

EWROBAROMETRU 70

OPINJONI PUBBLIKA FL-UNJONI EWROPEA

ĦARIFA 2008

RAPPORT NAZZJONALI

MALTA

Dan l-istħarriġ kien koordinat u sar fuq talba tad-Direttorat Ġenerali Komunikazzjoni.
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L-interpretazzjonijiet u l-opinjonijiet huma ta' l-awturi.

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Table of Contents

Introduction	3
1. State of opinion	7
1.1 Life satisfaction	7
1.2 General feelings and expectations	9
1.3 Are things going in the right direction?	11
1.4 Important issues facing the country	22
1.5 Trust in European institutions	24
1.6 Trust in National and other institutions	31
2. The European Union	33
2.1 Image of the European Union	33
2.2 Knowledge of the European Union	36
2.3 Decision making in the European Union	36
2.4 The euro and enlargement	38
3. Support for EU Membership	40
4. Benefits of EU Membership	43
5. Globalisation	46
Conclusion	48
Eurobarometer “Standard” 70 – Technical Specifications	
Questionnaire	
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 70. This survey reflects Maltese public opinion as measured between 6th October and 6th November 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 ġenerali

Skond dan l-istudju, 84 fil-mija tal-Maltin qalu li huma sodisfatti bil-ħajja li qegħdin jgħixu, u min-naħa l-oħra, madwar is-27 pajjiż ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea, 76 fil-mija qalu li huma sodisfatti bil-ħajja li qegħdin jgħixu. Skond din ir-riċerka l-livell ta' edukazzjoni tal-Maltin hija fattur importanti dwar kemm in-nies huma sodisfatti fil-ħajja tagħhom.

Il-maġġoranza tan-nies (42 fil-mija) qegħdin jistennew li l-ħajja tagħhom f'dawn it-tnax-il xahar li ġejjin ser tibqa' l-istess, mentri 23 fil-mija jaħsbu li ser tmur għall-aħjar u 24 fil-mija jaħsbu li ser tkun aghar.

Dwar l-ekonomija Maltija f'dawn it-tnax-il xahar li ġejjin, 19 fil-mija jaħsbu li l-ekonomija Maltija ser tkun aghar f'dawn it-tnax-il xahar li ġejjin, mentri 45 fil-mija jaħsbu li ser tkun aghar. 19 fil-mija tal-Maltin jaħsbu li ser tibqa' l-istess.

Dwar dak li qegħdin jistennew il-parteċipanti Maltin ta' din ir-riċerka, dwar il-qagħda finanzjarja tagħhom, kien hemm tnaqqis ta' 10 punti f'sena f'dawk li jaħsbu li l-qagħda finanzjarja tagħhom ser tkun aghar u dan lahaq it-13 fil-mija, mentri kien hemm żieda ta' 15 punti perċentwali f'dawk li jaħsbu li ser tkun aghar u dan lahaq it-30 fil-mija. Dawk li wiegħbu b'mod newtrali jlahhaq 46 fil-mija ta' dawk li pparteċipaw f'dan l-istudju. 11 fil-mija ma jafux x'ser jigrri mill-qagħda finanzjarja tagħhom.

Dwar l-aspettattivi tan-nies dwar il-qagħda tax-xogħol fil-pajjiż, naraw li 23 fil-mija jaħsbu li l-qagħda tax-xogħol ser tkun aħjar, mentri 32 fil-mija jaħsbu li ser tkun aghar. 27 fil-mija qalu li ser jibqa' kollox l-istess. Dwar l-istess sugġett, 14 fil-mija jaħsbu li x-xogħol personali tagħhom ser imur għall-aħjar u 54 fil-mija qalu li kollox ser jibqa' l-istess.

Prijoritajiet u sfidi ewlenin tal-pajjiż

Fost il-Maltin l-immigrazzjoni hija l-iktar haġa ta' importanza għall-Maltin bhala sfidi ewlenin tal-pajjiż. Infatti 48 fil-mija tal-Maltin poġġew din il-prijorità fl-ewwel post. Dan il-persentaġġ jindika 8 punti aktar mill-aħħar riċerka li saret. Il-kwistjoni ta' l-għoli tal-prezzijiet/inflazzjoni, tinsab fit-tieni post b'popolarità ta' 40 fil-mija. Fost il-pajjiżi ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea dan l-istess sugġett flimkien mas-sitwazzjoni ekonomika huwa l-iktar tema ta' sfida għalihom b'persentaġġ ta' 37 fil-mija.

Direzzjoni tal-pajjiż

Skond dan l-istharrig, 37 fil-mija tal-Maltin jemmnu li l-affarijiet f'Malta mexjin f' direzzjoni tajba filwaqt li 39 fil-mija jemmnu bil-kuntrarju. 18 fil-mija tal-Maltin wiegħbu b'mod newtrali u qalu li l-affarijiet la sejr in tajjeb u lanqas hazin.

L-immaġini ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea

Għalkemm sar tnaqqis, il-maggoranza relattiva tal-Maltin baqgħu favur is-shubija ta' Malta fl-Unjoni Ewropea, b'46 fil-mija jgħidu dan. Dwar l-istess sugġett, 60 fil-mija jaħsbu li Malta bbenefikat minhabba li saret parti ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea, mentri 24 fil-mija jaħsbu bil-kontra u 16 fil-mija ma jafux.

Fiduċja fl-istituzzjonijiet Ewropej

Il-Maltin ġew mistoqsija biex jagħtu l-opinjoni tagħhom dwar il-fiduċja tagħhom fl-istituzzjonijiet ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea. Il-maġġoranza assoluta għandhom fiduċja fil-Parlament Ewropew, fil-Kummissjoni Ewropea, fil-Kunsill ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea u fil-Bank Ċentrali Ewropew. L-akbar fiduċja tal-Maltin hija fil-Parlament Ewropew u kif ukoll fil-Kummissjoni Ewropea, b'persentaġġ ta' 64 fil-mija u 59 fil-mija rispettivament. Isegwu dawn ir-risultati hemm il-fiduċja fil-Bank Ċentrali Ewropew b'58 fil-mija u fil-Kunsill ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea b'56 fil-mija.

Fiduċja fl-istituzzjonijiet Maltin

Analizi oħra saret dwar il-fiduċja fl-istituzzjonijiet li jolqtu l-aktar lill-Maltin. L-anqas persentaġġ huwa dak għall-partiti politiċi (34 fil-mija). 57 fil-mija tal-Maltin għandhom fiduċja fil-Parlament Malti, 50 fil-mija għandhom fiduċja fil-Gvern Malti, 56 fil-mija għandhom fiduċja fl-awtoritajiet lokali filwaqt li 57 fil-mija għandhom fiduċja fis-sistema legali.

Tehid tad-deċiżjonijiet

L-akbar persentaġġi ta' Maltin li qalu li d-deċiżjonijiet għal Malta għandhom jittiehdu flimkien ma' l-Unjoni Ewropea huma dwar l-oqsma ta' politika b'rabta mal-ġlieda kontra t-terroriżmu (85 fil-mija), il-qasam tax-xjenza u teknoloġija (81 fil-mija), reġjuni li għaddejjin minn diffikultajiet ekonomiċi (81 fil-mija), immigrazzjoni (76 fil-mija) u difiża u affarijiet barranin (73 fil-mija). Min-naħa l-oħra, l-ogħla persentaġġi għal dawk li jaqblu li d-deċiżjonijiet għandhom jittiehdu mill-gvern Malti biss huma l-oqsma ta' politika soċjali (77 fil-mija) dwar il-pensjonijiet (74 fil-mija), dwar it-tassazzjoni (74 fil-mija) u dwar is-sistema edukattiva (69 fil-mija).

Tkabbir ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea

Dwar it-tkabbir ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea fil-futur, il-Maltin rrispondew b'mod generalment pozittiv. 57 fil-mija jaqblu mat-tkabbir tal-Unjoni Ewropea filwaqt li 20 fil-mija ma jaqblux. 23 fil-mija ma jafux.

Il-munita euro

63 fil-mija tal-Maltin jaqblu ma l-ghaqda monetarja u ekonomika permezz tal-munita euro filwaqt li 24 fil-mija esprimew opinjoni kuntrarja.

L-Unjoni Ewropea u l-futur

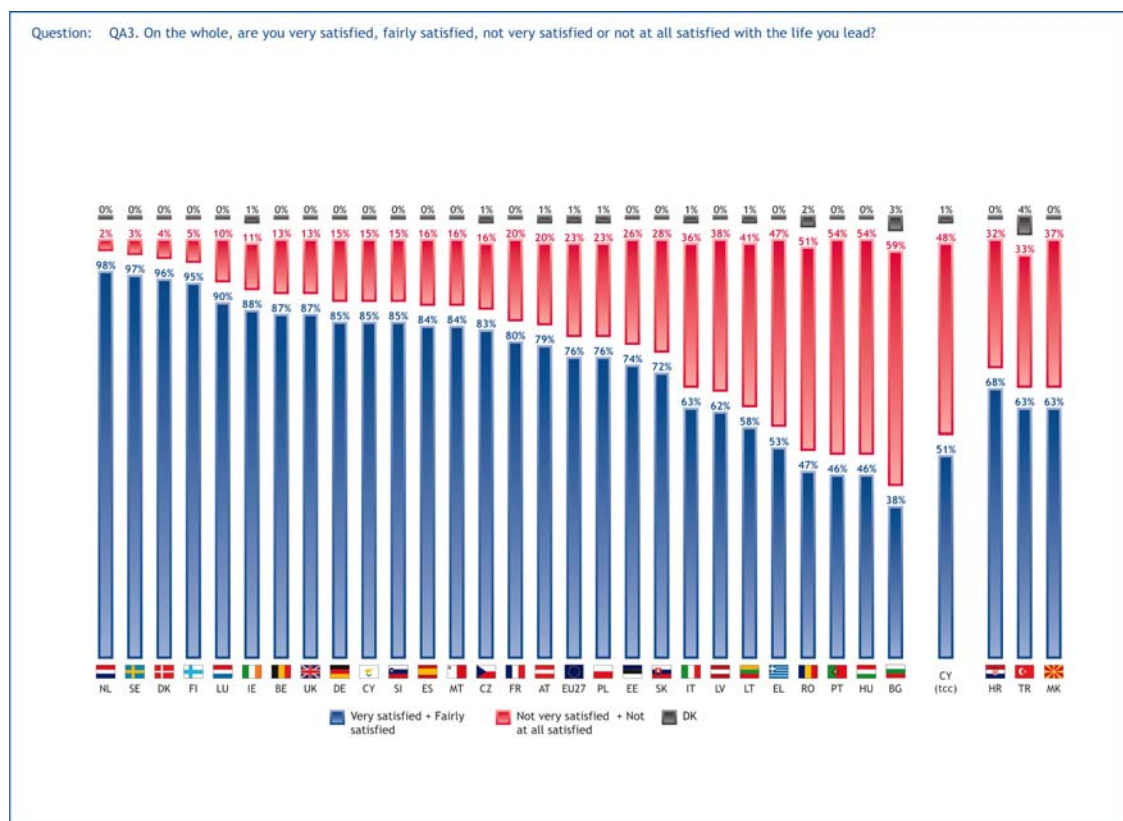
40 fil-mija tal-Maltin huma ottimisti dwar il-futur ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea u jahsbu li sejra fi-direzzjoni t-tajba, mentri 23 fil-mija huma pessimisti. 16 fil-mija la jahsbu li sejra fid-direzzjoni tajba u lanqas fid-direzzjoni l-hażina. 21 fil-mija ohra ma jafux.

1. State of Opinion

1.1 Life Satisfaction¹

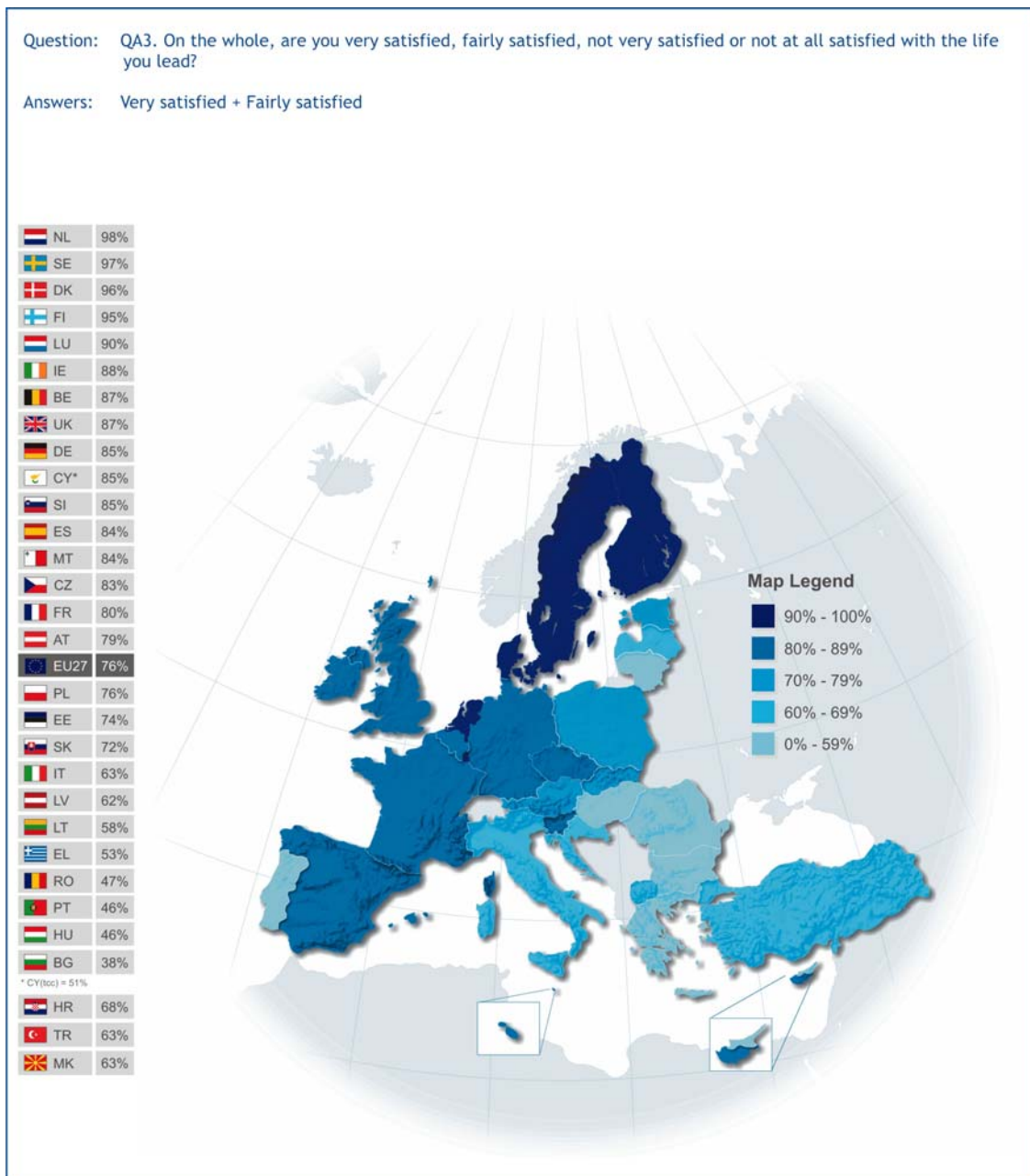
The level of life satisfaction reported by citizens across the 27 EU² Member States appears to have remained stable over the last few years with 76 per cent of the representative population now saying that they are satisfied with their life. The percentage for Malta stands at 84 per cent, 8 points higher than the EU average.

31 per cent of the Maltese population says that they are very satisfied with the life they lead, while 53 per cent are fairly satisfied. 12 per cent of respondents claimed that they are not very satisfied while 4 per cent said that they are not at all satisfied.



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

² European Union



There is a significant difference in education levels of respondents. In fact, 94 per cent of the most educated³ said that they are satisfied representing a difference of 23 points compared to the least educated⁴ (71 per cent). Males and females are generally on the

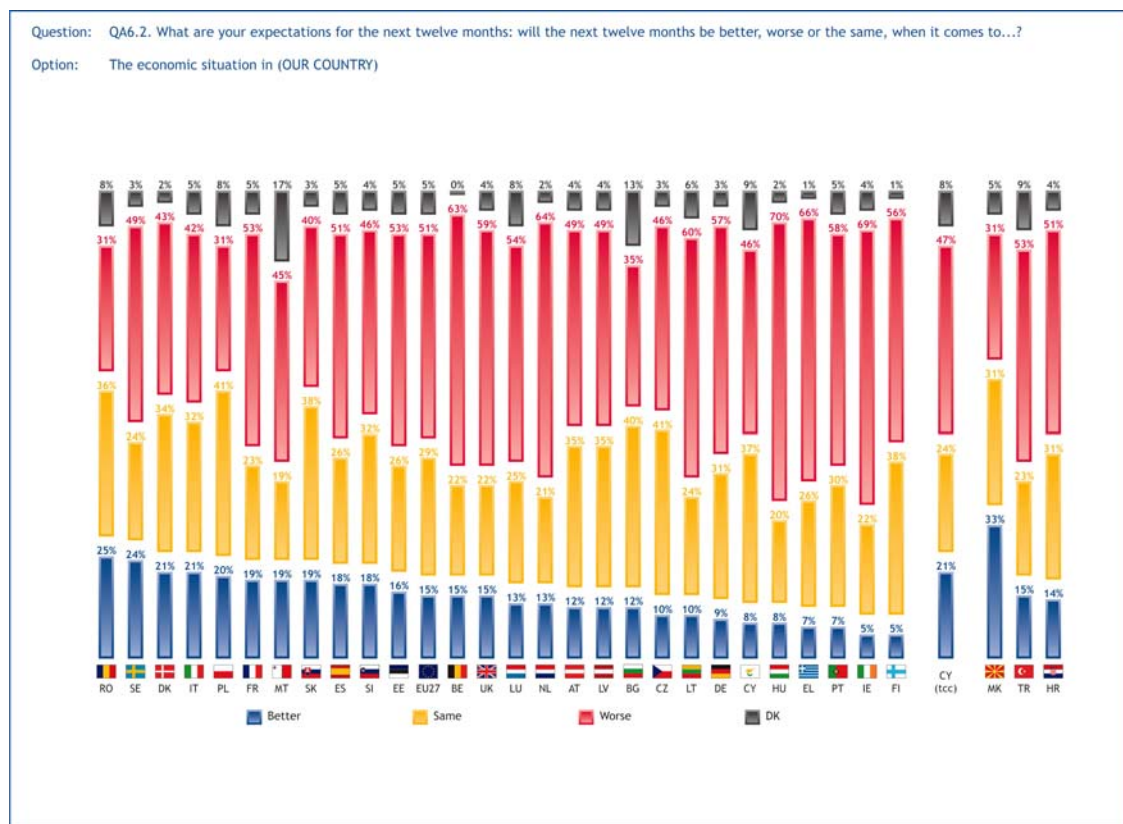
³ 'the most educated' refers to those who have been educated until age 20 and beyond

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

same level in terms of life satisfaction with a result of 84 per cent and 85 per cent respectively. Respondents under 39 years of age expressed the highest level of contentment with a percentage of 90 per cent answering positively.

1.2 General feelings and expectations
































When asked about their expectations for the next twelve months about life in general, 23 per cent of Maltese respondents said that they expect things to improve, 11 points less when compared to a year ago. 24 per cent expect their life to get worse in the coming year, an increase of 12 points over a year ago. 42 per cent of respondents stated they expect their life to remain the same while 11 per cent do not know. When compared to the results of 6 months ago, Maltese respondents have generally become more pessimistic in terms of their level of life expectations.

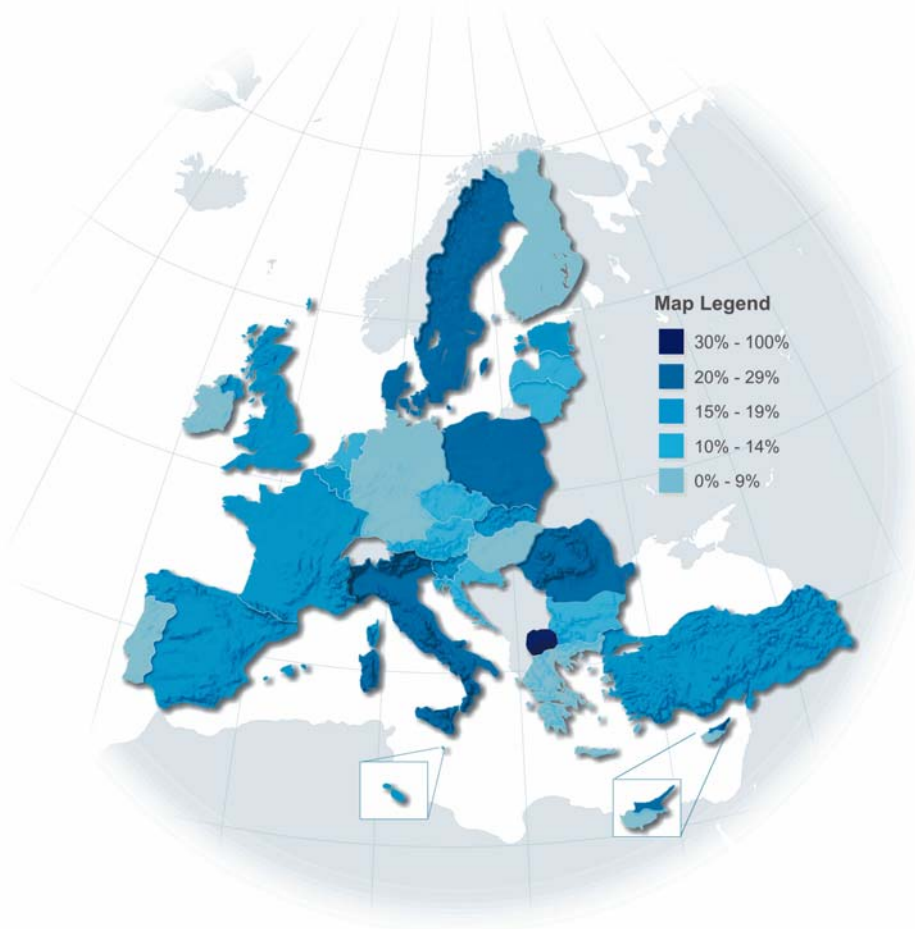


Question: QA6.2. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

Option: The economic situation in (OUR COUNTRY)

Answers: Better

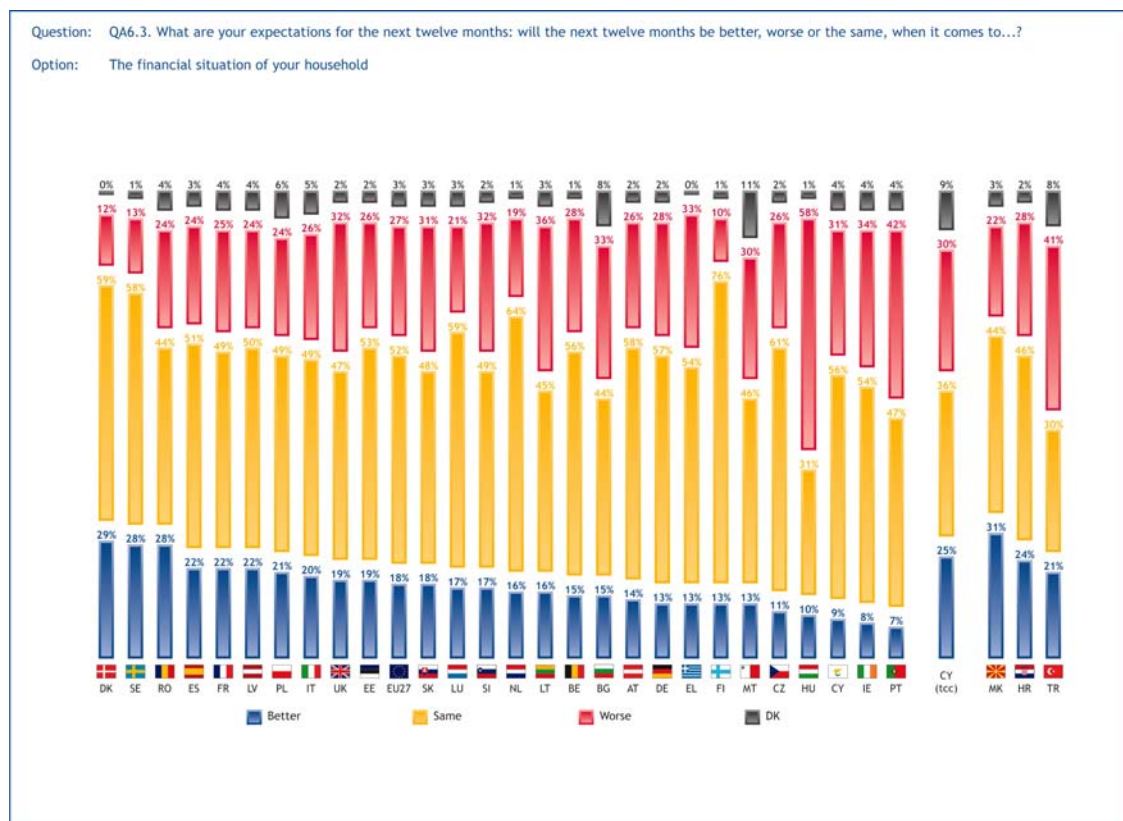
 RO	25%
 SE	24%
 DK	21%
 IT	21%
 PL	20%
 FR	19%
 MT	19%
 SK	19%
 ES	18%
 SI	18%
 EE	16%
 EU27	15%
 BE	15%
 UK	15%
 LU	13%
 NL	13%
 AT	12%
 LV	12%
 BG	12%
 CZ	10%
 LT	10%
 DE	9%
 CY*	8%
 HU	8%
 EL	7%
 PT	7%
 IE	5%
 FI	5%
* CY (tcc) = 21%	
 MK	33%
 TR	15%
 HR	14%



When asked about their expectations for the next twelve months in relation to the economic situation in Malta, only 19 per cent of respondents stated that they expect the economic situation to improve, a decrease of 16 percentage points over the previous year. 45 per cent expect the Maltese economy to get worse, a substantial increase of 25 percentage points when compared to Autumn 2007. 19 per cent of respondents said that the economic situation will remain the same while 17 per cent said they do not know. In

the 27 member states of the EU, 15 per cent of respondents said they expect the economic situation of their countries to get better, 51 per cent expect it to get worse while 29 per cent expect it to remain the same.

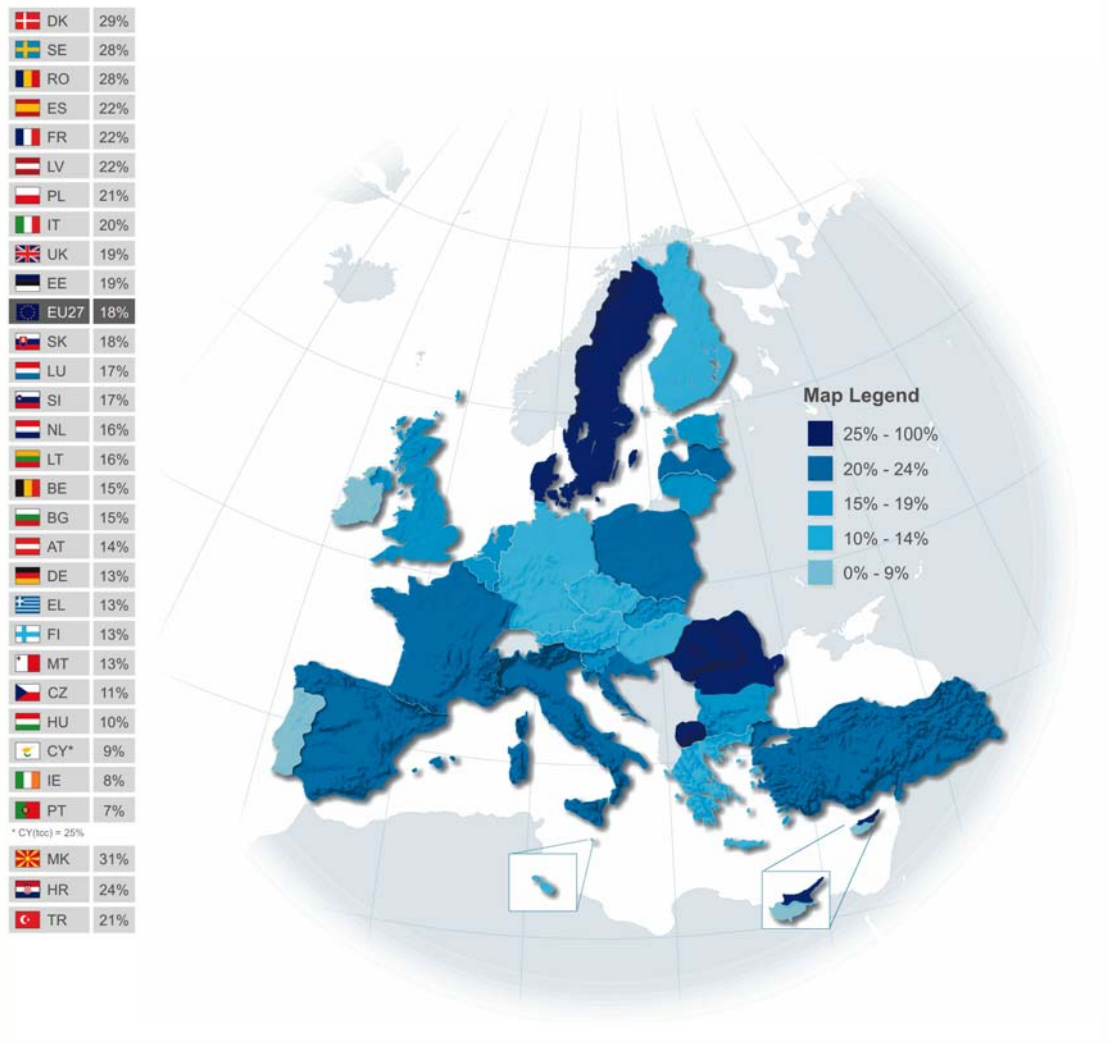
Respondents were also asked about their expectations for their personal financial situation over the next twelve months. When compared to a year ago, the percentage of those who said that the financial situation of their household would get better decreased by 10 points from 23 per cent to 13 per cent. Respondents, who stated that they are expecting it to get worse, went up from 15 per cent a year ago to 30 per cent this autumn. 46 per cent of respondents expect their financial situation to remain the same while 11 per cent could not answer. In the 27 EU Member States, 18 per cent of the respondents said they expect their financial situation to get better, 27 per cent expect it to get worse while 52 per cent said it will remain the same.



Question: QA6.3. What are your expectations for the next twelve months: will the next twelve months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

Option: The financial situation of your household

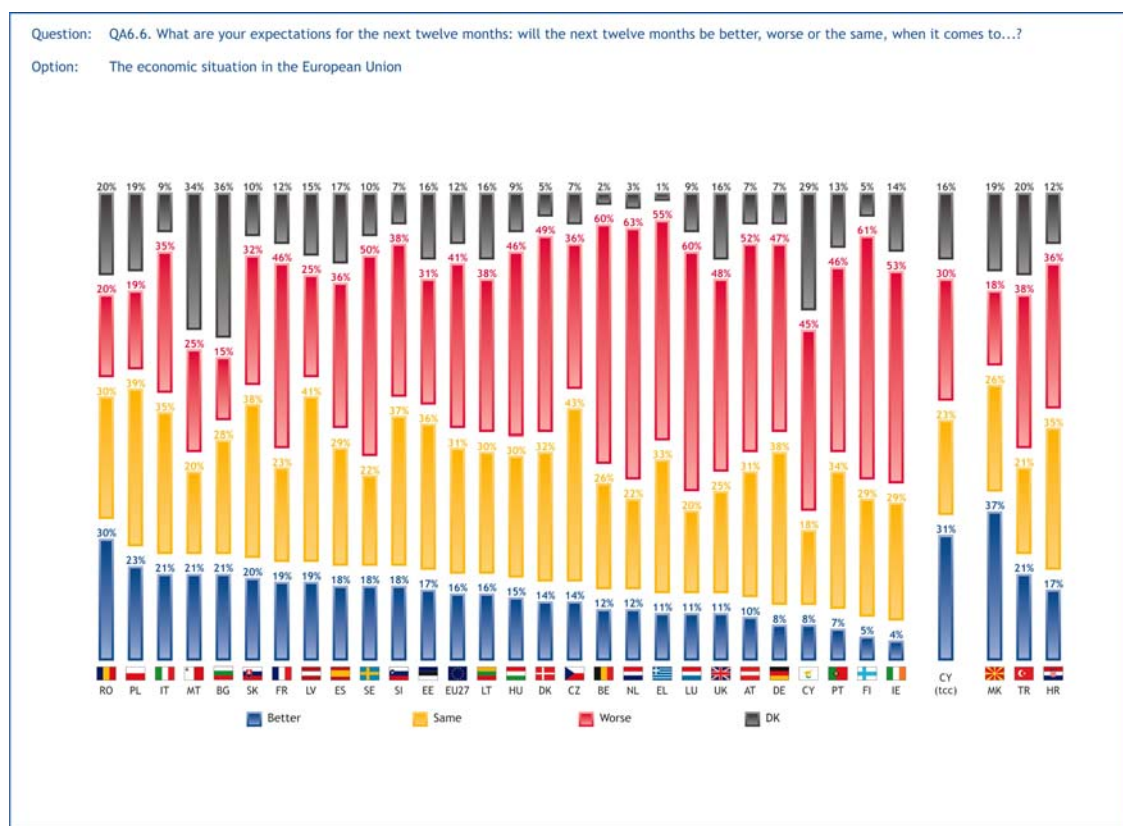
Answers: Better



When asked about their expectations on the employment situation in Malta, 23 per cent of respondents stated that it will improve, 32 per cent expect it to get worse while 27 per cent said it will not change. Compared to the results of a year ago, the share of Maltese respondents who expect the employment situation to get better decreased by 10 percentage points while the share of those who expect it to get worse increased by 13 points. In the 27 EU Member States, the percentage of those who expect the employment

situation to get better stands at 13 per cent while those who expect it to get worse climbed to a high 53 per cent.

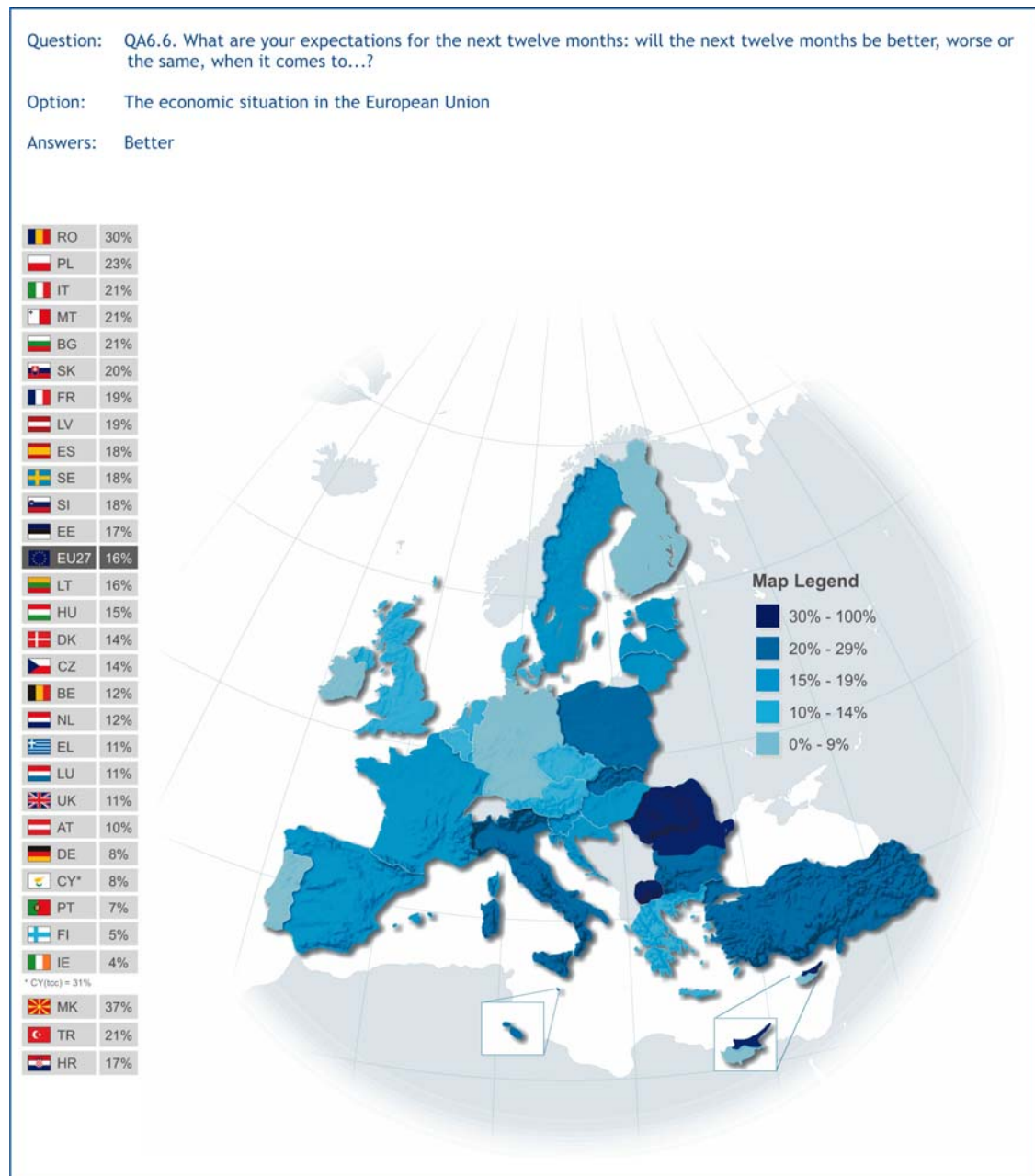
When asked about their personal job situation, 14 per cent of Maltese respondents answered positively in this survey. However, this is 4 percentage points less optimistic than the figure recorded for the 27 EU Member States. 54 per cent of Maltese respondents said that their personal job situation will remain the same over the next 12 months. The figure for the 27 EU Member States stands at 58 per cent.



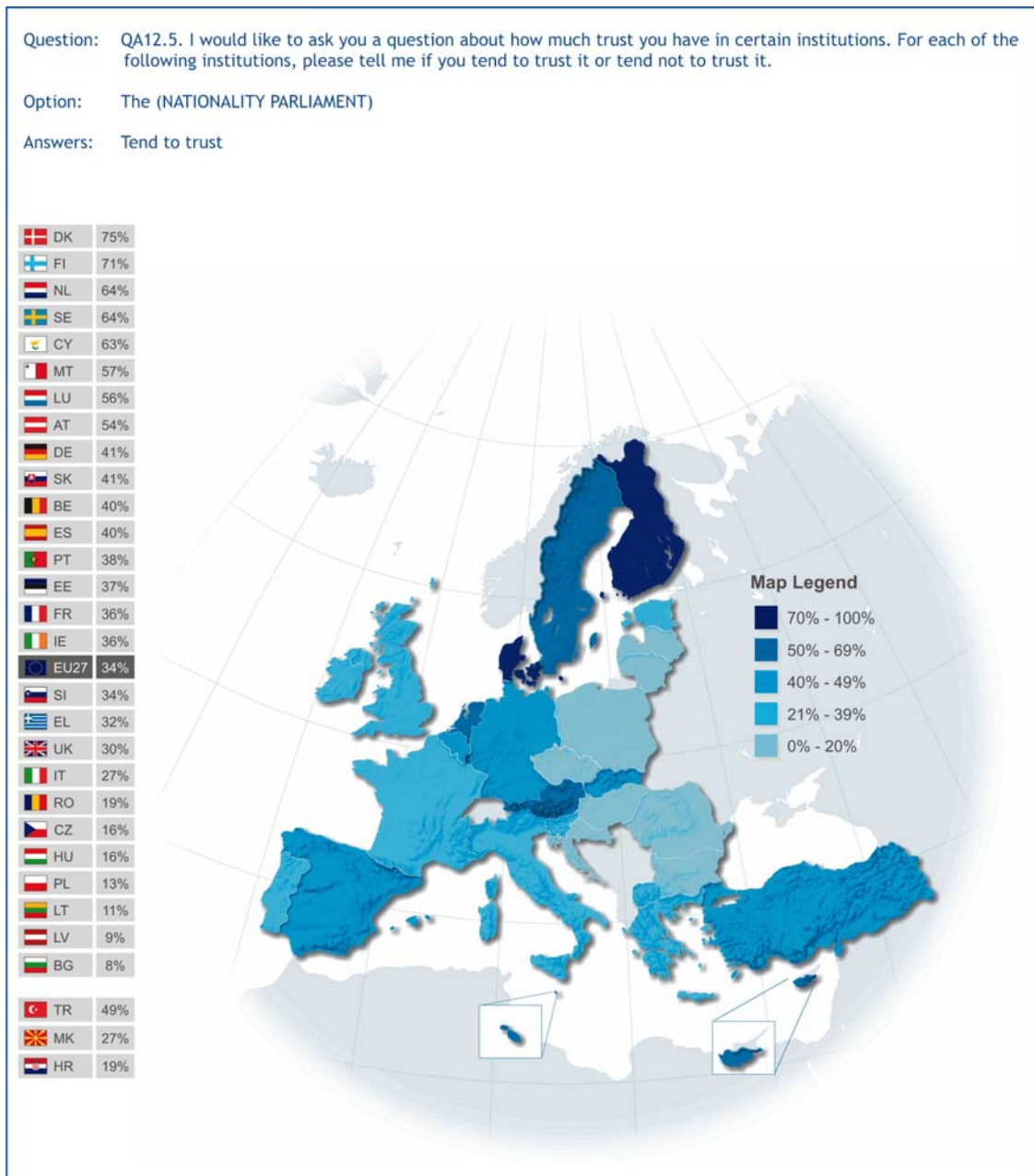
1.3 Are things going in the right direction?

This survey suggests that, generally speaking, Europeans have a negative opinion of the direction of national developments and have doubts about the direction taken by the European Union.

Concerns about the economic situation are also visible in how Europeans perceive things to be going both at the national level and in the European Union as a whole. Nearly one European citizen in two feels that at the present time things are going in the wrong direction in their country (49 per cent; +4 percentage points).



Opinions about the direction in which the European Union is going are now divided, with 35% saying things are moving in the right direction and 34% feeling that things are going in the wrong direction. This compares negatively with Spring 2008, when respondents who felt that things were moving in the right direction were still clearly in the majority.



These results suggest that Europeans are now directly connecting the national and European-wide economic crisis to how things are going in their country and in the European Union as a whole.

Regarding the direction of developments at national level, there are now only 9 Member States where the majority view is that things are moving in the right direction, whereas in Spring 2008 the balance was evenly split (in 14 Member States people felt that things were going in the right direction against 13 countries where the opposite view was more widely held).

The balance is quite evenly split regarding the European Union: in 14 Member States the majority view is that things are going in the right direction, against 13 Member States where the majority view is the opposite. In Spring 2008, a more consistent picture existed, with 23 Member States where a majority of respondents felt that things were moving in the right direction in the European Union.

The strongest support for the view that things are going in the right direction in their country is found in Slovenia and Sweden. Conversely, the highest disagreement figures are found in Hungary and Greece, where around 7 in 10 people feel that things are going in the wrong direction in their country.

When it comes to the direction in which things are going in the European Union, we find 7 newer members of the EU at the top of the list, with the two newest members – Bulgaria and Romania – most likely to think that things are going in the right direction in the EU. Citizens in Italy, Ireland, Austria and the United Kingdom are least satisfied with the course of events in the EU.

Positive developments since Spring 2008 are noted in the Netherlands, Slovenia, Italy, Hungary and Germany with regard to the direction in which things are going at the national level. In the candidate country Turkey, the mood is also more positive than in Spring 2008.

Conversely, there are 9 countries out of the 27 Member states, and Croatia, where negative shifts of 10 points or more (decrease in percentage of answer 'right direction') have been recorded since Spring 2008 with Ireland standing out in particular.

When it comes to the direction in which things are going in the EU, there are no countries where the development since Spring 2008 is entirely positive. There are 10 Member States where negative shifts in the form of a decrease of 10 points or more of the proportion of respondents who consider that things are going in the right direction have been recorded since Spring 2008. In Ireland, Lithuania and Spain, the shift is particularly negative.

At the present time, generally speaking, 37 per cent of Maltese respondents believe that things are going in the right direction in Malta while 39 per cent said that things are going in the wrong direction. According to 18 per cent it is neither the one nor the other. When asked the same thing about the general direction of the European Union, Maltese respondents gave more optimistic answers. According to 40 per cent of them, things are going in the right direction in the European Union while 23 per cent disagree. 21 per cent were not able to give an answer.

Survey respondents were asked to judge the current situation of their country at the present time in a number of areas. When asked about the economic situation in Malta, 39 per cent said that the economy is in a good shape while 57 per cent of Maltese respondents gave a negative assessment. 4 per cent could not give an answer. 55 per cent believe that the situation in Malta is worse than the average of the European countries.

Concerning the employment situation in Malta, 45 per cent of respondents gave a positive answer while 47 per cent said the Maltese employment situation is bad. 8 per cent could not give an answer. 52 per cent believe that the situation in Malta is less good than the European average.

Unemployment benefits provided in Malta are good according to 38 per cent of respondents. 28 per cent of respondents disagreed and 34 per cent did not answer.

When asked about the cost of living in Malta, a high percentage of 84 per cent said that the situation is bad. Only 14 per cent of Maltese respondents answered positively. 78 per cent of Maltese respondents believe that the situation in Malta is worse than the average of the European countries.

55 per cent of Maltese respondents believe that the situation of the environment in Malta is bad while 43 per cent said that it is good. 66 per cent believe that the situation in Malta is worse than the average of the European countries.

Health care provision in Malta is good according to 80 per cent of Maltese respondents. 16 per cent disagreed while 4 per cent did not know.

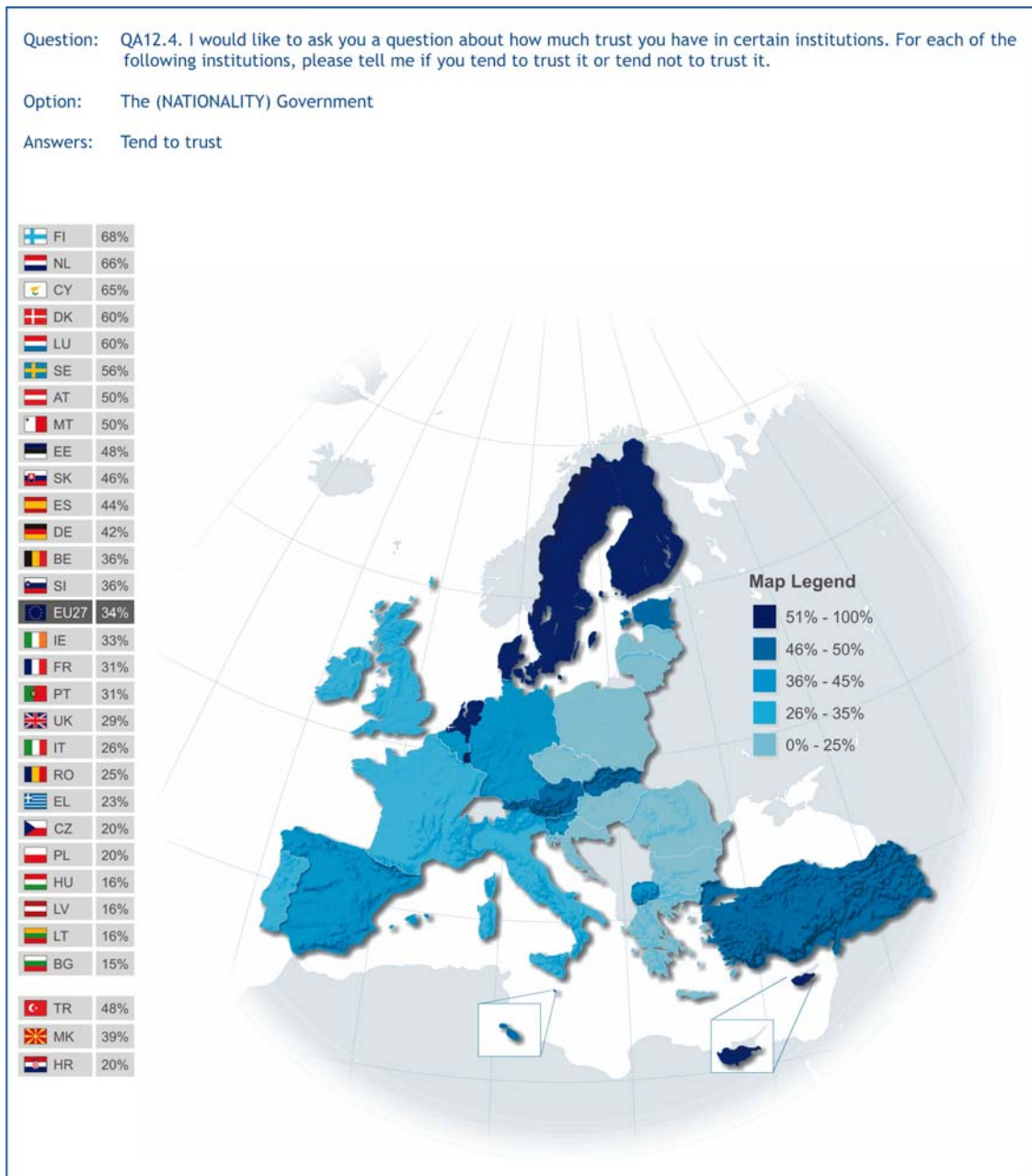
47 per cent of respondents said that the provision of pensions in Malta is good while 30 per cent of Maltese respondents gave a negative answer. 23 per cent could not give an answer.

Concerning relations in Malta between people from different cultural or religious backgrounds or nationalities, 48 per cent judge the current situation as a good one while 32 per cent gave a negative assessment. 20 per cent said that they do not know.

When asked to judge the current situation in Malta in terms of the way inequalities and poverty in the country are addressed, 45 per cent gave a positive answer while 29 per cent answered negatively. 26 per cent did not know.

Maltese respondents were also asked to comment on the affordability of energy in Malta. Only 12 per cent gave a positive answer. 82 per cent of respondents said the situation is bad. 77 per cent of Maltese respondents say that the situation in Malta is worse than the average of the European countries.

Maltese respondents were also negative in their assessment of the affordability of housing in Malta. 81 per cent gave a negative answer while 13 per cent said that the situation was good.



Concerning the way public administration runs in Malta, 45 per cent of Maltese respondents gave a positive assessment while 32 per cent gave a negative judgement. 23 per cent could not give an answer.

When asked about the situation of the European economy, 52 per cent of Maltese respondents gave a negative answer while 29 per cent answered positively. Respondents were even more negative when asked about the situation of the economy in the world. 74 per cent said it is in bad state while 12 per cent disagreed.





Maltese respondents were asked to what extent they agreed or disagreed with the suggestion that they have difficulties paying all their bills at the end of the month. 65 per cent agreed with the statement while 28 per cent did not. 7 per cent did not answer.

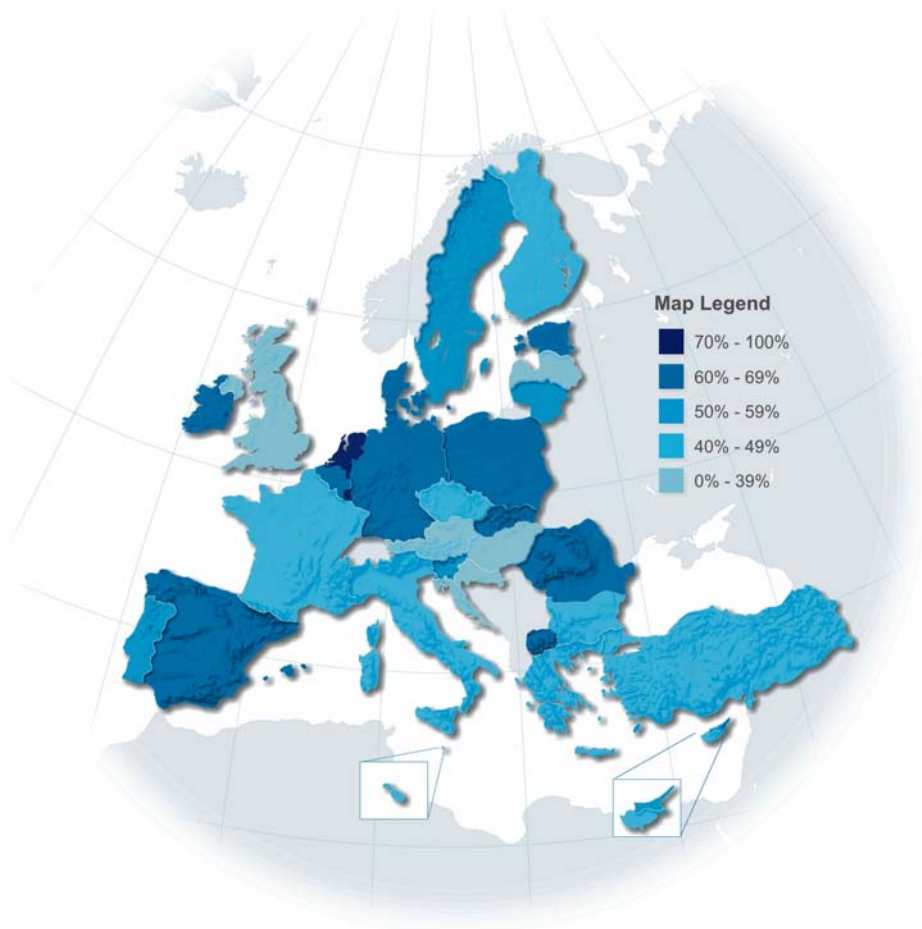
When asked about what they think of the prospects for future generations, 71 per cent of Maltese respondents think that the life of those who are children today will be more difficult in future, 15 per cent said their lives will be easier and 10 per cent said it will be neither easier nor more difficult than the life of those from the present generation.

Respondents were also asked if they tend to agree or to disagree with the statement that the children who live in Malta would have a better life if they immigrated to another country. 36 per cent agreed with the statement while 30 per cent disagreed. 24 answered 'it depends'.

Question: QA9a. Generally speaking, do you think that (OUR COUNTRY)'s membership of the European Union is...?

Answers: A good thing

 NL	80%
 LU	71%
 IE	67%
 RO	66%
 BE	65%
 PL	65%
 DK	64%
 DE	64%
 ES	62%
 SK	62%
 EE	61%
 SE	59%
 SI	59%
 LT	55%
 EU27	53%
 PT	50%
 FR	49%
 FI	48%
 BG	48%
 CZ	46%
 MT	46%
 EL	45%
 IT	40%
 CY*	40%
 AT	39%
 UK	32%
 HU	31%
 LV	27%
* CY(tcc) = 53%	
 MK	62%
 TR	42%
 HR	23%



1.4 Important issues facing the country

Respondents to the survey all over Europe were asked to name what they consider to be the two most important issues currently facing their country. In Autumn 2008 rising prices and inflation and the economic situation are the two most frequently mentioned national concerns.

The impact of the economic crisis is very apparent in the shift in opinion that has occurred over the past two years. Inflation became the top concern on a European level in Spring 2008 and is now also joined by worries about the economic situation (37 per cent each).

These two issues are now the immediate concerns of Europeans, replacing worries about unemployment and crime. The latter issue is now mentioned less frequently.

Compared to six months earlier, the proportion of respondents who mention the economic situation has increased by 17 percentage points; the proportion mentioning inflation, which increased between Autumn 2007 and Spring 2008 by 11 points, remains at this level in Autumn 2008.

When asked about the most important issues facing Malta, survey respondents ranked immigration as first priority with 48 per cent of Maltese respondents mentioning it as a top concern for Malta. This percentage represents an increase of 8 percentage points over a year ago. The cost of living/inflation issue received a percentage of 41 and follows closely in second place in the ranking of Maltese concerns.

The most important issues facing Malta	Autumn 2007	Autumn 2008	EU27
Crime	14 %	8 %	17 %
Economic situation	15 %	18 %	37 %
Rising prices\ inflation	41 %	41 %	37 %
Taxation	10 %	8 %	8 %
Unemployment	17 %	14 %	26 %
Terrorism	1 %	1 %	5 %
Defense\ Foreign affairs	1 %	1 %	1 %
Housing	11 %	6 %	8 %
Immigration	40 %	48 %	9 %
Healthcare system	7 %	4 %	16 %
The educational system	4 %	2 %	7 %
Pensions	9 %	3 %	10 %
Protecting the environment	11 %	6 %	4 %
Energy related issues	5 %	28 %	5 %
Other	6 %	2 %	1 %
DK	1 %	1 %	1 %

Although unemployment as a concern went down by 3 percentage points over the past year, it is still one of the top five concerns of the Maltese people with a response rate of 14 per cent. Other high concerns for the Maltese public are the economic situation (18 per cent) and energy related issues (28 per cent).

For the first time, respondents were also asked to indicate the two most important issues that they personally faced at the moment. On a European level, the impact of the economic crisis is equally evident in the rank order of perceived personal concerns: rising

prices/inflation tops this list both in Europe (50 per cent) and in Malta (53 per cent). On a European level, this is followed by concerns about the economic situation (23 per cent).

Inflation is the primary personal concern in all Member States except the Netherlands and Sweden. Other personal concerns which ranked highly amongst Maltese respondents are energy related issues (31 per cent), immigration (17 per cent), the economic situation (12 per cent) and pensions and unemployment (both 11 per cent).

Maltese respondents were asked if they felt the Maltese Government was sensitive to issues that concern Maltese citizens. 58 answered positively while 24 per cent disagreed. 18 per cent could not give an answer.

48 per cent of Maltese respondents say that the Maltese Government is sensitive to issues that concern European citizens while 21 per cent do not share that view. 31 per cent could not give an answer.

1.5 Trust in EU institutions
































As in previous studies, this survey measures the public perception of the main European institutions and asks respondents about their level of trust in them. In Spring 2008, trust in the political institutions was declining compared to Autumn 2007 (-3 points, both for the European Commission and the European Parliament), while trust in the ECB was increasing slightly (+3 points).

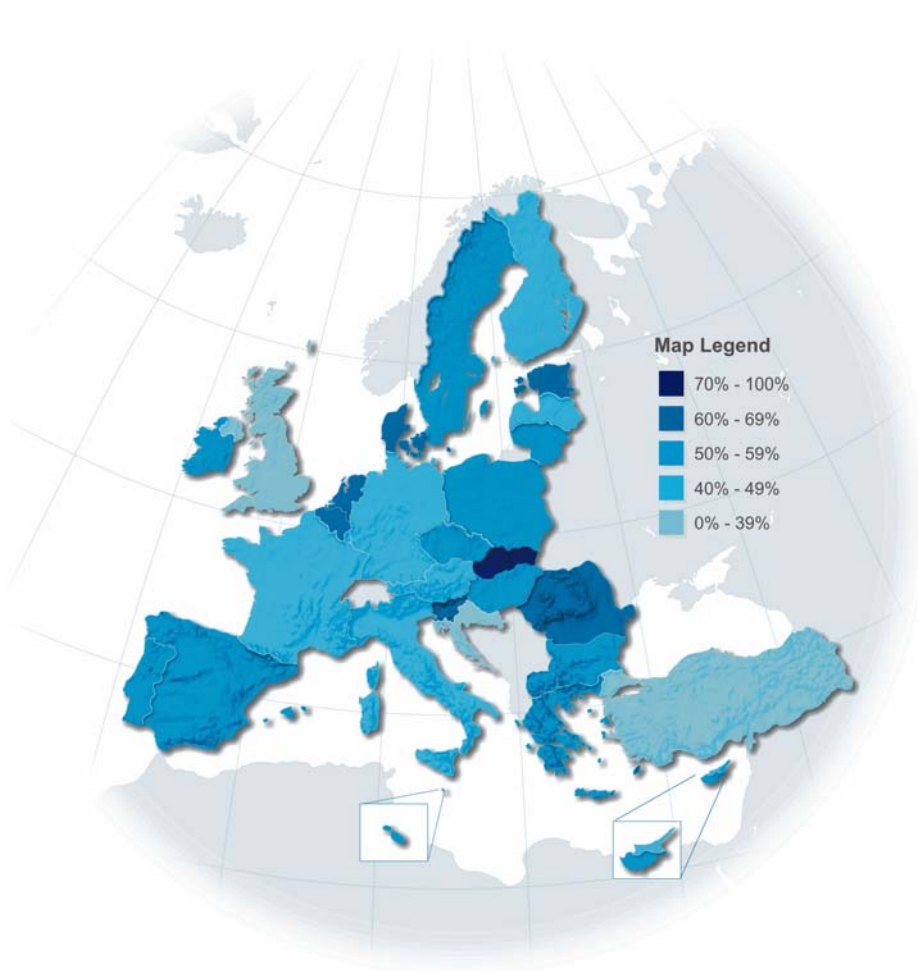
In this survey, trust in the European Commission on a European level stands at 47%, thus staying at the same level as in Spring 2008. However, the proportion of respondents tending not to trust the Commission has increased (30%; +3 points). The rise in 'don't know' rates noted in recent years has been reversed in Autumn 2008 (23%; -3 points).

Question: QA12.6. I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

Option: The European Union

Answers: Tend to trust

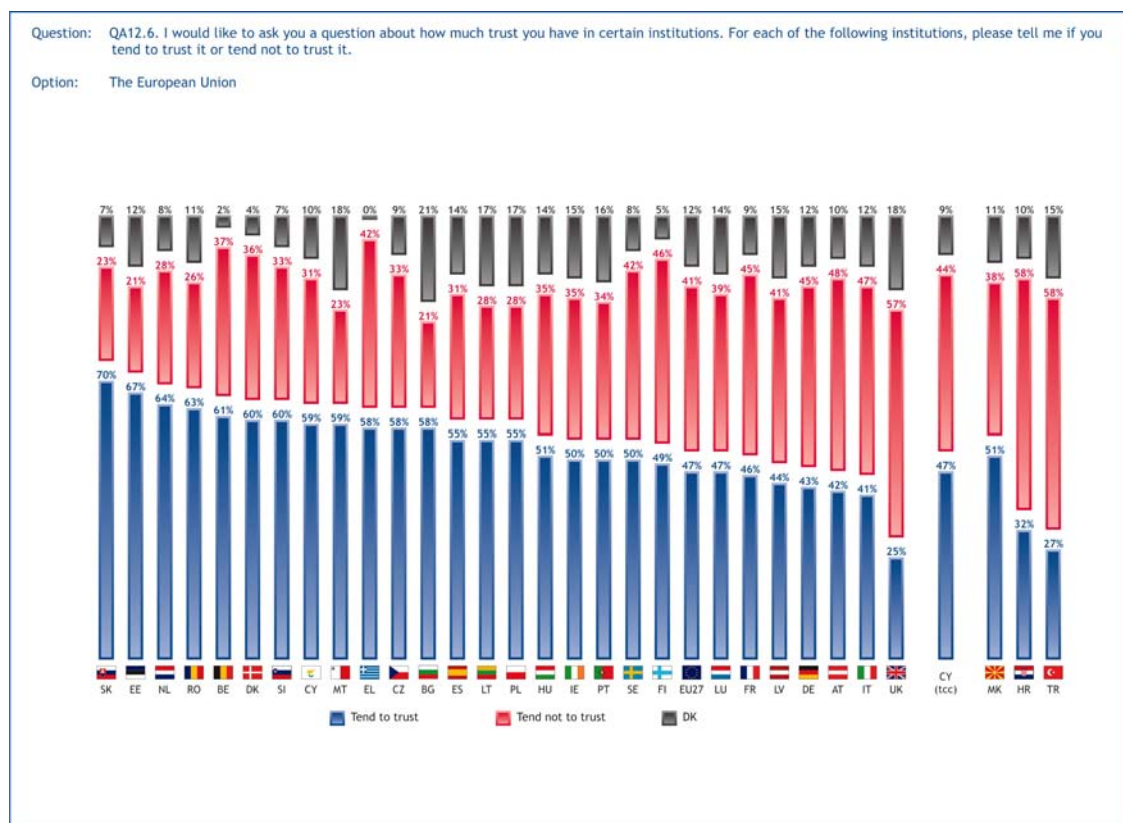
 SK	70%
 EE	67%
 NL	64%
 RO	63%
 BE	61%
 DK	60%
 SI	60%
 CY*	59%
 MT	59%
 EL	58%
 CZ	58%
 BG	58%
 ES	55%
 LT	55%
 PL	55%
 HU	51%
 IE	50%
 PT	50%
 SE	50%
 FI	49%
 EU27	47%
 LU	47%
 FR	46%
 LV	44%
 DE	43%
 AT	42%
 IT	41%
 UK	25%
* CY (tcc) = 47%	
 MK	51%
 HR	32%
 TR	27%



The majority view in 26 of the 27 Member States is favourable concerning the trustworthiness of the European Commission. The UK is now the only Member State where those not trusting the European Commission outnumber those who say they do (45% not trust vs. 27% trust).

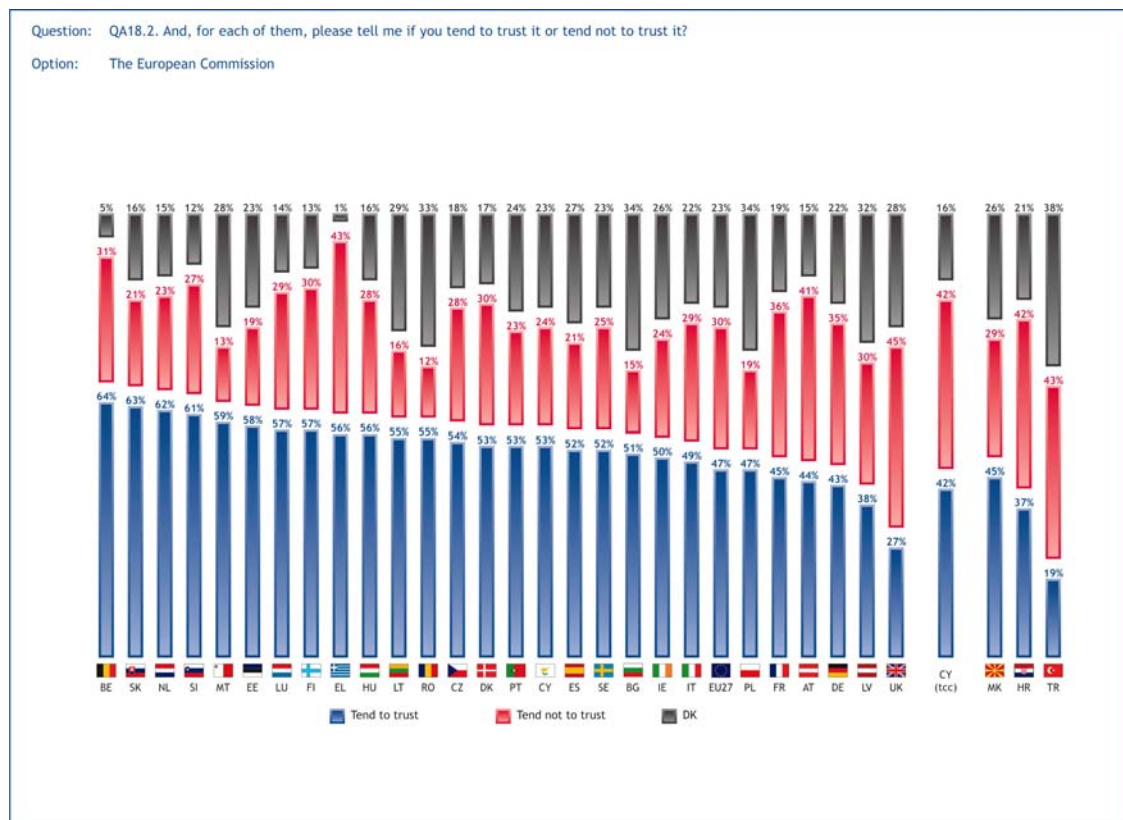
The level of trust in the European Commission by Maltese respondents is substantially higher than the European average with 59 per cent saying that they trust it and 13 per cent answering negatively. 28 per cent could not give an answer.

A nearly identical pattern to that seen for trust in the European Commission is registered for trust in the European Parliament. The proportion of European respondents saying they tend to trust the European Parliament now stands at 51% (-1 point) whereas the proportion saying they tend not to trust it has increased to 31% (+4 points).



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. As was the case for the Commission, trust levels are highest in Slovakia (70%) and Belgium (65%).

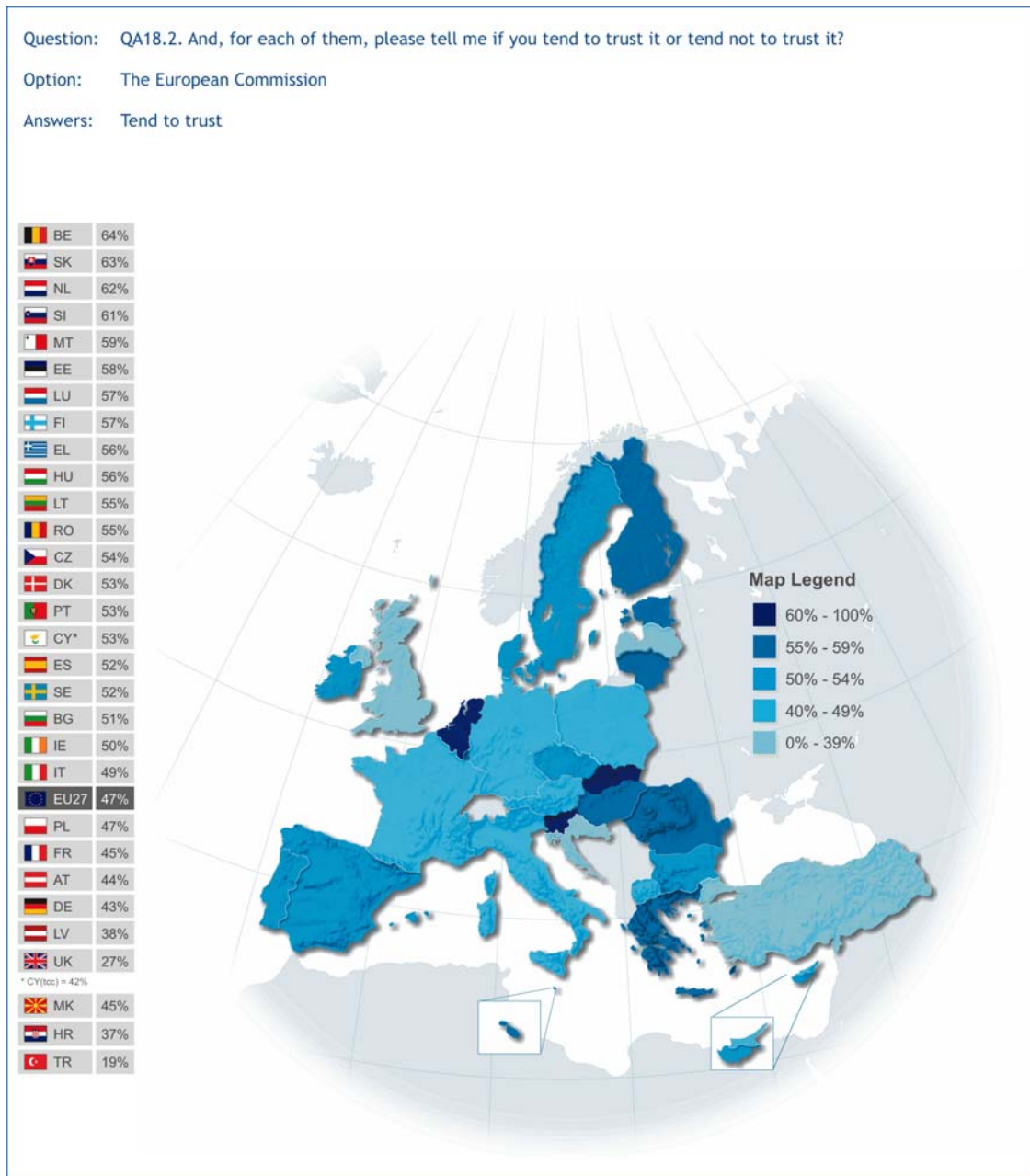
In addition to the present results, the changes since Spring 2008 are similar to those seen for the European Commission. In the countries where an increase in the proportion of those who trust the European Parliament was registered between Autumn 2007 and Spring 2008, we now find lower trust levels, namely in Cyprus, Portugal and Belgium. Conversely, in Austria and Estonia, trust levels have now improved after falls were recorded.



The European Parliament is the most trusted institution amongst Maltese respondents with 64 per cent saying they trust it as opposed to 14 per cent who disagreed. 22 per cent of respondents did not answer.

As the body which decides monetary policy in the euro area, the European Central Bank (ECB) has made more headlines than ever before during the current financial crisis. In this period, a slight decline in trust in the ECB can be witnessed on a European level when compared to the previous survey. The proportion of respondents saying they tend to

trust the ECB now stands at 48% (-2 points) whereas the proportion saying they tend not to trust it has increased to 30% (+6 points) since Spring 2008.

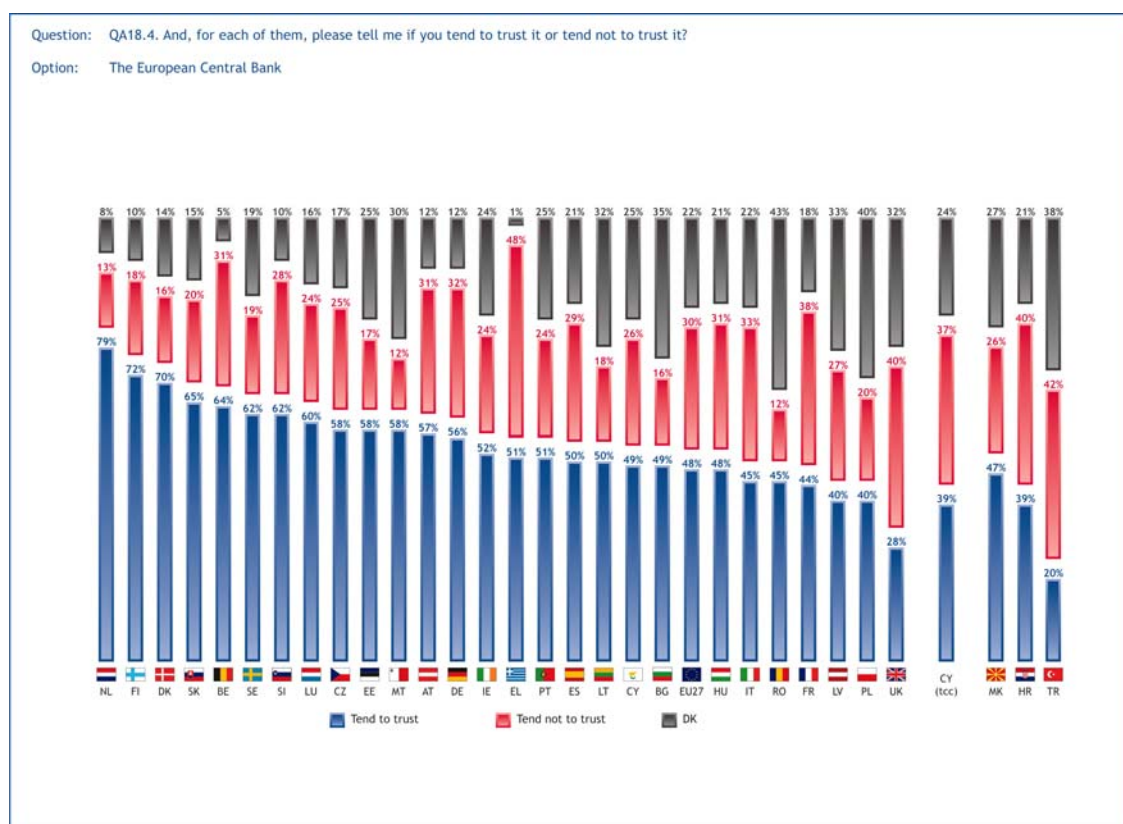


An analysis of views of the ECB is not complete without looking at differences between the euro area and non-euro area countries. In fact, this comparison shows that public opinion is much more informed in the euro area, where the 'don't know' rate is twice as

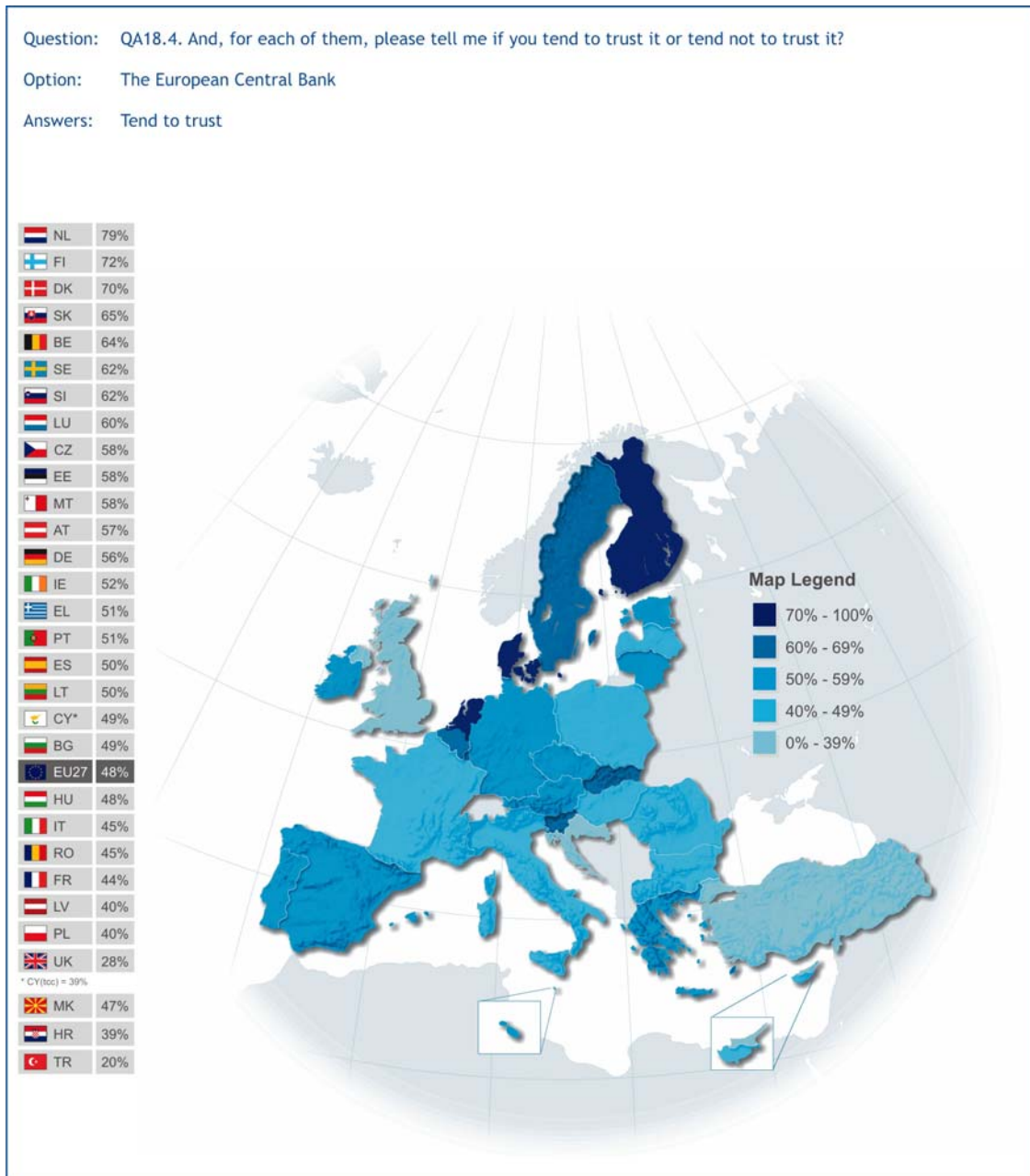
low as in the non-euro area (16% vs. 32%). In the euro area, over half of citizens express their trust in the ECB (52%), compared to just over two fifths of citizens from the non-euro countries (41%). At the same time, distrust is also more pronounced in the euro area, although the difference between it and the non-euro zone is relatively small (32% vs. 27%).

Overall, however, country results are once again very much a projection of those seen for the two other bodies discussed. Trust levels still outnumber negative opinions in all except one Member State, namely the UK.

Trust in the ECB obtains the highest level in the Netherlands, where 79% of respondents confirm their trust in this institution. At least three in five respondents in the two other Benelux countries, the three Nordic countries (Finland, Denmark and Sweden), Slovakia and Slovenia also affirm their trust in the ECB.



The level of trust in the ECB amongst the Maltese public stands at 58 per cent with 12 per cent saying they do not trust it. The level of don't knows stands at 30 per cent.



Whilst the pattern in the evolution observed since Spring 2008 is similar to those seen for the two other institutions, one exception is the increase recorded in trust in the ECB in the

country which is about to introduce the euro, namely Slovakia (65%; +7 points) and Hungary (48%; +3 points).

56 per cent of Maltese respondents tend to trust the Council of the European Union, a decrease of 1 percentage points over a year ago. 12 per cent said that they tend not to trust it with 32 per cent of respondents saying that they do not know. As is the case with the other institutions, these results compare favourably with the European average. The Council of the European Union is trusted by 42 per cent of European respondents. 29 per cent of Europeans answered negatively.

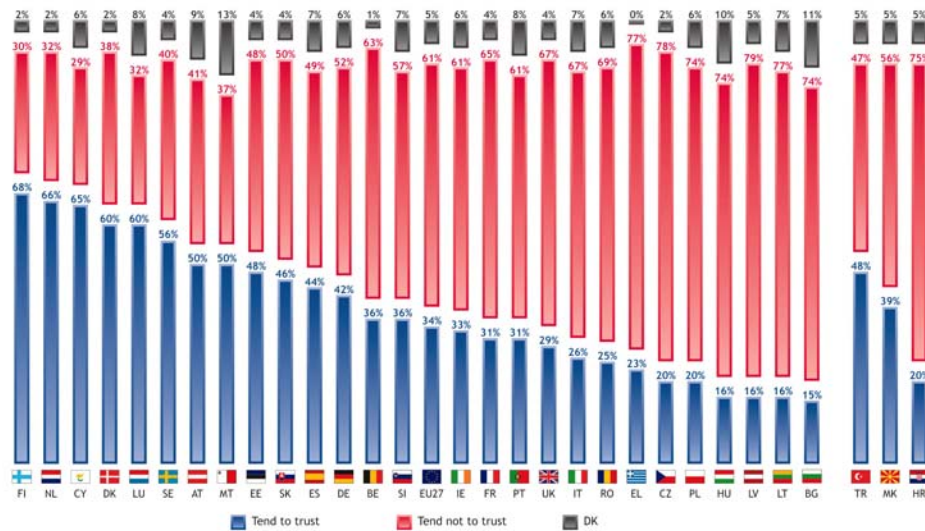
1.6 Trust in National and other institutions

57 per cent of Maltese respondents tend to trust the Maltese parliament, an increase of 15 percentage points over a year ago. 30 per cent (-14 points) tend not to trust the Maltese parliament while 13 per cent said that they do not know. A lower percentage was recorded for respondents showing trust in the Maltese Government as an institution. In fact 50 per cent answered positively, an increase of 5 percentage points over a year ago. 37 per cent answered negatively representing a 6 point decrease over the survey of the previous Autumn.

According to this survey, Maltese political parties are trusted by only 34 per cent of the public. A majority of 51 per cent do not trust Maltese political parties while 15 per cent remained neutral. In the European Union Member States, political parties are trusted by 20 per cent of the public and mistrusted by a high percentage of 75 per cent.

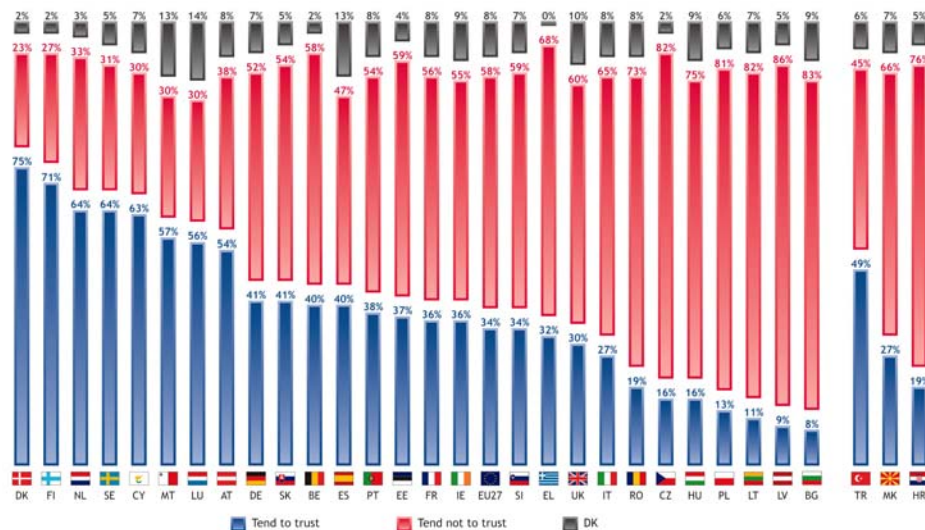
Question: QA12.4. I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

Option: The (NATIONALITY) Government



Question: QA12.5. I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in certain institutions. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

Option: The (NATIONALITY) PARLIAMENT



When asked about their trust in regional or local public authorities, 56 per cent of Maltese respondents answered positively. On the other hand, 29 per cent tend not to trust them while 15 per cent of respondents could not give an answer. In the 27 Member States of the EU the average trust in Regional or local public authorities stands at 50 per cent.

The Maltese legal system is trusted by 57 per cent of Maltese respondents while 32 per cent answered negatively with 11 per cent remaining neutral. In the 27 EU Member States the average trust in the national legal system is 9 points lower and stands at 48 per cent.

59 per cent of Maltese respondents trust the European Union as a whole while 23 per cent tend not to trust it. 18 per cent do not know.

When asked about the United Nations, 55 per cent of Maltese respondents said that they tend to trust it while 13 per cent tend not to. A high 34 per cent could not give an answer.

Despite Malta's traditional neutrality status, only 18 per cent of Maltese respondents say that they do not trust the North American Treaty Organisation (Nato) as an institution. 40 per cent trust Nato while 42 per cent do not know.

2. The European Union

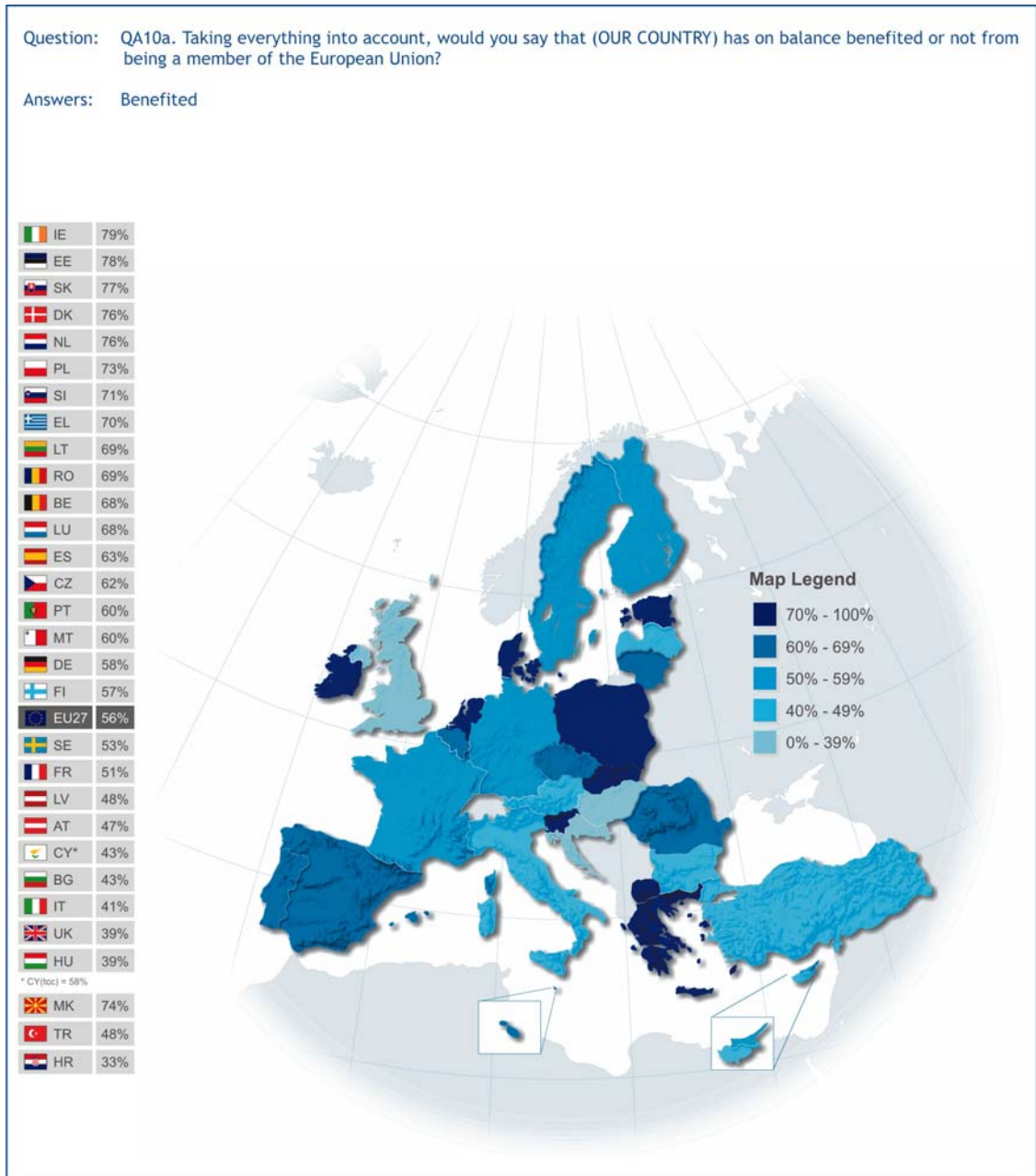
2.1 Image of the European Union

Although still the majority view, there are now fewer Europeans who have a positive image of the EU (45 per cent, -3 points), while the proportion of Europeans with a neutral image (36 per cent; +1 point) or a negative image (1 per cent; +2 points) seems to suggest that public opinion is somewhat more cautious or critical.

Over the two previous surveys, a trend has been established towards a more neutral and cautious view of the EU's image. The results of this survey confirm this trend and represent a similar situation to that observed in Autumn 2006.

However, as has been observed in previous waves, in most countries the highest proportions of respondents have a positive image of the EU. In Autumn 2008 this is the case in 21 Member States as well as in two candidate countries: the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey. It should be noted that unlike in Spring 2008, there are now no countries where the majority view concerning the image of the EU is negative.

The most positive opinions among the Member States are registered in Romania (63 per cent), Ireland (50 per cent), Bulgaria and Slovenia (both 58 per cent). In 6 Member States, the largest proportions of respondents take a neutral stance: Latvia (54 per cent), Finland (52 per cent), Greece (45 per cent), Hungary (43 per cent), Austria (39 per cent) and the UK (37 per cent). In the latter two countries, respondents with a negative image of the EU still represented the majority view in Spring 2008.



Changes in opinion since Spring 2008 tend more towards declines in positive opinions although increases are recorded in the Netherlands and Germany. Thirteen Member States record a drop of 4 percentage points or more. This is particularly seen in Malta, Cyprus and Spain (all -8) but also in Portugal, Greece, Luxembourg, Belgium (all -7) and Finland and Ireland (-6 each). The candidate countries all register drops of 4 points or more.

When asked about what they think about the image of the European Union, 49 per cent of Maltese respondents stated that the image of the EU is positive. This represents a decrease of 5 percentage points over the survey held a year ago. The negative response in this survey is 16 per cent.

2.2 Knowledge of the European Union

The level of knowledge of the institutions of the European Union amongst the Maltese public were measured by this survey with respondents being asked about their awareness of individual EU institutions. The most well known EU institution among the Maltese is the European Parliament with 92 per cent of respondents saying they have heard of it. This percentage is higher than the EU average of 87 per cent.

The popularity of this institution is understandable given the high profile campaigning during European parliamentary elections generating high public interest in Malta. The European Commission (85 per cent) and the European Central Bank (80 per cent) are next in popularity amongst the Maltese public. 77 per cent of Maltese respondents have heard of the Council of the European Union, 9 percentage points more than the level of a year ago (68 per cent).

Maltese respondents were also asked if they understood how the European Union works 37 per cent said that they do while a relative majority of 47 per cent said they do not. 16 per cent could not give an answer.

2.3 Decision making in the European Union

Allocation of responsibility for policy-making in various areas is a crucial aspect of European integration. The results from this survey demonstrate the belief amongst EU citizens that many policy decisions are best made jointly within the EU, rather than by

national governments alone. Citizens show increasing support in the capacity and suitability of the EU to act on a wide range of issues.

This survey looks at whether European citizens want the European Union to be more active in policy-making, or whether instead they rely more on their national governments.

The latest results show that the proportion of Europeans who want the European Union to take decisions concerning the fight against inflation (54 per cent; +3 points) and the economy (51 per cent; +4 points) has increased since Spring 2008. These two policy areas are considered the two most important national issues at the present time as well as the two most important personal concerns of Europeans.

Fighting unemployment remains an area that Europeans prefer to leave to their national governments to decide (57 per cent; no change since Spring 2008). 55 per cent of Maltese respondents feel the same way. However, there are a wide range of issues for which Europeans believe the European Union is better placed to take decisions than national governments. This remains mostly the case for global issues such as fighting terrorism (79 per cent in EU; 85 per cent in Malta), scientific and technological research (72 per cent in EU; 81 per cent in Malta) and protecting the environment (67 per cent in EU; 56 per cent in Malta).

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 education system and health. Opinion is divided equally when it comes to transport.

Apart from the noted increase in support for more EU decision-making on inflation and the economy, and the drop in support for EU decision-making concerning the environment, public opinion in Autumn 2008 is quite similar to that recorded in Spring, though one can observe a slight increase in the view that decisions should be taken jointly within the EU in 11 of the 20 policy issues tested. This may suggest that in a gloomy

economic context, the European public may feel that collective action can bring more effective results in protecting citizens.

When asked whether certain policy areas should be decided at national government level or made jointly with the European Union, Maltese respondents expressed a preference for joint decision making in 10 out of 20 policy areas.

In the following policy domains, the majority of Maltese respondents expressed preference for joint decision-making at EU level: Immigration (76 per cent), competition (50 per cent), energy (64 per cent), support for regions facing economic difficulties (81 per cent), scientific and technological research (81 per cent), agriculture and fisheries (48 per cent), protecting the environment (56 per cent), defense and foreign affairs (73 per cent), fighting terrorism (85 per cent) and fighting crime (50 per cent).

In the remaining policy areas namely consumer protection (57 per cent), taxation (74 per cent), education (69 per cent), health (66 per cent), social welfare (77 per cent), pensions (74 per cent), the economy (48 per cent), fighting inflation (49 per cent) transport (69 per cent) and the fight against unemployment (55 per cent), Maltese respondents expressed a preference for policy decisions to be taken at a national government level.

2.4 The euro and enlargement

Maltese respondents were asked if they were for or against a European Monetary Union with one single currency, the euro. 63 per cent gave a positive answer. This is the same result that was recorded a year ago. 24 per cent expressed a negative opinion this time, 4 points less than a year ago.

When asked if they thought Malta was economically stable because the country is a member of the euro area, 56 per cent gave a positive answer while 33 per cent disagreed. 11 per cent of Maltese respondents gave a neutral answer. This compares positively with

the replies given by respondents in the rest of the euro area where 48 per cent agreed that their country is more economically stable thanks to the euro and 42 per cent disagreed.

The Maltese have a positive view about the prospects for further enlargement of the European Union to include other countries in future years with 57 per cent saying they are in favour and 20 per cent against. 23 per cent could not give an answer.

54 per cent of Maltese respondents are in favour of a common foreign policy among the Member States of the EU, towards other countries. 19 per cent are against. 63 per cent agree with a common defense and security policy among EU Member States while 12 per cent of Maltese respondents oppose it.

3. Support for EU membership

While all the indicators related to the economy are declining, membership of the European Union is still seen as a good thing by an absolute majority of Europeans. Moreover, this proportion has increased very slightly although this is not the case for Malta.

Support for the European Union still constitutes the majority view on a European level (53 per cent; +1 point when compared to the previous survey), whilst only 15 per cent of Europeans consider their country's membership as a bad thing (+1).

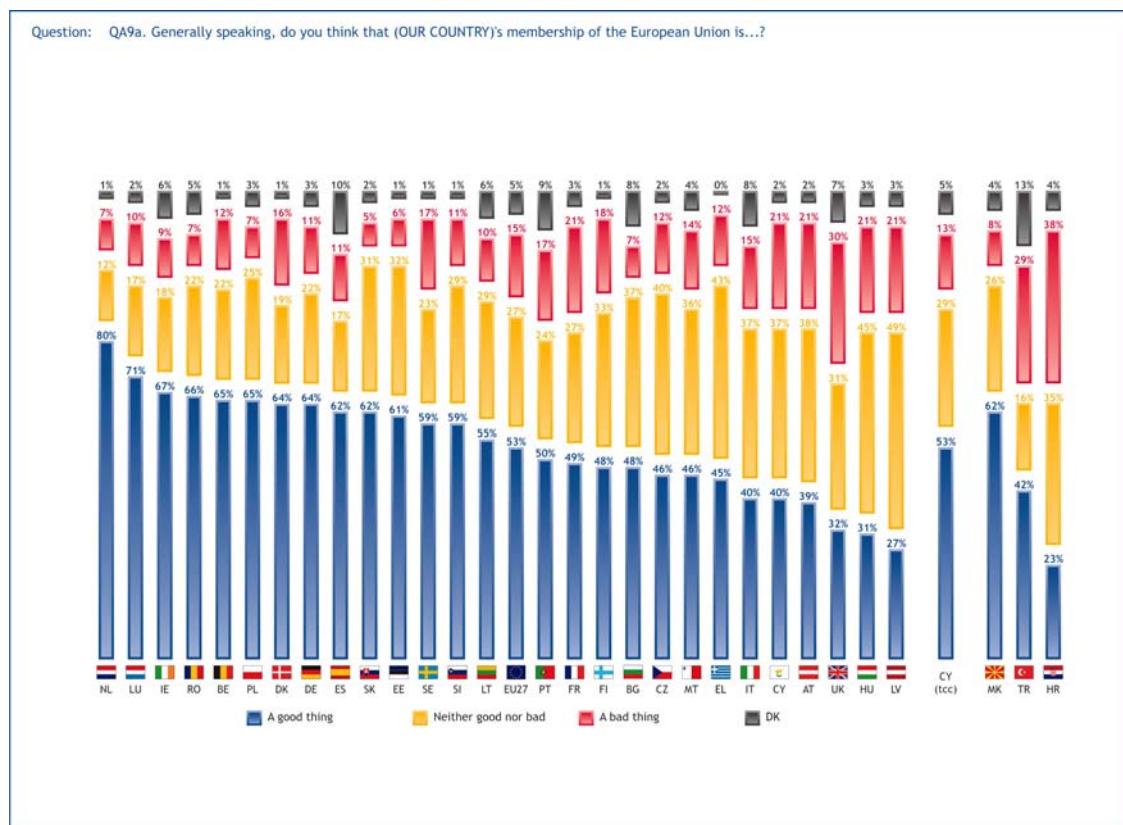
In 25 of the 27 Member States, the majority view is positive, particularly in the Netherlands where 8 in 10 citizens see their country's EU membership as a good thing. A neutral stance toward membership is voiced in Latvia (49 per cent) and Hungary (45 per cent), while citizens in Greece, Austria, Italy and Cyprus are more equally divided between positive views and neutrality. Citizens in the UK are divided between positive, neutral and negative views. This represents an improvement since Spring 2008, when the majority view was negative.

In the group of candidate countries, support for potential membership has weakened. Respondents in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia continue to be most positive about their country's potential membership (62 per cent 'a good thing'; -10 points), ahead of those from Turkey (42 per cent; -7) and Croatia, where the majority view now is that potential membership would be a bad thing (38%; +13).

The stable situation noted at EU level mirrors the developments in most individual Member States. There are only a few countries where public opinion has shifted considerably since Spring 2008. Positive changes of 5 or more percentage points in opinions regarding EU membership are found in only four countries: Slovenia (+7 points for 'a good thing'), the Netherlands, Slovakia and Sweden (all +5). Citizens in these countries are also among the least pessimistic about the current economic situation.

Ireland stands out as the country where in many regards the mood in Autumn 2008 is the most pessimistic. Overall, irrespective of the 'economic feel bad factor', the attitude towards Membership has remained stable even though some exceptions at country level can be noted.

Malta is the country with the most significant drop from amongst all the Member States with a drop of 14 points since the last survey of 6 months ago. Drops of 6 or more percentage points in support for EU membership are also registered in Cyprus (-12) and Ireland (-6).



Malta and Cyprus recorded large increases in support between Autumn 2007 and Spring 2008. In Spring 2008, citizens in these two countries generally had a far more positive

outlook on the economic situation than average but in Autumn 2008 this optimism has vanished.

However, generally speaking, the Maltese appear to have remained in favour of Malta's membership of the EU with 46 per cent saying it is a good thing. Still, this represents a decrease of 8 percentage points over a year ago. On the other hand, respondents who think that it is a bad thing stand at 14 per cent, 1 points less than in the survey of a year ago. 36 per cent (+8 when compared to a year ago) said that EU membership for Malta is neither good nor bad.

When asked if the interests of Malta are well taken into account in the EU, 46 per cent tend to agree and 29 per cent tend to disagree. 25 per cent do not know.

Maltese respondents were also asked if the European Union imposes its views on Malta. A high percentage of 65 per cent agreed with the statement while 18 per cent disagreed.

When asked if the EU is sensitive to issues that concern Maltese citizens, 39 per cent agreed and 32 per cent disagreed. 29 per cent could not answer.

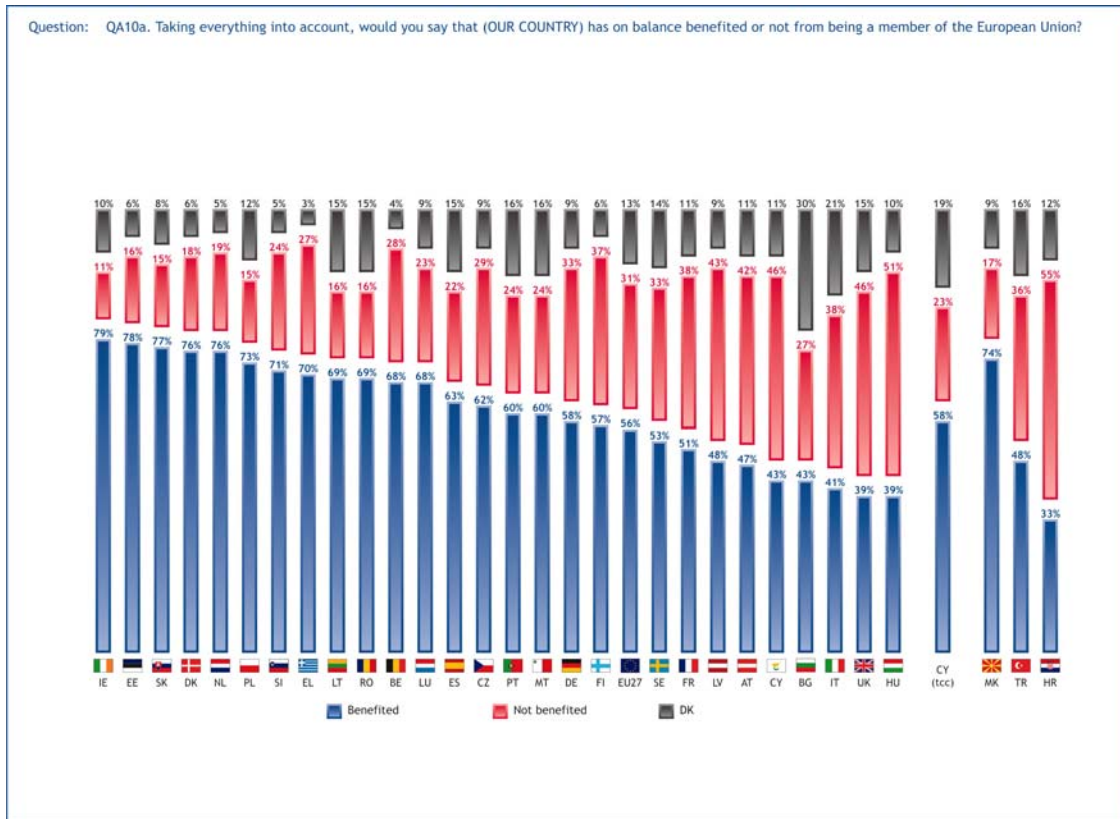
4. Benefits of EU membership

On a European level, perceptions of the benefits of EU membership in general mirror opinions on EU membership in general. A majority of Europeans think that their country has on balance profited from membership (56 per cent, +2 points when compared to the previous survey) and the decline noted in Spring 2008 has come to a halt.

As in Spring 2008, around a third of respondents (31 per cent) feel that their country has not benefited from EU membership. The majority view in nearly all Member States is that EU membership has on balance been beneficial. Exceptions to this are Hungary (51 per cent 'not benefited'), the United Kingdom and Cyprus (46% each) where the highest proportions think that the negative aspects of membership outnumber the benefits.

Highly positive views are held by three-quarters or more of Irish, Estonian, Slovakian, Danish and Dutch respondents. Among the candidate countries, opinions are still positive although the intensity is less pronounced than in Spring 2008. There are large differences among these three countries with positive views ranging from 74 per cent of respondents in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (-8 points) to 33 per cent of Croatians (-11 points) who believe in the positive benefits of possible *future* membership.

Again, the stable situation noted at EU level mirrors the developments in most individual Member States with relatively few significant shifts noted since Spring 2008. The largest positive change in opinions regarding the benefits of EU membership is found in Austria (+11 'benefited'), followed by the Netherlands and Finland (+6 each).



Malta is one of the countries with the most significant drops in ‘has benefited’ levels when compared to 6 months ago along with Cyprus (-12) and Lithuania (-6). When asked whether they think Malta has benefited from being an EU member state taking everything into account, 60 per cent responded positively (-9 points when compared to 6 months ago; -4 points when compared to a year ago), 24 per cent answered negatively (same as last year) while 16 per cent (+4) said that they do not know.

When asked if their voice as citizens counts in the European Union, 49 per cent (+2 points when compared to a year ago) of Maltese respondents said that they tend to agree, 34 per cent (-5) said they tend to disagree, while 17 per cent (+3) don’t know. When asked if Malta’s voice counts in the European Union, 62 per cent (-10) of Maltese respondents said that they tend to agree, 24 per cent (+1) said they tend to disagree, while 14 (+9) did not give an answer.

When asked about European integration and what aspects, in their opinion, should be emphasized by the European institutions in the coming years, to strengthen the European Union in the future, a large majority of Maltese respondents (62 per cent) mentioned the immigration issue. This represents 33 percentage points more than respondents across Europe who mentioned the same issue (29 per cent).

Other issues which ranked highly amongst Maltese respondents were energy (49 per cent) and environmental issues (21 per cent).

5. Globalisation

The survey looked at how Europeans perceive the role of the EU in the globalising world. It emerges from the results that there is an increased tendency to see the European Union as a protective force for countering the negative effects of globalisation, at least in some countries. In order to grasp the pluralistic nature of globalisation, the total sample was split in half and each group was posed a differently slanted question about the capability of the EU to act on behalf of its citizens in tackling globalisation³⁶. One statement was formulated negatively and the other positively.

As in Spring 2008, regardless of the wording of the statement, a relative majority of Europeans recognise the role of the EU in enabling its citizens to benefit from globalisation (48 per cent, no change since Spring 2008) as well as protecting them from its negative effects (43 per cent, -1). However, substantial proportions disagree with this view (31 per cent and 37 per cent respectively). It is notable that 1 in 5 Europeans cannot formulate an answer for both splits (21 per cent and 20 per cent respectively).

More importantly, the recorded shifts since Spring 2008 appear to correlate to some extent with general national developments concerning the state of the European economy: in countries where the mood is particularly pessimistic, the proportion of respondents who agree with the statements has dropped. For example, this is the case in Sweden, where half of respondents (50 per cent) expect the situation of the European economy to get worse: the statement “the European Union helps to protect us from the negative effects of globalisation” dropped by 7 points and “the European Union enables European citizens to better benefit from the positive effects of globalisation” decreased by 6 points.

Conversely, in countries where we have witnessed less intense negative expectations concerning the European economy, the proportion of respondents who agree with the statements has increased. In Slovakia, where just 32% of respondents expect the European economy to get worse, more citizens agreed on the two statements

(respectively +2 points and +1 point). Citizens in these countries may see the European Union as a protective force for countering the negative effects of globalisation.

Overall, the majority view of the ability of the EU to protect its citizens from the negative effects of globalisation is positive in 19 Member States. This number increases to 23 in response to the positively formulated statement about the EU's ability to promote the positive effects of globalisation among Europeans.

40 per cent of Maltese respondents agreed when asked to what extent they agreed or disagreed with the statement that The European Union helps to protect them from the negative effects of globalisation. 30 per cent disagreed. 30 per cent did not answer.

On the other hand, 56 per cent of Maltese respondents agreed with the statement suggesting that the European Union enables European citizens to better benefit from the positive effects of globalisation. 13 per cent of respondents disagreed and 31 per cent did not know.

44 per cent of Maltese respondents also said that, for them, globalisation represents a good opportunity for Maltese companies thanks to the opening-up of markets. On the other hand, 26 per cent said globalisation represents a threat to employment and companies in Malta.

Conclusion

84 per cent of the Maltese population says that they are satisfied with the life they lead. The percentage for Malta is 8 points higher than the EU average.

24 per cent expect their life to get worse in the coming year, an increase of 12 points over a year ago suggesting increased pessimism in terms of their level of life expectations.

45 per cent expect the Maltese economy to get worse in the next twelve months but, generally speaking, 37 per cent of Maltese respondents believe that things are going in the right direction in Malta while 39 per cent disagree.

When asked about the cost of living in Malta, a high percentage of 84 per cent said that the situation is bad.

82 per cent of respondents said the situation in relation to affordability of energy is bad.

Concerning the way public administration runs in Malta, 45 per cent of Maltese respondents gave a positive assessment while 32 per cent gave a negative judgement.

When asked about the most important issues facing Malta, survey respondents ranked immigration as first priority with 48 per cent of Maltese respondents mentioning it as a top concern for Malta. The cost of living/inflation issue received a percentage of 41 and follows closely in second place in the ranking of Maltese concerns.

57 per cent of Maltese respondents tend to trust the Maltese parliament, an increase of 15 percentage points over a year ago. 50 per cent answered positively when asked the same question about the Maltese Government.

According to this survey, Maltese political parties are trusted by only 34 per cent of the public. A majority of 51 per cent do not trust Maltese political parties.

The level of trust in the European Commission by Maltese respondents is substantially higher than the European average with 59 per cent saying that they trust it. The European Parliament is the most trusted institution amongst Maltese respondents with 64 per cent saying they trust it.

59 per cent of Maltese respondents trust the European Union as a whole while 23 per cent tend not to trust it. 18 per cent do not know.

The most well known EU institution among the Maltese is the European Parliament with 92 per cent of respondents saying they have heard of it. This percentage is higher than the EU average of 87 per cent.

Maltese respondents were asked if they were for or against a European Monetary Union with one single currency, the euro. 63 per cent gave a positive answer. When asked if they thought Malta was economically stable because the country is a member of the euro area, 56 per cent gave a positive answer.

In relation to support for EU membership, Malta is the country with the most significant drop from amongst all the Member States with a drop of 14 points since the last survey of 6 months ago. However, generally speaking, the Maltese appear to have remained in favour of Malta's membership of the EU with 46 per cent saying it is a good thing.

Maltese respondents were also asked if the European Union imposes its views on Malta. A high percentage of 65 per cent agreed with the statement while 18 per cent disagreed. When asked if the EU is sensitive to issues that concern Maltese citizens, 39 per cent agreed and 32 per cent disagreed. 29 per cent could not answer.

When asked whether they think Malta has benefited from being an EU member state taking everything into account, 60 per cent responded positively.

EUROBAROMETER 70.1 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 6th of October and the 6th of November 2008, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe, carried out wave 70.1 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Research and Political Analysis".

The EUROBAROMETER 70.1 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over. The EUROBAROMETER 70.1 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.

EWROBAROMETRU 70 - MALTA

ABBREVIATIONS	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.002	10/10/2008
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.006	09/10/2008
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.026	06/10/2008
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.029	06/10/2008
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.526	10/10/2008
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.000	10/10/2008
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	10/10/2008
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.000	09/10/2008
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.027	06/10/2008
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.000	06/10/2008
IT	Italy	TNS Infratest	1.061	08/10/2008
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	503	08/10/2008
CY(tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Comm.	KADEM	500	07/10/2008
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.002	10/10/2008
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.011	09/10/2008
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	500	06/10/2008
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.002	10/10/2008
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	09/10/2008
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.041	09/10/2008
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.003	06/10/2008
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	11/10/2008
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.000	11/10/2008
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.053	07/10/2008
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.006	07/10/2008
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.006	09/10/2008
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.004	15/10/2008
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.002	13/10/2008
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.308	07/10/2008
HR	Croatia	Puls	1.000	08/10/2008
TR	Turkey	TNS PIAR	1.003	08/10/2008
MK	Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	TNS Brima	1.009	07/10/2008
TOTAL			30.130	06/10/2008

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

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

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

MT

A	your survey number	
	(101-105)	
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
EB69.2 A		
B	country code	
	(106-107)	
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
EB69.2 B		
C	our survey number	
	(108-110)	
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
EB69.2 C		
D	Interview number	
	(111-116)	
	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
EB69.2 D		
E	Split ballot	
	(117)	
	A	1
	B	2
	EB69.2 E	
	ASK ITEM 28 ONLY IN TURKEY	
	ASK ITEM 29 ONLY IN CROATIA	
	ASK ITEM 30 ONLY IN TURKISH CYPRIOT COMMUNITY	
ASK ITEM 31 ONLY IN FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA		
Q1	X'inhi n-nazzjonalità tiegħek? Jekk jogħġbok għidli liema tapplika/japplikaw għalik.	
	(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)	

(158-190)

Il-Belġu	1,
Id-Danimarka	2,
Il-Ġermanja	3,
Il-Greċja	4,
Spanja	5,
Franza	6,
L-Irlanda	7,
L-Italja	8,
Il-Lussemburgu	9,
L-Olanda	10,
Il-Portugall	11,
Ir-Renju Unit (l-Ingilterra, l-Irlanda ta' Fuq)	12,
L-Awstrija	13,
L-Isvezja	14,
Il-Finlandja	15,
Ir-Repubblika ta' Ċipru	16,
Ir-Repubblika Ċeka	17,
L-Estonja	18,
L-Ungerija	19,
Il-Latvja	20,
Il-Litwanja	21,
Malta	22,
Il-Polonja	23,
Is-Slovakkja	24,
Is-Slovenja	25,
Il-Bulgarija	26,
Ir-Rumanija	27,
	28,
	29,
	30,
	31,
Pajjiżi oħra	32,
Ma nafx	33,

EB69.2 Q1

IF OTHER or DK THEN CLOSE INTERVIEW

ASK QA TO ALL

QA1

Meta normalment tiltaqa' mal-ħbieb, tgħid li tiddiskuti affarijiet politiċi ta' spiss, kultant jew qatt?

(211)

Ta' spiss

1

Kultant	2
Qatt	3
Ma nafx	4

EB69.2 QA1

QA2	Meta int konvint minn xi ħaġa, ġieli ssib ruġiek tipprova tipperswadi lill-ħbieb, lill-familjari jew lil sħabek fuq ix-xogħol biex jaħsbuha bħalek? Dan jiġri...?
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(READ OUT)

(212)

Ta' spiss	1
Xi kultant	2
Rari	3
Qatt	4
Ma nafx	5

EB69.2 QA2

QA3	Kollox ma' kollox tgħid li inti sodisfatt ħafna, pjuttost sodisfatt, ma tantx inti sodisfatt jew ma inti sodisfatt xejn bil-ħajja tiegħek?
-----	--

(READ OUT)

(213)

Sodisfatt ħafna	1
Pjuttost sodisfatt	2
Ma tantx inti sodisfatt	3
Ma inti sodisfatt xejn	4
Ma nafx	5

EB69.2 QA3

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

QA4a	Kif tiġġudika s-sitwazzjoni kurrenti f'kull wieħed minn dawn l-oqsma?
------	---

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Tajjeb ħafna	Pjuttost tajjeb	Pjuttost ħażin	Ħażin ħafna	Ma nafx
1	Is-sitwazzjoni ta' l-ekonomija Maltija	1	2	3	4	5
2	Is-sitwazzjoni ta' l-ekonomija Ewropea	1	2	3	4	5
3	Is-sitwazzjoni tal-	1	2	3	4	5

		ekonomija fid-dinja (N)					
(217)	4	Is-sitwazzjoni tax-xogħol personali tiegħek (N)	1	2	3	4	5
(218)	5	Is-sitwazzjoni finanzjarja tal-familja tiegħek (N)	1	2	3	4	5
(219)	6	Is-sitwazzjoni ta' l-impjegi f'Malta	1	2	3	4	5
(220)	7	Is-sitwazzjoni ta' l-ambjent f'Malta	1	2	3	4	5

EB68.1 QA4 TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA4b ONLY in CY(tcc) – OTHERS GO TO QA5a

QA4b

(221)	2		1	2	3	4	5
(222)	2		1	2	3	4	5
(223)	3		1	2	3	4	5
(224)	4		1	2	3	4	5
(225)	5		1	2	3	4	5
(226)	6		1	2	3	4	5
(227)	7		1	2	3	4	5

NEW

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

QA5a Kif tiġġudika s-sitwazzjoni kurrenti f'kull wieħed minn dawn l-oqsma?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		(READ OUT)	Tajjeb ħafna	Pjuttost tajjeb	Pjuttost ħażin	Ħażin ħafna	Ma nafx
(228)	1	L-żona li tgħix fiha	1	2	3	4	5
(229)	2	L-għoti tal-kura tas-saħħa f'Malta	1	2	3	4	5
(230)	3	L-għoti tal-pensjonijiet f'Malta	1	2	3	4	5
(231)	4	Il-benefiċċji tal-qgħad f'Malta	1	2	3	4	5
(232)	5	L-għoli tal-ħajja f'Malta	1	2	3	4	5
(233)	6	Relazzjonijiet f'Malta bejn	1	2	3	4	5

EWROBAROMETRU 70 - MALTA

	nies ta' kulturi, reliġjonijiet jew nazzjonalitajiet differenti					
7	Il-mod kif huma indirizzati l-inugwaljanzi u l-povertà f' Malta	1	2	3	4	5
8	Kemm naffordjaw l-enerġija f'Malta	1	2	3	4	5
9	Kemm naffordjaw id-djar f'Malta	1	2	3	4	5
10	Il-mod kif taħdem l-amministrazzjoni pubblika f'Malta	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

ASK QA5b ONLY in CY(tcc) – OTHERS GO TO QA6a

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QA5b	
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(238)	1		1	2	3	4	5
(239)	2		1	2	3	4	5
(240)	3		1	2	3	4	5
(241)	4		1	2	3	4	5
(242)	5		1	2	3	4	5
(243)	6		1	2	3	4	5
(244)	7		1	2	3	4	5
(245)	8		1	2	3	4	5
(246)	9		1	2	3	4	5
(247)	10		1	2	3	4	5

NEW

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

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QA6a	X'inhuma l-aspettattivi tiegħek għat-tnax –il xahar li ġejjin: it-tnax –il xahar li ġejjin ser ikunu aħjar, agħar jew l-istess, fir-rigward ta'...?
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	(READ OUT)	Aħjar	Agħar	L-istess	Ma nafx
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(248)	1	Il-ħajja tiegħek b'mod ġenerali	1	2	3	4
(249)	2	Is-sitwazzjoni ekonomika ta' Malta	1	2	3	4

EWROBAROMETRU 70 - MALTA

(250)	3	Il-qagħda finanzjarja tal-familja tiegħek	1	2	3	4
(251)	4	Is-sitwazzjoni tax-xogħol f' Malta	1	2	3	4
(252)	5	Is-sitwazzjoni tiegħek fuq il-post tax-xogħol	1	2	3	4
(253)	6	Is-sitwazzjoni ekonomika fl-Unjoni Ewropea	1	2	3	4
(254)	7	Is-sitwazzjoni ekonomika fid-dinja (N)	1	2	3	4
(255)	8	Is-sitwazzjoni tal-ambjent f'Malta (N)	1	2	3	4

EB69.2 QA4a TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA6b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA7a

QA6b

(256)	1		1	2	3	4
(257)	2		1	2	3	4
(258)	3		1	2	3	4
(259)	4		1	2	3	4
(260)	5		1	2	3	4
(261)	6		1	2	3	4
(262)	7		1	2	3	4
(263)	8		1	2	3	4

EB69.2 QA4b

DO NOT ASK QA7a in CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) GO TO QA7b

QA7a

Għal kull wieħed minn dawn l-oqsma, tgħid li s-sitwazzjoni f'Malta hija aħjar jew anqas tajba mill-medja tal-pajjiżi Ewropej?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	Hafna aħjar	Pjuttost aħjar	Pjuttost inqas tajba	Żgur inqas tajba	Ma nafx
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(264)	1	Is-sitwazzjoni ta' l-ekonomija Maltija	1	2	3	4	5
(265)	2	Is-sitwazzjoni ta' l-impjegi f'Malta	1	2	3	4	5
(266)	3	L-għoli tal-ħajja f'Malta	1	2	3	4	5
(267)	4	Il-prezz tas-servizzi ta' l-enerġija f'Malta	1	2	3	4	5
(268)	5	Il-kwalità tal-ħajja f'Malta	1	2	3	4	5

(269)

6	Is-sitwazzjoni ta' l-ambjent f'Malta	1	2	3	4	5
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EB69.2 QA5a (ITEMS 1-5) - EB67.2 QA7C (ITEM 6) - TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA7b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA8a

QA7b

(270)

(271)

(272)

(273)

(274)

(275)

1		1	2	3	4	5
2		1	2	3	4	5
3		1	2	3	4	5
4		1	2	3	4	5
5		1	2	3	4	5
6		1	2	3	4	5

EB69.2 QA5a (ITEMS 1-5) - EB67.2 QA7C (ITEM 6) - TREND MODIFIED

DO NOT ASK QA8a AND QA8b in CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) GO TO QA8c

QA8a

Liema taħseb li huma l-aktar żewġ kwistjonijiet importanti li Malta qed tiffaċċja f'dan il-mument?

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

(276-291)

Il-kriminalità	1,
Is-sitwazzjoni ekonomika	2,
Il-prezzijiet jogħlew/l-inflazzjoni	3,
It-tassazzjoni	4,
Il-qgħad	5,
It-terroriżmu	6,
Id-difiża/l-affarijiet barranin	7,
Id-djar (housing)	8,
L-immigrazzjoni	9,
Is-sistema tal-kura tas-saħħa	10,
Is-sistema ta' l-edukazzjoni	11,
Il-penzjonijiet	12,
Il-protezzjoni ta' l-ambjent	13,
Kwistjonijiet dwar l-enerġija	14,
Oħrajn (SPONTANEOUS)	15,
Ma nafx	16,

EB69.2 QA6a

QA8b U personalment, liema huma ż-żewg kwistjonijiet ewlenin li qed tiffaċċja bħalissa?

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

(292-307)

Il-kriminalità	1,
Is-sitwazzjoni ekonomika	2,
Il-prezzijiet jogħlew/l-inflazzjoni	3,
It-tassazzjoni	4,
Il-Qgħad	5,
It-terroriżmu	6,
Id-difiża/l-affarijiet barranin	7,
Id-djar (housing)	8,
L-immigrazzjoni	9,
Is-sistema tal-kura tas-saħħa	10,
Is-sistema ta' l-edukazzjoni	11,
Il-pensjonijiet	12,
Il-protezzjoni ta' l-ambjent	13,
Kwistjonijiet dwar l-enerġija	14,
Oħrajn (SPONTANEOUS)	15,
Ma nafx	16,

NEW

ASK QA8c AND QA8d ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA9a

QA8c

(308-323)

	1,
	2,
	3,
	4,
	5,
	6,
	7,
	8,
	9,
	10,
	11,
	12,
	13,

EWROBAROMETRU 70 - MALTA

	14,
	15,
	16,

EB69.2 QA6b

QA8d

(324-339)

	1,
	2,
	3,
	4,
	5,
	6,
	7,
	8,
	9,
	10,
	11,
	12,
	13,
	14,
	15,
	16,

NEW

ASK QA9a and QA10a ONLY IN EU27 – FM, TR and HR GO TO QA9b – CY(tcc) GO TO QA9c

QA9a

B'mod ġenerali, taħseb li s-sħubija ta' Malta fl-Unjoni Ewropea hija ...?

(READ OUT)

(340)

Haġa tajba	1
Haġa ħażina	2
La haġa tajba u lanqas ħażina	3
Ma nafx	4

EB69.2 QA7a

QA10a

Meta wieħed iqis kollox taħseb li Malta bbenefikat jew le milli tkun membru ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea

(341)

Ibbenefikat	1
Ma bbenefikatx	2
Ma nafx	3

EB69.2 QA8a

QA9b

(342)

	1
	2
	3
	4

EB69.2 QA7b

QA10b

(343)

	1
	2
	3

EB69.2 QA8b

ASK QA9c and QA10c ONLY in CY(tcc) – OTHERS GO TO QA11a

QA9c

(344)

	1
	2
	3
	4

EB69.2 QA7c

QA10c

--

(345)

1

2

3

EB69.2 QA8c

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

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QA11a	F'dan il-mument, tgħid li b'mod ġenerali l-affarijiet mixjin fid-direzzjoni t-tajba jew fid-direzzjoni l-ħażina, ...?
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(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	L-affarijiet mixjin fid-direzzjoni t-tajba	L-affarijiet mixjin fid-direzzjoni l-ħażina	La waħda u l-oħra (SPONTANEOUS)	Ma nafx
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(346)

(347)

1	F'Malta	1	2	3	4
2	FI-Unjoni Ewropea	1	2	3	4

EB69.2 QA11a

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

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QA11b	
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(348)

(349)

1		1	2	3	4
2		1	2	3	4

EB69.2 QA11b

QA12: DO NOT ASK ITEMS 1, 3, 4 and 5 in CY(tcc)

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QA12	Nixtieq nistaqsik mistoqsija dwar kemm għandek fiduċja f'ċerti istituzzjonijiet. Għal kull waħda minn dawn l-istituzzjonijiet li ser insemmilek, jekk jogħġbok għidli jekk għandekx it-tendenza li taf dha jew li ma
------	--

tafdahix.

	READ OUT	Tendenza li tafdaha	Tendenza li ma tafdahix	Ma nafx
(350)	1 Il-ġustizzja / is-sistema legali ta' Malta	1	2	3
(351)	2 Partiti politiċi	1	2	3
(352)	3 Awtoritajiet pubbliċi reġjonali jew lokali	1	2	3
(353)	4 Il-Gvern ta' Malta	1	2	3
(354)	5 Il-Parlament ta' Malta	1	2	3
(355)	6 L-Unjoni Ewropea	1	2	3
(356)	7 Il-Ġnus Magħquda	1	2	3
(357)	8 NATO (N)	1	2	3

EB69.2 QA12 TREND MODIFIED

ASK ALL

QA13 B'mod ġenerali fl-opinjoni tiegħek, taħseb li d-dehra ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea hija pożittiva ħafna, pjuttost pożittiva, newtrali, pjuttost negattiva jew negattiva ħafna?

	(358)
Pożittiva ħafna	1
Pjuttost pożittiva	2
Newtrali	3
Pjuttost negattiva	4
Negattiva ħafna	5
Ma nafx	6

EB69.2 QA13

QA14 Xi tfisser għalik personalment l-Unjoni Ewropea?

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

	(359-374)
Il-paċi	1,
Il-prosperità ekonomika	2,
Id-demokrazija	3,
Il-protezzjoni soċjali	4,
Libertà li ssiefer, tistudja u taħdem kullimkien fl-Unjoni Ewropea	5,
Diversità Kulturali	6,
Lehen aktar b'saħħtu fid-dinja	7,
L-Ewro	8,

EWROBAROMETRU 70 - MALTA

Il-Qgħad	9,
Il-Burokrazija	10,
Hele ta' flus	11,
Telf ta' l-identità kulturali tagħna	12,
Aktar kriminalità	13,
Mhux biżżejjed kontrolli fil-fruntieri esterni	14,
Oħrajn (spontaneous)	15,
Ma nafx	16,

EB69.2 QA14

DO NOT ASK QA15a IN CY(tcc) - ASK ITEM 1 ONLY IN EU27 COUNTRIES THAT ARE NOT IN THE EURO AREA - ASK ITEM 2 ONLY IN THE EURO AREA - FM, HR AND TR ASK ONLY ITEMS 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 AND 11 - CY(tcc) GO TO QA15b

QA15a	Jekk jogħgbok għal kull frażi li ser naqralekk għidli, jekk taqbel jew ma taqbilx.
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	(READ OUT)	Tendenza li naqbel	Tendenza li ma naqbilx	Ma nafx
(375)	1	1	2	3
(376)	2	1	2	3
(377)	3	1	2	3
(378)	4	1	2	3
(379)	5	1	2	3
(380)	6	1	2	3
(381)	7	1	2	3
(382)	8	1	2	3
(383)	9	1	2	3
(384)	10	1	2	3
(385)	11	1	2	3

EB69.2 QA15a TREND MODIFIED

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

QA15b	
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(386)	1	1	2	3
(387)	2	1	2	3
(388)	3	1	2	3

EWROBAROMETRU 70 - MALTA

(389)	4		1	2	3
(390)	5		1	2	3

EB69.2 QA15b

ASK ALL

QA16	Smajt bil-...?
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	READ OUT	Iva	Le	Ma nafx
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(391)	1	Il-Parlament Ewropew	1	2	3
(392)	2	Il-Kummissjoni Ewropea	1	2	3
(393)	3	Il-Kunsill ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea	1	2	3
(394)	4	Il-Bank Ċentrali Ewropew	1	2	3

EB69.2 QA16

QA17	U għal kull wieħed/waħda minn dawn l-entitajiet Ewropej, taħseb li għandu/għandha rwol importanti jew le fil-ħajja ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea?
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	READ OUT	Għanda rwol importanti	Ma għandix rwol importanti	Ma nafx
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(395)	1	Il-Parlament Ewropew	1	2	3
(396)	2	Il-Kummissjoni Ewropea	1	2	3
(397)	3	Il-Kunsill ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea	1	2	3
(398)	4	Il-Bank Ċentrali Ewropew	1	2	3

EB69.2 QA17

QA18	U għal kull waħda minnhom, jekk jogħgbok għidli jekk għandekx it-tendenza li tafdaħa jew it-tendenza li ma tafdaħiex?
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	(READ OUT)	Tendenza li nafdaħa	Tendenza li ma nafdaħiex	Ma nafx
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(399)	1	Il-Parlament Ewropew	1	2	3
(400)	2	Il-Kummissjoni Ewropea	1	2	3
(401)	3	Il-Kunsill ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea	1	2	3
(402)	4	Il-Bank Ċentrali Ewropew	1	2	3

EB69.2 QA18

QA19a	Fl-opinjoni tiegħek, b'liema pass qed jitmexxa l-bini ta' l-Ewropa? Jekk jogħgbok agħti daqqa t'għajn lejn dawn il-figuri. N°1 ifisser pass wieqaf, N°7 ifisser pass mgħaġġel kemm jista' jkun. Aghzel in-numru li jaqbel l-aktar ma' l-opinjoni tiegħek dwar
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QA19b	U liema jaqbel l-aktar mal-pass li tixtieq int?
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(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE)

READ OUT	(403)	(404)
	QA19a	QA19b
	CURRENT SPEED	DESIRED SPEED
Wieqaf	1	1
	2	2
	3	3
	4	4
	5	5
	6	6
Pass mgħaġġel kemm jista' jkun	7	7
Ma nafx (spontaneous)	8	8

EB66.1 QA13a&b

QA20	Meta taħseb dwar kemm tiflaħ tixtri, jiġifieri dawk l-oġġetti li l-familja tiegħek tiflaħ tixtri fil-ħajja tagħkom ta' kuljum, jekk tqabbel il-qagħda tiegħek b'halissa ma' ħames snin ilu, tgħid li tjebet, baqgħet pjuttost l-istess, jew marret lura?
------	--

(SHOW CARD - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(405)
Tjebet	1
Baqgħet pjuttost l-istess	2
Marret lura	3
Ma nafx	4

EB69.2 QA27

QA21	Jekk jogħgbok għidli kemm taqbel jew ma taqbilx ma' l-istqarrijiet li ġejjin: Għandek diffikultajiet biex tħallas il-kontijiet tiegħek fl-aħħar tax-xahar.
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(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(406)
Naqbel totalment	1
Tendenza li naqbel	2
Tendenza li ma naqbilx	3

Totalment ma naqbilx	4
Ma nafx	5

EB69.2 QA28

QA22 B'mod ġenerali, inti taħseb li l-ħajja ta' dawk li llum huma tfal se tkun aktar faċli, aktar diffiċli jew la aktar faċli u lanqas aktar diffiċli minn dik tal-ġenerazzjoni tiegħek?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(407)

Aktar faċli	1
Aktar diffiċli	2
La aktar faċli u lanqas aktar diffiċli	3
Ma nafx	4

EB69.2 QA29

QA23 Jekk jogħġbok għidli jekk għandekx tendenza li taqbel jew tendenza li ma taqbilx ma l-istqarrija li ġejja: It-tfal li jgħixu f'Malta jkollhom ħajja aħjar jekk jemigraw f'pajjiż ieħor.

(READ OUT)

(408)

Tendenza li naqbel	1
Tendenza li ma naqbilx	2
Jiddependi (SPONTANEOUS)	3
Ma nafx	4

NEW

QA24 Tista' tgħidli għal kull stqarrija li ġejja dwar l-Unjoni Ewropea taħsibx li hija veru jew falza?

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	Veru	Falza	Ma nafx
(409)	1 L-Unjoni Ewropea bħalissa hija magħmula minn ħmistax –il Stat Membru	1	2	3
(410)	3 Kull sitt xhur, Stat Membru differenti jsir President tal-Kunsill ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea	1	2	3
(411)	4 l-żona ta' l-Ewro bħalissa tikkonsisti fi tnax-il Stat Membru	1	2	3
(412)	2 L-Isvizzera hi membru ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea	1	2	3

EB69.2 QA34 (ITEMS' SEQUENCE MODIFIED + ROTATE ADDED)

ASK QA25 and QA26 ONLY IN EU27 - OTHERS GO TO QA27

QA25	Għal kull qasam li ser insemmilek, tista' tghidli jekk taħsibx li deċiżjonijiet għandhomx jittieħdu mill-gvern Malti, jew bi ftehim bejn il-gvern Malti u l-Unjoni Ewropea?
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(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT - ROTATE)	Mill-gvern Malti	Flimkien ma' l-Unjoni Ewropea	Ma nafx
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(413)	1	Il-ġlieda kontra l-kriminalità	1	2	3
(414)	2	It-tassazzjoni	1	2	3
(415)	3	Il-ġlieda kontra l-qgħad	1	2	3
(416)	4	Il-ġlieda kontra t-terroriżmu	1	2	3
(417)	5	Id-difiża u l-affarijiet barranin	1	2	3
(418)	6	L-immigrazzjoni	1	2	3
(419)	7	Is-sistema edukattiva	1	2	3
(420)	8	Il-pensjonijiet	1	2	3
(421)	9	Il-protezzjoni ta' l-ambjent	1	2	3

EB69.2 QA35a

QA26	Għal kull qasam li ser insemmilek, tista' tghidli jekk taħsibx li d-deċiżjonijiet għandhomx jittieħdu mill-gvern Malti, jew bi ftehim bejn il-gvern Malti u l-Unjoni Ewropea?
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(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	READ OUT - ROTATE	Mill-Gvern Malti	Flimkien, mill-pajjiżi fi ħdan l-Unjoni Ewropea	Ma nafx
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(422)	1	Is-saħħa	1	2	3
(423)	2	Il-benefiċċji soċjali	1	2	3
(424)	3	Il-biedja u sajd	1	2	3
(425)	4	Il-protezzjoni tal-konsumatur	1	2	3
(426)	5	Ir-riċerka xjentifika u teknoloġika	1	2	3
(427)	6	L-għajnuna għar-reġjuni li għandhom diffikultajiet ekonomiċi	1	2	3
(428)	7	L-enerġija	1	2	3
(429)	8	Il-kompetizzjoni	1	2	3
(430)	9	It-trasport	1	2	3
(431)	10	L-ekonomija	1	2	3
(432)	11	Il-ġlieda kontra l-inflazzjoni (N)	1	2	3

EB69.2 QA36a

ASK ALL

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QA27	X'inhi l-opinjoni tiegħek dwar dawn li ġejjin? Jekk jogħġbok għidli għal kull waħda minn dawn il-frażzjiet jekk intix favur jew kontra.
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	READ OUT - ROTATE	Favur	Kontra	Ma nafx
(433)	1 Unjoni Monetarja Ewropea b'munita unika, l-Ewro	1	2	3
(434)	2 Politika barranija komuni bejn l-Istati Membri ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea lejn pajjiżi oħra	1	2	3
(435)	3 Politika komuni dwar id-difiża u s-sigurtà bejn l-Istati Membri ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea	1	2	3
(436)	4 Tkabbir ieħor ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea biex jinkludi pajjiżi oħra fis-snin li ġejjin	1	2	3
(437)	5 Il-pass li bih qed tinbena l-Ewropa ikun aktar mgħaġġel fi gruppi ta' pajjiżi milli f'oħrajn	1	2	3

EB69.2 QA37 (ITEMS 1-4) - EB68.1 QA22 (ITEM 5)
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QA28	L-integrazzjoni Ewropea qed tiffoka fuq kwistjonijiet varji f'dawn l-aħħar snin. Fl-opinjoni tiegħek, liema aspetti għandhom jiġu enfasizzati mill-istituzzjonijiet Ewropej fis-snin li ġejjin biex tissaħħaħ l-Unjoni Ewropea fil-futur?
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(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
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	(438-452)
Is-suq intern	1,
Il-politika kulturali	2,
Il-politika Ewropea għall-affarijiet barranin	3,
Il-politika Ewropea għad-difiża	4,
Il-kwistjonijiet rigward l-immigrazzjoni	5,
Il-politika Ewropea għal-edukazzjoni	6,
Il-kwistjonijiet rigward l-ambjent	7,
Il-kwistjonijiet rigward l-enerġija	8,
Is-solidarjetà mar-reġjuni aktar foqra	9,
Ir-riċerka xjentifika	10,
Il-kwistjonijiet soċjali	11,
Il-ġlieda kontra l-kriminalità	12,
L-ebda minn dawn (SPONTANEOUS)	13,
Oħrajn (SPONTANEOUS)	14,
Ma nafx	15,

EB69.2 QA39

ASK QA29 TO QA32 ONLY IN EU27 - CY(tcc) GO TO QA33b - OTHERS GO TO QA33a
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QA29	Fi-Unjoni Ewropea, kull Pajjiż Membru, meta jmissu, isir il-President tal-Kunsill ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea għal sitt xhur. Bħalissa jmiss lil Franza. Dan l-aħħar inti qrajt fil-ġurnali, jew smajt fuq ir-radju jew fuq it-televiżjoni, jew rajt fuq l-Internet, x
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(453)

Iva	1
Le	2
Ma nafx	3

EB69.2 QA40 TREND MODIFIED

ASK QA30 ONLY IN FR - OTHERS EU27 GO TO QA31

QA30	
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(454)

	1
	2
	3
	4
	5

EB69.2 QA41

ASK QA31 ONLY IN THE EU27

QA31	Fi-Unjoni Ewropea, kull Stat Membru, meta jmissu, isir il-President tal-Kunsill ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea għal sitt xhur. Mill-1 ta' Jannar 2009 se jmiss lir-Repubblika Ċeka. Dan l-aħħar inti qrajt fil-ġurnali, jew smajt fuq ir-radju jew fuq it-televiżjoni, je
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(455)

Iva	1
Le	2
Ma nafx	3

EB69.2 QA42

ASK QA32 ONLY IN CZ - OTHERS EU27 GO TO QA33a

QA32	
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(456)

	1
--	---

	2
	3
	4
	5

EB69.2 QA43

ASK ALL EXCEPT IN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) GO TO QA33b

QA33a	Liema minn dawn iż-żewġ sentenzi li ġejjin toqrob l-aktar lejn l-opinjoni tiegħek dwar il-globalizzazzjoni?
-------	---

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(457)

Il-globalizzazzjoni tirrappreżenta opportunità għall-kumpaniji Maltin grazzi għall-ftuħ tas-swieq	1
Il-globalizzazzjoni tirrappreżenta theddida għall-impjieg u għall-kumpaniji f'pajjiżna	2
Ma nafx	3

EB69.2 QA48a

ASK QA33b ONLY IN CY(tcc) - OTHERS GO TO QA34a

QA33b	
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(458)

	1
	2
	3

EB69.2 QA48b

ASK QA34a TO SPLIT A - SPLIT B GO TO QA34b

QA34a	Kemm taqbel jew ma taqbilx ma' l-istqarrija li ġejja: L-Unjoni Ewropea tipproteġina mill-effetti negattivi tal-globalizzazzjoni.
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(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(459)

Naqbel totalment	1
Tendenza li naqbel	2

Tendenza li ma naqbilx	3
Ma naqbel xejn	4
Ma nafx	5

EB69.2 QA49a

ASK QA34b TO SPLIT B - SPLIT A GO TO QB1a

QA34b	Kemm taqbel jew ma taqbilx ma' din l-istqarijiet li ġejja: L-Unjoni Ewropea tgħin liċ-ċittadini Ewropej jibbenefikaw aktar mill-effetti pożittivi tal-globalizzazzjoni.
-------	---

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(460)

Naqbel totalment	1
Tendenza li naqbel	2
Tendenza li ma naqbilx	3
Ma naqbel xejn	4
Ma nafx	5

EB69.2 QA49b

ASK QC ONLY IN EU27

QC1	Fl-1989, il-waqa' tal-ħajt ta' Berlin immarka it-triem tal-Purtiera tal-Ħadid (Iron Curtain) li sseparat l-Ewropa tal-Lvant mill-Ewropa tal-Punent. Għall kull waħda minn dawn li ġejjin jekk jogħġbok għidli kemm, jekk tiżen kollox, kien hemm benefiċċji jew
-----	---

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Ibbenefikat ħafna	Ibbenefikat xi ftit	Ma bbenefikatx wiżq	Ma bbenefikat xejn	Ma nafx
(504)	1 L-Unjoni Ewropea	1	2	3	4	5
(505)	2 F'Malta	1	2	3	4	5
(506)	3 Inti personalment	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

QC2	Mill-2004 l-Unjoni Ewropeja kibret minn 15 għal 27 pajjiż. Kollox ma kollox, kif tiġġudika dan it-tkabbir tal-Unjoni Ewropea?
-----	---

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(507)

Saħħaħ I-Unjoni Ewropea	1
Dgħajjef I-Unjoni Ewropea	2
Ma nafx	3

NEW

QC3	Personalment, fir-rigward ta' dawn l-oqsma fejn I-Unjoni Ewropea tista' tieħu deċiżjonijiet, liema opinjoni hija l-eqreb għall-fehma tiegħek?
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(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(508)

Hemm wisq oqsma fejn I-Unjoni Ewropea tista' tieħu deċiżjonijiet	1
M'hemmx biżżejjed oqsma fejn I-Unjoni Ewropea tista' tieħu deċiżjonijiet	2
In-numru ta' oqsma fejn I-Unjoni Ewropea tista' tieħu deċiżjonijiet huwa tajjeb (SPONTANEOUS)	3
Ma nafx	4

NEW

Issa ħa nitkellmu dwar suġġett ieħor.

ASK QE ONLY TO EU27

QE1	F'Awwissu ta' din is-sena, kien hemm kunflitt armat bejn ir-Russja u l-Ġeorgia. Inti smajt jew qrajt dwar dan il-kunflitt?
-----	--

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(698)

Iva, u taf eżattament fuq x'hiex kien	1
Iva, imma ma tafx fuq x'hiex kien	2
Le	3
Ma nafx	4

NEW

QE2	Tensjonijiet kontinwi f'reġjun wieħed tal-Ġeorgia, in-Nofsinhar ta' Ossetia, wassal għal kunflitt miftuħ bejn il-forzi armati tal-Ġeorgia u r-Russja. Fil-fehma tiegħek, liema minn dawn kelli l-iktar rwol importanti sabiex jintemm il-kunflitt?
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(READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(699)

In-Nazzjonijiet Uniti	1
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EWROBAROMETRU 70 - MALTA

In-NATO	2
L-Unjoni Ewropea	3
L-Istati Uniti	4
L-OSCE	5
L-ebda minn dawn (SPONTANEOUS)	6
Oħrajn (SPONTANEOUS - SPECIFY)	7
Ma nafx	8

NEW

ASK QE2o IF "OTHERS", CODE 7 IN QE2

--

QE2o Liema oħrajn?

10 2 (700,701-720)

NEW

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QE3 Taħseb li dan il-kunflitt jista' jkollu impatt fuq is-sigurtà tal-provvista tal-enerġija fl-Unjoni Ewropea?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(721)
Iva, ħafna	1
Iva, sa ċertu punt	2
Le, mhux eżattament	3
Le, żgur li le	4
Ma nafx	5

NEW

ASK IN ALL THE COUNTRIES

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

D15a	X'inhu x-xogħol tiegħek bħalissa?
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D15b	Gieli għamilt xi xogħol bi ħlas fil-passat? X'kien l-aħħar impjieg tiegħek?
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	(722-723)	(724-725)
	D15a	D15b
	CURRENT OCCUPATION	LAST OCCUPATION
NON-ACTIVE		
Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	1	1
Student	2	2
Unemployed or temporarily not working	3	3
Retired or unable to work through illness	4	4
SELF EMPLOYED		
Farmer	5	5
Fisherman	6	6
Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect, etc.)	7	7
Owner of a shop, craftsmen, other self-employed person	8	8
Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company	9	9
EMPLOYED		
Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect)	10	10
General management, director or top management (managing directors, director general, other director)	11	11
Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	12	12
Employed position, working mainly at a desk	13	13
Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver, etc.)	14	14
Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, etc.)	15	15
Supervisor	16	16
Skilled manual worker	17	17
Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	18	18
Never did any paid work	19	19

EB69.2 D15a D15b

Ejja ngħaddu għal suġġett ieħor

ASK QG ONLY IN EU27

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QG1	L-Unjoni Ewropea għandha baġit li jintnefaq fuq varjetà wiesa ta' attivitajiet u investimenti differenti fl-iStati Membri kollha u barra l-Unjoni Ewropea. B'mod ġenerali jekk taħseb fil-baġit tal-Unjoni Ewropea inti tgħid li...?
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(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)
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(887)

Iva smajt bih, u taf eżattament x'inh	1
Iva smajt bih, imma ma tafx eżattament x'inh	2
Le, qatt ma smajt fuq il-baġit tal-UE	3
Ma nafx	4

NEW

QG2a	Fuq liema minn dawn li ġejjin taħseb li jintefaq il-parti l-kbira tal-baġit ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea? Primarjament? (M)
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(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ROTATE - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(888-889)

Tkabbir ekonomiku (N)	1
Ir-riċerka xjentifika	2
Edukazzjoni u taħriġ (N)	3
Kwistjonijiet dwar l-enerġija (N)	4
Trasport (N)	5
Tibdil fil-klima u l-protezzjoni tal-ambjent (N)	6
L-agrikoltura u żvilupp rurali (M)	7
L-ġhajjnuna reġjonali (M)	8
Assistenza lill-ġirien tal-UE, inklużi l-pajjiżi kandidati (JEKK IKUN HEMM BŻONN spjega li l-pajjiżi kandidati huma pajjiżi li huma uffiċjalment kandidati sabiex jissieħbu fl-UE) (N)	9
Żvilupp u ġhajjnuna umanitarja lill-pajjiżi barra l-UE	10
Difiża u sigurtà (N)	11
Il-kwistjonijiet rigward l-immigrazzjoni	12
L-impjegi u affarijiet soċjali (M)	13
Saħħa pubblika (N)	14
Kultura u midja (N)	15
Spejjeż amministrattivi u tal-personal (ta' l-impjegati) u tal-bini	16
L-ebda minn dawn (SPONTANEOUS)	17
Oħrajn (spontaneous)	18
Ma nafx (spontaneous)	19

EB66.1 QA28 TREND MODIFIED

QG2b	Xi oħrajn?
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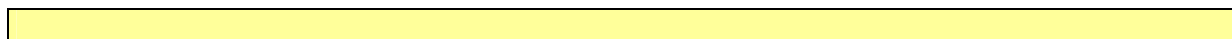
(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

(890-908)

It-tkabbir ekonomiku	1,
Ir-riċerka xjentifika	2,
Edukazzjoni u taħriġ (N)	3,
Il-kwistjonijiet rigward l-enerġija	4,
Trasport	5,
Tibdil fil-klima u l-protezzjoni tal-ambjent	6,

Agrikoltura u żvilupp rurali	7,
Investiment reġjonali	8,
Assistenza lill-ġirien tal-UE, inklużi l-pajjiżi kandidati (JEKK IKUN HEMM BŻONN spjega li l-pajjiżi kandidati huma pajjiżi li huma uffiċjalment kandidati sabiex jissieħbu fl-UE) (N)	9,
Żvilupp u għajjuna umanitarja lill-pajjiżi barra l-UE	10,
Difiża u sigurtà	11,
Il-kwistjonijiet rigward l-immigrazzjoni	12,
Xogħol u kwistjonijiet soċjali	13,
Saħħa pubblika	14,
Kultura u midja	15,
Spejjeż amministrattivi u tal-personal (ta' l-impjegati) u tal-bini	16,
L-ebda minn dawn (SPONTANEOUS)	17,
Oħrajn (SPONTANEOUS)	18,
Ma nafx	19,

NEW



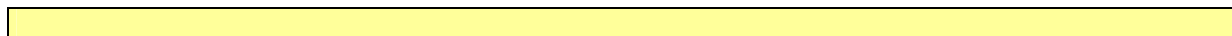
QG3a U fuq liema minn dawn li ġejjin tixtieq li l-baġit tal-Unjoni Ewropeja jintnefaq? Primarjament?

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

(909-910)

It-tkabbir ekonomiku	1
Ir-riċerka xjentifika	2
Edukazzjoni u taħriġ	3
Il-kwistjonijiet rigward l-enerġija	4
Trasport	5
Tibdil fil-klima u l-protezzjoni tal-ambjent	6
Agrikoltura u żvilupp rurali	7
Investiment reġjonali	8
Assistenza lill-ġirien tal-UE, inklużi l-pajjiżi kandidati (JEKK IKUN HEMM BŻONN spjega li l-pajjiżi kandidati huma pajjiżi li huma uffiċjalment kandidati sabiex jissieħbu fl-UE) (N)	9
Żvilupp u għajjuna umanitarja lill-pajjiżi barra l-UE	10
Difiża u sigurtà	11
Il-kwistjonijiet rigward l-immigrazzjoni	12
Xogħol u affarijiet soċjali	13
Saħħa pubblika	14
Kultura u midja	15
Bini, spejjeż amministrattivi u spejjeż tal-impjegati	16
Xejn minn dawn (SPONTANEOUS)	17
Oħrajn (SPONTANEOUS)	18
DK	19

NEW



QG3b	Hemm iktar?
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(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ROTATE - MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

(911-929)

It-tkabbir ekonomiku	1,
Ir-riċerka xjentifika	2,
Edukazzjoni u taħriġ	3,
Il-kwistjonijiet rigward l-enerġija	4,
Trasport	5,
Tibdil fil-klima u l-protezzjoni tal-ambjent	6,
Agrikoltura u żvilupp rurali	7,
Investiment reġjunali	8,
Assistenza lill-ġirien tal-UE, inklużi l-pajjiżi kandidati (JEKK IKUN HEMM BŻONN spjega li l-pajjiżi kandidati huma pajjiżi li huma uffiċjalment kandidati sabiex jissieħbu fl-UE) (N)	9,
Żvilupp u għajnuna umanitarja lill-pajjiżi barra l-UE	10,
Difiża u sigurtà	11,
Il-kwistjonijiet rigward l-immigrazzjoni	12,
Xogħol u kwistjonijiet soċjali	13,
Saħħa pubblika	14,
Kultura u midja	15,
Spejjeż amministrattivi u tal-personal (ta' l-impjegati) u tal-bini	16,
L-ebda minn dawn (SPONTANEOUS)	17,
Oħrajn (SPONTANEOUS)	18,
Ma nafx	19,

NEW

DEMOGRAFIJA

D1	F'affarijiet politiċi n-nies jikkellmu fuq "ix-xellug" u "il-lemin". Kif tpoġġi l-fehmiet tiegħek fuq din l-iskala?
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(SHOW CARD) - (INT.: DO NOT PROMPT - IF CONTACT HESITATES, TRY AGAIN)

(977-978)

1 Xellug	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Lemin
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Rifjut (SPONTANEOUS) 11

Ma nafx 12

EB69.2 D1

NO QUESTIONS D2 TO D6

D7	Tista' tgħidli liema ittra tikkorrispondi l-aktar mas-sitwazzjoni preżenti tiegħek?
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(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(979-980)
Miżżewweġ/a	1
Ergajt iżżewwiġt	2
Mhux miżżewweġ/a, ngħix mas-sieheb/sieħba	3
Mhux miżżewweġ/a, qatt ma għix mas-sieheb/sieħba	4
Mhux miżżewweġ/a, ġieli għix mas-sieheb/sieħba iżda issa ngħix waħdi	5
Divorzjat/a	6
Separat/a	7
Armel/armila	8
Oħrajn (SPONTANEOUS)	9
Rifjut (SPONTANEOUS)	10

EB69.2 D7

D8 Kemm kellek żmien meta waqft l-edukazzjoni full-time tiegħek?

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

(981-982)

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EB69.2 D8

NO QUESTION D9

D10 Sess

	(983)
Raġel	1
Mara	2

EB69.2 D10

D11 Kemm għandek żmien?

(984-985)

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EB69.2 D11

NO QUESTION D12 TO D14

QUESTIONS D15a&b ARE ASKED BEFORE QB

NO QUESTIONS D16 TO D24

D25 Inti tgħix għewwa raħal, belt żgħira jew belt kbira?

(READ OUT)

(986)

Raġal	1
Belt żgħira	2
Belt kbira	3
Ma nafx	4

EB69.2 D25

NO QUESTIONS D26 TO D39

D40a Tista' tgħidli kemm hemm persuni inkluż/a int li għandhom 15 -il sena jew fuqhom jgħixu fid-dar tiegħek?

(INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

(987-988)

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EB69.2 D40a

D40b Tista' tgħidli kemm hemm tfal li għandhom anqas minn 10 snin jgħixu fid-dar tiegħek?

(INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

(989-990)

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EB69.2 D40b

D40c Tista' tgħidli kemm hemm tfal li għandhom bejn l- 10 u l- 14 -il sena jgħixu fid-dar tiegħek?

(INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

(991-992)

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EB69.2 D40c

D41 Inti twelidt ...?

SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(993)

F'Malta	1
Fi Stat Membru ieħor ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea	2
Fl- Ewropa, imma f'pajjiż mhux membru ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea	3
Fl-Asja, fl-Afrika jew fl-Amerka t'isfel	4
Fl-Amerka ta' fuq, fil-Ġappun jew fl-Oċeanja	5
Irrifjuta (SPONTANEOUS)	6

EB69.2 D41

D42 U liema minn dawn il-proposti tikkorrispondi mas-sitwazzjoni tiegħek?

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(994)
Ommok u missierek twieldu f'Malta	1
Wiehed mill-ġenituri tiegħek twieled f'Malta u l-iehor twieled fi Stat Membru iehor ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea	2
Ommok u missierek twieldu fi Stat Membru iehor ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea	3
Wiehed mill-ġenituri tiegħek twieled f'Malta u l-iehor twieled barra l-Unjoni Ewropea	4
Ommok u missierek twieldu barra l-Unjoni Ewropea	5
Xi hadd mill-ġenituri tiegħek twieled fi Stat Membru iehor ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea u l-iehor twieled barra l-Unjoni Ewropea	6
Ma nafx/Rifjut (SPONTANEOUS)	7

EB69.2 D42

D43a Għandkom telefon b'linja fissa fid-dar?

D43b Għandek mobile personali?

	(995)	(996)
	D43a	D43b
	Linja fissa	Mobile
Iva	1	1
Le	2	2

EB69.2 D43a D43b

D46 Liema minn dawn l-oġġetti għandek?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	(997-1006)
Televisin	1,
DVD player	2,
Audio CD player	3,
Kompjuter	4,
Konnessjoni ta' l-internet id-dar	5,
Karozza	6,
Appartament/dar li spiċċajt thallasha	7,
Appartament/dar li għadek thallas għaliha	8,
Xejn (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
Ma nafx	10,

EB69.2 D46

INTERVIEW PROTOCOL

P1 DATE OF INTERVIEW

(1027-1028)

DAY

(1029-1030)

MONTH

EB69.2 P1

P2 TIME OF THE BEGINNING OF THE INTERVIEW

(INT.: USE 24 HOUR CLOCK)

(1031-1032)

 HOUR

(1033-1034)

 MINUTES

EB69.2 P2

P3 NUMBER OF MINUTES THE INTERVIEW LASTED

(1035-1037)

 MINUTES

EB69.2 P3

P4 Number of persons present during the interview, including interviewer

(1038)

Two (interviewer and respondent)

1

Three

2

Four

3

Five or more

4

EB69.2 P4

P5 Respondent cooperation

(1039)

Excellent

1

Fair

2

Average

3

Bad

4

EB69.2 P5