

JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS

Fieldwork: December 2003

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This survey was requested by Directorate General Justice and Home Affairs and coordinated by Directorate General Press and Communication

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.

FLASH EUROBAROMETER 155

"JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS"

Realised by EOS Gallup Europe upon the request of the European Commission
(Directorate-General "Justice and Home Affairs")

Survey organised and managed by Directorate-General "Press and Communication"
(Opinion Polls, Press Reviews, Europe Direct)

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alone.**

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PRESENTATION

The concept of the European Union as an area of freedom, security and justice is enshrined in the Treaty of Amsterdam, which, came into force on 1 May 1999. It states that the EU *"must be maintained and developed as an area of freedom, security and justice, in which the free movement of persons is assured, in conjunction with appropriate measures with respect to external border controls, asylum, immigration and the prevention and combating of crime"*. In October 1999, the European Council in Tampere (Finland) agreed on a series of specific steps to make the Union a single "area of freedom, security and justice". This means guaranteeing the fundamental rights of Europe's citizens and ensuring fair treatment of non-EU citizens legally resident in Europe. It also entails a coordinated policy on asylum and immigration, issuing visas and managing the EU's external frontiers. In practical terms it involves close cooperation between national police forces, customs and immigration officers and the courts.¹

In reviewing progress made over the last four years in establishing an area of freedom, security and justice, the Directorate-General Justice and Home Affairs turned to citizens for their views on the matter. The underlying objective of this research is to firstly assess citizens' opinions on judicial cooperation between Member States and secondly to examine their thoughts on aspects related to a common asylum and immigration policy.

The methodology for this survey on justice and home affairs, carried out by EOS GALLUP EUROPE, is that used for FLASH Eurobarometer surveys that are managed by the Directorate-General Press and Communication (Unit B/1 "Opinion polls").

A total of 7,514 citizens were interviewed by telephone between the 8th and the 16th of December 2003.

Our analysis² looks at the results:

- For the European Union as a whole and each of its 15 Member States;
- By socio-demographic characteristics: where relevant, respondent's gender, age, education, occupation, locality type;
- Crossed by another category: respondent's political position on a left-right scale.

A detailed description of the sample and methodology is included in the annexes.

¹ « Freedom, security and justice for all – Justice and home affairs in the European Union », Europe on the move, December 2003

² In some cases, due to the rounding of figures, displayed sums can show a difference of one point with the sum of the individual cells

1a) Judicial decisions in civil and family matters, such as divorce, child custody or inheritance, should be recognised throughout the European Union

	Total	Absolutely agree	Rather agree	Rather disagree	Absolutely disagree	[DK&NA]	Agree	Disagree
EU 15	7514	58%	31%	5%	3%	3%	89%	9%
BELGIQUE	506	60%	32%	3%	2%	3%	92%	5%
DANMARK	501	29%	25%	23%	15%	7%	55%	39%
DEUTSCHLAND	500	58%	31%	6%	3%	2%	89%	9%
ELLAS	500	70%	21%	5%	4%	0%	91%	9%
ESPANA	501	53%	36%	4%	2%	6%	89%	5%
FRANCE	503	58%	34%	4%	2%	2%	92%	6%
IRELAND	500	55%	32%	6%	3%	3%	87%	9%
ITALIA	503	67%	27%	4%	2%	0%	93%	6%
LUXEMBOURG	500	78%	16%	3%	2%	1%	94%	5%
NEDERLAND	500	67%	26%	2%	2%	3%	92%	4%
OSTERREICH	500	68%	20%	6%	1%	4%	88%	8%
PORTUGAL	500	66%	20%	4%	4%	6%	86%	8%
FINLAND	500	58%	20%	9%	6%	7%	78%	15%
SWEDEN	500	55%	23%	7%	8%	6%	78%	15%
UNITED KINGDOM	500	47%	37%	7%	5%	4%	84%	12%
SEX								
Male	3635	59%	29%	5%	4%	3%	89%	8%
Female	3879	56%	32%	6%	3%	3%	89%	9%
AGE								
15-24	1050	51%	40%	5%	2%	2%	91%	7%
25-39	2043	55%	34%	5%	4%	2%	89%	9%
40-54	1905	66%	24%	4%	3%	3%	90%	7%
55&+	2495	57%	28%	6%	4%	4%	86%	10%
EDUCATION								
15&-	1567	56%	30%	6%	4%	3%	86%	11%
16-20	3398	59%	32%	4%	3%	2%	91%	7%
21&+	2250	59%	29%	5%	4%	3%	88%	9%
OCCUPATION								
Self-employed	686	60%	26%	5%	5%	5%	86%	10%
Employee	2283	60%	30%	6%	3%	2%	90%	9%
Manual worker	1060	55%	35%	3%	4%	3%	90%	7%
Without a prof. activity	3449	57%	31%	5%	3%	3%	88%	8%
LOCALITY TYPE								
Metropolitan	1973	58%	31%	5%	3%	3%	89%	8%
Other town/urban centre	3014	57%	32%	6%	3%	2%	89%	9%
Rural zone	2527	60%	29%	5%	3%	3%	89%	8%
POLITICAL SCALE								
Left	2577	60%	32%	5%	2%	1%	92%	7%
Right	2401	58%	29%	7%	4%	2%	87%	11%
(Centre)	973	54%	32%	5%	5%	4%	86%	10%
(Neither left nor right)	656	57%	32%	4%	3%	5%	88%	7%

A. JUDICIAL COOPERATION AND COMBATING CRIME

1. Judicial cooperation

Judicial cooperation in civil matters deals with inter-personal relations of a civil nature (civil conflicts between individuals) while in family matters, judicial cooperation deals with divorce, requests for adoption etc.

Personal legal problems can be stressful and complex within a single jurisdiction. They can become even more difficult to solve, especially when families break up, if they involve two or more legal systems. Cross-border judicial cooperation is designed to overcome many of these obstacles. The EU has now adopted legislation on the mutual recognition of court judgements in civil proceedings related to divorce, legal separation or marriage annulment. This does not yet cater for all potential situations, so the Commission is aiming to extend the rules in 2005. The EU is also establishing common procedures to simplify and speed up the settlement of cross-border disputes involving small and non-contested civil claims, and it has drawn up minimum common rules on legal aid for cross-border civil cases.³

In the next sections, we will look at citizens' views on the mutual recognition by national courts of judicial decisions in civil and family matters. We will also look at citizens' opinions on placing defence on a Community footing.

1.1. Civil and family matters

Source Questionnaire: question 1a

- The vast majority of European Union citizens believes that judicial decisions in civil and family matters should be recognised throughout the EU -

*** Overall picture:**

Following the free movement of people, conferred by the Internal Market, European society is witnessing an increased number of cross-border inter-personal relations including, among others, marriages and divorces, as well as requests for adoption.

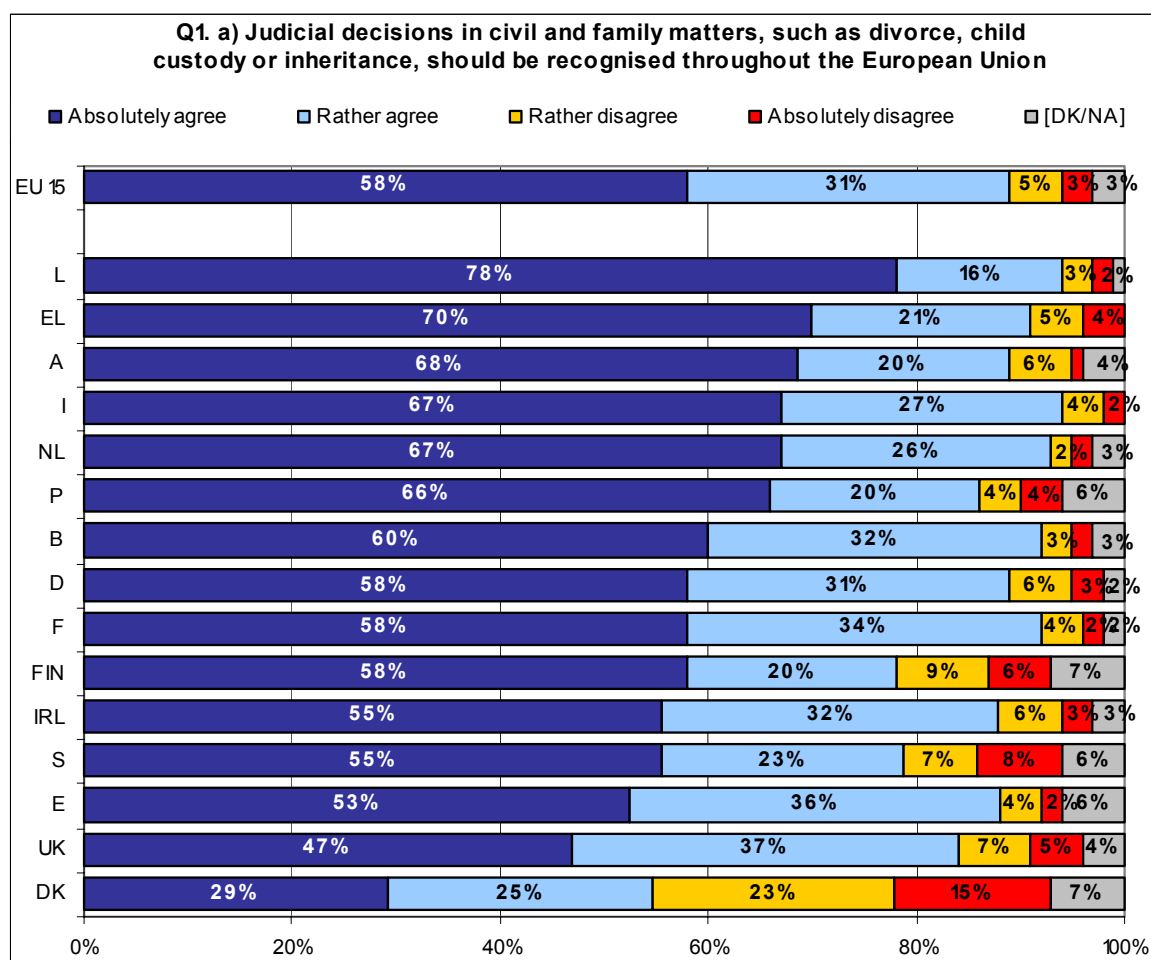
European public opinion expects civil and family law to adapt to these evolutions by ensuring that judicial decisions in these matters are upheld throughout the European Union. In fact, at the EU level, 89% of respondents "agree" that judicial decisions in civil and family matters should be recognised throughout the European Union. Of those, 58% "absolutely agree" with the mutual recognition by national courts of decisions in these domains.

³ « Freedom, security and justice for all – Justice and home affairs in the European Union », Europe on the move, December 2003, p. 10

* **Breakdown by country:**

The overall agree results (i.e. those answering “absolutely agree” or “rather agree”) show that an overwhelming majority of respondents believe that judicial decisions in civil and family matters should be recognised throughout the European Union. In each Member State (with the exception of **Denmark**: 55%), at least three in four respondents are of this opinion.

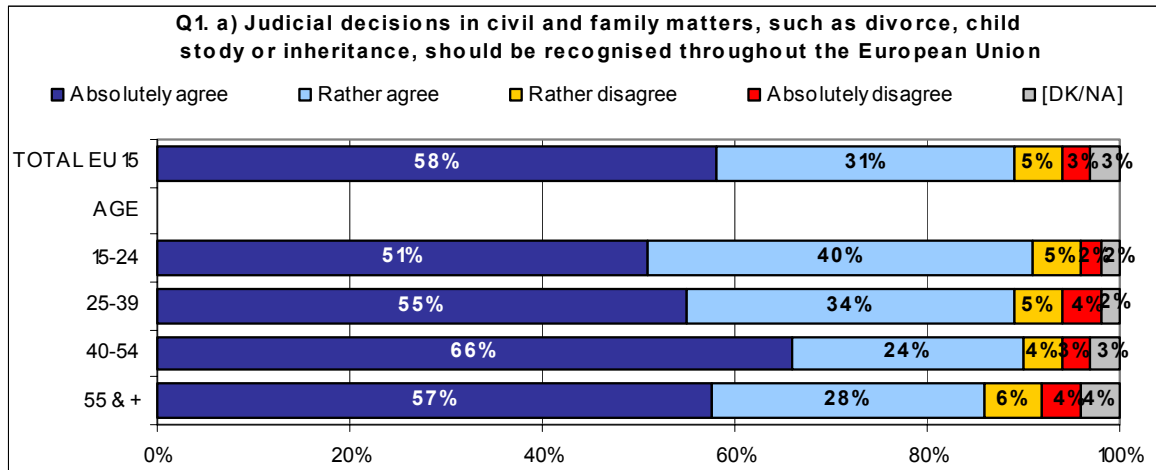
The particularly striking feature of these results is the high proportion of respondents taking a strong stance on this, evidenced by their *absolute* agreement. It should be noted that often, in opinion polls, respondents are reluctant to position themselves at the extremes of an answer scale. In this instance, in each Member State a relative majority of respondents “absolutely agree” with the proposition in question, with strong agreement rates of over one in two respondents in thirteen Member States. In **Luxembourg**, home to the European Court of Justice, 78% of respondents absolutely agree that there should be mutual recognition throughout the EU of judicial decisions in civil and family matters. In **Greece**, 70% of respondents share this strong point of view.



*

Breakdown by socio-demographic and other category:

Overall, the socio-demographic characteristics of respondents do not seem to bear a significant influence on responses. The exception here is age where we see that the "40-54" group stand out for the relatively high proportion of respondents indicating that they "absolutely agree" with the proposition that judicial decisions in civil and family matters should be recognised throughout the European Union.



1b) An accused should have the same rights of defence in all Member States of the European Union

	Total	Absolutely agree	Rather agree	Rather disagree	Absolutely disagree	[DK&NA]	Agree	Disagree
EU 15	7514	64%	26%	5%	3%	2%	90%	8%
BELGIQUE	506	61%	24%	6%	7%	3%	85%	12%
DANMARK	501	54%	33%	6%	4%	3%	87%	10%
DEUTSCHLAND	500	67%	23%	6%	3%	1%	90%	8%
ELLAS	500	67%	22%	6%	5%	1%	89%	10%
ESPANA	501	66%	29%	3%	1%	2%	95%	4%
FRANCE	503	64%	29%	3%	3%	2%	93%	6%
IRELAND	500	59%	32%	5%	2%	2%	91%	7%
ITALIA	503	65%	26%	6%	2%	1%	91%	8%
LUXEMBOURG	500	78%	15%	3%	2%	2%	94%	5%
NEDERLAND	500	76%	18%	2%	3%	2%	93%	5%
OSTERREICH	500	78%	14%	4%	2%	2%	92%	6%
PORTUGAL	500	62%	23%	5%	4%	6%	85%	9%
FINLAND	500	81%	12%	1%	2%	3%	94%	3%
SWEDEN	500	79%	14%	1%	2%	3%	93%	4%
UNITED KINGDOM	500	48%	33%	6%	7%	6%	82%	13%
SEX								
Male	3635	68%	24%	4%	3%	1%	92%	7%
Female	3879	60%	28%	5%	3%	3%	88%	9%
AGE								
15-24	1050	57%	33%	7%	2%	2%	90%	9%
25-39	2043	63%	28%	4%	3%	1%	91%	7%
40-54	1905	72%	20%	4%	3%	2%	92%	7%
55&+	2495	62%	25%	4%	5%	4%	87%	9%
EDUCATION								
15&-	1567	56%	29%	6%	5%	4%	85%	11%
16-20	3398	63%	28%	5%	3%	1%	91%	8%
21&+	2250	75%	19%	2%	2%	2%	94%	5%
OCCUPATION								
Self-employed	686	72%	21%	3%	2%	3%	92%	5%
Employee	2283	69%	23%	5%	2%	1%	92%	7%
Manual worker	1060	62%	29%	3%	4%	2%	92%	6%
Without a prof. activity	3449	59%	28%	5%	4%	3%	88%	9%
LOCALITY TYPE								
Metropolitan	1973	68%	24%	4%	2%	2%	92%	6%
Other town/urban centre	3014	63%	26%	6%	3%	2%	89%	9%
Rural zone	2527	61%	28%	4%	4%	3%	89%	8%
POLITICAL SCALE								
Left	2577	69%	24%	3%	2%	1%	93%	6%
Right	2401	64%	24%	6%	5%	2%	88%	10%
(Centre)	973	62%	28%	5%	3%	3%	90%	7%
(Neither left nor right)	656	59%	31%	5%	3%	3%	89%	8%

1.2. Rights of defence

Source Questionnaire: question 1b

- Nine in ten European citizens believe that an accused should have the same rights of defence in all Member States -

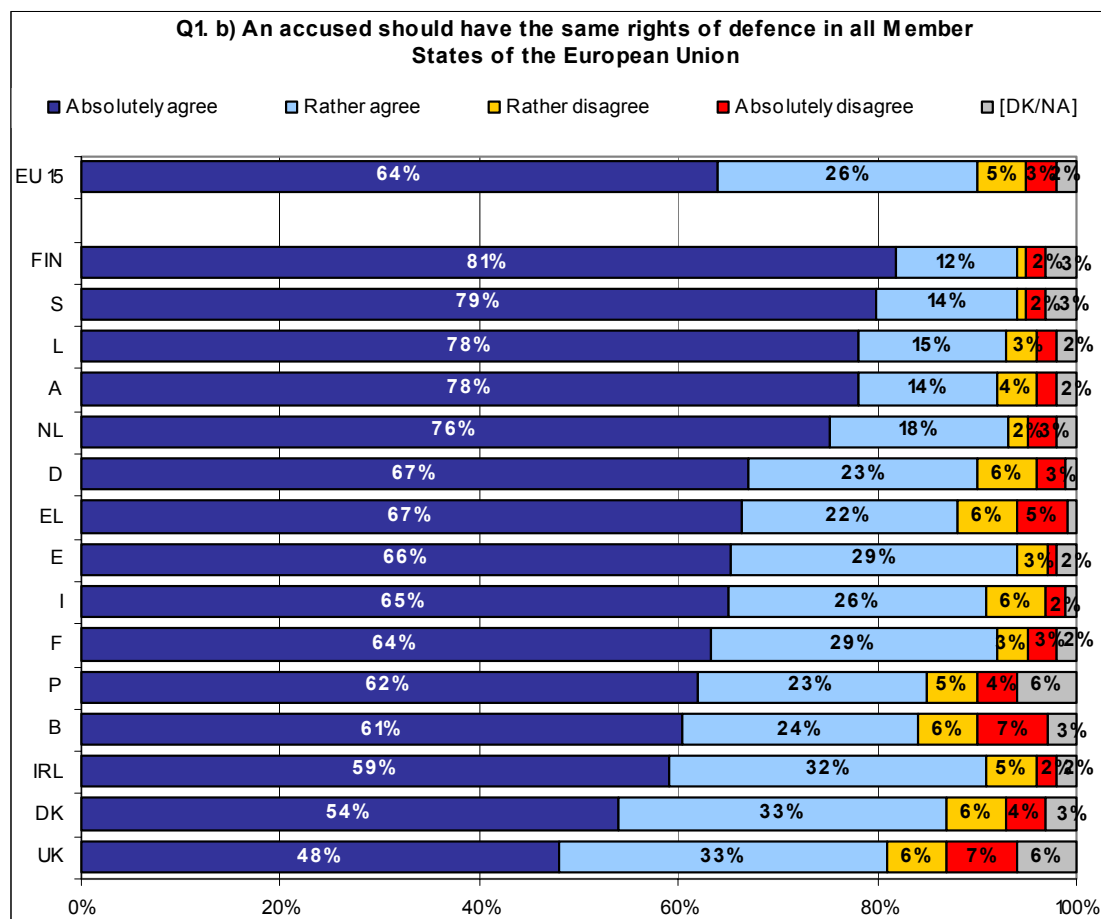
* Overall picture:

At the European Union level, 64% of respondents "absolutely agree" with the proposition that an accused should have the same rights of defence in all Member States. Looking at the overall "agree" results, 90% of respondents either absolutely or rather, agree with this proposition.

* Breakdown by country:

As was the case in the question on applicability of judicial decisions in civil and family matters, we see that respondents strongly convey their belief that an accused should have the same rights of defence in all Member States, with particularly high proportions of respondents in each country answering: "absolutely agree". Two of the Nordic Member States, **Finland** (81%) and **Sweden** (79%) stand out with close to four in five citizens confirming their absolute agreement. As was the case in the previous section, **Luxembourg** and **Austria** (78% in both) rank at the upper end of the absolutely agree scale.

The **United Kingdom** (48%) is the only Member State where less than one in two respondents "absolutely agree" with granting an accused the same rights of defence in all Member States, with a result that is still considered high. Moreover, the overall agreement rate of **British** respondents is over 80%.



*

Breakdown by socio-demographic and other category:

Although, on average, a very high rate of global agreement with this proposition is observed, each of the socio-demographic categories seems to influence the respondents' perception of equal rights of defence in the European Union. Below, we will review the effect of these on "absolutely agree" responses.

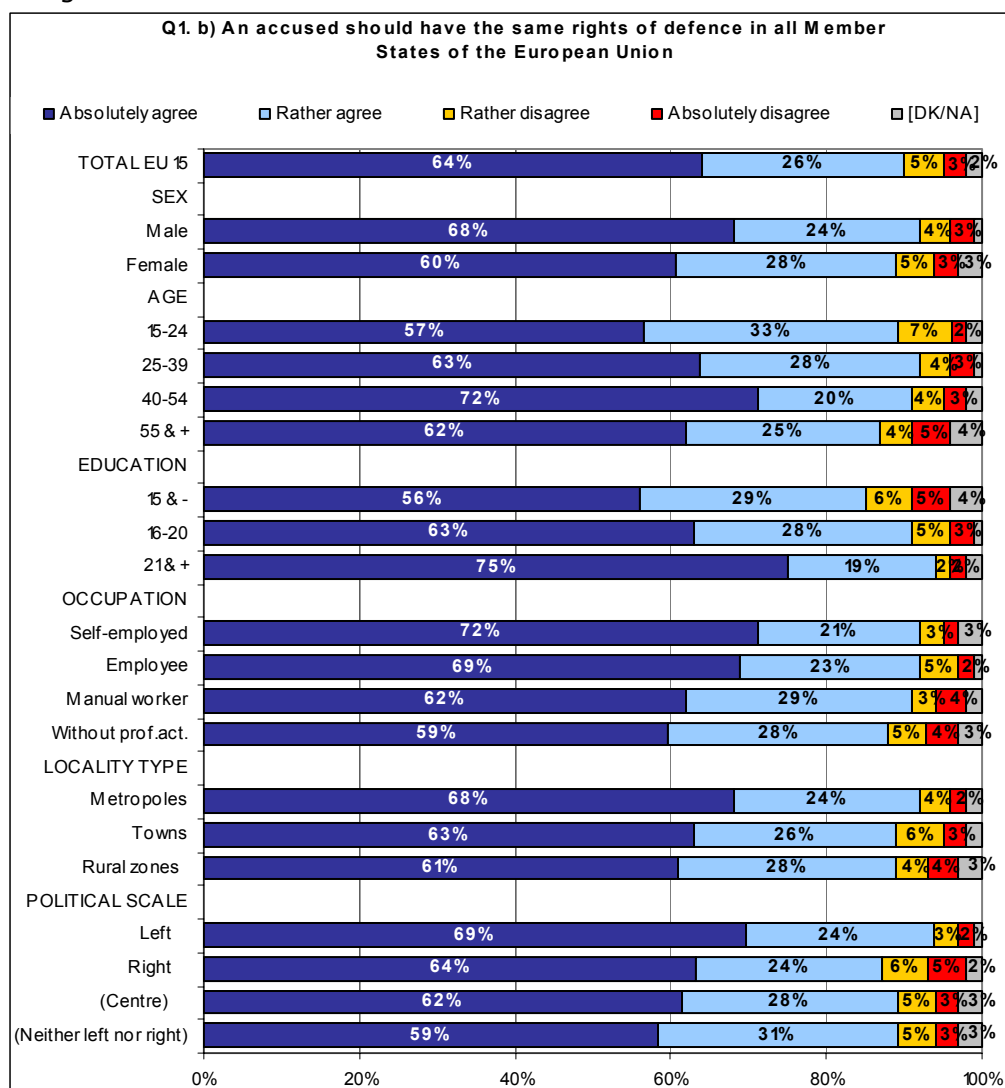
Gender seems to bear an impact here with 68% of males pledging their absolute agreement with harmonisation of defence rights across Member States compared to 60% of females.

As was the case for the previous question, respondents in the "40-54" age category stand out with 72% indicating that they absolutely agree that an accused should have the same rights of defence throughout the EU.

The more highly educated respondents (those who have studied until at least the age of 21) tend to strongly favour equal rights of defence. Similarly, the self-employed and employees are more likely to be of this opinion.

Those living in metropolitan areas are more inclined to follow this line of thinking, being the case of 68% of respondents.

Finally, those of a more left orientation (69%) are more inclined to absolutely agree that rights of defence in all Member States should be recognised throughout the EU.



2. Do you consider that the policy on the prevention and fight against crime would be more effective if it were decided jointly at the European Union level rather than at the level of individual Member States?

	Total	Yes, certainly	Yes, probably	No, probably not	No, certainly not	[DK&NA]	Yes	No
EU 15	7514	40%	31%	14%	10%	5%	71%	24%
BELGIQUE	506	40%	34%	10%	8%	7%	75%	18%
DANMARK	501	20%	29%	24%	20%	7%	49%	44%
DEUTSCHLAND	500	49%	34%	10%	6%	1%	82%	16%
ELLAS	500	41%	27%	18%	12%	2%	68%	30%
ESPAÑA	501	51%	26%	7%	6%	11%	77%	13%
FRANCE	503	42%	40%	9%	5%	4%	82%	14%
IRELAND	500	30%	25%	17%	21%	8%	55%	38%
ITALIA	503	50%	24%	13%	7%	4%	75%	21%
LUXEMBOURG	500	47%	31%	12%	7%	3%	78%	19%
NEDERLAND	500	27%	34%	20%	14%	4%	62%	34%
ÖSTERREICH	500	32%	31%	17%	11%	9%	63%	28%
PORTUGAL	500	48%	30%	6%	8%	8%	77%	14%
FINLAND	500	20%	34%	22%	13%	10%	55%	36%
SWEDEN	500	16%	38%	28%	14%	4%	53%	42%
UNITED KINGDOM	500	21%	27%	24%	24%	4%	48%	48%
SEX								
Male	3635	43%	30%	13%	11%	2%	73%	25%
Female	3879	38%	32%	15%	9%	7%	70%	23%
AGE								
15-24	1050	31%	40%	18%	8%	3%	71%	26%
25-39	2043	37%	32%	17%	10%	4%	69%	27%
40-54	1905	43%	31%	11%	11%	3%	74%	23%
55&+	2495	46%	26%	11%	10%	8%	71%	21%
EDUCATION								
15&-	1567	47%	25%	12%	9%	7%	73%	20%
16-20	3398	37%	35%	14%	10%	3%	72%	25%
21&+	2250	39%	31%	15%	11%	3%	70%	26%
OCCUPATION								
Self-employed	686	38%	30%	16%	12%	3%	68%	29%
Employee	2283	39%	31%	15%	11%	3%	70%	26%
Manual worker	1060	38%	32%	16%	11%	3%	70%	27%
Without a prof. activity	3449	42%	31%	12%	9%	6%	73%	21%
LOCALITY TYPE								
Metropolitan	1973	43%	31%	13%	8%	5%	74%	21%
Other town/urban centre	3014	39%	30%	15%	12%	4%	69%	27%
Rural zone	2527	39%	32%	14%	10%	5%	71%	24%
POLITICAL SCALE								
Left	2577	40%	36%	13%	8%	3%	76%	21%
Right	2401	40%	28%	16%	13%	3%	68%	29%
(Centre)	973	39%	32%	16%	10%	3%	71%	26%
(Neither left nor right)	656	42%	30%	10%	9%	9%	72%	19%

2. European policy on combating crime

Preventing day-to-day crime is largely a matter for national, regional and local authorities. However, groups involved in organised crime and terrorism take advantage of globalisation through the use of technologies such as the Internet, escalating these to a worldwide level. Consequently, crime cannot be exclusively tackled at a national level.

General crime prevention at the EU level focuses on supporting authorities at the various levels within the Member State in their action against juvenile, urban and drug-related offences. A European Crime Prevention Network (EUCPN) has been set up to identify EU priorities, develop and exchange best practice, and support various European, national and local initiatives.⁴

In this section, we will look at citizens' views on the effectiveness of policies on the prevention and fight against crime being decided on jointly at the European Union level.

Source Questionnaire: question 2

- European citizens calling for action at the EU level in the fight against crime -

*

Overall picture:

71% of EU citizens believe that policy-making on the prevention and fight against crime would be more effective if it were decided on jointly at the European Union level rather than at the level of individual Member States. Of those, 40% are certain of this.

Our results clearly show that there is a mandate from EU citizens for action to be taken at the European level in the fight against crime.

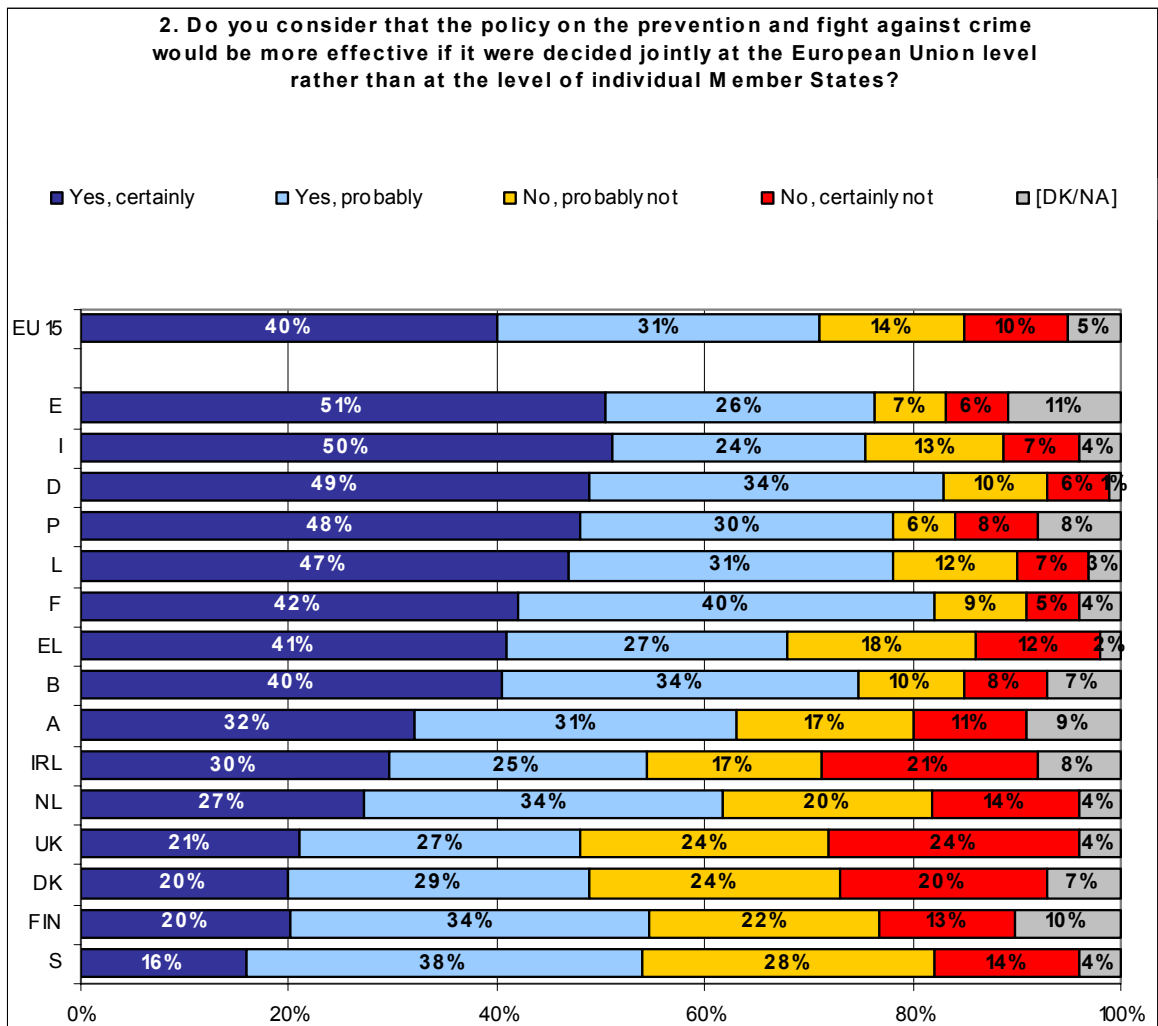
⁴ « Freedom, security and justice for all – Justice and home affairs in the European Union », Europe on the move, December 2003, pgs. 18-19

* **Breakdown by country:**

Looking at the overall “yes” results, (i.e. those who responded “yes, certainly” or “yes, probably”), in most Member States a majority of respondents are in favour of policy on the prevention and fight against crime being decided on jointly at the EU level. The exceptions to this are the **United Kingdom** where opinion is divided and **Denmark** where a relative majority of 49% agree.

Nevertheless, there are some divergences in the results across Member States. The highest proportion of respondents confirming their firm conviction that policy-making on the prevention and fight against crime would be more effective if decided on jointly at the EU level are in **Spain** (51%) and **Italy** (50%) with at least one in two answering “yes, certainly”.

At the other end of the “yes, certainly” scale, lies the Nordic countries: **Sweden** (16%), **Finland** (20%) and **Denmark** (20%) as well as the **United Kingdom** (21%).



*

Breakdown by socio-demographic and other category:

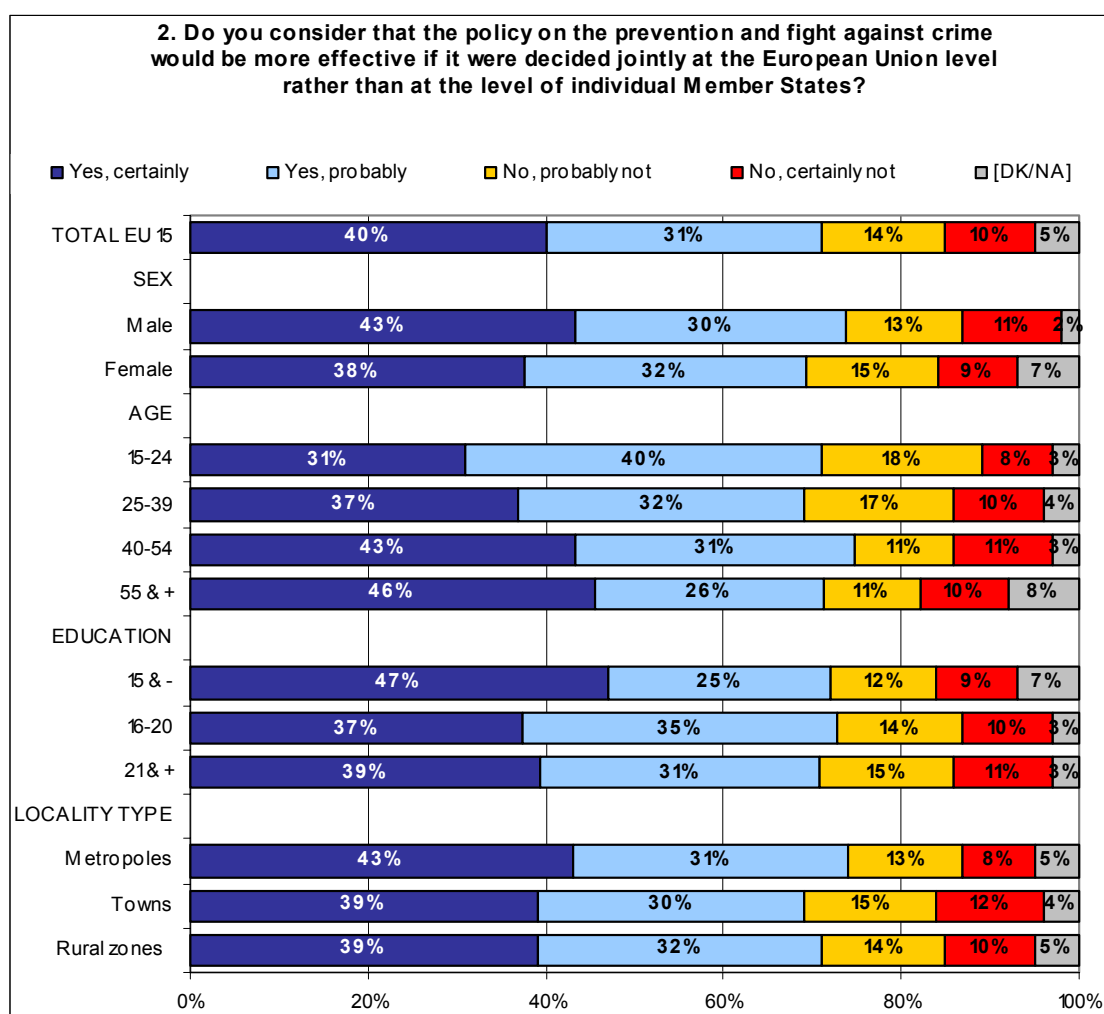
Here we will look at the influence the socio-demographic profile has on the “yes, certainly” response.

Firstly, gender seems relevant here with 43% of males compared to 38% of females responding “yes, certainly”.

Secondly, it seems that age has an increasing effect on the “yes, certainly” response with older respondents seeming to be more inclined to believe in the effectiveness of policy on crime being decided on jointly at the EU level.

Thirdly, respondents who left school by the age of 15 are more convinced of the effectiveness of EU policy-making on crime compared to those who continued their studies until a later age.

Finally, respondents living in metropolitan zones, who perhaps feel more threatened by crime than those living in smaller towns, are more inclined to be certain of the effectiveness of EU policy-making on crime.



1f) We need immigrants to work in some sectors of our economy

	Total	Absolutely agree	Rather agree	Rather disagree	Absolutely disagree	[DK&NA]	Agree	Disagree
EU 15	7514	26%	30%	22%	19%	4%	56%	40%
BELGIQUE	506	21%	26%	26%	23%	4%	47%	50%
DANMARK	501	28%	35%	17%	9%	11%	63%	26%
DEUTSCHLAND	500	15%	30%	30%	22%	3%	45%	52%
ELLAS	500	16%	27%	26%	30%	1%	43%	56%
ESPANA	501	29%	34%	20%	11%	6%	63%	31%
FRANCE	503	32%	32%	17%	17%	3%	64%	33%
IRELAND	500	38%	40%	12%	7%	4%	78%	18%
ITALIA	503	29%	26%	23%	20%	2%	55%	43%
LUXEMBOURG	500	55%	26%	10%	6%	2%	82%	16%
NEDERLAND	500	26%	27%	20%	25%	3%	53%	44%
OSTERREICH	500	28%	32%	24%	12%	3%	60%	36%
PORTUGAL	500	34%	28%	14%	20%	4%	61%	34%
FINLAND	500	34%	34%	15%	13%	5%	68%	28%
SWEDEN	500	54%	24%	8%	8%	6%	78%	16%
UNITED KINGDOM	500	25%	31%	17%	22%	4%	57%	39%
SEX								
Male	3635	29%	29%	20%	19%	3%	58%	39%
Female	3879	22%	31%	23%	19%	4%	54%	42%
AGE								
15-24	1050	24%	33%	25%	16%	2%	57%	41%
25-39	2043	25%	32%	20%	20%	3%	57%	40%
40-54	1905	27%	28%	22%	21%	3%	55%	42%
55&+	2495	27%	29%	21%	18%	6%	56%	39%
EDUCATION								
15&-	1567	22%	28%	23%	23%	3%	50%	46%
16-20	3398	23%	31%	22%	20%	4%	54%	42%
21&+	2250	36%	31%	18%	13%	3%	66%	30%
OCCUPATION								
Self-employed	686	31%	25%	23%	20%	2%	56%	42%
Employee	2283	26%	31%	21%	17%	4%	58%	39%
Manual worker	1060	21%	30%	24%	23%	3%	50%	46%
Without a prof. activity	3449	26%	31%	20%	19%	4%	57%	39%
LOCALITY TYPE								
Metropolitan	1973	30%	31%	20%	14%	4%	61%	34%
Other town/urban centre	3014	25%	31%	20%	21%	3%	55%	41%
Rural zone	2527	23%	29%	25%	21%	3%	51%	46%
POLITICAL SCALE								
Left	2577	33%	33%	19%	13%	3%	65%	32%
Right	2401	24%	28%	24%	21%	3%	52%	45%
(Centre)	973	20%	30%	25%	20%	5%	50%	45%
(Neither left nor right)	656	23%	26%	22%	25%	4%	50%	47%

B. MOVEMENT OF PERSONS

In spite of the restrictive immigration policies that have been in place since the 1970s in most Member States, large numbers of migrants have continued to come to the EU looking for work together with asylum-seekers and illegal immigrants. Taking advantage of persons seeking a better life, smuggling and trafficking networks have taken hold across the EU. This situation meant that considerable resources have had to be mobilised to fight illegal migration especially to target traffickers and smugglers. At the same time, the EU needs migrants in certain sectors and regions to deal with its economic and demographic needs. A new approach to managing migration was necessary.

The common immigration and asylum policy is based on Article 63 of the Treaty of Amsterdam. The leaders of the EU set out at the October 1999 European Council in Tampere (Finland) the elements for a common EU immigration policy.⁵ They also agreed that a common asylum policy should be implemented and a common European asylum system be established.⁶ The main features of the policy are: closer cooperation with third countries of origin and transit, the gradual establishment of a common European asylum system, the assurance of fair treatment for third country nationals and better management of migration flows. The agenda was subsequently confirmed at the European Councils in Laeken and Seville.⁷

In this section we will look at both immigration and asylum in turn and assess how citizens perceive various aspects of each of these policies.

3. Immigration

In this section we will assess the following two aspects of immigration from the perspective of EU citizens: the economic need for immigration and the rights of legal immigrants.

3.1. Economic need for immigration

Source Questionnaire: question 1f

- More than one in two respondents believe that immigrants are needed to work in some sectors of the economy -

*** Overall picture:**

In its Communication to the Council and the European Parliament in November 2000, the European Commission found that the number of migrants in the labour force with low or no qualifications has been increasing since 1992 where they are meeting a demand e.g. in agriculture, construction, domestic and personal services and seasonal work in tourism as well as in some manufacturing sectors. With respect to skilled workers, there is now a new willingness to recruit migrants with special skills into the labour market to meet demands that cannot be met by the existing work force, even in areas of high unemployment. This reflects earlier work in the USA, Canada and Australia where it has provided a justification for continuing immigration policies, which seek to attract annual quotas of migrants to specific sectors. In

⁵ http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/fsj/immigration/fsj_immigration_intro_en.htm

⁶ http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/fsj/asylum/fsj_asylum_intro_en.htm

⁷ http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/dgs/justice_home/immigration/dg_immigration_en.htm

fact, in agriculture, some manufacturing industries and certain business services, it is estimated that a shortage of migrants would have negative consequences on the sectors concerned.⁸

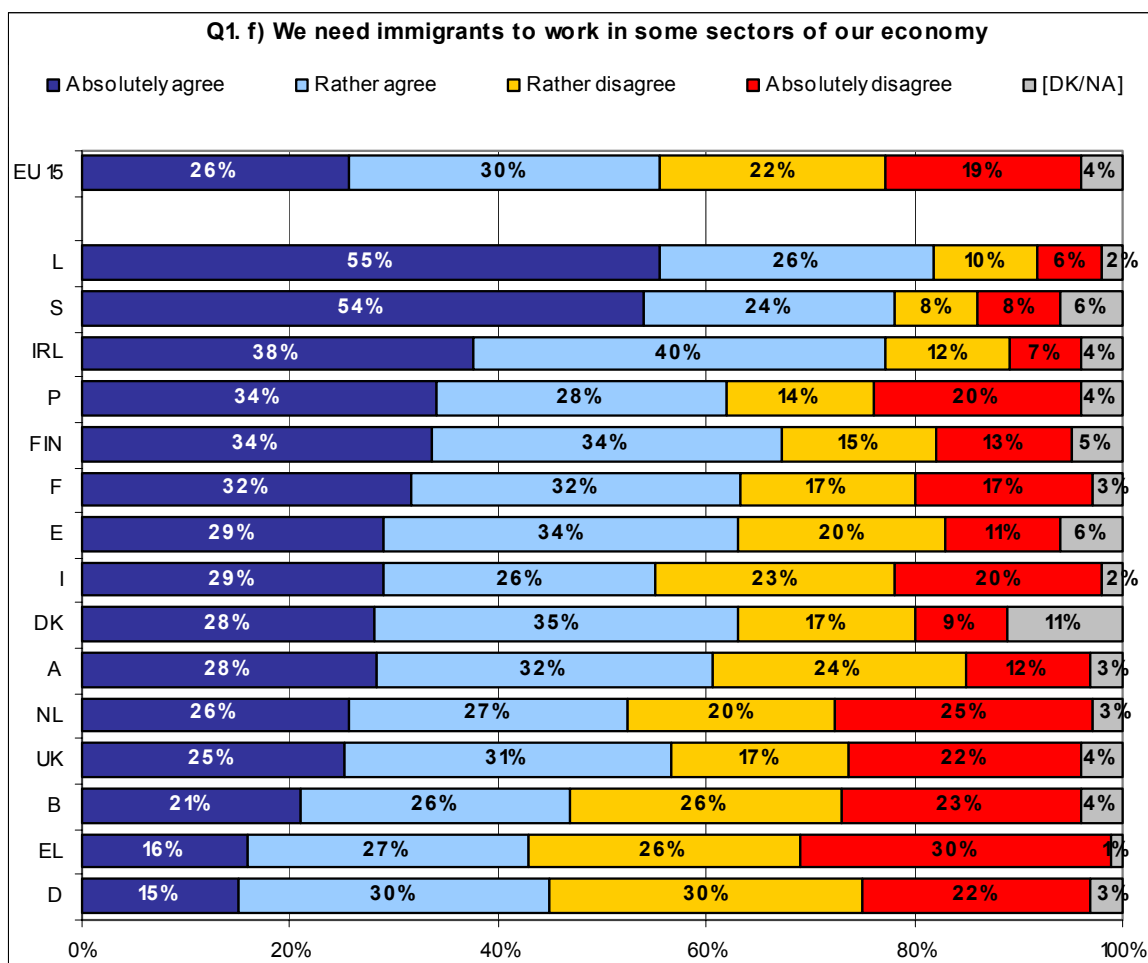
Turning now to citizens' perceptions of the economic need for immigrants, our results show that 56% of respondents agree that immigrants are needed to work in some sectors of the economy, of which 26% "absolutely agree" with this notion.

* **Breakdown by country:**

The question wording here renders the country-by-country analysis particularly pertinent as respondents were asked for their view on the necessity of immigrants for working in some sectors of "their economy".

Looking at the overall agree results, **Luxembourg** (82%), **Sweden** and **Ireland** (both 78%) stand out for the high proportion of respondents affirming the economic need for immigrants to work in certain sectors. The **Irish** result reflects the reversal in migration flows consequent to the recent growth of the economy.

In **Greece** (43%), **Germany** (45%) and **Belgium** (47%) less than one in two respondents agree that their respective economies need immigrants to work in some sectors.



⁸ COM (2000) 757 final

* **Breakdown by socio-demographic and other category:**

The graph below shows how the various socio-demographic groups in the EU perceive the need for immigrants to work in some sectors.

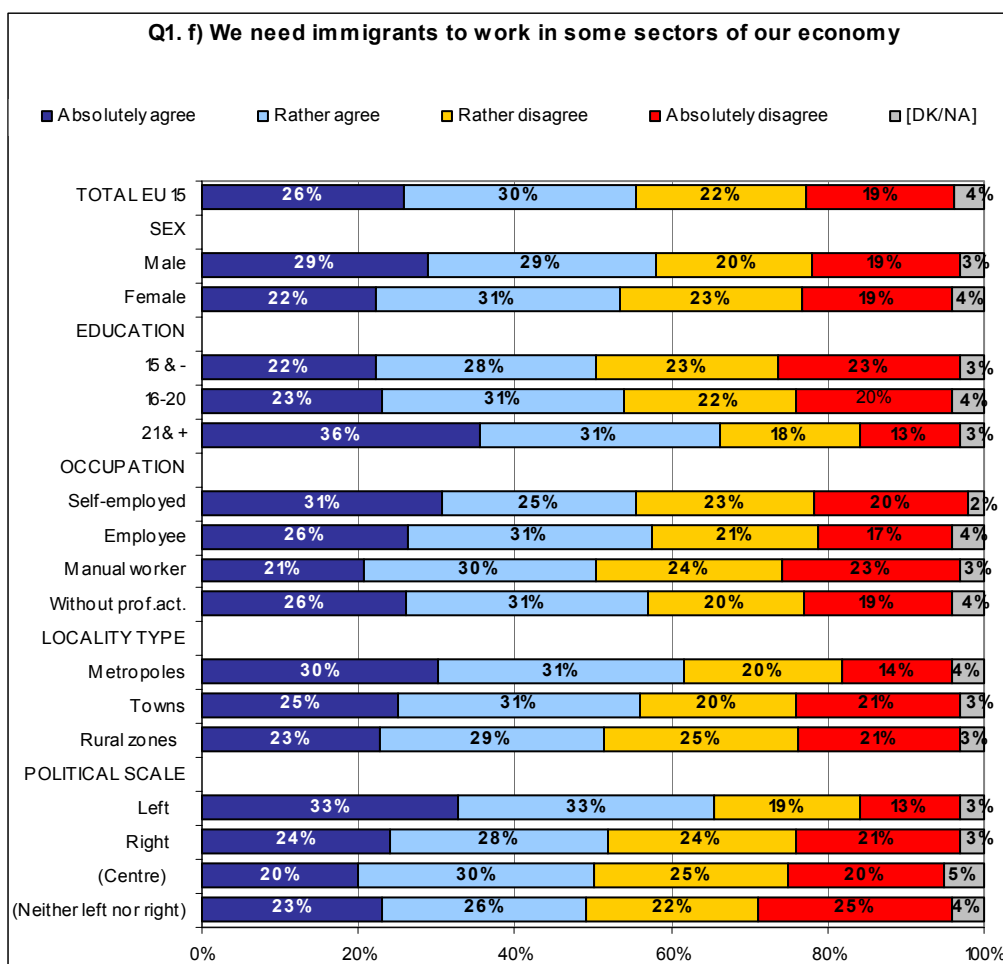
Gender seems to be a distinguishing factor here with 29% of males compared to 22% of females confirming their absolute agreement that immigrants are needed to work in some sectors of our economy.

Education appears to have a strong influence on how respondents perceive the economic need for immigrants with the most highly educated respondents more inclined to indicate that they "absolutely agree" (36%) compared to just over one in five respondents in the other education categories. This could be linked to some workers fear of competing with immigrants for positions in lower skilled sectors.

The self-employed (31%) are more likely to strongly affirm the need for immigrants to work in some sectors of our economy compared to, for example, manual workers (21%).

Those living in metropolitan zones are also more likely to "absolutely agree" that there is an economic need for immigrants to work in some sectors of our economy.

Finally, political stance appears to bear an influence with those of a left orientation (33%) more inclined to strongly agree that immigrants are needed to work in some sectors of our economy compared to those who spontaneously position themselves on the centre of the proposed political scale (20%).



1e) Legal immigrants should have exactly the same rights as the [NATIONALITY]

	Total	Absolutely agree	Rather agree	Rather disagree	Absolutely disagree	[DK&NA]	Agree	Disagree
EU 15	7514	39%	27%	17%	14%	2%	66%	32%
BELGIQUE	506	24%	29%	21%	25%	2%	53%	45%
DANMARK	501	43%	32%	13%	10%	3%	74%	23%
DEUTSCHLAND	500	24%	27%	28%	19%	2%	50%	47%
ELLAS	500	38%	27%	19%	15%	0%	66%	34%
ESPANA	501	55%	31%	9%	4%	1%	86%	13%
FRANCE	503	38%	31%	17%	13%	2%	69%	29%
IRELAND	500	44%	29%	14%	9%	3%	73%	24%
ITALIA	503	49%	27%	16%	7%	1%	76%	24%
LUXEMBOURG	500	38%	23%	24%	13%	1%	62%	37%
NEDERLAND	500	51%	26%	11%	11%	1%	77%	22%
OSTERREICH	500	34%	29%	20%	13%	3%	63%	34%
PORTUGAL	500	56%	25%	7%	11%	2%	81%	18%
FINLAND	500	43%	25%	19%	11%	3%	67%	30%
SWEDEN	500	59%	15%	10%	13%	3%	74%	23%
UNITED KINGDOM	500	34%	25%	14%	23%	3%	59%	38%
SEX								
Male	3635	42%	24%	17%	15%	2%	66%	32%
Female	3879	37%	30%	17%	14%	2%	67%	31%
AGE								
15-24	1050	41%	32%	17%	10%	0%	73%	27%
25-39	2043	40%	29%	17%	13%	1%	68%	30%
40-54	1905	40%	27%	16%	15%	1%	68%	31%
55&+	2495	37%	24%	19%	16%	4%	61%	36%
EDUCATION								
15&-	1567	38%	24%	19%	17%	2%	61%	37%
16-20	3398	35%	30%	19%	15%	2%	65%	34%
21&+	2250	50%	27%	13%	8%	2%	77%	21%
OCCUPATION								
Self-employed	686	43%	21%	18%	17%	1%	64%	35%
Employee	2283	40%	31%	17%	11%	2%	71%	27%
Manual worker	1060	36%	24%	20%	19%	1%	60%	39%
Without a prof. activity	3449	39%	27%	17%	14%	2%	66%	31%
LOCALITY TYPE								
Metropolitan	1973	43%	29%	16%	11%	2%	72%	27%
Other town/urban centre	3014	39%	26%	18%	15%	2%	65%	33%
Rural zone	2527	35%	28%	18%	17%	2%	63%	35%
POLITICAL SCALE								
Left	2577	47%	28%	15%	9%	1%	75%	24%
Right	2401	33%	28%	19%	18%	2%	61%	38%
(Centre)	973	33%	25%	25%	15%	2%	58%	40%
(Neither left nor right)	656	39%	28%	16%	14%	4%	66%	30%

3.2. Rights of legal immigrants

Source Questionnaire: question 1e

- A clear majority of EU citizens believes that legal immigrants should have exactly the same rights as nationals -

* **Overall picture:**

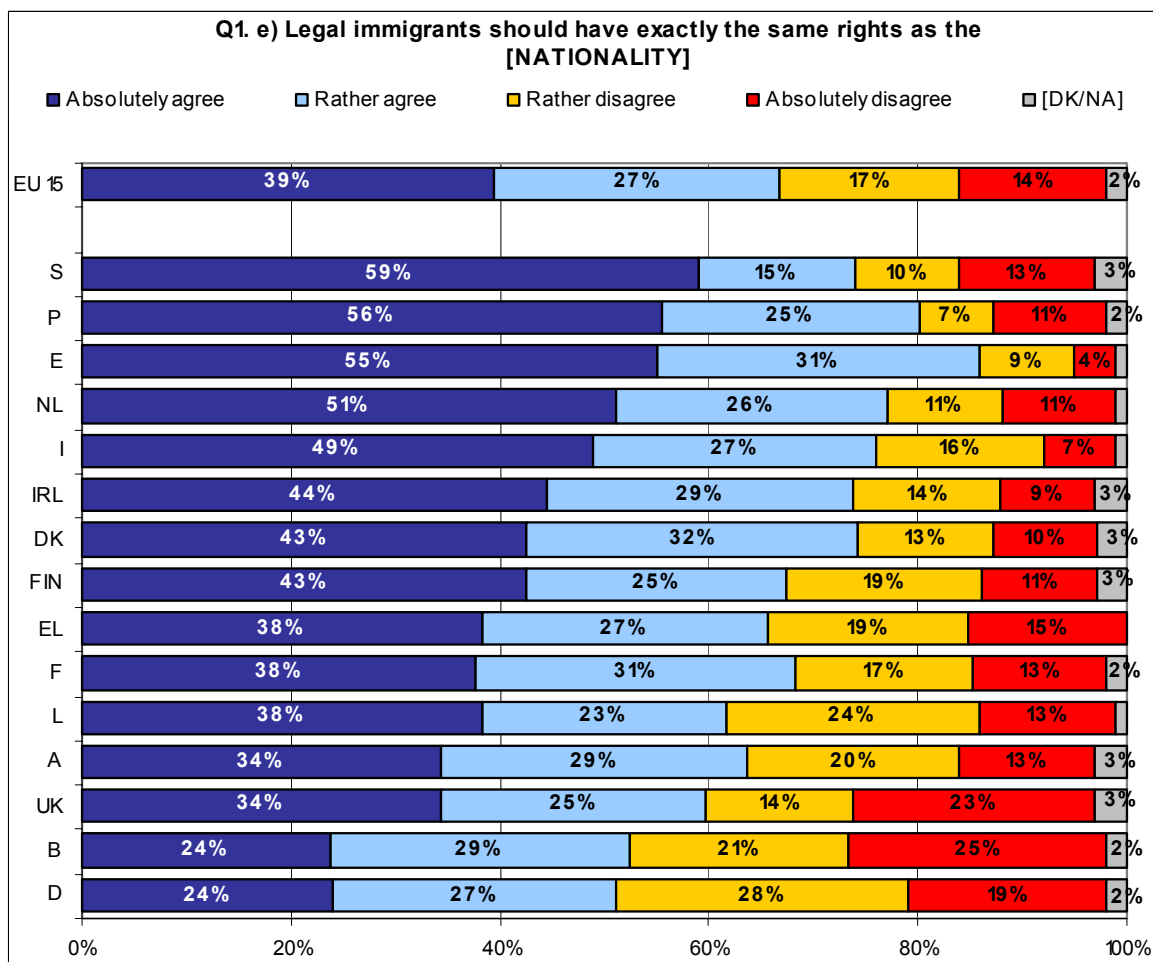
One of the policy guidelines drawn up by the Tampere (Finland) European Council in October 1999 was for the fair treatment for third-country nationals aiming as far as possible to give them comparable rights and obligations to nationals of the Member State in which they live.

Our results show that two in three respondents believe that legal immigrants should have exactly the same rights as national citizens. Of those, 39% "absolutely agree" that legal immigrants should be conferred equal rights.

* **Breakdown by country:**

Looking at the overall agree results (i.e. those who responded absolutely or rather agree), countries of the Iberian Peninsula rank highest (**Spain**: 86% and **Portugal**: 81%).

At the other end of the scale, 50% of **Germans** and 53% of **Belgians** agree. In other words, in each and every Member State at least one in two respondents agree that legal immigrants should be granted the same rights as national citizens.

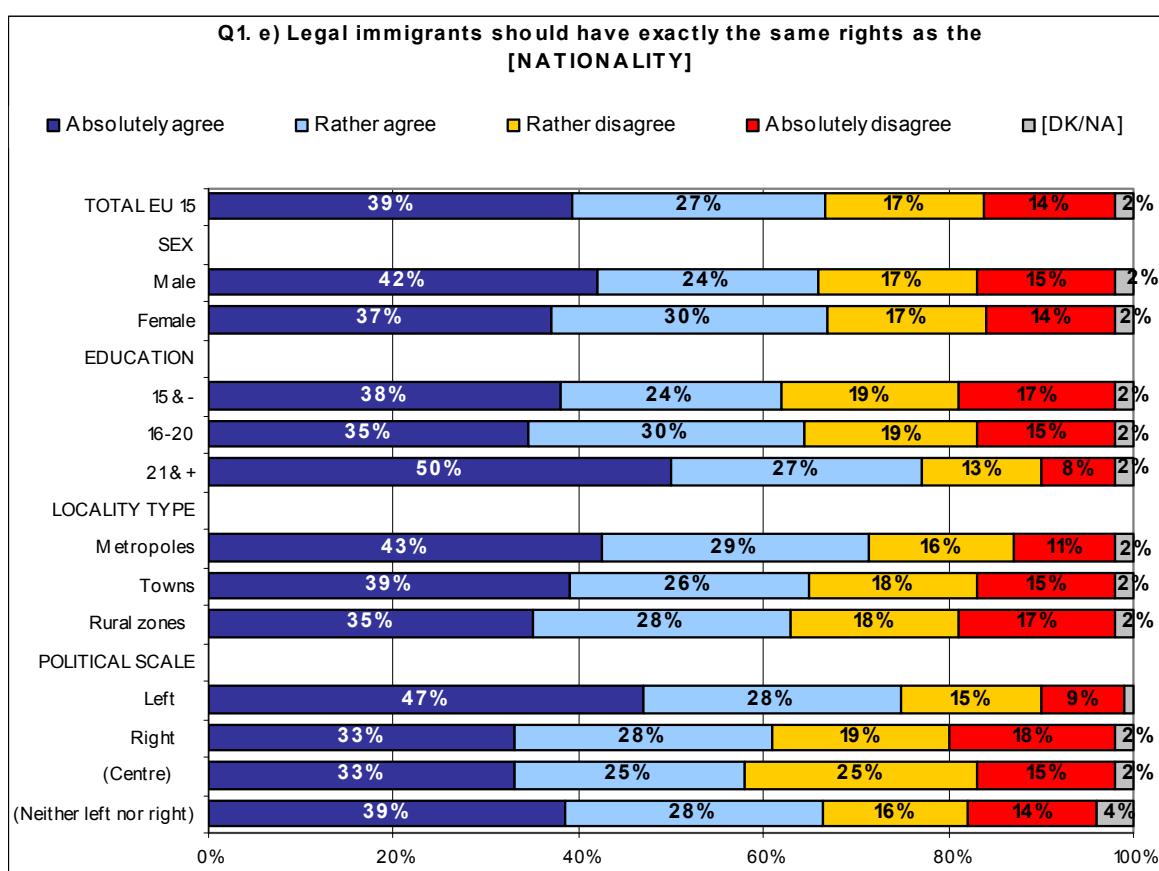


* **Breakdown by socio-demographic and other category:**

While gender does not seem to influence the overall “agree” responses, this does not hold true for “absolutely agree” responses where 42% of males compared to 37% of females confirm their firm agreement.

Education bears a particularly strong influence where one in two of those who have studied until at least the age of 21 “absolutely agree” with the proposition that legal immigrants should have exactly the same rights as national citizens.

Close to one in two of those of a left orientation confirm their absolute agreement that legal immigrants should have exactly the same rights as national citizens compared to one third of those of a right orientation.



1c) Rules for asylum seekers should be the same throughout the European Union

	Total	Absolutely agree	Rather agree	Rather disagree	Absolutely disagree	[DK&NA]	Agree	Disagree
EU 15	7514	60%	25%	8%	5%	3%	85%	13%
BELGIQUE	506	65%	24%	3%	5%	2%	89%	9%
DANMARK	501	53%	27%	10%	8%	3%	80%	17%
DEUTSCHLAND	500	60%	23%	10%	5%	2%	82%	15%
ELLAS	500	59%	28%	8%	4%	1%	87%	12%
ESPANA	501	60%	32%	3%	1%	5%	91%	4%
FRANCE	503	57%	30%	6%	5%	1%	87%	11%
IRELAND	500	51%	33%	8%	5%	3%	84%	13%
ITALIA	503	64%	24%	7%	3%	1%	88%	11%
LUXEMBOURG	500	75%	13%	7%	4%	1%	88%	10%
NEDERLAND	500	76%	14%	6%	2%	1%	90%	9%
OSTERREICH	500	61%	21%	9%	5%	4%	81%	14%
PORTUGAL	500	61%	21%	6%	4%	8%	82%	10%
FINLAND	500	69%	16%	7%	5%	3%	86%	11%
SWEDEN	500	73%	13%	4%	6%	4%	86%	10%
UNITED KINGDOM	500	52%	25%	10%	11%	3%	77%	20%
SEX								
Male	3635	64%	22%	7%	5%	2%	86%	12%
Female	3879	56%	28%	8%	5%	3%	84%	13%
AGE								
15-24	1050	54%	30%	9%	6%	1%	85%	14%
25-39	2043	61%	26%	7%	4%	1%	88%	12%
40-54	1905	63%	22%	8%	4%	3%	85%	12%
55&+	2495	59%	23%	7%	6%	5%	82%	13%
EDUCATION								
15&-	1567	52%	28%	10%	6%	4%	80%	17%
16-20	3398	61%	25%	7%	5%	2%	86%	12%
21&+	2250	67%	22%	6%	3%	2%	89%	9%
OCCUPATION								
Self-employed	686	66%	20%	5%	5%	3%	86%	10%
Employee	2283	63%	24%	8%	3%	1%	87%	12%
Manual worker	1060	63%	21%	7%	6%	3%	84%	13%
Without a prof. activity	3449	56%	27%	8%	6%	3%	83%	14%
LOCALITY TYPE								
Metropolitan	1973	62%	25%	6%	4%	3%	86%	10%
Other town/urban centre	3014	59%	26%	8%	6%	2%	85%	13%
Rural zone	2527	60%	24%	9%	5%	3%	84%	14%
POLITICAL SCALE								
Left	2577	65%	24%	7%	3%	1%	89%	10%
Right	2401	61%	22%	8%	6%	2%	83%	15%
(Centre)	973	59%	26%	7%	5%	3%	85%	12%
(Neither left nor right)	656	55%	31%	6%	3%	5%	86%	9%

4. Asylum

Asylum is a form of protection given by a State on its territory based on the principle of *non-refoulement*⁹ and internationally or nationally recognised refugee rights. It is granted to a person who is unable to seek protection in his/her country of citizenship and/or residence, in particular for fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion.¹⁰

In the next sections we will assess aspects related to a common asylum policy.

4.1. Harmonisation of rules for asylum seekers

Source Questionnaire: question 1c

- 85% of EU citizens pledge their support for common rules for asylum seekers -

*** Overall picture:**

In October 1999, the Tampere (Finland) European Council agreed to establish a common European asylum system against the background of a common asylum and immigration policy.

In its Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament on a common asylum procedure the European Commission sets out guidelines to this end.¹¹

Our results show that the decision to establish a common asylum system and policy is backed by EU citizens with 85% giving their support. Of those, 60% "absolutely agree" that rules for asylum seekers should be the same throughout the European Union.

⁹ No expulsion measure will be carried out as long as a decision has not been taken on the asylum application

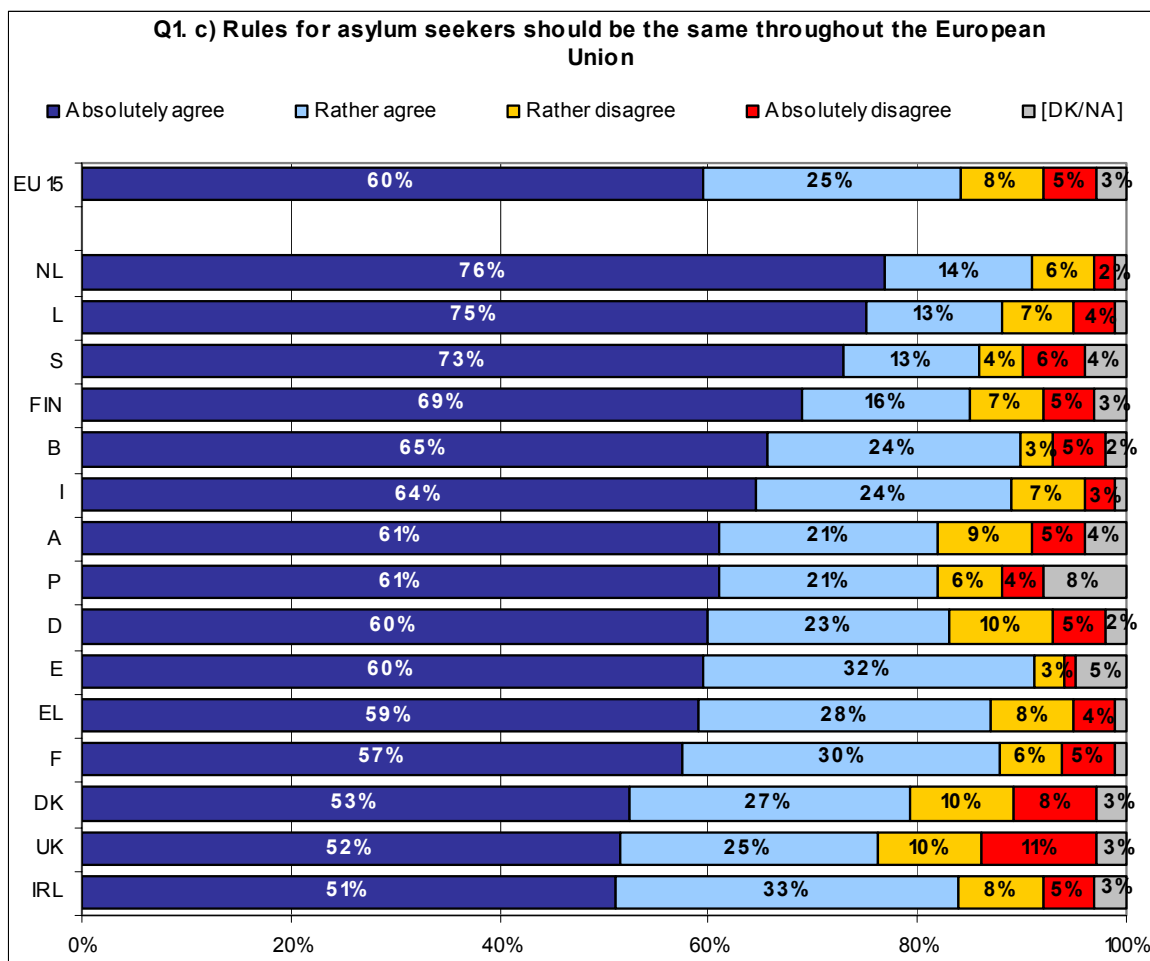
¹⁰ http://www.europa.eu.int/comm/justice_home/fsj/asylum/fsj_asylum_intro_en.htm

¹¹ COM (2000) 755 final

* **Breakdown by country:**

In each and every Member State at least three in four respondents agree that rules for asylum seekers should be harmonised across the European Union. The highest levels of support are to be found in **Spain** (91%) and the **Netherlands** (90%) where nine in ten respondents agree.

At least one in two citizens “absolutely agree” that rules for asylum seekers should be the same throughout the European Union. The **Netherlands** boasts the highest level of absolute agreement at 76%.

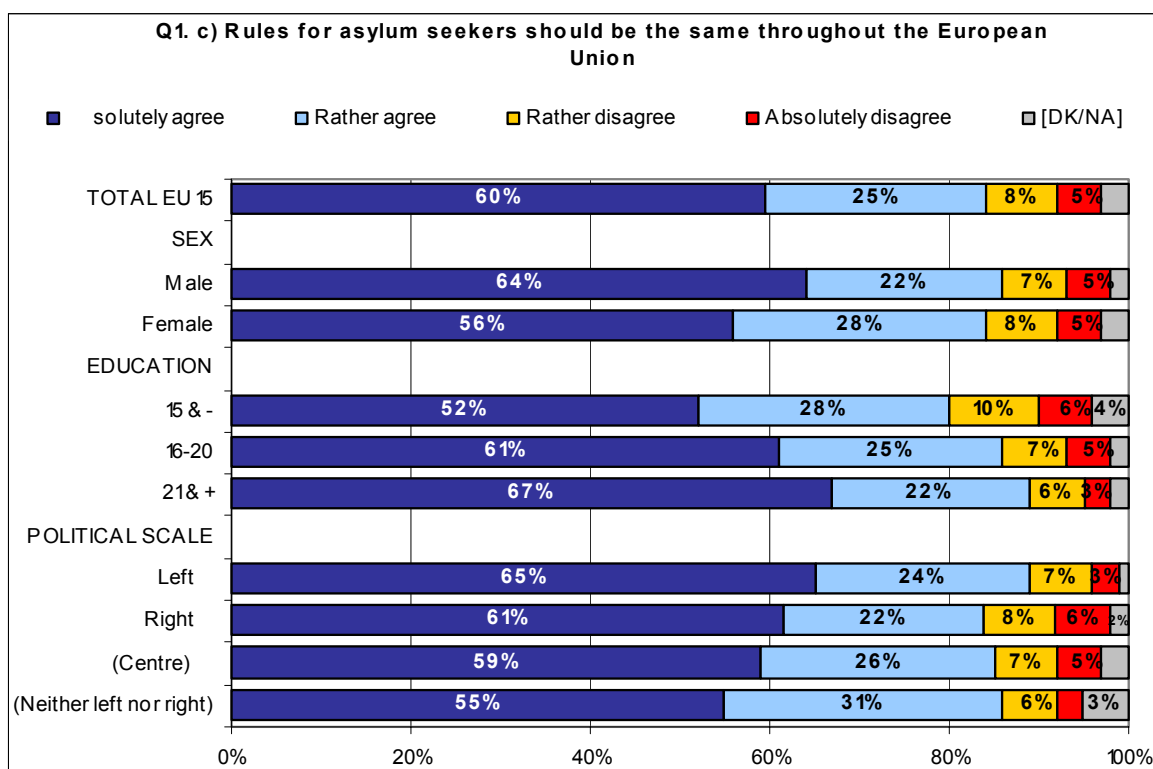


* **Breakdown by socio-demographic and other category:**

It seems that once again gender bears an influence on the proportion of respondents who strongly believe that rules for asylum seekers across the European Union should be common with 64% of males compared to 56% of females confirming that they “absolutely agree”.

The level of education attained by respondents appears to have an increasing effect on “absolutely agree” responses: 67% of respondents who studied until at least the age of 21 strongly agree with a common asylum seekers policy across the Member States.

The political views of respondents seem to slightly influence “absolutely agree” responses with those of a left orientation demonstrating slightly more firm support (65% “absolutely agree”) than those who claim to be of a right orientation (61% “absolutely agree”).



1d) The acceptance or rejection of an asylum application in one European Union country should apply automatically in all other Member States

	Total	Absolutely agree	Rather agree	Rather disagree	Absolutely disagree	[DK&NA]	Agree	Disagree
EU 15	7514	43%	27%	15%	11%	4%	70%	26%
BELGIQUE	506	40%	28%	15%	13%	4%	68%	28%
DANMARK	501	42%	23%	19%	12%	5%	65%	30%
DEUTSCHLAND	500	45%	25%	18%	10%	1%	71%	28%
ELLAS	500	44%	33%	13%	7%	3%	78%	20%
ESPANA	501	43%	34%	10%	5%	8%	77%	16%
FRANCE	503	40%	30%	14%	13%	2%	70%	27%
IRELAND	500	36%	28%	19%	11%	6%	64%	30%
ITALIA	503	50%	27%	12%	7%	5%	77%	19%
LUXEMBOURG	500	57%	15%	17%	8%	3%	72%	25%
NEDERLAND	500	51%	22%	12%	13%	2%	73%	25%
OSTERREICH	500	41%	23%	16%	12%	9%	64%	28%
PORTUGAL	500	43%	24%	12%	10%	10%	67%	23%
FINLAND	500	48%	18%	19%	11%	5%	65%	30%
SWEDEN	500	37%	16%	17%	24%	5%	53%	41%
UNITED KINGDOM	500	36%	26%	18%	16%	5%	62%	34%
SEX								
Male	3635	47%	25%	14%	11%	2%	73%	25%
Female	3879	39%	28%	16%	11%	5%	68%	27%
AGE								
15-24	1050	30%	30%	24%	15%	2%	60%	38%
25-39	2043	43%	29%	14%	13%	2%	71%	27%
40-54	1905	50%	24%	14%	9%	3%	74%	23%
55&+	2495	45%	27%	13%	9%	7%	72%	21%
EDUCATION								
15&-	1567	44%	28%	13%	9%	6%	72%	22%
16-20	3398	43%	27%	16%	11%	3%	70%	28%
21&+	2250	43%	27%	16%	12%	2%	70%	28%
OCCUPATION								
Self-employed	686	55%	21%	7%	13%	4%	77%	19%
Employee	2283	42%	27%	18%	11%	2%	69%	29%
Manual worker	1060	46%	26%	13%	12%	3%	71%	26%
Without a prof. activity	3449	42%	28%	15%	10%	5%	69%	26%
LOCALITY TYPE								
Metropolitan	1973	44%	27%	15%	11%	3%	71%	26%
Other town/urban centre	3014	43%	26%	15%	13%	4%	69%	27%
Rural zone	2527	43%	28%	16%	9%	5%	71%	24%
POLITICAL SCALE								
Left	2577	41%	30%	16%	11%	2%	71%	27%
Right	2401	45%	25%	15%	12%	3%	70%	27%
(Centre)	973	47%	23%	16%	10%	3%	71%	26%
(Neither left nor right)	656	44%	30%	11%	8%	7%	74%	19%

4.2. Validity of decision on asylum application

Source Questionnaire: question 1d

- 70% of respondents call for a common procedure for asylum applications -

*

Overall picture:

In its Communication in November 2000 on a common asylum procedure, the European Commission set out a number of guidelines one of which was to limit secondary movements within the European Union, influenced by the diversity of applicable rules across Member States. Refugees and persons seeking protection must be eligible overall for the same conditions regarding their application for asylum.¹²

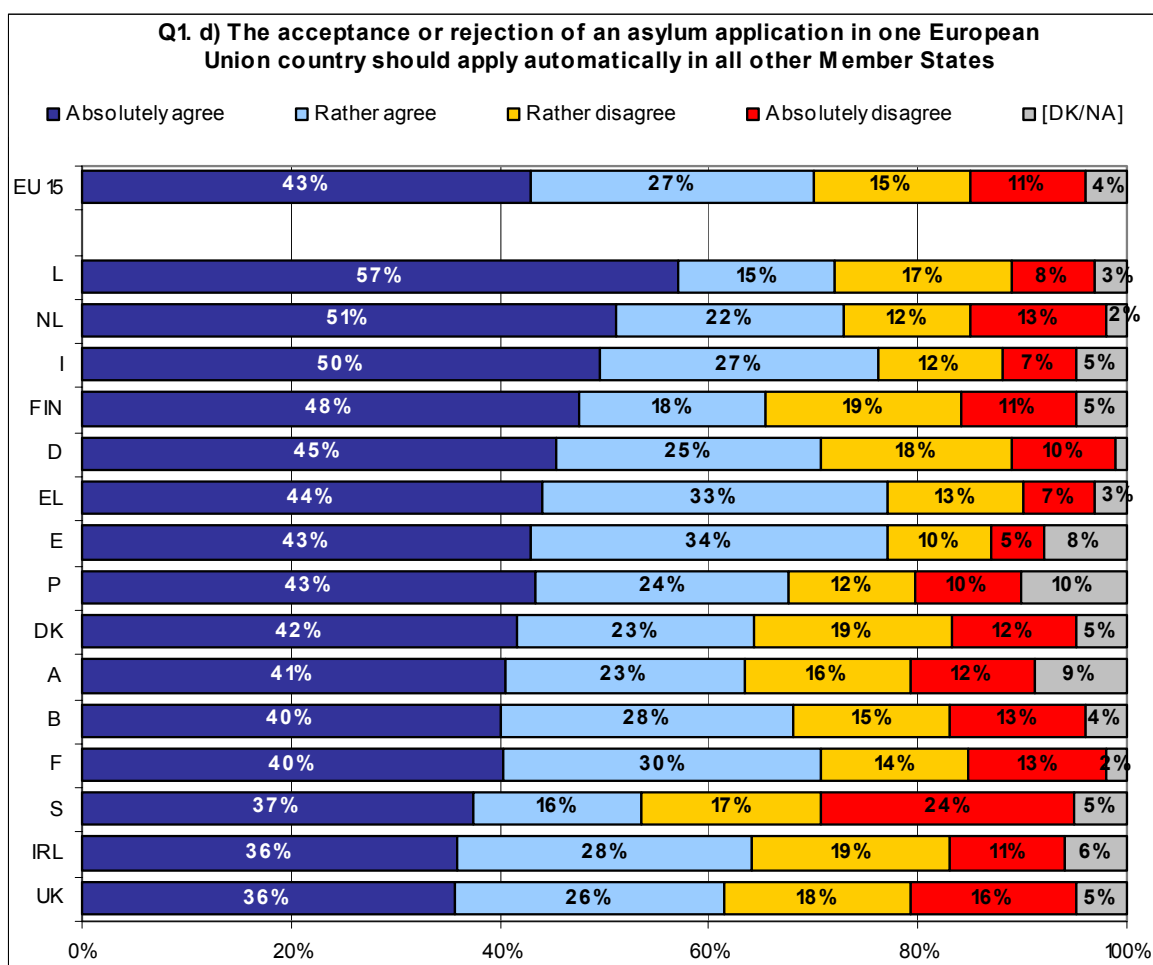
European public opinion, in line with results revealed in the previous section, strongly supports the uniformity of asylum application across all Member States with seven in ten respondents confirming their agreement, of which 43% "absolutely agree".

¹² COM (2000) 755 final

* **Breakdown by country:**

In **Greece** (78%), **Spain** and **Italy** (both 77%) over three in four respondents agree that the acceptance or rejection of an asylum application in one European Union country should apply automatically in all other Member States.

As was the case for the previous question on common rules for asylum seekers, we see here also that over one in two respondents agree that the acceptance or rejection of an asylum application in one European Union country should apply automatically to all other Member States. The lowest agreement rate is in **Sweden** (53%).

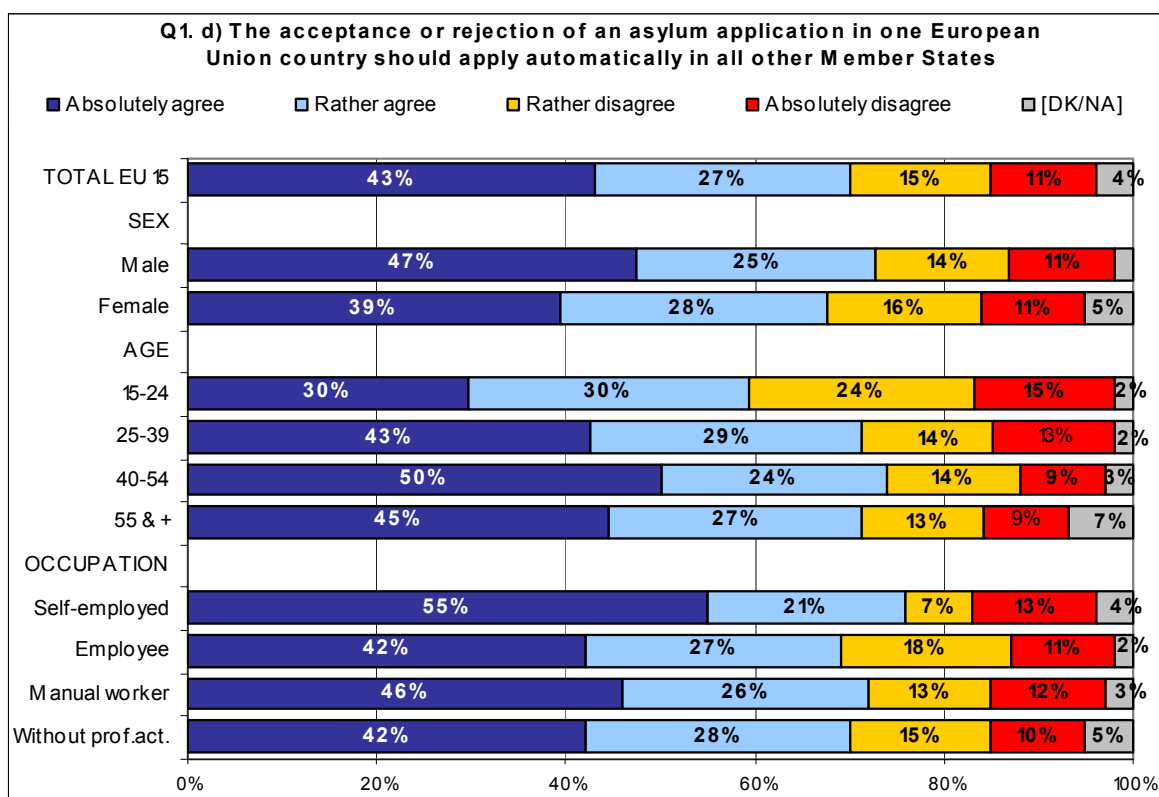


* **Breakdown by socio-demographic and other category:**

As was previously noted, males (47%) are more likely than females (39%) to “absolutely agree” that the acceptance or rejection of an asylum application in one European Union country should apply automatically in all other Member States.

The “40-54” age category stand out with one in two respondents falling under this age bracket strongly agreeing with the proposition in question compared to 30% amongst the “15-24” group.

The self-employed are more likely to be strongly in favour of a common asylum application for all Member States compared to those falling under other occupation categories.



1g) Controls of entry into the European Union for persons coming from non-Member States should be strengthened

	Total	Absolutely agree	Rather agree	Rather disagree	Absolutely disagree	[DK&NA]	Agree	Disagree
EU 15	7514	53%	27%	11%	5%	4%	80%	17%
BELGIQUE	506	46%	30%	12%	8%	4%	76%	20%
DANMARK	501	41%	29%	16%	11%	3%	69%	28%
DEUTSCHLAND	500	61%	20%	13%	4%	2%	81%	18%
ELLAS	500	61%	28%	7%	3%	1%	89%	9%
ESPANA	501	45%	31%	14%	5%	5%	77%	18%
FRANCE	503	43%	36%	13%	5%	3%	79%	18%
IRELAND	500	43%	34%	12%	5%	6%	77%	17%
ITALIA	503	64%	25%	6%	3%	1%	89%	10%
LUXEMBOURG	500	64%	20%	8%	6%	1%	85%	14%
NEDERLAND	500	55%	24%	12%	8%	2%	79%	20%
OSTERREICH	500	56%	24%	12%	6%	3%	79%	18%
PORTUGAL	500	59%	20%	6%	8%	6%	79%	15%
FINLAND	500	50%	27%	12%	5%	6%	77%	17%
SWEDEN	500	42%	23%	15%	8%	12%	65%	23%
UNITED KINGDOM	500	46%	27%	11%	8%	7%	74%	20%
SEX								
Male	3635	54%	26%	11%	6%	2%	80%	17%
Female	3879	52%	27%	11%	5%	5%	79%	16%
AGE								
15-24	1050	35%	37%	21%	6%	1%	72%	27%
25-39	2043	51%	28%	13%	5%	3%	80%	18%
40-54	1905	57%	26%	9%	4%	3%	83%	14%
55&+	2495	60%	21%	8%	6%	6%	81%	14%
EDUCATION								
15&-	1567	59%	22%	9%	6%	5%	81%	15%
16-20	3398	54%	28%	11%	4%	3%	82%	15%
21&+	2250	44%	29%	16%	7%	4%	73%	23%
OCCUPATION								
Self-employed	686	58%	24%	7%	7%	5%	82%	14%
Employee	2283	51%	29%	13%	4%	2%	81%	17%
Manual worker	1060	53%	28%	10%	7%	3%	81%	17%
Without a prof. activity	3449	53%	25%	12%	6%	5%	78%	17%
LOCALITY TYPE								
Metropolitan	1973	50%	28%	14%	5%	3%	77%	19%
Other town/urban centre	3014	52%	27%	12%	6%	3%	79%	17%
Rural zone	2527	58%	24%	8%	5%	4%	82%	14%
POLITICAL SCALE								
Left	2577	41%	32%	17%	6%	3%	73%	24%
Right	2401	62%	25%	8%	4%	2%	86%	11%
(Centre)	973	58%	22%	9%	7%	4%	80%	16%
(Neither left nor right)	656	58%	25%	9%	4%	4%	83%	13%

5. Controls of entry

In this section we will look at how citizens perceive controls of entry into the European Union for persons coming from non-Member States and whether or not they believe that these should be strengthened.

Source Questionnaire: question 1g

- Eight in ten respondents believe that entry controls into the EU for persons coming from non-Member States should be strengthened -

*

Overall picture:

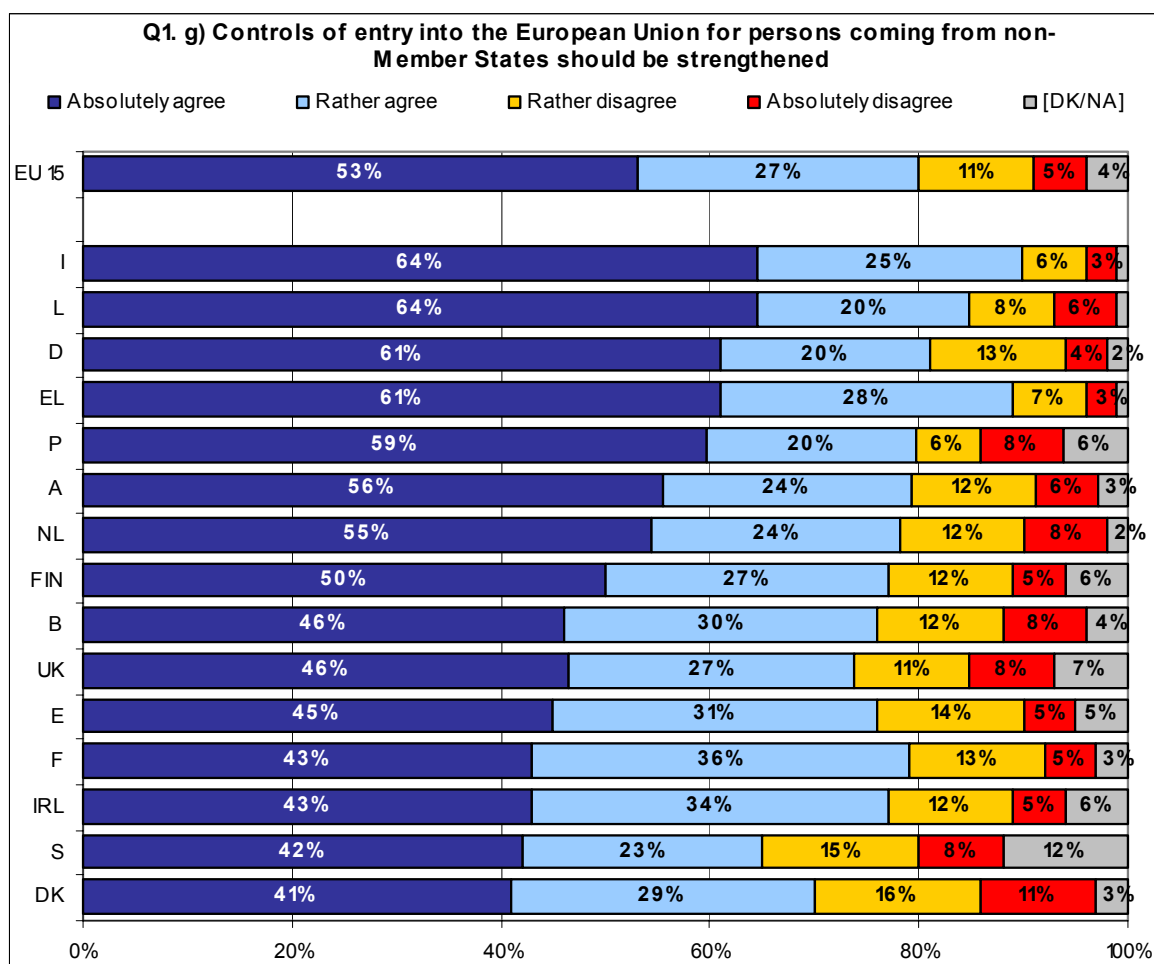
In the above sections we saw that EU citizens are strongly in favour of implementing a common immigration and asylum policy. EU citizens are supportive of efforts to improve the conditions for legal immigrants by ensuring that they are granted the same rights as national citizens. The extent to which these convictions seem to be felt has been demonstrated by the high proportion of "absolutely agree" responses.

In this question respondents were asked for their views on the current level of entry controls for persons coming from non-Member States into the European Union. The overall agree results (i.e. those who absolutely or rather agree) show that 80% of respondents call for a strengthening of entry controls. As we saw in the previous questions related to a common immigration and asylum policy, it seems that convictions are strong here also with 53% confirming their absolute agreement.

* **Breakdown by country:**

Two of the countries at the southern frontiers of the European Union, **Greece** and **Italy** are where most respondents agree (both 89%) that entry controls into the European Union for persons coming from non-Member States should be strengthened. In fact, **Italy** along with **Luxembourg** rank highest on the “absolutely agree” scale (both 64%). It is worth noting that **Luxembourg**, a country ranking highest for the proportion of its citizens recognising the economic need for immigration (section 3.1), ranks third highest on the agreement scale for stepping up controls of entry into the EU for persons coming from non-Member States.

In each Member State close to or over two in three respondents believe that controls of entry into the European Union for persons coming from non-Member States should be strengthened. The lowest “agree” results are in **Sweden** where 65% of respondents are of this opinion.



* **Breakdown by socio-demographic and other category:**

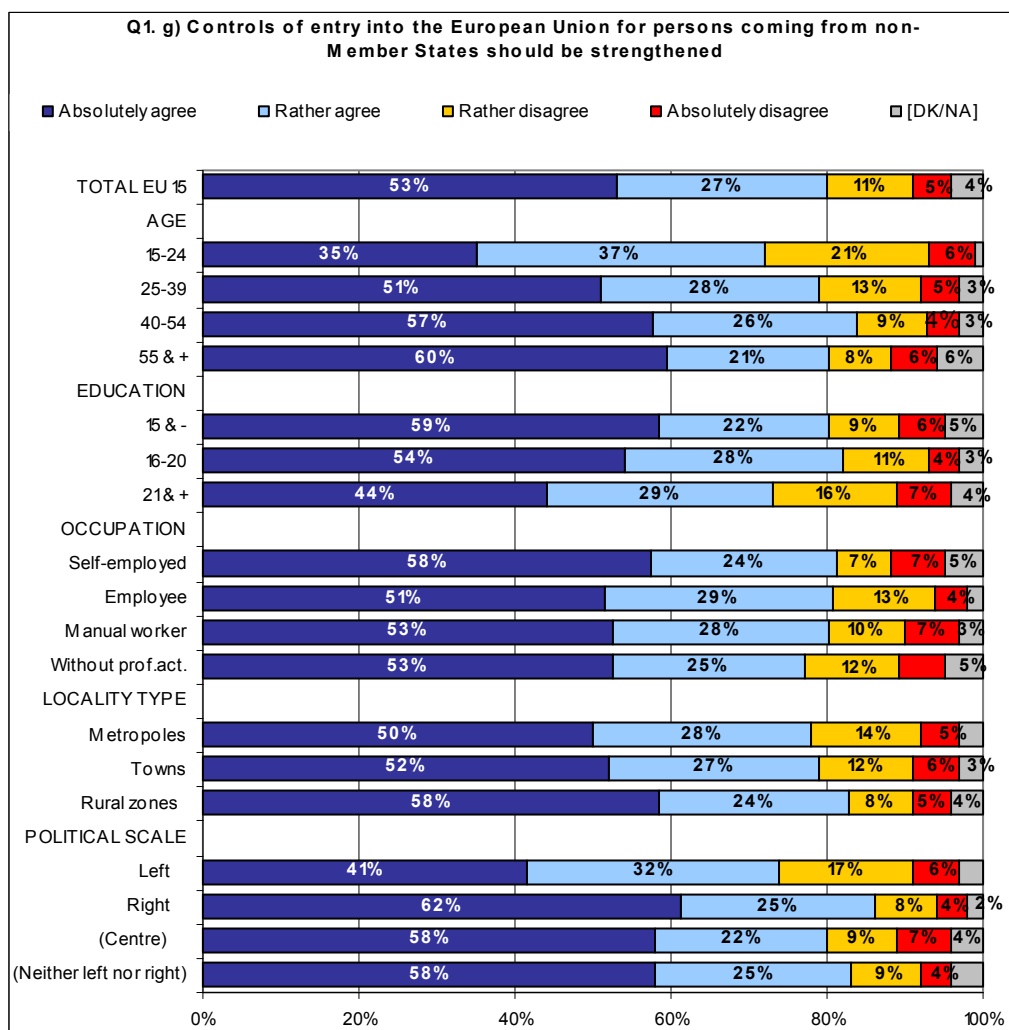
Below we will look at the socio-demographic influence on “absolutely agree” responses.

Older respondents falling under the “40-54” and “55&+” categories are more likely to strongly believe that controls of entry into the EU for persons coming from non-Member States should be stepped up: in the “40-54” group, 57% absolutely agree and in the “55&+” group, 60% absolutely agree.

The level of education seems to have a decreasing effect on the “absolutely agree” rates with those who left school by the age of 15 (59%) most convinced that entry controls should be strengthened compared to those who left school at a later age where the “absolutely agree” rates decline for each of the other two categories: “16-20”, 54% and “21&+”, 44%.

58% of respondents living in rural zones “absolutely agree” that controls of entry into the EU for persons coming from non-Member States should be strengthened, compared to 52% of respondents resident in urban zones and 50% of respondents living in metropolitan zones.

Political positioning bears an influence with 62% of respondents who claim to be of a right orientation calling for a strengthening of frontier controls for persons coming from non-Member States compared to 41% of those of a left orientation.



CONCLUSION

First of all, with regard to judicial cooperation, there is strong public demand for cross-border protection and defence of citizens' rights with nine in ten EU citizens calling for judicial cooperation in civil and family matters, as well as equal rights of defence across Member States. In order to protect citizens in their movement within the EU and fully embrace cross-border exchange at an inter-personal level the legal structure needs to evolve.

With the outbreak of cross-border crime, citizens are fully aware of the fact that the Member State alone cannot tackle this problem. Our results show that 71% of EU citizens believe that joint-decision and action is the best way to prevent and combat crime throughout the European Union.

In the second section of this report we saw that citizens are in favour of a common asylum and immigration policy. 56% of citizens recognise the economic need for immigrants and 66% want equal rights for legal immigrants. However, 80% are in favour of strengthening entry controls into the EU for persons coming from non-Member States. It would seem that although citizens strongly support an immigration policy they are, at the same time, calling for stricter entry controls for third-country nationals. In other words, European citizens are in favour of monitoring immigration, which will optimise the conditions for legal immigrants and facilitate their successful integration. Finally, with regard to asylum, citizens are against secondary movements of asylum seekers through exploitation of diverging application systems between Member States and 85% are in favour of common rules throughout the EU.

The particularly striking point that recurred throughout this research was the high proportion of respondents conferring their absolute agreement for cooperation and common action at a European level. It is unusual to have such high rates at the extreme positive end of an answer scale, a fact that demonstrates the strong convictions of European Union citizens when it comes to matters of justice as well as immigration and asylum, and their belief in a common approach.

TECHNICAL NOTE

Détails du sondage

Ce sondage téléphonique FLASH EUROBAROMETRE 155 sur la "Justice et Affaires Intérieures" a été réalisé pour la Commission européenne, Direction Générale Justice et Affaires Intérieures.

Il s'agit d'un FLASH EUROBAROMETRE GRAND PUBLIC, organisé et géré par la Direction Générale PRESS, Unité B/1.

Les interviews ont été réalisées du 08/12/2003 au 16/12/2003 par les 15 Instituts EOS GALLUP EUROPE dont la liste suit:

Belgique	B	TNS DIMARSO - BRUXELLES
Danemark	DK	TNS GALLUP - KOBENHAVN
Allemagne	D	TNS EMNID - BIELEFELD
Grèce	EL	TNS ICAP - ATHENS
Espagne	E	TNS DEMOSCOPIA - MADRID
France	F	TNS SOFRES - MONTROUGE
Irlande	IRL	IRISH MKTG SURVEYS - DUBLIN
Italie	I	DOXA - MILANO
Luxembourg	L	TNS ILReS - LUXEMBOURG
Pays-Bas	NL	TNS NIPO - AMSTERDAM
Autriche	A	ÖSTERREICHISCHES GALLUP-VIENNA
Portugal	P	TNS EUROTESTE - LISBOA
Finlande	FIN	TNS SUOMEN GALLUP - ESPOO
Suède	S	TNS SVENSKA GALLUP - STOCKHOLM
Royaume Uni	UK	ICM - LONDON

Survey details

This telephone survey FLASH EUROBAROMETER 155 on "Justice and Home Affairs" was conducted for the European Commission, Directorate-General Justice and Home Affairs.

It is a GENERAL PUBLIC FLASH EUROBAROMETER SURVEY, organised and managed by the PRESS Directorate-General, Unit B/1.

The interviews were conducted between the 08/12/2003 and the 16/12/2003 by these 15 EOS GALLUP EUROPE Institutes:

(Interviews : 09/12/2003	12/12/2003)	Belgium
(Interviews : 10/12/2003	14/12/2003)	Denmark
(Interviews : 08/12/2003	13/12/2003)	Germany
(Interviews : 08/12/2003	12/12/2003)	Greece
(Interviews : 08/12/2003	08/12/2003)	Spain
(Interviews : 08/12/2003	12/12/2003)	France
(Interviews : 09/12/2003	15/12/2003)	Ireland
(Interviews : 09/12/2003	11/12/2003)	Italy
(Interviews : 09/12/2003	16/12/2003)	Luxembourg
(Interviews : 08/12/2003	11/12/2003)	Netherlands
(Interviews : 09/12/2003	11/12/2003)	Austria
(Interviews : 09/12/2003	10/12/2003)	Portugal
(Interviews : 08/12/2003	10/12/2003)	Finland
(Interviews : 08/12/2003	14/12/2003)	Sweden
(Interviews : 08/12/2003	09/12/2003)	United Kingdom

Représentativité des résultats

Chaque échantillon national est représentatif de la population âgée de 15 ans et plus.

Tailles des échantillons

Les tailles d'échantillon sont d'environ 500 répondants par pays.

Une pondération a été appliquée aux résultats nationaux pour calculer un total marginal où chaque pays contribue au résultat de l'Union européenne en proportion du nombre de ses habitants.

Le tableau ci-dessous détaille pour les 15 Etats membres:

(1) le nombre d'interviews effectivement réalisées dans chaque pays

(2) le nombre d'interviews pondérées sur base de la population de chaque Etat Membre

Representativeness of the results

Each national sample is representative of the population aged 15 years and above.

Sizes of the sample

The sample sizes amount to approximately 500 respondents in each country.

A weighting factor was applied to the national results in order to compute a marginal total where each country contributes to the European Union result in proportion to its population.

The table below presents, for each of the 15 Member States:

(1) the number of interviews actually carried out in each country

(2) the population-weighted total number of interviews for each Member State

	TOTAL INTERVIEWS			
	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)
	Réalisées Conducted	% du total % of total	Pondérées Weighted	% du total (Pondéré) % on Total (Weighted)
Total UE	7514	100,0%	7514	100,0%
Belgique	506	6,7%	202	2,7%
Danemark	501	6,7%	105	1,4%
Deutschland	500	6,7%	1659	22,1%
Ellas	500	6,7%	215	2,9%
Espana	501	6,7%	803	10,7%
France	503	6,7%	1156	15,4%
Ireland	500	6,7%	71	1,0%
Italia	503	6,7%	1186	15,8%
Luxembourg	500	6,7%	9	0,1%
Nederland	500	6,7%	312	4,1%
Österreich	500	6,7%	162	2,2%
Portugal	500	6,7%	200	2,7%
Finland	500	6,7%	101	1,4%
Sweden	500	6,7%	173	2,3%
United Kingdom	500	6,7%	1160	15,4%

Questionnaires

1. Le questionnaire établi pour ce sondage est reproduit à la fin de ce volume de résultats, en Français et en Anglais (Voir ci-après).
2. Les traductions ont été réalisées dans chaque langue d'interview par les instituts nationaux cités ci-dessus.
3. Un exemplaire de chaque questionnaire national est joint à ces volumes de tableaux de résultats.

Tableaux des résultats

* VOLUME A : PAYS PAR PAYS

Le VOLUME A présente les résultats de l'Union européenne pays par pays.

* VOLUME B : DEMOGRAPHIQUES DES REPONDANTS

Le VOLUME B présente les résultats de l'Union européenne ventilés selon quelques caractéristiques socio-démographiques des répondants:

Volume B1 :

Sexe (Homme, Femme)

Age (15-24, 25-39, 40-54, 55 +)

Education (15&-, 16-20, 21&+)

Profession

Habitat

Volume B2 :

Echelle politique

* VOLUME(S) C : CHAQUE PAYS

Le(s) VOLUME(S) C présente(nt) la même analyse que celle du VOLUME B, mais pour chaque pays individuellement.

Questionnaires

1. The questionnaire prepared for this survey is reproduced at the end of this results volume, in French and in English (see hereafter).
2. The institutes listed above translated the questionnaire in their respective national language(s).
3. One copy of each national questionnaire is annexed to these data tables results Volumes.

Tables of results

* VOLUME A : COUNTRY BY COUNTRY

The VOLUME A presents the European Union results country by country.

* VOLUME B : RESPONDENTS' DEMOGRAPHICS

The VOLUME B presents the European Union results with the following socio-demographic characteristics of respondents as breakdowns:

Volume B1 :

Sex (Male, Female)

Age (15-24, 25-39, 40-54, 55 +)

Education (15&-, 16-20, 21&+)

Occupation

Locality type

Volume B2 :

Political scale

* VOLUME(S) C : EACH COUNTRY

The VOLUME(S) C present(s) the same analysis as in VOLUME B, but for each individual country.

Valeurs statistiques des résultats

Les résultats d'un sondage ne sont jamais valables que dans les limites d'une **marge statistique** d'échantillonnage. Cette marge est plus ou moins grande, et dépend de trois choses:

1. La taille de l'échantillon (ou de la partie d'échantillon que l'on analyse): plus le nombre de répondants est grand, plus la marge statistique est petite;
2. Le résultat lui-même: plus le résultat est proche de 50%, plus la marge statistique est grande;
3. Le degré de certitude que l'on exige : plus on est sévère, plus la marge statistique est grande.

A titre d'exemple, prenons un cas imaginaire:

1. 500 personnes ont répondu à une question;
2. Le résultat analysé est de 50 % environ;
3. On choisit un degré de certitude de 95 % (c'est le niveau le plus utilisé par les statisticiens, et c'est celui adopté pour la table ci-après);

Dans ce cas illustratif la marge statistique est de: (+/- 4.4%) autour des 50% observés. Et en conclusion: le résultat pour la population totale se situe entre 45.6% et 54.4%.

Nous reproduisons ci-après les marges statistiques calculées pour différents échantillons et différents résultats observés, au degré de certitude de 95%.

Statistical significance of the results

The results in a survey are valid only between the limits of a **statistical margin** caused by the sampling process. This margin varies with three factors:

1. The sample size (or the size of the analysed part in the sample): the greater the number of respondents is, the smaller the statistical margin will be;
2. The result in itself: the closer the result approaches 50%, the wider the statistical margin will be;
3. The desired degree of confidence: the more "strict" we are, the wider the statistical margin will be.

As an example, examine this illustrative case:

1. One question has been answered by 500 people;
2. The analysed result is around 50%;
3. We choose a significance level of 95 % (it is the level most often used by the statisticians, and it is the one chosen for the Table hereafter);

In this illustrative case the statistical margin is: (+/- 4.4%) around the observed 50%. And as a conclusion: the result for the whole population lies between 45.6% and 54.4 %.

Hereafter, the statistical margins computed for various observed results are shown, on various sample sizes, at the 95% significance level.

**MARGES STATISTIQUES
D'ÉCHANTILLONAGE
(AU NIVEAU DE CONFIANCE DE 95 %)**

Différentes tailles d'échantillon sont en lignes;
Différents résultats observés sont en colonnes:

**STATISTICAL MARGINS DUE TO THE
SAMPLING PROCESS
(AT THE 95 % LEVEL OF
CONFIDENCE)**

Various sample sizes are in rows;
Various observed results are in columns:

	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	
N=50	6.0	8.3	9.9	11.1	12.0	12.7	13.2	13.6	13.8	13.9	N=500
N=500	1.9	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	N=1000
N=1000	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	N=1000
N=1500	1.1	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	N=1500
N=2000	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	N=2000
N=3000	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	N=3000
N=4000	0.7	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	N=4000
N=5000	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	N=5000
N=6000	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	N=6000
N=7000	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	N=7000
N=7500	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	N=7500
N=8000	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	N=8000
N=9000	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	N=9000
N=10000	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	N=10000
N=11000	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	N=11000
N=12000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	N=12000
N=13000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	N=13000
N=14000	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	N=14000
N=15000	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	N=15000
	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	35%	40%	45%	50%	
	95%	90%	85%	80%	75%	70%	65%	60%	55%	50%	

QUESTIONNAIRE

Socio Demographiques

- D1. Sexe [1] Homme
[2] Femme
- D2. Age Exact: [][] Ans
[00] [REFUS/SANS REPONSE]
- D3. Age de fin d'études : [AGE EXACT EN 2 CHIFFRES]
[][] ans
[00] [REFUS/ SR]
[01] [JAMAIS ETE A L'ECOLE PLEIN TEMPS]
[99] [ENCORE A L'ECOLE PLEIN TEMPS]
- D4. Sur le plan professionnel, peut-on dire qu'actuellement vous êtes indépendant, employé, ouvrier ou êtes-vous sans activité professionnelle ?
[LIRE ITEMS A GAUCHE - ENSUITE FAIRE PRECISER (« c'est-à-dire ») - UNE SEULE REPONSE]
- Indépendant
→ c'est-à-dire : - exploitant agricole, forestier, pêcheur..... 11
- commerçant, artisan 12
- de profession libérale (avocat, médecin, comptable, architecte,...) 13
- chef d'entreprise 14
- autre (PRECISER)..... 15
- Employé
→ c'est-à-dire : - de profession libérale (médecin, avocat, comptable, architecte,...)21
- cadre supérieur/dirigeant d'entreprise 22
- cadre moyen 23
- fonctionnaire 24
- employé de bureau 25
- autre employé (vendeur, infirmier, etc...) 26
- autre (PRECISER)..... 27
- Ouvrier
→ c'est-à-dire : - agent de maîtrise (chef d'équipe) 31
- ouvrier qualifié 32
- ouvrier non qualifié 33
- autre (PRECISER)..... 34

Socio Demographics

- D1. Sex [1] Male
[2] Female
- D2. Exact Age: [][] Years old
[00] [REFUSAL/NO ANSWER]
- D3. Age when finished full time education : [EXACT AGE IN 2 DIGITS]
[][] years old
[00] [REFUSAL/ NO ANSWER]
[01] [NEVER BEEN IN FULL TIME EDUCATION]
[99] [STILL IN FULL TIME EDUCATION]
- D4. As far as your current occupation is concerned, would you say you are self-employed, an employee, a manual worker or would you say that you are without a professional activity ?
[READ OUT LEFT ITEMS - THEN ASK TO SPECIFY ("that is to say") - ONLY ONE ANSWER]
- Self-employed
→ i.e. : - farmer, forester, fisherman 11
- owner of a shop, craftsman 12
- professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect,...)13
- manager of a company 14
- other (SPECIFY)..... 15
- Employee
→ i.e. : - professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect)..... 21
- general management, director or top management 22
- middle management, 23
- civil servant 24
- office clerk 25
- other employee (salesman, nurse, etc...) 26
- other (SPECIFY)..... 27
- Manual worker
→ i.e. : - supervisor / foreman (team manager, etc ...)..... 31
- manual worker 32
- unskilled manual worker 33
- other (SPECIFY) 34



- Sans activité professionnelle
→ c'est-à-dire :
- vous occupant de votre ménage 41
- étudiant (à temps plein) 42
- retraité 43
- à la recherche d'un emploi 44
- autre (PRECISER) 45
- (Refus) 99

- Without a professional activity
→ i.e. :
- looking after the home 41
- student (full time) 42
- retired 43
- seeking a job 44
- other (SPECIFY) 45
- (Refusal) 99

D5. Région = "European Administrative Regional Unit" (N.U.T.S. 1)
[2 CHIFFRES]

D5. Region = "European Administrative Regional Unit" (N.U.T.S. 1)
[2 DIGITS]

D6. Type de localité?

- zone métropolitaine 1
- autre ville/centre urbain 2
- zone rurale 3

D6. Type of Locality?

- metropolitan zone 1
- other town/urban centre 2
- rural zone 3

D7. Politiquement, sur une échelle allant de la gauche à la droite, diriez-vous que vous vous situez... ?

[LIRE - UNE SEULE REPONSE]

- Très à gauche 1
- A gauche 2
- Au centre gauche 3
- Au centre droit 4
- A droite 5
- Très à droite 6
- (Au centre – réponse non suggérée) 7
- (Ni à gauche, ni à droite – réponse non suggérée) 8
- (NSP/SR) 9

D.7 Politically speaking, on a scale going from left to right, would you say that you position yourself ... ?

[READ OUT - ONLY ONE ANSWER]

- Very left 1
- Left 2
- Centre- left 3
- Centre- right 4
- Right 5
- Very right 6
- (Centre – spontaneous response) 7
- (Neither left nor right, spontaneous response) 8
- (DK/NA) 9



1. Je vais vous lire une série de propositions sur différents sujets. Pour chacune de celles-ci, pourriez-vous me dire si vous êtes tout à fait d'accord, plutôt d'accord, plutôt pas d'accord ou pas du tout d'accord?

- Tout à fait d'accord1
- Plutôt d'accord2
- Plutôt pas d'accord.....3
- Pas du tout d'accord.....4
- [NSP/SR].....5

[LIRE – ROTATION DE a) à b) ET PUIS DE c) à g) - UNE REPONSE PAR LIGNE]

- a) Les décisions judiciaires dans le domaine civil et familial, telles que les jugements de divorce, de garde d'enfants ou d'héritage, devraient être reconnues dans toute l'Union européenne
- b) Un accusé devrait avoir les mêmes droits de défense dans tous les Etats membres de l'Union européenne
- c) Les règles pour les demandeurs d'asile devraient être les mêmes dans toute l'Union européenne
- d) L'acceptation ou le rejet d'une demande d'asile dans un pays de l'Union européenne devrait automatiquement être valable dans tous les autres Etats membres
- e) Les immigrés en situation régulière devraient avoir exactement les mêmes droits que les [NATIONALITE]
- f) Nous avons besoin des immigrés pour travailler dans certains secteurs de notre économie
- g) Les contrôles à l'entrée de l'Union européenne des personnes provenant de Etats non-membres devraient être renforcés

1. I am going to read you a series of propositions on different topics. For each of these, could you tell me if you absolutely agree, rather agree, rather disagree or absolutely disagree?

- Absolutely agree.....1
- Rather agree.....2
- Rather disagree.....3
- Absolutely disagree.....4
- [DK/NA]5

[READ OUT – ROTATE FROM a) to b) AND THEN FROM c) to g) - ONE ANSWER PER LINE]

- a) Judicial decisions in civil and family matters, such as divorce, child custody or inheritance, should be recognised throughout the European Union
- b) An accused should have the same rights of defence in all Member States of the European Union
- c) Rules for asylum seekers should be the same throughout the European Union
- d) The acceptance or rejection of an asylum application in one European Union country should apply automatically in all other Member States
- e) Legal immigrants should have exactly the same rights as the [NATIONALITY]
- f) We need immigrants to work in some sectors of our economy
- g) Controls of entry into the European Union for persons coming from non-Member States should be strengthened



2. Estimez-vous que la politique de prévention et de lutte contre la criminalité serait plus efficace, si elle était décidée d'une manière commune au niveau de l'Union européenne plutôt qu'au niveau des Etats membres ?

[LIRE – UNE SEULE REPONSE]

- Oui, certainement1
- Oui, probablement2
- Non, probablement pas.....3
- Non, certainement pas4
- [NSP/SR].....5

[FIN DE L'INTERVIEW – REMERCIER LE REpondant]

2. Do you consider that the policy on the prevention and fight against crime would be more effective if it were decided jointly at the European Union level rather than at the level of individual Member States?

[READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY]

- Yes, certainly1
- Yes, probably2
- No, probably not.....3
- No, certainly not.....4
- [DK/NA]5

[END OF INTERVIEW – THANK INTERVIEWEE]

