

# Attitudes towards Development Aid

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## PRESENTATION

Trade and aid are the twin pillars of EU development policy. They come together as the European Union assumes its share of responsibility to help developing countries fight poverty and integrate into the globalised world economy. The ultimate objective of the Union's policy is to **give disadvantaged people in the third world control over their own development**. This means attacking the sources of their vulnerability, including poor access to food and clean water, or to education, health, employment, land, social services, infrastructure and a sound environment. It also means disease eradication and access to cheap medicines to combat scourges like HIV/Aids, as well as action to reduce the debt burden that diverts scarce resources away from vital public investments back to rich lenders in the industrialised countries.<sup>1</sup>

The Directorate-General Development wished to once again commission a poll on the attitudes of Europeans to Development Aid. Compared to the previous wave which was conducted in 2002, the geographical coverage of this latest survey has of course been enlarged to the 10 New Member States. The questionnaire has been modified over time; however, a number of questions are still comparable.

Interviews were conducted face-to-face in people's homes in their national language between November 22<sup>nd</sup> and December 19<sup>th</sup> 2004. The methodology used is that of the Standard Eurobarometer polls managed by the Directorate-General Press and Communication (unit "Opinion polls, press reviews, Europe Direct"). In the annex, a technical note details the interview techniques used by the institutes of the TNS Opinion & Social network as well as levels of confidence.

In setting the **context** of this survey, it is important to bear in mind its timing. The final interviews were completed just one week prior to the massive tsunamis which brought death and destruction to the coastal areas of south and south-east Asian countries surrounding the Indian Ocean. Like their counterparts all across the globe, the people of Europe have clearly shown their willingness to play their part by responding in an unprecedented and spontaneous way. In many countries it has been public opinion and the fund-raising initiatives of private citizens and organisations which prompted their governments to pledge the remarkable levels of aid we have seen so far.<sup>2</sup> Such a global response demonstrates the impact of this disaster on public opinion towards aid in general. However, we should not lose sight of the important distinction between humanitarian aid (assistance provided in emergency situations such as the Asian Tsunami disaster) and development aid, our subject matter in hand.

The underlying objective of this survey on attitudes to development aid is to **assess awareness levels and perceptions of the Millennium Development Goals**. This survey also aims at examining **citizens' views on governmental aid at the national and European levels**. Finally, the objective is to assess the perceived **form and consequences of development aid and identify priorities for the EU**.

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<sup>1</sup> [http://www.europa.eu.int/pol/dev/overview\\_en.htm](http://www.europa.eu.int/pol/dev/overview_en.htm)

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.europa.eu.int/tsunami/index\\_en.htm](http://www.europa.eu.int/tsunami/index_en.htm)

For each theme addressed, our analysis<sup>3</sup> looks at the:

- European Union as a whole;
- Individual Member States;
- Socio-demographic variables;
- Other variables which we systematically cross-tabulated with the results for each question including: perceptions of whether the EU helps developing countries (results for Q7), perceptions of whether the national government helps developing countries (results for Q5) and finally, perceptions of the impact of national governmental aid (results for Q9).

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<sup>3</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. Also, note that the total percentages shown in the tables of this report may exceed 100% where the respondent is allowed to give several answers to a particular question.

## A. MILLENIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

In September 2000 world leaders from 189 nations agreed and signed the UN Millennium Declaration, binding them to a global project to decisively reduce extreme poverty in all its key dimensions. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that derive from this Declaration provide an agenda for global action.<sup>4</sup> The MDGs include eight goals, and 18 concrete targets for development. The targets are ambitious and include curbing poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, environmental degradation, and discrimination against women by 2015.<sup>5</sup> The goals establish yardsticks for measuring results, not just for developing countries but for rich countries that help to fund development programmes and for the multilateral institutions that help countries implement them.<sup>6</sup>

### 1. Levels of Awareness

Source questionnaire: Q2

***- 88% of European Union citizens have never heard of the Millennium Development Goals -***

Four years on since their adoption, how aware are citizens of the existence of the Millennium Development Goals?

The results for the European Union show that the vast majority of the public is oblivious to the MDGs with as many as 88% confessing their ignorance in this regard. An identical lack of their awareness is observed at the level of the EU-15 group (88%) and a slightly higher level is revealed at that of the new Member States (90%).

In most Member States more than four in five confirm that they have never heard of the Millennium Development Goals indicating that much work remains to be done in order to heighten citizens' awareness levels.

The result in Sweden stands out from other countries, with over one in four confirming their awareness of these goals (27%). This relatively positive result could well be due to the impact of the Swedish government's Millennium Development Goal campaign. Government-led MDG campaigns were also organised in Denmark, the Netherlands and to some extent the United Kingdom.

Civil society MDG awareness raising events took place in Italy and Austria. The impact of these campaigns may explain the relatively higher awareness levels among citizens here with both countries following behind Sweden with respective positive results of 19% and 18%.

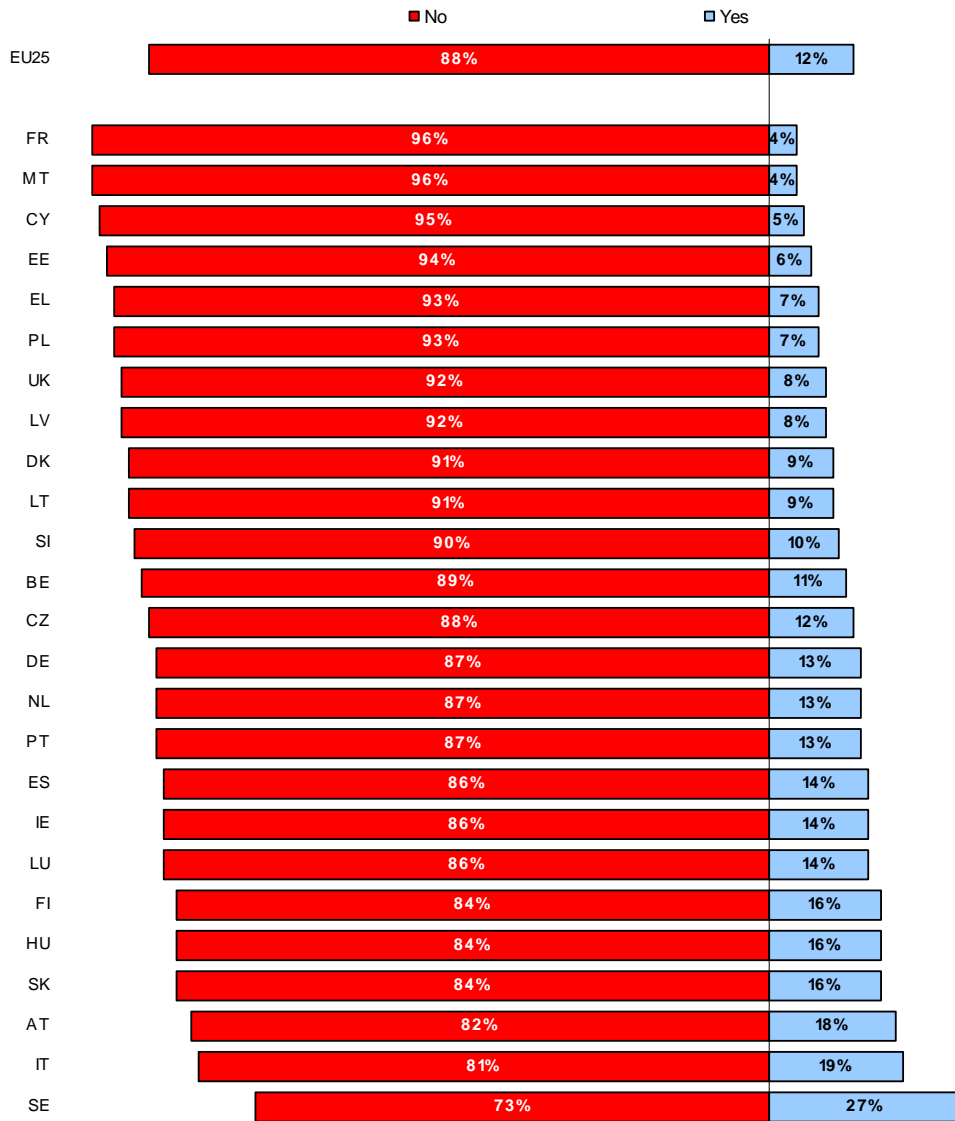
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<sup>4</sup> European Commission Report on Millennium Development Goals 2000-2004, pg. 4

<sup>5</sup> OECD, Millennium Development Goals, About <http://www.oecd.org/about/>

<sup>6</sup> [http://www.developmentgoals.com/About\\_the\\_goals.htm](http://www.developmentgoals.com/About_the_goals.htm)

Q2 Have you heard of the Millennium Development Goals?



**Analysis by socio-demographic characteristics**

There seems to be a general lack of awareness of the Millennium Development Goals regardless of the respondent's socio-demographic profile.

## 2. Confidence in achievement of goals by target date

Following the opening question on awareness levels, all respondents were then informed that the Millennium Development Goals were agreed upon in 2000 with the underlying objective being to improve the lives of people in developing countries by the year 2015.

We will now assess how confident respondents are in the achievement of these goals, which have been commonly accepted as a framework for measuring development progress.

### 2.1. Poverty and hunger

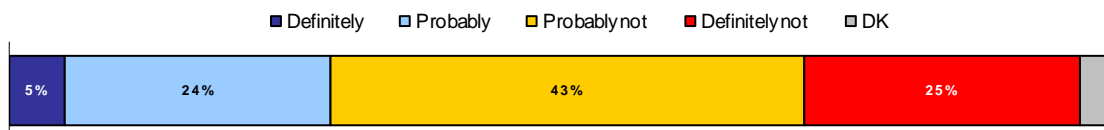
Source questionnaire: Q3 item 1

***- Only 29% believe that the primary goal of reducing extreme poverty and hunger will be achieved by 2015 -***

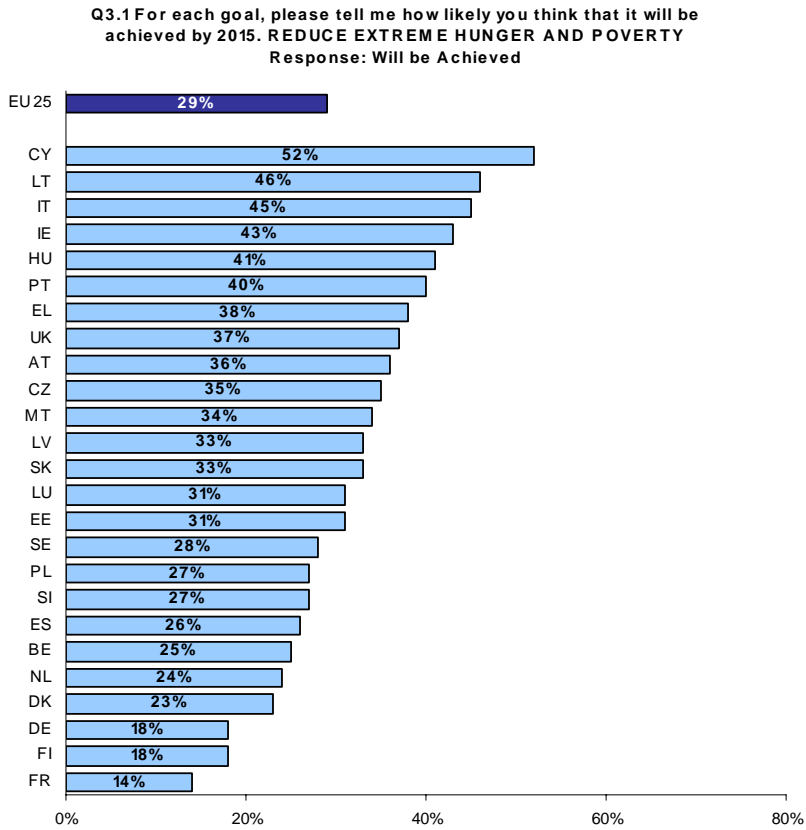
Since 2000, poverty reduction is the underlying aim of development co-operation of the international community.

Only 29% of citizens believe that extreme poverty and hunger will be reduced by 2015. The target set for the corresponding goal is to halve the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar per day. Looking at the extreme ends of the scale, very few (only 5%) confirm their absolute confidence that this will be achieved. Moreover, one in four is adamant that this will not be achieved by 2015.

Q3. For each goal, please tell me how likely you think that it will be achieved by 2015.  
Reduce extreme poverty and hunger - %EU



Cypriots are most confident with one in two indicating that it will be possible to reduce extreme poverty and hunger by 2015. In contrast, the French, Finns and Germans are considerably more sceptical with less than one five believing in the achievement of this goal by the target date.

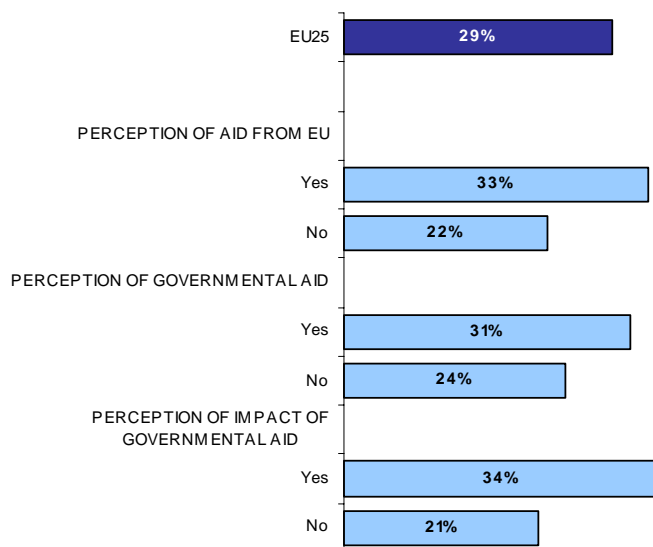


## Analysis by socio-demographic characteristics

The socio-demographic profile of respondents does not reveal particularly striking tendencies with regard to confidence in the achievement of this primary goal.

However, those who believe that their national government and/or the EU help poor people in developing countries to develop are more likely to extend this optimism to their belief in the achievement of this goal<sup>7</sup>. Similarly, those who believe that national governmental aid improves the lives of poor people in developing countries tend to be of the same opinion<sup>8</sup>.

Q3.1 For each goal, please tell me how likely you think that it will be achieved by 2015. REDUCE EXTREME HUNGER AND POVERTY  
Response: Will be Achieved



<sup>7</sup> For each question, we carried out a cross-analysis of the results with question 5 "Do you think that the (NATIONALITY) Government helps poor people in Africa, Latin America, Asia etc. to develop? We are not talking here about humanitarian aid but about development aid" and question 7 "And do you think that the European Commission helps poor people in Africa, Latin America, Asia, etc. to develop?"

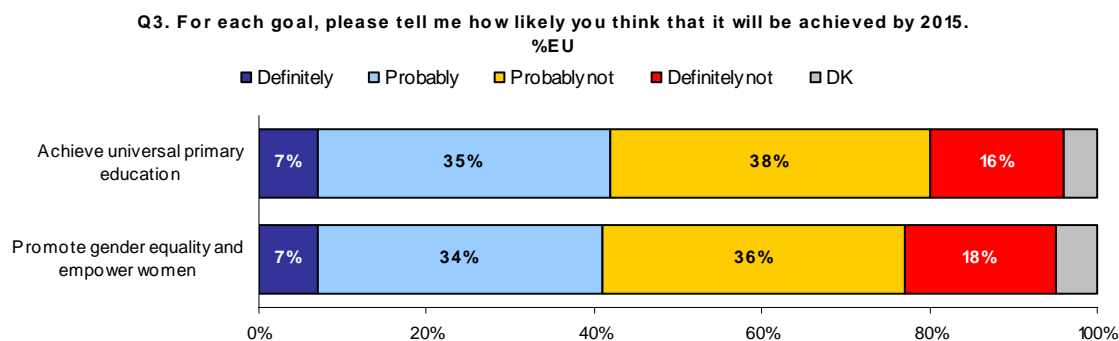
<sup>8</sup> For each question, we carried out a cross-analysis of the results with question 9 "Thinking about development aid provided by the (NATIONALITY) Government, is this aid making any difference to improving the lives of poor people in developing countries (Africa, Latin America, Asia, etc.)?"

## 2.2. Education and equality

Here we will look at goal numbers 2 and 3, i.e. "achieve universal primary education" and "promote gender equality and empower women". The target of the former is to ensure that by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling. The target for the latter is to eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education preferably by 2005 and in all levels of education by no later than 2015.

Source questionnaire: Q3 items 2 & 3

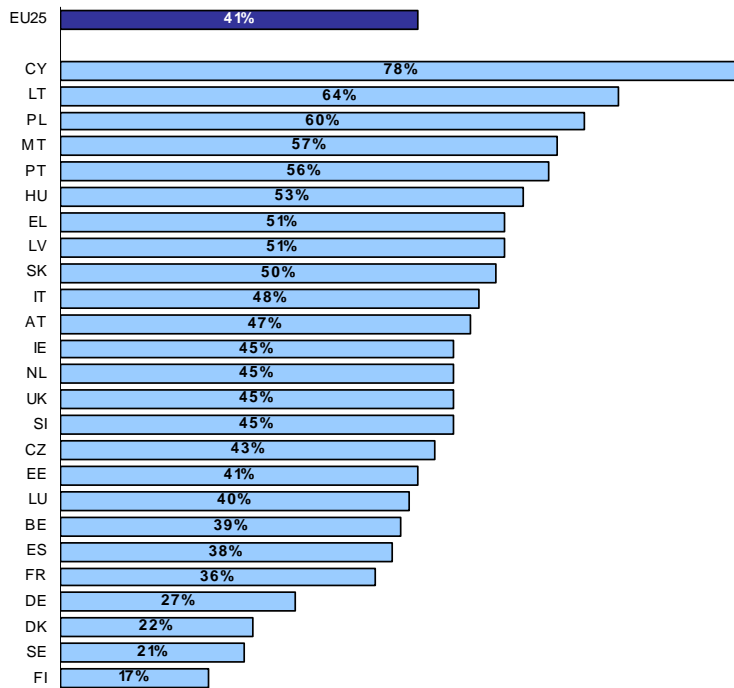
**- 41% believe that universal primary education and gender equality can be achieved by 2015 -**



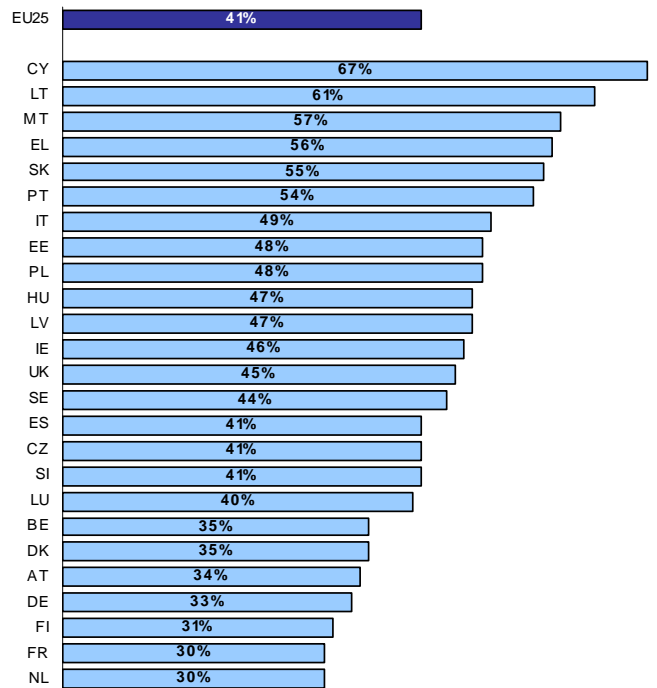
Compared to the goal targeting the reduction of extreme poverty, citizens are somewhat more optimistic about the achievement of the universal primary education and the promotion of gender equality goals. In fact the overall "will be achieved" result at the EU level for both items represents the point of view of over two in five citizens. However, a difference in opinion is observed between the EU-15 group and the new Member States in both instances in that the latter seem more confident in the achievement of these goals: achievement of universal primary education (EU-15, 39% versus NMS-10, 55%) and promotion of gender equality (EU-15 group, 40% versus NMS-10 group, 48%).

Once again, we see that respondents are reluctant to convey a strong positive conviction with only 7% answering "definitely" in both cases.

**Q3.2 For each goal, please tell me how likely you think that it will be achieved by 2015. ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION**  
Response: Will be Achieved



**Q3.3 For each goal, please tell me how likely you think that it will be achieved by 2015. PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY & EMPOWER WOMEN.** Response: Will be Achieved



Cyprus and Lithuania rank highest for the confidence they express in the achievement of both these goals. 78% of Cypriots and 64% of Lithuanians believe that universal primary education will be achieved by 2015 while 67% of the former nationality and 61% of the latter believe that gender equality will be achieved by this time.

Citizens in the Nordic Member States, Finland (17%), Sweden (21%) and Denmark (22%) are most reluctant to express their conviction that primary education will be accessible to all by 2015.

Less than one in three of the French, Dutch and Finns believe that gender disparity will be eliminated by 2015.

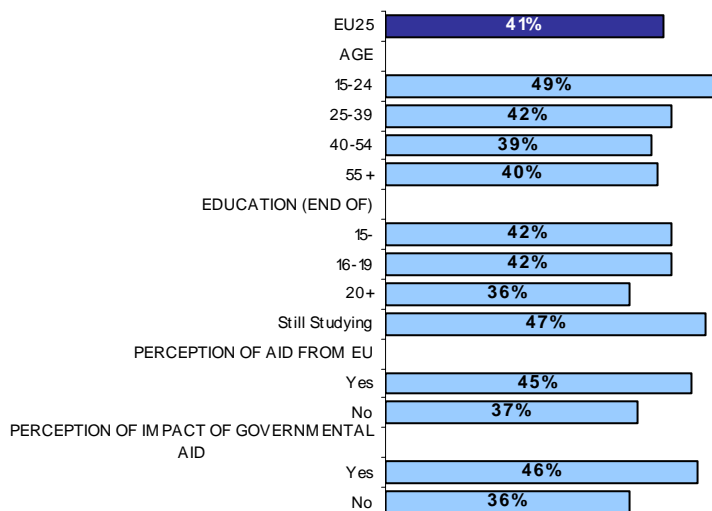
### Analysis by socio-demographic characteristics

Young respondents and/or those who are still studying are more inclined to believe that universal primary education and gender equality will be achieved by 2015.

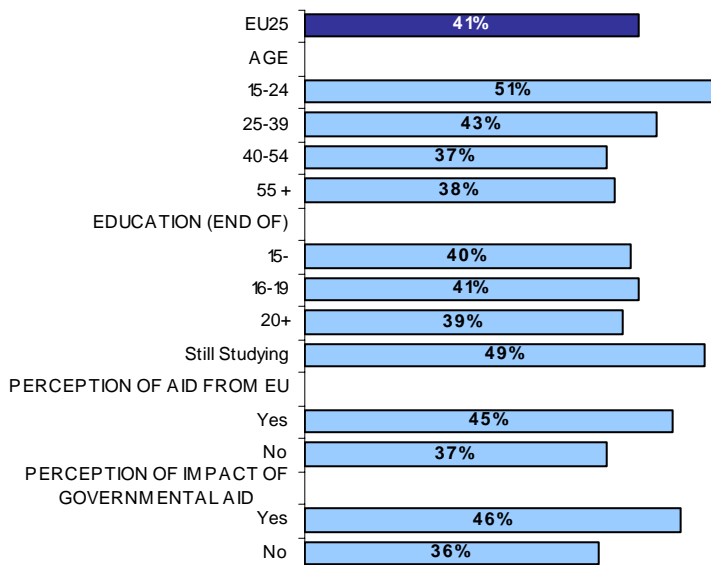
Those who believe that the EU helps poor people and/or those who are confident in the effectiveness of national governmental aid are more inclined to believe that the targets set for universal primary education and gender equality will be achieved by the target date.

**Q3.2 For each goal, please tell me how likely you think that it will be achieved by 2015. ACHIEVE UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION**

Response: Will be Achieved



**Q3.3 For each goal, please tell me how likely you think that it will be achieved by 2015. PROMOTE GENDER EQUALITY & EMPOWER WOMEN. Response: Will be Achieved**

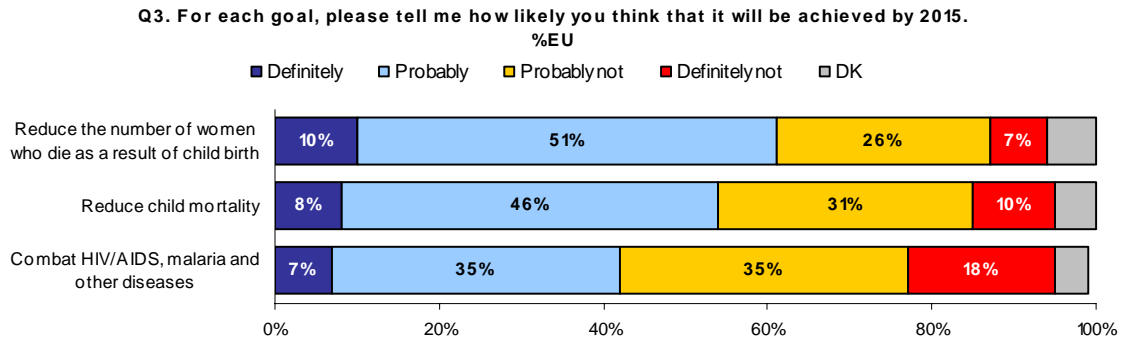


### 2.3. Health

In this section we will cover the following Millennium Development Goals: "reduce child mortality" (corresponding to goal 4), "reduce the number of women who die as a result of child birth" (corresponding to goal 5) and "combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases" (corresponding to goal 6).

Source questionnaire: Q3 items 4, 5 & 6

**- High levels of confidence in the achievement of the target set for reducing the maternal mortality ratio -**



Compared to all other goals, citizens are most confident that the target set for reducing the number of women who die as a result of child birth will be met, being the point of view of three in five (61%). However, this confidence is somewhat measured with 51% of the opinion that this will "probably" be achieved and only 10% believing that this will "definitely" be achieved.

Overall, over one in two believe that child mortality will be reduced (54%). A reluctance to express a firm belief in its achievement is also apparent for the goal committed to reducing child mortality (8% respond "definitely").

Only a minority of EU citizens (7% "definitely" and 35% "probably") believe that HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases will be combated by 2015. However, a difference emerges between the EU-15 group (44%) and the new Member States (36%) with regard to the halting of diseases.

Q3. For each goal, please tell me how likely you think that it will be achieved by 2015.

Response: WILL BE ACHIEVED

	Reduce child mortality	Reduce number of women who die due to child birth	Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
<b>EU 25</b>	<b>54%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>43%</b>
BE	58%	68%	44%
DK	60%	67%	45%
DE	50%	58%	36%
EL	56%	62%	45%
ES	<b>47%</b>	<b>52%</b>	43%
FR	53%	62%	45%
IE	56%	63%	35%
IT	58%	67%	<b>58%</b>
LU	60%	66%	37%
NL	55%	65%	43%
AT	54%	57%	35%
PT	66%	67%	44%
FI	51%	58%	44%
SE	62%	62%	<b>57%</b>
UK	53%	61%	38%
CY	<b>78%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>57%</b>
CZ	61%	65%	47%
EE	57%	61%	39%
HU	57%	57%	33%
LV	52%	60%	35%
LT	61%	65%	<b>61%</b>
MT	<b>71%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>55%</b>
PL	51%	64%	29%
SK	60%	67%	<b>54%</b>
SI	54%	65%	<b>19%</b>

In all Member States, with the exception of Spain, over one in two believe in the achievement of the target set for reducing child mortality. The Cypriots (78%) and the Maltese (71%) are most convinced of this. In fact these two nationalities stand out for their levels of confidence in the achievement of the target set to reduce the number of women who die due to child birth. A majority of citizens in each and every Member State (ranging from 82% in Cyprus and Malta to 52% in Spain), believes that the maternal mortality ratio will be reduced by 2015.

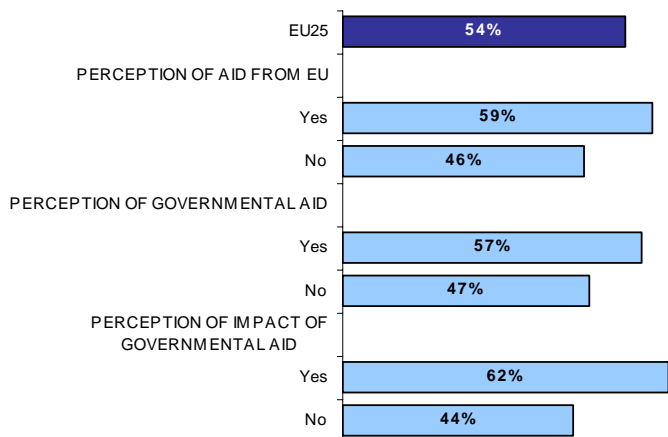
In most Member States, citizens are concerned about the combating of HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases. In only six Member States, a majority declares that they believe that these diseases will be halted by 2015. Slovenians are considerably more pessimistic with less than one in five (19%) confirming their confidence in the achievement of the goal aimed at combating the spread of these diseases compared to Lithuanians who appear more optimistic (61%).

### Analysis by socio-demographic characteristics

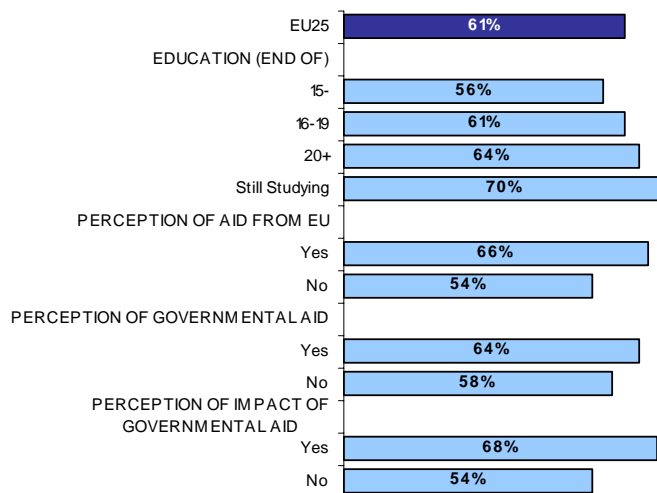
For each of these health related goals, it seems that respondents who believe that government, either at the national or European level, helps poor people in developing countries to develop are more inclined to express their confidence in the achievement of these health-related goals by 2015. Similarly, those who believe that national governmental aid helps improve lives tend to extend this optimism to the achievement of these particular goals.

Those who are still studying stand out for their optimism with regard to the target set for the reduction of the maternal mortality ratio. This group also stand out for the relatively higher proportion who believes that HIV/AIDS will be combated by 2015.

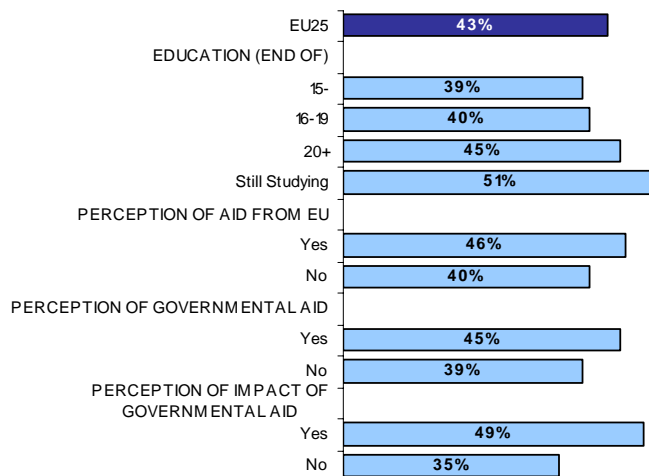
**Q3.4 For each goal, please tell me how likely you think that it will be achieved by 2015. REDUCE CHILD MORTALITY**  
Response: Will be Achieved



**Q3.5 For each goal, please tell me how likely you think that it will be achieved by 2015. REDUCE NUMBER OF WOMEN WHO DIE DUE TO CHILD BIRTH**  
Response: Will be Achieved



**Q3.6 For each goal, please tell me how likely you think that it will be achieved by 2015. COMBAT HIV/AIDS, MALARIA AND OTHER DISEASES.** Response: Will be Achieved



## 2.4. Sustainable environment

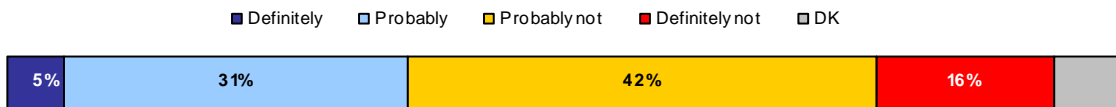
The goal aimed at ensuring environmental sustainability (goal 7) covers the integration of sustainable development into country policies and programmes and reversal of the loss of environmental resources, sustainable access to safe drinking water as well as a significant improvement in the lives of slum dwellers.

Source questionnaire: Q3 item 7

**- Only 36% of citizens believe that the target set for ensuring a sustainable environment will be achieved by 2015 -**

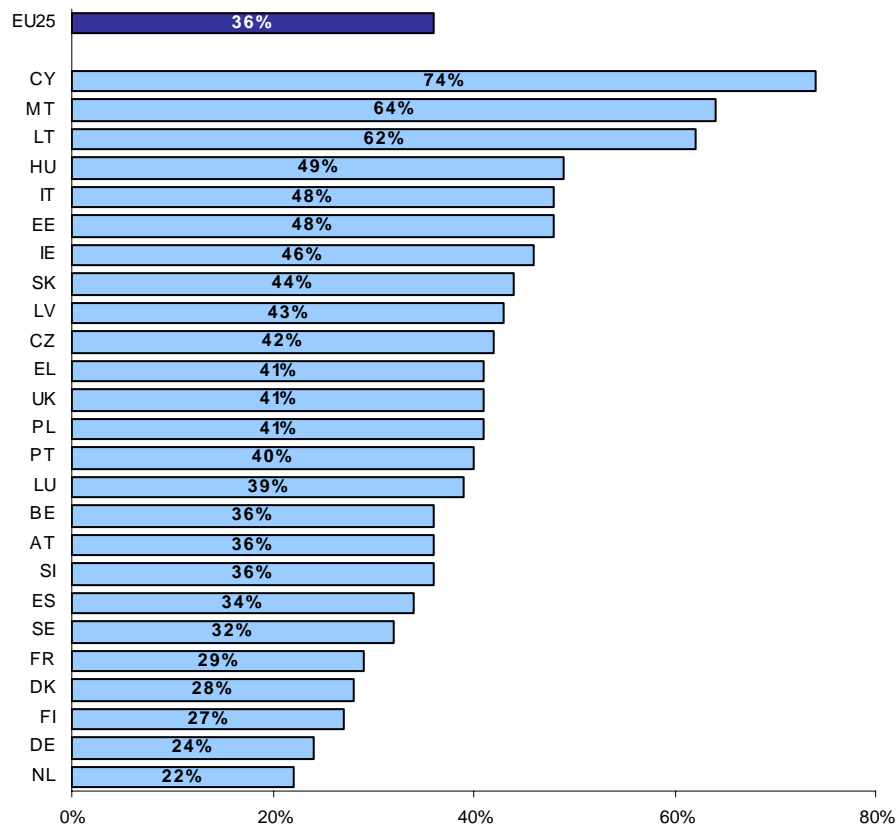
EU citizens seem reluctant to confirm their belief in the achievement of the goal set for ensuring a sustainable environment with only 5% responding "definitely" and 31% "probably".

Q3. For each goal, please tell me how likely you think that it will be achieved by 2015.  
Ensure a sustainable environment - %EU



The overall "will be achieved" average result for the EU masks a difference between the EU-15 group (34%) and the new Member States (44%).

Q3. For each goal, please tell me how likely you think that it will be achieved by 2015. ENSURE A SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT  
Response: Will be Achieved

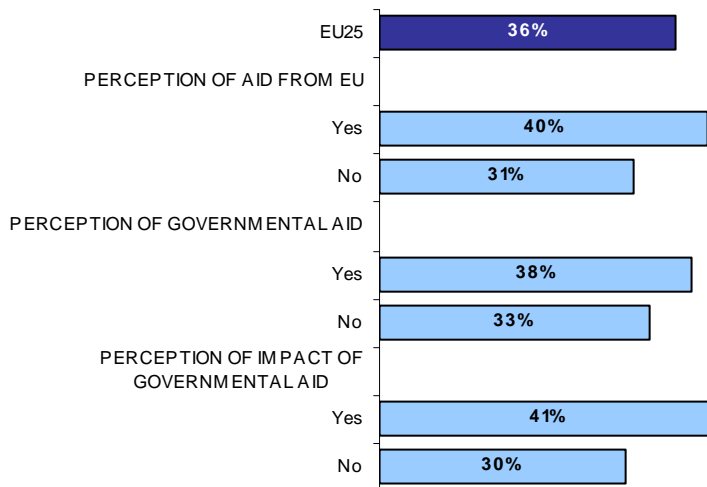


Once again Cypriots stand out for the high proportion of respondents (74%) who confirm their belief in the goal's achievement by 2015. Malta and Lithuania follow behind with over three in five considering that a sustainable environment will be ensured by the set date. At the other end of the scale, the Dutch and Germans are most sceptical about the achievement of this goal with less than one in four confirming their confidence in its achievement.

### Analysis by socio-demographic characteristics

Citizens who believe that their national government and/or the EU helps poor people in developing countries to develop are more likely to consider that the goal aimed at ensuring a sustainable environment will be achieved. Also, those who believe in the effectiveness of national governmental aid tend to be of the same perspective.

**Q3.7 For each goal, please tell me how likely you think that it will be achieved by 2015. ENSURE A SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT**  
**Response: Will be Achieved**



## 2.4. Global partnership for development

The first seven goals are mutually reinforcing and are directed at reducing poverty in all its forms. The last goal on global partnership for development is about the means to achieve the first seven.<sup>9</sup> The MDGs underline in goal 8, the shared responsibilities of developing countries to pursue poverty reduction and good governance and of developed countries to support the efforts of developing countries by increasing aid, opening trade to exports from developing countries and providing debt relief.<sup>10</sup>

The terminology of this final goal was too broad to be put to respondents as such and was therefore split into three separate items covering the targets set for the achievement of this goal namely;

- develop fairer access to wealthy countries' markets for developing countries;
- increase development aid to countries committed to reducing poverty;
- cancel developing countries' debts to wealthy countries.

Source questionnaire: Q3 items 8, 9 & 10

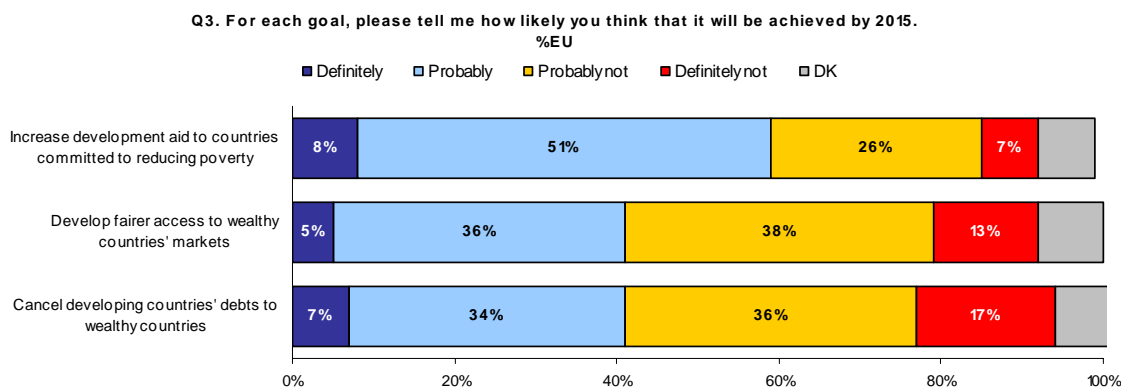
***- A majority believes that development aid to countries committed to reducing poverty will be increased by 2015 yet only a minority believes in the achievement of targets set for fairer access to wealthy countries' markets and cancellation of developing countries' debts -***

59% of EU citizens believe that by 2015 development aid to countries committed to reducing poverty will be increased.

41% of citizens are confident that by 2015 developing countries will have fairer access to wealthy countries' markets. Here, we observe somewhat of a difference in opinion between the EU-15 group (40%) and the new Member States (45%).

Two in five believes that developing countries debts to wealthy countries will be cancelled by the target date. This time respondents in the EU-15 group (41%) are somewhat more optimistic in its achievement compared to those in the new Member States (36%).

Once again we observe a certain hesitation with low proportions of respondents confirming their belief that these goals will "definitely" be achieved by the target date.



<sup>9</sup> [http://www.developmentgoals.com/About\\_the\\_goals.htm](http://www.developmentgoals.com/About_the_goals.htm)

<sup>10</sup> OECD, Millennium Development Goals, About <http://www.oecd.org/about/>

The table below shows the proportion of respondents in each country who believe that the targets set for global partnership for development goals will be achieved.

Over seven in ten citizens in Malta, Cyprus, Luxembourg, Sweden and Lithuania believe that by 2015 development aid to countries committed to reducing poverty will be increased. In contrast, only a minority of the Spanish and Greeks are of this opinion.

The Maltese, Cypriots and Lithuanians once again stand out with three in five believing that the development of fairer access to wealthy countries' markets will be achieved by the target date.

However, the Dutch can be distinguished for the considerably higher proportions who believe that the cancelling of developing countries' debts to wealthy countries will be achieved by 2015.

Q3. For each goal, please tell me how likely you think that it will be achieved by 2015.  
Response: WILL BE ACHIEVED

	Increase development aid to countries committed to reducing poverty	Develop fairer access to wealthy countries' markets	Cancel developing countries' debts to wealthy countries
EU25	59%	41%	40%
MT	<b>84%</b>	<b>60%</b>	37%
CY	<b>79%</b>	<b>63%</b>	35%
LU	<b>74%</b>	49%	43%
SE	<b>74%</b>	31%	40%
LT	<b>72%</b>	<b>60%</b>	49%
DK	68%	39%	47%
EE	68%	41%	37%
BE	67%	44%	33%
LV	66%	49%	42%
IE	65%	51%	36%
UK	65%	48%	33%
IT	64%	49%	44%
NL	64%	38%	<b>60%</b>
PL	64%	44%	36%
SI	64%	48%	42%
HU	61%	47%	35%
FR	60%	41%	43%
AT	60%	50%	57%
CZ	56%	46%	32%
DE	55%	34%	49%
SK	55%	37%	37%
PT	50%	41%	38%
FI	50%	36%	44%
EL	<b>45%</b>	37%	31%
ES	<b>42%</b>	33%	27%

## Analysis by socio-demographic characteristics

Males (43%) are more likely than females (38%) to believe that cancellation of developing countries' debts to wealthy countries will be achieved by 2015. Those who continued their studies beyond the age of 20 tend to be of the same opinion.

Young respondents (48%) are more inclined to express their belief that the development of fairer access to wealthy countries' markets will be achieved by 2015 compared to those who are older.

Once again, belief in governmental aid and/or its impact reveals the same tendency with regard to the "will be achieved" results as that observed above.

Q3. For each goal, please tell me how likely you think that it will be achieved by 2015.  
Response: WILL BE ACHIEVED

	Develop fairer access to wealthy countries' markets	Increase development aid to countries committed to reducing poverty	Cancel developing countries' debts to wealthy countries
EU25	41%	59%	40%
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	42%	60%	<b>43%</b>
Female	41%	58%	38%
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	<b>48%</b>	66%	34%
25-39	42%	63%	39%
40-54	38%	57%	43%
55 +	40%	55%	43%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15	40%	50%	38%
16-19	42%	60%	40%
20+	41%	65%	<b>45%</b>
Still Studying	45%	67%	36%
<b>Perception of aid from EU</b>			
Yes	<b>47%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>45%</b>
No	33%	50%	34%
<b>Perception of governmental aid</b>			
Yes	<b>45%</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>45%</b>
No	37%	55%	33%
<b>Perception of the impact of governmental aid</b>			
Yes	<b>48%</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>48%</b>
No	34%	52%	33%

In conclusion to this section, it is worth noting the common trends observed in the results for these eight goals. It seems that respondents who believe that government (either at the national or European level), helps developing countries to develop are more inclined to express their confidence in the achievement of these goals by 2015. Similarly, those who believe that national governmental aid helps improve lives in developing countries tend to extend this optimism to the achievement of the goals outlined in the United Nations Millennium Declaration. Often, the same countries emerge as being most confident in the achievement of the MDGs: it seems that the Lithuanians, Cypriots and the Maltese are generally more confident that the targets will be met by 2015.

### 3. Priorities for government actions

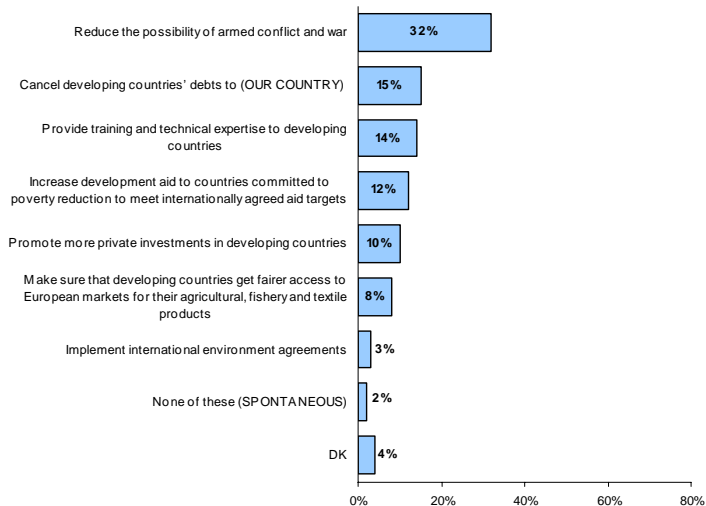
Having given their opinion on the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals, a list of possible actions which governments could undertake to help developing countries was presented to respondents who were asked to give their top three priorities. In this section we will first analyse actions which EU citizens give top priority to (i.e. the item first cited in response to *the* most important) and then the total result for the three most important priorities (i.e. the overall results for the most important, second most important and third most important actions).

Source questionnaire: Q4

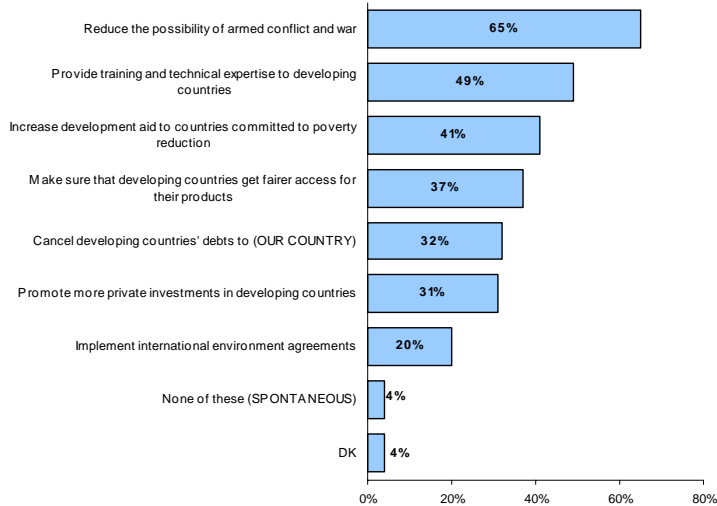
#### **- EU citizens prioritise the reduction of the possibility of armed conflict and war -**

The graphs below show the ranking order of actions which citizens give top priority to (could be seen as short-term priorities) and those which figure among the three most important priorities (could be seen as priorities in the long-term).

Q4a Here is a list of possible actions which our Government could undertake to help developing countries achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Please tell me, which of these actions is, in your opinion, THE MOST IMPORTANT? % EU



Q4a Here is a list of possible actions which our Government could undertake to help developing countries achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Please tell me, which of these actions is, in your opinion, the most important? TOTAL % EU



Close to one in three gives top priority to (item first cited in response to *the* most important) reducing the possibility of armed conflict and war, an action which stands out from all others. Following next are cancellation of developing countries' debts at 15% and provision of training and technical expertise to developing countries at 14%.

Turning now to the three most important priorities for areas of action (the overall results for the most important, second most important and third most important actions), the results show that reducing the possibility of armed conflict and war also ranks highest at 65%. However, the cancellation of developing countries' debts is further down the line in fifth place while the provision of training and technical expertise to developing countries moves up to second place being cited by 49%. Increasing development aid to countries committed to poverty reduction ranks third at 41%.

Citizens in most Member States give top priority (item first cited in response to *the* most important) to reducing the possibility of armed conflict and war. The only exception to this is Finland where one in two would rather their Government prioritise the provision of training and technical expertise. Also, opinion is split in Italy with 26% giving top priority to reducing the possibility of armed conflict and war and the same proportion believe that the cancellation of developing countries debt is the most important area for government action.

Q4a Here is a list of possible actions which our Government could undertake to help developing countries achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Please tell me, which of these actions is, in your opinion, THE MOST IMPORTANT?

	Reduce the possibility of armed conflict and war	Cancel developing countries' debts to (OUR COUNTRY)	Provide training and technical expertise to developing countries	Increase development aid to countries committed to poverty reduction to meet internationally agreed aid targets	Promote more private investments in developing countries	Make sure that developing countries get fairer access to European markets for their agricultural, fishery and textile products	Implement international environment agreements	None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
<b>EU25</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>4%</b>
FR	<b>41%</b>	12%	12%	14%	7%	7%	4%	1%	3%
HU	<b>41%</b>	9%	11%	10%	10%	3%	5%	3%	8%
LU	39%	10%	10%	<b>18%</b>	8%	7%	4%	2%	2%
SE	39%	9%	23%	9%	5%	12%	3%	0%	0%
EL	38%	9%	12%	10%	17%	3%	3%	3%	4%
ES	38%	22%	10%	8%	7%	4%	2%	1%	8%
SK	38%	12%	10%	11%	5%	6%	4%	2%	11%
DE	34%	8%	14%	16%	9%	12%	3%	2%	1%
PT	34%	15%	10%	12%	14%	4%	1%	1%	9%
UK	33%	18%	20%	8%	3%	8%	4%	1%	4%
CY	33%	7%	16%	8%	18%	3%	3%	4%	6%
CZ	33%	12%	9%	11%	12%	5%	<b>10%</b>	2%	6%
DK	32%	10%	18%	12%	8%	17%	2%	0%	1%
AT	32%	10%	18%	14%	9%	7%	4%	1%	4%
EE	29%	5%	21%	10%	7%	8%	5%	6%	10%
SI	29%	9%	19%	13%	12%	6%	4%	4%	4%
BE	27%	13%	19%	17%	10%	9%	2%	3%	1%
IE	27%	25%	18%	7%	6%	7%	2%	1%	8%
IT	26%	<b>26%</b>	11%	12%	15%	4%	1%	2%	3%
LV	26%	10%	12%	10%	11%	10%	8%	4%	8%
NL	24%	12%	21%	11%	9%	<b>18%</b>	1%	1%	2%
FI	22%	5%	<b>49%</b>	12%	4%	6%	1%	0%	0%
PL	22%	12%	12%	12%	<b>21%</b>	11%	3%	3%	4%
LT	21%	11%	11%	11%	18%	8%	5%	5%	10%
MT	19%	10%	13%	16%	12%	5%	7%	6%	11%

For each item, the countries with the highest results are highlighted in bold.

Q4a Here is a list of possible actions which our Government could undertake to help developing countries achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Please tell me, which of these actions is, in your opinion, the most important? TOTAL

	Reduce the possibility of armed conflict and war	Provide training and technical expertise to developing countries	Increase development aid to countries committed to poverty reduction	Make sure that developing countries get fairer access for their products	Cancel developing countries' debts to (OUR COUNTRY)	Promote more private investments in developing countries	Implement international environment agreements	None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
<b>EU25</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>4%</b>
SE	<b>75%</b>	67%	37%	49%	23%	22%	24%	1%	0%
FR	<b>70%</b>	45%	44%	36%	28%	21%	29%	4%	3%
UK	<b>70%</b>	61%	32%	33%	42%	18%	16%	6%	4%
LU	68%	42%	55%	41%	28%	28%	20%	4%	2%
HU	68%	45%	36%	25%	20%	34%	30%	4%	8%
DE	67%	48%	48%	45%	19%	32%	24%	5%	1%
ES	67%	50%	32%	31%	42%	23%	18%	2%	8%
IT	67%	42%	45%	31%	47%	41%	8%	3%	3%
DK	65%	63%	43%	50%	29%	28%	14%	1%	1%
EL	65%	57%	33%	24%	23%	39%	27%	4%	4%
SK	65%	45%	41%	29%	26%	21%	23%	3%	11%
PT	64%	43%	45%	24%	32%	40%	10%	2%	9%
BE	62%	52%	54%	42%	34%	28%	15%	4%	1%
FI	62%	<b>86%</b>	44%	40%	19%	22%	22%	2%	0%
CZ	61%	38%	42%	29%	23%	31%	39%	4%	6%
AT	60%	56%	42%	36%	26%	32%	23%	2%	4%
IE	57%	<b>60%</b>	31%	36%	44%	22%	16%	5%	8%
NL	<b>57%</b>	<b>57%</b>	42%	53%	30%	36%	14%	1%	2%
SI	56%	<b>61%</b>	41%	30%	17%	32%	32%	10%	4%
CY	53%	<b>61%</b>	32%	28%	13%	41%	33%	6%	6%
EE	52%	49%	29%	35%	14%	23%	28%	11%	10%
PL	52%	40%	39%	41%	25%	50%	22%	5%	4%
LV	51%	42%	27%	34%	21%	30%	34%	6%	8%
LT	48%	39%	35%	33%	25%	42%	21%	5%	10%
MT	39%	<b>44%</b>	36%	34%	23%	31%	30%	9%	11%

Looking at the results for the three most important actions, in Sweden, France and the United Kingdom, at least seven in ten respondents would rather their government prioritise reducing the possibility of armed conflict and war. For citizens in most Member States, this remains the most important area for government action in the long-term.

However, in Finland (86%), Slovenia (61%), Cyprus (61%), Ireland (60%) and Malta (44%) a higher proportion of respondents would rather their Government prioritise actions aimed at providing training and technical expertise to developing countries. The Dutch accord equal importance to actions targeting the reduction of armed conflict and war and the provision of training and technical expertise (57% for both).

## Analysis by socio-demographic characteristics

Here we will focus on the influence of respondents' socio-demographic characteristics on the three most important actions (the overall results for the most important, second most important and third most important actions). In the table across the more striking tendencies are highlighted in bold.

Males (52%) are more likely than females (46%) to prioritise actions in the area of training and technical expertise. A similar tendency is revealed with regard to the promotion of more private investment.

Those who have studied longer tend to appreciate the importance of education and training and hence it comes as no surprise that they are more inclined to prioritise training and technical expertise. Within the occupation category, managers tend to be of the same opinion.

Respondents who situate themselves on the left of the political scale tend to be more in favour of cancelling developing countries' debt while those on the right tend to be more in favour of promoting private investment and/or the provision of training and technical expertise.

Citizens who believe that their government does not help poor people in developing countries tend to be more in favour of cancelling developing countries debt. The same tendency is observed for those believing that the EU does not help these people.

Respondents who believe that the EU helps developing countries and/or those who are of the opinion that governmental aid has a positive impact on the lives of poor people in developing countries are more inclined to prioritise increasing development aid to countries committed to poverty reduction.

Q4a Here is a list of possible actions which our Government could undertake to help developing countries achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Please tell me, which of these actions is, in your opinion, the most important? TOTAL

	Reduce the possibility of armed conflict and war	Provide training and technical expertise to developing countries	Increase development aid to countries committed to poverty reduction	Make sure that developing countries get fairer access for their products	Cancel developing countries' debts to (OUR COUNTRY)	Promote more private investments in developing countries	Implement international environment agreements	None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
<b>EU25</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>20%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>4%</b>
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	64%	<b>52%</b>	40%	36%	33%	<b>34%</b>	20%	4%	3%
Female	66%	46%	42%	37%	30%	28%	20%	4%	5%
<b>Education (End of)</b>									
15-	66%	44%	36%	31%	31%	30%	18%	5%	8%
16-19	66%	50%	43%	38%	30%	29%	22%	4%	3%
20+	63%	<b>55%</b>	42%	41%	33%	33%	20%	3%	2%
Still Studying	68%	47%	44%	36%	36%	32%	23%	2%	2%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>									
(1-4) Left	67%	49%	43%	41%	<b>35%</b>	27%	22%	3%	2%
(5-6) Centre	68%	51%	43%	38%	30%	31%	21%	3%	2%
(7-10) Right	63%	<b>56%</b>	42%	35%	27%	<b>36%</b>	22%	3%	2%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>									
Self- employed	63%	50%	43%	37%	33%	36%	17%	4%	3%
Managers	60%	<b>59%</b>	44%	41%	33%	30%	22%	3%	1%
Other white collars	66%	52%	44%	40%	33%	31%	19%	3%	2%
Manual workers	67%	50%	43%	39%	32%	28%	20%	3%	3%
House persons	63%	43%	41%	35%	32%	27%	18%	4%	9%
Unemployed	65%	46%	40%	32%	31%	32%	25%	5%	4%
Retired	66%	47%	35%	34%	28%	31%	20%	6%	6%
Students	68%	47%	44%	36%	36%	32%	23%	2%	2%
<b>Perception of aid from EU</b>									
Yes	67%	51%	<b>44%</b>	37%	31%	32%	20%	3%	2%
No	65%	50%	39%	39%	<b>36%</b>	30%	22%	5%	2%
<b>Perception of governmental aid</b>									
Yes	67%	51%	43%	38%	31%	30%	21%	3%	3%
No	63%	48%	40%	37%	<b>36%</b>	33%	21%	4%	3%
<b>Perception of the impact of governmental aid</b>									
Yes	67%	51%	<b>44%</b>	38%	33%	31%	20%	2%	2%
No	66%	50%	39%	38%	31%	32%	23%	5%	2%

## B. PERCEPTIONS OF DEVELOPMENT AID

### 1. Importance of development aid

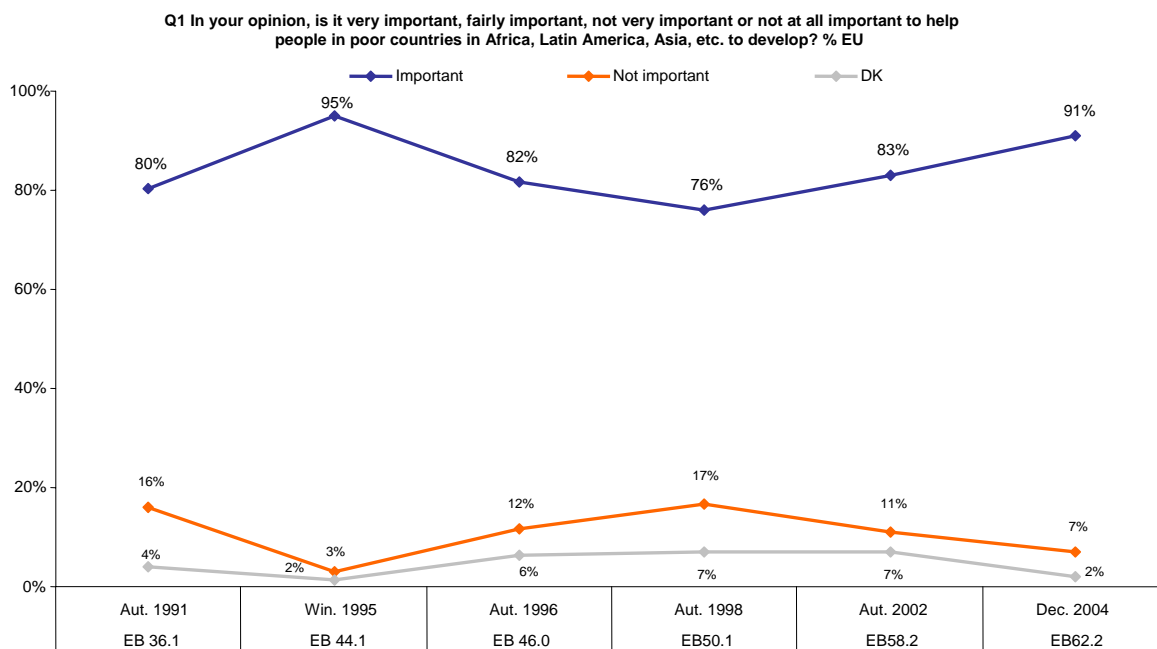
How important is it to help people in poor countries to develop? This question was first asked in the Eurobarometer in Autumn 1991 and has been repeated in various waves since then. It should be noted that this question was modified since the two earliest waves EB 36.1 (Autumn 1991) and EB 44.1 (Winter 1995) where this item figured among a list of items as opposed to succeeding waves where it was put to respondents as a question in itself.

Source questionnaire: Q1<sup>11</sup>

**- Sharp increase in the proportion of citizens perceiving that it is important to help people in developing countries -**

Between 1991 and 1995, a sharp increase in perceptions of the importance of aid to developing countries was observed. Modification to the structure of this question could only explain in part the decline in citizens' perceptions of the importance of giving aid to developing countries between 1995 and 1998 when a low of 76% was reached.

Since that time, this trend has however reversed and a steady increase in the recognition of the importance of helping developing countries follows. The latest rise over the last two years, equivalent to 8 points, leads to a result of 91% who confirm their belief in the importance of aid.

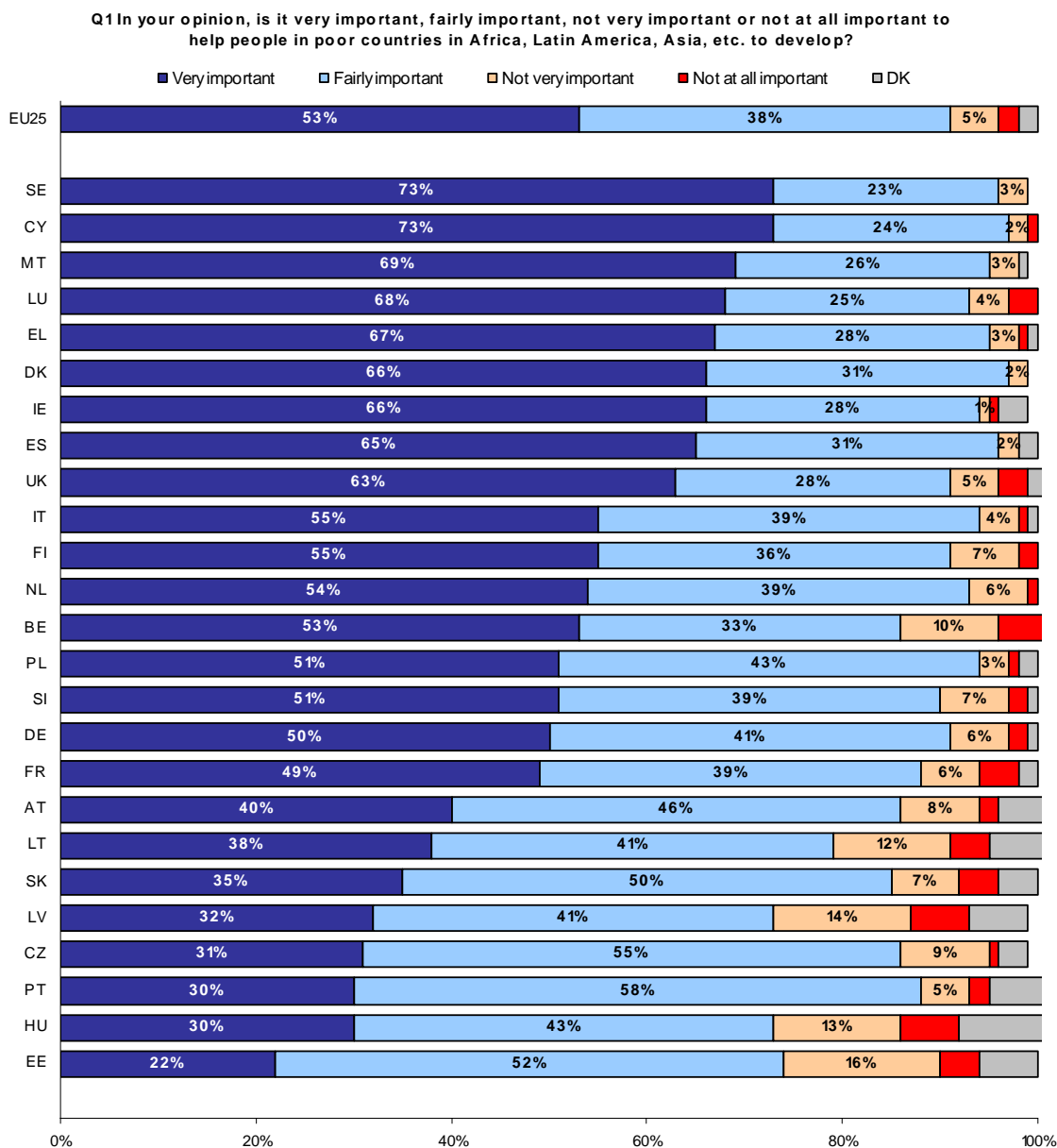


<sup>11</sup> This question was modified since the two earliest waves EB 36.1 and EB 44.1. Here this question figured among a list of items as opposed to succeeding waves where it was put to respondents as a question in itself. EB 36.1 Q75a) *Could you please tell me for each one whether you personally consider it is a very important problem, important, not very important or not at all important? Helping poor countries in Africa, South America, Asia etc.* EB 44.1 Q74a) *Could you please tell me for each one whether you personally consider it is a very important problem, quite important, not very important, or not at all important? Helping the people in poor countries in Africa, South America, Asia, etc.?*

The striking point in the results is the high proportion of respondents who position themselves at the extreme end of the answer scale: at the European Union level as many as 53% respond that it is "very important" to help people in poor countries.

In each and every Member State, the vast majority of citizens believes in the importance of helping people in poor countries. The particularly high levels of conviction in Sweden and Cyprus are noteworthy with 73% believing that it is "very important" to help people in poor countries.

Some of the new Member States (Estonia, Hungary, the Czech Republic, Latvia and Slovakia) as well as Portugal are more reluctant to take a strong stance here with relatively lower proportions responding "very important", although the overall proportion believing that this is important remains very high.



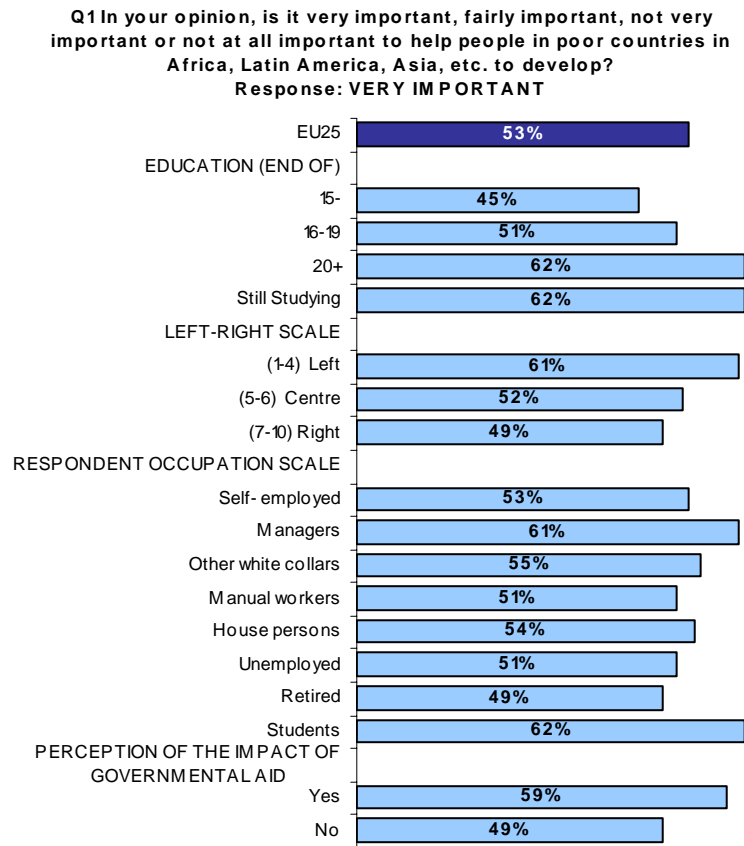
### Analysis by socio-demographic characteristics

Citizens who pursued their studies until at least the age or 20 or those who are still studying tend to more likely to emphasize the importance of helping people in poor countries.

Those who position themselves on the left of the political scale tend to strongly believe in the importance of helping people in poor countries.

In the occupation category, managers and students stand out for the relatively higher proportions believing that it is very important to help developing countries.

As we might expect, those believing that governmental aid makes a difference to the lives of people in poor countries are more inclined to consider that it is "very important" to give aid to these countries.



## 2. Sources of aid

In this section we will assess respondents' opinions on development aid given by firstly their National Government and secondly the European Union. Respondents were reminded that we are referring to **development aid** as opposed to humanitarian aid.

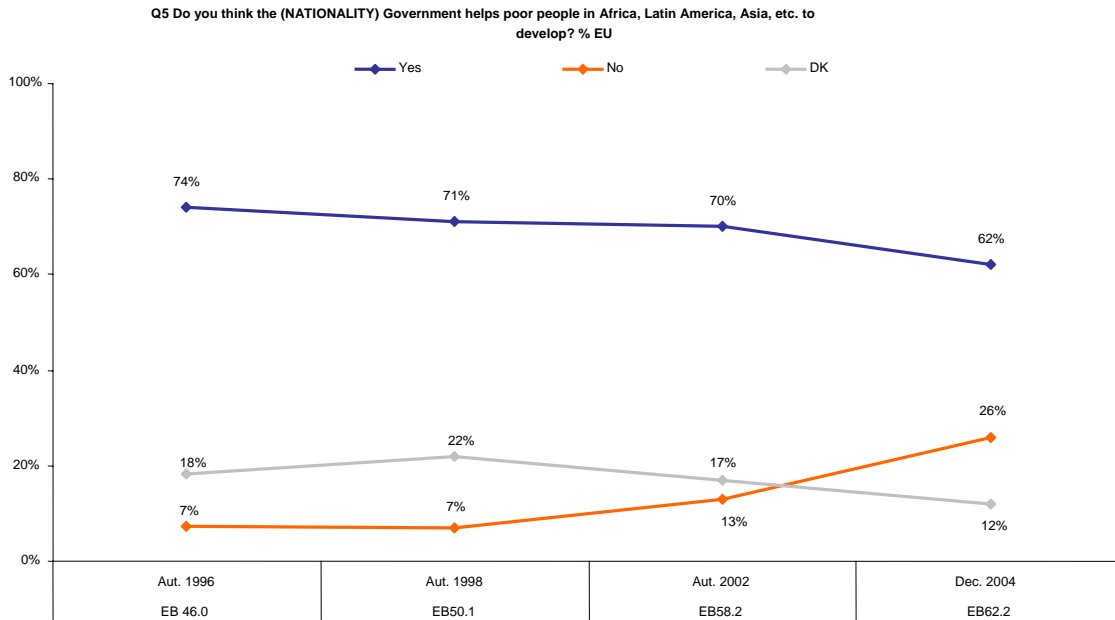
In this section we will look at citizens' perceptions of the level of development aid given by their National Government and the European Union while examining the trend in results since the question was first asked in Autumn 1996. However, when interpreting the evolution in results it should be noted that the question has been modified slightly since Autumn 2002 (EB 58.2).<sup>12</sup>

### 2.1. National aid

Source questionnaire: Q5

**- Positive perceptions of national governmental aid are on the decline -**

It seems that since the question was first asked in Autumn 1996, the perception of respondents who believe that their National Government helps poor people in developing countries has been declining gradually. This downward evolution has hastened between 2002 and 2004 with 62% of EU citizens (-8 points) believing that their Government helps poor people in developing countries.



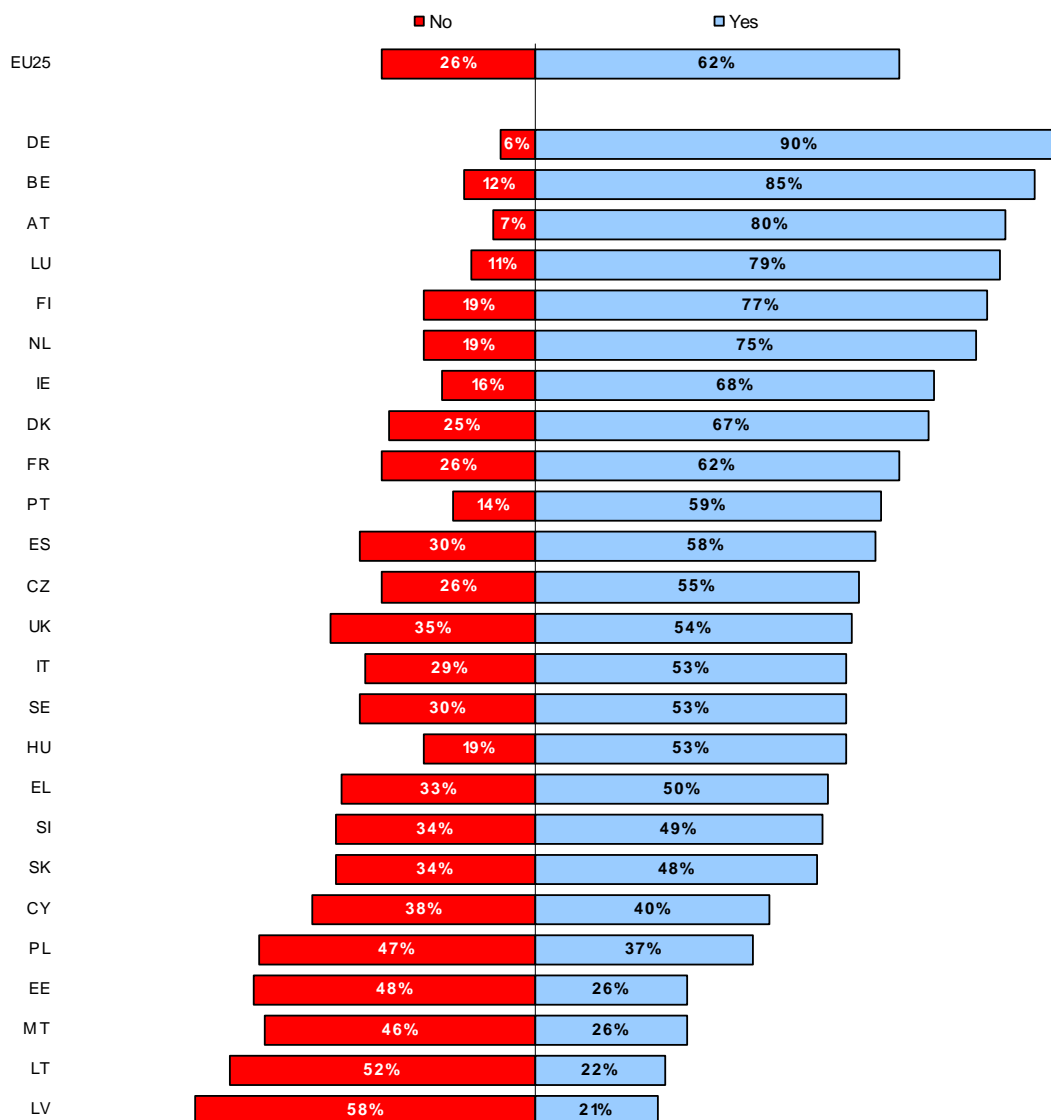
There are significant differences in perceptions on national governmental development aid between citizens of the former EU-15 group and the new Member States. The results show that in the EU-15 group, 66% of respondents currently believing that their governments help developing countries compared to 42% of those in the new Member States who are of this opinion.

<sup>12</sup> In the initial two waves, Autumn 1996 (EB46.0) and Autumn 1998 (EB50.1), respondents were asked to give an estimation of the proportion of spending on development aid if they answered "yes".

Germany (90%) is the Member State where the highest proportion of respondents considers that their National Government helps poor people in developing countries. According to OECD statistics on Development Assistance Committee (DAC)<sup>13</sup> Members' Net Official Development Assistance in 2003, the figure for Germany corresponded to 0.28% of its GNI (Gross National Income).

Belgium, Austria and Luxembourg follow behind with close to or over four in five respondents believing that their National Government helps developing countries. According to the OECD source cited above, the percentage development assistance in terms of GNI for these three countries is as follows: Belgium (0.6%), Austria (0.2%) and Luxembourg (0.81%).

Q5 Do you think the (NATIONALITY) Government helps poor people in Africa, Latin America, Asia, etc. to develop?



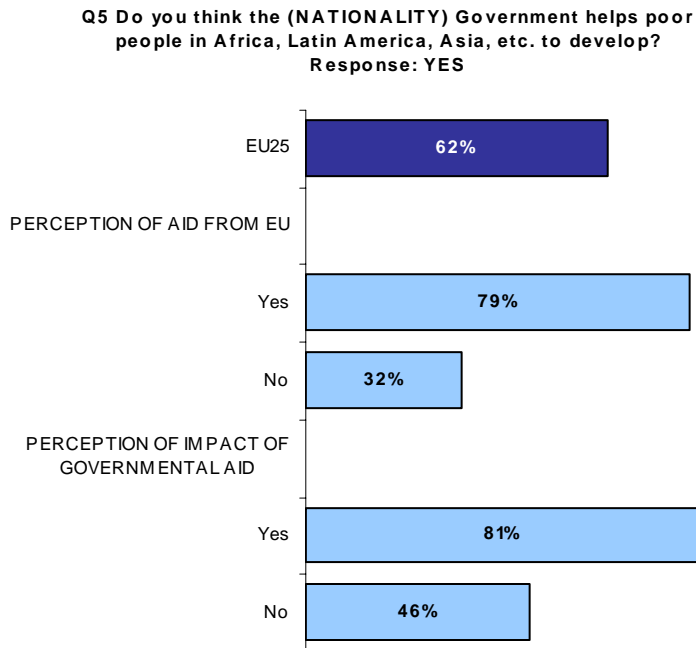
<sup>13</sup> The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) ([www.oecd.org/dac](http://www.oecd.org/dac)) is the principal body through which the OECD deals with issues related to co-operation with developing countries.

Eight of the ten new Member States rank at the lower end of the "yes" scale with only a minority confirming that they believe that their Government helps poor people in developing countries reflecting the disparity observed between the EU-15 group and the new Member States.

### Analysis by socio-demographic characteristics

The socio-demographic profile of respondents does not seem to bear a significant influence on results. However, our cross-tabulation of the results for questions on whether the EU helps poor people in developing countries to develop and the impact of governmental aid reveals striking tendencies.

Respondents who believe that the European Union helps poor people in developing countries and/or those who believe that national governmental aid makes a difference to the lives of poor people in developing countries appear to be more inclined to believe that their Government helps the development effort of poor countries. From this, we could say that EU citizens seem to believe that aid at the European and national levels go hand in hand.

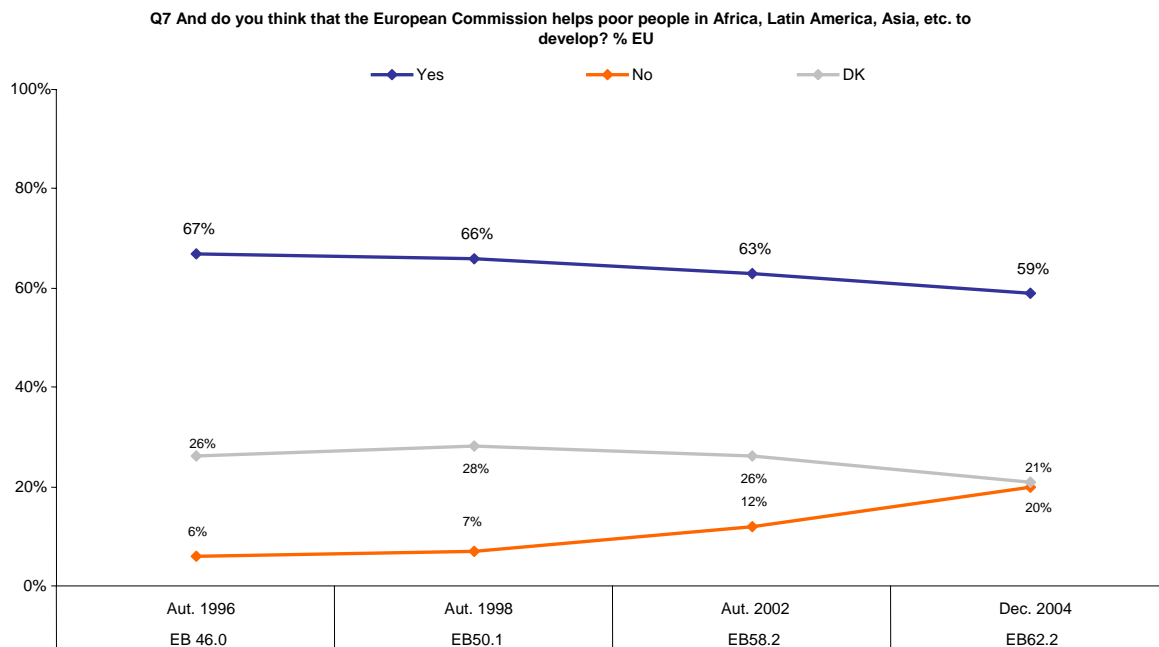


## 2.2. European aid

Source questionnaire: Q7

**- 59% of EU citizens consider that the European Commission helps developing countries to develop yet belief in this effort is on the decline -**

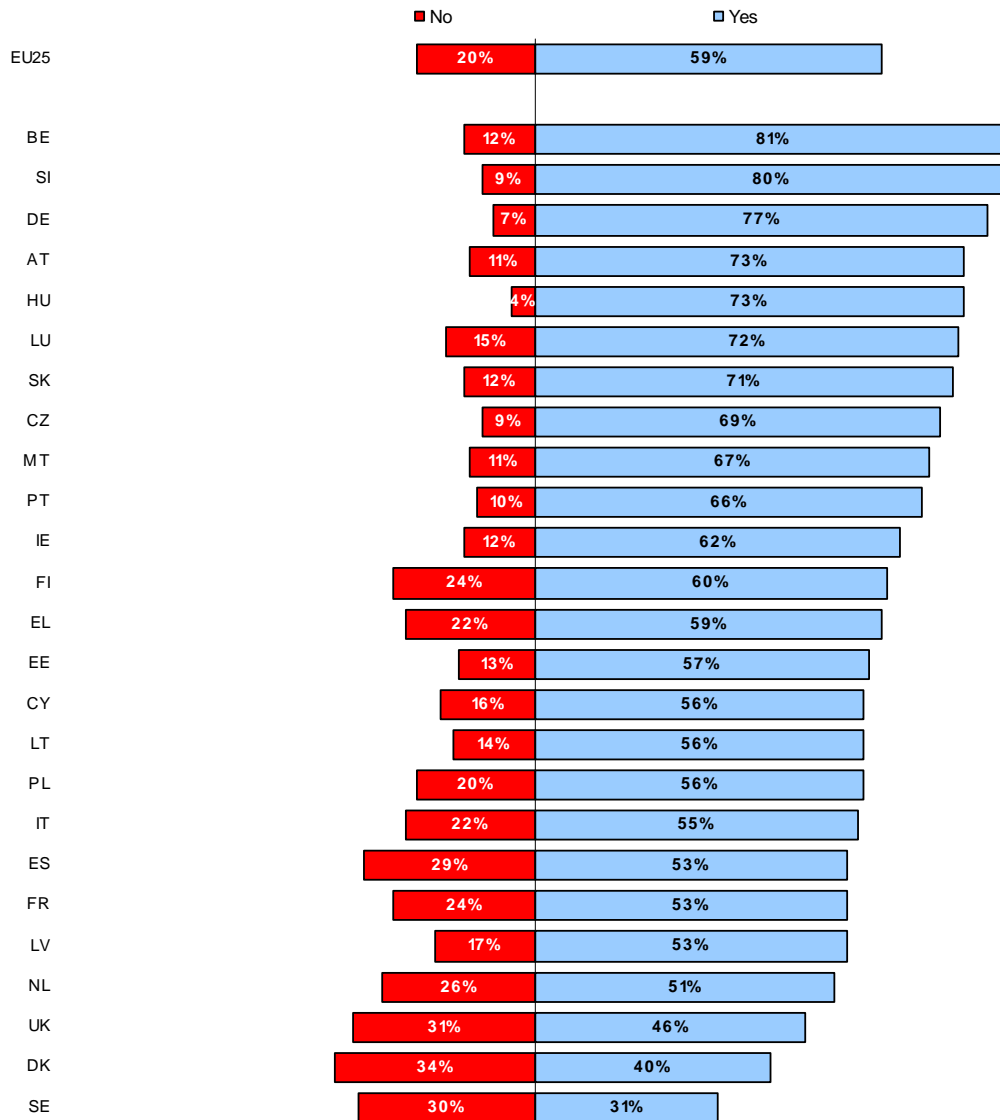
The evolution of results for citizens' perceptions on whether or not the European Commission helps poor people in developing countries is consistent with the declining tendency revealed above for aid from national governments. Currently, 59% believe that the Commission helps poor people in developing countries to develop. The decline in positive perceptions is not as sharp as that observed for national governmental aid although a drop of 4 points is observed between 2002 and 2004. In parallel to this, the proportion of "no" responses rose sharply by 9 points in this period to 20%. 21% of respondents do not know if the European Commission plays a role in helping developing countries to develop.



In most Member States, a majority of respondents believes that the European Commission helps people in poor countries to develop. Notably high levels of recognition of the Commission's development effort are observed in Belgium (81%), Slovenia (80%) and Germany (77%).

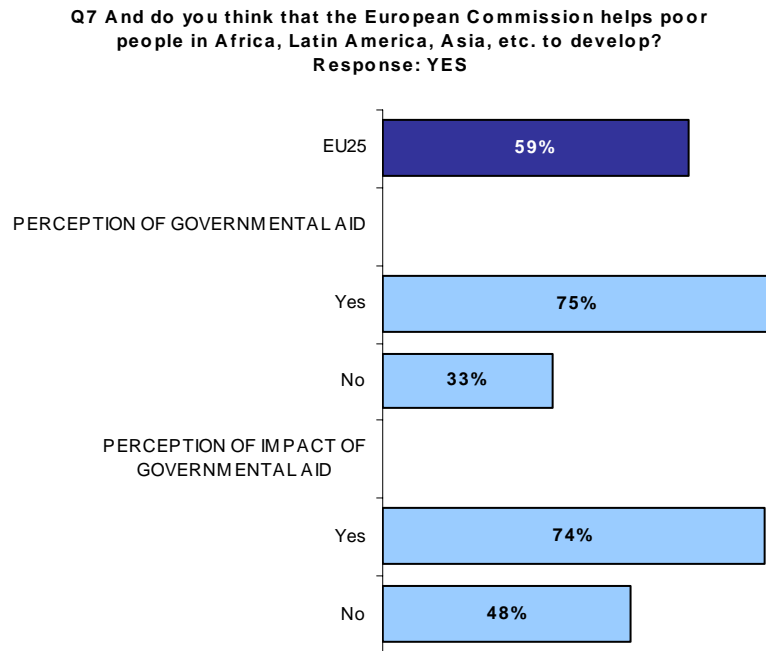
In the United Kingdom (46%), Denmark (40%) and Sweden (31%), a minority (although still a relative majority) believes that the Commission helps developing countries to develop. These relatively lower results may be explained in part by a high "don't know" response rate, particularly so in Sweden where this rises to as high as 39%.

Q7 And do you think that the European Commission helps poor people in Africa, Latin America, Asia, etc. to develop?



### Analysis by socio-demographic characteristics

As revealed above, the cross-tabulation of responses to questions on perceptions of governmental aid and the impact of its effectiveness bear a strong influence here. Those who believe that their national government helps developing countries develop and/or those who are positive about its effectiveness in improving lives are significantly more inclined to believe in the Commission's development effort.

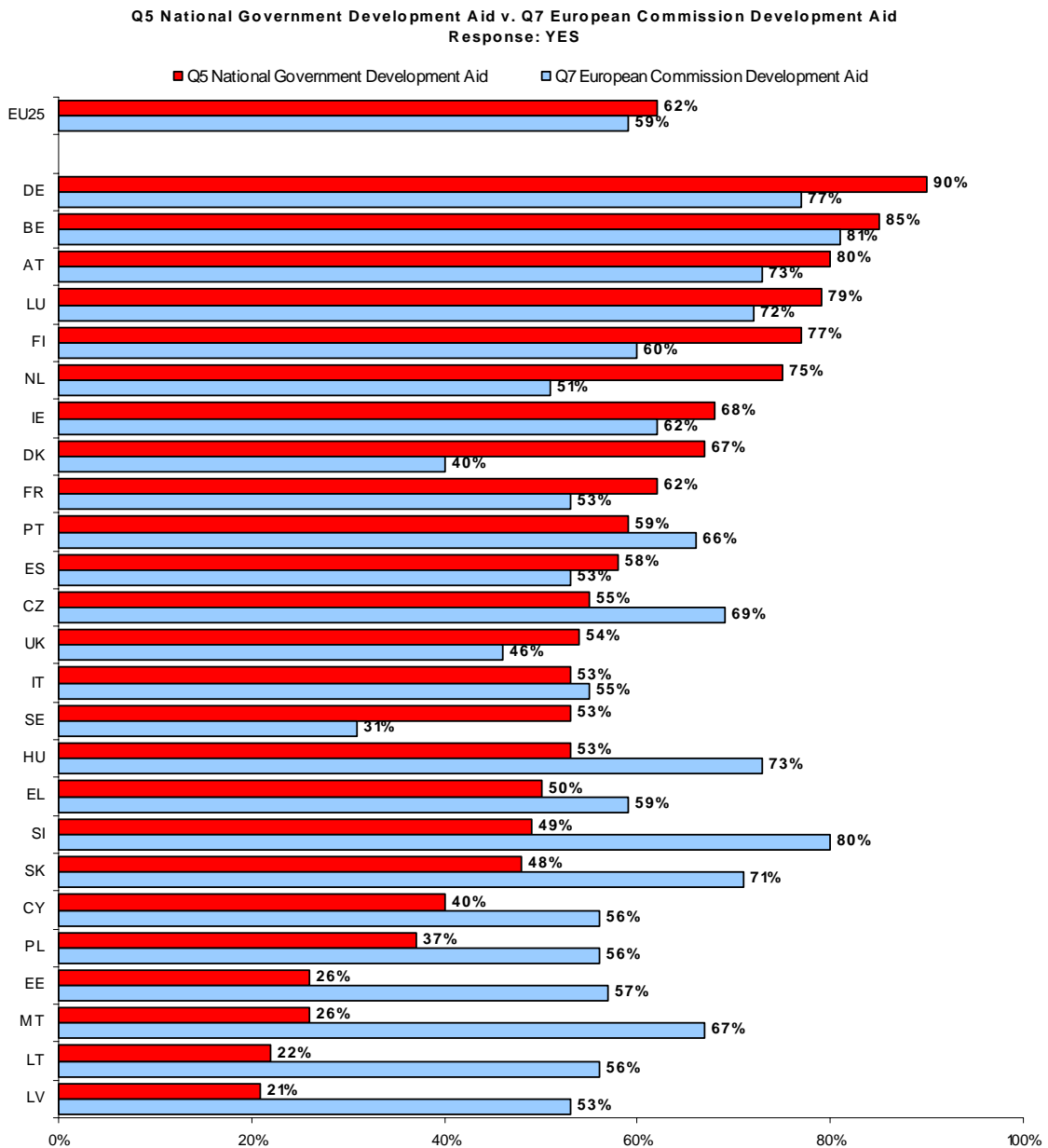


### 2.3. National and European aid compared

Source questionnaire: Q5 & Q7

***- Positive perceptions of the European Commission's development aid remain relatively high across all Member States compared to those of Governmental aid where disparities emerge -***

Before concluding our section on sources of aid, we will first compare citizens' views on the development aid given by their national government and that of the European Commission.



As indicated earlier, we observe a sharp difference in perceptions on national governmental aid between the EU-15 countries and the new Member States.

In most of the 15 Member States, particularly in Denmark, the Netherlands and Finland, a higher proportion believes that their government helps developing countries compared to those considering that the Commission assists poor countries develop. The exceptions however in this group, are Portugal, Greece and Italy where this tendency is reversed.

In each and every new Member State, a higher proportion of respondents consider that the European Commission helps poor countries to develop compared to those believing in the development aid given by their National Government. This is particularly true of public opinion in Malta, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Slovenia.

### 3. Judgments on development aid

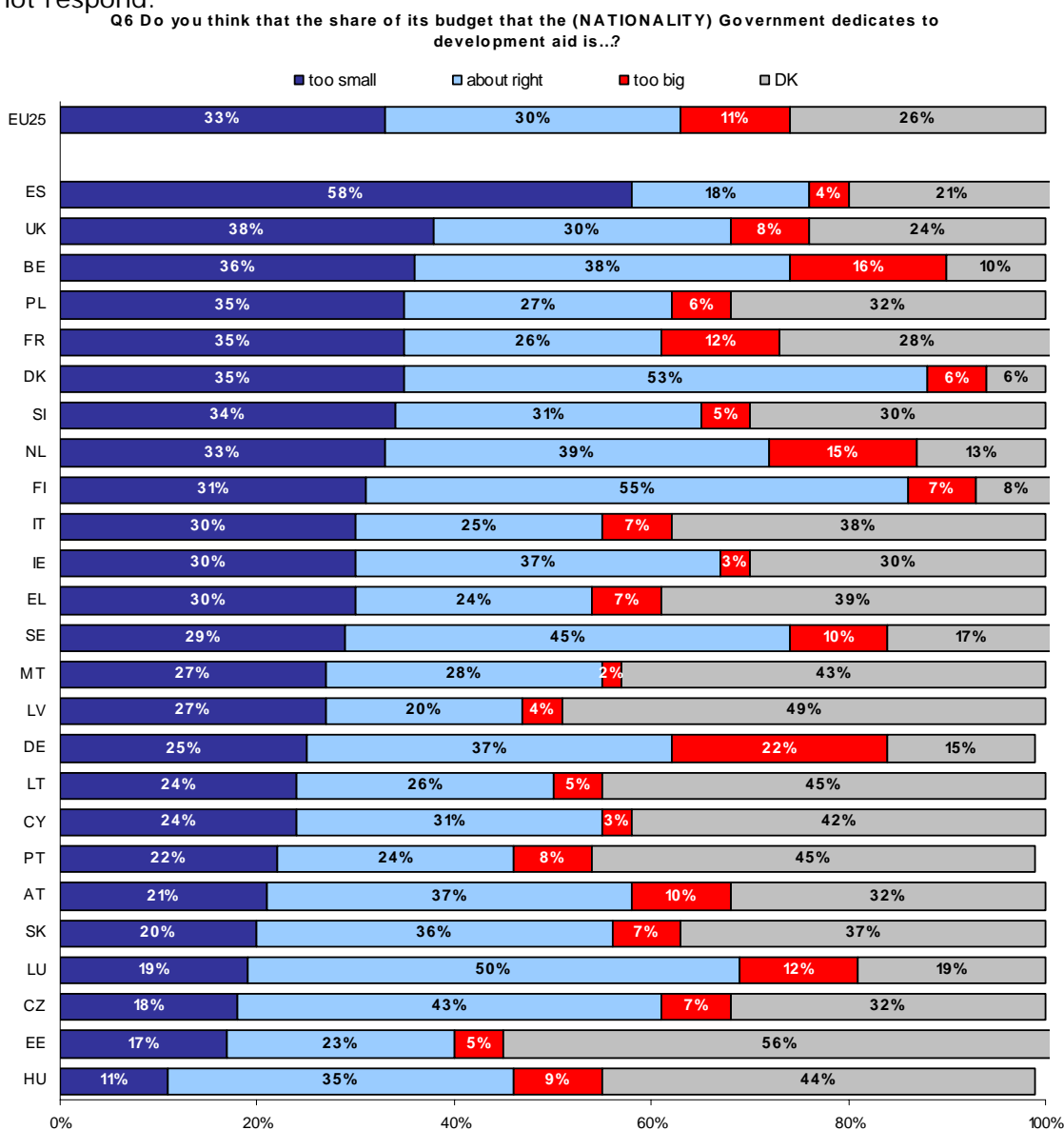
#### 3.1. Level of National aid

Source questionnaire: Q6

**- One in three EU citizens believes that their government allocates too small a share of its national budget to development aid -**

We saw that 62% of EU citizens believe that their national government helps poor people in developing countries to develop. Citizens were then asked for their opinion regarding the proportion of their government's spending on development aid. One in three European Union citizens believes that their government dedicates too small a proportion of its budget to development aid. There is a difference in the result for "too small" responses at the level of the EU-15 group (34%) and that of the new Member States (27%).

For 30% this share is about right. Only one in ten believe that this is too big while 26% do not respond.



The results to this question are characterised by a relatively high proportion of respondents who are unable to give an answer. Notably high "don't know" rates are observed in Estonia (56%), Latvia (49%), Lithuania (45%), Portugal (45%), Hungary (44%), Malta (43%) and Cyprus (42%).

The results in Spain stand out with as many as 58% confirming that they consider that government spending on development aid is "too small". According to OECD statistics on Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Members' Net Official Development Assistance in 2003, the figure for Spain corresponded to 0.23% of its GNI (Gross National Income). The United Kingdom follows next with 38% of the opinion that the British Government spends too little on development aid. According to the same OECD source, the United Kingdom dedicated 0.34% of its GNI to development aid in 2003.

Respondents in the Nordic Member States and Luxembourg seem relatively satisfied with the proportion of their country's budget dedicated to development aid with close to or over one in two confirming that this is "about right". According to the OECD source, Denmark contributed 0.84% of its GNI to development assistance in 2003, Finland 0.35%, Sweden 0.79% and Luxembourg 0.81%.

In all Member States, a small proportion believes that the share of development aid in the national budget is too big. The highest result occurs in Germany where 22% consider that this share is too big. It is worth recalling that in 2003 Germany dedicated 0.28% of its Gross National Income to development assistance.

## Analysis by socio-demographic characteristics

Young respondents are more inclined to believe that their government dedicates *too small* a share of its national budget to development aid while those who are older have more of a tendency to believe that this share is *about right*.

Those positioning themselves on the left of the political scale tend to consider that their government contributes *too small* a share of their budget to development aid. Students are more inclined to share the same criticism compared to those falling under other occupation categories.

As we might expect those who consider that their government does not help developing countries to develop are more inclined to be of the opinion that the proportion they dedicate to development aid is *too small*. On the other hand, those who believe that their government helps developing countries to develop tend to consider that this budget is *about right*. The same tendency is true for those believing in the Commission's development aid.

	too small	about right	too big	DK
EU25	33%	30%	11%	26%
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	<b>41%</b>	27%	7%	25%
25-39	35%	27%	9%	28%
40-54	33%	30%	13%	24%
55 +	27%	<b>35%</b>	12%	27%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>				
(1-4) Left	<b>43%</b>	27%	8%	22%
(5-6) Centre	31%	35%	11%	23%
(7-10) Right	27%	36%	14%	22%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>				
Self- employed	37%	26%	11%	27%
Managers	36%	33%	7%	24%
Other white collars	35%	29%	9%	27%
Manual workers	32%	30%	13%	25%
House persons	32%	26%	12%	29%
Unemployed	32%	28%	14%	25%
Retired	26%	35%	12%	27%
Students	<b>43%</b>	29%	4%	25%
<b>Perception of aid from EU</b>				
Yes	30%	<b>37%</b>	12%	21%
No	<b>51%</b>	22%	9%	18%
<b>Perception of governmental aid</b>				
Yes	29%	<b>40%</b>	13%	18%
No	<b>51%</b>	15%	7%	27%

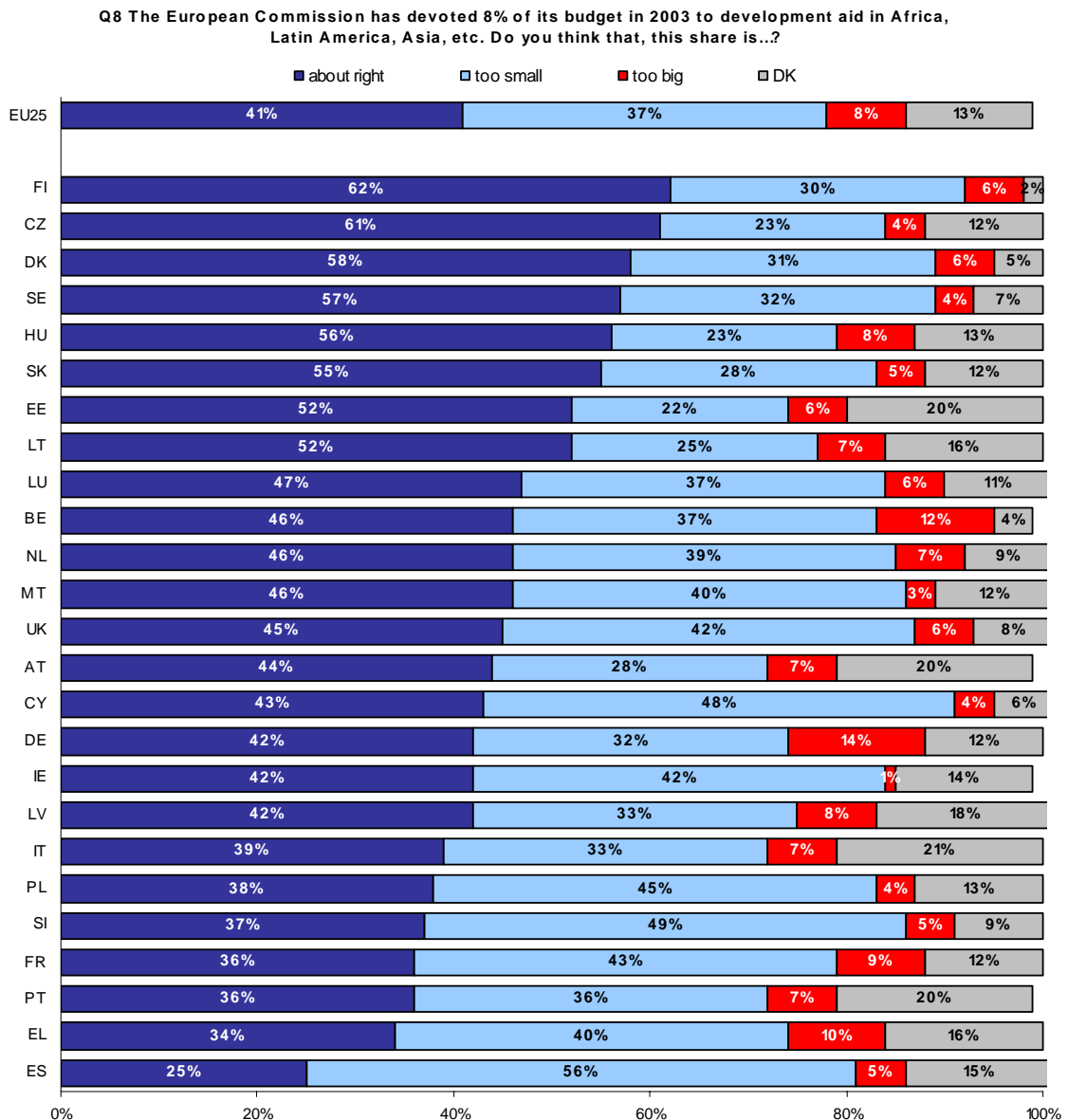
### 3.2. Level of European aid

Source questionnaire: Q8

**- 41% of those who believe that the Commission helps developing countries believe that the proportion of the EU budget allocated to aid is about right -**

Respondents who confirmed their belief that the European Commission helps poor people in developing countries to develop (59%) were asked for their opinion on the European Commission's allocation of 8% of its budget in 2003 to development aid.

About 41% of respondents believe that this is "about right", for 37% this proportion is "too small" and only 8% believe that this is "too big". 13% failed to give their opinion.



In most Member States, a relative majority of respondents believe that the 8% which the Commission devotes to development aid is "about right".

Member States where a relative majority believes that this share is "too small" are: Spain (56%), Slovenia (49%), Cyprus (48%), Poland (45%), France (43%) and Greece (40%). Spain stood out in the previous question for the high proportion of citizens criticising the proportion of development aid allocated by the Spanish Government for being "too small".

## Analysis by socio-demographic characteristics

Males are more likely than females to consider that the Commission's contribution to development aid is *about right*.

As we saw for perceptions of national aid, those on the left of the political scale are more inclined to consider that the Commission contributes *too little* to development aid while those on the right have a greater tendency to consider that this share is *too big* or *about right*.

Managers, more so than those any other occupation group, are more inclined to believe that the Commission's contribution to development aid is *about right*.

Those who believe that their national government does not help developing countries to develop are more inclined to believe that the Commission's contribution is *too small*. Respondents who believe that national governmental aid does not make a difference to lives in developing countries are more inclined to consider that the 8% allocation to development aid is *too big*.

	too small	about right	too big	DK
EU25	37%	41%	8%	13%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	36%	<b>43%</b>	9%	12%
Female	39%	39%	8%	15%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>				
(1-4) Left	<b>45%</b>	37%	8%	11%
(5-6) Centre	36%	44%	8%	12%
(7-10) Right	32%	47%	<b>12%</b>	9%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>				
Self-employed	42%	38%	8%	12%
Managers	36%	<b>49%</b>	6%	10%
Other white collars	39%	41%	6%	14%
Manual workers	40%	39%	10%	12%
House persons	36%	39%	9%	17%
Unemployed	37%	42%	9%	12%
Retired	33%	43%	10%	14%
Students	41%	38%	6%	14%
<b>Perception of governmental aid</b>				
Yes	36%	42%	9%	13%
No	<b>46%</b>	40%	6%	8%
<b>Perception of the impact of governmental aid</b>				
Yes	37%	45%	7%	12%
No	41%	35%	<b>13%</b>	10%

### 3.3. Effectiveness of National aid

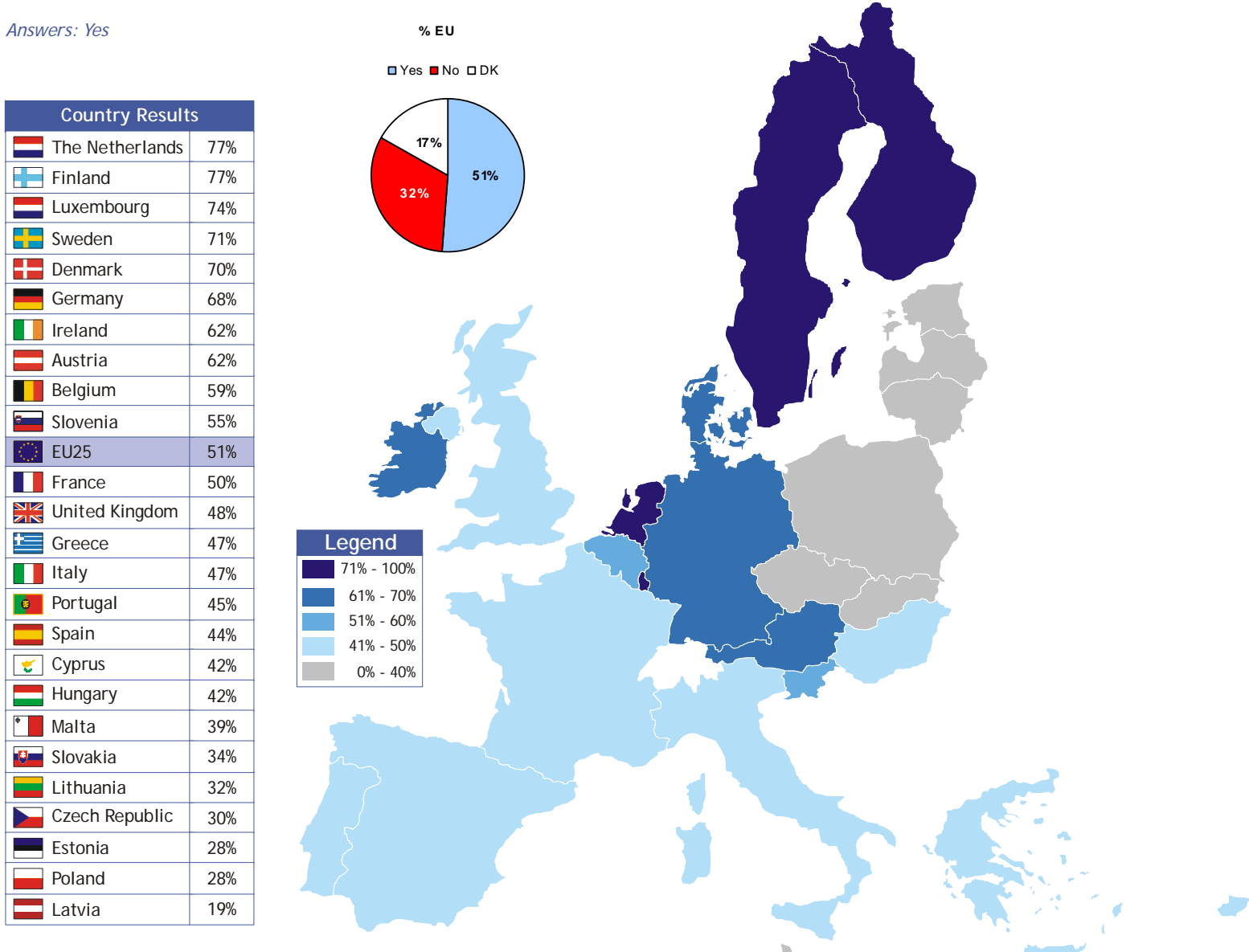
Source questionnaire: Q9

**- Schism in opinion between the EU-15 group and the new Member States on the effectiveness of Governmental aid -**

One in two in the European Union believes that the development aid provided by their national government helps improve the lives of poor people in developing countries. 32% are of the opposite opinion and as many as 17% do not know.

Q9 Thinking about development aid provided by the (NATIONALITY) Government, is this aid making any difference to improving the lives of poor people in developing countries (Africa, Latin America, Asia, etc.)?

Answers: Yes



There is a significant difference in opinion between the EU-15 group (55%) and the new Member States (32%) whereby the latter group are considerably more sceptical about the effectiveness of development aid provided by their governments. As we saw earlier a schism was observed in opinion between these two groups on whether their national governments help developing countries to develop.

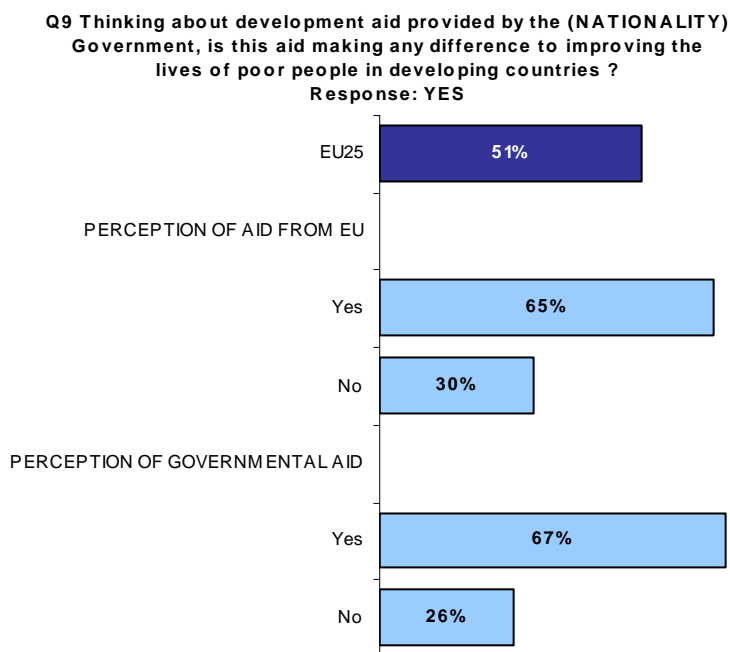
Following on from this, we see that the ranking order reflects the disparity of opinion between these two groups. In fact the 15 Member States rank among the top 16 of the "yes" scale (Slovenia with a result of 55% figures among these).

There is a significant level of scepticism in many of the new Member States notably in Latvia (52%), the Czech Republic (49%), Poland (46%), Estonia (45%) and Slovakia (44%) where a high proportion of "no" responses are observed.

It is worth pointing out that a relatively high "don't know" rate characterises the results rising to 37% in Lithuania and 36% in Cyprus.

### Analysis by socio-demographic characteristics

The respondent's profile does not seem to bear a striking influence on results. The only noteworthy point here is that those believing that their national government and/or the European Commission help developing countries to develop are more inclined to believe in the effectiveness of development aid provided by national government.



## 4. Destination, form and consequences of development aid

In this section we will assess EU citizens' perceptions of where development aid should be directed, its form as well as some of its consequences.

### 4.1. Political aspects

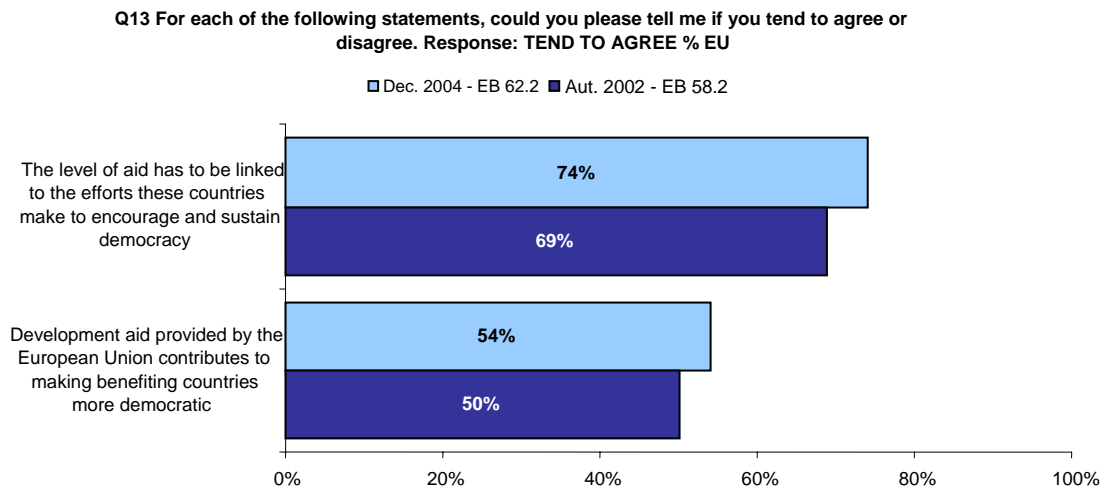
We will first look at the political aspects of development aid in terms of encouraging and sustaining democracy.

Source questionnaire: Q13 items 2 & 5

***- Increasing levels of importance given to democracy: three in four believe that development aid should be linked to efforts to sustain democracy -***

The proportion of EU citizens considering that development aid should be used as an incentive for encouraging sustainable democracy has risen in the last two years (+5 points) to 74% in this latest survey.

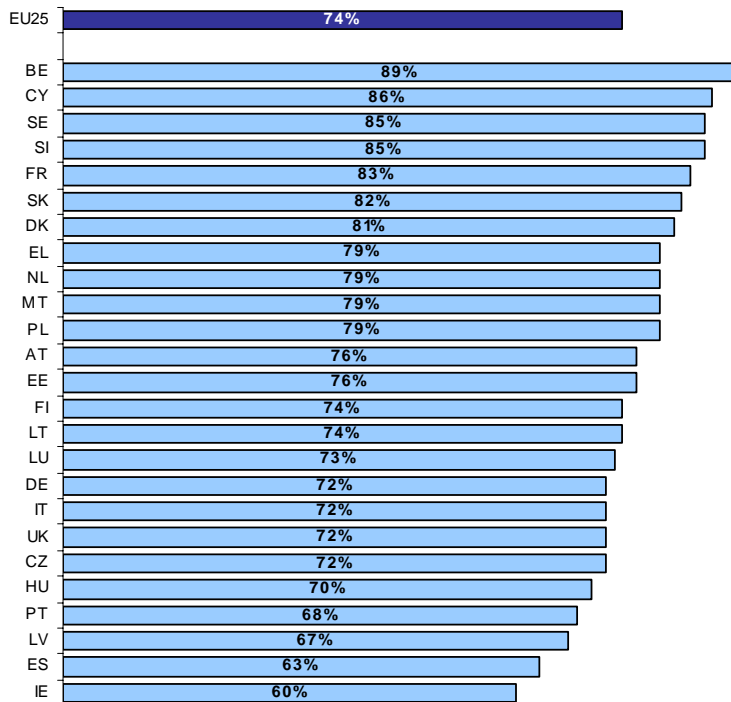
An equivalent evolution occurs in the proportion believing that development aid contributes to making benefiting countries more democratic, now representing the view-point of 54% of EU citizens. Here we observe a difference in results at the level of the EU-15 group (53%) and the new Member States (64%).



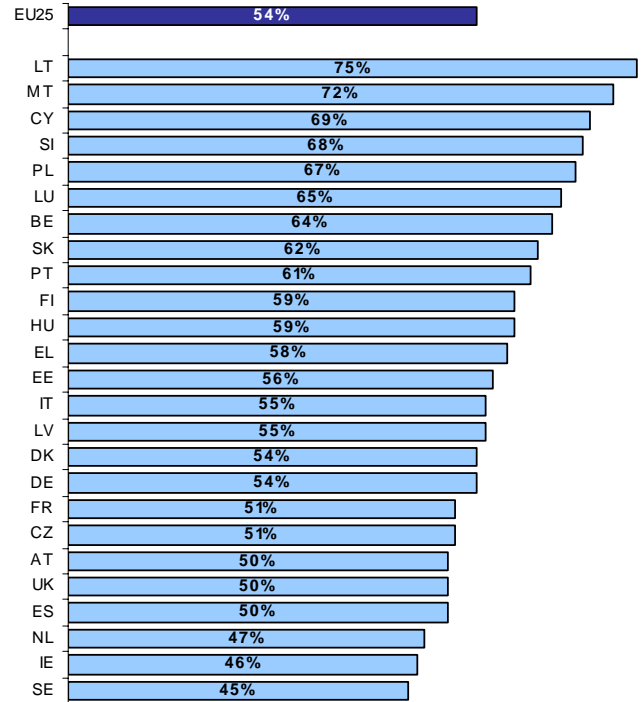
In all Member States, a majority of respondents believes that the level of aid should be dependent on countries efforts to encourage and sustain democracy. Over four in five are of this opinion in Belgium, Cyprus, Sweden, Slovenia, France, Slovakia and Denmark.

In almost all countries, a majority tends to agree that EU development aid contributes to making recipient countries more democratic. In Sweden (45%), Ireland (46%) and the Netherlands (47%) a relative majority "tend to agree". It should be noted that in Ireland the "don't know" rate is particularly high at 35%.

**Q13.5 The level of aid has to be linked to the efforts these countries make to encourage and sustain democracy**  
Response: TEND TO AGREE



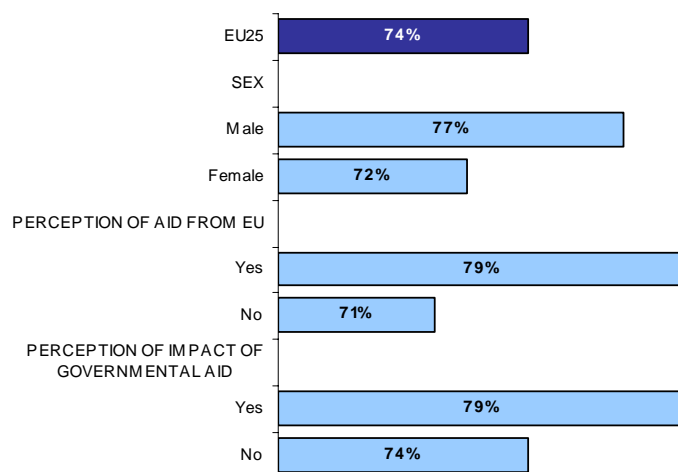
**Q13.2 Development aid provided by the European Union contributes to making benefiting countries more democratic**  
Response: TEND TO AGREE



## Analysis by socio-demographic characteristics

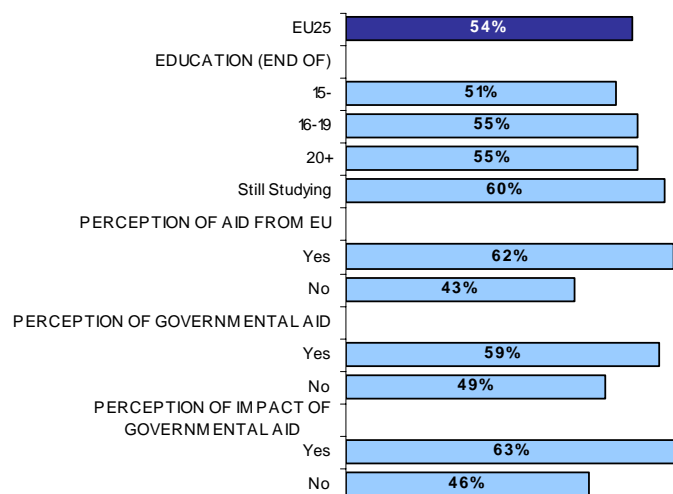
There is a generally widespread consensus among respondents that the level of aid should be dependent on recipient countries efforts to encourage and sustain democracy. However, there is a certain disparity between males (77%) and females (72%) on this with the former being more inclined to agree. Also, those who believe in the European Commission's development effort and/or those who consider that national governmental aid improves the lives of those in developing countries are more inclined to agree that the promotion of democracy should be a determining factor for donations.

**Q13.5 The level of aid has to be linked to the efforts these countries make to encourage and sustain democracy.**  
Response: TEND TO AGREE



Those who are still studying are more inclined to believe that development aid contributes to making recipient countries more democratic. Those believing in governmental aid at the national and/or European levels seem more inclined to agree that development aid contributes to making recipient countries more democratic. Similarly, respondents believing in the effectiveness of national governmental aid have a greater tendency to view development aid as an instrument for democracy.

**Q13.2 Development aid provided by the European Union contributes to making benefiting countries more democratic.**  
Response: TEND TO AGREE



## 4.2. Peace and stability

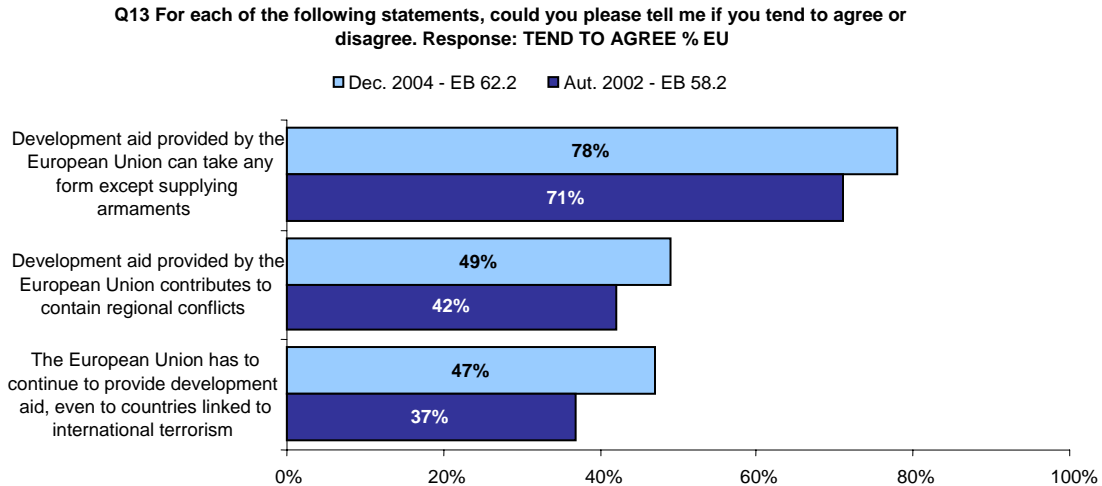
Source questionnaire: Q13 items 1, 3 & 6

***- A sharp rise in the proportion of citizens believing that the EU has to continue to provide development aid, even to countries linked to international terrorism -***

Looking first at the form of development aid, EU citizens are firm in their belief that development aid can take any form except supplying armaments. Allegiance to this stance has risen in the last two years (+7 points) to 78% in this latest wave.

In view of the escalation of international terrorism since the World Trade Centre attack on September 11, 2001, we might have expected citizens to instinctively condemn countries in any way linked to this global issue. However, it would seem that citizens make a distinction between terrorists or terrorism in a country and innocent civilians as 47% of EU citizens believe that development aid should continue to be provided to all countries including those linked to international terrorism. Support for this belief has jumped by 10 points since it was first put to citizens two years ago.

One in two believes that development aid contributes to containing regional conflicts (+7 points since 2002). This rise may in part be explained by the relatively higher agreement level observed among citizens in the new Member States (56%) compared to the EU-15 group (48%).





























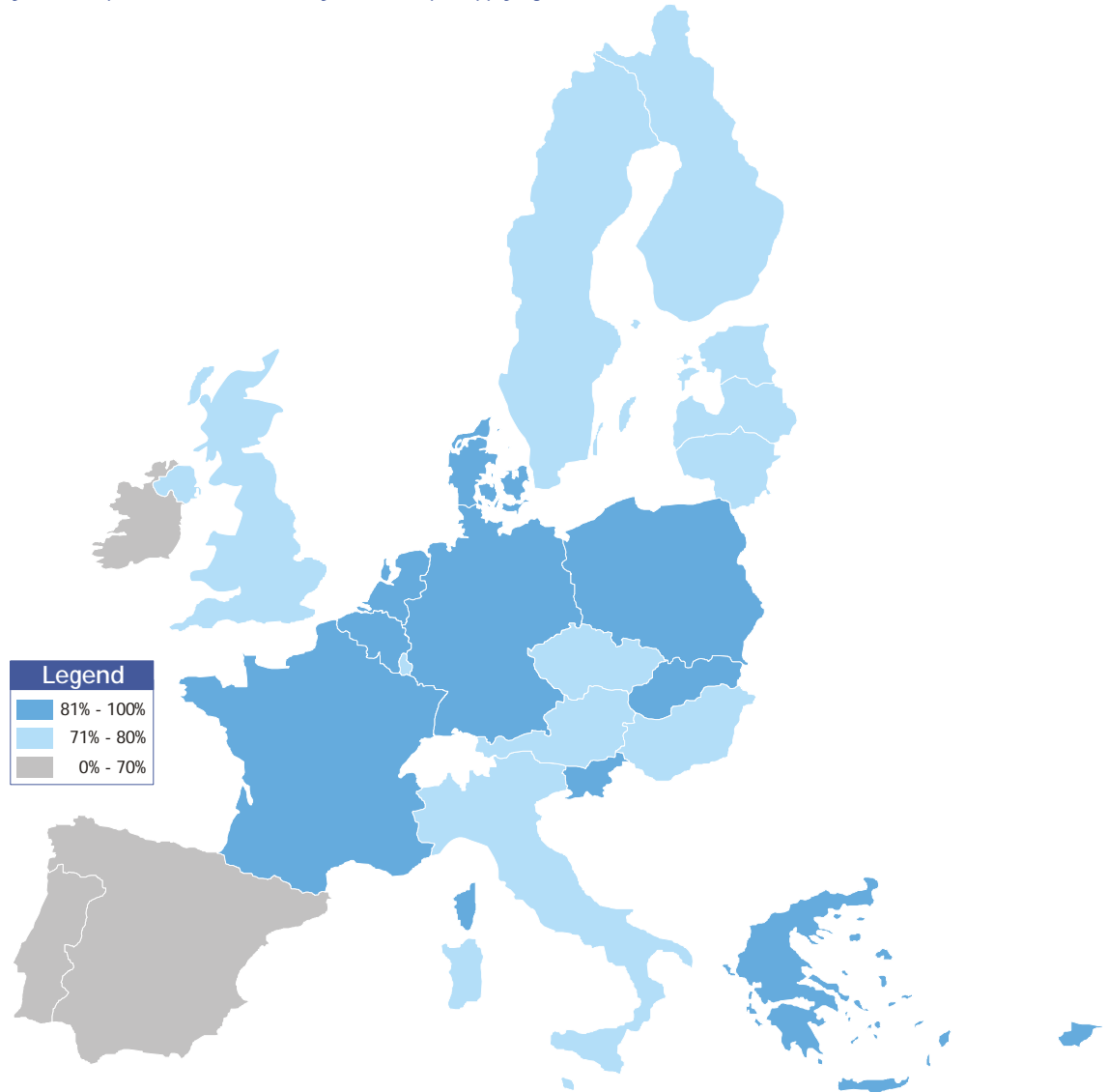
In 22 of the 25 Member States, close to or over three in four citizens believe that development aid can take any form except supplying armaments. In Spain, Portugal and Ireland close to two in three tend to agree. However, it should be pointed out that in these three countries the "don't know" rate was relatively high (Spain and Portugal: 21% and Ireland 29%).

Q13.6 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me if you tend to agree or disagree.

*Option: Development aid provided by the European Union can take any form except supplying armaments*

*Answers: Tend to agree*

Country Results		
	Slovenia	89%
	Cyprus	87%
	Poland	85%
	Belgium	84%
	Greece	84%
	The Netherlands	84%
	Denmark	83%
	Germany	81%
	France	81%
	Slovakia	81%
	Lithuania	80%
	Austria	79%
	Luxembourg	79%
	Finland	79%
	Czech Republic	79%
	EU25	78%
	Estonia	77%
	United Kingdom	76%
	Malta	75%
	Italy	74%
	Sweden	73%
	Hungary	73%
	Latvia	73%
	Spain	66%
	Portugal	66%
	Ireland	64%





























Here again, we see that the average result for the European Union masks considerable divergences in opinion between Member States. In Lithuania and Poland, close to two in three are confident that EU development aid contributes to containing regional conflicts.

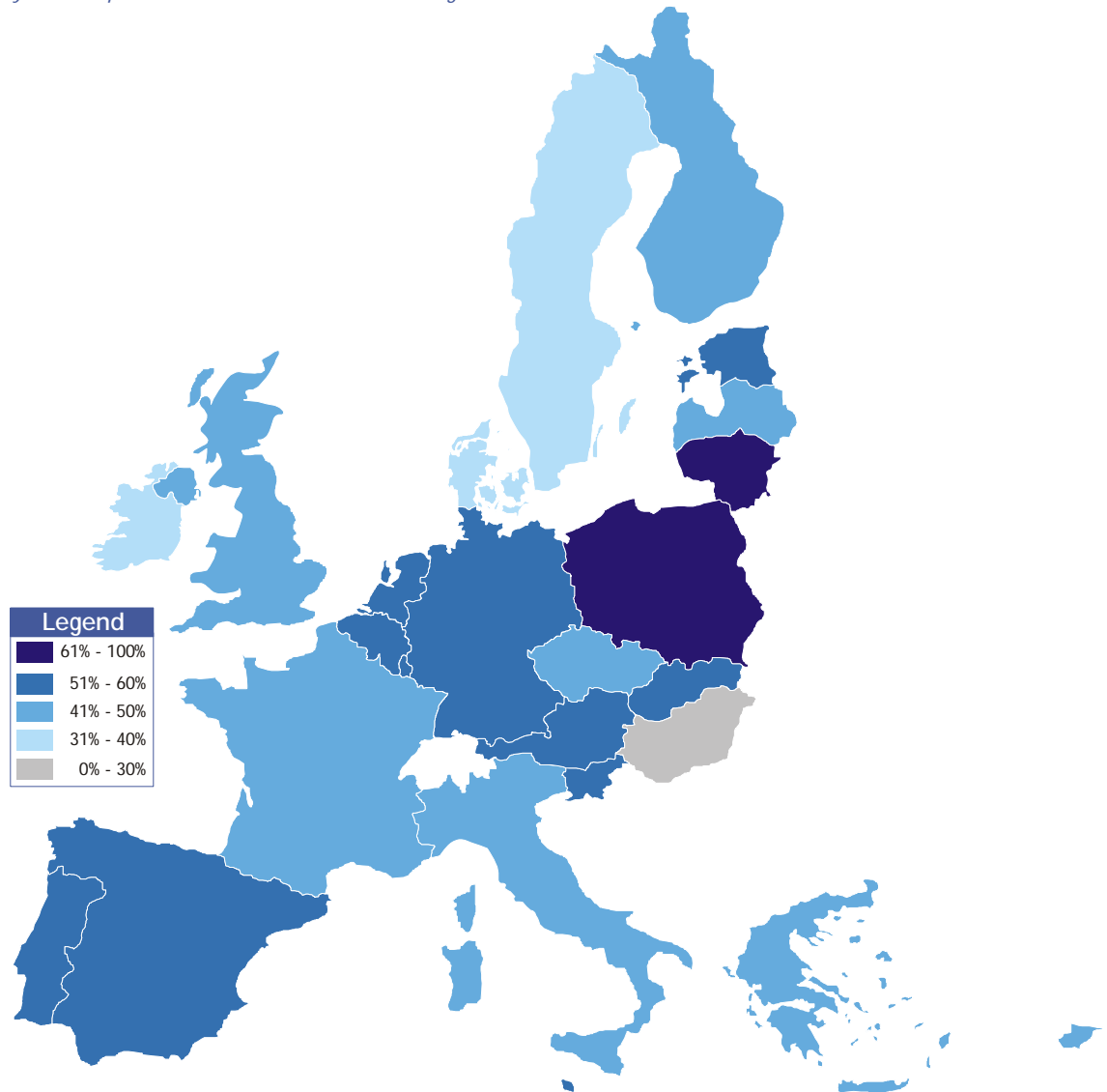
Citizens in Sweden, Ireland, Denmark and Hungary are more reluctant to concur, with less than two in five tending to agree.

Q13.1 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me if you tend to agree or disagree.

*Option: Development aid provided by the European Union contributes to contain regional conflicts*

*Answers: Tend to agree*

Country Results		
	Lithuania	67%
	Poland	66%
	Luxembourg	60%
	Germany	55%
	The Netherlands	55%
	Portugal	54%
	Slovakia	54%
	Slovenia	54%
	Belgium	53%
	Austria	53%
	Malta	53%
	Estonia	52%
	Spain	51%
	EU25	49%
	Greece	49%
	Finland	49%
	Cyprus	49%
	Czech Republic	47%
	United Kingdom	46%
	Italy	43%
	France	41%
	Latvia	41%
	Sweden	39%
	Ireland	38%
	Denmark	36%
	Hungary	29%





























There are mixed feelings across Member States as to whether the European Union has to continue to provide development aid, even to countries linked to international terrorism.

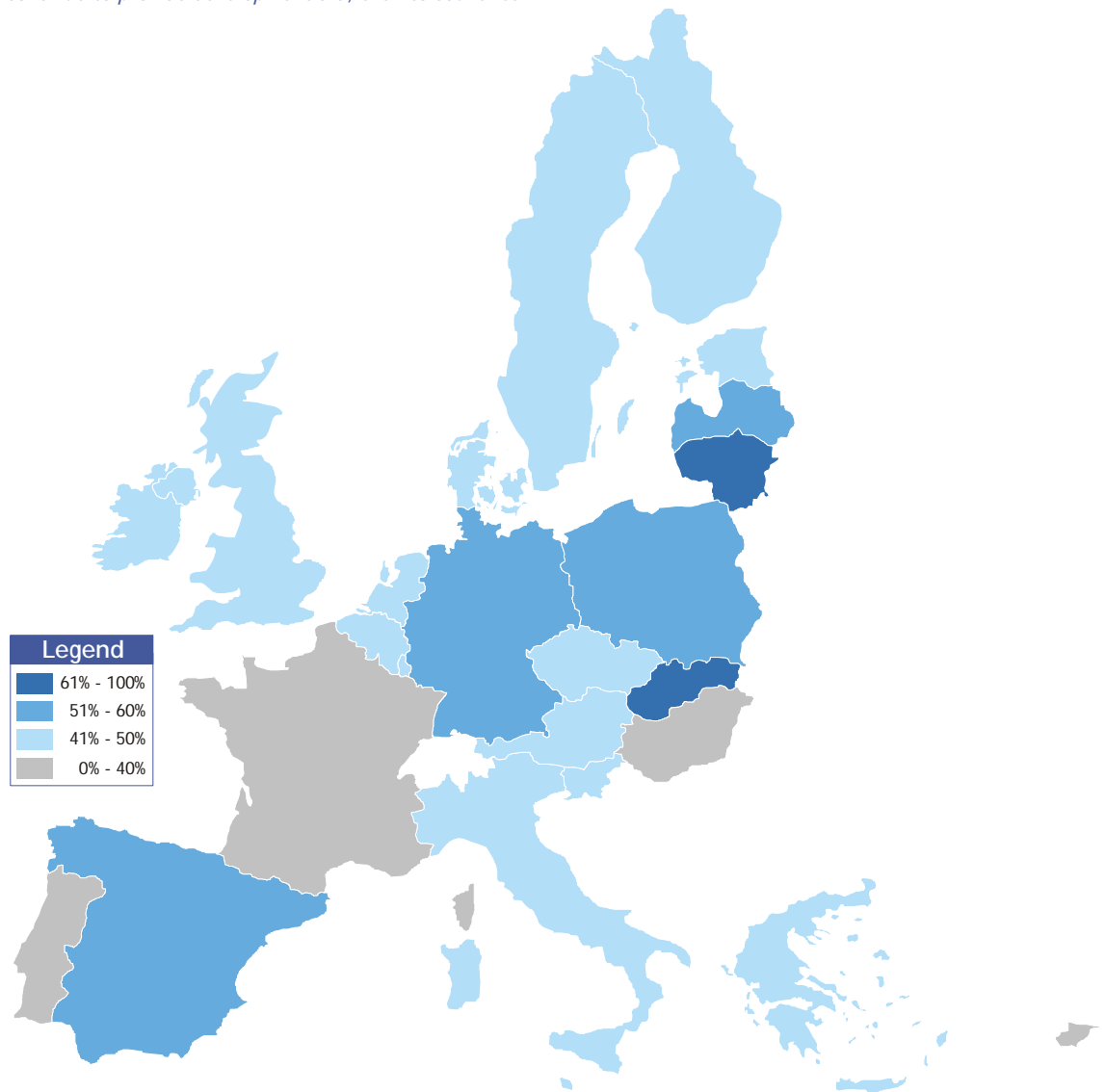
Over three in five in Slovakia and Lithuania, tend to agree that countries linked to international terrorism should not be marginalised and that even these countries should continue to receive EU development aid. At the other end of the scale, only 31% in Portugal and Hungary tend to agree that development aid has to continue to be given to all countries, even those linked to international terrorism.

Q13.3 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me if you tend to agree or disagree.

*Option: The European Union has to continue to provide development aid, even to countries linked to international terrorism*

*Answers: Tend to agree*

Country Results		
	Slovakia	65%
	Lithuania	63%
	Poland	57%
	Latvia	53%
	Spain	52%
	Germany	51%
	Italy	50%
	The Netherlands	50%
	Slovenia	49%
	Greece	48%
	EU25	47%
	Austria	47%
	Luxembourg	46%
	Belgium	45%
	United Kingdom	45%
	Denmark	44%
	Ireland	44%
	Estonia	44%
	Sweden	43%
	Czech Republic	43%
	Malta	42%
	Finland	41%
	France	37%
	Cyprus	37%
	Portugal	31%
	Hungary	31%

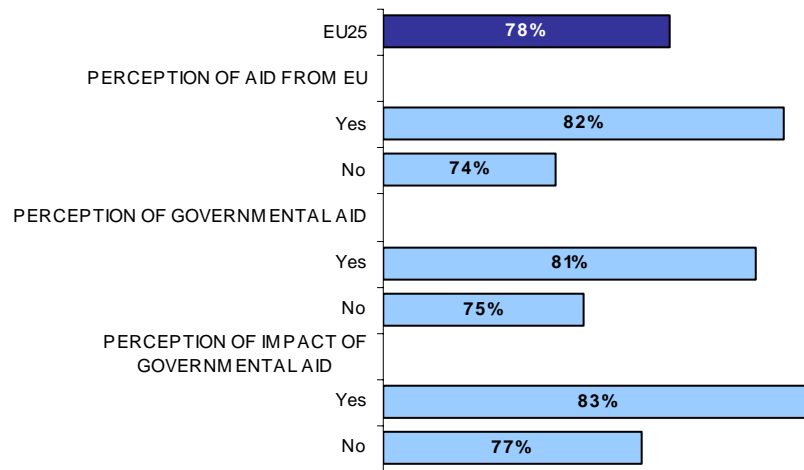


### Analysis by socio-demographic characteristics

There is generally a widespread consensus that development aid can take any form except supplying armaments regardless of the respondent's socio-demographic profile.

The only variables bearing a significant difference are the questions we systematically cross-tabulated with the results. As we have continuously seen throughout our analysis, those who believe that their national government and/or the European Commission help developing countries to develop are more inclined to agree that development aid can be in any form except supplying armaments. Similarly, those who believe that national governmental aid improves lives also tend to be of this opinion.

**Q13.6 Development aid provided by the European Union can take any form except supplying armaments.**  
**Response: TEND TO AGREE**



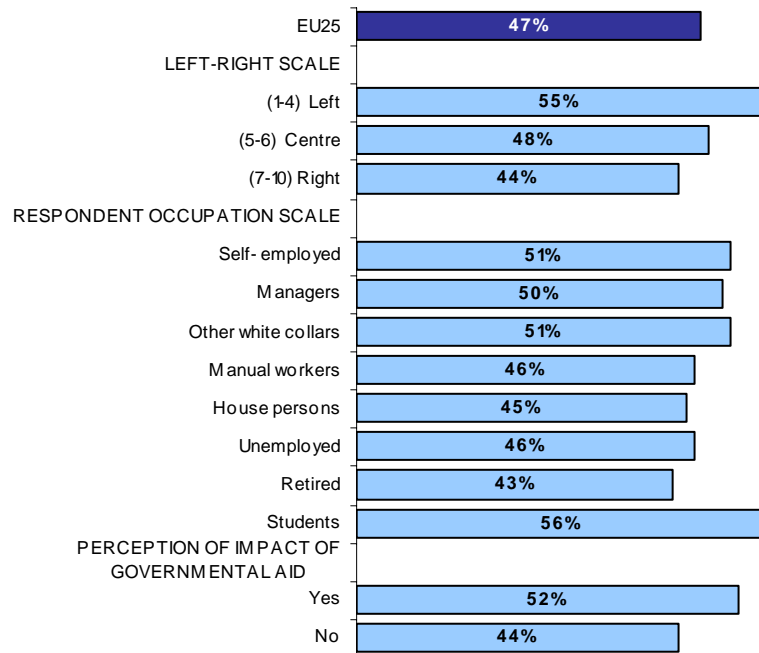
We observe that certain socio-demographic categories bear an influence on perceptions of whether countries linked to international terrorism should be marginalised when it comes to development aid.

Those positioning themselves on the left of the political scale show a higher level of agreement with the notion that the EU should continue to provide development aid to all countries even if they are linked to international terrorism.

Students stand out in the occupation category with a relatively higher proportion tending to agree that even these countries should continue to receive EU aid.

Believers in the effectiveness of governmental aid also have a greater tendency to agree to the inclusion of these countries compared to those who believe that this aid does not improve lives.

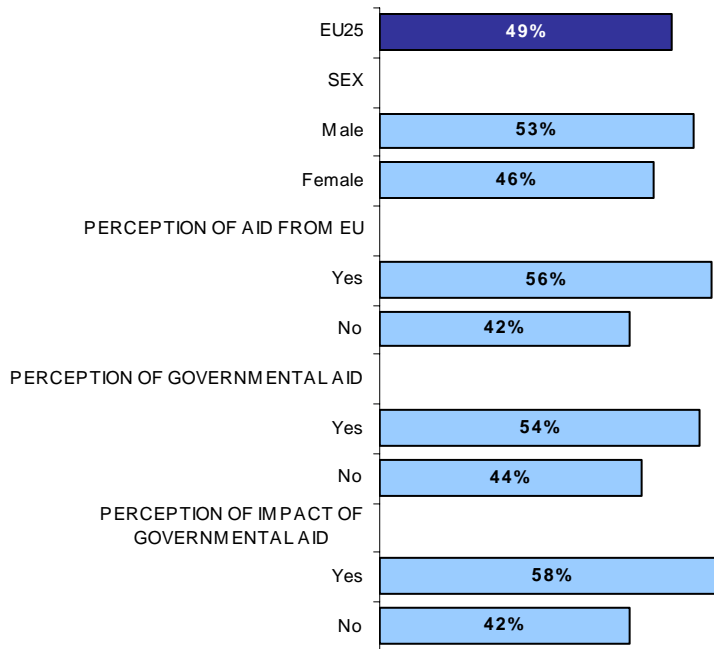
**Q13.3 The European Union has to continue to provide development aid, even to countries linked to international terrorism.  
Response: TEND TO AGREE**



Males (53%) are more likely than females (46%) to confirm their conviction that EU development aid contributes to containing regional conflicts.

Those who consider that governments at the national and/or European levels help developing countries to develop are more inclined to believe that development aid contributes to containing regional conflicts. Similarly, those who believe that governmental aid makes a difference to the lives of those in developing countries are more confident that development aid contributes to containing regional conflicts.

**Q13.1 Development aid provided by the European Union contributes to contain regional conflicts**  
**Response: TEND TO AGREE**

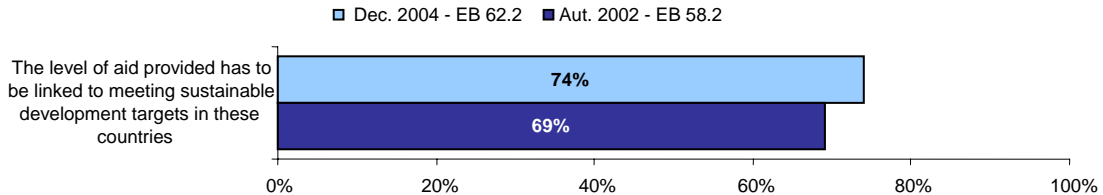


### 4.3. Sustainable development

Source questionnaire: Q13 item 4

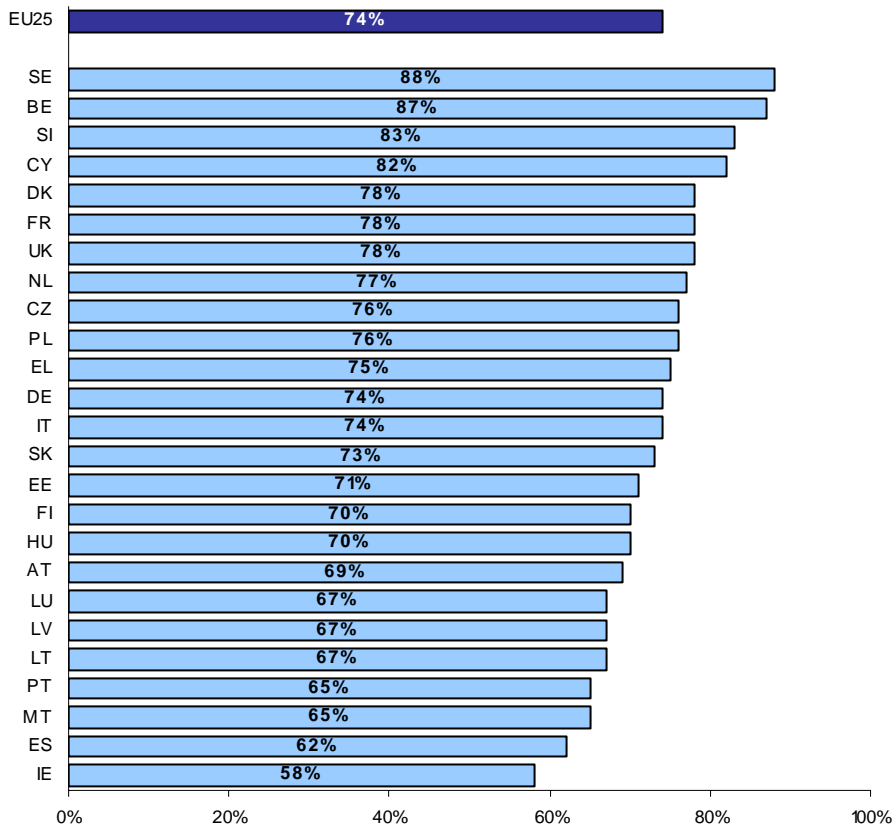
**- Three in four believe that aid should be dependent on meeting sustainable development targets -**

Q13 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me if you tend to agree or disagree. Response: TEND TO AGREE % EU



There is a progression (+5 points since 2002) in the proportion of respondents believing that the level of aid provided has to be linked to recipient countries meeting sustainable development targets. In this latest survey close to three in four EU citizens are of the opinion that aid given should be dependent on developing countries commitment to meeting sustainable development targets.

Q13.4 The level of aid provided has to be linked to meeting sustainable development targets in these countries.  
Response: Tend to Agree



In most Member States, over two in three are of the opinion that the level of development aid should be dependent on recipient countries meeting sustainable development targets.

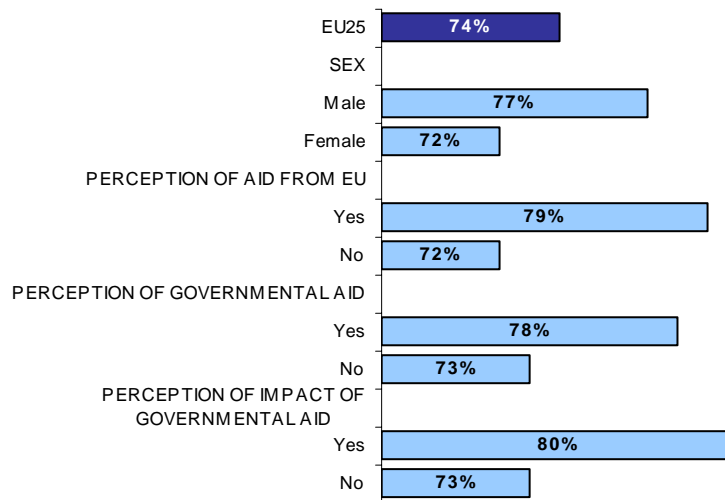
It should be noted that in countries ranking at the lower end of the scale (Portugal, Malta, Spain and Ireland) the "don't know" rate is as high as over one in four.

### Analysis by socio-demographic characteristics

Males (77%) are more likely than females (72%) to consider that the level of aid provided has to be linked to meeting sustainable development targets.

As observed throughout our analysis, those believing in the development effort of governments at the national and/or European levels are more inclined to believe that aid allocated should be linked to countries meeting sustainable development targets. Similarly, those believing in the effectiveness of governmental aid are more inclined to be of this opinion compared to those who do not.

**Q13.4 The level of aid provided has to be linked to meeting sustainable development targets in these countries.  
Response: TEND TO AGREE**

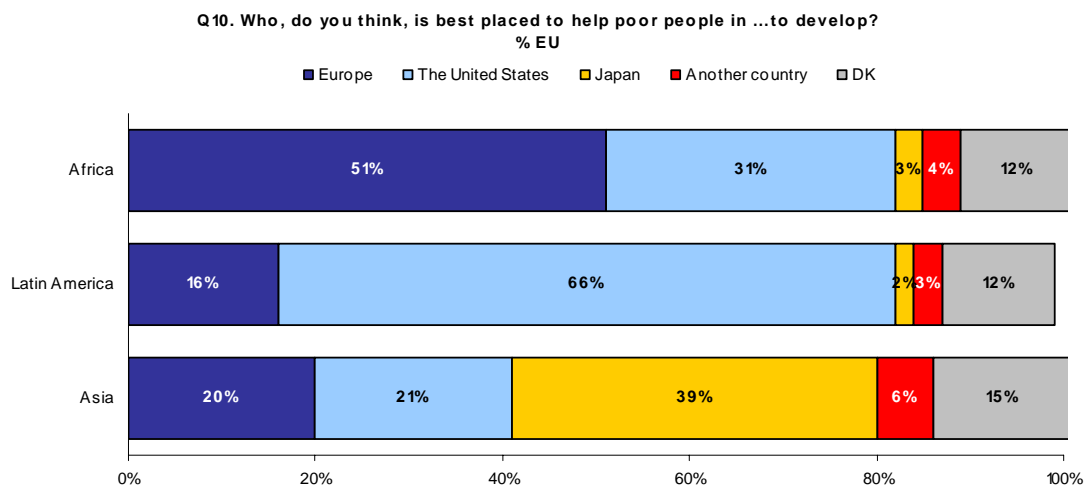


## 5. Position of European Union as a global donor

We will examine the evolution in the results since the previous wave in Autumn 2002<sup>14</sup> for the question on the position of the European Union as a donor in comparison with other major global players.

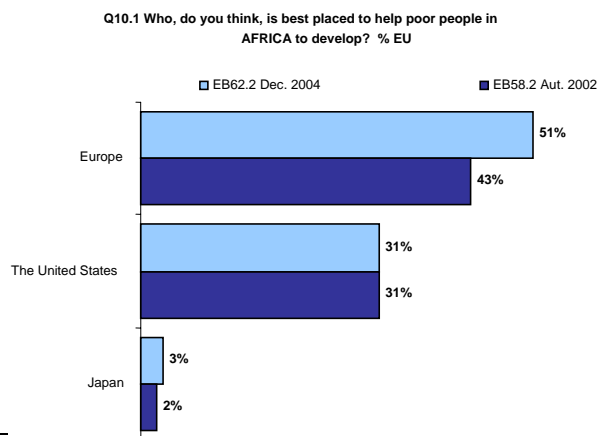
Source questionnaire: Q10 & Q11

### - Geographical proximity privileged for helping poor countries to develop -



One in two EU citizens believes that Europe is best placed to help poor people in Africa to develop over and above other major global players such as the United States or Japan. The average result for the EU of 25 masks a schism in opinion between the EU-15 group (55%) and the new Member States (31%). In fact it would seem that the new Member States have a greater inclination to trust the United States for helping Africa to develop (NMS-10: 50% versus EU-15: 27%).

Since the question was first asked in 2002, there has been an overall rise in the level of confidence EU citizens place in Europe for helping poor people in Africa (+8 points).

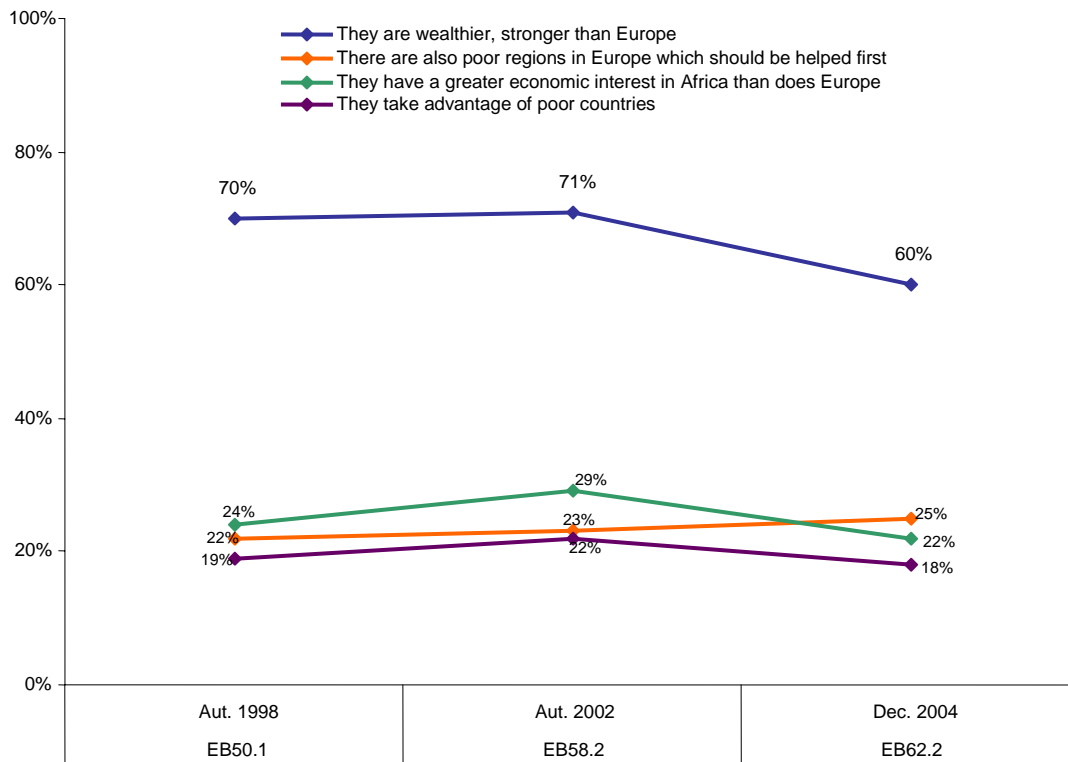


<sup>14</sup> It should be noted that the answer response "another country" replaces "Canada" which was used in the previous wave. We have not compared the data for waves preceding this one as the response items did not include either of these possibilities.

Respondents who believe that the United States, Japan or another country would be better placed to help poor people in Africa to develop were asked to explain their opinion.

For 60% of this group, the reason cited was that these countries are wealthier and stronger than Europe, corresponding to a decline of 9 points in the last two years. Following next, we see that 25% say that there are also poor regions in Europe which should be helped first (+2 points) and 22% consider that these countries have a greater economic interest in Africa than Europe (-7 points)<sup>15</sup>.

**Q11 From this list, why do you think is Europe less well placed than the United States or Japan or another country to help poor people in Africa? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) % EU**



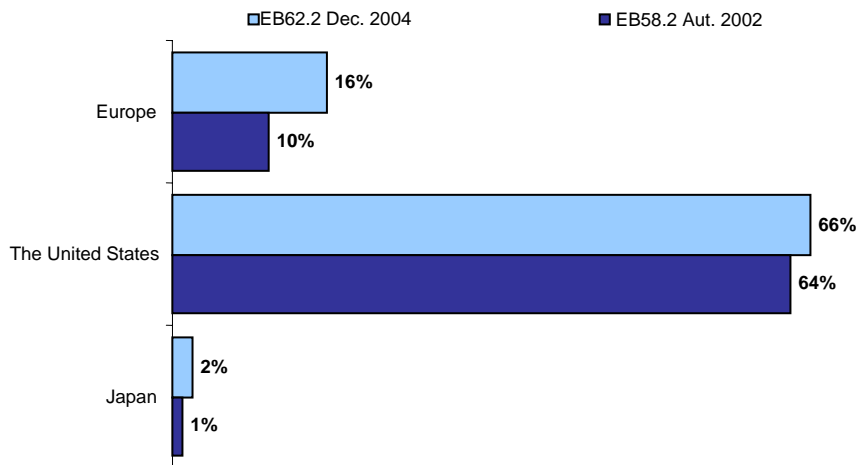
<sup>15</sup> The table in the annex shows the breakdown of results by country.

It would seem that citizens tend to believe that **geographical proximity places countries in a preferential position when it comes to helping developing neighbours.**

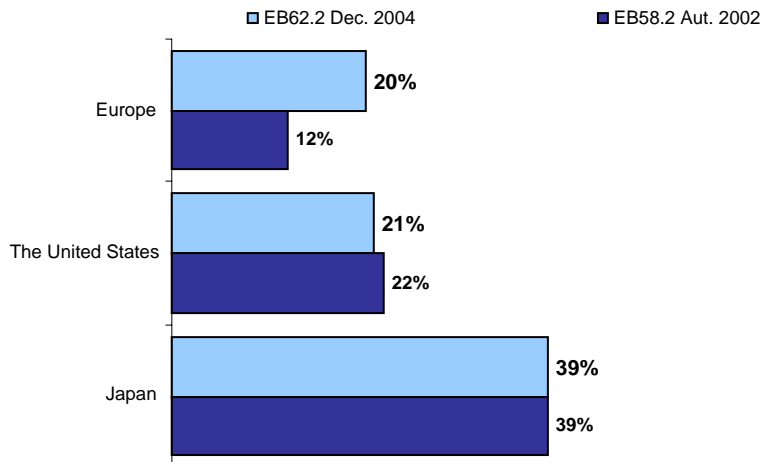
A majority of 66% (+2 points since 2002) believe that the United States is best placed to help poor people in Latin America to develop. It is worth pointing out that a significantly higher proportion of citizens of the new Member States (75%) would entrust the United States with helping Latin America to develop compared to the EU-15 group (64%).

A relative majority of 39% consider that Japan is best placed to help poor people in Asia to develop. Confidence levels in Japan for helping poorer neighbouring countries remain constant.

Q10.2 Who, do you think, is best placed to help poor people in LATIN AMERICA to develop? % EU

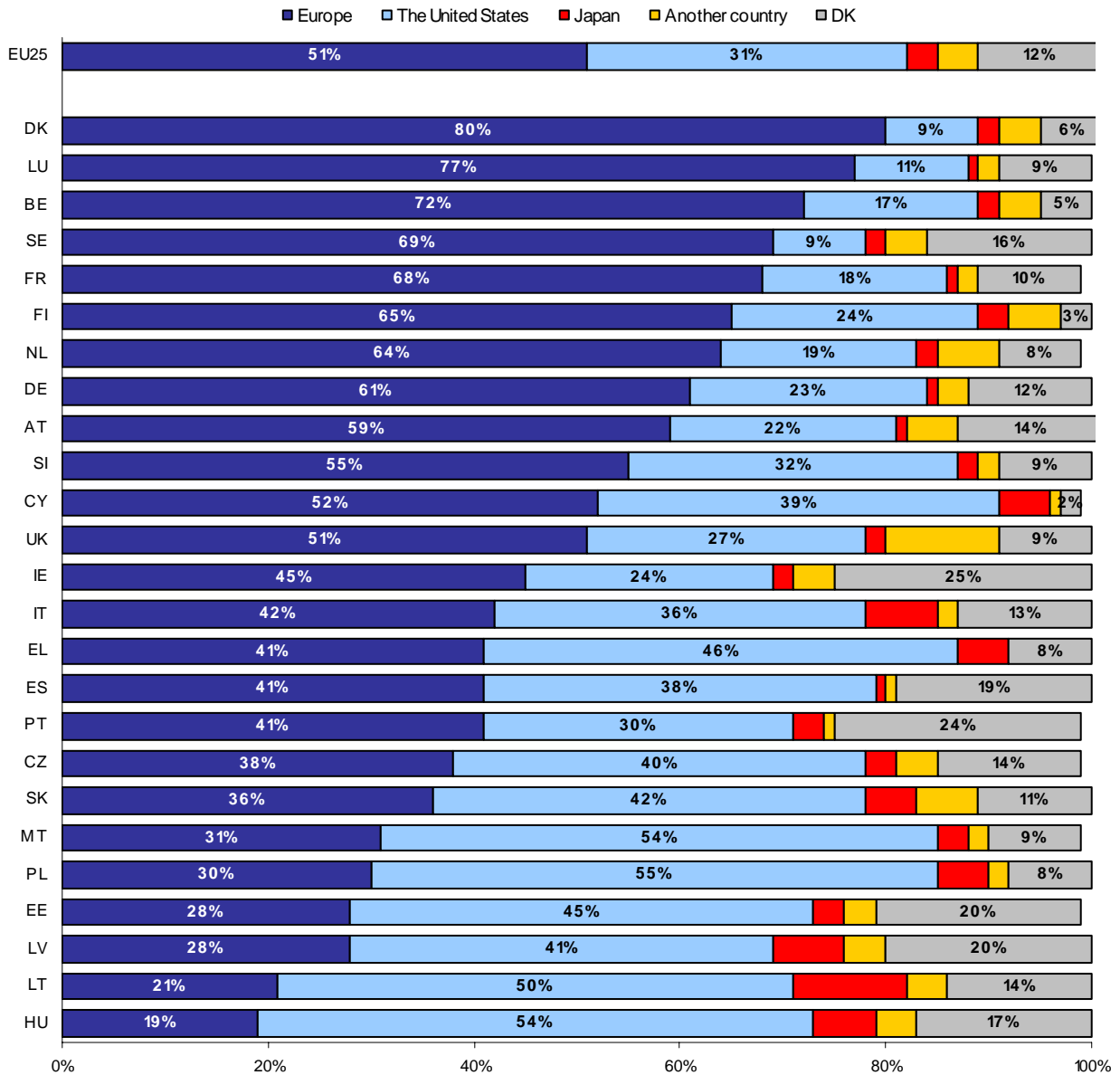


Q10.3 Who, do you think, is best placed to help poor people in ASIA to develop? % EU



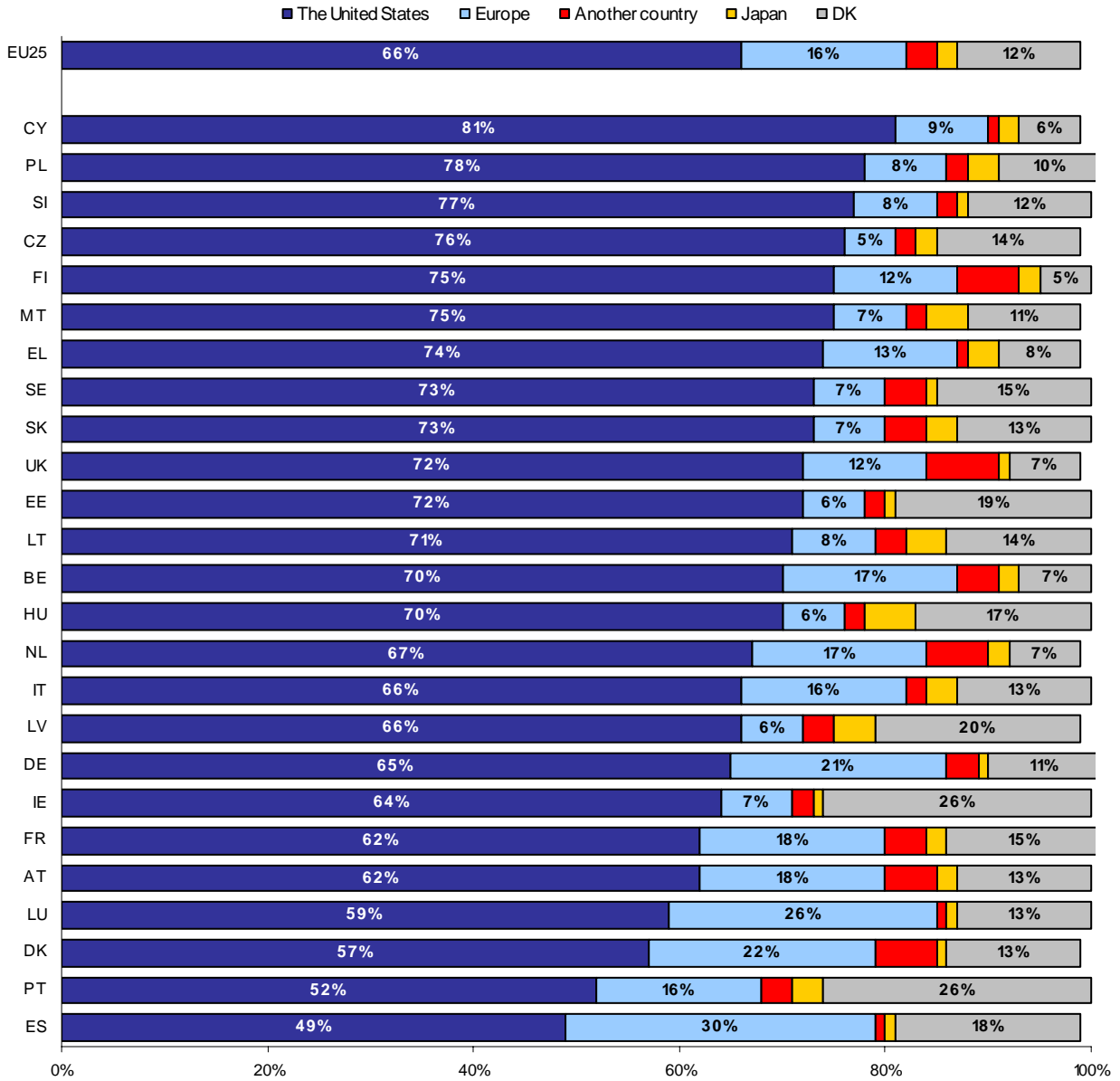
There is a wide disparity in perceptions across Member States as to whether Europe is best placed to help Africa to develop. The schism between the EU-15 group and the new Member States is reflected in the Member State breakdown of results whereby the EU-15 group rank at the upper end of the scale for Europe. Apart from Slovenia and Cyprus, the new Member States are relatively less confident in Europe's role here, rather placing their trust in the United States.

Q10.1 Who, do you think, is best placed to help poor people in AFRICA to develop?



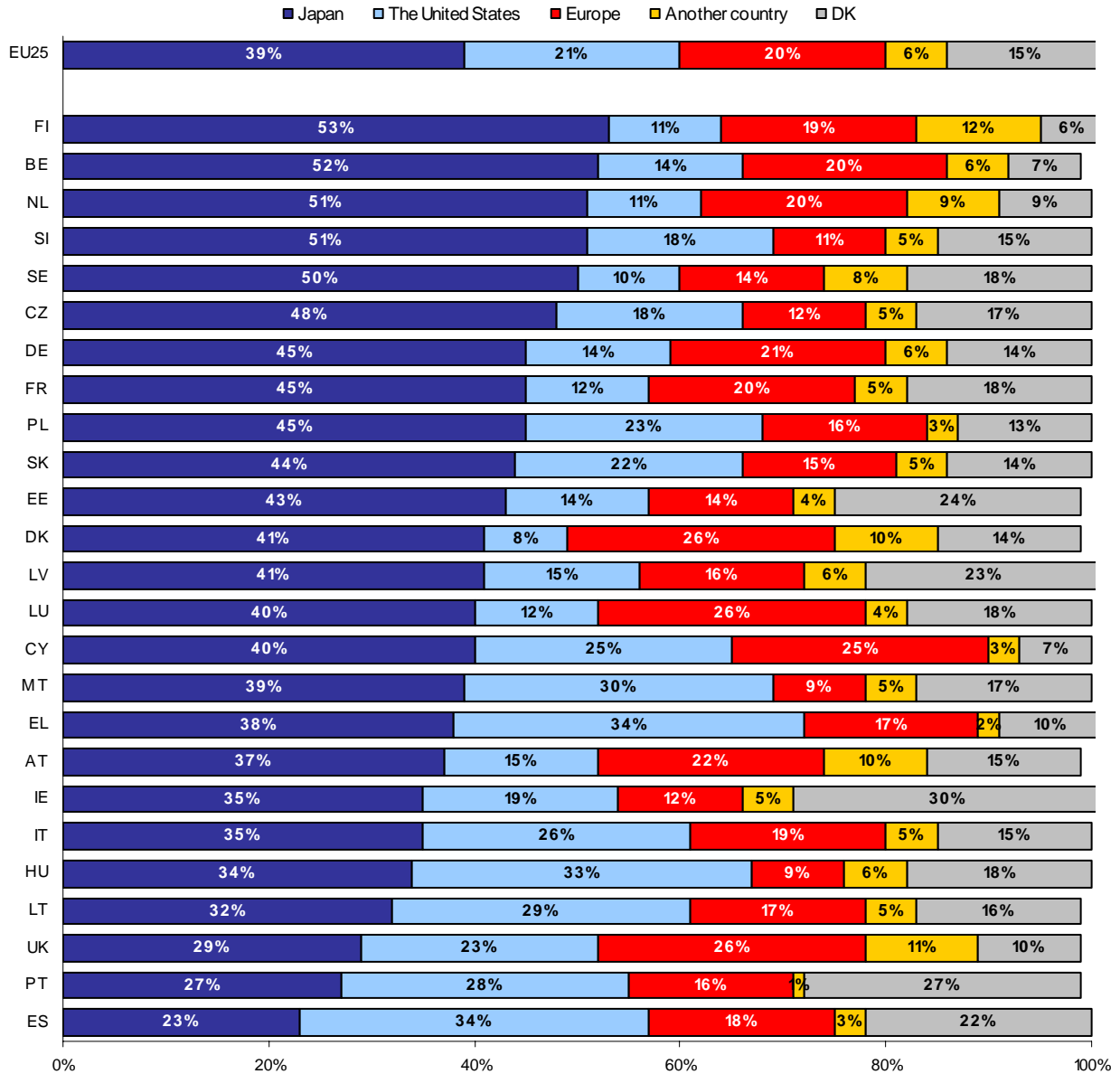
In most Member States more than 50% of respondents would entrust the United States with helping poor people in Latin America to develop (the only slight exception to this is Spain where 49% would opt for the US).

Q10.2 Who, do you think, is best placed to help poor people in LATIN AMERICA to develop?



In most Member States (with the exception of Portugal and Spain) a relative majority of respondents believe that Japan is best placed to help poor countries in Asia to develop.

Q10.3 Who, do you think, is best placed to help poor people in ASIA to develop?



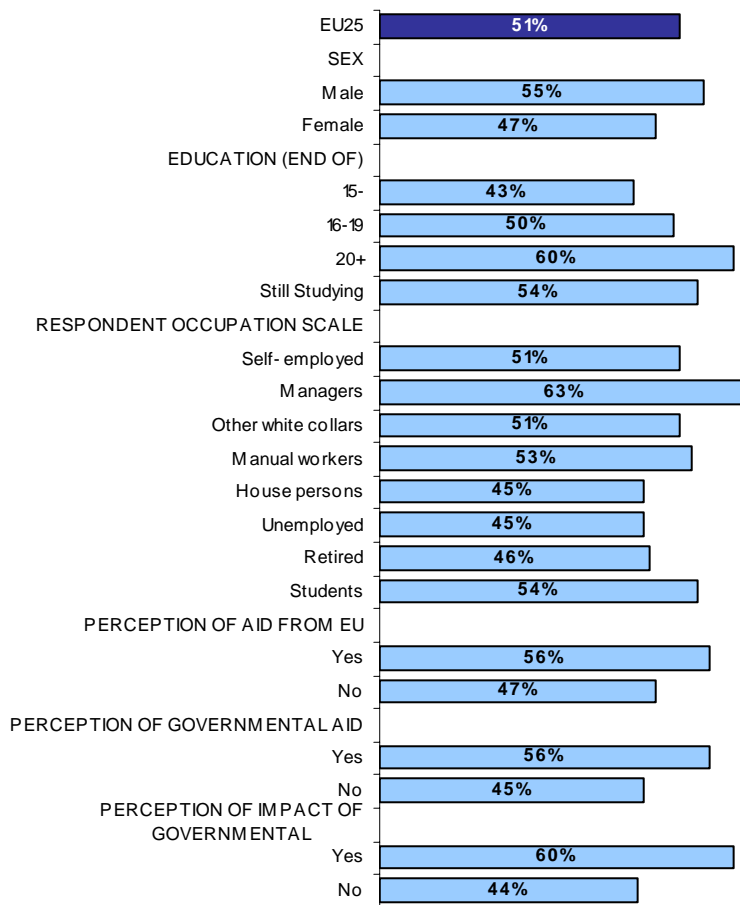
### Analysis by socio-demographic characteristics

It seems that males (55%) are more likely than females (47%) to consider that Europe is best placed to help Africa to develop. We observed a relatively high no response rate among females (14%).

Citizens who have been studying until at least the age of 20 are more inclined to favour Europe for helping Africa to develop. Managers also tend to be of this opinion.

Once again, believers in governmental aid at the national and/or European levels are also more inclined to believe that Europe is best placed to help Africa.

**Q10.1 Who, do you think, is best placed to help poor people in AFRICA to develop?**  
Response: EUROPE



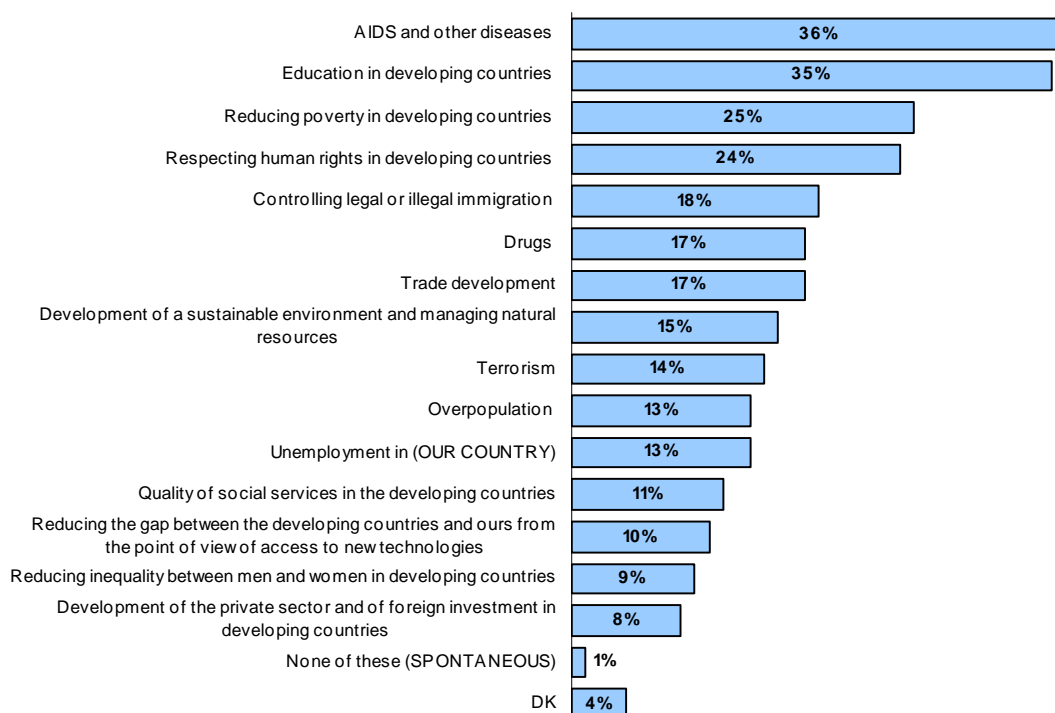
## 6. Priorities for the EU

In which areas do EU citizens believe that **development aid can be the most effective**? Some of the Millennium Development Goals covered in part A of our analysis are, as we might expect, covered in our question on priorities for future development aid.

Source questionnaire: Q12<sup>16</sup>

### - Citizens believe that EU development aid can be most effective in combating AIDS and developing Education -

Q12 In which three areas can European Union development aid be the most effective?  
(MAX. 3 ANSWERS)  
% EU



Respondents were given the opportunity of giving up to a maximum of 3 responses. However, given the long list of items to be covered, the results for each individual item are relatively low.

AIDS is reversing decades of progress in improving the quality of life in developing countries. According to the World Bank statistics<sup>17</sup>, nine out of ten people with HIV/AIDS are in developing countries. The results show that more citizens identify *AIDS and other diseases* (36%) as being the area where European Union development aid would be the most effective. It would seem from this that citizens believe that EU development aid would be most effective if focused on contributing to the Millennium Development Goal 6 (combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases). Earlier, we

<sup>16</sup> In previous waves, each answer item was read out individually and respondents answered yes or no while in this wave the list of answer possibilities was read out to respondents who were given the opportunity of selecting a maximum of 3.

<sup>17</sup> <http://www.worldbank.org/aids-econ/confront/press-1/>

observed that a minority of EU citizens (7% "definitely" and 35% "probably") believe that HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases will be combated by 2015.

The importance of education (goal 2) for development needs is recognised by the European public with 35% believing that aid should be directed here.

As we saw earlier, poverty reduction (goal 1) is the underlying aim of development cooperation of the international community. 25% of EU citizens identify this as one of the areas where development aid would be most effective.

Respect for human rights in developing countries is prioritised by one in four EU citizens. Following next are *controlling legal or illegal immigration* (18%), *drugs* and *trade development* (both 17%). Trade is an important dimension in the European Union's development policy. The European Commission, in its report on the Millennium Development Goals<sup>18</sup> states that EU trade policy aims to contribute to a more equitable integration of developing countries into the international trading system. It states that trade liberalisation should be a means to achieve the ultimate objective of reducing poverty through economic development.

The Millennium Development Goal 7 which aims to ensure *environmental sustainability* is considered to be one of the top 3 priority areas by 15% of EU citizens.

**At the Member State level**, our analysis focuses on the results for the items scoring highest at the EU level namely *AIDS and other diseases* and *Education in developing countries* since in most Member States, a relative majority would prioritise either one of these areas.

Countries where neither of these two areas is identified by at least a relative majority are as follows:

In Lithuania a relative majority of 39% would prioritise *reducing poverty in developing countries*.

Spain, where sensitivity to terrorism has been heightened since the attacks in Madrid on March 11, 2004, as many as 32% believe that development aid would be most effective in combating *terrorism*. Equally high priority is however, given by the Spanish to fighting *AIDS and other diseases* (31%).

In Cyprus and Hungary, a relative majority of respectively 39% and 34% believe that development aid would be most effective in tackling drugs. Although, in Cyprus, equally high importance is accorded to *AIDS and other diseases* (37%) and *respecting human rights in developing countries* (38%).

The Maltese seem more pre-occupied with *controlling immigration* with 41% citing this as one of the areas where development aid can be most effective.

The Latvians on the other hand, are more concerned with *unemployment in their country* and 38% consider that development aid should be targeted here.



























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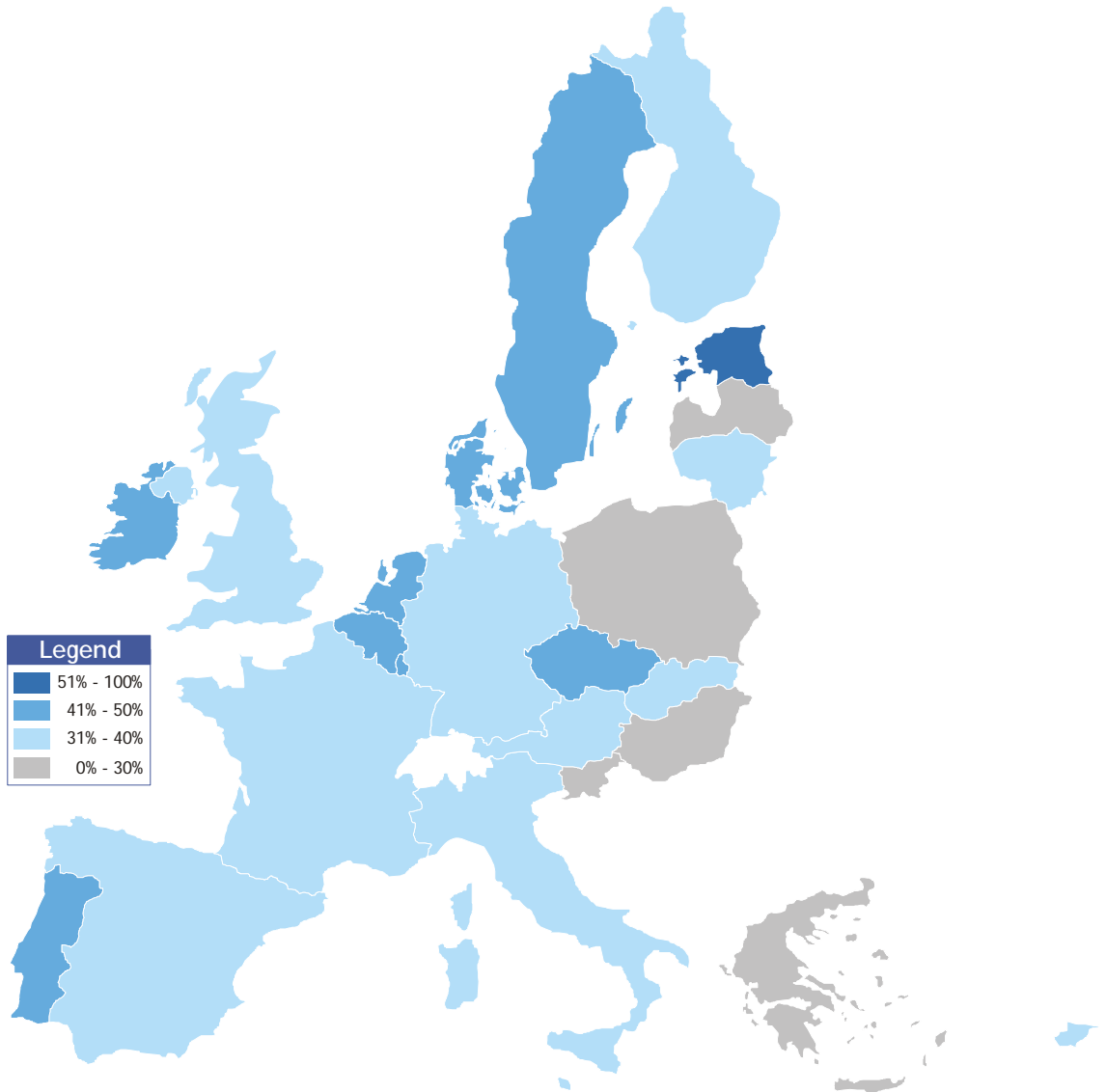
<sup>18</sup> European Commission Report on Millennium Development Goals 2000-2004, pg. 37

In Estonia, Sweden and Luxembourg close to one in two consider that development aid would be most effective if focused on *AIDS and other diseases*. In contrast, only one in four Hungarians are of this opinion.

Q12 In which three areas can European Union development aid be the most effective?  
(MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Answers: *AIDS and other diseases*

Country Results	
 Estonia	51%
 Sweden	49%
 Luxembourg	47%
 Czech Republic	45%
 Ireland	44%
 The Netherlands	44%
 Belgium	43%
 Denmark	42%
 Portugal	41%
 France	40%
 Germany	37%
 Finland	37%
 United Kingdom	37%
 Cyprus	37%
 EU25	36%
 Austria	35%
 Malta	35%
 Italy	34%
 Lithuania	32%
 Spain	31%
 Slovakia	31%
 Latvia	30%
 Greece	29%
 Slovenia	29%
 Poland	27%
 Hungary	25%





























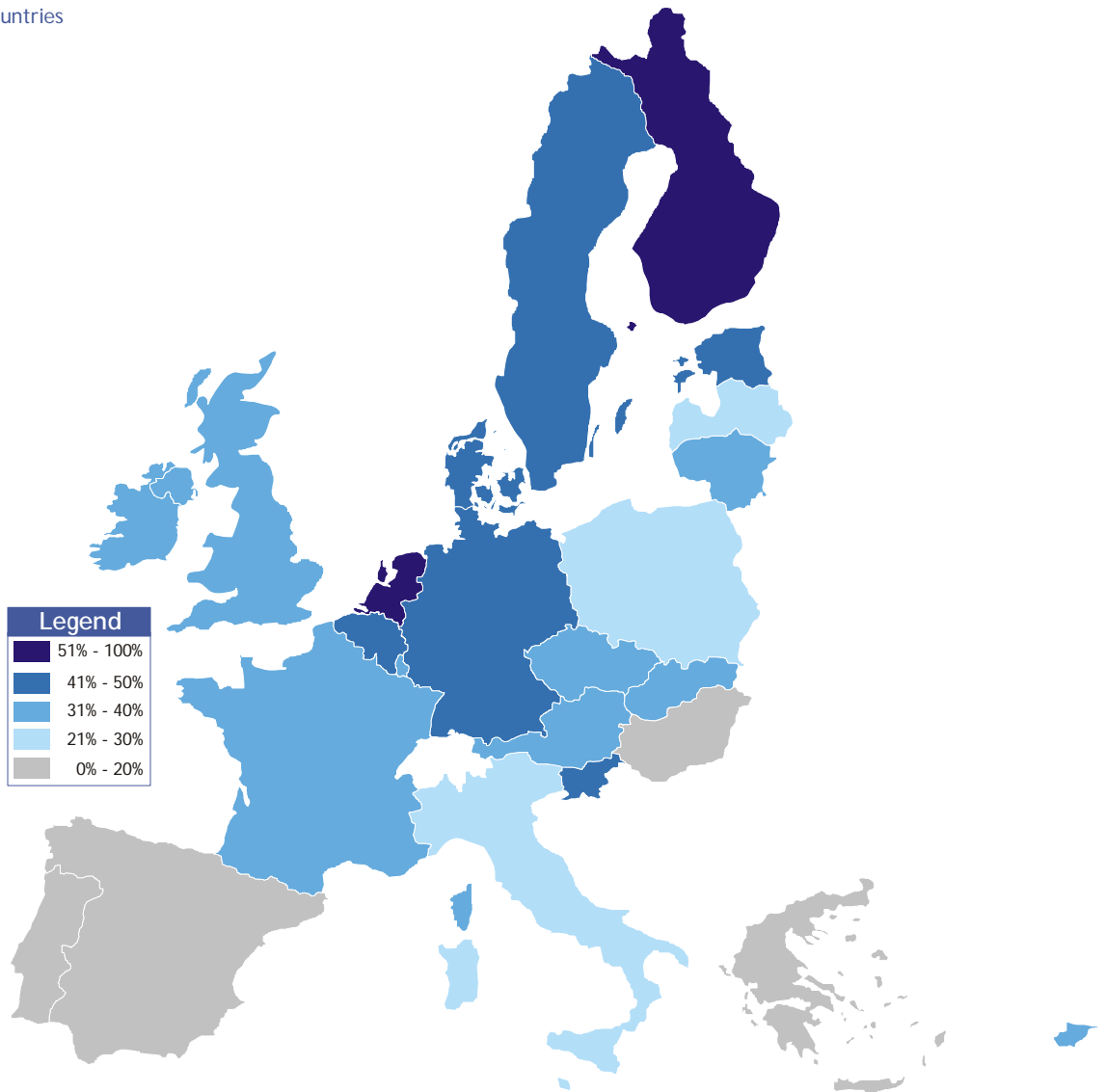
*Education in developing countries* is of primary importance for the Dutch (62%) and the Finns (58%) with a majority in each country confirming that development aid can be most effective if focused here.

However, in Greece, Spain, Portugal and Hungary, one in five or less are of this opinion.

Q12 In which three areas can European Union development aid be the most effective?  
(MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Answer: Education in developing countries

Country Results	
	The Netherlands 62%
	Finland 58%
	Denmark 49%
	Belgium 47%
	Germany 45%
	Slovenia 45%
	Sweden 43%
	Estonia 41%
	Czech Republic 40%
	United Kingdom 39%
	Ireland 38%
	Slovakia 38%
	Luxembourg 36%
	EU25 35%
	France 35%
	Austria 35%
	Lithuania 34%
	Cyprus 31%
	Malta 30%
	Poland 30%
	Italy 26%
	Latvia 24%
	Greece 20%
	Spain 20%
	Portugal 19%
	Hungary 16%



## Analysis by socio-demographic characteristics

In the case of many of the response items the socio-demographic profile of respondents does not seem to bear a significant influence on results. However, we will outline some of the more striking tendencies. The detailed breakdown is shown in the tables in the annex.

Young respondents, aged between 15 and 24 are more inclined to believe that European development aid can be most effective if *AIDS and other diseases* are targeted compared to those who are older.

Those who completed their education by the age of 15 are more inclined to cite *drugs* as being the area where EU development aid can be most effective. This group also seems to be more preoccupied with *national unemployment* as a relatively higher proportion believes that development aid can be more effective if focused here.

Respondents who position themselves on the left of the political scale (20%) are more inclined to consider that the *sustainability of the environment and the management of natural resources* should be prioritised compared to those on the right (15%).

In the occupation category, we observe that managers tend to be of the opinion that *education* should be prioritised. This group also stands out in this category for the proportion considering that the *development of a sustainable environment* is where EU aid can be most effective.

Those who tend to believe that national governmental aid has a positive impact on the lives of those in developing countries are more inclined to believe that EU development aid should target *AIDS and other diseases, education and/or poverty reduction* compared to those who perceive this aid as being useless.

## CONCLUSION

### *Millennium Development Goals*

Four years on since the adoption of the **Millennium Development Goals**, **88% of citizens have never even heard of them**. The highest awareness levels are observed in Sweden (27%) and the lowest are in France and Malta (both 4%).

The results show that upon being briefed on the origin and objective of the Millennium Development Goals, **few respondents convey their absolute confidence that the goals will be achieved by 2015**. For each goal, one in ten or less respondents are of the opinion that the targets will "definitely" be met by the set date. The only goals which a majority of EU citizens believe will be achieved (including those who responded "definitely" or "probably") are the reduction of the child mortality (54%) and maternal mortality (61%) ratios. 43% believe that HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases will be combated by 2015. 41% are confident that the targets set for the achievement of universal primary education and the promotion of gender equality will be met. Citizens are rather sceptical that the target set for the reduction of extreme poverty and hunger will be achieved (29%) - a goal which forms the basis of international development cooperation. The last goal on global partnership for development is about the means to achieve the first seven goals. Our survey focuses on the specific targets set for the achievement of this final goal. Firstly, 59% believe that development aid to countries committed to reducing poverty will be increased. Secondly, 41% of citizens are confident that by 2015 developing countries will have fairer access to wealthy countries' markets. Finally, a similar proportion (40%) believes that developing countries debts to wealthy countries will be cancelled by the target date. For each of the Millennium Development Goals, it seems that citizens who believe that government (at the national or European levels) helps developing countries to develop are more inclined to believe in their achievement by 2015 compared to those who fail to recognise this effort.

**Government action targeting the reduction of the possibility of armed conflict and war is prioritised by EU citizens** with a view to helping developing countries achieve the Millennium Development Goals. This remains true regardless of whether we look at the results for *the* top priority area for action (32%) or the three most important areas (65%).

### *Perceptions of Development Aid*

Between 1995 and 1998 a downturn in citizens' perceptions of the importance of development aid was observed. However, this trend has since reversed with **91% currently expressing their recognition of the importance of helping people in poor countries** to develop.

On average, 62% of EU citizens believe that their national government helps poor people in developing countries to develop and 59% are of the opinion that the European Commission does so. We observe **a sharp difference in perceptions between the EU-15 group (66%) and the new Member States (42%)** on whether **national governments really assist people in developing countries**. In most Member States of the EU-15 group, particularly in Denmark, the Netherlands and Finland, a higher proportion believes that their government helps developing countries compared to those considering that the Commission assists people in poor countries to develop. Yet, in each and every new Member State, this tendency is reversed.

**One in three EU citizens believes that their government dedicates too small a share of the national budget to development aid.** However, in many countries, lack of knowledge may have prevented citizens from giving an opinion on the proportion of governmental aid allocated to development as a high "don't know" rate is observed. **41% of respondents who believe that the European Commission helps poor people in developing countries to develop consider that the 8% of the EU budget allocated to development aid is "about right".**

**One in two in the European Union believes that development aid provided by national government helps improve the lives of poor people in developing countries.** This average result for the 25 Member States masks a schism in opinion between the EU-15 group (55%) and the new Member States (32%). This disparity is in line with the observation made above where we saw that relatively low proportions of citizens in the new Member States believe that their national government helps developing countries.

Can development aid be an instrument for democracy? An increasing number of citizens (+5 points since 2002) believe that the **level of aid should be linked to recipient countries efforts to encouraging and sustaining democracy** (74%). 54% believe that development aid contributes to making countries more democratic.

Citizens firmly believe that the principle that **aid can take any form except armaments should apply** with as many as 78% confirming their agreement. As many as one in two tend to be of the opinion that EU development aid contributes to containing regional conflicts. 47% believe that the EU has to continue to provide development aid, even to countries linked to international terrorism, although mixed feelings are observed across Member States, with low agreement levels in Portugal and Hungary (both 31%).

**Geographical proximity** is generally privileged for helping poor countries to develop. 66% of EU citizens believe that the United States is best placed to help Latin America to develop while a relative majority of 39% consider that Japan is best placed to help poor people in Asia to develop. When it comes to Africa, one in two EU citizens favours Europe for helping its poor to develop. However, this average result for the 25 Member States masks a difference in opinion between the EU-15 group (55%) and the new Member States (31%).

**AIDS and other diseases (36%) and education in developing countries (35%) emerge as the areas where citizens feel that EU development aid can be most effective.** In other words, the Millennium Development Goals focused on halting HIV/AIDS and other diseases (goal 6) and the achievement of universal primary education (goal 2) are where citizens believe that EU development aid can make the most significant difference.



## **TABLES**



**Q1 In your opinion, is it very important, fairly important, not very important or not at all important to help people in poor countries in Africa, Latin America, Asia, etc. to develop?**

	TOTAL	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	DK	Important	Not important
EU25	24999	53%	38%	5%	2%	2%	91%	7%
BE	1011	53%	33%	10%	5%	0%	85%	14%
DK	1011	66%	31%	2%	0%	0%	97%	3%
D-W	1001	50%	41%	5%	2%	1%	91%	8%
DE	1533	50%	41%	6%	2%	1%	91%	9%
D-E	532	47%	40%	10%	3%	0%	87%	12%
EL	1000	67%	28%	3%	1%	1%	95%	4%
ES	1045	65%	31%	2%	0%	2%	96%	2%
FR	1004	49%	39%	6%	4%	2%	88%	10%
IE	1000	66%	28%	1%	1%	3%	95%	2%
IT	1005	55%	39%	4%	1%	1%	94%	5%
LU	510	68%	25%	4%	3%	1%	92%	7%
NL	1016	54%	39%	6%	1%	0%	92%	7%
AT	1030	40%	46%	8%	2%	5%	85%	10%
PT	1000	30%	58%	5%	2%	6%	88%	7%
FI	1028	55%	36%	7%	2%	0%	91%	8%
SE	1009	73%	23%	3%	0%	-	97%	3%
UK	1366	63%	28%	5%	3%	2%	91%	8%
CY	500	73%	24%	2%	1%	0%	97%	2%
CZ	1120	31%	55%	9%	1%	3%	86%	11%
EE	1000	22%	52%	16%	4%	6%	74%	20%
HU	1000	30%	43%	13%	6%	9%	73%	19%
LV	1000	32%	41%	14%	6%	6%	73%	20%
LT	1004	38%	41%	12%	4%	6%	79%	15%
MT	500	69%	26%	3%	0%	1%	95%	4%
PL	1000	51%	43%	3%	1%	2%	95%	4%
SK	1307	35%	50%	7%	4%	4%	86%	11%
SI	1000	51%	39%	7%	2%	1%	90%	9%

**Q1 In your opinion, is it very important, fairly important, not very important or not at all important to help people in poor countries in Africa, Latin America, Asia, etc. to develop?**

	TOTAL	Very important	Fairly important	Not very important	Not at all important	DK	Important	Not important
EU25	24999	53%	38%	5%	2%	2%	91%	7%
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	12056	51%	39%	5%	2%	2%	91%	8%
Female	12943	55%	36%	5%	2%	2%	91%	7%
<b>Age</b>								
15-24	3817	60%	35%	3%	1%	1%	95%	4%
25-39	6631	56%	37%	4%	2%	1%	93%	6%
40-54	6381	51%	39%	5%	2%	2%	90%	8%
55 +	8163	50%	39%	6%	3%	3%	88%	9%
<b>Education (End of)</b>								
15	6321	45%	41%	6%	3%	3%	87%	10%
16-19	9862	51%	39%	6%	2%	2%	90%	8%
20+	5876	62%	33%	4%	1%	1%	95%	5%
Still Studying	2469	62%	35%	2%	1%	1%	97%	2%
<b>Household composition</b>								
1	4244	51%	38%	6%	2%	3%	89%	8%
2	7388	51%	38%	6%	3%	2%	89%	9%
3	4956	55%	37%	5%	1%	2%	93%	6%
4+	8410	56%	37%	4%	2%	1%	93%	6%
<b>Place of birth</b>								
Surveyed country	23483	53%	38%	5%	2%	2%	91%	7%
EU	674	56%	35%	7%	1%	2%	90%	8%
Europe outside EU	303	45%	48%	4%	1%	2%	93%	5%
Outside Europe	512	70%	22%	6%	1%	1%	91%	8%
<b>Parents' birth</b>								
2 born country	22128	53%	38%	5%	2%	2%	91%	7%
1 country EU	834	54%	34%	7%	2%	2%	89%	9%
2 EU	810	52%	38%	7%	2%	1%	90%	9%
At least 1 outside EU	1137	65%	28%	5%	1%	1%	93%	6%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>								
(1-4) Left	6482	61%	33%	4%	1%	1%	94%	5%
(5-6) Centre	8436	52%	40%	5%	2%	1%	92%	7%
(7-10) Right	4073	49%	40%	7%	3%	1%	89%	10%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>								
Self- employed	1954	53%	39%	4%	3%	1%	92%	7%
Managers	2346	61%	33%	4%	2%	0%	94%	6%
Other white collars	2713	55%	37%	5%	1%	1%	93%	6%
Manual workers	5223	51%	40%	6%	2%	1%	91%	8%
House persons	2468	54%	38%	3%	2%	3%	92%	5%
Unemployed	1726	51%	35%	9%	3%	3%	86%	12%
Retired	6099	49%	39%	7%	3%	3%	88%	9%
Students	2469	62%	35%	2%	1%	1%	97%	2%
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>								
Rural village	8583	49%	40%	6%	3%	2%	89%	8%
Small/mid size own	10127	54%	37%	5%	2%	2%	92%	7%
Large town	6214	57%	35%	4%	2%	2%	92%	6%
<b>Perception of aid from EU</b>								
Yes	14748	55%	38%	5%	2%	1%	93%	7%
No	5009	55%	35%	6%	3%	1%	90%	9%
<b>Perception of governmental aid</b>								
Yes	15476	54%	38%	5%	2%	1%	92%	7%
No	6412	56%	36%	5%	2%	1%	91%	8%
<b>Perception of the impact of governmental aid</b>								
Yes	12839	59%	37%	3%	1%	1%	96%	4%
No	7949	49%	38%	8%	4%	1%	87%	12%

**Q2 Have you heard of the Millennium Development Goals?**

	TOTAL	Yes	No
EU25	24999	12%	88%
BE	1011	11%	89%
DK	1011	9%	91%
D-W	1001	13%	87%
DE	1533	13%	87%
D-E	532	12%	88%
EL	1000	7%	93%
ES	1045	14%	86%
FR	1004	4%	96%
IE	1000	14%	86%
IT	1005	19%	81%
LU	510	14%	86%
NL	1016	13%	87%
AT	1030	18%	82%
PT	1000	13%	87%
FI	1028	16%	84%
SE	1009	27%	73%
UK	1366	8%	92%
CY	500	5%	95%
CZ	1120	12%	88%
EE	1000	6%	94%
HU	1000	16%	84%
LV	1000	8%	92%
LT	1004	9%	91%
MT	500	4%	96%
PL	1000	7%	93%
SK	1307	16%	84%
SI	1000	10%	90%

**Q2 Have you heard of the Millennium Development Goals?**

	TOTAL	Yes	No
EU25	24999	12%	88%
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	12056	13%	87%
Female	12943	11%	89%
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	3817	10%	90%
25-39	6631	12%	88%
40-54	6381	13%	87%
55 +	8163	12%	88%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15	6321	8%	92%
16-19	9862	11%	89%
20+	5876	17%	83%
Still Studying	2469	13%	87%
<b>Household composition</b>			
1	4244	12%	88%
2	7388	13%	87%
3	4956	11%	89%
4+	8410	12%	88%
<b>Place of birth</b>			
Surveyed country	23483	12%	88%
EU	674	11%	89%
Europe outside EU	303	12%	88%
Outside Europe	512	11%	89%
<b>Parents' birth</b>			
2 born country	22128	12%	88%
1 country EU	834	10%	90%
2 EU	810	10%	90%
At least 1 outside EU	1137	11%	89%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>			
(1-4) Left	6482	14%	86%
(5-6) Centre	8436	10%	90%
(7-10) Right	4073	14%	86%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
Self- employed	1954	16%	84%
Managers	2346	18%	82%
Other white collars	2713	11%	89%
Manual workers	5223	10%	90%
House persons	2468	11%	89%
Unemployed	1726	10%	90%
Retired	6099	11%	89%
Students	2469	13%	87%
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural village	8583	11%	89%
Small/mid size town	10127	13%	87%
Large town	6214	13%	87%
<b>Perception of aid from EU</b>			
Yes	14748	14%	86%
No	5009	12%	88%
<b>Perception of governmental aid</b>			
Yes	15476	14%	86%
No	6412	11%	89%
<b>Perception of the impact of governmental aid</b>			
Yes	12839	14%	86%
No	7949	11%	89%

**Q3.1 In the year 2000, heads of State and Government representing all countries in the world agreed to achieve a number of goals to improve the lives of people in developing countries by the year 2015. These are called the "Millennium Development Goals". I am now going to read you these goals. For each goal, please tell me how likely you think that it will be achieved by 2015.**

**Reduce extreme poverty and hunger**

	TOTAL	Definitely	Probably	Probably not	Definitely not	DK	Will be achieved	Will not be achieved
EU25	24999	5%	24%	43%	25%	4%	29%	68%
BE	1011	3%	22%	48%	26%	1%	25%	74%
DK	1011	5%	18%	55%	21%	1%	23%	76%
D-W	1001	3%	16%	49%	31%	2%	19%	80%
DE	1533	2%	15%	49%	32%	1%	18%	81%
D-E	532	2%	11%	47%	39%	1%	13%	86%
EL	1000	4%	33%	32%	28%	3%	38%	60%
ES	1045	5%	21%	38%	28%	8%	26%	66%
FR	1004	3%	11%	40%	43%	2%	14%	84%
IE	1000	7%	36%	37%	12%	8%	43%	49%
IT	1005	9%	35%	34%	17%	5%	45%	51%
LU	510	5%	26%	43%	25%	1%	31%	68%
NL	1016	3%	22%	53%	22%	1%	24%	74%
AT	1030	6%	30%	47%	12%	5%	36%	59%
PT	1000	4%	35%	31%	23%	6%	40%	55%
FI	1028	1%	17%	62%	20%	0%	18%	82%
SE	1009	3%	25%	60%	11%	1%	28%	71%
UK	1366	8%	29%	43%	17%	4%	37%	60%
CY	500	9%	43%	39%	7%	2%	52%	46%
CZ	1120	6%	29%	43%	17%	5%	35%	60%
EE	1000	4%	26%	48%	18%	3%	31%	66%
HU	1000	7%	34%	35%	15%	9%	41%	50%
LV	1000	5%	28%	33%	29%	5%	33%	62%
LT	1004	3%	42%	27%	22%	5%	46%	49%
MT	500	1%	32%	44%	17%	5%	34%	61%
PL	1000	3%	25%	47%	20%	5%	27%	67%
SK	1307	5%	27%	48%	14%	5%	33%	62%
SI	1000	2%	24%	49%	24%	1%	27%	72%

**Q3.1 In the year 2000, heads of State and Government representing all countries in the world agreed to achieve a number of goals to improve the lives of people in developing countries by the year 2015. These are called the "Millennium Development Goals". I am now going to read you these goals. For each goal, please tell me how likely you think that it will be achieved by 2015.**

**Reduce extreme poverty and hunger**

	TOTAL	Definitely	Probably	Probably not	Definitely not	DK	Will be achieved	Will not be achieved
EU25	24999	5%	24%	43%	25%	4%	29%	68%
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	12056	5%	23%	42%	26%	3%	28%	68%
Female	12943	5%	24%	43%	24%	4%	29%	67%
<b>Age</b>								
15-24	3817	5%	27%	44%	21%	3%	32%	65%
25-39	6631	5%	22%	43%	27%	2%	27%	70%
40-54	6381	4%	22%	43%	28%	3%	26%	71%
55 +	8163	5%	25%	41%	23%	6%	30%	64%
<b>Education (End of)</b>								
15	6321	5%	27%	37%	23%	7%	32%	61%
16-19	9862	5%	22%	44%	26%	3%	27%	70%
20+	5876	4%	20%	46%	27%	2%	25%	74%
Still Studying	2469	5%	28%	45%	20%	2%	33%	65%
<b>Household composition</b>								
1	4244	5%	25%	41%	23%	6%	30%	64%
2	7388	5%	24%	43%	25%	4%	29%	68%
3	4956	5%	23%	42%	26%	3%	28%	69%
4+	8410	5%	24%	44%	25%	3%	28%	69%
<b>Place of birth</b>								
Surveyed country	23483	5%	24%	43%	25%	4%	29%	68%
EU	674	6%	23%	41%	26%	4%	29%	67%
Europe outside EU	303	3%	28%	49%	16%	4%	31%	65%
Outside Europe	512	9%	22%	41%	23%	5%	31%	64%
<b>Parents' birth</b>								
2 born country	22128	5%	24%	43%	25%	4%	29%	67%
1 country EU	834	3%	24%	42%	29%	2%	27%	71%
2 EU	810	6%	18%	44%	28%	3%	24%	73%
At least 1 outside EU	1137	6%	24%	45%	21%	3%	31%	66%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>								
(1-4) Left	6482	5%	21%	44%	27%	2%	26%	72%
(5-6) Centre	8436	4%	24%	44%	25%	2%	29%	69%
(7-10) Right	4073	6%	25%	44%	23%	2%	31%	67%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>								
Self- employed	1954	5%	25%	45%	21%	3%	30%	67%
Managers	2346	4%	23%	44%	28%	1%	28%	72%
Other white collars	2713	4%	24%	44%	25%	2%	28%	69%
Manual workers	5223	5%	21%	42%	29%	3%	26%	71%
House persons	2468	5%	26%	38%	24%	7%	31%	62%
Unemployed	1726	5%	19%	44%	28%	4%	24%	72%
Retired	6099	5%	25%	42%	23%	6%	30%	64%
Students	2469	5%	28%	45%	20%	2%	33%	65%
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>								
Rural village	8583	4%	23%	42%	27%	4%	27%	69%
Small/mid size town	10127	6%	23%	43%	25%	3%	29%	68%
Large town	6214	5%	26%	43%	22%	4%	31%	65%
<b>Perception of aid from EU</b>								
Yes	14748	5%	27%	43%	23%	2%	33%	65%
No	5009	4%	18%	43%	33%	2%	22%	76%
<b>Perception of governmental aid</b>								
Yes	15476	5%	25%	43%	24%	3%	31%	67%
No	6412	4%	20%	44%	30%	2%	24%	74%
<b>Perception of the impact of governmental aid</b>								
Yes	12839	6%	29%	43%	21%	2%	34%	63%
No	7949	4%	17%	45%	33%	2%	21%	78%

**Q3.2 In the year 2000, heads of State and Government representing all countries in the world agreed to achieve a number of goals to improve the lives of people in developing countries by the year 2015. These are called the "Millennium Development Goals". I am now going to read you these goals. For each goal, please tell me how likely you think that it will be achieved by 2015.**

**Achieve universal primary education**

	TOTAL	Definitely	Probably	Probably not	Definitely not	DK	Will be achieved	Will not be achieved
EU25	24999	7%	35%	38%	16%	4%	41%	55%
BE	1011	5%	33%	44%	16%	1%	39%	60%
DK	1011	3%	18%	57%	20%	1%	22%	77%
D-W	1001	3%	25%	47%	24%	1%	28%	71%
DE	1533	3%	25%	47%	25%	1%	27%	72%
D-E	532	2%	22%	46%	29%	0%	24%	76%
EL	1000	7%	43%	27%	19%	4%	51%	45%
ES	1045	9%	30%	35%	18%	9%	38%	53%
FR	1004	6%	30%	41%	20%	3%	36%	61%
IE	1000	7%	38%	34%	9%	11%	45%	44%
IT	1005	9%	38%	34%	14%	5%	48%	48%
LU	510	7%	33%	44%	15%	1%	40%	59%
NL	1016	4%	41%	42%	12%	1%	45%	54%
AT	1030	7%	40%	42%	7%	4%	47%	49%
PT	1000	8%	48%	26%	11%	7%	56%	38%
FI	1028	1%	16%	58%	25%	0%	17%	83%
SE	1009	2%	19%	61%	17%	0%	21%	78%
UK	1366	8%	38%	38%	12%	4%	45%	50%
CY	500	22%	56%	17%	3%	3%	78%	20%
CZ	1120	6%	37%	42%	11%	4%	43%	53%
EE	1000	8%	33%	41%	14%	4%	41%	55%
HU	1000	15%	38%	28%	10%	9%	53%	38%
LV	1000	9%	42%	26%	17%	6%	51%	43%
LT	1004	10%	53%	19%	10%	7%	64%	29%
MT	500	7%	50%	26%	8%	9%	57%	35%
PL	1000	9%	51%	28%	7%	5%	60%	35%
SK	1307	6%	44%	37%	9%	4%	50%	45%
SI	1000	6%	40%	42%	12%	1%	45%	53%

**Q3.2 In the year 2000, heads of State and Government representing all countries in the world agreed to achieve a number of goals to improve the lives of people in developing countries by the year 2015. These are called the "Millennium Development Goals". I am now going to read you these goals. For each goal, please tell me how likely you think that it will be achieved by 2015.**

**Achieve universal primary education**

	TOTAL	Definitely	Probably	Probably	Definitely	DK	Will be	Will not be
		not	not	not	not		achieved	achieved
EU25	24999	7%	35%	38%	16%	4%	41%	55%
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	12056	6%	33%	39%	18%	3%	40%	57%
Female	12943	7%	36%	38%	14%	5%	43%	52%
<b>Age</b>								
15-24	3817	9%	40%	36%	12%	3%	49%	48%
25-39	6631	7%	35%	39%	16%	3%	42%	55%
40-54	6381	5%	33%	40%	18%	3%	39%	58%
55 +	8163	6%	33%	38%	16%	6%	40%	54%
<b>Education (End of)</b>								
15	6321	7%	36%	35%	15%	8%	42%	50%
16-19	9862	7%	36%	39%	16%	3%	42%	55%
20+	5876	5%	31%	43%	19%	2%	36%	62%
Still Studying	2469	10%	37%	39%	12%	2%	47%	51%
<b>Household composition</b>								
1	4244	7%	34%	38%	15%	6%	41%	53%
2	7388	6%	34%	40%	15%	4%	41%	55%
3	4956	7%	35%	37%	17%	4%	42%	54%
4+	8410	7%	35%	39%	17%	3%	42%	55%
<b>Place of birth</b>								
Surveyed country	23483	7%	35%	38%	16%	4%	41%	55%
EU	674	6%	35%	39%	18%	3%	41%	56%
Europe outside EU	303	3%	34%	48%	12%	3%	37%	60%
Outside Europe	512	11%	37%	38%	10%	4%	48%	48%
<b>Parents' birth</b>								
2 born country	22128	7%	35%	38%	16%	4%	41%	54%
1 country EU	834	6%	34%	38%	19%	2%	41%	57%
2 EU	810	7%	33%	43%	14%	4%	39%	57%
At least 1 outside EU	1137	7%	36%	40%	15%	2%	43%	55%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>								
(1-4) Left	6482	6%	32%	40%	18%	3%	39%	59%
(5-6) Centre	8436	6%	35%	41%	15%	3%	41%	56%
(7-10) Right	4073	8%	36%	38%	15%	2%	45%	53%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>								
Self- employed	1954	6%	36%	38%	17%	3%	42%	55%
Managers	2346	6%	29%	44%	20%	1%	35%	64%
Other white collars	2713	6%	35%	41%	16%	2%	41%	57%
Manual workers	5223	5%	35%	39%	17%	3%	41%	56%
House persons	2468	7%	37%	34%	15%	8%	44%	49%
Unemployed	1726	9%	34%	36%	16%	4%	44%	52%
Retired	6099	7%	35%	38%	15%	6%	41%	53%
Students	2469	10%	37%	39%	12%	2%	47%	51%
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>								
Rural village	8583	6%	34%	38%	17%	5%	40%	55%
Small/mid size town	10127	8%	34%	39%	15%	4%	42%	54%
Large town	6214	7%	36%	38%	16%	4%	43%	54%
<b>Perception of aid from EU</b>								
Yes	14748	8%	38%	38%	15%	2%	45%	53%
No	5009	6%	31%	39%	22%	2%	37%	61%
<b>Perception of governmental aid</b>								
Yes	15476	7%	35%	39%	16%	3%	42%	55%
No	6412	6%	34%	39%	19%	2%	41%	57%
<b>Perception of the impact of governmental aid</b>								
Yes	12839	7%	38%	38%	14%	2%	46%	52%
No	7949	6%	30%	41%	21%	2%	36%	62%

**Q3.3** In the year 2000, heads of State and Government representing all countries in the world agreed to achieve a number of goals to improve the lives of people in developing countries by the year 2015. These are called the "Millennium Development Goals". I am now going to read you these goals. For each goal, please tell me how likely you think that it will be achieved by 2015.

**Promote gender equality and empower women**

	TOTAL	Definitely	Probably	Probably not	Definitely not	DK	Will be achieved	Will not be achieved
EU25	24999	7%	34%	36%	18%	5%	41%	54%
BE	1011	5%	30%	40%	24%	1%	35%	64%
DK	1011	5%	29%	45%	18%	1%	35%	64%
D-W	1001	4%	31%	44%	20%	2%	34%	64%
DE	1533	3%	29%	44%	22%	2%	33%	66%
D-E	532	2%	24%	44%	28%	1%	27%	72%
EL	1000	10%	46%	23%	16%	4%	56%	40%
ES	1045	8%	32%	32%	19%	8%	41%	51%
FR	1004	6%	25%	34%	31%	4%	30%	65%
IE	1000	8%	38%	31%	11%	11%	46%	42%
IT	1005	10%	39%	32%	14%	5%	49%	46%
LU	510	9%	31%	40%	18%	2%	40%	58%
NL	1016	7%	23%	40%	29%	1%	30%	69%
AT	1030	7%	28%	45%	16%	4%	34%	61%
PT	1000	7%	48%	26%	11%	10%	54%	36%
FI	1028	2%	30%	46%	23%	0%	31%	68%
SE	1009	4%	39%	44%	11%	1%	44%	56%
UK	1366	10%	36%	36%	13%	6%	45%	49%
CY	500	24%	43%	24%	6%	2%	67%	31%
CZ	1120	8%	34%	43%	10%	5%	41%	53%
EE	1000	8%	40%	35%	12%	5%	48%	47%
HU	1000	12%	35%	33%	11%	9%	47%	44%
LV	1000	10%	38%	27%	16%	9%	47%	43%
LT	1004	10%	51%	20%	10%	9%	61%	30%
MT	500	9%	48%	29%	7%	7%	57%	37%
PL	1000	7%	41%	31%	10%	10%	48%	42%
SK	1307	10%	46%	32%	8%	5%	55%	40%
SI	1000	7%	34%	41%	16%	2%	41%	57%

**Q3.3 In the year 2000, heads of State and Government representing all countries in the world agreed to achieve a number of goals to improve the lives of people in developing countries by the year 2015. These are called the "Millennium Development Goals". I am now going to read you these goals. For each goal, please tell me how likely you think that it will be achieved by 2015.**

**Promote gender equality and empower women**

	TOTAL	Definitely	Probably	Probably not	Definitely not	DK	Will be achieved	Will not be achieved
EU25	24999	7%	34%	36%	18%	5%	41%	54%
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	12056	8%	34%	35%	18%	5%	42%	53%
Female	12943	7%	33%	37%	18%	6%	40%	54%
<b>Age</b>								
15-24	3817	12%	39%	33%	13%	4%	51%	46%
25-39	6631	7%	36%	36%	18%	3%	43%	53%
40-54	6381	6%	31%	38%	21%	4%	37%	59%
55 +	8163	6%	32%	36%	18%	8%	38%	54%
<b>Education (End of)</b>								
15	6321	7%	33%	34%	16%	10%	40%	50%
16-19	9862	7%	33%	37%	18%	4%	41%	56%
20+	5876	6%	33%	36%	22%	2%	39%	59%
Still Studying	2469	10%	39%	36%	12%	3%	49%	48%
<b>Household composition</b>								
1	4244	7%	34%	34%	17%	8%	41%	51%
2	7388	6%	33%	36%	19%	5%	40%	55%
3	4956	7%	34%	36%	18%	5%	41%	54%
4+	8410	8%	34%	36%	18%	4%	42%	54%
<b>Place of birth</b>								
Surveyed country	23483	7%	34%	36%	18%	5%	41%	54%
EU	674	6%	35%	36%	18%	4%	42%	54%
Europe outside EU	303	5%	36%	36%	16%	6%	41%	52%
Outside Europe	512	13%	39%	27%	17%	4%	52%	44%
<b>Parents' birth</b>								
2 born country	22128	7%	33%	36%	18%	5%	40%	54%
1 country EU	834	9%	34%	34%	20%	4%	43%	54%
2 EU	810	8%	34%	36%	18%	5%	42%	53%
At least 1 outside EU	1137	8%	40%	31%	18%	3%	48%	49%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>								
(1-4) Left	6482	7%	32%	38%	20%	3%	39%	58%
(5-6) Centre	8436	7%	35%	38%	17%	3%	42%	55%
(7-10) Right	4073	9%	33%	35%	19%	3%	43%	54%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>								
Self- employed	1954	9%	34%	36%	18%	4%	42%	54%
Managers	2346	8%	30%	39%	23%	1%	37%	61%
Other white collars	2713	5%	34%	37%	21%	3%	39%	58%
Manual workers	5223	7%	35%	36%	18%	4%	42%	55%
House persons	2468	7%	33%	34%	17%	8%	40%	52%
Unemployed	1726	9%	35%	34%	17%	6%	44%	51%
Retired	6099	6%	32%	36%	17%	9%	38%	53%
Students	2469	10%	39%	36%	12%	3%	49%	48%
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>								
Rural village	8583	6%	32%	37%	19%	6%	38%	56%
Small/ mid size town	10127	8%	33%	36%	18%	4%	42%	54%
Large town	6214	7%	37%	34%	17%	5%	44%	51%
<b>Perception of aid from EU</b>								
Yes	14748	8%	37%	36%	16%	3%	45%	52%
No	5009	6%	30%	36%	25%	3%	37%	60%
<b>Perception of governmental aid</b>								
Yes	15476	8%	35%	37%	17%	4%	42%	54%
No	6412	7%	33%	35%	21%	3%	40%	57%
<b>Perception of the impact of governmental aid</b>								
Yes	12839	8%	37%	35%	16%	3%	46%	51%
No	7949	6%	30%	38%	23%	3%	36%	61%

**Q3.4 In the year 2000, heads of State and Government representing all countries in the world agreed to achieve a number of goals to improve the lives of people in developing countries by the year 2015. These are called the "Millennium Development Goals". I am now going to read you these goals. For each goal, please tell me how likely you think that it will be achieved by 2015.**

**Reduce child mortality**

	TOTAL	Definitely	Probably	Probably not	Definitely not	DK	Will be achieved	Will not be achieved
EU25	24999	8%	46%	31%	10%	5%	54%	41%
BE	1011	9%	49%	31%	11%	1%	58%	41%
DK	1011	7%	53%	31%	8%	1%	60%	39%
D-W	1001	5%	45%	35%	12%	2%	51%	47%
DE	1533	5%	45%	35%	13%	2%	50%	48%
D-E	532	4%	42%	35%	17%	2%	46%	52%
EL	1000	9%	47%	25%	15%	3%	56%	41%
ES	1045	8%	39%	31%	13%	10%	47%	43%
FR	1004	9%	45%	29%	15%	2%	53%	44%
IE	1000	10%	46%	27%	5%	12%	56%	32%
IT	1005	10%	48%	27%	9%	6%	58%	37%
LU	510	12%	48%	28%	11%	2%	60%	38%
NL	1016	7%	48%	32%	11%	1%	55%	44%
AT	1030	8%	46%	35%	7%	5%	54%	41%
PT	1000	8%	58%	20%	8%	7%	66%	27%
FI	1028	3%	47%	39%	10%	1%	51%	49%
SE	1009	7%	55%	32%	4%	2%	62%	36%
UK	1366	10%	43%	32%	9%	6%	53%	41%
CY	500	20%	58%	17%	2%	3%	78%	18%
CZ	1120	8%	53%	28%	6%	5%	61%	34%
EE	1000	9%	48%	28%	10%	5%	57%	38%
HU	1000	13%	44%	26%	8%	9%	57%	34%
LV	1000	8%	44%	29%	12%	7%	52%	41%
LT	1004	7%	54%	21%	9%	9%	61%	30%
MT	500	12%	58%	21%	5%	4%	71%	25%
PL	1000	8%	44%	32%	8%	8%	51%	40%
SK	1307	8%	51%	29%	5%	7%	60%	34%
SI	1000	6%	47%	36%	8%	2%	54%	44%

**Q3.4 In the year 2000, heads of State and Government representing all countries in the world agreed to achieve a number of goals to improve the lives of people in developing countries by the year 2015. These are called the "Millennium Development Goals". I am now going to read you these goals. For each goal, please tell me how likely you think that it will be achieved by 2015.**

### Reduce child mortality

	TOTAL	Definitely	Probably	Probably	Definitely	DK	Will be	Will not be
		not	not	not	not		achieved	achieved
EU25	24999	8%	46%	31%	10%	5%	54%	41%
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	12056	8%	46%	31%	11%	4%	54%	42%
Female	12943	8%	45%	31%	10%	6%	54%	41%
<b>Age</b>								
15-24	3817	11%	47%	29%	9%	4%	58%	38%
25-39	6631	8%	47%	31%	9%	4%	56%	40%
40-54	6381	8%	44%	32%	12%	4%	52%	44%
55 +	8163	7%	44%	31%	11%	7%	51%	42%
<b>Education (End of)</b>								
15	6321	7%	42%	29%	12%	9%	49%	42%
16-19	9862	8%	44%	32%	11%	4%	53%	43%
20+	5876	8%	50%	31%	9%	2%	57%	40%
Still Studying	2469	10%	50%	29%	8%	3%	60%	37%
<b>Household composition</b>								
1	4244	8%	45%	29%	11%	7%	53%	40%
2	7388	7%	45%	32%	11%	5%	53%	42%
3	4956	8%	45%	30%	11%	5%	54%	42%
4+	8410	9%	46%	31%	10%	4%	55%	41%
<b>Place of birth</b>								
Surveyed country	23483	8%	45%	31%	11%	5%	53%	42%
EU	674	9%	51%	24%	12%	4%	60%	36%
Europe outside EU	303	5%	45%	35%	9%	6%	50%	44%
Outside Europe	512	11%	52%	28%	6%	3%	63%	34%
<b>Parents' birth</b>								
2 born country	22128	8%	45%	31%	10%	5%	53%	41%
1 country EU	834	9%	47%	31%	10%	3%	56%	41%
2 EU	810	11%	44%	27%	13%	4%	56%	40%
At least 1 outside EU	1137	8%	48%	32%	10%	3%	56%	42%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>								
(1-4) Left	6482	7%	47%	31%	11%	3%	55%	42%
(5-6) Centre	8436	8%	45%	33%	10%	4%	53%	43%
(7-10) Right	4073	10%	48%	29%	9%	3%	58%	39%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>								
Self- employed	1954	9%	47%	30%	11%	4%	56%	41%
Managers	2346	8%	51%	30%	9%	2%	59%	39%
Other white collars	2713	7%	50%	31%	9%	3%	57%	40%
Manual workers	5223	8%	43%	32%	12%	5%	52%	44%
House persons	2468	7%	42%	32%	10%	9%	49%	42%
Unemployed	1726	8%	43%	32%	12%	6%	51%	43%
Retired	6099	7%	44%	31%	11%	7%	51%	42%
Students	2469	10%	50%	29%	8%	3%	60%	37%
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>								
Rural village	8583	7%	44%	33%	11%	6%	51%	44%
Small/mid size town	10127	9%	44%	32%	10%	4%	54%	42%
Large town	6214	9%	49%	27%	10%	5%	58%	37%
<b>Perception of aid from EU</b>								
Yes	14748	10%	49%	29%	8%	3%	59%	38%
No	5009	7%	39%	36%	16%	3%	46%	52%
<b>Perception of governmental aid</b>								
Yes	15476	9%	49%	29%	9%	4%	57%	39%
No	6412	7%	40%	36%	14%	3%	47%	50%
<b>Perception of the impact of governmental aid</b>								
Yes	12839	10%	52%	27%	8%	3%	62%	35%
No	7949	6%	38%	37%	16%	3%	44%	53%

**Q3.5 In the year 2000, heads of State and Government representing all countries in the world agreed to achieve a number of goals to improve the lives of people in developing countries by the year 2015. These are called the "Millennium Development Goals". I am now going to read you these goals. For each goal, please tell me how likely you think that it will be achieved by 2015.**

**Reduce the number of women who die as a result of child birth**

	TOTAL	Definitely	Probably	Probably not	Definitely not	DK	Will be achieved	Will not be achieved
EU25	24999	10%	51%	26%	7%	6%	61%	33%
BE	1011	11%	57%	23%	7%	1%	68%	31%
DK	1011	8%	58%	27%	4%	2%	67%	31%
D-W	1001	7%	51%	30%	7%	4%	59%	37%
DE	1533	7%	50%	30%	9%	4%	58%	39%
D-E	532	6%	46%	30%	15%	4%	52%	45%
EL	1000	13%	49%	21%	13%	4%	62%	34%
ES	1045	10%	42%	28%	10%	10%	52%	38%
FR	1004	12%	50%	23%	10%	5%	62%	33%
IE	1000	13%	51%	20%	5%	12%	63%	24%
IT	1005	14%	53%	21%	7%	6%	67%	27%
LU	510	16%	51%	25%	6%	3%	66%	31%
NL	1016	8%	56%	25%	6%	4%	65%	31%
AT	1030	9%	48%	33%	5%	5%	57%	38%
PT	1000	9%	59%	19%	6%	8%	67%	25%
FI	1028	4%	55%	35%	6%	1%	58%	41%
SE	1009	6%	56%	32%	3%	3%	62%	35%
UK	1366	12%	49%	28%	5%	7%	61%	33%
CY	500	23%	59%	11%	2%	4%	82%	14%
CZ	1120	10%	55%	24%	4%	6%	65%	29%
EE	1000	11%	50%	25%	6%	8%	61%	31%
HU	1000	14%	44%	25%	7%	10%	57%	32%
LV	1000	10%	50%	20%	9%	11%	60%	29%
LT	1004	9%	56%	18%	7%	10%	65%	25%
MT	500	15%	66%	10%	2%	7%	82%	12%
PL	1000	9%	54%	22%	6%	9%	64%	27%
SK	1307	10%	57%	22%	4%	6%	67%	26%
SI	1000	10%	56%	27%	5%	2%	65%	33%

**Q3.5 In the year 2000, heads of State and Government representing all countries in the world agreed to achieve a number of goals to improve the lives of people in developing countries by the year 2015. These are called the "Millennium Development Goals". I am now going to read you these goals. For each goal, please tell me how likely you think that it will be achieved by 2015.**

**Reduce the number of women who die as a result of child birth**

	TOTAL	Definitely	Probably	Probably not	Definitely not	DK	Will be achieved	Will not be achieved
EU25	24999	10%	51%	26%	7%	6%	61%	33%
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	12056	11%	50%	25%	8%	6%	61%	34%
Female	12943	10%	51%	26%	7%	6%	62%	32%
<b>Age</b>								
15-24	3817	13%	54%	23%	6%	5%	67%	28%
25-39	6631	10%	54%	25%	6%	4%	64%	32%
40-54	6381	10%	49%	28%	9%	5%	59%	36%
55 +	8163	10%	49%	25%	8%	9%	58%	33%
<b>Education (End of)</b>								
15	6321	10%	46%	25%	9%	10%	56%	34%
16-19	9862	11%	51%	27%	8%	5%	61%	34%
20+	5876	10%	54%	26%	7%	4%	64%	33%
Still Studying	2469	13%	57%	22%	5%	4%	70%	26%
<b>Household composition</b>								
1	4244	10%	49%	25%	8%	8%	59%	32%
2	7388	10%	50%	27%	7%	6%	60%	34%
3	4956	10%	52%	25%	8%	5%	62%	33%
4+	8410	11%	52%	25%	7%	5%	63%	32%
<b>Place of birth</b>								
Surveyed country	23483	10%	51%	26%	7%	6%	61%	33%
EU	674	7%	53%	23%	9%	7%	61%	32%
Europe outside EU	303	8%	44%	31%	9%	8%	53%	39%
Outside Europe	512	13%	56%	22%	4%	5%	69%	26%
<b>Parents' birth</b>								
2 born country	22128	11%	51%	25%	7%	6%	61%	33%
1 country EU	834	10%	52%	28%	7%	3%	62%	35%
2 EU	810	12%	48%	27%	8%	6%	59%	35%
At least 1 outside EU	1137	9%	54%	26%	6%	4%	64%	32%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>								
(1-4) Left	6482	10%	53%	25%	8%	4%	63%	33%
(5-6) Centre	8436	10%	52%	28%	6%	4%	62%	34%
(7-10) Right	4073	13%	52%	24%	6%	4%	65%	31%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>								
Self- employed	1954	14%	48%	24%	9%	5%	62%	34%
Managers	2346	10%	55%	26%	6%	3%	65%	32%
Other white collars	2713	10%	53%	27%	7%	4%	62%	33%
Manual workers	5223	10%	50%	27%	8%	5%	60%	36%
House persons	2468	9%	49%	26%	7%	8%	59%	33%
Unemployed	1726	9%	48%	27%	9%	6%	57%	36%
Retired	6099	10%	49%	25%	8%	9%	59%	32%
Students	2469	13%	57%	22%	5%	4%	70%	26%
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>								
Rural village	8583	9%	49%	27%	7%	7%	58%	35%
Small/ mid size town	10127	11%	51%	25%	7%	5%	62%	32%
Large town	6214	10%	53%	24%	7%	5%	64%	31%
<b>Perception of aid from EU</b>								
Yes	14748	12%	55%	24%	5%	4%	66%	30%
No	5009	10%	45%	30%	12%	4%	54%	42%
<b>Perception of governmental aid</b>								
Yes	15476	11%	53%	25%	6%	5%	64%	31%
No	6412	10%	48%	28%	10%	4%	58%	39%
<b>Perception of the impact of governmental aid</b>								
Yes	12839	12%	56%	23%	5%	4%	68%	28%
No	7949	9%	46%	30%	11%	4%	54%	42%

**Q3.6 In the year 2000, heads of State and Government representing all countries in the world agreed to achieve a number of goals to improve the lives of people in developing countries by the year 2015. These are called the "Millennium Development Goals". I am now going to read you these goals. For each goal, please tell me how likely you think that it will be achieved by 2015.**

**Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

	TOTAL	Definitely	Probably	Probably not	Definitely not	DK	Will be achieved	Will not be achieved
EU25	24999	7%	35%	35%	18%	4%	43%	53%
BE	1011	10%	35%	36%	19%	1%	44%	55%
DK	1011	8%	37%	39%	15%	1%	45%	54%
D-W	1001	6%	32%	42%	19%	1%	38%	60%
DE	1533	6%	31%	43%	20%	1%	36%	62%
D-E	532	4%	25%	46%	24%	2%	29%	70%
EL	1000	7%	37%	31%	21%	3%	45%	52%
ES	1045	6%	37%	31%	16%	9%	43%	48%
FR	1004	7%	38%	29%	23%	3%	45%	51%
IE	1000	7%	28%	37%	18%	10%	35%	55%
IT	1005	11%	47%	26%	10%	5%	58%	37%
LU	510	7%	30%	40%	21%	2%	37%	61%
NL	1016	6%	37%	35%	20%	2%	43%	55%
AT	1030	7%	27%	44%	16%	5%	35%	60%
PT	1000	5%	39%	32%	16%	7%	44%	49%
FI	1028	5%	39%	41%	14%	1%	44%	55%
SE	1009	10%	47%	33%	10%	1%	57%	42%
UK	1366	9%	29%	42%	17%	4%	38%	58%
CY	500	14%	43%	29%	11%	3%	57%	40%
CZ	1120	11%	36%	38%	11%	4%	47%	49%
EE	1000	8%	30%	34%	23%	4%	39%	57%
HU	1000	7%	26%	37%	21%	9%	33%	58%
LV	1000	6%	29%	32%	26%	7%	35%	58%
LT	1004	10%	51%	21%	11%	6%	61%	33%
MT	500	7%	48%	28%	13%	4%	55%	41%
PL	1000	4%	25%	37%	27%	6%	29%	65%
SK	1307	11%	44%	33%	8%	4%	54%	42%
SI	1000	3%	16%	45%	35%	1%	19%	80%

**Q3.6 In the year 2000, heads of State and Government representing all countries in the world agreed to achieve a number of goals to improve the lives of people in developing countries by the year 2015. These are called the "Millennium Development Goals". I am now going to read you these goals. For each goal, please tell me how likely you think that it will be achieved by 2015.**

**Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

	TOTAL	Definitely	Probably	Probably	Definitely	DK	Will be	Will not be
		not	not	not	not		achieved	achieved
EU25	24999	7%	35%	35%	18%	4%	43%	53%
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	12056	8%	37%	34%	18%	3%	45%	52%
Female	12943	7%	34%	37%	18%	5%	41%	54%
<b>Age</b>								
15-24	3817	10%	38%	32%	16%	3%	48%	49%
25-39	6631	7%	35%	36%	19%	3%	42%	55%
40-54	6381	7%	34%	36%	20%	3%	41%	56%
55 +	8163	7%	34%	35%	17%	6%	41%	52%
<b>Education (End of)</b>								
15	6321	6%	33%	35%	18%	8%	39%	53%
16-19	9862	8%	33%	37%	19%	3%	40%	56%
20+	5876	7%	38%	35%	18%	2%	45%	53%
Still Studying	2469	10%	41%	33%	14%	2%	51%	47%
<b>Household composition</b>								
1	4244	8%	35%	34%	17%	6%	43%	51%
2	7388	7%	35%	37%	17%	5%	42%	54%
3	4956	9%	34%	34%	19%	4%	43%	53%
4+	8410	7%	36%	35%	19%	3%	43%	54%
<b>Place of birth</b>								
Surveyed country	23483	8%	35%	35%	18%	4%	42%	53%
EU	674	5%	38%	35%	18%	4%	42%	54%
Europe outside EU	303	4%	40%	38%	13%	5%	44%	51%
Outside Europe	512	10%	40%	31%	17%	2%	50%	48%
<b>Parents' birth</b>								
2 born country	22128	8%	35%	36%	18%	4%	42%	53%
1 country EU	834	8%	37%	31%	22%	3%	45%	53%
2 EU	810	6%	36%	33%	20%	5%	43%	53%
At least 1 outside EU	1137	6%	37%	35%	19%	2%	44%	54%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>								
(1-4) Left	6482	7%	38%	34%	19%	2%	45%	53%
(5-6) Centre	8436	7%	33%	39%	18%	3%	40%	57%
(7-10) Right	4073	10%	36%	34%	17%	3%	46%	51%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>								
Self- employed	1954	8%	39%	35%	15%	3%	47%	50%
Managers	2346	8%	38%	34%	18%	2%	46%	52%
Other white collars	2713	6%	38%	35%	17%	3%	45%	53%
Manual workers	5223	7%	33%	37%	20%	3%	40%	57%
House persons	2468	7%	33%	36%	16%	7%	40%	53%
Unemployed	1726	7%	32%	34%	23%	4%	39%	58%
Retired	6099	7%	33%	35%	19%	6%	40%	54%
Students	2469	10%	41%	33%	14%	2%	51%	47%
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>								
Rural village	8583	7%	33%	36%	19%	5%	40%	55%
Small/mid size town	10127	9%	36%	34%	18%	4%	45%	51%
Large town	6214	7%	36%	36%	18%	4%	43%	54%
<b>Perception of aid from EU</b>								
Yes	14748	8%	37%	36%	16%	3%	46%	52%
No	5009	7%	33%	34%	24%	2%	40%	58%
<b>Perception of governmental aid</b>								
Yes	15476	8%	37%	36%	16%	3%	45%	52%
No	6412	7%	32%	36%	23%	2%	39%	59%
<b>Perception of the impact of governmental aid</b>								
Yes	12839	9%	40%	35%	14%	2%	49%	49%
No	7949	6%	29%	37%	25%	2%	35%	63%

**Q3.7 In the year 2000, heads of State and Government representing all countries in the world agreed to achieve a number of goals to improve the lives of people in developing countries by the year 2015. These are called the "Millennium Development Goals". I am now going to read you these goals. For each goal, please tell me how likely you think that it will be achieved by 2015.**

**Ensure a sustainable environment**

	TOTAL	Definitely	Probably	Probably not	Definitely not	DK	Will be achieved	Will not be achieved
EU25	24999	5%	31%	42%	16%	7%	36%	57%
BE	1011	5%	32%	44%	18%	1%	36%	62%
DK	1011	4%	24%	55%	16%	2%	28%	71%
D-W	1001	2%	22%	52%	20%	4%	24%	72%
DE	1533	2%	21%	52%	21%	4%	24%	73%
D-E	532	3%	19%	51%	25%	2%	22%	76%
EL	1000	5%	37%	34%	21%	4%	41%	54%
ES	1045	5%	29%	36%	19%	11%	34%	55%
FR	1004	4%	25%	43%	22%	7%	29%	64%
IE	1000	6%	40%	31%	9%	14%	46%	40%
IT	1005	10%	38%	36%	10%	7%	48%	46%
LU	510	7%	32%	40%	17%	4%	39%	58%
NL	1016	2%	20%	49%	27%	2%	22%	76%
AT	1030	5%	31%	48%	9%	7%	36%	57%
PT	1000	4%	36%	30%	13%	17%	40%	43%
FI	1028	1%	25%	55%	16%	2%	27%	72%
SE	1009	2%	31%	54%	10%	4%	32%	64%
UK	1366	6%	35%	41%	11%	7%	41%	52%
CY	500	17%	57%	20%	2%	4%	74%	22%
CZ	1120	5%	37%	43%	10%	6%	42%	52%
EE	1000	6%	42%	34%	10%	8%	48%	44%
HU	1000	7%	42%	32%	10%	10%	49%	41%
LV	1000	6%	37%	31%	14%	12%	43%	45%
LT	1004	9%	53%	20%	9%	9%	62%	29%
MT	500	11%	53%	25%	4%	7%	64%	29%
PL	1000	3%	38%	38%	10%	10%	41%	48%
SK	1307	4%	40%	41%	8%	6%	44%	49%
SI	1000	3%	33%	49%	13%	2%	36%	62%

**Q3.7 In the year 2000, heads of State and Government representing all countries in the world agreed to achieve a number of goals to improve the lives of people in developing countries by the year 2015. These are called the "Millennium Development Goals". I am now going to read you these goals. For each goal, please tell me how likely you think that it will be achieved by 2015.**

**Ensure a sustainable environment**

	TOTAL	Definitely	Probably	Probably not	Definitely not	DK	Will be achieved	Will not be achieved
EU25	24999	5%	31%	42%	16%	7%	36%	57%
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	12056	5%	31%	42%	17%	5%	36%	59%
Female	12943	5%	32%	41%	14%	8%	36%	56%
<b>Age</b>								
15-24	3817	6%	36%	39%	13%	6%	42%	52%
25-39	6631	5%	30%	45%	16%	5%	35%	60%
40-54	6381	5%	29%	43%	18%	6%	33%	61%
55 +	8163	5%	31%	40%	14%	10%	36%	54%
<b>Education (End of)</b>								
15	6321	5%	31%	37%	15%	12%	36%	52%
16-19	9862	5%	32%	42%	15%	5%	37%	57%
20+	5876	4%	27%	47%	18%	4%	31%	65%
Still Studying	2469	6%	34%	41%	14%	5%	40%	55%
<b>Household composition</b>								
1	4244	4%	33%	39%	14%	10%	37%	53%
2	7388	5%	30%	43%	15%	6%	35%	58%
3	4956	4%	30%	44%	15%	6%	35%	59%
4+	8410	5%	31%	41%	16%	6%	36%	58%
<b>Place of birth</b>								
Surveyed country	23483	5%	31%	42%	16%	7%	35%	58%
EU	674	4%	32%	41%	17%	5%	36%	58%
Europe outside EU	303	3%	41%	37%	9%	10%	44%	46%
Outside Europe	512	8%	41%	30%	17%	5%	48%	47%
<b>Parents' birth</b>								
2 born country	22128	5%	31%	42%	15%	7%	36%	57%
1 country EU	834	3%	30%	44%	17%	5%	34%	61%
2 EU	810	5%	29%	43%	15%	8%	34%	58%
At least 1 outside EU	1137	5%	35%	39%	18%	3%	40%	56%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>								
(1-4) Left	6482	5%	28%	43%	19%	4%	33%	63%
(5-6) Centre	8436	4%	33%	43%	15%	5%	37%	58%
(7-10) Right	4073	6%	31%	44%	14%	5%	37%	58%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>								
Self- employed	1954	6%	30%	44%	16%	5%	36%	59%
Managers	2346	3%	27%	50%	17%	3%	30%	67%
Other white collars	2713	4%	29%	45%	16%	5%	33%	61%
Manual workers	5223	4%	31%	42%	17%	5%	35%	59%
House persons	2468	6%	33%	36%	14%	10%	39%	50%
Unemployed	1726	5%	32%	40%	16%	7%	37%	56%
Retired	6099	5%	32%	39%	14%	10%	36%	53%
Students	2469	6%	34%	41%	14%	5%	40%	55%
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>								
Rural village	8583	4%	30%	41%	17%	8%	34%	58%
Small/mid size town	10127	5%	31%	42%	14%	7%	37%	57%
Large town	6214	4%	33%	41%	16%	6%	37%	57%
<b>Perception of aid from EU</b>								
Yes	14748	6%	35%	42%	13%	5%	40%	55%
No	5009	5%	26%	43%	23%	4%	31%	65%
<b>Perception of governmental aid</b>								
Yes	15476	5%	33%	42%	14%	5%	38%	57%
No	6412	5%	28%	43%	20%	4%	33%	63%
<b>Perception of the impact of governmental aid</b>								
Yes	12839	6%	35%	42%	13%	4%	41%	54%
No	7949	4%	26%	45%	21%	4%	30%	66%

**Q3.8** In the year 2000, heads of State and Government representing all countries in the world agreed to achieve a number of goals to improve the lives of people in developing countries by the year 2015. These are called the "Millennium Development Goals". I am now going to read you these goals. For each goal, please tell me how likely you think that it will be achieved by 2015.

**Develop fairer access to wealthy countries' markets for developing countries**

	TOTAL	Definitely	Probably	Probably not	Definitely not	DK	Will be achieved	Will not be achieved
EU25	24999	5%	36%	38%	13%	8%	41%	51%
BE	1011	4%	39%	42%	13%	2%	44%	54%
DK	1011	3%	35%	45%	13%	3%	39%	58%
D-W	1001	3%	32%	45%	18%	3%	35%	62%
DE	1533	3%	31%	45%	19%	2%	34%	64%
D-E	532	2%	27%	44%	25%	2%	28%	70%
EL	1000	5%	32%	34%	19%	10%	37%	54%
ES	1045	4%	29%	37%	18%	13%	33%	54%
FR	1004	4%	36%	36%	15%	8%	41%	51%
IE	1000	8%	43%	25%	8%	16%	51%	33%
IT	1005	11%	38%	34%	9%	9%	49%	43%
LU	510	7%	42%	37%	11%	3%	49%	48%
NL	1016	3%	35%	42%	17%	4%	38%	59%
AT	1030	5%	45%	37%	5%	8%	50%	42%
PT	1000	4%	38%	30%	14%	15%	41%	44%
FI	1028	1%	35%	50%	13%	1%	36%	63%
SE	1009	4%	27%	52%	14%	3%	31%	66%
UK	1366	8%	40%	35%	8%	9%	48%	44%
CY	500	13%	50%	26%	2%	9%	63%	29%
CZ	1120	6%	41%	36%	10%	8%	46%	46%
EE	1000	6%	36%	38%	12%	9%	41%	50%
HU	1000	6%	41%	33%	9%	11%	47%	42%
LV	1000	7%	42%	26%	11%	14%	49%	37%
LT	1004	6%	54%	20%	9%	11%	60%	29%
MT	500	6%	54%	23%	5%	12%	60%	28%
PL	1000	5%	39%	35%	12%	9%	44%	47%
SK	1307	4%	33%	44%	11%	8%	37%	55%
SI	1000	5%	44%	39%	8%	4%	48%	48%

**Q3.8** In the year 2000, heads of State and Government representing all countries in the world agreed to achieve a number of goals to improve the lives of people in developing countries by the year 2015. These are called the "Millennium Development Goals". I am now going to read you these goals. For each goal, please tell me how likely you think that it will be achieved by 2015.

**Develop fairer access to wealthy countries' markets for developing countries**

	TOTAL	Definitely	Probably	Probably	Definitely	DK	Will be	Will not
		not	not	not	not		achieved	be achieved
EU25	24999	5%	36%	38%	13%	8%	41%	51%
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	12056	6%	36%	38%	14%	5%	42%	53%
Female	12943	5%	36%	37%	12%	10%	41%	49%
<b>Age</b>								
15-24	3817	6%	42%	34%	12%	6%	48%	46%
25-39	6631	6%	37%	39%	13%	6%	42%	52%
40-54	6381	5%	34%	40%	15%	6%	38%	56%
55 +	8163	5%	34%	37%	12%	11%	40%	49%
<b>Education (End of)</b>								
15	6321	5%	34%	34%	13%	14%	40%	46%
16-19	9862	5%	36%	39%	14%	6%	42%	53%
20+	5876	5%	36%	42%	14%	4%	41%	56%
Still Studying	2469	6%	39%	36%	14%	6%	45%	49%
<b>Household composition</b>								
1	4244	5%	35%	36%	13%	11%	40%	48%
2	7388	5%	35%	39%	13%	8%	40%	52%
3	4956	5%	37%	38%	14%	7%	42%	52%
4+	8410	6%	37%	38%	14%	6%	43%	51%
<b>Place of birth</b>								
Surveyed country	23483	5%	36%	38%	13%	8%	41%	51%
EU	674	5%	39%	31%	16%	9%	44%	47%
Europe outside EU	303	4%	37%	38%	10%	10%	42%	48%
Outside Europe	512	8%	44%	30%	10%	9%	52%	40%
<b>Parents' birth</b>								
2 born country	22128	5%	35%	38%	13%	8%	41%	52%
1 country EU	834	7%	38%	35%	15%	6%	45%	50%
2 EU	810	6%	35%	35%	15%	9%	41%	49%
At least 1 outside EU	1137	5%	46%	31%	11%	6%	51%	43%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>								
(1-4) Left	6482	5%	33%	40%	16%	5%	39%	56%
(5-6) Centre	8436	5%	38%	40%	12%	5%	42%	52%
(7-10) Right	4073	7%	39%	37%	12%	5%	46%	49%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>								
Self- employed	1954	6%	36%	38%	15%	5%	42%	53%
Managers	2346	4%	37%	43%	13%	3%	41%	56%
Other white collars	2713	5%	35%	40%	14%	6%	41%	54%
Manual workers	5223	5%	37%	39%	14%	6%	41%	53%
House persons	2468	5%	37%	34%	11%	13%	42%	45%
Unemployed	1726	7%	35%	36%	16%	7%	41%	52%
Retired	6099	6%	34%	36%	12%	12%	40%	49%
Students	2469	6%	39%	36%	14%	6%	45%	49%
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>								
Rural village	8583	5%	35%	38%	14%	9%	40%	52%
Small/mid size town	10127	6%	36%	38%	12%	7%	42%	50%
Large town	6214	5%	37%	36%	15%	7%	42%	51%
<b>Perception of aid from EU</b>								
Yes	14748	6%	41%	37%	11%	5%	47%	48%
No	5009	5%	27%	42%	21%	5%	33%	63%
<b>Perception of governmental aid</b>								
Yes	15476	5%	39%	38%	12%	6%	45%	50%
No	6412	6%	31%	40%	18%	5%	37%	58%
<b>Perception of the impact of governmental aid</b>								
Yes	12839	6%	42%	36%	10%	5%	48%	46%
No	7949	4%	29%	41%	20%	5%	34%	61%

**Q3.9** In the year 2000, heads of State and Government representing all countries in the world agreed to achieve a number of goals to improve the lives of people in developing countries by the year 2015. These are called the "Millennium Development Goals". I am now going to read you these goals. For each goal, please tell me how likely you think that it will be achieved by 2015.

**Increase development aid to countries committed to reducing poverty**

	TOTAL	Definitely	Probably	Probably not	Definitely not	DK	Will be achieved	Will not be achieved
EU25	24999	8%	51%	26%	7%	7%	59%	34%
BE	1011	10%	57%	24%	8%	2%	67%	32%
DK	1011	7%	61%	25%	3%	4%	68%	28%
D-W	1001	6%	50%	32%	9%	3%	56%	42%
DE	1533	6%	49%	32%	10%	3%	55%	42%
D-E	532	7%	47%	29%	13%	4%	54%	42%
EL	1000	4%	41%	28%	17%	10%	45%	45%
ES	1045	5%	36%	33%	12%	13%	42%	45%
FR	1004	8%	52%	24%	9%	7%	60%	33%
IE	1000	11%	55%	17%	4%	14%	65%	21%
IT	1005	12%	52%	23%	6%	7%	64%	28%
LU	510	14%	61%	17%	6%	3%	74%	23%
NL	1016	8%	56%	27%	6%	3%	64%	33%
AT	1030	10%	50%	27%	4%	10%	60%	30%
PT	1000	5%	45%	27%	11%	12%	50%	38%
FI	1028	3%	47%	41%	6%	3%	50%	47%
SE	1009	8%	66%	22%	1%	3%	74%	23%
UK	1366	10%	56%	25%	4%	6%	65%	29%
CY	500	15%	65%	13%	1%	7%	79%	14%
CZ	1120	6%	50%	31%	6%	7%	56%	37%
EE	1000	11%	57%	20%	4%	9%	68%	23%
HU	1000	9%	52%	21%	7%	11%	61%	28%
LV	1000	12%	54%	15%	6%	12%	66%	22%
LT	1004	9%	63%	13%	6%	9%	72%	19%
MT	500	10%	74%	9%	2%	5%	84%	10%
PL	1000	5%	59%	22%	4%	11%	64%	26%
SK	1307	6%	49%	32%	6%	7%	55%	38%
SI	1000	7%	57%	27%	6%	4%	64%	33%

**Q3.9** In the year 2000, heads of State and Government representing all countries in the world agreed to achieve a number of goals to improve the lives of people in developing countries by the year 2015. These are called the "Millennium Development Goals". I am now going to read you these goals. For each goal, please tell me how likely you think that it will be achieved by 2015.

**Increase development aid to countries committed to reducing poverty**

	TOTAL	Definitely	Probably	Probably not	Definitely not	DK	Will be achieved	Will not be achieved
EU25	24999	8%	51%	26%	7%	7%	59%	34%
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	12056	8%	52%	26%	8%	5%	60%	34%
Female	12943	7%	51%	27%	7%	8%	58%	34%
<b>Age</b>								
15-24	3817	10%	56%	21%	7%	6%	66%	28%
25-39	6631	8%	55%	26%	6%	5%	63%	33%
40-54	6381	7%	50%	28%	9%	6%	57%	37%
55 +	8163	7%	47%	28%	8%	10%	55%	36%
<b>Education (End of)</b>								
15	6321	6%	43%	29%	9%	12%	50%	38%
16-19	9862	8%	52%	27%	8%	5%	60%	35%
20+	5876	9%	57%	25%	6%	4%	65%	31%
Still Studying	2469	9%	58%	21%	6%	6%	67%	27%
<b>Household composition</b>								
1	4244	7%	51%	25%	8%	9%	58%	32%
2	7388	8%	51%	27%	7%	7%	58%	34%
3	4956	8%	51%	28%	7%	6%	59%	35%
4+	8410	8%	52%	26%	8%	6%	60%	34%
<b>Place of birth</b>								
Surveyed country	23483	8%	51%	27%	7%	7%	59%	34%
EU	674	7%	53%	24%	9%	6%	60%	33%
Europe outside EU	303	7%	47%	29%	8%	9%	55%	37%
Outside Europe	512	10%	53%	24%	6%	7%	63%	30%
<b>Parents' birth</b>								
2 born country	22128	8%	51%	27%	7%	7%	59%	34%
1 country EU	834	10%	57%	21%	6%	5%	67%	27%
2 EU	810	10%	48%	26%	8%	8%	58%	34%
At least 1 outside EU	1137	7%	58%	25%	7%	3%	65%	32%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>								
(1-4) Left	6482	8%	52%	26%	8%	5%	61%	34%
(5-6) Centre	8436	7%	55%	27%	7%	5%	62%	34%
(7-10) Right	4073	10%	54%	25%	6%	4%	64%	31%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>								
Self- employed	1954	9%	52%	25%	9%	5%	61%	34%
Managers	2346	8%	59%	25%	5%	2%	67%	31%
Other white collars	2713	7%	55%	26%	7%	4%	62%	33%
Manual workers	5223	8%	51%	27%	9%	6%	59%	36%
House persons	2468	8%	44%	29%	7%	12%	52%	36%
Unemployed	1726	8%	48%	28%	8%	8%	56%	36%
Retired	6099	7%	48%	28%	7%	10%	55%	35%
Students	2469	9%	58%	21%	6%	6%	67%	27%
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>								
Rural village	8583	7%	49%	28%	8%	8%	56%	36%
Small/mid size town	10127	9%	52%	26%	7%	7%	61%	33%
Large town	6214	7%	54%	25%	8%	6%	61%	33%
<b>Perception of aid from EU</b>								
Yes	14748	9%	56%	24%	6%	5%	65%	30%
No	5009	7%	44%	33%	13%	4%	50%	45%
<b>Perception of governmental aid</b>								
Yes	15476	9%	54%	25%	6%	5%	63%	32%
No	6412	7%	48%	30%	11%	5%	55%	41%
<b>Perception of the impact of governmental aid</b>								
Yes	12839	9%	58%	23%	5%	5%	68%	28%
No	7949	7%	45%	33%	11%	4%	52%	44%

**Q3.10 In the year 2000, heads of State and Government representing all countries in the world agreed to achieve a number of goals to improve the lives of people in developing countries by the year 2015. These are called the "Millennium Development Goals". I am now going to read you these goals. For each goal, please tell me how likely you think that it will be achieved by 2015.**

**Cancel developing countries' debts to wealthy countries**

	TOTAL	Definitely	Probably	Probably not	Definitely not	DK	Will be achieved	Will not be achieved
EU25	24999	7%	34%	36%	17%	7%	40%	52%
BE	1011	5%	28%	45%	21%	2%	33%	65%
DK	1011	6%	41%	39%	11%	3%	47%	50%
D-W	1001	8%	43%	35%	12%	3%	50%	47%
DE	1533	7%	42%	35%	13%	3%	49%	48%
D-E	532	5%	37%	36%	18%	4%	42%	54%
EL	1000	3%	27%	32%	27%	10%	31%	60%
ES	1045	3%	24%	36%	25%	12%	27%	61%
FR	1004	9%	34%	31%	18%	8%	43%	49%
IE	1000	6%	29%	33%	14%	17%	36%	47%
IT	1005	9%	35%	34%	15%	7%	44%	49%
LU	510	9%	34%	37%	17%	4%	43%	54%
NL	1016	10%	49%	29%	9%	2%	60%	38%
AT	1030	13%	44%	28%	9%	6%	57%	37%
PT	1000	4%	34%	30%	20%	12%	38%	50%
FI	1028	4%	40%	41%	13%	2%	44%	54%
SE	1009	7%	33%	44%	12%	4%	40%	56%
UK	1366	7%	27%	40%	20%	7%	33%	60%
CY	500	9%	26%	40%	17%	8%	35%	57%
CZ	1120	3%	29%	40%	17%	10%	32%	58%
EE	1000	6%	31%	39%	13%	12%	37%	51%
HU	1000	4%	31%	34%	18%	13%	35%	52%
LV	1000	7%	35%	28%	13%	17%	42%	41%
LT	1004	4%	45%	24%	13%	13%	49%	38%
MT	500	4%	33%	34%	19%	10%	37%	53%
PL	1000	4%	33%	39%	14%	11%	36%	53%
SK	1307	5%	32%	40%	14%	9%	37%	54%
SI	1000	5%	38%	40%	13%	5%	42%	53%

**Q3.10 In the year 2000, heads of State and Government representing all countries in the world agreed to achieve a number of goals to improve the lives of people in developing countries by the year 2015. These are called the "Millennium Development Goals". I am now going to read you these goals. For each goal, please tell me how likely you think that it will be achieved by 2015.**

**Cancel developing countries' debts to wealthy countries**

	TOTAL	Definitely	Probably	Probably not	Definitely not	DK	Will be achieved	Will not be achieved
EU25	24999	7%	34%	36%	17%	7%	40%	52%
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	12056	7%	35%	34%	17%	6%	43%	52%
Female	12943	6%	33%	37%	16%	9%	38%	53%
<b>Age</b>								
15-24	3817	6%	29%	40%	20%	6%	34%	60%
25-39	6631	6%	32%	38%	18%	5%	39%	56%
40-54	6381	7%	36%	33%	17%	7%	43%	50%
55 +	8163	7%	36%	33%	14%	10%	43%	47%
<b>Education (End of)</b>								
15	6321	6%	32%	33%	16%	13%	38%	49%
16-19	9862	7%	34%	36%	18%	6%	40%	54%
20+	5876	7%	38%	36%	15%	4%	45%	51%
Still Studying	2469	6%	30%	43%	17%	4%	36%	60%
<b>Household composition</b>								
1	4244	7%	34%	33%	16%	11%	41%	49%
2	7388	7%	35%	35%	15%	8%	42%	50%
3	4956	6%	32%	38%	18%	6%	38%	56%
4+	8410	6%	34%	36%	18%	6%	40%	54%
<b>Place of birth</b>								
Surveyed country	23483	6%	34%	36%	17%	7%	40%	52%
EU	674	8%	38%	30%	18%	5%	47%	48%
Europe outside EU	303	8%	32%	39%	12%	9%	39%	52%
Outside Europe	512	6%	40%	32%	17%	5%	46%	49%
<b>Parents' birth</b>								
2 born country	22128	6%	34%	36%	16%	8%	40%	52%
1 country EU	834	7%	33%	30%	24%	5%	40%	54%
2 EU	810	8%	30%	36%	19%	7%	38%	55%
At least 1 outside EU	1137	7%	38%	33%	19%	4%	45%	51%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>								
(1-4) Left	6482	7%	34%	35%	18%	5%	41%	54%
(5-6) Centre	8436	6%	36%	37%	16%	6%	42%	52%
(7-10) Right	4073	8%	36%	36%	15%	5%	45%	50%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>								
Self- employed	1954	7%	37%	34%	17%	5%	44%	50%
Managers	2346	8%	39%	36%	14%	3%	47%	50%
Other white collars	2713	7%	34%	36%	18%	6%	40%	54%
Manual workers	5223	6%	33%	36%	20%	6%	38%	56%
House persons	2468	6%	32%	34%	16%	12%	38%	50%
Unemployed	1726	7%	31%	37%	19%	8%	37%	55%
Retired	6099	7%	35%	33%	14%	11%	42%	47%
Students	2469	6%	30%	43%	17%	4%	36%	60%
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>								
Rural village	8583	6%	34%	36%	15%	9%	40%	51%
Small/mid size town	10127	7%	33%	36%	17%	7%	41%	52%
Large town	6214	6%	34%	36%	18%	6%	41%	54%
<b>Perception of aid from EU</b>								
Yes	14748	8%	37%	36%	14%	6%	45%	50%
No	5009	6%	28%	38%	25%	3%	34%	62%
<b>Perception of governmental aid</b>								
Yes	15476	8%	38%	35%	14%	6%	45%	49%
No	6412	6%	27%	38%	24%	5%	33%	62%
<b>Perception of the impact of governmental aid</b>								
Yes	12839	8%	40%	34%	13%	5%	48%	47%
No	7949	6%	28%	39%	23%	5%	33%	62%

**Q4a Here is a list of possible actions which our Government could undertake to help developing countries achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Please tell me, which of these actions is, in your opinion, the most important ?**

	TOTAL	Cancel developing countries' debts to (OUR COUNTRY)	Promote more private investments in developing countries	Reduce the possibility of armed conflict and war	Increase development aid to countries committed to poverty reduction to meet internationally agreed aid targets	Provide training and technical expertise to developing countries	Make sure that developing countries get fairer access to European markets for their agricultural, fishery and textile products	Implement international environment agreements	None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU25	24999	15%	10%	32%	12%	14%	8%	3%	2%	4%
BE	1011	13%	10%	27%	17%	19%	9%	2%	3%	1%
DK	1011	10%	8%	32%	12%	18%	17%	2%	0%	1%
D-W	1001	8%	9%	35%	15%	14%	12%	3%	2%	2%
DE	1533	8%	9%	34%	16%	14%	12%	3%	2%	1%
D-E	532	8%	9%	32%	20%	15%	10%	3%	2%	0%
EL	1000	9%	17%	38%	10%	12%	3%	3%	3%	4%
ES	1045	22%	7%	38%	8%	10%	4%	2%	1%	8%
FR	1004	12%	7%	41%	14%	12%	7%	4%	1%	3%
IE	1000	25%	6%	27%	7%	18%	7%	2%	1%	8%
IT	1005	26%	15%	26%	12%	11%	4%	1%	2%	3%
LU	510	10%	8%	39%	18%	10%	7%	4%	2%	2%
NL	1016	12%	9%	24%	11%	21%	18%	1%	1%	2%
AT	1030	10%	9%	32%	14%	18%	7%	4%	1%	4%
PT	1000	15%	14%	34%	12%	10%	4%	1%	1%	9%
FI	1028	5%	4%	22%	12%	49%	6%	1%	0%	0%
SE	1009	9%	5%	39%	9%	23%	12%	3%	0%	0%
UK	1366	18%	3%	33%	8%	20%	8%	4%	1%	4%
CY	500	7%	18%	33%	8%	16%	3%	3%	4%	6%
CZ	1120	12%	12%	33%	11%	9%	5%	10%	2%	6%
EE	1000	5%	7%	29%	10%	21%	8%	5%	6%	10%
HU	1000	9%	10%	41%	10%	11%	3%	5%	3%	8%
LV	1000	10%	11%	26%	10%	12%	10%	8%	4%	8%
LT	1004	11%	18%	21%	11%	11%	8%	5%	5%	10%
MT	500	10%	12%	19%	16%	13%	5%	7%	6%	11%
PL	1000	12%	21%	22%	12%	12%	11%	3%	3%	4%
SK	1307	12%	5%	38%	11%	10%	6%	4%	2%	11%
SI	1000	9%	12%	29%	13%	19%	6%	4%	4%	4%

**Q4a Here is a list of possible actions which our Government could undertake to help developing countries achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Please tell me, which of these actions is, in your opinion, the most important ?**

	TOTAL	Cancel developing countries' debts to (OUR COUNTRY)	Promote more private investments in developing countries	Reduce the possibility of armed conflict and war	Increase development aid to countries committed to poverty reduction to meet internationally agreed aid targets	Provide training and technical expertise to developing countries	Make sure that developing countries get fairer access to European markets for their agricultural, fishery and textile products	Implement international environment agreements	None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU25	24999	15%	10%	32%	12%	14%	8%	3%	2%	4%
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	12056	16%	12%	31%	12%	15%	8%	3%	2%	3%
Female	12943	14%	8%	34%	12%	14%	8%	3%	2%	5%
<b>Age</b>										
15-24	3817	15%	10%	34%	14%	13%	7%	4%	1%	3%
25-39	6631	15%	10%	32%	12%	15%	9%	3%	1%	2%
40-54	6381	15%	10%	31%	13%	15%	8%	3%	2%	3%
55 +	8163	14%	10%	33%	10%	14%	8%	3%	2%	6%
<b>Education (End of)</b>										
15	6321	15%	10%	34%	10%	11%	7%	3%	3%	8%
16-19	9862	14%	10%	34%	13%	15%	8%	3%	2%	3%
20+	5876	15%	11%	28%	12%	18%	10%	3%	1%	2%
Still Studying	2469	16%	9%	34%	13%	13%	8%	4%	1%	2%
<b>Household composition</b>										
1	4244	15%	10%	32%	10%	13%	8%	3%	3%	6%
2	7388	14%	10%	34%	12%	15%	8%	3%	2%	4%
3	4956	16%	11%	33%	11%	14%	7%	3%	1%	3%
4+	8410	15%	10%	32%	13%	15%	8%	3%	1%	3%
<b>Place of birth</b>										
Surveyed country	23483	15%	10%	32%	12%	14%	8%	3%	2%	4%
EU	674	14%	10%	30%	11%	13%	12%	4%	3%	3%
Europe outside EU	303	12%	18%	31%	11%	8%	7%	1%	6%	6%
Outside Europe	512	14%	8%	36%	8%	14%	11%	4%	0%	4%
<b>Parents' birth</b>										
2 born country	22128	15%	10%	32%	12%	14%	8%	3%	2%	4%
1 country EU	834	11%	6%	34%	16%	15%	10%	3%	3%	2%
2 EU	810	14%	12%	32%	8%	13%	10%	3%	3%	4%
At least 1 outside EU	1137	13%	11%	31%	13%	16%	9%	4%	2%	3%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>										
(1-4) Left	6482	16%	8%	32%	13%	14%	10%	3%	1%	2%
(5-6) Centre	8436	13%	10%	34%	12%	16%	8%	3%	1%	2%
(7-10) Right	4073	13%	13%	30%	12%	18%	8%	4%	2%	2%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>										
Self- employed	1954	17%	14%	27%	12%	15%	8%	3%	2%	3%
Managers	2346	15%	9%	27%	13%	20%	9%	4%	1%	1%
Other white collars	2713	16%	11%	32%	12%	15%	8%	2%	1%	2%
Manual workers	5223	15%	9%	34%	11%	15%	9%	3%	1%	3%
House persons	2468	15%	8%	33%	13%	12%	7%	2%	1%	9%
Unemployed	1726	14%	10%	33%	14%	13%	6%	4%	2%	4%
Retired	6099	13%	10%	34%	10%	14%	8%	3%	3%	6%
Students	2469	16%	9%	34%	13%	13%	8%	4%	1%	2%
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>										
Rural village	8583	13%	9%	33%	12%	14%	8%	3%	2%	5%
Small/mid size town	10127	16%	10%	32%	12%	15%	7%	3%	2%	3%
Large town	6214	16%	11%	33%	11%	14%	9%	3%	1%	3%
<b>Perception of aid from EU</b>										
Yes	14748	15%	10%	33%	13%	14%	8%	3%	1%	2%
No	5009	16%	10%	32%	11%	16%	8%	3%	2%	2%
<b>Perception of governmental aid</b>										
Yes	15476	14%	9%	34%	12%	15%	8%	3%	1%	3%
No	6412	16%	12%	30%	12%	14%	8%	3%	2%	3%
<b>Perception of the impact of governmental aid</b>										
Yes	12839	16%	10%	32%	13%	15%	9%	3%	1%	2%
No	7949	14%	11%	34%	11%	14%	8%	3%	2%	2%

**Q4b Here is a list of possible actions which our Government could undertake to help developing countries achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Please tell me, which of these actions is, in your opinion, the second most important ?**

**(IF CODE 1 TO 7 IN QC4a)**

	TOTAL	Cancel developing countries' debts to (OUR COUNTRY)	Promote more private investments in developing countries	Reduce the possibility of armed conflict and war	Increase development aid to countries committed to poverty reduction to meet internationally agreed aid targets	Provide training and technical expertise to developing countries	Make sure that developing countries get fairer access to European markets for their agricultural, fishery and textile products	Implement international environment agreements	None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU25	23621	9%	11%	21%	17%	20%	13%	7%	1%	2%
BE	973	10%	8%	23%	21%	17%	16%	5%	1%	0%
DK	995	8%	9%	21%	19%	23%	15%	4%	0%	0%
D-W	964	5%	14%	21%	18%	18%	15%	7%	1%	1%
DE	1480	5%	13%	20%	19%	19%	15%	7%	1%	1%
D-E	520	3%	9%	17%	19%	22%	17%	9%	3%	-
EL	925	8%	13%	17%	14%	30%	8%	7%	1%	2%
ES	951	11%	8%	21%	15%	24%	12%	6%	0%	3%
FR	968	8%	6%	19%	19%	18%	15%	12%	1%	3%
IE	909	11%	9%	21%	15%	27%	12%	4%	1%	-
IT	962	12%	17%	23%	17%	15%	12%	2%	-	2%
LU	490	8%	11%	20%	23%	17%	16%	4%	1%	1%
NL	989	10%	15%	18%	15%	19%	18%	4%	0%	0%
AT	973	8%	11%	18%	18%	22%	13%	8%	0%	1%
PT	905	10%	16%	23%	19%	16%	8%	3%	1%	5%
FI	1020	6%	8%	22%	18%	24%	15%	6%	1%	0%
SE	1004	6%	8%	21%	16%	25%	16%	7%	0%	0%
UK	1290	12%	6%	25%	13%	25%	12%	4%	2%	2%
CY	446	3%	17%	12%	15%	30%	11%	11%	1%	1%
CZ	1024	5%	11%	18%	21%	16%	11%	14%	1%	3%
EE	839	5%	10%	17%	13%	20%	16%	11%	3%	5%
HU	889	5%	15%	20%	18%	20%	9%	10%	0%	3%
LV	883	5%	11%	18%	9%	19%	14%	13%	1%	9%
LT	853	9%	15%	21%	16%	17%	11%	6%	-	5%
MT	412	8%	11%	16%	14%	21%	14%	12%	2%	2%
PL	928	8%	16%	19%	17%	14%	15%	8%	1%	2%
SK	1136	7%	9%	18%	22%	21%	11%	8%	1%	4%
SI	927	5%	10%	16%	19%	26%	10%	11%	2%	0%

**Q4b Here is a list of possible actions which our Government could undertake to help developing countries achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Please tell me, which of these actions is, in your opinion, the second most important ?**

(IF CODE 1 TO 7 IN QC4a)

	TOTAL	Cancel developing countries' debts to (OUR COUNTRY)	Promote more private investments in developing countries	Reduce the possibility of armed conflict and war	Increase development aid to countries committed to poverty reduction to meet internationally agreed aid targets	Provide training and technical expertise to developing countries	Make sure that developing countries get fairer access to European markets for their agricultural, fishery and textile products	Implement international environment agreements	None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU25	23621	9%	11%	21%	17%	20%	13%	7%	1%	2%
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	11515	9%	12%	21%	16%	21%	13%	7%	1%	1%
Female	12106	8%	11%	21%	18%	19%	13%	7%	1%	2%
<b>Age</b>										
15-24	3660	11%	11%	20%	16%	19%	14%	8%	1%	1%
25-39	6401	10%	11%	21%	17%	21%	14%	6%	1%	1%
40-54	6067	8%	12%	21%	19%	19%	14%	6%	1%	1%
55 +	7491	8%	11%	21%	17%	20%	12%	7%	1%	3%
<b>Education (End of)</b>										
15	5684	8%	12%	22%	16%	19%	11%	6%	1%	4%
16-19	9435	9%	10%	21%	18%	20%	14%	7%	1%	1%
20+	5714	8%	12%	20%	17%	20%	15%	6%	0%	1%
Still Studying	2395	10%	11%	21%	18%	19%	12%	8%	1%	1%
<b>Household composition</b>										
1	3857	9%	11%	21%	15%	20%	13%	7%	1%	3%
2	7009	8%	11%	21%	17%	20%	13%	7%	1%	2%
3	4726	9%	12%	20%	18%	19%	13%	7%	0%	1%
4+	8029	9%	11%	21%	18%	19%	14%	6%	1%	1%
<b>Place of birth</b>										
Surveyed country	22210	9%	11%	21%	17%	20%	13%	7%	1%	2%
EU	633	7%	9%	24%	19%	20%	14%	5%	1%	1%
Europe outside EU	266	5%	20%	24%	15%	15%	5%	8%	4%	1%
Outside Europe	492	9%	7%	28%	16%	17%	15%	4%	0%	3%
<b>Parents' birth</b>										
2 born country	20909	9%	11%	21%	17%	20%	13%	7%	1%	2%
1 country EU	798	7%	12%	19%	17%	19%	14%	9%	2%	1%
2 EU	752	7%	10%	19%	21%	19%	14%	7%	1%	2%
At least 1 outside EU	1090	9%	10%	26%	14%	19%	12%	6%	2%	2%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>										
(1-4) Left	6265	10%	10%	22%	17%	18%	14%	7%	1%	2%
(5-6) Centre	8146	9%	11%	21%	18%	20%	13%	6%	1%	2%
(7-10) Right	3929	6%	12%	21%	18%	22%	13%	7%	0%	2%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>										
Self- employed	1848	8%	13%	22%	15%	20%	14%	5%	1%	1%
Managers	2304	8%	12%	20%	17%	20%	16%	7%	0%	1%
Other white collars	2632	9%	10%	20%	17%	22%	15%	6%	1%	1%
Manual workers	5007	9%	9%	21%	18%	19%	14%	6%	1%	2%
House persons	2216	10%	11%	20%	18%	18%	12%	7%	1%	3%
Unemployed	1625	8%	12%	22%	17%	19%	12%	7%	1%	2%
Retired	5594	8%	12%	21%	16%	20%	12%	7%	1%	3%
Students	2395	10%	11%	21%	18%	19%	12%	8%	1%	1%
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>										
Rural village	7982	8%	11%	21%	17%	20%	12%	7%	1%	2%
Small/mid size town	9653	8%	11%	21%	18%	19%	14%	6%	1%	2%
Large town	5924	10%	12%	20%	16%	20%	14%	7%	1%	1%
<b>Perception of aid from EU</b>										
Yes	14236	9%	11%	21%	18%	20%	13%	7%	1%	2%
No	4816	9%	11%	21%	16%	19%	15%	7%	1%	1%
<b>Perception of governmental aid</b>										
Yes	14849	8%	11%	21%	18%	20%	13%	6%	1%	1%
No	6128	10%	11%	20%	16%	19%	14%	7%	1%	1%
<b>Perception of the impact of governmental aid</b>										
Yes	12465	9%	11%	22%	18%	19%	13%	6%	1%	1%
No	7589	9%	10%	20%	17%	20%	14%	8%	1%	1%

**Q4c Here is a list of possible actions which our Government could undertake to help developing countries achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Please tell me, which of these actions is, in your opinion, the third most important ?**

**(IF CODE 1 TO 7 IN QC4b)**

	TOTAL	Cancel developing countries' debts to (OUR COUNTRY)	Promote more private investments in developing countries	Reduce the possibility of armed conflict and war	Increase development aid to countries committed to poverty reduction to meet internationally agreed aid targets	Provide training and technical expertise to developing countries	Make sure that developing countries get fairer access to European markets for their agricultural, fishery and textile products	Implement international environment agreements	None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU25	22979	9%	11%	14%	14%	18%	18%	12%	1%	3%
BE	965	12%	11%	14%	18%	17%	19%	9%	1%	0%
DK	990	12%	12%	12%	13%	22%	19%	9%	1%	1%
D-W	949	8%	11%	14%	15%	16%	20%	14%	1%	1%
DE	1453	7%	12%	13%	15%	16%	20%	14%	2%	1%
D-E	505	4%	14%	12%	13%	17%	21%	16%	3%	0%
EL	898	7%	12%	12%	11%	19%	15%	20%	1%	2%
ES	918	11%	10%	10%	12%	21%	19%	12%	1%	4%
FR	928	9%	8%	12%	13%	17%	17%	16%	1%	6%
IE	897	11%	9%	13%	11%	21%	20%	12%	3%	-
IT	946	10%	11%	21%	17%	17%	16%	6%	1%	1%
LU	483	10%	10%	10%	17%	17%	21%	13%	1%	2%
NL	984	9%	12%	16%	16%	18%	18%	9%	0%	2%
AT	961	9%	14%	12%	13%	19%	18%	12%	0%	4%
PT	857	9%	13%	11%	19%	22%	15%	7%	0%	4%
FI	1012	8%	10%	19%	15%	13%	19%	14%	2%	1%
SE	999	8%	9%	15%	11%	19%	21%	15%	0%	1%
UK	1242	14%	9%	14%	13%	19%	16%	9%	3%	2%
CY	437	3%	9%	11%	12%	21%	18%	23%	1%	3%
CZ	984	8%	10%	12%	14%	18%	15%	18%	1%	4%
EE	773	6%	10%	11%	11%	16%	18%	19%	3%	6%
HU	864	8%	13%	10%	11%	19%	17%	19%	1%	3%
LV	792	8%	11%	11%	11%	17%	14%	18%	2%	8%
LT	811	7%	14%	11%	13%	17%	19%	14%	-	5%
MT	394	8%	13%	8%	11%	17%	22%	17%	0%	3%
PL	899	7%	15%	14%	13%	17%	18%	12%	1%	3%
SK	1083	9%	10%	13%	14%	20%	16%	14%	0%	4%
SI	899	3%	11%	13%	11%	21%	17%	20%	4%	1%

**Q4c Here is a list of possible actions which our Government could undertake to help developing countries achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Please tell me, which of these actions is, in your opinion, the third most important ?**

(IF CODE 1 TO 7 IN QC4b)

	TOTAL	Cancel developing countries' debts to (OUR COUNTRY)	Promote more private investments in developing countries	Reduce the possibility of armed conflict and war	Increase development aid to countries committed to poverty reduction to meet internationally agreed aid targets	Provide training and technical expertise to developing countries	Make sure that developing countries get fairer access to European markets for their agricultural, fishery and textile products	Implement international environment agreements	None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU25	22979	9%	11%	14%	14%	18%	18%	12%	1%	3%
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	11250	9%	11%	14%	14%	19%	17%	12%	1%	2%
Female	11729	9%	11%	15%	14%	17%	18%	12%	1%	3%
<b>Age</b>										
15-24	3571	9%	12%	14%	15%	17%	18%	13%	1%	2%
25-39	6273	11%	10%	14%	15%	18%	17%	11%	1%	2%
40-54	5948	9%	11%	14%	14%	18%	18%	12%	1%	2%
55 +	7184	8%	11%	14%	14%	18%	18%	13%	2%	4%
<b>Education (End of)</b>										
15	5417	10%	11%	14%	13%	19%	16%	11%	2%	4%
16-19	9194	8%	11%	14%	15%	18%	19%	13%	1%	2%
20+	5638	10%	10%	16%	14%	18%	18%	11%	1%	2%
Still Studying	2351	11%	12%	14%	14%	17%	18%	12%	1%	1%
<b>Household composition</b>										
1	3709	8%	9%	17%	13%	17%	18%	13%	2%	3%
2	6797	10%	12%	14%	13%	17%	18%	12%	2%	3%
3	4636	8%	10%	13%	15%	20%	18%	13%	1%	2%
4+	7837	10%	11%	14%	15%	18%	18%	11%	1%	2%
<b>Place of birth</b>										
Surveyed country	21614	9%	11%	14%	14%	18%	17%	12%	1%	3%
EU	619	7%	11%	11%	15%	15%	21%	15%	3%	3%
Europe outside EU	252	10%	8%	15%	9%	15%	28%	12%	3%	0%
Outside Europe	473	14%	12%	11%	12%	19%	19%	12%	0%	2%
<b>Parents' birth</b>										
2 born country	20365	9%	11%	14%	14%	18%	17%	12%	1%	3%
1 country EU	768	8%	9%	13%	14%	18%	21%	14%	2%	2%
2 EU	729	8%	9%	12%	14%	16%	17%	17%	3%	4%
At least 1 outside EU	1046	14%	11%	14%	12%	17%	18%	11%	1%	2%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>										
(1-4) Left	6126	10%	10%	14%	15%	18%	18%	13%	1%	1%
(5-6) Centre	7938	10%	10%	14%	15%	17%	18%	13%	1%	3%
(7-10) Right	3846	8%	13%	13%	14%	18%	16%	13%	1%	3%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>										
Self- employed	1826	8%	10%	16%	19%	17%	17%	10%	1%	2%
Managers	2275	11%	9%	14%	15%	20%	17%	12%	1%	2%
Other white collars	2596	9%	11%	14%	16%	17%	19%	11%	1%	2%
Manual workers	4872	9%	11%	14%	15%	19%	18%	12%	1%	3%
House persons	2125	9%	11%	15%	13%	17%	20%	11%	1%	3%
Unemployed	1576	11%	12%	13%	11%	17%	16%	16%	2%	2%
Retired	5356	9%	11%	14%	12%	18%	17%	13%	2%	4%
Students	2351	11%	12%	14%	14%	17%	18%	12%	1%	1%
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>										
Rural village	7705	10%	11%	13%	13%	17%	17%	13%	2%	3%
Small/mid size town	9423	9%	10%	15%	15%	18%	18%	11%	1%	2%
Large town	5790	9%	12%	15%	14%	18%	17%	12%	1%	2%
<b>Perception of aid from EU</b>										
Yes	13900	9%	11%	14%	15%	18%	18%	12%	1%	2%
No	4714	11%	10%	14%	13%	17%	17%	13%	2%	2%
<b>Perception of governmental aid</b>										
Yes	14503	9%	11%	14%	14%	18%	18%	12%	1%	2%
No	5986	10%	12%	14%	13%	17%	17%	12%	2%	2%
<b>Perception of the impact of governmental aid</b>										
Yes	12219	9%	10%	15%	15%	18%	18%	12%	1%	2%
No	7390	9%	12%	13%	13%	18%	18%	13%	2%	3%

**Q4 Here is a list of possible actions which our Government could undertake to help developing countries achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Please tell me, which of these actions is, in your opinion, the most important ?**

**TOTAL**

	TOTAL	Cancel developing countries? debts to (OUR COUNTRY)	Promote more private investments in developing countries	Reduce the possibility of armed conflict and war	Increase development aid to countries committed to poverty reduction	Provide training and technical expertise to developing countries	Make sure that developing countries get fairer access for their products	Implement international environment agreements	None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU25	24999	32%	31%	65%	41%	49%	37%	20%	4%	4%
BE	1011	34%	28%	62%	54%	52%	42%	15%	4%	1%
DK	1011	29%	28%	65%	43%	63%	50%	14%	1%	1%
D-W	1001	20%	32%	68%	47%	47%	45%	24%	4%	2%
DE	1533	19%	32%	67%	48%	48%	45%	24%	5%	1%
D-E	532	15%	31%	61%	51%	52%	46%	28%	7%	0%
EL	1000	23%	39%	65%	33%	57%	24%	27%	4%	4%
ES	1045	42%	23%	67%	32%	50%	31%	18%	2%	8%
FR	1004	28%	21%	70%	44%	45%	36%	29%	4%	3%
IE	1000	44%	22%	57%	31%	60%	36%	16%	5%	8%
IT	1005	47%	41%	67%	45%	42%	31%	8%	3%	3%
LU	510	28%	28%	68%	55%	42%	41%	20%	4%	2%
NL	1016	30%	36%	57%	42%	57%	53%	14%	1%	2%
AT	1030	26%	32%	60%	42%	56%	36%	23%	2%	4%
PT	1000	32%	40%	64%	45%	43%	24%	10%	2%	9%
FI	1028	19%	22%	62%	44%	86%	40%	22%	2%	0%
SE	1009	23%	22%	75%	37%	67%	49%	24%	1%	0%
UK	1366	42%	18%	70%	32%	61%	33%	16%	6%	4%
CY	500	13%	41%	53%	32%	61%	28%	33%	6%	6%
CZ	1120	23%	31%	61%	42%	38%	29%	39%	4%	6%
EE	1000	14%	23%	52%	29%	49%	35%	28%	11%	10%
HU	1000	20%	34%	68%	36%	45%	25%	30%	4%	8%
LV	1000	21%	30%	51%	27%	42%	34%	34%	6%	8%
LT	1004	25%	42%	48%	35%	39%	33%	21%	5%	10%
MT	500	23%	31%	39%	36%	44%	34%	30%	9%	11%
PL	1000	25%	50%	52%	39%	40%	41%	22%	5%	4%
SK	1307	26%	21%	65%	41%	45%	29%	23%	3%	11%
SI	1000	17%	32%	56%	41%	61%	30%	32%	10%	4%

**Q4 Here is a list of possible actions which our Government could undertake to help developing countries achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Please tell me, which of these actions is, in your opinion, the most important ?**

**TOTAL**

	TOTAL	Cancel developing countries? debts to (OUR COUNTRY)	Promote more private investments in developing countries	Reduce the possibility of armed conflict and war	Increase development aid to countries committed to poverty reduction	Provide training and technical expertise to developing countries	Make sure that developing countries get fairer access for their products	Implement international environment agreements	None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU25	24999	32%	31%	65%	41%	49%	37%	20%	4%	4%
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	12056	33%	34%	64%	40%	52%	36%	20%	4%	3%
Female	12943	30%	28%	66%	42%	46%	37%	20%	4%	5%
<b>Age</b>										
15-24	3817	34%	31%	66%	44%	46%	36%	23%	3%	3%
25-39	6631	35%	30%	66%	43%	52%	38%	19%	3%	2%
40-54	6381	31%	32%	64%	43%	50%	38%	20%	3%	3%
55 +	8163	29%	30%	65%	36%	48%	35%	20%	5%	6%
<b>Education (End of)</b>										
15	6321	31%	30%	66%	36%	44%	31%	18%	5%	8%
16-19	9862	30%	29%	66%	43%	50%	38%	22%	4%	3%
20+	5876	33%	33%	63%	42%	55%	41%	20%	3%	2%
Still Studying	2469	36%	32%	68%	44%	47%	36%	23%	2%	2%
<b>Household composition</b>										
1	4244	30%	27%	65%	36%	46%	36%	21%	5%	6%
2	7388	30%	31%	66%	40%	50%	36%	21%	4%	4%
3	4956	32%	32%	64%	42%	52%	37%	21%	3%	3%
4+	8410	33%	31%	65%	44%	49%	38%	19%	3%	3%
<b>Place of birth</b>										
Surveyed country	23483	32%	31%	65%	41%	50%	36%	20%	4%	4%
EU	674	26%	28%	64%	42%	45%	44%	23%	6%	3%
Europe outside EU	303	26%	42%	64%	34%	33%	34%	18%	12%	6%
Outside Europe	512	35%	26%	73%	35%	48%	42%	19%	1%	4%
<b>Parents' birth</b>										
2 born country	22128	32%	31%	65%	41%	49%	36%	20%	4%	4%
1 country EU	834	25%	26%	65%	44%	49%	43%	24%	6%	2%
2 EU	810	28%	29%	61%	40%	46%	39%	25%	7%	4%
At least 1 outside EU	1137	33%	31%	68%	37%	51%	38%	19%	5%	3%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>										
(1-4) Left	6482	35%	27%	67%	43%	49%	41%	22%	3%	2%
(5-6) Centre	8436	30%	31%	68%	43%	51%	38%	21%	3%	2%
(7-10) Right	4073	27%	36%	63%	42%	56%	35%	22%	3%	2%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>										
Self- employed	1954	33%	36%	63%	43%	50%	37%	17%	4%	3%
Managers	2346	33%	30%	60%	44%	59%	41%	22%	3%	1%
Other white collars	2713	33%	31%	66%	44%	52%	40%	19%	3%	2%
Manual workers	5223	32%	28%	67%	43%	50%	39%	20%	3%	3%
House persons	2468	32%	27%	63%	41%	43%	35%	18%	4%	9%
Unemployed	1726	31%	32%	65%	40%	46%	32%	25%	5%	4%
Retired	6099	28%	31%	66%	35%	47%	34%	20%	6%	6%
Students	2469	36%	32%	68%	44%	47%	36%	23%	2%	2%
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>										
Rural village	8583	29%	29%	64%	40%	49%	35%	21%	5%	5%
Small/mid size town	10127	33%	31%	66%	43%	49%	38%	19%	4%	3%
Large town	6214	33%	33%	66%	39%	50%	37%	21%	3%	3%
<b>Perception of aid from EU</b>										
Yes	14748	31%	32%	67%	44%	51%	37%	20%	3%	2%
No	5009	36%	30%	65%	39%	50%	39%	22%	5%	2%
<b>Perception of governmental aid</b>										
Yes	15476	31%	30%	67%	43%	51%	38%	21%	3%	3%
No	6412	36%	33%	63%	40%	48%	37%	21%	4%	3%
<b>Perception of the impact of governmental aid</b>										
Yes	12839	33%	31%	67%	44%	51%	38%	20%	2%	2%
No	7949	31%	32%	66%	39%	50%	38%	23%	5%	2%

**Q5 Do you think the (NATIONALITY) Government helps poor people in Africa, Latin America, Asia, etc. to develop? We are not talking here about humanitarian aid (that is assistance provided in emergency situations like war, famine, etc.), but about development aid.**

	TOTAL	Yes	No	DK
EU25	24999	62%	26%	12%
BE	1011	85%	12%	4%
DK	1011	67%	25%	8%
D-W	1001	90%	6%	5%
DE	1533	90%	6%	4%
D-E	532	89%	7%	3%
EL	1000	50%	33%	17%
ES	1045	58%	30%	12%
FR	1004	62%	26%	12%
IE	1000	68%	16%	17%
IT	1005	53%	29%	18%
LU	510	79%	11%	10%
NL	1016	75%	19%	6%
AT	1030	80%	7%	13%
PT	1000	59%	14%	26%
FI	1028	77%	19%	4%
SE	1009	53%	30%	17%
UK	1366	54%	35%	10%
CY	500	40%	38%	21%
CZ	1120	55%	26%	19%
EE	1000	26%	48%	25%
HU	1000	53%	19%	28%
LV	1000	21%	58%	21%
LT	1004	22%	52%	26%
MT	500	26%	46%	28%
PL	1000	37%	47%	16%
SK	1307	48%	34%	18%
SI	1000	49%	34%	16%

**Q5 Do you think the (NATIONALITY) Government helps poor people in Africa, Latin America, Asia, etc. to develop? We are not talking here about humanitarian aid (that is assistance provided in emergency situations like war, famine, etc.), but about development aid.**

	TOTAL	Yes	No	DK
EU25	24999	62%	26%	12%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	12056	63%	26%	11%
Female	12943	61%	25%	14%
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	3817	56%	32%	12%
25-39	6631	59%	29%	12%
40-54	6381	63%	25%	12%
55 +	8163	66%	20%	14%
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15	6321	64%	20%	16%
16-19	9862	61%	27%	12%
20+	5876	63%	28%	9%
Still Studying	2469	57%	32%	11%
<b>Household composition</b>				
1	4244	62%	25%	13%
2	7388	64%	23%	13%
3	4956	59%	29%	11%
4+	8410	62%	26%	12%
<b>Place of birth</b>				
Surveyed country	23483	61%	26%	13%
EU	674	68%	20%	13%
Europe outside EU	303	79%	14%	8%
Outside Europe	512	65%	27%	8%
<b>Parents' birth</b>				
2 born country	22128	61%	26%	13%
1 country EU	834	63%	27%	10%
2 EU	810	68%	19%	13%
At least 1 outside EU	1137	66%	26%	8%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>				
(1-4) Left	6482	63%	26%	11%
(5-6) Centre	8436	66%	24%	10%
(7-10) Right	4073	66%	25%	10%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>				
Self- employed	1954	61%	27%	12%
Managers	2346	66%	26%	8%
Other white collars	2713	59%	30%	11%
Manual workers	5223	61%	26%	13%
House persons	2468	63%	21%	17%
Unemployed	1726	59%	31%	10%
Retired	6099	65%	21%	14%
Students	2469	57%	32%	11%
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>				
Rural village	8583	64%	22%	14%
Small/mid size town	10127	62%	27%	12%
Large town	6214	60%	29%	11%
<b>Perception of aid from EU</b>				
Yes	14748	79%	14%	7%
No	5009	32%	62%	6%
<b>Perception of governmental aid</b>				
Yes	15476	100%	-	-
No	6412	-	100%	-
<b>Perception of the impact of governmental aid</b>				
Yes	12839	81%	13%	6%
No	7949	46%	47%	7%

**Q6 Do you think that the share of its budget that the (NATIONALITY) Government dedicates to development aid is...?**

	TOTAL	too big	too small	about right	DK
EU25	24999	11%	33%	30%	26%
BE	1011	16%	36%	38%	10%
DK	1011	6%	35%	53%	6%
D-W	1001	21%	27%	37%	15%
DE	1533	22%	25%	37%	15%
D-E	532	28%	20%	36%	15%
EL	1000	7%	30%	24%	39%
ES	1045	4%	58%	18%	21%
FR	1004	12%	35%	26%	28%
IE	1000	3%	30%	37%	30%
IT	1005	7%	30%	25%	38%
LU	510	12%	19%	50%	19%
NL	1016	15%	33%	39%	13%
AT	1030	10%	21%	37%	32%
PT	1000	8%	22%	24%	45%
FI	1028	7%	31%	55%	8%
SE	1009	10%	29%	45%	17%
UK	1366	8%	38%	30%	24%
CY	500	3%	24%	31%	42%
CZ	1120	7%	18%	43%	32%
EE	1000	5%	17%	23%	56%
HU	1000	9%	11%	35%	44%
LV	1000	4%	27%	20%	49%
LT	1004	5%	24%	26%	45%
MT	500	2%	27%	28%	43%
PL	1000	6%	35%	27%	32%
SK	1307	7%	20%	36%	37%
SI	1000	5%	34%	31%	30%

**Q6 Do you think that the share of its budget that the (NATIONALITY) Government dedicates to development aid is...?**

	TOTAL	too big	too small	about right	DK
EU25	24999	11%	33%	30%	26%
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	12056	11%	34%	32%	23%
Female	12943	10%	32%	29%	29%
<b>Age</b>					
15-24	3817	7%	41%	27%	25%
25-39	6631	9%	35%	27%	28%
40-54	6381	13%	33%	30%	24%
55 +	8163	12%	27%	35%	27%
<b>Education (End of)</b>					
15	6321	12%	26%	32%	30%
16-19	9862	13%	31%	30%	26%
20+	5876	8%	39%	30%	23%
Still Studying	2469	4%	43%	29%	25%
<b>Household composition</b>					
1	4244	11%	28%	33%	28%
2	7388	11%	31%	31%	26%
3	4956	9%	36%	27%	27%
4+	8410	11%	34%	30%	25%
<b>Place of birth</b>					
Surveyed country	23483	10%	33%	30%	27%
EU	674	12%	30%	36%	22%
Europe outside EU	303	13%	20%	45%	21%
Outside Europe	512	11%	42%	32%	16%
<b>Parents' birth</b>					
2 born country	22128	10%	33%	30%	27%
1 country EU	834	15%	33%	30%	22%
2 EU	810	11%	30%	37%	22%
At least 1 outside EU	1137	11%	38%	31%	20%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>					
(1-4) Left	6482	8%	43%	27%	22%
(5-6) Centre	8436	11%	31%	35%	23%
(7-10) Right	4073	14%	27%	36%	22%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>					
Self- employed	1954	11%	37%	26%	27%
Managers	2346	7%	36%	33%	24%
Other white collars	2713	9%	35%	29%	27%
Manual workers	5223	13%	32%	30%	25%
House persons	2468	12%	32%	26%	29%
Unemployed	1726	14%	32%	28%	25%
Retired	6099	12%	26%	35%	27%
Students	2469	4%	43%	29%	25%
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>					
Rural village	8583	12%	31%	31%	27%
Small/ mid size town	10127	10%	33%	30%	27%
Large town	6214	9%	35%	30%	25%
<b>Perception of aid from EU</b>					
Yes	14748	12%	30%	37%	21%
No	5009	9%	51%	22%	18%
<b>Perception of governmental aid</b>					
Yes	15476	13%	29%	40%	18%
No	6412	7%	51%	15%	27%
<b>Perception of the impact of governmental aid</b>					
Yes	12839	9%	33%	39%	19%
No	7949	15%	41%	23%	22%

**Q7 And do you think that the European Commission helps poor people in Africa, Latin America, Asia, etc. to develop?**

	TOTAL	Yes	No	DK
EU25	24999	59%	20%	21%
BE	1011	81%	12%	7%
DK	1011	40%	34%	26%
D-W	1001	75%	8%	17%
DE	1533	77%	7%	15%
D-E	532	85%	6%	9%
EL	1000	59%	22%	20%
ES	1045	53%	29%	19%
FR	1004	53%	24%	22%
IE	1000	62%	12%	26%
IT	1005	55%	22%	23%
LU	510	72%	15%	14%
NL	1016	51%	26%	23%
AT	1030	73%	11%	16%
PT	1000	66%	10%	24%
FI	1028	60%	24%	16%
SE	1009	31%	30%	39%
UK	1366	46%	31%	23%
CY	500	56%	16%	28%
CZ	1120	69%	9%	22%
EE	1000	57%	13%	30%
HU	1000	73%	4%	23%
LV	1000	53%	17%	30%
LT	1004	56%	14%	30%
MT	500	67%	11%	22%
PL	1000	56%	20%	24%
SK	1307	71%	12%	17%
SI	1000	80%	9%	11%

**Q7 And do you think that the European Commission helps poor people in Africa, Latin America, Asia, etc. to develop?**

	TOTAL	Yes	No	DK
EU25	24999	59%	20%	21%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	12056	60%	21%	18%
Female	12943	58%	19%	23%
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	3817	62%	20%	18%
25-39	6631	60%	22%	18%
40-54	6381	59%	21%	20%
55 +	8163	57%	18%	26%
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15	6321	56%	18%	26%
16-19	9862	61%	20%	20%
20+	5876	59%	21%	20%
Still Studying	2469	62%	21%	17%
<b>Household composition</b>				
1	4244	55%	21%	24%
2	7388	60%	19%	21%
3	4956	60%	22%	19%
4+	8410	60%	20%	20%
<b>Place of birth</b>				
Surveyed country	23483	59%	20%	21%
EU	674	65%	17%	18%
Europe outside EU	303	67%	10%	24%
Outside Europe	512	63%	21%	15%
<b>Parents' birth</b>				
2 born country	22128	59%	20%	21%
1 country EU	834	58%	25%	17%
2 EU	810	65%	16%	18%
At least 1 outside EU	1137	63%	21%	16%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>				
(1-4) Left	6482	60%	23%	18%
(5-6) Centre	8436	62%	19%	19%
(7-10) Right	4073	63%	19%	19%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>				
Self- employed	1954	57%	20%	23%
Managers	2346	63%	21%	17%
Other white collars	2713	58%	23%	19%
Manual workers	5223	60%	20%	20%
House persons	2468	58%	18%	23%
Unemployed	1726	59%	22%	19%
Retired	6099	57%	18%	25%
Students	2469	62%	21%	17%
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>				
Rural village	8583	59%	17%	24%
Small/mid size town	10127	57%	22%	21%
Large town	6214	62%	21%	17%
<b>Perception of aid from EU</b>				
Yes	14748	100%	-	-
No	5009	-	100%	-
<b>Perception of governmental aid</b>				
Yes	15476	75%	10%	15%
No	6412	33%	49%	18%
<b>Perception of the impact of governmental aid</b>				
Yes	12839	74%	12%	14%
No	7949	48%	39%	14%

**Q8 The European Commission has devoted 8% of its budget in 2003 to development aid in Africa, Latin America, Asia, etc. Do you think that, this share is...?**

**(IF 'YES', CODE 1 IN QC7)**

	TOTAL	too big	too small	about right	DK
EU25	14748	8%	37%	41%	13%
BE	819	12%	37%	46%	4%
DK	405	6%	31%	58%	5%
D-W	753	14%	32%	41%	13%
DE	1183	14%	32%	42%	12%
D-E	453	16%	31%	42%	11%
EL	586	10%	40%	34%	16%
ES	549	5%	56%	25%	15%
FR	536	9%	43%	36%	12%
IE	618	1%	42%	42%	14%
IT	550	7%	33%	39%	21%
LU	365	6%	37%	47%	11%
NL	516	7%	39%	46%	9%
AT	747	7%	28%	44%	20%
PT	662	7%	36%	36%	20%
FI	621	6%	30%	62%	2%
SE	313	4%	32%	57%	7%
UK	633	6%	42%	45%	8%
CY	281	4%	48%	43%	6%
CZ	772	4%	23%	61%	12%
EE	569	6%	22%	52%	20%
HU	731	8%	23%	56%	13%
LV	533	8%	33%	42%	18%
LT	561	7%	25%	52%	16%
MT	336	3%	40%	46%	12%
PL	556	4%	45%	38%	13%
SK	926	5%	28%	55%	12%
SI	801	5%	49%	37%	9%

**Q8 The European Commission has devoted 8% of its budget in 2003 to development aid in Africa, Latin America, Asia, etc. Do you think that, this share is...?**

(IF 'YES', CODE 1 IN QC7)

	TOTAL	too big	too small	about right	DK
EU25	14748	8%	37%	41%	13%
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	7275	9%	36%	43%	12%
Female	7473	8%	39%	39%	15%
<b>Age</b>					
15-24	2368	6%	42%	39%	13%
25-39	3985	7%	40%	40%	13%
40-54	3771	9%	39%	40%	12%
55 +	4620	10%	31%	44%	15%
<b>Education (End of)</b>					
15	3537	11%	31%	41%	17%
16-19	5972	9%	38%	42%	11%
20+	3456	7%	41%	42%	11%
Still Studying	1530	6%	41%	38%	14%
<b>Household composition</b>					
1	2345	10%	33%	42%	16%
2	4404	10%	37%	41%	12%
3	2953	7%	40%	40%	13%
4+	5046	7%	39%	41%	13%
<b>Place of birth</b>					
Surveyed country	13776	8%	37%	41%	13%
EU	437	13%	36%	41%	10%
Europe outside EU	202	5%	41%	46%	8%
Outside Europe	324	9%	35%	46%	10%
<b>Parents' birth</b>					
2 born country	12980	8%	38%	41%	13%
1 country EU	482	10%	35%	42%	13%
2 EU	529	10%	35%	44%	11%
At least 1 outside EU	720	10%	39%	43%	9%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>					
(1-4) Left	3863	8%	45%	37%	11%
(5-6) Centre	5236	8%	36%	44%	12%
(7-10) Right	2556	12%	32%	47%	9%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>					
Self- employed	1107	8%	42%	38%	12%
Managers	1472	6%	36%	49%	10%
Other white collars	1582	6%	39%	41%	14%
Manual workers	3136	10%	40%	39%	12%
House persons	1440	9%	36%	39%	17%
Unemployed	1022	9%	37%	42%	12%
Retired	3459	10%	33%	43%	14%
Students	1530	6%	41%	38%	14%
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>					
Rural village	5048	9%	36%	41%	15%
Small/mid size town	5796	8%	39%	40%	13%
Large town	3853	8%	38%	42%	12%
<b>Perception of aid from EU</b>					
Yes	14748	8%	37%	41%	13%
No	0	-	-	-	-
<b>Perception of governmental aid</b>					
Yes	11593	9%	36%	42%	13%
No	2137	6%	46%	40%	8%
<b>Perception of the impact of governmental aid</b>					
Yes	9559	7%	37%	45%	12%
No	3778	13%	41%	35%	10%

**Q9 Thinking about development aid provided by the (NATIONALITY) Government, is this aid making any difference to improving the lives of poor people in developing countries (Africa, Latin America, Asia, etc.)?**

	TOTAL	Yes	No	DK
EU25	24999	51%	32%	17%
BE	1011	59%	34%	7%
DK	1011	70%	23%	8%
D-W	1001	69%	24%	7%
DE	1533	68%	25%	6%
D-E	532	64%	32%	4%
EL	1000	47%	31%	22%
ES	1045	44%	34%	22%
FR	1004	50%	33%	16%
IE	1000	62%	15%	23%
IT	1005	47%	29%	24%
LU	510	74%	15%	10%
NL	1016	77%	14%	8%
AT	1030	62%	17%	22%
PT	1000	45%	21%	34%
FI	1028	77%	20%	3%
SE	1009	71%	16%	12%
UK	1366	48%	39%	12%
CY	500	42%	23%	36%
CZ	1120	30%	49%	21%
EE	1000	28%	45%	28%
HU	1000	42%	33%	26%
LV	1000	19%	52%	29%
LT	1004	32%	32%	37%
MT	500	39%	31%	30%
PL	1000	28%	46%	25%
SK	1307	34%	44%	21%
SI	1000	55%	35%	10%

**Q9 Thinking about development aid provided by the (NATIONALITY) Government, is this aid making any difference to improving the lives of poor people in developing countries (Africa, Latin America, Asia, etc.)?**

	TOTAL	Yes	No	DK
EU25	24999	51%	32%	17%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	12056	52%	33%	15%
Female	12943	50%	31%	19%
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	3817	52%	33%	15%
25-39	6631	52%	32%	15%
40-54	6381	51%	34%	15%
55 +	8163	51%	29%	20%
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15	6321	49%	28%	23%
16-19	9862	50%	36%	15%
20+	5876	56%	30%	13%
Still Studying	2469	54%	30%	15%
<b>Household composition</b>				
1	4244	52%	29%	19%
2	7388	52%	32%	16%
3	4956	50%	35%	16%
4+	8410	52%	31%	17%
<b>Place of birth</b>				
Surveyed country	23483	51%	32%	17%
EU	674	59%	29%	11%
Europe outside EU	303	62%	23%	15%
Outside Europe	512	61%	30%	8%
<b>Parents' birth</b>				
2 born country	22128	51%	32%	18%
1 country EU	834	57%	31%	11%
2 EU	810	56%	31%	13%
At least 1 outside EU	1137	59%	31%	10%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>				
(1-4) Left	6482	55%	32%	14%
(5-6) Centre	8436	55%	32%	13%
(7-10) Right	4073	52%	34%	14%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>				
Self- employed	1954	50%	33%	17%
Managers	2346	57%	29%	13%
Other white collars	2713	49%	37%	14%
Manual workers	5223	52%	33%	15%
House persons	2468	50%	29%	21%
Unemployed	1726	48%	36%	16%
Retired	6099	50%	30%	21%
Students	2469	54%	30%	15%
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>				
Rural village	8583	52%	30%	18%
Small/mid size town	10127	50%	33%	17%
Large town	6214	53%	32%	15%
<b>Perception of aid from EU</b>				
Yes	14748	65%	26%	10%
No	5009	30%	61%	9%
<b>Perception of governmental aid</b>				
Yes	15476	67%	23%	10%
No	6412	26%	58%	16%
<b>Perception of the impact of governmental aid</b>				
Yes	12839	100%	-	-
No	7949	-	100%	-

## Q10.1 Who, do you think, is best placed to help poor people in ... to develop?

## Africa

	TOTAL	Europe	The United States	Japan	Another country	DK
EU25	24999	51%	31%	3%	4%	12%
BE	1011	72%	17%	2%	4%	5%
DK	1011	80%	9%	2%	4%	6%
D-W	1001	62%	22%	1%	3%	12%
DE	1533	61%	23%	1%	3%	12%
D-E	532	57%	30%	2%	1%	11%
EL	1000	41%	46%	5%	0%	8%
ES	1045	41%	38%	1%	1%	19%
FR	1004	68%	18%	1%	2%	10%
IE	1000	45%	24%	2%	4%	25%
IT	1005	42%	36%	7%	2%	13%
LU	510	77%	11%	1%	2%	9%
NL	1016	64%	19%	2%	6%	8%
AT	1030	59%	22%	1%	5%	14%
PT	1000	41%	30%	3%	1%	24%
FI	1028	65%	24%	3%	5%	3%
SE	1009	69%	9%	2%	4%	16%
UK	1366	51%	27%	2%	11%	9%
CY	500	52%	39%	5%	1%	2%
CZ	1120	38%	40%	3%	4%	14%
EE	1000	28%	45%	3%	3%	20%
HU	1000	19%	54%	6%	4%	17%
LV	1000	28%	41%	7%	4%	20%
LT	1004	21%	50%	11%	4%	14%
MT	500	31%	54%	3%	2%	9%
PL	1000	30%	55%	5%	2%	8%
SK	1307	36%	42%	5%	6%	11%
SI	1000	55%	32%	2%	2%	9%

Q10.1 Who, do you think, is best placed to help poor people in ... to develop?

Africa

	TOTAL	Europe	The United States	Japan	Another country	DK
EU25	24999	51%	31%	3%	4%	12%
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	12056	55%	29%	2%	4%	9%
Female	12943	47%	32%	3%	3%	14%
<b>Age</b>						
15-24	3817	50%	34%	3%	4%	9%
25-39	6631	53%	30%	3%	4%	10%
40-54	6381	52%	30%	3%	4%	11%
55 +	8163	48%	30%	3%	3%	16%
<b>Education (End of)</b>						
15	6321	43%	32%	3%	4%	18%
16-19	9862	50%	32%	3%	4%	11%
20+	5876	60%	25%	2%	4%	8%
Still Studying	2469	54%	32%	3%	3%	9%
<b>Household composition</b>						
1	4244	50%	28%	3%	5%	15%
2	7388	53%	29%	3%	4%	11%
3	4956	48%	35%	4%	4%	10%
4+	8410	52%	31%	3%	3%	12%
<b>Place of birth</b>						
Surveyed country	23483	50%	31%	3%	4%	12%
EU	674	61%	23%	2%	4%	10%
Europe outside EU	303	50%	26%	3%	2%	18%
Outside Europe	512	66%	21%	2%	5%	6%
<b>Parents' birth</b>						
2 born country	22128	50%	31%	3%	4%	12%
1 country EU	834	56%	28%	2%	5%	9%
2 EU	810	62%	20%	2%	4%	11%
At least 1 outside EU	1137	57%	26%	3%	5%	9%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>						
(1-4) Left	6482	57%	28%	2%	3%	9%
(5-6) Centre	8436	54%	30%	2%	4%	9%
(7-10) Right	4073	50%	35%	3%	4%	8%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>						
Self- employed	1954	51%	33%	3%	4%	10%
Managers	2346	63%	23%	2%	4%	8%
Other white collars	2713	51%	30%	3%	4%	12%
Manual workers	5223	53%	30%	2%	4%	11%
House persons	2468	45%	31%	3%	3%	17%
Unemployed	1726	45%	35%	4%	5%	11%
Retired	6099	46%	32%	3%	4%	14%
Students	2469	54%	32%	3%	3%	9%
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>						
Rural village	8583	51%	29%	2%	4%	14%
Small/mid size town	10127	51%	32%	4%	3%	11%
Large town	6214	51%	31%	2%	5%	11%
<b>Perception of aid from EU</b>						
Yes	14748	56%	31%	2%	3%	8%
No	5009	47%	33%	4%	6%	10%
<b>Perception of governmental aid</b>						
Yes	15476	56%	29%	2%	4%	10%
No	6412	45%	36%	5%	4%	10%
<b>Perception of the impact of governmental aid</b>						
Yes	12839	60%	28%	2%	3%	8%
No	7949	44%	36%	4%	6%	11%

## Q10.2 Who, do you think, is best placed to help poor people in ... to develop?

## Latin America

	TOTAL	Europe	The United States	Japan	Another country	DK
EU25	24999	16%	66%	2%	3%	12%
BE	1011	17%	70%	2%	4%	7%
DK	1011	22%	57%	1%	6%	13%
D-W	1001	23%	62%	1%	3%	12%
DE	1533	21%	65%	1%	3%	11%
D-E	532	12%	76%	1%	2%	8%
EL	1000	13%	74%	3%	1%	8%
ES	1045	30%	49%	1%	1%	18%
FR	1004	18%	62%	2%	4%	15%
IE	1000	7%	64%	1%	2%	26%
IT	1005	16%	66%	3%	2%	13%
LU	510	26%	59%	1%	1%	13%
NL	1016	17%	67%	2%	6%	7%
AT	1030	18%	62%	2%	5%	13%
PT	1000	16%	52%	3%	3%	26%
FI	1028	12%	75%	2%	6%	5%
SE	1009	7%	73%	1%	4%	15%
UK	1366	12%	72%	1%	7%	7%
CY	500	9%	81%	2%	1%	6%
CZ	1120	5%	76%	2%	2%	14%
EE	1000	6%	72%	1%	2%	19%
HU	1000	6%	70%	5%	2%	17%
LV	1000	6%	66%	4%	3%	20%
LT	1004	8%	71%	4%	3%	14%
MT	500	7%	75%	4%	2%	11%
PL	1000	8%	78%	3%	2%	10%
SK	1307	7%	73%	3%	4%	13%
SI	1000	8%	77%	1%	2%	12%

Q10.2 Who, do you think, is best placed to help poor people in ... to develop?

Latin America

	TOTAL	Europe	The United States	Japan	Another country	DK
EU25	24999	16%	66%	2%	3%	12%
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	12056	17%	69%	2%	3%	10%
Female	12943	16%	64%	2%	3%	15%
<b>Age</b>						
15-24	3817	15%	70%	2%	3%	10%
25-39	6631	16%	68%	2%	4%	10%
40-54	6381	17%	65%	2%	4%	12%
55 +	8163	16%	64%	2%	3%	16%
<b>Education (End of)</b>						
15	6321	17%	60%	2%	2%	19%
16-19	9862	16%	68%	2%	3%	11%
20+	5876	16%	68%	2%	4%	9%
Still Studying	2469	15%	71%	2%	2%	10%
<b>Household composition</b>						
1	4244	15%	64%	2%	4%	15%
2	7388	17%	67%	2%	3%	12%
3	4956	17%	67%	2%	3%	10%
4+	8410	16%	66%	2%	3%	13%
<b>Place of birth</b>						
Surveyed country	23483	16%	66%	2%	3%	12%
EU	674	17%	65%	2%	4%	12%
Europe outside EU	303	14%	69%	0%	3%	14%
Outside Europe	512	19%	63%	3%	5%	10%
<b>Parents' birth</b>						
2 born country	22128	16%	66%	2%	3%	13%
1 country EU	834	16%	67%	1%	6%	9%
2 EU	810	15%	66%	1%	3%	14%
At least 1 outside EU	1137	15%	70%	2%	4%	9%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>						
(1-4) Left	6482	18%	67%	2%	4%	9%
(5-6) Centre	8436	16%	68%	2%	3%	10%
(7-10) Right	4073	14%	72%	2%	4%	8%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>						
Self- employed	1954	16%	70%	2%	3%	10%
Managers	2346	17%	70%	2%	4%	8%
Other white collars	2713	16%	67%	2%	4%	11%
Manual workers	5223	17%	66%	2%	4%	11%
House persons	2468	20%	57%	2%	3%	18%
Unemployed	1726	14%	66%	2%	4%	13%
Retired	6099	15%	65%	2%	3%	15%
Students	2469	15%	71%	2%	2%	10%
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>						
Rural village	8583	17%	64%	2%	3%	14%
Small/mid size town	10127	16%	68%	2%	3%	12%
Large town	6214	16%	67%	2%	4%	11%
<b>Perception of aid from EU</b>						
Yes	14748	17%	70%	2%	2%	9%
No	5009	17%	65%	3%	6%	11%
<b>Perception of governmental aid</b>						
Yes	15476	17%	68%	2%	3%	10%
No	6412	16%	68%	3%	4%	10%
<b>Perception of the impact of governmental aid</b>						
Yes	12839	19%	69%	2%	2%	8%
No	7949	13%	67%	2%	5%	11%

## Q10.3 Who, do you think, is best placed to help poor people in ... to develop?

## Asia

	TOTAL	Europe	The United States	Japan	Another country	DK
EU25	24999	20%	21%	39%	6%	15%
BE	1011	20%	14%	52%	6%	7%
DK	1011	26%	8%	41%	10%	14%
D-W	1001	23%	14%	42%	6%	15%
DE	1533	21%	14%	45%	6%	14%
D-E	532	14%	15%	56%	6%	10%
EL	1000	17%	34%	38%	2%	10%
ES	1045	18%	34%	23%	3%	22%
FR	1004	20%	12%	45%	5%	18%
IE	1000	12%	19%	35%	5%	30%
IT	1005	19%	26%	35%	5%	15%
LU	510	26%	12%	40%	4%	18%
NL	1016	20%	11%	51%	9%	9%
AT	1030	22%	15%	37%	10%	15%
PT	1000	16%	28%	27%	1%	27%
FI	1028	19%	11%	53%	12%	6%
SE	1009	14%	10%	50%	8%	18%
UK	1366	26%	23%	29%	11%	10%
CY	500	25%	25%	40%	3%	7%
CZ	1120	12%	18%	48%	5%	17%
EE	1000	14%	14%	43%	4%	24%
HU	1000	9%	33%	34%	6%	18%
LV	1000	16%	15%	41%	6%	23%
LT	1004	17%	29%	32%	5%	16%
MT	500	9%	30%	39%	5%	17%
PL	1000	16%	23%	45%	3%	13%
SK	1307	15%	22%	44%	5%	14%
SI	1000	11%	18%	51%	5%	15%

Q10.3 Who, do you think, is best placed to help poor people in ... to develop?

Asia

	TOTAL	Europe	The United States	Japan	Another country	DK
EU25	24999	20%	21%	39%	6%	15%
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	12056	20%	21%	41%	6%	12%
Female	12943	19%	21%	37%	5%	18%
<b>Age</b>						
15-24	3817	20%	21%	43%	5%	12%
25-39	6631	20%	21%	41%	6%	12%
40-54	6381	21%	20%	39%	6%	14%
55 +	8163	18%	21%	36%	6%	19%
<b>Education (End of)</b>						
15	6321	20%	24%	30%	4%	22%
16-19	9862	20%	21%	40%	6%	13%
20+	5876	19%	17%	46%	7%	11%
Still Studying	2469	19%	19%	44%	5%	12%
<b>Household composition</b>						
1	4244	19%	20%	36%	7%	18%
2	7388	20%	20%	40%	6%	14%
3	4956	19%	24%	39%	6%	13%
4+	8410	20%	20%	40%	5%	15%
<b>Place of birth</b>						
Surveyed country	23483	19%	21%	39%	6%	15%
EU	674	20%	18%	41%	6%	15%
Europe outside EU	303	22%	16%	39%	7%	17%
Outside Europe	512	27%	17%	34%	8%	14%
<b>Parents' birth</b>						
2 born country	22128	19%	21%	39%	6%	15%
1 country EU	834	18%	19%	46%	7%	11%
2 EU	810	21%	13%	45%	5%	16%
At least 1 outside EU	1137	24%	18%	38%	8%	11%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>						
(1-4) Left	6482	20%	20%	43%	6%	12%
(5-6) Centre	8436	20%	20%	41%	6%	13%
(7-10) Right	4073	19%	21%	41%	7%	11%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>						
Self- employed	1954	20%	23%	40%	6%	11%
Managers	2346	20%	16%	48%	6%	10%
Other white collars	2713	19%	22%	40%	7%	13%
Manual workers	5223	21%	21%	38%	6%	14%
House persons	2468	23%	23%	31%	4%	20%
Unemployed	1726	18%	21%	37%	7%	17%
Retired	6099	18%	21%	37%	6%	18%
Students	2469	19%	19%	44%	5%	12%
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>						
Rural village	8583	20%	19%	38%	5%	17%
Small/mid size town	10127	19%	21%	40%	5%	14%
Large town	6214	20%	21%	38%	7%	13%
<b>Perception of aid from EU</b>						
Yes	14748	21%	21%	42%	6%	10%
No	5009	20%	23%	37%	8%	13%
<b>Perception of governmental aid</b>						
Yes	15476	20%	20%	41%	6%	13%
No	6412	20%	23%	39%	6%	13%
<b>Perception of the impact of governmental aid</b>						
Yes	12839	23%	20%	41%	5%	11%
No	7949	17%	23%	40%	7%	13%

**Q11 From this list, why do you think is Europe less well placed than the United States or Japan or another country to help poor people in Africa?  
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)**

(IF 'UNITED STATES, JAPAN OR ANOTHER COUNTRY', CODE 2, 3 OR 4 IN Q10.1)

	TOTAL	The United States, Japan or another country are wealthier, stronger than Europe	The United States, Japan or another country have a greater economic interest in Africa than does Europe	The United States, Japan or another country have a greater political interest in Africa than does Europe	The United States, Japan or another country take advantage of poor countries	The United States, Japan or another country are more involved in foreign affairs	The United States has more political and economic relationships with developing countries in Africa	There are also poor regions in Europe which should be helped first	Europe is neither united enough nor developed enough to help Africa	Europe is too small to help Africa	Europe has never been interested in helping Africa	Europe has done enough to help Africa	Other reasons (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU25	9331	60%	22%	14%	18%	13%	13%	25%	14%	10%	3%	5%	4%	5%
BE	233	60%	22%	19%	19%	21%	10%	28%	19%	16%	2%	8%	4%	3%
DK	145	47%	17%	15%	11%	10%	15%	9%	12%	13%	3%	7%	13%	7%
D-W	261	66%	19%	13%	17%	18%	16%	34%	13%	12%	3%	8%	7%	2%
DE	420	66%	18%	13%	18%	17%	17%	35%	15%	13%	3%	8%	6%	2%
D-E	174	69%	16%	11%	22%	14%	22%	39%	20%	15%	2%	7%	3%	-
EL	506	73%	37%	23%	23%	17%	18%	32%	10%	7%	2%	3%	0%	1%
ES	417	68%	18%	15%	26%	13%	9%	16%	8%	4%	4%	2%	3%	4%
FR	214	63%	14%	10%	22%	10%	7%	30%	22%	11%	5%	8%	2%	5%
IE	302	65%	21%	19%	14%	9%	14%	23%	10%	14%	3%	3%	2%	12%
IT	458	53%	29%	13%	15%	7%	9%	18%	14%	6%	2%	4%	2%	5%
LU	71	67%	23%	16%	16%	19%	12%	33%	10%	14%	-	6%	7%	1%
NL	284	53%	19%	12%	12%	17%	14%	22%	16%	13%	3%	8%	14%	1%
AT	282	50%	33%	22%	19%	11%	25%	50%	22%	30%	4%	15%	4%	2%
PT	344	79%	26%	24%	24%	17%	13%	18%	5%	4%	0%	4%	0%	3%
FI	330	48%	23%	15%	26%	4%	13%	30%	13%	7%	4%	3%	8%	5%
SE	156	45%	20%	14%	18%	7%	28%	25%	8%	16%	4%	3%	6%	7%
UK	538	42%	7%	4%	9%	4%	8%	19%	7%	6%	3%	7%	9%	13%
CY	228	70%	33%	20%	43%	29%	8%	31%	9%	17%	4%	3%	3%	2%
CZ	535	73%	39%	31%	22%	32%	29%	23%	30%	21%	2%	8%	1%	2%
EE	521	62%	24%	17%	14%	12%	14%	23%	14%	10%	4%	2%	5%	7%
HU	639	75%	41%	29%	33%	13%	23%	35%	12%	17%	3%	4%	1%	2%
LV	520	45%	28%	19%	27%	14%	16%	34%	14%	15%	3%	2%	1%	5%
LT	654	55%	20%	11%	10%	9%	12%	23%	9%	9%	1%	3%	1%	6%
MT	298	77%	23%	24%	24%	18%	18%	23%	11%	8%	4%	1%	1%	3%
PL	619	67%	19%	12%	14%	16%	12%	25%	19%	9%	2%	2%	2%	4%
SK	688	72%	41%	34%	30%	27%	22%	41%	20%	23%	3%	5%	0%	1%
SI	361	58%	51%	43%	40%	23%	25%	44%	16%	12%	3%	6%	5%	2%

**Q11 From this list, why do you think is Europe less well placed than the United States or Japan or another country to help poor people in Africa?  
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)**

(IF 'UNITED STATES, JAPAN OR ANOTHER COUNTRY', CODE 2, 3 OR 4 IN Q10.1)

	TOTAL	The United States, Japan or another country are wealthier, stronger than Europe	The United States, Japan or another country have a greater economic interest in Africa than does Europe	The United States, Japan or another country have a greater political interest in Africa than does Europe	The United States, Japan or another country take advantage of poor countries	The United States, Japan or another country are more involved in foreign affairs	The United States has more political and economic relationships with developing countries in Africa	There are also poor regions in Europe which should be helped first	Europe is neither united enough nor developed enough to help Africa	Europe is too small to help Africa	Europe has never been interested in helping Africa	Europe has done enough to help Africa	Other reasons (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU25	9331	60%	22%	14%	18%	13%	13%	25%	14%	10%	3%	5%	4%	5%
<b>Sex</b>														
Male	4366	60%	22%	15%	19%	13%	13%	24%	16%	9%	3%	5%	5%	4%
Female	4966	61%	22%	13%	17%	12%	12%	26%	13%	10%	2%	5%	3%	5%
<b>Age</b>														
15-24	1554	66%	19%	15%	18%	15%	12%	26%	17%	9%	2%	2%	3%	3%
25-39	2462	62%	24%	15%	20%	13%	12%	25%	13%	9%	4%	5%	4%	3%
40-54	2338	57%	21%	13%	19%	11%	13%	24%	15%	10%	3%	6%	5%	5%
55 +	2976	60%	22%	14%	16%	12%	13%	24%	13%	10%	2%	6%	4%	6%
<b>Education (End of)</b>														
15	2479	57%	20%	12%	18%	10%	11%	21%	9%	8%	2%	8%	4%	7%
16-19	3874	61%	22%	15%	17%	13%	14%	27%	15%	10%	3%	5%	3%	4%
20+	1880	60%	24%	15%	19%	13%	13%	24%	17%	11%	3%	3%	5%	4%
Still Studying	926	67%	20%	15%	20%	15%	12%	27%	18%	7%	3%	3%	3%	3%
<b>Household composition</b>														
1	1512	55%	20%	12%	16%	10%	11%	23%	12%	11%	4%	5%	5%	7%
2	2657	60%	22%	16%	18%	12%	13%	26%	14%	11%	3%	7%	5%	4%
3	2085	62%	24%	14%	18%	12%	13%	24%	15%	8%	3%	3%	4%	4%
4+	3077	62%	20%	14%	19%	14%	12%	25%	14%	9%	3%	5%	3%	4%
<b>Place of birth</b>														
Surveyed country	8889	61%	22%	14%	18%	12%	13%	25%	14%	10%	3%	5%	4%	5%
EU	195	50%	28%	16%	16%	17%	17%	30%	14%	15%	11%	5%	4%	1%
Europe outside EU	97	55%	21%	10%	11%	16%	15%	29%	19%	9%	3%	6%	4%	6%
Outside Europe	141	44%	12%	10%	12%	22%	3%	13%	15%	6%	4%	7%	14%	5%
<b>Parents' birth</b>														
2 born country	8404	61%	22%	14%	18%	13%	13%	24%	14%	9%	2%	5%	4%	5%
1 country EU	295	59%	21%	13%	20%	12%	11%	31%	15%	10%	8%	4%	5%	4%
2 EU	214	58%	16%	9%	24%	10%	14%	30%	14%	15%	5%	6%	6%	4%
At least 1 outside EU	385	46%	22%	14%	14%	13%	8%	25%	16%	8%	5%	7%	6%	5%

TOTAL	The United States, Japan or another country are wealthier, stronger than Europe	The United States, Japan or another country have a greater economic interest in Africa than does Europe	The United States, Japan or another country have a greater political interest in Africa than does Europe	The United States, Japan or another country take advantage of poor countries	The United States, Japan or another country are more involved in foreign affairs	The United States has more political and economic relationships with developing countries in Africa	There are also poor regions in Europe which should be helped first	Europe is neither united enough nor developed enough to help Africa	Europe is too small to help Africa	Europe has never been interested in helping Africa	Europe has done enough to help Africa	Other reasons (SPONTANEOUS)	DK	
<b>Left-Right scale</b>														
(1-4) Left	2170	58%	24%	16%	22%	12%	13%	24%	15%	8%	4%	5%	5%	4%
(5-6) Centre	3082	61%	18%	13%	18%	12%	12%	27%	12%	11%	3%	5%	4%	5%
(7-10) Right	1726	62%	24%	17%	16%	15%	15%	25%	19%	11%	3%	7%	5%	3%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>														
Self- employed	762	62%	24%	15%	17%	12%	14%	24%	14%	7%	3%	2%	3%	5%
Managers	691	56%	21%	15%	22%	12%	14%	28%	16%	7%	5%	7%	7%	4%
Other white collars	1017	60%	23%	14%	17%	12%	12%	24%	16%	10%	2%	5%	4%	5%
Manual workers	1880	60%	22%	15%	20%	14%	12%	27%	13%	12%	2%	5%	3%	3%
House persons	916	56%	22%	12%	16%	12%	10%	23%	11%	7%	3%	6%	3%	7%
Unemployed	748	60%	20%	14%	18%	14%	14%	22%	14%	12%	3%	6%	5%	4%
Retired	2391	61%	21%	14%	16%	11%	13%	23%	13%	11%	2%	6%	4%	6%
Students	926	67%	20%	15%	20%	15%	12%	27%	18%	7%	3%	3%	3%	3%
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>														
Rural village	2981	63%	17%	12%	17%	13%	11%	24%	13%	11%	2%	6%	4%	5%
Small/mid size town	3910	60%	25%	15%	18%	12%	13%	26%	15%	9%	3%	5%	3%	5%
Large town	2399	57%	22%	16%	21%	13%	14%	24%	13%	9%	3%	6%	6%	5%
<b>Perception of aid from EU</b>														
Yes	5350	64%	25%	16%	18%	14%	14%	26%	13%	10%	2%	6%	3%	3%
No	2147	52%	18%	13%	19%	11%	12%	23%	17%	9%	7%	5%	6%	5%
<b>Perception of governmental aid</b>														
Yes	5338	61%	23%	14%	18%	12%	14%	25%	13%	10%	2%	6%	4%	4%
No	2878	59%	20%	14%	19%	13%	11%	24%	17%	9%	4%	4%	4%	5%
<b>Perception of the impact of governmental aid</b>														
Yes	4171	64%	24%	15%	18%	14%	14%	24%	11%	9%	2%	5%	3%	3%
No	3609	57%	20%	15%	19%	12%	12%	26%	18%	11%	4%	5%	5%	5%

## Q12 In which three areas can European Union development aid be the most effective? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

TOTAL	Drugs	Over-population	Controlling legal or illegal immigration	Development of a sustainable environment and managing natural resources	AIDS and other diseases	Trade development	Education in developing countries	Reducing inequality between men and women in developing countries	Quality of social services in the developing countries	Development of the private sector and of foreign investment in developing countries	Respecting human rights in developing countries	Reducing poverty in developing countries	Reducing the gap between the developing countries and ours from the point of view of access to new technologies	Unemployment in (OUR COUNTRY)	Terrorism	None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	DK	
EU25	24999	17%	13%	18%	15%	36%	17%	35%	9%	11%	8%	24%	25%	10%	13%	14%	1%	4%
BE	1011	17%	20%	17%	14%	43%	13%	47%	12%	8%	8%	27%	24%	9%	11%	9%	2%	1%
DK	1011	11%	19%	10%	23%	42%	21%	49%	9%	5%	10%	27%	26%	16%	3%	11%	1%	2%
D-W	1001	14%	21%	15%	17%	37%	17%	45%	11%	12%	13%	22%	25%	13%	5%	6%	1%	2%
DE	1533	14%	21%	15%	17%	37%	17%	45%	10%	12%	13%	22%	26%	14%	6%	6%	1%	2%
D-E	532	11%	23%	14%	17%	36%	18%	48%	7%	11%	12%	22%	30%	19%	8%	5%	1%	0%
EL	1000	26%	10%	23%	10%	29%	20%	20%	8%	20%	9%	27%	27%	9%	21%	11%	3%	3%
ES	1045	18%	9%	24%	11%	31%	10%	20%	9%	7%	4%	22%	24%	10%	18%	32%	2%	8%
FR	1004	16%	10%	19%	17%	40%	14%	35%	10%	10%	7%	33%	21%	7%	13%	18%	0%	4%
IE	1000	22%	15%	14%	14%	44%	17%	38%	9%	13%	7%	26%	32%	8%	7%	10%	0%	5%
IT	1005	18%	15%	30%	15%	34%	21%	26%	8%	9%	8%	21%	22%	2%	19%	12%	1%	2%
LU	510	26%	19%	16%	12%	47%	10%	36%	13%	9%	5%	31%	25%	6%	8%	15%	0%	1%
NL	1016	5%	18%	7%	19%	44%	21%	62%	9%	13%	11%	20%	25%	15%	3%	9%	1%	2%
AT	1030	16%	21%	17%	18%	35%	18%	35%	11%	26%	7%	30%	25%	9%	6%	6%	0%	2%
PT	1000	34%	6%	15%	8%	41%	11%	19%	6%	17%	7%	19%	23%	5%	28%	12%	1%	10%
FI	1028	11%	13%	12%	19%	37%	24%	58%	16%	16%	8%	24%	19%	14%	3%	7%	0%	2%
SE	1009	14%	12%	10%	25%	49%	19%	43%	17%	2%	10%	31%	28%	8%	3%	12%	0%	2%
UK	1366	15%	15%	18%	16%	37%	13%	39%	6%	9%	5%	19%	34%	13%	9%	17%	1%	6%
CY	500	39%	9%	20%	13%	37%	24%	31%	11%	8%	7%	38%	19%	6%	16%	12%	0%	1%
CZ	1120	20%	10%	16%	17%	45%	18%	40%	4%	13%	10%	30%	25%	9%	8%	15%	1%	2%
EE	1000	34%	5%	11%	8%	51%	16%	41%	7%	12%	6%	15%	22%	5%	18%	15%	0%	5%
HU	1000	34%	9%	10%	12%	25%	26%	16%	6%	7%	11%	18%	20%	6%	9%	13%	6%	14%
LV	1000	34%	4%	14%	12%	30%	23%	24%	3%	4%	8%	18%	20%	8%	38%	16%	1%	6%
LT	1004	27%	5%	13%	6%	32%	23%	34%	6%	18%	9%	19%	39%	7%	30%	11%	1%	4%
MT	500	26%	6%	41%	12%	35%	14%	30%	9%	11%	6%	21%	17%	4%	20%	25%	0%	3%
PL	1000	18%	5%	10%	10%	27%	25%	30%	9%	20%	9%	26%	23%	14%	25%	14%	1%	3%
SK	1307	20%	7%	11%	21%	31%	24%	38%	10%	12%	13%	24%	26%	11%	19%	16%	1%	2%
SI	1000	13%	5%	12%	18%	29%	21%	45%	12%	21%	11%	28%	28%	9%	18%	13%	1%	2%

Q12 In which three areas can European Union development aid be the most effective? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

	TOTAL	Drugs	Over-population	Controlling legal or illegal immigration	Development of a sustainable environment and managing natural resources	AIDS and other diseases	Trade development	Education in developing countries	Reducing inequality between men and women in developing countries	Quality of social services in the developing countries	Development of the private sector and of foreign investment in developing countries	Respecting human rights in developing countries	Reducing poverty in developing countries	Reducing the gap between the developing countries and ours from the point of view of access to new technologies	Unemployment in (OUR COUNTRY)	Terrorism	None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
EU25	24999	17%	13%	18%	15%	36%	17%	35%	9%	11%	8%	24%	25%	10%	13%	14%	1%	4%
<b>Sex</b>																		
Male	12056	16%	14%	19%	17%	35%	19%	36%	8%	11%	10%	23%	25%	11%	12%	13%	1%	3%
Female	12943	18%	13%	17%	14%	36%	15%	35%	9%	12%	7%	25%	25%	9%	14%	15%	1%	5%
<b>Age</b>																		
15-24	3817	17%	10%	17%	13%	42%	19%	36%	9%	12%	7%	26%	26%	10%	12%	17%	1%	3%
25-39	6631	15%	13%	18%	17%	36%	20%	38%	8%	12%	10%	25%	25%	11%	13%	13%	1%	3%
40-54	6381	16%	14%	18%	17%	34%	18%	36%	8%	12%	10%	24%	25%	11%	12%	14%	1%	3%
55 +	8163	20%	15%	18%	13%	35%	14%	32%	10%	10%	6%	22%	25%	9%	15%	14%	1%	6%
<b>Education (End of)</b>																		
15	6321	22%	14%	19%	11%	34%	13%	25%	9%	10%	6%	18%	24%	7%	19%	17%	1%	8%
16-19	9862	17%	14%	19%	15%	36%	16%	35%	9%	12%	8%	24%	26%	10%	13%	15%	1%	3%
20+	5876	11%	14%	16%	20%	36%	22%	44%	8%	13%	11%	29%	25%	13%	8%	10%	1%	2%
Still Studying	2469	14%	9%	15%	15%	39%	21%	40%	9%	12%	9%	28%	24%	11%	10%	16%	1%	3%
<b>Household composition</b>																		
1	4244	17%	14%	16%	15%	36%	15%	33%	9%	10%	7%	24%	23%	11%	13%	15%	2%	6%
2	7388	18%	14%	18%	15%	35%	17%	35%	10%	11%	7%	24%	25%	9%	13%	14%	1%	4%
3	4956	16%	12%	19%	16%	35%	19%	34%	8%	11%	8%	25%	26%	11%	15%	14%	1%	3%
4+	8410	17%	14%	17%	15%	37%	18%	36%	8%	12%	10%	24%	25%	10%	13%	15%	1%	3%
<b>Place of birth</b>																		
Surveyed country	23483	17%	13%	18%	15%	36%	17%	35%	9%	11%	8%	24%	25%	10%	13%	14%	1%	4%
EU	674	24%	15%	17%	12%	41%	15%	40%	12%	8%	8%	19%	22%	11%	10%	12%	2%	4%
Europe outside EU	303	15%	15%	15%	17%	32%	20%	36%	9%	8%	9%	26%	18%	10%	12%	12%	1%	5%
Outside Europe	512	18%	14%	17%	14%	34%	20%	38%	5%	11%	10%	23%	22%	14%	13%	12%	-	6%
<b>Parents' birth</b>																		
2 born country	22128	17%	14%	18%	15%	36%	17%	34%	9%	11%	8%	24%	25%	10%	13%	15%	1%	4%
1 country EU	834	14%	14%	19%	17%	39%	20%	44%	9%	13%	7%	25%	24%	12%	8%	8%	2%	2%
2 EU	810	20%	12%	16%	13%	39%	15%	44%	10%	9%	7%	20%	25%	9%	9%	12%	2%	5%
At least 1 outside EU	1137	15%	11%	17%	15%	33%	19%	38%	9%	13%	11%	24%	23%	15%	13%	13%	0%	3%

Special EUROBAROMETER 222 "Attitudes towards Development Aid"

	TOTAL	Drugs	Over-population	Controlling legal or illegal immigration	Development of a sustainable environment and managing natural resources	AIDS and other diseases	Trade development	Education in developing countries	Reducing inequality between men and women in developing countries	Quality of social services in the developing countries	Development of the private sector and of foreign investment in developing countries	Respecting human rights in developing countries	Reducing poverty in developing countries	Reducing the gap between the developing countries and ours from the point of view of access to new technologies	Unemployment in (OUR COUNTRY)	Terrorism	None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	DK
<b>Left-Right scale</b>																		
(1-4) Left	6482	13%	13%	16%	20%	37%	17%	39%	10%	13%	9%	27%	27%	12%	10%	13%	1%	2%
(5-6) Centre	8436	17%	14%	18%	15%	38%	17%	38%	9%	11%	9%	24%	26%	11%	11%	14%	1%	3%
(7-10) Right	4073	18%	15%	21%	15%	35%	19%	37%	9%	12%	11%	25%	24%	10%	12%	13%	1%	2%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>																		
Self- employed	1954	16%	12%	19%	19%	33%	22%	36%	8%	12%	11%	24%	23%	9%	12%	10%	2%	2%
Managers	2346	9%	15%	15%	24%	36%	20%	48%	7%	13%	13%	27%	26%	13%	6%	9%	0%	2%
Other white collars	2713	14%	13%	19%	17%	36%	19%	38%	9%	13%	10%	24%	26%	13%	11%	15%	1%	2%
Manual workers	5223	17%	14%	20%	15%	38%	16%	35%	9%	11%	8%	25%	27%	9%	13%	15%	1%	3%
House persons	2468	20%	13%	19%	11%	35%	14%	27%	8%	11%	6%	19%	24%	6%	17%	19%	1%	8%
Unemployed	1726	19%	13%	17%	13%	35%	18%	33%	8%	12%	8%	24%	24%	10%	18%	14%	2%	4%
Retired	6099	21%	15%	17%	13%	34%	14%	32%	10%	10%	6%	23%	24%	10%	16%	14%	1%	6%
Students	2469	14%	9%	15%	15%	39%	21%	40%	9%	12%	9%	28%	24%	11%	10%	16%	1%	3%
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>																		
Rural village	8583	17%	12%	16%	15%	36%	15%	34%	9%	11%	7%	24%	24%	10%	14%	16%	1%	5%
Small/mid size town	10127	17%	14%	20%	15%	35%	18%	35%	9%	11%	8%	24%	26%	10%	13%	13%	1%	4%
Large town	6214	17%	14%	17%	16%	36%	19%	37%	9%	13%	10%	24%	25%	11%	12%	13%	1%	3%
<b>Perception of aid from EU</b>																		
Yes	14748	17%	14%	18%	16%	37%	18%	37%	9%	12%	9%	24%	27%	11%	12%	14%	1%	2%
No	5009	17%	13%	19%	16%	35%	17%	33%	9%	11%	8%	26%	24%	10%	15%	16%	1%	2%
<b>Perception of governmental aid</b>																		
Yes	15476	17%	15%	18%	16%	37%	18%	38%	9%	11%	9%	24%	26%	10%	12%	14%	1%	3%
No	6412	16%	12%	18%	15%	35%	17%	34%	8%	12%	8%	26%	25%	11%	15%	15%	1%	3%
<b>Perception of the impact of governmental aid</b>																		
Yes	12839	17%	14%	16%	17%	39%	18%	40%	10%	12%	9%	25%	28%	11%	11%	14%	0%	2%
No	7949	18%	14%	21%	15%	34%	18%	33%	9%	12%	9%	24%	23%	11%	14%	14%	2%	2%

**Q13.1 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me if you tend to agree or disagree.**

**Development aid provided by the European Union contributes to contain regional conflicts**

	TOTAL	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK
EU25	24999	49%	32%	18%
BE	1011	53%	40%	7%
DK	1011	36%	50%	14%
D-W	1001	55%	36%	9%
DE	1533	55%	36%	9%
D-E	532	58%	35%	7%
EL	1000	49%	30%	20%
ES	1045	51%	25%	25%
FR	1004	41%	37%	21%
IE	1000	38%	23%	39%
IT	1005	43%	32%	25%
LU	510	60%	31%	9%
NL	1016	55%	35%	10%
AT	1030	53%	30%	17%
PT	1000	54%	19%	27%
FI	1028	49%	47%	4%
SE	1009	39%	42%	19%
UK	1366	46%	33%	21%
CY	500	49%	25%	25%
CZ	1120	47%	33%	20%
EE	1000	52%	30%	18%
HU	1000	29%	45%	27%
LV	1000	41%	36%	23%
LT	1004	67%	13%	20%
MT	500	53%	18%	29%
PL	1000	66%	21%	13%
SK	1307	54%	30%	16%
SI	1000	54%	37%	9%

**Q13.1 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me if you tend to agree or disagree.**

**Development aid provided by the European Union contributes to contain regional conflicts**

	TOTAL	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK
EU25	24999	49%	32%	18%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	12056	53%	34%	13%
Female	12943	46%	31%	23%
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	3817	51%	31%	18%
25-39	6631	51%	33%	16%
40-54	6381	48%	36%	16%
55 +	8163	49%	30%	21%
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15	6321	48%	27%	24%
16-19	9862	50%	34%	16%
20+	5876	50%	36%	13%
Still Studying	2469	51%	31%	18%
<b>Household composition</b>				
1	4244	47%	32%	21%
2	7388	50%	32%	19%
3	4956	49%	33%	17%
4+	8410	50%	33%	17%
<b>Place of birth</b>				
Surveyed country	23483	49%	32%	18%
EU	674	51%	32%	17%
Europe outside EU	303	57%	24%	19%
Outside Europe	512	52%	34%	15%
<b>Parents' birth</b>				
2 born country	22128	49%	33%	18%
1 country EU	834	50%	32%	18%
2 EU	810	50%	32%	18%
At least 1 outside EU	1137	55%	29%	16%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>				
(1-4) Left	6482	52%	34%	15%
(5-6) Centre	8436	52%	33%	15%
(7-10) Right	4073	52%	36%	13%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>				
Self- employed	1954	49%	36%	15%
Managers	2346	49%	39%	12%
Other white collars	2713	48%	36%	16%
Manual workers	5223	50%	33%	17%
House persons	2468	45%	27%	28%
Unemployed	1726	53%	31%	17%
Retired	6099	50%	30%	20%
Students	2469	51%	31%	18%
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>				
Rural village	8583	48%	33%	19%
Small/mid size town	10127	49%	33%	18%
Large town	6214	53%	30%	17%
<b>Perception of aid from EU</b>				
Yes	14748	56%	30%	14%
No	5009	42%	45%	13%
<b>Perception of governmental aid</b>				
Yes	15476	54%	31%	14%
No	6412	44%	40%	16%
<b>Perception of the impact of governmental aid</b>				
Yes	12839	58%	28%	14%
No	7949	42%	45%	13%

**Q13.2 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me if you tend to agree or disagree.**

**Development aid provided by the European Union contributes to making benefiting countries more democratic**

	TOTAL	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK
EU25	24999	54%	29%	17%
BE	1011	64%	31%	6%
DK	1011	54%	39%	7%
D-W	1001	55%	34%	11%
DE	1533	54%	36%	10%
D-E	532	50%	43%	6%
EL	1000	58%	25%	16%
ES	1045	50%	26%	25%
FR	1004	51%	30%	19%
IE	1000	46%	19%	35%
IT	1005	55%	26%	18%
LU	510	65%	22%	13%
NL	1016	47%	42%	11%
AT	1030	50%	34%	16%
PT	1000	61%	15%	24%
FI	1028	59%	36%	4%
SE	1009	45%	40%	16%
UK	1366	50%	31%	19%
CY	500	69%	13%	18%
CZ	1120	51%	31%	18%
EE	1000	56%	27%	17%
HU	1000	59%	21%	20%
LV	1000	55%	21%	24%
LT	1004	75%	8%	17%
MT	500	72%	9%	19%
PL	1000	67%	16%	16%
SK	1307	62%	23%	14%
SI	1000	68%	23%	9%

**Q13.2 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me if you tend to agree or disagree.**

**Development aid provided by the European Union contributes to making benefiting countries more democratic**

	TOTAL	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK
EU25	24999	54%	29%	17%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	12056	56%	31%	13%
Female	12943	53%	27%	20%
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	3817	58%	26%	16%
25-39	6631	57%	30%	14%
40-54	6381	53%	32%	14%
55 +	8163	52%	27%	21%
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15	6321	51%	24%	25%
16-19	9862	55%	30%	15%
20+	5876	55%	34%	11%
Still Studying	2469	60%	25%	14%
<b>Household composition</b>				
1	4244	51%	28%	21%
2	7388	55%	29%	16%
3	4956	56%	29%	15%
4+	8410	55%	30%	16%
<b>Place of birth</b>				
Surveyed country	23483	54%	29%	17%
EU	674	59%	30%	11%
Europe outside EU	303	62%	17%	21%
Outside Europe	512	54%	32%	14%
<b>Parents' birth</b>				
2 born country	22128	55%	29%	17%
1 country EU	834	51%	32%	17%
2 EU	810	57%	29%	14%
At least 1 outside EU	1137	54%	30%	17%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>				
(1-4) Left	6482	56%	30%	13%
(5-6) Centre	8436	56%	30%	14%
(7-10) Right	4073	57%	30%	12%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>				
Self- employed	1954	56%	30%	14%
Managers	2346	54%	38%	8%
Other white collars	2713	54%	32%	14%
Manual workers	5223	55%	29%	16%
House persons	2468	49%	26%	24%
Unemployed	1726	55%	29%	17%
Retired	6099	53%	26%	21%
Students	2469	60%	25%	14%
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>				
Rural village	8583	53%	28%	19%
Small/mid size town	10127	54%	30%	16%
Large town	6214	57%	29%	14%
<b>Perception of aid from EU</b>				
Yes	14748	62%	26%	12%
No	5009	43%	44%	13%
<b>Perception of governmental aid</b>				
Yes	15476	59%	28%	13%
No	6412	49%	37%	14%
<b>Perception of the impact of governmental aid</b>				
Yes	12839	63%	24%	13%
No	7949	46%	42%	12%

**Q13.3 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me if you tend to agree or disagree.**

**The European Union has to continue to provide development aid, even to countries linked to international terrorism**

	TOTAL	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK
EU25	24999	47%	41%	12%
BE	1011	45%	50%	5%
DK	1011	44%	51%	5%
D-W	1001	52%	39%	9%
DE	1533	51%	40%	8%
D-E	532	48%	46%	5%
EL	1000	48%	42%	11%
ES	1045	52%	25%	23%
FR	1004	37%	53%	10%
IE	1000	44%	27%	29%
IT	1005	50%	36%	14%
LU	510	46%	47%	7%
NL	1016	50%	46%	4%
AT	1030	47%	39%	13%
PT	1000	31%	47%	22%
FI	1028	41%	56%	3%
SE	1009	43%	49%	8%
UK	1366	45%	44%	11%
CY	500	37%	52%	12%
CZ	1120	43%	44%	13%
EE	1000	44%	41%	15%
HU	1000	31%	52%	17%
LV	1000	53%	30%	17%
LT	1004	63%	22%	15%
MT	500	42%	46%	12%
PL	1000	57%	34%	10%
SK	1307	65%	24%	12%
SI	1000	49%	45%	7%

**Q13.3 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me if you tend to agree or disagree.**

**The European Union has to continue to provide development aid, even to countries linked to international terrorism**

	TOTAL	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK
EU25	24999	47%	41%	12%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	12056	47%	44%	10%
Female	12943	48%	38%	14%
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	3817	53%	36%	11%
25-39	6631	50%	40%	10%
40-54	6381	47%	43%	10%
55 +	8163	43%	42%	15%
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15	6321	41%	40%	18%
16-19	9862	47%	43%	10%
20+	5876	52%	41%	8%
Still Studying	2469	56%	33%	11%
<b>Household composition</b>				
1	4244	45%	40%	14%
2	7388	46%	43%	12%
3	4956	50%	39%	11%
4+	8410	49%	40%	11%
<b>Place of birth</b>				
Surveyed country	23483	47%	41%	12%
EU	674	51%	41%	8%
Europe outside EU	303	54%	32%	13%
Outside Europe	512	48%	41%	11%
<b>Parents' birth</b>				
2 born country	22128	47%	41%	12%
1 country EU	834	48%	42%	10%
2 EU	810	47%	45%	8%
At least 1 outside EU	1137	52%	38%	10%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>				
(1-4) Left	6482	55%	36%	9%
(5-6) Centre	8436	48%	43%	9%
(7-10) Right	4073	44%	48%	8%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>				
Self- employed	1954	51%	41%	8%
Managers	2346	50%	43%	8%
Other white collars	2713	51%	41%	8%
Manual workers	5223	46%	43%	11%
House persons	2468	45%	36%	20%
Unemployed	1726	46%	41%	13%
Retired	6099	43%	42%	14%
Students	2469	56%	33%	11%
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>				
Rural village	8583	44%	42%	14%
Small/ mid size town	10127	47%	42%	11%
Large town	6214	52%	37%	11%
<b>Perception of aid from EU</b>				
Yes	14748	51%	40%	9%
No	5009	47%	45%	9%
<b>Perception of governmental aid</b>				
Yes	15476	49%	41%	10%
No	6412	50%	40%	10%
<b>Perception of the impact of governmental aid</b>				
Yes	12839	52%	38%	9%
No	7949	44%	48%	8%

**Q13.4 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me if you tend to agree or disagree.**

**The level of aid provided has to be linked to meeting sustainable development targets in these countries**

	TOTAL	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK
UE25	24999	74%	12%	13%
EU25				
BE	1011	87%	9%	4%
DK	1011	78%	15%	7%
D-W	1001	73%	18%	9%
DE	1533	74%	18%	8%
D-E	532	77%	17%	7%
EL	1000	75%	14%	11%
ES	1045	62%	11%	27%
FR	1004	78%	7%	15%
IE	1000	58%	10%	32%
IT	1005	74%	14%	12%
LU	510	67%	16%	17%
NL	1016	77%	18%	5%
AT	1030	69%	18%	13%
PT	1000	65%	8%	26%
FI	1028	70%	26%	4%
SE	1009	88%	5%	7%
UK	1366	78%	11%	11%
CY	500	82%	5%	13%
CZ	1120	76%	12%	12%
EE	1000	71%	9%	20%
HU	1000	70%	13%	18%
LV	1000	67%	10%	24%
LT	1004	67%	8%	25%
MT	500	65%	7%	29%
PL	1000	76%	9%	15%
SK	1307	73%	13%	14%
SI	1000	83%	8%	9%

**Q13.4 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me if you tend to agree or disagree.**

**The level of aid provided has to be linked to meeting sustainable development targets in these countries**

	TOTAL	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK
EU25	24999	74%	12%	13%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	12056	77%	12%	11%
Female	12943	72%	13%	16%
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	3817	74%	13%	13%
25-39	6631	76%	13%	11%
40-54	6381	76%	13%	11%
55 +	8163	72%	11%	18%
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15	6321	66%	12%	22%
16-19	9862	77%	11%	11%
20+	5876	80%	14%	6%
Still Studying	2469	71%	16%	13%
<b>Household composition</b>				
1	4244	72%	12%	16%
2	7388	74%	12%	14%
3	4956	75%	13%	12%
4+	8410	75%	13%	12%
<b>Place of birth</b>				
Surveyed country	23483	74%	12%	13%
EU	674	79%	12%	9%
Europe outside EU	303	72%	14%	14%
Outside Europe	512	70%	16%	14%
<b>Parents' birth</b>				
2 born country	22128	74%	12%	14%
1 country EU	834	79%	11%	11%
2 EU	810	74%	12%	13%
At least 1 outside EU	1137	77%	14%	9%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>				
(1-4) Left	6482	77%	13%	10%
(5-6) Centre	8436	78%	12%	10%
(7-10) Right	4073	79%	12%	9%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>				
Self- employed	1954	76%	15%	9%
Managers	2346	80%	14%	6%
Other white collars	2713	79%	12%	9%
Manual workers	5223	76%	11%	13%
House persons	2468	67%	12%	21%
Unemployed	1726	73%	12%	14%
Retired	6099	73%	10%	17%
Students	2469	71%	16%	13%
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>				
Rural village	8583	72%	13%	16%
Small/mid size town	10127	76%	12%	12%
Large town	6214	75%	13%	12%
<b>Perception of aid from EU</b>				
Yes	14748	79%	11%	10%
No	5009	72%	18%	10%
<b>Perception of governmental aid</b>				
Yes	15476	78%	12%	11%
No	6412	73%	16%	11%
<b>Perception of the impact of governmental aid</b>				
Yes	12839	80%	11%	9%
No	7949	73%	17%	10%

**Q13.5 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me if you tend to agree or disagree.**

**The level of aid has to be linked to the efforts these countries make to encourage and sustain democracy**

	TOTAL	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK
EU25	24999	74%	14%	12%
BE	1011	89%	8%	3%
DK	1011	81%	14%	5%
D-W	1001	71%	20%	8%
DE	1533	72%	21%	8%
D-E	532	73%	21%	5%
EL	1000	79%	12%	9%
ES	1045	63%	14%	23%
FR	1004	83%	7%	10%
IE	1000	60%	11%	29%
IT	1005	72%	14%	14%
LU	510	73%	16%	11%
NL	1016	79%	17%	4%
AT	1030	76%	14%	11%
PT	1000	68%	9%	23%
FI	1028	74%	22%	4%
SE	1009	85%	9%	6%
UK	1366	72%	16%	11%
CY	500	86%	4%	11%
CZ	1120	72%	14%	13%
EE	1000	76%	9%	15%
HU	1000	70%	13%	16%
LV	1000	67%	10%	23%
LT	1004	74%	7%	19%
MT	500	79%	6%	15%
PL	1000	79%	9%	12%
SK	1307	82%	9%	9%
SI	1000	85%	8%	8%

**Q13.5 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me if you tend to agree or disagree.**

**The level of aid has to be linked to the efforts these countries make to encourage and sustain democracy**

	TOTAL	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK
EU25	24999	74%	14%	12%
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	12056	77%	14%	9%
Female	12943	72%	13%	15%
<b>Age</b>				
15-24	3817	74%	15%	11%
25-39	6631	75%	15%	9%
40-54	6381	75%	15%	10%
55 +	8163	72%	11%	16%
<b>Education (End of)</b>				
15	6321	67%	13%	20%
16-19	9862	77%	13%	10%
20+	5876	79%	15%	6%
Still Studying	2469	73%	17%	9%
<b>Household composition</b>				
1	4244	71%	14%	15%
2	7388	75%	13%	12%
3	4956	76%	13%	11%
4+	8410	74%	15%	11%
<b>Place of birth</b>				
Surveyed country	23483	74%	14%	12%
EU	674	78%	13%	9%
Europe outside EU	303	74%	10%	16%
Outside Europe	512	75%	15%	10%
<b>Parents' birth</b>				
2 born country	22128	74%	14%	12%
1 country EU	834	77%	14%	9%
2 EU	810	76%	12%	12%
At least 1 outside EU	1137	76%	16%	8%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>				
(1-4) Left	6482	76%	16%	8%
(5-6) Centre	8436	77%	14%	9%
(7-10) Right	4073	80%	13%	7%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>				
Self- employed	1954	72%	19%	9%
Managers	2346	78%	17%	5%
Other white collars	2713	80%	11%	8%
Manual workers	5223	76%	13%	11%
House persons	2468	65%	14%	21%
Unemployed	1726	74%	14%	12%
Retired	6099	73%	11%	16%
Students	2469	73%	17%	9%
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>				
Rural village	8583	73%	13%	13%
Small/ mid size town	10127	75%	14%	11%
Large town	6214	74%	15%	11%
<b>Perception of aid from EU</b>				
Yes	14748	79%	12%	8%
No	5009	71%	20%	9%
<b>Perception of governmental aid</b>				
Yes	15476	77%	13%	9%
No	6412	73%	17%	10%
<b>Perception of the impact of governmental aid</b>				
Yes	12839	79%	13%	8%
No	7949	74%	18%	9%

**Q13.6 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me if you tend to agree or disagree.**

**Development aid provided by the European Union can take any form except supplying armaments**

	TOTAL	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	DK
EU25	24999	78%	12%	10%
BE	1011	84%	13%	3%
DK	1011	83%	14%	3%
D-W	1001	81%	13%	6%
DE	1533	81%	13%	5%
D-E	532	84%	15%	1%
EL	1000	84%	10%	6%
ES	1045	66%	13%	21%
FR	1004	81%	10%	8%
IE	1000	64%	7%	29%
IT	1005	74%	14%	12%
LU	510	79%	16%	5%
NL	1016	84%	13%	3%
AT	1030	79%	11%	10%
PT	1000	66%	13%	21%
FI	1028	79%	19%	2%
SE	1009	73%	21%	6%
UK	1366	76%	12%	12%
CY	500	87%	4%	9%
CZ	1120	79%	13%	8%
EE	1000	77%	11%	13%
HU	1000	73%	14%	14%
LV	1000	73%	10%	17%
LT	1004	80%	7%	12%
MT	500	75%	7%	18%
PL	1000	85%	8%	7%
SK	1307	81%	10%	9%
SI	1000	89%	7%	4%

**Q13.6 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me if you tend to agree or disagree.**

**Development aid provided by the European Union can take any form except supplying armaments**

	TOTAL	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree
EU25	24999	78%	12%
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	12056	78%	14%
Female	12943	77%	11%
<b>Age</b>			
15-24	3817	77%	14%
25-39	6631	79%	13%
40-54	6381	79%	13%
55 +	8163	76%	10%
<b>Education (End of)</b>			
15	6321	72%	11%
16-19	9862	80%	12%
20+	5876	81%	14%
Still Studying	2469	78%	14%
<b>Household composition</b>			
1	4244	77%	10%
2	7388	78%	12%
3	4956	78%	13%
4+	8410	77%	14%
<b>Place of birth</b>			
Surveyed country	23483	78%	12%
EU	674	83%	12%
Europe outside EU	303	74%	11%
Outside Europe	512	78%	12%
<b>Parents' birth</b>			
2 born country	22128	77%	12%
1 country EU	834	80%	11%
2 EU	810	78%	12%
At least 1 outside EU	1137	81%	11%
<b>Left-Right scale</b>			
(1-4) Left	6482	81%	12%
(5-6) Centre	8436	80%	12%
(7-10) Right	4073	80%	14%
<b>Respondent occupation scale</b>			
Self- employed	1954	77%	16%
Managers	2346	78%	16%
Other white collars	2713	82%	12%
Manual workers	5223	78%	12%
House persons	2468	72%	11%
Unemployed	1726	78%	13%
Retired	6099	77%	10%
Students	2469	78%	14%
<b>Subjective urbanisation</b>			
Rural village	8583	77%	12%
Small/ mid size town	10127	78%	13%
Large town	6214	79%	12%
<b>Perception of aid from EU</b>			
Yes	14748	82%	11%
No	5009	74%	18%
<b>Perception of governmental aid</b>			
Yes	15476	81%	11%
No	6412	75%	16%
<b>Perception of the impact of governmental aid</b>			
Yes	12839	83%	11%
No	7949	77%	16%

# **TECHNICAL NOTE**



## SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N°222 « Attitudes towards Development Aid » TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between 22<sup>nd</sup> November and 19<sup>th</sup> December 2004, the TNS Opinion & Social, a consortium created between Taylor Nelson Sofres and EOS Gallup Europe, carried out wave 62.2 of the EUROBAROMETER, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General Press and Communication, Opinion Polls.

The SPECIAL EUROBAROMETER N°222 is part of wave 62.2 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 Member States is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each EU 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 2 (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective EU-nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas. In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses were selected as every Nth address by standard random route procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the *closest birthday rule*). All interviews have been conducted face-to-face in people's home 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.

ABREVIATIONS	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	FIELDWORK DATES	POPULATION 15+
AT	Austria	Österreichisches Gallup-Institute	1.030	30-11 / 19-12-2004	6.679.444
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.011	01-12 / 19-12-2004	8.598.982
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.011	29-11 / 19-12-2004	4.380.063
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.004	27-11 / 19-12-2004	44.010.619
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup OY	1.028	26-11 / 19-12-2004	4.279.286
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.533	26-11 / 14-12-2004	64.174.295
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	27-11 / 18-12-2004	8.674.230
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.366	26-11 / 19-12-2004	47.685.578
IE	Ireland	TNS MRBI	1.000	26-11 / 19-12-2004	3.089.775
IT	Italy	TNS Abacus	1.005	02-12 / 19-12-2004	49.208.000
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	510	25-11 / 16-12-2004	367.199
NL	The Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.016	22-11 / 15-12-2004	13.242.328
PT	Portugal	TNS EUROTESTE	1.000	01-12 / 19-12-2004	8.080.915
ES	Spain	TNS Demoscopia	1.045	24-11 / 18-12-2004	35.882.820
SE	Sweden	TNS GALLUP	1.009	24-11 / 14-12-2004	7.376.680
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	Synovate	500	01-12 / 17-12-2004	552.213
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.120	26-11 / 13-12-2004	8.571.710
EE	Estonia	Emor	1.000	01-12 / 17-12-2004	887.094
HU	Hungary	TNS Hungary	1.000	25-11 / 18-12-2004	8.503.379
LV	Latvia	TNS Baltic Data House	1.000	27-11 / 19-12-2004	1.394.351
LT	Lithuania	TNS Gallup Lithuania	1.004	27-11 / 15-12-2004	2.803.661
MT	Malta	MISCO	500	24-11 / 16-12-2004	322.917
PL	Poland	TNS OBOP	1.000	29-11 / 17-12-2004	31.610.437
SK	Slovakia	TNS AISA SK	1.307	26-11 / 17-12-2004	4.316.438
SI	Slovenia	RM PLUS	1.000	29-11 / 19-12-2004	1.663.869
TOTAL			24.999	22-11 / 19-12-2004	366.356.283

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 EU member-countries a national weighting procedure, using marginal and intercellular weighting, was carried out based on this Universe description. As such in all countries, gender, age, region and size of locality were introduced in the iteration procedure. For international weighting (i.e. EU averages), TNS Opinion & Social applies the official population figures as provided by EUROSTAT or national statistic offices. The total population figures for input in this post-weighting procedure are listed above.

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

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

# **QUESTIONNAIRE**



**A** your survey number

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EB62.1 A

**B** country code

--	--

EB62.1 B

**C** our survey number

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EB62.1 C

**D** Interview number

--	--	--	--	--	--

EB62.1 D

ASK ITEM 26 ONLY IN BULGARIA

ASK ITEM 27 ONLY IN ROMANIA

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

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

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

EB62.1 Q1 MODIFIED

IF "OTHER" or" DK" IN Q1 THEN CLOSE INTERVIEW

ASK D15b ONLY IF NOT DOING ANY PAID WORK CURRENTLY - CODE 1 TO 4 IN D15a

D15a What is your current occupation?

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

	D15a CURRENT OCCUPATION	D15b LAST OCCUPATION
<b>NON-ACTIVE</b>		
Responsible for ordinary shopping and looking after the home, or without any current occupation, not working	1	
Student	2	
Unemployed or temporarily not working	3	
Retired or unable to work through illness	4	
<b>SELF EMPLOYED</b>		
Farmer	5	5
Fisherman	6	6
Professional (lawyer, medical practitioner, accountant, architect, etc.)	7	7
Owner of a shop, craftsmen, other self-employed person	8	8
Business proprietors, owner (full or partner) of a company	9	9
<b>EMPLOYED</b>		
Employed professional (employed doctor, lawyer, accountant, architect)	10	10
General management, director or top management (managing directors, director general, other director)	11	11
Middle management, other management (department head, junior manager, teacher, technician)	12	12
Employed position, working mainly at a desk	13	13
Employed position, not at a desk but travelling (salesmen, driver, etc.)	14	14
Employed position, not at a desk, but in a service job (hospital, restaurant, police, fireman, etc.)	15	15
Supervisor	16	16
Skilled manual worker	17	17
Other (unskilled) manual worker, servant	18	18
<b>NEVER DID ANY PAID WORK</b>		19

EB62.1 D15a D15b

Now, thinking about the attitudes towards Development aid

QC1 In your opinion, is it very important, fairly important, not very important or not at all important to help people in poor countries in Africa, Latin America, Asia, etc. to develop?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

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

EB58.2 Q73a

QC2 Have you heard of the Millennium Development Goals?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes	1
No	2

EB62.2 NEW

**QC3** In the year 2000, heads of State and Government representing all countries in the world agreed to achieve a number of goals to improve the lives of people in developing countries by the year 2015. These are called the Millennium Development Goals. I am now going to read you these goals. For each goal, please tell me how likely you think that it will be achieved by 2015.

(SHOW CARD)

(READ OUT)	DEFINITELY	PROBABLY	PROBABLY NOT	DEFINITELY NOT	DK
------------	------------	----------	--------------	----------------	----

	(READ OUT)	DEFINITELY	PROBABLY	PROBABLY NOT	DEFINITELY NOT	DK
1	Reduce extreme poverty and hunger	1	2	3	4	5
2	Achieve universal primary education	1	2	3	4	5
3	Promote gender equality and empower women	1	2	3	4	5
4	Reduce child mortality	1	2	3	4	5
5	Reduce the number of women who die as a result of child birth	1	2	3	4	5
6	Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases	1	2	3	4	5
7	Ensure a sustainable environment	1	2	3	4	5
8	Develop fairer access to wealthy countries' markets for developing countries	1	2	3	4	5
9	Increase development aid to countries committed to reducing poverty	1	2	3	4	5
10	Cancel developing countries' debts to wealthy countries	1	2	3	4	5

EB62.2 NEW

**QC4** Here is a list of possible actions which our Government could undertake to help developing countries achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Please tell me, which of these actions is, in your opinion, the most important, the second most important and the third most important.

(SHOW CARD - ONLY ONE ANSWER PER COLUMN - IF "NONE" OR "DK" IN QC4a, DO NOT ASK QC4b AND QC4c AND GO TO QC5 - IF "NONE" OR "DK" IN QC4b, DO NOT ASK QC4c AND GO TO QC5)

(READ OUT)	QC4a	QC4b	QC4c
	FIRSTLY	SECONDLY	THIRDLY
Cancel developing countries' debts to (OUR COUNTRY)	1	1	1
Promote more private investments in developing countries	2	2	2
Reduce the possibility of armed conflict and war	3	3	3
Increase development aid to countries committed to poverty reduction to meet internationally agreed aid targets	4	4	4
Provide training and technical expertise to developing countries	5	5	5
Make sure that developing countries get fairer access to European markets for their agricultural, fishery and textile products	6	6	6
Implement international environment agreements	7	7	7
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	8	8	8
DK	9	9	9

EB62.2 NEW

**QC5** Do you think the (NATIONALITY) Government helps poor people in Africa, Latin America, Asia, etc. to develop? We are not talking here about humanitarian aid (that is assistance provided in emergency situations like war, famine, etc.), but about development aid.

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes	1
No	2
DK	3

EB58.2 Q74a

QC6 Do you think that the share of its budget that the (NATIONALITY) Government dedicates to development aid is...?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

too big	1
too small	2
about right	3
DK	4

EB62.2 NEW

QC7 And do you think that the European Commission helps poor people in Africa, Latin America, Asia, etc. to develop?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes	1
No	2
DK	3

EB58.2 Q75a MODIFIED

IF "YES", CODE 1 IN QC7

QC8 The European Commission has devoted 8% of its budget in 2003 to development aid in Africa, Latin America, Asia, etc. Do you think that, this share is...?

(READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

too big	1
too small	2
about right	3
DK	4

EB62.2 NEW

ASK ALL EXCEPT IN BULGARIA AND ROMENIA

QC9 Thinking about development aid provided by the (NATIONALITY) Government, is this aid making any difference to improving the lives of poor people in developing countries (Africa, Latin America, Asia, etc.)?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

- |     |   |
|-----|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No  | 2 |
| DK  | 3 |

EB58.2

QC10 Who, do you think, is best placed to help poor people in ... to develop?

(SHOW CARD - ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

(READ OUT)	EUROPE	THE UNITED STATES	JAPAN	ANOTHER COUNTRY	DK
------------	--------	-------------------	-------	-----------------	----

1	Africa	1	2	3	4	5
2	Latin America	1	2	3	4	5
3	Asia	1	2	3	4	5

EB58.2 Q77a MODIFIED

IF "UNITED STATES", "JAPAN" OR "ANOTHER COUNTRY", CODE 2, 3 OR 4 IN QC10

QC11 From this list, why do you think is Europe less well placed than the United States or Japan or another country to help poor people in Africa?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

They (the United States, Japan or another country) are wealthier, stronger than Europe	1,
They (the United States, Japan or another country) have a greater economic interest in Africa than does Europe	2,
They (the United States, Japan or another country) have a greater political interest in Africa than does Europe	3,
They (the United States, Japan or another country) take advantage of poor countries	4,
They (the United States, Japan or another country) are more involved in foreign affairs	5,
The United States has more political and economic relationships with developing countries in Africa	6,
There are also poor regions in Europe which should be helped first	7,
Europe is neither united enough nor developed enough to help Africa	8,
Europe is too small to help Africa	9,
Europe has never been interested in helping Africa	10,
Europe has done enough to help Africa	11,
Other reasons (SPONTANEOUS)	12,
DK	13,

EB58.2 Q77d MODIFIED

ASK ALL EXCEPT IN BULGARIA AND ROMENIA

QC12 In which 3 areas can European Union development aid be the most effective?

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

Drugs	1,
Overpopulation	2,
Controlling legal or illegal immigration	3,
Development of a sustainable environment and managing natural resources	4,
AIDS and other diseases	5,
Trade development	6,
Education in developing countries	7,
Reducing inequality between men and women in developing countries	8,
Quality of social services in the developing countries	9,
Development of the private sector and of foreign investment in developing countries	10,
Respecting human rights in developing countries	11,
Reducing poverty in developing countries	12,
Reducing the gap between the developing countries and ours from the point of view of access to new technologies	13,
Unemployment in (OUR COUNTRY)	14,
Terrorism	15,
None of these (SPONTANEOUS)	16,
DK	17,

EB58.2 Q78 MODIFIED

QC13 For each of the following statements, could you please tell me if you tend to agree or disagree.

(SHOW CARD)

	(READ OUT)	TEND TO AGREE	TEND TO DISAGREE	DK
1	Development aid provided by the European Union contributes to contain regional conflicts	1	2	3
2	Development aid provided by the European Union contributes to making benefiting countries more democratic	1	2	3
3	The European Union has to continue to provide development aid, even to countries linked to international terrorism	1	2	3
4	The level of aid provided has to be linked to meeting sustainable development targets in these countries	1	2	3
5	The level of aid has to be linked to the efforts these countries make to encourage and sustain democracy	1	2	3
6	Development aid provided by the European Union can take any form except supplying armaments	1	2	3

EB58.2 Q79

DEMOGRAPHICS

ASK ALL

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

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

LEFT						RIGHT			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Refusal 11

DK 12

EB62.1 D1

NO QUESTIONS D2 TO D6

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

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

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

EB62.1 D7

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

(INT.: IF "STILL STUDYING", CODE '00' - IF "NO FULL-TIME EDUCATION", CODE '98' - IF "DK", CODE '99')

EB62.1 D8

NO QUESTION D9

D10 Gender.

Male	1
Female	2

EB62.1 D10

D11 How old are you?

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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EB62.1 D11

NO QUESTION D12 TO D14

D15a & D15b ASKED AFTER Q1

NO QUESTIONS D16 TO D24

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

(READ OUT)

rural area or village	1
small or middle sized town	2
large town	3
DK	4

EB62.1 D25

NO QUESTIONS D26 TO D39

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

(INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN - PLEASE NOTE THAT ANSWER '00' IS NOT ALLOWED)

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
----------------------	----------------------

EB62.1 D40a

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

(INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN - IF "NONE" PLEASE CODE '00')

--	--

EB62.1 D40b

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

(INT.: READ OUT - WRITE DOWN - IF "NONE", PLEASE CODE '00')

--	--

EB62.1 D40c

D41 You personally, were you born...?

SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

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

EB62.1 D41

DO NOT ASK ITEM 4 in BG and RO

D42 Which of these proposals corresponds to your situation?

(SHOW CARD - READ OUT - ONE ANSWER ONLY)

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

EB62.1 D42

D43a	Fixed telephone available in the household?
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D43b	Mobile telephone available in the household?
------	--

	D43a	D43b
	Fixed	Mobile
Yes	1	1
No	2	2

EB62.1 D43a D43b
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INTERVIEW PROTOCOLE

P1 DATE OF INTERVIEW

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	DAY	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	MONTH
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EB62.1 P1

P2 TIME OF THE BEGINNING OF THE INTERVIEW

(INT.:USE 24 HOUR CLOCK)

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	HOUR	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	MINUTES
----------------------	----------------------	------	----------------------	----------------------	---------

EB62.1 P2

P3 NUMBER OF MINUTES THE INTERVIEW LASTED

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	MINUTES
----------------------	----------------------	---------

EB62.1 P3

P4 Number of persons present during the interview, including interviewer

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

EB62.1 P4

P5 Respondent cooperation

Excellent	1
Fair	2
Average	3
Bad	4

EB62.1 P5

P6 Size of locality

(LOCAL CODES)

<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
----------------------	----------------------

EB62.1 P6

P7 Region

(LOCAL CODES)

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EB62.1 P7

P8 Postal code

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

EB62.1 P8

P9 Sample point number

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

EB62.1 P9

P10 Interviewer number

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

EB62.1 P10

P11 Weighting factor

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

EB62.1 P11

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

P13 Language of interview

Language 1	1
Language 2	2
Language 3	3

EB62.1 P13