



*Special Eurobarometer*



European  
Commission

# The role of the European Union in Justice, Freedom and Security policy areas

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This document does not represent the point of view of the European Commission.  
The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

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## PRESENTATION

Justice and home affairs issues have traditionally been considered an integral part of national sovereignty. However, the process of European integration has created a large frontier-free area within which people can move unhindered by border checks. EU citizens are also free to choose the EU country in which they wish to live and work. Apart from these achievements of the single market, EU citizenship has also gained in importance, with a range of rights now guaranteed to citizens. Furthermore, at this time of globalization, working together is indispensable in order to combat cross-border organized crime and terrorism. **These developments have led to the establishment and the gradual intensification at European level of various policy initiatives in the area of justice and home affairs with the growing involvement of EU institutions and the close cooperation of national judicial authorities and police forces.**

In order to provide citizens with the same high level of safety across the European Union, the Tampere Summit (1999) set the objective of the progressive establishment of an area of freedom, security and justice. This should ensure that people throughout the EU have equal access to justice, can fully exercise their rights, as well as enjoy equal protection from crime.<sup>1</sup>

On 4 November 2004, the European Council adopted the Hague programme<sup>2</sup> which set the objectives to be implemented in the area of freedom, security and justice in the period 2005-2010. On the 2nd of June 2005, the Council approved the Action Plan with a set of detailed measures and a calendar, which will be the frame of reference for the next five years.

In the light of the priorities set in the Hague Programme, the European Commission's Directorate-General Justice, Freedom and Security has commissioned a poll on EU citizens' views on the role of the European Union in these areas. Interviews were conducted face-to-face in respondents' homes, in their national language, between June 7 and July 12, 2006. The countries surveyed are the twenty-five Member States of the European Union. The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer polls, managed by the Directorate-General Communication ("Opinion Polls and Media Monitoring" Unit). In the annex, a technical note details the interview techniques used by the institutes of the TNS Opinion & Social network, as well as levels of statistic confidence.

In order to explore citizens' opinion on EU responsibilities in the fields of justice and home affairs comprehensively, for each theme addressed, our analysis<sup>3</sup> looks at the:

- European Union as a whole;
- Individual countries;
- Socio-demographic variables.

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<sup>1</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/justice\\_home/doc\\_centre/scoreboard\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/justice_home/doc_centre/scoreboard_en.htm)

<sup>2</sup> [http://ec.europa.eu/justice\\_home/fsj/intro/fsj\\_intro\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/justice_home/fsj/intro/fsj_intro_en.htm)

<sup>3</sup> In some cases, due to the rounding of figures, displayed sums can show a difference of one point from the sum of the individual cells. It should also be noted that the total percentages shown in the tables of this report may exceed 100% where the respondent is allowed to give several answers to a particular question.

# 1. The role of the European Union in Justice, Freedom and Security policy areas

## 1.1. Decision-making at European level in Justice, Freedom and Security policy areas

*- EU citizens strongly support EU-level decision-making on security issues -*

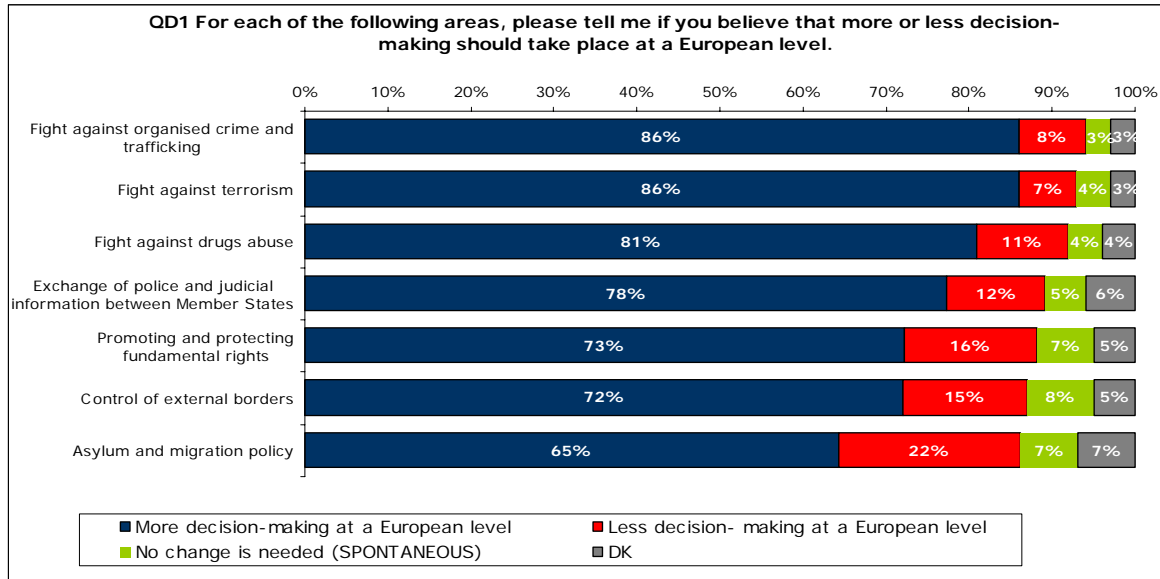
Questionnaire source: QD1<sup>4</sup>

**A vast majority of the EU25 population would favour a more extensive role being played by the European Union in all fields covered by the survey.** These results confirm that citizens perceive EU activities in these areas as legitimate.

Respondents believe first and foremost that there should be more decision-making at EU level regarding the fight against organised crime and trafficking, as well as against terrorism (both 86%). This indicates that interviewees are concerned about their security and hence believe that EU-wide action could provide them with a higher level of security.

Around eight out of ten citizens across the EU consider that the Union should play a more significant role in the fight against drug abuse (81%) and in the exchange of police and judicial information between Member States (78%).

A great majority also want more decision-making at European level regarding the promotion and protection of fundamental rights (73%), the control of external borders (72%), as well as asylum and migration policy (65%).



<sup>4</sup> QD1 For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more or less decision-making should take place at a European level.

1. Asylum and migration policy
2. Exchange of police and judicial information between Member States
3. Fight against organised crime and trafficking
4. Fight against drugs abuse
5. Control of external borders
6. Fight against terrorism
7. Promoting and protecting fundamental rights

It would appear that EU citizens are more likely to support the enhancement of EU influence in areas of justice and home affairs where they consider national actions to be somewhat lacking. For this reason, it is particularly interesting to note that respondents primarily cite the necessity for more decision-making at European level concerning issues which currently belong to the intergovernmental third pillar of the European Union's structure (the fight against organised crime and terrorism, as well as against drug abuse). As intergovernmental relations imply a less intensive form of cooperation among Member States than the Community method of the first pillar, the results of the survey would point to the conclusion that citizens would perhaps prefer enhanced cooperation or the extension of the Community method to these issues.

Besides their support for a more extensive role for the EU, other general trends can also be observed in successive questions:

As might be expected, a higher proportion of respondents from countries where public opinion is generally more Eurosceptic<sup>5</sup>, Austria, the UK and, in the case of several questions, Finland also, tend to prefer less decision-making at EU level in the field of justice and home affairs.

Furthermore, the low "don't know" rates recorded in responses would suggest that respondents have no difficulties in forming an opinion on these issues.

In socio-demographic terms, slightly more respondents with higher educational levels (end of full time education at age 20 or later) and interviewees with higher socio-economic status (managers and other white-collar workers) tend to favour more decision-making at EU level than do other socio-demographic groups.

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<sup>5</sup> Results from the Standard Eurobarometer 65 (Fieldwork: April 2006):

QA10.5 I would like to ask you a question about how much trust you have in [...] the European Union. For each of the following institutions, please tell me if you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it.

Compared to the EU25 average (39%) a majority of surveyed Finns (54%), British (51%), Swedes (51%), Germans (49%), French (49%) and Austrians (45%) tend not to trust in the European Union.

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

Compared to the EU25 average (55%) only 34% of Austrian, 37% of Latvians, 39% of Finnish and 42% of British respondents consider the membership of their country in the EU as "a good thing".

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

A relative majority of Cypriots (49%), Finns (48%), British (44%) and Austrians (43%) think that their country has not benefited from the membership in the EU. (In comparison EU25: 54% for "benefited" vs. 33% for "not benefited".)

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

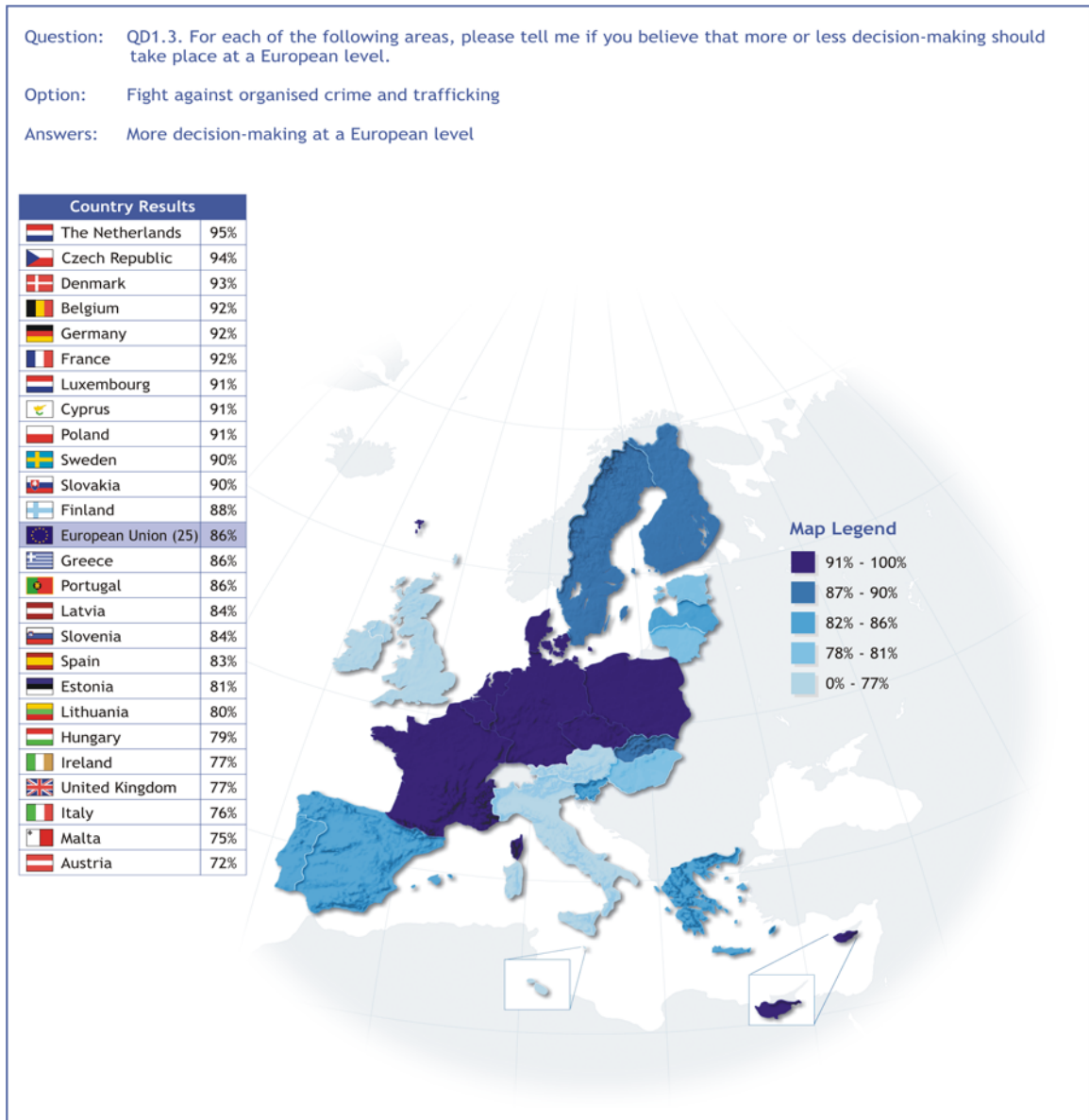
In contrast to average EU citizens (50%), for a significantly lower number of interviewees from Finland (30%), Austria (32%) and the UK (34%) conjure up the European Union a positive image.

### The fight against organised crime and trafficking

Questionnaire source: QD1.3

Of all the aspects covered by the survey, EU citizens underline the necessity of more decision-making at European level in the fight against organised crime and trafficking the most frequently (86%). Only 8% would prefer less decision-making at EU level and 3% spontaneously rejected the necessity for change in this area. 3% were unable to form an opinion on this matter.

Dutch (95%), Czech (94%) and Danish (93%) respondents, in particular, would support a more intensive role from the Union’s side. Although around three-quarters of British (77%), Italian (76%) and Austrian (72%) interviewees hold the same view, a noticeable proportion of respondents from these countries (UK 17%, Italy 15% and Austria 14%) would like to see less European influence in this field.

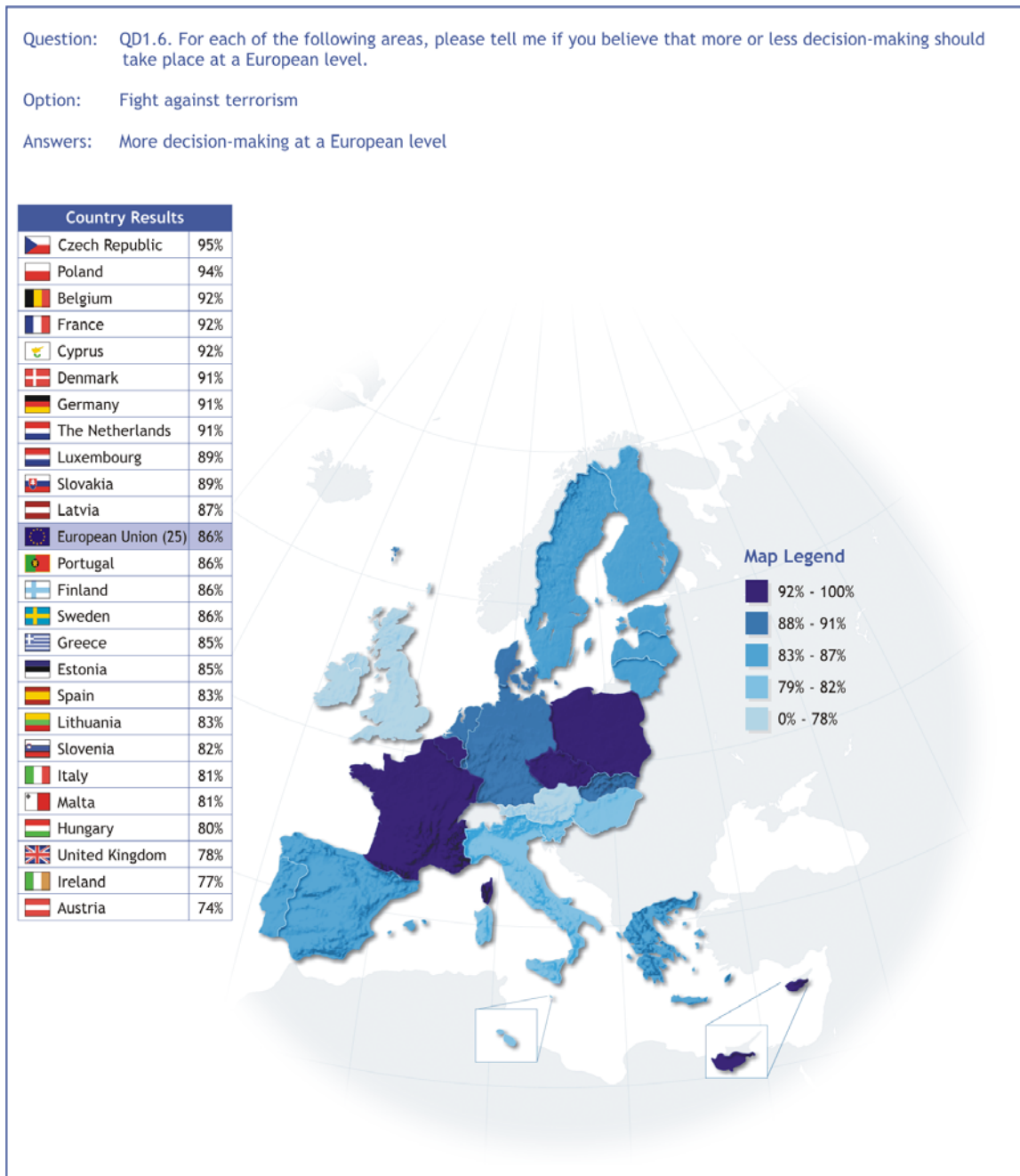


### The fight against terrorism

Questionnaire source: QD1.6

The other issue about which most Europeans polled (86%) wanted to see more decisions made at EU level is the fight against terrorism. 7% would favour the contrary and 4% no change in this regard. 3% replied “don’t know”.

Although there was overwhelming support seen in all Member States for more decision-making at EU level, slightly higher than average figures for those holding the contrary view were observed in the UK (15%), Austria (12%) and Italy (12%).



## ***The fight against drug abuse***

*Questionnaire source: QD1.4*

While 81% of people living in the Union claim that more decision-making should take place at European level regarding the fight against drug abuse, 11% state the opposite, 4% consider that no change is needed and 4% had no opinion.

It should be noted that respondents in different Member States may focus on different aspects of “drugs abuse” when interpreting this question. For some, “drug abuse” is primarily linked to drugs trafficking, which is associated with crime. In this context, fighting drugs abuse is clearly seen to be more effective at a broader level than the national one. On the other hand, “drugs abuse” can also be perceived as part of health policy which is a predominantly national competence.

It is also worth mentioning, that a higher number of citizens from the ten new Member States (88%) than from the EU15 (79%) assume EU wide action to be more effective in this field.



























In Cyprus (93%), the Czech Republic (93%) and Poland (91%), over nine-tenths of interviewees would support actions at EU level. On the other hand, respondents from the UK (20%), Italy (18%) and Austria (16%), citizens from the Netherlands (18%), which has a specific policy in this respect, and Malta (18%) would only favour limited involvement from the EU in this issue.

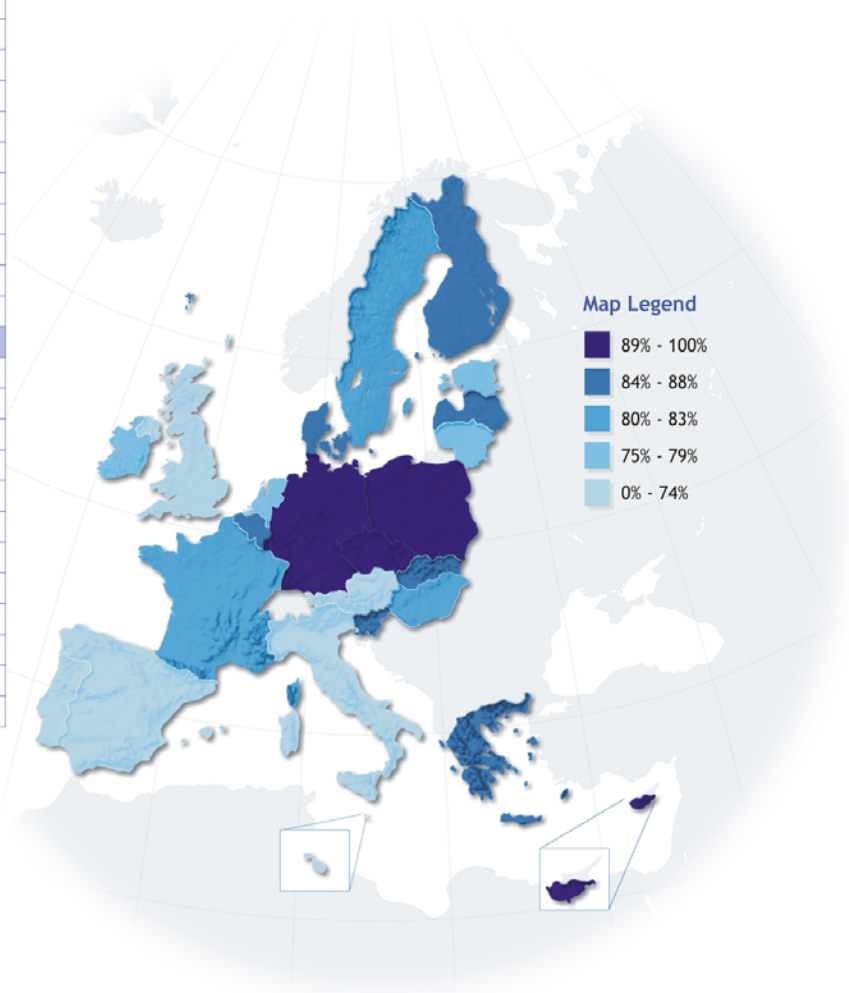


Question: QD1.4. For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more or less decision-making should take place at a European level.

Option: Fight against drugs abuse

Answers: More decision-making at a European level

Country Results		
	Cyprus	93%
	Czech Republic	93%
	Poland	91%
	Germany	89%
	Luxembourg	89%
	Belgium	88%
	Slovakia	88%
	Greece	87%
	Denmark	86%
	Finland	84%
	Latvia	84%
	Slovenia	84%
	Hungary	82%
	European Union (25)	81%
	France	81%
	Sweden	81%
	Estonia	78%
	The Netherlands	77%
	Lithuania	76%
	Ireland	75%
	Italy	74%
	Portugal	74%
	United Kingdom	73%
	Spain	72%
	Malta	71%
	Austria	69%

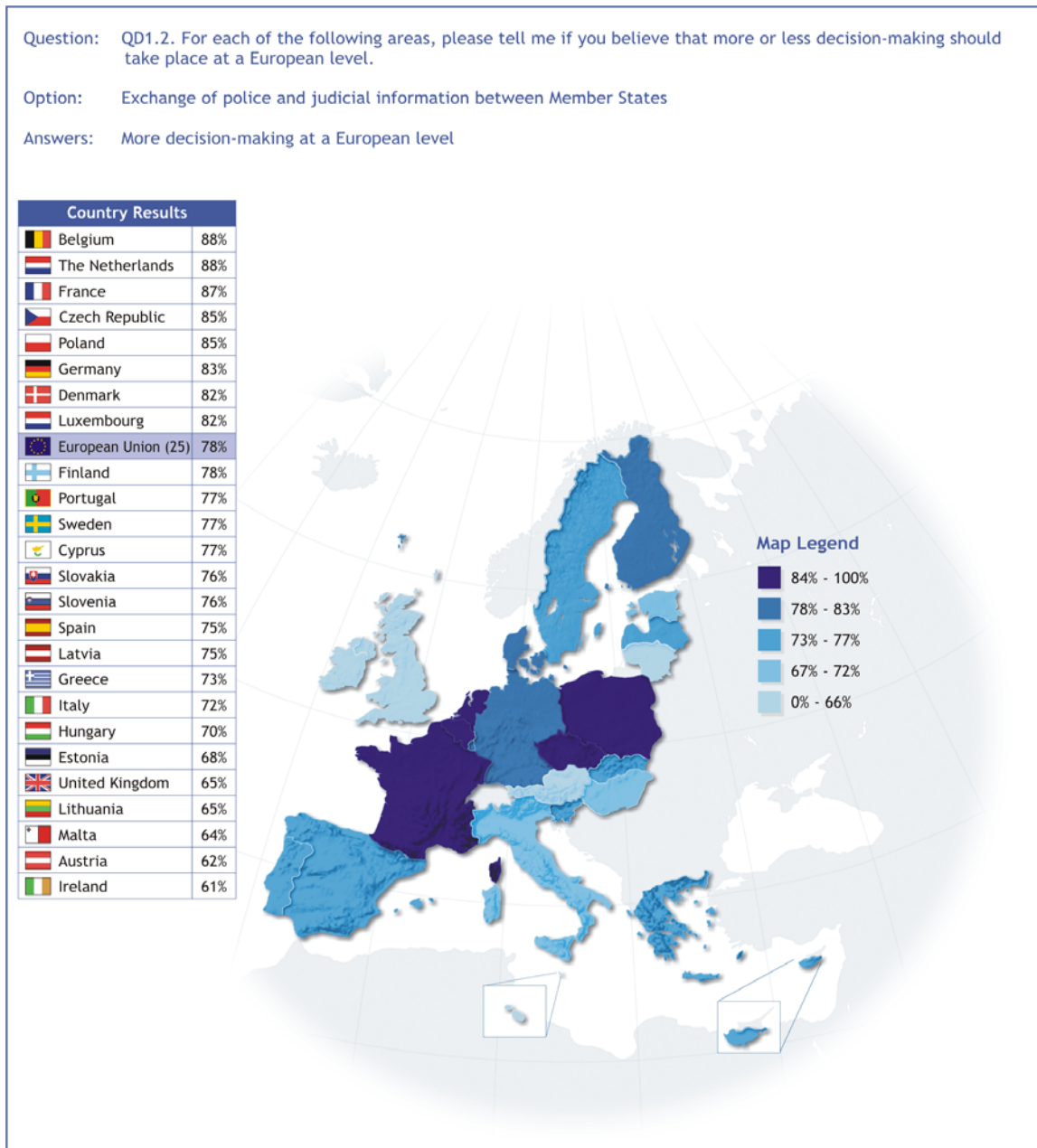


### The exchange of police and judicial information between Member States

Questionnaire source: QD1.2

Almost four out of five EU citizens (78%) consider that the Union should make more decisions with regard to the exchange of police and judicial information between Member States, while 12% think the contrary. 5% would maintain the current situation and 6% replied “don’t know”.

A noticeable minority in the UK (25%), Austria (19%) and Estonia (19%) believe that less decision-making should take place at EU level regarding the exchange of police and judicial information between Member States.

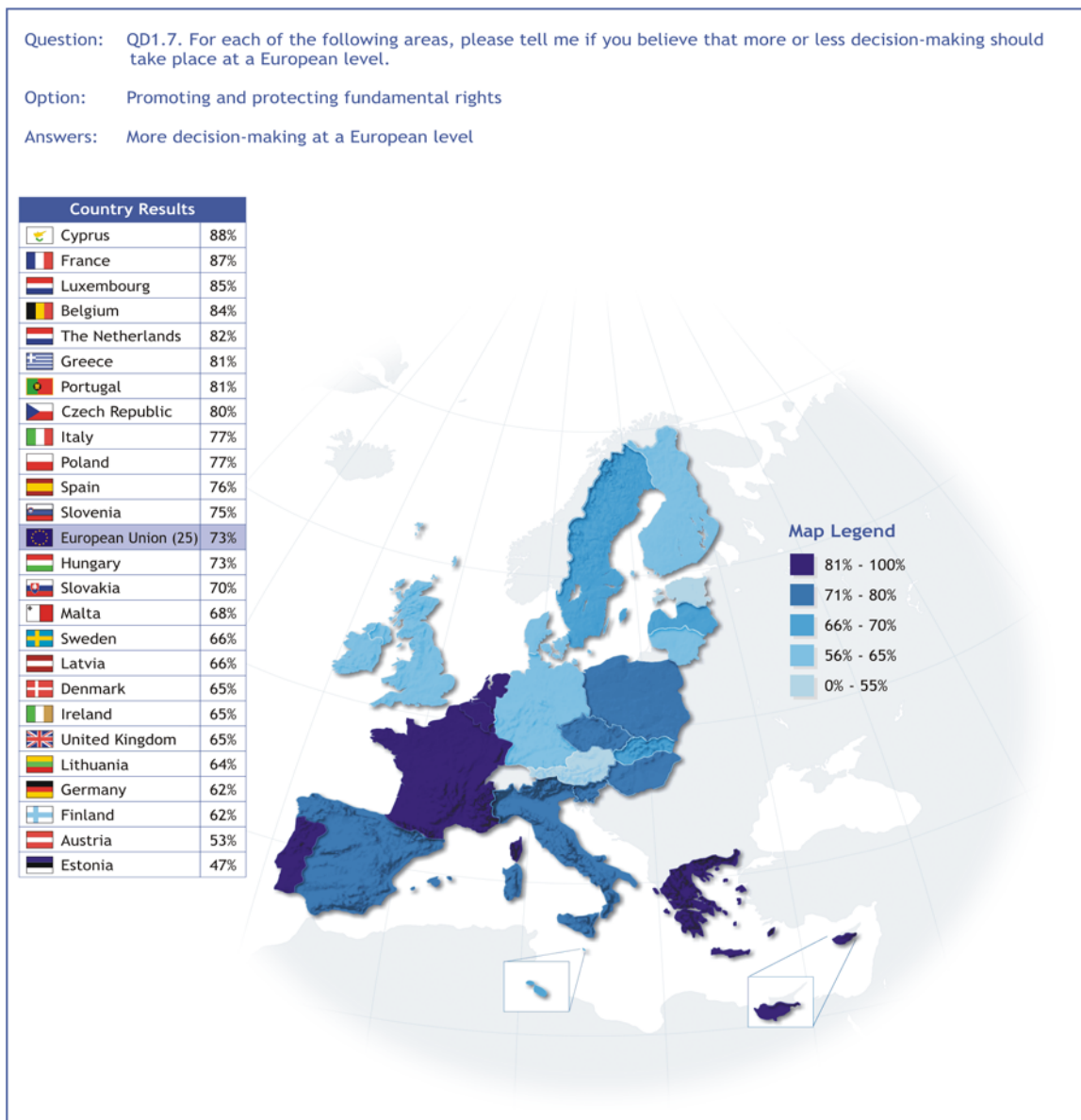


**Promoting and protecting fundamental rights**

Questionnaire source: QD1.7

73% of EU citizens would prefer greater EU influence in the protection of fundamental rights, while 16% hold the opposite view. A further 7% think that no change is needed and 5% could not form an opinion on this topic.

In all countries surveyed, a majority wishes to enhance the role of the European Union in promoting and protecting fundamental rights. However, British (65%), Finnish (62%), Austrian (53%) and Estonian (47%) respondents are less convinced in this respect. In addition, over a third of the population in Estonia (38%) and around a quarter in Finland (29%), the UK (26%) and Austria (25%), in fact, express a desire for less decision-making at European level in this regard.

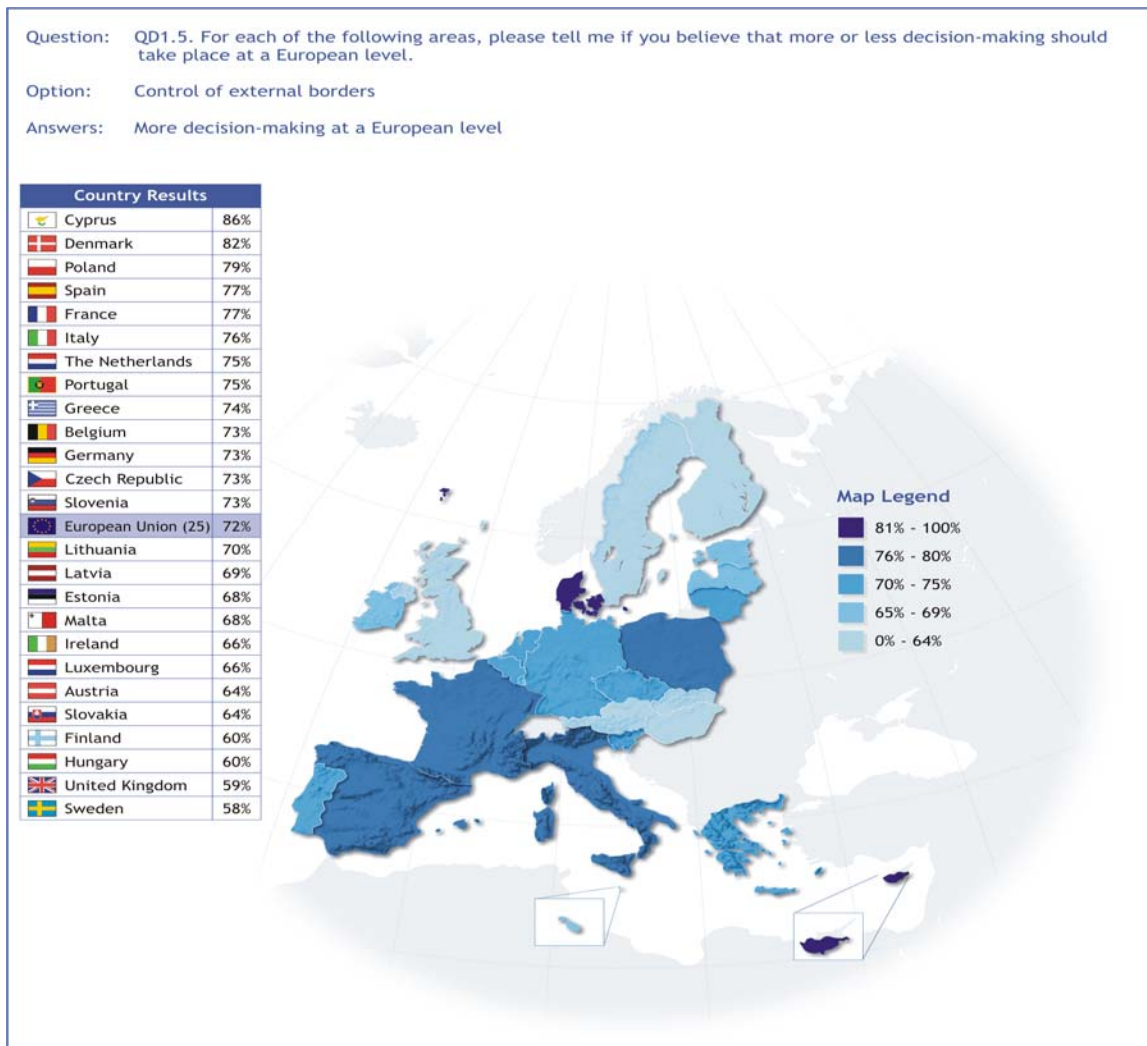


**The control of external borders**

Questionnaire source: QD1.5

External border control is a vague term which can evoke issues related to the Schengen-Agreement but also immigration-related questions in respondents' minds. Almost three-quarters of Europeans polled (72%) believe more decision-making should take place at the supranational level in the control of external borders. However, 15% regard the contrary to be preferable, 8% think no change is required, while 5% answered "don't know".

Country results vary slightly more in this question: In the non-Schengen state, the UK, the majority (59%) consider that there should be more EU-wide decision-making, although 30% hold the opposite view. It is also worth mentioning that, in Sweden (58% vs. 21%), Finland (60% vs. 29%) and Slovakia (64% vs. 23%), similar results are recorded. In the other non-Schengen state, Ireland (66% vs. 10%), figures are closer to the EU average (72% vs. 15%), although a relatively high proportion of respondents (16%) could not form an opinion on this issue. Interestingly, 22% of Hungarians spontaneously said that no change is needed in regard to the control of external borders.



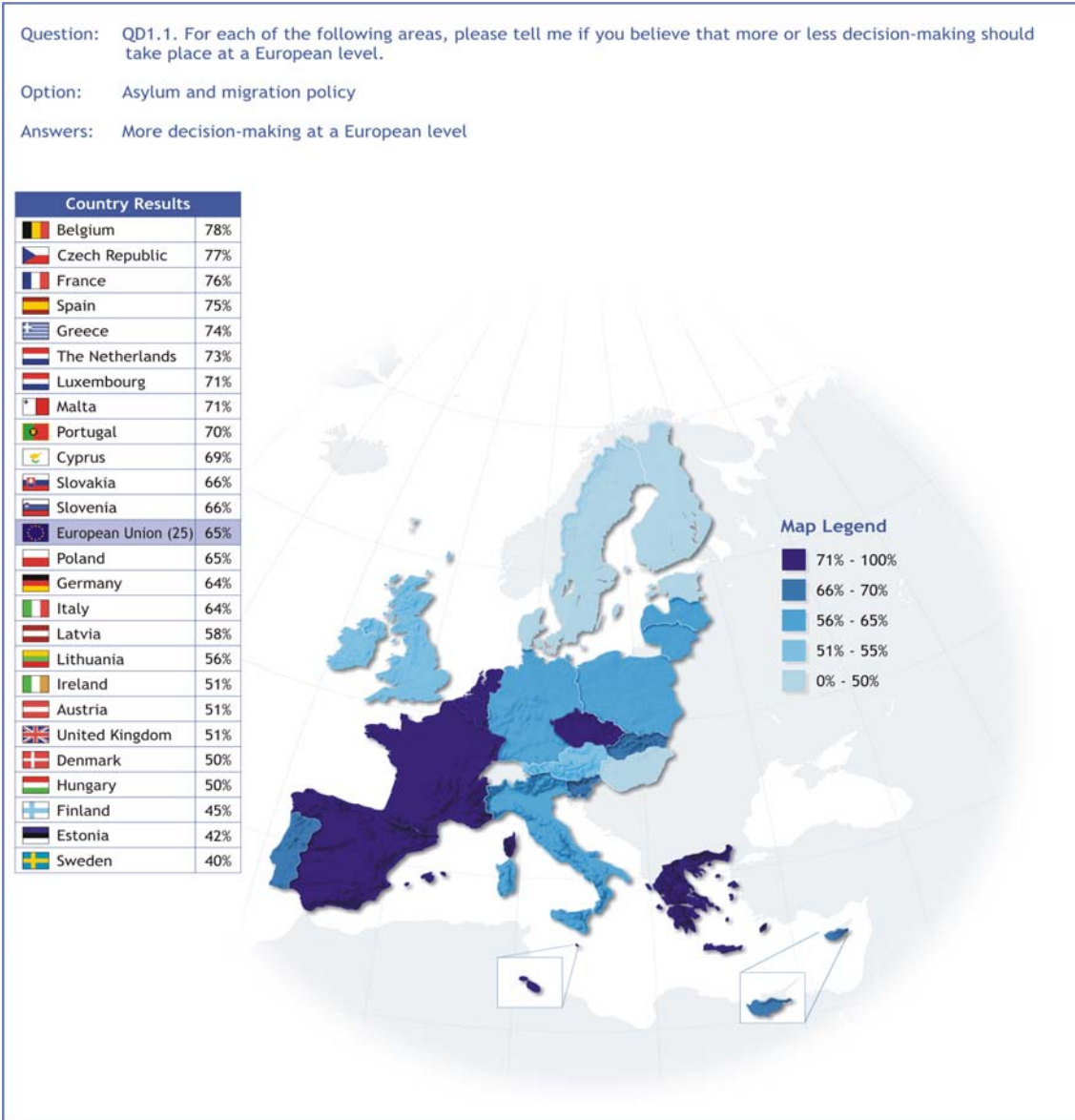
## ***Asylum and migration policy***

*Questionnaire source: QD1.1*

Of all the issues covered by the survey, the greatest division in European public opinion is seen in relation to asylum and migration policy. Nevertheless, a clear majority (65%) would favour further integration in this field, while 22% would not. A further 7% would not wish to see the present situation change and 7% had no opinion.

In almost all Member States, a relative majority of respondents would prefer more decision-making at EU level, although some country results suggest quite an ambivalent attitude towards asylum and migration policy. This is the case in Estonia (42% vs. 41%), Finland (45% vs. 44%), Denmark (50% vs. 41%), the UK (51% vs. 39%) and Austria (51% vs. 32%).

Furthermore, in Sweden a relative majority (43% vs. 40%) in fact favour less decision-making at supranational level. It is interesting to note that in regard to both the control of external borders and asylum and migration policy, Swedes seem to be the least supportive of an increase in the EU's decision-making role.



A socio-demographic analysis shows that it is not only the previously mentioned factors (education and occupation) that are relevant in this question, but also respondents' political attitudes, their birthplace and that of their parents. Interviewees with "left-wing" political views seem to be more supportive of more decision-making at Union level (69% vs. 20%) than respondents with "right-wing" views (61% vs. 27%). Those who were born in another EU Member State than that in which they currently live (69% vs. 21%), and those whose parents were born in two different EU countries (70% vs. 20%), as well as those of whom at least one parent was born outside the EU (69% vs. 22%) tend to be more in favour of the increased role of the EU in this respect. Interestingly, of those who were born in Europe but not in the Union, 56% would enhance, 27% would reduce and 11% would not change the EU's role in asylum and migration policy.

## 1.2. EU priorities in Justice, Freedom and Security policy areas

### ***- The fight against organised crime and terrorism should be EU priorities -***

*Questionnaire source: QD2<sup>6</sup>*

It is possible that EU citizens state a preference for the European Union having policies or activities in the field of justice and home affairs on its agenda either where they expect it to achieve more effective results or where they perceive measures taken at national measures as being insufficient.

Respondents cited as the three top priorities for the Union those areas in which they also wished to see an increase in supranational decision-making (see QD1). The areas in question are the fight against organised crime (56%), terrorism (55%) and drugs abuse (37%). This correspondence indicates that EU citizens have a consistent view regarding these issues.

On the other hand, "asylum and migration policy" (29%) is in fourth place in their priorities. As we have seen previously, in this policy area, 65% of EU citizens underlined the necessity of more decision-making at EU level, and this was the subject that divided European public opinion the most out of the seven issues covered in QD1.

In view of the fact that asylum and migration is already a community policy, this might suggest that citizens perceive the EU's activity in this field as not being effective and so are calling for an improvement.

"Exchange of police and judicial information between Member States" (24%), "promoting and protecting fundamental rights" (24%), "quality of Justice" (21%), as well as "control of external borders" (16%) are the issues that were chosen as priorities for the Union by the least proportion of respondents.

It is interesting to note that, although the three top priorities include the same issues both in the EU15 and in the ten new Member States, there are some marked differences regarding the intensity of support in the case of other policy areas.

"Fighting against drugs abuse" was named as a priority by 48% of new Member States' citizens compared to 35% in the EU15. This may be partly explained by the fact that opening borders and markets also eases (cross-border) drugs trafficking, which causes new difficulties for these countries.

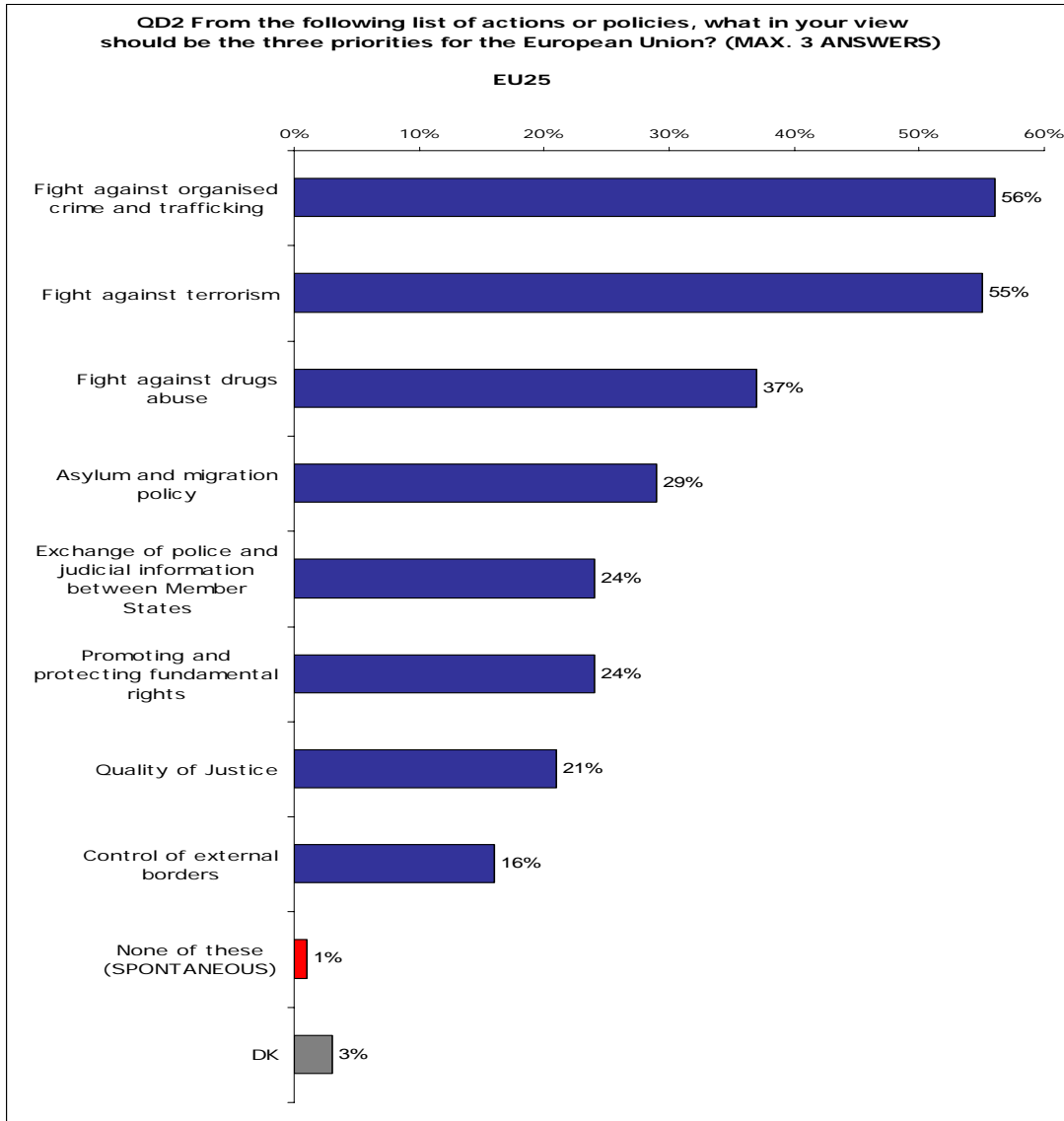
A higher number of new Member States' citizens (27%) found that "quality of Justice" should be an EU priority than did EU15 citizens (20%). Respondents from the new Member States may be dissatisfied with their national system and expect an improvement in this respect via EU legislation.

On the other hand, more EU15 citizens than new Member States' inhabitants suggested "asylum and migration policy" (EU15 32% vs. NMS10 14%), as well as

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<sup>6</sup> QD2 From the following list of actions or policies, what in your view should be the three priorities for the European Union? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

“control of external borders” (EU15 17% vs. NMS10 10%) to be a priority for the European Union. These two aspects could also be interlinked in respondents’ minds. A possible explanation for the higher support of these issues could be that citizens in the EU15 are more concerned by the potential impact of migration flows and/or the ability to effectively manage these at national level. Furthermore, it should be noted that the ten new Member States have not yet joined the Schengen-Zone and thus have another perspective of external border control.



In 16 out of the 25 Member States, citizens cite the “fight against organized crime and trafficking” as the most important priority the Union should deal with. Across these countries, the importance of the issue varies from 76% in Sweden to 52% in Austria - depending on the levels of support for other priorities.

Fighting terrorism is the most significant priority in five Member States, including the UK (64%) and Spain (60%) where terrorist attacks have occurred in recent years.



There are important differences in the country results regarding the “fight against drugs abuse”: a remarkable proportion of Cypriot respondents (82%) rank the Union in first place to deal with this issue as a priority; at the other end of the scale, only 20% of the Dutch consider it should be an EU priority. As mentioned previously, in different Member States, different aspects of “drugs abuse” can be highlighted. On the one hand, it can primarily be linked to drugs trafficking, against which a fight is more effective on a broader level than the national one, and, consequently, it should be developed as an EU priority. On the other hand, “drugs abuse” can be primarily perceived as part of health policy which is mainly a national competence. Probably due to the recent migration flows, most Maltese interviewees have chosen asylum and migration policy as top priority for the European Union in the field of justice and home affairs.

For further country results, please see the table below.

**QD2 From the following list of actions or policies, what in your view should be the three priorities for the European Union? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)**

	Fight against organised crime and trafficking	Fight against terrorism	Fight against drugs abuse	Asylum and migration policy	Exchange of police and judicial information between Member States	Promoting and protecting fundamental rights	Quality of Justice	Control of external borders
EU25	56%	55%	37%	29%	24%	24%	21%	16%
EU15	56%	56%	35%	32%	25%	25%	20%	17%
NMS10	60%	54%	48%	14%	22%	22%	27%	10%
BE	58%	52%	34%	39%	33%	28%	22%	14%
CZ	67%	62%	49%	19%	19%	24%	30%	9%
DK	63%	63%	36%	38%	28%	26%	15%	19%
DE	65%	53%	39%	39%	33%	20%	11%	13%
EE	60%	42%	66%	15%	24%	16%	11%	23%
EL	62%	42%	70%	12%	10%	30%	30%	25%
ES	47%	60%	21%	34%	10%	16%	25%	19%
FR	54%	61%	21%	33%	30%	36%	31%	19%
IE	58%	45%	57%	31%	19%	20%	20%	16%
IT	47%	49%	38%	13%	28%	22%	20%	21%
CY	60%	44%	82%	15%	11%	32%	16%	21%
LV	61%	53%	63%	13%	19%	23%	18%	14%
LT	68%	43%	36%	17%	20%	14%	30%	14%
LU	66%	43%	41%	25%	30%	32%	18%	14%
HU	54%	43%	47%	16%	28%	34%	27%	10%
MT	46%	46%	51%	58%	12%	19%	17%	10%
NL	59%	57%	20%	36%	40%	36%	17%	16%
AT	52%	40%	45%	29%	23%	26%	15%	33%
PL	57%	56%	47%	11%	24%	18%	28%	9%
PT	61%	47%	33%	21%	17%	37%	35%	19%
SI	53%	35%	43%	15%	17%	29%	37%	16%
SK	70%	62%	54%	22%	16%	26%	22%	8%
FI	72%	42%	49%	23%	33%	30%	13%	13%
SE	76%	55%	44%	24%	32%	29%	16%	8%
UK	53%	64%	40%	42%	15%	22%	19%	14%
Highest percentage for a priority within a country					Highest percentage for a priority in the EU25			

In socio-demographic terms, some differences can be observed with respect to educational level, occupation, political attitudes and origin.

A greater proportion of highly educated respondents and managers suggest the following issues to be an EU priority: the “fight against organised crime and trafficking” (end of full-time education at age 20 or later 58%, managers 61%), “asylum and migration policy” (31% and 34%), “exchange of police and judicial information between Member States” (27% and 29%), “promoting and protecting fundamental rights” (32% for both), as well as “quality of Justice” (25% and 23%). Interestingly, the same socio-demographic groups consider that “fighting against drugs abuse” should only be a very low priority for the EU.

Students, on the other hand, underline the need for EU-wide action in the “quality of Justice” (26%).

Regarding political attitudes, it is worth mentioning that people with “right-wing” political views attach more importance to the “fight against drugs abuse” (41% vs. 30% for people with “left-wing political views”) and “fighting against terrorism” (59% vs. 52%). On the other hand, people with “left-wing” views emphasise the significance of “promoting and protecting fundamental rights” (35% vs. 19% for people with “right-wing political views”) as well as the “quality of Justice” (25% vs. 18%) as being priorities for EU action.

More respondents who were born in Europe but outside the EU consider “asylum and migration policy” (36%) should be an EU priority. Probably due to their multi-cultural and European Union linked family background, a higher number of interviewees who were born in the EU but currently live in another EU Member State (29%) and those of whom one parent was born in another EU country (33%) support the “exchange of police and judicial information between Member States”. Lastly, more respondents of whom at least one parent was born outside the EU think that the “quality of Justice” (32%) and “promoting and protecting fundamental rights” (36%) should be major issues on the European Union’s agenda.

QD2 From the following list of actions or policies, what in your view should be the three priorities for the European Union? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	Fight against organised crime and trafficking	Fight against terrorism	Fight against drugs abuse	Asylum and migration policy	Exchange of police and judicial information between Member States	Promoting and protecting fundamental rights	Quality of Justice	Control of external borders
<b>EU25</b>	56%	55%	37%	29%	24%	24%	21%	16%
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	57%	54%	34%	29%	26%	25%	22%	17%
Female	56%	57%	39%	29%	23%	24%	21%	15%
<b>Age</b>								
15-24	55%	60%	37%	28%	20%	28%	25%	12%
25-39	56%	54%	34%	30%	24%	28%	25%	15%
40-54	58%	58%	36%	28%	26%	25%	21%	16%
55 +	56%	52%	40%	28%	25%	18%	17%	19%
<b>Education (End of)</b>								
15	53%	53%	40%	27%	21%	17%	18%	21%
16-19	58%	58%	39%	29%	26%	23%	21%	15%
20+	58%	53%	31%	31%	27%	32%	25%	15%
Still Studying	56%	56%	35%	27%	22%	32%	26%	11%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>								
Self- employed	56%	53%	37%	28%	26%	23%	23%	18%
Managers	61%	54%	29%	34%	29%	32%	23%	14%
Other white collars	57%	56%	34%	27%	24%	27%	23%	16%
Manual workers	56%	59%	37%	30%	23%	25%	23%	15%
House persons	53%	55%	39%	27%	21%	19%	21%	18%
Unemployed	58%	58%	35%	29%	24%	23%	22%	13%
Retired	56%	52%	42%	27%	25%	18%	17%	19%
Students	56%	56%	35%	27%	22%	32%	26%	11%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>								
(1-4) Left	56%	52%	30%	31%	24%	35%	25%	15%
(5-6) Centre	59%	58%	37%	32%	25%	23%	21%	16%
(7-10) Right	57%	59%	41%	28%	28%	19%	18%	18%
<b>Place of birth</b>								
Surveyed country	57%	55%	37%	29%	24%	24%	21%	16%
EU	55%	56%	39%	29%	29%	27%	24%	13%
Europe outside EU	48%	55%	41%	36%	20%	22%	17%	20%
Outside Europe	51%	56%	37%	30%	22%	28%	20%	15%
<b>Parents' birth</b>								
2 born country	57%	55%	37%	28%	24%	24%	21%	16%
1 country EU	57%	56%	37%	30%	33%	24%	20%	13%
2 EU	56%	58%	38%	32%	23%	26%	23%	15%
At least 1 outside EU	48%	56%	28%	32%	24%	36%	32%	14%

## CONCLUSION

**A significant majority of EU25 citizens consider that in all the areas covered by the survey** (the fight against organised crime and trafficking, the fight against terrorism, the fight against drugs abuse, the exchange of police and judicial information between Member States, the promotion and protection of fundamental rights, the control of external borders, as well as asylum and migration policy) **more decision-making should take place at EU level.** This indicates that EU citizens perceive the EU's presence in the fields of justice and home affairs as legitimate and they thus want to see the EU's role evolving in this area.

It is probable that people living in the European Union see the EU as an organisation which pools the capacity of its Member States and they therefore expect this *sui generis* institution to be able to meet their concerns.

**Since most respondents emphasised primarily the necessity of an increased role of the EU in the fight against organised crime and trafficking, as well as against terrorism, it can be assumed that they expect a higher level of security from more intensive decision-making at EU level.**

**Generally speaking, EU citizens perhaps tend to support the increase of EU influence in areas of justice and home affairs where they consider national actions to have been somewhat lacking or where they expect that EU action will be more effective because it is more broadly based.**

From this point of view it is particularly interesting to note that, in the first instance, respondents highlighted areas as priorities for European Union action which currently belong to the intergovernmental third pillar in the EU's structure. As intergovernmental relations imply a less intensive form of cooperation among Member States than the community method of the first pillar, the results of the survey may perhaps point to the conclusion that citizens would prefer enhanced cooperation or perhaps the extension of the Community method to these issues.

**Respondents cited as the three top priorities for the Union the "fight against organised crime, terrorism and drugs abuse", which are thus the three items for which they would also like the EU's decision-making role to be enhanced.**

**All in all, this survey has shown that EU citizens expect more intensive activity from the European Union in the realization of the objective of an area of freedom, security and justice.**

# **ANNEXES**

# **Technical specifications**

## **SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N° 266**

### **“Safety in general”**

### **TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

Between the 7<sup>th</sup> of June and the 12<sup>th</sup> of July 2006, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe, carried out wave 65.4 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General Communication, “Public Opinion and Media Monitoring”.

The SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N°266 is part of wave 65.4 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 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.

<b>ABBREVIATIONS</b>	<b>COUNTRIES</b>	<b>INSTITUTES</b>	<b>N° INTERVIEWS</b>	<b>FIELDWORK DATES</b>		<b>POPULATION 15+</b>
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.032	14/06/2006	05/07/2006	8.598.982
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.011	13/06/2006	02/07/2006	8.571.710
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.045	12/06/2006	10/07/2006	4.380.063
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.570	13/06/2006	08/07/2006	64.174.295
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.004	09/06/2006	03/07/2006	887.094
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	12/06/2006	08/07/2006	8.674.230
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.012	11/06/2006	08/07/2006	35.882.820
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.009	13/06/2006	10/07/2006	44.010.619
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.000	07/06/2006	05/07/2006	3.089.775
IT	Italy	TNS Abacus	1.019	09/06/2006	10/07/2006	49.208.000
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	504	07/06/2006	04/07/2006	552.213
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.019	13/06/2006	12/07/2006	1.394.351
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.004	13/06/2006	04/07/2006	2.803.661
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	506	07/06/2006	04/07/2006	367.199
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.015	10/06/2006	30/06/2006	8.503.379
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	09/06/2006	06/07/2006	322.917
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.019	10/06/2006	04/07/2006	13.242.328
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.000	08/06/2006	02/07/2006	6.679.444
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	10/06/2006	04/07/2006	31.610.437
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.011	09/06/2006	07/07/2006	8.080.915
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.027	10/06/2006	10/07/2006	1.663.869
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.143	13/06/2006	29/06/2006	4.316.438
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.031	07/06/2006	06/07/2006	4.279.286
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.002	13/06/2006	10/07/2006	7.376.680
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.313	08/06/2006	08/07/2006	47.685.578
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>24.796</b>	<b>07/06/2006</b>	<b>12/07/2006</b>	<b>1.663.869</b>



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

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

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

# **Questionnaire**

A your survey number

EB65.3 A

B country code

EB65.3 B

C our survey number

EB65.3 C

D Interview number

EB65.3 D

ASK SPLIT ONLY IN EU25

E SPLIT BALLOT

A	1
B	2

EB65.3 E

A votre numéro d'étude

EB65.3 A

B code pays

EB65.3 B

C notre numéro d'étude

EB65.3 C

D numéro de l'interview

EB65.3 D

POSER SPLIT UNIQUEMENT EN UE25

E SPLIT BALLOT

A	1
B	2

EB65.3 E

ASK ITEM 26 ONLY IN BULGARIA

ASK ITEM 27 ONLY IN ROMENIA

Q1 What is your nationality? Please tell me the country(ies) that applies(y).

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

Belgium	1,
Denmark	2,
Germany	3,
Greece	4,
Spain	5,
France	6,
Ireland	7,
Italy	8,
Luxembourg	9,
Netherlands	10,
Portugal	11,
United Kingdom (Great Britain, Northern Ireland)	12,
Austria	13,
Sweden	14,
Finland	15,
Republic of Cyprus	16,
Czech Republic	17,
Estonia	18,
Hungary	19,
Latvia	20,
Lithuania	21,
Malta	22,
Poland	23,
Slovakia	24,
Slovenia	25,
Bulgaria	26,
Romania	27,
Other countries	28,
DK	29,

EB65.3 Q1 - TREND MODIFIED

POSER ITEM 26 UNIQUEMENT EN BULGARIE

POSER ITEM 27 UNIQUEMENT EN ROUMANIE

Q1 Quelle est votre nationalité ? Veuillez indiquer le(s) pays qui s'applique(nt).

(PLUSIEURS REPONSES POSSIBLES)

Belgique	1,
Danemark	2,
Allemagne	3,
Grèce	4,
Espagne	5,
France	6,
Irlande	7,
Italie	8,
Luxembourg	9,
Pays-Bas	10,
Portugal	11,
Royaume-Uni (Grande Bretagne, Irlande du Nord)	12,
Autriche	13,
Suède	14,
Finlande	15,
République de Chypre	16,
République tchèque	17,
Estonie	18,
Hongrie	19,
Lettonie	20,
Lituanie	21,
Malte	22,
Pologne	23,
Slovaquie	24,
Slovénie	25,
Bulgarie	26,
Roumanie	27,
Autre pays	28,
NSP	29,

EB65.3 Q1 - TREND MODIFIED

Let's move on to another topic.

ASK QD and QE ONLY IN EU25 - BG and RO GO TO QF1

QD1 For each of the following, please tell me if you believe that more or less decision-making should take place at a European level.

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	More decision-making at a European level	Less decision-making at a European level	No change is needed (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
--	------------	------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------	----

1	Asylum and migration policy	1	2	3	4
2	Exchange of police and judicial information between Member States	1	2	3	4
3	Fight against organised crime and trafficking	1	2	3	4
4	Fight against drugs abuse	1	2	3	4
5	Control of external borders	1	2	3	4
6	Fight against terrorism	1	2	3	4
7	Promoting and protecting fundamental human rights	1	2	3	4

NEW

Parlons maintenant d'un autre sujet.

POSER QD et QE UNIQUEMENT EN UE25 - BG et RO ALLER EN QF1

QD1 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pourriez-vous m'indiquer si vous pensez que plus ou moins de décisions devraient être prises au niveau européen.

(UNE SEULE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

	(LIRE)	Plus de décisions au niveau européen	Moins de décisions au niveau européen	Un changement n'est pas nécessaire (SPONTANÉ)	NSP
--	--------	--------------------------------------	---------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------	-----

1	La politique d'asile et d'immigration	1	2	3	4
2	L'échange d'informations policières et judiciaires entre les Etats membres	1	2	3	4
3	La lutte contre la criminalité et les trafics illégaux	1	2	3	4
4	La lutte contre la toxicomanie	1	2	3	4
5	Le contrôle aux frontières	1	2	3	4
6	La lutte contre le terrorisme	1	2	3	4
7	La promotion et la protection des droits de l'homme	1	2	3	4

NEW

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QD2 From the following list of actions or policies, what in your view should be the three priorities for the European Union?

QD2 Parmi la liste d'actions ou de politiques suivante, quelles doivent être selon vous les trois priorités de l'Union européenne ?

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

(MONTRER CARTE – LIRE – MAX. 3 REPONSES)

Asylum and migration policy	1,
Exchange of police and judicial information between Member States	2,
Fight against organised crime and trafficking	3,
Fight against drugs abuse	4,
Control of external borders	5,
Fight against terrorism	6,
Promoting and protecting fundamental rights	7,
Quality of Justice	8,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	9,
DK	10,

La politique d'asile et d'immigration	1,
L'échange d'informations policières et judiciaires entre les Etats membres	2,
La lutte contre la criminalité et les trafics illégaux	3,
La lutte contre la toxicomanie	4,
Le contrôle aux frontières	5,
La lutte contre le terrorisme	6,
La promotion et la protection des droits de l'homme	7,
La qualité de la justice	8,
Aucune de celles-là (SPONTANE)	9,
NSP	10,

NEW

NEW

DEMOGRAPHICS

D1 In political matters people talk of "the left" and "the right".How would you place your views on this scale?

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

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

Refusal 11

DK 12

EB65.3 D1

NO QUESTIONS D2 TO D6

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

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Married	1
Remarried	2
Unmarried, currently living with partner	3
Unmarried, having never lived with a partner	4
Unmarried, having previously lived with a partner, but now on my own	5
Divorced	6
Separated	7
Widowed	8
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	9
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	10

EB65.3 D7

DEMOGRAPHIQUES

D1 A propos de politique, les gens parlent de "droite" et de "gauche". Vous-même, voudriez-vous situer votre position sur cette échelle ?

(MONTRER CARTE) - (ENQ. : NE RIEN SUGGERER. SI LA PERSONNE HESITE, INSISTER)

Gauche									Droite
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Refus 11

NSP 12

EB65.3 D1

PAS DE QUESTIONS D2 A D6

D7 Pouvez-vous m'indiquer la lettre qui correspond le mieux à votre situation actuelle ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Marié(e)	1
Remarié(e)	2
Célibataire vivant actuellement en couple	3
Célibataire n'ayant jamais vécu en couple	4
Célibataire ayant déjà vécu en couple dans le passé mais actuellement seul(e)	5
Divorcé(e)	6
Séparé(e)	7
Veuf/Veuve	8
Autre (SPONTANE)	9
Refus (SPONTANE)	10

EB65.3 D7

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

(INT.: IF "STILL STUDYING", CODE '00' - IF "NEVER HAD FULL-TIME EDUCATION", CODE '98' - IF "DON'T KNOW\ DON'T REMEMBER, CODE '98')

EB65.3 D8

NO QUESTION D9

D8 A quel âge avez-vous arrêté vos études à temps complet ?

(ENQ. : SI "ETUDIE ENCORE", CODER '00' - SI "N'A JAMAIS FAIT D'ETUDE A TEMPS COMPLET, CODER '98' - SI "NE SE SOUVIENT PAS\ NE SAIT PAS", CODER '99')

EB65.3 D8

PAS DE QUESTION D9

D10 Gender.

Male 1  
Female 2

EB65.3 D10

D10 Sexe du répondant.

Homme 1  
Femme 2

EB65.3 D10

D11 How old are you?

EB65.3 D11

D11 Quel est votre âge ?

EB65.3 D11



NO QUESTION D12 TO D14

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

D15a What is your current occupation?

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

	D15a CURRENT OCCUPATION	D15b LAST OCCUPATION
<b>NON-ACTIVE</b>		
Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	1	
Student	2	
Unemployed or temporarily not working	3	
Retired or unable to work through illness	4	
<b>SELF EMPLOYED</b>		
Farmer	5	5
Fisherman	6	6
Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect, etc.)	7	7
Owner of a shop, craftsmen, other self-employed person	8	8
Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company	9	9
<b>EMPLOYED</b>		
Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect)	10	10
General management, director or top management (managing directors, director general, other director)	11	11
Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	12	12
Employed position, working mainly at a desk	13	13
Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver, etc.)	14	14
Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, etc.)	15	15
Supervisor	16	16
Skilled manual worker	17	17
Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	18	18

PAS DE QUESTIONS D12 A D14

POSER D15B SEULEMENT SI PAS D'ACTIVITE ACTUELLE, CODES 1 à 4 en D15a

D15a Quelle est votre profession actuelle ?

D15b Exerciez-vous une activité professionnelle rémunérée auparavant ? Laquelle en dernier lieu ?

	D15a PROFESSION ACTUELLE	D15b PROFESSION PRECEDETE
<b>INACTIFS</b>		
En charge des achats courants et des tâches ménagères ou sans aucune activité professionnelle	1	
Etudiants	2	
Au chômage \ temporairement sans emploi	3	
A la retraite ou en congé de maladie prolongé	4	
<b>INDEPENDANTS</b>		
Agriculteur exploitant	5	5
Pêcheur	6	6
Profession libérale (avocat, médecin, expert comptable, architecte, etc.)	7	7
Commerçant ou propriétaire d'un magasin, artisan ou autre travailleur indépendant	8	8
Industriel, propriétaire (en tout ou en partie) d'une entreprise	9	9
<b>SALARIES</b>		
Profession libérale salariée (docteur, avocat, comptable, architecte, etc.)	10	10
Cadre supérieur \ dirigeant (PDG/DG, Directeur, etc.)	11	11
Cadre moyen	12	12
Employé travaillant la plupart du temps dans un bureau	13	13
Employé ne travaillant pas dans un bureau mais voyageant (vendeur, chauffeur, représentant, etc.)	14	14
Employé ne travaillant pas dans un bureau mais ayant une fonction de service (hôpital, restaurant, police, pompiers, etc.)	15	15
Contremaître, agent de maîtrise	16	16
Ouvrier qualifié	17	17
Autre ouvrier (non qualifié), personnel de maison	18	18

NEVER DID ANY PAID WORK 19

EB65.3 D15a D15b

NO QUESTIONS D16 TO D24

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

(READ OUT)

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

EB65.3 D25

NO QUESTIONS D26 TO D39

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

(INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

EB65.3 D40a

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

(INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

EB65.3 D40b

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

(INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN)

EB65.3 D40c

N'A JAMAIS EXERCE D'ACTIVITE PROFESSIONNELLE REMUNEREE 19

EB65.3 D15a D15b

PAS DE QUESTIONS D16 A D24

D25 Diriez-vous que vous vivez ... ?

(LIRE)

Dans une commune rurale	1
Dans une ville petite ou moyenne	2
Dans une grande ville	3
NSP	4

EB65.3 D25

PAS DE QUESTIONS D26 A D39

D40a Pouvez-vous me dire combien de personnes âgées de 15 ans et plus vivent dans votre foyer, y compris vous-même ?

(ENQ. : LIRE - NOTER EN CLAIR)

EB65.3 D40a

D40b Pouvez-vous me dire combien d'enfants de moins de 10 ans vivent dans votre foyer ?

(ENQ. : LIRE - NOTER EN CLAIR)

EB65.3 D40b

D40c Pouvez-vous me dire combien d'enfants de 10 à 14 ans vivent dans votre foyer ?

(ENQ. : LIRE - NOTER EN CLAIR)

EB65.3 D40c

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D47 Do you have friends or acquaintances who are...?

D47 Avez-vous des amis ou des relations ... ?

(ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(UNE SEULE REPONSE PAR LIGNE)

(READ OUT) Yes No DK

(LIRE) Oui Non NSP

1	People of whose ethnic origin is different from yours	1	2	3
2	Roma	1	2	3
3	Homosexuals	1	2	3
4	Disabled	1	2	3
5	Of a different religion or with different beliefs to you	1	2	3

1	D'une autre origine ethnique que la vôtre	1	2	3
2	Roms	1	2	3
3	Homosexuel(les)	1	2	3
4	Atteint(e)s d'un handicap	1	2	3
5	D'une religion ou de convictions différentes des vôtres	1	2	3

NEW

NEW

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D44 Do you consider yourself to be...?

D44 Vous-même, vous considérez-vous comme étant ... ?

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

(NE PAS LIRE - MONTRER CARTE - LISTE PRE-CODEE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Catholic	1
Orthodox	2
Protestant	3
Other Christian	4
Jewish	5
Muslim	6
Sikh	7
Buddhist	8
Hindu	9
Atheist	10
Non believer\Agnostic	11
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	12
DK	13

Catholique	1
Orthodoxe	2
Protestant	3
Autre chrétien	4
Juif	5
Musulman	6
Sikh	7
Bouddhiste	8
Hindouiste	9
Athéiste	10
Non croyant \ agnostique	11
Autre (SPONTANE)	12
NSP	13

EB65.3 D44

EB65.3 D44

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D48	Do you suffer from a chronic physical or mental health problem which hampers you in your daily activities?
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D48	Souffrez-vous d'un problème de santé chronique physique ou mental qui vous gêne dans vos activités quotidiennes ?
-----	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

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- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| Yes                   | 1 |
| No                    | 2 |
| Refusal (SPONTANEOUS) | 3 |

- |                  |   |
|------------------|---|
| Oui              | 1 |
| Non              | 2 |
| Refus (SPONTANE) | 3 |

NEW
-----

NEW
-----

INTERVIEW PROTOCOLE

PROTOCOLE D'INTERVIEW

P1 DATE OF INTERVIEW

P1 DATE DE L'INTERVIEW

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

	JOUR		MOIS
--	------	--	------

EB65.3 P1

EB65.3 P1

P2 TIME OF THE BEGINNING OF THE INTERVIEW

P2 HEURE DU DEBUT DE L'INTERVIEW

(INT.:USE 24 HOUR CLOCK)

(ENQ. : DE 0 A 23 HEURE)

	HOUR		MINUTES
--	------	--	---------

	HEURE		MINUTES
--	-------	--	---------

EB65.3 P2

EB65.3 P2

P3 NUMBER OF MINUTES THE INTERVIEW LASTED

P3 DUREE DE L'INTERVIEW EN MINUTES

	MINUTES
--	---------

	MINUTES
--	---------

EB65.3 P3

EB65.3 P3

P4 Number of persons present during the interview, including interviewer

P4 Nombre de personnes présentes pendant l'interview, l'enquêteur inclus.

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

Deux (l'enquêteur et le répondant)	1
Trois	2
Quatre	3
Cinq et plus	4

EB65.3 P4

EB65.3 P4

P5 Respondent cooperation

P5 Coopération du répondant

Excellent	1
Fair	2
Average	3
Bad	4

Excellente	1
Bonne	2
Moyenne	3
Médiocre	4

EB65.3 P5

EB65.3 P5

D41 You personally, were you born...?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

In (OUR COUNTRY)	1
In another Member Country of the European Union	2
In Europe, but not in a Member Country of the European Union	3
In Asia, in Africa or in Latin America	4
In Northern America, in Japan or in Oceania	5
Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	6

EB65.3 D41

DO NOT ASK D42 item 5 in BG and RO

D42 Which of these proposals corresponds to your situation?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Your mother and your father were born in (OUR COUNTRY)	1
One of your parents was born in (OUR COUNTRY) and the other was born in another Member State of the European Union	2
Your mother and your father were born in another Member State of the European Union	3
One of your parents was born in (OUR COUNTRY) and the other was born outside of the European Union	4
Your mother and your father were born outside the European Union	5
DK\Refusal (SPONTANEOUS)	6

EB65.3 D42

D43a Do you own a fixed telephone in your household?

D43b Do you own a personal mobile telephone?

	D43a	D43b
	Fixed	Mobile
Yes	1	1
No	2	2

EB65.3 D43a D43b

D41 Vous-même, êtes-vous né(e) ?

(MONTRER CARTE - LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

En (NOTRE PAYS)	1
Dans un autre Etat membre de l'Union européenne	2
En Europe, mais pas dans un Etat membre de l'Union européenne	3
En Asie, en Afrique ou en Amérique latine	4
En Amérique du Nord, au Japon ou en Océanie	5
Refus (SPONTANE)	6

EB65.3 D41

NE PAS POSER D42 item 5 en BG et RO

D42 Laquelle de ces propositions correspond à votre situation ?

(MONTRER CATRE - LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE)

Votre mère et votre père sont nés en (NOTRE PAYS)	1
L'un de vos parents est né en (NOTRE PAYS) et l'autre est né dans un autre Etat membre de l'Union européenne	2
Votre mère et votre père sont nés dans un autre Etat membre de l'Union européenne	3
Un de vos parents est né en (NOTRE PAYS) et l'autre est né en dehors de l'Union européenne	4
Votre père et votre mère sont nés en dehors de l'Union européenne	5
NSP \ Refus (SPONTANE)	6

EB65.3 D42

D43a Possédez-vous un téléphone fixe dans votre foyer ?

D43b Possédez-vous un téléphone mobile\ GSM\ portable personnel ?

	D43a	D43b
	Fixe	Mobile
Oui	1	1
Non	2	2

EB65.3 D43a D43b

P6 | Size of locality

(LOCAL CODES)

EB65.3 P6

P6 | Catégorie d'habitat

(CODES LOCAUX)

EB65.3 P6

P7 | Region

(LOCAL CODES)

EB65.3 P7

P7 | Région

(CODES LOCAUX)

EB65.3 P7

P8 | Postal code

EB65.3 P8

P8 | Code postal

EB65.3 P8

P9 | Sample point number

EB65.3 P9

P9 | N° point de chute

EB65.3 P9

P10 | Interviewer number

EB65.3 P10

P10 | N° enquêteur

EB65.3 P10

P11 | Weighting factor

EB65.3 P11

P11 | Facteur de pondération

EB65.3 P11

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

POSER UNIQUEMENT en LU, BE, ES, FI, EE, LV et MT

P13 Language of interview

P13 Langue de l'interview

Language 1	1
Language 2	2
Language 3	3

Langue 1	1
Langue 2	2
Langue 3	3

EB65.3 P13

EB65.3 P13



# Tables

QD1.1 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pourriez-vous m'indiquer si vous pensez que plus ou moins de décisions devraient être prises au niveau européen.

QD1.1 For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more or less decision-making should take place at a European level.

La politique d'asile et d'immigration

Asylum and migration policy

	TOTAL	Plus de décisions au niveau européen / More decision-making at a European level	Moins de décisions au niveau européen / Less decision- making at a European level	Un changement n'est pas nécessaire (SPONTANE) / No change is needed (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK
UE25 EU25	24796	65%	22%	7%	7%
BE	1032	78%	12%	9%	2%
CZ	1011	77%	13%	5%	5%
DK	1045	50%	41%	5%	4%
D-W	1053	63%	24%	9%	4%
DE	1570	64%	24%	9%	4%
D-E	517	67%	23%	9%	1%
EE	1004	42%	41%	5%	12%
EL	1000	74%	17%	8%	1%
ES	1012	75%	7%	6%	12%
FR	1009	76%	13%	5%	5%
IE	1000	51%	20%	13%	16%
IT	1019	64%	21%	8%	7%
CY	504	69%	19%	5%	7%
LV	1019	58%	25%	8%	10%
LT	1004	56%	23%	3%	18%
LU	506	71%	16%	6%	7%
HU	1015	50%	16%	22%	13%
MT	500	71%	16%	4%	10%
NL	1019	73%	20%	2%	4%
AT	1000	51%	32%	13%	4%
PL	1000	65%	19%	6%	9%
PT	1011	70%	9%	9%	11%
SI	1027	66%	12%	14%	8%
SK	1143	66%	21%	9%	4%
FI	1031	45%	44%	10%	2%
SE	1002	40%	43%	12%	5%
UK	1313	51%	39%	3%	7%

QD1.2 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pourriez-vous m'indiquer si vous pensez que plus ou moins de décisions devraient être prises au niveau européen.

QD1.2 For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more or less decision-making should take place at a European level.

L'échange d'informations policières et judiciaires entre les Etats membres

Exchange of police and judicial information between Member States

	TOTAL	Plus de décisions au niveau européen / More decision-making at a European level	Moins de décisions au niveau européen / Less decision- making at a European level	Un changement n'est pas nécessaire (SPONTANE) / No change is needed (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK
UE25 EU25	24796	78%	12%	5%	6%
BE	1032	88%	7%	4%	1%
CZ	1011	85%	8%	4%	3%
DK	1045	82%	12%	2%	3%
D-W	1053	82%	8%	6%	4%
DE	1570	83%	8%	6%	3%
D-E	517	87%	7%	4%	1%
EE	1004	68%	19%	4%	10%
EL	1000	73%	17%	9%	2%
ES	1012	75%	6%	7%	12%
FR	1009	87%	6%	4%	3%
IE	1000	61%	12%	12%	16%
IT	1019	72%	16%	6%	6%
CY	504	77%	10%	5%	7%
LV	1019	75%	11%	5%	8%
LT	1004	65%	15%	2%	17%
LU	506	82%	10%	4%	4%
HU	1015	70%	7%	14%	9%
MT	500	64%	13%	5%	19%
NL	1019	88%	7%	3%	2%
AT	1000	62%	19%	14%	5%
PL	1000	85%	8%	2%	5%
PT	1011	77%	8%	5%	10%
SI	1027	76%	8%	10%	6%
SK	1143	76%	13%	7%	4%
FI	1031	78%	16%	5%	1%
SE	1002	77%	13%	5%	5%
UK	1313	65%	25%	4%	7%

QD1.3 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pourriez-vous m'indiquer si vous pensez que plus ou moins de décisions devraient être prises au niveau européen.

QD1.3 For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more or less decision-making should take place at a European level.

La lutte contre la criminalité et les trafics illégaux

Fight against organised crime and trafficking

	TOTAL	Plus de décisions au niveau européen / More decision-making at a European level	Moins de décisions au niveau européen / Less decision- making at a European level	Un changement n'est pas nécessaire (SPONTANE) / No change is needed (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK
UE25 EU25	24796	86%	8%	3%	3%
BE	1032	92%	5%	2%	1%
CZ	1011	94%	4%	2%	1%
DK	1045	93%	3%	2%	2%
D-W	1053	91%	4%	3%	2%
DE	1570	92%	3%	2%	2%
D-E	517	96%	2%	1%	1%
EE	1004	81%	11%	2%	7%
EL	1000	86%	11%	3%	1%
ES	1012	83%	5%	5%	8%
FR	1009	92%	4%	2%	2%
IE	1000	77%	6%	7%	10%
IT	1019	76%	15%	5%	4%
CY	504	91%	5%	2%	2%
LV	1019	84%	8%	3%	5%
LT	1004	80%	9%	2%	10%
LU	506	91%	3%	2%	3%
HU	1015	79%	6%	9%	6%
MT	500	75%	12%	4%	9%
NL	1019	95%	3%	1%	1%
AT	1000	72%	14%	11%	4%
PL	1000	91%	5%	1%	3%
PT	1011	86%	5%	2%	7%
SI	1027	84%	4%	7%	5%
SK	1143	90%	6%	2%	2%
FI	1031	88%	9%	2%	0%
SE	1002	90%	6%	2%	3%
UK	1313	77%	17%	2%	4%

QD1.4 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pourriez-vous m'indiquer si vous pensez que plus ou moins de décisions devraient être prises au niveau européen.

QD1.4 For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more or less decision-making should take place at a European level.

La lutte contre la toxicomanie

Fight against drugs abuse

	TOTAL	Plus de décisions au niveau européen / More decision-making at a European level	Moins de décisions au niveau européen / Less decision- making at a European level	Un changement n'est pas nécessaire (SPONTANE) / No change is needed (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK
UE25 EU25	24796	81%	11%	4%	4%
BE	1032	88%	6%	4%	1%
CZ	1011	93%	5%	1%	1%
DK	1045	86%	10%	2%	2%
D-W	1053	89%	5%	4%	3%
DE	1570	89%	5%	4%	2%
D-E	517	92%	4%	3%	1%
EE	1004	78%	15%	3%	5%
EL	1000	87%	11%	2%	0%
ES	1012	72%	8%	9%	11%
FR	1009	81%	10%	5%	3%
IE	1000	75%	9%	6%	9%
IT	1019	74%	18%	6%	3%
CY	504	93%	4%	1%	2%
LV	1019	84%	9%	3%	4%
LT	1004	76%	13%	2%	9%
LU	506	89%	7%	3%	2%
HU	1015	82%	6%	6%	5%
MT	500	71%	18%	3%	8%
NL	1019	77%	18%	3%	2%
AT	1000	69%	16%	11%	3%
PL	1000	91%	6%	1%	2%
PT	1011	74%	10%	6%	10%
SI	1027	84%	5%	6%	5%
SK	1143	88%	8%	3%	1%
FI	1031	84%	13%	3%	0%
SE	1002	81%	13%	5%	1%
UK	1313	73%	20%	2%	4%

QD1.5 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pourriez-vous m'indiquer si vous pensez que plus ou moins de décisions devraient être prises au niveau européen.

QD1.5 For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more or less decision-making should take place at a European level.

Le contrôle aux frontières

Control of external borders

	TOTAL	Plus de décisions au niveau européen / More decision-making at a European level	Moins de décisions au niveau européen / Less decision- making at a European level	Un changement n'est pas nécessaire (SPONTANE) / No change is needed (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK
UE25 EU25	24796	72%	15%	8%	5%
BE	1032	73%	13%	13%	1%
CZ	1011	73%	14%	10%	3%
DK	1045	82%	10%	3%	5%
D-W	1053	73%	13%	11%	4%
DE	1570	73%	13%	11%	4%
D-E	517	72%	13%	12%	3%
EE	1004	68%	19%	5%	8%
EL	1000	74%	18%	7%	1%
ES	1012	77%	7%	6%	10%
FR	1009	77%	11%	8%	3%
IE	1000	66%	10%	9%	16%
IT	1019	76%	15%	6%	3%
CY	504	86%	8%	1%	4%
LV	1019	69%	19%	5%	6%
LT	1004	70%	16%	3%	12%
LU	506	66%	18%	13%	3%
HU	1015	60%	9%	22%	9%
MT	500	68%	11%	4%	16%
NL	1019	75%	17%	5%	3%
AT	1000	64%	19%	13%	4%
PL	1000	79%	13%	2%	6%
PT	1011	75%	8%	9%	8%
SI	1027	73%	9%	12%	6%
SK	1143	64%	23%	10%	3%
FI	1031	60%	29%	10%	2%
SE	1002	58%	21%	12%	10%
UK	1313	59%	30%	4%	7%

QD1.6 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pourriez-vous m'indiquer si vous pensez que plus ou moins de décisions devraient être prises au niveau européen.

QD1.6 For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more or less decision-making should take place at a European level.

La lutte contre le terrorisme

Fight against terrorism

	TOTAL	Plus de décisions au niveau européen / More decision-making at a European level	Moins de décisions au niveau européen / Less decision- making at a European level	Un changement n'est pas nécessaire (SPONTANE) / No change is needed (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK
UE25 EU25	24796	86%	7%	4%	3%
BE	1032	92%	4%	3%	0%
CZ	1011	95%	3%	2%	0%
DK	1045	91%	5%	2%	2%
D-W	1053	90%	4%	4%	2%
DE	1570	91%	4%	4%	1%
D-E	517	93%	2%	4%	0%
EE	1004	85%	6%	3%	6%
EL	1000	85%	11%	4%	1%
ES	1012	83%	4%	6%	8%
FR	1009	92%	3%	4%	2%
IE	1000	77%	5%	7%	11%
IT	1019	81%	12%	5%	2%
CY	504	92%	4%	2%	2%
LV	1019	87%	6%	2%	5%
LT	1004	83%	6%	2%	9%
LU	506	89%	4%	5%	2%
HU	1015	80%	5%	9%	6%
MT	500	81%	6%	3%	9%
NL	1019	91%	5%	2%	1%
AT	1000	74%	12%	10%	4%
PL	1000	94%	3%	1%	2%
PT	1011	86%	4%	3%	7%
SI	1027	82%	4%	9%	5%
SK	1143	89%	6%	3%	2%
FI	1031	86%	9%	4%	1%
SE	1002	86%	7%	5%	3%
UK	1313	78%	15%	2%	4%

QD1.7 Pour chacun des domaines suivants, pourriez-vous m'indiquer si vous pensez que plus ou moins de décisions devraient être prises au niveau européen.

QD1.7 For each of the following areas, please tell me if you believe that more or less decision-making should take place at a European level.

La promotion et la protection des droits de l'homme

Promoting and protecting fundamental rights

	TOTAL	Plus de décisions au niveau européen / More decision-making at a European level	Moins de décisions au niveau européen / Less decision- making at a European level	Un changement n'est pas nécessaire (SPONTANE) / No change is needed (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK
UE25 EU25	24796	73%	16%	7%	5%
BE	1032	84%	7%	8%	1%
CZ	1011	80%	14%	4%	1%
DK	1045	65%	27%	3%	5%
D-W	1053	62%	22%	12%	3%
DE	1570	62%	22%	12%	3%
D-E	517	62%	23%	13%	3%
EE	1004	47%	38%	6%	9%
EL	1000	81%	14%	4%	1%
ES	1012	76%	7%	6%	11%
FR	1009	87%	6%	4%	2%
IE	1000	65%	11%	11%	13%
IT	1019	77%	14%	6%	3%
CY	504	88%	6%	1%	4%
LV	1019	66%	21%	6%	7%
LT	1004	64%	19%	3%	14%
LU	506	85%	6%	6%	3%
HU	1015	73%	7%	15%	6%
MT	500	68%	17%	4%	11%
NL	1019	82%	11%	5%	2%
AT	1000	53%	25%	17%	5%
PL	1000	77%	14%	3%	6%
PT	1011	81%	6%	5%	8%
SI	1027	75%	10%	9%	6%
SK	1143	70%	21%	7%	3%
FI	1031	62%	29%	8%	1%
SE	1002	66%	22%	7%	5%
UK	1313	65%	26%	4%	5%



QD2 Parmi la liste d'actions ou de politiques suivante, quelles doivent être selon vous les trois priorités de l'Union européenne ? (MAX. 3 REponses)

QD2 From the following list of actions or policies, what in your view should be the three priorities for the European Union? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	La politique d'asile et d'immigration / Asylum and migration policy	L'échange d'informations policières et judiciaires entre les Etats membres / Exchange of police and judicial information between Member States	La lutte contre la criminalité et les trafics illicites / Fight against organised crime and trafficking	La lutte contre la toxicomanie / Fight against drugs abuse	Le contrôle aux frontières / Control of external borders	La lutte contre le terrorisme / Fight against terrorism	La promotion et la protection des droits de l'homme / Promoting and protecting fundamental rights	La qualité de la justice / Quality of Justice	Aucune de celles-là (SPONTANEE) / None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	NSP / DK
UE25 EU25	24796	29%	24%	56%	37%	16%	55%	24%	21%	1%	3%
BE	1032	39%	33%	58%	34%	14%	52%	28%	22%	1%	0%
CZ	1011	19%	19%	67%	49%	9%	62%	24%	30%	0%	1%
DK	1045	38%	28%	63%	36%	19%	63%	26%	15%	0%	1%
D-W	1053	39%	33%	63%	38%	13%	53%	21%	11%	1%	2%
DE	1570	39%	33%	65%	39%	13%	53%	20%	11%	1%	1%
D-E	517	42%	34%	72%	43%	11%	55%	19%	10%	0%	0%
EE	1004	15%	24%	60%	66%	23%	42%	16%	11%	1%	6%
EL	1000	12%	10%	62%	70%	25%	42%	30%	30%	0%	-
ES	1012	34%	10%	47%	21%	19%	60%	16%	25%	1%	8%
FR	1009	33%	30%	54%	21%	19%	61%	36%	31%	0%	1%
IE	1000	31%	19%	58%	57%	16%	45%	20%	20%	1%	6%
IT	1019	13%	28%	47%	38%	21%	49%	22%	20%	1%	2%
CY	504	15%	11%	60%	82%	21%	44%	32%	16%	0%	1%
LV	1019	13%	19%	61%	63%	14%	53%	23%	18%	1%	3%
LT	1004	17%	20%	68%	36%	14%	43%	14%	30%	1%	5%
LU	506	25%	30%	66%	41%	14%	43%	32%	18%	1%	2%
HU	1015	16%	28%	54%	47%	10%	43%	34%	27%	1%	3%
MT	500	58%	12%	46%	51%	10%	46%	19%	17%	1%	5%
NL	1019	36%	40%	59%	20%	16%	57%	36%	17%	1%	1%
AT	1000	29%	23%	52%	45%	33%	40%	26%	15%	3%	1%
PL	1000	11%	24%	57%	47%	9%	56%	18%	28%	0%	3%
PT	1011	21%	17%	61%	33%	19%	47%	37%	35%	0%	2%
SI	1027	15%	17%	53%	43%	16%	35%	29%	37%	2%	4%
SK	1143	22%	16%	70%	54%	8%	62%	26%	22%	0%	1%
FI	1031	23%	33%	72%	49%	13%	42%	30%	13%	1%	1%
SE	1002	24%	32%	76%	44%	8%	55%	29%	16%	1%	1%
UK	1313	42%	15%	53%	40%	14%	64%	22%	19%	3%	3%