

# EWROBAROMETRU 69

OPINJONI PUBBLIKA FL-UNJONI EWROPEA

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### RAPPORT NAZZJONALI

### MALTA

Dan l-istħarriġ kien koordinat u sar fuq talba tad-Direttorat Ġenerali Komunikazzjoni.  
Dan ir-rapport inkiteb għall-Kummissjoni Ewropea - Rappreżentanza f'Malta.

Dan id-dokument ma jirrappreżentax il-fehmiet tal-Kummissjoni Ewropea.  
L-interpretazzjonijiet u l-opinjonijiet huma ta' l-awturi.

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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 69. This survey reflects Maltese public opinion as measured between 26<sup>th</sup> March and 16<sup>th</sup> April 2008. 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 kurrenti**

Skond dan l-istudju, 85 % tal-Maltin qalu li huma sodisfatti bil-ħajja li qegħdin jgħixu, u min-naħa l-oħra, madwar is-27 pajiż ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea, 77% qalu li huma sodisfatti bil-ħajja li qegħdin jgħixu.

Il-maġġoranza tan-nies (39%) qegħdin jistennew li l-ħajja tagħhom f'dawn it-tnax-il xahar li ġejjin ser tibqa' l-istess, mentri 40% jaħsbu li ser tmur għall-aħjar u 13% jaħsbu li ser tkun aghar.

Jidher li hemm opinjoni tajba għal dak li qegħdin jaħsbu l-Maltin dwar l-ekonomija Maltija f'dawn it-tnax-il xahar li ġejjin. Infatti 40% jaħsbu li l-ekonomija Maltija ser tkun aghar f'dawn it-tnax-il xahar li ġejjin, mentri 17% jaħsbu li ser tkun aghar. 24% tal-Maltin jaħsbu li ser tibqa' l-istess.

Din ir-riċerka tħares lejn dak li qegħdin jistennew il-parteciċipanti Maltin dwar il-qagħda finanzjarja tagħhom. Kien hemm tnaqqis ta' 3 punti f'dawk li jaħsbu li l-qagħda finanzjarja tagħhom ser tkun aghar u dan lahaq l-20%, mentri dawk li jaħsbu li ser tkun aghar issa jimmarka 14%. Dawk li wiegħbu b'mod newtrali jlaħhaq l-62% ta' dawk li pparteciċipaw f'dan l-istudju.

Riżultat iehor huwa dwar l-aspettattivi tan-nies dwar il-qagħda tax-xogħol fil-pajjiż. Naraw li 43% jaħsbu li l-qagħda tax-xogħol ser tkun aħjar, mentri 16% jaħsbu li ser tkun aghar. 27% qalu li ser jibqa' kollox l-istess. Dwar l-istess suġġett, 16% jaħsbu li x-xogħol personali tagħhom ser imur għall-aħjar, 5% qalu li ser imur għall-agħar mentri 67% 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 40% tal-Maltin poġġew din il-prijorità fl-ewwel post. Dan il-persentaġġ jindika punt inqas mill-aħħar riċerka li saret. Il-kwistjoni ta' l-immigrazzjoni issa tinsab fit-tieni post b' 11-il punt perċentwali u b'popolarità ta' 29%.

Il-kwistjoni tal-ħarsien ta' l-ambjent kisbet zieda ta' 10 punti perċentwali biex issa tlahhaq 21%. Il-problema ta' l-energija kisbet zieda ta' 13 punti perċentwali u issa tlahhaq 18%. Il-problema tal-kriminalita' naqset b'3 punti fost il-popolarità ta' l-aktar sfidi ewlenin li qiegħed jgħaddi minnu l-pajjiż, izda xorta għabt persentaġġ li huwa sinifikanti ta' 11%. Fost il-pajjiżi ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea l-għoli tal-prezzijiet/inflazzjoni huwa wkoll l-iktar suġġett ta' sfida għalihom b'persentaġġ ta' 37%.

### **L-immaġini ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea**

Il-Maltin baqgħu favur is-shubija ta' Malta fl-Unjoni Ewropea, b'60% jgħidu dan, zieda ta' 6 punti perċentwali. Dwar l-istess suġġett, 69% jaħsbu li Malta bbenefikat minhabba li saret membru ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea, mentri 15% jaħsbu bil-kontra u 11% ma jafux.

Rigward il-munita Ewro, 72% qalu li jaqblu magħha, zieda ta' 9 punti perċentwali fuq l-aħħar stħarriġ ta' sitt xhur ilu. 19% tal-Maltin ma jaqblux. Madwar il-pajjiżi ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea, 60% tal-pubbliku jaqblu ma' l-Ewro filwaqt li 30% ma jaqblux.

‘Libertà biex issiefer, studju u xogħol kullimkien fl-UE,’ kienet l-aktar risposta komuni fost dawk li ddeskrivew l-Unjoni Ewropea. Infatti 49% iddeskrivew l-UE b’dan il-mod. Għal 26% tan-nies Maltin, l-UE tfisser paċi, mentri għal 35% tfisser ‘Ewro’.

64 % tal-Maltin ihossuhom aktar mharsa b’effett tas-shubija ta’ Malta fl-Unjoni Ewropea. 29% għandhom fehma kuntrarja għal dan. Fost il-pubbliku Ewropew, 49% jaqblu li pajjiżhom hu mhares aħjar b’konsegwenza tas-shubija fl-Unjoni Ewropea, filwaqt li 41% ma jaqblux.

### **Fiduċja fl-istituzzjonijiet**

Il-Maltin gew 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 fil-Bank Ċentrali Ewropew. L-akbar fiduċja tal-Maltin hija fil-Parlament Ewropew (61%) u kif ukoll fil-Kummissjoni Ewropea, b’persentaġġ ta’ 58%. Isegwu dawn ir-riżultati hemm il-fiduċja fil-Bank Ċentrali Ewropew u fil-Kunsill ta’ l-Unjoni Ewropea, it-tnejn li huma b’55%.

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-Unjoni Ewropea (65%). 54% tal-Maltin għandhom fiduċja fil-Parlament Malti, 56% għandhom fiduċja fil-Gvern Malti bħala istituzzjoni, 35% juru fiduċja fil-partiti politiċi, 77% għandhom fiduċja fl-armata, 55% għandhom fiduċja fit-televiżjoni u 53% għandhom fiduċja fir-radju. 42% għandhom fiduċja fil-ġurnalizmu stampat.

### **Tehid tad-deċiżjonijiet**

Fost l-akbar persentaġġi għall-Maltin ta’ dawk li qalu li d-deċiżjonijiet għal Malta għandhom jittiehdu flimkien ma’ l-Unjoni Ewropea huma dwar is-sugġetti tal-ġlieda kontra t-terroriżmu (87%), reġjuni li għaddejjin minn diffikultajiet ekonomiċi (83%),

difiża u affarijiet barranin (71%), u immigrazzjoni (79%). Min-naħa l-oħra, fost l-ogħla persentaġġi għal dawk li jaqblu li d-deċiżjonijiet għandhom jittiehdu mill-gvern Malti biss huma s-sugġetti dwar il-pensjonijiet (74%), is-sistema edukattiva (65%) u dwar it-tassazzjoni (67%).

### **Globalizzazzjoni**

Fost l-affarijiet li jiġu f'moħħ il-Maltin meta jaħsbu dwar il-globalizzazzjoni hija ż-żieda fil-kompetizzjoni ta' bejn il-kumpaniji u l-opportunitajiet għall-kumpaniji fejn għandhom x'jaqsmu negozji godda.

48% tal-Maltin jemmnu li l-Unjoni Ewropeja tghin fil-protezzjoni kontra l-effetti negattivi tal-globalizzazzjoni filwaqt li 58% tal-Maltin jemmnu li l-Unjoni Ewropea tghin biex jiżiedu l-benefiċċji għaċ-ċittadini mill-effetti pożittivi tal-globalizzazzjoni.

### **Il-futur ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea**

68% tal-Maltin huma ottimisti dwar il-futur ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea, mentri 19% huma pessimisti. Minn dawn, 20% huma ottimisti hafna u 48% huma moderatament ottimisti dwar il-futur ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea. Fost il-pubbliku Ewropew 63% huma ottimisti dwar il-futur ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea, mentri 28% huma pessimisti.

L-aktar riżultati popolari fost il-Maltin għal dak li jaħsbu li l-Unjoni Ewropea għandha tishaq l-aktar biex tinbena Unjoni aktar magħquda huma, il-kwistjoni ta' l-immigrazzjoni (38%), sugġetti dwar l-enerġija (33%), sugġetti ambjentali (31%) u l-għieda kontra l-kriminalità (27%), mentri l-aġar risposti kienu, sugġetti xjentifiċi (5%), l-istrateġija politika dwar l-affarijiet barranin Ewropej (11%), il-pjan dwar il-kultura (11%) u l-pjan dwar id-difiża Ewropea (12%).

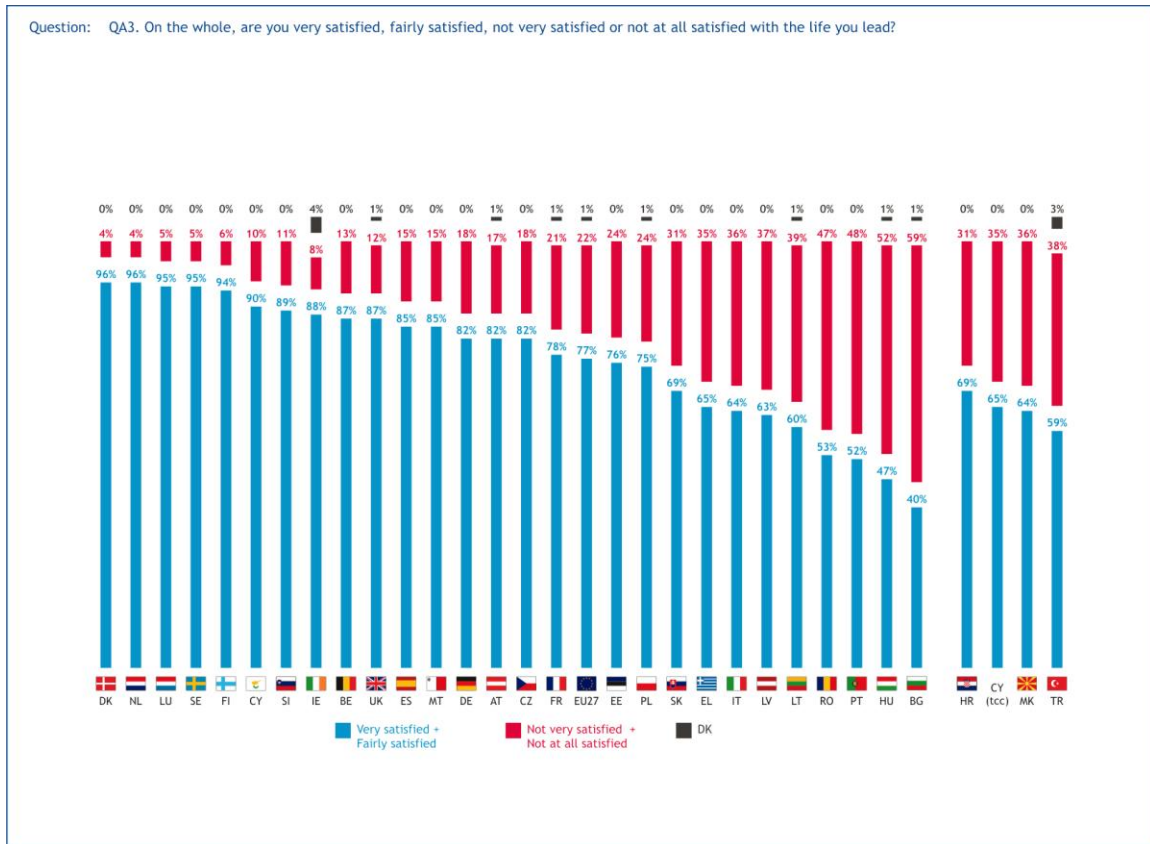
## **1 - State of Opinion**

### **1.1 Life Satisfaction**

On a regular basis, Europeans are asked to state their short-term expectations on aspects related to their lives in general, their households' financial situation as well as the economic and employment situation in their country.

Across Europe, the picture is now distinctively more pessimistic concerning expectations at national level. However, when asked about their 'life in general', those Europeans who expect it will improve in the coming year outnumber those who expect it to get worse. Still, significantly more citizens anticipate negative developments in the national economy, the employment situation in their country and their households' financial situation.

When asked about the life they lead on the whole, 85 per cent (+ 2) of Maltese respondents said that they are satisfied with the life they lead. This is 8 points higher than the EU average. 15 per cent of Maltese respondents (-1) said that they are not satisfied with the life they lead.



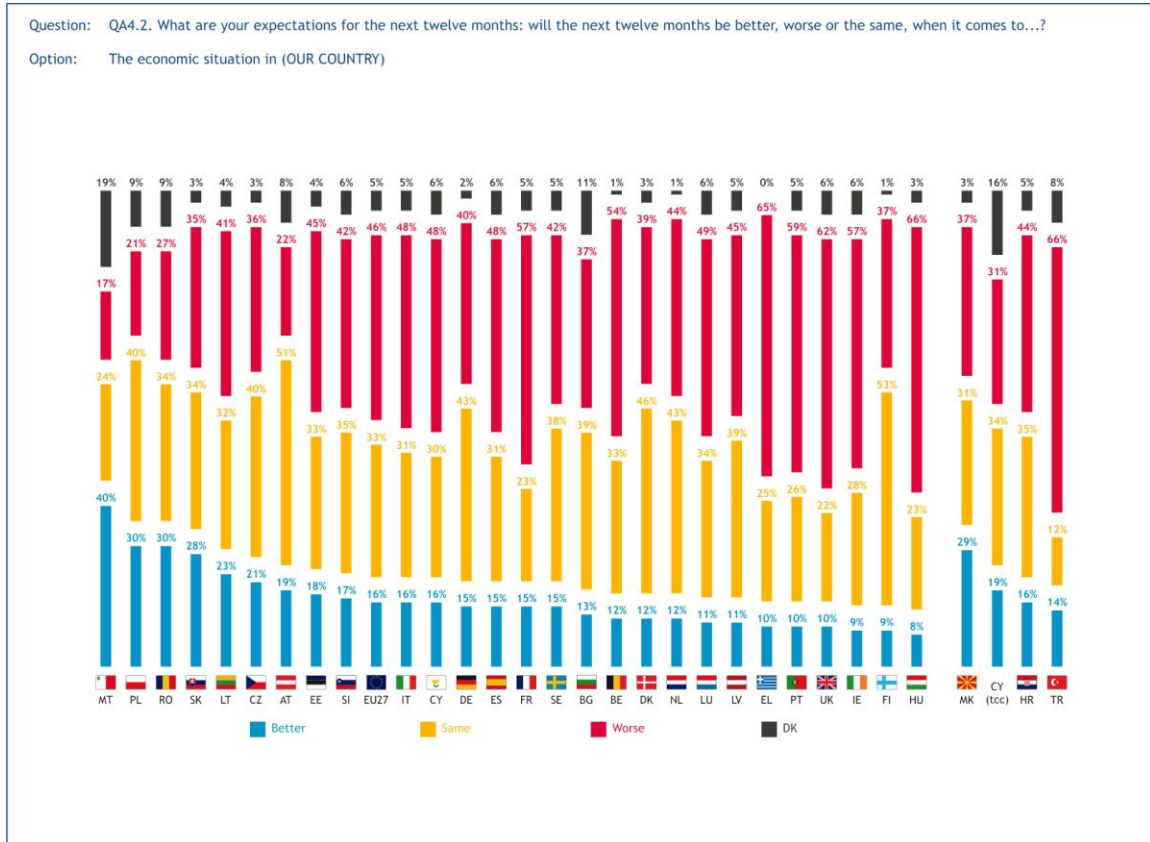
Regarding expectations about life in general and the financial situation of respondents' households, overall respondents in the two Scandinavian Member States (Sweden, Denmark) and Romania have the most positive opinions.

## 1.2 Expectations for the next 12 months

The largest segment of European public opinion believes that the employment situation in their country (39 per cent 'worse') and particularly the economy (46 per cent) will deteriorate in the coming 12 months.

Europeans still have the most positive expectations concerning their life in general (32 per cent 'better') and the financial situation of their household (22 per cent). They tend, however, to believe that the situation will remain the same rather than improve (49 per cent and 50 per cent 'same' respectively). In the latter case, those expecting their situation to worsen (25 per cent) outnumber those with a positive outlook.



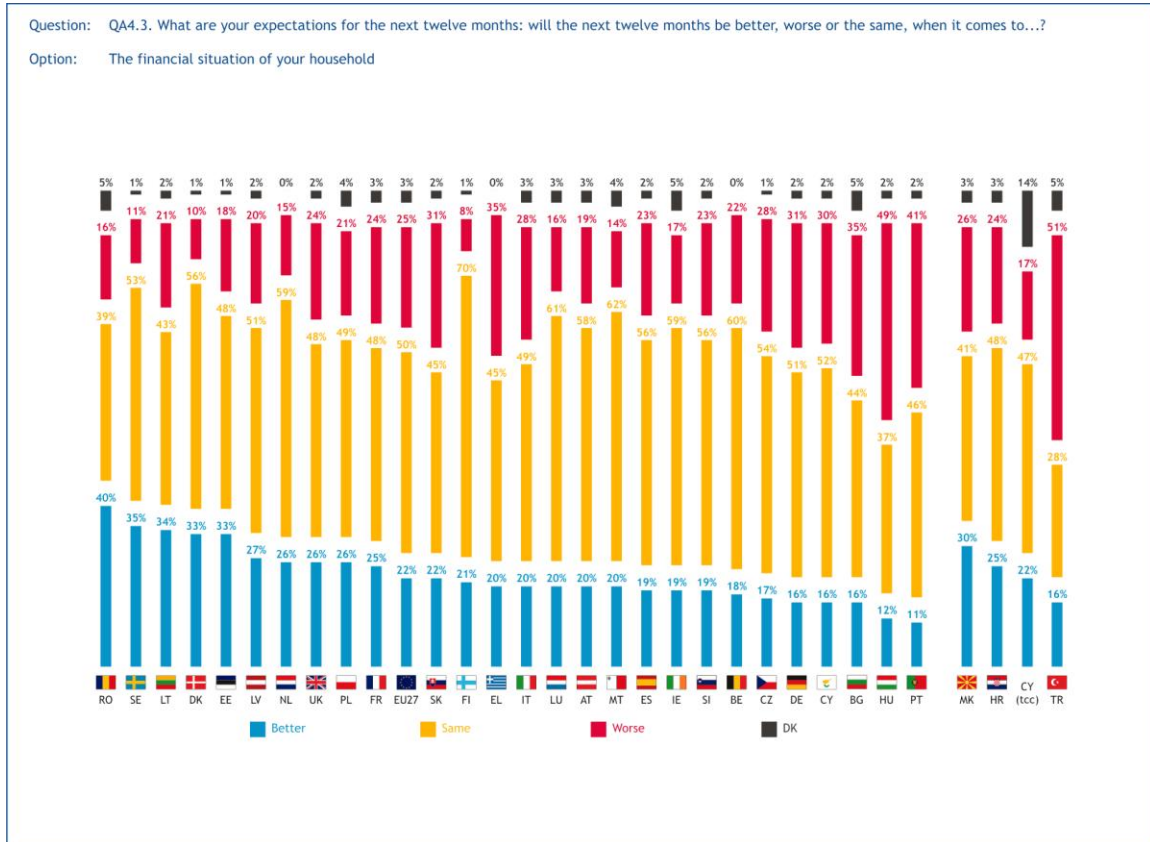


When comparing the most recent results with those from the previous Eurobarometer wave in autumn 2007, a negative trend is observed on a European level. Considerable increases for those who expect that the national economic situation (+20 points since autumn 2007) and the national employment situation (+14) will worsen in the next 12 months between two consecutive Eurobarometer waves.

Two in five Europeans expect that the employment situation will worsen in their country in the coming months, which is a relative majority and far above the figures seen since the turn of the century. In other words, the objective situation appears to bear little impact on European perceptions in the shadow of the economic ‘feel-bad factor’.

In broad terms, expectations concerning the employment situation and economic situation in respondents’ countries are the highest in Malta and Poland as well as in Romania,

Slovakia and Lithuania. Low expectations in all dimensions are recorded in Portugal and Hungary

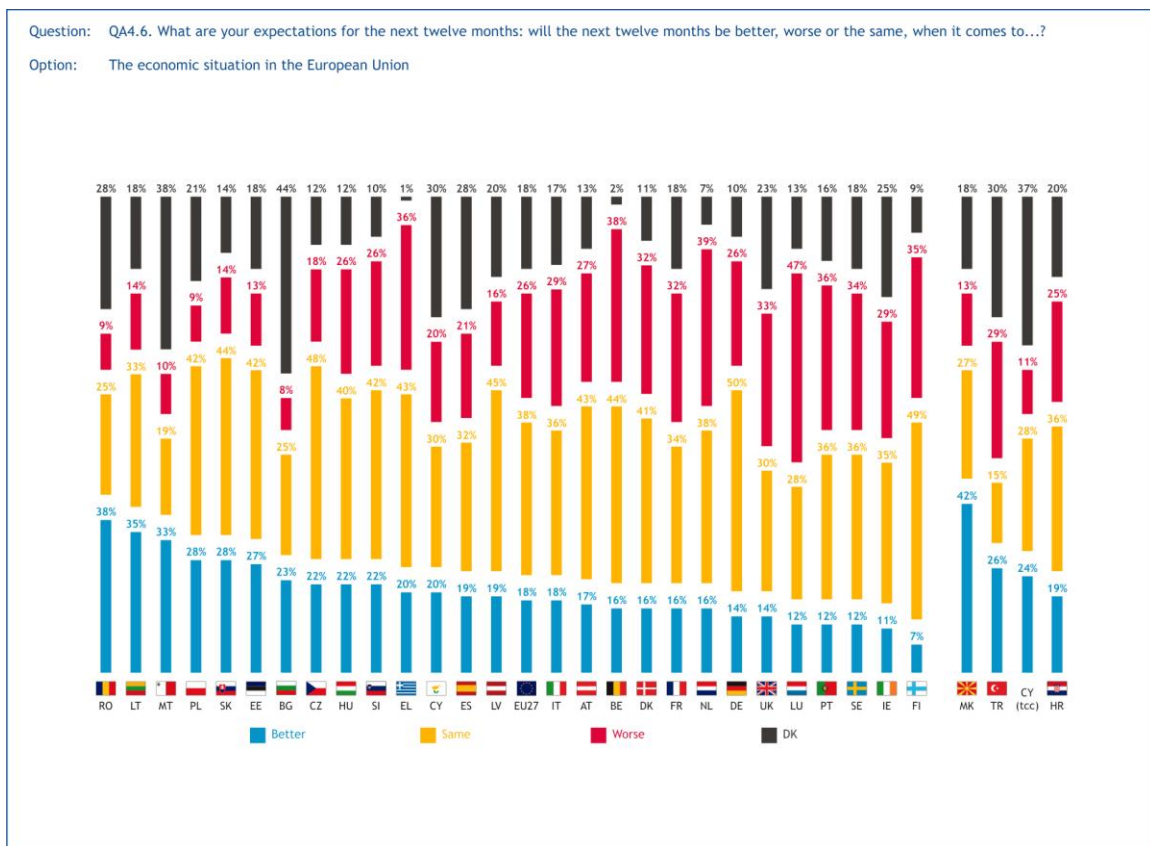


Rather dramatic downward trends are observed for nearly all aspects here, particularly regarding expectations for the national economy. Respondents in three Member States, namely Malta, Cyprus and the Czech Republic, have systematically higher expectations than in autumn 2007. These are also the only three countries which register higher expectations for the national economic situation in this present wave.

When asked about their expectations for the next twelve months, 40 per cent (+ 6) of Maltese respondents said that they expect their life in general to get better, while 13 per cent (+ 1) expect it to get worse. Across the EU, 32 per cent of the population said that their life in general will improve while 13 per cent expect it to get worse. 39 per cent of Maltese respondents (+ 1) said that their life in general will remain the same in the next twelve months. 8 per cent (- 8) could not give an answer.

Concerning the state of the Maltese economy, 40 per cent (+ 5) of Maltese respondents said that the economic situation in Malta will get better in the next 12 months while 17 per cent (- 3) said that it will get worse. This compares favourably with EU averages whereby 24 per cent of the population said they expect their economic situation to improve with 26 per cent expecting it to get worse. 24 per cent of Maltese respondents (- 4) said that the economic situation in Malta will remain the same in the next twelve months. 19 per cent (+ 2) could not give an answer.

20 per cent (- 3) of Maltese respondents said that their household financial situation will get better over the next 12 months while 14 per cent (- 1) said that they expect it to get worse. 62 per cent of Maltese respondents (+10) expect their household financial situation to remain the same.



When asked about their expectations for the next twelve months regarding the employment situation, 43 per cent (+10) of Maltese respondents said that the situation in Malta will get better while 16 per cent (- 3) said that it will get worse. 27 per cent of Maltese respondents (- 5) said that the employment situation in Malta will remain the same in the next twelve months.

Concerning their personal job situation, only 16 per cent (- 2) of Maltese respondents said that they expect it to get better over the next 12 months while 5 per cent (- 3) expect it to get worse. The absolute majority (67 per cent) of Maltese respondents said that their personal job will remain the same over the same period. This represents a 26 percentage point increase than autumn 2007.

When asked about the economic situation in the European Union, 33 per cent (+ 3) of Maltese respondents said that they expect it to get better over the next 12 months while 10 per cent (+ 1) said that it will get worse. 19 per cent (-6) of Maltese respondents believe the economic situation in the European Union will remain the same in the next twelve months. 38 per cent (+ 2) could not give an answer.

### **1.3 Issues faced by citizens**

An important aspect behind the negative short-term economic expectations on a European level appears to be concern over rising prices and inflation. For the first time this is the most frequently mentioned national concern (37 per cent) across the EU. It is also the main concern for Maltese citizens.

Unemployment is still considered to be an important issue for European citizens but to a significantly lesser extent (24 per cent). The shift in opinion since autumn 2007 has largely taken place between these two issues. Compared to six months earlier, more respondents (+11 percentage points) now mention rising prices and inflation. The change is even more pronounced when compared to autumn 2006: the increase reaches 21

percentage points, while in the same time frame the number of those mentioning unemployment drops by 16 percentage points.

The persistence of global economic turbulence also appears to be reflected in a decline at a European level in concerns about security (crime and terrorism), immigration and to a lesser extent welfare issues such as healthcare system and pensions.

<b>Most important issues facing the country at the moment</b>						
	Spring 2008				Autumn 2007	
ISSUES	Malta ranking	Malta %	EU-27 %	EU-27 ranking	Malta ranking	Malta %
Rising prices/inflation	1	40	37	1	1	41
Immigration	2	29	11	7	2	40
Protecting the environment	3	21	5	12	6	11
Energy related issues	4	18	5	11	11	5
Housing	5	12	9	8	7	11
Crime	6	11	20	4	5	14
Economic situation	7	10	20	3	4	15
Healthcare system	8	10	19	5	8	7
Unemployment	9	9	24	2	3	17
Pensions	10	7	12	6	9	9
Taxation	11	7	10	8	8	10
The educational system	12	4	8	9	12	4
Other issues	13	4	2	13	10	6
Terrorism	14	2	7	10	13	1
Defense/ Foreign affairs	15	1	2	14	14	1

At a country level, inflation is the highest concern in 14 EU Member States including Malta. It is the view of the absolute majority in Latvia, Slovenia, Lithuania, Estonia, Austria, Bulgaria and France. On the other hand, less than 1 in 5 respondents rank this issue among the top two concerns in Sweden, the Netherlands, Denmark, the United Kingdom as well as in Turkey.

Since autumn 2007, increases of 10 percentage points or more in the proportions of those who consider “inflation/rising prices” to be an “important issue” at national level are recorded in half of the 30 countries that were covered in this survey.

When asked about the most important issues facing Malta at the moment, rising prices and inflation came first with immigration in second place. 40 per cent (- 1) of Maltese respondents referred to the issue of rising prices and inflation while 29 per cent (- 11) of Maltese respondents said that immigration was an important issue facing them at the moment. The figure for immigration tends to decrease in spring surveys only to rise again significantly in surveys carried out in autumn.

Other high scores were recorded for environment and energy issues indicating that such awareness is on the rise in Malta. 21 per cent (+10) of Maltese respondents felt that protecting the environment was the most important issue for them while 18 per cent (+ 13) referred to energy related issues as a top concern.

7 per cent (-3 per cent) of Maltese respondents mentioned taxation as a concern while 9 per cent (-8) said unemployment was the most important issue facing them. 12 per cent (+ 1) referred to housing as an important issue while 11 per cent (- 3) of Maltese respondents mentioned crime. 10 per cent (- 5) of respondents in Malta referred to the economic situation as an important concern.

10 per cent (+ 3) referred to the healthcare system as a main concern and 4 per cent referred to the education system while 7 per cent (- 2) mentioned pensions.

Only 2 per cent (+ 1) of Maltese respondents referred to terrorism and, as in autumn, just 1 per cent mentioned defence and foreign affairs as a concern. 4 per cent (- 2) of Maltese respondents mentioned other spontaneous issues.

#### **1.4 Knowledge of the EU**

Maltese levels of knowledge of the workings of the European Union were measured by this survey with respondents being asked about their awareness of EU institutions. The most well known EU institution among the Maltese is the European Parliament with 94 per cent of respondents saying they have heard of it. This percentage is higher than the

EU average of 87 per cent. The European Commission with 86 per cent (-3) and the Council of the European Union with 78 per cent (-3) are next in popularity amongst the Maltese public. 72 per cent (+4) of Maltese respondents say they have heard of the European Central Bank

Respondents were also asked about whether they understand how the European Union works. 47 per cent (+10) of Maltese respondents say they understand how the European Union works, whereas 37 per cent (-3) say they do not understand it. 44 per cent of European respondents say they understand the way the European Union works while 47 per cent say they do not.

Respondents were also asked about their opinion on the role played by individual institutions in the life of the European Union. When asked about the European Parliament's role in the life of the European Union, 87 per cent (-1) of Maltese respondents said that they believe it plays an important role while 1 per cent (-2) answered to the contrary. 75 per cent of EU respondents said they believe the European Parliament plays an important role in the life of the European Union with 11 per cent disagreeing

In relation to the European Commission, 81 per cent (-4) of Maltese respondents believe it plays an important role in the life of the EU while 2 per cent (-1) do not think so. 68 per cent of EU respondents believe that the European Commission plays an important role with 10 per cent tending to disagree

77 per cent (-5) of Maltese respondents say they believe the Council of the European Union plays an important role in the life of the European Union while 2 per cent (no change from previous survey) answered in the negative. Concerning the European Central Bank, 76 per cent (-4) of Maltese respondents believe it plays an important role in the life of the European Union with 2 per cent (-1) saying they disagree.

Asked whether they think that the European Union currently consists of fifteen Member States, 13 per cent (-9) of Maltese respondents replied that this is true, while 65 per cent (+5) believe that this statement is false. 22 per cent could not give an answer. 24 per cent of Europeans believe that the European Union currently consists of fifteen Member States while 52 per cent believe that this statement is false.

Asked if they knew that every six months a different Member State becomes the President of the Council of the European Union, 45 per cent (-2) of Maltese respondents replied that this was true, while 14 per cent (-2) said this was false. 41 per cent did not answer this question. 51 per cent of Europeans believe that every six months, a different Member State becomes the President of the Council of the European Union, while 21 per cent do not believe so.

24 per cent (-6) of Maltese respondents think that the euro area currently consists of twelve Member States, while 33 per cent (+12) do not believe this to be true. 43 per cent could not provide an answer to this question. 38 per cent of Europeans believe that the euro area currently consists of twelve Member States, while 28 per cent do not think so.



## 2 – Policy directions

### 2.1 How policies should be decided

Europeans tend to think that the European Union is better placed to take decisions on a wide range of issues than the national Governments. This is especially the case concerning global issues such as fighting terrorism (79 per cent) and protecting the environment (71 per cent), but also for scientific and technological research (70 per cent).

There is, however, a group of issues related to national general welfare systems that Europeans prefer to leave in the hands of national Governments - such as pensions, taxation, social welfare, the educational system and health. In spring 2008, this is also the case for the economy while opinion is equally divided amongst Europeans when it comes to transport. Maltese public opinion tends to conform with these European trends.

A significant decrease since autumn 2007 on a European level is observed among those who favour joint decision making in the EU concerning energy issues (-7). This can be linked to the soaring oil prices which have repeatedly hit record high in spring 2008. Most likely reflecting the economic downturn, in this present wave there is a shift in the balance of European opinion concerning the economy. A slight relative majority now think that decisions in this area should be taken by national governments (49 per cent against 47 per cent) compared to the opposite situation seen in autumn 2007.

The fight against inflation is the only area where there is an increase in the support for EU-driven decision making (+2 points since autumn 2007). Given that inflation has become the main national concern of Europeans, it also seems that they are increasingly believing in the EU in the search of solutions for fighting off rising prices.

When asked about decisions regarding the fight against crime, 41 per cent (-3) of Maltese respondents said that such decisions should be made by the Maltese Government

while 58 per cent (+5) believe these should be made jointly within the EU. 39 per cent of Europeans believe that such decisions should be made by their country's Government.

67 per cent (+2) of Maltese respondents claim that policy decisions on taxation should be made by the Maltese Government, while 29 per cent (-1) believe that these should be made jointly within the EU. This also mirrors the results for European citizens.

When asked about policy decisions regarding the fight against unemployment, 52 per cent (-1) of Maltese said that these should be made by the Maltese government, while 47 per cent (+4) say these should be made jointly within the European Union. 40 per cent of Europeans say that such decisions should be made jointly within the EU.

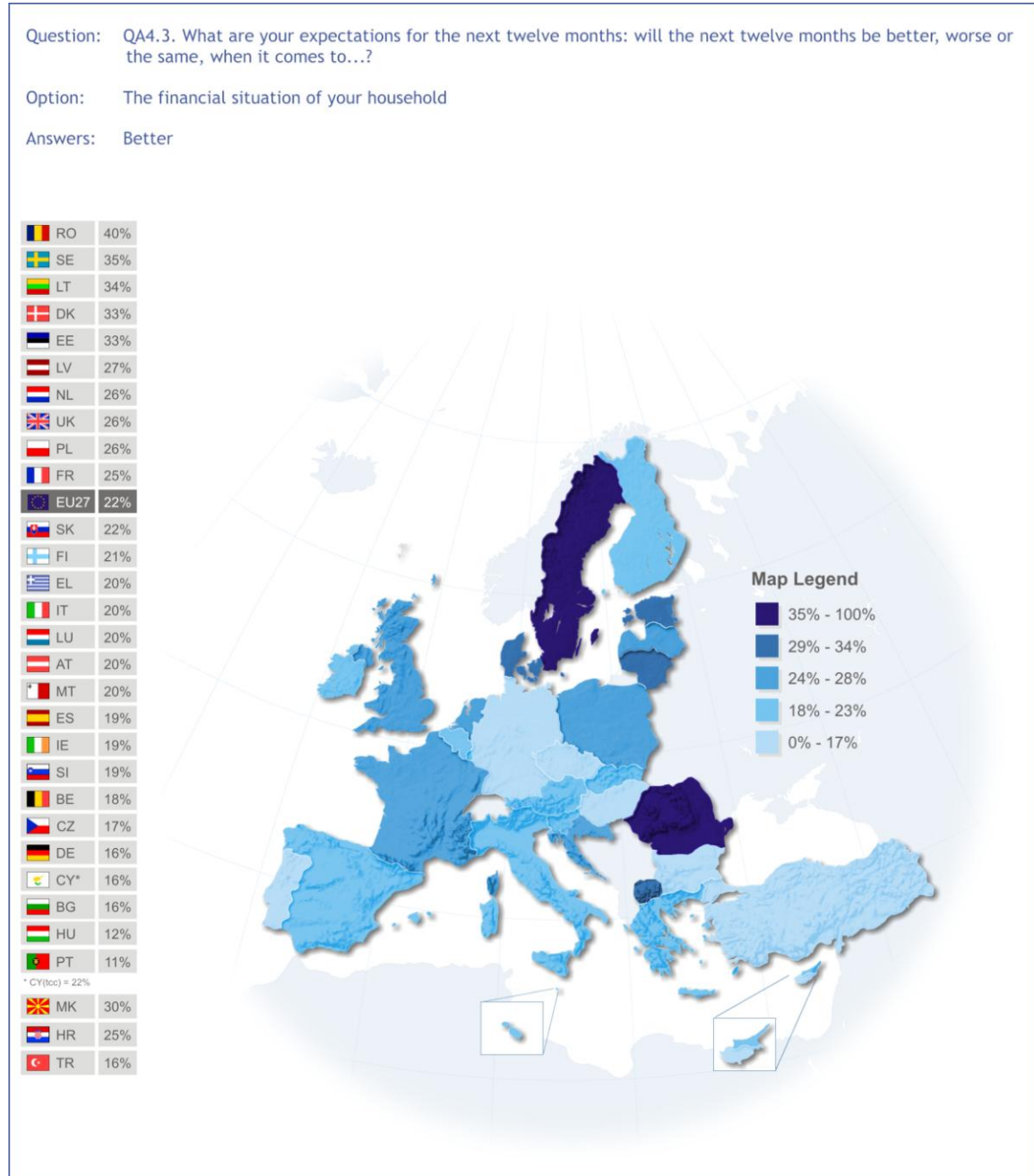
11 per cent (+2) of Maltese respondents claim that decisions regarding the fight against terrorism should be made by the Maltese government and 87% say such decision should be taken jointly with the EU. 25 per cent (+8) say that decisions regarding defence and foreign affairs should be made by the Maltese government and 71% jointly with the EU.

20 per cent (+5) of Maltese respondents think that decisions relating to the issue of immigration should be made by the Maltese government while 79 per cent (-3) believe these should be made jointly within the EU. Only 58 per cent of European citizens believe these decisions should be made jointly within the EU.

In relation to decisions regarding the education system, 65 per cent (+3) of the Maltese say that these should be made by the Maltese government, while 33 per cent (-2) believe these should be made jointly within the EU. 74 per cent (+5) of Maltese respondents say that decisions regarding pensions should be made by the Maltese Government with 24 per cent (-4) saying that these should be made jointly within the EU.

Decisions regarding the protection of the environment should be made by the Maltese Government according to 36 per cent (+5) of Maltese respondents say that they should be made by the Maltese government while 63 per cent (-4) believe these should be made in

cooperation within the EU. 71 per cent of European citizens also believe that these should be made jointly within the EU.



64 per cent (+1) of Maltese respondents say that decisions regarding health should be made by the Maltese government, while 35 per cent (-1) believe they should be made jointly within the EU. Concerning social welfare, 77 per cent (+4) of Maltese respondents think that policy decisions in this sector should be made by the Maltese Government while 22 per cent (-2) believe these should be made jointly within the EU.

52 per cent (+12) of Maltese respondents say that decisions regarding agriculture and fishery should be made by the Maltese government with 45 per cent (-8) saying that these decisions should be made jointly within the EU.

In the area of consumer protection, 46 per cent (-2) of Maltese respondents say that policy decisions should be made by the Maltese government while 52 per cent (+2) believe such decisions should be made jointly within the EU. 46 per cent of Europeans believe that decisions on consumer protection should be made by their country's Government, whereas 50 per cent believe that these should be made in cooperation within the EU.

Concerning support for regions facing economic difficulties, 11 per cent (+1) of Maltese respondents believe that decisions should be made by the Maltese government while 83 per cent (+3) believe these should be made jointly with the EU. 62 per cent of Europeans also say that policy decisions here should be made in cooperation within the EU.

30 per cent (+10) of the Maltese respondents believe that decisions relating to energy issues should be made by the Maltese Government, while 68 per cent (-6) say decisions on this sector should be made jointly within the EU. In the case of Europeans, 35 per cent believe that decisions regarding energy should be made by their country's Government, whereas 61 per cent believe that such decisions.

Concerning the fight against inflation, 38 per cent (-6) of Maltese respondents say that policy action should be taken by the Maltese Government while 56 per cent (+6) believe these should be made jointly within the EU. 44 per cent of Europeans believe that

decisions regarding inflation should be made by their country's Government with 51 per cent saying that these should be made jointly with the EU.

## **2.2 Directions in which things are going**

A significant number of Europeans feel that things are not going in the right direction in their countries (45 per cent). This is in line with their highly negative expectations regarding the year to come. The picture for the European Union is a reversal of that seen at national level. Significantly more respondents believe that things are moving in the right direction in the EU compared to those who believe the opposite (42 per cent against 25 per cent).

Opinions on the direction of national developments in respondents' countries are more negative than in the autumn 2007, although negativity in this respect was even more pronounced in autumn 2006. At the same time, opinions concerning the EU have remained stable since the last wave and represent a much more positive situation than was the case in autumn 2006.

It seems therefore that even if short-term expectations in individual sectors tend to be negative, this is reflected to relatively mild extent in overall views on the direction in which things are going at national level. In turn respondents place even slightly more confidence in the European Union in this respect than in autumn 2007 (+2), but much more when compared to autumn 2006 (+9).

Regarding the direction of developments at national level, the Member States are evenly split. Respondents in 14 countries think that things are going in the right direction while in 13 countries the opposite view is expressed to a greater extent. The four countries where a relative majority think that things are going to the wrong direction are France, Austria, the UK and Italy.

Maltese respondents together with Polish, Romanian and Estonian respondents are among the most likely to think that things are going to the right direction both in their country and in the EU. Asked whether things are going in the right direction or in the wrong direction in their country, 56 per cent (+8) of the Maltese think that things are going in the right direction. However, 17 per cent (-12) think that things are going in the wrong direction. 23 per cent (+5) of Maltese respondents say that things are neither going in the right nor in the wrong direction.

54 per cent (+6) of Maltese respondents also say that, in general, things are going in the right direction in the European Union whereas 10 per cent (-4) of Maltese citizens believe that things are going in the wrong direction. 19 per cent of both Maltese respondents and EU respondents claim that things are neither going in the right direction nor in the wrong direction in the European Union. 17 per cent of the Maltese could not give an answer.

### 3 – Perceptions of the European Union

#### 3.1 Image of the European Union

Just under half of Europeans now say that the EU conjures up a positive image for them (48 per cent). This represents a mere one point drop since autumn 2007 (49 per cent) and is four points less than in the record wave in spring 2007. However it remains above the figure seen in autumn 2006 (46 per cent).

Notwithstanding the positive majority view, 35 per cent of Europeans take a neutral stance while 15 per cent attach negative attributes to the image of the EU, both showing a one point increase since autumn 2007. It is noteworthy that negative images of the EU have remained rather stable over the last two years and these changes can be largely attributed to variations between the neutral and positive answers.

As has been observed in previous waves, in most countries the highest proportion of respondents has a positive image of the EU. In spring 2008 this is the case in 22 Member States as well as in two candidate countries: the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey.

The most positive opinions are registered in Romania (67 per cent) and Ireland (65 per cent). Among the countries where the largest segment of the poll has a neutral or a negative stance, we see Latvia (56 per cent neutral), Finland (46 per cent neutral), Hungary (42 per cent neutral) as well as Austria (35 per cent negative) and the United Kingdom (34 per cent negative).

17 per cent (-2) of Maltese respondents conjure up a very positive image of the European Union whereas 40 per cent (+5) of the Maltese have a fairly positive image of the EU. 10 per cent (+1) and 2 per cent (-4) of the Maltese claim to have a fairly negative image and a very bad image of the EU respectively. 27 per cent of the Maltese respondents gave a neutral opinion.

### 3.2 What the EU means to citizens

When asked what the European Union means to them, 17 per cent (-17) of Maltese respondents said that for them the EU means peace, 26 per cent (-1) say that it means economic prosperity, 29 per cent (no change from previous survey) mention democracy, 14 per cent (-2) say it represents social protection and for 50 per cent (-6) of Maltese respondents, the EU means freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU.

19 per cent (-4) of Maltese respondents said that the EU means cultural diversity. For 30 per cent (no change from previous survey), the EU means having a stronger say in the world, while 23 per cent (-10) mentioned the euro currency. For 7 per cent (-1) it means unemployment, for 6 per cent (-4) it represents bureaucracy and 5 per cent (-6) mentioned a waste of money. For 14 per cent (-2) of the Maltese, the EU means a loss of their cultural identity, while for 3 per cent (no change from previous survey) it means more crime. For 11 per cent (+6) of Maltese respondents it means not having enough control at external frontiers. 5 per cent of Maltese respondents did not give an answer.

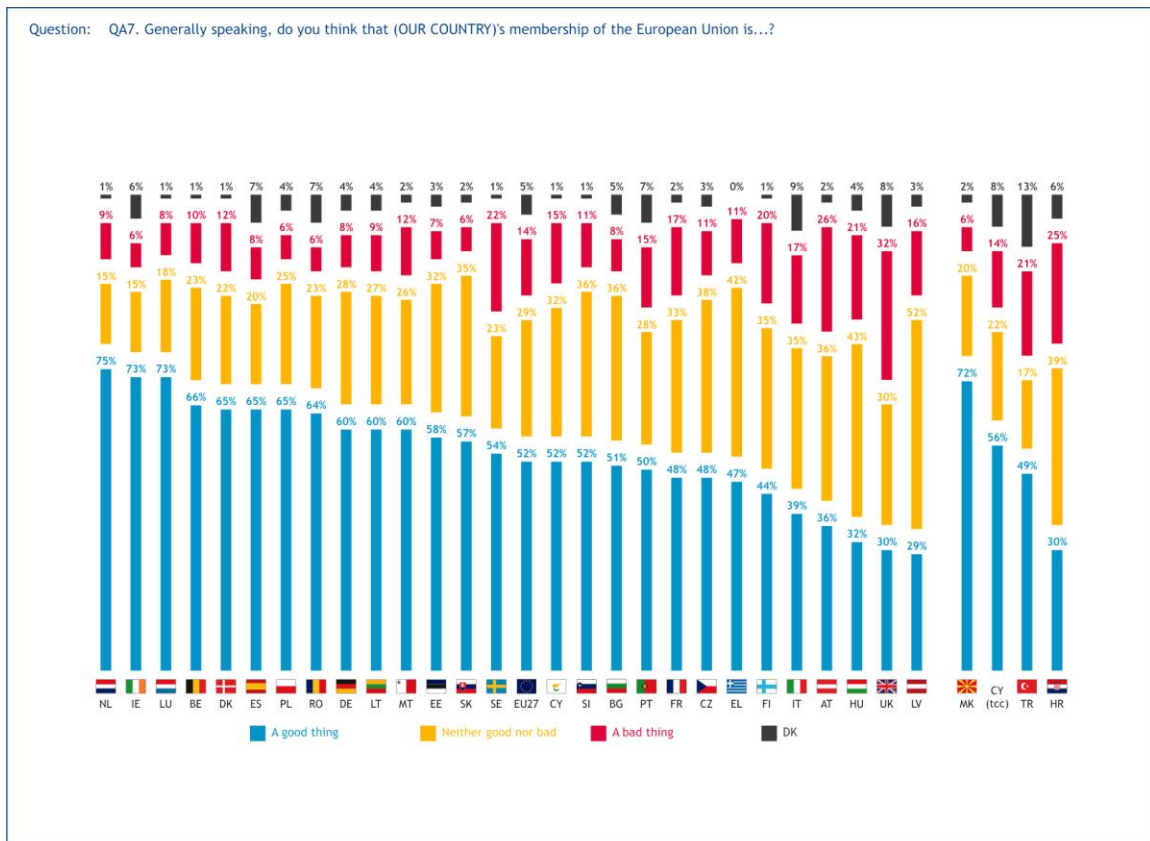
For 26 per cent of Europeans, the EU means peace whereas for 17 per cent it means economic prosperity. For 21 per cent it means democracy, 9 per cent mention social protection and for 49 per cent the EU means freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU. 22 per cent of Europeans claim that the European Union means cultural diversity and for 22 per cent it means having a stronger say in the world. 35 per cent of EU respondents mention the euro and 11 per cent say it means unemployment. For 18 per cent it signifies bureaucracy, while for another 19 per cent of Europeans, it is a waste of money. For 11 per cent of Europeans, the European Union means a loss of their cultural identity, for 15 per cent it means more crime while 18 per cent mentioned not having enough control at external frontiers.



### 3.3 Support for EU membership

Unlike for the broader concept of the EU's image, positive views on membership of the EU are on decline at a European level. This however does not apply to Maltese respondents.

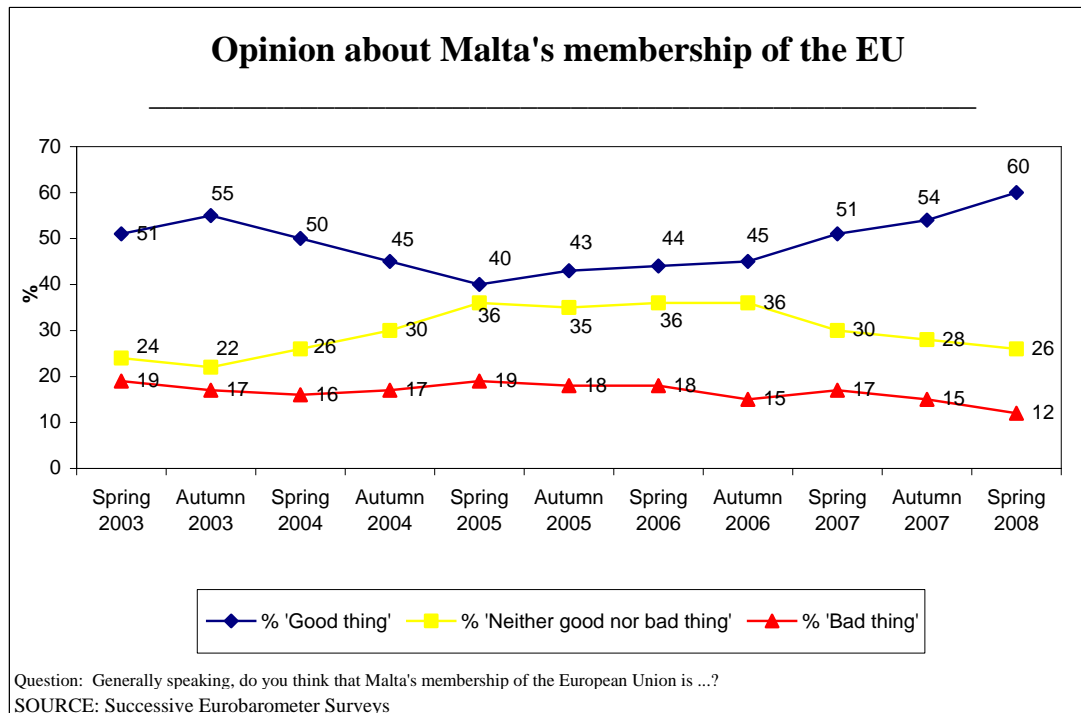
Although still constituting the majority view (52 per cent), 6 percentage points fewer Europeans now say that their country's membership is a good thing compared to autumn 2007 (58 per cent). This follows on from the record high results witnessed in the two previous waves and once more broadly represents a return to the situation in autumn 2006, when 53 per cent of respondents considered membership to be a good thing. It is noteworthy that the drop in positive opinions is largely compensated by an increase in the neutral stance (+4 points since autumn 2007) rather than a higher figure for 'a bad thing', which still stands lower than in autumn 2006 and also lower than in spring 2007.



The majority view in most countries remains positive, particularly in the Benelux countries (The Netherlands, Luxembourg, Belgium) and Ireland where two-thirds or more of respondents see their country's EU membership as a good thing. In this wave we find that the majority view in the UK has turned negative with 32 per cent of respondents saying that their country's membership is a bad thing, against 30 per cent who say either that it is a good thing or who cannot form an opinion in this respect.

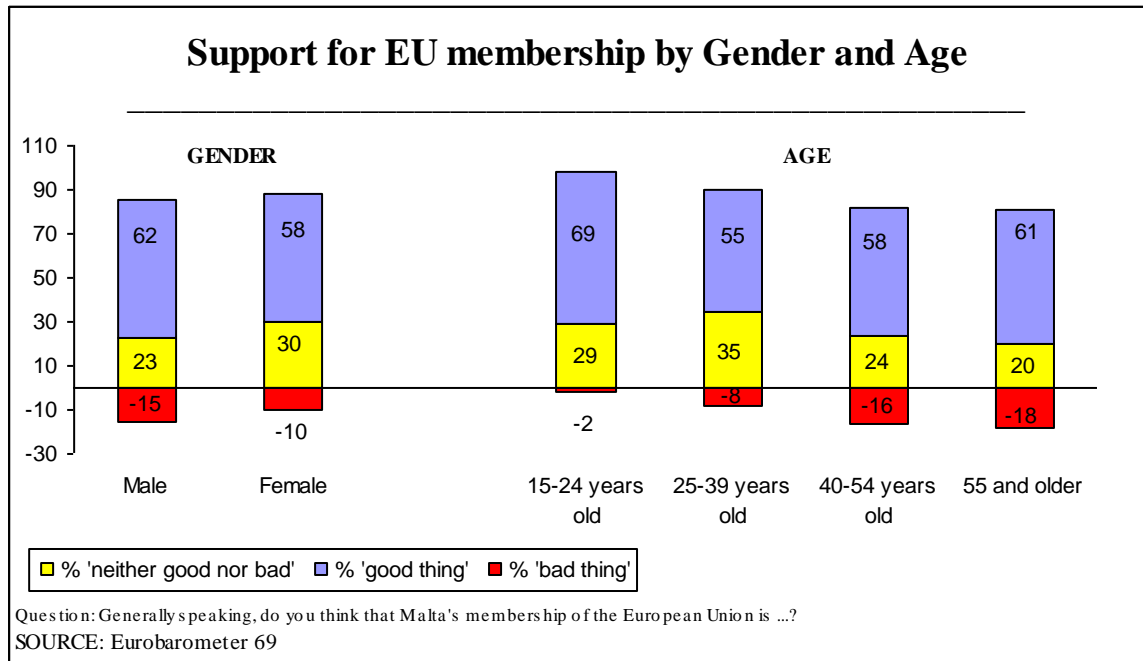
As in autumn 2007, a neutral stance toward membership prevails in Latvia (52 per cent) and Hungary (43 per cent) while Austrians are equally divided between positive views and neutrality (36 per cent both). Reflecting the notable shift at EU level, we also find a significant decline in positive opinions towards EU membership among individual Member States. In fact, this spring we record a drop of 3 percentage points or more in 18 Member States.

Malta is one of only three countries where positive changes in opinions regarding EU membership are found. The other two are Cyprus and the Czech Republic. As we have previously seen, in these countries - contrary to the general tendency in the EU - respondents have increasingly positive expectations concerning the economic and the employment outlook for the next 12 months.



Significant drops in support for EU membership are registered in Greece, France and Italy, followed by Luxembourg, Portugal and Hungary. With the exception of Luxembourg, these countries also have either the lowest or increasingly negative short term expectations regarding the economy and employment.

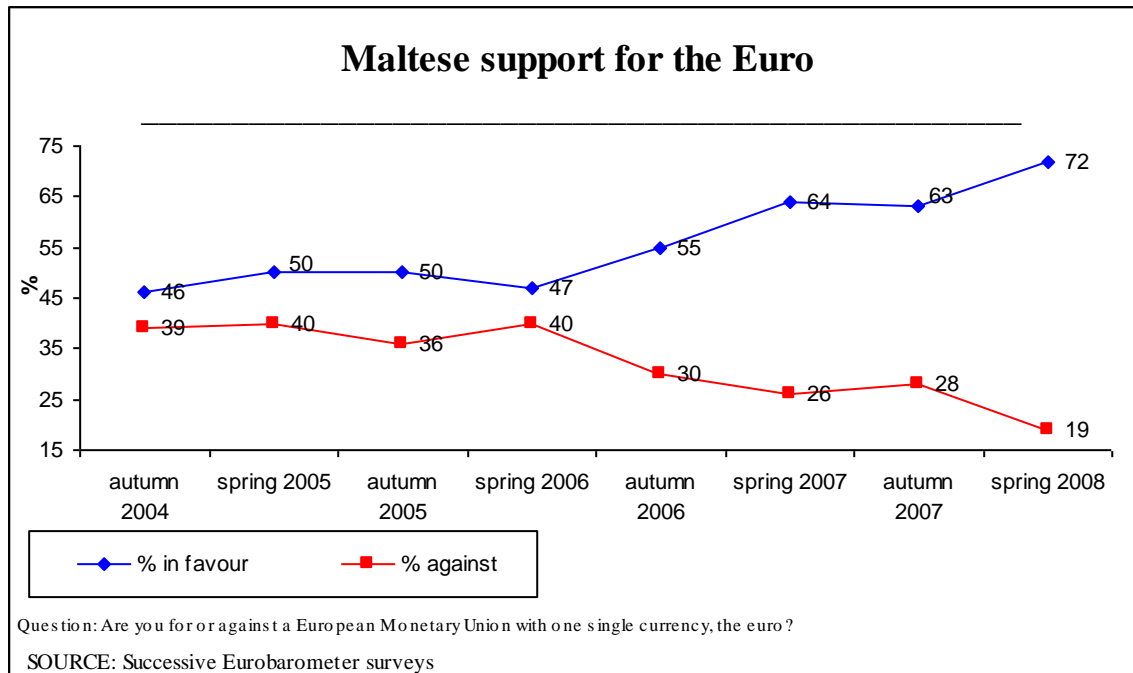
When asked about their country's membership of the European Union, 60 per cent (+6) of Maltese respondents believe that it is a good thing, whereas 12 per cent (-3) say it is a bad thing. Across the EU, 52 per cent think membership of their country in the European Union is a good thing while 14 per cent think it is a bad thing. 26 per cent (-2) of Maltese respondents believe that Malta's membership is neither good nor bad.



When asked if they are for or against a common foreign policy among the Member States of the EU towards other countries, 55 per cent (-3) of Maltese respondents are in favour while 19 per cent (+1) are against. Slightly more than 1 in 4 Maltese could not answer this question. 68 per cent of European respondents support a common foreign policy while 20 per cent are against.

Concerning a common defence and security policy among EU Member States, 58 per cent (-11) of Maltese respondents expressed their support while 16 per cent (+5) are against. Just over a quarter of respondents would not give an answer. Across the EU as a whole, 76 per cent support a common defence and security policy while 15 per cent are against.

65 per cent (+4) of Maltese respondents expressed their support for further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years while 15 per cent (-2) are against. 1 in 5 Maltese respondents would not give an answer. 47 per cent of European respondents support further enlargement while 39 per cent are against.



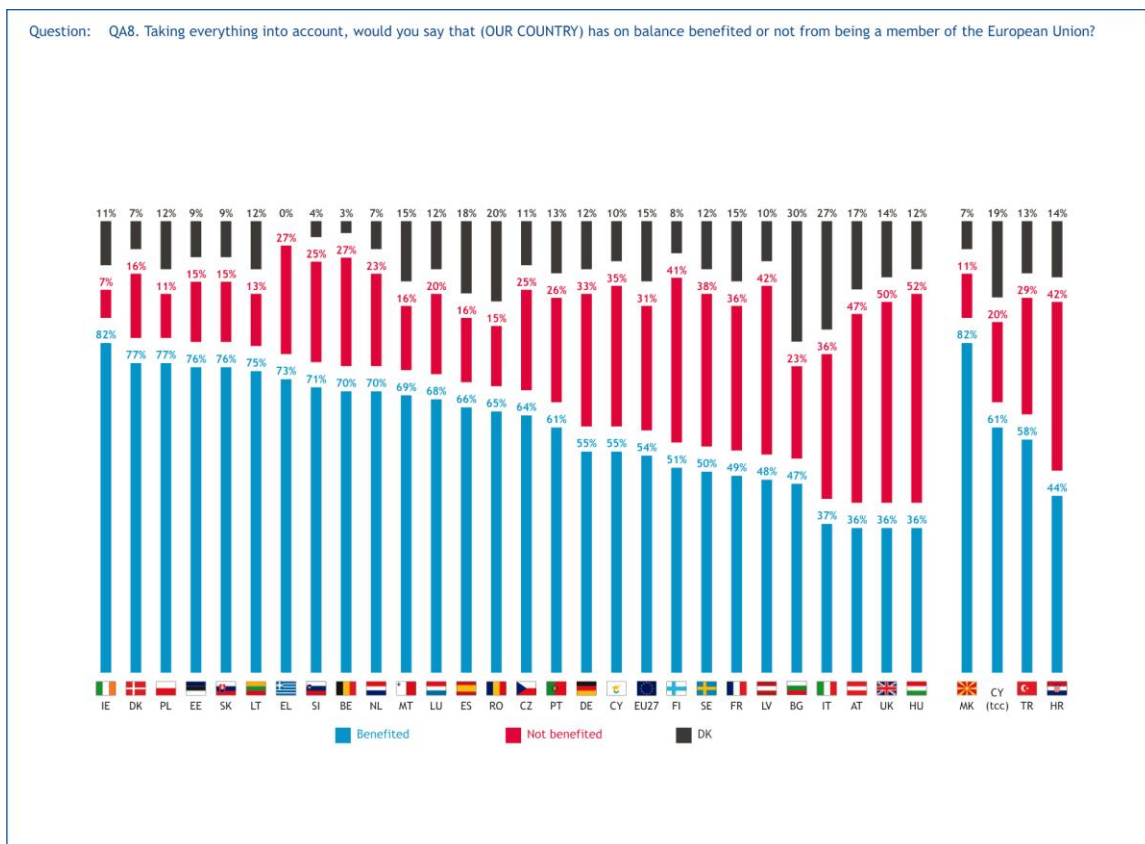
Respondents were also asked their opinion about the euro. Asked whether they are for or against a European Monetary Union with one single currency, the euro, 72 per cent (+9) of Maltese respondents answered positively while 19 per cent (-9) said they are against. Nearly 1 in 10 did not answer this question. Across the EU, 60 per cent of respondents support a European Monetary Union with one single currency while 33 per cent are against it.

#### 1.4 The benefits of EU membership

Perceptions amongst Europeans of the benefits of EU membership in general mirror opinions on EU membership in general. The majority of Europeans think that their country has on balance profited from membership (54 per cent, -4 points). At the same time, the opposite view is held by less than a third of respondents (31 per cent, +2). Again this shift of opinion follows on from two record high waves in spring and autumn 2007. The results in spring 2008 are largely in line with those seen in autumn 2006.

The majority view in nearly all Member States is that EU membership has on balance been beneficial. Exceptions to this are Hungary (52 per cent 'not benefited'), the United Kingdom (50 per cent) and Austria (47 per cent) where the highest shares think that negative aspects of membership outnumber the benefits. Highly positive views are held by three-quarters or more of Irish, Danish, Polish, Estonian, Slovakian and Lithuanian respondents.

Malta, together with Slovakia and the Czech Republic are the countries marking higher results than in the previous wave. This is also the case in Turkey where the majority of respondents (58 per cent, +5) say their country would benefit from being a member of the European Union. In all, drops in positive views are recorded in 19 countries. The largest change since autumn 2007 is however a positive one: 18 percentage points more of Cypriots (55 per cent) now think that membership has been beneficial to their country.



At the other end, the balance is moving toward more negative views in Italy, Latvia, Portugal, France and Greece, followed by a number of countries with more moderate drops. The division of countries by positive and negative trends here again appears to be a reflection of the nature of short-term economic expectations at national level.

69 per cent (+5) of Maltese respondents think that their country has on balance benefited from being a member of the European Union. 16 per cent (-8) think that, overall, Malta has not benefited from this membership. 15 per cent of Maltese respondents did not give an answer.

When asked whether they feel safer with Malta being a member of the EU, 64 per cent (+2) of Maltese respondents say that they tend to agree whereas 29 per cent (-1) say they tend to disagree. Across the EU, 49 per cent of EU respondents say they tend to agree that their country is safer because it is a member of the European Union while 41 per cent tend to disagree.

45 per cent (-2) of Maltese respondents say that they think their voice counts in the EU whereas 30 per cent (-9) do not think so. Across the EU, 31 per cent of EU respondents say they feel their voice counts in the EU while 57 per cent tend not to think so.

When asked whether they feel Malta's voice counts in the EU, 66 per cent (-6) of Maltese respondents say they feel their country's voice does count in the EU whereas 20 per cent (-3) claim that they do not think so. 61 per cent of European respondents say they feel their country's voice counts in the EU while 29 per cent tend not to think so.

58 per cent (-8) of Maltese respondents say they believe that their country's interests are well taken into account in the EU while 23 per cent (-6) claim the contrary. 46 per cent of EU respondents say they feel their country's interests are well taken account in the EU while 39 per cent tend to disagree.

### 3.5 The future of the EU

Asked about the future of the European Union, 20 per cent (+2) of Maltese respondents said they are very optimistic about it, 48 per cent (no change since previous survey) say they are fairly optimistic, 15 per cent (no change since previous survey) claim to be fairly pessimistic while 4 per cent (-3) are very pessimistic. Across the EU, 63 per cent of the European respondents are generally optimistic, while 28 per cent are generally pessimistic about the future of the European Union.

Respondents were asked about their opinion regarding which policy aspects should be emphasised by the European institutions in the coming years to strengthen the European Union in future. A majority of 51 per cent (-8) of the Maltese believe that immigration issues should be emphasised. A high 31 per cent (+2) score was recorded for Maltese respondents who believe that energy issues should be given priority and by 37 per cent (-5) who think that European institutions should emphasise environmental issues. 10 per cent (-1) of Maltese respondents said that the internal market should be emphasised and 4 per cent (-3) of the Maltese hold that cultural policy should be highlighted. 8 per cent (-4) are of the view that European foreign policy should be emphasised by the European institutions in the coming years.

8 per cent (-1) hold that European defence policy should be given importance while 18 per cent (-7) believe that European education policy should be given prominence. 15 per cent (-8) claim that solidarity with poorer regions should be highlighted by the European institutions, 11 per cent (+4) believe that scientific research should be emphasised, while 15 per cent (+4) said that European institutions should regard social issues as important. 18 per cent (-1) believe that the fight against crime should be given prominence by the European institutions in the coming years to strengthen the European Union in the future.

In terms of public opinion in the EU, the highest points (33 per cent) were scored by European respondents who think that the fight against crime should be given importance by the institutions in the coming years. 32 per cent of Europeans believe that



immigration issues should be given importance while 33 per cent hold that environmental issues should be highlighted. 30 per cent of EU respondents believe that energy issues should be emphasised whereas 1 in 5 Europeans believe that solidarity with poorer regions should be given importance.

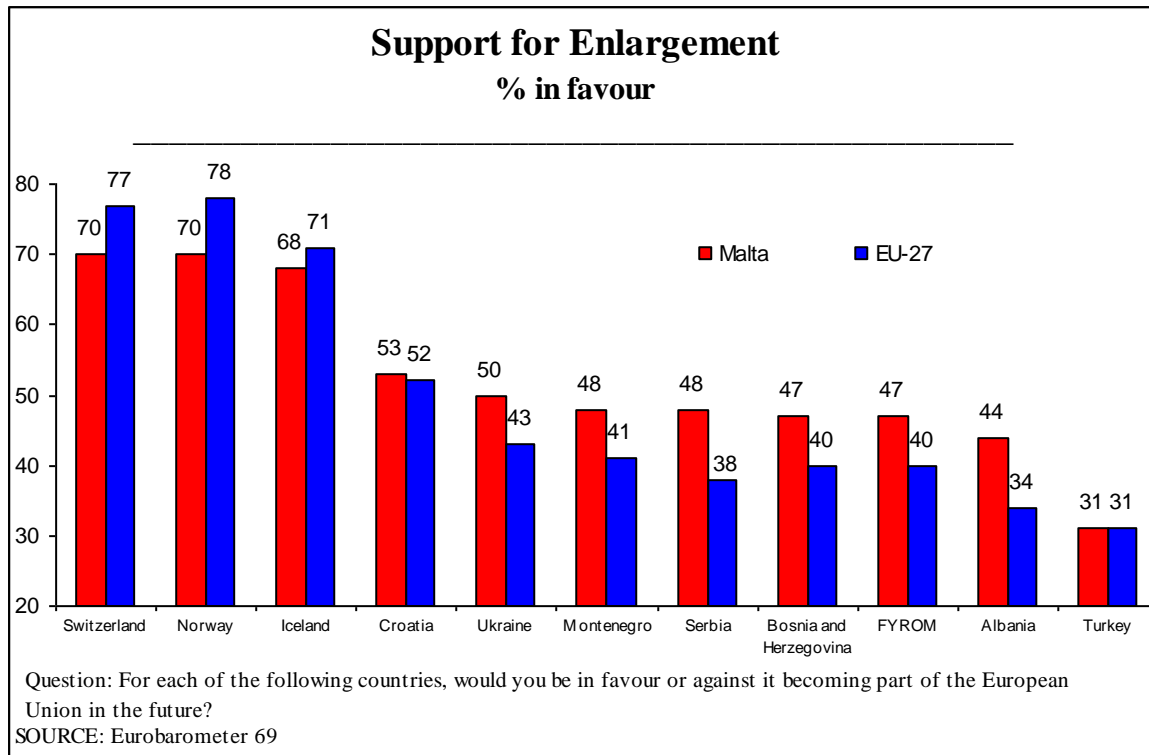
15 per cent of European respondents claim that the internal market should be highlighted and 6 per cent of the Europeans say that cultural policy should be given priority. 15 per cent are of the view that European foreign policy should be stressed by the European institutions to strengthen the EU in future. 13 per cent hold that European defence policy should be emphasised by the European institutions while 11 per cent believe that European education policy should be given prominence. 14 per cent of Europeans claim that scientific research should be stressed and 24 per cent said that social issues should be given priority.

### **3.6 Enlargement**

Respondents were asked about their views on enlargement and about whether they are in favour or against individual countries joining the EU.

When asked about Bosnia and Herzegovina becoming part of the European Union in future, 47 per cent (-13) of Maltese respondents say they are in favour while 21 per cent (+3) are against. 40 per cent of European respondents are in favour of Bosnia and Herzegovina's accession while 44 per cent are against

48 per cent (-9) of Maltese respondents expressed their support for Serbia's accession to European Union while 22 per cent (+3) are against. 38 per cent of European respondents are in favour of Serbia joining the European Union while 47 per cent are against.



Asked whether they are in favour or against Montenegro becoming part of the European Union, 48 per cent (-11) of Maltese respondents expressed a favourable opinion while 20 per cent (+4) said that they are against. 41 per cent of EU respondents are in favour of Montenegro's accession with 41 per cent against.

With regard to the future accession of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 47 per cent (-13) of Maltese respondents said they are in favour whilst 21 per cent (+5) are against. 40 per cent of European respondents are in favour of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia becoming part of the European Union while 43 per cent expressed a negative judgement.

When asked whether they are in favour or against Croatia becoming part of the European Union, 53 per cent (-12) of the Maltese state that they are in favour, while 16 per cent (+2) say that they are against. 52 per cent of Europeans are in favour of Croatia joining the European Union in the future, while 34 per cent are against.

Concerning Albania becoming part of the European Union, 44 per cent (-9) of Maltese respondents replied that they are in favour, while 25 per cent (-2) said that they are against. Across the EU, 34 per cent are in favour of Albania joining the European Union with 51 per cent against.

50 per cent (-13) of Maltese respondents replied that they are in favour of Ukraine joining the EU, while 20 per cent (+3) said that they are against. 43 per cent of Europeans are in favour of Ukraine joining the European Union while 42 per cent are against.

Asked whether they are in favour or against Switzerland becoming part of the European Union in the future, 70 per cent (-10) of the Maltese respondents said they are in favour, while 6 per cent (+2) said that they are against. 77 per cent of Europeans are in favour of Switzerland joining the European Union, while 13 per cent are against.

70 per cent (-9) of Maltese respondents are in favour of Norway joining the European Union while 5 per cent (+1) are against. 78 per cent of Europeans support Norway's entry while 12 per cent are against.

Asked if they are in favour or against Iceland joining the European Union, 68 per cent (-7) of Maltese respondents said they are in favour, while 6 per cent (+1) are against. 71 per cent of Europeans are in favour of Iceland joining the European Union with 16 per cent against.

Asked whether they are for or against Turkey joining the European Union, 31 per cent (+1) of Maltese respondents replied that they are in favour, while 43 per cent (-3) said they are against. 31 per cent are in favour of Turkey joining the European Union while 55 per cent are against.

Once Turkey complies with all the conditions set by the European Union, 5 per cent (+2) of the Maltese would be strongly in favour of the country's accession to the EU, 33 per cent (+1) would be fairly in favour while 19 per cent (no change from previous survey)

would be fairly opposed and 16 per cent (+4) strongly opposed to Turkey's accession. 27 per cent of the Maltese did not answer this question.

Across the EU, 45 per cent are either strongly or fairly in favour while another 45 per cent of EU respondents are strongly or fairly against Turkey's accession to the European Union once it complies with all the conditions for EU membership.

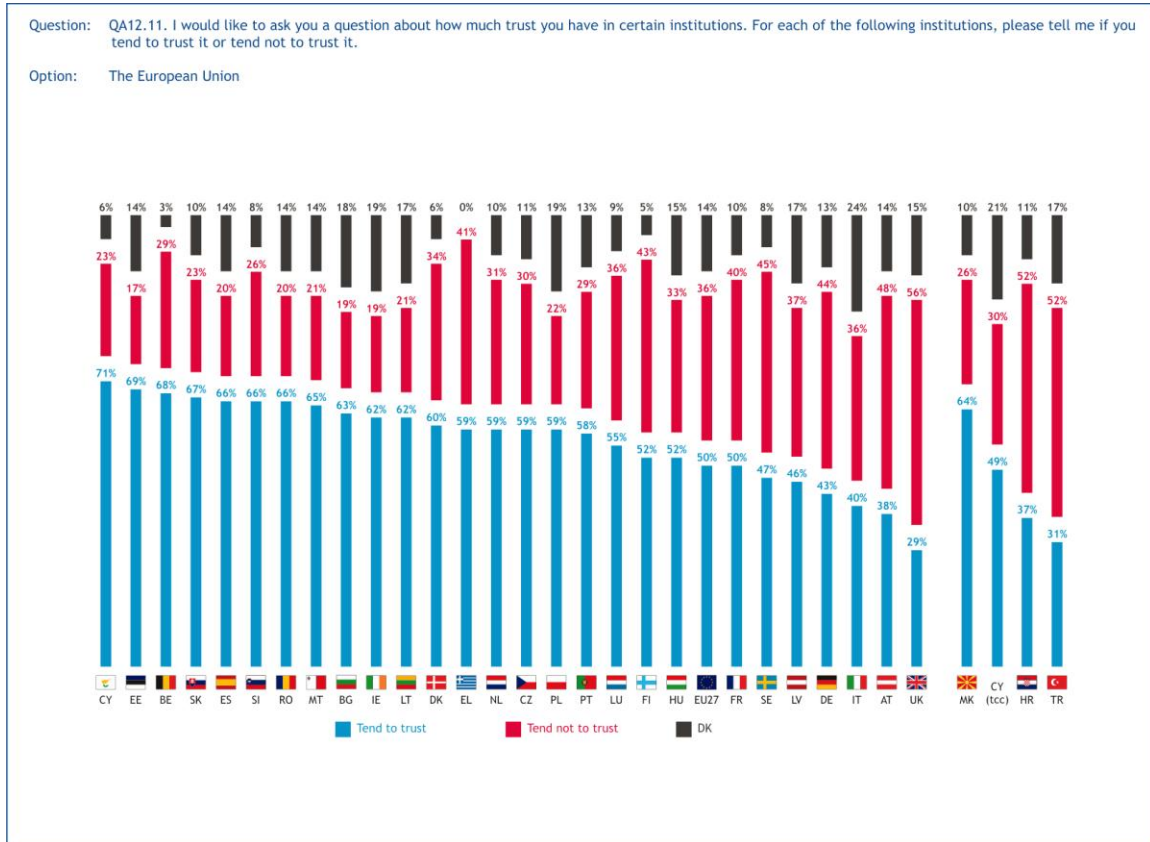
#### **4 - Trust in EU and National Institutions**

Europeans tend to have significantly more confidence in the European Union than in their national institutions. This holds true again in spring 2008 with exactly half of Europeans saying that they trust the European Union, compared to around a third who have confidence in their national parliament (34 per cent) or national government (32 per cent).

Unlike perceptions regarding EU membership, trust levels for the EU have slightly increased (+2 points) compared to the previous autumn, while slight declines are recorded for national institutions (-1 for national Parliaments and -2 for national Governments).

The EU is more trusted than distrusted among most Member States. The highest trust-levels are noted in Cyprus, Estonia and Belgium. A minority in Germany, Austria, the UK and two Candidate countries Turkey and Croatia have confidence in the EU. Since the last wave, the balance has turned to more trust than distrust in Finland and Sweden.

Reflecting the large difference at the EU level, the EU is significantly more trusted than national institutions in most countries. Finland, Sweden, Denmark and Austria constitute the exception to this with one or both national institutions enjoying more trust than the EU in these countries. Equal trust is placed on all three institutions in Luxembourg.

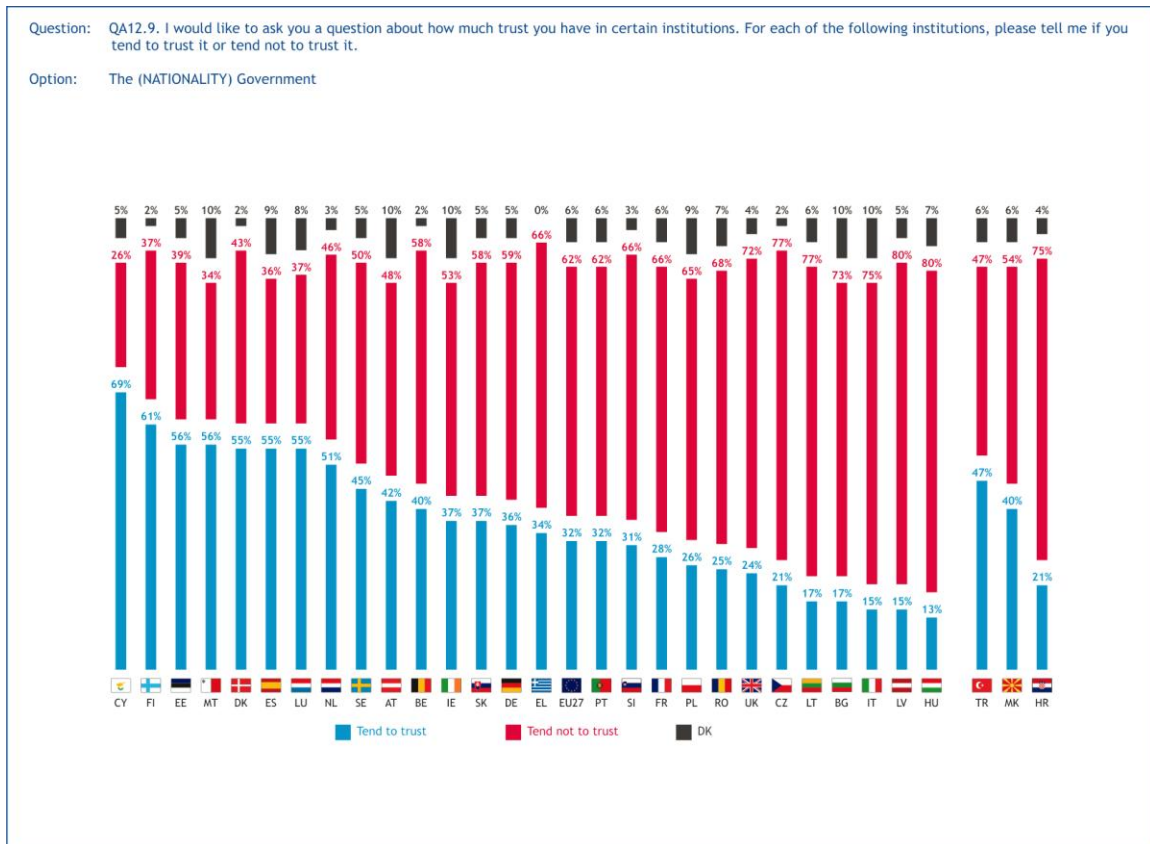


In two countries, Germany and the UK, none of these institutions enjoy the confidence of the majority of the population. Low overall levels are also recorded in Italy, Latvia, Austria and Turkey. This could imply general mistrust towards all political institutions.

Malta is one of the countries in which the national Government enjoys the strongest confidence levels. This also applies to Cyprus, Finland and Estonia. The highest levels of confidence in national Parliaments are observed in the three Nordic countries namely Denmark, Finland and Sweden.

The most remarkable positive changes in trust in the EU are recorded in Malta and Cyprus as well as in Slovakia and Finland. Trust levels decline most of all in Austria, Hungary and Greece.

It appears that increases in trust levels in the EU are to some extent linked to increases in trust levels of national institutions. The highest increases in confidence in all three institutions are registered in Cyprus. Notable positive changes are also seen in Malta, Spain and Ireland.

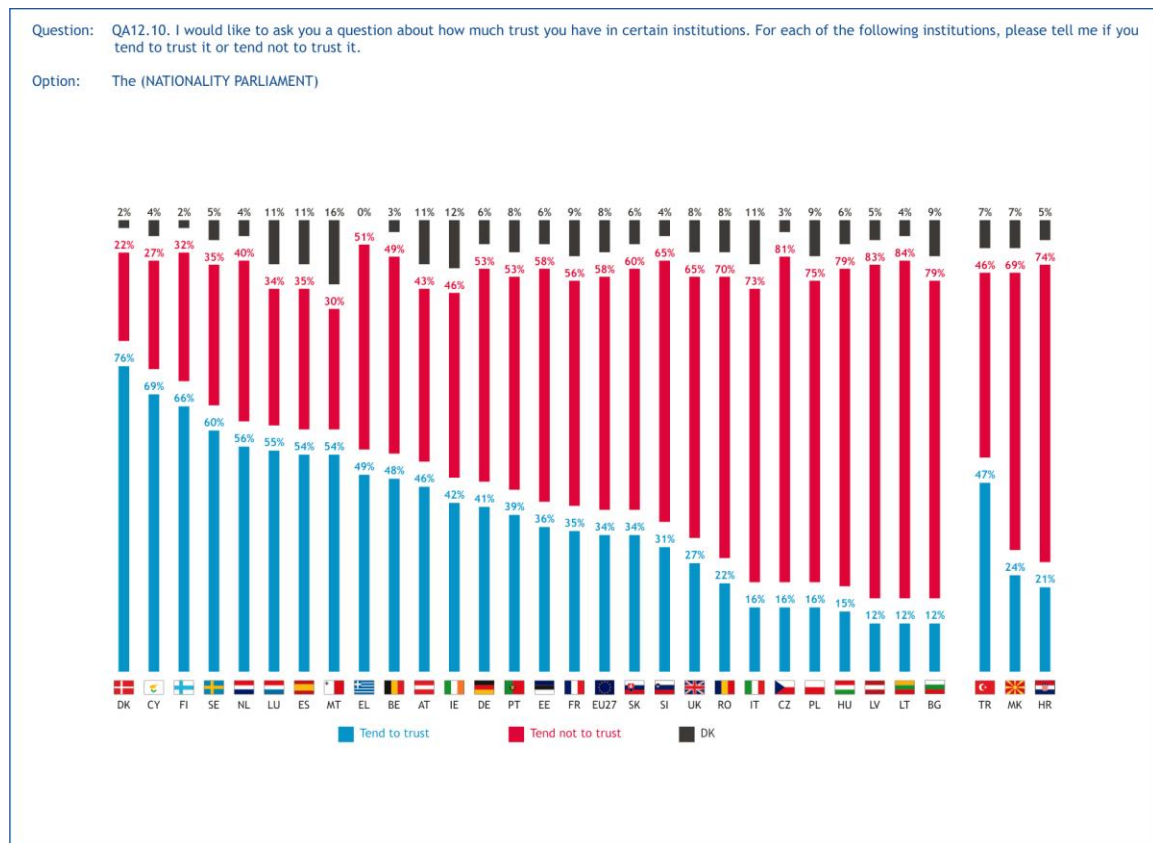


On a European level, changes in perceptions of the trustworthiness of the European Union are more positive than those seen for the national Parliaments and Governments, whether it is in terms of higher increases or lower decreases of trust levels in the EU. Overall, this suggests that perceived economic uncertainties drive Europeans to lose their confidence in political institutions, while the EU as a concept may represent a possibility for stability in the context of facing global economic challenges.

56 per cent (+11) of Maltese respondents say they tend to trust the Government whereas 34 per cent (-9) say they tend not to trust it. Amongst European respondents, 32 per cent tend to trust their country's government while 62 per cent do not.

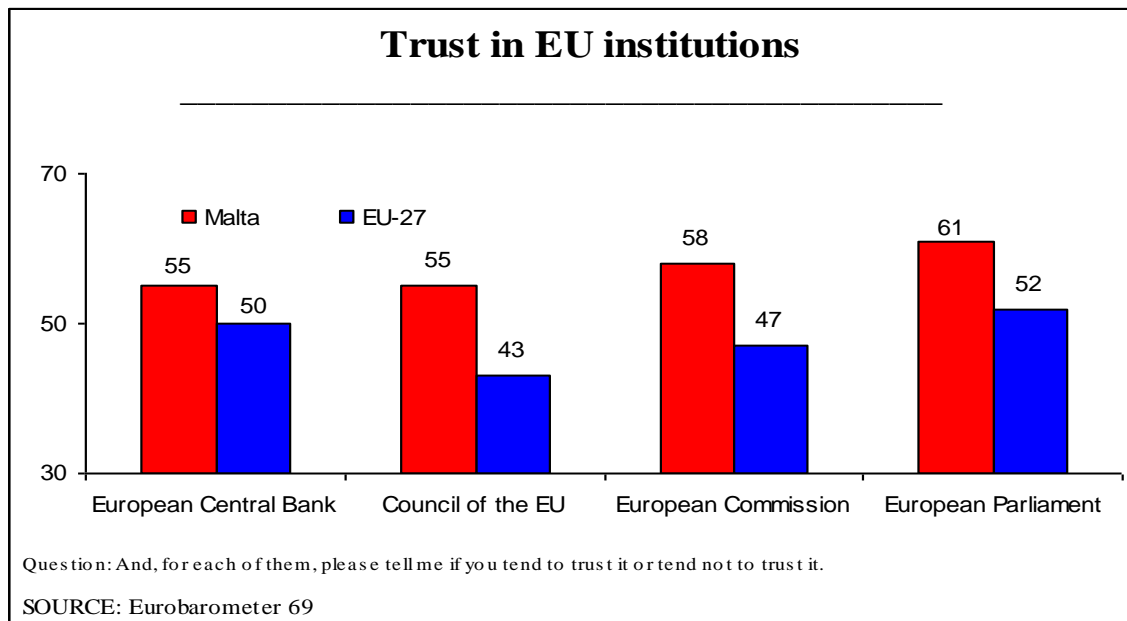
In relation to the national Parliament, 54 per cent (+12) of Maltese respondents say they tend to trust it while 30 per cent (-14) say they tend not to. 34 per cent of Europeans tend to trust their country's Parliament while 58 per cent say they do not. 16 per cent of Maltese respondents would not answer this question.

Respondents were also questioned about their trust in political parties. 35 per cent (+6) of Maltese respondents say they tend to trust them whereas 48 per cent (-8) say they tend not to trust them.



This measures well in comparison to the EU average where 18 per cent of respondents say that they tend to trust political parties while 76 per cent do not. Nearly 1 in 5 Maltese respondents did not give an answer.

The public's trust was measured in relation to other national institutions. While 52 per cent (+5) of Maltese respondents tend to trust Malta's legal system, 36 per cent (-7) do not. 46 per cent of European citizens tend to trust their country's legal system while 48 per cent do not. On the other hand, 78 per cent (+7) of Maltese respondents tend to trust the police while 17 per cent (-6) tend not to. Across the EU, 63 per cent of Europeans tend to trust the police while 32 per cent do not. The army is trusted by 77 per cent (+3) of Maltese respondents with 11 per cent (-5) saying they do not trust it. 70 per cent of European respondents tend to trust the army in their country while 20 per cent do not.



65 per cent (+9) of Maltese respondents say they tend to trust the European Union whereas 21 per cent (-6) do not. 50 per cent of European respondents tend to trust the EU while 36 per cent tend not to trust it. 14 per cent of Maltese respondents would not give an answer. Concerning the United Nations, 65 per cent (+5) of Maltese respondents tend



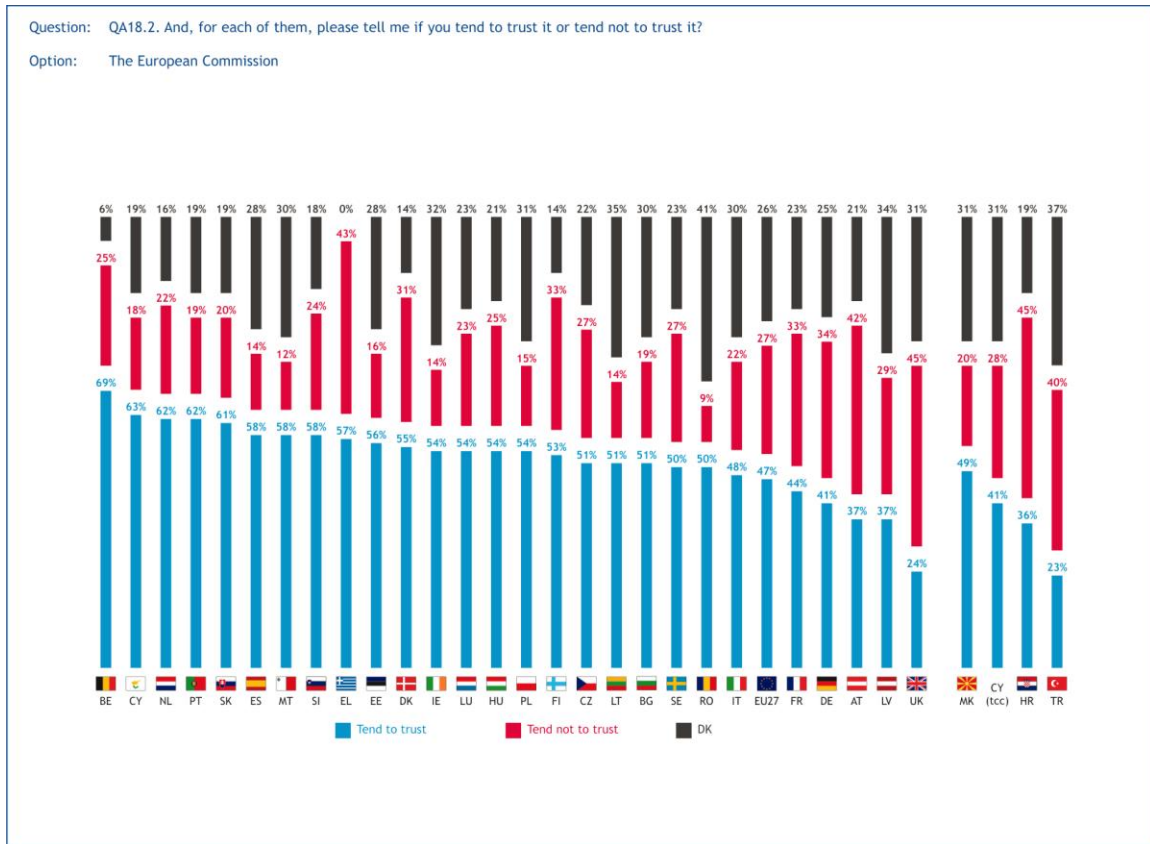
to trust it while 14 per cent (-5) tend not to. 54 per cent of EU respondents tend to trust the United Nations with 30 per cent answering in the negative.

In this most recent poll, trust in the European Commission amongst the European public stands at 47 per cent (-3 ), thus falling below the 50 per cent-mark after the peak witnessed in spring 2007 (52 per cent). As is the case for the European Union as a whole, the majority view in most Member States is favourable concerning the trustworthiness of the European Commission. This is the case in 25 out of 27 Member States.

When asked if they trusted the European Commission, 58 per cent (-2) of Maltese respondents answered positively while 12 per cent (-4) said they tend not to trust it.

A nearly identical pattern to that seen for trust in the European Commission is registered for the trust in the European Parliament amongst the European public. The share of those saying they tend to trust the European Parliament now stands at 52 per cent, three points lower than in autumn 2007 (55 per cent).

Country results are largely a projection of those seen for the European Commission. Trust in the European Parliament is the majority view in all except one Member State, namely the UK.



61 per cent (-2) of Maltese respondents tend to trust the European Parliament whereas 13 per cent (-4) replied negatively. Slightly more than 1 in 4 Maltese respondents did not provide an answer to this question.

Maltese respondents were also asked about their trust levels in relation to other EU institutions. 55 per cent (-2) said they trust the Council of the European Union while 12 per cent (-3) tend not to trust it. 43 per cent of EU respondents tend to trust the Council of the European Union while 26 per cent do not

55 per cent (+2) of Maltese respondents tend to trust the European Central Bank with 11 per cent (-2) of respondents saying they tend not to. Across the EU, 50 per cent of Europeans tend to trust the European Central Bank with 24 per cent answering negatively

Maltese respondents were also asked about the trust they place in media institutions. Concerning the press, 42 per cent (+4) of Maltese respondents say they tend to trust it while 41 per cent (-2) do not. 44 per cent of EU respondents tend to trust the press while 50 per cent do not.

53 per cent (+4) of Maltese respondents tend to trust radio while 32 per cent (-2) do not. 61 per cent of EU respondents tend to trust radio as a medium. Television as a medium is trusted by 55 per cent (+7) of Maltese respondents whereas 33 per cent (-5) do not. 53 per cent of EU respondents tend to trust television.

In relation to the internet, 44 per cent (+4) of Maltese citizens tend to trust it while 21 per cent (-1) do not. Across the EU as a whole, 36 per cent tend to trust the internet while 37 per cent do not.

## **5 - Attitudes towards Globalisation**

Globalisation refers to the phenomenon of the integration of economies and the opening of borders, resulting from the increase in trade and capital movements, the movement of people and ideas as well as spread of information, knowledge and technology. The term is often limited to economic globalisation but it also embraces cultural and social aspects as well as values.

This survey looked at Europeans' general attitudes towards globalisation and on its perceived advantages and disadvantages in the business world. Overall, Europeans seem to hold relatively firm views on globalisation, although between 15 per cent and 18 per cent of respondents say that they do not know or are not able to form an opinion in this respect.

Europeans tend to believe in the economic benefits of globalisation. Over half (56 per cent) agree that it offers opportunities for economic growth. Moreover, a similar proportion (57 per cent) expect it to bring foreign investments to their country.

Increased globalisation is not understood as holding prices down. A high share, 61 per cent, finds that globalisation does not protect them from price increases. Recent hikes in world market prices most probably have an influence on this perception.

The strongest view of all is that the benefits of globalisation are not evenly distributed. 63 per cent of Europeans say that globalisation definitely benefits large companies and that its positive consequences do not reach ordinary citizens.

The majority of Europeans believe that globalisation promotes cultural tolerance (62 per cent) by exposing citizens to other cultures. However, nearly two in five fear that their national cultures could be at risk (39 per cent).

Europeans seem to be somewhat uncertain about the contribution of globalisation to peace in the world: while 44 per cent of Europeans believe globalisation promotes peace, 39 per cent have doubts.

Asked to choose which of two statements is closest to their opinion, 54 per cent (+7) of Maltese respondents chose the statement which states that globalisation represents a good opportunity for Maltese companies thanks to the opening-up of markets while 29 per cent (+3) of Maltese respondents chose another statement suggesting that globalisation represents a threat to employment and companies in their country.

39 per cent of European respondents chose the statement linking globalisation to a good opportunity for their country's companies thanks to the opening-up of markets whereas 43 per cent chose the statement saying that globalisation represents a threat to employment and companies in their country.

In spring 2008 European public opinion tends towards a more negative stance concerning the implications of globalisation for national companies. This tendency is most likely driven by fears of increasing relocations of companies which in turn have direct effects on the employment situation.

In general terms, a large majority of Europeans see globalisation as economically beneficial, particularly for larger companies. However, this picture disintegrates somehow when we move on to discuss the effects of the globalisation of the business world at national level.

For a relative majority of Europeans (43 per cent), globalisation is seen as representing a threat to employment and companies in their country. A substantial share nonetheless believe that opening up markets brings new opportunities for national companies (39 per cent). This question tends to divide the countries in two camps: those who expect increased opportunities for national companies and those who are afraid of the possible negative outcomes.

For 18 per cent (-4) of Maltese respondents, globalisation represents opportunities for their country's companies in terms of new outlets. For 22 per cent (+4) of the Maltese, globalisation represents foreign investment in their country, while 24 per cent (+6) link globalisation to relocation of some companies where labour is cheaper. 23 per cent (-3) of the Maltese relate globalisation to increased competition for national companies. 12 per cent of Maltese respondents chose not to answer the question.

When asked about their point of view on companies which relocate, 17 per cent (-8) of Maltese respondents believe that companies have no other choice if they want to avoid shutting down, while 77 per cent (+13) of the Maltese believe that companies relocate to increase their profits.

Across the EU as a whole, 17 per cent of the Europeans believe that companies have no other choice other than relocating if they want to avoid shutting down, while 72 per cent claim that companies relocate in order to increase their profits.

Respondents were asked on the role of the EU in optimising the consequences of globalisation is acknowledged and were asked if they agree with the statement ‘The European Union helps to protect us from the negative effects of globalisation’. 6 per cent (-7) of Maltese respondents totally agree with this statement, 42 per cent (+5) tend to agree, 18 per cent (+1) tend to disagree and 4 per cent (-6) totally disagree with it. 30 per cent of Maltese respondents did not reply.

Amongst European respondents, 6 per cent totally agree that the EU helps to protect them from the negative effects of globalisation, 38 per cent tend to agree, 26 per cent tend to disagree and 9 per cent totally disagree. 21 per cent of Europeans did not answer.

When asked if they agree or disagree with the statement ‘The European Union enables European citizens to better benefit from the positive effects of globalisation’, 10 per cent (-4) of Maltese respondents totally agree, 48 per cent (+8) tend to agree, 10 per cent (-1) tend to disagree and 2 per cent (-4) totally disagree. 30 per cent did not reply. Amongst EU respondents, 6 per cent totally agree with the statement, 42 per cent tend to agree, 23 per cent tend to disagree and 8 per cent totally disagree.

Respondents were also asked to compare the European economy with other world economies. A significant share of Europeans think that the European economy is performing better than the Russian, Brazilian and Indian economies. Comparisons to the situation in the US are more balanced but still a relative majority believes that European economy outperforms America.

Notwithstanding, the growth of Asian markets has not gone unnoticed in Europe. Most respondents believe that Asian economies, namely China and Japan, are performing better than the European economy.

Summarising this, it seems that even if Europeans have highly negative short-term expectations concerning the performance of their country's economy, they firmly believe that the EU economy is holding up relatively well in comparison to the rest of the world.

36 per cent (+27) of Maltese respondents believe that the European economy is performing better than the American economy, 14 per cent (-21) believe it is performing worse while 13 per cent (-2) believe it is performing as well as the American economy. 37 per cent did not give an answer. 36 per cent of European respondents believe that the European economy is performing better than the American economy, 28 per cent believe it is performing worse while 21 per cent say it is neither performing better nor worse.

15 per cent (+9) of Maltese respondents think that the European economy is performing better than the Japanese economy, 20 per cent (-17) believe it is performing worse while 14 per cent (+4) suggest that it is neither performing better nor worse. Over half of Maltese respondents did not answer the question. 22 per cent of Europeans believe that the European economy is performing better than the Japanese economy, 42 per cent say it is performing worse while 16 per cent think that the European economy is performing as well as the Japanese economy.

16 per cent (+1) of the Maltese think that the European economy is performing better than the Chinese economy, 24 per cent (-4) of Maltese respondents believe it is performing worse while 8 per cent (no change from previous survey) believe it is performing as well as the Chinese economy. Again, over half of Maltese respondents did not give an answer. Across the EU, 30 per cent of Europeans think that the European economy is doing better than the Chinese economy, 39 per cent believe it is doing worse while 11 per cent believe it is neither performing better nor worse.

While 26 per cent (+2) of Maltese respondents believe that the European economy is performing better than the Indian economy, 9 per cent (-2) believe it is performing worse

and 9 per cent (no change from previous survey) believe it is neither performing better nor worse. Once again, over half of Maltese respondents declined to answer. Across the EU as a whole, 45 per cent of Europeans believe that the European economy is performing better than the Indian economy, 22 per cent believe it is performing worse while 9 per cent believe it is performing equally well.

## **Conclusion**

The generally negative mood of opinion concerning the slowdown in economic growth and rising prices seems to overshadow European public opinion in all respects.

When asked about their expectations for the next twelve months, 40 per cent (+ 6) of Maltese respondents said that they expect their life in general to get better, while 13 per cent (+ 1) expect it to get worse.

Concerning the most important issues facing Malta at the moment, rising prices and inflation came first with immigration in second place. 40 per cent (- 1) of Maltese respondents referred to the issue of rising prices and inflation while 29 per cent (- 11) of Maltese respondents said that immigration was an important issue facing them at the moment.

When asked about their country's membership of the European Union, 60 per cent (+6) of Maltese respondents believe that it is a good thing, whereas 12 per cent (-3) say it is a bad thing.

The most positive changes in trust in the EU are recorded in Malta and Cyprus as well as in Slovakia and Finland.



Globalisation is seen in principle as economically beneficial, but not for all. 56 per cent of Europeans think that globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth but 63 per cent think that the profits of globalisation are only for larger companies.

## **"STANDARD" EUROBAROMETER 69 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

Between the 25<sup>th</sup> of March and the 04<sup>th</sup> of May 2008, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between Taylor Nelson Sofres and TNS opinion, carried out wave 69.2 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Research and Political Analysis".

The "STANDARD" EUROBAROMETER 69 is part of wave 69.2 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over. The "STANDARD" EUROBAROMETER 69 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.

ABBREVIATIONS	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.003	01/04/2008	04/05/2008	8.786.805
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.000	27/03/2008	07/04/2008	6.647.375
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.014	02/04/2008	17/04/2008	8.571.710
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.005	02/04/2008	04/05/2008	4.432.931
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.534	29/03/2008	28/04/2008	64.546.096
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.006	27/03/2008	21/04/2008	887.094
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	28/03/2008	17/04/2008	8.691.304
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.033	27/03/2008	26/04/2008	38.536.844
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.040	27/03/2008	27/04/2008	46.425.653
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.004	28/03/2008	30/04/2008	3.375.399
IT	Italy	TNS Abacus	1.022	25/03/2008	26/04/2008	48.892.559
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	504	31/03/2008	24/04/2008	638.900
CY(tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Comm.	KADEM	500	28/03/2008	30/04/2008	143.226
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.008	02/04/2008	29/04/2008	1.444.884
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.021	01/04/2008	22/04/2008	2.846.756
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	501	26/03/2008	29/04/2008	388.914
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.000	28/03/2008	26/04/2008	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	26/03/2008	16/04/2008	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.041	01/04/2008	26/04/2008	13.017.690
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.000	27/03/2008	20/04/2008	7.004.205
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	30/03/2008	23/04/2008	32.155.805
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.001	26/03/2008	24/04/2008	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.019	25/03/2008	23/04/2008	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.003	01/04/2008	27/04/2008	1.729.298
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.085	01/04/2008	20/04/2008	4.316.438
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.004	02/04/2008	04/05/2008	4.353.495
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.007	28/03/2008	27/04/2008	7.562.263
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.306	01/04/2008	24/04/2008	50.519.877
HR	Croatia	Puls	1.000	28/03/2008	24/04/2008	3.734.300
TR	Turkey	TNS PIAR	1.003	29/03/2008	27/04/2008	47.583.830
MK	Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	TNS Brima	1.006	29/03/2008	06/04/2008	1.648.012
TOTAL			30.170	25/03/2008	04/05/2008	453.865.399

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

Readers are reminded that survey results are estimations, the accuracy of which, everything being equal, rests upon the sample size and upon the observed percentage. With samples of about 1,000 interviews, the real percentages vary within the following confidence limits:

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

<b>A</b>	your survey number
	(101-105)
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

EB69.1 A

<b>B</b>	country code
	(106-107)
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

EB69.1 B

<b>C</b>	our survey number
	(108-110)
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

EB69.1 C

<b>D</b>	Interview number
	(111-116)
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>

EB69.1 D

<b>E</b>	Split ballot
	(117)
A	1
B	2

EB68.1 E

<b>Q1</b>	What is your nationality? Please tell me the country(ies) that applies(y).
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(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	(138-170)
Belgium	1,
Denmark	2,
Germany	3,
Greece	4,
Spain	5,
France	6,
Ireland	7,
Italy	8,
Luxembourg	9,
Netherlands	10,
Portugal	11,
United Kingdom (Great Britain, Northern Ireland)	12,

Austria	13,
Sweden	14,
Finland	15,
Republic of Cyprus	16,
Czech Republic	17,
Estonia	18,
Hungary	19,
Latvia	20,
Lithuania	21,
Malta	22,
Poland	23,
Slovakia	24,
Slovenia	25,
Bulgaria	26,
Romania	27,
Turkey	28,
Croatia	29,
Cyprus (Turkish Cypriot Community)	30,
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	31,
Other countries	32,
DK	33,

EB68.1 Q1

IF OTHER or DK THEN CLOSE INTERVIEW

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

(171)

Frequently	1
Occasionally	2
Never	3
DK	4

EB68.1 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)

Often	1
From time to time	2

Rarely	3
Never	4
DK	5

EB68.1 QA2

<b>QA3</b>	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

EB68.1 QA3

DO NOT ASK QA4a in CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) GO TO QA4b

<b>QA4a</b>	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
--	------------	--------	-------	------	----

(174)	1	Your life in general	1	2	3	4
(175)	2	The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4
(176)	3	The financial situation of your household	1	2	3	4
(177)	4	The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4
(178)	5	Your personal job situation	1	2	3	4
(179)	6	The economic situation in the EU	1	2	3	4

EB68.1 QA5

ASK QA4b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA5a

QA4b	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
	2	The economic situation in the Turkish Cypriot Community	1	2	3	4
(181)	3	The financial situation of your household	1	2	3	4
(182)	4	The employment situation in the Turkish Cypriot Community	1	2	3	4
(183)	5	Your personal job situation	1	2	3	4
(184)	6	The economic situation in the EU	1	2	3	4
(185)						

NEW (BASED ON EB68.1 QA 5)

DO NOT ASK QA5a in CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) GO TO QA5b

QA5a	For each of the following domains, would you say that the situation in (OUR COUNTRY) is better or less good than the average of the European countries? (M)
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(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat less good	Definitely less good	DK
--	---------------------	-------------	-----------------	--------------------	----------------------	----

(186)	1	The situation of the (NATIONALITY) economy	1	2	3	4	5
	2	The employment situation in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(187)	3	The cost of living in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(188)	4	Energy prices in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(189)	5	The quality of life in (COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(190)							

EB67.2 QA7a (ITEMS 1-4) - QA7C (ITEM 5) TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA5b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA6a



<b>QA5b</b>	For each of the following domains, would you say that the situation in the Turkish Cypriot Community is better or less good than the average of the European Union countries?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	Much better	Somewhat better	Somewhat less good	Definitely less good	DK
(191)	1 The situation of our economy	1	2	3	4	5
(192)	2 The employment situation in our community	1	2	3	4	5
(193)	3 The cost of living in our community	1	2	3	4	5
(194)	4 Energy prices in our community	1	2	3	4	5
(195)	5 The quality of life in our community	1	2	3	4	5

EB67.2 QA7d (ITEM 1-4) - QA7f (ITEM 5) TREND MODIFIED

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

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

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

	(196-211)
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,

EB68.1 QA6a

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

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

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

(212-227)

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,

EB68.1 QA6b

ASK QA7a and QA8a ONLY IN EU27 – FM, TR and HR GO TO QA7b – CY(tcc) GO TO QA7c

QA7a	Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union is...?
------	---

(READ OUT)

(228)

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

EB68.1 QA12a

**QA8a** Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has on balance benefited or not from being a member of the European Union?

(229)

Benefited	1
Not benefited	2
DK	3

EB68.1 QA13a

ASK QA7b and QA8b ONLY in FM, TR and HR – EU27 GO TO QA9a

**QA7b** Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union would be...?

(READ OUT)

(230)

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

EB68.1 QA12b

**QA8b** Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) would benefit or not from being a member of the European Union?

(231)

Would benefit	1
Would not benefit	2
DK	3

EB68.1 QA13b

ASK QA7c and QA8c ONLY in CY(tcc) – OTHERS GO TO QA9a

**QA7c** Generally speaking, do you think that for the Turkish Cypriot Community the full application of EU legislation would be...?

(READ OUT)

(232)

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

EB68.1 QA12c

QA8c	Taking everything into consideration, would you say that the Turkish Cypriot Community would benefit or not from the full application of the EU legislation?
------	--

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(233)

Would benefit	1
Would not benefit	2
DK	3

EB68.1 QA13c
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DO NOT ASK QA9a IN CY(tcc) - ASK ONLY IF "(OUR COUNTRY) HAS BENEFITED\ WOULD BENEFIT FROM BEING A MEMBER OF THE EU" - CODE 1 in QA8a OR QA8b - CY(tcc) GO TO QA9b - OTHERS GO TO QA10a
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QA9a	Which of the following are the main reasons for thinking that (OUR COUNTRY) has benefited\ would benefit from being a member of the European Union?
------	---

(SHOW CARD - ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
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(234-246)

The European Union contributes\ would contribute to democracy in (OUR COUNTRY)	1,
The European Union contributes\ would contribute to maintain peace and reinforce security	2,
The European Union contributes\ would contribute to economic growth in (OUR COUNTRY)	3,
Some issues that are important for (NATIONALITY) people are\ would be best dealt with at the European Union level	4,
Membership of the European Union improves\ would improve the co-operation between (OUR COUNTRY) and other countries	5,
(NATIONALITY) people have\ would have an important influence in decisions made at European Union level	6,
The European Union gives\ would give (NATIONALITY) people a stronger say in the world	7,
The European Union improves\ would improve (NATIONALITY) peoples' standard of living	8,
The European Union helps\ would help (NATIONALITY) people to face the new challenges of globalisation	9,
The European Union brings\ would bring (NATIONALITY) people new work opportunities	10,
You are generally in favour of the European Union (SPONTANEOUS)	11,
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	12,
DK	13,

NEW

QA9b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - ASK IF "TURKISH CYPRIOT COMMUNITY WOULD BENEFIT FROM THE FULL APPLICATION OF THE EU LEGISLATION" - CODE 1 in QA8c - OTHERS GO TO QA10a

**QA9b** Which of the following are the main reasons for thinking that our community would benefit from the full application of the European Union legislation?

(SHOW CARD - ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

(247-259)

The European Union would contribute to democracy in our community	1,
The European Union would contribute to maintain peace and reinforce security	2,
The European Union would contribute to economic growth in our community	3,
Some issues that are important for our people would be best dealt with at the European Union level	4,
Membership of the European Union would improve the co-operation between our community and other countries	5,
Our people would have an important influence in decisions made at European Union level	6,
The European Union would give our people a stronger say in the world	7,
The European Union would improve our peoples' standard of living	8,
The European Union would help our people to face the new challenges of globalisation	9,
The European Union would bring our people new work opportunities	10,
You are generally in favour of the European Union (SPONTANEOUS)	11,
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	12,
DK	13,

NEW

DO NOT ASK QA10a IN CY(tcc) - ASK IF "(OUR COUNTRY) HAS NOT\ WOULD NOT BENEFIT FROM BEING A MEMBER OF THE EU" - CODE 2 in QA8a OU QA8b - CY(tcc) GO TO QA10b - OTHERS GO TO QA11a

QA10a	Which of the following are the main reasons for thinking that (OUR COUNTRY) did not\ would not benefit from being a member of the European Union?
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(SHOW CARD - ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

(260-272)

Membership of the European Union has a negative effect on democracy in (OUR COUNTRY)	1,
Membership of the European Union has a negative effect on maintaining peace and guaranteeing security	2,
Membership of the European Union has a negative effect on economic growth in (OUR COUNTRY)	3,
Issues that are important for (NATIONALITY) people are best dealt at the national level	4,
Being a Member of the European Union creates some tensions between (OUR COUNTRY) and other countries	5,
(NATIONALITY) people have very little influence in decisions made at European Union level	6,
(OUR COUNTRY)'s voice in the world is diluted by being a Member of the EU	7,
The European Union decreases (NATIONALITY) peoples' standard of living	8,
Membership of the European Union makes (OUR COUNTRY) more vulnerable to the negative effects of globalisation	9,
The European Union puts (NATIONALITY) peoples' jobs in danger	10,
You are generally against the European Union (SPONTANEOUS)	11,
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	12,
DK	13,

NEW

ASK QA10b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - ASK IF "TURKISH CYPRIOT COMMUNITY WOULD NOT BENEFIT FROM THE FULL APPLICATION OF THE EU LEGISLATION" - CODE 2 in QA8c - OTHERS GO TO QA11a

QA10b	Which of the following are the main reasons for thinking that our community would not benefit from the full application of the European Union legislation?
-------	--

(SHOW CARD - ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

(273-285)

Membership of the European Union would have a negative effect on democracy in our community	1,
Membership of the European Union would have a negative effect on maintaining peace and guaranteeing security	2,

Membership of the European Union would have a negative effect on economic growth in our community	3,
Issues that are important for our people would be best dealt at the national level	4,
Being a Member of the European Union would create some tensions between our community and other countries	5,
Our people would have very little influence in decisions made at European Union level	6,
Our community's voice in the world would be diluted by being a Member of the EU	7,
The European Union would decrease our peoples' standard of living	8,
Membership of the European Union would make our community more vulnerable to the negative effects of globalisation	9,
The European Union would put our peoples' jobs in danger	10,
You are generally against the European Union (SPONTANEOUS)	11,
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	12,
DK	13,

NEW

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

**QA11a** 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

(286)	1	(OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4
(287)	2	The European Union	1	2	3	4

EB68.1 QA7

ASK QA11b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA12

**QA11b** 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
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(288)	1	Our community	1	2	3	4
(289)	2	The European Union	1	2	3	4

NEW

QA12: DO NOT ASK ITEMS 5,7,9 and 10 in CY(tcc)

**QA12** I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

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

(290)	1	The press	1	2	3
(291)	2	Radio	1	2	3
(292)	3	Television	1	2	3
(293)	4	The Internet	1	2	3
(294)	5	Justice\ the (NATIONALITY) legal system	1	2	3
(295)	6	The police	1	2	3
(296)	7	The army	1	2	3
(297)	8	Political parties	1	2	3
(298)	9	The (NATIONALITY) Government	1	2	3
(299)	10	The (NATIONALITY PARLIAMENT) (USE PROPER NAME FOR LOWER HOUSE )	1	2	3
(300)	11	The European Union	1	2	3
(301)	12	The United Nations	1	2	3

EB68.1 QA8

ASK ALL



<b>QA13</b>	In general, does the European Union conjure up for you a very positive, fairly positive, neutral, fairly negative or very negative image?
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**(302)**

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

EB68.1 QA14
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<b>QA14</b>	What does the European Union mean to you personally?
-------------	--

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

**(303-318)**

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

EB67.2 QA12
-------------

DO NOT ASK QA15a IN CY(tcc) - ASK ITEM 2 ONLY IN COUNTRIES THAT ARE NOT IN THE EURO AREA\ ASK ITEM 3 ONLY IN THE EURO AREA - CY(tcc) GO TO QA15b
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<b>QA15a</b>	Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree.
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	(READ OUT)	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK
--	------------	---------------	------------------	----

(319)	1	I feel I am safer because (OUR COUNTRY) is a member of the EU	1	2	3
(320)	2	I feel we are more stable economically because (OUR COUNTRY) is a member of the EU	1	2	3
(321)	3	I feel we are more stable economically because (OUR COUNTRY) is a member of the euro area (N)	1	2	3
(322)	4	My voice counts in the European Union	1	2	3
(323)	5	My voice counts in (OUR COUNTRY) (N)	1	2	3
(324)	6	On European issues, my voice is listened to by my government (N)	1	2	3
(325)	7	On European issues, my voice is listened to by the Members of the European Parliament (N)	1	2	3
(326)	8	On European issues, my voice is listened to by the European Commission (N)	1	2	3
(327)	9	I understand how the European Union works	1	2	3
(328)	10	(OUR COUNTRY)'s voice counts in the EU	1	2	3
(329)	11	The interests of (OUR COUNTRY) are well taken into account in the EU	1	2	3
(330)	12	The European Union imposes its views on (OUR COUNTRY) (N)	1	2	3

EB68.1 QA9a (ITEMS 4, 9, 10 AND 11) - EB67.2 QA34a (ITEMS 1, 2)

ASK QA15b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA16

**QA15b** Please tell me for each statement, whether you tend to agree or tend to disagree.

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

(331)	1	My voice counts in the European Union	1	2	3
(332)	2	My voice counts in our community (N)	1	2	3
(333)	3	I understand how the European Union works	1	2	3
(334)	4	Our community's voice counts in the EU (N)	1	2	3
(335)	5	The European Union imposes its views on our community (N)	1	2	3

EB68.1 QA9b (ITEMS 1 & 3)

ASK ALL

QA16 Have you heard of...?

	(READ OUT)	Yes	No	DK
(336)	1 The European Parliament	1	2	3
(337)	2 The European Commission	1	2	3
(338)	3 The Council of the European Union	1	2	3
(339)	4 The European Central Bank	1	2	3

EB68.1 QA15

QA17 And for each of the following European bodies, do you think it plays an important role or not in the life of the European Union?

	(READ OUT)	Important	Not important	DK
(340)	1 The European Parliament	1	2	3
(341)	2 The European Commission	1	2	3
(342)	3 The Council of the European Union	1	2	3
(343)	4 The European Central Bank	1	2	3

EB67.2 QA14

QA18 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
(344)	1 The European Parliament	1	2	3
(345)	2 The European Commission	1	2	3
(346)	3 The Council of the European Union	1	2	3
(347)	4 The European Central Bank	1	2	3

EB68.1 QA16

DO NOT ASK QA19a IN CY(tcc) - ASK IF "TRUST THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT" - CODE 1 in QA18 ITEM 1 - CY(tcc) GO TO QA19b - OTHERS GO TO QA20a

**QA19a** Which of the following are the main reasons for trusting the European Parliament?

(READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(348-358)

The decisions taken by the European Parliament are taken in a democratic way	1,
The decisions taken by the European Parliament contribute to economic growth in (OUR COUNTRY)	2,
The European Parliament defends well the interests of all European citizens	3,
You are well informed about the activities of the European Parliament	4,
Members of the European Parliament are the best placed to decide on issues for the European Union as a whole	5,
The European Parliament represents well your view on Europe	6,
You are trusting the members of the European Parliament	7,
You are generally in favour of the European Union (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
You are generally trusting political institutions\ politicians (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
DK	11,

NEW

ASK QA19b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - ASK IF "TRUST THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT" - CODE 1 in QA18 ITEM 1 - OTHERS GO TO QA20a

**QA19b** Which of the following are the main reasons for trusting the European Parliament?

(READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(359-369)

The decisions taken by the European Parliament are taken in a democratic way	1,
The decisions taken by the European Parliament contribute to economic growth in our community	2,

The European Parliament defends well the interests of all European citizens	3,
You are well informed about the activities of the European Parliament	4,
Members of the European Parliament are the best placed to decide on issues for the European Union as a whole	5,
The European Parliament represents well your view on Europe	6,
You are trusting the members of the European Parliament	7,
You are generally in favour of the European Union (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
You are generally trusting political institutions\ politicians (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
DK	11,

NEW

DO NOT ASK QA20a IN CY(tcc) - ASK IF "DO NOT TRUST THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT"  
- CODE 2 in QA18 ITEM 1 - CY(tcc) GO TO QA20b - OTHERS GO TO QA21a

**QA20a** Which of the following are the main reasons for not trusting the European Parliament?

(READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(370-380)

The decisions taken by the European Parliament are not taken in a democratic way	1,
The decisions taken by the European Parliament have a negative effect on economic growth in (OUR COUNTRY)	2,
The European Parliament is too far away from ordinary citizens	3,
You do not have enough information about the European Parliament, it is not transparent enough	4,
Members of the European Parliament are not the best placed to decide on issues for the European Union as a whole	5,
The European Parliament does not represent your view on Europe well	6,
You are not trusting the members of the European Parliament	7,
You are generally against the European Union (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
You are generally not trusting political institutions\ politicians (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
DK	11,

NEW

ASK QA20b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - ASK IF "DO NOT TRUST THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT" - CODE 2 in QA18 ITEM 1 - OTHERS GO TO QA21a

**QA20b** Which of the following are the main reasons for not trusting the European Parliament?

(READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(381-391)

The decisions taken by the European Parliament are not taken in a democratic way	1,
The decisions taken by the European Parliament have a negative effect on economic growth in our community	2,
The European Parliament is too far away from ordinary citizens	3,
You do not have enough information about the European Parliament, it is not transparent enough	4,
Members of the European Parliament are not the best placed to decide on issues for the European Union as a whole	5,
The European Parliament does not represent your view on Europe well	6,
You are not trusting the members of the European Parliament	7,
You are generally against the European Union (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
You are generally not trusting political institutions\ politicians (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
DK	11,

NEW

DO NOT ASK QA21a IN CY(tcc) - ASK IF "TRUST THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION" - CODE 1 in QA18 ITEM 2 - CY(tcc) GO TO QA21b - OTHERS GO TO QA22a

**QA21a** Which of the following are the main reasons for trusting the European Commission?

(READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(392-402)

The decisions taken by the European Commission are taken in a democratic way	1,
The European Commission contributes to economic growth in (OUR COUNTRY)	2,

The European Commission defends well the interests of all European citizens	3,
You are well informed about the activities of the European Commission	4,
The European Commission is the best placed to make useful proposals for the European Union as a whole	5,
You are trusting the commissioners	6,
The European Commission represents well your view on Europe	7,
You are generally in favour of the European Union (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
You are generally trusting political institutions\ politicians (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
DK	11,

NEW

ASK QA21b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - ASK IF "TRUST THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION" - CODE 1 in QA18 ITEM 2 - OTHERS GO TO QA22a

**QA21b** Which of the following are the main reasons for trusting the European Commission?

(READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(403-413)

The decisions taken by the European Commission are taken in a democratic way	1,
The European Commission contributes to economic growth in our community	2,
The European Commission defends well the interests of all European citizens	3,
You are well informed about the activities of the European Commission	4,
The European Commission is the best placed to make useful proposals for the European Union as a whole	5,
You are trusting the commissioners	6,
The European Commission represents well your view on Europe	7,
You are generally in favour of the European Union (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
You are generally trusting political institutions\ politicians (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
DK	11,

NEW

DO NOT ASK QA22a IN CY(tcc) - ASK IF "DO NOT TRUST THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION"  
- CODE 2 in QA18 ITEM 2 - CY(tcc) GO TO QA22b - OTHERS GO TO QA23a

**QA22a** Which of the following are the main reasons for not trusting European Commission?

(READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(414-424)

The decisions taken by the European Commission are not taken in a democratic way	1,
The European Commission has a negative effect on economic growth in (OUR COUNTRY)	2,
The European Commission is too far away from ordinary citizens	3,
You do not have enough information about the European Commission, it is not transparent enough	4,
The European Commission is not the best placed to make useful proposals for the European Union as a whole	5,
You are not trusting the commissioners	6,
The European Commission does not represent well your view on Europe	7,
You are generally against the European Union (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
You are generally not trusting political institutions\ politicians (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
DK	11,

NEW

ASK QA22b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - ASK IF "DO NOT TRUST THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION" -  
CODE 2 in QA18 ITEM 2 - OTHERS GO TO QA23a

**QA22b** Which of the following are the main reasons for not trusting European Commission?

(READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(425-435)

The decisions taken by the European Commission are not taken in a democratic way	1,
The European Commission has a negative effect on economic growth in our community	2,
The European Commission is too far away from ordinary citizens	3,



You do not have enough information about the European Commission, it is not transparent enough	4,
The European Commission is not the best placed to make useful proposals for the European Union as a whole	5,
You are not trusting the commissioners	6,
The European Commission does not represent well your view on Europe	7,
You are generally against the European Union (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
You are generally not trusting political institutions\ politicians (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
DK	11,

NEW

DO NOT ASK QA23a IN CY(tcc) - ASK IF "TRUST THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION" - CODE 1 in QA18 ITEM 3 - CY(tcc) GO TO QA23b - OTHERS GO TO QA24a

**QA23a** Which of the following are the main reasons for trusting the Council of the European Union?

(READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(436-446)

The decisions taken by the Council of the European Union are taken in a democratic way	1,
The decisions taken by the Council of the European Union contribute to economic growth in (OUR COUNTRY)	2,
The Council of the European Union defends well the interests of all European citizens	3,
You are well informed about the activities of the Council of the European Union	4,
The Council of the European Union represent well (OUR COUNTRY)'s interest in the European Union	5,
The Council of the European Union is the best placed to decide on important issues for the European Union as a whole	6,
You are trusting the politicians that sit in the Council of the European Union	7,
You are generally in favour of the European Union (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
You are generally trusting political institutions\ politicians (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
DK	11,

NEW

ASK QA23b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - ASK IF "TRUST THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION"  
- CODE 1 in QA18 ITEM 3 - OTHERS GO TO QA24a

**QA23b** Which of the following are the main reasons for trusting the Council of the European Union?

(READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(447-457)

The decisions taken by the Council of the European Union are taken in a democratic way	1,
The decisions taken by the Council of the European Union contribute to economic growth in our community	2,
The Council of the European Union defends well the interests of all European citizens	3,
You are well informed about the activities of the Council of the European Union	4,
The Council of the European Union represent well our community's interest in the European Union	5,
The Council of the European Union is the best placed to decide on important issues for the European Union as a whole	6,
You are trusting the politicians that sit in the Council of the European Union	7,
You are generally in favour of the European Union (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
You are generally trusting political institutions\ politicians (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
DK	11,

NEW

DO NOT ASK QA24a IN CY(tcc) - ASK IF "DO NOT TRUST THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION" - CODE 2 in QA18 ITEM 3 - CY(tcc) GO TO QA24b - OTHERS GO TO QA25a

**QA24a** Which of the following are the main reasons for not trusting Council of the European Union?

(READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(458-468)

The decisions taken by the Council of the European Union are not taken in a democratic way	1,
The decisions taken by the Council of the European Union have a negative effect on economic growth in (OUR COUNTRY)	2,
The Council of the European Union is too far away from ordinary citizens	3,
You do not have enough information about the Council of the European Union, it is not transparent enough	4,
The Council of the European Union does not represent well the interests of (OUR COUNTRY) in the European Union	5,
The Council of the European Union is not the best placed to decide on important issues for the European Union as a whole	6,
You are not trusting the politicians that sit in the Council of the European Union	7,
You are generally against the European Union (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
You are generally not trusting political institutions\ politicians (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
DK	11,

NEW

ASK QA24b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - ASK IF "DO NOT TRUST THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION" - CODE 2 in QA18 ITEM 3 - OTHERS GO TO QA25a

**QA24b** Which of the following are the main reasons for not trusting Council of the European Union?

(READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(469-479)

The decisions taken by the Council of the European Union are not taken in a democratic way	1,
The decisions taken by the Council of the European Union have a negative effect on economic growth in our community	2,
The Council of the European Union is too far away from ordinary citizens	3,
You do not have enough information about the Council of the European Union, it is not transparent enough	4,
The Council of the European Union does not represent well the interests of our community in the European Union	5,
The Council of the European Union is not the best placed to decide on important issues for the European Union as a whole	6,

You are not trusting the politicians that sit in the Council of the European Union	7,
You are generally against the European Union (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
You are generally not trusting political institutions\ politicians (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
DK	11,

NEW

DO NOT ASK QA25a IN CY(tcc) - ASK IF "TRUST THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK" - CODE 1 in QA18 ITEM 4 - CY(tcc) GO TO QA25b - OTHERS GO TO QA26a

**QA25a** Which of the following are the main reasons for trusting the European Central Bank?

(READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(480-490)

The European Central Bank contributes to economic growth in (OUR COUNTRY)	1,
You are well informed about the activities of the European Central Bank	2,
The European Central Bank fights the inflation well	3,
The European Central Bank protects Europe well against financial turmoil	4,
The European Central Bank represents well the euro area countries' interest in the world	5,
The European Central Bank defends a stable currency, the euro which has positive effects on the European economy	6,
You are in favour of the euro	7,
You are generally in favour of the European Union (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
You are generally trusting banks\ bankers (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
DK	11,

NEW

ASK QA25b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - ASK IF "TRUST THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK" - CODE 1 in QA18 ITEM 4 - OTHERS GO TO QA26a

**QA25b** Which of the following are the main reasons for trusting the European Central Bank?

(READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(491-501)

The European Central Bank contributes to economic growth in our community	1,
You are well informed about the activities of the European Central Bank	2,
The European Central Bank fights the inflation well	3,
The European Central Bank protects Europe well against financial turmoil	4,
The European Central Bank represents well the euro area countries' interest in the world	5,
The European Central Bank defends a stable currency, the euro which has positive effects on the European economy	6,
You are in favour of the euro	7,
You are generally in favour of the European Union (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
You are generally trusting banks\ bankers (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
DK	11,

NEW

DO NOT ASK QA26a IN CY(tcc) - ASK IF "DO NOT TRUST THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK" CODE 2 in QA18 ITEM 4 - CY(tcc) GO TO QA26b - OTHERS GO TO QA27a

**QA26a** Which of the following are the main reasons for not trusting the European Central Bank?

(READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(502-512)

The European Central Bank has a negative effect on economic growth in (OUR COUNTRY)	1,
You do not have enough information about the European Central Bank, it is not transparent enough	2,
The European Central Bank is not efficient enough in its fight against the inflation	3,
The European Central Bank protects Europe badly against the financial turmoil	4,
The European Central Bank represents only the interests of the euro area countries' in the world	5,
The European Central Bank defends a stable currency, the euro, which has negative effects on the European economy	6,

You are against the euro	7,
You are generally against the European Union (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
You are generally not trusting banks\ bankers (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
DK	11,

NEW

ASK QA26b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - ASK IF "DO NOT TRUST THE EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK"  
CODE 2 in QA18 ITEM 4 - OTHERS GO TO QA27a

**QA26b** Which of the following are the main reasons for not trusting the European Central Bank?

(READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(513-523)

The European Central Bank has a negative effect on economic growth in our community	1,
You do not have enough information about the European Central Bank, it is not transparent enough	2,
The European Central Bank is not efficient enough in its fight against the inflation	3,
The European Central Bank protects Europe badly against the financial turmoil	4,
The European Central Bank represents only the interests of the euro area countries' in the world	5,
The European Central Bank defends a stable currency, the euro, which has negative effects on the European economy	6,
You are against the euro	7,
You are generally against the European Union (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
You are generally not trusting banks\ bankers (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
Others (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
DK	11,

NEW

ASK ALL

QA27	Thinking about your purchase power, that is to say the things that your household can afford in your daily life, if you compare your present situation with five years ago, would you say it has improved, stayed about the same, or got worse?
------	---

(SHOW CARD - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(524)

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

NEW

QA28	Please tell me to what extent you agree or disagree with the following statement: You have difficulties paying all your bills at the end of the month. (M)
------	--

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(525)

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

EB65.1 QA3 TREND MODIFIED

QA29	Generally speaking, do you think that the life of those who are children today will be easier, more difficult or neither easier nor more difficult than the life of those from your own generation?
------	---

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(526)

Easier	1
More difficult	2
Neither easier nor more difficult	3
DK	4

EB66.3 QA17

Let's move to another topic

DO NOT ASK QA30a IN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) GO TO QA30b

<b>QA30a</b>	According to you, how transparent is (NATIONALITY) public administration today? Would you say that (NATIONALITY) public administration is very transparent, transparent, not very transparent or not transparent at all?
--------------	--

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

(527)

Very transparent	1
Transparent	2
Not very transparent	3
Not transparent at all	4
DK	5

NEW

ASK QA30b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA31a

<b>QA30b</b>	According to you, how transparent is our community's public administration today? Would you say that our community's public administration is very transparent, transparent, not very transparent or not transparent at all?
--------------	--

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

(528)

Very transparent	1
Transparent	2
Not very transparent	3
Not transparent at all	4
DK	5

NEW

DO NOT ASK QA31a IN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) GO TO QA31b

<b>QA31a</b>	Would you say that it is very important, important, not very important or not important at all for you that (NATIONALITY) public administration functions in a transparent way?
--------------	---

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

(529)

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



DK	5
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NEW
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ASK QA31b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA32
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<b>QA31b</b>	Would you say that it is very important, important, not very important or not important at all for you that our community's public administration functions in a transparent way?
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(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)
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(530)

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

NEW
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ASK ALL
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<b>QA32</b>	According to you, how transparent are the institutions of the European Union today? Would you say that they are very transparent, transparent, not very transparent or not transparent at all?
-------------	--

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)
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(531)

Very transparent	1
Transparent	2
Not very transparent	3
Not transparent at all	4
DK	5

NEW
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<b>QA33</b>	Would you say that it is very important, important, not very important or not important at all for you that the institutions of the European Union function in a transparent way?.
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(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)
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(532)

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

NEW

**QA34** 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
(533)	1 The EU currently consists of fifteen Member States	1	2	3
(534)	2 Switzerland is a member of the European Union (N)	1	2	3
(535)	3 Every six months, a different Member State becomes the President of the Council of the European Union	1	2	3
(536)	4 The euro area currently consists of twelve Member States	1	2	3

EB68.1 QA17 TREND MODIFIED

DO NOT ASK QA35a IN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) GO TO QA35b

**QA35a** 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
(537)	1 Fighting crime	1	2	3
(538)	2 Taxation	1	2	3
(539)	3 Fighting unemployment	1	2	3
(540)	4 Fighting terrorism	1	2	3
(541)	5 Defence and foreign affairs	1	2	3
(542)	6 Immigration	1	2	3
(543)	7 The educational system	1	2	3
(544)	8 Pensions	1	2	3
(545)	9 Protecting the environment	1	2	3

EB68.1 QA20a

ASK QA35b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA36a

**QA35b** 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 Governments	Jointly within the European Union	DK
(546)	1 Fighting crime	1	2	3
(547)	2 Taxation	1	2	3
(548)	3 Fighting unemployment	1	2	3
(549)	4 Fighting terrorism	1	2	3
(550)	5 Defence and foreign affairs	1	2	3
(551)	6 Immigration	1	2	3
(552)	7 The educational system	1	2	3
(553)	8 Pensions	1	2	3
(554)	9 Protecting the environment	1	2	3

EB68.1 QA20b TREND MODIFIED

DO NOT ASK QA36a IN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) GO TO QA36b

**QA36a** 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
(555)	1 Health (M)	1	2	3
(556)	2 Social welfare (M)	1	2	3
(557)	3 Agriculture and fishery	1	2	3
(558)	4 Consumer protection	1	2	3
(559)	5 Scientific and technological research	1	2	3
(560)	6 Support for regions facing economic difficulties	1	2	3
(561)	7 Energy	1	2	3
(562)	8 Competition	1	2	3

(563)	9	Transports	1	2	3
(564)	10	Economy	1	2	3
(565)	11	Fighting inflation	1	2	3

EB68.1 QA20a TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA36b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA37

**QA36b** 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 Governments	Jointly within the European Union	DK
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(566)	1	Health (M)	1	2	3
(567)	2	Social welfare (M)	1	2	3
(568)	3	Agriculture and fishery	1	2	3
(569)	4	Consumer protection	1	2	3
(570)	5	Scientific and technological research	1	2	3
(571)	6	Support for regions facing economic difficulties	1	2	3
(572)	7	Energy	1	2	3
(573)	8	Competition	1	2	3
(574)	9	Transports	1	2	3
(575)	10	Economy	1	2	3
(576)	11	Fighting inflation	1	2	3

EB68.1 QA20b TREND MODIFIED

ASK ALL

**QA37** 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	
(577)	1	A European Monetary Union with one single currency, the euro	1	2	3
	2	A common foreign policy among the Member States of the EU, towards other countries	1	2	3
(578)					

(579)	3	A common defence and security policy among EU Member States	1	2	3
(580)	4	Further enlargement of the EU to include other countries in future years	1	2	3

EB68.1 QA22

QA38	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)

(581)

Very optimistic	1
Fairly optimistic	2
Fairly pessimistic	3
Very pessimistic	4
DK	5

EB68.1 QA24

QA39	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)

(582-596)

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,

EB68.1 QA25

ASK QA40 ONLY IN THE EU27 - OTHERS GO TO QA41

QA40	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 Slovenia. Have you recently read in the newspapers or heard on the radio or television or seen on Internet anything about Slovenian's presidency? (M)
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(597)

Yes	1
No	2
DK	3

EB68.1 QA18a TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA41 ONLY IN SI - OTHERS GO TO QA42

QA41	Whether you have heard about it or not, do you think it is important or not that Slovenia is President of the Council of the European Union at this time? Would you say it is...? (M)
------	---

(READ OUT)

(598)

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

EB68.1 QA18b TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA42 ONLY IN THE EU27 - OTHERS GO TO QA43

QA42	In the European Union, each Member State, in turn, becomes the President of the Council of the European Union for six months. From July the 1st 2008 it will be the turn of France. Have you recently read in the newspapers or heard on the radio or television or seen on the Internet anything about France's presidency? (M)
------	--

(599)

Yes	1
No	2
DK	3

EB68.1 QA18c TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA43 ONLY IN FR - OTHERS GO TO QA44

**QA43** Whether you have heard about it or not, do you think it is important or not that France will be President of the Council of the European Union from the 1st of July? Would you say it is...? (M)

(READ OUT)

(600)

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

EB68.1 QA18d TREND MODIFIED

ASK ALL

**QA44** For each of the following countries and territories, would you be in favour or against it becoming part of the European Union in the future?

(ROTATE)

	(READ OUT)	In favour	Against	DK
(601)	1 Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	2	3
(602)	2 Serbia	1	2	3
(603)	3 Montenegro	1	2	3
(604)	4 Kosovo (N)	1	2	3
(605)	5 Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	1	2	3
(606)	6 Croatia	1	2	3
(607)	7 Albania	1	2	3
(608)	8 Turkey	1	2	3
(609)	9 Ukraine	1	2	3
(610)	10 Switzerland	1	2	3
(611)	11 Norway	1	2	3
(612)	12 Iceland	1	2	3

EB66.1 QA33

**QA45** Once Turkey complies with all the conditions set by the European Union, would you be strongly in favour, fairly in favour, fairly opposed or strongly opposed to the accession of Turkey to the European Union? (M)

**(613)**

Strongly in favour	1
Fairly in favour	2
Fairly opposed	3
Strongly opposed	4
DK	5

EB65.2 QD16 TREND MODIFIED

<b>QA46</b>	Would you agree or disagree with the following statement: If the countries and territories of the Western Balkans (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Croatia and Albania) join the European Union, this will help to stabilize that part of Europe.
-------------	--

**(614)**

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

NEW

DO NOT ASK QA47a IN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) GO TO QA47b

<b>QA47a</b>	For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.
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(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT-ROTATE)	Strongly agree	Some-what agree	Some-what disagree	Strongly disagree	DK
--	-------------------	----------------	-----------------	--------------------	-------------------	----

**(615)**

1	Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth	1	2	3	4	5
2	Globalisation increases social inequalities	1	2	3	4	5

**(616)**



(617)	3	The European Union and the USA have the same interests when dealing with globalisation	1	2	3	4	5
(618)	4	Globalisation protects us from price increases	1	2	3	4	5
(619)	5	Globalisation helps peace in the world	1	2	3	4	5
(620)	6	Globalisation represents a threat to (NATIONALITY) culture	1	2	3	4	5
(621)	7	Globalisation is profitable only for large companies, not for citizens	1	2	3	4	5
(622)	8	Globalisation means more foreign investments in (OUR COUNTRY)	1	2	3	4	5
(623)	9	Globalisation helps the development of poorer countries	1	2	3	4	5
(624)	10	Globalisation makes common rules at world level necessary ("worldwide governance")	1	2	3	4	5
(625)	11	Globalisation enables people to be more open to external cultures	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

ASK QA47b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA48a

**QA47b** For each of the following statements, please tell me whether you strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree.

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT-ROTATE)	Strongly agree	Some-what agree	Some-what disagree	Strongly disagree	DK
(626)	1	1	2	3	4	5
	Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth					
(627)	2	1	2	3	4	5
(628)	3	1	2	3	4	5
	The European Union and the USA have the same interests when dealing with globalisation					
(629)	4	1	2	3	4	5
(630)	5	1	2	3	4	5
	Globalisation helps peace in the world					
(631)	6	1	2	3	4	5
(632)	7	1	2	3	4	5
	Globalisation represents a threat to our culture					
(633)	8	1	2	3	4	5
	Globalisation is profitable only for large companies, not for citizens					
(634)	9	1	2	3	4	5
	Globalisation means more foreign investments in our community					
(635)	10	1	2	3	4	5
	Globalisation helps the development of poorer countries					
(636)	11	1	2	3	4	5
	Globalisation makes common rules at world level necessary ("worldwide governance")					
(636)	11	1	2	3	4	5
	Globalisation enables people to be more open to external cultures					
NEW						

DO NOT ASK QA48a IN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) GO TO QA48b

**QA48a** Which of the following two propositions is the one which is closest to your opinion with regard to globalisation?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(637)

Globalisation represents a good opportunity for (NATIONALITY) companies thanks to the opening-up of markets	1
Globalisation represents a threat to employment and companies in (OUR COUNTRY)	2
DK	3

EB66.1 QA43

ASK QA48b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA49a

**QA48b** Which of the following two propositions is the one which is closest to your opinion with regard to globalisation?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(638)

Globalisation represents a good opportunity for our community's companies thanks to the opening-up of markets	1
Globalisation represents a threat to employment and companies in our community	2
DK	3

NEW (BASED ON EB66.1 QA43)

ASK QA49a TO SPLIT A - OTHERS GO TO QA49b

**QA49a** To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: The European Union helps to protect us from the negative effects of globalisation.

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(639)

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

EB67.2 QA30a

ASK QA49b TO SPLIT B - OTHERS GO TO QA50

**QA49b** To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statement: The European Union enables European citizens to better benefit from the positive effects of globalisation.

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(640)

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

EB67.2 QA30b

ASK ALL

**QA50** Would you say that the European economy is performing better, performing worse or performing as well as the ... economy?

(SHOW CARD)

	(READ OUT)	Performing better	Performing worse	Performing as well as	DK
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(641)	1	American	1	2	3	4
(642)	2	Japanese	1	2	3	4
(643)	3	Chinese	1	2	3	4
(644)	4	Indian	1	2	3	4
(645)	5	Russian (N)	1	2	3	4
(646)	6	Brazilian (N)	1	2	3	4

EB65.2 QC4 TREND MODIFIED

DO NOT ASK QA51a in CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) GO TO QA51b

**QA51a** There are multiple consequences of the globalisation of trade. When you hear the word "globalisation", what comes first to mind?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(647)

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

EB67.2 QA29a

ASK QA51b ONLY in CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA52

**QA51b** There are multiple consequences of the globalisation of trade. When you hear the word "globalisation", what comes first to mind?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(648)

Opportunities for the companies of our community in terms of new outlets	1
Foreign investments in the Turkish Cypriot Community	2
Relocation of some companies to countries where labour is cheaper	3
Increased competition for companies of our community	4
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	5
DK	6

EB67.2 QA29b

ASK ALL

**QA52** Which of the following two points of view comes closest to yours? In general companies which relocate...

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(649)

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

EB64.2 QA57

ASK QB ONLY TO EU27 - OTHERS GO TO QC

## 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)

(1087-1088)

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

DK

12

EB69.1 D1

ASK D2 ONLY TO EU27 - OTHERS GO TO D7

**D2** To which of the following political parties do you feel the closest to or the least furthest from?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(1089-1090)

Party 1	1
Party 2	2
Party 3	3
Party 4	4
Party 5	5
Party 6	6
Party 7	7
Party 8	8
Party 9	9
Party 10	10
Party 11	11
Party 12	12
Party 13	13
Party 14	14
Party 15	15
None (SPONTANEOUS)	16
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	17
DK	18

NEW

NO QUESTIONS D3 TO D6

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

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(1091-1092)

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

EB69.1 D7

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

(INT.: IF "STILL STUDYING", CODE '00' - IF "NO EDUCATION" CODE '01' - IF "REFUSAL" CODE '98' - IF "DK" CODE '99')

(1093-1094)

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EB69.1 D8

NO QUESTION D9

**D10** Gender.

(1095)

Male	1
Female	2

EB69.1 D10

**D11** How old are you?

(1096-1097)

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EB69.1 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?

	(1098-1099)	(1100-1101)
	D15a	D15b
	CURRENT OCCUPATION	LAST OCCUPATION
<b>NON-ACTIVE</b>		
Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	1	1
Student	2	2
Unemployed or temporarily not working	3	3
Retired or unable to work through illness	4	4
<b>SELF EMPLOYED</b>		
Farmer	5	5
Fisherman	6	6
Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect, etc.)	7	7
Owner of a shop, craftsmen, other self-employed person	8	8
Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company	9	9
<b>EMPLOYED</b>		
Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect)	10	10
General management, director or top management (managing directors, director general, other director)	11	11
Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	12	12
Employed position, working mainly at a desk	13	13
Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver, etc.)	14	14
Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, etc.)	15	15
Supervisor	16	16
Skilled manual worker	17	17
Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	18	18
<b>Never did any paid work</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>



EB69.1 D15a D15b

NO QUESTIONS D16 TO D24

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

(READ OUT)

(1102)

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

EB69.1 D25

NO QUESTIONS D26 TO D39

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

(INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

(1103-1104)

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EB69.1 D40a

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

(INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

(1105-1106)

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EB69.1 D40b

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

(INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

(1107-1108)

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EB69.1 D40c

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

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(1109)

In (OUR COUNTRY)	1
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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

EB69.1 D41

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

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(1110)

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
One of your parents was born in another Member State of the EU and the other was born outside the EU (N)	6
DK\ Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	7

EB69.1 D42

**D43a** Do you own a fixed telephone in your household?

**D43b** Do you own a personal mobile telephone?

(1111)

(1112)

	D43a	D43b
	Fixed	Mobile
Yes	1	1
No	2	2

EB69.1 D43a D43b

**D46** Which of the following goods do you have?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

(1113-1122)

Television	1,
DVD player	2,
Music CD player	3,
Computer	4,
An Internet connection at home	5,
A car	6,
An apartment\ a house which you have finished paying for	7,
An apartment\ a house which you are paying for	8,

None (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
DK	10,

EB69.1 D46

INTERVIEW PROTOCOLE

P1	DATE OF INTERVIEW									
	(1143-1144)					(1145-1146)				
					DAY					MONTH

EB69.1 P1

P2	TIME OF THE BEGINNING OF THE INTERVIEW									
	(INT.: USE 24 HOUR CLOCK)									
	(1147-1148)					(1149-1150)				
				HOUR					MINUTES	

EB69.1 P2

P3	NUMBER OF MINUTES THE INTERVIEW LASTED									
	(1151-1153)									
									MINUTES	

EB69.1 P3

P4	Number of persons present during the interview, including interviewer									
	(1154)									
	Two (interviewer and respondent)									
	Three									
	Four									
	Five or more									

EB69.1 P4

P5	Respondent cooperation									
	(1155)									
	Excellent									
	Fair									
	Average									
	Bad									

EB69.1 P5

P6	Size of locality									
	(LOCAL CODES)									

**(1156-1157)**

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EB69.1 P6

**P7** Region**(LOCAL CODES)****(1158-1159)**

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EB69.1 P7

**P8** Postal code**(1160-1167)**

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EB69.1 P8

**P9** Sample point number**(1168-1175)**

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EB69.1 P9

**P10** Interviewer number**(1176-1183)**

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EB69.1 P10

**P11** Weighting factor**(1184-1191)**

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EB69.1 P11

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

**P13** Language of interview**(1192)**

Language 1

1

Language 2

2

Language 3

3

EB69.1 P13