



## **Special Eurobarometer 380**

# **AWARENESS OF HOME AFFAIRS**

## **SUMMARY**

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This survey has been requested by Directorate-General Home Affairs and co-ordinated by Directorate-General for Communication (DG COMM "Research and Speechwriting" Unit).

[http://ec.europa.eu/public\\_opinion/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/public_opinion/index_en.htm)

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**Special Eurobarometer 380 / Wave EB76.4 – TNS Opinion & Social**

**Special Eurobarometer 380**

**Awareness of home affairs**

Conducted by TNS Opinion & Social at the request of  
the European Commission,  
Directorate-General Home Affairs

Survey co-ordinated by the European Commission,  
Directorate-General for Communication  
(DG COMM "Research and Speechwriting" Unit)

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## INTRODUCTION

DG HOME, the European Commission Directorate-General for Home Affairs, was established on 1 July 2010 with a remit to build an open and safer Europe. DG HOME manages policies that aim at ensuring that all activities necessary and beneficial to the economic, cultural and social growth of the EU may develop in a stable, lawful and secure environment.

DG HOME is responsible for two main areas of activity within the European Commission: **building a common EU migration and asylum policy** and **ensuring EU security**.

In relation to EU migration and asylum policy, DG HOME works to develop a balanced and comprehensive EU migration policy, based on solidarity and responsibility, which - in line with the Europe 2020 strategy – will make an important contribution to the Union's economic development and performance in the longer term. DG HOME aims to create an EU-wide set of rules for legal migration, while taking into account the interconnection between migration and integration; and to address irregular migration and trafficking in human beings, while ensuring effective protection for the people who need it through the establishment of a Common European Asylum System.

As regards the internal security of the Union, DG HOME aims to help build a safer Europe by fighting terrorism and organised crime, including cybercrime, through strengthening cooperation between EU Member States on law enforcement, border management, and building up a risk management policy to increase Europe's resilience towards crises and disasters.

In each of these policy areas, DG HOME aims to promote dialogue and cooperation with non-EU countries, with a view to working in partnership with these countries to tackle common challenges.

This survey, commissioned by DG HOME, has been undertaken with the overall objectives of understanding European citizens' awareness and attitudes in relation to home affairs, including attitudes towards cross-border mobility, migration and security. More specifically it covers:

- Perceptions of the importance of being able to travel within the EU without border controls; and if it should be made easier for non-EU citizens to travel to the EU
- Attitudes towards non-EU labour migration within Europe
- Opinions on whether discussion about immigration in the EU is based on reliable data
- Attitudes towards the integration of non-EU immigrants into European societies
- Opinions on asylum seekers and the role that the EU and individual Member States should adopt
- Opinions on the role that the EU and individual EU Member States should play in handling irregular migration
- Perceptions of public security
- Opinions on whether rights and freedoms have been restricted within the EU because of the fight against terrorism and organised crime, and the role that the EU and individual Member States should adopt to tackle these threats
- Perceptions of the importance that the EU should attach to addressing problems of labour or sexual exploitation

This Eurobarometer survey was commissioned by the Directorate-General for Home Affairs and was co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication. The survey was carried out by TNS Opinion & Social network, with fieldwork conducted between 3<sup>rd</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> December 2011. The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication ("Research and Speechwriting" Unit). A technical note on the manner in which interviews were conducted by the Institutes within the TNS Opinion & Social network is appended to this summary. It indicates the interview methods and the confidence intervals.

In this summary, the countries are represented by their official abbreviations. The abbreviations used in this summary correspond to:

#### ABBREVIATIONS

EU27	European Union – 27 Member States
EU15	BE, IT, FR, DE, LU, NL, DK, UK, IE, PT, ES, EL, AT, SE, FI*
NMS12	BG, CZ, EE, CY, LT, LV, MT, HU, PL, RO, SL, SK**
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CZ	Czech Republic
DK	Denmark
DE	Germany
EE	Estonia
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FR	France
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
CY	Republic of Cyprus
LT	Lithuania
LV	Latvia
LU	Luxembourg
HU	Hungary
MT	Malta
NL	The Netherlands
AT	Austria
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SI	Slovenia
SK	Slovakia
FI	Finland
SE	Sweden
UK	The United Kingdom

\* EU15 refers to the 15 countries forming the European Union before the enlargements of 2004 and 2007: Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Austria, Portugal, Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom.

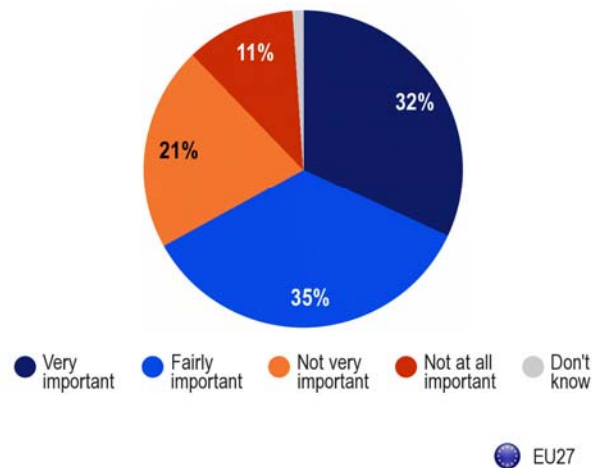
\*\* The NMS12 are the 12 'new Member States' which joined the European Union during the 2004 and 2007 enlargements. These are Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, the Republic of Cyprus, Lithuania, Latvia, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovenia and Slovakia.

## 1. CROSS-BORDER MOBILITY

### Two thirds (67%) of Europeans think it is important to be able to travel within the EU without internal border controls

Around a third of respondents (32%) believe it is "very important" and just over a third (35%) think it is "fairly important" to be able to do so. One third of Europeans (32%) do **not** think it is important for them to be able to travel within the EU without internal border controls, with a fifth (21%) of respondents saying that it is "not very" and a tenth (11%) saying it is "not at all" important.

QB1. How important is it to you to be able to travel within the EU without internal border controls?



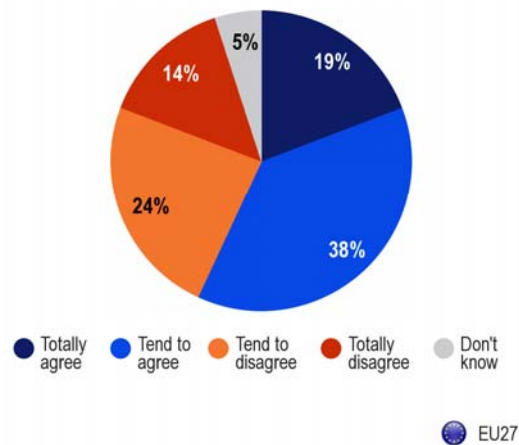
There is regional variation in attitudes with a divide in opinion between the fifteen Member States that were EU Members prior to 2004 (EU15) and the twelve Member States that joined subsequently (NMS12). Respondents in NMS12 (77%) are more likely than those in EU15 (65%) to consider it important for them to be able to travel within the EU without internal border controls.

There are considerable national variations, with respondents in Cyprus (87%) the most likely, and those in Denmark (43%) and Sweden (47%) the least likely, to think it important.

## A majority of Europeans think it should be easier for non-EU citizens to travel to the EU for tourism or business

Just under six in ten respondents (57%) agree that it should be easier for non-EU citizens to travel to the EU for tourism or business. Around one in five (19%) "totally agree" with this view. Among those who **disagree** that it should be easier for non-EU citizens to travel to the EU (38%), most "tend to disagree" (24%).

QB2. Some people think that it should be easier for non-EU citizens to travel to the EU for business or tourism. Would you say you...?



Respondents in NMS12 countries again show more favourable views towards cross-border mobility than those in EU15 countries. Seven in ten respondents in NMS12 countries (69%) agree that travel to the EU should be easier for non-EU citizens, compared with just over a half of respondents (53%) in the EU15.

In terms of individual Member States, respondents in Poland (78%), Lithuania (78%), Greece (73%) and Romania (72%) are the most likely to agree that travel for non-EU citizens should be made easier. There are only three Member States in which an absolute majority disagree that it should be easier for non-EU citizens to travel to the EU for business or tourism: the Netherlands (46% agree, 52% disagree), Austria (45% and 52%) and Luxembourg (42% and 54%).



## 2. MIGRATION

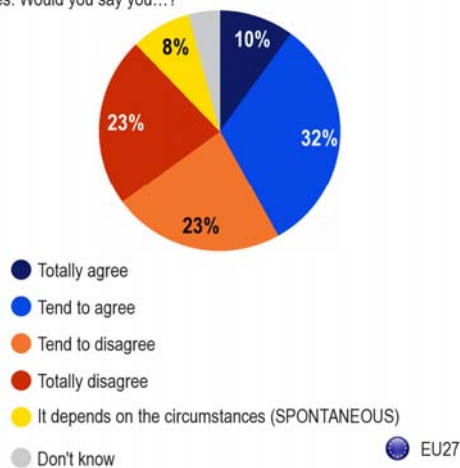
This chapter looks at what role Europeans think the EU should adopt with respect to labour migration from non-EU countries and whether they perceive EU discussions on immigration to be based on accurate information. It then examines Europeans' views on the integration of non-EU immigrants within European societies, and on asylum seekers. It concludes by exploring Europeans' opinions on the role that the EU and individual Member States should adopt in handling "irregular" migration.

### 2.1 Attitudes to migration

**Opinion is fairly evenly divided between those Europeans who think the EU should encourage labour migration from non-EU countries and those who do not, with the balance of opinion marginally in favour of the latter view**

Just over four in ten Europeans (42%) think the EU should encourage labour migration from non-EU countries to help tackle demographic challenges and labour shortages within the EU, with a slightly higher proportion (46%) disagreeing. A small minority of respondents (8%) neither agree nor disagree, spontaneously saying that "it depends on the circumstances".

QB6. When thinking about the demographic challenges ahead (e.g. ageing population) and the need for filling in labour shortages in certain sectors of EU economy (e.g. healthcare, new technologies), some people think that the EU should encourage labour migration from non-EU countries. Would you say...?



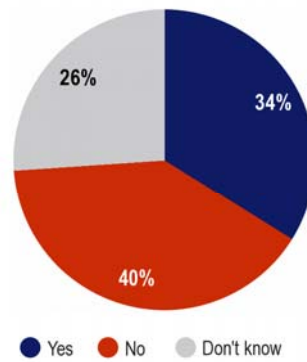
EU15 (47%) is slightly more likely than NMS12 (41%) to believe the EU should **not** encourage labour migration from non-EU countries, and to "totally disagree" that the EU should encourage such migration (24% vs. 17%).

Respondents in Sweden (60%) and Finland (56%) are most likely to think the EU should encourage migration from non-EU countries and those in Latvia (18%) and Cyprus (16%) least likely to do so.

### There is widespread distrust about reliability of discussion about immigration in the EU

Only a third (34%) of respondents think discussion about immigration in the EU is based on facts and reliable data. Two fifths (40%) do **not** think such dialogue is based on accurate information and a further quarter (26%) are unable to express a view.

QB10. Would you say that discussion about immigration in the EU is based on facts and reliable data?



EU27

Respondents in NMS12 (40%) are somewhat more likely than those in EU15 (32%) to think that discussion about immigration in the EU is based on reliable information.

Countries where the belief that discussion is based on reliable data is most widespread are Poland (47%), Lithuania (46%), Estonia and Finland (both 45%) and Luxembourg and Belgium (both 44%). Those where the most widespread view is that discussion is **not** based on reliable information are Sweden (59%), the UK and the Netherlands (both 56%), Greece (54%), and Denmark (51%).

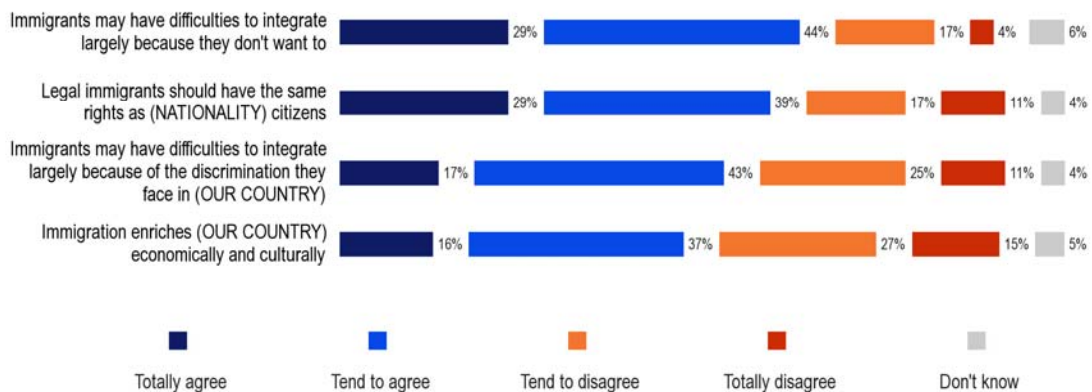
## 2.2 Integration

This section focuses on Europeans' attitudes towards the integration of non-EU immigrants into European societies.

Respondents were told that around 4% of people living in the EU are from non-EU countries before being asked to give their opinions on four measures relating to the integration of these immigrants in European societies.

**There is a very widespread view among Europeans that non-EU immigrants may have difficulties integrating because they do not wish to do so, but many Europeans also acknowledge that discrimination may contribute to these difficulties. Most Europeans believe legal immigrants should have the same rights as national citizens but opinion on whether immigration enriches the country is more divided.**

QB9. About 4% of the people living in the EU come from a non-EU country. There are different views regarding their integration in European societies. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about integration?



EU27

Around three quarters (73%) of Europeans believe immigrants may have difficulties in integrating largely because they do not want to do so. Whilst most respondents who hold this view say that they "tend to agree" (44%), a sizeable proportion (29%) "totally agree" that difficulties may arise for this reason. A smaller proportion, but still the majority of Europeans (60%), believe immigrants may face integration difficulties largely because of national discrimination, although a relatively small minority (17%) "totally agree" that difficulties may arise because of discrimination.

Most Europeans (68%) agree that legal immigrants should have the same rights as their own national citizens, with around three in ten respondents (29%) saying that they "totally agree". Opinions on whether immigration from outside of the EU enriches the country, both culturally and economically, are more diverse with just over half (53%) of Europeans thinking that it does and just over two fifths (42%) that it does not. The proportions holding a particularly positive or negative view are similar, with 16% of respondents saying that they "totally agree" and 15% of respondents saying that they "totally disagree" that immigration enriches their country.

There are some differences between EU15 and NMS12 on three of the four measures – the exception being difficulties faced by immigrants because of national discrimination, where similar proportions agree. Respondents in EU15 are more likely than those in NMS12 to agree that immigration enriches their country (55% vs. 45%), that immigrants should have the same rights as national citizens (71% vs. 61%) and immigrants may face difficulties with integration largely because they do not wish to integrate (74% vs. 68%).

Respondents in Sweden have particularly positive attitudes towards non-EU immigrants. Respondents in Latvia are the least likely to agree either that non-EU immigrants should have the same rights as national citizens or that immigration enriches the country.

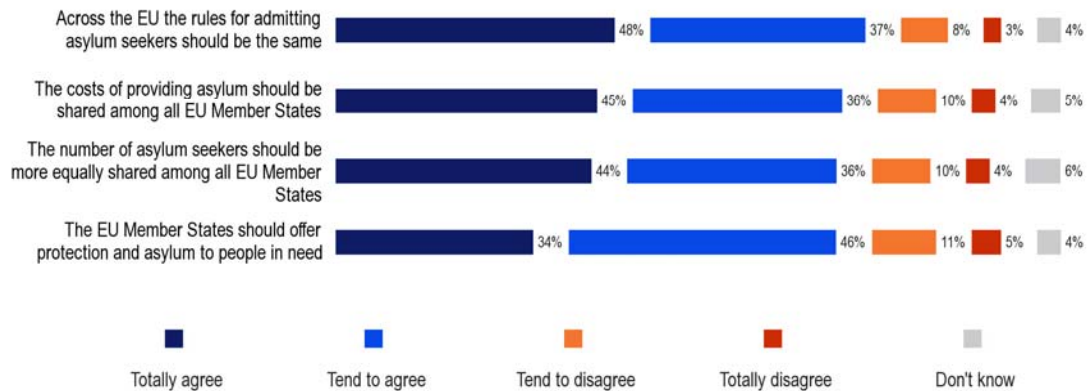
### 2.3 Asylum seekers

This section examines opinions on asylum seekers and the role that Europeans think the EU and individual Member States should adopt.

Respondents were given a brief overview of why asylum is granted to people and were then asked to say whether they think EU Member States should offer asylum; whether rules for admitting asylum seekers should be the same across the EU; and whether the number of asylum seekers and costs for providing asylum should be shared among all Member States.

**The vast majority of Europeans think EU Member States should offer asylum and that EU rules for admittance should be the same across the EU. Most also believe the number of asylum seekers should be shared more equally across Member States, and that the costs of providing asylum should also be shared.**

QB7. Asylum is granted to people who, out of fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality or other, are outside their country of origin and are in need of international protection. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?



EU27

Four fifths of those polled (80%) agree that EU Member States should offer protection and asylum to those in need. Similar proportions think the number of asylum seekers should be shared more equally among EU Member States (80%) and costs associated with providing asylum should be shared between all EU Members (81%). A slightly higher proportion (85%) thinks the rules for admitting asylum seekers should be the same across the EU. Among the small minority of respondents who do not hold these views, most "tend to disagree", with 5% or less saying that they "totally disagree".

There are some differences between the EU15 and NMS12. The most notable are that respondents in NMS12 are much **less** likely than those in EU15 to agree that costs of providing asylum should be shared among all EU Members (68% vs. 84%) and twice as likely to **disagree** that costs should be shared in this way (23% vs. 12%). Similarly, NMS12 is less likely than EU15 to agree that the number of asylum seekers should be more equally shared across EU Member States (68% vs. 84%) and, again, twice as likely as EU15 to **disagree** that numbers should be more evenly distributed (22% vs. 11%).

Those countries where the belief that **Member States should offer asylum to those in need** is most widespread are Sweden (95%), Denmark (92%) and the Netherlands (91%). In contrast respondents in Latvia (69%) and Hungary (65%) are the least likely to agree with this view, and the most likely to disagree that asylum should be offered to those in need (29% and 31% respectively). Relatively high proportions of respondents in Belgium (27%), Estonia (27%), France (26%) and the UK (25%) also disagree that asylum should be offered to people in need.

Respondents in Sweden (92%), Germany (91%), Finland (91%), Belgium (90%) and the Netherlands (90%) are particularly likely to agree that **rules for admitting asylum seekers should be the same across the EU**. In 26 Member States at least three quarters of respondents think the rules for allowing asylum seekers in should be the same across the EU. The exception is Latvia where two thirds (67%) of respondents hold this view and just under a third (30%) think that the rules should not be the same across the EU.

The view that **the number of asylum seekers should be shared more equally across Member States** is strongest in Cyprus (93%), followed by Greece (89%), Belgium (88%), Italy (87%), Spain (86%), Germany (86%) and Luxembourg (86%). This view is least widespread in Latvia, where 55% of respondents agree that numbers should be shared more equally and 40% - the highest proportion among all Member States - disagree with this view. As reported earlier, respondents in Latvia are also the least likely of EU respondents to think rules for admitting asylum seekers should be the same across the EU, and among the least likely to think EU Member States should offer asylum to those in need. Estonia (59%) and Romania (57%) are the only other countries where less than six in ten respondents agree that numbers of asylum seekers should be shared more equally across Member States.

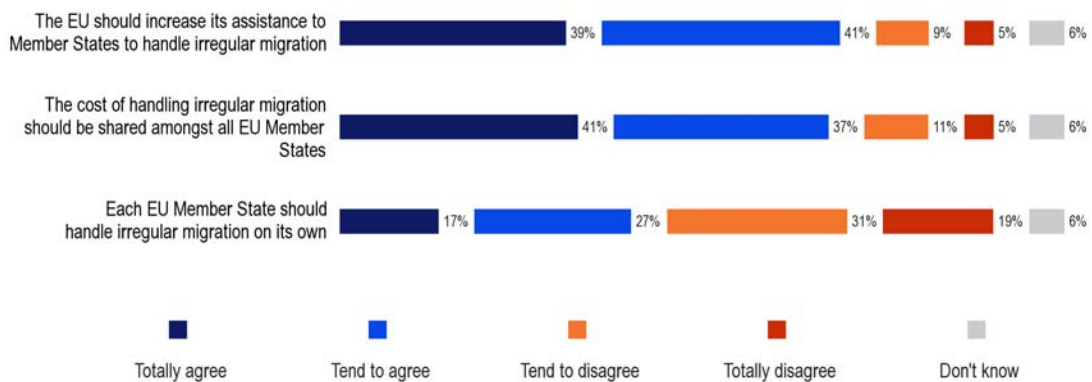
As might be expected similar patterns of opinion by country tend to emerge in relation to the view that the **costs of providing asylum should be shared among all EU Member States**: The 13 countries that exceed the EU average in terms of the proportion who agree that costs should be shared are the same countries that exceed the EU average in terms of the proportion agreeing that the number of asylum seekers should be shared more equally. The view that the costs of providing asylum should be shared among all EU Member States is again most widespread in Cyprus, where 91% of respondents agree that this should be the case. Similarly, respondents in Latvia and Romania are the least likely to hold this view (61% and 57% respectively).

## 2.4 Irregular migration

### The majority of Europeans think that the EU should increase its assistance to Member States and that costs of handling irregular migration should be shared among all EU Members

During the interview respondents were told that the subject of irregular migration features high on the EU's political agenda before being asked their views on the role that the EU, all Member States and individual Member States should take in handling such irregular migration.

QB8. The subject of irregular migration, or "illegal migration" as it is called, features high on the political agenda of the EU. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?



EU27

Eight in ten respondents (80%) agree that the EU should increase its assistance to Member States in handling irregular migration, with 39% saying that they "totally agree".

A similar proportion (78%) of Europeans thinks the costs of handling such migration should be shared among all EU Member States, with 41% "totally" agreeing. Opinion on whether or not each Member State should handle irregular migration on its own is more divided, with half of respondents disagreeing (50%) and a slightly smaller proportion (44%) agreeing that this should be the case.

There are some differences between EU15 and NMS12. Although the overall balance of opinion between those who agree and disagree that the EU should increase its assistance to Member States is the same, respondents in EU15 are more likely than those in NMS12 to "totally agree" (41% and 33% respectively). In terms of the view that handling costs of irregular migration should be shared among all EU Members, EU15 is more likely than NMS12 to agree (81% and 69% respectively) and to hold a stronger belief (45% "totally agree" compared with 27%). In contrast, NMS12 is more likely than EU15 to disagree (21% vs. 14%) or not be able to express an opinion (10% vs. 5%). Finally, in terms of whether individual Member States should hold responsibility for handling irregular migration, NMS12 is more likely than EU15 to agree that this should be so (50% vs. 43%).

In terms of the individual countries, respondents in Cyprus (96%), Malta (95%) and Greece (95%) are most likely to agree that **the EU should provide more assistance to Member States to handle irregular migration**, the majority in each of these three countries (87%, 70% and 59% respectively) saying that they "totally agree" that the EU should increase its help. Those countries where respondents are least likely to agree that more assistance should be provided by the EU, but still with a large majority in favour of the EU providing more help, are Sweden (73%), Austria (72%) and Portugal (71%).

The view that the **costs of handling irregular migration should be shared among all Member States** is again most widespread and most strongly held in Cyprus, with 94% agreeing with the view and 84% saying that they "totally agree". Cyprus apart, the balance of opinion in favour of the view that the costs of handling irregular migration should be shared among all Member States is strongest in Malta (89% agree, 7% disagree), Spain (87% and 8% respectively) and Greece (87% and 11% respectively). Again, the majority of respondents in each of these countries "totally agree" with the statement (60% in, Malta 57% in Spain and 53% in Greece). Those countries where respondents are least likely to agree that the costs of handling irregular migration should be shared among Member States, but still with a majority favouring this view, are Latvia (63%), Hungary (62%), Romania (61%) and Finland (60%).



The countries where the view that **each EU Member State should handle irregular migration on its own** is most widespread are Romania, where 63% of respondents agree that this should be the case, followed by Belgium (61%), Slovenia (59%), Lithuania (55%), France (53%), Estonia (53%), Hungary (52%), the Netherlands (52%) and Austria (52%). Those countries where respondents are least likely to agree that individual Member States should handle irregular migration on their own are Cyprus (22%) and Malta (15%), both countries where very large majorities are in favour of the costs being shared.

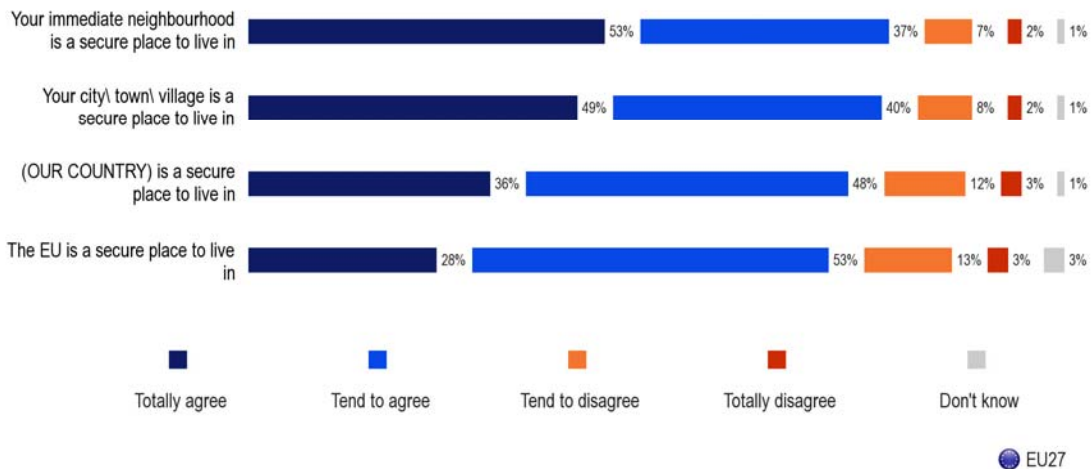
### 3. SECURITY

This final chapter begins by examining Europeans' perceptions of public security. It then looks at whether Europeans believe the fight against terrorism and organised crime has restricted fundamental rights and freedoms, and the role that they think the EU and individual Member States should adopt to best tackle terrorism and organised crime. It concludes with a section covering Europeans' attitudes towards exploitation and the importance they think the EU should place on tackling it.

#### 3.1 Perceptions of security

##### Europeans are more likely to feel safer in their local neighbourhood or town than in their country or EU overall

QB3. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about public security?



Almost all Europeans (90%) think their immediate neighbourhood is a secure place to live in, with over half (53%) saying that they "totally agree" while a similar proportion (89%) believe the city, town or village where they live is a secure place, with just under half (49%) saying that they "totally agree".

For the most part Europeans also think their own country and the EU are secure places to live in, but they are less likely to express a strong sense of security than in relation to their immediate locality. More than eight in ten Europeans (84%) think their country is a secure place to live in, with just over a third (36%) saying that they "totally agree".

A similar proportion (81%) think the EU is a secure place to live in, with just over a quarter (28%) saying that they "totally agree". Very few Europeans (no more than 3%) express a strong belief that any of these places are insecure.

There are some differences between EU15 and NMS12. Respondents in EU15 are slightly more likely to agree that their country is a secure place to live in (85% vs. 80% respectively), that their city/town/village is a secure place to live in (90% vs. 86%) and that their immediate neighbourhood is a secure place to live in (91% vs. 86%). They are particularly more likely than NMS12 respondents to "totally agree" that their country (38% vs. 31%), their city/town/village (51% vs. 41%) and their immediate neighbourhood (56% vs. 43%) are secure places to live in.

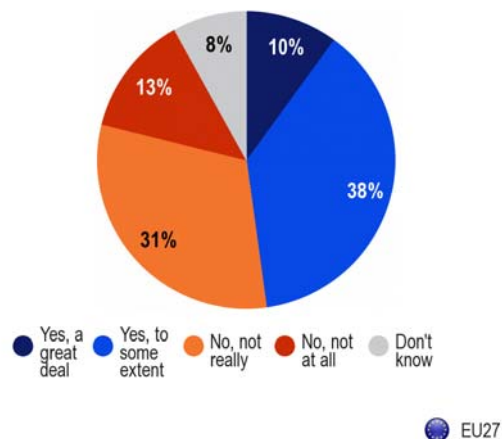
Respondents in Finland, Denmark, Austria and the Netherlands hold particularly positive perceptions of security at all four geographical levels, while those in Hungary consistently hold the least positive perceptions.

### 3.2 Rights and freedoms

#### Opinion on whether the fight against terrorism and organised crime has restricted fundamental rights and freedoms in the EU is divided

Just under half (48%) of Europeans think fundamental rights and freedoms have been restricted in the EU because of the fight against terrorism and organised crime, with most saying "yes, to some extent" (38%), and only a small minority (10%) saying "yes, a great deal". A slightly smaller proportion of Europeans (44%) do not think fundamental rights and freedoms have been restricted, with most saying "no, not really" (31%).

QB5. Do you consider that fundamental rights and freedoms have been restricted in the EU for reasons related to the fight against terrorism and organised crime?



There are only small differences in opinion between respondents living in EU15 and those living in NMS12, with EU15 (49%) slightly more likely than NMS12 (46%) to think fundamental rights and freedoms have been restricted in the EU.

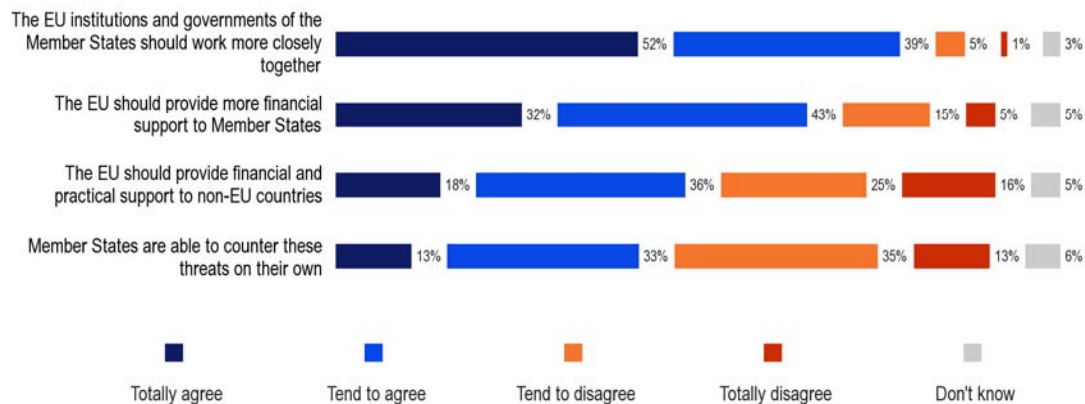
Respondents in Cyprus (62%), Sweden (62%) and Greece (60%) are most likely to think rights and freedoms have been restricted. There are four countries where an absolute majority **disagree** that rights and freedoms have been restricted: Finland (63%), Germany (56%), Latvia (51%) and the Czech Republic (51%).

### 3.3 Terrorism and organized crime

This section examines Europeans' attitudes towards terrorism and organised crime in terms of how they think it should be tackled.

**Most Europeans think EU institutions and Member State governments should work more closely together, and that the EU should increase financial support to Member States to tackle terrorism and organised crime. Opinion is more divided on whether the EU should provide financial and practical aid to non-EU countries and on whether Member States are capable of countering the threats on their own.**

QB4. I am going to read out some statements about how best to fight terrorism and organised crime. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?



EU27

Nine in ten Europeans (91%) agree, and just over half (52%) "totally agree", that EU institutions and individual Member State governments should work more closely together in order to fight terrorism and organised crime. Only a very small minority (6%) disagree that EU institutions and national governments should work more closely with each other.

Three quarters (75%) of Europeans think the EU should provide more financial support to Member States to help tackle terrorism and organised crime, with one in three (32%) saying that they "totally agree". A fifth of Europeans (20%) disagree that the EU should provide more financial aid to Member States.

Opinion on whether EU should provide financial and practical support to non-EU countries as a means of fighting terrorism and organised crime is more divided. Just over half (54%) of all Europeans agree, with less than a fifth (18%) saying that they "totally agree"; and just four in ten (41%) disagree, with a broadly similar proportion (16%) saying that they "totally disagree".

Opinion is also divided in relation to whether Member States are able to counter threats of terrorism and organised crime on their own, although the balance of opinion is marginally towards respondents disagreeing (48% disagree vs. 46% agree).

There are some differences between EU15 and NMS12. NMS12 (86%) is much more likely than EU15 (72%) to think the EU should provide more financial support to Member States, and much more likely to "totally agree" that it should do so (42% vs. 29% respectively). NMS12 (58%) is also more likely than EU15 (53%) to think the EU should provide financial and practical support to non-EU countries, but, in this case, only slightly more likely to "totally agree" that it should do so (20% vs. 17%). Finally, NMS12 (50%) is slightly more likely than EU15 (45%) to think Member States are able to counter these threats on their own.

There is little variation between countries on the opinion that **EU institutions and governments of Member States should work more closely together** as an effective way of tackling terrorism and organised crime: Across all countries more than eight out of ten respondents agree, and in 22 Member States more than nine out of ten agree that EU institutions and national governments should work more closely together. Those countries where respondents are most likely to agree are Cyprus (98%), Malta (96%), Slovenia (96%) and Luxembourg (96%). Those countries where respondents are least likely to agree are the UK (87%), Austria (84%) and Portugal (82%).

There is a much wider variation between countries on the opinion that the **EU should provide more financial support to Member States** as an effective means of fighting terrorism and organised crime: The majority of respondents in all Member States agree that the EU should provide more financial support to Member States as a means of tackling terrorism and organised crime. Again, respondents in Cyprus (96%) and Malta (95%) are most likely to agree, followed by those in Bulgaria (92%) and Greece (91%).

Those countries where respondents are least likely to agree that the provision of additional funding from the EU is an effective way of fighting terrorism and organised crime are Germany (59%), Denmark (58%) and the Netherlands (52%).

The absolute majority of respondents in 16 Member States agree that the **EU should provide financial and practical support to non-EU countries** to help tackle terrorism and organised crime. Those countries where respondents are most likely to agree that the EU should provide financial and practical support to non-EU countries are Sweden (69%) and Poland (68%), while those where this opinion is least prevalent are the Czech Republic (43%), Austria (42%), France (40%), Slovenia (40%) and Slovakia (38%).

Opinion on **Member States' ability to fight terrorism and organised crime by countering such threats on their own** varies widely across countries: This is the absolute majority view in only six countries, and most prevalent in Poland, where around three fifths (62%) of respondents hold the view that Member States are able to counter terrorism and organised crime on their own. In the other five of these countries only a small majority agree that Member States are best able to counter these threats on their own: Italy (54%), Belgium (54%), France (53%), Romania (52%) and the Netherlands (52%). Those countries where respondents are least likely to agree that Member States are capable of tackling terrorism and organised crime on their own are Sweden (24%) and Cyprus (16%).

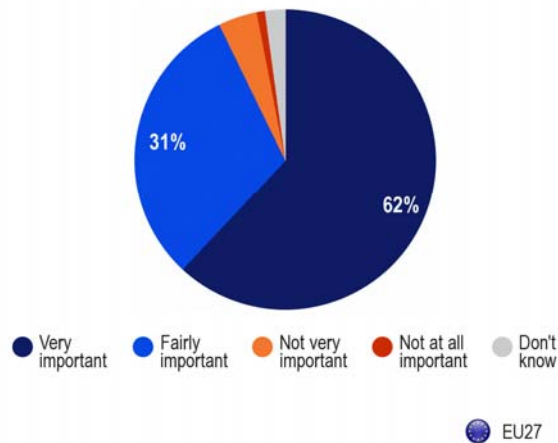
### 3.4 Labour and sexual exploitation

The final section of this chapter examines how important Europeans believe it is for the EU to address labour and sexual exploitation.

#### **Nine in ten Europeans think it is important for the EU to address labour and sexual exploitation.**

Almost all Europeans (93%) believe it is important for the EU to address labour and sexual exploitation, with just over three in five (62%) thinking it very important for the EU to address these problems. Only a very small minority (5%) do not think it is important for the EU to address these forms of exploitation.

QB11. Some people are forced into labour or sexual exploitation throughout the world and also in the EU. How important would you say it is for the EU to address this problem?



There is no difference in the views of EU15 and NMS12, and very little variation by country: In all countries the vast majority of respondents think it is important for the EU to address labour and sexual exploitation problems. There is only a small difference (9 percentage points) between those countries with the highest proportion of respondents thinking that it is important for the EU to address such exploitation - Sweden (98%) and Finland (98%) - and the two countries with the lowest level of respondents thinking that it is important - France (89%) and Bulgaria (89%).

## **ANNEXES**



## **TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

## **SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 380**

### Awareness of home affairs

### **TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

Between the 3<sup>rd</sup> and the 18<sup>th</sup> of December 2011, TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between TNS plc and TNS opinion, carried out the wave 76.4 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Research and Speechwriting".

The SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER 380 is part of wave 76.4 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over. The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

In order to do so, the sampling points were drawn systematically from each of the "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard "random route" procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the "closest birthday rule"). All interviews were conducted face-to-face in people's homes and in the appropriate national language. As far as the data capture is concerned, CAPI (*Computer Assisted Personal Interview*) was used in those countries where this technique was available.

ABBREVIATIONS	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.033	03/12/2011	18/12/2011	8.939.546
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.001	03/12/2011	12/12/2011	6.537.510
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	995	06/12/2011	14/12/2011	9.012.443
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.011	03/12/2011	18/12/2011	4.561.264
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.562	03/12/2011	18/12/2011	64.409.146
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.000	03/12/2011	18/12/2011	945.733
IE	Ireland	Ipsos MRBI	1.014	03/12/2011	16/12/2011	3.522.000
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	999	03/12/2011	15/12/2011	8.693.566
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.010	03/12/2011	18/12/2011	39.035.867
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.051	03/12/2011	18/12/2011	47.756.439
IT	Italy	TNS Infratest	1.011	03/12/2011	18/12/2011	51.862.391
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	503	03/12/2011	18/12/2011	660.400
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.021	03/12/2011	18/12/2011	1.447.866
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.025	03/12/2011	16/12/2011	2.829.740
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	507	03/12/2011	18/12/2011	404.907
HU	Hungary	TNS Hoffmann Kft	1.012	03/12/2011	18/12/2011	8.320.614
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	03/12/2011	17/12/2011	335.476
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.008	03/12/2011	18/12/2011	13.371.980
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.047	03/12/2011	18/12/2011	7.009.827
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	03/12/2011	18/12/2011	32.413.735
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.005	03/12/2011	18/12/2011	8.080.915
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.034	03/12/2011	12/12/2011	18.246.731
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.014	03/12/2011	18/12/2011	1.759.701
SK	Slovakia	TNS Slovakia	999	03/12/2011	18/12/2011	4.549.955
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.002	03/12/2011	18/12/2011	4.440.004
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.023	03/12/2011	18/12/2011	7.791.240
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.306	03/12/2011	18/12/2011	51.848.010
<b>TOTAL EU27</b>			<b>26.693</b>	<b>03/12/2011</b>	<b>18/12/2011</b>	<b>408.787.006</b>

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

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

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