

# Humanitarian Aid

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## PRESENTATION

**Over the last few years both the number of man-made conflicts and the number of natural disasters have increased<sup>1</sup>.** These bring suffering to millions of people in the form of deprivation, illness, starvation, displacement, injury and death, and the need of humanitarian aid is more prevalent than, perhaps, ever before.

In Christmas 2004, one of the worst natural disaster in human history, the boxing-day tsunami, occurred in Asia. It gave rise to an unprecedented outpouring of financial solidarity and large-scale mobilisation of humanitarian aid workers and made the general public acutely aware of the need and imperative of humanitarian aid.

**The European Union as a whole (i.e. the 25 Member States and the Commission) is one of the world's main humanitarian aid donors<sup>2</sup>:** over half of global humanitarian aid is provided by the European Union. The Directorate General for humanitarian aid (ECHO) has since 1992 funded humanitarian aid in more than 85 countries. It grants yearly over € 500 million for providing emergency assistance and relief to the victims of natural disasters or armed conflicts outside the European Union.

In addition to the main goal of saving and preserving lives through humanitarian aid, ECHO aims at raising public awareness about humanitarian issues in Europe and elsewhere.

Despite its apparent importance as a humanitarian aid actor and its efforts to promote awareness of European humanitarian aid, the Eurobarometer study carried out in Spring 2001<sup>3</sup> in the then 15 Member States pointed out that **the EU remains not well recognised as a humanitarian aid donor and the knowledge of ECHO and its role appear to be low.**

Against this background, the DG Humanitarian Aid launched this special Eurobarometer survey in order to, firstly, evaluate the changes in the acceptance and knowledge of EU humanitarian aid since 2001 by using trend questions and, secondly, examine public opinion on certain humanitarian aid actions.

This study covered 25 Member States and the acceding countries Bulgaria and Romania. 26,853 citizens were interviewed face to face between 7 June and 12 July 2006 about their **perception of humanitarian aid in general and EU humanitarian aid in particular.**

This report consists of three chapters dealing with the following themes:

- **The legitimacy of EU humanitarian aid:** justification and importance of EU humanitarian aid outside its territory;
- **Knowledge and information of EU humanitarian aid:** familiarity with the EU as a humanitarian aid donor and the feeling of being informed about EU humanitarian aid;
- **European actions of humanitarian aid:** preferred channel and preferred actions of European level humanitarian aid.

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<sup>1</sup> ECHO European Humanitarian Aid: Values and principles in [http://ec.europa.eu/echo/pdf\\_files/leaflets/values\\_principles\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/pdf_files/leaflets/values_principles_en.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> Read more in the ECHO website in [http://ec.europa.eu/echo/presentation/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/presentation/index_en.htm)

<sup>3</sup> Special EB55.1 (2001) "Europeans and humanitarian aid"

This report presents the main results in terms of the European average and then on a country-by-country basis<sup>4</sup>. Evolutions compared to the study carried out in 2001 are presented when applicable<sup>5</sup>. Some comments are made on the socio-demographic variables of citizens of the European Union.

In order to provide further insight into the factors that may influence public opinion in Europe, question QF4<sup>6</sup> concerning the familiarity with the EU as a humanitarian aid donor and question QF6<sup>7</sup> depicting the preferred channel of European humanitarian aid were systematically cross tabulated with each question.

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<sup>4</sup> In some cases, due to the rounding of figures, displayed sums can show a difference of one point with the sum of the individual cells.

<sup>5</sup> EB51.1 in 2001 covered the then 15 Member States whereas this Special EB study was carried out in the present 25 Member States as well as in Bulgaria and Romania. Moreover, the wording of trend questions is in most cases not identical between these studies.

<sup>6</sup> QF4 Do you know that the European Union, through the European Commission and its Humanitarian Aid Department (ECHO), funds humanitarian aid activities in countries outside the European Union?

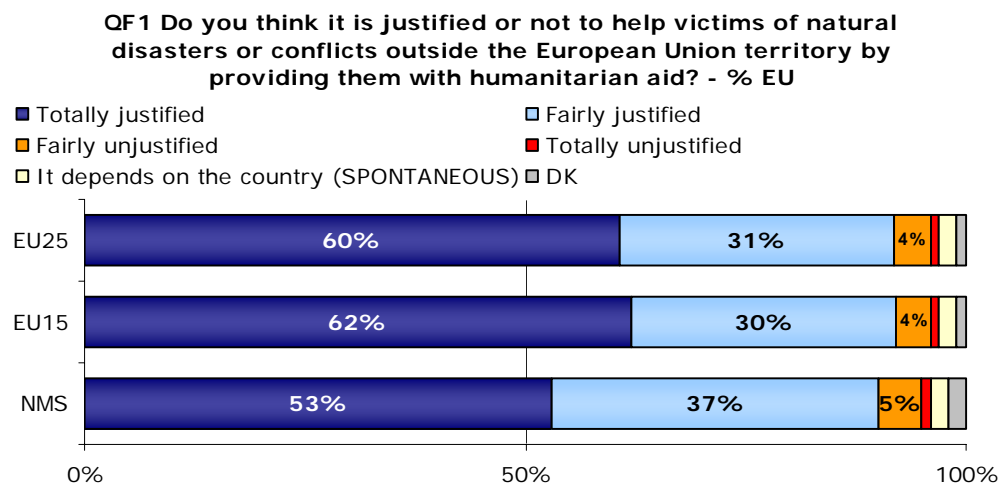
<sup>7</sup> QF6 Would you say that humanitarian aid is more efficient if provided by each Member State separately or if it is provided by the European Union through the European Commission?

## 1. LEGITIMACY OF HUMANITARIAN AID

This first chapter examines public opinion on the mandate of EU humanitarian aid, its justification and its importance.

### 1.1 Justification of EU humanitarian aid

Source questionnaire: QF1



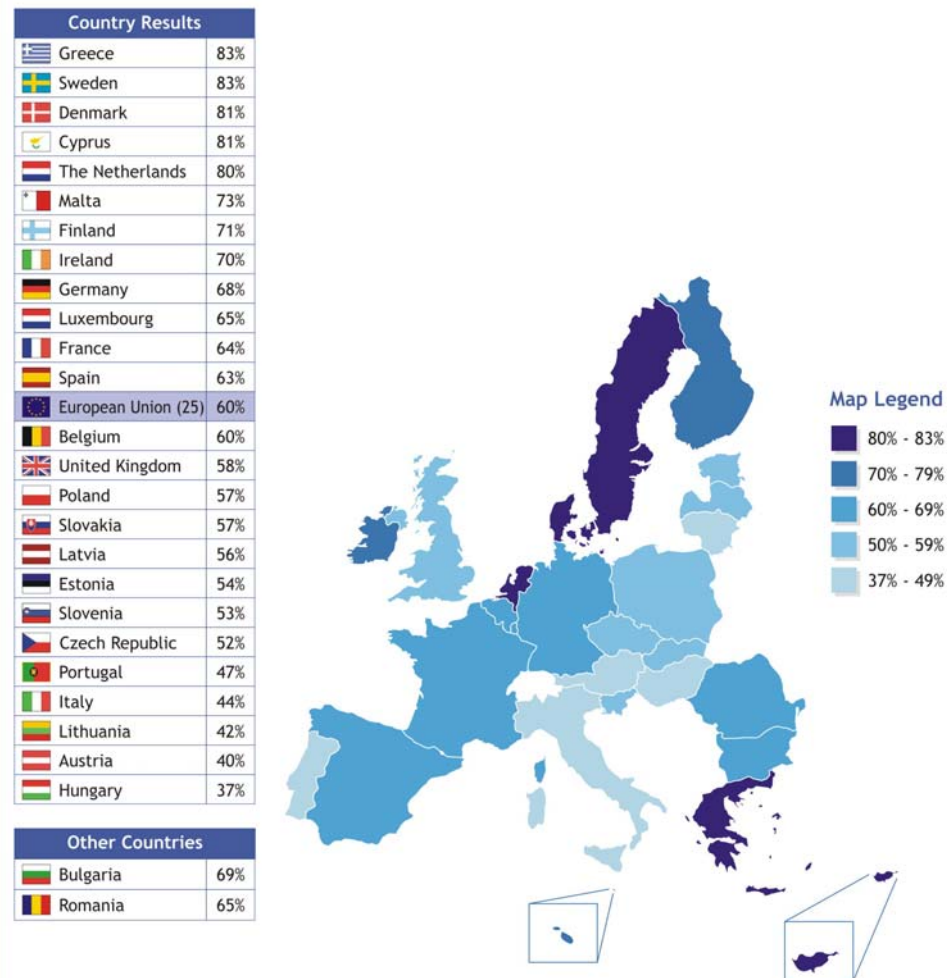
**A wide consensus prevails over the justification of providing humanitarian aid outside the European Union territory.** 91% of EU citizens find EU humanitarian actions justified out of which two thirds are totally of this view. Only 5% of respondents consider helping victims of natural disasters or conflicts to be unjustified. 2% of Europeans state spontaneously that they would make aid conditional depending on the recipient country.

**A substantial difference in public opinion, in particular in the number of those who find humanitarian aid to be totally justified, can be observed between the old and the new Member States.** 62% of citizens in the EU15 give their absolute support for the justification of humanitarian aid while this is the case for 53% of citizens in the NMS. However, the aggregate number of those who consider EU humanitarian aid to be totally or fairly justified is 92% in the former and 90% in the latter.

**- EU humanitarian aid is found to be profoundly justified across Europe -**

Question: QF1. Do you think it is justified or not to help victims of natural disasters or conflicts outside the European Union territory by providing them with humanitarian aid?

Option: Totally justified

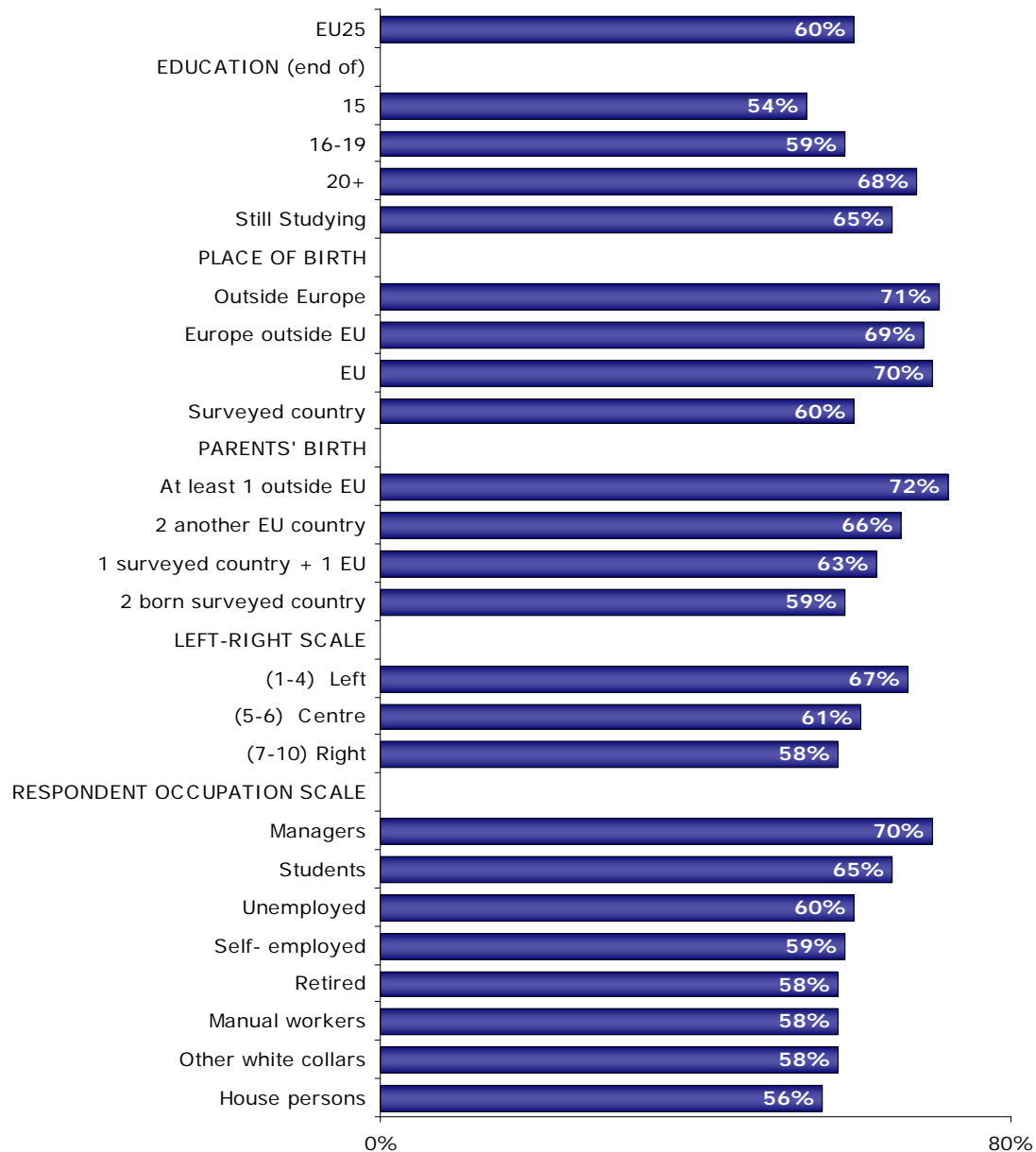


**There are no striking differences at country level.** The percentage of those who find humanitarian actions outside the EU territory totally or fairly justified varies from 79% in Hungary to 98% in Greece and Sweden.

More distinctive variation can be observed when the results are analysed in the category "totally justified". In 22 out of 27 countries, the absolute majority of citizens regard EU humanitarian aid as a totally justified action. In Greece, Sweden, Denmark and Cyprus this share exceeds 80%.

Hungary (37%), Austria (40%), Lithuania (42%), Italy (44%) and Portugal (47%) are the countries where citizens express somewhat milder support. It should be kept in mind, however, that even in these countries the share of those who think that it is totally or fairly justified to help victims of natural disasters and conflicts varies between 79% in Hungary and 91% in Portugal.

**QF1 Do you think it is justified or not to help victims of natural disasters or conflicts outside the European Union territory by providing them with humanitarian aid? - % "Totally justified" EU25**

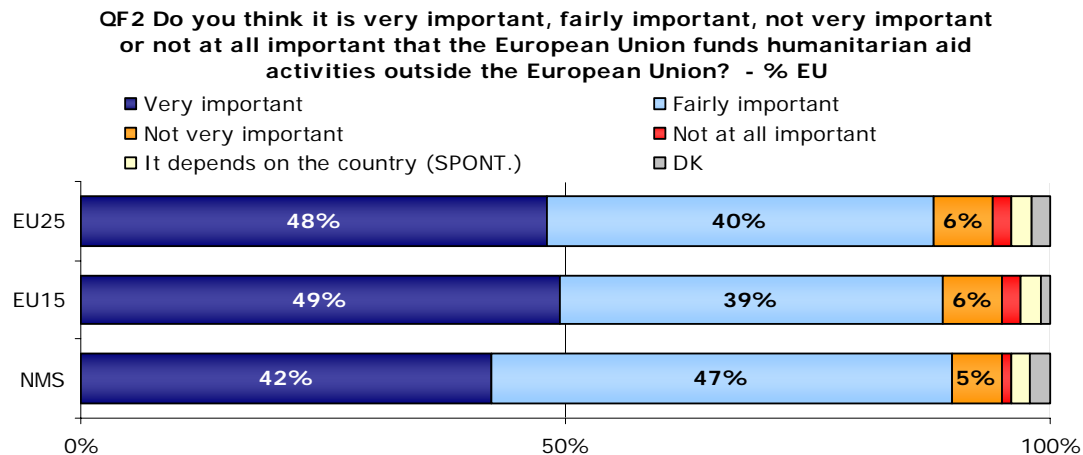


**The level of education, multicultural family background, a political stance and occupation appear to effect to a certain extent the perceived justification of EU humanitarian aid.**

Respondents with a high level of education (68%), who are born (69%-71%) or whose parents are born (63%-72%) in a country other than the one in which they were interviewed, those on the left of the political spectrum (67%) and managers (70%) and students (65%) more frequently find EU humanitarian aid totally justified than their counterparts. However, the aggregate percentage of those who find humanitarian aid totally or fairly justified is stable across the socio-demographic categories.

## 1.2 Importance of EU humanitarian aid

Source questionnaire: QF2



**The legitimacy of EU humanitarian aid is reinforced by 88% of EU citizens finding EU funding for humanitarian aid activities outside the EU to be very or fairly important.** 48% of respondents rank this action as very important. Only 8% think that this kind of action has no importance and 2% state spontaneously that they would proportion aid depending on the recipient country in question.

In 2001, 87% of respondents in the then EU15 thought that it was important that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities<sup>8</sup>. 60% considered this action very important and 27% found it fairly important. A shift from an absolute stance towards a slightly milder stance in terms of perceived importance can therefore be observed.

Two reasons might explain this change. Firstly, a discrepancy between the old Member States and the 10 new countries is observed here again although to a lesser extent. Respondents in the EU15 state more often that they think that EU humanitarian aid is very important than their fellow citizens in the NMS but there is no difference when the aggregate percentage of very and fairly important is considered.

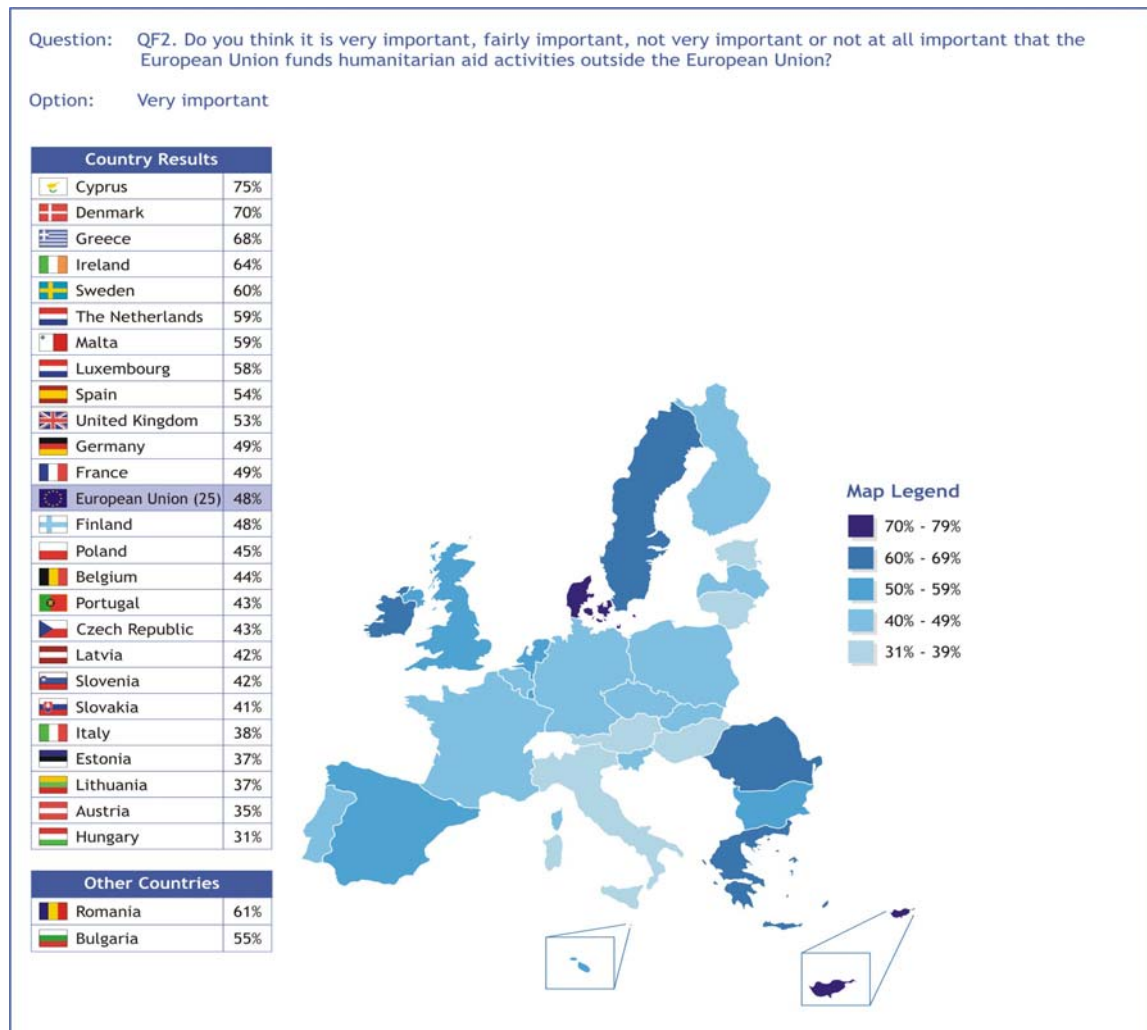
Secondly, the question is not identical to that asked in 2001 and the results are therefore not directly comparable. In EB55.1, respondents were first asked whether they think that victims of natural disasters or conflicts have the right to receive humanitarian aid. Those who answered "yes" moved on to the question about the importance of this aid. It is worth pointing out that, in 2001, only 3% of respondents stated that victims do not have the right to receive humanitarian aid.

When these results are compared with the justification given to EU humanitarian actions, it is observed that EU citizens acknowledge the justification of humanitarian aid to a higher degree than they rate its importance. However, **there is a widespread endorsement for the EU's mandate to carry out humanitarian aid actions.**

<sup>8</sup> Q49 in EB55.1 in 2001: "Do you think victims of natural disasters or conflicts have the right to receive humanitarian aid? (IF YES) Do you think that it is very important, fairly important not very important or not at all important that the European Union funds humanitarian aid activities in countries outside the European Union?"



**- A great majority of Europeans think that it is important that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities -**

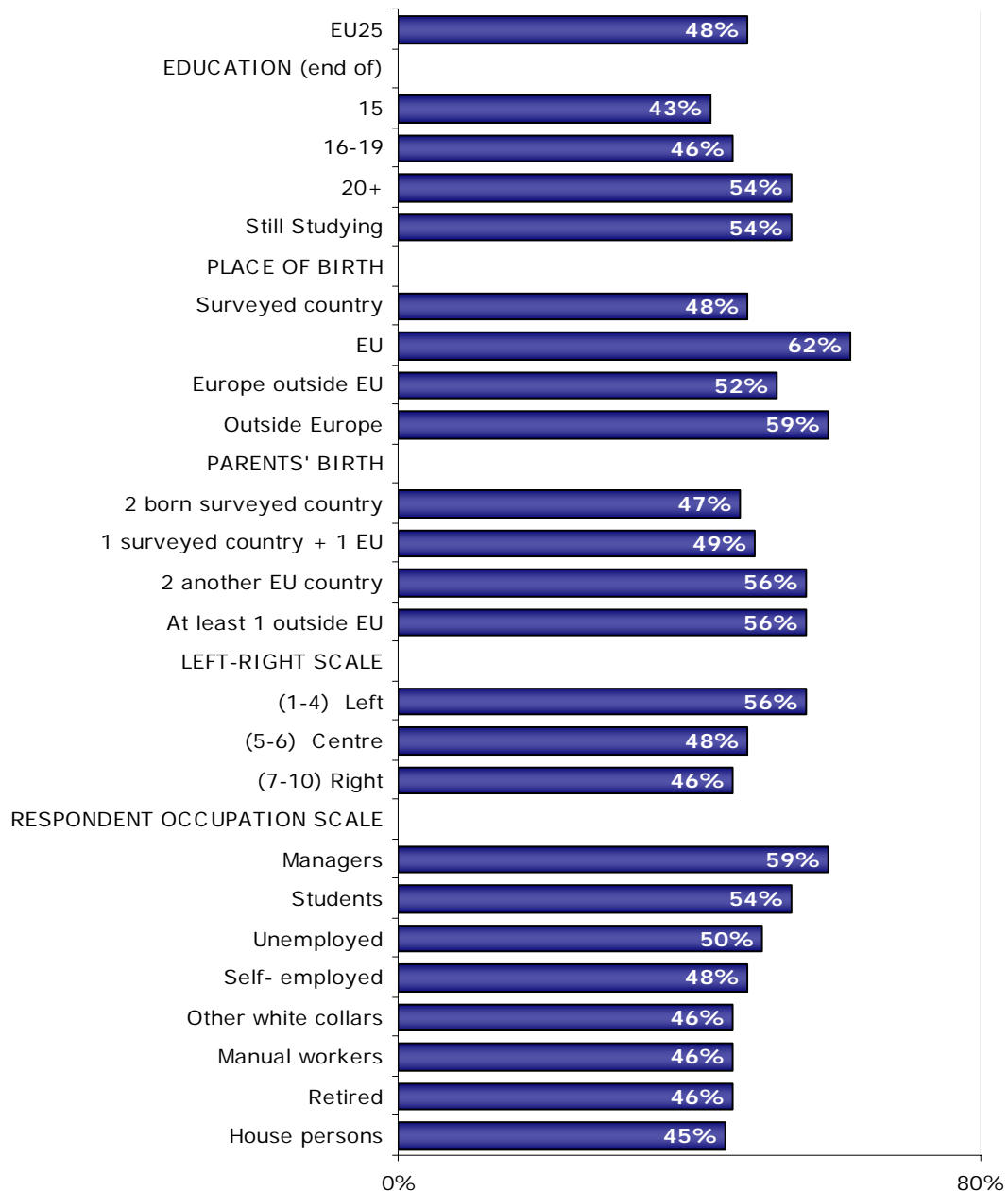


Differences between countries remain modest when we analyse the aggregate percentage of those who consider EU funding to be very important or fairly important: the share varies between 79% in Austria and 97% in Greece.

Again, a closer look at the "extreme" group of those who replied "very important" allows us to detect some further discrepancies. In 12 countries, the absolute majority of respondents think that EU funding for humanitarian aid activities is very important, Cyprus (75%) and Denmark (70%) topping the table. Citizens of Hungary (31%), Austria (35%), Lithuania (37%) and Estonia (37%) place less importance on EU funding of humanitarian aid activities.

Not surprisingly, the countries where respondents find EU humanitarian aid to be highly justified top the ranks also when it comes to the perceived importance of EU funding. **Greece, Cyprus, Denmark and Sweden are the countries where citizens most often find EU humanitarian aid both justified and important. At the bottom end of the ranking, respondents from Hungary, Austria, Lithuania and Italy give less support for the legitimacy of EU humanitarian aid in terms of justification and importance.**

**QF2 Do you think it is very important, fairly important, not very important or not at all important that the European Union funds humanitarian aid activities outside the European Union? - % "Very important" EU25**



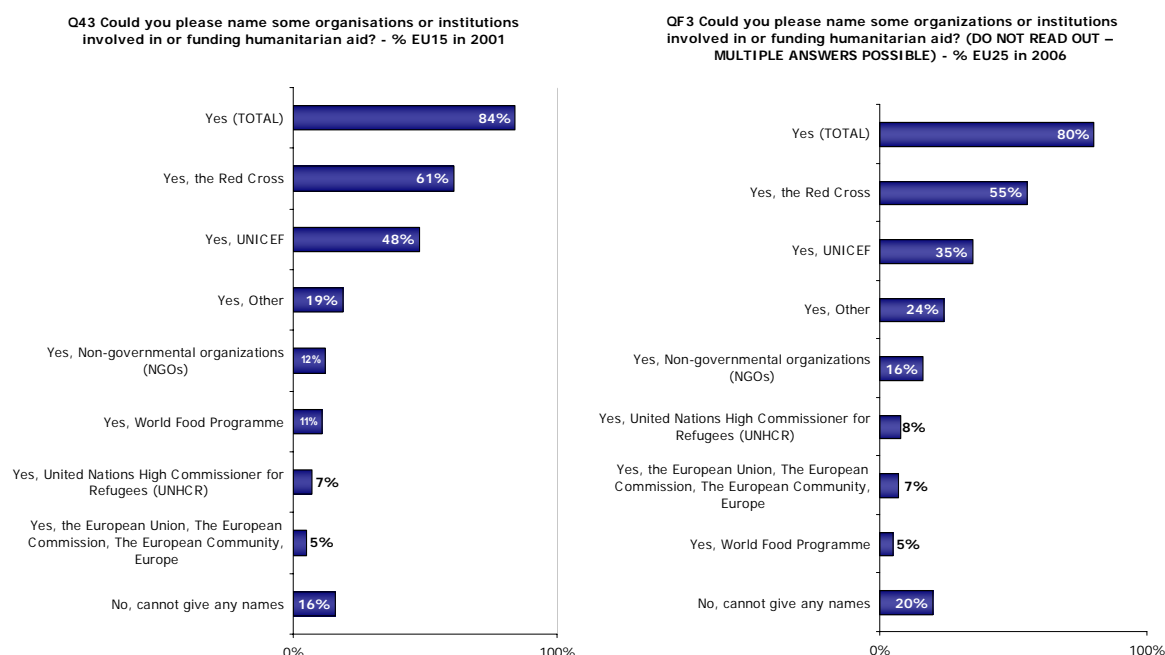
In parallel with the country results, the socio-demographic patterns are practically identical with those concerning the perceived justification of EU humanitarian aid (QF1): respondents with a high level of education, with a multicultural background, those to the political left, managers and students consider more often that it is very important that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities outside its territory.

## 2. KNOWLEDGE AND INFORMATION OF HUMANITARIAN AID

In this second chapter, we examine the level of knowledge of Europeans when it comes to recognising humanitarian aid organisations in general and ECHO in particular. The importance of being informed about EU humanitarian aid is also discussed.

### 2.1 Knowledge of humanitarian aid organisations

Source questionnaire: QF3



**The majority of EU citizens (80%) can name at least one humanitarian aid organisation or institution.** The Red Cross (55%) and UNICEF (35%) are the most widely known organisations. 20% of respondents can not come up with any humanitarian aid organisation.

**When it comes to the EU as a humanitarian aid actor, this role is hardly recognised among Europeans:** only 7% of respondents spontaneously name it as a humanitarian aid actor. However, this result does not necessarily indicate a widespread lack of knowledge of the EU humanitarian aid but only that the EU is not among the first options that come to mind when citizens are asked about humanitarian aid organisations.

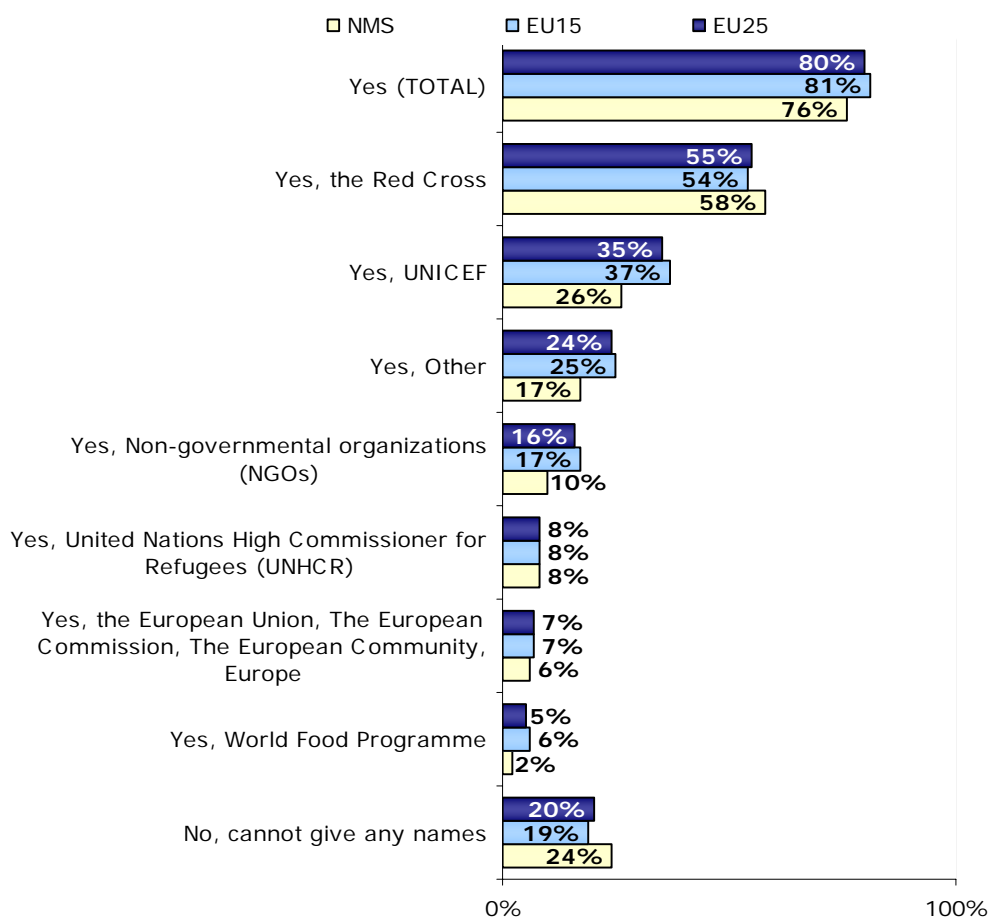
Furthermore, it appears that the selection of organisations known by Europeans is widening since more respondents name organisations other than those listed in the question (+5 points since 2001).

**A slightly negative trend in the level of knowledge is observed since 2001<sup>9</sup>.** Firstly, the share of those who can not name any organisation increases slightly by 4 percentage points. Secondly, recognition of the two most well known organisations,

<sup>9</sup> It should be noted here that EB51.1 covered the then EU15 while this study was carried out in the EU25. Further analysis is provided on next page.

the Red Cross (-6 points) and especially UNICEF (-13 points), decreases. On the other hand, slightly more respondents name other organisations (+5 points), NGOs (+4) and the EU (+2) than five years earlier.

**QF3 Could you please name some organizations or institutions involved in or funding humanitarian aid?**  
- % country group

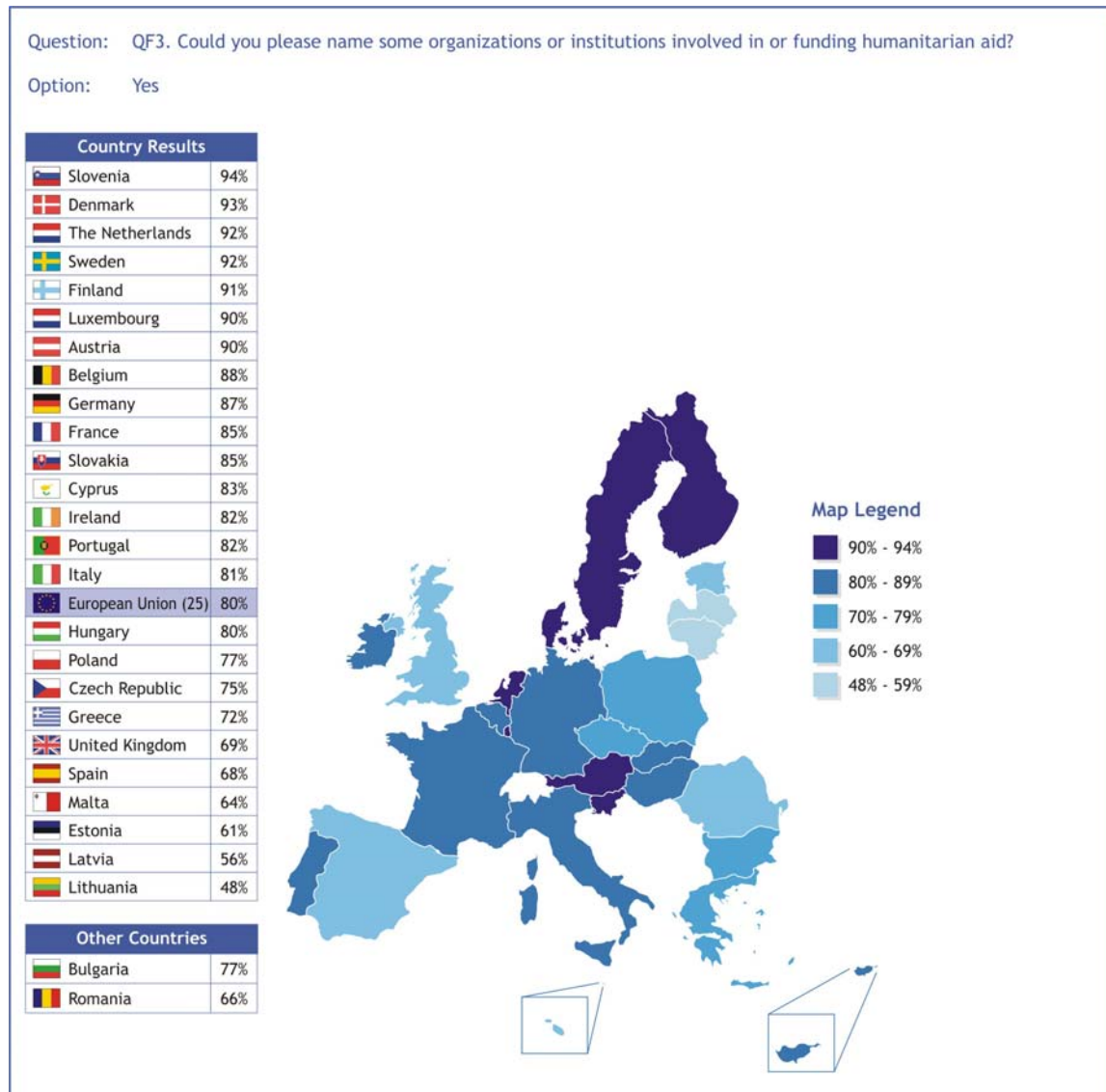


A closer look at the results separately within the EU15 and the new Member States brings some additional insight to the evolution observed since 2001.

Firstly, citizens of the NMS admit slightly more often that they can not name any humanitarian aid organisation. Secondly, the significant drop perceived in recognition of UNICEF can be partly explained by only 26% of respondents in the new Member States (37% in the EU15) naming this organisation, although Slovenians mention UNICEF most frequently (76%).

However, it can be also observed that the negative trend remains also in the EU15: fewer respondents recognise the Red Cross (-7 points) and UNICEF (-11) and some more state that they do not know any humanitarian aid organisation (+6 points).

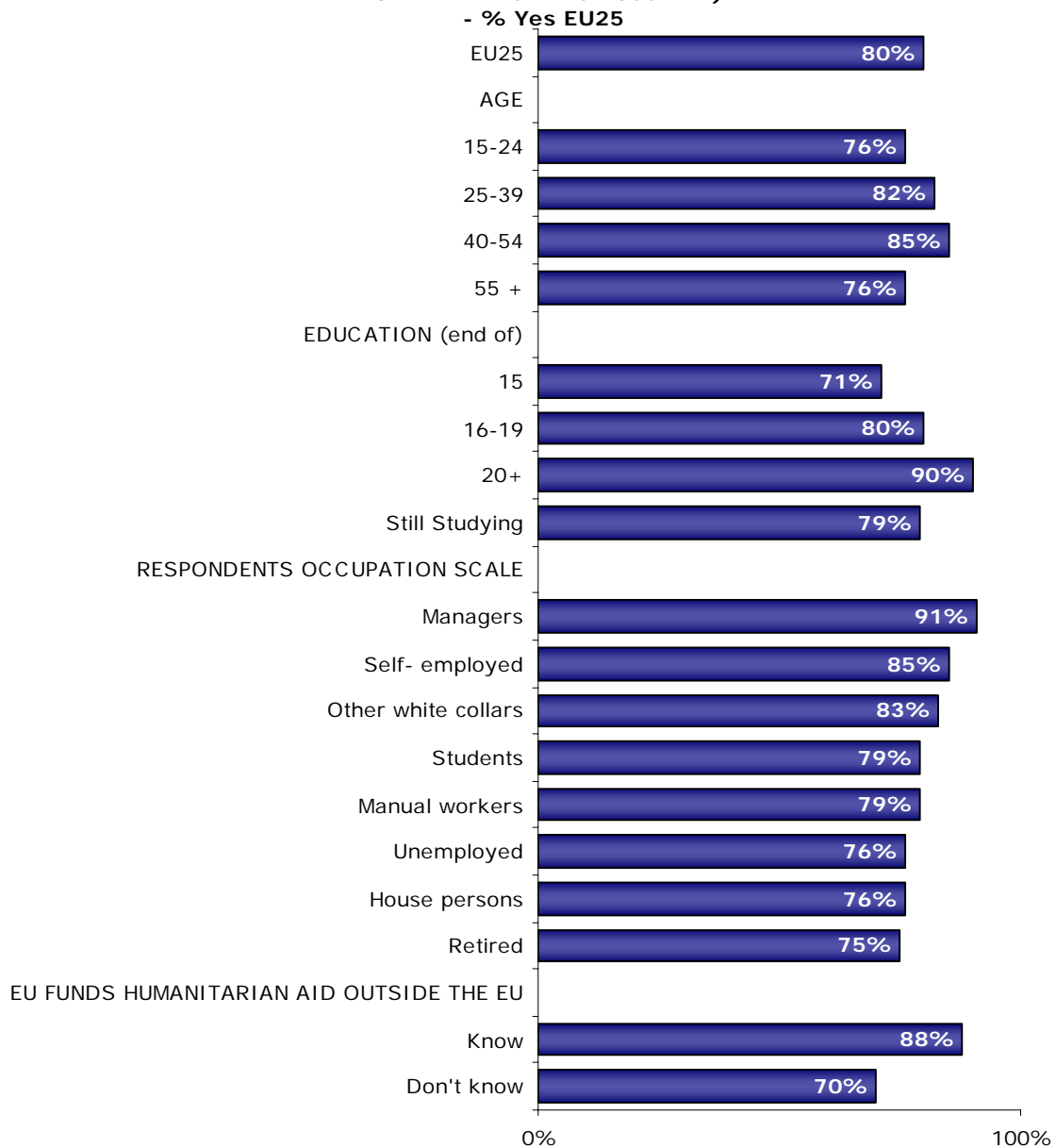
**- Familiarity with humanitarian aid organisations varies significantly from country to country-**



**The results differ significantly at country level.** Over 90% of respondents in the Nordic countries, Slovenia and the Netherlands can name at least one humanitarian aid organisation. Respondents in these countries, except Slovenia, tend to also find EU humanitarian aid highly justified and important (Chapter 1).

A discrepancy between the old and the new Member States reappears here as only Slovenia (94%), Slovakia (85%) and Cyprus (83%) have a share of respondents above the EU average that are able to name at least one organisation.

**QF3 Could you please name some organizations or institutions involved in or funding humanitarian aid? (DO NOT READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)**



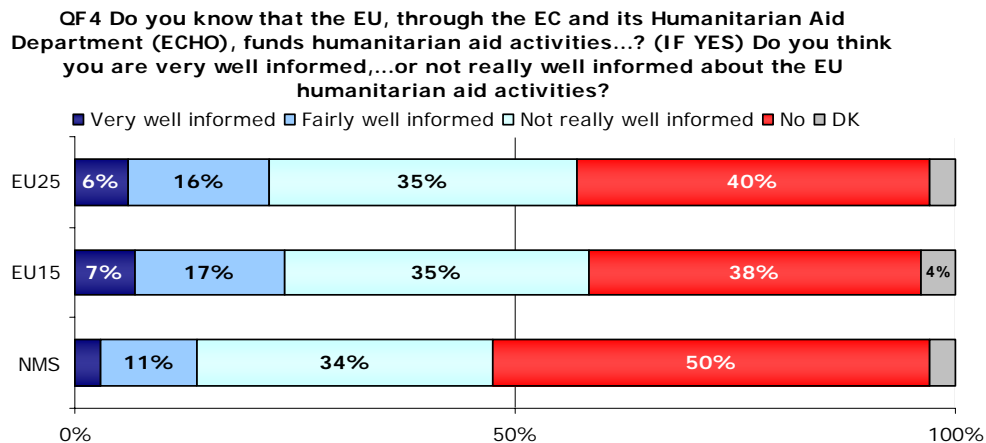
A higher level of education, a multicultural background and a managerial post or being a student appear to indicate also a somewhat higher awareness of humanitarian aid organisations. Moreover, respondents aged 25-54 appear to be more knowledgeable than their younger and older counterparts.

Not surprisingly, respondents who say that they know that the EU is a humanitarian aid donor (QF4) are significantly more likely to be able to indicate at least one humanitarian aid organisation than those who do not recognise this role of the EU. It is worth pointing out, however, that even in this group only 10% spontaneously name the EU as an organisation or institution involved in or funding humanitarian aid.

## 2.2 Knowledge of EU humanitarian aid

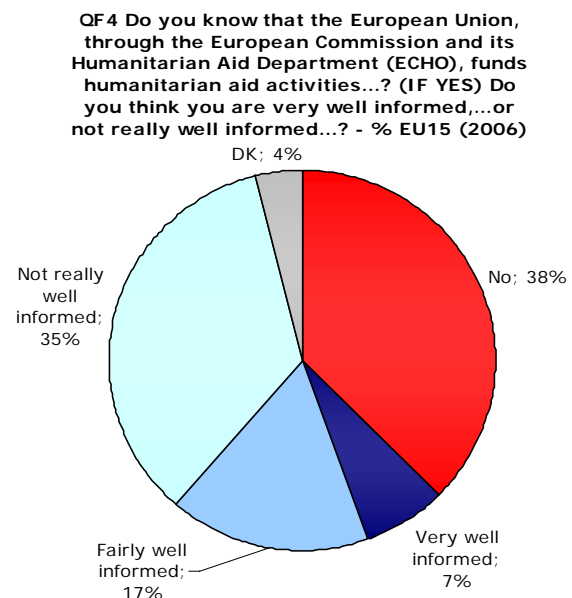
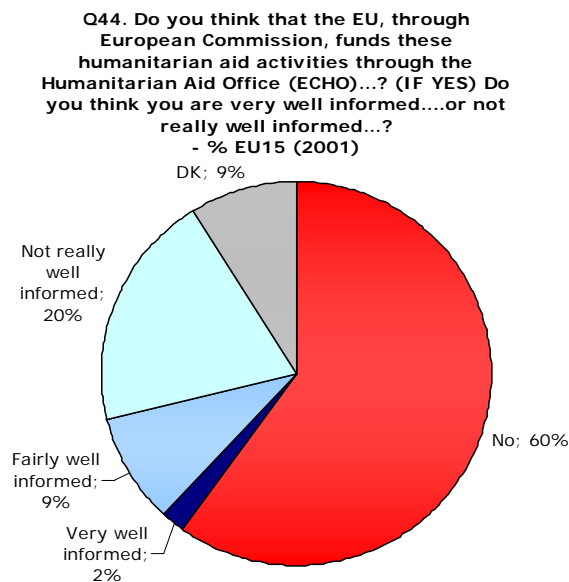
**- More respondents recognise the EU as a humanitarian aid actor than in 2001 -**

Source questionnaire: QF4



When the focus is turned on the EU and its humanitarian aid department ECHO, it is observed that respondents are not very familiar with its role in funding humanitarian aid activities. 40% of respondents admit that they were not aware of this function of the EU while 57% claim that they knew that the EU funds humanitarian actions.

Among those who recognise the EU as a humanitarian aid actor, only 1 in 10 feels that he/she is well informed while over 60% say that they are not really well informed. The conclusion that was indicated already in 2001, applies here as well: **ECHO and its role appear to be not very well known and understood.**



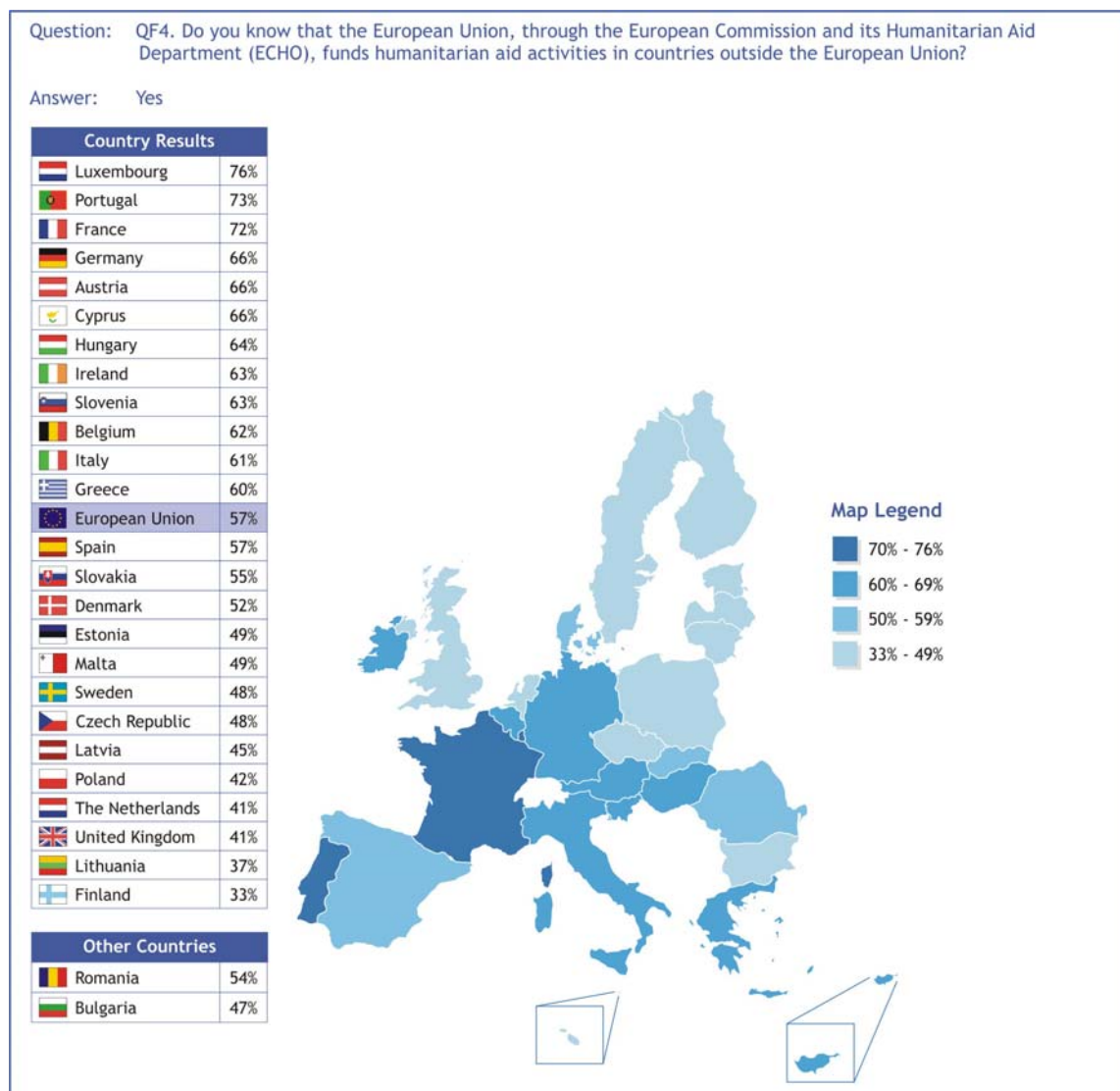
**However, we can observe a distinct positive trend since 2001.** Within the EU15, the percentage of those who did not know that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities drops by 22 points, from 60% to 38% and consequently the share of those who are aware of this goes up by 28 percentage points.

In conclusion, it appears that actions promoting a better knowledge of the EU and DG ECHO have improved EU citizens' awareness of their humanitarian aid functions but the level of information remains still rather poor.

An important observation can be made based on a comparison between the EU15 and the new Member States: **a significantly higher share of respondents in the NMS indicate that they did not know that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities (50% against 38% within the EU15).**

Also, it can be pointed out that even if 57% of respondents indicate here that they were aware of the EU's role as a humanitarian aid actor, only 7% spontaneously name the EU as an organisation involved in humanitarian actions (see chapter 2.1). This phenomenon was also observed in 2001. As already suggested, this may indicate that even if EU citizens claim to be aware of this function of the EU when directly asked about it, its importance and amplitude are not as well known as those of the more "traditional" organisations such as the Red Cross or UNICEF.





When first the share of those who claim to have known that the EU funds humanitarian activities is analysed, we can observe great differences between countries. While 76% of citizens of Luxembourg appear knowledgeable of this issue this is the case only for 33% of Finns.

The lower level of knowledge among the new Member States is manifested by only Cyprus (66%), Hungary (64%) and Slovenia (63%) ranking above the EU average.

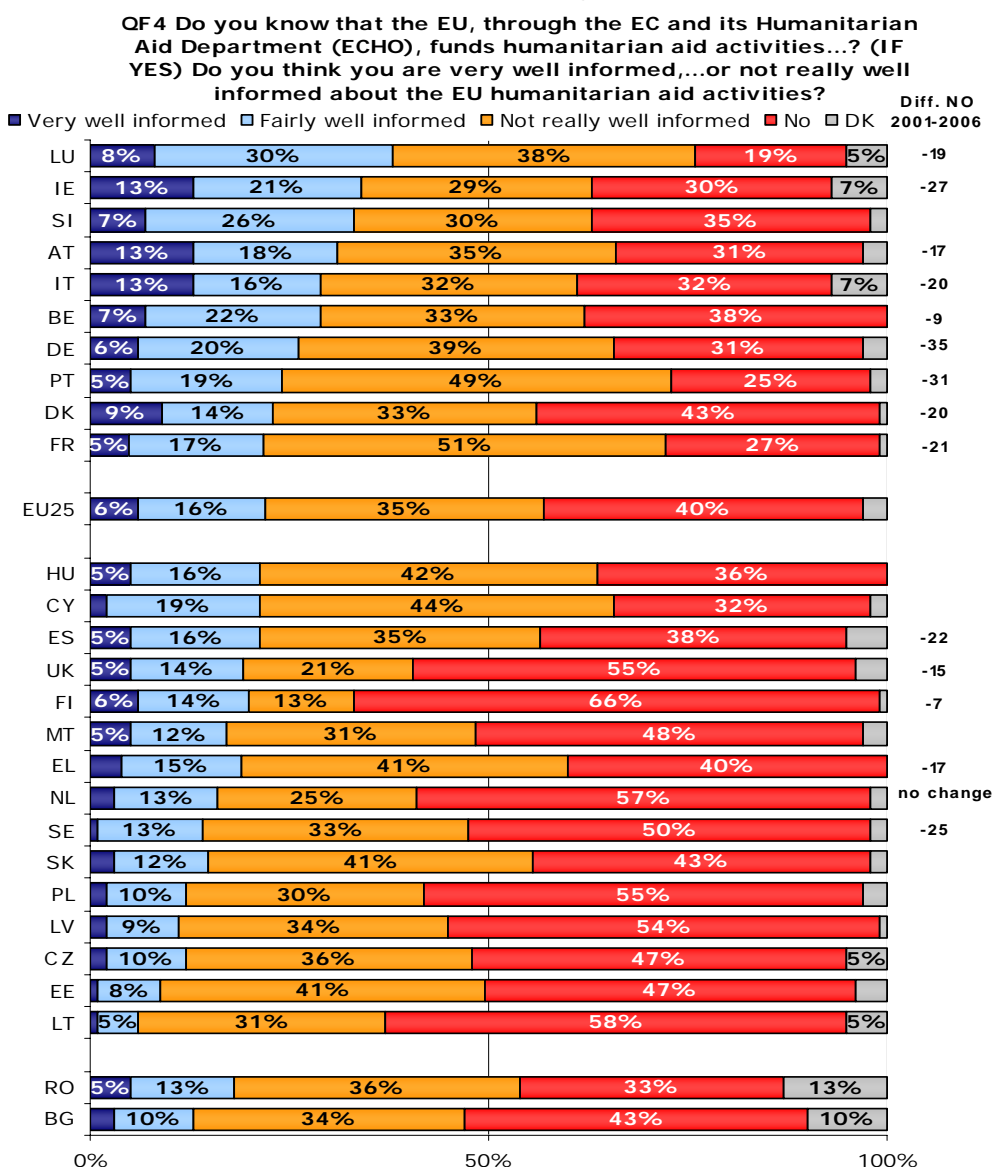
An interesting finding is that some countries that have most respondents finding European humanitarian aid both justified and important tend to rank equal or below the EU average here (Greece, Denmark, Sweden) and the countries with less enthusiastic citizens are found on the top-end of the ranking (Portugal, Austria, Hungary).

It can therefore be said that **there appears to be no connection between a better knowledge of the EU humanitarian aid and a higher acceptance of it.**

**- Those who are familiar with the EU's role as humanitarian aid donor do not feel well informed about it -**

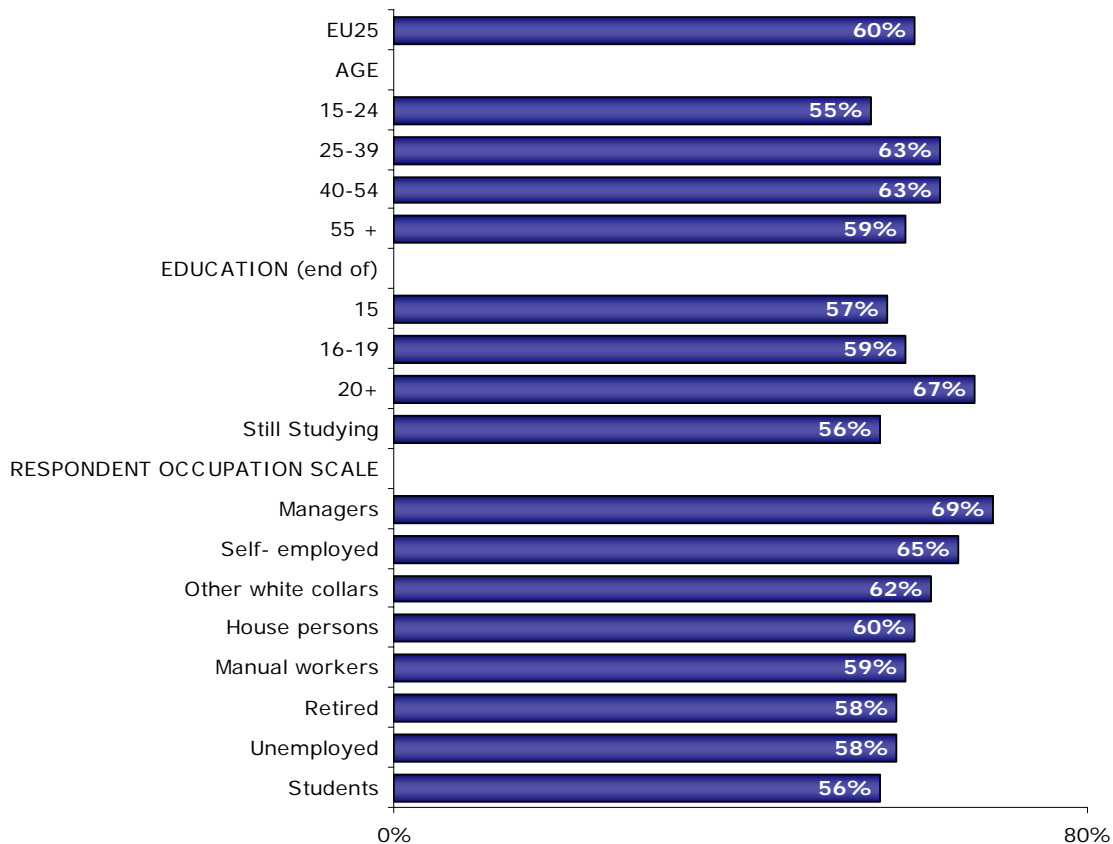
In most countries polled (20) the majority of respondents have heard of the humanitarian aid activities of the EU. However, in 6 countries (Finland, Lithuania, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Poland and Latvia) the highest share of citizens were not aware of these activities.

A significant decrease in the number of those who admit that they cannot name any humanitarian aid organisation in every old Member State, except the Netherlands, confirms an improvement in the level of knowledge since 2001.



The highest self-assessed level of information is observed in Luxembourg with 30% of respondents feeling fairly well informed and 8% feeling very well informed. Notwithstanding, **in each country, in the group of those who indicate that they knew that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities, the largest share feels that they are not really well informed.**

**QF4 Do you know that the EU, through the EC and its Humanitarian Aid Department (ECHO), funds humanitarian aid activities...? - % YES**



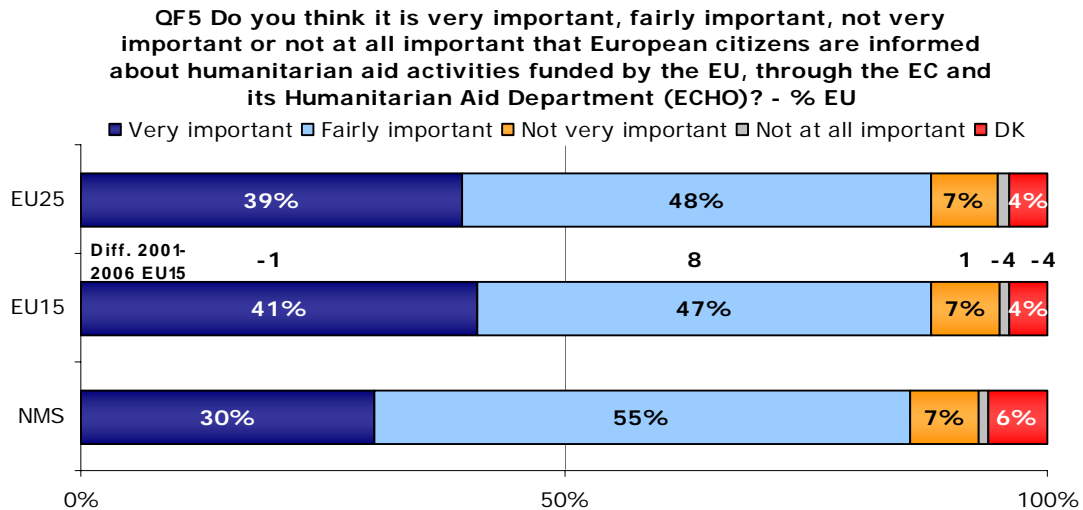
Some minor socio-demographic patterns can be pointed out when it comes to being aware that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities.

As was observed concerning the recognition of humanitarian aid organisations and institutions (Chapter 2.1), those aged 25-54 appear slightly more knowledgeable than the youngest and the oldest age group. Also those who have finished their education after the age of 20 seem to be more familiar with the EU's humanitarian aid actions. Students that were previously observed to have a favourable opinion on EU humanitarian aid (Chapter 1) appear to be the least aware of its existence today.

## 2.3 Information of EU humanitarian aid

### - Europeans want to keep informed about the EU's humanitarian aid activities

Source questionnaire: QF5

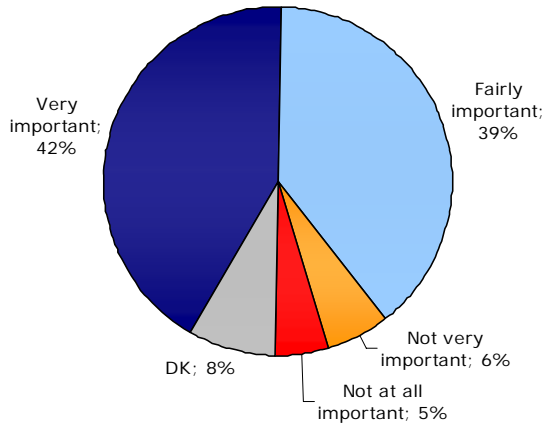


In connection with the question of EU citizens' knowledge of the EU's humanitarian aid activities, they were also asked how important it is for them that they are informed about these actions.

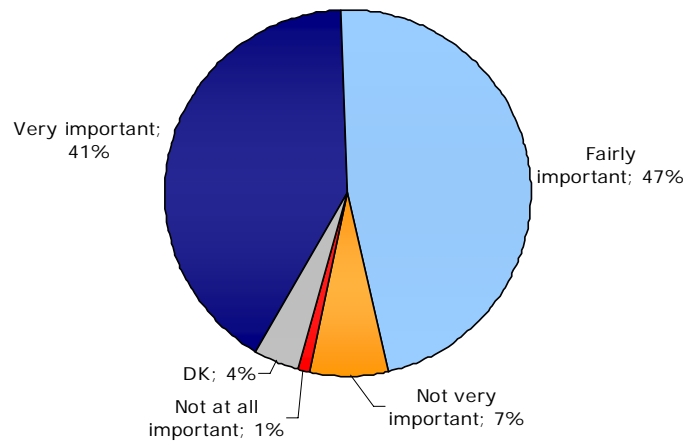
The great majority (87%) of respondents think that it is very or fairly important to be informed about EU funded humanitarian aid activities. Only a minimal share (8%) appears to be not interested in this kind of information.

As was already observed concerning the knowledge of humanitarian aid organisations, there is a difference between the old and the new Member States. Even if respondents in the new Member States find being informed to be very or fairly important to an equal extent as those living within the EU15, **they rank this importance as very high significantly less often (30% against 41% in the EU15).**

Q47 Do you think it is very important, fairly important, not very important or not at all important that European citizens are informed about humanitarian aid activities funded by the European Union, through the European Commission? - % EU15 (2001)



QF5 Do you think it is very important,...or not at all important that European citizens are informed about humanitarian aid activities funded by the EU, through the European Commission and its Humanitarian Aid Department (ECHO)? - EU15 (2006)

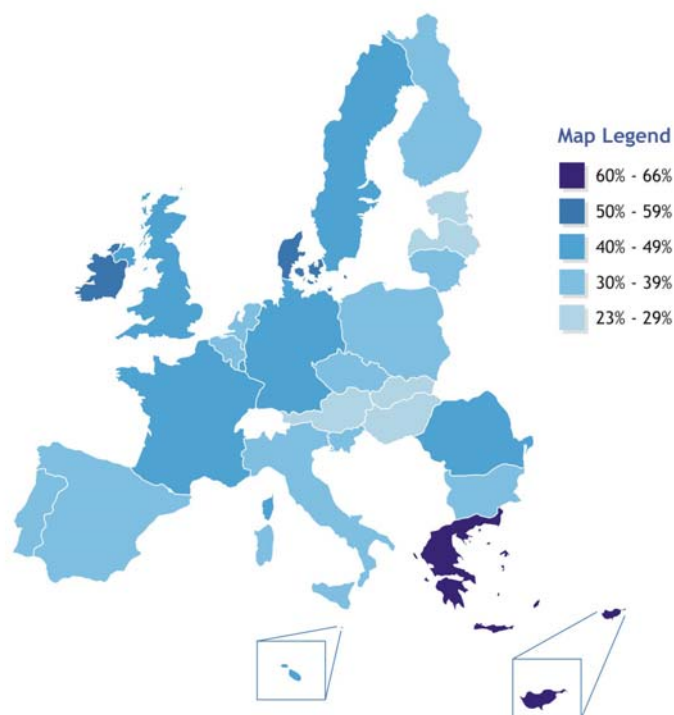


Concerning the evolution since 2001 within the EU15, there is a dip of 4 percentage points among those who do not consider this kind of information at all important. At the same time, the share of those who find it very or fairly important increases by 6 points. **A positive trend can be therefore confirmed.**

Question: QF5. Do you think it is very important, fairly important, not very important or not at all important that European citizens are informed about humanitarian aid activities funded by the European Union, through the European Commission and its Humanitarian Aid Department (ECHO)?

Option: Very important

Country Results		
	Greece	66%
	Cyprus	63%
	Denmark	50%
	Ireland	50%
	Germany	46%
	France	46%
	Sweden	45%
	Malta	43%
	United Kingdom	41%
	Luxembourg	40%
	European Union (25)	39%
	The Netherlands	39%
	Finland	39%
	Belgium	37%
	Portugal	37%
	Slovenia	35%
	Czech Republic	33%
	Spain	32%
	Lithuania	32%
	Italy	31%
	Poland	30%
	Latvia	29%
	Slovakia	28%
	Austria	27%
	Hungary	24%
	Estonia	23%
Other Countries		
	Romania	46%
	Bulgaria	39%



Again, differences between the Member States are moderate when the shares of those who find being informed as very or fairly important are considered: the percentage varies from 74% in Estonia to 98% in Greece.

When only those who replied "very important" are taken into account, we can observe more distinctions. Half or more respondents in Greece (66%), Cyprus (63%), Denmark (50%) and Ireland (50%) think that being able to have information of EU humanitarian aid is very important while this is the case for less than a quarter of Hungarians (24%) and Estonians (23%).

There are only minor differences between the socio-demographic categories.

### 3. EUROPEAN LEVEL HUMANITARIAN AID ACTIONS

This final chapter discusses whether European humanitarian aid should be directed through individual Member States or through the EU and which humanitarian aid actions EU citizens consider to be most essential.

#### 3.1 The preferred channel of humanitarian aid

Source questionnaire: QF6

QF6 Would you say that humanitarian aid is more efficient if provided by each Member State separately or if it is provided by the European Union through the European Commission?

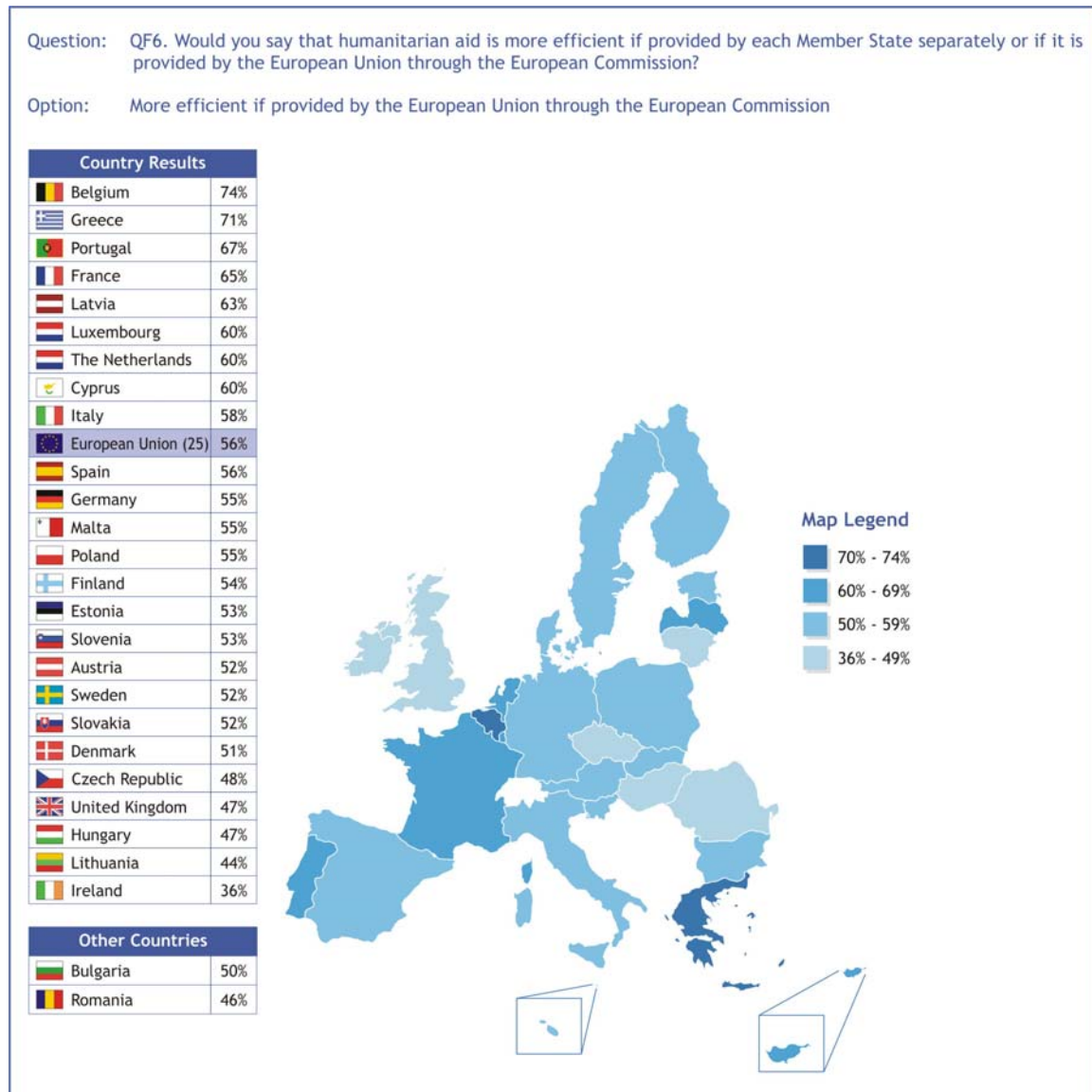
	More efficient if provided by the European Union through the European Commission	More efficient if provided by each Member State separately	Neither one, nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
BE	74%	18%	7%	1%
EL	71%	24%	4%	2%
PT	67%	13%	7%	14%
FR	65%	24%	5%	6%
LV	63%	26%	4%	7%
CY	60%	32%	2%	6%
LU	60%	31%	3%	7%
NL	60%	23%	13%	4%
IT	58%	19%	10%	12%
<b>EU25</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>26%</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>11%</b>
ES	56%	12%	8%	24%
DE	55%	29%	9%	8%
MT	55%	21%	4%	20%
PL	55%	30%	4%	11%
FI	54%	40%	3%	4%
EE	53%	25%	9%	14%
SI	53%	28%	8%	11%
AT	52%	24%	14%	11%
SK	52%	34%	6%	7%
SE	52%	28%	9%	11%
DK	51%	37%	4%	9%
CZ	48%	38%	6%	8%
HU	47%	29%	12%	12%
UK	47%	33%	7%	13%
LT	44%	32%	4%	20%
IE	36%	35%	7%	22%
BG	50%	20%	4%	26%
RO	46%	27%	3%	24%

A relative majority of citizens in each country polled think that humanitarian aid is most efficient when it is provided by the EU through the European Commission and this group of respondents constitute the absolute majority in 20 countries. It can be therefore concluded that most Europeans prefer that humanitarian aid is directed through the EU rather than each Member State acting separately.

Direct comparisons with the results of the EB55.1 cannot be made because the answer options were changed<sup>10</sup>. However, also in 2001, the majority supported the provision of humanitarian aids through the EU and 32% opted for individual governments.

<sup>10</sup> Question Q50 in EB55.1: "Would you say that humanitarian aid is more efficient if provided by each Member State separately or if it is provided by the European Union through the European Commission? Why?: Each government individually - The European Union through the European Commission, because better use can be made of the resources available - The European Union through the European Commission, because all the needs are better satisfied - The European Union through the European Commission, because it shows Europeans' sympathy for victims - The European Union through the European Commission, for other reasons (SPONTANEOUS) - DK (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE).

**- Europeans think that humanitarian aid is most efficient when provided by the EU -**



The intensity of preference for the EU as the channel for distributing humanitarian aid varies a lot from country to country: over 70% of Belgians and Greeks are of this view while only 36% of Irish respondents express their support for the EU.

The highest shares of those who consider that humanitarian aid is more efficient when provided by individual Member States are found in Ireland (35%), the United Kingdom (33%) and Lithuania (32%).

A slight difference can be again perceived between the old and the new Member States, respondents in the EU15 supporting more often the EU as the channel of European humanitarian aid (57% against 52% in the NMS).



QF6 Would you say that humanitarian aid is more efficient if provided by each Member State separately or if it is provided by the European Union through the European Commission?

	More efficient if provided by the European Union through the European Commission	More efficient if provided by each Member State separately	Neither one, nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU25	56%	26%	7%	11%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	58%	26%	8%	9%
Female	54%	25%	7%	13%
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	58%	25%	6%	11%
25-39	59%	24%	8%	10%
40-54	58%	27%	7%	9%
55 +	52%	26%	8%	13%
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15	53%	23%	9%	15%
16-19	55%	28%	7%	9%
20+	60%	25%	7%	8%
Still Studying	60%	23%	6%	10%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>				
Self- employed	59%	27%	7%	7%
Managers	60%	26%	7%	7%
Other white collars	60%	23%	8%	9%
Manual workers	56%	26%	7%	12%
House persons	52%	23%	8%	17%
Unemployed	52%	30%	8%	9%
Retired	52%	27%	8%	13%
Students	60%	23%	6%	10%
<b>EU funds humanitarian aid outside the EU</b>				
Know	60%	24%	8%	8%
Don't know	53%	28%	7%	12%

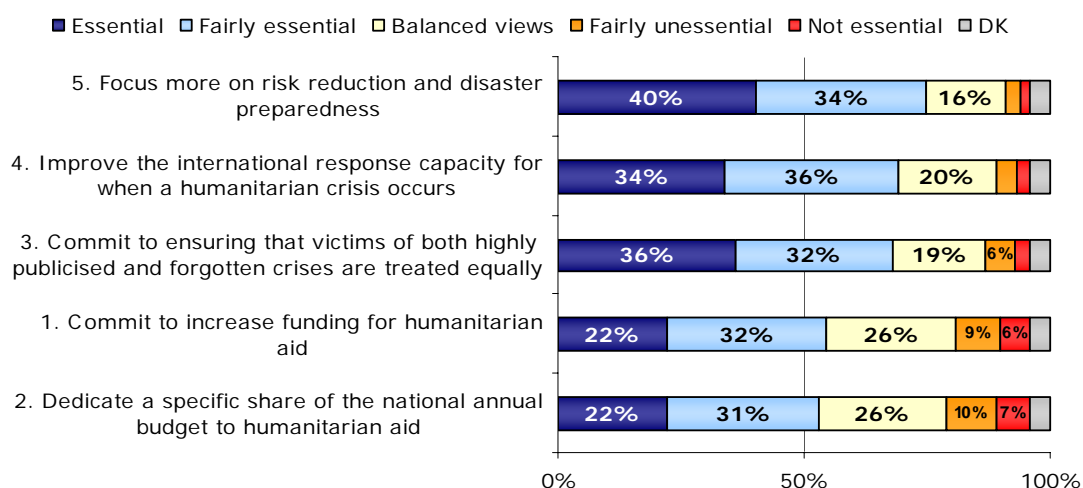
When it comes to socio-demographic categories, there are only slight differences. Males, those who have studied longer, managers, the self-employed and students think slightly more often that humanitarian aid is more efficient if provided by the EU than by each Member State separately. Also, those who are aware of the humanitarian aid activities of the EU tend to slightly more often opt for the EU as the channel of European humanitarian aid than those who were not aware of this role of the EU.

### 3.2 Preferred actions of humanitarian aid

**- All humanitarian aid actions are considered to be essential although direct financial commitment is perceived to be less essential -**

Source questionnaire: QF7

QF7 Using a scale from 1 to 10, how would you judge the importance of each of the following potential actions. '1' means that this action is, in your opinion, "not at all essential" and '10' means that it is "essential"  
- % EU25



N.B. Responses to this question were recoded as follows: 1-2 = not essential, 3-4 = fairly unessential, 5-6 = balanced views, 7-8 = fairly essential, 9-10 = essential

Finally, respondents were presented with five different actions that could be taken in the field of humanitarian aid and they were asked to evaluate the importance of each of these actions.

**Firstly, the majority of EU citizens consider each action presented here to be essential or fairly essential. Secondly, it appears that a group of three actions that can be characterised as general targets are considered to be more essential (3.-5.) than the two remaining actions that involve direct financial commitment (1. and 2.).**

Proactive actions such as focusing more on risk reduction and disaster preparedness (74% essential or fairly essential) and improving the international response capacity (70%) are assessed as most essential, followed by the commitment to ensure that victims of both highly publicised and 'forgotten' crises are treated equally (68%).

Concerning the actions that involve financial commitment, a bit over half of respondents consider that committing to increased funding for humanitarian aid (54%) or dedicating a specific share of the national annual budget to humanitarian aid (53%) are essential or fairly essential actions.

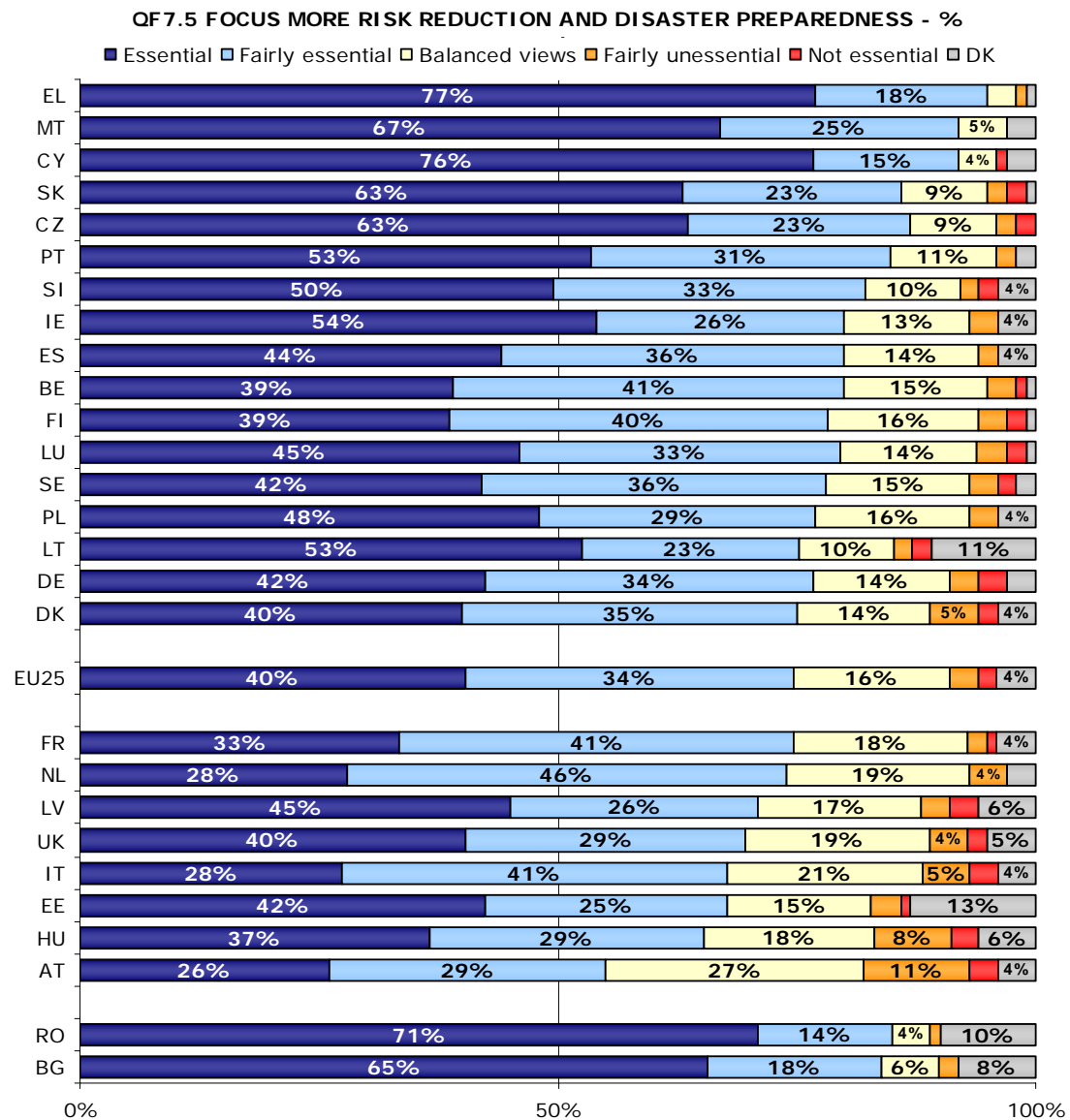
In general, responses are fairly consistent at country level i.e. respondents of certain countries (Greece, Cyprus, Malta and Portugal as well as Romania) find most often each of these actions essential while citizens of some other countries (Hungary, Latvia, Austria, Estonia and Germany) place less importance on them.

Citizens of the new Member States find each of these actions more essential than their fellow citizens in the EU15. This is in particular the case for the action of focusing more on risk reduction and disaster preparedness (50% against 39% in the EU15).

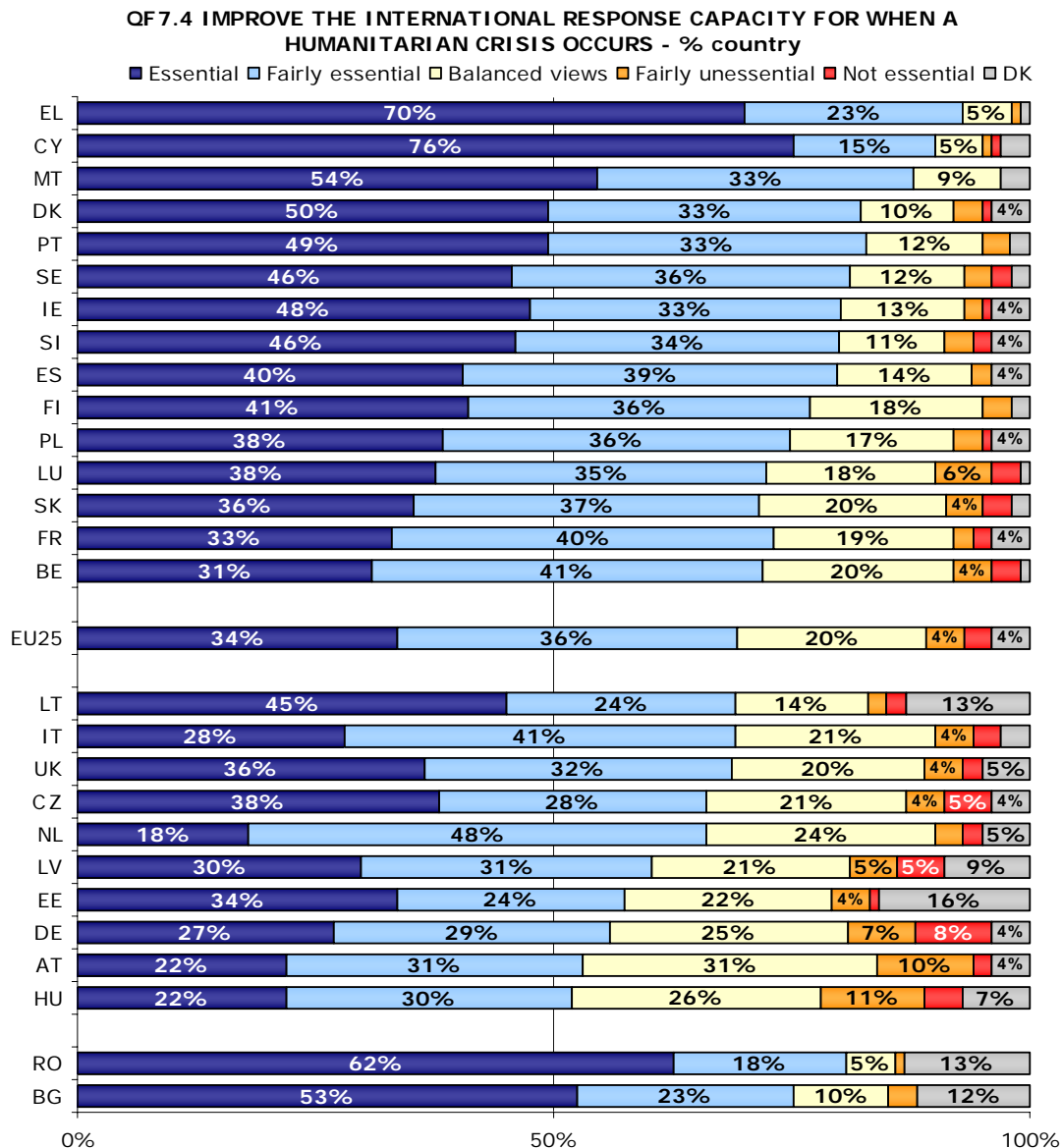
Considering the acceding countries, Romanians express significantly more support for each action than Bulgarians. However, respondents in both countries place significantly more importance on each action than EU citizens on average.

Socio-demographic factors appear to give some indication of the sensitivity towards these humanitarian aid actions. Respondents who are in a managerial position or still studying, who have a high level of education, who are on the left of the political spectrum, and, in particular, who are born outside Europe judge the importance of these actions in general to be higher. On the other hand, the elderly and house persons appear to place less importance on these actions.

In the following pages, the perceived importance of each action is discussed briefly at country level.

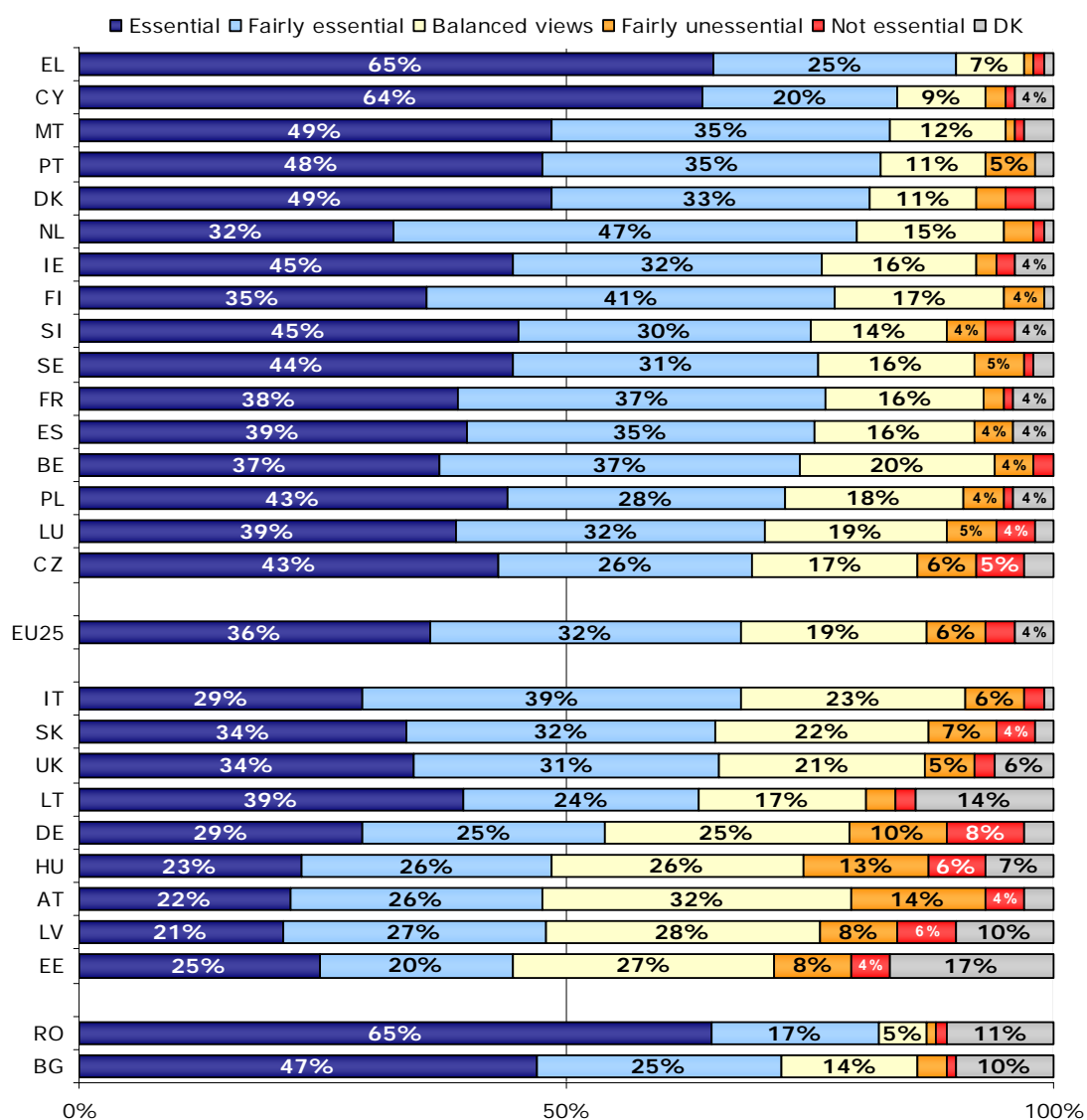


- The action of focusing on risk reduction and disaster preparedness is considered to be the most essential action of all. The highest share of respondents in every country, except the Netherlands, Italy and Austria, find this action to be essential. Over three quarters of Greeks and Cypriots are of this view.
- Support for this action is fairly consistent across the socio-demographic categories.

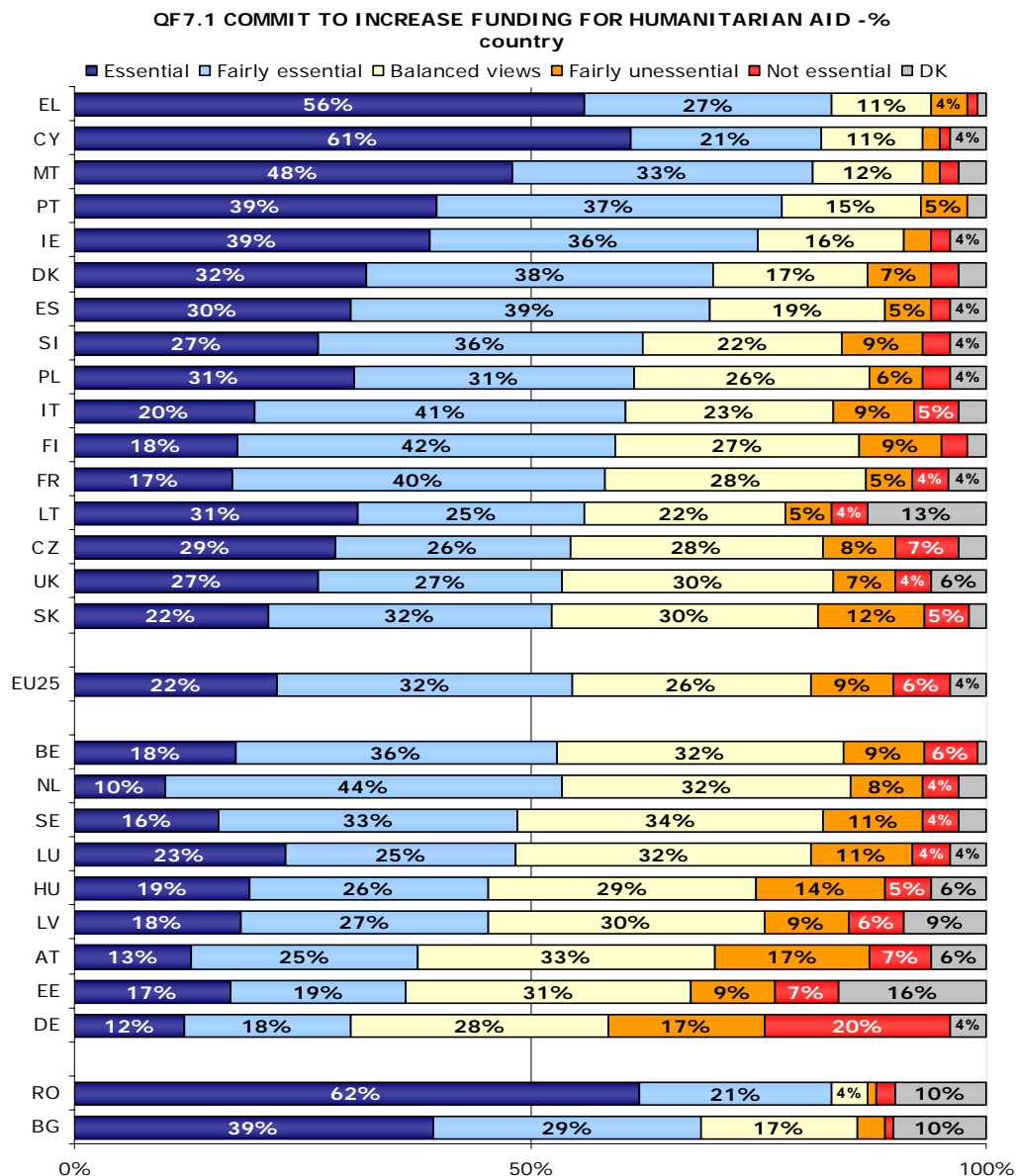


- Also the action of improving the international response capacity enjoys the support of most Europeans. In 18 of the 27 countries polled, the highest share of respondents judged this action to be essential. This is especially the case in Cyprus (76%), Greece (70%), Romania (62%), Malta (54%) and Denmark (50%).
- The share of those who consider this action to be without any importance remains low, reaching 8% in Germany.
- Those who are born outside the EU (44%), those on the political left (39%) and managers (40%) in particular judge the importance of improving the response capacity to be high.

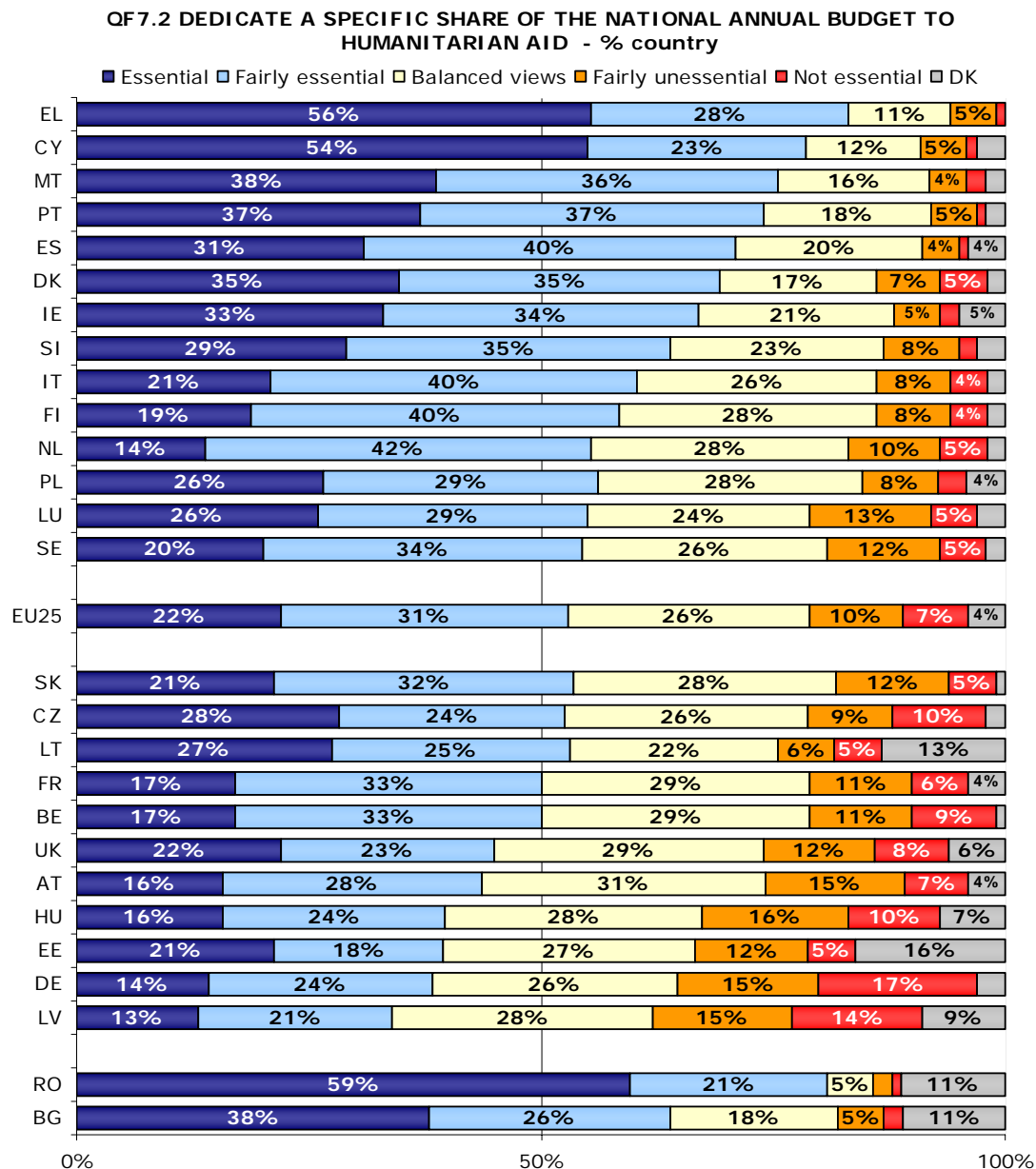
**QF7.3 COMMIT TO ENSURING THAT VICTIMS BOTH HIGHLY PUBLICISED AND FORGOTTEN PROBLEMS ARE TREATED EQUALLY - % country**



- Guaranteeing an equal treatment for all humanitarian crises evokes significantly more support among Europeans: in 17 out of 27 countries polled, a relative majority of respondents find this action to be essential, this share constituting the absolute majority, once more, in Greece, Romania and Cyprus.
- Practically no one considers this action to be without any importance, the share reaching its highest, 8%, in Germany.
- Those who have a high level of education or are still studying, those who are born outside the EU, those on the left of the political spectrum and those in a managerial position in particular find this action to be essential. The elderly and house persons place less importance on ensuring that humanitarian crises are treated equally.



- The absolute majority of respondents in the acceding country Romania (62%) and in Cyprus (61%) and Greece (56%) think that committing to increased funding for humanitarian aid is an essential action.
- In addition, in Malta (48%), Portugal (39%), Ireland (39%), Lithuania (31%), the Czech Republic (29%) and the acceding country Bulgaria (39%) a relative majority of citizens are of this view.
- At the bottom end of the graph, only 12% of Germans and 13% of Austrians find this action essential. In fact, in Germany, 20% of citizens do not see any importance in increasing funding for humanitarian aid.
- Respondents who are born outside the EU in particular find this action to be important (37% against 22% in the EU on average).



- As is the case when it comes to committing to increase funding, the absolute majority of Romanians (59%), Greeks (56%) and Cypriots (54%) find dedicating a certain share of the annual national budget to humanitarian aid to be an essential action.
- This is the case for a relative majority of Maltese (38%), Bulgarians (38%), citizens of the Czech Republic (28%) and Lithuanians (27%).
- Latvians and Germans place least importance on this action, 17% of Germans finding it not at all essential.
- Again, being born outside the EU appears to imply a more positive stance towards this action (30% against 22% within the EU on average). Also, those on the political left seem to be slightly more favourable towards dedicating a specific share in the annual budget for humanitarian aid.



## CONCLUSION

The following conclusions can be drawn from the results of this study:

**As a general remark concerning this study, it can be pointed out that not many Europeans contest the inherent value of humanitarian aid that aims at preserving and saving human life.** In other words, most Europeans find EU humanitarian aid to be justified and important, want to be informed about it and consider all humanitarian aid actions to be essential. Consequently, the only way to depict differences between countries or socio-demographic groups is often to observe the extremely positive categories i.e. *totally* justified (QF1), *very* important (QF2), *essential* (QF7) etc.

**A widespread acceptance of the mandate of EU humanitarian aid exists across the European Union.**

- The majority of EU citizens find European humanitarian aid totally justified (60%) and a relative majority think that it is very important that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities outside its territory (48%).

**Despite the apparent legitimacy of EU humanitarian aid, few Europeans appear actually to be aware of the pivotal role the EU plays as a humanitarian aid donor.**

- Only 7% of respondents spontaneously name the EU as an institution involved in humanitarian aid funding. Instead, many respondents are familiar with some of ECHO's main partners<sup>11</sup>, in particular the Red Cross (55%) and UNICEF (35%). This lack of knowledge might be partly due to the fact that ECHO does not function directly in the field but gives support to partner organisations specialised in humanitarian aid.
- However, when asked directly about their knowledge of the EU as a humanitarian aid donor, 57% of respondents claimed that they were aware of this function. In this group, only 1 in 10 feels that he/she is well informed while over 60% say that they are not really well informed about EU humanitarian aid.

**Reflecting this lack of knowledge, most respondents think that it is important that European citizens are informed about humanitarian aid activities funded by the EU.**

- Practically everyone in Europe finds it important to be informed about the EU's humanitarian aid activities to some extent (39% very important and 48% fairly important).

**The EU enjoys the confidence of its citizens as a humanitarian aid actor.**

- Most respondents support the provision of EU humanitarian aid collectively through the EU (56%) instead of having each Member State acting separately (26%).

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<sup>11</sup> ECHO's 20 main partners 2005 in [http://ec.europa.eu/echo/statistics/echo\\_partners\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/statistics/echo_partners_en.htm)

**All humanitarian aid actions presented in this study are considered to be essential or fairly essential. Actions involving direct budgetary commitments are however supported to a lesser extent.**

- The highest share of Europeans (40%) name the action of focusing more on risk reduction and disaster preparedness as an essential humanitarian aid action. Ensuring an equal treatment of crises (36%) and improving international response capacity (34%) follow close.
- Even if the majority of EU citizens also consider the actions involving direct budgetary commitment to be essential or fairly essential, this is to a lesser extent: 22% of respondents find dedicating a specific share of the national budget to humanitarian aid or committing to increase funding for humanitarian aid to be essential.

**Throughout this study some differences can be perceived between the countries and the socio-demographic groups.**

- Respondents in the new Member States express slightly less support for the EU's humanitarian aid in terms of its justification and importance. They appear also less knowledgeable of the role of the EU as a humanitarian aid actor. In turn, citizens of the NMS judge the importance of each of the five humanitarian aid actions presented in this study to be higher than their fellow citizens in the EU15.
- There appears to be a positive connection between a strong support for EU humanitarian aid and a higher level of knowledge and a high level of education, a multicultural background, a political stance on the left and a managerial position. This applies also to the student grouping except that they appear to be the least knowledgeable of the EU's role as a humanitarian aid donor.
- Several factors might explain these discrepancies. General standard of living and financial position could effect the opinion of respondents in the new Member States as well as managers, while personal conviction - be it ethical, political or cultural – could come across in the attitudes of students and those of a multicultural background. In all cases, however, a high level of education tends to imply positive and supportive opinions on humanitarian aid.

**In five years' time, there have not been notable changes at the EU level, except the significant increase in the number of those who say that they are aware that the EU funds humanitarian aid activities (+28 percentage points).** This could be interpreted as a confirmation that the actions carried out in order to improve awareness of the EU's humanitarian aid activities have paid off and should be continued.

# **ANNEXES**

# **Technical specifications**

## **SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N° 268**

### **"Humanitarian Aid"**

## **TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS**

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

The SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N°268 is part of wave 65.4 and covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the Member States and aged 15 years and over. The SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N°268 has also been conducted in the two acceding countries (Bulgaria and Romania). In these countries, the survey covers the national population of citizens of the respective nationalities and the population of citizens of all the European Union Member States that are residents in those countries and have a sufficient command of one of the respective national language(s) to answer the questionnaire. The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

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

ABBREVIATIONS	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES		POPULATION 15+
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.032	14/06/2006	05/07/2006	8.598.982
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.011	13/06/2006	02/07/2006	8.571.710
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.045	12/06/2006	10/07/2006	4.380.063
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.570	13/06/2006	08/07/2006	64.174.295
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.004	09/06/2006	03/07/2006	887.094
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	12/06/2006	08/07/2006	8.674.230
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.012	11/06/2006	08/07/2006	35.882.820
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.009	13/06/2006	10/07/2006	44.010.619
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.000	07/06/2006	05/07/2006	3.089.775
IT	Italy	TNS Abacus	1.019	09/06/2006	10/07/2006	49.208.000
CY	Rep. of Cyprus	Synovate	504	07/06/2006	04/07/2006	552.213
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.019	13/06/2006	12/07/2006	1.394.351
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.004	13/06/2006	04/07/2006	2.803.661
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	506	07/06/2006	04/07/2006	367.199
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.015	10/06/2006	30/06/2006	8.503.379
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	09/06/2006	06/07/2006	322.917
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.019	10/06/2006	04/07/2006	13.242.328
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institut	1.000	08/06/2006	02/07/2006	6.679.444
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	10/06/2006	04/07/2006	31.610.437
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.011	09/06/2006	07/07/2006	8.080.915
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.027	10/06/2006	10/07/2006	1.663.869
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.143	13/06/2006	29/06/2006	4.316.438
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.031	07/06/2006	06/07/2006	4.279.286
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.002	13/06/2006	10/07/2006	7.376.680
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.313	08/06/2006	08/07/2006	47.685.578
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.025	07/06/2006	20/06/2006	6.695.512
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.001	13/06/2006	30/06/2006	18.145.036
TOTAL			26.822	07/06/2006	12/07/2006	391.196.831

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

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

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

# **Questionnaire**

QF1	Do you think it is justified or not to help victims of natural disasters or conflicts outside the European Union territory by providing them with humanitarian aid?
-----	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(416)
Totally justified	1
Fairly justified	2
Fairly unjustified	3
Totally unjustified	4
It depends on the country (SPONTANEOUS)	5
DK	6

NEW

QF2	Do you think it is very important, fairly important, not very important or not at all important that the European Union funds humanitarian aid activities outside the European Union? (M)
-----	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(417)
Very important	1
Fairly important	2
Not very important	3
Not at all important	4
It depends on the country (SPONTANEOUS)	5
DK	6

EB55.1 Q49 TREND MODIFIED

QF3	Could you please name some organizations or institutions involved in or funding humanitarian aid?
-----	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

(DO NOT READ OUT – DO NOT SHOW CARD – CODE USING THE LIST BELOW – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	(418-425)
No, cannot give any names	1,
Yes, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	2,
Yes, UNICEF	3,
Yes, World Food Programme	4,
Yes, the Red Cross	5,
Yes, the European Union, The European Commission, The European Community, Europe	6,
Yes, Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	7,
Yes, Other	8,

EB55.1 Q43 TREND MODIFIED



QF4	Do you know that the European Union, through the European Commission and its Humanitarian Aid Department (ECHO), funds humanitarian aid activities in countries outside the European Union? (IF YES) Do you think you are very well informed, fairly well informed or not really well informed about the European Union humanitarian aid activities? (M)
-----	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(426)
No	1
Yes, very well informed	2
Yes, fairly well informed	3
Yes, not really well informed	4
DK	5

EB55.1 Q44 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

QF5	Do you think it is very important, fairly important, not very important or not at all important that European citizens are informed about humanitarian aid activities funded by the European Union, through the European Commission and its Humanitarian Aid Department (ECHO)? (M)
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(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(427)
Very important	1
Fairly important	2
Not very important	3
Not at all important	4
DK	5

EB55.1 Q47 TREND SLIGHTLY MODIFIED

QF6	Would you say that humanitarian aid is more efficient if provided by each Member State separately or if it is provided by the European Union through the European Commission? (M)
-----	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

(SHOW CARD – READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

	(428)
More efficient if provided by each Member State separately	1
More efficient if provided by the European Union through the European Commission	2
Neither one, nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)	3
DK	4

EB55.1 Q50 TREND MODIFIED

QF7	Using a scale from 1 to 10, how would you judge the importance of each of the following potential actions that developed countries could undertake in the field of humanitarian aid. '1' means that this action is, in your opinion, "not at all essential" and '10' means that it is "essential". What about the decision to...
-----	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

(SHOW CARD WITH SCALE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

	(READ OUT)	1 Not at all esse ntial	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Esse ntial	DK
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(429-430)	1	Commit to increase funding for humanitarian aid	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(431-432)	2	Dedicate a specific share of the national annual budget to humanitarian aid	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(433-434)	3	Commit to ensuring that victims of both highly publicised and forgotten crises are treated equally	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(435-436)	4	Improve the international response capacity for when a humanitarian crisis occurs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
(437-438)	5	Focus more on risk reduction and disaster preparedness	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

NEW

# Tables

QF1 Do you think it is justified or not to help victims of natural disasters or conflicts outside the European Union territory by providing them with humanitarian aid?

	TOTAL	Totally justified	Fairly justified	Fairly unjustified	Totally unjustified	It depends on the country (SPONTANEOUS)	DK	Justified	Unjustified
UE25 EU25	24796	60%	31%	4%	1%	2%	1%	91%	5%
BE	1032	60%	29%	7%	3%	2%	0%	88%	10%
CZ	1011	52%	37%	5%	1%	4%	1%	89%	6%
DK	1045	81%	16%	2%	0%	0%	1%	97%	2%
D-W	1053	69%	25%	3%	2%	2%	0%	94%	4%
DE	1570	68%	25%	3%	1%	2%	0%	94%	4%
D-E	517	67%	27%	2%	1%	2%	0%	94%	3%
EE	1004	54%	34%	4%	1%	4%	3%	88%	5%
EL	1000	83%	15%	1%	1%	1%	0%	98%	1%
ES	1012	63%	30%	2%	1%	2%	2%	93%	3%
FR	1009	64%	29%	4%	2%	1%	1%	92%	6%
IE	1000	70%	24%	2%	1%	2%	1%	94%	2%
IT	1019	44%	42%	8%	3%	2%	2%	86%	11%
CY	504	81%	15%	2%	0%	0%	1%	97%	2%
LV	1019	56%	35%	4%	2%	2%	2%	91%	6%
LT	1004	42%	42%	6%	1%	1%	8%	84%	7%
LU	506	65%	28%	2%	2%	1%	1%	93%	5%
HU	1015	37%	42%	10%	4%	4%	3%	79%	14%
MT	500	73%	24%	1%	1%	1%	1%	96%	2%
NL	1019	80%	17%	1%	0%	1%	0%	97%	2%
AT	1000	40%	41%	6%	2%	9%	2%	82%	8%
PL	1000	57%	36%	3%	1%	1%	1%	93%	4%
PT	1011	47%	44%	3%	1%	2%	1%	91%	5%
SI	1027	53%	38%	5%	1%	3%	0%	91%	6%
SK	1143	57%	36%	3%	0%	3%	1%	93%	4%
FI	1031	71%	25%	3%	0%	1%	0%	96%	3%
SE	1002	83%	15%	1%	1%	0%	0%	98%	2%
UK	1313	58%	33%	3%	1%	3%	3%	91%	4%
BG	1025	69%	22%	1%	2%	3%	3%	90%	4%
RO	1001	65%	21%	3%	3%	2%	7%	86%	6%

QF2 Do you think it is very important, fairly important, not very important or not at all important that the European Union funds humanitarian aid activities outside the European Union?

	TOTAL	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	It depends on the country (SPONTANEOUS)	DK	Important	Not important
UE25 EU25	24796	48%	40%	6%	2%	2%	2%	89%	8%
BE	1032	44%	41%	10%	4%	1%	0%	84%	14%
CZ	1011	43%	44%	6%	2%	5%	2%	86%	7%
DK	1045	70%	24%	3%	1%	1%	1%	94%	4%
D-W	1053	50%	36%	8%	2%	3%	1%	86%	10%
DE	1570	49%	38%	8%	2%	3%	1%	87%	10%
D-E	517	44%	44%	8%	2%	2%	0%	88%	10%
EE	1004	37%	44%	8%	1%	5%	4%	82%	9%
EL	1000	68%	28%	2%	0%	1%	0%	97%	2%
ES	1012	54%	37%	3%	1%	3%	2%	91%	3%
FR	1009	49%	39%	7%	2%	2%	1%	88%	9%
IE	1000	64%	29%	3%	0%	2%	2%	93%	3%
IT	1019	38%	48%	7%	3%	3%	2%	86%	10%
CY	504	75%	20%	4%	-	1%	1%	95%	4%
LV	1019	42%	46%	7%	2%	1%	1%	88%	9%
LT	1004	37%	46%	7%	1%	1%	8%	84%	8%
LU	506	58%	32%	5%	2%	2%	1%	90%	7%
HU	1015	31%	49%	10%	4%	4%	3%	80%	14%
MT	500	59%	34%	3%	1%	2%	1%	93%	5%
NL	1019	59%	34%	4%	2%	1%	0%	93%	6%
AT	1000	35%	43%	9%	3%	8%	2%	79%	11%
PL	1000	45%	48%	3%	1%	1%	2%	93%	4%
PT	1011	43%	48%	4%	2%	2%	1%	91%	6%
SI	1027	42%	48%	5%	1%	3%	1%	90%	6%
SK	1143	41%	47%	5%	2%	3%	2%	88%	7%
FI	1031	48%	43%	7%	1%	1%	1%	90%	8%
SE	1002	60%	33%	4%	1%	1%	1%	93%	5%
UK	1313	53%	36%	4%	1%	3%	3%	89%	6%
BG	1025	55%	33%	2%	1%	4%	6%	87%	3%
RO	1001	61%	26%	3%	2%	1%	6%	88%	5%

QF3 Could you please name some organizations or institutions involved in or funding humanitarian aid? (DO NOT READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

	TOTAL	No, cannot give any names	Yes, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)	Yes, UNICEF	Yes, World Food Programme	Yes, the Red Cross	Yes, the European Union, The European Commission, The European Community, Europe	Yes, Non-governmental organizations (NGOs)	Yes, Other	Yes
UE25 EU25	24796	20%	8%	35%	5%	55%	7%	16%	24%	80%
BE	1032	12%	8%	48%	8%	58%	11%	37%	25%	88%
CZ	1011	25%	7%	28%	2%	56%	10%	6%	12%	75%
DK	1045	7%	20%	40%	12%	85%	11%	28%	48%	93%
D-W	1053	14%	5%	38%	7%	67%	9%	12%	29%	86%
DE	1570	13%	5%	41%	9%	68%	10%	13%	27%	87%
D-E	517	10%	5%	55%	13%	72%	14%	18%	20%	90%
EE	1004	39%	5%	24%	4%	49%	8%	8%	2%	61%
EL	1000	28%	7%	53%	1%	31%	7%	22%	4%	72%
ES	1012	32%	2%	23%	2%	43%	4%	24%	11%	68%
FR	1009	15%	3%	31%	2%	62%	3%	24%	43%	85%
IE	1000	18%	8%	37%	8%	55%	7%	18%	22%	82%
IT	1019	19%	15%	44%	8%	41%	10%	7%	7%	81%
CY	504	17%	20%	45%	1%	65%	12%	3%	16%	83%
LV	1019	44%	5%	8%	0%	47%	3%	5%	3%	56%
LT	1004	52%	4%	7%	3%	42%	7%	6%	4%	48%
LU	506	10%	5%	46%	6%	67%	6%	34%	38%	90%
HU	1015	20%	17%	24%	6%	59%	5%	11%	17%	80%
MT	500	36%	6%	17%	5%	30%	4%	17%	20%	64%
NL	1019	8%	13%	47%	6%	63%	6%	19%	52%	92%
AT	1000	10%	17%	47%	16%	69%	12%	7%	10%	90%
PL	1000	23%	6%	21%	2%	57%	3%	11%	22%	77%
PT	1011	18%	7%	53%	19%	57%	9%	9%	18%	82%
SI	1027	6%	4%	73%	2%	84%	6%	12%	25%	94%
SK	1143	15%	17%	54%	4%	68%	15%	14%	3%	85%
FI	1031	9%	12%	39%	3%	79%	4%	11%	26%	91%
SE	1002	8%	21%	39%	5%	75%	8%	16%	56%	92%
UK	1313	31%	6%	28%	5%	42%	4%	19%	29%	69%
BG	1025	23%	10%	30%	6%	71%	19%	7%	1%	77%
RO	1001	34%	7%	36%	8%	52%	22%	13%	2%	66%

QF4 Do you know that the European Union, through the European Commission and its Humanitarian Aid Department (ECHO), funds humanitarian aid activities in countries outside the European Union? (IF YES) Do you think you are very well informed, fairly well informed or not really well informed about the European Union humanitarian aid activities?

	TOTAL	No	Very well informed	Fairly well informed	Not really well informed	DK	Very or fairly well informed
UE25 EU25	24796	40%	6%	16%	35%	3%	22%
BE	1032	38%	7%	22%	33%	0%	28%
CZ	1011	47%	2%	10%	36%	5%	12%
DK	1045	43%	9%	14%	33%	1%	23%
D-W	1053	30%	7%	20%	40%	4%	26%
DE	1570	31%	6%	20%	39%	3%	26%
D-E	517	33%	6%	20%	39%	2%	26%
EE	1004	47%	1%	8%	41%	4%	9%
EL	1000	40%	4%	15%	41%	0%	18%
ES	1012	38%	5%	16%	35%	5%	21%
FR	1009	27%	5%	17%	51%	1%	22%
IE	1000	30%	13%	21%	29%	7%	34%
IT	1019	32%	13%	16%	32%	7%	29%
CY	504	32%	2%	19%	44%	2%	21%
LV	1019	54%	2%	9%	34%	1%	12%
LT	1004	58%	1%	5%	31%	5%	7%
LU	506	19%	8%	30%	38%	5%	38%
HU	1015	36%	5%	16%	42%	0%	21%
MT	500	48%	5%	12%	31%	3%	18%
NL	1019	57%	3%	13%	25%	2%	16%
AT	1000	31%	13%	18%	35%	3%	31%
PL	1000	55%	2%	10%	30%	3%	13%
PT	1011	25%	5%	19%	49%	2%	25%
SI	1027	35%	7%	26%	30%	2%	32%
SK	1143	43%	3%	12%	41%	2%	15%
FI	1031	66%	6%	14%	13%	1%	20%
SE	1002	50%	1%	13%	33%	2%	15%
UK	1313	55%	5%	14%	21%	4%	20%
BG	1025	43%	3%	10%	34%	10%	13%
RO	1001	33%	5%	13%	36%	13%	18%

QF5 Do you think it is very important, fairly important, not very important or not at all important that European citizens are informed about humanitarian aid activities funded by the European Union, through the European Commission and its Humanitarian Aid Department (ECHO)?

	TOTAL	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	DK	Important	Not important
UE25 EU25	24796	39%	48%	7%	1%	4%	87%	9%
BE	1032	37%	48%	12%	2%	0%	85%	14%
CZ	1011	33%	53%	9%	1%	4%	86%	10%
DK	1045	50%	41%	7%	1%	1%	90%	8%
D-W	1053	46%	43%	6%	1%	2%	90%	8%
DE	1570	46%	44%	6%	1%	2%	90%	8%
D-E	517	45%	47%	6%	1%	1%	92%	7%
EE	1004	23%	51%	12%	2%	11%	74%	14%
EL	1000	66%	32%	2%	0%	1%	98%	2%
ES	1012	32%	53%	6%	1%	8%	85%	7%
FR	1009	46%	47%	4%	1%	2%	93%	5%
IE	1000	50%	38%	6%	1%	5%	88%	7%
IT	1019	31%	50%	12%	2%	5%	82%	13%
CY	504	63%	27%	5%	1%	3%	91%	6%
LV	1019	29%	50%	14%	2%	5%	79%	16%
LT	1004	32%	43%	11%	2%	12%	76%	12%
LU	506	40%	49%	7%	1%	3%	89%	8%
HU	1015	24%	52%	15%	3%	6%	76%	18%
MT	500	43%	50%	3%	1%	3%	93%	4%
NL	1019	39%	45%	12%	2%	2%	84%	14%
AT	1000	27%	50%	15%	3%	5%	77%	18%
PL	1000	30%	58%	4%	1%	6%	89%	5%
PT	1011	37%	55%	4%	2%	2%	92%	6%
SI	1027	35%	51%	6%	1%	7%	86%	7%
SK	1143	28%	60%	9%	1%	2%	88%	10%
FI	1031	39%	49%	9%	1%	1%	89%	10%
SE	1002	45%	43%	9%	1%	2%	88%	10%
UK	1313	41%	47%	6%	1%	5%	88%	7%
BG	1025	39%	44%	5%	0%	12%	83%	5%
RO	1001	46%	38%	7%	2%	7%	84%	9%



QF6 Would you say that humanitarian aid is more efficient if provided by each Member State separately or if it is provided by the European Union through the European Commission?

	TOTAL	More efficient if provided by each Member State separately	More efficient if provided by the European Union through the European Commission	Neither one, nor the other (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
UE25 EU25	24796	26%	56%	7%	11%
BE	1032	18%	74%	7%	1%
CZ	1011	38%	48%	6%	8%
DK	1045	37%	51%	4%	9%
D-W	1053	31%	52%	9%	9%
DE	1570	29%	55%	9%	8%
D-E	517	23%	65%	8%	5%
EE	1004	25%	53%	9%	14%
EL	1000	24%	71%	4%	2%
ES	1012	12%	56%	8%	24%
FR	1009	24%	65%	5%	6%
IE	1000	35%	36%	7%	22%
IT	1019	19%	58%	10%	12%
CY	504	32%	60%	2%	6%
LV	1019	26%	63%	4%	7%
LT	1004	32%	44%	4%	20%
LU	506	31%	60%	3%	7%
HU	1015	29%	47%	12%	12%
MT	500	21%	55%	4%	20%
NL	1019	23%	60%	13%	4%
AT	1000	24%	52%	14%	11%
PL	1000	30%	55%	4%	11%
PT	1011	13%	67%	7%	14%
SI	1027	28%	53%	8%	11%
SK	1143	34%	52%	6%	7%
FI	1031	40%	54%	3%	4%
SE	1002	28%	52%	9%	11%
UK	1313	33%	47%	7%	13%
BG	1025	20%	50%	4%	26%
RO	1001	27%	46%	3%	24%

QF7.1 Using a scale from 1 to 10, how would you judge the importance of each of the following potential actions that developed countries could undertake in the field of humanitarian aid. '1' means that this action is, in your opinion, "not at all essential" and '10' means that it is "essential". What about the decision to...

Commit to increase funding for humanitarian aid

	TOTAL	1 Not at all essential	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Essential	DK	Average
UE25 EU25	24796	4%	2%	4%	5%	15%	11%	16%	16%	7%	15%	4%	6,7
BE	1032	4%	2%	4%	5%	19%	13%	19%	17%	5%	13%	1%	6,5
CZ	1011	5%	2%	4%	4%	16%	12%	13%	13%	6%	23%	3%	6,8
DK	1045	2%	1%	4%	3%	11%	6%	11%	27%	8%	24%	3%	7,5
D-W	1053	16%	5%	10%	7%	19%	8%	9%	9%	3%	10%	5%	5,1
DE	1570	15%	5%	10%	7%	19%	9%	9%	9%	3%	9%	4%	5,1
D-E	517	14%	4%	8%	6%	23%	11%	11%	11%	2%	7%	2%	5,2
EE	1004	5%	2%	4%	5%	20%	11%	10%	9%	2%	15%	16%	6,2
EL	1000	1%	0%	2%	2%	5%	6%	12%	15%	16%	40%	1%	8,3
ES	1012	1%	1%	2%	3%	7%	12%	20%	19%	13%	17%	4%	7,5
FR	1009	3%	1%	2%	3%	18%	10%	18%	22%	5%	12%	4%	6,8
IE	1000	1%	1%	1%	2%	8%	8%	17%	19%	11%	28%	4%	7,8
IT	1019	2%	3%	5%	4%	9%	14%	20%	21%	8%	12%	3%	6,8
CY	504	1%	-	1%	1%	7%	4%	8%	13%	9%	52%	4%	8,6
LV	1019	4%	2%	4%	5%	18%	12%	14%	13%	5%	13%	9%	6,4
LT	1004	2%	2%	2%	3%	15%	7%	12%	13%	7%	24%	13%	7,3
LU	506	3%	1%	4%	7%	21%	11%	13%	12%	4%	19%	4%	6,6
HU	1015	2%	3%	6%	8%	18%	11%	11%	15%	5%	14%	6%	6,4
MT	500	1%	1%	0%	2%	6%	6%	13%	20%	19%	29%	3%	8,1
NL	1019	2%	2%	2%	6%	15%	17%	26%	18%	2%	8%	3%	6,5
AT	1000	4%	3%	6%	11%	18%	15%	14%	11%	2%	11%	6%	5,9
PL	1000	2%	1%	2%	4%	16%	10%	14%	17%	9%	22%	4%	7,2
PT	1011	0%	0%	2%	3%	6%	9%	16%	21%	17%	22%	2%	7,8
SI	1027	2%	1%	4%	5%	12%	10%	15%	21%	9%	18%	4%	7,1
SK	1143	3%	2%	5%	7%	17%	13%	16%	16%	9%	13%	2%	6,6
FI	1031	2%	1%	4%	5%	13%	14%	17%	25%	10%	8%	2%	6,8
SE	1002	2%	2%	4%	7%	20%	14%	20%	13%	5%	11%	3%	6,5
UK	1313	2%	2%	3%	4%	17%	13%	15%	12%	7%	20%	6%	6,9
BG	1025	0%	1%	1%	2%	9%	8%	14%	15%	12%	27%	10%	7,8
RO	1001	1%	1%	0%	1%	2%	2%	8%	13%	17%	45%	10%	8,8

QF7.2 Using a scale from 1 to 10, how would you judge the importance of each of the following potential actions that developed countries could undertake in the field of humanitarian aid. '1' means that this action is, in your opinion, "not at all essential" and '10' means that it is "essential". What about the decision to...

Dedicate a specific share of the national annual budget to humanitarian aid

	TOTAL	1 Not at all essential	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Essential	DK	Average
UE25 EU25	24796	4%	3%	5%	5%	14%	12%	15%	16%	7%	15%	4%	6,6
BE	1032	5%	4%	6%	5%	18%	11%	19%	14%	4%	13%	1%	6,3
CZ	1011	7%	3%	4%	5%	15%	11%	12%	12%	6%	22%	2%	6,6
DK	1045	3%	2%	4%	3%	11%	6%	12%	23%	10%	25%	2%	7,4
D-W	1053	12%	5%	8%	6%	17%	9%	12%	13%	3%	12%	3%	5,6
DE	1570	12%	5%	8%	7%	17%	9%	12%	12%	3%	11%	3%	5,5
D-E	517	12%	4%	11%	8%	18%	10%	14%	10%	3%	9%	2%	5,4
EE	1004	3%	2%	6%	6%	17%	10%	10%	8%	4%	17%	16%	6,4
EL	1000	1%	0%	2%	3%	4%	7%	11%	17%	16%	40%	0%	8,4
ES	1012	0%	1%	1%	3%	7%	13%	19%	21%	14%	17%	4%	7,5
FR	1009	4%	2%	6%	5%	17%	12%	13%	20%	6%	11%	4%	6,5
IE	1000	1%	1%	2%	3%	8%	13%	17%	17%	10%	23%	5%	7,5
IT	1019	1%	3%	4%	4%	11%	15%	20%	20%	10%	11%	2%	6,9
CY	504	1%	0%	1%	4%	7%	5%	10%	13%	11%	43%	3%	8,3
LV	1019	9%	5%	7%	8%	17%	11%	11%	10%	3%	10%	9%	5,5
LT	1004	3%	2%	3%	3%	13%	9%	10%	15%	7%	20%	13%	7,1
LU	506	2%	3%	8%	5%	14%	10%	14%	15%	7%	19%	3%	6,7
HU	1015	4%	6%	8%	8%	17%	11%	11%	13%	5%	11%	7%	6,0
MT	500	1%	1%	2%	2%	9%	7%	15%	21%	14%	24%	2%	7,7
NL	1019	3%	2%	5%	5%	13%	15%	23%	19%	4%	10%	2%	6,6
AT	1000	4%	3%	5%	10%	15%	16%	16%	12%	4%	12%	4%	6,2
PL	1000	2%	1%	3%	5%	18%	10%	12%	17%	9%	17%	4%	6,9
PT	1011	0%	1%	2%	3%	7%	11%	18%	19%	18%	19%	2%	7,7
SI	1027	1%	1%	3%	5%	11%	12%	16%	19%	11%	18%	3%	7,2
SK	1143	2%	3%	6%	6%	15%	13%	15%	17%	9%	12%	1%	6,6
FI	1031	2%	2%	3%	5%	12%	16%	17%	23%	10%	9%	2%	6,9
SE	1002	2%	3%	5%	7%	15%	11%	17%	17%	7%	13%	2%	6,6
UK	1313	4%	4%	5%	7%	17%	12%	12%	11%	5%	17%	6%	6,4
BG	1025	0%	2%	2%	3%	8%	10%	11%	15%	13%	25%	11%	7,7
RO	1001	0%	1%	1%	1%	2%	3%	8%	13%	16%	43%	11%	8,7

QF7.3 Using a scale from 1 to 10, how would you judge the importance of each of the following potential actions that developed countries could undertake in the field of humanitarian aid. '1' means that this action is, in your opinion, "not at all essential" and '10' means that it is "essential". What about the decision to...

Commit to ensuring that victims of both highly publicised and forgotten crises are treated equally

	TOTAL	1 Not at all essential	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Essential	DK	Average
UE25 EU25	24796	2%	1%	3%	3%	10%	9%	14%	18%	11%	25%	4%	7,5
BE	1032	1%	1%	2%	2%	11%	9%	17%	20%	9%	28%	0%	7,7
CZ	1011	4%	1%	2%	4%	10%	7%	12%	14%	7%	36%	3%	7,6
DK	1045	1%	2%	1%	2%	6%	5%	10%	23%	11%	38%	2%	8,2
D-W	1053	7%	2%	5%	5%	16%	9%	12%	13%	7%	22%	3%	6,7
DE	1570	6%	2%	5%	5%	16%	9%	12%	13%	6%	23%	3%	6,7
D-E	517	3%	2%	5%	4%	17%	7%	12%	15%	5%	25%	2%	6,9
EE	1004	2%	2%	4%	4%	17%	10%	10%	10%	5%	20%	17%	6,9
EL	1000	1%	0%	0%	1%	3%	4%	8%	17%	18%	47%	1%	8,7
ES	1012	0%	0%	1%	3%	6%	10%	15%	20%	17%	22%	4%	7,8
FR	1009	1%	0%	1%	1%	8%	8%	13%	24%	11%	27%	4%	7,9
IE	1000	1%	1%	1%	1%	7%	9%	15%	17%	15%	30%	4%	8,1
IT	1019	1%	1%	3%	3%	9%	14%	20%	19%	12%	17%	1%	7,3
CY	504	1%	0%	0%	2%	4%	5%	6%	14%	9%	55%	4%	8,8
LV	1019	4%	2%	3%	5%	18%	10%	13%	14%	7%	14%	10%	6,6
LT	1004	1%	1%	1%	2%	11%	6%	9%	15%	11%	28%	14%	7,8
LU	506	2%	2%	2%	3%	11%	8%	15%	17%	11%	28%	2%	7,6
HU	1015	3%	3%	6%	7%	16%	10%	12%	14%	7%	16%	7%	6,6
MT	500	1%	0%	1%	0%	4%	8%	12%	23%	21%	28%	3%	8,3
NL	1019	1%	0%	1%	2%	6%	9%	16%	31%	11%	21%	1%	7,8
AT	1000	2%	2%	6%	8%	15%	17%	14%	12%	6%	16%	3%	6,5
PL	1000	1%	0%	2%	2%	10%	8%	11%	17%	14%	29%	4%	7,8
PT	1011	0%	-	2%	3%	5%	6%	16%	19%	20%	28%	2%	8,1
SI	1027	1%	2%	2%	2%	7%	7%	12%	18%	15%	30%	4%	7,9
SK	1143	2%	2%	3%	4%	12%	10%	15%	17%	12%	22%	2%	7,3
FI	1031	0%	0%	2%	2%	8%	9%	15%	26%	17%	18%	1%	7,7
SE	1002	0%	1%	2%	3%	10%	6%	11%	20%	11%	33%	2%	7,9
UK	1313	1%	1%	2%	3%	12%	9%	15%	16%	10%	24%	6%	7,5
BG	1025	0%	1%	1%	2%	7%	7%	10%	15%	17%	30%	10%	8,1
RO	1001	1%	0%	0%	1%	2%	3%	6%	11%	16%	49%	11%	8,9

QF7.4 Using a scale from 1 to 10, how would you judge the importance of each of the following potential actions that developed countries could undertake in the field of humanitarian aid. '1' means that this action is, in your opinion, "not at all essential" and '10' means that it is "essential". What about the decision to...

Improve the international response capacity for when a humanitarian crisis occurs

	TOTAL	1 Not at all essential	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Essential	DK	Average
UE25 EU25	24796	2%	1%	2%	2%	10%	10%	16%	20%	11%	23%	4%	7,5
BE	1032	2%	1%	2%	2%	11%	9%	18%	23%	9%	22%	1%	7,5
CZ	1011	4%	1%	2%	2%	10%	11%	13%	15%	10%	28%	4%	7,4
DK	1045	0%	1%	1%	2%	6%	4%	10%	23%	14%	36%	4%	8,3
D-W	1053	5%	3%	3%	4%	13%	12%	14%	15%	6%	22%	4%	6,8
DE	1570	5%	3%	3%	4%	13%	12%	14%	15%	6%	21%	4%	6,9
D-E	517	5%	1%	3%	3%	14%	12%	16%	18%	7%	20%	2%	7,0
EE	1004	1%	0%	1%	3%	12%	10%	10%	14%	7%	27%	16%	7,7
EL	1000	0%	0%	0%	1%	3%	2%	8%	15%	20%	50%	1%	8,9
ES	1012	0%	0%	1%	1%	5%	9%	17%	22%	17%	23%	4%	8,0
FR	1009	1%	1%	1%	1%	10%	9%	16%	24%	9%	24%	4%	7,7
IE	1000	1%	0%	1%	1%	5%	8%	13%	20%	15%	33%	4%	8,2
IT	1019	1%	2%	1%	3%	7%	14%	19%	22%	13%	15%	3%	7,4
CY	504	-	1%	0%	1%	2%	3%	3%	12%	18%	58%	3%	9,1
LV	1019	3%	2%	2%	3%	13%	8%	15%	16%	10%	20%	9%	7,2
LT	1004	1%	1%	1%	1%	8%	6%	8%	16%	13%	32%	13%	8,1
LU	506	1%	2%	3%	3%	9%	9%	15%	20%	7%	31%	1%	7,7
HU	1015	2%	2%	4%	7%	14%	12%	14%	16%	6%	16%	7%	6,8
MT	500	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	6%	10%	23%	19%	35%	3%	8,6
NL	1019	1%	1%	1%	2%	10%	14%	25%	23%	7%	11%	5%	7,2
AT	1000	1%	1%	3%	7%	15%	16%	15%	16%	6%	16%	4%	6,8
PL	1000	1%	0%	1%	2%	10%	7%	16%	20%	11%	27%	4%	7,8
PT	1011	-	0%	1%	2%	5%	7%	12%	21%	20%	29%	2%	8,2
SI	1027	1%	1%	1%	2%	5%	6%	12%	22%	15%	31%	4%	8,1
SK	1143	1%	2%	2%	2%	11%	9%	15%	22%	16%	20%	2%	7,6
FI	1031	0%	0%	1%	2%	7%	11%	14%	22%	21%	20%	2%	7,9
SE	1002	1%	1%	1%	2%	7%	5%	14%	22%	13%	33%	2%	8,1
UK	1313	1%	1%	2%	2%	11%	9%	15%	17%	10%	26%	5%	7,6
BG	1025	0%	0%	1%	2%	5%	5%	10%	13%	19%	34%	12%	8,4
RO	1001	0%	0%	0%	1%	3%	2%	7%	11%	18%	44%	13%	8,9

QF7.5 Using a scale from 1 to 10, how would you judge the importance of each of the following potential actions that developed countries could undertake in the field of humanitarian aid. '1' means that this action is, in your opinion, "not at all essential" and '10' means that it is "essential". What about the decision to...

Focus more on risk reduction and disaster preparedness

	TOTAL	1 Not at all essential	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 Essential	DK	Average
UE25 EU25	24796	1%	1%	1%	2%	7%	9%	14%	20%	13%	27%	4%	7,9
BE	1032	1%	0%	1%	2%	7%	8%	18%	23%	12%	27%	1%	7,9
CZ	1011	2%	0%	1%	1%	5%	4%	10%	13%	10%	53%	0%	8,6
DK	1045	1%	1%	3%	2%	8%	6%	12%	23%	13%	27%	4%	7,9
D-W	1053	3%	2%	1%	2%	7%	8%	13%	22%	9%	30%	3%	7,8
DE	1570	2%	1%	1%	2%	7%	7%	13%	21%	10%	32%	3%	7,8
D-E	517	1%	1%	3%	3%	8%	5%	11%	17%	12%	37%	2%	8,0
EE	1004	1%	0%	1%	2%	8%	7%	11%	14%	6%	36%	13%	8,1
EL	1000	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	6%	12%	20%	57%	1%	9,2
ES	1012	0%	0%	0%	2%	5%	9%	15%	21%	18%	26%	4%	8,1
FR	1009	1%	0%	1%	1%	8%	10%	16%	25%	11%	22%	4%	7,8
IE	1000	0%	0%	1%	2%	5%	8%	11%	15%	17%	37%	4%	8,4
IT	1019	1%	2%	2%	3%	7%	14%	20%	21%	14%	14%	4%	7,4
CY	504	0%	1%	0%	0%	2%	2%	4%	11%	12%	64%	3%	9,2
LV	1019	2%	1%	1%	2%	10%	7%	10%	16%	12%	33%	6%	7,9
LT	1004	1%	1%	1%	1%	6%	4%	9%	14%	14%	39%	11%	8,4
LU	506	1%	1%	1%	2%	8%	6%	12%	21%	8%	37%	1%	8,0
HU	1015	1%	2%	3%	5%	10%	8%	12%	17%	9%	28%	6%	7,5
MT	500	0%	0%	-	0%	2%	3%	7%	18%	26%	41%	3%	8,9
NL	1019	0%	0%	2%	2%	7%	12%	19%	27%	12%	16%	3%	7,6
AT	1000	1%	2%	3%	8%	13%	14%	16%	13%	9%	17%	4%	6,9
PL	1000	0%	0%	1%	2%	9%	7%	11%	18%	14%	34%	4%	8,1
PT	1011	-	0%	1%	1%	5%	6%	11%	20%	22%	31%	2%	8,3
SI	1027	1%	1%	1%	1%	5%	5%	12%	21%	17%	33%	4%	8,3
SK	1143	1%	1%	1%	1%	5%	4%	8%	15%	18%	45%	1%	8,6
FI	1031	1%	1%	1%	2%	6%	10%	16%	24%	19%	20%	1%	7,8
SE	1002	1%	1%	1%	2%	7%	8%	14%	22%	14%	28%	2%	7,9
UK	1313	1%	1%	2%	2%	10%	9%	14%	15%	12%	28%	5%	7,7
BG	1025	-	0%	1%	1%	3%	3%	6%	12%	15%	50%	8%	8,9
RO	1001	0%	0%	0%	1%	2%	2%	5%	9%	15%	56%	10%	9,2