

# EUROBAROMETER 2003.3

## PUBLIC OPINION IN THE CANDIDATE COUNTRIES

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DG JUSTICE AND HOME AFFAIRS

# ANALYTICAL REPORT

This survey was requested by the European Union Directorate General **Justice and Home Affairs, Unit Information and Communication** and coordinated by the 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.

## Introduction

The Candidate Countries Eurobarometer (CC—EB), gathers information from the societies that are to become members of the European Union in a way that is fully comparable with the Standard Eurobarometer. The CC—EB continuously tracks support for EU membership in each country, and records attitudes related to European issues.

This report covers the results of the wave of survey conducted in June and July 2003, in the 13 candidate countries: Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey.

An identical set of questions was asked of representative samples of the population aged 15 years and older in each candidate country. The sample size in Candidate Countries Eurobarometer surveys is at least 1000 people per country, except for Cyprus and Malta, in which the sample size is 500 respondents each. The achieved sample sizes of the 2003.3 wave are:

Bulgaria	1000	Latvia	1004	Slovakia	1061
Cyprus	500	Lithuania	1004	Slovenia	1000
Czech Republic	1000	Malta	500	Turkey	1000
Estonia	1007	Poland	1000		
Hungary	1003	Romania	1047	Total	12126

The survey is carried out by national institutes associated with and coordinated by The Gallup Organization, Hungary, in each of the 13 candidate countries. This network of institutes was selected by tender. All institutes are members of the “European Society for Opinion and Marketing Research” (ESOMAR) or comply with its standards.

The figures shown in this report are weighted by sex, age, region, community size, education level and marital status. The figures given for the candidate region (CC-13) as a whole and for the 2004 Member States (MS 2004) are weighted on the basis of the adult population in each country.

Due to the rounding of figures in certain cases, the total percentage in a table does not always add exactly to 100%, but to a number very close to it (e.g., 99% or 101%). When questions allow for several responses, percentages often add to more than 100%. Percentages shown in the graphics may display a difference of one percentage point in comparison to the tables because of the way previously rounded percentages are added.

As the reader will note, in the analysis we focused our investigation on the positive extreme responses. Most attitude questions were measured on a four-point scale with very <affirmative>, fairly <affirmative>, fairly <negative>, and very <negative> scale values. With many of the respondents answering politely, we barely found negative responses, and the sum of the two positive categories was stable across variables, countries and demographic groups. Therefore we decided to focus on the “very” affirmative responses that really differentiated respondents, countries, and social segments in our questions.

### Types of surveys in the Eurobarometer series

The European Commission (Directorate—General Press and Communication) organizes general public opinion, specific target group, as well as qualitative (group discussion, in—depth interview) surveys in all member states and, occasionally, in third countries. There are four different types of polls available:

- Traditional standard Eurobarometer surveys with reports published twice a year
- Telephone Flash EB, also used for special target group surveys (e.g., Top Decision Makers)
- Qualitative research (“focus groups”; in—depth interviews)
- Candidate Countries Eurobarometer

The face—to—face general public standard Eurobarometer surveys and the EB Applicant Countries surveys, the telephone Flash EB polls and qualitative research serve primarily to carry out surveys for the different Directorates General and comparable special services of the Commission on their behalf and on their account.

**The Eurobarometer Web site address is:**  
[http://europa.eu.int/comm/public\\_opinion](http://europa.eu.int/comm/public_opinion)

## Key findings

This report gives a summary on the most prominent issues that regard citizens' sense of safety and security in the candidate countries, opinions on issues related to immigration, and citizens' opinions in relation with the increasingly important European jurisdiction.

This Candidate Countries Eurobarometer (CCEB) in the 13 candidate countries (Wave CCEB 2003.3, 12,126 people interviewed face-to-face between 16th of June and the 18th of July, 2003) reveals:

- Levels of security and safety are markedly different in the European Union and in the candidate countries. European citizens are generally less concerned about various threats than citizens in the future member states. Citizens of the candidate countries are much more worried about social threats such as unemployment, corruption, drugs, organised crime and money laundering than those in the Union. At the same time, fear about violent threats—like a possible war or terrorism—is about the same in the two (or three) parts of Europe.
- In the candidate countries citizens are most afraid of unemployment, and they are very concerned about corruption and organised crime as well. Citizens clearly expect European level cooperation in eliminating or diminishing these threats, as well as EU-level initiatives to prevent war in Europe. Generally, there is a strong desire for EU-level coordination in tackling most basic concerns.
- The insecurities faced by people in the candidate regions are primarily social threats. The fight against poverty is named the most important area for action, while efforts at combating corruption and international and local crime are also expected. Yet, at the same time, they are less supportive of increasing the size or powers of the police.
- European-level actions are not strongly supported in the accession countries: in approximately half of the listed propositions aiming to protect citizens less than every second respondent strongly supported European-level action. Still, coordination on a European level is clearly expected in the most problematic areas, which are poverty, corruption, and international crime.
- Citizens are not very eager to translate these needs into practice. While calling for coordinated action in fighting international crime they are reluctant to let other member states' police chase suspects onto the territory of their country. Nor are they enthusiastic about extending the validity of sanctions across borders. But the overwhelming majority strongly favours information-based initiatives such as setting up a common European criminal database, or improving the cooperation between police and jurisdiction on an EU level. But the most supported initiative for EU-level cooperation is the most formal one: to conclude agreements between EU and non-EU countries to fight international crime.
- Candidate citizens are not as hostile about immigration as people in the European Union are, and they are much less likely to claim they have 'too many' immigrants in their country. For most in the candidate region asylum is

seen as a fundamental right, and citizens believe that people should be able to settle in the country of their choice.

- Citizens across Europe agree that push factors (wars, poverty) rather than pull effects (economic incentive) are the triggers of migration, but they are sceptical that giving more aid to the countries where immigrants are from could decrease the problem. Instead, they expect leaders in the poorer countries to “discourage” their citizens from leaving. Most citizens across Europe believe that immigration has always existed and will continue to exist, whatever happens.
- Candidate citizens are significantly more likely to expect immigrants to fully assimilate into the majority society than EU respondents, but they are more likely to believe that legal immigrants should be allowed to bring in the members of their immediate family. The Turkish and Romanians are generally the most “forgiving” towards immigrants and immigration, while the Maltese and the Czech respondents proved to be the strictest in this respect.
- Generally immigration is seen quite unfavourably across Europe. People do not appear to believe very strongly in multiculturalism (that immigration contributes positively to cultural diversity). Even economically, they don’t necessarily believe that immigrants are needed to work in some sectors of the economy.
- With regard to asylum, perhaps the most significant data shows that about six out of 10 member citizens agree to some extent, while only one out of ten in the candidate countries disagree that the asylum seekers are in fact economic migrants. Respondents are not very generous in their attitudes toward asylum seekers; relatively few would agree to granting social rights for even the accepted asylum seekers.
- People are generally divided on how asylum seekers should be treated (although very few support the most inhumane, still often used, solution of detention camps). But, as they are relatively likely to agree that asylum seekers tend to choose those countries where their application is the most likely to succeed, they are convinced that European-level rules should be introduced governing application evaluation. Citizens also expect that a decision about asylum should be valid in all member states.
- The initiatives we tested regarding a more harmonised European legal framework appealed to most of the respondents, with common actions against racism gaining the highest proportion of full support. Candidate citizens are even more strongly in favour of harmonising civil laws and the recognition of court rulings in civil matters across Europe than current EU citizens. Respondents agree that there should be some kind of institutional retaliation against repeated human rights violations in an EU member state.
- Finally, citizens expect assistance in cross border litigations, and they demand easier access to courts with as many as six out of 10 citizens strongly favouring increased access.

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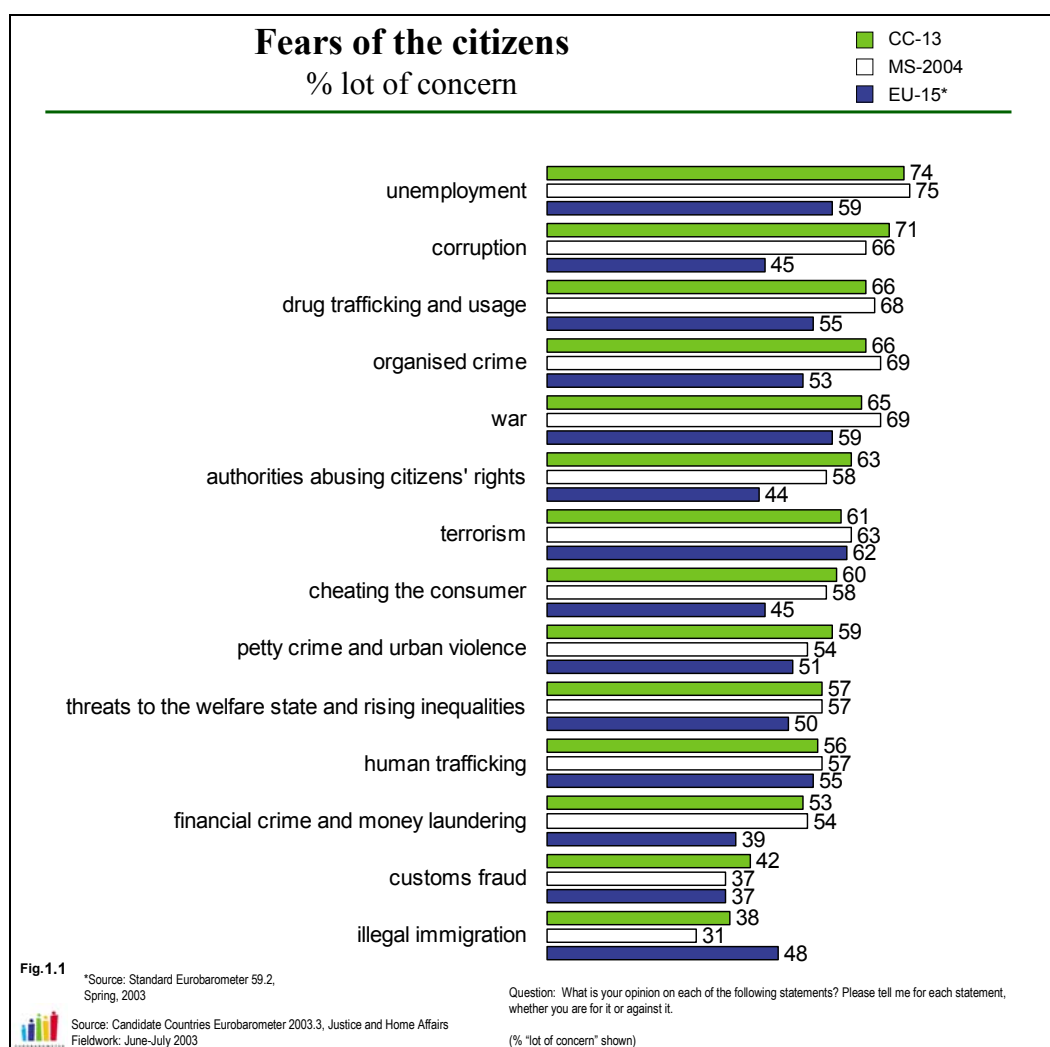
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## 1. Concerns of citizens

In this chapter, we present the sense of security of the 15 years old and older population of the thirteen candidate countries, including the ten countries joining the European Union in 2004, related to issues such as immigration and other problems that are in close connection with the integration process. In our survey, we named 14 problems and asked our respondents to tell us about each how concerning they feel it to be (very, fairly, not very, or not at all). We also asked that, in their opinion, how desirable a Union level coordinated cooperation would be to tackle the individual problems. In our analysis, we compare the proportions of “very concerning” responses for the problems, and the “very desirable” responses for cooperation (joint action).

### 1.1 Unemployment is the prime fears of New Europeans

Our survey data show that there is a significant difference between the sense of security of the population of the European Union<sup>1</sup> and that of the candidate countries' population, namely in the respect of what percentages of the population regard the surveyed problems very concerning.



At first glance, the main difference seems to be that the largest proportion of the population of the European Union regard terrorism very concerning, while by the responses of the candidate countries'

<sup>1</sup> Standard Eurobarometer 59.2 Spring 2003



population terrorism is placed the seventh, and sixth by the responses of the ten countries joining the European Union in 2004 — in these two groups of countries, unemployment was named in the largest proportion as a very concerning problem.

In reality though, the difference between the sense of security of the Union and the candidate countries lies not in this. When we look at the actual figures related to terrorism, we see that almost the same proportion of the 15 years old and older population believe terrorism to be an important problem in all three groups of countries: in the average of the European Union 62%, in the average of the thirteen candidate countries 61%, and in the average of the 2004 member states 63%.

The difference between candidate countries and Union citizens manifests itself in that the general sense of security of the citizens of the European Union is higher, and the sense of security of the citizens of the candidate countries, and the 2004 member states, is lower.

From among the surveyed fourteen problems, much fewer problems are considered very concerning by more than half or two thirds of the European Union population than in the case of the candidate countries, and the 2004 member states. In both the candidate countries and the 2004 member states, only two problems are deemed very concerning by less than half of the population – that is, one seventh of the problems surveyed is regarded threatening by less than half of the population in the candidate region, compared to almost half – six – of the investigated problems in the European Union.

In the Union, there is no such problem that would be regarded very concerning by three fourths or even by two thirds of the population; while looking at the candidate countries average we find several problems with such magnitude. Unemployment is regarded very concerning by as many as three fourths (75%) of the population in the 2004 member states average, and almost three fourths (74%) in the candidate countries average. At least two thirds of the citizens in the accession countries name further four problems as “very concerning”.

All in all, it is not that a smaller proportion of the candidate countries’ citizens than in the European Union would fear terrorism, but that an even larger proportion of the population hold a number of other problems very concerning.

In the average of the thirteen candidate countries, nearly two thirds or more than two thirds of the fifteen years old or older population say unemployment (74%), corruption (71%), drug trafficking and usage and organized crime (both 66%), and the possibility of war (!) (65%) is very concerning. Also exceeding the highest proportion seen in the European Union (62%), the problem of authorities abusing citizens’ rights is regarded very concerning by 63% of the candidate countries’ population. Terrorism, as mentioned before, is regarded feared by 60%.

Focusing on those ten countries that will be members in 2004, about two thirds or more citizens regard unemployment (75%), organized crime and war (both 69%), drug trafficking and usage (68%), and corruption (66%) very concerning. Also exceeding the highest proportion seen in the European Union, the problem of terrorism is said to be very concerning by 63% (although the difference is within statistical error limit) of the 2004 member states population.

It is apparent that as regards sense of security, the difference is minimal between the candidate countries and the 2004 member states.

In both groups, the same problems are ranked among the first eight from the fourteen issues, only in a slightly different order, and at more than half of the presented problems (eight) only minimal percentage points differences are found in the respect that what percentage of the population regard the individual problems very concerning.

The largest difference (7 percentage points) we recorded in the case of illegal immigration: in the whole candidate region 38%, in the 2004 member states less, only 31% fear this problem.

The differences between the proportions seen in the European Union and the averages of the candidate countries are more significant. Corruption is held very concerning, in average, by a 26 percentage points higher proportion of the candidate countries’ population (71%) than the citizens of the European Union. Authorities abusing citizens’ rights is seen very concerning by a 19 percentage



points higher proportion (63%) of the candidate countries than in the European Union. Unemployment and cheating the consumer are both regarded very concerning by a 15 percentage points larger proportion of the candidate countries' population (74% and 60%, respectively) than in the European Union.

Among the surveyed fourteen problems, there is only one which is regarded very concerning by a larger proportion of the population (48%) of the Union (by 10 and 17 percentage points!) than in the candidate countries (38%) or in the 2004 member states (31%), and this is illegal immigration. (see ANNEX TABLE 1.1)

### The young and rural people feel the most insecure

It was already visible in the country-level analysis that there is a general sense of security that is stable across several issues and problems, citizens in Poland expressed the highest level of concerns for almost each of the issues, while Czechs and Slovaks answered much more calmly for each of the possible threats. We have found the similar pattern with the socio-demographic variables<sup>1</sup>. We used principal component analysis to determine the general level of security of the different social groups, and the results are presented in TABLE 1.1 below.

Generally, there is very little variation of the responses in different social segments. Males and females have similar levels of general security, with absolutely no difference if looking at all the problems together (although males are a bit less likely to fear, or to admit fearing, war and other violent possibilities, and females are less interested in the listed forms of white-collar crime). The level of general insecurity was found among the youngest candidate citizens, they are the most likely to express concerns systematically for the issues we have presented to them. People of middle ages have an above average comfort, while the elderly are again more worried in general. Looking at the respondents' occupation scale, there is not much variation, but managers seem to be generally more worried than other workers.

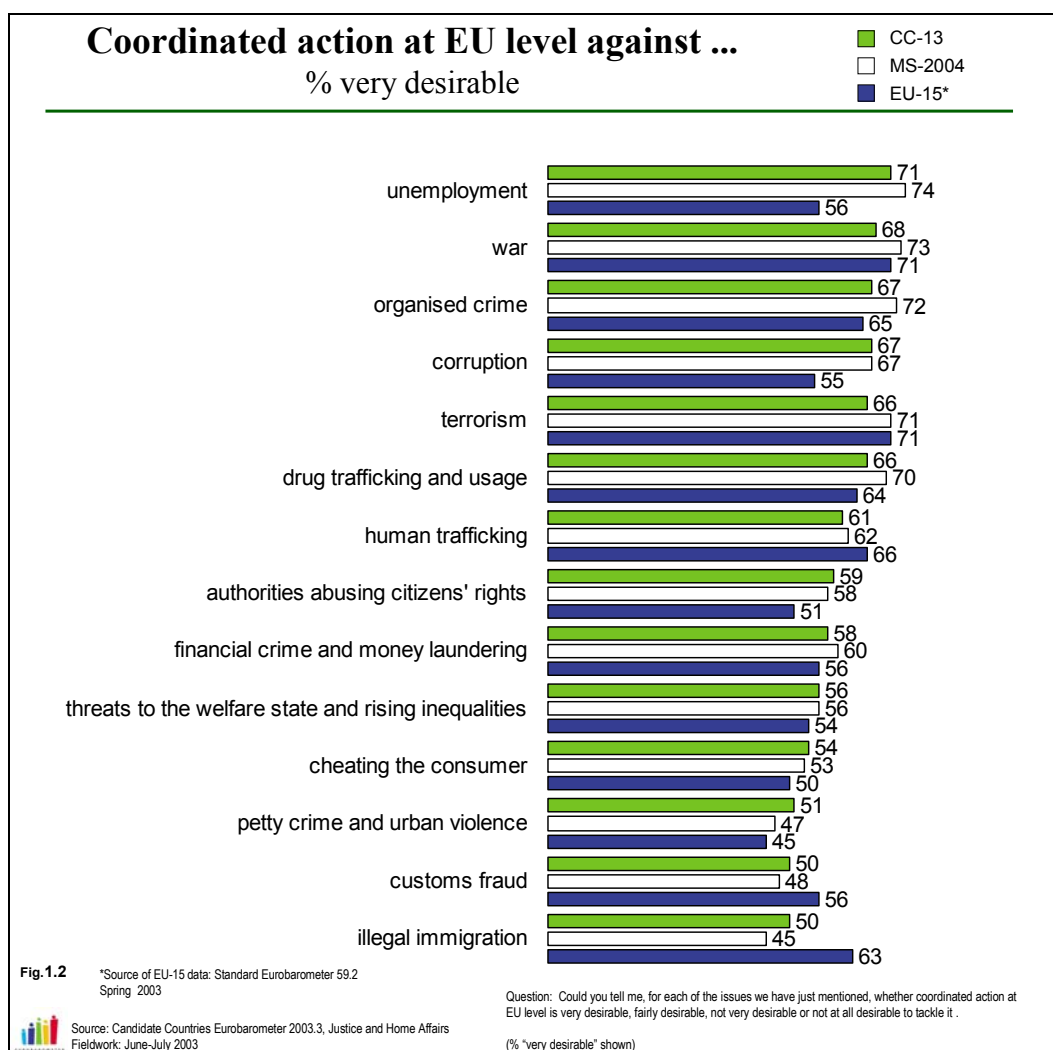
<b>Table 1.1 Feeling of security in socio-demographic segments</b> (measured by principal component scores, negative values mean less, and positive values mean more concerns for all of the investigated issues generally)			
Male	0.00	Self-employed	-0.05
Female	0.00	Managers	0.04
AGE: 15-24 years	0.22	Other white collars	-0.07
AGE: 25-39 years	-0.11	Manual workers	-0.04
AGE: 40-54 years	-0.12	House persons	-0.04
AGE: 55+ years	0.05	Unemployed	-0.07
EDU: up to 15 years	0.01	Retired	0.00
EDU: 16-19 years	-0.03	Rural area or village	0.11
EDU: 20+ years	-0.10	Small or middle sized town	-0.11
EDU: still studying	0.25	Large town	-0.03

The higher educated people are, the more likely they are to be less concerned about the major problems of the contemporary Europe. Interestingly, the highest level of general insecurity was found in villages and rural areas, while the calmest respondents live in small towns. Large cities come in-between.

<sup>1</sup> for definitions of the socio-demographic variables please refer to the Annex, Part C.

## 1.2 Coordinated action at EU level is desirable

In the European Union, in the average of the opinions expressed about the surveyed 14 problems related to the sense of security of the citizens, a larger (by 8-9 percentage points) proportion of the population regard Union level coordinated action very desirable, than the proportion of those regarding these problems to be very concerning.



Unlike in the Union average, in the average of the candidate countries, and in the average of the 2004 member states, the proportion of those regarding cooperation very desirable in the fourteen problems is very close to the average proportion of those who regard each of the problems very concerning.

As regards the proportion of the population regarding the surveyed problems very concerning, previously we established that in the European Union, the sense of security of the citizens is higher. As regards the need for cooperation we do not see such difference, EU-level cooperation is found very desirable by equally high proportion of citizens in both parts of Europe.

Among the fourteen surveyed areas, in the relation of six problems, across Europe, nearly two thirds or more than two thirds of the population regard European Union level coordinated actions very desirable.

In the candidate countries, the largest proportion of the population regard Union cooperation very desirable in the following areas: fighting unemployment (71%), preventing a war (68%), tackling organized crime and corruption, (both 67%), and fighting terrorism as well as drug trafficking and drug abuse (both 66%).

In the accession countries (the ten countries that will join the Union in May 2004), the largest proportion of the population regard European Union level cooperation very desirable in the same areas, even in the same order in the first three places: unemployment (74%), war (73%), organized crime (72%), terrorism (71%), drug trafficking and usage (70%), and corruption (67%).

In the European Union, four items among the areas where Union level cooperation is regarded very desirable by the largest proportion of the population are the same as those regarded so by the largest proportions both in the candidate countries and the 2004 member states:

The particular concerns of the European Union and the candidate countries is highlighted by the differences, while a wish for common European steps to be taken in the areas of terrorism and war (both 71%), organized crime (65%), and drug trafficking and usage (64%) seems to be universal. In the European Union, among the top six we also find human trafficking (66%), and illegal immigration (63%). Unlike the EU member states, in the candidate countries and the 2004 member states unemployment (71%, and 74%, respectively), and corruption (67% in both groups of countries) are among the first six.

In relation with cooperation in the area of human trafficking, the differences in ranking are notable: in the European Union, this is the third among the very desirable areas of cooperation, while both in the candidate region it is only the seventh — although the percentage points difference is not very high; in the European Union, 4-5 percentage points higher proportion of the citizens regard it very desirable than in the candidate region.

Looking at the other three problems, the difference is rather big in the proportion of the populations actually regarding cooperation very desirable. As regards illegal immigration, in the European Union, the proportion of those regarding cooperation very desirable is 13 percentage points higher than in the entire candidate region, and 18 percentage points higher than in the 2004 member states. European Union level coordinated actions against unemployment is regarded by a 15 percentage points higher proportion of the population of the total candidate region to be very desirable, and by 18 percentage points in the 2004 member states. Finally, in the candidate countries, Union level coordinated actions against corruption is considered to be more desirable by 12 percentage points. (see ANNEX TABLE 1.2)

### 1.3. Opinions about the individual problems and common action against them

#### **Unemployment**

In the average of both the candidate countries and the 2004 member states, the largest proportion of the population (74%, and 75%, respectively) named unemployment as a problem they feel lot of concern for. In the European Union, this problem ranks second with 59% being worried about it.

In four among the thirteen candidate countries, this is top fear of the citizens: Poland (88%), Bulgaria (79%), Hungary (78%), and Lithuania (72%), and ranks second in three further countries (Turkey 79%, Latvia 62%, and Slovenia 61%). Unemployment is the third most important concern in two candidate countries (the Czech Republic 47%, and Estonia 54%).

Unemployment is regarded very concerning in the least proportion in the Czech Republic (47%), and it is feared by the most citizens in Poland (88%).

European Union level coordinated actions against unemployment is regarded very desirable by 15 percentage points more in the candidate countries (and 18 percentage points more in the 2004 member states — 71%, and 74%, respectively), than in the European Union (56%). In the average of both the candidate countries and the 2004 member states, this is the first in the ranking of areas of cooperation deemed to be very desirable, while in the average of the European Union, this is only the seventh on the list. The latter fact also indicates that European citizens are more likely to believe that local solutions are more appropriate for this problem.

In three candidate countries, this is the area of cooperation regarded very desirable in the largest proportions (Poland 86%, Turkey 76%, and Lithuania 60%), it ranks second in one country (Slovenia 66% — the same proportion as for drug trafficking and usage), and third in another one (Hungary 76%).

#### **Customs fraud**

Customs fraud ranks thirteenth both in the candidate countries among the 14 surveyed problems as regards the proportion of population feel a lot of concern about it. In the candidate countries the proportion was 42%, and 37% in the accession countries. In the European Union, in average, also 37% felt very concerned about customs fraud — with this, in the Union, this problem was the one that was held very concerning in the least proportion.

Among the candidate countries, people in Estonia (13%) selected customs fraud in the least proportion, and people in Turkey (56%) in the largest proportion as very concerning.

In European Union, where people are probably more aware of the significance of the common border, EU level actions against customs fraud are regarded important by more citizens (56%), than either in the candidate countries (50%) or the ten countries joining the European Union in 2004 (48%).

The largest proportion of the population regard cooperation in this area very desirable in Bulgaria and Turkey (both 58%), and the least proportion in Slovakia (29%).

#### **Terrorism**

In the list of problems, terrorism takes the first place in the European Union (62%) as citizens' top fear. Terrorism is regarded to be very concerning in the candidate countries, with approximately the same magnitude (61% on CC-13 level, and 63% in the accession countries feel lot of concern), although in these countries other problems are even more concerning according to citizens.

Terrorism was regarded very concerning in the least proportion in Estonia (38%), and in the largest proportion in Poland (72%). In Hungary and Turkey (both 65%), people regard terrorism very concerning in a proportion higher than the 62% of the European Union.

In the current member states, action against terrorism (together with prevention of war) is the area of cooperation is seen most desirable; in the 2004 member states it comes in fourth, and in the average of the thirteen candidate countries only fifth. Looking at absolute figures, the same proportion of the population regard cooperation very desirable in the European Union and the 2004 member states (both 71%), and almost as many in the thirteen candidate countries (66%). Even where cooperation is seen the least desirable, every second person regard EU level coordinated action against terrorism very important (Romania, 50%).

In the Czech Republic, this is the area of cooperation that is seen the most favourably (61% — same as for organized crime), in one candidate country it takes the second place (Malta 71% — also tied with tackling organized crime), and in another four candidate countries this is regarded to be the third most beneficial area of cooperation (Bulgaria 80%, Cyprus 79%, Estonia 65%, and Slovakia 64%).

### **Cheating the consumer**

In the candidate countries, 60% of the citizens (58% in the accessing countries) are worried that they can be cheated as customers. In the European Union, on the other hand, this proportion is significantly less (45%).

In one candidate country, cheating the consumer ranks among the top three concerns; in Romania, following corruption, this is the second most important concern of the citizens (56%).

The problem of cheating the consumer worries the least citizens in Slovakia (36%), and the most in Poland (68%).

Cooperation in this area is regarded very desirable by 54% in the entire candidate region, 53% in the 2004 member states, and 50% in the average of the European Union. We recorded the largest proportion of proponents in Cyprus (68%), the smallest in the Czech Republic (30%).

### **Drug trafficking and usage**

Drug trafficking and usage is the third most important problem in the candidate countries – two thirds of the population (66%) feel a lot of concern about drugs. In the 2004 member states, although it comes “only” fourth in the list of problems, the proportion of those who are very much concerned is even higher (68%). In the European Union, citizens are more relaxed on this issue, but still, drug trafficking and usage ranks the fourth most important among the problems, with 55% fearing it.

Drugs is the top concern of citizens in four candidate countries (Cyprus 94%, Malta 77%, Latvia 63%, and Estonia 61%), the second most important fear in three countries (Hungary 76% — tied with organized crime, Lithuania 66%, and Slovenia 61% — tied with the problem of unemployment), and the third in two countries (Bulgaria 64%, and Slovakia 50%). Drugs do not make the top three only in Turkey, Romania, Poland, and in the Czech Republic.

Drug trafficking and usage was rated very concerning in the least proportion in the Czech Republic (47%), and the largest proportion in Cyprus (94%).

In the 2004 member states, just as in the European Union, this problem takes the fifth place among the areas of cooperation regarded very desirable – 70% of the population of the countries joining the European Union in 2004, and 64% of the population of the European Union regard coordinated action against drug trafficking and usage very desirable. On CC-13 level, two thirds (66%) of the population believe cooperation in this field very desirable.

In almost half (six) of the candidate countries, fighting drug-related crimes and abuse is the prime area of European-level cooperation (Cyprus 87%, Hungary 78%, Malta 77%, Estonia 75%, Latvia 68%, and

Romania 52%). In three candidate countries, it takes the second place (Bulgaria 81%, Slovenia 66% — the same proportion as for unemployment, and Lithuania 55%).

### **Organised crime**

With 69% fearing it, organized crime is second most important problem in the 2004 member states. In the entire candidate region 66% of the population, and in the European Union member states, 53% of the population regard this problem very concerning.

In two candidate countries organised crime takes the first place (Slovenia 63%, Slovakia 56%), in five countries the second (Cyprus 84%, Hungary 76%, Bulgaria 72%, Estonia 55%, and the Czech Republic 50%), and in further three countries it ranks third (Poland 77%, Malta 67%, and Lithuania 65%) as the problem that concerns citizens largest proportion.

The Czech citizens were the least likely to name organized crime as a threatening phenomenon in their country, still, according to half of the respondents (50%), this problem is very concerning. The largest proportion in this respect we recorded in Cyprus (84%).

As many as almost three fourths in the ten accessing countries (72%), and more than two thirds in the entire candidate region (67%) regard coordinated action against organized crime very desirable on the European level. In the average of the European Union member states this proportion is almost as high: 65%. In the candidate countries and the 2004 member states it ranks as the third, and in the Union as fourth very desirable area of cooperation.

Action against organized crime is top-ranked among the areas where European coordination is seen important in five candidate countries (Bulgaria 82%, Hungary 78%, Slovenia 67%, Slovakia 66%, and the Czech Republic 61%), ranks second in three (Cyprus 81%, Malta 71%, and Estonia 70%), and ranks third in two countries (Latvia 64%, Lithuania 54%).

### **Authorities abusing citizens' rights**

As regards the proportion of the population that finds the abuse of citizens' rights by authorities very concerning, the difference is rather significant between the European Union average, the average of the 2004 member states, and that of the entire candidate region. In the European Union the proportion is 44%, in the 2004 member states 58%, and in the candidate countries it is 63%.

Authorities abusing citizens' rights ranks among the top three problems in two countries, taking the third place in both (Turkey 69%, and Romania 61%). In both countries, corruption takes the lead in the list of problems citizens are worried of the most.

Looking at the absolute numbers, In the candidate countries, among the surveyed fourteen problems, authorities abusing the citizens' rights is regarded very concerning in the least proportion in Slovakia (36%), and in the largest proportion in Poland (73%).

On average, about six in ten respondents in the candidate countries, and 51% in the European Union regard Union level coordinated action in this area very desirable.

Among the candidate countries, the largest proportion of those who believe that EU level cooperation is very desirable in this area was recorded in Poland (70%) and the least in the Czech Republic (40%).

### **Petty crime and urban violence**

On CC-13 level, 59% of the population regard petty crime and urban violence very concerning. This proportion is 54% in the 2004 member states, and 51% in the European Union.



Eurobarometer found the fewest people who feel lot of concern about petty crime and urban violence in Slovakia (26%), while respondents were the most likely to be worried about this problem in Turkey (67%).

Half on CC-13 level (51%), 47% in the accessing countries, and 45% in the European Union prefer European level coordinated actions in this area.

The largest proportion we recorded in Turkey (64%), and the smallest in Slovakia (23%) among the candidate countries in relation with Union level coordinated action against petty crime and urban violence.

### **Corruption**

Corruption is regarded very concerning by 71% of the population of the thirteen candidate countries – following unemployment, this ranks second in the list of problems. In the average of the ten countries joining the European Union in 2004 two thirds (66%) feel lot of concerns in this respect, while only 45% share the same view in the European Union, where it is ranked 11<sup>th</sup> among the fourteen surveyed issues.

In two candidate countries this problem ranks first (Turkey 81%, Romania 66%), in another two it takes the second place (Malta 70%, Slovakia 62%), and the third in one (Cyprus 76%) as a problem regarded very concerning in the largest proportion.

Corruption is seen as very concerning in the least proportion in Estonia (33%), and in the largest in Turkey (81%).

Coordinated action on the European Union level against corruption is held very desirable in the candidate countries by 12 percentage points more (67%), than in the European Union (55%). In the average of the candidate countries it takes the fourth rank, in the average of the 2004 member states the sixth, and in the European Union average it takes the tenth place in the ranking of cooperation areas regarded very desirable. Among the fourteen areas, it is second in Turkey (73%), third in Poland and Romania (78% and 51%, respectively) according to level of the need for European level actions against it.

### **War**

Somewhat surprisingly, in the ten countries joining the European Union in 2004, in average, 69% of the population (65% on CC-13 level), and 59% in the European Union member feel lot of concerns regarding the possibility of a war.

Still, the possibility of war is considered to be a more faraway possibility compared to the other listed issues, which is illustrated by the fact that war ranks among the top three problems in only three candidate countries. In the Czech Republic this is the first (51%), in Poland the second (83%), and in Latvia the third (56%) most important concern of the citizens.

War is concerns people in the least proportion in Estonia (41%), and in the largest proportion in Poland (83%).

Coordinated action on the European Union level against war, in average, is perceived very desirable by 73% of the ten 2004 member states population, 71% in the European Union, and 68% in the candidate countries. In the ranking of very desirable areas of cooperation, this is the second in the candidate countries and the 2004 member states, and first in the European Union, with the same proportion as terrorism.

In two candidate countries, coordinated action on the European Union level against war ranks the first (Slovakia 66%, and Romania 52%), ranks second in one country (Poland 81%), and third in two countries (Turkey 67%, and the Czech Republic 60%) in the list of areas of cooperation deemed very desirable in the largest proportion.



**Illegal immigration**

Illegal immigration is the only one among the surveyed fourteen problems which is more feared in the European Union (48%) than outside (CC-13: 38%, MS-2004: 31%).

Among the candidate countries, it is Malta where the largest proportion of the population hold this problem very concerning (64%), and it is Estonia, where the least citizens are worried about it (18%).

The difference between the European Union and the candidate countries is also significant as regards Union level cooperation against illegal immigration. In the European Union 63% of the population, while in the candidate countries only 50% of the population, (in the 2004 member states even less, 45%) regard Union level coordinated action very desirable.

Among the candidate countries, in the largest proportion the population in Malta (67%), and in the least proportion in the Czech Republic (33%) regard European Union level action against illegal immigration very desirable.

**Financial crime and money laundering**

Among the 14 surveyed problems, financial crime and money laundering is one of the least important ones for the ordinary citizens, with being ranked 12<sup>th</sup> in both the candidate countries and the 2004 member states, and 13<sup>th</sup> in the European Union. The actual proportions are 54% in the 2004 member states, 53% in the candidate countries, and only 39% in the European Union.

The population regard financial crime and money laundering very concerning in Estonia in the least proportion (21%), and in Poland in the largest proportion (63%).

Union level coordinated actions against financial crime and money laundering, in the average, is regarded very desirable by about six in ten citizens across Europe.

Among the candidate countries, Union level cooperation is regarded very desirable in the largest proportion in Poland and Hungary (both 68%), and in the least proportion in Latvia, Lithuania, and Slovakia (all 43%).

**Threats to the welfare state and rising inequalities**

In the European Union member states, in average, half of the population (50%) see the threats to the welfare state and rising inequalities very concerning. Both in the candidate countries and the 2004 member states this proportion was higher, 57%.

Among the candidate countries, Estonians are the least likely to consider threats to the welfare state and rising inequalities very worrying (35%), and while, the generally in the largest proportion in Poland (70%).

Coordinated Union level action in this area is believed to be very desirable in the average of both the 2004 member states and the candidate countries by 56% of the population, while this proportion is 54% in the European Union.

The strongest support for EU-level actions was recorded in Poland (65%), and the least in the Czech Republic (38%) among the candidate countries.

### **Human trafficking**

As regards ranking, there is a significant difference in what proportions of the population in the three groups of countries deem human trafficking very concerning. This problem ranks fifth in the European Union, eleventh in the candidate countries, and tenth in the 2004 member states. Looking at actual population proportions, we see that approximately the same proportions of the population regard human trafficking a very concerning problem: in the average of the European Union it is 55%, in the average of the thirteen candidate countries 56%, and in the average of the 2004 member states the proportion is 57%.

Among the candidate countries, it is Poland, where the largest proportion of the population regard this problem very concerning (72%), and it is Estonia where this proportion is the smallest (29%).

As to what proportion of the citizens regard European level coordinated actions to combat trafficking humans very desirable, we see a slightly higher relative importance of this issue in the European Union than outside. Human trafficking comes in third in the European Union, and seventh in both the candidate countries and the 2004 member states. Looking at percentages, two thirds (66%) of the population in the European Union, 62% in the 2004 member states, and 61% in the candidate countries regard common European action against human trafficking very desirable.

In the ranking of cooperation areas, it is only in Latvia among the candidate countries, where Union level coordinated action against human trafficking is among the top three. In this country, following drug trafficking and usage, human trafficking is regarded by the largest proportion to be very desirable: two thirds (66%) of the population think so.

Among the candidate countries, we recorded that largest proportion being in favour of EU-level actions in combating human trafficking in Bulgaria (74%), and the least in the Czech Republic (40%).

**Table 1.3a. The top three problems regarded very concerning in the largest proportion**  
(% of mentions, by country)

<b>Bulgaria</b>		<b>Malta</b>	
unemployment	79	drug trafficking and usage	77
organized crime	72	corruption	70
drug trafficking and usage	64	organized crime	67
<b>Cyprus</b>		<b>Poland</b>	
drug trafficking and usage	94	unemployment	88
organized crime	84	war	83
corruption	76	organized crime	77
<b>Czech Republic</b>		<b>Romania</b>	
war	51	corruption	66
organized crime	50	cheating the consumer	65
unemployment	47	authorities abusing citizens' rights	61
<b>Estonia</b>		<b>Slovakia</b>	
drug trafficking and usage	61	organized crime	56
organized crime	55	corruption	52
unemployment	54	drug trafficking and usage	50
<b>Hungary</b>		<b>Slovenia</b>	
unemployment	78	organized crime	63
drug trafficking and usage	76	unemployment	61
organized crime	76	drug trafficking and usage	61
<b>Latvia</b>		<b>Turkey</b>	
drug trafficking and usage	63	corruption	81
unemployment	62	unemployment	79
war	56	authorities abusing citizens' rights	69
<b>Lithuania</b>			
unemployment	72		
drug trafficking and usage	66		
organized crime	65		

**Table 1.3b. Top three areas of cooperation regarded very desirable in the largest proportion**  
(% of mentions, by country)

<b>Bulgaria</b>		<b>Malta</b>	
organized crime	82	drug trafficking and usage	77
drug trafficking and usage	81	terrorism	71
terrorism	80	organized crime	71
<b>Cyprus</b>		<b>Poland</b>	
drug trafficking and usage	87	unemployment	86
organized crime	81	war	81
terrorism	79	corruption	78
<b>Czech Republic</b>		<b>Romania</b>	
terrorism	61	drug trafficking and usage	52
organized crime	61	war	52
war	60	corruption	51
<b>Estonia</b>		<b>Slovakia</b>	
drug trafficking and usage	75	organized crime	66
organized crime	70	war	66
terrorism	65	terrorism	64
<b>Hungary</b>		<b>Slovenia</b>	
drug trafficking and usage	78	organized crime	67
organized crime	78	unemployment	66
unemployment	76	drug trafficking and usage	66
<b>Latvia</b>		<b>Turkey</b>	
drug trafficking and usage	68	unemployment	76
human trafficking	66	corruption	73
organized crime	64	war	67
<b>Lithuania</b>			
unemployment	60		
drug trafficking and usage	55		
organized crime	54		

## 2. Measures to improve public safety

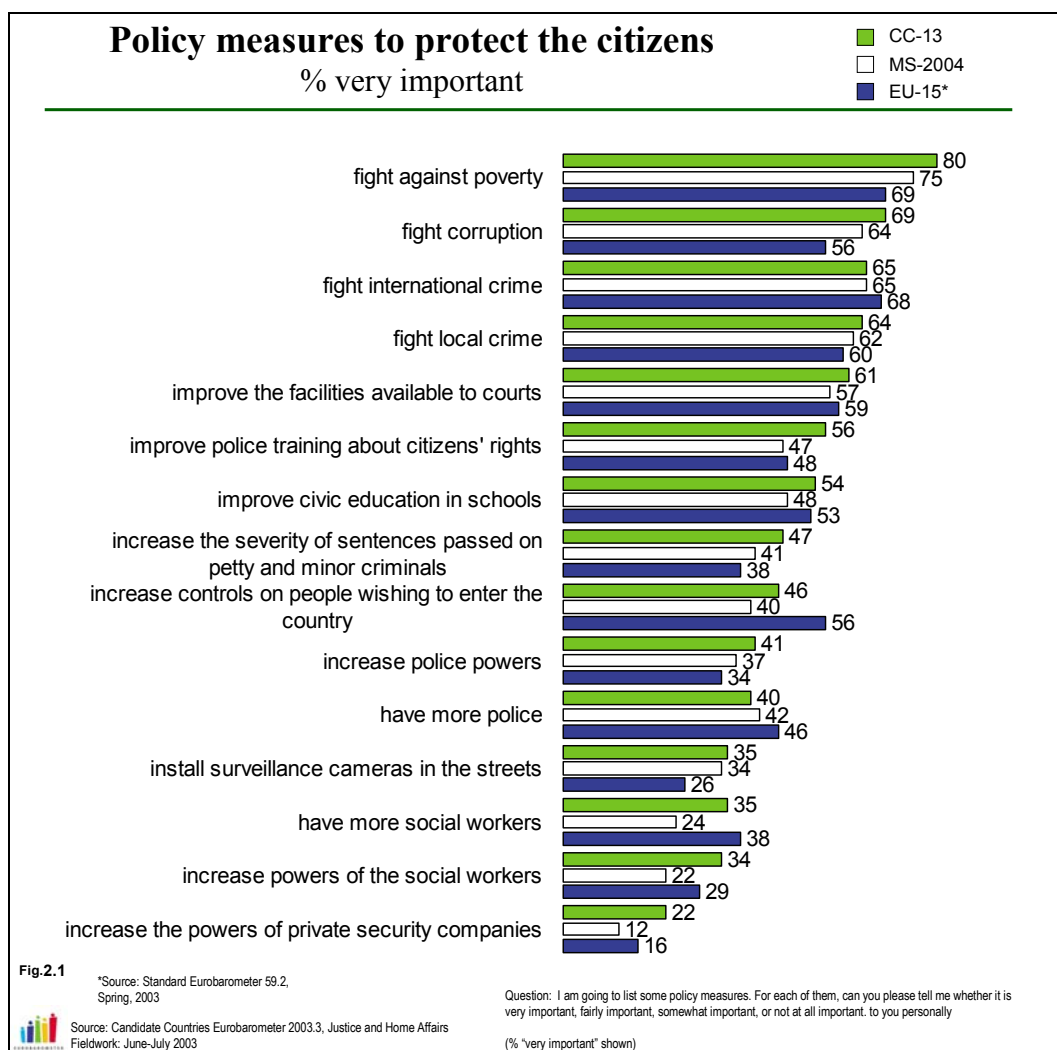
After the analysis of the issues that concern candidate citizens the most, we turn our attention to policy measures that could be remedies for the weak sense of security we have found in the candidate countries. We asked the respondents to tell us about fifteen measures whether they regard them very important, fairly important, somewhat important or not at all important. The measures are:

- *Increase police powers*
- *Increase the powers of private security companies*
- *Fight corruption*
- *Install surveillance cameras in the streets*
- *Increase controls on people wishing to enter the country*
- *Improve civic education in schools*
- *Increase the severity of sentences passed on petty and minor criminals*
- *Improve police training about citizens' rights*
- *Fight against poverty*
- *Improve the facilities available to courts so that they can administer justice more quickly*
- *Have more police*
- *Have more social workers*
- *Increase powers of the social workers*
- *Fight local crime*
- *Fight international crime*

Our below analysis presents what proportion of respondents in the surveyed countries considered the various measures very important and, responding to another question of ours, the Union level coordinated cooperation in the given area very desirable. The obtained data were then compared with the data of the Standard Eurobarometer.

## 2.1 Fight against poverty is considered to be the most important security measure

In all three surveyed country groups equally – the thirteen candidate countries, the ten countries joining the European Union in 2004, and the fifteen member states — the fight against poverty is the one that the population regard very important in the largest proportion for the protection of the citizens. As many as four fifths (80%) of the population of the candidate countries, three fourths (75%) in the ten countries joining the Union in 2004, and over two thirds (69%) of the population of the European Union think so. (see also ANNEX TABLE 2.1)



As regards the order of the fifteen measures, actions and initiatives we inquired about, it is remarkable, that in all three surveyed groups of countries, the 2nd—5th places are occupied by the same measures as very important, even if in somewhat different order. Across Europe, citizens consider the same problems to be the most important.

In the candidate countries, fight against poverty is followed by the fight against corruption – this is believed to be very important by 69% of the population. The third and fourth places are occupied by the fight against international crime, and the fight against local crime – these are very important in the view of 65% and 64%, respectively. The improvement of facilities available to the courts so that they

can administer justice more quickly, is the fifth very important task in the average of the candidate countries (61% believes so).

Fight against corruption is only the third most important task in the average of the ten countries joining the European Union in 2004, and the fifth in the average of the European Union member states, contrary to the average of the 13 candidate countries where it ranked the second, as mentioned above. Fight against international crime ranked second in the average of both the ten countries joining the Union in 2004 and the European Union member states, with 65% and 68% respectively.

Among the fifteen measures surveyed, further two items are held very important by more than half of the population of the candidate countries: the two forms of citizens' rights education. Strengthening police training on citizens' rights, and the improvement of civic education in schools is very important for 56% and 54%, respectively, of the population of these countries. In the ten countries joining the European Union in 2004, the same two tasks ranked the 6th and 7th, but in reverse order: school education (48%) precedes training of police (47%). In the European Union, these two tasks are preceded by the increase of control on people wishing to enter the country with 56%, followed by civic education in schools and the training of police, with 53% and 48%, respectively.

Among the fifteen measures presented, the increase of powers of private security companies is regarded very important in the least proportions in all three country groups: 22% in the candidate countries, 12% in the 2004 member states, and 16% in the European Union member states.

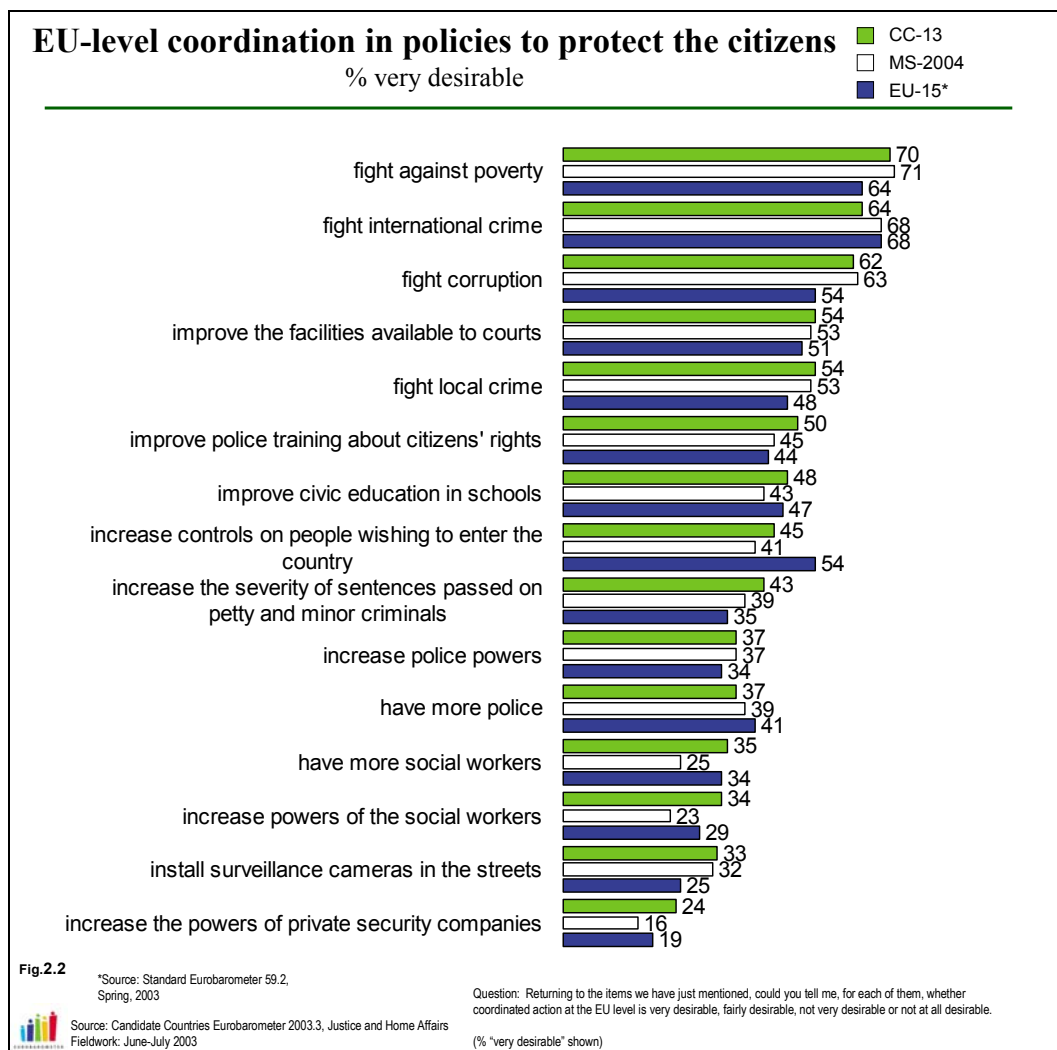
## 2.2 European level cooperation is most desired in combating poverty, corruption, and international crime

Among the surveyed fifteen measures aiming at improving public safety, the in the average of the candidate countries and the average of the 2004 member states, in respect of the order of the first nine measures, we find a perfectly identical order in the respect that in which measure European Union level cooperation is regarded very desirable. First place is occupied by Union level cooperation in the fight against poverty (70% and 71%, respectively). This is followed by the fight against international crime (64% and 68%, respectively), fight against corruption (62% and 63%, respectively), then the improvement of court facilities and fight against local crime. In these latter areas, more than half of the population in both groups of countries deem cooperation very desirable. (see ANNEX TABLE 2.2)

In the average of the Union member states, we see a somewhat different order: the first place is occupied by cooperation in the area of fight against international crime (68%), preceding cooperation in the area of fight against poverty (64%), and in the 3rd and 4th places are, with identical results, cooperation in the area of fight against corruption and cooperation in the area of increasing the control of people wishing to enter the country (both 54%).

In the average of the candidate countries, the 2004 member states and the European Union member states, European Union level cooperation in the area of increasing the powers of private security companies was regarded in the least proportions as a very desirable measure.

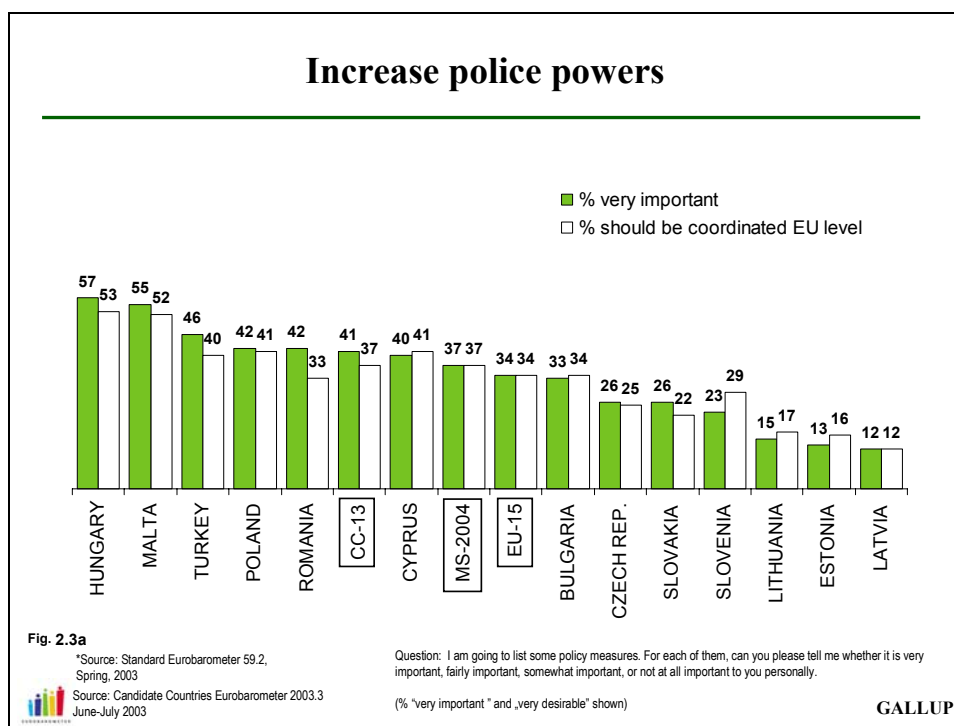




## 2.3 Opinions on measures and cooperation in the individual countries

### Increase police powers

In the average of the thirteen candidate countries, as well as in that of the ten 2004 member states, the population hold the increase of police powers very important in higher proportions than in the average of the 15 European Union member states: 41% and 37%, respectively, against the 34% of the EU.



In Hungary and Malta, more than half of the population believes the increase of police powers to be very important (57% and 55%, respectively), and the people in Turkey (46%), Poland (42%), Romania (42%), and Cyprus (40%) share this viewpoint in higher proportions than in the European Union.

In the lowest proportion, the population of the three Baltic states believe the increase of police powers to be very important (Latvia 12%, Estonia 13%, and Lithuania 15 %).

Coordinated European Union cooperation in this area is deemed very desirable in average both by 37% of the candidate countries and 2004 member states population, while in the average of Union member states this proportion is 34%.

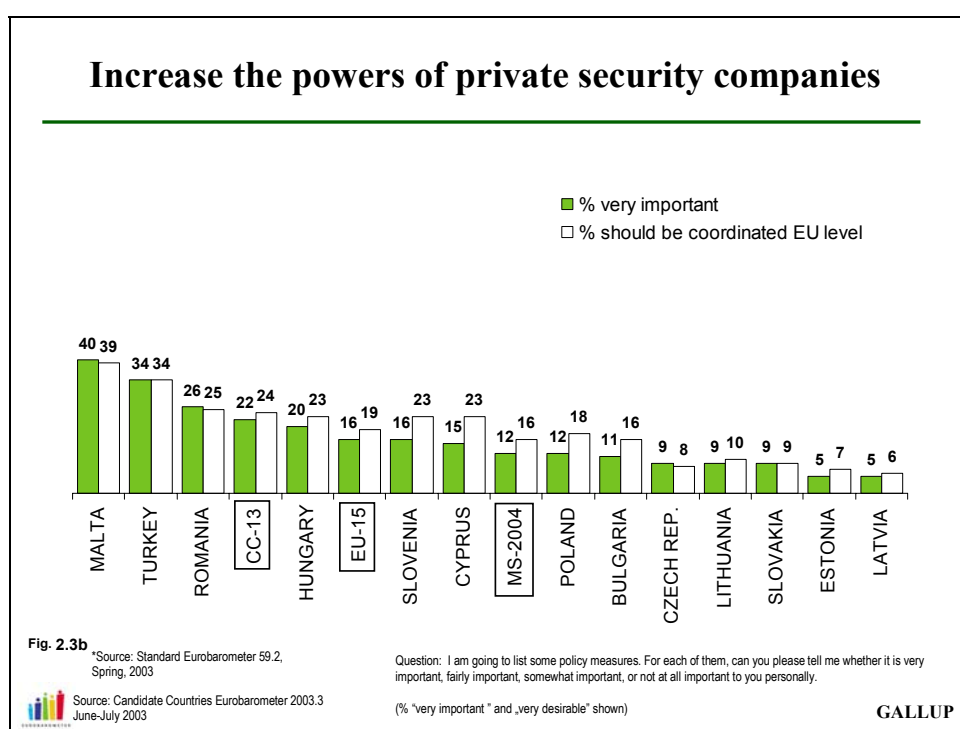
It is also in Hungary and Malta, where the population hold Union level cooperation in the area of increase of police powers very desirable in the highest proportion (53% and 52%, respectively), and in the three Baltic states, where this proportion is the lowest (Latvia 12%, Estonia 16%, Lithuania 17%).

The increase of police powers and Union level cooperation in the field is viewed very important and very desirable, respectively, to an identical extent in the average of the 2004 member states and the current EU member states (37—37% and 34—34%, respectively), and similarly in Latvia (12—12%). In the average of the thirteen candidate countries and in the majority of individual countries, there is only a few (1—4) percentage points difference in the proportion of those regarding the measure itself and the Union level cooperation in the field very important or very desirable. The difference between the two proportions is only bigger in Turkey, Romania, and Slovenia. In Romania, the proportion of

those deeming cooperation very desirable compared to that of those regarding the measure itself very important is smaller by 9 percentage points, in Turkey by 6, and in Slovenia it is higher by 6 percentage points.

## Increase the powers of private security companies

The increase of the powers of private security companies is regarded very important in a much smaller proportion in the average of the candidate countries than other measures: only by 22% of the 15 years and older population. In the average of the 15 member states and the 2004 member states, this proportion is even smaller: 16% and 12%, respectively. The relatively big, 10 percentage points difference between the averages of the thirteen candidate countries and the 204 member states is remarkable, which is primarily because of that in Turkey and Romania the proportion of those that deem the increase the powers of private security companies very important is relative high.



This measure is viewed very important by the most in Malta (40%); in Turkey, somewhat more than a third (34%) of the population, in Romania a little more than one fourth (26%), but also in Hungary one fifth (20%) of the respondents hold this view. It is in Latvia and Estonia, where people hold this measure very important in the least proportion (both 5%).

In the average of the candidate countries 24%, in the average of the member states 19%, and in the average of the ten countries joining the Union in 2004 16% believes the Union level cooperation very desirable in the field of increasing the powers of private security companies. This cooperation is regarded a very desirable task in the largest proportion in Malta (39%), and in the least proportion in Latvia (6%).

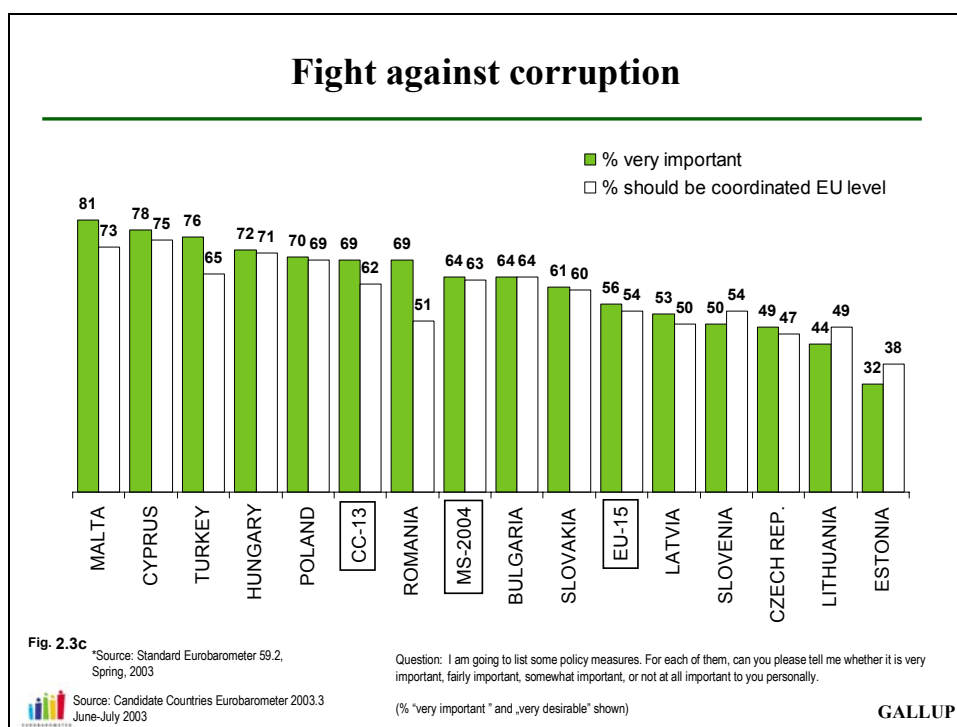
Cooperation in this area is held very desirable in a somewhat higher proportion (by 2—4 percentage points) than the measure itself aimed at increasing the powers of private security companies in the average of all three groups of countries.

Cooperation is deemed to be very desirable in higher proportions than the measure itself very important by 8 percentage points in Cyprus, 7 in Slovenia, 6 in Poland, and 5 percentage points in Bulgaria.

### Fight against corruption

Among the surveyed fifteen measures, it was the area of the fight against corruption where we experienced the largest difference – 13 percentage points — between the averages of the candidate countries (69%) and the average of the member states (56%) in the proportion people find the given measure to be very important.

Fighting corruption is a very important measure according to half or more than half of the population of ten out of the thirteen candidate countries, what's more, in six countries over two thirds of the population shared this view. In eight candidate countries, this task is regarded very important in a proportion higher than that of the EU average (56%).



The fight against corruption was placed the second in five candidate countries, and third in another five candidate countries among the measures deemed very important.

The 15 years old and older population regards the fight against corruption a very important task in a proportion higher than the 69% average of the candidate countries; in Malta (81%), Cyprus (78%), Turkey (76%), Hungary (72%), and Poland (70%).

It is in Estonia (32%) and Lithuania (44%) where people view the fight against corruption a very important task in the least proportion.

Union level coordination related to this measure is believed to be very desirable by half or more than half of the population in eleven countries; in the largest proportion in Cyprus (75%), Malta (73%), and Hungary (71%), and in the least proportion in Estonia (38%), and the Czech Republic (47%).

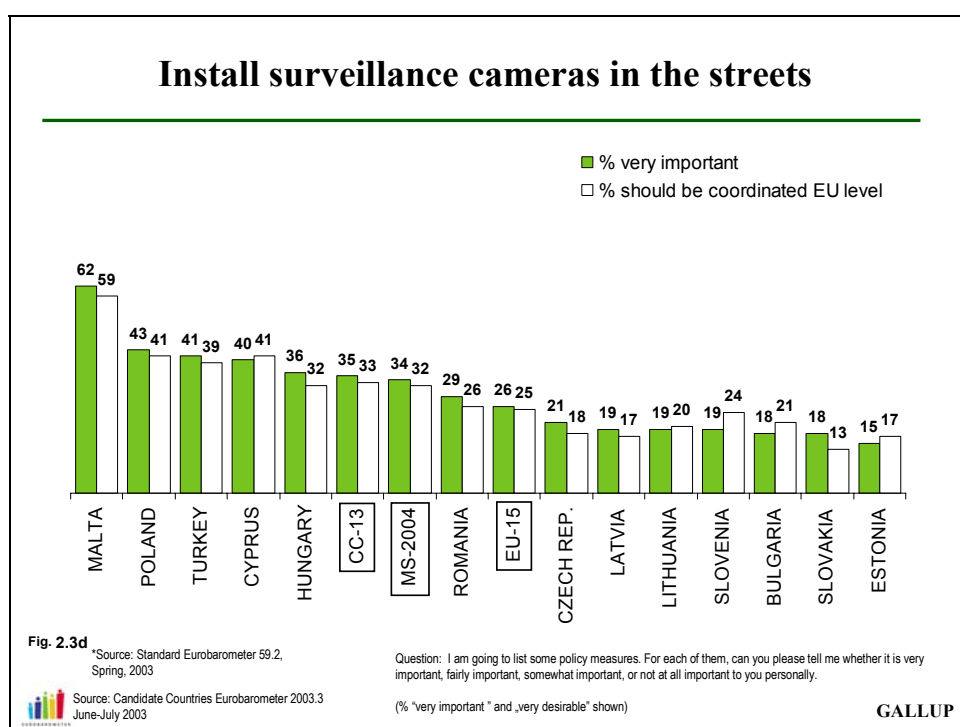
The proportions of those regarding fight against corruption very important and Union level cooperation in this field very desirable differ the greatest in Romania and Turkey: in Romania 18 percentage points

and in Turkey 11 percentage points less hold cooperation in the field of the fight against corruption very important than the fight against corruption is regarded very important. In Malta this difference is 8 percentage points. In Estonia and Lithuania we saw 6 and 5 percentage points difference, respectively, in an opposing direction – in these countries the proportion of those regarding cooperation very desirable is higher by these figures.

Union cooperation in the fight against corruption ranks second in 7, third in another 3 candidate countries.

## Install surveillance cameras in the streets

Among the candidate countries, only one country's population hold it a very important measure that surveillance cameras are installed in the streets in a proportion higher than 50%; and this is Malta with 62%.



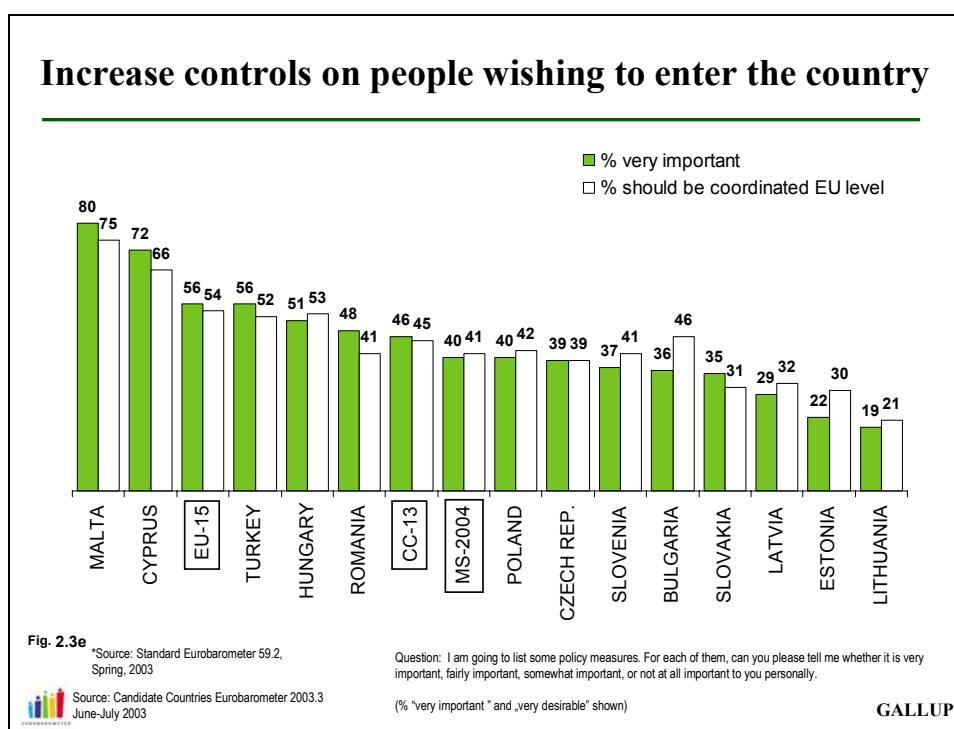
In a proportion again exceeding the EU average – more than one fourth of the population — (26%), further five countries hold this measure very important; Poland (43%), Turkey (41%), Cyprus (40%), Hungary (36%), and Romania (29%). Thus, as regards this measure, both the average of the candidate countries (35%) and the average of the ten countries joining the European Union in 2004 (34%) surpass the average of the fifteen member states.

In the least proportion, the population of Estonia (15%), Slovakia, and Bulgaria (both 18%) regard this measure very important.

In the individual countries, Union level coordinated action is deemed very desirable in almost identical proportions, with differences of only 1—3 percentage points compared to what proportion is the measure itself regarded very important in the same country. Exceptions are Hungary and Slovakia, where the proportion of those regarding cooperation very desirable compared to that of those regarding the measure itself very important is 4 and 5 percentage points lower, respectively, and Slovenia, where it is 5 percentage points higher.

## Increase controls on people wishing to enter the country

Compared to the average of the member states (56%), both in the average of the candidate countries and that of the 2004 member states (46%, and 40%, respectively), the proportion of those that deem the increase of controls on people wishing to enter the country is lower. The average of the member states exceeds the average of the candidate countries (and that of the 2004 member states) among the fifteen surveyed measures only in a few instances, but as regards this particular measure related to the control of people wishing to enter the country, people in the member states hold it very important in a significantly higher proportion. The difference from the average of the candidate countries is 10 percentage points, while from that of the 2004 member states is even higher; 16 percentage points.



This measure is deemed very important in the highest proportion in Malta and Cyprus (80% and 72%, respectively), in a rate exceeding that of the European Union average. Following these two countries in order – above the candidate countries average – come Turkey (56%), Hungary (51%), and Romania (48%), where there is a high proportion of those that regard the increase of controls on people wishing to enter the country very important.

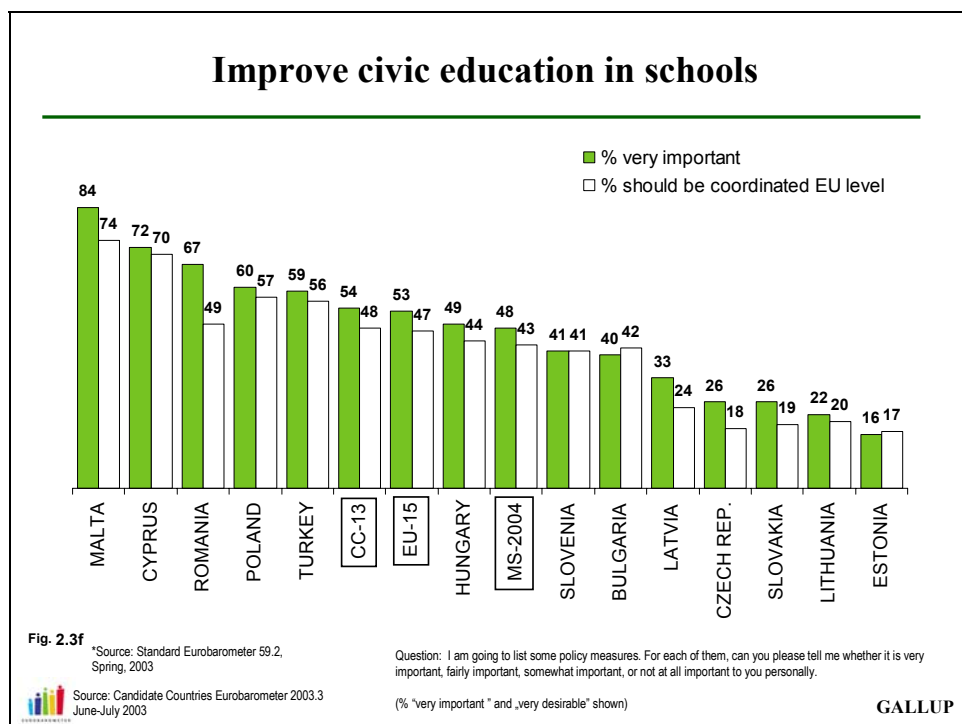
It is in the three Baltic states (Lithuania 19%, Estonia 22%, and Latvia 29%), where people hold this measure very important.

European Union level cooperation is deemed very desirable in the largest proportions also in Malta (75%) and Cyprus (66%), but Turkey here is preceded by Hungary (52% against 53%, respectively), of the proportion of those regarding Union level cooperation very desirable. People hold cooperation in this area very desirable in the least proportions in the same countries as where the measure itself is the most important: in Lithuania and Estonia (21% and 30%, respectively), and more in Latvia (32%) than Slovakia (31%).

As regards averages, the proportion of those regarding this measure very important and that of those regarding the related Union level cooperation very desirable differ only with 1–2 percentage points. Those deeming cooperation very important are significantly less than those deeming the measure itself very important in Malta (5), Cyprus (6), and Romania (7 percentage points), and contrary to this, significantly more in Bulgaria (10) and Estonia (8 percentage points).

## Improve civic education in schools

Among the surveyed fifteen measures aimed at the improvement of public safety, we experienced the strongest distribution of opinions in what proportion of the 15 years old and older population in the individual countries hold the improvement of civic education in schools very important: in Malta 84%, and in Estonia 16%. The averages of the candidate countries and the member states were almost identical; 54%, and 53%, respectively, with a slightly lower proportion (48%) in the 2004 member states.



Following Malta, where the proportion of those deeming the measure very important was 84%, this proportion was the highest in Cyprus and Turkey (72% and 67%, respectively), while as regards lows, besides Estonia (16%), Lithuania (22%), the Czech Republic, and Slovakia (both 26%) are to be mentioned.

The improvement of civic education in schools is regarded the second most important measure in Malta, third in Romania.

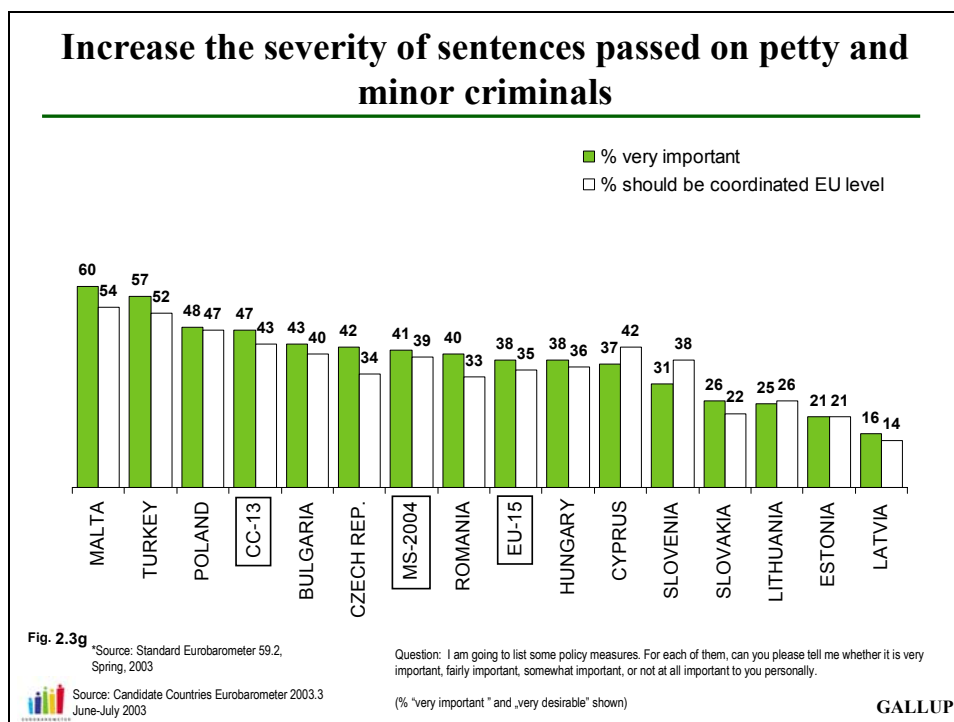
Union level cooperation related to this measure is held very desirable in the largest proportions again in Malta and Cyprus (74% and 70%, respectively), and in the least proportions in Estonia (17%), the Czech Republic (18%), and Slovakia (19%), respectively.

Union level cooperation related to the measure in the average of the candidate countries, in that of the member states, and the 2004 member states, is held very desirable in a perceivably lower proportion (6, 6, and 5 percentage points, respectively), than the measure itself is believed to be very important. Union level cooperation is regarded to be very desirable in remarkably smaller proportions than the measure itself in Romania (18 percentage points less), and the difference is also big in this area in Malta (10), Latvia (9), the Czech Republic (8), and Slovakia (7 percentage points).



## Increase the severity of sentences passed on petty and minor criminals

In the candidate countries (47%) and the ten 2004 member states (41%), people regard the increase of the severity of sentences passed on petty and minor criminals very important in higher proportions than that of the average of the Union member states (38%). This proportion is the highest in Malta (60%), Turkey (57%), and Poland (48%), and the least in the three Baltic states (Latvia 16%, Estonia 21%, and Lithuania 25%).



Cooperation on the European Union level in this area is believed to be very desirable the most in the same three countries where the measure itself is held to be very important: in Malta (54%), Turkey (52%), and Poland (47%); and the least desirable in the same countries where the measure itself: Latvia (14%), and Estonia (21%).

Union cooperation is regarded to be very desirable in significantly less proportions than the measure itself very important in the Czech Republic, Romania, Malta, and Turkey (the difference being 8, 7, 6, and 5 percentage points, respectively), and in significantly larger proportions in Slovenia, and Cyprus (7 and 5 percentage points, respectively).

## Improve police training about citizens' rights

The improvement of police training about citizens' rights is regarded to be very important by 8 percentage points more (56%) in the average of the thirteen candidate countries than in the average of the member states (48%), and 9 percentage points more than in the average of the ten 2004 member states (47%). It is viewed very important in the largest proportions in Malta (78%), Cyprus (73%), Turkey (66%), and Romania (63%), and in the least proportions in Lithuania (23%), Estonia (29%), and the Czech Republic (33%).

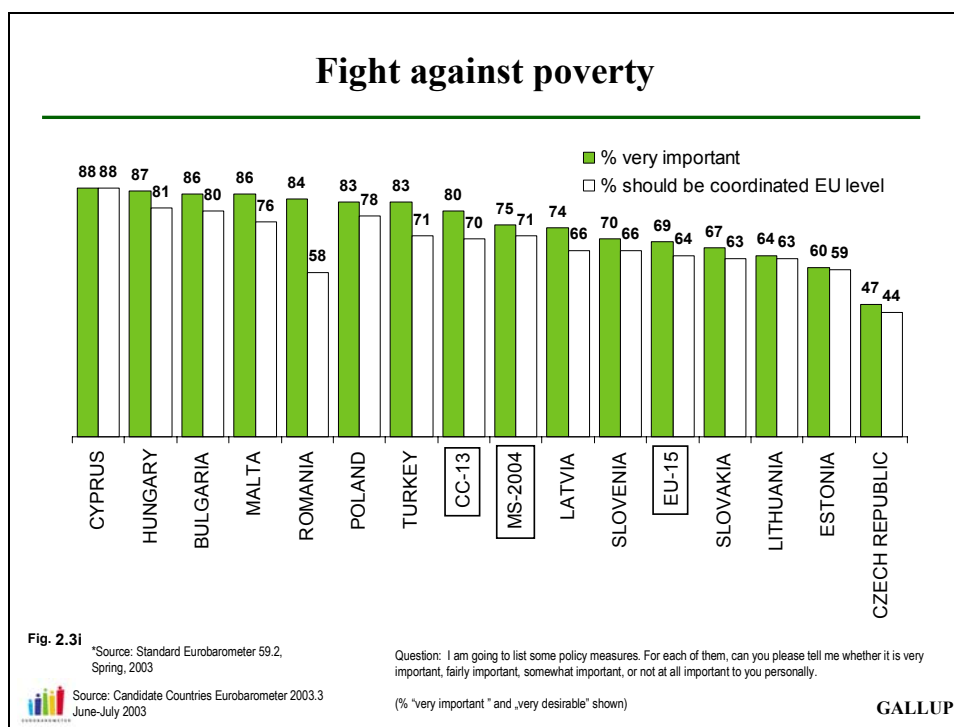


European Union level cooperation in the area of the improvement of police training about citizens' rights is deemed the most desirable in the same three countries where the measure itself is deemed the most important, but in a different order: this proportion is 76% in Cyprus, 68% in Malta, and 58% in Turkey. At the other end, we find the same three countries as regards cooperation and the measure itself, but again in a different order: in Estonia only 24%, in the Czech Republic 25%, and in Lithuania also 25% hold cooperation in the field very desirable.

Union level cooperation in this area is regarded to be very desirable by significantly less than the improvement of police training about citizens' right is regarded very important in a number of countries: we recorded 15 percentage point difference in Romania, 10 both in Latvia and Malta, and 8 percentage point difference both in the Czech Republic and Turkey.

## Fight against poverty

Following the fight against corruption comes the fight against poverty as a measure where there is a rather big difference – 11 percentage points – as regards the proportion of people deeming it very important in the average of the thirteen candidate countries, and the average of the fifteen member states: this proportion is 80% for the first, and only 69% for the latter.



Fight against poverty ranks first in twelve of the thirteen candidate countries in the respect what proportion the individual measures are believed to be very important in the given country.

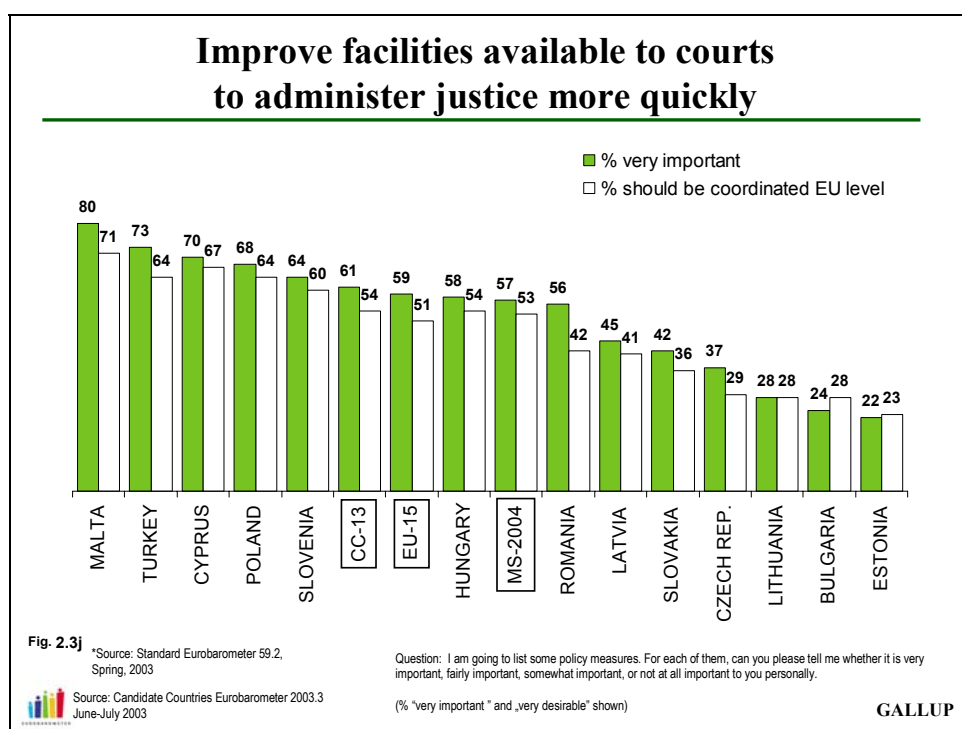
In Cyprus (88%), Hungary (87%), Bulgaria, Malta (both 86%), Romania (84%), Poland and Turkey (both 83%), people regard the fight against poverty very important in proportions exceeding the 80% average of the candidate countries. Even the lowest proportion of those sharing this view reaches 47% — in the Czech Republic. The next smallest values are near to two thirds — in Estonia (60%), and Lithuania (64%).

Union level cooperation in the field of fight against poverty is regarded very desirable by the same proportion as those regarding the fight itself very important in Cyprus. In all other countries, those regarding cooperation very desirable are less than those regarding the measure itself very important. The difference in Romania and Turkey is pronouncedly large: 26, and 12 percentage points, respectively; but is also 10 percentage points in Malta, 8 in Latvia, and 6 percentage points in both Bulgaria and Hungary.

In twelve of the thirteen candidate countries, Union level cooperation in this field ranks first among the very desirable areas of cooperation. In the Czech Republic, it ranks the third.

## Improve the facilities available to courts so that they can administer justice more quickly

The improvement of court facilities so that they can work more efficiently, is regarded very important by 61% of the 15 years old or older population in the average of the candidate countries, 59% in the average of the member states, and 57% in the average of the 2004 member states. This proportion is above the member states average in Malta (80%), Turkey (73%), Cyprus (70%), Poland (68%), and Slovenia (64%), and is the lowest – around 25% – in Estonia (22%), Bulgaria (24%), and Lithuania (28%).



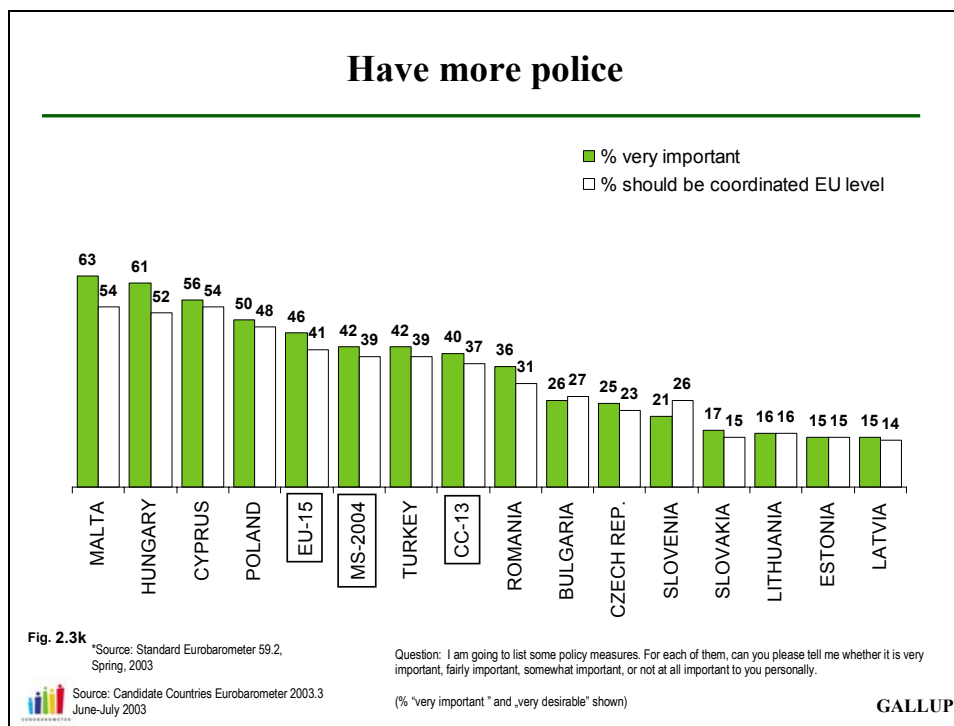
The improvement of facilities available to courts as a measure that helps the improvement of public safety is regarded the second most important measure in Slovenia, and third in Turkey.

Union level cooperation in this area is deemed very desirable in the largest proportions in Malta (71%), Cyprus (67%), Turkey, and Poland (both 64%), and in the least proportions in Estonia (23%), Bulgaria, and Lithuania (both 28%).

Cooperation is held very desirable in the average of candidate countries by 7 and in the average of the member states by 8 percentage points less than the measure itself regarded very important. Among the candidate countries, the largest differences are in Romania (14 percentage points), Malta, Turkey (both 9 percentage points), and the Czech Republic (8 percentage points).

## Have more police

The measure to have more police is believed to be very important in a larger proportion in the average of the member states (46%) than in the ten 2004 member states (42%), or in the average of the candidate countries (40%).



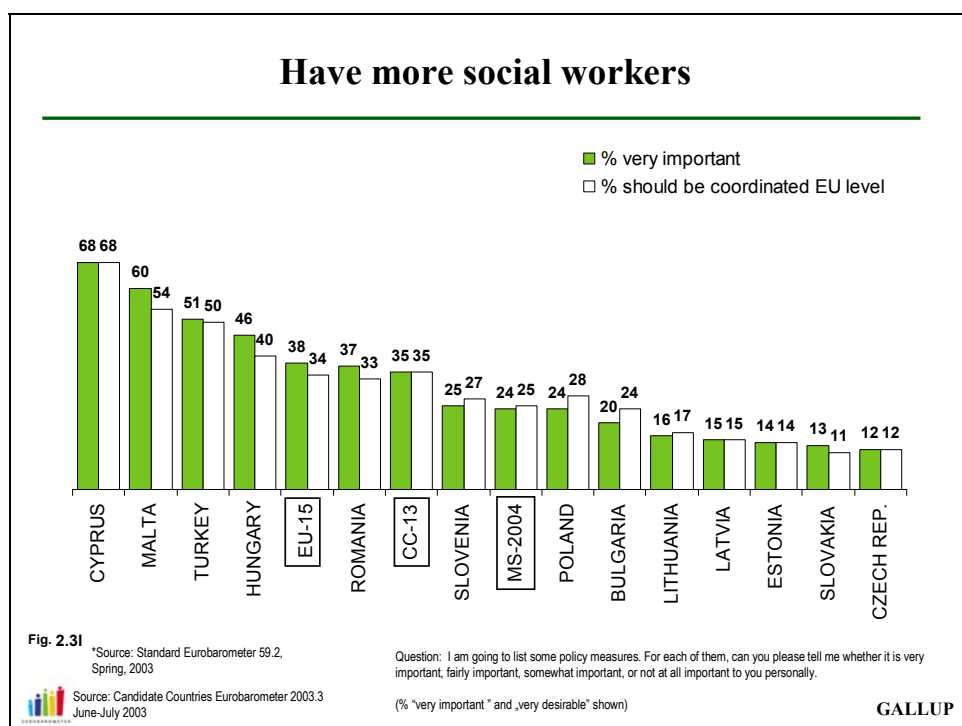
It is regarded very important in proportions exceeding the Union average in Malta (63%), Hungary (61%), Cyprus (56%), and Poland (50%), and is regarded very important in very small proportions in the Baltic states (Latvia, Estonia both with 15%, and Lithuania with 16%), and Slovakia (17%).

In the largest proportions, more than half of the population hold European Union level cooperation very desirable in this area in Cyprus, Malta (both 54%), and Hungary (52%), while the least proportions are measured in Latvia (14%), Estonia, Slovakia (both 15%), and Lithuania (16%).

Perceivably less proportions hold cooperation very desirable than the measure itself very important in Hungary, Malta (both by 9 percentage points), and Romania (by 5 percentage points).

## Have more social workers

As regards the measure to have more social workers, the relatively significant difference of 11 percentage points between the average of the thirteen candidate countries (35%) and that of the ten countries joining the Union in 2004 (24%) is remarkable. This is primarily the result of that in Turkey more than half of the population (51%), and in Romania more than one third (37%) of the population regard this measure very important. In the average of the ten countries joining the Union in 2004, it is deemed very important to have more social workers by 14 percentage points less than in the average of the member states (24% versus 38%).

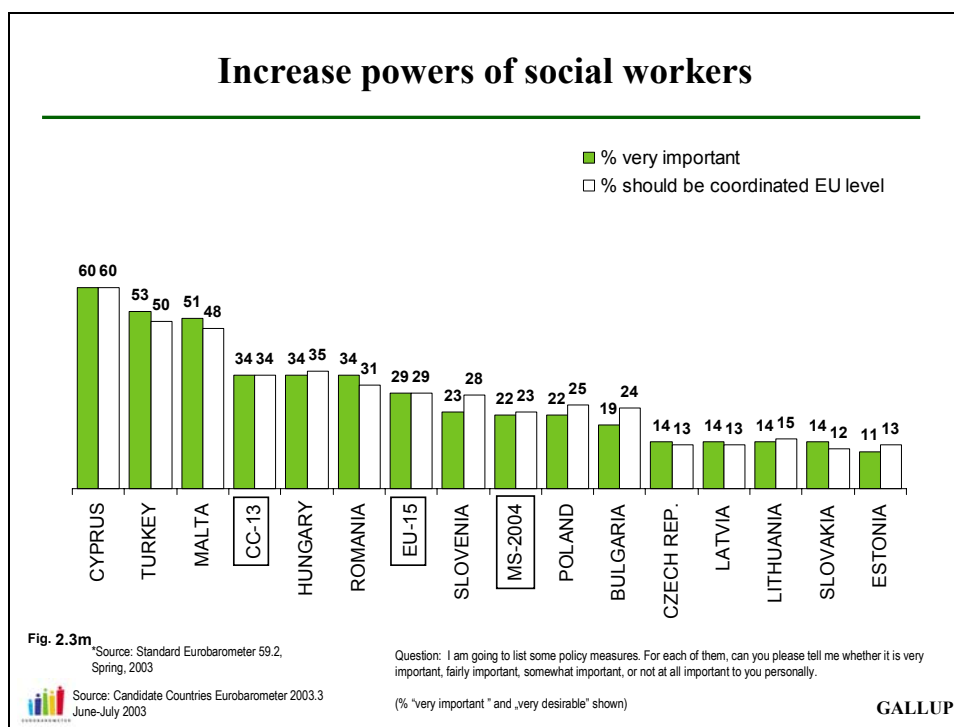


The increase of the number of social workers is held to be very important in four candidate countries in greater proportions than in the average of the member states: in Cyprus (68%), Malta (60%), Turkey (51%), and Hungary (46%). Less than one fifth of the 15 years old and older population regard this measure very important in the Czech Republic (12%), Slovakia (13%), Estonia (14%), Latvia (15%), and Lithuania (16%).

In the average of the candidate countries, Union cooperation is regarded to be very important in the same proportion as the measure itself is regarded very important (both 35%). The proportion of those regarding cooperation very desirable is 68% in Cyprus, and 11% in Slovakia.

## Increase powers of the social workers

The candidate countries average (34%) exceeded that of the 2004 member countries (22%) by 12 percentage points as regards the increase of the powers of social workers – we recorded the largest difference between the thirteen candidate countries and the ten 2004 member countries at this particular measure. This is the effect of the large proportions of the Turkish and Romanian opinions.



At this measure, the average of the candidate countries surpasses that of the Union (29%) as well, unlike that to have more social workers was regarded very important in the member states in a larger proportion than in the candidate countries. The reason for the deviation lies not in the average of the candidate countries, or that of the 2004 member states, but more in that in the fifteen European Union member states, in average, larger proportions regard it very important to have more social workers (38%) than the increase of their powers (29%). In the proportions of those regarding these two measures very important among the candidate countries, we find similarly significant differences in Hungary, Malta, and Cyprus: in these countries, people hold the increase of the number of social workers very important in larger proportions than the increase of their powers; in order, by 12, 9, and 8 percentage points, respectively.

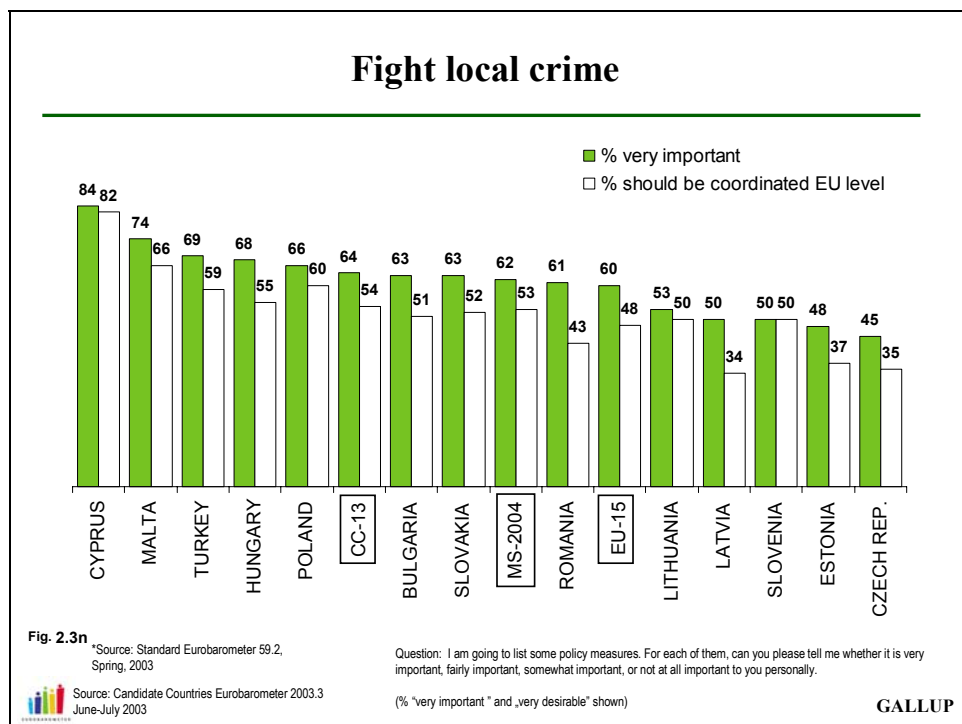
This measure is regarded to be very important in proportions exceeding that of the average of the member states in Cyprus (60%), Turkey (53%), and Malta (51%), and the least proportions – less than 15% – are recorded in the Baltic states (Estonia 11%, Latvia and Lithuania both 14%), Slovakia, and the Czech Republic (both 14%).

The rankings are similar as regards European Union level cooperation, and the proportions are identical or differ by but a few percentage points from the proportions recorded in the case of the measure itself.



## Fight local crime

Fight against local crime is regarded in larger proportions a very important measure both in the average of the candidate countries (64%) and the 2004 member states (62%) than in the European Union member states, although the proportion here is 60%. Among the surveyed 15 measures, this ranks as the fourth very important measure both in the candidate countries and the 2004 member states, and as third in the Union.



Two thirds or more than two thirds of the population regard the fight against local crime very important in Cyprus (84%), Malta (74%), Turkey (69%), Hungary (68%), and Poland (66%). Less than half of the population deem the measure very important only in the Czech Republic (45%), and Estonia (48%).

As a very important measure, fight against local crime ranks second in four candidate countries.

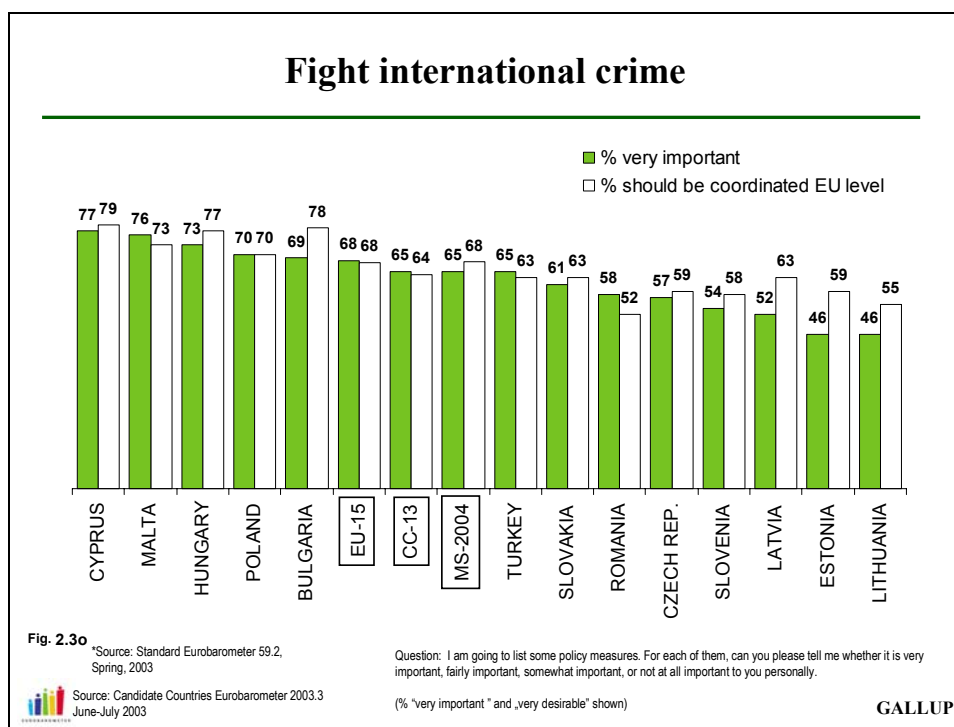
Union level cooperation in this area is regarded very desirable in less proportions than the fight against local crime itself is regarded very important by 12 percentage points in the candidate countries, 10 percentage points in the member states, and 9 percentage points in the 2004 member states. Still, cooperation is believed to be very desirable by 54% in the candidate countries, 53% in the 2004 member states, and 48% in the current member states. The difference is the largest in Romania (17 percentage points), and Latvia (16 percentage points), where cooperation in this area is regarded very desirable in smaller proportions than the fight against local crime is regarded very important, followed in this regard by Hungary (13), and Bulgaria (12 percentage points).

People in Cyprus (82%), Malta (66%), and Poland (60%) regard Union level cooperation in the fight against local crime very desirable in the largest proportions, while in Latvia (34%), the Czech Republic (35%), and Estonia (37%) in the least.

In Cyprus this is the second, in Lithuania the third area, where Union level cooperation is regarded to be very desirable in the largest proportion.

## Fight international crime

Over two thirds (68%) of the fifteen years old and older population in the European Union member states, and almost two thirds of the similar population in the candidate countries and the 2004 member states (both 65%) deem the fight against international crime a very important task.



In the candidate countries, the proportion of those regarding the fight against international crime very important is only 1 percentage point higher than that of those regarding the fight against local crime very important, while in the member states this difference is more apparent, 8 percentage points.

Among the fifteen measures serving public safety, this is the only one where the proportion of "very important" opinions is identical in the averages of the thirteen candidate countries and the ten countries joining the Union in 2004.

More than three fourths of the population regard the fight against international crime very important in Cyprus (77%), and Malta (76%), and over two thirds of the population share this opinion in Hungary (73%), Poland (70%), and Bulgaria (69%). It is only in two countries, Estonia and Lithuania (both 46%), where only less than half of the population hold this measure very important.

Fight against international crime ranks the first in one candidate country, the Czech Republic, second in two candidate countries, and third in four candidate countries in the respect what extent do people regard the individual measures very important in the given country.

International cooperation in this area is regarded very desirable by the same proportion in the 2004 member states, as in the average of the European Union member states (68%). There is not a single candidate country, in which the support for cooperation would not exceed 50%.

Cooperation is regarded very desirable in the largest proportions in Cyprus (79%), Bulgaria (78%), and Hungary (77%), and in the least proportions in Romania (52%), and Lithuania (55%).

Cooperation coordinated on Union level in the area of fight against international crime ranks as the first very desirable in the Czech Republic, second in 8 candidate countries, and third in two candidate countries.

**Table 2.3a. The three measures regarded very important in the largest proportions  
in the individual countries**  
(% of very important, by country)

<b>Bulgaria</b>		<b>Malta</b>	
Fight against poverty	86	Fight against poverty	86
Fight international crime	69	Civic education in schools	84
Fight corruption	64	Fight corruption	81
<b>Cyprus</b>		<b>Poland</b>	
Fight against poverty	88	Fight against poverty	83
Fight local crime	84	Fight corruption	70
Fight corruption	78	Fight international crime	70
<b>Czech Republic</b>		<b>Romania</b>	
Fight international crime	57	Fight against poverty	84
Fight corruption	49	Fight corruption	69
Fight against poverty	47	Civic education in schools	67
<b>Estonia</b>		<b>Slovakia</b>	
Fight against poverty	60	Fight against poverty	67
Fight local crime	48	Fight local crime	63
Fight international crime	46	Fight corruption	61
<b>Hungary</b>		<b>Slovenia</b>	
Fight against poverty	87	Fight against poverty	70
Fight international crime	73	Facilities available to courts	64
Fight corruption	72	Fight international crime	54
<b>Latvia</b>		<b>Turkey</b>	
Fight against poverty	74	Fight against poverty	83
Fight corruption	53	Fight corruption	76
Fight international crime	52	Facilities available to courts	73
<b>Lithuania</b>			
Fight against poverty	64		
Fight local crime	53		
Fight international crime	46		

**Table 2.3b. The three areas of cooperation regarded very desirable in the largest proportions for public safety in the individual countries**  
(% of very important, by country)

<b>Bulgaria</b>		<b>Malta</b>	
Fight against poverty	80	Fight against poverty	76
Fight international crime	78	People wishing to enter the country	75
Fight corruption	64	Civic education in schools	74
<b>Cyprus</b>		<b>Poland</b>	
Fight against poverty	88	Fight against poverty	78
Fight local crime	82	Fight international crime	70
Fight international crime	79	Fight corruption	69
<b>Czech Republic</b>		<b>Romania</b>	
Fight international crime	59	Fight against poverty	58
Fight corruption	47	Fight international crime	52
9Fight against poverty	44	Fight corruption	51
<b>Estonia</b>		<b>Slovakia</b>	
Fight against poverty	59	Fight against poverty	63
Fight international crime	59	Fight international crime	63
Fight corruption	38	Fight corruption	60
<b>Hungary</b>		<b>Slovenia</b>	
Fight against poverty	81	Fight against poverty	66
Fight international crime	77	Facilities available to courts	60
Fight corruption	71	Fight international crime	58
<b>Latvia</b>		<b>Turkey</b>	
Fight against poverty	66	Fight against poverty	71
Fight international crime	63	Fight corruption	65
Fight corruption	50	Facilities available to courts	64
<b>Lithuania</b>			
Fight against poverty	63		
Fight international crime	55		
Fight local crime	50		

For more detailed data see *ANNEX TABLES 2.1—2.2*.

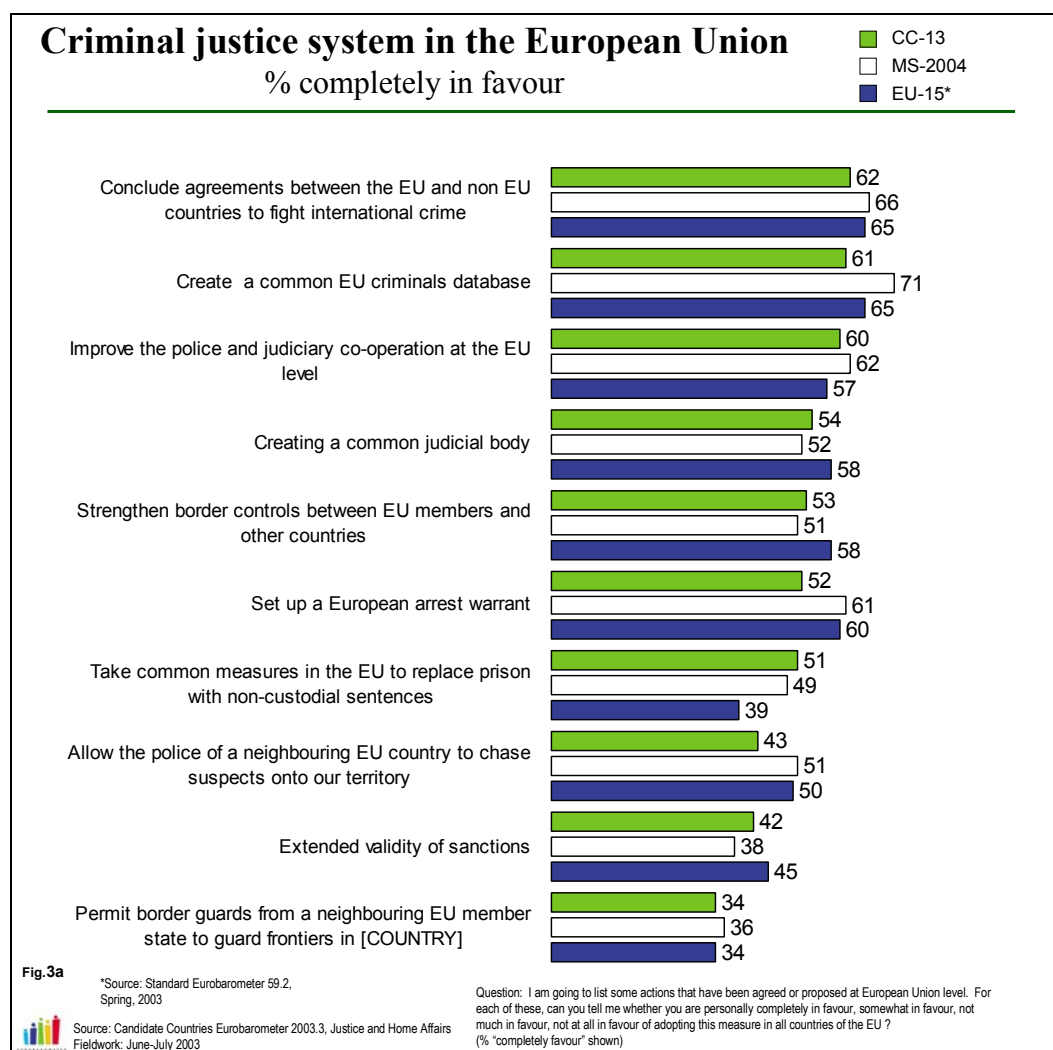
### 3. Cooperation for enhanced safety in the European Union

This chapter introduces the reader to the general sentiments and attitudes of the population of the candidate countries towards enhanced safety in the European Union.

This subchapter deals with some actions and proposals that are proposed to be part of a common criminal justice system at European Union level, including the creation of a common judicial body, extending the validity of sentences across the EU, and co-operation against international and local crime. Other actions and proposals we present in this part regard the situation of accused and sentenced persons. Here is the list of propositions we tested:

- *Creating a common judicial body which can coordinate inquiries across several countries*
- *Allow the police of a neighbouring EU country to chase suspects onto our territory*
- *Create a common EU criminals database*
- *Set up an European arrest warrant which simplifies current extradition arrangements*
- *Give the accused the same rights of defence in all member states of the EU*
- *Strengthen border controls between EU member states and other countries*
- *Improve the police and judiciary co-operation at the EU level*
- *Permit border guards from a neighbouring EU member state to guard frontiers in (OUR COUNTRY)*
- *Extend the validity of sanctions taken in one member state to all others*
- *Allow a person sentenced to prison in another member state to serve their sentence in their own country*
- *Allow a person accused of crimes in another member state to return to their own country while awaiting trial*
- *Take common measures across the EU to replace prison with non-custodial sentences, such as community work, for minor offences*
- *Conclude agreements between the EU and non EU countries to fight international crime*

Actions that have been agreed or proposed at European Union level concerning a common criminal justice system are shown below, in *FIGURE 3a*.



In the candidate countries concluding **agreements between the EU and non EU countries to fight international crime** received the greatest support, where 62% of respondents were completely in favour of such agreements, while the population of the 2004 member states supported this action in a somewhat higher proportion (66%), and nearly the same proportion in the current EU member states (65%) (see *ANNEX TABLE 3*).

Cypriots and Polish express the highest average support for such agreements (73% and 71%, respectively), while Lithuanians come in last in this ranking (39%).

The **common EU criminal database** is the most important proposal in the EU member states (71%), second in the candidate countries (61%), and second in the 2003 member states (65%) as well.

The agreement in a common EU criminal database is a priority especially for Hungarians (78%) and Polish (75%). Turkish and Lithuanians are completely in favour of it in the least proportion (46%).

The **improvement of the police and judiciary co-operation at the EU level** is the next important proposal in the candidate region (60%), while in the 2004 member states it is mentioned as such by 62% of respondents. The support of this proposal is three percentage points less in the EU member states (57%) than in the candidate countries.

The support of this proposal is the highest in Cyprus (74%), and Poland (69%). At the other end of the list are Estonia (45%), and Lithuania (41%).

More than half of the population of the 10 countries joining the European Union in 2004 (52%) are completely in favour of **creating a common judicial body that can coordinate inquiries across several countries**; the same proportion is 54% in the candidate countries average.

The most widespread support is found among Hungarians (64%) and Cypriots (59%). Support is the least in Estonia and Lithuania (both 31%).

53% of the people in the candidate region and 51% in the 2004 member states are completely in favour of **strengthening border controls between EU member states and other countries**. The highest support for this proposal is in Cyprus (68%) and Hungary (64%), while the least support is in Lithuania (32%) and the Czech Republic (34%).

The majority, just a little more than one candidate country citizens in 2 (52%) agree completely in **setting up a European arrest warrant which simplifies current extradition arrangements**. Sixty—one percent of the 2004 member states population support this idea, and almost the same proportion in the 15 EU member states (60%).

Country—by—country levels of support range from 35% in Lithuania to 71% in Hungary.

A little more than half of the respondents in the 13 candidate countries (51%), and 49% in the 2004 member states are completely in favour of **taking common measures across the EU to replace prison with non—custodial sentences, such as community work, for minor offences**. In average, thirty—nine percent of current European Union member states are completely in favour of this measure. The support of this measure is the highest in Cyprus (58%) and Poland (57%), and the lowest in the Czech Republic, Lithuania (both 33%), and Estonia (25%).

The next most supported proposal is **“Allow the police of a neighbouring EU country to chase suspects onto our territory”**. In average, the support for this is 43% in the candidate countries, and 51% in the 2004 member states. The EU member states population is in favour practically in the same proportion as the 2004 member states population is (50%).

Levels of support range from 29% in Lithuania and Estonia to 60% in Hungary.

**Extending the validity of sanctions taken in one member state to all others** is completely favoured by 42% of the people of the candidate countries, and 38% of the 2004 member states population. The support of this proposal is somewhat larger in the current EU member states (45%). The largest support is recorded in Hungary (55%) and Turkey (49%), and the lowest in Estonia and Slovakia (both 22%).

The least supported proposal in this group is **permitting border guards from a neighbouring EU member state to guard frontiers in own country**. This is a sensitive area for the people both in the current and future member states, as they have to become accustomed to the free transit onto their own territory. In average, the support of this proposal is the same in the 13 candidate countries and the 15 EU member states (both 34%), but the proportion is 36% at 2004 member states level.

The most tolerant country is Hungary (48%) and the least tolerant is Estonia (16%).

Arranging the agreements or proposals into top threes by country, we can establish that the most important ones are to create a common EU criminal database and to conclude agreements between the EU and non EU countries to fight international crime (in twelve countries); to improve the police and judiciary co-operation at the EU level (in nine countries); to set up a European arrest warrant (in three countries); to strengthen border controls between EU members and other countries (in one country), take common measures in the EU to replace prison with non—custodial sentences (in one country). No other proposals are in the top three in the candidate countries. (TABLE 3a on the next page)

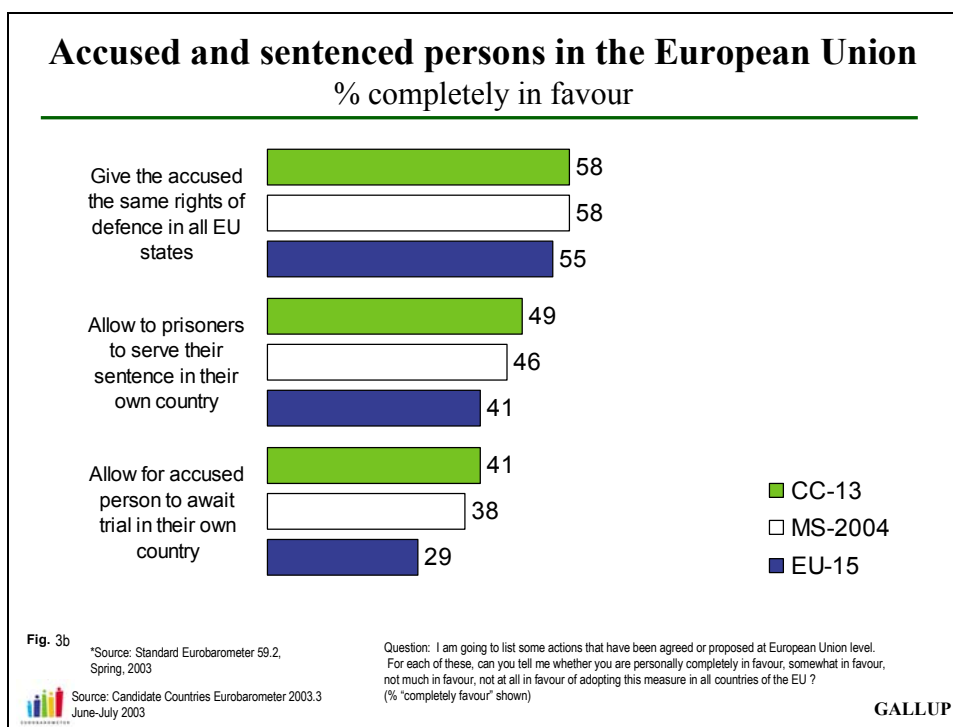


**Table 3a. Priority of cooperation in enhanced safety**  
(% of completely agree, by country)

<b>Bulgaria</b>		<b>Malta</b>	
Create a common EU criminals database	72	Conclude agreements between the EU and non EU countries to fight international crime	59
Improve the police and judiciary co-operation at the EU level	68	Strengthen border controls between EU members and other countries	54
Conclude agreements between the EU and non EU countries to fight international crime	64	Create a common EU criminals database	54
<b>Cyprus</b>		<b>Poland</b>	
Improve the police and judiciary co-operation at the EU level	74	Create a common EU criminals database	75
Conclude agreements between the EU and non EU countries to fight international crime	73	Conclude agreements between the EU and non EU countries to fight international crime	71
Create a common EU criminals database	70	Improve the police and judiciary co-operation at the EU level	69
<b>Czech Republic</b>		<b>Romania</b>	
Create a common EU criminals database	65	Conclude agreements between the EU and non EU countries to fight international crime	65
Set up a European arrest warrant	58	Improve the police and judiciary co-operation at the EU level	64
Conclude agreements between the EU and non EU countries to fight international crime	57	Create a common EU criminals database	63
<b>Estonia</b>		<b>Slovakia</b>	
Create a common EU criminals database	63	Create a common EU criminals database	59
Conclude agreements between the EU and non EU countries to fight international crime	61	Conclude agreements between the EU and non EU countries to fight international crime	58
Improve the police and judiciary co-operation at the EU level	45	Set up a European arrest warrant	56
<b>Hungary</b>		<b>Slovenia</b>	
Create a common EU criminals database	78	Conclude agreements between the EU and non EU countries to fight international crime	66
Set up a European arrest warrant	71	Improve the police and judiciary co-operation at the EU level	63
Conclude agreements between the EU and non EU countries to fight international crime	70	Create a common EU criminals database	61
<b>Latvia</b>		<b>Turkey</b>	
Create a common EU criminals database	69	Creating a common judicial body	58
Conclude agreements between the EU and non EU countries to fight international crime	65	Improve the police and judiciary co-operation at the EU level	56
Improve the police and judiciary co-operation at the EU level	57	Take common measures in the EU to replace prison with non—custodial sentences	55
<b>Lithuania</b>			
Create a common EU criminals database	46		
Improve the police and judiciary co-operation at the EU level	41		
Conclude agreements between the EU and non EU countries to fight international crime	39		

## The rights of accused and convicted persons

Average proportions of those completely in favour of proposals concerning the possibility and situation of accused persons for each surveyed group of countries are shown in Figure 3.b.



In the candidate countries, the proposal of **“giving the accused the same rights of defence in all member states of the EU”** received 58% support, which is the same proportion as the 2004 member states support this action; while the current EU member states have a lower average (55%).

Analysing our results by countries, we find that the population of Cyprus (73%) and Poland (64%) approve this initiative in the largest proportions, and the population of Estonia (37%) and Lithuania (39%) are at the bottom of the ranking (see *ANNEX TABLE 3*).

Taking a look on the socio-demographic breakdowns, managers (68%), high qualified people (65%), and respondents in large towns (64%) support this proposal in the largest proportions (See *TABLE 3.b*).

Less than half of the respondents in the candidate countries (49%), and even less in the 2004 member states (46%), are completely in favour of **allowing persons sentenced to prison in another member state to serve their sentence in their own country**. In average, four in ten of the current EU member states citizens are completely in favour of this measure (41%). The support of this proposal is the highest in Hungary (57%) and Cyprus (54%), and the lowest in Lithuania (28%) and Slovakia (26%).

Self-employed (58%) and people between 25 and 39 years (54%) are the most supportive of this proposal.

The least supported proposal — that still gains majority approval — is **permitting persons accused of crimes in another member state to return to their own country while awaiting trial**. 41% of the population in the candidate region would like to have this proposal adopted at European Union level, 38% in the 2004 member states, and 29% of the current EU member states support this measure.

The main supporter of this proposal is Poland (47%), and the last in the list is Estonia (15%). Self-employed (49%) and people between 25 and 39 years (46%) support these last two proposals the most.

The following table shows the support of proposals concerning accused persons in the candidate countries in demographic aspects:

<b>Table 3b. Accused and sentenced persons</b> CC-13 level, completely in favour %, by demographics							
	Give the accused the same rights of defence	Allow to prisoners to serve their sentence in their own country	Allow for accused persons to await for trial in their own country		Give the accused the same rights of defence	Allow to prisoners to serve their sentence in their own country	Allow for accused persons to await for trial in their own country
Male	63	52	44	Self-employed	66	58	49
Female	53	46	38	Managers	68	52	39
AGE: 15-24 years	58	52	41	Other white collars	57	50	41
AGE: 25-39 years	63	54	46	Manual workers	62	51	44
AGE: 40-54 years	59	47	40	House persons	48	44	36
AGE: 55+ years	50	42	36	Unemployed	59	51	43
EDU: up to 15 years	50	46	40	Retired	53	44	38
EDU: 16-19 years	63	52	44	Rural area or village	51	46	40
EDU: 20+ years	65	51	39	Small or middle sized town	62	50	42
EDU: still studying	59	46	38	Large town	64	52	41

## 4. Immigration and asylum policy

This Chapter will introduce the reader to one of the most important issue of the European Union of today (that is probably less important in the candidate countries yet), and this is the issue of asylum and immigration. We will summarize the difference of feelings and attitudes towards Fortress Europe as seen from outside, and we will present country-by-country differences in the level of general tolerance towards immigrants and asylum seekers.

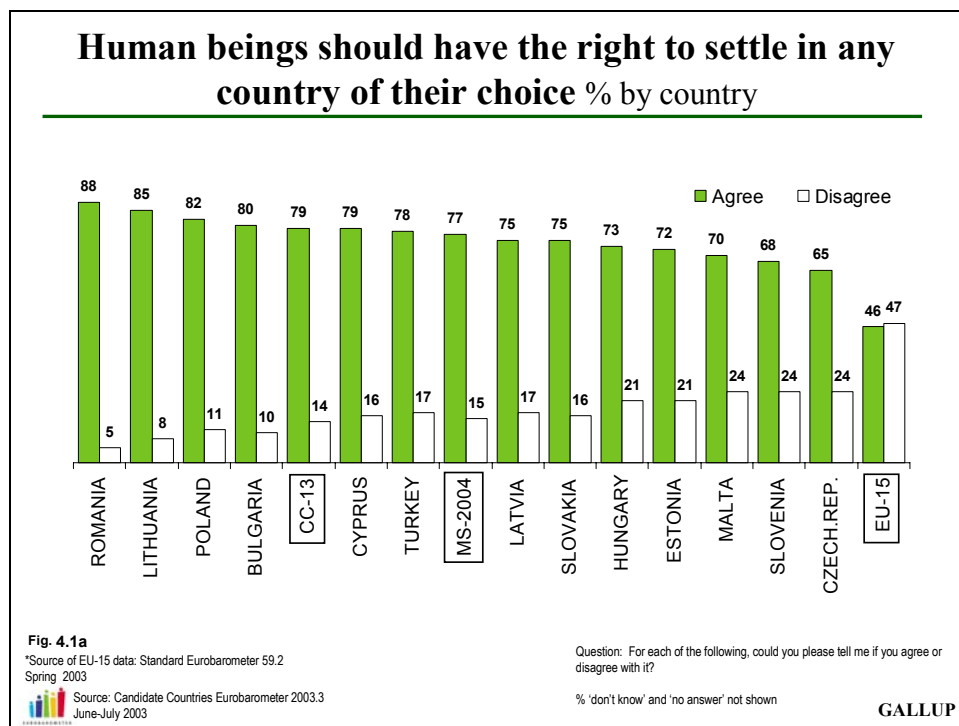
### 4.1 Candidate citizens display tolerance towards migration and asylum

In the framework of the latest Candidate Countries Eurobarometer research, we asked a list of questions from the citizens about immigration and asylum policy. Among others, we asked the following question:

*For each of the following, could you please tell me if you agree or disagree with it?*

- Human beings should have the right to settle in any country of their choice
- Asylum is a fundamental right
- Border controls should be abolished throughout the world
- The absence of a coherent immigration and asylum policy drives immigrants and asylum seekers into hands of criminal networks

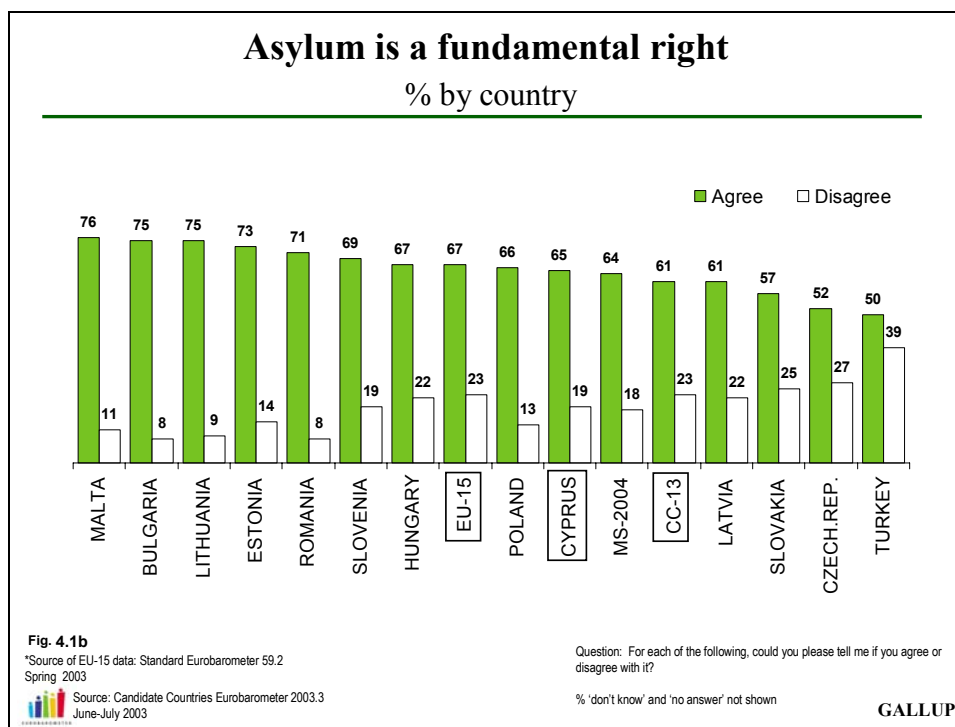
Over three fourths (79%) of the candidate countries' population agreed that "Human beings should have the right to settle in any country of their choice". The opinion of the 15 current European Union member countries population differs in a significant extent from the opinion of the candidate countries' population in this question. Only 46% of the current 15 member states population identified with that people should have this right. While in the candidate countries the sweeping majority opinion is that people in general should have the right to settle anywhere, in the current member states the proportion of those agreeing and disagreeing with the proposition is completely balanced.



Among the candidate countries, Romanians (88%), Polish (82%), and Bulgarians (80%) agree more that people should have the right to settle in any country. Estonians (72%), Maltese (70%), Slovenians (68%), and the Czech (65%) agree the least with this standpoint in the candidate countries. In general, it seems that a strong correlation exists between the development of a country (e.g. measured in GDP per capita) and that to what extent the population agrees with that everyone should be able to freely choose his or her settlement. The statement holds true as a tendency that the poorer the country, the least is its population in agreement with this proposition. (FIGURE 4.1a.) (see ANNEX TABLE 4.1)

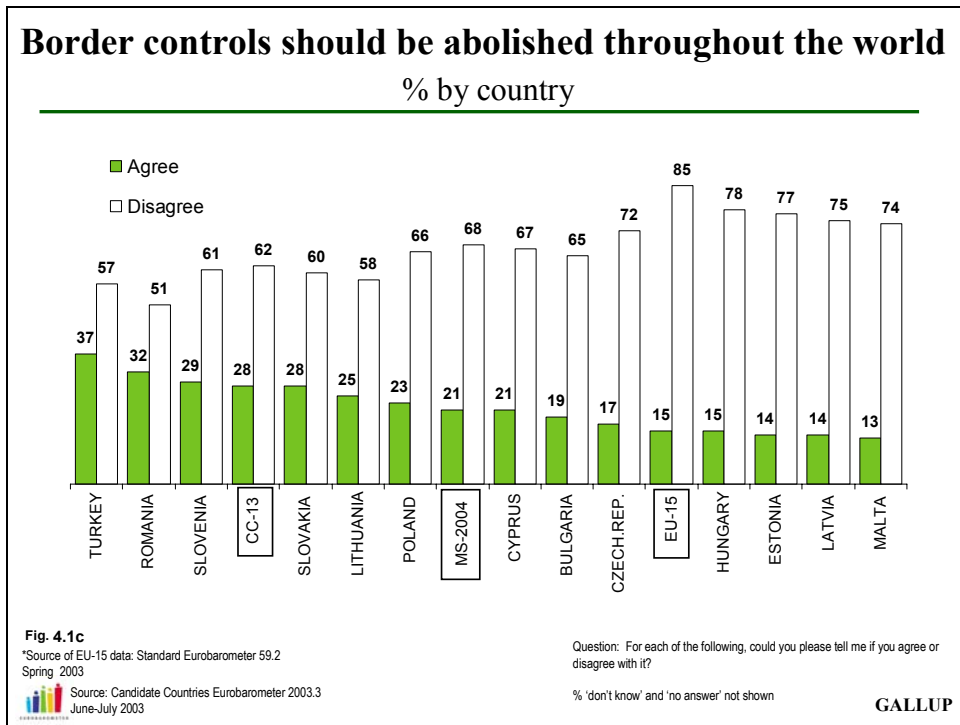
Six out of ten (61%) candidate country citizens also agree with “*Asylum is a fundamental right*”. A significantly smaller part of the current member states population agreed with the standpoint recognizing the right of asylum as a fundamental right (54%).

In the question, whether asylum is a fundamental right, we did not see the tendency that the opinion of the population of poorer countries would be different from that of the richer countries. Maltese, Bulgarians, and Lithuanians agreed with this statement the most (75–76%), while Turkish the least (50%). The Turkish believe even less, than the current 15 EU member states population do, that asylum would be a fundamental right. The proportion of those agreeing in the current member states was 20 percentage points higher than those of disagreeing. In Turkey, though, those agreeing were only in an 11 percentage point majority. (FIGURE 4.1b.)



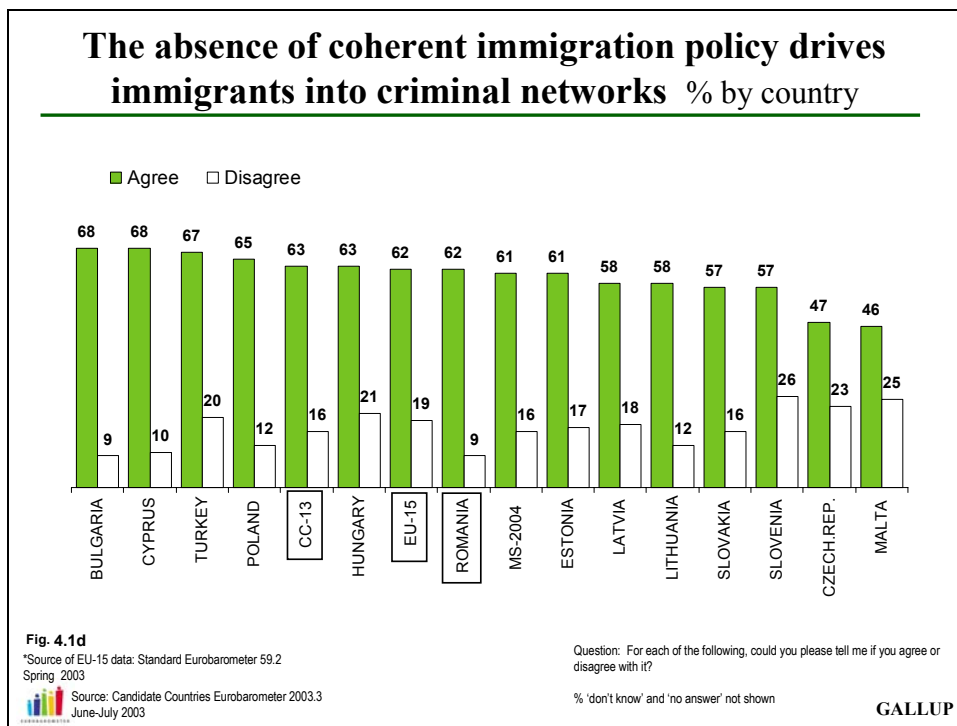
More than one fourth (28%) of the candidate countries' population agreed with the statement “*Border controls should be abolished throughout the world*”. However, barely a tenth (15%) of the current member states population agreed with the proposition that border controls should be abolished.

The proposition that border controls should be abolished was agreed the most by Turkish (37%), Romanians (32%), Slovenians (29%), and Slovaks (29%). This was met with the least agreement by Hungarians, Estonians, Latvians, and Maltese (13–15%). The population of the current member states, nevertheless, supported this proposition in an even smaller extent (11%). (FIGURE 4.1c.)



Almost two thirds (63%) of the population of the candidate countries agree with the concern that “*The absence of a coherent immigration and asylum policy drives immigrants and asylum seekers into hands of criminal networks*”. This view was shared only by 62% of the population of the current member states.

The connection between the absence of a proper immigration policy and organized crime is seen the strongest by the Bulgarians, Cypriots, Turkish, and Polish (65-68%). This relation is believed to be the least strong by the Czech and Maltese (46-47%). (FIGURE 4.1d.)



The opinion of the ten countries that will join the European Union in May 2004 differed significantly in two issues from the views of those that will join the Union later. Citizens in the 2004 member states agree significantly less with that border controls should be abolished throughout the world, but share the opinion that asylum is a fundamental right to a greater extent than citizens of the three countries joining the European Union later do. (TABLE 4.1 and ANNEX TABLE 4.1.)

<b>Table 4.1 Net balance of affirmative and negative responses with statements regarding asylum and migration</b> Differences between % “agree” and % “disagree” responses				
	<i>Human beings should have the right to settle in any country of their choice</i>	<i>Asylum is a fundamental right</i>	<i>Border controls should be abolished throughout the world</i>	<i>The absence of a coherent immigration policy drives immigrants into hands of criminal networks</i>
EU-15	-1	+20	-74	+30
2004 MEMBERS	+62	+46	-49	+45
CC-13	+65	+38	-34	+47

## 4.2 Candidate citizens do not think there are too many immigrants in their country

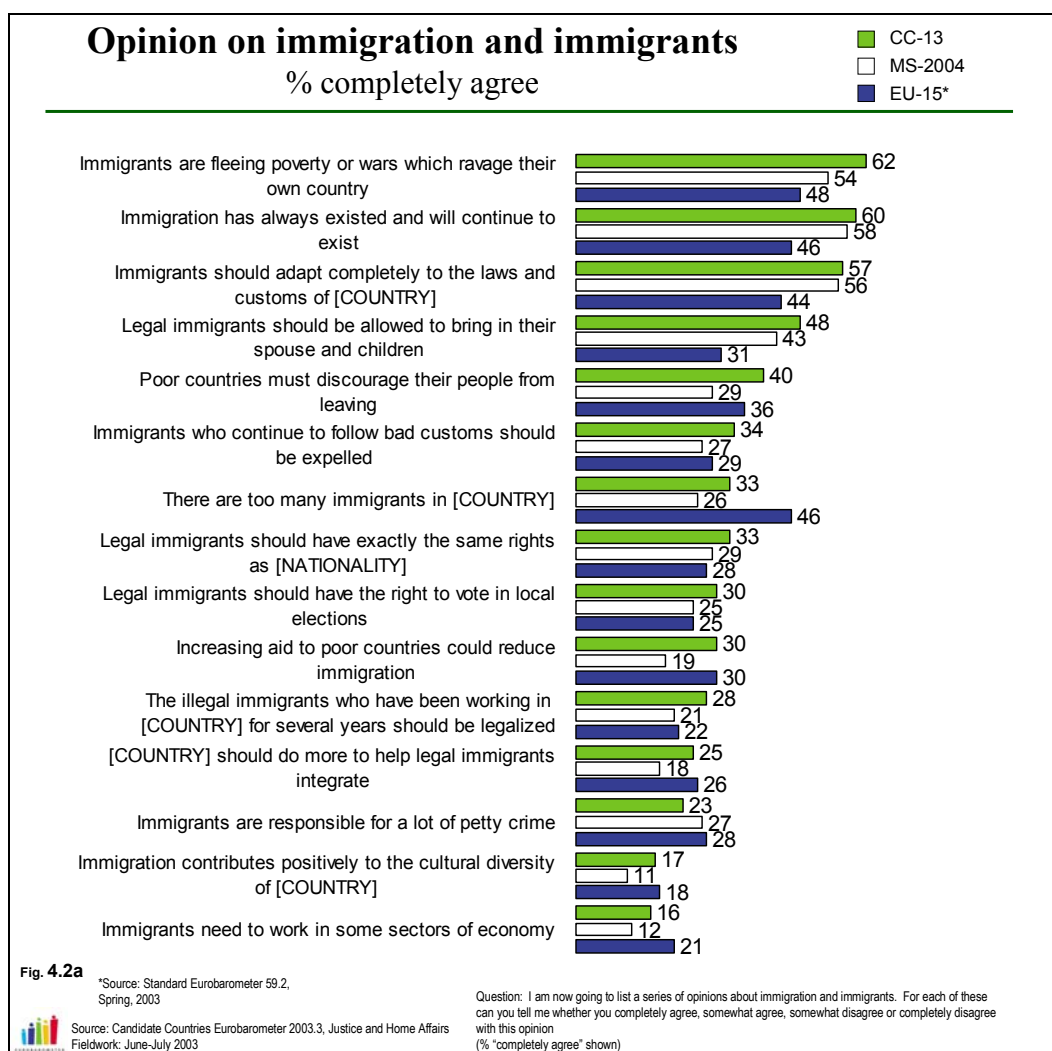
In order to obtain a deeper knowledge of the views of the people, we formulated a number of statements about immigration and immigrants, asking respondents to tell us if they agree with these statements.

*I am now going to list a series of opinions about immigration and immigrants. For each of these can you tell me whether you completely agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or completely disagree with this opinion*  
(SHOW CARD)

- Immigrants are fleeing poverty or wars which ravage their own country
- There are too many immigrants in our country
- Immigration contributes positively to the cultural diversity of our country
- Immigrants are responsible for a lot of petty crime
- Legal immigrants should have exactly the same rights as [NATIONALITY]
- Legal immigrants should have the right to vote in local elections
- Immigrants should adapt completely to the laws and customs of [OUR COUNTRY]
- We need immigrants to work in some sectors of our economy
- Our country should do more to help legal immigrants integrate
- We can reduce immigration by increasing aid to poor countries
- Poor countries must discourage their people from leaving
- Whether we like it or not, immigration has always existed and will continue to exist
- Immigrants who continue to follow customs which are against our values should be expelled, even if they are legally settled
- We should legalise those illegal immigrants who have been working in our country for several years
- Legal immigrants should be allowed to bring in their spouse and children

(See FIGURE 4.2a. on the next page and ANNEX TABLE 4.2)





Citizens of the candidate countries agreed the most (62%) with the statement that “Immigrants are fleeing poverty or wars which ravage their own country” from among the 15 statements presented to them. The 2004 member states population shared this tolerant view towards the immigrants in a significantly smaller proportion than the citizens of the three countries joining the European Union later (54%). Citizens living in the current member states, though, were even less tolerant towards immigrants: only 48% agreed with the statement.

The statement „Whether we like it or not, immigration has always existed and will continue to exist” was agreed by 60% of the candidate countries’ population. In this aspect, there was no significant difference between the opinion of citizens living in the ten 2004 member states (58%) and that of citizens living in the other three countries. On the other hand, only less than half (46%) of the population of the current 15 member states shared this view.

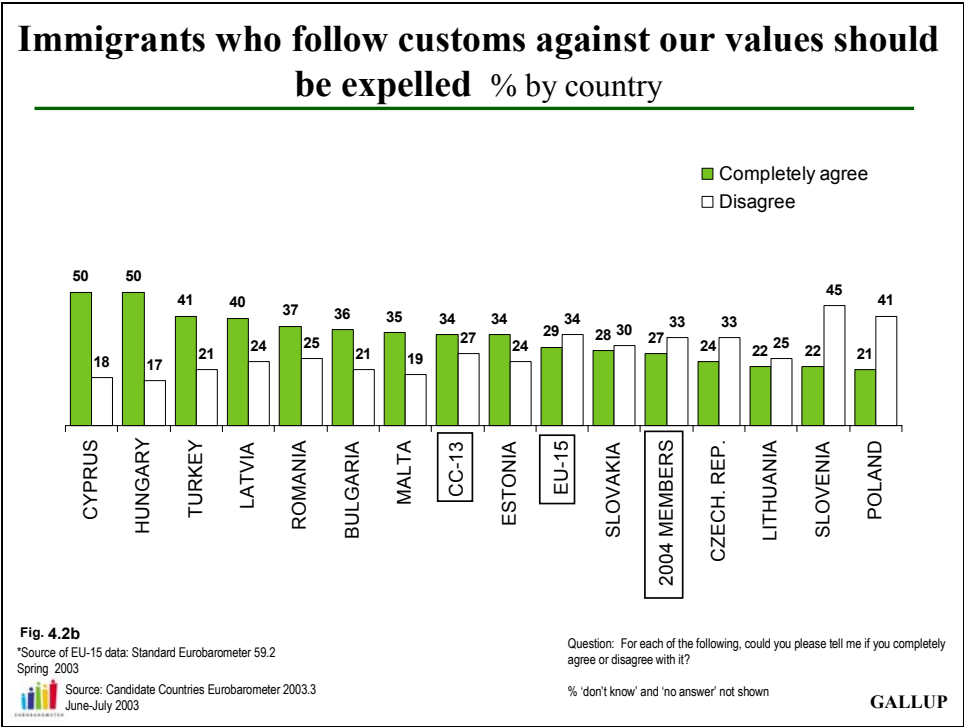
Over half (57%) of the candidate countries’ population shared the view that “Immigrants should adapt completely to the laws and customs of [OUR COUNTRY]”. In the 10 countries joining the European Union in 2004, the proportion of those agreeing with this opinion was essentially the same (56%). However, only 44% of the current 15 member states population shared this view opposing the multiculturalist standpoint.

The statement “Legal immigrants should be allowed to bring in their spouse and children” was agreed by nearly half (48%) of the candidate countries’ population. At the same time, only less than one third (31%) of the population of the current 15 members states shared this view.

40% of the citizens of the candidate countries shared the opinion that “Poor countries must discourage their people from leaving”. On the other hand, there were much less among the population of the 10 countries joining the Union in 2004 that identified with this statement (29%). The difference is meaningful and is perhaps not independent from that these 10 countries will join the European Union in the near future. 36% of the current EU member states population believe that poor countries should discourage their people from leaving.

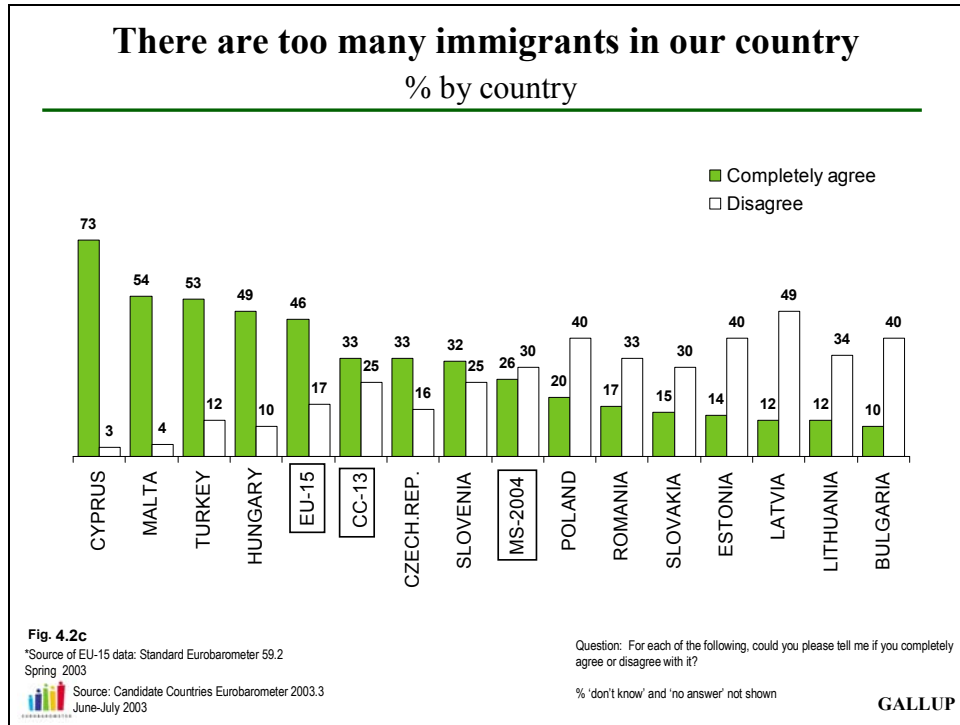
One third (34%) of the citizens of the candidate countries agreed with the statement “Immigrants who continue to follow customs which are against our values should be expelled, even if they are legally settled”. Slightly less shared this intolerant view in the current EU member states (29%), and even less in the 10 countries joining the Union in 2004 (27%).

This extreme intolerance characterizes the Cypriots and the Hungarians the most, and the Czechs, Lithuanians, Slovenians, and the Polish the least. (FIGURE 4.2b)



One third (33%) of the candidate countries’ population identified with the straightforward statement that “There are too many immigrants in our country”. The population of the 10 countries joining the European Union next May, shared significantly less this characteristic standpoint (26%). In the current 15 member states, on the other hand, almost half (46%) of the population believes that there are “too many” immigrants in their country.

This is believed so the most by the Cypriots, Maltese, Turkish, and Hungarians, while the citizens of the Baltic states, and Bulgarians believe that there are “too many” immigrants in their country. (FIGURE 4.2c.)



We did not find significant difference between the genders in regarding their opinion whether there are “too many” immigrants in their country. Examining age groups, it can be asserted that the younger generations do find the number of immigrants in their homes too high in a somewhat larger proportion.

As regards education level, we detected differences that are even more significant. The more classes a person completed, the least he or she agreed with that there are “too many” immigrants in his or her country. We found a similar tendency according to jobs: those in a professions that may be attached to high social status share the opinion in a much smaller proportion that there are “too many” immigrants in their homes. It seems that inhabitants of larger settlements think in a smaller proportion that there are “too many” immigrants.

Results indicate that religious attitude may provide some protection against xenophobic sentiments. Those who never take part church services share the opinion that there are “too many” immigrants in a significantly higher proportion. (TABLE 4.2)

Table 4.2 There are too many immigrants in our country CC-13 level, completely agree %, by demographics			
Male	40	Self-employed	45
Female	40	Managers	26
AGE: 15-24 years	43	Other white collars	33
AGE: 25-39 years	41	Manual workers	38
AGE: 40-54 years	40	House persons	58
AGE: 55+ years	35	Unemployed	39
EDU: up to 15 years	52	Retired	34
EDU: 16-19 years	35	Rural area or village	43
EDU: 20+ years	26	Small or middle sized town	39
EDU: still studying	34	Large town	37
Religious Attendance Frequently	37		
Religious Attendance Rarely	38		
Religious Attendance Never	47		

Only one third (33%) of the candidate countries' population shared the opinion that "Legal immigrants should have exactly the same rights as [NATIONALITY]". In the 10 countries joining the European Union in 2004, 29% would grant identical rights to immigrants. In the current EU member states, however, even less people would grant identical rights to legal immigrants (28%).

Citizens who would grant right to vote at local authority elections to legal immigrants were in very similar proportions to the above; 30% in the candidate countries, and only 25—25% in the ten countries joining the Union next May and in the current member states would grant right to vote jog to legal immigrants at local authority elections.

Only less than one third (30%) of both the candidate countries and the current member states population agreed with the proposition that "We can reduce immigration by increasing aid to poor countries".

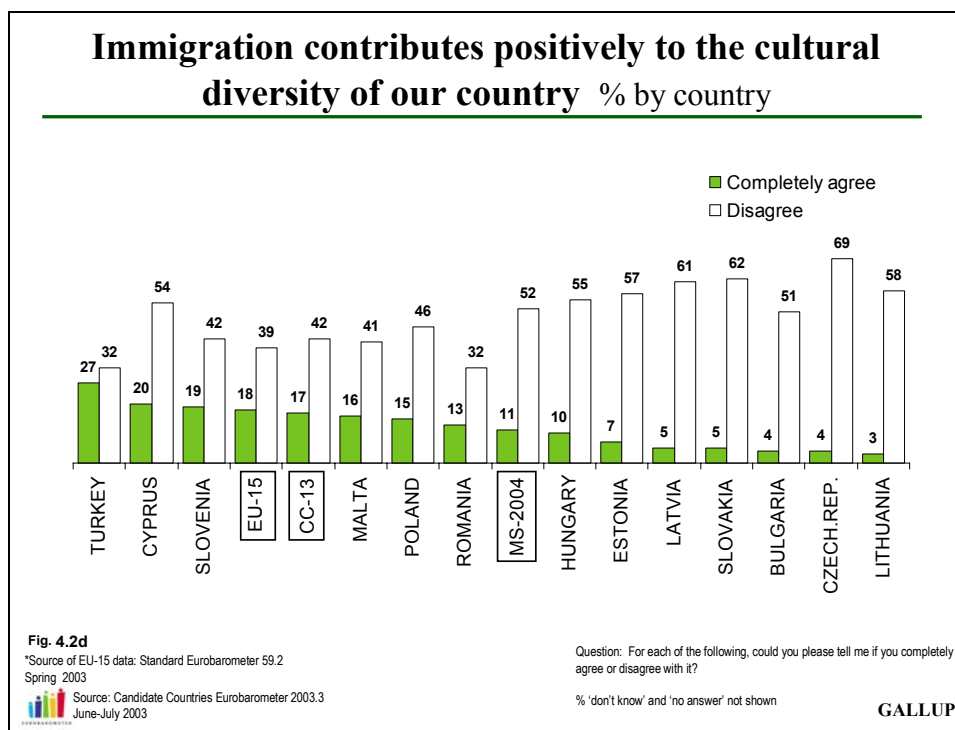
Among the citizens of the candidate countries, even less agreed with the statement "We should legalise those illegal immigrants who have been working in our country for several years" (28%). The proportion of those agreeing with this proposition was 21% in the 10 countries joining the EU next May, while only 22% in the current EU member states, too.

In both the candidate countries and the current EU member states, only one fourth (25% and 26%, respectively) is on the opinion that "Our country should do more to help legal immigrants integrate". Even less (18%) share this opinion in the 10 countries joining the European Union in 2004.

In all surveyed country groups, approximately one fourth of the people think "Immigrants are responsible for a lot of petty crime". The proportion of those expressing this view is 23% in the candidate region, and 28% in the current EU member states.

Only 18% in the current 15 EU member states identified with the statement suggesting multiculturalism that "Immigration contributes positively to the cultural diversity of our country". In the candidate countries, this proportion was essentially the same (17%).

The above statement met the least agreement by the Czechs, (69%), Slovaks (62%), citizens of the three Baltic states (57—61%), Hungarians (55%), and Cypriots (54%). There even was a country, where the proportion of those disagreeing was seventeen times more than that of those agreeing (the Czech Republic), then again, in another country the proportions of those completely agreeing and disagreeing were essentially identical (Turkey, 27% and 32%, respectively). (FIGURE 4.2d.)



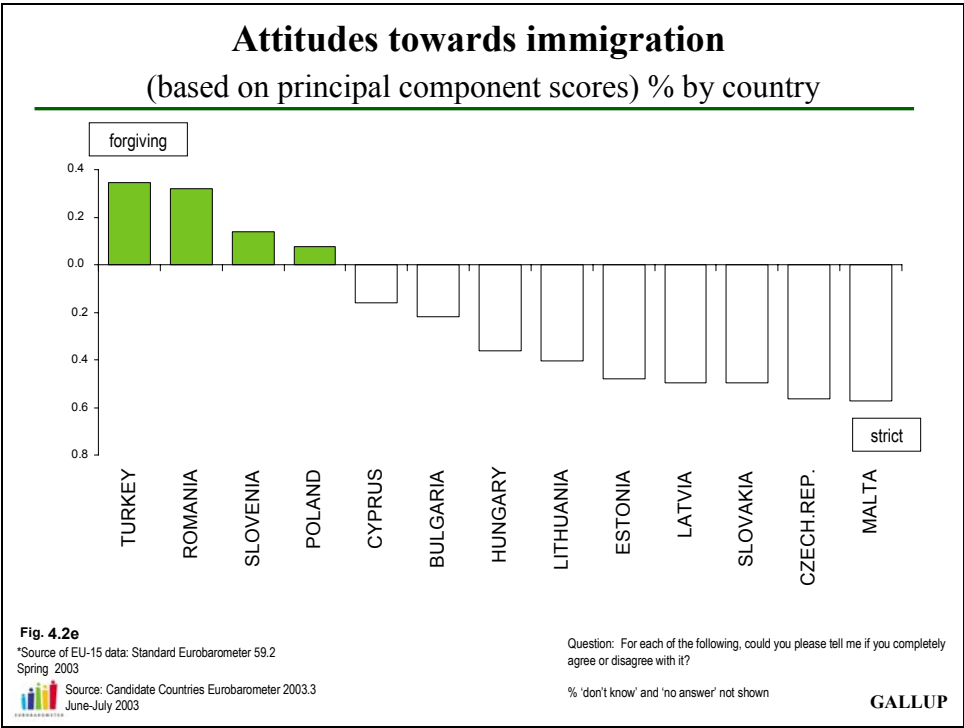
In the current EU member states, somewhat more (21%) expressed the opinion that “We need immigrants to work in some sectors of our economy”. The proportion of candidate countries citizens sharing this view was 16%. Even less agreed in the 10 countries joining the European Union next year (12%).

We sought to handle the 15 statements relating to immigration and immigrants uniformly, to surface identical attitudes hiding behind the 15 separate answers. To this end, we used a multivariable mathematical analysis method, the so—called Principal Component Analysis.

With the aid of this method, we were able to set up the order of candidate countries along the stricter and the more tolerant attitudes towards the issue of immigration.

When we interpret the results, and see that the attitude of citizens of one country towards the issue of immigration is stricter and the attitude of citizens of another country is more tolerant, then it is important to bear in mind that in some countries, the attitude of the population towards the issue of immigration is rather seen from the viewpoint of the “potential immigrant”. In other countries, on the other hand, the population is looking at the issue of immigration from the point of view of those “exposed to immigration”.

The most tolerant attitude in the issue of immigration characterizes the citizens of Turkey, Romania, Slovenia, and Poland. The strictest attitude characterizes the population of the three Baltic states, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, and Malta. (FIGURE 4.2e)



## 4.3 Citizens back EU-wide rules for asylum seekers

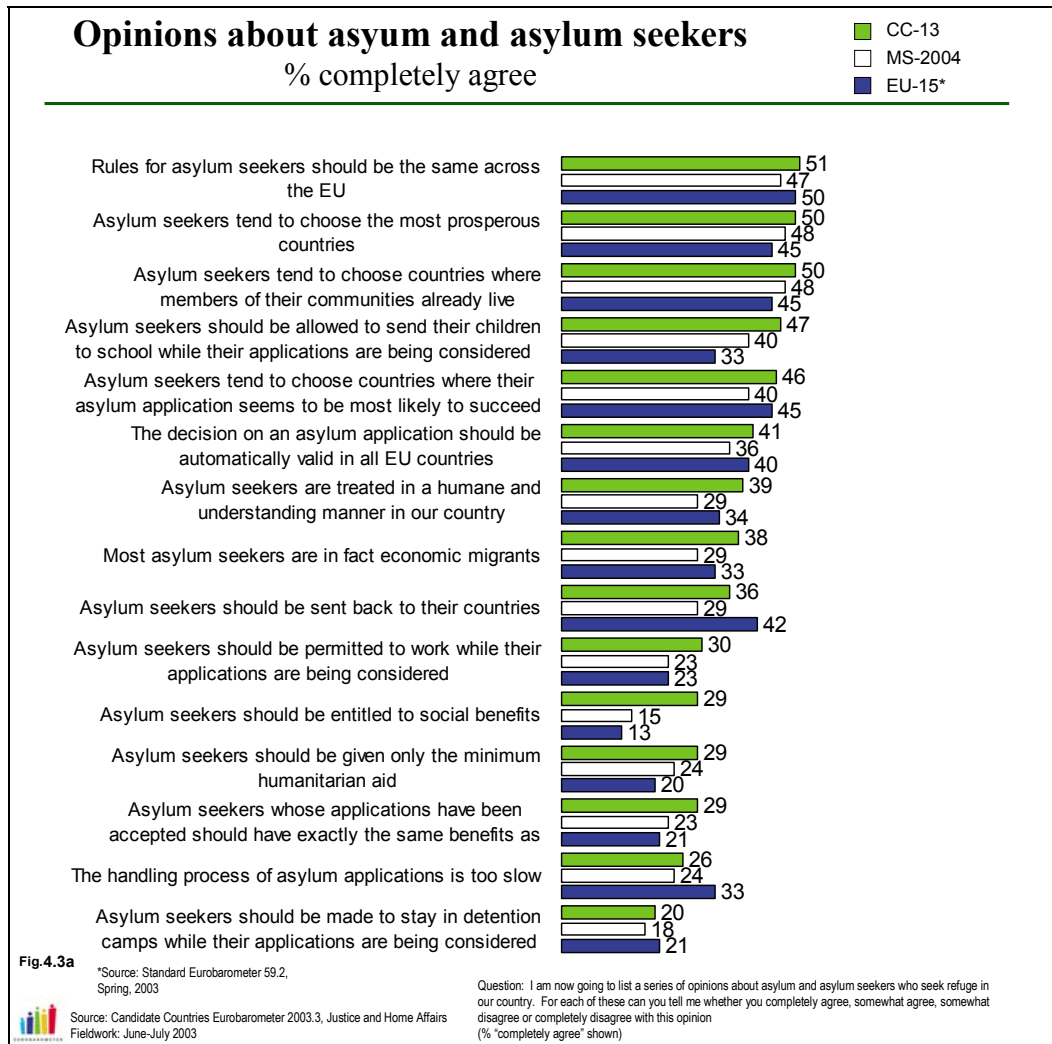
Similarly to the issue of immigration, we also asked 15 questions related to asylum policy and asylum seekers.

*I am now going to list a series of opinions about asylum and asylum seekers who seek refuge in our country. For each of these can you tell me whether you completely agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or completely disagree with this opinion.*

*(SHOW CARD)*

- *Asylum seekers are treated in a humane and understanding manner in our country*
- *The decision-making process for accepting or rejecting asylum applications is too slow*
- *Most asylum seekers are in fact economic migrants*
- *Asylum seekers should be permitted to work while their applications are being considered*
- *Asylum seekers should be allowed to send their children to school while their applications are being considered*
- *Asylum seekers should be made to stay in detention camps while their applications are being considered*
- *Asylum seekers should be entitled to social benefits*
- *Asylum seekers should be given only the minimum humanitarian aid*
- *Asylum seekers whose applications have been accepted should have exactly the same benefits as [NATIONALITY] citizens*
- *Asylum seekers should be sent back to their countries once it is safe to do so*
- *Asylum seekers tend to choose countries where they think that their asylum application will be most likely to succeed*
- *Asylum seekers tend to choose the most prosperous countries*
- *Asylum seekers tend to choose countries where members of their communities already live*
- *Rules for asylum seekers should be the same across the EU*
- *The acceptance or rejection of an asylum application in one EU country should be automatically valid in all others*

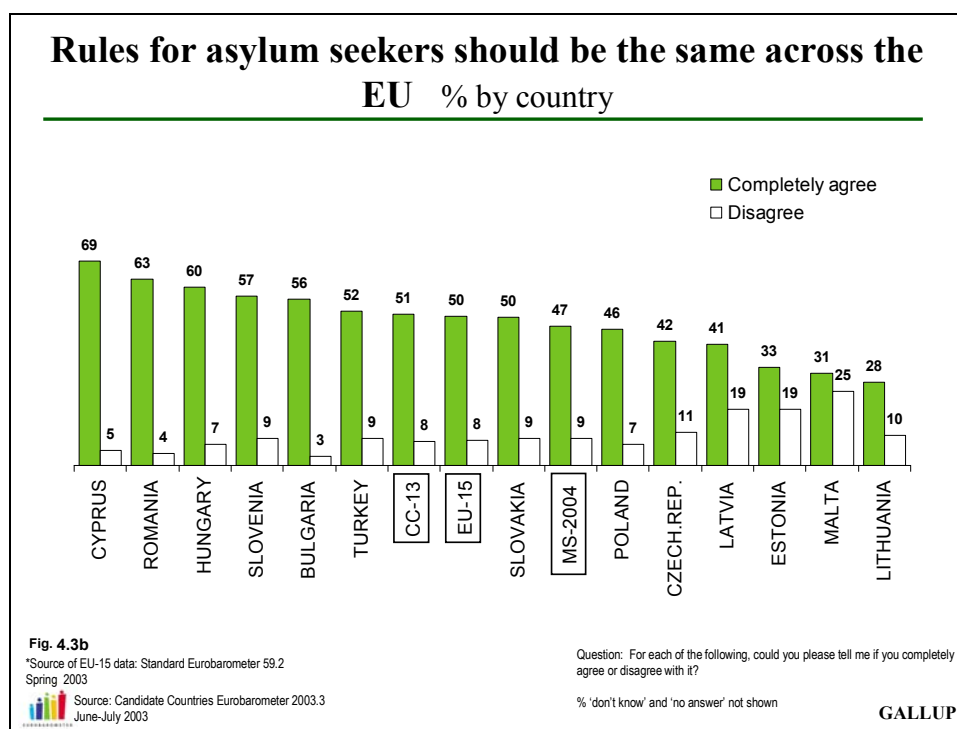
(See FIGURE 4.3a. on the next page and ANNEX TABLE 4.3)



Half of the population of both the candidate countries and the current member states shared the view that "Rules for asylum seekers should be the same across the EU". 51% of the candidate region population and 50% of the current EU member states population agreed that rules for asylum seekers should be the same across the European Union.

The idea of a common European Union regulation is agreed in the largest proportions by citizens of Cyprus, Romania, and Hungary. In the least proportions the Czechs, the citizens of the three Baltic states, and the Maltese agreed with that a common asylum policy regulation be devised for the whole of the European Union. (FIGURE 4.3b)





45% of the citizens of current EU member states think “Asylum seekers tend to choose the most prosperous countries”. In the candidate countries, half of the population (50%) have the same perception.

Exactly the same proportion of citizens think that “Asylum seekers tend to choose countries where members of their communities already live”: in the current 15 member states of the EU 45%, in the candidate countries 50% attach such motivation to asylum seekers.

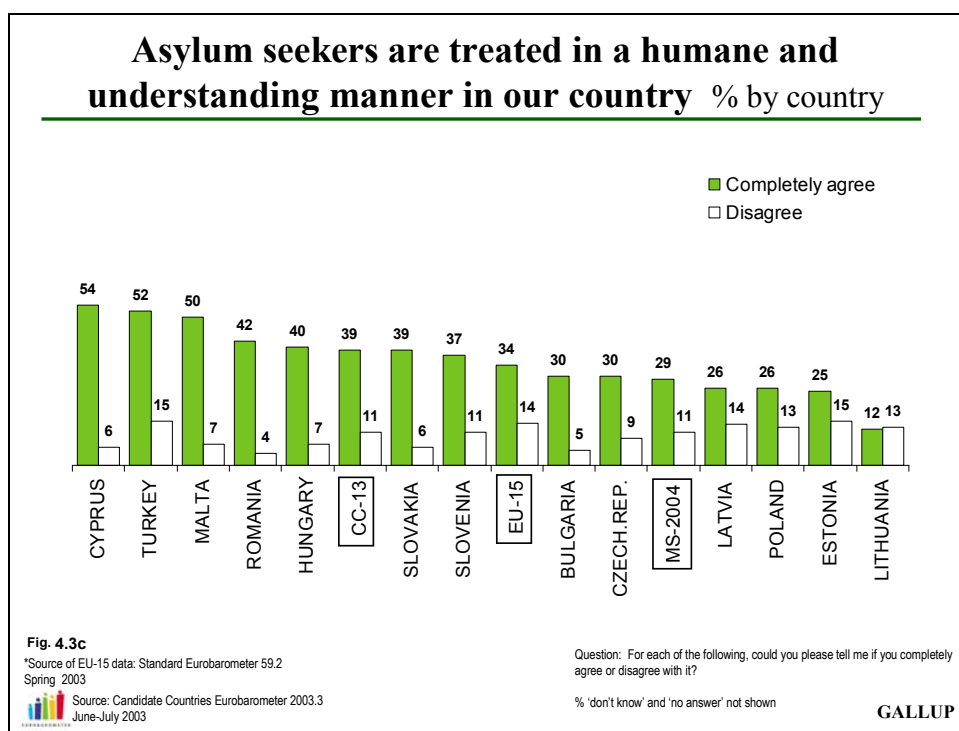
The statement that “Asylum seekers should be allowed to send their children to school while their applications are being considered” was agreed by almost half (47%) of the candidate countries’ population. However, only a third (33%) of the current EU member states population shared this opinion. The opinion of the 2004 member states is halfway between the 13 candidate countries and the 15 current member states: 40% identified with that the children of asylum seekers should be allowed to go to school while their applications are being considered.

There did not emerge significant difference between citizens of the candidate countries and the current EU member states in the judgement of the question whether “Asylum seekers tend to choose countries where they think that their asylum application will be most likely to succeed”. 46% of the candidate countries’ population and 45% of the current member states population think that this kind of “expedient consideration” is characteristic of asylum seekers when selecting the country with the highest potential of asylum.

40% of the current EU member states population identified with the proposition that “The acceptance or rejection of an asylum application in one EU country should be automatically valid in all others”. The candidate countries’ population shared this view in essentially the same proportion (41%), nevertheless, among the 2004 member countries, this rate was a bit lower (36%).

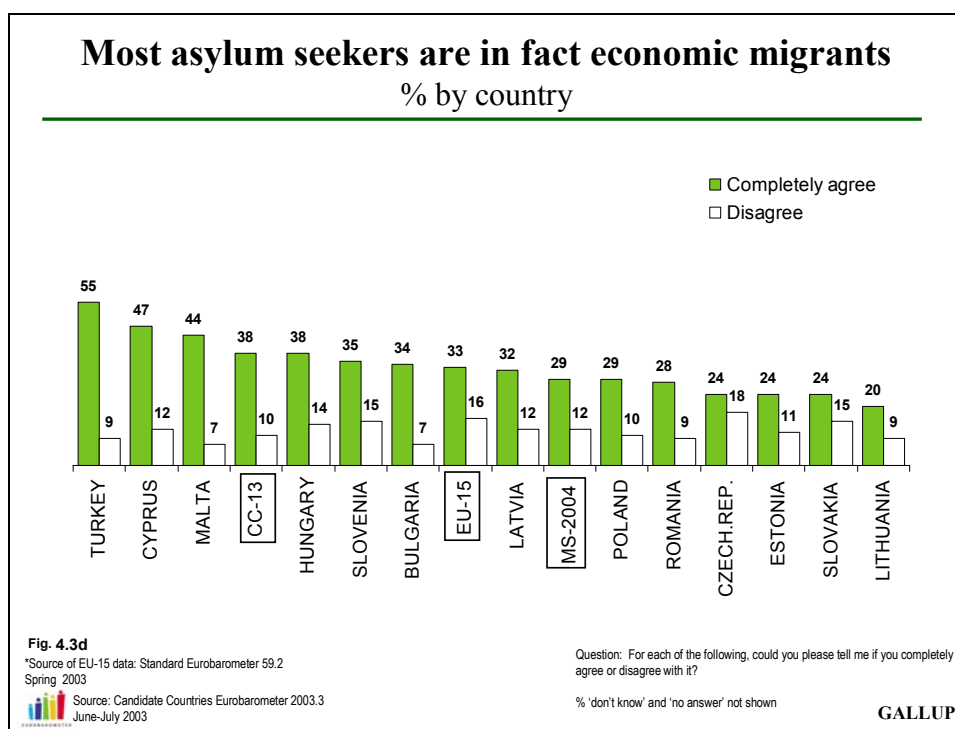
Surprisingly few thought about their country “Asylum seekers are treated in a humane and understanding manner in our country”. In the current 15 EU member states, only one third (34%) thought that their respective country treats asylum seekers in an appropriately humane manner. Even less thought this in the ten countries joining the European Union in 2004 (29%). Conversely, in the entirety of the 13 candidate countries, the proportion of those thinking this was as high as 39%.

The Cypriots, Turkish, and Maltese are those that have the highest confidence in their respective state in this aspect. On the other hand, citizens of the three Baltic states, and Poland thought the least that their respective state would treat asylum seekers humanely and understandingly. (FIGURE 4.3c)



One third (33%) of the population of the current EU member states agreed with the statement “Most asylum seekers are in fact economic migrants”. In the ten countries joining the European Union in May 2004, this proportion was 29%, while in the 13 surveyed candidate countries only 38% agreed with this statement.

It is the Turkish, Cypriots, and Maltese that think the most that most asylum seekers did in fact leave their countries for economic reasons and not for political or humanitarian ones. This is believed the least by the Czechs, Estonians, Slovaks, and Lithuanians. (FIGURE 4.3d.)



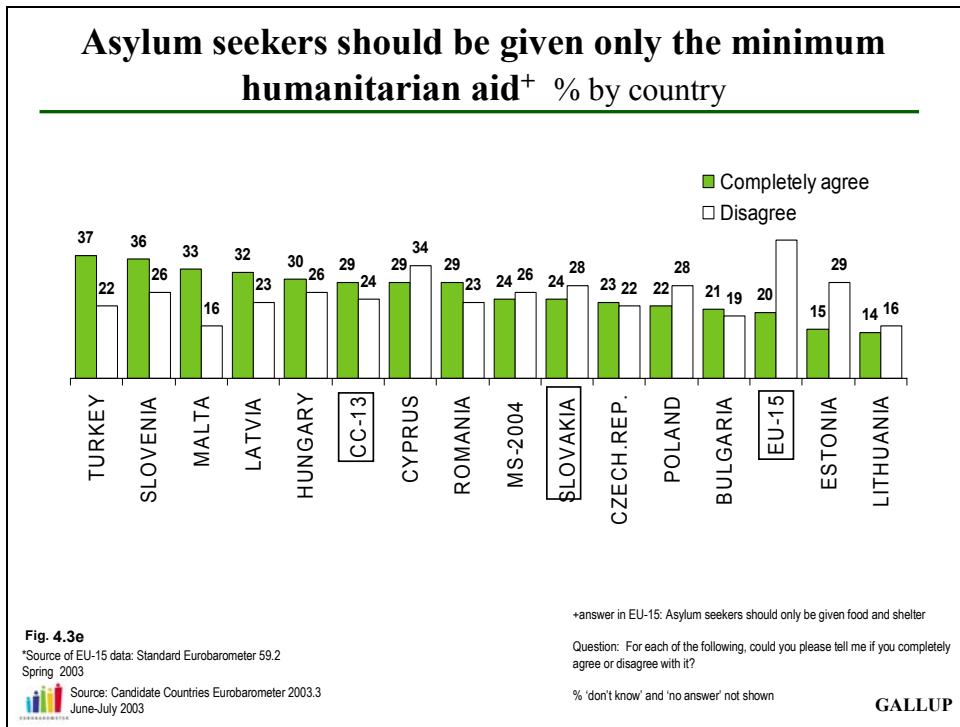
The statement “Asylum seekers should be sent back to their countries once it is safe to do so” is agreed by 42% of citizens of the current EU member states. In the candidate countries, the proportion of those agreeing is significantly smaller (36%), and the people in the 10 countries that will join the European Union in 2004 agreed with the proposition of sending asylum seekers back in an even lower proportion (29%).

Less than one third of the population of both the current EU member states and the candidate countries agreed with the statement “Asylum seekers should be permitted to work while their applications are being considered”. In the candidate countries, this proportion was 30%, while in the current member states it reached only 23%.

The proposition that “Asylum seekers should be entitled to social benefits” received even less support. In the current member states 13%, in the 2004 member states 15%, and in the 13 candidate countries 29% agreed with such an extension of social benefits.

Only one fifth (20%) of the current EU member states population think “Asylum seekers should be given only the minimum humanitarian aid”. The proportion of those agreeing with this in the 10 countries joining the EU in 2004 is 24%, while in the 13 candidate countries it is 29%.

This “minimalist” standpoint of asylum policy handling was supported by the most people in Turkey, Slovenia, Malta, and Latvia. The most opponents, on the other hand, were in Cyprus, Estonia, Poland, and Slovakia. (FIGURE 4.3e)



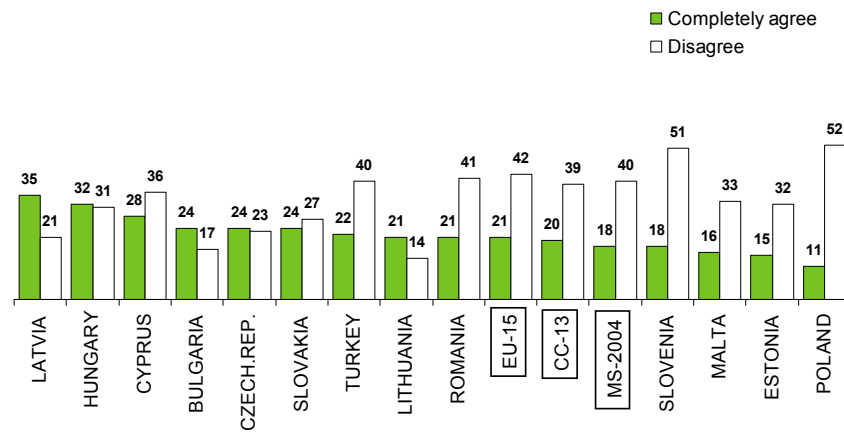
Rather few agreed with the notion that “Asylum seekers whose applications have been accepted should have exactly the same benefits as [NATIONALITY] citizens”. In the current EU members 21%, while in the candidate countries 29% identified with this notion.

In the current member states of the European Union, one third (33%) of the citizens believe that “The decision-making process for accepting or rejecting asylum applications is too slow”. In the candidate countries, slightly less believe so (26%).

Only one fifth (21% and 20%, respectively) of the EU member state citizens and the candidate countries citizens agreed with that asylum seekers should be kept in detention camps (“Asylum seekers should be made to stay in detention camps while their applications are being considered”).

Latvians and Hungarians agreed in the largest proportion with the detention of asylum seekers in camps. (In these two countries, those completely agreeing outnumbered those not agreeing.) This method of treating asylum seekers was the least agreed with by Polish, and Slovenians. (FIGURE 4.3f)

## Asylum seekers should stay in detention camps until application is considered % by country



**Fig. 4.3f**

\*Source of EU-15 data: Standard Eurobarometer 59.2  
Spring 2003



Source: Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2003.3  
June-July 2003

Question: For each of the following, could you please tell me if you completely agree or disagree with it?

% 'don't know' and 'no answer' not shown

GALLUP

## 5. Towards an integrated European jurisdiction

In this chapter we analyse to what extent the candidate countries' population is in favour of some actions proposed at the European Union level to provide better guarantees for the rights of citizens and a to set up a more integrated European legal framework where rights of citizens enjoy the same guarantees in each of the member states. We test this attitude by nine actions presented on card to respondents.

The actions respondents rated according to how much are they in favour of them (completely, somewhat, not much, and not at all) are the following:

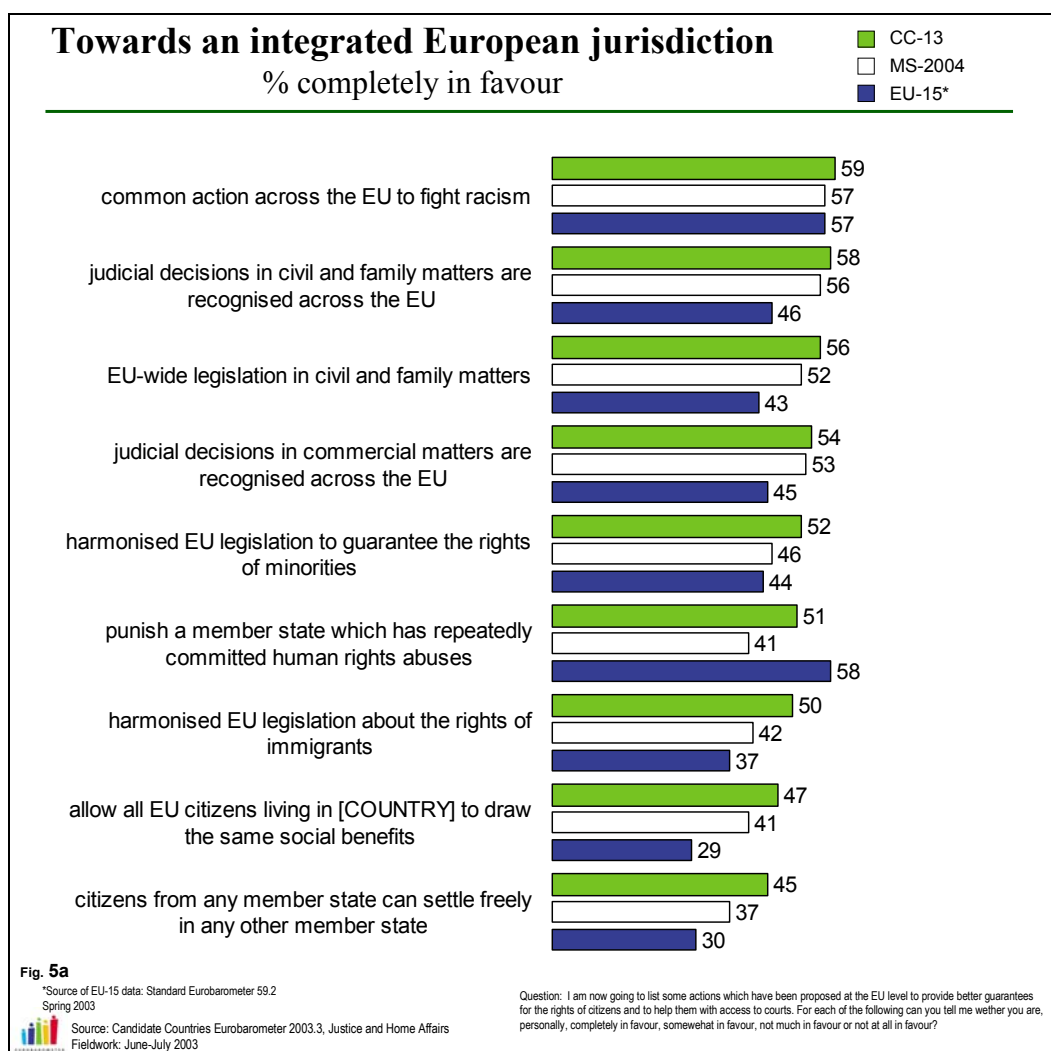
- *Punish a member state which has repeatedly committed human rights abuses by temporarily excluding it from the EU*
- *Promote common action across the EU to fight racism*
- *Set up harmonized legislation across the EU to guarantee the rights of minorities*
- *Set up harmonized legislation across the EU about the rights of immigrants*
- *Guarantee that citizens from any member state can settle freely, without paperwork, in any other member state*
- *Allow EU citizens who are settled in our country to draw the same social benefits as us, once our country becomes a full member in the European Union*
- *Guarantee that judicial decisions in commercial matters are recognized across the EU*
- *Guarantee that judicial decisions in civil and family matters, such as divorce, child custody or inheritance, are recognized across the EU*
- *Move towards EU-wide legislation in civil and family matters, such as divorce, child custody or inheritance*

As FIGURE 5a on the next page illustrates the *common action across Europe to fight racism* is the action of which 59% of the candidate countries' population, 57% of both the Laeken countries' population and the European Union member states population are completely in favour — these proportions are the highest ones in each group of countries among all other rated actions.

Mentioned in the second highest proportion in each group of countries, *judicial decisions in civil and family matters to be recognized across the European Union* is completely favoured by 58% of the candidate countries' population, 56% of the 2004 member states population, and 46% of the European Union member states population. This action is mentioned as completely favoured by 52% of the population in the Laeken countries, and 43% of the population of the European Union member states, awarding the fourth place in the ranking by frequency of mentions.

The third completely favoured item by the candidate countries' population is *an EU-wide legislation in civil and family matters, such as divorce, child custody or inheritance to be recognized across the EU*. The population of the 2004 member states and the European Union member states favoured completely the proposal that *judicial decisions in commercial matters to be recognized across the EU* (53% and 45%, respectively) in the third place.

The population of the candidate countries and the Laeken countries mentioned in the lowest proportion that they are completely in favour of citizens from any member state settling freely in any other member state (45% and 37%, respectively). The population of the European Union mentioned in the lowest proportion that they are completely in favour of allowing all EU citizens living in another country to draw the same social benefits (29%). For detailed data see ANNEX TABLES 5a—5b.



Looking at the data in *TABLE 5* below, we see that regarding the action of punishing the member state which has repeatedly committed human rights abuses by excluding it temporarily from the EU, the means in the candidate countries (3.46 points) and the 2004 member states (3.29 points) are lower than the mean in the European Union member states (3.54 points). This is the only action proposed at the EU level to help the citizens with access to courts where the mean calculated at the 15 EU member states level is higher than the means calculated at the 13 candidate countries and the 2004 member states level. In all other cases, as can be seen in *TABLE 5*, the means are the highest for the candidate countries, followed by the 2004 member states, and the lowest for the EU member states.

**Table 5. Popularity of proposed measures**

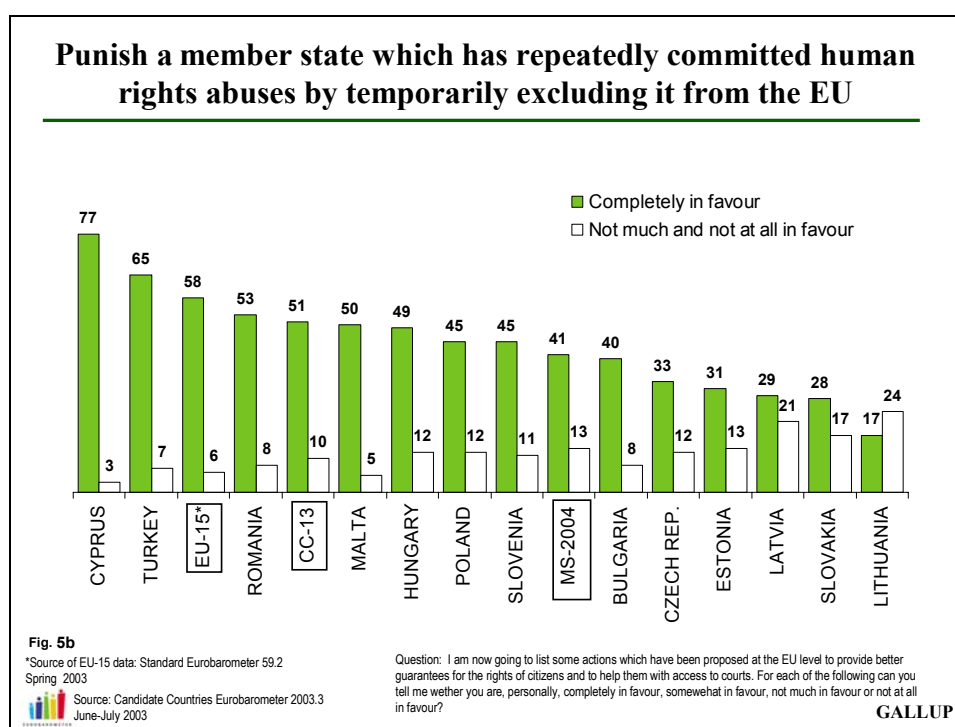
(means, 4=completely in favour, 3=somewhat in favour, 2=not much in favour, 1=not at all in favour)

	CC-13	MS—2004	EU-15
Punish a member state which has repeatedly committed human rights abuses by temporarily excluding it from the EU	3.46	3.29	3.54
Promote common action across the EU to fight racism	3.59	3.54	3.52
Set up harmonized EU legislation to guarantee the rights of minorities	3.52	3.43	3.36
Set up harmonized EU legislation about the rights of immigrants	3.49	3.35	3.22
Guarantee that citizens from any member state can settle freely in any other member state	3.24	3.03	2.80
Allow all EU citizens living in [COUNTRY] to draw the same social benefits	3.33	3.21	2.88
Guarantee that judicial decisions in commercial matters are recognized across the EU	3.57	3.53	3.41
Guarantee that judicial decisions in civil and family matters are recognized across the EU	3.58	3.53	3.39
Move towards EU-wide legislation in civil and family matters	3.56	3.49	3.34

### Punish a member state which has repeatedly committed human rights abuses by temporarily excluding it from the EU

Comparing the ratings of individual countries population with the candidate countries average, we can see that Cypriots (77%), Turkish (65%) and Romanians (53%) answered in higher rates than the average that they are completely in favour of punishing a member state which has repeatedly committed human rights abuses by temporarily excluding it from the EU. All other countries' data are below the candidate countries average, and the Lithuanians favour this action in the lowest proportion (17%). Lithuania is the only country where the proportion of the answer "completely in favour" is lower than not in favour.

Accordingly, the Lithuanians are those who answered in the highest proportion that they are not in favour of punishing human-rights abuser countries (24%), followed by Latvians (24%).





As demographic breakdowns show, the self-employed are in the highest proportion completely in favour of punishing the member states which repeatedly committed human rights abuses (62%), and the 55 years old or older people are completely in favour of this in the lowest proportion (42%).

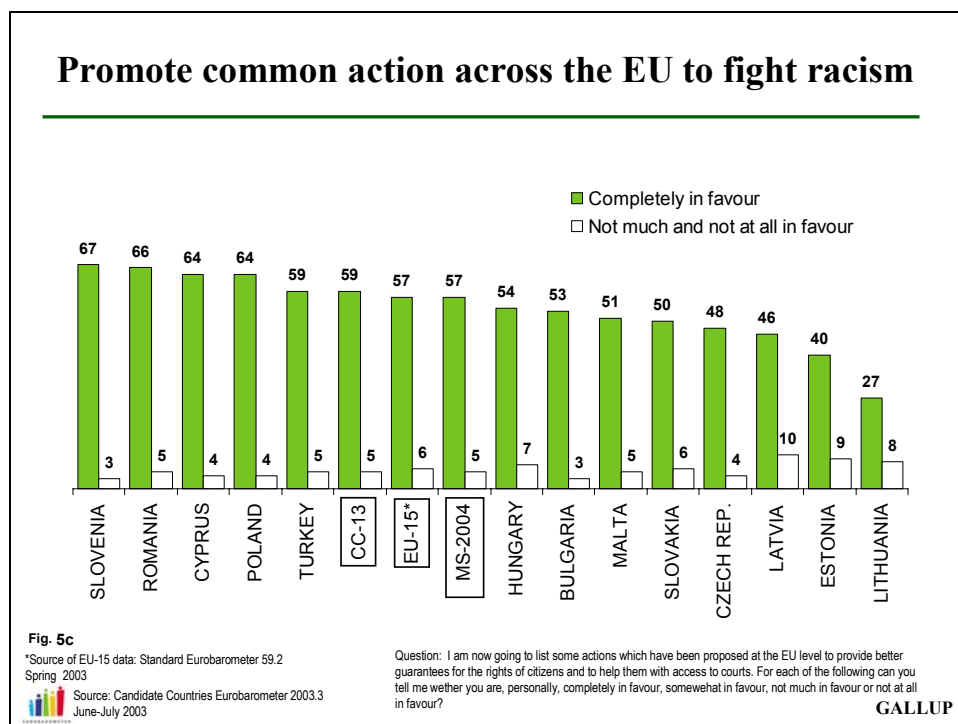
On the other hand, the other white collar workers are not much and not all in favour of punishing those member states which repeatedly committed human rights abuses in the highest proportion (13%).

### Promote common action across the EU to fight racism

As FIGURE 5c below shows, the population of five countries answered in higher proportion than the candidate countries average that they are completely in favour of promoting common action across the EU to fight racism, with the population of Slovenia saying so in highest proportion (67%), followed by Romania (66%), Cyprus (64%), Poland (64%), and Turkey (59%).

Lithuania is again the last being completely in favour of this common action across the EU (27%). However, there is no country where the percentage of those who answer they are not much or not at all in favour of the action would exceed the percentage of those who are completely in favour of it.

Looking at the proportions of those few who not agree to promote common action across the EU to fight racism, we find the Latvians to be in the highest proportion (10%).



Those who finished education at the age of 20 years or more are in favour of promoting common action across EU against racism in the highest proportion (69%), while house persons think so in the lowest proportion (48%).

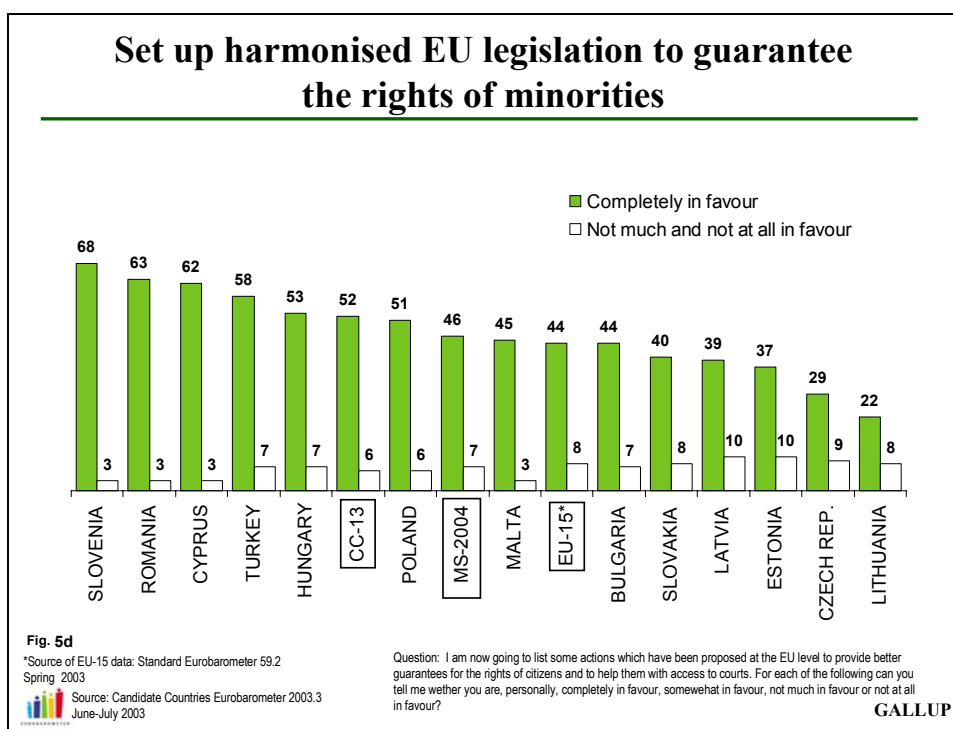
Looking at the few who gave “negative” answers, managers are not in favour of this common action in the highest proportion (7%).

## Set up harmonized legislation across the EU to guarantee the rights of minorities

Similarly to the previous sub—chapters, five countries' population answered in higher proportion than the candidate countries average that they are completely in favour of setting up harmonized EU legislation to guarantee the rights of minorities, in the first three places with Slovenia (68%), Romania (63%) and Cyprus (62%), and in the last place again Lithuania (22%).

However, we cannot find any country where the proportion of “negative” answers (not in favour) would be higher than that of the positive one (completely in favour).

It is in Latvia and Estonia, where the population respond in the highest proportion that they are not in favour of setting up harmonized legislation for the rights of minorities (both 10%).



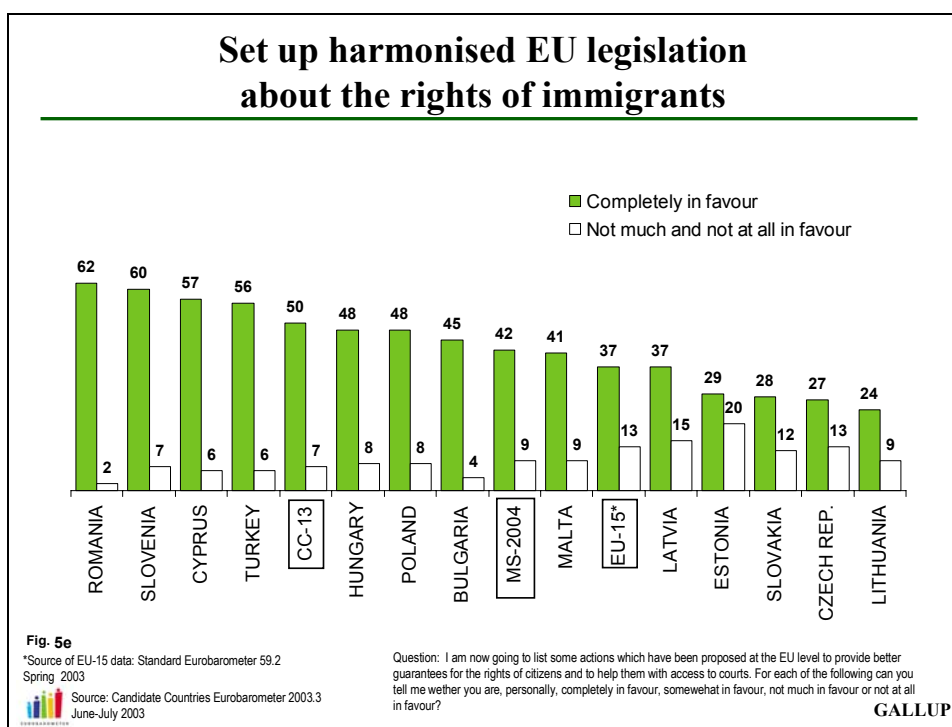
The self-employed answer in the highest proportion (61%), and the house persons in the lowest (45%) that they are completely in favour of setting up harmonized EU legislation to guarantee the rights of minorities.

The population of large towns, the unemployed and the 40-54 years old people say in the highest proportion that they are not in favour of setting up such legislation.

## Set up harmonized legislation across the EU to guarantee the rights of immigrants

Romanians (62%), Slovenians (60%), Cypriots (57%) and Turkish (56%) are in favour of setting up harmonized legislation about the rights of immigrants in higher proportions than the candidate countries average. Lithuanians are in favour of this harmonized legislation in the lowest proportion, only one fourth of them responded so (24%).

There is no country where the percentage of “negative” answers (not in favour) is higher than the positive one (completely in favour), but Estonia is very close to this. One in five people in Estonia responded that he or she is not much or not at all in favour of such kind of a legislation about the rights of immigrants (20%).



Comparing demographic breakdowns, again the self-employed are those who completely agree with a harmonized legislation about the immigrants' rights among other demographic groups in the highest proportion (60%), and again the house persons, together with the 55 years old and older population, are in favour of this in the least proportion (both 42%).

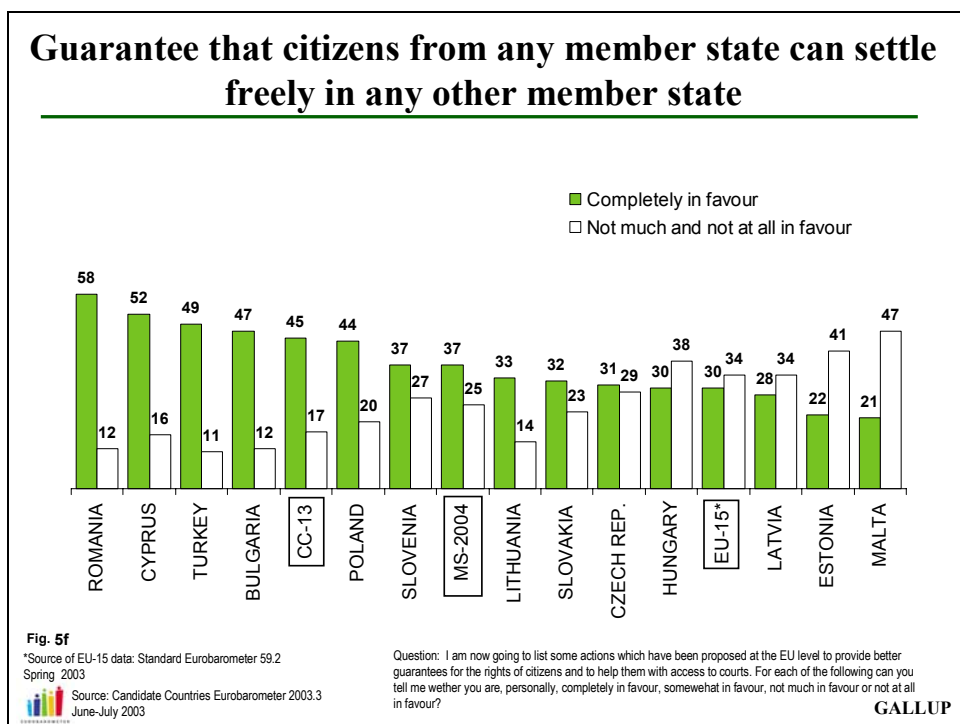
Those who finished school at 20 years of age or more are not in favour of setting up harmonized EU legislation about the rights of immigrants in the highest proportion (9%).

## Guarantee that citizens from any member state can settle freely, without paperwork, in any other member state

The proposal to guarantee citizens from any member state to settle freely in any other member state is completely accepted in the largest proportions by Romanians (58%), Cypriots (52%), Turkish (49%), and Bulgarians (47%), all being above the candidate countries average.

Maltese people say in the least proportion that they are completely in favour of free settling in any member state (21%).

There are four countries, topping the EU member states average, where more people say they are not much or not at all in favour of this guarantee than those completely in favour of it: 47% in Malta, 41% in Estonia, 38% in Hungary, and 34% in Latvia.



As in the case of all previous proposals, the self-employed are in the highest proportion completely in favour of guaranteeing free settlement in any member state (53%) and the 55 years and older people are in the least proportion completely in favour (39%).

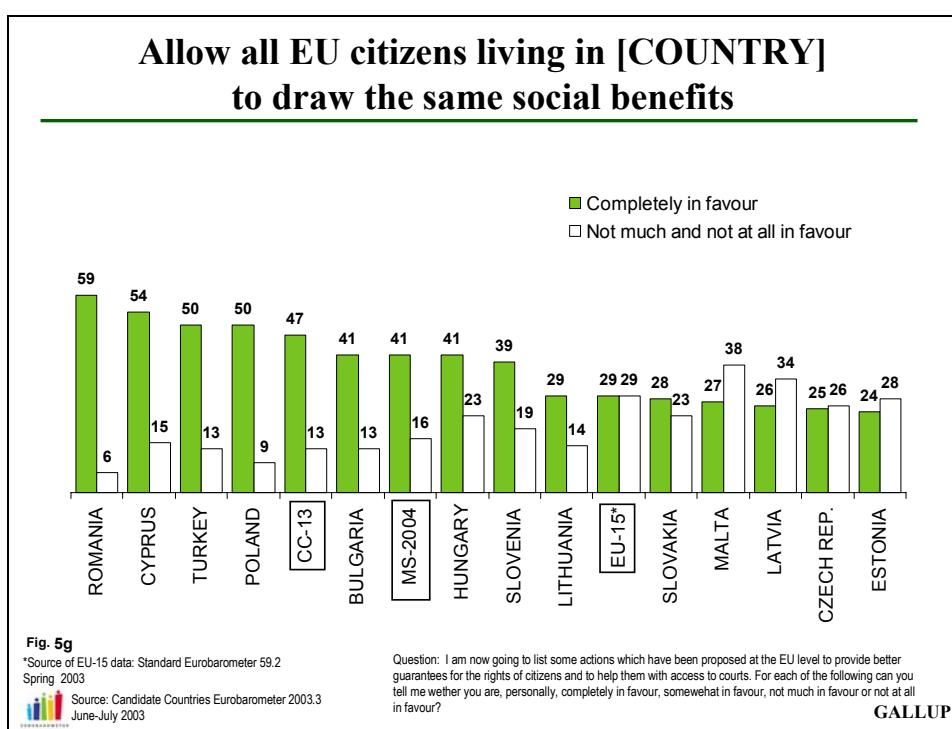
Looking at the proportions of not in favour, in general, the figures are higher than for any previous proposal. 23% of the white collars, followed by the 22% of manual workers say they are not in favour of guaranteeing that citizens from any member state can freely settle in any other member state.

## Allow EU citizens who are settled in our country to draw the same social benefits as us, once our country becomes a full member in the European Union

59% of the Romanian population, 54% of Cypriots, and 50% of both the Turkish and Polish population are completely in favour of allowing all EU citizens living in their countries to draw the same social benefits as they do, once their country becomes a member of European Union. All these proportions are higher than the candidate countries average. Estonians think the same in the least proportion (24%).

In four countries, namely in Malta (11 percentage points difference), in Latvia (8 percentage points difference), in Estonia (4 percentage points difference) and in the Czech Republic (1 percentage point difference), a higher proportion of the citizens answered they are not much or not at all in favour of allowing EU citizens to draw the same social benefits as they do, than the proportion of those who answered they are completely in favour of it.

In the highest proportion the Maltese population say they are not in favour of allowing such a measure (38%), followed by Latvians (34%) and Estonians (28%).



Analysing the data by demographic groups, now we find managers ranking first among those who say in the highest proportion that they are completely in favour of allowing that the foreign EU citizens living in a country have the same social benefits as the country's population (56%), and the population older than 55 years think so in lowest proportion (40%).

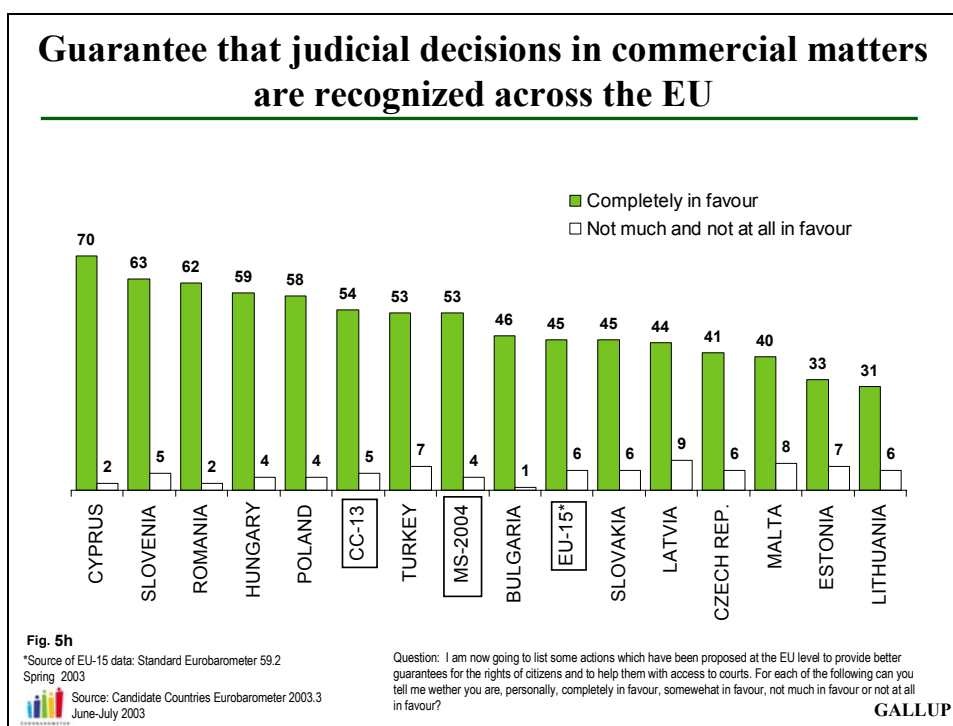
Among those who are not much or not at all in favour of this measure, the self-employed are in the highest proportion (18%), followed by manual workers (16%).

## Guarantee that judicial decisions in commercial matters are recognized across the EU

The guarantee of judicial decisions in commercial matters to be recognized across the EU is completely favoured by 70% of Cypriots, 63% of Slovenians, 62% of Romanians, 59% of Hungarians, and 58% of Polish. These five countries are above the candidate countries average regarding this issue. The Lithuanians agree in the least proportion (31%).

There is no country where the proportion of “negative” answers would exceed that of the “positive” ones.

The Latvians say in the highest proportion that they are not in favour of guaranteeing these judicial decisions in commercial matters be recognized across the EU (9%).



In the highest proportion managers are completely in favour of guaranteeing judicial decisions in commercial matters to be recognized across the EU (64%), and the house persons are completely in favour of this action in the lowest proportion (45%).

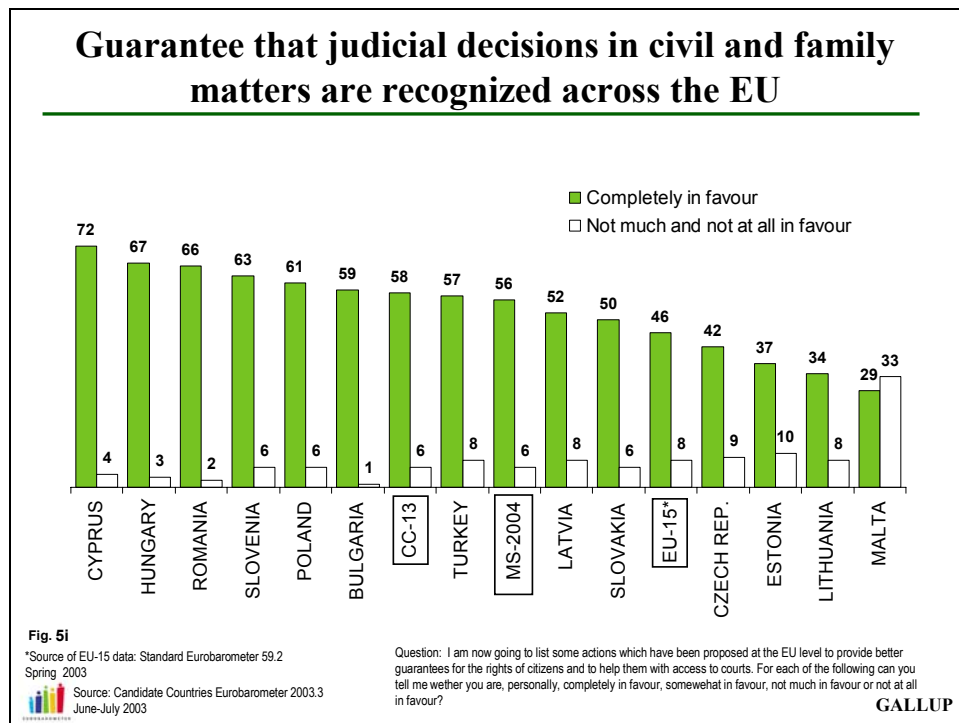
Among other demographic groups, the self-employed are those who say in the highest proportion that they are not in favour of such a guarantee (7%).

## Guarantee that judicial decisions in civil and family matters, such as divorce, child custody or inheritance, are recognized across the EU

There are six countries where higher proportions of the population than the candidate countries average answered they are completely in favour of guaranteeing that judicial decisions in civil and family matters are recognized across the EU. Among these six candidate countries, the population of Cyprus say in the highest proportion that they are completely in favour of this guarantee (72%), followed by Hungarians (67%), and Romanians (66%). In the lowest proportion the Maltese population says so (29%).

Malta is the only country where more people answered that they are not in favour of guaranteeing such judicial decisions in civil and family matters be recognized in all EU countries than those who answered that they are completely in favour (33% vs. 29%).

Consequently, the Maltese population respond in the highest proportion they are not in favour of the recognition of these judicial decisions in EU (33%), followed far behind by Estonians (10%).



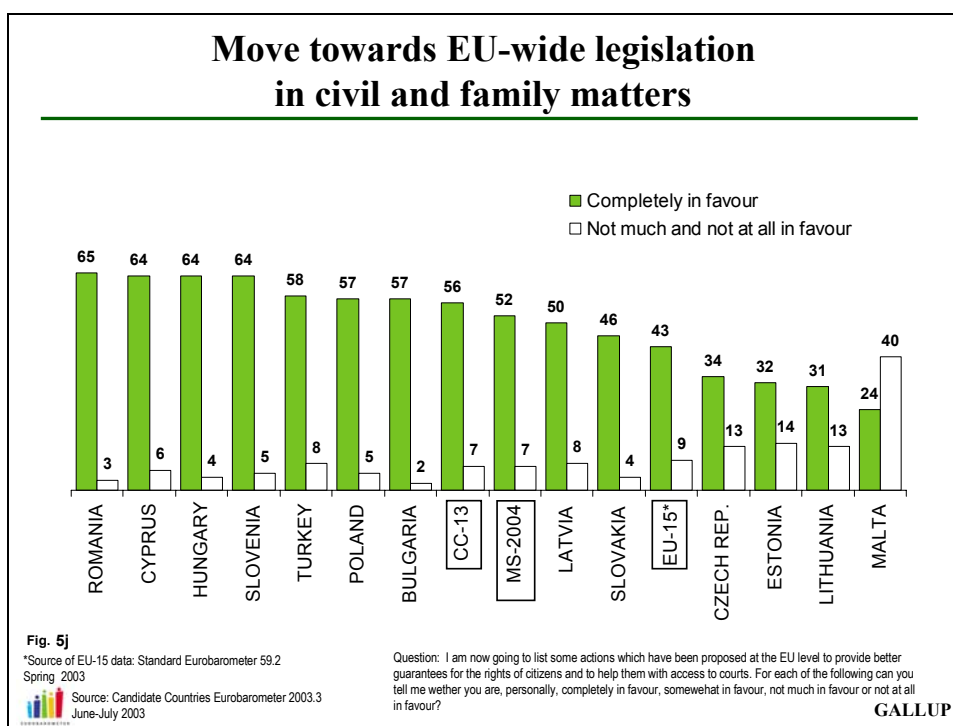
Those who left school at the age of 20 years or more, and manual workers are completely in favour of guaranteeing such judicial decisions in civil and family matters to be recognized EU-wide in the highest proportion (both 64%). On the other hand, house persons, as in the majority of the questions in this chapter, say so in the lowest proportion (49%).

Managers are not in favour of guaranteeing that judicial decisions in civil and family matters are recognized across the EU in the highest proportion (8%).

## Move towards EU-wide legislation in civil and family matters, such as divorce, child custody or inheritance

As Figure 5j below shows, in the majority of the candidate countries more than half of the population completely favour to move towards an EU-wide legislation in civil and family matters. In seven countries higher proportions of citizens answer so than in the candidate countries average; Romania takes the first place (65%), followed by Cyprus, Hungary, Slovenia (all 64%), Turkey (58%), Poland (57%), and Bulgaria (57%). On the other side of the ranking, with the lowest proportion of people who completely favour to move towards an EU-wide legislation in civil and family matters is Malta (24%).

As in the previous question in this chapter, Malta is the only country where more people are not in favour, than completely in favour (40% vs. 24%). Consequently, the Maltese population say in the highest proportion that they are not in favour to move toward such an EU-wide legislation (24%).



Looking at demographic groups, we find that the self-employed say in the highest proportion that they are completely in favour of a move towards an EU-wide legislation in civil and family matters (63%), while the 55 years old and older population, the population of rural areas and villages, and the house persons say so in the lowest proportion (all 50%).

On the other hand, managers favour not this move in the highest proportion (10%).



## 6. Access to courts

In this closing chapter we analyse how much the population of candidate countries favour some actions which have been proposed at the European Union to help citizens with better access to courts.

The actions respondents had to rate according to how much they are in favour of them (completely, somewhat, not much, and not at all) are the following:

- *Set up EU-wide measures to simplify citizens' access to courts*
- *Make eligibility for legal aid in one EU country valid across the EU*
- *Set up a mediation network among EU countries to reduce the burden of cross-border litigation on citizens*

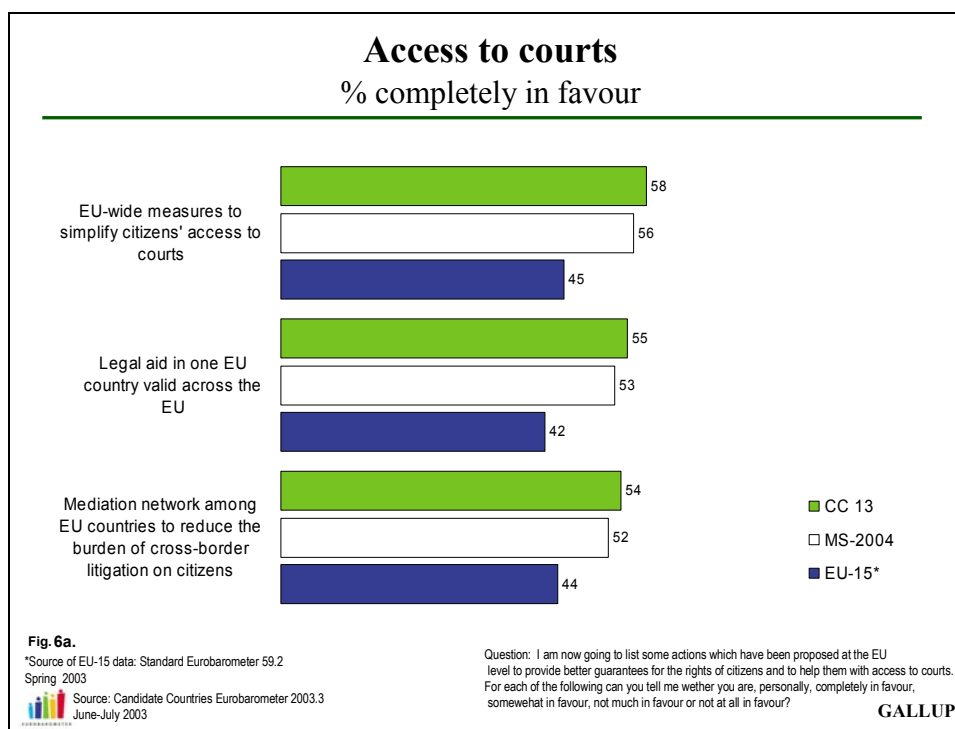
More than half but less than two thirds of the candidate countries' population is completely in favour of all the above listed actions.

The candidate countries' population completely favoured setting up EU-wide measures to simplify citizens' access to courts in the highest proportion (58%), followed by making the eligibility for legal aid in one EU country valid across the EU (55%), and finally, setting up a mediation network among EU countries to reduce the burden of cross-border litigation on citizens (54%).

In the 2004 member states, the population rated these actions in the same order but with lower proportions: EU wide measures for simplifying the access to courts is completely favoured by 56% of the population; the eligibility of legal aid across the EU is completely favoured by 53%, and finally, the mediation network among EU countries in order to reduce the burden of cross-border litigation on citizens is completely favoured by 52% of the 2004 member states population.

In the European Union member states, all these actions are rated as completely favoured by citizens in much smaller proportions. Following the ranking found in the candidate countries and in the 2004 member states, the respective figures in 15 EU member states are: 45%, 42% and 44%.

For detailed data see ANNEX TABLES 6a—6b.



Considering the questions as variables measured at ordinal level, we also calculated the means for each question. Looking at *TABLE 6* below, we can repeat the same results we emphasized in the previous chapter regarding the compared means from the previous group of questions. For all three questions the means calculated in the candidate countries are the highest, followed by the 2004 member states means, and finally, by the current European Union member states means.

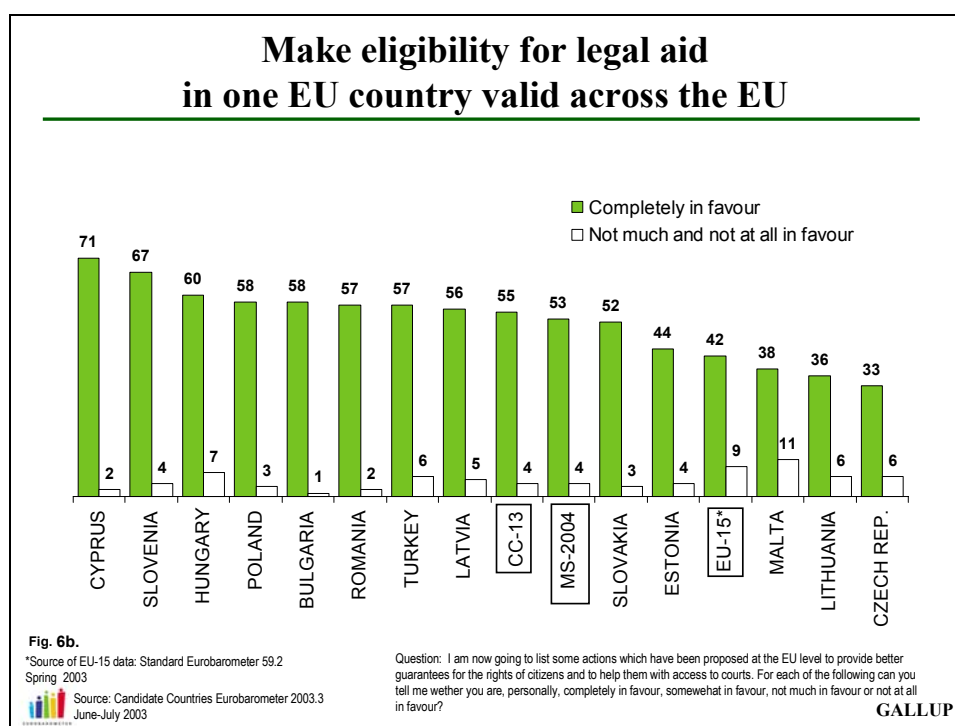
<b>Table 6. Access to courts</b> (means, 4=completely in favour, 3=somewhat in favour, 2=not much in favour, 1=not at all in favour)			
	CC-13	MS — 2004	EU-15
Set up EU-wide measures to simplify citizens' access to courts	3.61	3.58	3.40
Make eligibility for legal aid in one EU country valid across the EU	3.60	3.55	3.33
Set up a mediation network among EU countries to reduce the burden of cross-border litigation on citizens	3.59	3.55	3.40

Below we analyse the question making eligibility for legal aid in one EU country valid across the EU separately by the individual countries' population ratings.

In the majority of the individual countries, the highest proportions of the population are completely in favour of making the eligibility for legal aid in one EU country valid across the European Union. In eight countries we find higher proportions than the candidate countries average.

The population of Cyprus answered in the highest proportion that they are completely in favour (71%), followed by the Slovenians (67%), and Hungarians (60%). The population of the Czech Republic favours completely that eligibility for legal aid in one EU country is valid across EU in the lowest proportion (33%).

The proportions of those who answered they are not in favour of making eligibility for legal aid in one EU country valid across the EU are very low in each country, and the Maltese recorded the highest proportion in this respect (11%).



If we look at the answers by socio-demographic groups, we find the self-employed in the highest proportion among those who completely favour making eligibility for legal aid in one EU country valid EU-wide (65%) and the house persons in the lowest proportion (46%).

There are very few people from each demographic group answering they are not in favour of this action, only 6% of the 15-24 years old population answering so.

**CC-EB 2003.3**  
Justice and Home Affairs  
**ANNEXES**

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**TABLE 1.1 CONCERN OF PROBLEMS (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** How much concern do you feel about each of the following problems? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER IS POSSIBLE IN EACH LINE)

1. Unemployment
2. Customs fraud
3. Terrorism
4. Cheating the consumer
5. Drug trafficking and usage
6. Organised crime
7. Authorities abusing citizens' rights (**Abusing citizens' rights**)
8. Petty crime and urban violence
9. Corruption
10. War
11. Illegal immigration
12. Financial crime and money laundering (**Financial crime**)
13. Threats to the welfare state and rising inequalities (**Rising inequalities**)
14. Human trafficking

A) A lot of concern B) Some concern C) Little concern + No concern	CC-13 AVERAGE			2004 MEMBERS			Bulgaria			Cyprus			Czech Republic			Estonia			Hungary			Latvia		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
CC EB 2003.3																								
Unemployment	74	14	11	75	16	9	79	15	4	62	22	15	47	30	22	54	33	13	78	15	6	62	23	14
Customs fraud	42	26	27	37	30	29	28	32	32	39	27	27	19	30	49	13	28	54	28	39	26	33	30	33
Terrorism	61	22	14	63	25	11	57	26	13	72	16	12	47	32	20	38	38	22	65	20	14	50	24	26
Cheating the consumer	60	25	12	58	30	11	62	25	10	66	24	6	46	37	16	38	40	21	54	29	14	45	32	19
Drug trafficking and usage	66	20	12	68	20	11	64	22	10	94	4	1	47	29	23	61	25	13	76	15	7	63	26	10
Organised crime	66	20	11	69	21	8	72	20	6	84	10	6	50	28	21	55	32	12	76	18	5	55	29	15
Abusing citizens' rights	63	23	11	58	27	12	56	27	10	51	24	20	37	33	28	40	38	19	44	34	17	45	33	18
Petty crime and urban violence	59	28	12	54	33	11	62	28	6	54	33	12	44	40	16	38	47	14	48	36	14	43	37	19
Corruption	71	18	9	66	23	9	64	23	9	76	16	7	43	34	21	33	38	26	70	19	7	48	33	18
War	65	18	16	69	17	14	62	25	12	66	13	20	51	27	21	41	31	27	57	17	25	56	19	24
Illegal immigration	38	27	30	31	34	32	24	31	34	55	24	19	21	34	42	18	32	47	36	36	25	25	27	44
Financial crime	53	24	18	54	27	17	37	28	23	62	21	14	37	31	31	21	34	41	60	23	12	32	32	33
Rising inequalities	57	23	15	57	26	14	56	23	11	43	25	20	39	32	25	35	37	25	47	31	15	44	29	21
Human trafficking	56	21	19	57	22	18	49	30	15	44	29	23	31	29	37	29	32	36	48	26	20	51	25	20

The difference between "A" "B" and "C", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" and "no answer" (not shown).

(CONTD.)

**TABLE 1.1 CONCERN OF PROBLEMS - UNEMPLOYMENT (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** How much concern do you feel about each of the following problems? (SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER IS POSSIBLE IN EACH LINE)

	A) A lot of concern			B) Some concern			C) Little concern + No concern														
	Lithuania			Malta			Poland			Romania			Slovakia			Slovenia			Turkey		
CC EB 2003.3	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Unemployment	72	20	7	64	27	7	88	9	3	56	18	22	48	27	23	61	24	15	79	11	9
Customs fraud	29	40	25	43	26	24	49	27	21	29	20	43	17	32	44	30	33	35	56	22	16
Terrorism	49	35	13	62	23	14	72	21	6	48	19	29	45	33	21	50	28	20	65	20	13
Cheating the consumer	43	42	11	65	21	12	68	26	7	65	18	14	36	40	23	51	32	16	61	22	14
Drug trafficking and usage	66	25	7	77	15	6	74	18	7	56	17	23	50	26	22	61	25	12	68	19	10
Organised crime	65	27	6	67	19	11	77	18	4	55	16	25	56	26	16	63	25	11	65	20	10
Abusing citizens' rights	57	30	9	63	21	13	73	21	5	61	18	15	36	39	22	53	31	14	69	20	7
Petty crime and urban violence	46	42	10	44	34	19	66	27	7	50	24	21	26	48	24	40	38	21	67	22	8
Corruption	57	29	11	70	17	11	77	18	4	66	14	16	52	33	13	55	26	17	81	13	5
War	54	24	19	64	19	15	83	12	5	53	18	25	48	25	24	56	24	19	65	19	15
Illegal immigration	22	38	34	64	19	14	35	33	29	31	17	44	19	36	41	35	33	30	51	23	22
Financial crime	45	32	18	53	16	24	63	25	11	43	18	32	29	39	28	48	33	18	59	21	13
Rising inequalities	50	29	15	54	21	16	70	20	9	47	22	23	45	35	19	51	31	16	61	21	12
Human trafficking	55	30	12	56	22	16	72	17	9	52	20	22	35	30	31	52	26	20	56	20	19

The difference between "A" "B" and "C", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" and "no answer" (not shown).

**TABLE 1.2 NEEDS COORDINATED ACTION AT EU LEVEL (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** Could you tell me, for each of the issues we have just mentioned, whether coordinated action at EU level is very desirable, fairly desirable, not very desirable or not at all desirable to tackle it. (SHOW CARD)

1. Unemployment
2. Customs fraud
3. Terrorism
4. Cheating the consumer
5. Drug trafficking and usage
6. Organised crime
7. Authorities abusing citizens' rights (**Abusing citizens' rights**)
8. Petty crime and urban violence
9. Corruption
10. War
11. Illegal immigration
12. Financial crime and money laundering (**Financial crime**)
13. Threats to the welfare state and rising inequalities (**Rising inequalities**)
14. Human trafficking

A) Very desirable B) Fairly desirable C) Not very desirable + Not at all desirable	CC-13 AVERAGE			2004 MEMBERS			Bulgaria			Cyprus			Czech Republic			Estonia			Hungary			Latvia		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C			
CC EB 2003.3																								
Unemployment	71	17	6	74	18	5	72	17	4	70	20	8	48	36	9	56	34	6	76	18	4	61	27	8
Customs fraud	50	30	11	48	34	13	58	25	4	49	30	16	34	41	14	37	46	9	43	38	15	38	38	16
Terrorism	66	20	8	71	21	6	80	11	1	79	14	6	61	26	7	65	26	4	75	18	6	62	23	10
Cheating the consumer	54	28	11	53	32	12	50	33	6	68	22	8	30	39	24	35	45	13	53	31	12	38	39	17
Drug trafficking and usage	66	20	7	70	21	6	81	11	1	87	8	5	57	28	9	75	18	4	78	16	5	68	22	6
Organised crime	67	21	6	72	21	5	82	11	1	81	13	4	61	27	7	70	24	4	78	16	4	64	25	7
Abusing citizens' rights	59	25	9	58	28	10	56	28	6	57	25	13	40	37	15	42	40	9	48	35	12	42	36	14
Petty crime and urban violence	51	29	13	47	34	16	40	35	14	56	31	12	25	44	24	27	48	19	43	38	17	30	35	30
Corruption	67	20	8	67	22	8	65	24	3	72	19	7	43	36	14	45	38	10	69	22	7	53	30	12
War	68	17	9	73	16	9	79	11	2	76	14	8	60	22	12	62	25	7	71	15	12	62	18	15
Illegal immigration	50	28	14	45	35	16	56	25	5	62	24	11	33	42	16	39	41	13	51	31	14	43	32	18
Financial crime	58	25	9	60	27	9	59	24	4	65	22	10	45	34	13	43	40	9	68	21	8	43	34	14
Rising inequalities	56	26	9	56	29	10	55	24	5	55	23	13	38	37	15	41	40	12	53	33	9	41	33	15
Human trafficking	61	22	9	62	25	8	74	15	1	51	30	16	40	36	13	53	34	7	59	25	12	66	22	7

The difference between "A" "B" and "C", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" and "no answer" (not shown).

(CONTD.)

**TABLE 1.2 NEEDS COORDINATED ACTION AT EU LEVEL (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** Could you tell me, for each of the issues we have just mentioned, whether coordinated action at EU level is very desirable, fairly desirable, not very desirable or not at all desirable to tackle it. (SHOW CARD)

CC EB 2003.3	Lithuania			Malta			Poland			Romania			Slovakia			Slovenia			Turkey		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Unemployment	60	19	13	67	22	5	86	10	4	45	23	9	62	31	5	66	26	5	76	14	6
Customs fraud	34	32	21	52	27	13	58	30	11	32	30	10	29	48	18	48	36	11	58	26	11
Terrorism	51	24	15	71	19	6	75	18	5	50	21	7	64	31	4	63	27	7	66	20	11
Cheating the consumer	33	34	21	65	24	5	64	28	7	45	22	8	35	42	19	56	34	7	60	24	13
Drug trafficking and usage	55	20	15	77	17	2	74	19	6	52	20	5	63	30	6	66	27	4	65	21	10
Organised crime	54	21	15	71	20	4	76	19	4	50	22	5	66	29	3	67	26	4	65	22	9
Abusing citizens' rights	46	26	18	68	21	5	70	22	7	49	20	6	42	44	11	55	33	8	64	22	9
Petty crime and urban violence	28	36	26	50	31	13	60	28	10	35	28	13	23	48	24	45	38	14	64	22	9
Corruption	47	24	18	70	19	6	78	15	6	51	21	5	58	31	8	58	31	8	73	16	8
War	50	18	21	68	18	9	81	13	5	52	18	7	66	23	10	63	25	9	67	19	10
Illegal immigration	34	32	21	67	19	8	48	33	16	36	23	12	34	41	20	50	34	12	62	20	12
Financial crime	43	27	18	57	20	13	68	23	7	44	22	8	43	42	10	56	34	7	60	23	10
Rising inequalities	42	25	19	57	22	10	65	25	8	41	24	7	45	39	12	57	34	7	61	23	10
Human trafficking	52	21	16	63	22	7	73	20	5	49	21	6	50	37	10	58	30	9	62	20	12

The difference between "A" "B" and "C", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" and "no answer" (not shown).

**TABLE 2.1 POLICY MEASURES (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** I am going to list some policy measures. For each of them, can you please tell me whether it is very important, fairly important, somewhat important, or not at all important to you personally. (SHOW CARD)

1. Increase police powers
2. Increase the powers of private security companies (**Increase power of security firms**)
3. Fight corruption
4. Install surveillance cameras in the streets (**Surveillance cameras**)
5. Increase controls on people wishing to enter the country (**More immigration controls**)
6. Improve civic education in schools (**Improve civic education**)
7. Increase the severity of sentences passed on petty and minor criminals (**Fight petty and minor criminals**)
8. Improve police training about citizens' rights (**Training about citizens' rights**)
9. Fight against poverty
10. Improve the facilities available to courts so that they can administer justice more quickly (**Administer justice more quickly**)
11. Have more police
12. Have more social workers
13. Increase powers of the social workers (**Increase social workers' power**)
14. Fight local crime
15. Fight international crime

A) Very important B) Fairly important C) Somewhat important + Not at all important	CC-13 AVERAGE			2004 MEMBERS			Bulgaria			Cyprus			Czech Republic			Estonia			Hungary			Latvia		
CC EB 2003.3	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Increase police powers	41	27	28	37	31	29	33	39	18	40	21	31	26	36	34	13	29	52	57	26	15	12	29	51
Increase power of security firms	22	22	47	12	22	58	11	28	42	15	23	51	9	18	62	5	21	66	20	26	48	5	18	64
Fight corruption	69	23	5	64	26	9	64	26	4	78	19	2	49	34	15	32	35	30	72	19	6	53	34	11
Surveillance cameras	35	25	33	34	31	31	18	25	39	40	22	33	21	34	40	15	32	50	36	28	31	19	30	44
More immigration controls	46	30	18	40	34	24	36	39	14	72	19	7	39	38	21	22	35	40	51	32	14	29	37	26
Improve civic education	54	27	13	48	30	19	40	34	14	72	23	3	26	33	34	16	34	42	49	32	17	33	40	21
Fight petty and minor criminals	47	30	19	41	34	23	43	31	19	37	24	35	42	38	18	21	36	40	38	33	27	16	28	51
Training about citizens' rights	56	29	10	47	33	17	44	36	9	73	21	4	33	39	23	29	38	29	47	32	16	46	39	12
Fight against poverty	80	15	3	75	18	5	86	10	1	88	10	1	47	36	13	60	29	10	87	11	2	74	22	4
Administer justice more quickly	61	23	10	57	27	12	24	27	30	70	23	3	37	34	21	22	37	34	58	27	12	45	35	14
Have more police	40	25	31	42	28	27	26	33	27	56	22	20	25	30	37	15	36	43	61	22	16	15	25	54
Have more social workers	35	27	29	24	27	42	20	35	27	68	21	9	12	27	50	14	29	50	46	27	23	15	28	47
Increase social workers' power	34	26	30	22	27	44	19	33	28	60	24	14	14	28	48	11	27	52	34	29	28	14	28	43
Fight local crime	64	27	6	62	30	7	63	30	4	84	13	2	45	44	10	48	36	14	68	25	6	50	41	8
Fight international crime	65	25	7	65	26	7	69	23	4	77	19	3	57	34	7	46	34	17	73	21	5	52	34	12

The difference between "A" "B" and "C", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" and "no answer" (not shown).

(CONTD.)

**TABLE 2.1 POLICY MEASURES (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** I am going to list some policy measures. For each of them, can you please tell me whether it is very important, fairly important, somewhat important, or not at all important to you personally. (SHOW CARD)

CC EB 2003.3	Lithuania			Malta			Poland			Romania			Slovakia			Slovenia			Turkey		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Increase police powers	15	33	44	55	25	15	42	30	26	42	26	25	26	39	32	23	30	43	46	21	28
Increase power of security firms	9	26	53	40	26	24	12	20	62	26	23	35	9	27	57	16	34	45	34	21	37
Fight corruption	44	35	16	81	12	5	70	23	6	69	19	6	61	32	6	50	34	12	76	20	2
Surveillance cameras	19	37	38	62	24	9	43	31	24	29	19	40	18	35	42	19	24	53	41	20	32
More immigration controls	19	35	37	80	12	6	40	31	26	48	26	17	35	45	18	37	39	21	56	26	12
Improve civic education	22	33	36	84	12	1	60	27	10	67	21	5	26	38	32	41	33	22	59	25	11
Fight petty and minor criminals	25	36	35	60	29	8	48	31	18	40	31	21	26	45	25	31	33	32	57	25	14
Training about citizens' rights	23	38	28	78	18	2	54	30	13	63	23	6	37	40	19	44	36	16	66	25	5
Fight against poverty	64	28	5	86	12	1	83	13	3	84	11	1	67	29	3	70	23	4	83	14	2
Administer justice more quickly	28	35	26	80	15	3	68	22	8	56	21	11	42	35	19	64	25	9	73	19	4
Have more police	16	28	46	63	22	12	50	28	19	36	26	32	17	29	47	21	29	45	42	19	35
Have more social workers	16	28	44	60	23	14	24	27	44	37	26	23	13	28	51	25	32	38	51	25	17
Increase social workers' power	14	25	46	51	27	16	22	25	47	34	27	24	14	32	46	23	31	41	53	24	15
Fight local crime	53	34	9	74	19	6	66	27	6	61	23	7	63	32	4	50	37	10	69	23	4
Fight international crime	46	37	12	76	15	7	70	23	7	58	23	10	61	31	7	54	32	11	65	25	6

The difference between "A" "B" and "C", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" and "no answer" (not shown).

**TABLE 2.2 NEEDS COORDINATED ACTION AT EU LEVEL TO INCREASE POLICE POWERS (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** Returning to the items we have just mentioned, could you tell me, for each of them, whether coordinated action at the EU level is very desirable, fairly desirable, not very desirable or not at all desirable. (SHOW CARD)

1. Increase police powers
2. Increase the powers of private security companies (**Increase power of security firms**)
3. Fight corruption
4. Install surveillance cameras in the streets (**Surveillance cameras**)
5. Increase controls on people wishing to enter the country (**More immigration controls**)
6. Improve civic education in schools (**Improve civic education**)
7. Increase the severity of sentences passed on petty and minor criminals (**Fight petty and minor criminals**)
8. Improve police training about citizens' rights (**Training about citizens' rights**)
9. Fight against poverty
10. Improve the facilities available to courts so that they can administer justice more quickly (**Administer justice more quickly**)
11. Have more police
12. Have more social workers
13. Increase powers of the social workers (**Increase social workers' power**)
14. Fight local crime
15. Fight international crime

A) Very desirable B) Fairly desirable C) Not very desirable + Not at all desirable	CC-13 AVERAGE			2004 MEMBERS			Bulgaria			Cyprus			Czech Republic			Estonia			Hungary			Latvia		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
CC EB 2003.3																								
Increase police powers	37	29	26	37	34	23	34	34	15	41	24	30	25	37	28	16	41	30	53	31	14	12	32	45
Increase power of security firms	24	25	40	16	25	50	16	29	33	23	26	43	8	20	57	7	32	43	23	28	44	6	23	56
Fight corruption	62	26	6	63	28	5	64	23	3	75	21	2	47	37	11	38	47	7	71	21	6	50	36	8
Surveillance cameras	33	28	29	32	33	28	21	25	29	41	23	31	18	34	38	17	40	31	32	32	32	17	29	44
More immigration controls	45	33	14	41	37	17	46	34	8	66	24	6	39	40	14	30	43	20	53	34	10	32	36	23
Improve civic education	48	29	14	43	34	17	42	31	12	70	24	3	18	36	32	17	42	28	44	36	17	24	38	29
Fight petty and minor criminals	43	32	17	39	36	20	40	32	16	42	28	27	34	40	19	21	43	27	36	39	23	14	35	41
Training about citizens' rights	50	30	11	45	35	14	46	30	10	76	20	3	25	42	21	24	54	13	43	37	16	36	41	16
Fight against poverty	70	20	4	71	21	4	80	11	3	88	9	1	44	38	11	59	34	4	81	14	3	66	24	5
Administer justice more quickly	54	26	10	53	30	11	28	29	22	67	25	5	29	37	22	23	45	17	54	30	13	41	38	13
Have more police	37	27	26	39	31	24	27	31	23	54	26	19	23	34	30	15	42	30	52	27	19	14	27	49
Have more social workers	35	28	26	25	29	36	24	32	23	68	22	8	12	29	44	14	36	34	40	30	25	15	28	45
Increase social workers' power	34	28	26	23	31	37	24	33	22	60	23	13	13	29	40	13	34	36	35	30	27	13	29	45
Fight local crime	54	28	10	53	31	12	51	28	12	82	14	2	35	41	17	37	43	12	55	28	15	34	35	25
Fight international crime	64	23	6	68	24	4	78	14	1	79	17	3	59	29	6	59	32	4	77	18	2	63	27	5

The difference between "A" "B" and "C", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" and "no answer" (not shown).

(CONTD.)



**TABLE 2.2 NEEDS COORDINATED ACTION AT EU LEVEL TO INCREASE POLICE POWERS (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** Returning to the items we have just mentioned, could you tell me, for each of them, whether coordinated action at the EU level is very desirable, fairly desirable, not very desirable or not at all desirable. (SHOW CARD)

CC EB 2003.3	Lithuania			Malta			Poland			Romania			Slovakia			Slovenia			Turkey		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Increase police powers	17	38	31	52	22	17	41	34	22	33	30	14	22	41	28	29	35	31	40	21	33
Increase power of security firms	10	37	36	39	23	25	18	23	53	25	28	19	9	26	54	23	37	35	34	24	34
Fight corruption	49	35	8	73	18	3	69	25	3	51	24	4	60	31	6	54	35	6	65	24	8
Surveillance cameras	20	43	25	59	19	14	41	34	21	26	23	25	13	30	51	24	28	43	39	24	30
More immigration controls	21	48	19	75	13	6	42	34	20	41	27	10	31	46	19	41	42	14	52	30	12
Improve civic education	20	44	21	74	15	7	57	30	9	49	24	6	19	41	34	41	39	16	56	25	14
Fight petty and minor criminals	26	37	26	54	29	10	47	33	16	33	31	13	22	44	28	38	37	21	52	26	15
Training about citizens' rights	25	43	19	68	21	6	56	30	10	48	26	4	32	41	20	45	38	13	58	26	10
Fight against poverty	63	26	5	76	16	4	78	16	3	58	17	4	63	30	5	66	27	4	71	20	6
Administer justice more quickly	28	40	19	71	16	4	64	25	7	42	25	7	36	39	19	60	28	8	64	22	7
Have more police	16	35	36	54	22	17	48	31	16	31	26	18	15	27	50	26	31	37	39	21	34
Have more social workers	17	36	31	54	24	13	28	29	36	33	30	11	11	23	56	27	34	33	50	24	17
Increase social workers' power	15	36	30	48	27	14	25	30	37	31	29	12	12	32	47	28	34	31	50	24	17
Fight local crime	50	36	7	66	22	7	60	28	10	43	25	9	52	37	9	50	38	9	59	26	9
Fight international crime	55	31	6	73	19	4	70	23	5	52	21	4	63	31	4	58	34	4	63	23	8

The difference between "A" "B" and "C", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" and "no answer" (not shown).

**TABLE 3 COOPERATION IN FIGHTING AT EUROPEAN UNION LEVEL**  
(% BY COUNTRY)

**Question:** I am going to list some actions that have been agreed or proposed at European Union level. For each of these, can you tell me whether you are personally completely in favour, somewhat in favour, not much in favour, not at all in favour of adopting this measure in all countries of the EU? (SHOW CARD)

1. Creating a common judicial body which can coordinate inquiries across several countries (**Common judicial body**)
2. Allow the police of a neighbouring EU country to chase suspects onto our territory (**Chasing criminals**)
3. Create a common EU criminals database (**Common EU criminals database**)
4. Set up an European arrest warrant which simplifies current extradition arrangements (**European arrest warrant**)
5. Give the accused the same rights of defence in all member states of the EU (**Same accused rights within EU**)
6. Strengthen border controls between EU member states and other countries (**More outside border controls**)
7. Improve the police and judiciary co-operation at the EU level (**More police-judiciary co-work**)
8. Permit border guards from a neighbouring EU member state to guard frontiers in (OUR COUNTRY) (**Common border guarding**)
9. Extend the validity of sanctions taken in one member state to all others (**Extended validity of sanctions**)
10. Allow a person sentenced to prison in another member state to serve their sentence in their own country (**Serving sentence in own country**)
11. Allow a person accused of crimes in another member state to return to their own country while awaiting trial (**Accused await for trial in own c.**)
12. Take common measures across the EU to replace prison with non-custodial sentences, such as community work, for minor offences (**Replacing prisons**)
13. Conclude agreements between the EU and non EU countries to fight international crime (**Fight international crime**)

	A) Completely in favour			B) Somewhat in favour			C) Not much in favour + Not at all in favour														
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
CC EB 2003.3	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Common judicial body	54	24	7	52	31	8	55	23	4	59	22	9	40	43	10	31	44	13	64	24	6
Chasing criminals	43	25	20	51	29	14	43	25	15	34	22	38	36	37	21	29	41	25	60	23	10
Common EU criminals database	61	20	5	71	22	3	72	13	0	70	19	3	65	29	3	63	30	3	78	14	3
European arrest warrant	52	24	7	61	26	4	48	18	4	61	24	5	58	33	4	43	42	7	71	20	3
Same accused rights within EU	58	24	4	58	29	5	58	20	4	73	16	4	46	37	7	37	39	12	62	23	7
More outside-border controls	53	25	9	51	31	10	56	23	6	68	18	4	34	39	18	39	38	15	64	24	7
More police- judiciary co-work	60	24	5	62	29	4	68	18	0	74	17	3	50	40	4	45	41	6	63	25	5
Common border guarding	34	23	28	36	27	27	35	17	25	37	17	35	19	31	35	16	31	43	48	23	19
Extended validity of sanctions	42	25	15	38	29	19	42	23	9	48	25	12	23	33	26	22	34	28	55	26	11
Serving sentence in own country	49	25	13	46	30	15	48	26	11	54	22	15	29	39	22	29	40	22	57	23	13
Accused await for trial in own c.	41	25	20	38	29	22	42	23	17	39	20	32	20	32	36	15	28	46	42	24	25
Replace prisons	51	24	10	49	30	12	46	23	12	58	23	12	33	36	18	25	34	32	50	28	14
Fight international crime	62	22	3	66	26	3	64	16	1	73	16	3	57	35	3	61	29	3	70	22	3

The difference between "A" "B" and "C", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" and "no answer" (not shown).  
(CONTD.)

**TABLE 3 COOPERATION IN FIGHTING AT EUROPEAN UNION LEVEL**  
(% BY COUNTRY)

**Question:** I am going to list some actions that have been agreed or proposed at European Union level. For each of these, can you tell me whether you are personally completely in favour, somewhat in favour, not much in favour, not at all in favour of adopting this measure in all countries of the EU? (SHOW CARD)

	A) Completely in favour			B) Somewhat in favour			C) Not much in favour + Not at all in favour														
	Lithuania			Malta			Poland			Romania			Slovakia			Slovenia			Turkey		
CC EB 2003.3	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Common judicial body	31	41	8	43	29	6	57	26	8	48	18	6	33	43	13	45	36	11	58	18	8
Chasing criminals	29	39	19	44	30	14	59	25	10	44	19	19	37	39	18	37	34	23	33	21	30
Common EU criminals database	46	37	4	54	24	5	75	19	1	63	13	3	59	31	6	61	27	7	46	21	11
European arrest warrant	35	36	8	41	22	6	64	23	4	55	15	2	56	31	6	52	31	7	40	25	13
Same accused rights within EU	39	40	7	45	22	11	64	26	4	58	16	3	48	40	5	62	27	5	57	20	6
More outside-border controls	32	41	13	54	27	5	56	29	9	59	18	6	39	41	13	49	33	12	53	21	10
More police- judiciary co-work	41	44	3	51	32	4	69	23	3	64	17	1	48	40	6	63	27	5	56	21	8
Common border guarding	22	26	35	44	27	15	42	26	22	32	14	32	20	31	34	30	32	31	34	22	29
Extended validity of sanctions	24	39	10	30	20	16	41	28	18	36	19	13	22	34	27	35	34	23	49	22	12
Serving sentence in own country	28	38	16	39	28	18	52	27	12	48	20	13	26	43	19	50	29	13	53	21	11
Accused await for trial in own c.	24	39	20	36	24	24	47	28	15	43	17	22	23	40	25	36	30	26	43	22	19
Replace prisons	33	38	14	52	23	9	57	27	9	51	18	13	35	38	18	55	27	9	55	18	8
Fight international crime	39	41	5	59	22	3	71	22	2	65	16	1	58	33	4	66	24	3	55	21	5

The difference between "A" "B" and "C", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" and "no answer" (not shown).

**TABLE 4.1 IMMIGRANTS / ASYLUM SEEKERS (% BY COUNTRY)****Question:** For each of the following, could you please tell me if you agree or disagree with it?

1. Human beings should have the right to settle in any country of their choice (**Right to settle of own choice**)
2. Asylum is a fundamental right
3. Border controls should be abolished throughout the world (**Abolishing border controls**)
4. The absence of a coherent immigration and asylum policy drives immigrants and asylum seekers into hands of criminal networks (**Absence of immigration policy**)

CCEB 2003.3 +: Agree -: Disagree	CC-13 AVERAGE		2004 MEMBERS		Bulgaria		Cyprus		Czech Republic		Estonia		Hungary		Latvia	
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-
Right to settle of own choice	79	14	77	15	80	10	79	16	65	24	72	21	73	21	75	17
Asylum is a fundamental right	61	23	64	18	75	8	65	19	52	27	73	14	67	22	61	22
Abolishing border controls	28	62	21	68	19	65	21	67	17	72	14	77	15	78	14	75
Absence of immigration policy	63	16	61	16	68	9	68	10	47	23	61	17	63	21	58	18
+: Agree -: Disagree	Lithuania		Malta		Poland		Romania		Slovakia		Slovenia		Turkey			
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-		
Right to settle of own choice	85	8	70	24	82	11	88	5	75	16	68	24	78	17		
Asylum is a fundamental right	75	9	76	11	66	13	71	8	57	25	69	19	50	39		
Abolishing border controls	25	58	13	74	23	66	32	51	28	60	29	61	37	57		
Absence of immigration policy	58	12	46	25	65	12	62	9	57	16	57	26	67	20		

The difference between "+" and "-", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" and "no answer" (not shown).

**TABLE 4.2 IMMIGRANTS (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** I am now going to list a series of opinions about immigration and immigrants. For each of these can you tell me whether you completely agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or completely disagree with this opinion. (SHOW CARD)

1. Immigrants are fleeing poverty or wars which ravage their own country (**fleeing poverty**)
2. There are too many immigrants in our country (**too many immigrants**)
3. Immigration contributes positively to the cultural diversity of our country (**immigr. contributes positively**)
4. Immigrants are responsible for a lot of petty crime (**petty crime**)
5. Legal immigrants should have exactly the same rights as [NATIONALITY] (**same rights**)
6. Legal immigrants should have the right to vote in local elections (**right to vote**)
7. Immigrants should adapt completely to the laws and customs of [OUR COUNTRY] (**adapt completely**)
8. We need immigrants to work in some sectors of our economy (**need immigrants to work**)
9. Our country should do more to help legal immigrants integrate (**help integrate**)
10. We can reduce immigration by increasing aid to poor countries (**increasing aid**)
11. Poor countries must discourage their people from leaving (**discourage from leaving**)
12. Whether we like it or not, immigration has always existed and will continue to exist (**will continue to exist**)
13. Immigrants who continue to follow customs which are against our values should be expelled, even if they are legally settled (**assimilation required**)
14. We should legalise those illegal immigrants who have been working in our country for several years (**legalise working immigrants**)
15. Legal immigrants should be allowed to bring in their spouse and children (**reunite families**)

CC EB 2003.3	CC-13 AVERAGE			2004 MEMBERS			Bulgaria			Cyprus			Czech Republic			Estonia			Hungary			Latvia		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
fleeing poverty	62	25	6	54	35	7	70	22	3	71	21	4	33	49	15	27	51	17	41	44	9	52	35	10
too many immigrants	33	26	25	26	29	30	10	18	40	73	21	3	33	40	16	14	30	40	49	34	10	12	22	49
immigr. contributes positively	17	23	42	11	22	52	4	16	51	20	17	54	4	18	69	7	25	57	10	26	55	5	23	61
petty crime	23	32	30	27	39	22	13	28	30	56	31	8	33	46	14	16	40	32	33	42	18	12	27	43
same rights	33	29	28	29	33	30	26	31	25	26	22	48	21	40	29	18	32	44	17	27	50	24	26	42
right to vote	30	25	33	25	27	39	16	15	42	17	13	64	14	30	43	19	25	48	17	21	57	19	21	52
adapt completely	57	25	10	56	27	11	46	35	8	73	17	5	56	34	5	45	35	13	82	11	4	58	29	11
need immigrants to work	16	21	50	12	23	53	7	12	61	36	32	27	7	26	56	9	36	43	27	30	37	11	20	60
help integrate	25	33	23	18	37	31	18	35	19	26	38	26	9	34	42	20	47	23	19	39	36	22	38	29
increasing aid	30	25	29	19	27	38	10	16	46	36	27	26	10	30	40	6	22	55	14	26	51	9	21	60
discourage from leaving	40	25	18	29	29	25	23	27	24	57	25	7	21	38	19	29	36	23	42	28	20	37	28	23
will continue to exist	60	26	5	58	31	6	54	32	2	67	26	3	39	49	7	41	42	10	61	28	7	52	30	7
assimilation required	34	24	27	27	26	33	36	22	21	50	23	18	24	33	33	34	32	24	50	27	17	40	27	24
legalise working immigrants	28	30	25	21	32	32	16	28	27	10	16	64	8	31	48	13	42	36	23	33	35	21	29	34
reunite families	48	30	12	43	35	14	40	30	11	43	32	19	19	47	22	27	45	23	43	34	17	32	34	25

The difference between "A" "B" and "C", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" and "no answer" (not shown).  
(CONTD.)

**TABLE 4.2 IMMIGRANTS (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** I am now going to list a series of opinions about immigration and immigrants. For each of these can you tell me whether you completely agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or completely disagree with this opinion. (SHOW CARD)

CC EB 2003.3	Lithuania			Malta			Poland			Romania			Slovakia			Slovenia			Turkey		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
fleeing poverty	46	40	8	70	21	7	66	27	4	66	19	3	46	45	6	56	32	8	69	15	7
too many immigrants	12	28	34	54	30	4	20	24	40	17	19	33	15	36	30	32	35	25	53	25	12
immigr. contributes positively	3	15	58	16	22	41	15	22	46	13	26	32	5	23	62	19	29	42	27	23	32
petty crime	10	34	32	32	33	17	27	37	23	20	29	25	15	45	27	27	34	29	21	24	39
same rights	15	35	37	14	14	60	39	32	21	44	24	17	18	35	39	32	31	32	34	27	28
right to vote	11	26	44	8	10	69	32	29	29	33	18	30	16	25	50	34	32	28	37	25	26
adapt completely	33	42	13	47	27	13	51	28	15	63	20	5	56	32	7	61	24	10	57	22	12
need immigrants to work	8	27	45	5	10	69	10	20	57	13	13	52	6	19	64	33	37	23	24	22	44
help integrate	10	41	25	18	31	35	22	35	27	30	31	16	9	41	39	31	40	22	32	28	16
increasing aid	7	19	47	39	30	15	25	28	31	28	21	25	9	31	44	40	32	21	47	24	18
discourage from leaving	13	27	37	50	27	12	26	26	29	46	18	17	26	35	23	59	29	7	55	22	10
will continue to exist	33	47	7	55	29	6	68	25	3	68	15	2	43	40	11	61	26	7	60	24	7
assimilation required	22	29	25	35	27	19	21	23	41	37	16	25	28	31	30	22	24	45	41	25	21
legalise working immigrants	12	40	26	22	23	35	26	30	27	32	22	23	16	43	30	27	38	26	37	30	18
reunite families	24	46	13	23	24	38	55	29	8	61	19	6	32	42	17	36	30	24	49	27	11

The difference between "A" "B" and "C", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" and "no answer" (not shown).

**TABLE 4.3 ASYLUM SEEKERS (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** I am now going to list a series of opinions about asylum and asylum seekers who seek refuge in our country. For each of these can you tell me whether you completely agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or completely disagree with this opinion. (SHOW CARD)

1. Asylum seekers are treated in a humane and understanding manner in our country **(humane manner)**
2. The decision-making process for accepting or rejecting asylum applications is too slow **(decision-making is too slow)**
3. Most asylum seekers are in fact economic migrants **(economic migrants)**
4. Asylum seekers should be permitted to work while their applications are being considered **(permitted to work)**
5. Asylum seekers should be allowed to send their children to school while their applications are being considered **(allowed to school their children)**
6. Asylum seekers should be made to stay in detention camps while their applications are being considered **(made to stay in detention camps)**
7. Asylum seekers should be entitled to social benefits **(entitled to social benefits)**
8. Asylum seekers should be given only the minimum humanitarian aid **(only minimal humanitarian aid)**
9. Asylum seekers whose applications have been accepted should have exactly the same benefits as [NATIONALITY] citizens **(same benefits as [NAT.])**
10. Asylum seekers should be sent back to their countries once it is safe to do so **(be sent back once it is safe)**
11. Asylum seekers tend to choose countries where they think that their asylum application will be most likely to succeed **(most likely to succeed)**
12. Asylum seekers tend to choose the most prosperous countries **(most prosperous countries)**
13. Asylum seekers tend to choose countries where members of their communities already live **(members of community live)**
14. Rules for asylum seekers should be the same across the EU **(rules to be the same across EU)**
15. The acceptance or rejection of an asylum application in one EU country should be automatically valid in all others **(decision to be valid across EU)**

(CONTD.)

**TABLE 4.3 ASYLUM SEEKERS (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** I am now going to list a series of opinions about asylum and asylum seekers who seek refuge in our country. For each of these can you tell me whether you completely agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or completely disagree with this opinion. (SHOW CARD)

A) Completely agree B) Somewhat agree C) Somewhat disagree + Completely disagree	CC-13 AVERAGE			2004 MEMBERS			Bulgaria			Cyprus			Czech Republic			Estonia			Hungary			Latvia		
CC EB 2003.3	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
humane manner	39	29	11	29	38	11	30	33	5	54	28	6	30	47	9	25	31	15	40	40	7	26	37	14
decision-making is too slow	26	28	9	24	29	10	15	16	4	21	24	14	17	31	20	17	32	8	30	28	11	20	28	12
economic migrants	38	29	10	29	36	12	34	31	7	47	23	12	24	39	18	24	48	11	38	29	14	32	33	12
permitted to work	30	34	20	23	36	26	23	31	21	20	31	35	17	44	24	19	39	24	30	37	25	28	35	26
allowed to school their children	47	30	10	40	36	12	37	32	11	45	27	21	24	50	15	29	45	13	43	37	14	45	35	11
made to stay in detention camps	20	23	39	18	27	40	24	29	17	28	24	36	24	44	23	15	35	32	32	28	31	35	31	21
entitled to social benefits	29	30	25	15	32	36	17	30	32	19	33	37	4	21	59	14	45	27	13	28	50	16	33	40
only minimal humanitarian aid	29	32	24	24	36	26	21	35	19	29	28	34	23	47	22	15	41	29	30	37	26	32	35	23
same benefits as [NAT.]	29	30	27	23	33	30	14	26	35	17	29	46	17	43	26	17	36	36	23	33	36	20	25	44
be sent back once it is safe	36	27	18	29	30	25	24	29	18	59	18	9	27	36	25	25	33	24	39	30	24	44	28	17
most likely to succeed	46	29	6	40	38	6	36	30	3	71	18	2	40	47	7	35	44	7	56	30	6	47	34	6
most prosperous countries	50	26	8	48	32	7	49	26	5	74	17	2	50	36	8	37	39	11	59	23	11	53	29	8
members of community live	50	30	5	48	36	4	45	31	2	73	15	4	41	47	5	40	44	5	64	26	4	53	35	5
rules to be the same across EU	51	26	8	47	31	9	56	20	3	69	17	5	42	37	11	33	34	19	60	25	7	41	28	19
decision to be valid across EU	41	23	17	36	26	20	39	16	13	58	20	10	35	31	19	23	29	31	49	24	15	29	29	26

The difference between "A" "B" and "C", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" and "no answer" (not shown).

(CONTD.)



**TABLE 4.3 ASYLUM SEEKERS (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** I am now going to list a series of opinions about asylum and asylum seekers who seek refuge in our country. For each of these can you tell me whether you completely agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or completely disagree with this opinion. (SHOW CARD)

CC EB 2003.3	Lithuania			Malta			Poland			Romania			Slovakia			Slovenia			Turkey		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
humane manner	12	42	13	50	34	7	26	36	13	42	21	4	39	33	6	37	39	11	52	19	15
decision-making is too slow	17	33	11	36	33	9	26	28	6	19	19	5	14	33	14	32	34	15	32	30	9
economic migrants	20	43	9	44	40	7	29	35	10	28	22	9	24	38	15	35	34	15	55	22	9
permitted to work	12	33	30	12	18	54	24	33	25	45	25	9	21	43	26	36	34	20	35	34	17
allowed to school their children	19	45	16	30	33	27	46	31	9	57	20	4	35	38	17	52	31	9	52	25	9
made to stay in detention camps	21	48	14	16	33	33	11	19	52	21	12	41	24	35	27	18	22	51	22	21	40
entitled to social benefits	9	36	29	7	12	67	20	36	25	40	26	15	6	31	52	18	30	42	45	29	15
only minimal humanitarian aid	14	50	16	33	37	16	22	32	28	29	24	23	24	40	28	36	29	26	37	28	22
same benefits as [NAT.]	9	28	42	12	19	55	27	31	26	43	27	14	16	35	38	23	34	34	33	27	27
be sent back once it is safe	25	38	15	52	29	5	26	27	26	27	16	21	27	38	21	41	30	20	49	27	11
most likely to succeed	26	44	8	39	38	8	36	37	6	48	22	4	39	41	9	47	34	10	54	21	9
most prosperous countries	32	35	13	34	35	14	47	32	5	56	17	6	46	34	11	43	31	17	51	22	8
members of community live	31	45	6	46	40	4	48	34	2	57	20	3	44	43	4	54	32	6	49	25	8
rules to be the same across EU	28	42	10	31	24	25	46	30	7	63	14	4	50	33	9	57	27	9	52	24	9
decision to be valid across EU	23	30	18	23	21	31	34	25	22	47	11	15	39	28	19	42	27	20	44	24	14

The difference between "A" "B" and "C", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" and "no answer" (not shown).

**TABLE 5A ACCESS TO COURTS (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** I am now going to list some actions which have been proposed at the EU level to provide better guarantees for the rights of citizens and to help them with access to courts. For each of the following can you tell me whether you are, personally, completely in favour, somewhat in favour, not much in favour or not at all in favour. (SHOW CARD)

1. Punish a member state which has repeatedly committed human rights abuses by temporarily excluding it from the EU (**punish a member state**)
2. Promote common action across the EU to fight racism (**fight racism**)
3. Set up harmonised legislation across the EU to guarantee the rights of minorities (**rights of minorities**)
4. Set up harmonised legislation across the EU about the rights of immigrants (**rights of immigrants**)
5. Guarantee that citizens from any member state can settle freely, without paperwork, in any other member state (**settle freely in any other MS**)
6. Allow EU citizens who are settled in our country to draw the same social benefits as us, once our country becomes a full member in the European Union (**same social benefits**)
7. Guarantee that judicial decisions in commercial matters are recognised across the EU (**commercial matters**)
8. Guarantee that judicial decisions in civil and family matters, such as divorce, child custody or inheritance, are recognised across the EU (**civil and family matters**)
9. Move towards EU-wide legislation in civil and family matters, such as divorce, child custody or inheritance (**legislation in civil matters**)

CC EB 2003.3	CC-13 AVERAGE			2004 MEMBERS			Bulgaria			Cyprus			Czech Republic			Estonia			Hungary			Latvia		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
punish a member state	51	23	10	41	30	13	40	24	8	77	14	3	33	41	11	31	38	13	49	27	12	29	29	21
fight racism	59	24	5	57	30	5	53	25	3	64	19	4	48	42	4	40	38	9	54	30	7	46	34	10
rights of minorities	52	26	6	46	35	7	44	30	7	62	23	3	29	49	9	37	41	10	53	30	7	39	40	10
rights of immigrants	50	27	7	42	35	9	44	31	4	57	24	5	27	48	13	29	41	20	48	32	8	36	35	15
settle freely in any other MS	45	24	17	37	27	25	47	22	11	52	25	16	31	31	29	22	30	41	30	25	38	28	28	34
same social benefits	47	26	13	41	32	16	41	26	14	54	24	15	25	35	25	24	38	28	41	28	23	26	27	35
commercial matters	54	25	5	53	32	5	46	18	2	70	16	1	41	44	6	33	43	8	58	26	4	44	31	9
civil and family matters	58	23	6	56	28	6	59	19	1	72	15	4	42	38	9	37	39	10	67	21	4	52	30	8
legislation in civil matters	56	23	6	52	30	7	57	20	2	64	20	5	34	39	13	32	39	14	64	23	4	50	31	8

The difference between "A" "B" and "C", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" and "no answer" (not shown).

(CONTD.)

**TABLE 5A ACCESS TO COURTS (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** I am now going to list some actions which have been proposed at the EU level to provide better guarantees for the rights of citizens and to help them with access to courts. For each of the following can you tell me whether you are, personally, completely in favour, somewhat in favour, not much in favour or not at all in favour. (SHOW CARD)

CC EB 2003.3	Lithuania			Malta			Poland			Romania			Slovakia			Slovenia			Turkey		
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
punish a member state	16	32	24	50	32	5	45	26	12	53	18	8	28	39	17	45	35	11	65	14	7
fight racism	27	46	7	51	31	6	64	25	4	66	13	5	50	38	5	67	23	4	59	19	5
rights of minorities	22	46	8	45	37	2	51	31	6	63	17	4	40	40	8	68	23	3	58	18	6
rights of immigrants	24	44	9	41	30	9	48	30	7	62	17	2	28	47	11	59	27	7	56	21	6
settle freely in any other MS	33	38	13	21	13	47	44	24	20	58	14	12	32	36	23	37	28	27	49	23	10
same social benefits	29	42	14	27	18	38	50	31	9	59	20	7	28	41	23	39	33	19	50	22	13
commercial matters	31	43	6	40	25	7	58	28	3	62	14	2	45	39	6	63	24	5	53	21	7
civil and family matters	34	41	8	29	17	33	60	25	5	66	12	2	50	37	5	63	23	7	57	20	8
legislation in civil matters	31	39	13	24	16	39	57	27	5	65	12	2	46	40	5	64	23	6	58	18	7

The difference between "A" "B" and "C", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" and "no answer" (not shown).

**TABLE 5B ACCESS TO COURTS (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)**

**Question:** I am now going to list some actions which have been proposed at the EU level to provide better guarantees for the rights of citizens and to help them with access to courts. For each of the following can you tell me whether you are, personally, completely in favour, somewhat in favour, not much in favour or not at all in favour. (SHOW CARD)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2003.3							
punish a member state	51	56	47	57	57	49	51
fight racism	59	65	53	62	63	59	59
rights of minorities	52	57	48	56	57	51	52
rights of immigrants	50	55	46	53	55	50	50
settle freely in any other MS	45	48	42	45	49	46	45
same social benefits	47	49	44	48	52	46	47
commercial matters	54	59	49	52	59	57	54
civil and family matters	58	61	55	59	61	59	58
legislation in civil matters	56	59	54	56	61	58	56
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY							
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un- employed	Retired
punish a member state	42	62	51	49	56	49	48
fight racism	51	67	65	63	65	47	61
rights of minorities	46	61	56	51	58	45	52
rights of immigrants	42	60	53	49	56	42	52
settle freely in any other MS	39	53	49	42	45	44	47
same social benefits	40	52	56	46	50	44	48
commercial matters	47	62	64	57	61	45	54
civil and family matters	51	62	63	61	63	49	60
legislation in civil matters	50	63	60	57	61	50	56

(CONTD.)

**TABLE 5B ACCESS TO COURTS (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)**

**Question:** I am now going to list some actions which have been proposed at the EU level to provide better guarantees for the rights of citizens and to help them with access to courts. For each of the following can you tell me whether you are, personally, completely in favour, somewhat in favour, not much in favour or not at all in favour. (SHOW CARD)

	TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				LOCALITY		
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	rural area or village	small or middle sized town	large town
punish a member state	52	50	51	53	49	53	52
fight racism	51	62	69	61	51	64	64
rights of minorities	49	53	59	54	48	57	54
rights of immigrants	46	52	55	50	45	54	53
settle freely in any other MS	44	47	47	41	42	46	48
same social benefits	44	48	52	45	42	50	51
commercial matters	47	60	62	49	49	57	59
civil and family matters	51	63	64	58	51	63	62
legislation in civil matters	52	60	62	53	50	62	60

**TABLE 6A TOWARDS AND INTEGRATED EUROPEAN JURISDICTION (% BY COUNTRY)**

**Question:** I am now going to list some actions which have been proposed at the EU level to provide better guarantees for the rights of citizens and to help them with access to courts. For each of the following can you tell me whether you are, personally, completely in favour, somewhat in favour, not much in favour or not at all in favour. (SHOW CARD)

1. Set up EU-wide measures to simplify citizens' access to courts (**citizens' access to courts**)
2. Make eligibility for legal aid in one EU country valid across the EU (**legal aid**)
3. Set up a mediation network among EU countries to reduce the burden of cross-border litigation on citizens (**mediation network**)

CC EB 2003.3	CC-13 AVERAGE			2004 MEMBERS			Bulgaria			Cyprus			Czech Republic			Estonia			Hungary			Latvia		
A) Completely in favour B) Somewhat in favour C) Not much in favour + Not at all in favour	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
citizens' access to courts	58	24	4	56	31	4	56	21	1	64	23	3	37	45	6	40	43	5	65	23	3	58	31	4
legal aid	55	23	4	53	30	4	58	17	1	71	17	2	33	46	7	44	41	4	60	23	7	56	30	5
mediation network	54	23	4	52	31	3	48	15	1	56	21	3	32	48	4	40	42	5	61	24	4	48	32	4
	Lithuania			Malta			Poland			Romania			Slovakia			Slovenia			Turkey					
A) Completely in favour B) Somewhat in favour C) Not much in favour + Not at all in favour	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C			
citizens' access to courts	33	42	6	43	34	5	63	27	2	69	12	0	45	41	3	70	19	4	55	20	8			
legal aid	36	43	6	38	22	11	58	26	3	57	12	2	52	37	3	67	22	4	57	20	5			
mediation network	35	42	4	39	24	4	57	27	3	58	13	2	46	38	3	61	21	6	55	18	6			

The difference between "A" "B" and "C", and 100, is the percentage of "don't know" and "no answer" (not shown).

**TABLE 6B TOWARDS AND INTEGRATED EUROPEAN JURISDICTION (% BY DEMOGRAPHICS)**

**Question:** I am now going to list some actions which have been proposed at the EU level to provide better guarantees for the rights of citizens and to help them with access to courts. For each of the following can you tell me whether you are, personally, completely in favour, somewhat in favour, not much in favour or not at all in favour. (SHOW CARD)

	TOTAL	SEX		AGE			
	CC-13 AVERAGE	male	female	15-24	25-39	40-54	55+
CCEB 2003.3							
citizens' access to courts	58	62	54	58	61	60	58
legal aid	55	60	51	56	59	57	55
mediation network	54	58	50	54	58	57	54
MAIN ECONOMIC ACTIVITY							
	Self employed	Managers	Other white collars	Manual workers	House persons	Un-employed	Retired
citizens' access to courts	51	63	69	61	64	46	61
legal aid	49	65	61	59	61	46	56
mediation network	45	62	61	59	60	44	55
TERMINAL EDUCATION AGE				LOCALITY			
	below 15	16-19	20 and above	still studying	rural area or village	small or middle sized town	large town
citizens' access to courts	50	62	66	58	51	62	62
legal aid	48	60	63	54	49	59	60
mediation network	47	58	64	51	47	58	58

**C. TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS****C.1 Co-operating Agencies and Research Executives****THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION**  
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Lithuania	BALTIC SURVEYS Didlauiko 47 LT2057 Vilnius	Ms. Rasa ALISAUSKIENE	370-5-212-0104	370-5-212-7145
Malta	MISCO 3rd Floor Regency House, Republic street VLT04 Valletta	Mr. Anthony CARABOTT	356-2122-0303	356-2124-7512
Poland	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, POLAND ul. Krzywickiego 34 02-078 Warszawa	Ms. Hanna IGNACZEWSKA	48-22-622-4132	48-22-622-6716
Romania	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, ROMANIA Bd. Nicolae Titulescu Nr. 1, Bl. A7, Sc. 4, Et. 8, Ap. 116-117, Sector 1 78151 Bucuresti	Ms. Olga DEZSO	40-1-210-5016	40-1-211-0366
Slovakia	FOCUS Grossinglova 37 81000 Bratislava	Mr. Ivan DIANISKA	421-2-529-31366	421-2-529-31378
Slovenia	CATI d.o.o. Trzaska cesta 2 1000 Ljubljana	Mr. Bojana PLETESKI	386-1-241-0072	386-1-421-1970
Turkey	KONSENSUS Dikilitas Mah, Ayazmaderesi Cd. Mehmet Plaza No:30/3 Gayrettepe 80260 Istanbul	Mr. Murat SARI	90-212-216-3212	90-212-216-1814



## C2. Administrative Regional Units in the Applicant Countries

### **BULGARIA**

Sofia  
Varna  
Lovech  
Montana  
Rousse  
Bourgas  
Plovdiv  
Sofia  
Haskovo

### **CYPRUS**

### **CZECH REPUBLIC**

Praha  
Stredni Cechy  
Jihozapad  
Severozapad  
Severovychod  
Jihovychod  
Stredni Morava  
Ostravsko

### **ESTONIA**

Pohja-Eesti  
Kesk-Eesti  
Kirde-Eesti  
Laane-Eesti  
Louna-Eesti

### **HUNGARY**

Kozep-Magyarország  
Kozep-Dunántul  
Nyugat-Dunántul  
Del-Dunántul  
Eszak-Magyarország  
Eszak-Alfold  
Del-Alfold

### **LATVIA**

Riga  
Vidzeme  
Kurzeme  
Zemgale  
Latgale

### **LITHUANIA**

Alytaus  
Kauno  
Klaipėdos  
Marijampolės  
Panevezio  
Siauliai  
Tauragės  
Telsiai  
Utenos  
Vilniaus

### **MALTA**

### **POLAND**

Podlaskie  
Lubelskie  
Podkarpackie  
Warmińsko-Mazurskie  
Lubuskie  
Opolskie  
Małopolskie  
Kujawsko-Pomorskie  
Todzie  
Zachodnio-Pomorskie  
Pomorskie  
Wielkopolskie  
Dolnośląskie  
Śląskie  
Mazowieckie  
Świętokrzyskie

### **ROMANIA**

Nord-Est  
Sud-Est  
Sud  
Sud-Vest  
Vest  
Nord-Vest  
Centru  
Bucuresti

### **SLOVAKIA**

Bratislavský  
Západné Slovensko  
Stredné Slovensko  
Východné Slovensko

### **SLOVENIA**

Pomurska  
Podravska  
Koroška  
Savinjska  
Zasavska  
Spodnjeposavska  
Dolenjska  
Osrednjeslovenska  
Gorenjska  
Notranjsko-Krška  
Goriška  
Obalno-Krška

### **TURKEY**

Mediterranean region  
East Anatolian region  
Aegean region  
South-East Anatolian region  
Central Anatolian region  
Black Sea region  
Marmara region

## C.3 Sample Specifications

Between the 16<sup>th</sup> of June and the 18<sup>th</sup> of July 2003, The Gallup Organization Hungary carried out wave 2003.3 of the Candidate Countries Eurobarometer, at the common request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-Generals Press and Communication and DG ICT and Gender, DG Justice and Home Affairs and DG Health and Consumer Protection.

The Candidate Countries Eurobarometer 2003.3 covers citizens of each of the countries that are applying for European Union membership aged 15 and over, with the exception of Estonia, Latvia and Cyprus. In Estonia and Latvia, the survey covered permanent residents aged 15 and over. In Cyprus, the sample covered the territory of the Republic of Cyprus only. The basic sample design applied in all Candidate Countries is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points were drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

For doing so, the 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 Candidate Countries Region according to the EUROSTAT NUTS 2 (or equivalent; if there are no such regions, we used NUTS 3 or equivalent regions for sampling) 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 were selected as every Nth address by standard random route procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random. All interviews were face-to-face in people's home and in the appropriate national language. In countries with significant minorities the respondents had a chance to respond in their mother tongue (in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania in Russian, and in Romania in Hungarian).

Countries	Institutes	Number of Interviews	Field Work Dates	Population (x 000)
Bulgaria	VITOSHA RESEARCH	1000	18-June – 2-July	7,891
(Republic of) Cyprus	CYMAR MARKET RESEARCH	500	18-June – 4-July	689
Czech Republic	CVVM	1000	16-June – 6-July	10,226
Estonia	SAAR POLL	1007	19-June – 6-July	1,360
Hungary	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, HUNGARY	1003	25-June – 18-July	10,195
Latvia	LATVIAN FACTS LTD.	1004	26-June – 6-July	2,345
Lithuania	BALTIC SURVEYS	1004	18-June – 29-June	3,475
Malta	MISCO	500	16-June – 5-July	386
Poland	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, POLAND	1000	16-June – 8-July	38,632
Romania	THE GALLUP ORGANIZATION, ROMANIA	1047	18-June – 2-July	22,435
Slovakia	FOCUS CENTER FOR SOCIAL AND MARKET ANALYSIS	1061	20-June – 7-July	5,331
Slovenia	CATI D.O.O.	1000	18-June – 16-July	1,980
Turkey	KONSENSUS RESEARCH & CONSULTANCY	1000	18-June – 30-June	67,803
Total number of interviews		12126		172,748

For each country a comparison between the sample and the universe was carried out. The Universe description was derived from population data from national statistics. For all Candidate Countries a weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out, based on this Universe description. As such in all countries, gender, age, region NUTS 2, settlement size, household size, and education level were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. CC-13 averages), Gallup applies the official population figures as provided by national statistics. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed above.

The results of the Candidate Countries Eurobarometer studies are reported in the form of tables, data files and analyses. Per question a Table of results is given with the full question text in English. The results are expressed as a percentage of the total. The results of the Eurobarometer surveys are analysed and made available through the Directorate-General Press and Communication, Opinion Polls of the European Commission, Office: Brey 7/41, B-1049 Brussels. The results are published on the Internet server of the European Commission: [http://europa.eu.int/comm/public\\_opinion/](http://europa.eu.int/comm/public_opinion/). All Eurobarometer datafiles are stored at the "Zentral Archiv" (Universität Köln, Bachemer Strasse, 40, D-50869 Köln-Lindenthal), available through the CESSDA Database <http://www.nsd.uib.no/cessda/europe.html>. They are at the disposal of all institutes members of the European Consortium for Political Research (Essex), of the Inter-University Consortium for Political and Social Research (Michigan) and of all those interested in social science research.

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 (in case of a sample of 1000 people – confidence intervals for N=500 sample are larger):

Observed percentages	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
Confidence intervals	± 1.9%	± 2.5%	± 2.7%	± 3.0%	± 3.2%

## C.4 Definition and weighted distribution of the socio-demographic and other variables used in cross-tabulations

### C.4.1 Gender

The sample consists of the following breakdown by gender:

(1) Men	48 %
(2) Women	52 %

### C.4.2 Age bands

On the basis of their age, respondents are grouped into the following four age bands:

(1) Aged 15 -24	21 %
(2) Aged 25 -39	29 %
(3) Aged 40 -54	25 %
(4) Aged 55+	25 %

### C.4.3 Terminal education age

Terminal education age represents recoded categories of answers to the following question :

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

Respondents are grouped into the following 4 categories :

(1) respondents who left school at age fifteen or younger	40 %
(2) respondents who left school at ages 16 to 19	34 %
(3) respondents who stayed in school until they were aged 20 or older	15 %
(4) respondents who are still studying	11 %

### C.4.4 Main economic activity scale

The main economic activity scale represents recoded answers to the following question:

*"What is your current occupation?"*

The original question shows the following distribution:

#### Self – employed

(1) Farmer	6 %
(2) Fisherman	0 %
(3) Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, etc.)	1 %
(4) Owner of a shop, craftsman, self -employed person	6 %
(5) Business proprietor, owner (full or partner) of a company	1 %

#### Employed

(6) Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, practitioner, accountant, architect)	2 %
(7) General management, director or top management (managing director, director general, other director)	1 %
(8) Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	4 %
(9) Employed position, working mainly at a desk	4 %
(10) Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesman, driver, etc.)	2 %
(11) Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, etc.)	3 %
(12) Supervisor	0 %
(13) Skilled manual worker	8 %
(14) Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	3 %

#### Non-active

(15) Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	16 %
(16) Student	11 %
(17) Unemployed or temporarily not working	9 %
(18) Retired or unable to work through illness	23 %

The recoded categories and their distribution for the main economic activity scale are as follows:

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| (1) <b>Self employed</b> = Farmer + Fisherman + Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect, etc.) + Owner of a shop, craftsman, other self employed person + Business proprietor, owner (full or partner) of a company  | 14 % |
| (2) <b>Managers</b> = Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect, etc.) + General management, director or top management (managing director, director general, other director) + Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician) | 7 %  |
| (3) <b>Other white collars</b> = Employed position, working mainly at a desk + Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver, etc.)  | 6 %  |
| (4) <b>Manual Workers</b> = Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, etc) + Supervisor + Skilled manual worker + Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant  | 14 % |
| (5) <b>House persons</b> = Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working  | 16 % |
| (6) <b>Unemployed</b> = Unemployed + temporarily not working   | 9 %  |
| (7) <b>Retired</b> = Retired + unable to work through illness  | 23 % |
| (8) <b>Still studying</b> = Student  | 11 % |

In the tables, the category "Still studying" is displayed as part of the Terminal Education Age variable

#### C.4.5 Size of locality

On the basis of their own evaluation, respondents are grouped into the following groups according to the size of their settlement:

- |                                |      |
|--------------------------------|------|
| (1) rural area or village      | 40 % |
| (2) small or middle sized town | 32 % |
| (3) large town                 | 28 % |