions	1	2	3
(449)	9	Protecting the environment	1	2	3
(450)	10	(SPLIT BALLOT A) Health and social welfare (M)	1	2	3
(451)	11	(SPLIT BALLOT B) Health (N)	1	2	3
(452)	12	(SPLIT BALLOT B) Social welfare (N)	1	2	3
(453)	13	Agriculture and fishery	1	2	3
(454)	14	Consumer protection	1	2	3
(455)	15	Scientific and technological research	1	2	3
(456)	16	Support for regions facing economic difficulties	1	2	3
(457)	17	Energy	1	2	3
(458)	18	Competition	1	2	3
(459)	19	Transports	1	2	3
(460)	20	Economy	1	2	3
(461)	21	Fighting inflation (N)	1	2	3

EB67.2 QA20b TREND MODIFIED

ASK ALL

QA21 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?

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

(462)	1	Fighting crime	1	2	3	4
(463)	2	Public transport	1	2	3	4
(464)	3	The economic situation	1	2	3	4
(465)	4	Rising prices/ inflation	1	2	3	4
(466)	5	Taxation	1	2	3	4
(467)	6	Fighting unemployment	1	2	3	4
(468)	7	Fighting terrorism	1	2	3	4
(469)	8	Defence and foreign affairs	1	2	3	4
(470)	9	Housing	1	2	3	4
(471)	10	Immigration	1	2	3	4
(472)	11	Healthcare system	1	2	3	4
(473)	12	The educational system	1	2	3	4
(474)	13	Pensions	1	2	3	4
(475)	14	Protecting the environment	1	2	3	4

EB65.2 QA29

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

(476)	1	A European Monetary Union with one single currency, the euro	1	2	3
(477)	2	A common foreign policy among the Member States of the EU, towards other countries	1	2	3
(478)	3	A common defence and security policy among EU Member States	1	2	3
(479)	4	Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years	1	2	3
(480)	5	The speed of building Europe being faster in one group of countries than in the other countries	1	2	3

EB67.2 QA27 TREND MODIFIED

QA23 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
--	---------------------	---------------	------------------	----

MALTA

(481)	1	EU foreign policy should be independent of United States foreign policy	1	2	3
(482)	2	The EU should have a common immigration policy towards people from outside the EU	1	2	3

EB67.2 QA39 TREND MODIFIED

QA24 Would you say that you are very optimistic, fairly optimistic, fairly pessimistic or very pessimistic about the future of the European Union ...?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(483)
Very optimistic	1
Fairly optimistic	2
Fairly pessimistic	3
Very pessimistic	4
DK	5

EB67.2 QA37

QA25 European integration has been focusing on various issues in the last years. In your opinion, which aspects should be emphasized by the European institutions in the coming years, to strengthen the European Union in the future?

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

	(484-498)
The Internal market	1,
Cultural policy	2,
European foreign policy	3,
European defence policy	4,
Immigration issues	5,
European education policy	6,
Environment issues	7,
Energy issues	8,
Solidarity with poorer regions	9,
Scientific research	10,
Social issues	11,
The fight against crime	12,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	13,
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	14,
DK	15,

EB67.2 QA41

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)

(519-520)

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

Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	11
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DK	12
----	----

EB67.3 D1

NO QUESTIONS D2 TO D6

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

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(521-522)

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

EB67.3 D7

D8	How old were you when you stopped full-time education?
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(INT.: IF "STILL STUDYING", CODE '00' - IF "NO EDUCATION" CODE '01' - IF "REFUSAL" CODE '98' - IF "DK" CODE '99')

(523-524)

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EB67.3 D8

NO QUESTION D9

D10	Gender.
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(525)

Male	1
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MALTA

Female

2

EB67.3 D10

D11 How old are you?

(526-527)

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EB67.3 D11

NO QUESTION D12 TO D14

ASK D15b IF "NOT DOING ANY PAID WORK CURRENTLY", CODES 1 to 4 in D15a

D15a What is your current occupation?

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

	(528-529)	(530-531)
	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 (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	12	12
Employed position, working mainly at a desk	13	13
Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver, etc.)	14	14

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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

EB67.3 D15a D15b

NO QUESTIONS D16 TO D24

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

(READ OUT)

(532)

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

EB67.3 D25

NO QUESTIONS D26 TO D39

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

(INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

(533-
534)

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EB67.3 D40a

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

(INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

(535-
536)

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EB67.3 D40b

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

(INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

(537-
538)

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EB67.3 D40c

D41 You personally, were you born...?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(539)

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

EB67.3 D41

D42 Which of these proposals corresponds to your situation?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(540)

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 EU	2
Your mother and your father were born in another Member State of the EU	3
One of your parents was born in (OUR COUNTRY) and the other was born outside of the EU	4
Your mother and your father were born outside the EU	5
DK\ Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	6

EB67.3 D42

D43a Do you own a fixed telephone in your household?

D43b Do you own a personal mobile telephone?

(541)

(542)

	D43a	D43b
	Fixed	Mobile
Yes	1	1
No	2	2

EB67.3 D43a D43b

NO QUESTIONS D44 TO D45

D46 Which of the following goods do you have?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(543-552)

Television	1,
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MALTA

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,

EB67.3 D46

NO QUESTIONS D47 TO D48

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

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

TV CHANNELS CODES (NATIONAL CODES)

30	2	(553,554-613)
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EB65.2 D49a

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

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

RADIO STATIONS CODES (NATIONAL CODES)

30	2	(614,615-674)
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MALTA

EB64.2 D49b

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

D49c	Can you tell me the daily newspapers, if any, that you regularly read, meaning at least three times a week?
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DAILY NEWSPAPERS CODES (NATIONAL CODES)

30	2	(675,676-735)
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EB64.2 D49c

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

D49d	Can you tell me the websites, if any, that you regularly go to, meaning at least three times a week?
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INTERNET WEBSITES CODES (NATIONAL CODES)

30	2	(736,737-796)
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NEW

INTERVIEW PROTOCOLE

P1	DATE OF INTERVIEW
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(817-

(819-820)

MALTA

818)

		DAY			MONTH
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EB67.3 P1

P2 TIME OF THE BEGINNING OF THE INTERVIEW

(INT.: USE 24 HOUR CLOCK)

(821-**822)**

		HOUR			(823-824)	MINUTES
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EB67.3 P2

P3 NUMBER OF MINUTES THE INTERVIEW LASTED**(825-****827)**

			MINUTES
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EB67.3 P3

P4 Number of persons present during the interview, including interviewer**(828)**

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

EB67.3 P4

P5 Respondent cooperation**(829)**

Excellent	1
Fair	2
Average	3
Bad	4

EB67.3 P5

P6 Size of locality

(LOCAL CODES)

(830-**831)**

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EB67.3 P6

P7 Region

(LOCAL CODES)

(832-**833)**

MALTA

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EB67.3 P7

P8 Postal code

(834-841)

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EB67.3 P8

P9 Sample point number

(842-849)

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EB67.3 P9

P10 Interviewer number

(850-857)

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EB67.3 P10

P11 Weighting factor

(858-865)

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EB67.3 P11

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

P13 Language of interview

(866)

Language 1
Language 2
Language 3

1
2
3

EB67.3 P13