

EWROBAROMETRU 72

OPINJONI PUBBLIKA FL-UNJONI EWROPEA

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RAPPORT NAZZJONALI

MALTA

Dan l-istħarrig kien koordinat u sar fuq talba tad-Direttorat Ġenerali Komunikazzjoni.

Dan ir-rapport inkiteb għall-Kummissjoni Ewropea – Rappreżentanza f'Malta.

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

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INTRODUCTION

The report covers the results from Wave 72 of the Standard Eurobarometer. The fieldwork was carried out between 30 October 2009 and 15 November 2009. During this period the Finance Minister published the 2010 Budget which might have had some impact on the participants' responses. The report covers a number of topics that reflect the current state of affairs in Europe. These include socio-economic indicator questions, the general perception on the European Union, globalisation, the financial and economic crisis, values, innovation and the European Union's main priorities. A summary of the most important results in Maltese is presented first followed by Malta's report in English

SOMMARJU EŻEKUTTIV

L-Opinjoni Ġenerali

Il-maġġoranza tal-Maltin huma sodisfatti b'hajjithom (72 fil-mija - 5 punti perċentwali inqas mill-medja Ewropea). Għal numru ta' snin, il-Maltin kienu iktar sodisfatti b'hajjithom mill-medja Ewropea, madanakollu r-rizultati mahruġa matul din il-harifa kienu eċċezzjoni - 12-il punt perċentwali inqas meta mqabbla mal-harifa tal-2008 u 10 punti perċentwali inqas minn dawk tar-rebbiegħa tal-2009.

Tlieta minn kull erba' Maltin jikkunsidraw is-sitwazzjoni ekonomika lokali bħala waħda hażina. Din hija fuq l-istess livell mal-kumplement tal-Unjoni Ewropea. Il-Maltin jaħsbu wkoll illi l-ekonomija Ewropea mix aħjar mill-ekonomija lokali. Il-qagħda finanzjarja tal-familji Maltin hi ġġudikata bħala aghar mill-bqija ta' l-Ewropa, iżda l-perċezzjoni tal-Maltin fuq is-sitwazzjoni lokali tal-impjiegi hija aktar ottimista mill-medja tal-pajjiżi l-oħra fl-Unjoni Ewropea.

B'mod ġeneral il-Maltin jikkunsidraw ix-xenarju lokali aghar minn dak Ewropew f'kull aspekk, speċjalment fejn jidhol l-għoli tal-hajja f'Malta, il-prezzijiet tas-servizzi ta' l-enerġija u s-sitwazzjoni tal-ambjent f'Malta. Madanakollu hemm eċċezzjoni waħda fejn il-Maltin mhumix daqshekk negattivi, u dan fejn jirrigwarda s-sitwazzjoni tal-impjiegi.

Skond dan l-istħarriġ, il-Maltin mhux qed jistennew li l-affarijiet ser jinbidlu fit-tnax-il xahar li ġejjin, speċjalment fir-rigward tal-hajja b'mod ġenerali, is-sitwazzjoni finanzjarja u s-sitwazzjoni personali tax-xogħol. Il-Maltin huma l-aktar inkwetati li s-sitwazzjoni ekonomika nazzjonali mhux ser titjeb fit-tnax-il xahar li ġejjin.

L-inflazzjoni hija kkunsidrata bħala l-kwistjoni ewlenija li Malta qed tiffaċċja bħalissa, flimkien mal-immigrazzjoni, is-sitwazzjoni ekonomika u l-enerġija. L-għoli tal-prezzijiet u l-inflazzjoni, kif ukoll l-immigrazzjoni, kienu dejjem ikkunsidrati bħala kawża ta' ansjetà għaċ-ċittadini Maltin. Madanakollu, wiehed jista' jinnota li l-persentaġġ tal-Maltin li semmew immigrazzjoni f'dan l-istħarriġ naqas b'14-il punt perċentwali meta mqabbel mal-istess żmien tas-sena l-oħra.

L-Unjoni Ewropea

45 fil-mija tal-parteciċipanti jaħsbu li s-shubija ta' Malta fl-Unjoni Ewropea kienet pass fid-direzzjoni t-tajba. F'dawn l-aħħar sitt xhur, kien hemm tnaqqis konsiderevoli ta' 12-il punt

perċentwali (minn 57 fil-mija għal 45 fil-mija) ta' nies li huma pozittivi dwar il-fatt illi Malta ssiehbet fl-Unjoni Ewropea. Madankollu, il-maġġoranza tal-parteciċipanti (59 fil-mija) jemmnu li Malta bbenefikat meta ssiehbet bħala membru tal-Unjoni Ewropea.

L-UE, id-dinja u l-globalizzazzjoni

Persentaġġ sinifikanti tal-Maltin (32 fil-mija) ma jifhmux kompletament l-impatt tal-globalizzazzjoni. Dan jista' jiġi osservat mill-ammont ta' Maltin li ma setgħux iwieġbu mistoqsijiet fuq il-globalizzazzjoni. Iżda, b'mod ġenerali il-Maltin iħossu li l-globalizzazzjoni hija opportunità għat-tkabbir ekonomiku, filwaqt l-opinjoni ġenerali fl-Unjoni Ewropea hija li l-globalizzazzjoni tohloq il-ħtieġa ta' liġijiet komuni fuq livell dinji.

Analizi oħra turi li 47 fil-mija tal-parteciċipanti Maltin (imqabbla ma' 43 fil-mija tal-medja Ewropea) jaħsbu li l-globalizzazzjoni tirrapreżenta opportunità tajba għall-kumpaniji Maltin grazzi għall-ftuh tas-swieq. Min-naħa l-oħra, 27 fil-mija tal-Maltin biss (imqabbla ma' 42 fil-mija tal-medja Ewropea) jaħsbu li l-globalizzazzjoni hija ta' theddida għall-impjiegi u l-kumpaniji Maltin.

Il-kriżi finanzjarja u ekonomika

Is-sitwazzjoni fil-familji ta' hafna miċ-ċittadini Maltin (59 fil-mija), ma' thallihomx jagħmlu pjanijiet għall-futur. Il-maġġoranza tal-parteciċipanti Maltin f'dan l-istħarriġ ma jaħsbux li Malta kienet tkun protetta aħjar mill-kriżi finanzjarja u ekonomika li kieku nżammet il-Lira Maltija (55 fil-mija mqabbla ma' 33 fil-mija li jaħsbu l-kontra). Fil-fatt, il-biċċa l-kbira tal-Maltin (54 fil-mija) jaħsbu li l-Ewro taffiet l-effetti negattivi tal-kriżi finanzjarja u ekonomika li hawn bhalissa.

Numru ta' fatturi ġew ippreżentati lill-parteciċipanti ta' dan l-istħarriġ u kellhom jindikaw it-tliet prijoritajiet illi jistgħu jtejbju l-qagħda tal-ekonomija Ewropea. It-tliet fatturi li ntagħzlu mill-Maltin huma l-użu aktar effiċjenti tal-enerġija (54 fil-mija), titjib fl-edukazzjoni u t-taħriġ professjonali (51 fil-mija) u faċilitajiet aħjar biex jinholqu kumpaniji godda (38 fil-mija).

Iż-żewġ miżuri li skont il-Maltin l-Unjoni Ewropea għandha ttihom prijorità sabiex tgħin lin-nies jegħlbu l-effetti tal-kriżi finanzjarja u ekonomika huma l-appoġġ lil min qiegħed bla xogħol (36 fil-mija) u investiment fl-edukazzjoni, taħriġ u riċerka (33 fil-mija).

Il-valuri tal-Ewropej

Skont iċ-ċittadini Maltin, il-valuri li jirrappreżentaw l-aħjar l-Unjoni Ewropea huma d-drittijiet tal-bniedem (37 fil-mija), id-demokrazija (36 fil-mija), il-paċi (35 fil-mija) u l-harsien tal-liġi (34 fil-mija), filwaqt illi l-medja tal-Ewropej jaraw l-Unjoni Ewropea bħala istituzzjoni li tirrappreżenta d-demokrazija (39 fil-mija), id-drittijiet tal-bniedem (37 fil-mija) u l-paċi (36 fil-mija).

Innovazzjoni

Iċ-ċittadini Maltin u l-Ewropej b'mod ġenerali jaraw l-innovazzjoni bħala aspett pożittiv fil-hajja ta' kuljum tagħhom. Fil-fatt, 43 fil-mija tal-Maltin u 42 fil-mija tal-Ewropej jemmnu li kumpanija li mhix innovattiva hija kumpanija li ma tirnax. L-Ewropej jemmnu wkoll li l-prodotti u servizzi innovattivi jissimplifikaw il-hajja ta' kuljum (38 fil-mija tal-Maltin imqabbla ma' 34 fil-mija tal-medja Ewropea) u l-innovazzjoni hi essenzjali sabiex tgħin it-tkabbir ekonomiku (35 fil-mija tal-Maltin imqabbla ma' 45 fil-mija tal-medja Ewropea).

Il-prijoritajiet ewlenin tal-Unjoni Ewropea

Il-Maltin u l-Ewropej b'mod ġenerali jixtiequ li l-Unjoni Ewropea taħdem partikolarment sabiex l-ekonomija tirkupra u sabiex tiġġieled kontra t-tibdil fil-klima. Il-partecipanti ta' dan l-istħarriġ taw l-opinjoni tagħhom fuq numru ta' theddid u sfidi globali li fuqhom għandha tiffoka l-Unjoni Ewropea fir-relazzjonijiet tagħha mal-bqija tad-dinja. Kwazi nofs il-Maltin taw prijorità lill-faqar (46 fil-mija), il-paċi (42 fil-mija) u l-ġlieda kontra t-tibdil fil-klima (32 fil-mija).

1. STATE OF OPINION

1.1 Life Satisfaction

Europeans are asked a number of socio-economic indicator questions on a regular basis. These questions essentially relate to aspects of their life in general, the current situation within their country and their future expectations.

The level of life satisfaction among the citizens of the 27 EU¹ Member States is considerably high with 78 per cent saying that they are satisfied with the life they lead. The Maltese are generally a little less satisfied with their life (72 per cent - 5 percentage points lower than the EU27² average). Life satisfaction in Malta has been higher than the European average for a number of years however this autumn's results have been an exception – 12 percentage points lower when compared to autumn 2008 and 10 percentage points lower than in spring 2009. The Danes (98 per cent) and Swedish (96 per cent) are the most satisfied with their lives, while the Bulgarians (38 per cent) and Hungarians (42 per cent) claim the least satisfaction.

Figure 1 – Life Satisfaction

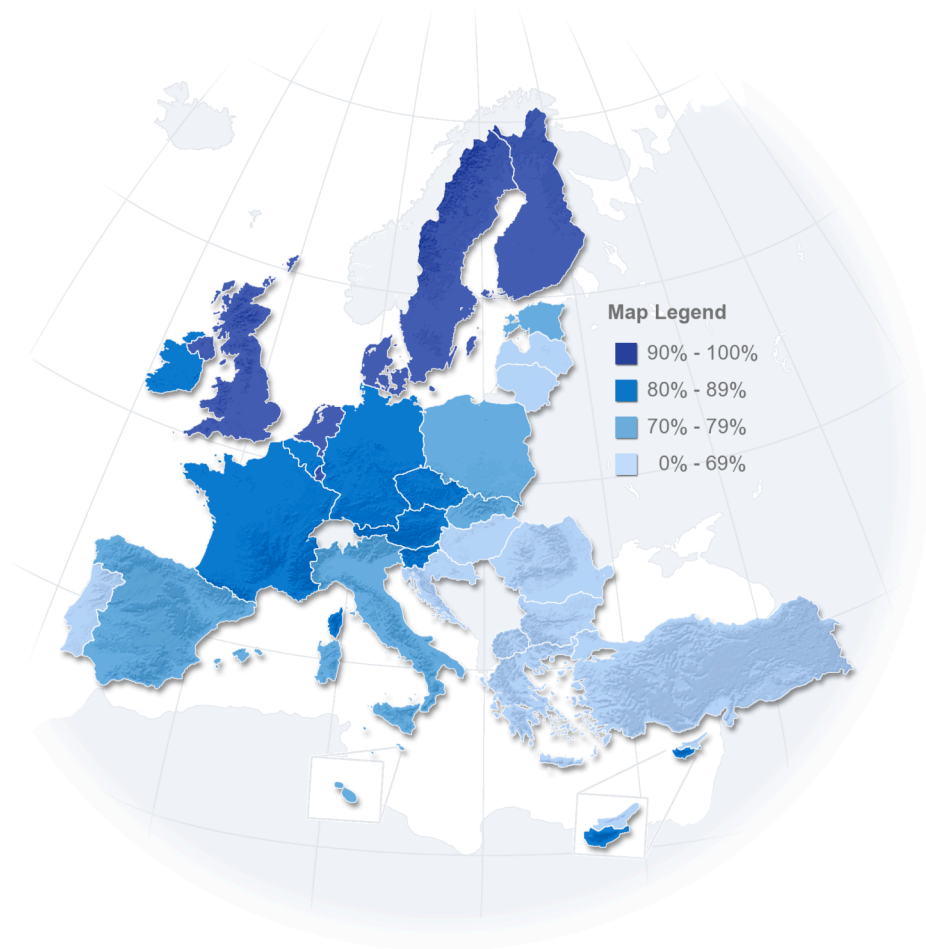
¹ European Union

² The 27 European Member States

	DK	98%
	LU	96%
	SE	96%
	NL	95%
	FI	95%
	UK	91%
	BE	89%
	SI	86%
	IE	85%
	DE	85%
	AT	85%
	FR	82%
	CZ	82%
	CY	81%
	EU27	78%
	PL	75%
	ES	74%
	EE	73%
	MT	72%
	SK	72%
	IT	71%
	EL	58%
	LV	57%
	LT	55%
	PT	53%
	RO	47%
	HU	42%
	BG	38%
* CY (tcc) 50%		
	MK	66%
	HR	63%
	TR	59%

Question: QA1. On the whole, are you very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with the life you lead?

Answers: Satisfied



In Malta, people of a younger age (24 years and younger) and those who are still studying are by and large very pleased with their life namely 86 per cent and 91 per cent respectively. There is also a considerable difference when comparing people of different educational backgrounds. Persons that have stayed longer in education have a higher level of life satisfaction than persons that have only done compulsory education. 91 per cent of the respondents who have been in education at the age of 20 and beyond have shown that they are more satisfied with their lives, compared to 53 per cent that have been in education until the age of 15 or less.

1.2 General feelings and Expectations

The Current Situation

Europeans were asked to judge the current situation of their local economy together with the European and the rest of the world's economy. Moreover, their personal job situation, their household's financial situation, the local employment situation and the local environment situation were also analysed. The views of the Maltese and the 27 EU Member States are illustrated in Table 1 below.

Table 1 – General feelings

		GOOD	BAD	DON'T KNOW
The local economic situation	MT³	22%	75%	3%
	EU27	23%	75%	2%
The situation of the European economy	MT	22%	63%	15%
	EU27	29%	62%	9%
The situation of the economy in the world	MT	11%	79%	10%
	EU27	19%	72%	9%
Personal job situation	MT	54%	26%	20%
	EU27	54%	27%	19%
The household financial situation	MT	55%	42%	3%
	EU27	64%	34%	2%
The local employment situation	MT	19%	73%	8%
	EU27	13%	85%	2%
The local environment situation	MT	29%	67%	4%
	EU27	43%	53%	4%

Three out of four Maltese consider the local economic situation to be bad. This is at the same level as that prevalent in the rest of the EU. The Maltese perceive the European economy not to

³ MT stands for Malta - A Provisional code which does not prejudice in any way the definitive nomenclature for this country which will be agreed following the conclusion of negotiations currently taking place on this subject at the United Nations.

be any better than the local economy, although negative perceptions on the European economy are at a lower level than they are for the Maltese economy. 63 per cent of Maltese claim that the EU economy is not in a good shape compared to an average of 62 per cent for the whole of the EU. However the perceptions about the world economy are more negative with 79 per cent claiming that the world economy is in a bad state compared to an average of 72 per cent in the EU27.

The financial situation of Maltese households is judged to be worse than the average across Europe, with 55 per cent of Maltese describing their financial situation as good, compared to 64 per cent for the whole of the EU. When comparing these results with six months ago, the financial situation of Maltese households was better - 8 percentage points higher than this autumn's results. On the other hand the Maltese and Europeans in general are on the same level when it comes to their personal job situation (54 per cent claim to be positive).

With reference to the local employment situation the opinions are not so positive; however the perceptions of the Maltese are more optimistic than the EU average. 73 per cent of Maltese respondents compared to 85 per cent of the EU average were negative about this aspect. In terms of the local environment situation, the Maltese are far more negative than the rest of the EU (67 per cent compared to 53 per cent of the EU average who think that the national environment situation is not positive).

Respondents were specifically asked to compare the situation in their country with that of the average European Union countries on a number of issues.

Table 2 – The local scenario compared to the European Union

	BETTER	WORSE	DON'T KNOW
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The economic situation	MT	26%	59%	15%
	EU27	33%	59%	8%
The employment situation	MT	28%	59%	13%
	EU27	26%	66%	8%
The cost of living	MT	7%	87%	6%
	EU27	26%	67%	7%
Energy prices	MT	6%	84%	10%
	EU27	18%	66%	16%
The quality of life	MT	43%	48%	9%
	EU27	50%	45%	5%
The environment situation	MT	16%	79%	5%
	EU27	48%	42%	10%

The Maltese generally consider the local scenario to be worse than the European one on all the aspects especially on the cost of living in Malta, energy prices and the environment situation. There is just one exception where perceptions are not as negative and this relates to the employment situation. According to statistics published by the Eurostat, in October, inflation in Malta stood at 2.7 per cent, a reduction of 0.5 per cent, but nevertheless remained the highest in the Euro Zone. Inflation is usually linked with the increase in retail prices; however in Malta the issue of inflation is also being very much tied to the water and electricity tariffs.

The environment situation in Malta is also of a concern to the Maltese (79 per cent compared to 42 per cent of the EU average). Malta is considered by many people as an island which is overbuilt and overpopulated. Moreover, air pollution in Malta has been exceeding the limits specified by the EU's Air Quality Framework Directive, according to a report published by the Infrastructure Ministry. Finland (96 per cent), Sweden (96 per cent) and Denmark (92 per cent) have the highest percentage of respondents who think that their environment situation is better than the average of the European Union countries.

Expectations for the next twelve months

Europeans are asked on a regular basis to state their expectations for the next twelve months on aspects related to their lives in general, their households' financial situation as well as the economic and employment situation in their country. In this regard, the rest of the EU emerges to be more optimistic about the future than the Maltese. In general, the

expectations of the Maltese on the aspects under review, is that things are going to remain unchanged in the next twelve months.

Table 3 – Expectations for the next twelve months

		BETTER	WORSE	SAME	DON'T KNOW
Your life in general	MT	18%	21%	51%	10%
	EU27	26%	15%	56%	3%
The National economic situation	MT	21%	32%	28%	19%
	EU27	28%	31%	37%	4%
The financial situation of the household	MT	10%	26%	57%	7%
	EU27	21%	19%	57%	3%
The National employment situation	MT	18%	31%	34%	17%
	EU27	22%	40%	34%	4%
Personal job situation	MT	11%	9%	59%	21%
	EU27	19%	11%	59%	11%
The economic situation in the European Union	MT	28%	15%	30%	27%
	EU27	30%	21%	38%	11%
The economic situation in the world	MT	30%	21%	24%	25%
	EU27	29%	24%	36%	11%
The National environment situation	MT	25%	17%	46%	12%
	EU27	24%	19%	51%	6%

When asked about their “life in general”, the Maltese who expect it to get worse (21 per cent) outnumbers those who expect it to improve (18 per cent), whereas more people in the EU27 think that life in general is going to improve (26 per cent). However, the majority believe that “life in general” is going to remain unaffected (51 per cent).

The percentage of Maltese who think that the local economic situation is going to get worse (32 per cent) is very similar to the EU average (31 per cent). When compared to six months ago, the Maltese are showing a more negative approach towards the Maltese economy (32 per cent compared to 24 percent in the 2009 Spring Eurobarometer - 8 percentage points higher).

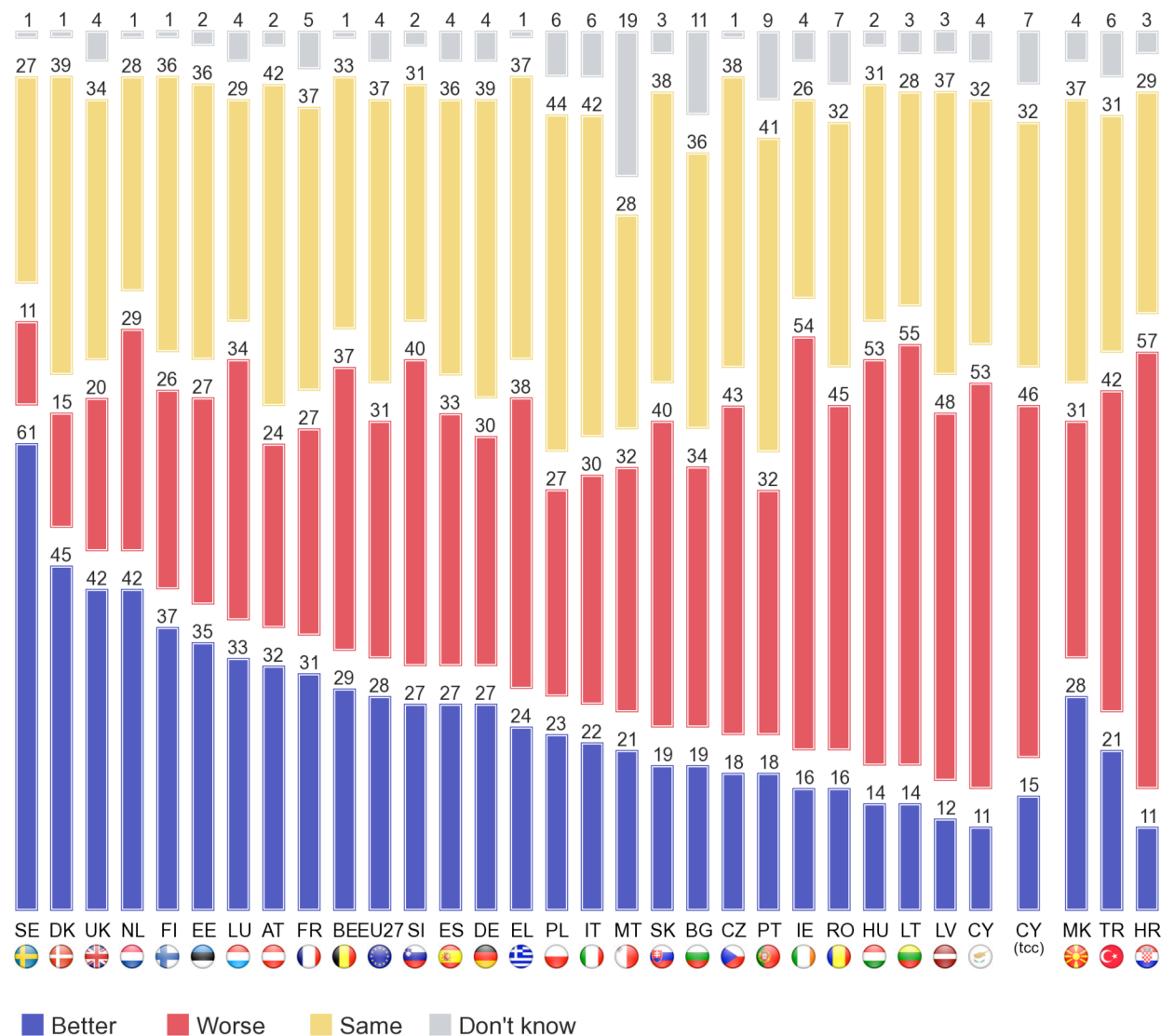
When asked about the economic situation in the European Union, 30 per cent of the Maltese and 38 per cent of the EU27 think that it is going to remain unchanged. The percentage of Maltese who were unable to tell whether the economic situation in the EU is going to get

better or worse is significantly higher than the EU27 average – 27 per cent compared to 11 per cent. On the other hand, the Maltese are more optimistic about the economic situation in the world since 30 per cent are of the opinion that it is going to get better. Nonetheless a significant percentage of Maltese respondents (25 per cent compared to 11 per cent of the EU27) were unable to give their opinion on this aspect.

Figure 2 – Expectations for the next twelve months

QA4.2. What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The state of (OUR COUNTRY) economy

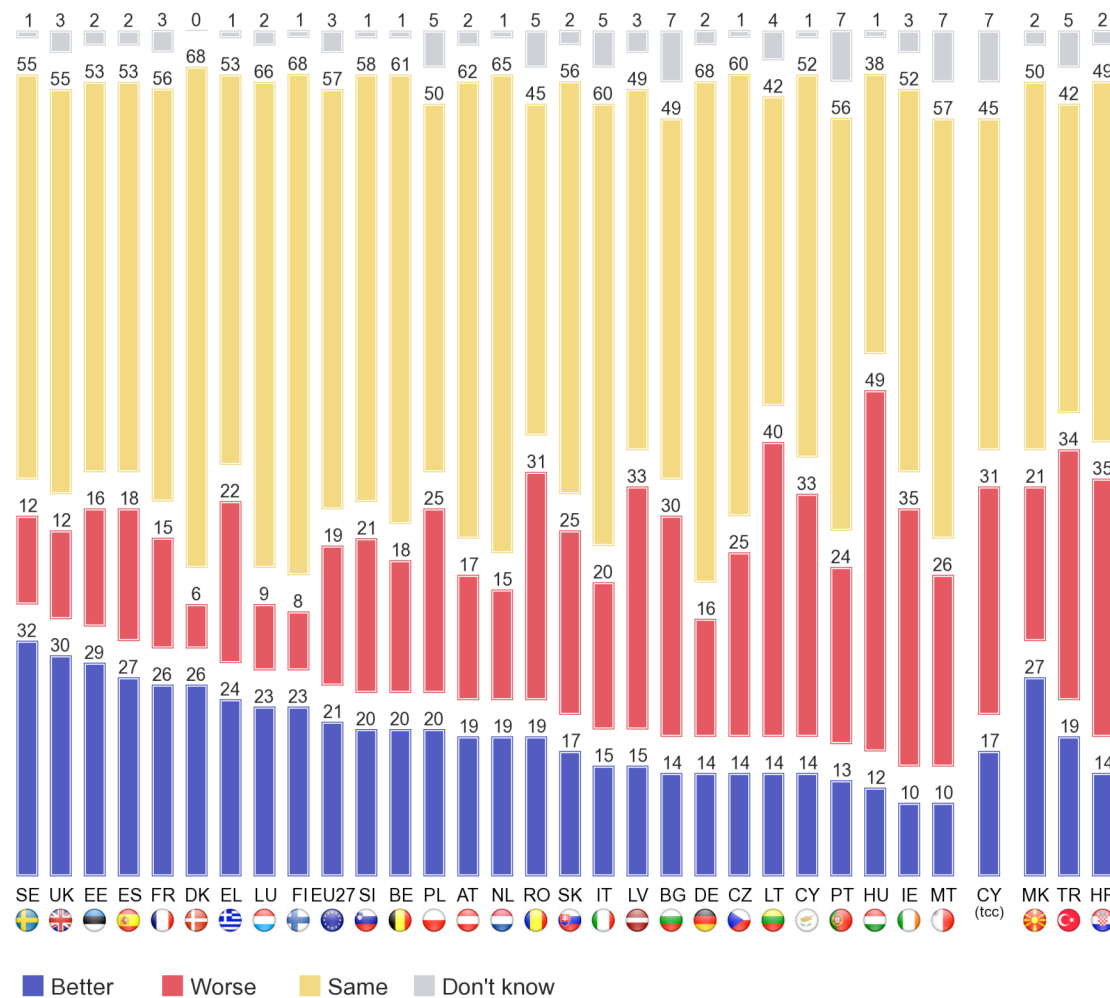


More than half of the Maltese interviewed (57 per cent) think that the financial situation of their household is going to remain the same in the next 12 months – identical to the EU27 average. However, the percentage of Maltese who think that their financial situation is going to get worse (26 per cent) exceeds those who think that it is going to get better (10 per cent). On the contrary, 21 per cent of Europeans believe that that their financial situation is going to improve.

Figure 3 – Expectations for the next twelve months – the financial situation of your household

QA4.3. What are your expectations for the next 12 months: will the next 12 months be better, worse or the same, when it comes to...?

The financial situation of your household



In the past six months, the perception of the Maltese on the national employment situation has worsened. Only 18 per cent compared to 29 per cent in the 2009 Spring Eurobarometer think that it is going to get better. Two out of five respondents (40 per cent) in the EU27 average are of the opinion that the national employment situation is going to get worse.

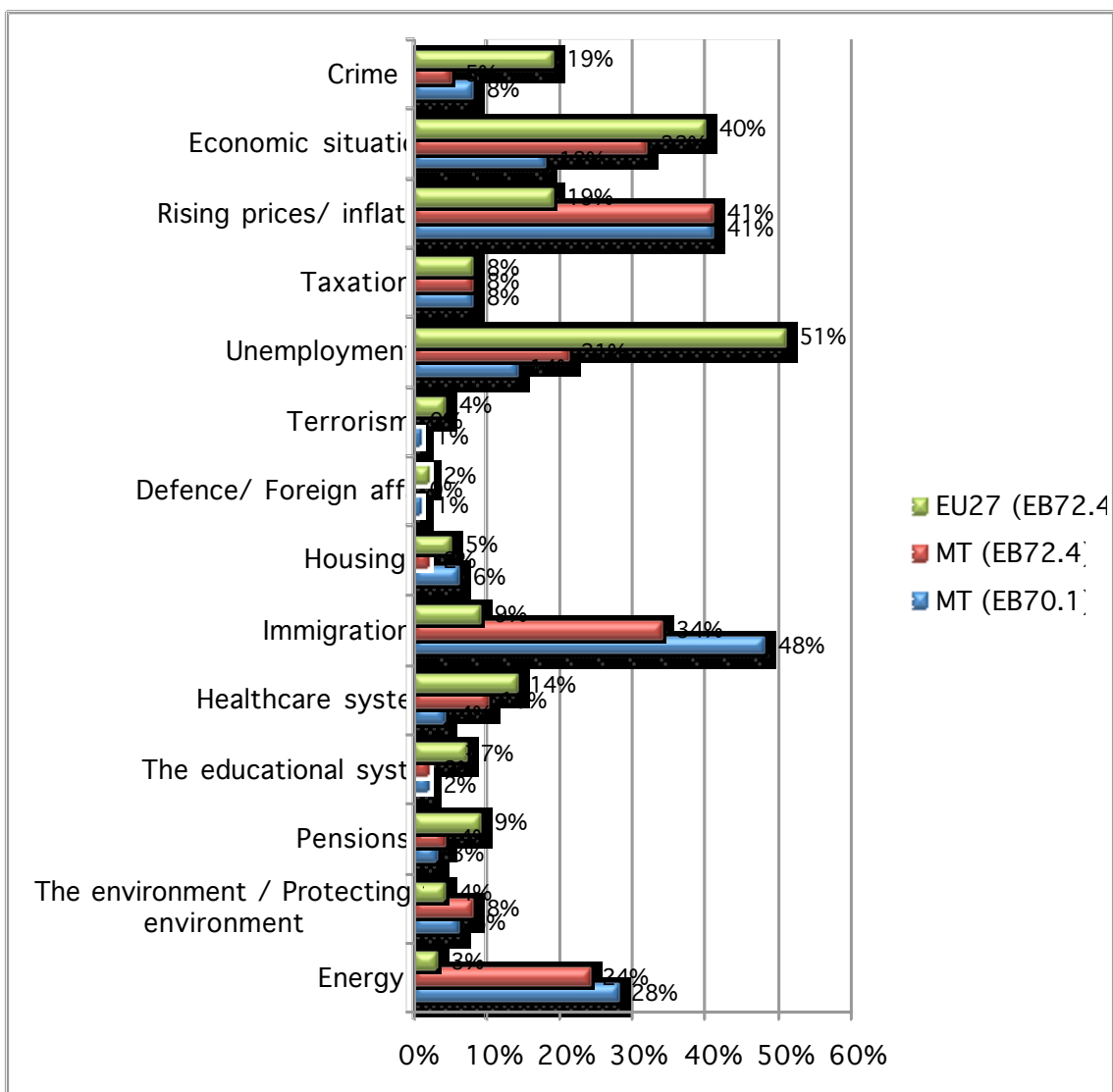
Significantly most of the Maltese citizens still do not anticipate negative developments in their personal job situation, with 59 per cent and 11 per cent respectively citing that it is going to remain the same or get better. There were only 9 per cent who claimed that their personal job situation will get worse in the coming twelve months.

1.3 Important Issues

A Country's major issues

European citizens were asked to indicate the two most important issues their country is currently facing. Figure 4 illustrates the results of the 2008 autumn EB⁴ (Maltese results) and this year's autumn EB (both Maltese and EU27 average).

Figure 4 – Most important issues facing Malta at the moment



⁴ Eurobarometer

In autumn 2008, inflation, immigration and energy were of major concern to the Maltese citizens. This year inflation is still considered as a major national issue; in fact it was ranked as first priority followed by immigration, the economic situation and energy.

Rising prices and inflation have always been of a major concern to Maltese citizens. In autumn 2008, 41 per cent of the Maltese were worried about this issue. The same percentage emerged in this year's autumn Eurobarometer which is 22 percentage points higher than the EU average.

As mentioned earlier in the report, inflation in Malta is higher than the rest of the Euro Zone. Inflation worries are very much tied to energy prices, so much so that 24 per cent of the respondents believe that energy is one of the most important issues Malta is facing at the moment (21 percentage points higher than the EU average)

A large share of Maltese citizens stated that immigration is of major concern (34 per cent – 25 percentage points higher than the EU average). However, one can note that the percentage of Maltese mentioning this issue went down by 14 percentage points when compared to the same time last year. It is evident that the economic situation has stolen the attention from immigration since the former stands at 14 percentage points higher than autumn of last year.

Personal issues

Respondents were presented again with the same issues and were asked to indicate the two which in their opinion affects them personally.

On an individual level, three out of five of the participants (60 per cent) consider rising prices and inflation as the most important matter that affects them personally. Even though to a lesser extent, the EU27 average also shows concern for rising prices and inflation (38 per cent).

Energy prices and the economic situation are also topics of concern for the Maltese mentioned by 29 per cent and 19 per cent of the respondents respectively.

1.4 Are things moving in the right direction?

Europeans are frequently asked whether in their opinion things are moving in the right direction or otherwise both in their country and in the European Union.

In general, Europeans have a negative opinion on the direction national developments are taking except for nine Member States – Bulgaria, Germany, Estonia, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland and Sweden. On average, within the EU 30 per cent of respondents claimed that their respective country is moving in the right direction, while in Malta the relative percentage is 25 per cent. 29 per cent of the Maltese respondents have remained neutral on this issue.

In autumn 2008, 37 per cent of Maltese respondents had claimed that things were moving in the right direction. The worsening perceptions are likely to be due to the current economic uncertainty.

Europeans are generally more positive on the direction the European Union is taking with an average of 40 per cent saying that it is progressing in the right direction. On the other hand, 30 per cent of the Maltese respondents took a neutral stand. The share of Maltese who think that the European Union is moving in the right direction is slightly higher than the share of Maltese who think the opposite (29 per cent compared to 26 per cent).

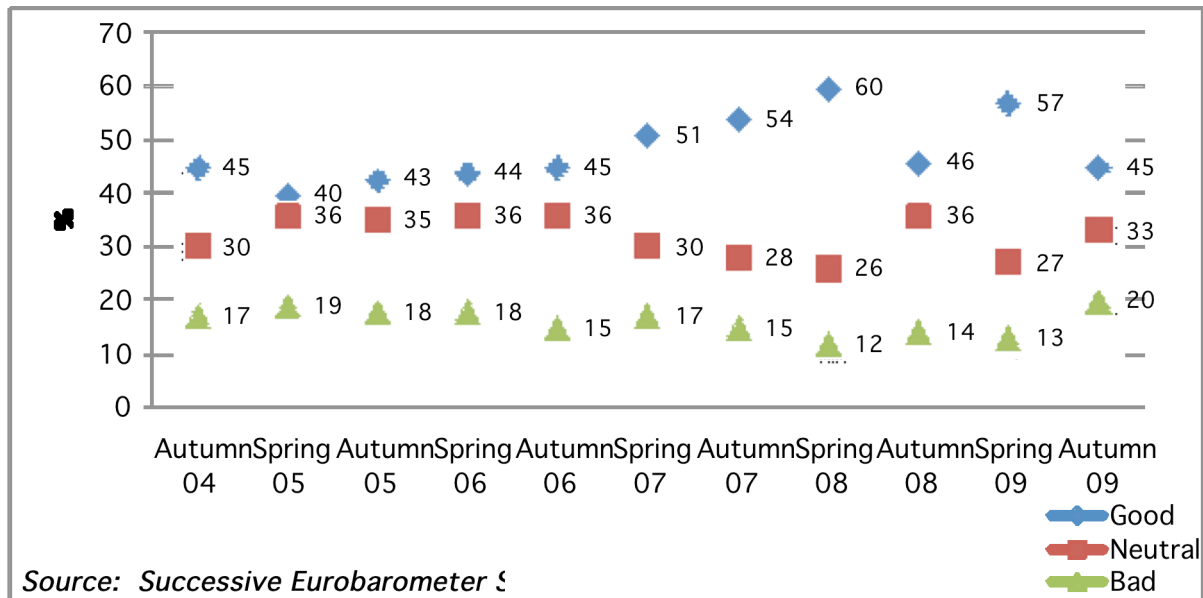
2. THE EUROPEAN UNION

This section of the report covers the general perception and attitudes of the public towards the European Union. Moreover it captures the public's awareness on certain current developments taking place in the EU.

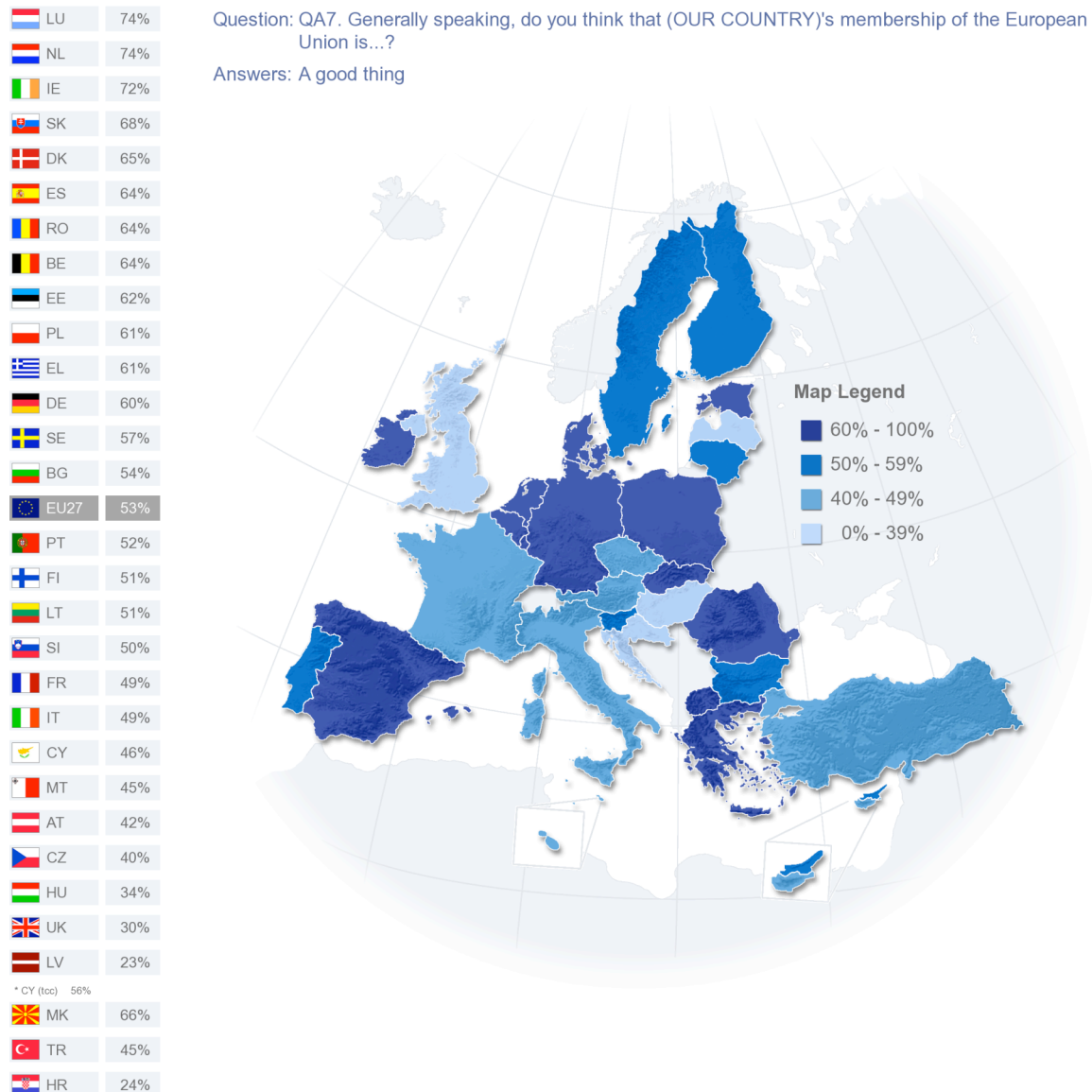
2.1 The European Union Membership

45 per cent of respondents feel that Malta's membership was a move in the right direction. One third of the respondents (33 per cent) have taken a neutral stand whereas 20 per cent were unhappy with Malta's accession to the EU.

Over the last six months, there was a significant drop of 12 percentage points (from 57 per cent to 45 per cent) of people who are positive about Malta joining the EU. This can be explained by the fact that close to the fieldwork period of the spring Eurobarometer, the European Parliament elections were underway. This autumn's share of Maltese people who are in favour of Malta's membership is almost identical to a year ago when 46 per cent of the Maltese were in favour.

Figure 5 – Opinion about Malta's Membership of the EU

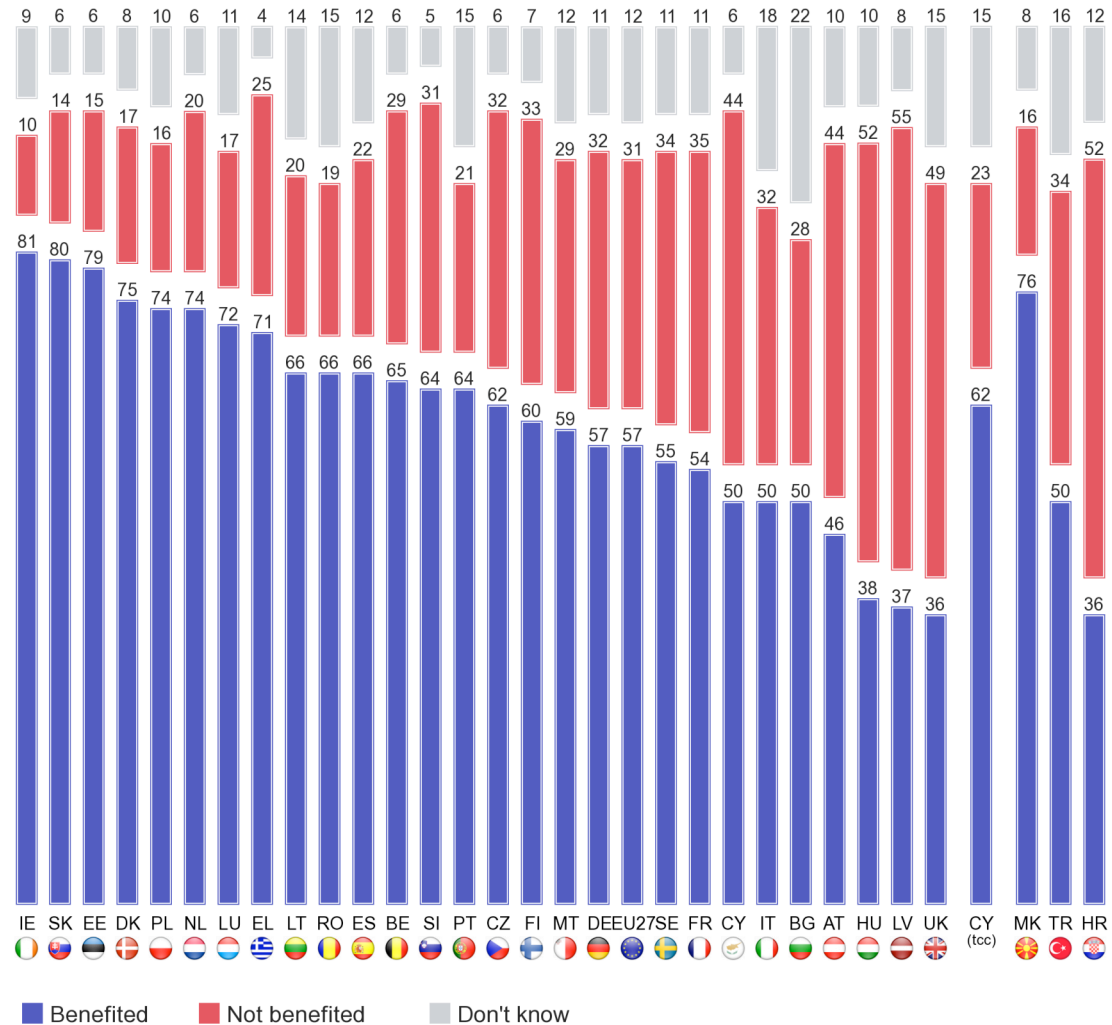
In almost all the EU countries, the respondents are in favour of their country's membership resulting in a EU27 average of 53 per cent. Respondents in Luxembourg (74 per cent), the Netherlands (74 per cent) and Ireland (72 per cent) are highly convinced that their country's accession to the EU was beneficial. In contrast, only 30 per cent of the British and 23 per cent of the Latvians think that EU membership is positive. The following figure gives an insight on the different perceptions of the EU Member States.

Figure 6 – Membership of the European Union

Respondents were asked whether Malta has benefited from being a member of the European Union. The majority of the participants (59 per cent) responded positively, whilst 29 per cent replied negatively. It is interesting to note that the amount of people favouring Malta's membership within the EU increases as the respondents' educational level increases - 36 per cent of the participants who received education until the age of 15 years compared to 66 per cent of those with higher educational qualifications (received education at the age of 20 years and beyond).

Figure 7 – Countries benefiting by being part of the European Union

QA8. Taking everything into account, would you say that (OUR COUNTRY) has on balance benefited or not from being a member of the European Union?



Across the European Union, there is a clear predominance that membership has, on balance, brought benefits to member countries. The EU27 average stands at 57 per cent. Ireland registers a figure as high as 81 per cent of the respondents who think that their country has benefited, followed closely by the Slovaks (80 per cent). On the other hand, most of the Latvians are of a different opinion since the majority (55 per cent) do not think that their country has benefited from being a member state.

Almost half of the respondents in Malta (46 per cent) commented that in general the European Union conjures a positive image for them. On the other hand, 18 per cent of the respondents felt that the EU portrays a negative image. At the same time, a considerable amount of respondents, for 32 per cent the EU portrays neither a positive nor a negative image. The number of Maltese respondents considering the image of the EU to be positive is almost identical to the EU27 average (48 per cent).

Similar to a comment made earlier, the European Union's image seems to be correlated with the level of education - 31 per cent of the respondents with a lower education (have finished education younger than 19 years) compared to 67 per cent of the participants with a higher education level felt that the EU summons a positive image.

2.2 Perception and Awareness of the European Union

In order to assess and gauge the general public's perception towards the European Union, respondents were provided with a number of statements. The results obtained for Malta together with the EU27 average results are illustrated in the following table.

Table 4 – General public's perception on the EU

	MT	EU 27
Freedom to travel, study and work anywhere in the EU	50%	46%
Euro	39%	37%
Stronger say in the world	33%	25%
Democracy	24%	26%
Economic prosperity	22%	18%
Peace	22%	28%
Cultural diversity	18%	22%
Social protection	13%	11%
Loss of cultural identity	13%	11%
Waste of money	11%	21%
Unemployment	11%	14%
Not enough control at external borders	11%	14%
Bureaucracy	10%	20%
More crime	6%	14%

The results presented in Table 3 clearly show that for most of the Maltese, the European Union means more freedom to travel, less restrictions to study and work anywhere within the EU (50 per cent), adopting the Euro (39 per cent) and having a stronger say in the world (33 per cent).

To a lesser degree, the EU27 average also demonstrates that Europeans value the freedom to travel, study and work within the EU which stands at 46 per cent – 4 percentage points lower than the Maltese. Subsequently, 37 per cent of Europeans relate the European Union with its currency, the Euro and peace (28 per cent).

The participants were presented with a list of statements in connection with the European Union and were asked to state whether they think it is true or false.

Table 5 – Knowledge on the European Union

		TRUE	FALSE	DK
The EU currently consists of twenty-five Member States	MT	30%	41%	29%
	EU27	44%	30%	26%
The Irish voted “yes” to the second referendum on the Lisbon Treaty held on October 2nd, 2009	MT	62%	6%	32%
	EU27	52%	13%	35%
The euro area currently consists of 12 Member States	MT	29%	27%	44%
	EU27	37%	32%	31%
Switzerland is a member of the European Union⁵	MT	20%	51%	29%
	EU27	18%	64%	18%
Iceland is a member of the European Union⁶	MT	12%	53%	35%
	EU27	24%	46%	30%

The Maltese proved to be notably informed on current issues connected with the European Union. Most of the Maltese answered four out of five statements correctly, except for the statement relating to the number of member states who are in the euro zone - 44 per cent were unable to answer this question and 29 per cent gave the wrong answer.

⁵ The question was asked to 250 respondents (Split A)

⁶ The question was asked to 250 respondents (Split B)

Respondents were then presented with another list of statements and were asked to state whether they tend to agree or disagree with each statement. The following are the results

Table 6 – Statements related to the European Union

	MT	
	TEND TO AGREE	TEND TO DISAGREE
I understand how the European Union works	31%	58%
The country's interests are well taken into account in the European Union	39%	45%

The majority of the Maltese tend to disagree with the above statements mostly on how the European Union works (58 per cent - 10 percentage points higher than the EU27 average). The Maltese also tend to disagree with the statement saying that the European Union takes into account the country's interest (45 percent – 2 percentage points lower than the EU27 average).

Europeans were further presented with a list of statements related to the performance of the European Union in terms of its growth as a political and economic block.

Table 7 – The European Union and the building of Europe

		AGREE	DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW
The EU has grown too rapidly	MT	54%	30%	16%
	EU27	61%	29%	10%
What brings the citizens of the different countries together is more important than what separates them	MT	76%	6%	18%
	EU27	75%	16%	9%
At the current time, the EU is short of ideas and projects	MT	32%	37%	31%
	EU27	46%	36%	18%
The EU is indispensable in meeting global challenges (climate change, terrorism etc.)	MT	61%	19%	20%
	EU27	75%	16%	9%

Three out of four Maltese participants and Europeans (75 per cent) equally agree with the statement “what brings the citizens of the different countries together is more important than

what separates them”. The majority of the Maltese (61 per cent) also feel that the EU is indispensable in meeting global challenges. The corresponding figure of the EU27 average is 75 per cent.

On a negative note, 54 per cent of the Maltese and 61 per cent of the EU27 average believe that the EU has grown too rapidly. Moreover, the general belief in the EU (46 per cent) is that the EU is currently short of ideas and projects. On the other hand the Maltese do not have a clear idea on this aspect.

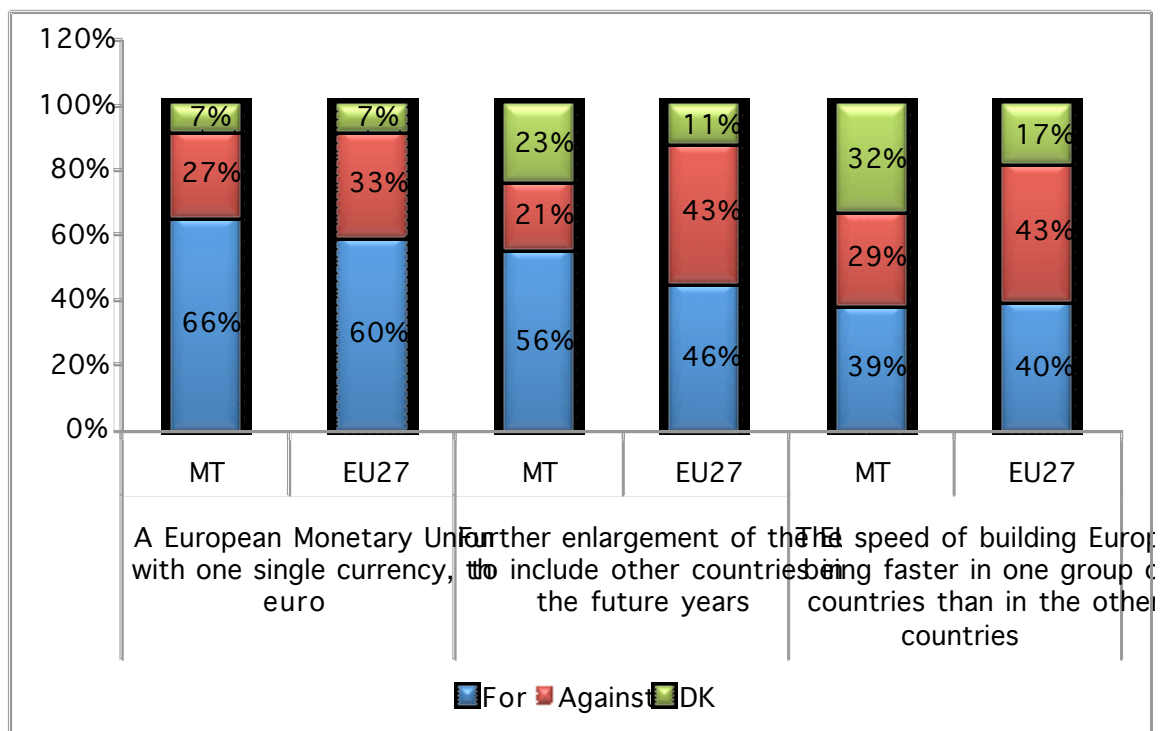
Respondents were also asked to rate their satisfaction in terms of the way democracy works primarily in their country and secondly in the EU. The Maltese are marginally more satisfied with the way democracy works in the European Union (55 per cent compared to 54 per cent of the EU27 average) rather than in their own country (49 per cent compared to 53 per cent of the EU27 average).

In general terms, the Maltese are optimistic about the future of the European Union (63 per cent), which is very much similar to the EU27 average which stands at 66 per cent.

2.3 The Euro and the European Union Enlargement

Respondents were presented with a number of options related to the European Union. Participants were asked to express their views on whether they are for or against such options. The results are illustrated in the following figure.

Figure 8 – The Euro and the EU enlargement



The majority of the Maltese are in favour of the European Monetary Union with one single currency (66 per cent) and also in favour of further enlargement of the EU (56 per cent). A significant percentage of the Maltese (39 per cent) are also in agreement with building Europe at a faster speed in one particular group of countries than in others; however an equally significant percentage of Maltese (32 per cent) were unable to express their opinion.

The results obtained within the EU27 are relatively similar to the Maltese results except on the issue of further enlargement. On average, 43 per cent of Europeans are not in agreement which stands at 22 percentage points higher than the Maltese results.

From all the European Member States, Poland and Slovakia favour European enlargement considerably (70 per cent each) whereas Austria (65 per cent each) do not favour future enlargement.

2.4 The European Union Presidency

The following statement was read out to the respondents:

“In the European Union, each Member State, in turn, becomes the President of the Council of the European Union for six months. Right now, it is Sweden’s turn. Have you recently read in the newspapers or heard on the radio or television or seen on the internet anything about Sweden’s Presidency?”

The majority of the Europeans (64 per cent) have not seen or heard anything related to the Swedish Presidency. Similarly, 69 per cent of the Maltese were not aware of this Presidency.

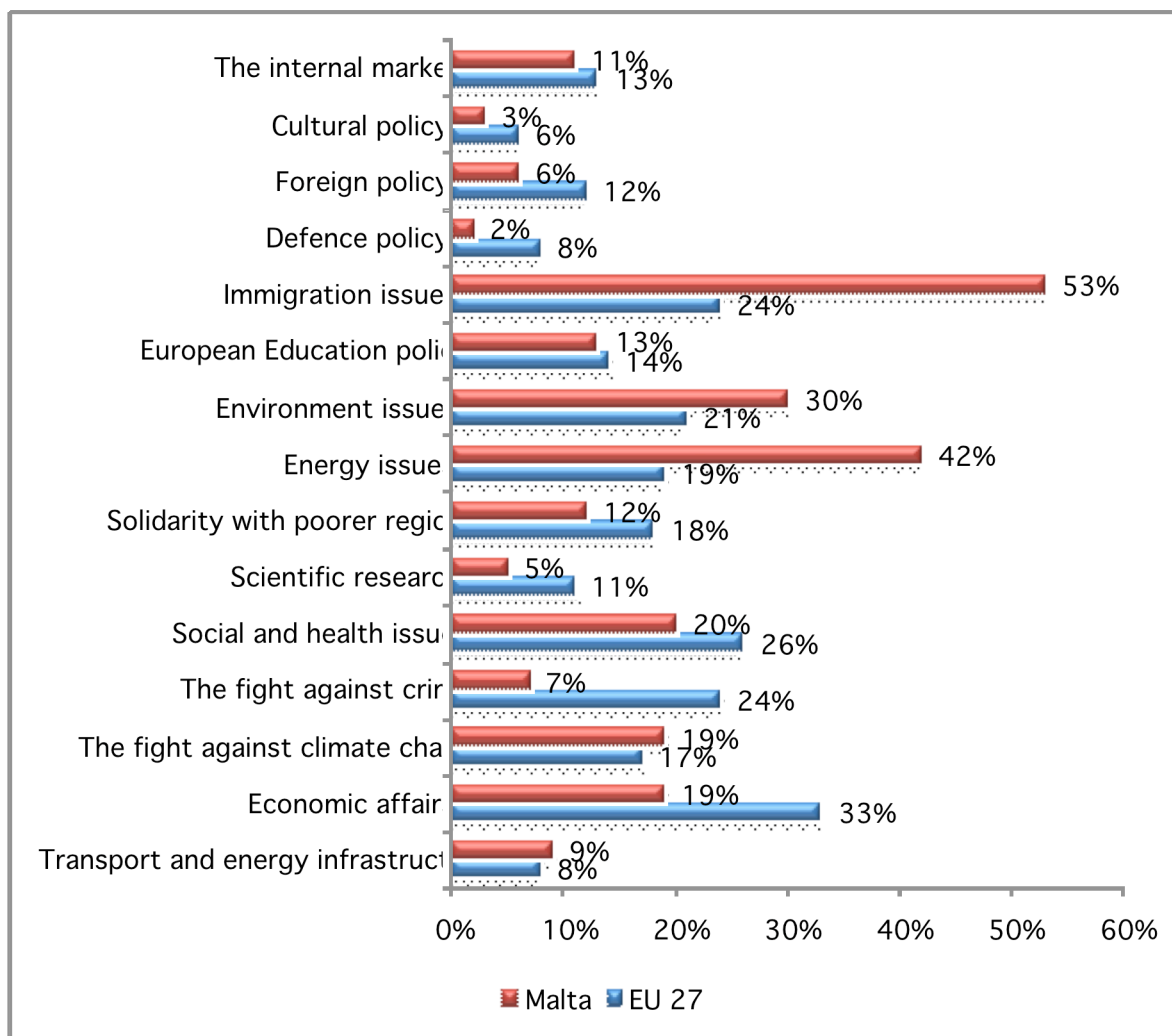
Unsurprisingly, 87 per cent of the Swedish have heard about their Presidency. Most of the Slovaks (71 per cent) were also aware of this presidency. On the other hand, almost four out of five of the British (81 per cent) were not aware of Sweden’s Presidency.

The respondents participating in the survey were asked a similar question but this time the question addressed the Spanish Presidency which will commence on 1st January 2010. Most of the Maltese participants (71 per cent) have not seen or heard about the Spanish Presidency. Similarly three out of four Europeans (72 per cent) were unaware of the Spanish Presidency. Once again the British were the least informed with 88 per cent of the British polled saying that they have not seen or heard anything about the Spanish Presidency followed closely by the Dutch and French (87 per cent each).

2.5 European Integration

Respondents were asked about aspects and issues which are closely related to European integration and they were asked to highlight the areas in which the European institutions should focus their attention upon in order to strengthen the EU in the future. The results obtained in Malta and within the EU27 are presented below.

Figure 9 – Focus on aspects to strengthen the EU - European Integration



Some significant disparities were recorded between Malta and the EU27 average on issues related to immigration, energy, the fight against crime and economic affairs. Such differences reflect the different outlook of the Maltese and of the citizens of the other EU member states.

The most striking difference was recorded on immigration which was mentioned by 53 per cent of the Maltese resulting in the highest percentage across Europe. The corresponding EU27 average stands at 24 per cent – a significant difference of 29 percentage points. As noted earlier in the report, the problem of immigration is of significant concern to the Maltese who feel that it should be duly addressed in order to strengthen the EU in the future.

Another considerable difference of 23 percentage points was recorded, in relation to energy issues. In Malta, energy was mentioned by 42 per cent of the respondents compared to 19 per cent within the EU27. Once again, Malta registered the highest percentage amongst the other EU member states.

On the other hand, economic affairs (19 per cent in Malta compared to 33 per cent of the EU27) and the fight against crime (7 per cent in Malta compared to 24 per cent of the EU27) are on the forefront of the other Member States' agenda. Austria (41 per cent) and the Netherlands (40 per cent) are the countries that are mostly concerned about crime.

2.6 European and National Institutions

The respondents were asked whether they have heard of the European Parliament, the European Commission, the Council of the European Union and the European Central Bank. The proportion of Maltese who are aware of these institutions is very high with 94 per cent who are aware of the European Parliament, 86 per cent heard about the European Commission, 80 per cent heard about the Council of the European Union and 75 per cent heard about the European Central Bank. General awareness is higher in Malta than the other EU member states.

The survey also measured the trust of the Europeans towards these four Institutions. The results obtained for Malta and the results of the EU27 are depicted in the following figures.

Figure 10 – The European Parliament

QA14.1. For each of the following European bodies, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

The European Parliament

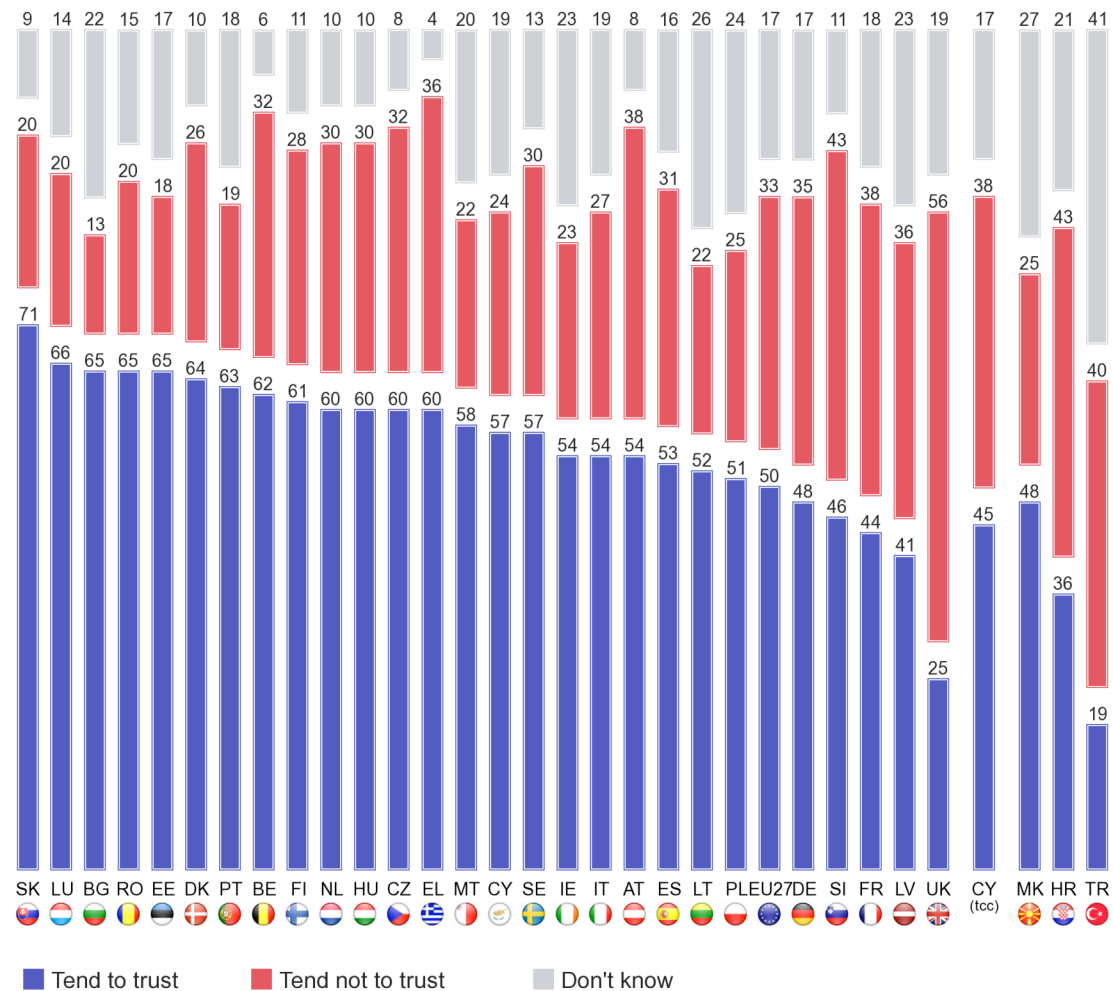


Figure 11 – The European Commission

QA14.2. For each of the following European bodies, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

The European Commission

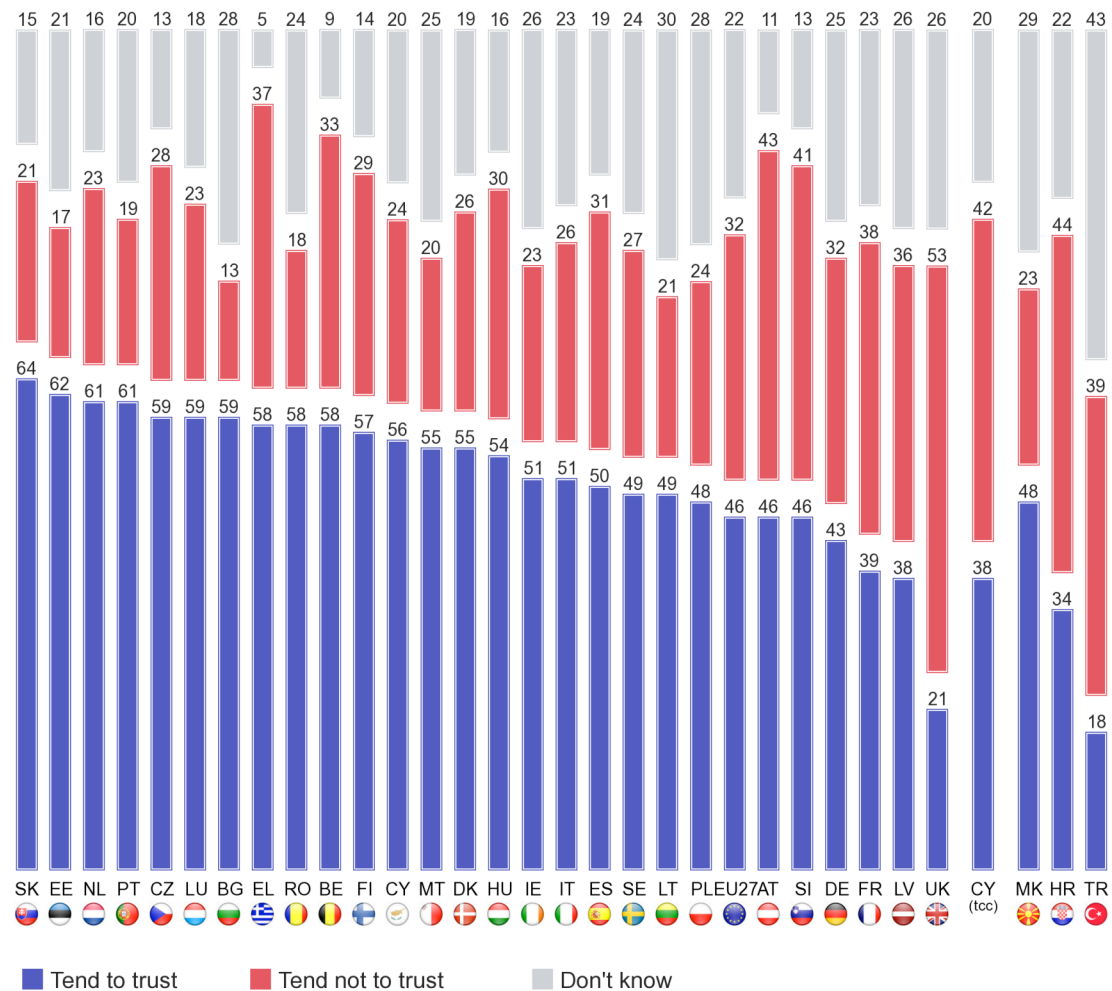


Figure 12 – The Council of the European Union

QA14.3. For each of the following European bodies, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

The Council of the European Union

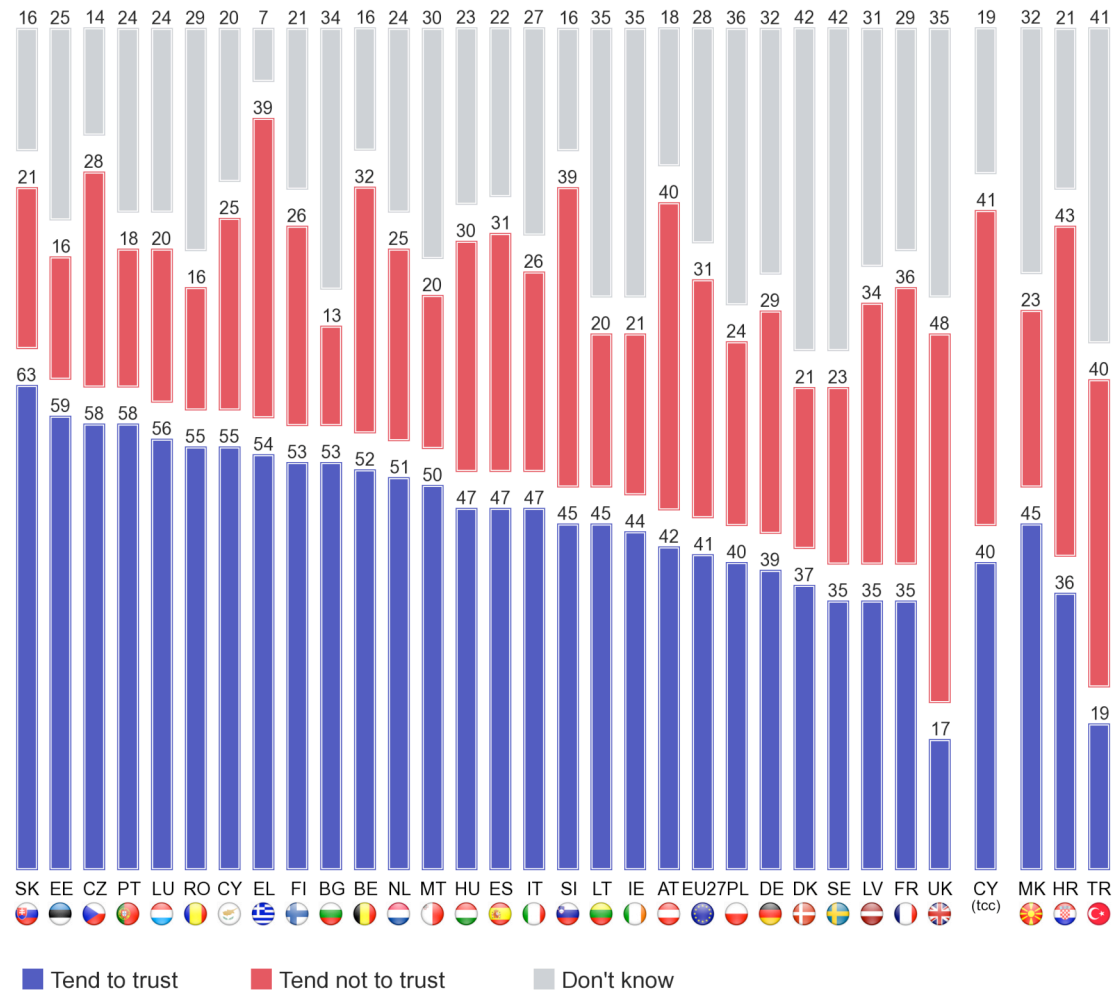
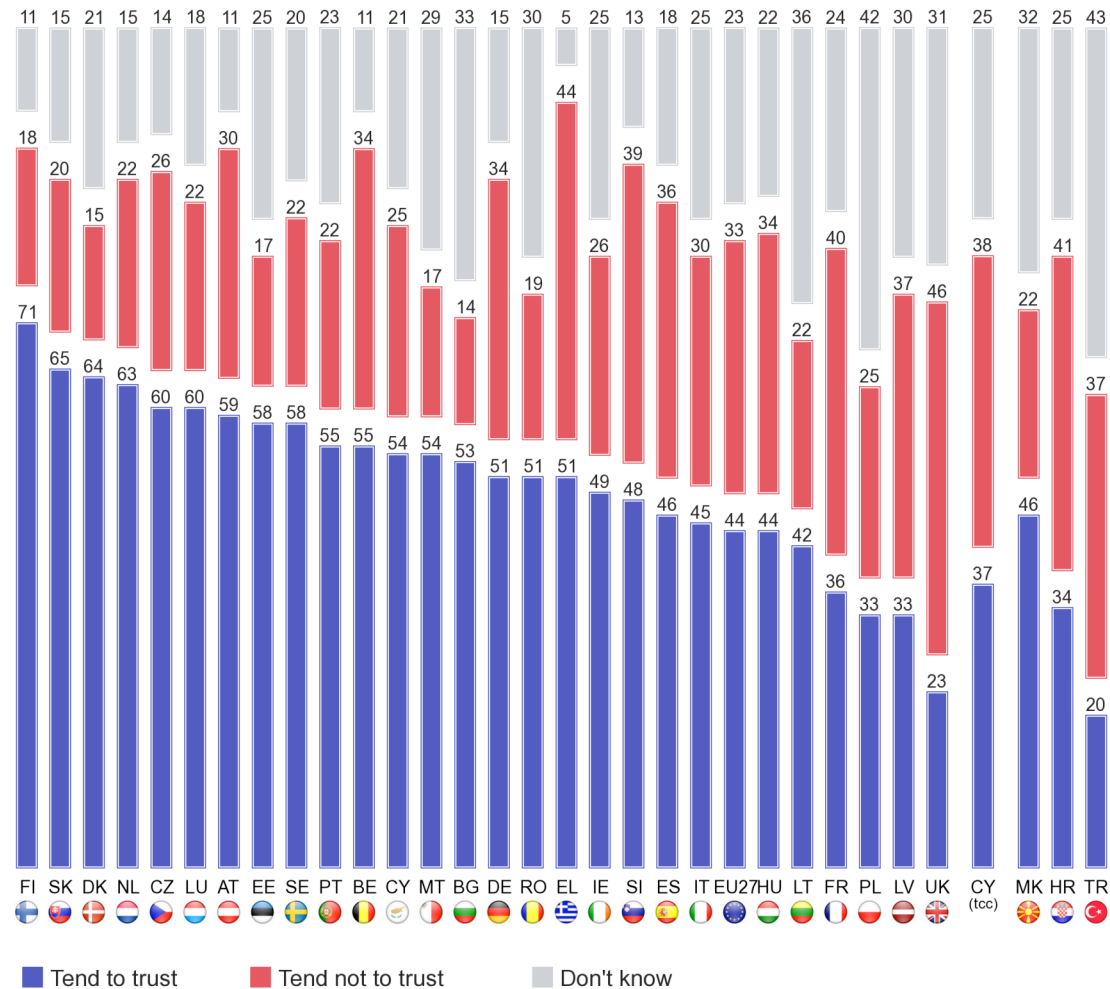


Figure 13 – The European Central Bank

QA14.4. For each of the following European bodies, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

The European Central Bank



The Maltese citizens tend to have more trust in the European institutions than their European counterparts. The European Parliament is trusted most by 58 per cent of the Maltese respondents and 50 per cent of the Europeans in general.

The respondents were also asked to disclose their trust in various other institutions.

Table 8 – Trust in Institutions

		TEND TO TRUST	TEND NOT TO TRUST	DK
The press	MT	37%	48%	15%
	EU27	42%	52%	6%
Radio	MT	48%	38%	14%
	EU27	58%	35%	7%
Television	MT	47%	41%	12%
	EU27	49%	46%	5%
The internet	MT	42%	24%	34%
	EU27	37%	41%	22%
The army	MT	66%	14%	20%
	EU27	64%	26%	10%
Justice/ the local legal system	MT	40%	46%	14%
	EU27	43%	51%	6%
Political parties	MT	22%	61%	17%
	EU27	16%	79%	5%
The Local Government	MT	36%	49%	15%
	EU27	29%	65%	6%
The Local Parliament	MT	41%	43%	16%
	EU27	30%	63%	7%
The European Union	MT	54%	30%	16%
	EU27	48%	40%	12%
The United Nations	MT	62%	14%	24%
	EU27	55%	30%	15%
Regional and local public authorities	MT	45%	35%	20%
	EU27	50%	43%	7%
NATO	MT	37%	19%	44%
	EU27	48%	33%	19%

The most trusted institution both in Malta and in the other Member States is the Army, mentioned by 66 per cent of the Maltese respondents and 64 per cent of the respondents in the EU27. The majority of the Maltese also trust the European Union (54 per cent compared to 48 per cent in the EU27) and the United Nations (64 per cent compared to 55 per cent in the EU27).

Given that all the European countries hold their elections in a democratic way and that the elected parties should be representing the voters, it is atypical that respondents in general tend not to trust the political parties and their Government. 61 per cent of the Maltese respondents

tend not to trust their political parties compared to the EU27 average of 79 per cent. Moreover, 49 per cent of the local respondents do not trust the Government compared to 65 per cent of the EU average. It is also disquieting that 46 per cent of the Maltese and 51 per cent of the Europeans do not trust the justice and the local legal system.

2.7 Decision making

Citizens were asked whether decisions on particular areas, should be taken by the local national Government, or made jointly with the European Union.

Table 9 – Decision making at European level

		NATIONAL GOVERNMENT	JOINTLY WITHIN THE EU
Fighting crime	MT	49%	50%
	EU27	37%	60%
Taxation	MT	68%	30%
	EU27	65%	31%
Fighting unemployment	MT	49%	50%
	EU27	53%	44%
Fighting terrorism	MT	8%	91%
	EU27	17%	80%
Defence and foreign affairs	MT	14%	83%
	EU27	29%	67%
Immigration	MT	12%	87%
	EU27	33%	63%
The educational system	MT	66%	33%
	EU27	60%	37%
Pensions	MT	74%	24%
	EU27	69%	27%
Protecting the environment	MT	38%	61%
	EU27	27%	70%
Health	MT	64%	36%
	EU27	62%	36%
Social welfare	MT	72%	27%
	EU27	64%	33%
Agriculture and fishery	MT	52%	46%
	EU27	44%	52%
Consumer protection	MT	48%	51%
	EU27	45%	51%
Scientific and technological research	MT	12%	85%
	EU27	24%	72%
Support for regions facing economic difficulties	MT	14%	83%
	EU27	36%	60%
Energy	MT	26%	74%
	EU27	30%	67%

Competition	MT	38%	56%
	EU27	34%	59%
Transport	MT	66%	32%
	EU27	44%	53%
Economy	MT	41%	58%
	EU27	40%	57%
Fighting inflation	MT	40%	57%
	EU27	37%	59%

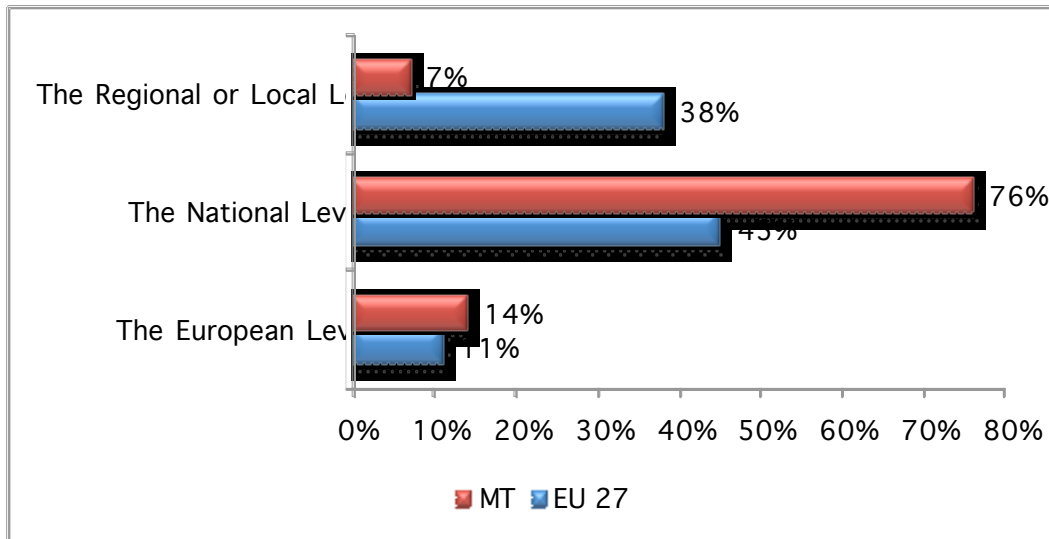
In general, the Maltese and their European counterparts would like their national Government to make decisions jointly with the European Union mostly on issues of a global dimension like terrorism, immigration, defence and foreign affairs, and support for regions facing economic difficulties. Another issue which may have positive spill-over effects at a EU level such as scientific and technological research was also among the areas in which EU citizens would prefer that more decision making is carried out jointly between the national Governments and the European Union.

Issues of a more domestic nature such as taxation, the educational system, pensions, health and social welfare are understandably linked to decisions taken solely by the Government.

Respondents were also asked to indicate which different levels of public authorities at European level, national level and regional or local level have the most impact on their living conditions. The majority of the Maltese (76 per cent) are of the opinion that decisions taken at a national level have the highest impact on their living conditions. 14 per cent of the respondents considered the decisions taken at a European level to have an impact on their living conditions and even fewer respondents (7 per cent) considered the regional or local level to influence their living conditions.

The average results obtained in the EU27 block contrasts considerably with the Maltese results except on the European level dimension. Being a very small country, the Maltese claim that the national government has a much more significant impact on their living conditions than the regional or local government. This is best explained by means of Figure 14.

Figure 14 – Public Authorities' impact on living conditions



Amongst the European countries, Malta is the country which is mostly influenced by the national public authorities (76 per cent). Alternatively, 51 per cent of the Estonian respondents believe that public authorities at regional or local level have the highest impact on their living conditions. Public Authorities at an EU level received fewer mentions across the board.

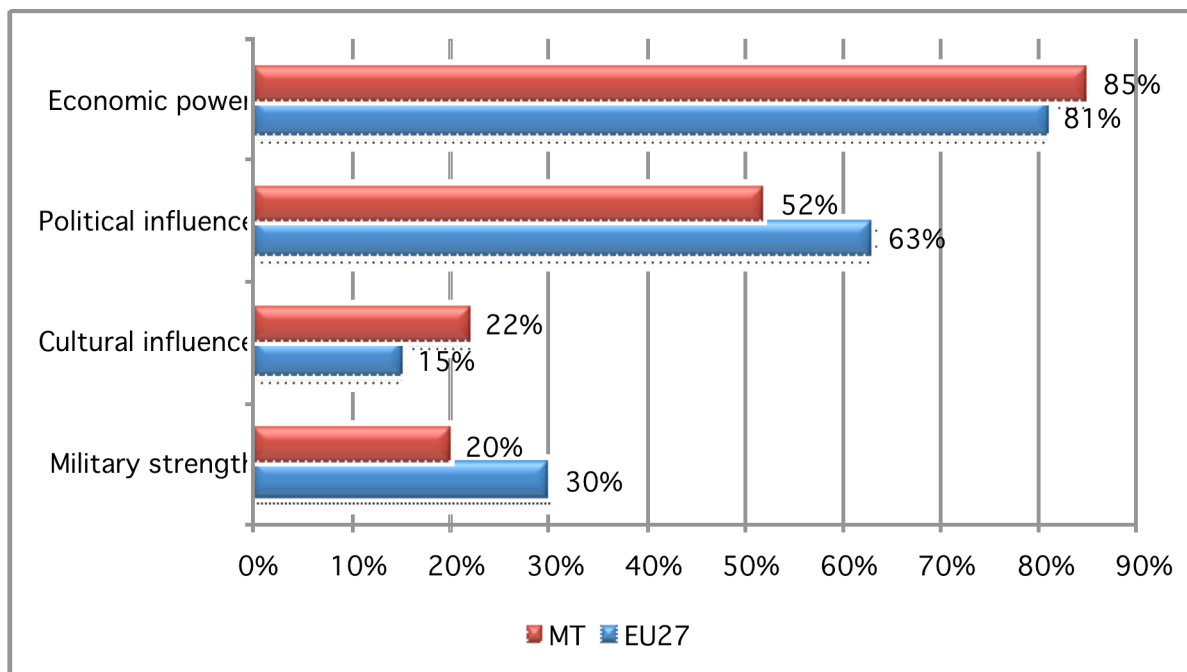
When deciding on policies within the European Union 60 per cent of the Maltese believe that regional or local public authorities are not sufficiently taken into consideration. The corresponding EU27 average is 66 per cent. It is worth noting that a significant percentage of Maltese and Europeans were unable to give their opinion on this matter. In fact 21 per cent of the Maltese respondents and an average of 15 per cent in the EU27 did not answer.

3. THE EU, THE WORLD AND GLOBALISATION

3.1 A country's overall power and influence in the world

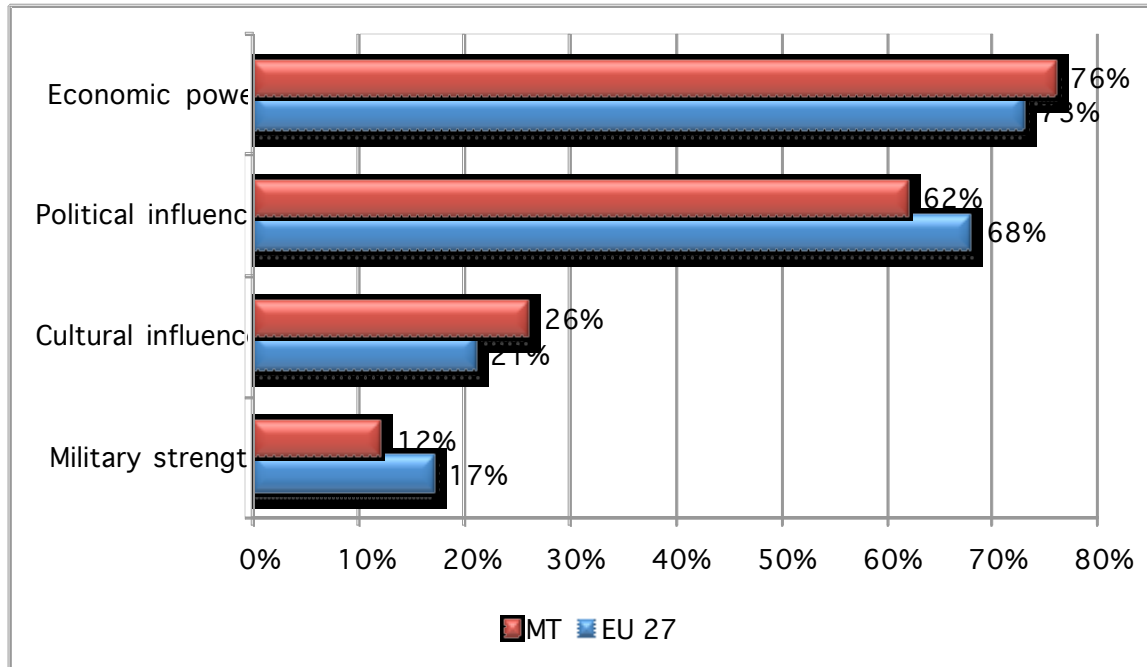
A number of factors can determine a country's or group of countries' power and influence in the world. The most important factor as seen by Europeans including Malta is economic power. The results obtained for Malta and the average results of the EU27 are presented below.

Figure 15 – Most important factors that determine power



Economic power is definitely considered to be a determining factor mentioned by 85 per cent of respondents in Malta and an average of 81 per cent of the respondents in the EU27. Political influence (52 per cent of Maltese respondents compared to 63 per cent of the EU27 average) and military influence (20 per cent of Maltese respondents compared to 30 per cent of the EU27 average) are considered more of an influence by the EU27 average than the Maltese. The Maltese give more weight to cultural influence with a difference of 7 percentage points.

Respondents were also asked to determine the factors that best characterise the European Union. The results are depicted in the following figure.

Figure 16 – Factors that characterise the European Union

Economic power is also deemed to characterise the European Union by 76 per cent of the Maltese respondents (3 percentage points higher than the EU27 average). Another factor which characterises the European Union is political influence which was mentioned by 62 per cent of the Maltese citizens and 68 per cent of the EU27 average. Cultural influence is once more given more importance by the Maltese respondents than military power. In fact the third most mentioned factor was cultural influence (26 per cent of Maltese and 21 per cent of the EU27) followed by military strength (12 per cent of the Maltese respondents compared to 17 per cent of the EU27).

3.2 Globalisation

This section looks into globalisation as seen by Europeans and how it generally affects today's society. Europeans were presented with a number of statements related to globalisation, for which they were asked to express their agreement or otherwise. The following table illustrates the results.

Figure 10 – Globalisation

		AGREE	DISAGREE	DK
Globalisation is an opportunity for economic growth	MT	61%	13%	26%
	EU27	61%	26%	13%
Globalisation increases social inequalities	MT	32%	34%	34%
	EU27	60%	26%	14%
Globalisation requires common global rules ("worldwide governance")	MT	57%	9%	34%
	EU27	74%	14%	12%
The EU and the USA have the same interests when dealing with globalization	MT	31%	28%	41%
	EU27	44%	37%	19%
Globalisation protects us from price increases	MT	28%	41%	31%
	EU27	27%	59%	14%
Globalisation helps peace in the world	MT	49%	20%	31%
	EU27	49%	38%	13%
Globalisation represents a threat to the local culture	MT	28%	45%	27%
	EU27	41%	47%	12%
Globalisation is profitable only for large companies, not for citizens	MT	43%	27%	30%
	EU27	64%	25%	11%
Globalisation means more foreign investments in Malta	MT	55%	15%	30%
	EU27	59%	27%	14%
Globalisation helps the development of poorer countries	MT	48%	22%	30%
	EU27	49%	39%	12%
Globalisation enables people to be more open to external cultures	MT	64%	7%	29%
	EU27	66%	23%	11%
The EU has sufficient power and tools to defend its economic interests in the global economy	MT	57%	11%	32%
	EU27	61%	25%	14%
The EU helps to protect European citizens from the negative effects of globalization ⁷	MT	47%	17%	36%
	EU27	46%	37%	17%
The EU enables European citizens to better benefit from the positive effects of globalization ⁸	MT	58%	9%	33%
	EU27	55%	28%	17%

⁷ This question was asked to 250 respondents (Split A)

⁸ The question was asked to 250 respondents (Split B)

On average, a significant percentage of Maltese (32 per cent) do not fully comprehend the impact of globalisation. This can be observed from the large share of Maltese who were unable to answer the questions on globalisation.

Most of the Maltese and the citizens of the other Member states agree with almost all the statements except for the following statements:

- Globalisation protects us from price increases
- Globalisation represents a threat to the local culture

In general, the Maltese feel that globalisation is more of an opportunity for economic growth whereas the general view within the EU is that globalisation requires common global rules.

Respondents were provided with two further statements on globalisation for which they had to decide which one is closest to their opinion. 47 per cent of the Maltese respondents (compared to 43 per cent within the EU27) believe that globalisation represents a good opportunity for the local companies through the opening-up of markets. On the other hand, only 27 per cent of Maltese respondents (compared to 42 per cent within the EU27) think that globalisation represents a threat to employment and companies in Malta. These results effectively reflect a situation whereby the Maltese are seen to have a more positive approach towards globalisation and feel less threatened by it than their European counterparts, as they perceive it as an opportunity to expand beyond our shores.

The highest incidence of respondents who viewed globalisation as a threat to employment and companies was recorded in France with 70 per cent of the participants agreeing with this statement. On the other hand, the highest incidence of participants who view globalisation as a good opportunity for companies was recorded in Denmark (70 per cent).

4. THE FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC CRISIS

In view of the global economic and financial crisis which is being described as the worst financial crisis since the Great Depression, this section examines the current economic situation and the impact it has on European citizens. This section also unveils a number of measures that are being discussed to tackle financial instability.

4.1 The Economic Situation

Initially, the respondents were asked to compare the European economy with other world economies.

Table 11 – The performance of the European economy compared to other world economies (according to the Maltese)

	Performing better	Performing worse	Performing as well as	DK
American	28%	24%	19%	29%
Japanese	16%	28%	11%	45%
Chinese	15%	28%	9%	48%
Indian	19%	14%	7%	60%
Russian	20%	12%	8%	60%
Brazilian	20%	10%	6%	64%

Maltese respondents generally were unable to compare the European economy with other world economies, however the prevalent opinion is that the European economy is performing better than the American (28 per cent), Indian (19 per cent), Russian (20 per cent), and Brazilian (20 per cent) economies. On the other hand, the same group of respondents believe that it is performing worse than the Japanese and the Chinese economies.

The EU27 average is of the same opinion except that they believe that the European economy is performing slightly worse than the American economy - 32 per cent believe that it is performing worse compared to 30 per cent who think that it is performing better.

4.2 The impact of the Financial and Economic Crisis

Two statements relating to forecasts of the economic crisis were read out to the respondents and were asked to indicate the statement which is closest to their opinion:

“Some analysts say that the impact of the economic crisis on the job market has already reached its peak and things will recover little by little. Others, on the contrary, say that the worst is still to come.”

The Maltese respondents were divided in half in terms of opinion whereby 45 per cent believe that the impact has already reached its peak whilst another 45 per cent feel that the worst is yet to come. Most of the Europeans are of the latter opinion, which was indicated by 54 per cent.

The household situation for most of the Maltese citizens (59 per cent), does not allow them to make any plans for the future. The corresponding percentage of the EU27 is 35 per cent which indicates that Europeans in general have a better household situation except for the Latvians (65 per cent), Cypriots⁹ (62 per cent), Bulgarians (61 per cent) and Hungarians (60 per cent).

The Maltese participants tend to disagree with the fact that Malta would have been better protected from the current financial and economic crisis if the Maltese Lira was retained (55 per cent compared to 33 per cent who agree). In fact the majority of the Maltese (54 per cent compared to 41 per cent of the EU27 average) believe that the Euro has mitigated the negative effects of the current financial and economic crisis. Among the countries that are members of the Euro Zone, Portugal (57 per cent), Spain (54 per cent), Cyprus (51 per cent) and Italy (50 per cent) believe that they would have been better off if they kept the former national currency.

⁹ Cypriots living in an area not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus

The respondents were presented with a list of statements related to the adoption of certain reforms in a situation of economic and financial difficulty.

Table 12 – Reforms and the financial and economic crisis

		AGREE	DISAGREE	DK
The financial and economic crisis makes it easier to adopt reforms¹⁰	MT	37%	26%	37%
	EU27	50%	36%	14%
The financial and economic crisis makes it more difficult to adopt reforms¹¹	MT	69%	9%	22%
	EU27	67%	22%	11%
Reforms that benefit future generations should be pursued even if that means some sacrifices for the present generation	MT	62%	18%	20%
	EU27	71%	19%	10%
The country needs more reforms to face the future¹⁰	MT	72%	11%	17%
	EU27	73%	18%	9%
Reforms that have been done so far in the country are sufficient to face the future¹¹	MT	15%	63%	22%
	EU27	27%	62%	11%

The majority of the Maltese and other Europeans believe that the financial and economic crisis makes it more difficult to adopt reforms. Subsequently they also feel that reforms that benefit future generations should be pursued even if that means some sacrifices that have to be borne by the present generation. It is also believed that more reforms are required to face the future since the reforms that have been undertaken so far are not sufficient.

¹⁰ Questions asked to 250 respondents (Split A)

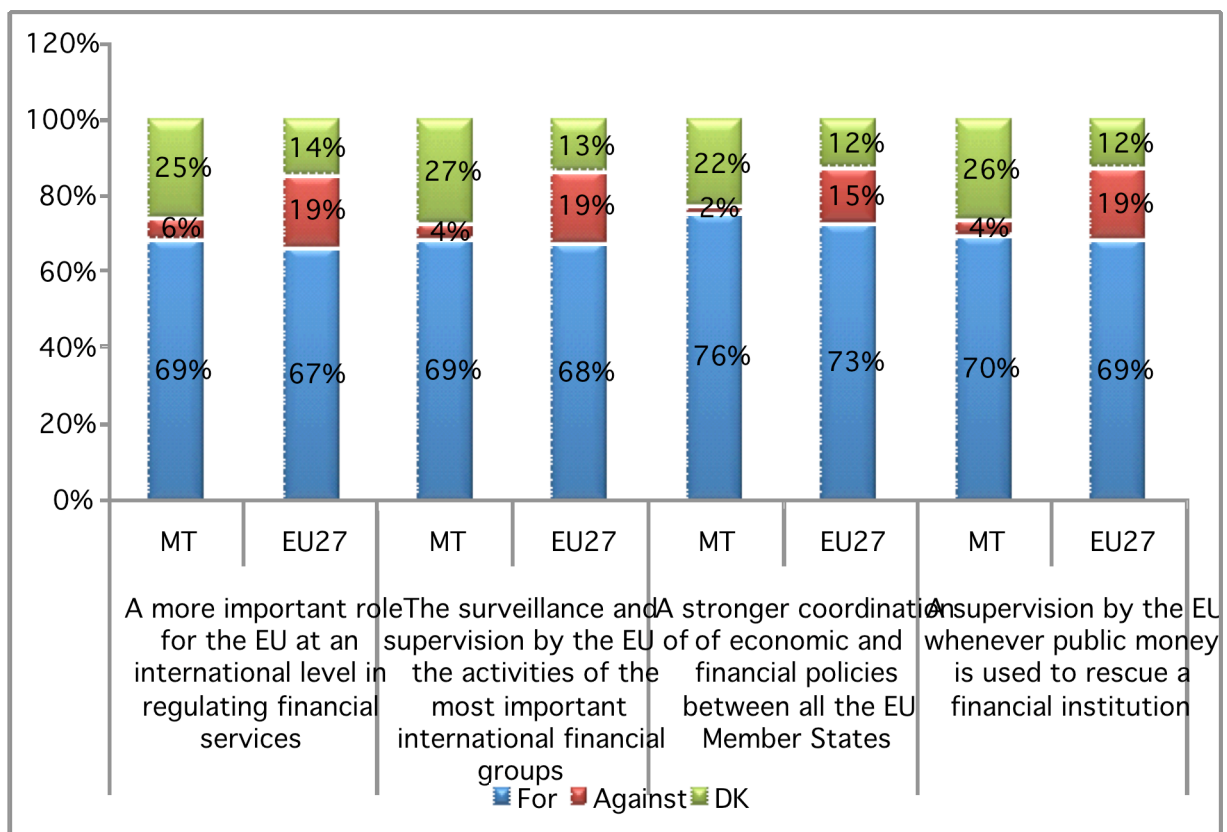
¹¹ Questions asked to 250 respondents (Split B)

4.3 Overcoming the current Financial and Economic Crisis

Most of the Maltese respondents are of the opinion that the national Government is most suitable to take appropriate actions against the effects of the financial and economic crisis - mentioned by 39 per cent compared to 19 per cent in the EU27. For most of the Europeans (22 per cent), the European Union is most suitable to take effective actions.

Certain measures aimed at combating the current economic and financial crisis are currently being discussed within the European institutions. The respondents were asked to indicate whether these measures are effective in combating this crisis.

Figure 18 – Measures to combat the financial and economic crisis



The majority of the Maltese and Europeans are in favour of all the measures discussed within the European Union especially the measure pertaining to a stronger coordination of economic and

financial policies between all the EU Member States (an average of three out four respondents are in favour).

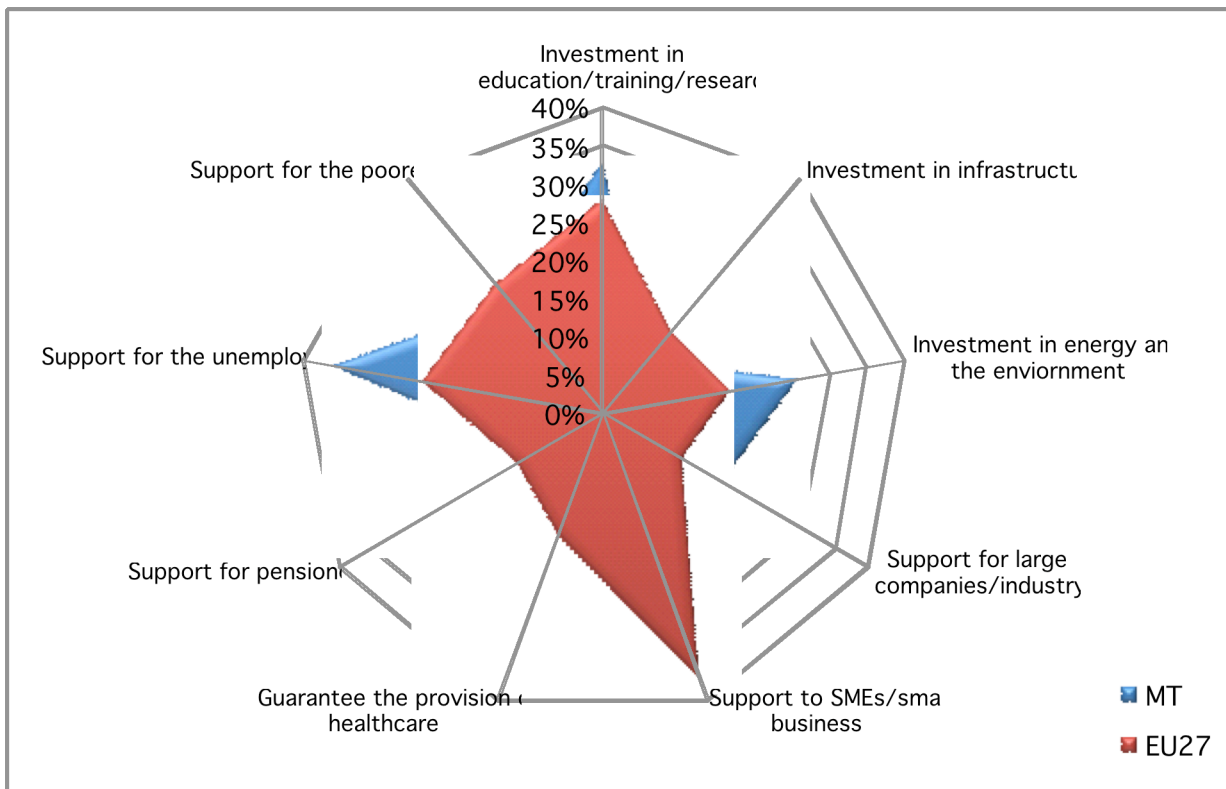
A number of factors were presented to the respondents and they were asked to indicate the top three priorities to improve the performance of the European economy. The top three factors selected by the Maltese were:

- Increasing energy efficiency (54 per cent)
- Improving the education and professional training (51 per cent), and,
- Facilitating the creation of companies (38 per cent)

The Europeans also gave precedence to the education and professional training (56 per cent), followed by investment in research and innovation (43 per cent) and facilitating the creation of companies (38 per cent).

There are several measures that can be taken to assist and support people overcome the effects of the financial and economic crisis. Nonetheless Europeans feel that there are certain measures which should be given priority by the European Union. The Maltese strongly agree that as a first priority, support to the unemployed should be provided (36 per cent) followed closely by investment in education, training and research (33 per cent). The EU27 average gives more importance to providing support to SMEs and small businesses (37 per cent).

Figure 19 – Important measures to help people overcome the effects of the financial and economic crisis



Another list of measures that can be used to reform the financial system in the European Union was also presented to the respondents. The Maltese (34 per cent) and Europeans (26 per cent) would like a stronger European system that supervises the financial markets and financial institutions. The EU27 average would equally prefer the transparency of benefits, costs and risks in the financial markets (26 per cent) which was also mentioned by a significant percentage of the Maltese citizens (31 per cent).

5. VALUES OF EUROPEANS

Europeans were asked a number of questions relating to their values and beliefs. The values that are mostly cherished by the Maltese are peace (45 per cent), respect for human life (42 per cent) and human rights (39 per cent). Europeans also value these three aspects.

According to the Maltese citizens, the values that best represent the European Union are human rights (37 per cent), democracy (36 per cent), peace (35 per cent) and the rule of law (34 per cent). The EU27 average view the European Union as an institution which represents democracy (39 per cent), human rights (37 per cent) and peace (36 per cent).

Three out of five Maltese (62 per cent) are of the opinion that they shall have a better future if there will be less emphasis on money and material possessions. The corresponding EU27 average stands at 56 per cent. There is a noticeable variation between respondents who have a different educational level. 76 per cent of the respondents who have stayed longer in education agree that there should be less emphasis on money and material possessions compared to 51 per cent of the respondents who received only compulsory education.

71 per cent of the respondents also believe that there should be more emphasis on the development of technology in the near future. Similarly, the corresponding percentage of the EU27 average stands at 70 per cent. Respondents aged up to 54 years and respondents who have stayed in education until the age of 20 and beyond, particularly agree with this statement.

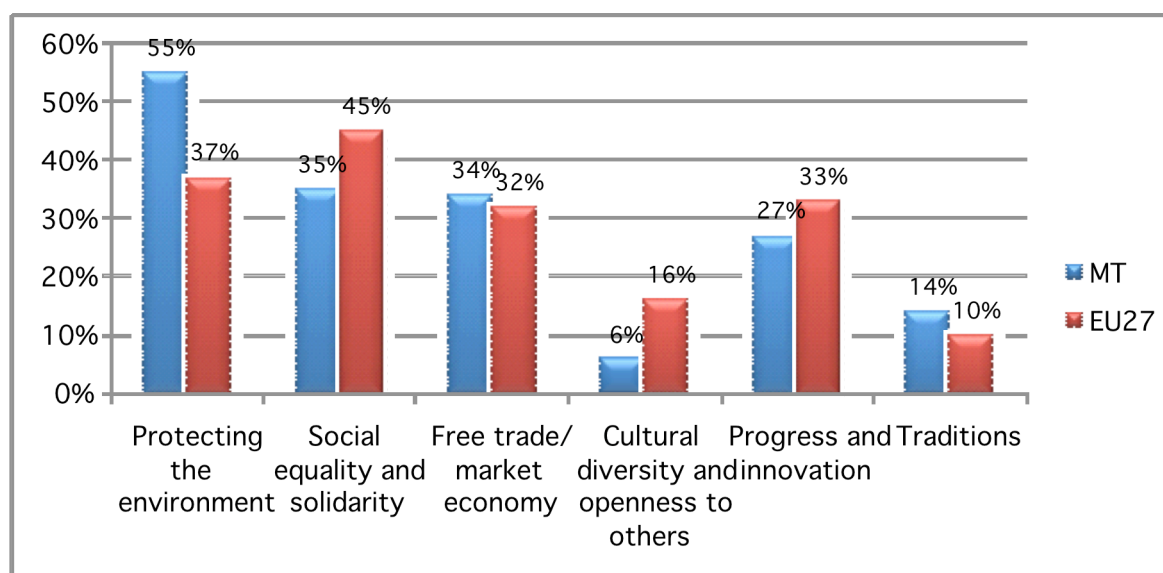
Maltese respondents strongly believe that the life of children today is going to be more difficult than the life of the older generation. In fact, three out of four respondents (76 per cent) agree with this statement. Malta's figure is one of the highest percentages registered across the European Union together with France (78 per cent), Greece (77 per cent) and Germany (76 per cent). The EU27 average stands at 61 per cent.

40 per cent of the Maltese also accept as true that the children who live in Malta would have a better life if they emigrate to another country - 18 percentage points higher than the EU27 average. This can be looked upon with optimism since the European Union is encouraging mobility especially for young people. In fact, the European Commission published a Green Paper on "Promoting the learning mobility of young people" in order to boost the opportunities for

young people in Europe to develop their knowledge and skills by going abroad. Studying or working abroad is one of the fundamental ways in which young people can strengthen their future employability as well as their personal development. There is also evidence that employers recognise and value such skills. In a time of economic crisis, investment in education and training becomes crucial in order to help Europe overcome the crisis by providing it with a highly skilled and innovative workforce.

Respondents were also asked to indicate two items which in their opinion society should place more emphasis upon in order to face major global challenges. More than half of the Maltese citizens placed the environment as top priority (55 per cent – 18 percentage points higher than EU27 average) whilst social equality and solidarity were given more importance by the average EU27 (45 per cent compared to 34 per cent in Malta). Another 34 per cent of the Maltese respondents mentioned free market economy. Like many other small economies, Malta depends heavily on external sources for much of its food, fuel, raw materials, and manufactured articles. The results are illustrated in the following figure.

Figure 20 – Issues to be addressed to face major global challenges



A number of statements were read out to respondents and they were asked to state the extent to which they agree or disagree with each of these statements.

Table 13 – Statements

	MT	EU27
	AGREE	

The State intervenes too much in our lives	62%	61%
Economic growth must be a priority for our country, even if it affects the environment ¹²	46%	47%
Protecting the environment should be a priority for our country, even if it affects the economic growth ¹³	74%	70%
Free competition is the best guarantee for economic prosperity	60%	66%

For all the statements under review, very similar results were obtained among the Maltese citizens and respondents in other countries members of the European Union. It is evident that Europeans are environmentally conscious and great importance is given to protecting the environment even if it affects economic growth.

A list of terms was presented to the participants and for each of these terms they were asked to identify whether these words bring to mind something positive or negative. These terms and the percentage of the Maltese and Europeans who replied in the affirmative are illustrated in the following table.

Table 14 – Terms

	MT	EU27
	POSITIVE	
Company	78%	78%
Welfare State	71%	71%
Competitiveness	71%	77%

¹² This statement was presented to 250 respondents (Split A)

¹³ This statement was presented to 250 respondents (Split B)

Free trade	67%	77%
Protectionism	53%	38%
Globalisation	54%	52%
Liberalisation	62%	60%
Trade Union	69%	63%
Reforms	67%	70%
Public Administration	51%	53%
Flexibility	71%	77%
Competition	73%	77%
Security	89%	83%
Solidarity	89%	84%

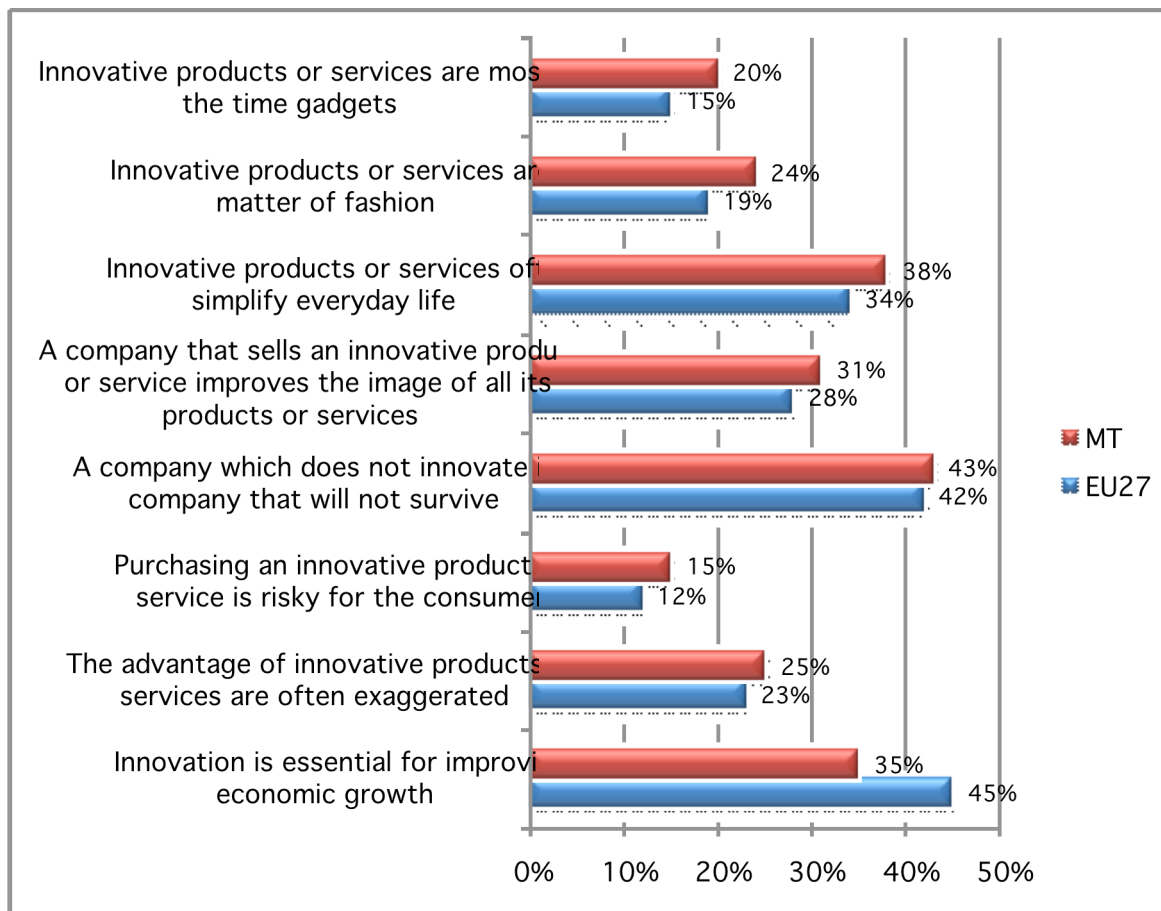
In general, the Maltese and the EU27 have the same mindset when rating the above terms, the only significant diversion being on the aspect of protectionism. In general, the Maltese and Europeans alike are positive on all terms particularly when dealing with the aspects of solidarity and security.

6. INNOVATION

Innovation is often defined as ‘the implementation of a new or significantly improved product (good or service), or process, a new marketing method, or a new organisational method in business practices, workplace organisation or external relations.’¹⁴

Europeans were presented with a list of statements all related to innovation and they were asked to indicate the statements that they agree with. The following figure illustrates the perceptions of the Maltese and the Europeans on innovation.

Figure 21 – Innovation



The Maltese citizens and Europeans in general mostly view innovation as a positive aspect of their daily life. 43 per cent of the Maltese and 42 per cent of the Europeans believe that a

¹⁴ OECD/Eurostat (2005) Guidelines for Collecting and Interpreting Innovation Data (OSLO Manual) 3rd Edition, Paris.

company which does not innovate is a company that will not survive. Moreover they also believe that innovative products or services often simplify everyday life (38 per cent of the Maltese compared to 34 per cent of the EU27 average) and innovation is essential for improving economic growth (35 per cent of the Maltese compared to 45 per cent of the EU27 average). Fewer respondents agreed that it can be risky for the consumer when purchasing an innovative product or service (15 per cent of the Maltese compared to 12 per cent of the EU27 average).

7. THE EUROPEAN UNION'S MAIN PRIORITIES

The European Union has a number of factors which need to be addressed such as:

- Ensuring economic recovery
- Fighting climate change
- Boosting growth in a sustainable way
- Citizens' rights
- Creating stability in the world

The Maltese and Europeans in general would like the European Union to put its efforts particularly on economic recovery and fighting climate change. Respondents were asked to indicate the top priorities for each of the abovementioned aspects. The tables below show the three most mentioned priorities.

ENSURING ECONOMIC RECOVERY	MT	EU27
Limit excessive public deficits in the future	43%	34%
Put in place a stronger European system of supervision of financial markets and financial institutions	40%	40%
Improve quality of education	32%	35%

FIGHTING CLIMATE CHANGE	MT	EU27
Reduce CO2 emissions from transport and electricity	60%	36%
Develop environmentally friendly industries, services and technologies	41%	44%
Secure energy supplies	26%	20%

BOOSTING GROWTH IN A SUSTAINABLE WAY	MT	EU27
Stimulate research and innovation in the European industry	33%	31%
Reinforce the rights of consumers	33%	19%
Encourage people to create their own enterprises	23%	25%

CITIZENS' RIGHTS	MT	EU27
Enhance dialogue between the EU citizens and the EU institutions	42%	37%

Facilitate the mobility of young people within the EU	34%	34%
Reinforce the protection of EU's border	33%	25%

CREATING STABILITY IN THE WORLD	MT	EU27
Promote and protect human rights	54%	40%
Participate in conflict resolution, peace-keeping and peace building	29%	36%
Work against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (nuclear, chemical etc.)	29%	33%

Respondents were also asked to give their opinion on a number of global threats and challenges that the European Union should focus its attention upon in view of its relations with the rest of the world. Almost half of the Maltese gave precedence to poverty (46 per cent – 13 percentage points higher than EU27 average) followed by keeping the peace (42 per cent compared to 31 per cent of the EU27 average) and climate change (32 per cent compared to 25 per cent of the EU27 average). Similarly, the Maltese think that the United Nations should also focus its attentions on poverty (55 per cent) and keeping the peace (40 per cent).

ANNEX I – EUROBAROMETER “STANDARD” 72 – TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 23rd of October and the 18th of November 2009, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between TNS plc and TNS opinion, carried out wave 72.4 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Research and Political Analysis".

The EUROBAROMETER 72.4 is the "STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 72" and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over. The STANDARD EUROBAROMETER 72 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.

EUROPEAN UNION						
EUROPEAN UNION						
ABBREVIATIONS	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.006	30/10/2009	17/11/2009	8.866.411
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.008	29/10/2009	09/11/2009	6.584.957
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.056	30/10/2009	13/11/2009	8.987.535
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.006	24/10/2009	17/11/2009	4.503.365
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.514	30/10/2009	15/11/2009	64.545.601
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.002	23/10/2009	16/11/2009	916.000
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.011	30/10/2009	15/11/2009	3.375.399
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	28/10/2009	15/11/2009	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.020	30/10/2009	17/11/2009	39.059.211
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.005	28/10/2009	16/11/2009	47.620.942
IT	Italy	TNS Infratest	1.036	30/10/2009	14/11/2009	51.252.247
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	506	26/10/2009	15/11/2009	651.400
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.006	30/10/2009	16/11/2009	1.448.719
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.023	27/10/2009	11/11/2009	2.849.359
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	502	27/10/2009	15/11/2009	404.907
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.023	29/10/2009	15/11/2009	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	28/10/2009	14/11/2009	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.004	29/10/2009	18/11/2009	13.017.690
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.030	27/10/2009	13/11/2009	6.973.277
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	30/10/2009	15/11/2009	32.306.436
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.025	29/10/2009	15/11/2009	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.021	30/10/2009	11/11/2009	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.015	24/10/2009	15/11/2009	1.748.308
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.040	30/10/2009	15/11/2009	4.549.954
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.018	29/10/2009	18/11/2009	4.412.321
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.032	26/10/2009	15/11/2009	7.723.931
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.322	30/10/2009	17/11/2009	51.081.866
TOTAL EU27			26.731	23/10/2009	18/11/2009	406.557.138
CY(tcc)	Turkish Cypriot Community	Kadem	500	02/11/2009	14/11/2009	143.226
HR	Croatia	Puls	1.000	27/10/2009	12/11/2009	3.749.400
TR	Turkey	TNS PIAR	1.002	27/10/2009	15/11/2009	52.728.513
MK	Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	TNS Brima	1.005	27/10/2009	02/11/2009	1.678.404
TOTAL			30.238	23/10/2009	18/11/2009	464.856.681

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

ANNEX II – THE QUESTIONNAIRE

A	your survey number
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(101-105)

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EB72.3 A

B	country code
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(106-107)

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EB72.3 B

C	our survey number
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(108-110)

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EB72.3 C

D	Interview number
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(111-116)

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EB72.3 D

E	Split ballot
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(
1
1
7
)

A

1

B

2

EB72.1 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)

	(138-170)
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,
Pajjiżi oħra	32,
Ma nafx	33,

EB72.3 Q1

IF OTHER or DK THEN CLOSE INTERVIEW

CORE TREND QUESTIONS

QA1	Kollox ma' kollox tgħid li inti sodisfatt ħafna, pjuttost sodisfatt, ma tantx inti sodisfatt jew ma inti sodisfatt xejn bil-ħajja tiegħek?
-----	--

(READ OUT)

	(191)
Sodisfatt ħafna	1
Pjuttost sodisfatt	2
Ma tantx inti sodisfatt	3
Ma inti sodisfatt xejn	4
Ma nafx	5

DO NOT ASK QA2a IN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) GO TO QA2b

QA2a 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
(192)	1 Is-sitwazzjoni ta' l-ekonomija Maltija	1	2	3	4	5
(193)	2 Is-sitwazzjoni ta' l-ekonomija Ewropea	1	2	3	4	5
(194)	3 Is-sitwazzjoni tal-ekonomija fid-dinja (N)	1	2	3	4	5
(195)	4 Is-sitwazzjoni tax-xogħol personali tiegħek (N)	1	2	3	4	5
(196)	5 Is-sitwazzjoni finanzjarja tal-familja tiegħek (N)	1	2	3	4	5
(197)	6 Is-sitwazzjoni ta' l-impjegi f'Malta	1	2	3	4	5
(198)	7 Is-sitwazzjoni ta' l-ambjent f'Malta	1	2	3	4	5

EB71.3 QA2a

DO NOT ASK QA3a IN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) GO TO QA3b

QA3a Għal kull wieħed minn dawn l-oqsma, tgħid li s-sitwazzjoni f'Malta hija aħjar jew aghar mill-medja tal-pajjiżi fl-Unjoni Ewropea?

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ-OUT - ROTATE)	Ħafna aħjar	Pjuttost aħjar	Pjuttost inqas tajba	Żgur inqas tajba	Ma nafx
(206)	1 Is-sitwazzjoni ta' l-ekonomija Maltija	1	2	3	4	5
(207)	2 Is-sitwazzjoni ta' l-impjegi f'Malta	1	2	3	4	5
(208)	3 L-għoli tal-ħajja f'Malta	1	2	3	4	5
(209)	4 Il-prezz tas-servizzi ta' l-enerġija f'Malta	1	2	3	4	5
(210)	5 Il-kwalità tal-ħajja f'Malta	1	2	3	4	5
(211)	6 Is-sitwazzjoni ta' l-ambjent f'Malta	1	2	3	4	5

EB70.1 QA7a TREND MODIFIED

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

QA4a	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'...?
------	---

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Aħjar	Agħar	L-istess	Ma nafx
(218)	1 Il-ħajja tiegħek b'mod ġenerali	1	2	3	4
(219)	2 Is-sitwazzjoni ekonomika ta' Malta	1	2	3	4
(220)	3 Il-qagħda finanzjarja tal-familja tiegħek	1	2	3	4
(221)	4 Is-sitwazzjoni tax-xogħol f' Malta	1	2	3	4
(222)	5 Is-sitwazzjoni tiegħek fuq il-post tax-xogħol	1	2	3	4
(223)	6 Is-sitwazzjoni ekonomika fl-Unjoni Ewropea	1	2	3	4
(224)	7 Is-sitwazzjoni ekonomika fid-dinja (N)	1	2	3	4
(225)	8 Is-sitwazzjoni tal-ambjent f'Malta (N)	1	2	3	4

EB71.3 QA3a (ITEM 1-7) + EB70.1 QA6a (ITEM 8) TREND MODIFIED

DO NOT ASK QA5a AND QA6a IN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) GO TO QA5b

QA5a	Liema taħseb li huma l-aktar żewġ kwistjonijiet importanti li Malta qed tiffaċċja f'dan il-mument?
------	--

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

Il-kriminalità	(234-250) 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,
L-ambjent	13,
L-enerġija	14,
Oħrajn (SPONTANEOUS)	15,
Xejn (SPONTANEOUS) (N)	16,
Ma nafx	17,

EB71.3 QA4a TREND MODIFIED

QA6a	U personalment, liema huma ż-żewġ kwistjonijiet ewlenin li qed tiffaċja bħalissa?
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(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	(251-267)
Il-kriminalità	1,
Is-sitwazzjoni ekonomika	2,
Il-prezzijiet joghlew/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,
L-ambjent	13,
L-enerġija	14,
Oħrajn (SPONTANEOUS)	15,
Xejn (SPONTANEOUS) (N)	16,
Ma nafx	17,

EB71.3 QA5a TREND MODIFIED

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

QA7a	B'mod ġenerali, taħseb li s-sħubija ta' Malta fl-Unjoni Ewropea hija ...?
------	---

(READ OUT)

	(302)
Haġa tajba	1
Haġa ħażina	2
La haġa tajba u lanqas ħażina	3
Ma nafx	4

EB71.3 QA6a

QA8a	Meta wieħed iqis kollox taħseb li Malta bbenefikat jew le milli tkun membru ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea
------	--

(303)

Ibbenefikat	1
Ma bbenefikatx	2
Ma nafx	3

EB71.3 QA7a

DO NOT ASK QA9a IN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) GO TO QA9b

QA9a	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-anqas l-oħra (SPONTA NEOUS)	Ma nafx
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(308)	1	F'Malta	1	2	3	4
(309)	2	Fl-Unjoni Ewropea	1	2	3	4
(310)	3	L-Istati Uniti tal-Amerika (N)	1	2	3	4

EB71.3 QA8a (ITEMS 1-2) + EB71.1 QA8a (ITEM 3)

ASK ALL

QA10	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 tafdaha jew li ma tafdahiex.
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(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Tendenza li tafdaha	Tendenza li ma tafdahiex	Ma nafx
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(314)	1	L-istampa	1	2	3
(315)	2	Lr-radju	1	2	3
(316)	3	Televizjoni	1	2	3
(317)	4	L-Internet	1	2	3
(318)	5	L-armata	1	2	3

(319)	6	(NOT IN CY(tcc)) Il-ġustizzja / is-sistema legali ta' Malta	1	2	3
(320)	7	Partiti politiċi	1	2	3
(321)	8	(NOT IN CY(tcc)) Il-Gvern ta' Malta	1	2	3
(322)	9	(NOT IN CY(tcc)) Il-Parlament ta' Malta	1	2	3
(323)	10	L-Unjoni Ewropea	1	2	3
(324)	11	Il-Ġnus Magħquda	1	2	3
(325)	12	Awtoritajiet pubbliċi reġjonali jew lokali	1	2	3
(326)	13	NATO	1	2	3

EB71.3 QA9 (items 6-11) + EB69.2 QA12 (items 1-5) + EB70.1 QA12 (item 12-13)

QA11	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?
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(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Pożittiva ħafna	(327) 1
Pjuttost pożittiva	2
Newtrali	3
Pjuttost negattiva	4
Negattiva ħafna	5
Ma nafx	6

EB71.3 QA10

QA12	Xi tfisser għalik personalment l-Unjoni Ewropea?
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(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE - ROTATE TOP TO BOTTOM\ BOTTOM TO TOP)

Il-paċi	(328-343) 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,
Il-Qgħad	9,
Il-Burokrazija	10,
Ħela ta' flus	11,
Telf ta' l-identità kulturali tagħna	12,
Aktar kriminalità	13,
M'hemmx biżżejjed kontroll fil-fruntieri esterni	14,
Oħrajn (spontaneous)	15,
Ma nafx	16,

EB71.3 QA11

QA13	Smajt bil-...?
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	(READ OUT)	Iva	Le	Ma nafx
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(344)	1	Il-Parlament Ewropew	1	2	3
(345)	2	Il-Kummissjoni Ewropea	1	2	3
(346)	3	Il-Kunsill ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea	1	2	3
(347)	4	Il-Bank Centrali Ewropew	1	2	3

EB71.3 QA13 (item 1, 2, 4) + EB70.1 QA16 (item 3)

QA14	U għal kull waħda minn l-entitajiet Ewropej, jekk jogħġbok għidli jekk għandekx it-tendenza li tafda jew it-tendenza li ma tafdax?
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(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Tendenza li nafdaha	Tendenza li ma nafdahix	Ma nafx
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(348)	1	Il-Parlament Ewropew	1	2	3
(349)	2	Il-Kummissjoni Ewropea	1	2	3
(350)	3	Il-Kunsill ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea	1	2	3
(351)	4	Il-Bank Ċentrali Ewropew	1	2	3

EB71.3 QA14 (item 1, 2, 4) + EB70.1 QA18 (item 3)

QA15	X'inhi l-opinjoni tiegħek dwar dawn li ġejjin? Jekk jogħġbok għidli għal kull waħda minn dawn il-frażijiet jekk intix favur jew kontra.
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(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ-OUT - ROTATE)	Favur	Kontra	Ma nafx
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(352)	1	Unjoni Monetarja Ewropea b'munita unika, l-Ewro	1	2	3
(353)	2	Tkabbir ieħor ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea biex jinkludi pajjiżi oħra fis-snin li ġejjin	1	2	3
(354)	3	Il-pass li bih qed tinbena l-Ewropa ikun aktar mgħaġġel fi gruppi ta' pajjiżi milli foħrajn	1	2	3

EB71.3 QA15

QA16	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)

	(355-372)
Is-suq intern	1,
Il-politika kulturali	2,
Il-politika għall-affarijiet barranin	3,
Il-politika għad-difiża	4,
Il-kwistjonijiet rigward l-immigrazzjoni	5,
Il-politika 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 u tas-saħħa	11,
Il-ġlieda kontra l-kriminalità	12,
Il-ġlieda kontra l-bidla fil-klima	13,
Affarijiet ekonomiċi (N)	14,
L-infrastruttura tat-trasport u l-enerġija (N)	15,
Oħrajn (SPONTANEOUS)	16,
L-ebda minn dawn (SPONTANEOUS)	17,
Ma nafx	18,

EB71.3 QA18 TREND MODIFIED

QA17	Tista' tgħidli għal kull stqarrija li ġejja dwar l-Unjoni Ewropea taħsibx li hija veru jew falza?
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(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ-OUT - ROTATE)	Veru	Falza	Ma nafx
(373)	1 L-Unjoni Ewropea bħalissa hija magħmula minn ħamsa u għoxrin Stat Membru	1	2	3
(374)	2 L-Irlanda ivvutat "iva" fit-tieni referendum dwar it-Trattat ta' Liżbona li saret fit-2 ta' Ottubru, 2009 (N)	1	2	3
(375)	3 Iż-żona ta' l-Ewro bħalissa tikkonsisti fi tnax-il Stat Membru	1	2	3
(376)	4 (ONLY TO SPLIT A) L-Isvizzera hi membru ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea	1	2	3
(377)	5 (ONLY TO SPLIT B) L-Iżlanda hija membru ta' l-UE (N)	1	2	3

EB70.1 QA24 TREND MODIFIED

DO NOT ASK QA18a TO QA19a IN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) GO TO QA19b

QA18a	Kollox ma' kollox, inti sodisfatt ħafna, pjuttost sodisfatt, ma tantx sodisfatt jew ma inti sodisfatt xejn bil-mod kif taħdem id-demokrazija f'Malta?
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QA18b	U xi ngħidu bil-mod kif taħdem id-demokrazija fl-Unjoni Ewropea?
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(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER COLUMN)

(READ OUT)	(378)	(379)
	QA18a F'Malta	QA18b Fl-Unjoni Ewropea
Sodisfatt ħafna	1	1
Pjuttost sodisfatt	2	2
Ma tantx sodisfatt	3	3
Xejn sodisfatt	4	4
Ma nafx	5	5

EB68.1 QA11a & b

STAQSI SUĠĠETT 2 FL-UE27 BISS

QA19a	Jekk jogħġbok għal kull frażi li ser naqralek għidli, jekk taqbel jew ma taqbilx.
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	(READ OUT)	Tendenza li naqbel	Tendenza li ma naqbilx	Ma nafx
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(380)	1	Nifhem kif l-Unjoni Ewropea taħdem	1	2	3
(381)	2	L-interessi ta' Malta jiġu kkunsidrati sew fl-Unjoni Ewropea	1	2	3

EB71.3 QA12a TREND MODIFIED

ASK ALL

QA20	Tista' tgħidli jekk inti taqbel jew ma taqbilx ma' dawn l-istqarrijiet li ġejjin fir-rigward ta' l-iżvilupp tal-Ewropa?
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(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Naqbel totalment	Tenden- za li naqbel	Tendenza li ma naqbilx	Ma naqbel xejn	Ma nafx
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(383)	1	L-UE kibret malajr wisq	1	2	3	4	5
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(384)	2	Dak li jgarreb liċ- ċittadini ta' bejn pajjiżi differenti huwa iktar importanti minn dak li jifridhom	1	2	3	4	5
(385)	3	Bħalissa, l-UE għandha nuqqas ta' idejat u proġetti	1	2	3	4	5
(386)	4	L-UE hija indispensabbli biex tilqa' għall-isfidi globali (tibdil fil- klima, terroriżmu, eċċ)	1	2	3	4	5

EB70.1 QD16

MISTOQSIJET TA' TRENDS TA' PREŻIDENZA

ASK QA21 TO QA25 ONLY IN EU27 - OTHERS GO TO QB1a

QA21	FI-Unjoni Ewropea, kull Pajjiż Membru, meta jmissu, isir il-President tal-Kunsill ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea għal sitt xhur. Bħalissa jmiss L-Iżvezja. Dan l-aħħar inti qrajt fil-ġurnali, jew smajt fuq ir-radju jew fuq it-televiżjoni, jew rajt fuq l-Internet, xi ħaġa dwar il-presidenza ta' l-Iżvezja? (M)
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Iva	(387) 1
Le	2
Ma nafx	3

EB71.3 QA19 TREND MODIFIED

ASK ALL IN THE EU27

QA23	Mill-ewwel ta' Jannar 2010, ser ikun imiss Spanja. Dan l-aħħar inti qrajt fil-ġurnali, jew smajt fuq ir-radju jew fuq it-televiżjoni, jew rajt fuq l-Internet, xi ħaġa dwar il-presidenza ta' Spanja? (M)
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Iva	(389) 1
Le	2
Ma nafx	3

EB71.3 QA21 TREND MODIFIED

ASK ALL IN EU27

QA25	Tgħid li tħossok ottimist/a ħafna, pjuttost ottimist/a, pjuttost pessimist/a jew pessimist/a ħafna dwar il-futur ta' l-Unjoni Ewropea...?
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(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(391)
Ottimist/a ħafna	1
Pjuttost ottimist/a	2
Pjuttost pessimist/a	3
Pessimist/a ħafna	4
Ma nafx	5

EB71.3 QF1

2) THE EU, THE WORLD, THE GLOBALISATION

ASK ALL

QB1a	Liema minn dawn li ġejjin taħseb li huwa l-aktar importanti biex jiddetermina l-poter u l-influwenza totali ta' pajjiż jew grupp ta' pajjiżi fid-dinja? L-ewwelnett?
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QB1b	U t-tieni?
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(SHOW CARD - ONE ANSWER PER COLUMN)

	(412)	(413)
(READ OUT - ROTATE BOTTOM TO TOP/ TOP TO BOTTOM)	QB1a	QB1b
	L-EWWEL	IT-TIENI
Is-saħħa ekonomika tiegħu	1	1
L-influwenza politika tiegħu	2	2
Is-saħħa militari tiegħu	3	3
L-influwenza kulturali tiegħu	4	4
Oħrajn (SPONTANEOUS)	5	5
Xejn (SPONTANEOUS)	6	6
Ma nafx	7	7

EB71.3 QB1a, b

QB2a	U fl-opinjoni tiegħek, liema minn dawn li ġejjin jikkaratterizza l-Unjoni Ewropea bl-aħjar mod? L-ewwelnett?
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QB2b	U t-tieni?
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(SHOW CARD - ONE ANSWER PER COLUMN)

(READ OUT - ROTATE BOTTOM TO TOP/TOP TO BOTTOM) (M)	(414)	(415)
	QB2a	QB2b
	L-EWWEL	IT-TIENI
Is-saħħa ekonomika tagħha	1	1
L-influwenza politika tagħha	2	2
Is-saħħa militari tagħha	3	3
L-influwenza kulturali tagħha	4	4
Oħrajn (SPONTANEOUS)	5	5
Xejn (SPONTANEOUS)	6	6
Ma nafx	7	7

EB71.3 QB2a, b

QB3	Għal kull waħda minn dawn l-istqarrijiet, jekk jogħġbok għidli jekk inti taqbilx ħafna, pjuttost taqbel, pjuttost ma taqbilx, jew ma taqbel xejn.
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(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ-OUT - ROTATE)	Naqbel ħafna	Pjuttost naqbel	Pjuttost ma naqbilx	Ma naqbel xejn	Ma nafx	
(416)	1	Il-globalizzazzjoni hija opportunita` għat-tkabbir ekonomiku	1	2	3	4	5
(417)	2	Il-globalizzazzjoni żżid in-nuqqas ta' ugwalianza	1	2	3	4	5
(418)	3	Il-globalizzazzjoni toħloq il-ħtiega ta' liġijiet komuni fuq livell dinji ("gvernar dinji")	1	2	3	4	5
(419)	4	L-Unjoni Ewropea u l-Istati Uniti ta' l-Amerka għandhom l-istess interessi meta jittrattaw il-globalizzazzjoni	1	2	3	4	5
(420)	5	Il-globalizzazzjoni tħarisna miż-żieda fil-prezzijiet	1	2	3	4	5

(421)	6	Il-globalizzazzjoni tgħin biex ikun hawn il-paċi fid-dinja	1	2	3	4	5
(422)	7	(NOT IN CY (tcc)) Il-globalizzazzjoni hija ta' theddida għall-kultura Maltija	1	2	3	4	5
(424)	9	Il-globalizzazzjoni hija ta' qligħ għall-kumpaniji l-kbar biss, mhux għaċ-ċittadini	1	2	3	4	5
(425)	10	(NOT IN CY (tcc)) Il-globalizzazzjoni tfisser iktar investiment barrani f'Malta	1	2	3	4	5
(427)	12	Il-globalizzazzjoni tgħin fl-iżvilupp tal-pajjiżi aktar fqar	1	2	3	4	5
(428)	13	Il-globalizzazzjoni tgħin lill-popli biex jinfetħu aktar għal kulturi barranin	1	2	3	4	5
(429)	14	L-UE għandha biżżejjed poter u għodda sabiex tiddefendi l-interessi ekonomiċi tagħha fl-ekonomija globali (N)	1	2	3	4	5
(430)	15	(ONLY TO SPLIT A) L-UE tgħin sabiex tipproteġi liċ-ċittadini Ewropej mill-effetti negattivi tal-globalizzazzjoni (N)	1	2	3	4	5
(431)	16	(ONLY TO SPLIT B) L-UE tgħin liċ-ċittadini Ewropej sabiex jibbenefikaw mill-effetti posittivi tal-globalizzazzjoni (N)	1	2	3	4	5

EB71.3 QB3 (item 1-3) EB69.2 QA47a&b (item 4-13)

DO NOT ASK QB4a IN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) GO TO QB4b

QB4a	Liema minn dawn iż-żewġ l-istqarrijiet li ġejjin toqrob l-aktar lejn l-opinjoni tiegħek dwar il-globalizzazzjoni?
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(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(432)

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

EB71.3 QB4a

ASK ALL

QB5	Tgħid li l-ekonomija Ewropea sejra aħjar, sejra agħar jew sejra tajjeb daqs l-ekonomija...?
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(SHOW CARD)

	(READ OUT)	Sejra aħjar	Sejra agħar	Sejra tajjeb daqs	Ma nafx
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(434)	1	Amerikana	1	2	3	4
(435)	2	Ġappuniża	1	2	3	4
(436)	3	Ċiniża	1	2	3	4
(437)	4	Indjana	1	2	3	4
(438)	5	Russa	1	2	3	4
(439)	6	Brażiljana	1	2	3	4

EB71.3 QB7

QB6	Mill-punti li ġejjin, is-soċjetà tagħna fuq liema tnejn għandha tagħmel enfasi sabiex tindirizza sfidi globali maġġuri?
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(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE - MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(440-448)

Il-protezzjoni ta' l-ambjent	1,
L-ugwaljanza soċjali u s-solidarjetà	2,
Il-kummerċ ħieles/ekonomija tas-suq	3,
Id-diversità kulturali u l-ftuħ għal ħaddieħor	4,
Il-progress u l-innovazzjoni	5,
It-tradizzjonijiet	6,
Oħrajn (SPONTANEOUS)	7,

Xejn (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
Ma nafx	9,

EB71.3 QC3

3) IL-KRIŻI FINANZJARJA U EKONOMIKA

QC1	Xi analisti jgħidu li l-impatt tal-kriżi ekonomika fis-suq tax-xogħol diġa laħaq il-qofol tiegħu u l-affarijiet se jrin jirrangaw bil-mod il-bod; minn naħa l-oħra, xi wħud jgħidu illi l-aġar għadu ġej. Liema minn dawn iż-żewġ stqarrijiet huma l-eqreb tal-opinjoni tiegħek?
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(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(469)
L-impatt tal-kriżi fuq ix-xogħol diġa laħaq il-massimu tiegħu	1
L-aġar għadu ġej	2
Ma nafx	3

EB71.2 QB3

QC2	Liema minn dawn l-istqarrijiet li ġejjin tirrifletti l-aħjar is-sitwazzjoni tad-dar tiegħek?
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(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(470)
Is-sitwazzjoni preżenti tiegħek ma tħallik tagħmel edba proġett għall-futur. Tgħix gurnata b'gurnata	1
Taf x'ser tkun qed tagħmel f'dawn is-sitt xhur li ġejjin	2
Għandek prospettiva fit-tul ta' kif ser tkun id-dar tiegħek min hawn u sena jew sentejn oħra	3
Oħra	4
Ma nafx	5

EB71.3 QJ6

QC3	Fl-opinjoni tiegħek, liema minn dawn hi l-aħjar biex tiegħu azzjonijiet effettivi kontra l-kriżi finanzjarja u ekonomika?
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(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ROTATE - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(471)
Il-Gvern Malti	1
L-Unjoni Ewropea	2
L-Istati Uniti	3
Il-G20	4
Il-Fond Monetarju Internazzjonali (IMF)	5
Oħrajn (SPONTANEOUS)	6
Xejn (SPONTANEOUS)	7
Ma nafx	8

EB71.3 QB8

ASK QC4a IN THE EU27 COUNTRIES THAT ARE IN THE EURO AREA - OTHERS GO TO QC4b

QC4a Għidli jekk inti taqbilx għal kollox, pjuttost taqbel, pjuttost ma taqbilx, jew ma taqbel xejn ma' din l-istqarrija: Malta kienet tkun iktar protetta mill-kriżi ekonomika u finanzjarja preżenti kieku żammejna l-Lira Maltija

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(472)
Naqbel totalment	1
Tendenza li naqbel	2
Tendenza li ma naqbilx	3
Ma naqbel xejn	4
Ma nafx	5

EB71.1 QD6a

STAQSI QC5 SA QC8 FL-UE27 BISS - OĦRAJN MUR QC9

QC5 Tista' tgħidli jekk inti taqbilx għal kollox, pjuttost taqbel, pjuttost ma taqbilx, jew ma taqbel xejn ma' din l-istqarrija: Kollox ma' kollox l-Ewro taffa l-effetti negattivi tal-kriżi ekonomika u finanzjarja preżenti

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(474)
Naqbel totalment	1
Tendenza li naqbel	2
Tendenza li ma naqbilx	3
Ma naqbel xejn	4
Ma nafx	5

EB71.1 QD8

QC6	Ċerti miżuri maħsuba biex jiġġieldu kontra l-kriżi ekonomika u finanzjarja preżenti bħalissa qegħdin jiġu diskussi fi hdan l-istituzzjonijiet Ewropej. Għal kull waħda minn dawn il-miżuri tista' tgħidli jekk int taħsibx li tkun effettiva jew mhux effettiva biex tigġieled kontra din il-kriżi?
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(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Effettivi ħafna	Pjuttost effettiva	Mhux wisq effettiva	Xejn effettivi	Ma nafx
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(475)	1	Rwol iktar importanti għall-Unjoni Ewropea fuq livell internazzjonali fir-regolazzjoni tas-servizzi finanzjarji	1	2	3	4	5
(476)	2	Is-sorveljanza u s-superviżjoni mill-Unjoni Ewropea ta' l-attivitajiet tal-gruppi finanzjarji internazzjonali l-iktar importanti	1	2	3	4	5
(477)	3	Ko-ordinazzjoni iktar b'saħħitha tal-politika ekonomika u finanzjarja bejn l-Istati Membri kollha tal-Unjoni Ewropea	1	2	3	4	5
(478)	4	Superviżjoni mill-Unjoni Ewropea kull meta flus pubbliċi jiġu użati biex isalvaw istituzzjoni finanzjarja	1	2	3	4	5

EB71.1 QD9

QC7	Lil liema minn dawn l-istqarrijiet li ġejjin kieku tagħti prijorità biex ittejjeb il-mod kif inhi sejra l-ekonomija Ewropea?
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(READ OUT – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

(ONLY TO SPLIT A) Żieda fin-numru ta' sigħat tax-xogħol	(479-489)
(ONLY TO SPLIT B) Żieda fin-numru legali ta' sigħat tax-xogħol	1,
Titjib fl-edukazzjoni u t-taħriġ professjonali	2,
Investiment fir-riċerka u fl-innovazzjoni	3,
(ONLY TO SPLIT A) Faċilitazzjoni tal-aċċess tal-kumpaniji għal-kreditu (N)	4,
L-iffaċilitar fil-ħolqien ta' kumpaniji	5,
L-użu ta' l-enerġija b'aktar effiċjenza	6,
	7,

Investiment f'infrastruttura tat-trasport (toroq, linji tal-ferrovija eċċ.)	8,
(ONLY TO SPLIT A) Investiment fl-iżvilupp ta' prodotti jew servizzi tajbin għall-ambjent (N)	9,
Oħrajn (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
Ma nafx	11,

EB66.1 QA46 TREND MODIFIED

QC8	Liema tnejn minn dawn il-miżuri għandha tagħti prijorita' l-Unjoni Ewropea biex tgħin in-nies jgħidbu l-effetti tal-kriżi finanzjarja u ekonomika?
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(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	(490-501)
Investiment fl-edukazzjoni/ taħriġ / riċerka	1,
Investiment fl-infrastrutturi	2,
Investiment fl-enerġija u l-ambjent	3,
Appoġġ għal kumpaniji kbar / industrija	4,
Għajjnuna lil SMEs/ negozji żagħar	5,
Tiggarantixxi l-proviżjoni tal-kura tas-saħħa	6,
Appoġġ għall-pensjonanti	7,
Appoġġ lil min jinsab bla xogħol	8,
Appoġġ għal min hu l-iktar fqir	9,
Oħrajn (SPONTANEOUS)	10,
Xejn (SPONTANEOUS)	11,
Ma nafx	12,

EB71.3 QB10

ASK QC9 IN EU27+FM, HR, TR - CY(tcc) GO TO QD

QC9	Għal kull waħda mill-istqarrijiet li ġejjin, jekk jogħġbok għidli jekk inti taqbel totalment, għandekx tendenza li taqbel, tendenza li ma taqbilx jew ma taqbel xejn.
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(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Naqbel totalment	Tendenza li naqbel	Tendenza li ma naqbilx	Ma naqbel xejn	Ma nafx
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(502)

1	(ONLY TO SPLIT A) Il-kriżi finanzjarja u ekonomika tagħmilha eħfef sabiex taddotta r-riformi	1	2	3	4	5
2	(ONLY TO SPLIT B) Il-kriżi finanzjarja u ekonomika tagħmilha itqal	1	2	3	4	5

(503)

		sabiex taddotta r-riformi					
(504)	3	Riformi li jagħtu benefiċċju lill-generazzjonijiet futuri għandhom jiġu msegwija anke jekk ifisser xi saġrifċċji għal generazzjoni preżenti	1	2	3	4	5
	4	(ONLY TO SPLIT A) Malta għandha bżonn iżjed riformi sabiex tiffaċċja l-futur	1	2	3	4	5
(505)							
(506)	5	(ONLY TO SPLIT B) Riformi li saru s' issa f'Malta huma biżżejjed sabiex tiffaċċja l-futur	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

ASK QC10 IN EU27 - OTHERS GO TO QD

QC10	Mil-lista li ġejja ta' riformi, liema waħda għandha tingħata priorità meta tiġi għar-riformi fis-sistema finanzjarja tal-Unjoni Ewropea?
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(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(507)
Trasparenza ta' benefiċċji, spejjeż u riskji fis-swieq finanzjarji	1
Responsabilità tal-manigġers finanzjarji, li jinkludi bonuses	2
Garanzija tal-gvern għad-depożiti li jsiru minn individwi	3
Sistema aktar b'saħħiha Ewropea ta' sorveljanza ta' swieq finanzjarji u istituzzjonijiet finanzjarji	4
Oħrajn (SPONTANEOUS)	5
Xejn (SPONTANEOUS)	6
Ma nafx	7

NEW

4) VALURI

ASK ALL

QD1	Tista' jekk jogħġbok tgħidli għal kull waħda minn dawn li ġejjin, jekk dan it-terminu jgiblekx f'moħħok xi haġa pożittiva ħafna, pjuttost pożittiva, pjuttost negattiva jew negattiva ħafna.
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(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ-OUT - ROTATE)	Pożittiva ħafna	Pjuttost pożittiva	Pjuttost negattiva	Negattiva ħafna	Ma nafx
(528)	1 Kumpanija	1	2	3	4	5
(529)	2 L-Istat Assistenżjali (welfare state)	1	2	3	4	5
(530)	3 Kompetittività	1	2	3	4	5
(531)	4 Kummerċ ħieles	1	2	3	4	5
(532)	5 Protezzjoniżmu	1	2	3	4	5
(533)	6 Globalizzazzjoni	1	2	3	4	5
(534)	7 Il-liberalizzazzjoni	1	2	3	4	5
(535)	8 Trade Union	1	2	3	4	5
(536)	9 Riformi	1	2	3	4	5
(537)	10 Amministrazzjoni pubblika	1	2	3	4	5
(538)	11 Il-flessibilità	1	2	3	4	5
(539)	12 Kompetizzjoni (N)	1	2	3	4	5
(540)	13 Sigurtà (N)	1	2	3	4	5
(541)	14 Solidarjetà (N)	1	2	3	4	5

EB67.2 QA28 (1-11) TREND MODIFIED

DO NOT ASK QD2a IN CY(tcc) - CY(tcc) GO TO QD2b

QD2a	Kemm taqbel jew ma taqbilx ma kull waħda minn dawn l-istqarrijiet?
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(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Naqbel totalment	Tendenza li naqbel	Tendenza li ma naqbilx	Ma naqbel xejn	Ma nafx
(542)	1 L-Istat jintervjeni wisq f'ħajjita	1	2	3	4	5
(543)	2 (ONLY TO SPLIT A) It-ktabbir ekonomiku għandu jkun prijorità għal Malta, anke jekk dan jaffettwa l-ambjent	1	2	3	4	5

(544)	3	(ONLY TO SPLIT B) Il-ħarsien ta' l-ambjent għandu jkun prijorità għal Malta, anke jekk dan jaffetwa t-tkabbir ekonomiku	1	2	3	4	5
	4	Il-kompetizzjoni ħielsa hija l-aqwa garanzija għat-tkabbir ekonomiku	1	2	3	4	5

EB71.3 QC1a

ASK ALL

QD3	Li kieku fil-futur kellhom isegħu dawn il-bidliet fl-istil ta' ħajja tagħna, taħseb li tkun haġa tajba, haġa ħażina, jew la haġa tajba u lanqas haġa ħażina?
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(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Haġa tajba	Haġa ħażina	La haġa tajba u lanqas ħażina	Ma nafx	
(550)	1	Inqas enfasi fuq il-flus u l-pussess materjali	1	2	3	4
(551)	2	Iktar enfasi fuq l-iżvilupp tat-teknoloġija	1	2	3	4

EB71.3 QC2

QD4	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?
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Tjebet	(552)
Baqgħet pjuttost l-istess	1
Marret lura	2
Ma nafx	3
	4

EB71.1 QA12

QD5	B'mod ġenerali, inti taħseb li l-ħajja ta' daww li llum huma tfal se tkun aktar faċli, aktar diffiċli jew la aktar faċli u lanqas aktar diffiċli minn dik tal-ġenerazzjoni tiegħek?
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	(553)
Aktar faċli	1
Aktar diffiċli	2
La aktar faċli u lanqas aktar diffiċli	3
Ma nafx	4

EB71.1 QA14

DO NOT ASK QD6a IN CY(tcc) – CY(tcc) GO TO QD6b

QD6a	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.
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	(554)
Tendenza li naqbel	1
Tendenza li ma naqbilx	2
Jiddependi (SPONTANEOUS)	3
Ma nafx	4

EB70.1 QA23 TREND

ASK ALL

QD7	U mil-lista li ġejja, liema huma t-tliet valuri l-aktar importanti għalik personalment?
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(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	(556-569)
Ir-Regola tal-Liġi	1,
Ir-rispett għall-ħajja umana	2,
Id-drittijiet umani	3,
Il-libertà individwali	4,
Id-demokrazija	5,
Il-paċi	6,
L-ugwaljanza	7,
Is-solidarjetà, l-għajnuna lil l-ħaddieħor	8,
It-tolleranza	9,
Ir-religjon	10,
Is-sodisfazzjon personali	11,
Ir-rispett lejn kulturi oħra	12,
L-ebda minn dawn (SPONTANEOUS)	13,
Ma nafx	14,

EB69.2 QD2 TREND MODIFIED

QD8	Liema tliet valuri minn dawn li ġejjin jirrappreżentaw l-Unjoni Ewropea bl-aħjar mod?
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(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	(570-583)
Ir-Regola tal-Ligi	1,
Ir-rispett għall-ħajja umana	2,
Id-drittijiet umani	3,
Il-libertà individwali	4,
Id-demokrazija	5,
Il-paċi	6,
L-ugwaljanza	7,
Is-solidarjetà, l-għajnuna lil ħaddieħor	8,
It-tolleranza	9,
Ir-religjon	10,
Is-sodisfazzjon personali	11,
Ir-rispett lejn kulturi oħra	12,
L-ebda minn dawn (SPONTANEOUS)	13,
Ma nafx	14,

EB69.2 QD3

6) SUSSIDJARITÀ

ASK QE ONLY IN EU27 - OTHERS GO TO DEMOGRAPHICS

QE1	Fil-fehma tiegħek, liema minn dawn il-livelli differenti ta' awtoritajiet pubbliċi: livell Ewropew, livell nazzjonali, reġjonali jew livell lokali, għandu l-ikbar impatt fuq il-kundizzjonijiet ta' l-għixien tiegħek?
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(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(604)
Il-livell Ewropew	1
Il-livell Nazzjonali	2
Il-livell reġjonali jew lokali	3
Ma nafx	4

EB71.3 QG1

QE2	Fl-opinioni tiegħek, l-awtoritajiet pubbliċi reġjonali jew lokali huma kkunsidrati meta jittieħdu deċiżjoni dwar policies fl-Unjoni Ewropea?
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(READ OUT)

	(605)
Biżżejjed	1
Mhux biżżejjed	2
Ma nafx	3

EB71.3 QG2

6) IL-PRESIDENZA SPANJOLA

ASK QF ONLY IN EU27 - OTHERS GO TO DEMOGRAPHICS

QF1 Liema minn dawn l-istqarrijiet taqbel magħhom?

(READ OUT - ROTATE - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	(626-635)
Il-prodotti jew servizzi innovattivi jkunu l-biċċa l-kbira gadgets	1,
Il-prodotti jew servizzi innovattivi huma kwistjoni ta' moda	2,
Il-prodotti jew servizzi innovattivi ħafna drabi jissimplifikaw il-ħajja ta' kuljum	3,
Kumpanija li tbiegħ servizz jew prodott innovattiv ittejjeb l-immagini tal-prodotti u s-servizzi kollha tagħha	4,
Kumpanija li mhijiex innovattiva ma tkampax	5,
Ix-xiri ta' prodott jew servizz innovattiv hija riskjuża għall-konsumatur	6,
Il-vantaġġi ta' prodotti jew servizzi innovattivi ħafna drabi jiġu esagerati	7,
L-innovazzjoni hija essenzjali biex tiffavorixxi tkabbir ekonomiku	8,
Xejn minn dawn (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
Ma nafx	10,

EB63.4 QE6

QF2 Għal kull waħda minn dawn li ġejjin, jekk jogħġbok għidli jekk fl-opinjoni tiegħek l-Unjoni Ewropea hijiex aktar 'il quddiem, aktar lura jew fl-istess livell ta' l-Istati Uniti

(SHOW CARD - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	Aktar 'il quddiem	Aktar lura	Fl-istess livell	Ma nafx
(636)	1 Fir-riċerka xjentifika	1	2	3	4
(637)	2 Fil-protezzjoni ta' l-ambjent	1	2	3	4
(638)	3 Fl-innovazzjoni teknoloġika	1	2	3	4
(639)	4 Fis-sistema tal-kura tas-saħħa	1	2	3	4
(640)	5 Fl-edukazzjoni	1	2	3	4
(641)	6 Fil-ġlieda kontra l-inugwaljanzi soċjali	1	2	3	4
(642)	7 Fil-ġlieda kontra l-qgħad	1	2	3	4
(643)	8 Fil-ġlieda kontra d-diskriminazzjoni	1	2	3	4
(644)	9 Intraprenditorjali (N)	1	2	3	4

EB66.1 QA39 TREND MODIFIED

QF3	Għal kull qasam li ser insemmilek, tista' tgħidli 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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(645)	1	Il-ġlieda kontra l-kriminalità	1	2	3
(646)	2	It-tassazzjoni	1	2	3
(647)	3	Il-ġlieda kontra l-qgħad	1	2	3
(648)	4	Il-ġlieda kontra t-terroriżmu	1	2	3
(649)	5	Id-difiża u l-affarijiet barranin	1	2	3
(650)	6	L-immigrazzjoni	1	2	3
(651)	7	Is-sistema edukattiva	1	2	3
(652)	8	Il-pensjonijiet	1	2	3
(653)	9	Il-protezzjoni ta' l-ambjent	1	2	3

EB70.1 QA25

QF4	Għal kull qasam li ser insemmilek, tista' tgħidli 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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(654)	1	Is-saħħa	1	2	3
(655)	2	Il-benefiċċji soċjali	1	2	3
(656)	3	Il-biedja u sajd	1	2	3
(657)	4	Il-protezzjoni tal-konsumatur	1	2	3
(658)	5	Ir-riċerka xjentifika u teknoloġika	1	2	3
(659)	6	L-għajnuna għar-reġjuni li għandhom diffikultajiet ekonomiċi	1	2	3
(660)	7	L-enerġija	1	2	3
(661)	8	Il-kompetizzjoni	1	2	3
(662)	9	It-trasport	1	2	3
(663)	10	L-ekonomija	1	2	3
(664)	11	Il-ġlieda kontra l-inflazzjoni (N)	1	2	3

EB70.1 QA26

7) IL-PRIORITAJIET TAL-KUMMISSJONI EWROPEA

ASK QG ONLY IN EU27 - OTHERS GO TO DEMOGRAPHICS

QG1	Fost dawn li ġejjin, liema taħseb li għandhom ikunu l-għola prioritajiet tal-Unjoni Ewropea għas-snin li ġejjin?
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(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	(685-692)
Irkupru ekonomiku	1,
Il-ġlieda kontra l-bidla fil-klima	2,
Iż-żieda fit-tkabbir b'mod sostenibbli	3,
Jitmexxew il-quddiem id-drittijiet taċ-ċittadini	4,
L-għajnuna sabiex tinholq l-istabilità fid-Dinja	5,
Oħrajn (SPONTANEOUS)	6,
Xejn (SPONTANEOUS)	7,
Ma nafx	8,

NEW

QG2	Sabiex jiġi żgurat l-irkupru ekonomiku, liema mill-aspetti li ġejjin għandha tingħata prijetà fl-Unjoni Ewropea?
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(READ OUT- ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	(693-700)
I-lżvilupp ikbar ta' koordinazzjoni tal-politika ekonomika fil-livell Ewropew	1,
Li tittejjeb il-kwalità tal-edukazzjoni	2,
Tidhol fis-seħh sistema Ewropea aktar b'saħħitha ta' sorveljanza tas-swieq finanzjarji u istituzzjonijiet finanzjarji	3,
Li jiġu limitati djun pubbliċi eċċessivi fil-futur	4,
Li jiffaċilitaw l-aċċess għall-kumpaniji għall-kreditu	5,
Oħrajn (SPONTANEOUS)	6,
Xejn (SPONTANEOUS)	7,
Ma nafx	8,

NEW

QG3	Sabiex tiġi miġġielda l-bidla fil-klima, liema mill-aspetti li ġejjin għandha tingħata prijorità fl-Unjoni Ewropea?
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(READ OUT- ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

(701-709)

It-tnaqqis tal-emissjonijiet tas-CO2 (diossidu tal-karbonju) mit-trasport u l-elettriku	1,
L-iżvilupp ta' karozzi nodfa	2,
L-iżvilupp ta' industriji, servizzi u teknoloġiji li ma jagħmlux ħsara lill-ambjent	3,
Li titqies il-ġlieda kontra l-bidla fil-klima fil-politika kollha tal-Unjoni Ewropea bħal ma huma fl-industrija, l-agrikoltura jew it-trasport	4,
Il-Provvista ta' enerġija sikura	5,
Jiżviluppa l-użu ta' l-enerġija nukleari	6,
Oħrajn (SPONTANEOUS)	7,
Xejn (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
Ma nafx	9,

NEW

QG4	Sabiex jissaħħaħ it-tkabbir b'mod sostenibbli, liema mill-aspetti li ġejjin għandha tingħata prijorità fl-Unjoni Ewropea?
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(READ OUT- ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

(710-724)

Tiġi stimulata r-riċerka u innovazzjoni fl-industrija Ewropea	1,
L-immodernizzar tas-settur tas-servizzi	2,
Jiġu razzjonalizzati s-servizzi pubbliċi	3,
L-appoġġ tal-agrikoltura	4,
L-appoġġ ta' produzzjoni ta' oġġetti u servizzi ekoloġiċi	5,
Jinkoraġġixxi n-nies li joħolqu l-intrapriżi tagħhom stess	6,
Kontroll fuq it-tibdil kontinwu fil-migrazzjon skond il-ħtiġijiet tal-ekonomija Ewropea	7,
Il-faċilita tal-integrazzjoni tal-immigranti legali	8,
It-tisħieħ tad-drittijiet tal-konsumaturi	9,
Titjib tal-aċċess għall-Internet ta' veloċità għolja	10,
L-investiment fit-tagħrif ġdid u teknoloġiji tal-komunikazzjoni (ICT)	11,
Li jiġu ppremjati ideat ġodda u ħolqien	12,
Oħrajn (SPONTANEOUS)	13,
Xejn (SPONTANEOUS)	14,
DK	15,

NEW

QG5	Sabiex jitmexxew il-quddiem id-drittijiet taċ-ċittadini, liema mill-aspetti li ġejjin għandha tingħata prijorità fl-Unjoni Ewropea?
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(READ OUT- ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	(725-732)
Tissaħħaħ il-protezzjoni tal-fruntieri tal-Unjoni Ewropea	1,
L-iżvilupp tal-kapaċità tal-Unjoni Ewropea għall-prevenzjoni u biex jirreaġixxu għad-diżastri naturali	2,
Jiffaċilita l-mobiltà taż-żgħażaġh fi ħdan l-Unjoni Ewropea	3,
Tirrispondi għall-isfidi maħluqa mit-tixjiħ tal-poplu	4,
It-titjib tad-djalogu bejn iċ-ċittadini tal-Unjoni Ewropea u l-istituzzjonijiet tal-Unjoni Ewropea	5,
Oħrajn (SPONTANEOUS)	6,
Xejn (SPONTANEOUS)	7,
Ma nafx	8,

NEW

QG6	Sabiex tgħin biex toħloq l-istabbiltà fid-Dinja, liema mill-aspetti li ġejjin għandhom jiġu prijorizzati mill-Unjoni Ewropea?
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(READ OUT- ROTATE – MAX. 2 ANSWERS)

	(733-741)
Il-promozzjoni u l-protezzjoni tad-drittijiet tal-bniedem	1,
Il-parteeċipazzjoni fir-riżoluzzjoni tal-konflitti, jinżamm il-paċi u l-bini tal-paċi	2,
Il-ħidma kontra l-proliferazzjoni tal-armi ta' distruzzjoni tal-massa (nukleari, kimiċi, eċċ)	3,
L-iżvilupp tar-relazzjonijiet tal-Unjoni Ewropea mal-pajjiżi tal-Lvant bħar-Russja, l-Ukraina, eċċ	4,
L-iżvilupp tar-relazzjonijiet tal-Unjoni Ewropea mal-pajjiżi tal-Mediterran	5,
Il-promozzjoni tal-iżvilupp tal-pajjiżi foqra	6,
Oħrajn (SPONTANEOUS)	7,
Xejn (SPONTANEOUS)	8,
Ma nafx	9,

NEW

8) MISTOQSIJJIET TAR-RELEX TAD-DG

ASK QH ONLY IN EU27 - OTHERS GO TO DEMOGRAPHICS

QH1	Fl-opinjoni tiegħek, fuq liema mit-theddiet u sfidi globali li għejjin għandha tiffoka l-attenzjoni tagħha l-Unjoni Ewropea fir-relazzjonijiet tagħha mal-bqija tad-dinja?
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(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	(762-777)
Il-faqar	1,
Il-bidla klimatika	2,
Id-diżarmament	3,
Non-proliferazzjoni tal-armi tal-qerda tal-massa (nukleari, kimiċi, eċċ)	4,
Iż-żamma tal-paċi	5,
L-assistenza umanitarja	6,
Id-drittijiet tal-bniedem u d-demokrazija	7,
It-terroriżmu	8,
L-educazzjoni	9,
Is-saħħa globali (aċċess għall-kura tas-saħħa, il-ġlieda kontra l-pandemiji, AIDS u mard ieħor)	10,
Fl-ambjent	11,
Il-kummerċ u l-iżvilupp ekonomiku	12,
Oħrajn (SPONTANEOUS)	13,
Kollha kemm huma (SPONTANEOUS)	14,
Xejn (SPONTANEOUS)	15,
Ma nafx	16,

NEW

QH2a	Fl-opinjoni tiegħek, liema mit-theddiet u sfidi globali li għejjin għandhom jkollhom rwol akbar il-Ġnus Magħquda?
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(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	(778-793)
Il-faqar	1,
Il-bidla klimatika	2,
Id-diżarmament	3,
Non-proliferazzjoni ta 'armi tal-qerda tal-massa (nukleari, kimiċi, eċċ)	4,
Iż-żamma tal-paċi	5,
L-assistenza umanitarja	6,
Id-drittijiet tal-bniedem u d-demokrazija	7,
It-terroriżmu	8,
L-educazzjoni	9,
Is-saħħa globali (aċċess għas-saħħa, il-ġlieda kontra l-pandemiji, AIDS u mard ieħor)	10,
Fl-ambjent	11,
Il-kummerċ u l-iżvilupp ekonomiku	12,
Oħrajn (SPONTANEOUS)	13,

Kollha kemm huma (SPONTANEOUS)	14,
Xejn (SPONTANEOUS)	15,
Ma nafx	16,

NEW

QH2b	U f'liema mit-theddiet u l-isfidi globali li ġejjin għandha ġgib benefiċċji massimi l-kooperazzjoni bejn l-Unjoni Ewropea u l-Ġnus Magħquda?
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(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	(794-809)
Il-faqar	1,
Il-bidla klimatika	2,
Id-diżarmament	3,
Non-proliferazzjoni ta 'armi tal-qerda tal-massa (nukleari, kimiċi, eċċ)	4,
Iż-żamma tal-paċi	5,
L-assistenza umanitarja	6,
Id-drittijiet tal-bniedem u d-demokrazija	7,
It-terroriżmu	8,
L-educazzjoni	9,
Is-saħħa globali (aċċess għas-saħħa, il-ġlieda kontra l-pandemiji, AIDS u mard ieħor)	10,
Fl-ambjent	11,
Il-kummerċ u l-iżvilupp ekonomiku	12,
Oħrajn (SPONTANEOUS)	13,
Kollha kemm huma (SPONTANEOUS)	14,
Xejn (SPONTANEOUS)	15,
Ma nafx	16,

NEW

DEMOGRAFIJA

D1	F'affarijiet politiċi n-nies jikkellmu fuq "ix-xellug" u "il-lemin". Kif tpoġġi l-fehmiet tiegħek fuq din l-iskala?
----	---

(SHOW CARD) - (INT.: DO NOT PROMPT - IF CONTACT HESITATES, TRY AGAIN)

(830-831)

1 Xellu g	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Le mi n
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Rifjut (SPONTANEOUS) 11

Ma nafx 12

EB71.3 D1

NO QUESTIONS D2 TO D6

D7 Tista' tgħidli liema ittra tikkorrispondi l-aktar mas-sitwazzjoni preżenti tiegħek?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

(832-833)

MARRIED OR REMARRIED	
Tgħix mingħajr tfal	1
Tgħix bi tfal minn dan iż-żwieġ	2
Tgħix bi tfal minn żwieġ ta' qabel	3
Tgħix bi tfal minn dan iż-żwieġ u minn żwieġ ta' qabel	4
SINGLE LIVING WITH A PARTNER	
Tgħix mingħajr tfal	5
Tgħix bi tfal minn din l-unjoni	6
Tgħix bi tfal minn unjoni ta' qabel	7
Tgħix bi tfal minn din l-unjoni u minn unjoni ta' qabel	8
SINGLE	
Tgħix mingħajr tfal	9
Tgħix bi tfal	10
DIVORCED OR SEPARATED	
Tgħix mingħajr tfal	11
Tgħix bi tfal	12
WIDOW	
Tgħix mingħajr tfal	13
Tgħix bi tfal	14
Oħrajn (SPONTANEOUS)	15
Rifjut (SPONTANEOUS)	16

EB72.3 D7

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

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

(834-835)

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EB72.3 D8

NO QUESTION D9

D10 Sess

(836)

Raġel	1
Mara	2

EB72.3 D10

D11	Kemm għandek żmien?
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(837-838)

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EB72.3 D11

NO QUESTION D12 TO D14

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	Ġieli għamilt xi xogħol bi ħlas fil-passat? X'kien l-aħħar impjieg tiegħek?
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	(839-840)	(841-842)
	D15a	D15b
	CURRENT OCCUPATION	LAST OCCUPA TION
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

EB72.3 D15a&b

NO QUESTIONS D16 TO D24

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

(READ OUT)

Raħal	(843) 1
Belt żgħira	2
Belt kbira	3
Ma nafx	4

EB72.3 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)

(844-845)

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EB72.3 D40a

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

(INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

(846-847)

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EB72.3 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)

(848-849)

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EB72.3 D40c

NO QUESTIONS D41 AND D42

D43a	Għandkom telefon b'linja fissa fid-dar?
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D43b	Għandek mobile personali?
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	(850)	(851)
	D43a	D43b
	Linja fissa	Mobile
Iva	1	1
Le	2	2

EB72.3 D43a D43b

LE MISTOQSIJET D44 SA D59

D60	Matul l-aħħar tnax-il xahar, inti tgħid li kellek diffikultajiet li tħallas il-kontijiet tiegħek fl-aħħar tax-xahar...?
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(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)
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	(852)
Hafna mill-ħin	1
Kultant	2
Kważi qatt/ Qatt	3
Rifjut (SPONTANEOUS)	4

EB72.3 D60

D61	Fuq l-iskala li ġejja, l-1 skala tikkorrispondi għal "anqas livell fis-soċjeta"; skala '10' tikkorrispondi għal "l-ogħla livell fis-soċjeta". Tista' tgħidli fuq liema skala inti tpoġġi lilek innifsek?
-----	--

(SHOW CARD - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(853-854)
1 L-anqas livell fis-soċjeta'	1
2	2
3	3
4	4
5	5
6	6
7	7
8	8
9	9
10 L-ogħla livell fis-soċjeta	10
Rifjut (SPONTANEOUS)	11

EB72.3 D61

D62	Tista' tghidli jekk ...?
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(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)
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	(READ OUT)	Darba kuljum jew kwazi darba kuljum	Darbtejn jew tlitt darbiet fil-gimgħa	Xi darba fil-gimgħa	Darba jew darbtejn fix-xahar	Anqas spiss	Qatt	M'għand iex aċċess għall-internet

(855)	1	Inti tuża l-internet id-dar, fid-dar tiegħek	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(856)	2	Inti tuża l-Internet fuq il-post tax-xogħol tiegħek	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(857)	3	Inti tuża l-Internet x'imkien ieħor (l-iskola, l-universita' , cyber-café, eċċ .)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

EB72.3 D62

INTERVIEW PROTOCOL

P1	DATE OF INTERVIEW
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(878-879)	(880-881)				
<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>DAY</td> </tr> </table>		DAY	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>MONTH</td> </tr> </table>		MONTH
	DAY				
	MONTH				

EB72.3 P1

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

(INT.: USE 24 HOUR CLOCK)

(882-883)	(884-885)				
<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>HOUR</td> </tr> </table>		HOUR	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>MINUTES</td> </tr> </table>		MINUTES
	HOUR				
	MINUTES				

EB72.3 P2

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

(886-888)		
<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>MINUTES</td> </tr> </table>		MINUTES
	MINUTES	

EB72.3 P3

P4	Number of persons present during the interview, including interviewer	(889)
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Two (interviewer and respondent)	1
Three	2
Four	3
Five or more	4

EB72.3 P4

P5	Respondent cooperation	(890)
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Excellent	1
Fair	2
Average	3
Bad	4

EB72.3 P5

P6	Size of locality
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(LOCAL CODES)
(891-892)

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EB72.3 P6

P7	Region
----	--------

(LOCAL CODES)
(893-894)

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EB72.3 P7

P8	Postal code
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(895-902)							
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EB72.3 P8

P9	Sample point number
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(903-910)							
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EB72.3 P9

P10	Interviewer number
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(911-918)							
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EB72.3 P10

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

P13	Language of interview
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(919)

Maltese
English
Lingwa 3

1
2
3

EB72.3 P13
