



Special Eurobarometer 455

Report

EU Citizens' views on development, cooperation and aid

Fieldwork
November – December 2016
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Survey requested by the European Commission,
Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development
and co-ordinated by the Directorate-General for Communication

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The interpretations and opinions contained in it are solely those of the authors.

Special Eurobarometer 455 – Wave EB86.3 – TNS opinion & social

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(DG COMM "Strategic Communication")

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INTRODUCTION

Issues surrounding development and development aid have been in increased focus in Europe in the past two years. 2015 was the European Year for Development, putting the spotlight on how EU development aid works, as well as how and where development money is spent. The European Union and its Member States are the biggest global donors of official development aid, contributing 58.2 billion euros in 2014¹.

Later in 2015, the UN adopted the Sustainable Development Goals, designed to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all². These Goals are at the core of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which the EU has had an important role in shaping. This agenda is also at the heart of the proposed European Commission consensus on development “Our world, our dignity, our future”³. In addition to this agenda, the European Commission has proposed a new European External Investment Plan (EIP) to encourage investment in the EU Neighbourhood and in Africa, designed to help achieve the Sustainable Development Goals⁴.

In 2015, the escalating migrant and refugee crisis in Europe also further highlighted development aid and issues of developing countries. Although the flow of migrants has slowed in 2016, due to the agreement between Turkey and the EU made in March 2016⁵, the impact of the ongoing refugee influx continues to be felt across Europe.

This survey follows on from previous ones on the topic, including those conducted annually since 2009⁶. The objectives of the current survey are to:

- Investigate Europeans' level of information about development aid in general;
- Assess the attitudes of Europeans towards the importance of helping people in developing countries, challenges for the future of these countries, and the effectiveness of measures to reduce poverty in developing countries;
- Assess the personal involvement of Europeans in helping developing countries;
- Measure awareness of the international community's commitment to sustainable development.

This survey was carried out by TNS Opinion and Social network, in the 28 Member States of the European Union, between 26th November and 5th December 2016. A total of 27,929 respondents from different social and demographic groups were interviewed face to face at home in their mother tongue on behalf of the Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development (DG DEVCO). The methodology used is that of Eurobarometer surveys as carried out by the Directorate-General for Communication (“Strategic Communication”)⁷. A technical note on the manner in which interviews were conducted by the Institutes within the TNS Opinion & Social network is appended as an annex to this report. Also included are the interview methods and confidence intervals.

¹ https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/2015-annual-report-web_en.pdf

² <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

³ https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/communication-proposal-new-consensus-development-20161122_en.pdf

⁴ http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/news-and-events/state-union-2016-european-external-investment-plan_en

⁵ http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-16-1664_en.htm

⁶ For the most recent report (2015) see http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/special-eurobarometer-441-european-year-development-citizens-viewson-development-cooperation-and-aid_en

⁷ <http://ec.europa.eu/COMMFrontOffice/publicopinion/index.cfm>

Note: In this report, countries are referred to by their official abbreviation. The abbreviations used in this report correspond to:

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

* Cyprus as a whole is one of the 28 European Union Member States. However, the 'acquis communautaire' has been suspended in the part of the country which is not controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus. For practical reasons, only the interviews carried out in the part of the country controlled by the government of the Republic of Cyprus are included in the 'CY' category and in the EU28 average.

We wish to thank the people throughout the European Union

who have given their time to take part in this survey.

Without their active participation, this study would not have been possible.

KEY FINDINGS

Most think it is important to help people in developing countries, and consider tackling poverty in these countries to have positive outcomes for the EU and the world

- Almost nine in ten respondents think it is important to help people in developing countries (89%), and at least three quarters of respondents in each Member State think this way.
- Although at EU level the proportion who think it is important to help people in developing countries has been stable since 2015, it has increased in 21 Member States.
- More than two thirds (68%) agree tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU, while 51% agree tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of their national government.
- Almost three quarters agree tackling poverty in developing countries has a positive influence on EU citizens as well (74%), and 82% agree tackling poverty in developing countries is in the EU's best interest.
- More than three quarters of respondents agree tackling poverty in developing countries is a moral obligation for the EU (78%).
- Almost three quarters agree aid for developing countries contributes to a more peaceful and fair world (72%).
- The majority of respondents agree providing financial assistance to developing countries is an effective way to address irregular migration (68%), although this represents a decline of 5 points since 2015.
- Just over seven in ten (71%) agree providing financial assistance to developing countries is an effective way to tackle poverty in developing countries.

The majority think EU and national actions are effective, and most think aid spending should either continue as it is, or be increased

- More than six in ten (61%) think EU and Member States' actions – in terms of their development policy and financial assistance – are effective in helping to reduce poverty in developing countries.
- Just over half (52%) think financial assistance to developing countries should continue as it is currently, while just over one in five (22%) think the EU and Member States should spend more money in support of developing countries.
- The most pressing challenges for the future of developing countries are education, peace and security (both 38%), health (33%), water and sanitation (31%) and food security and agriculture (26%).

Corruption is perceived to be the main obstacle to successful development in developing countries

- The most mentioned obstacles that could prevent successful development in developing countries are corruption (54%), bad policies of governments in developing countries (43%), conflicts (41%), bad policies of governments and organisations that support developing countries (25%) and a lack of financial resources (24%).

Almost half of all respondents state they are personally involved in helping developing countries, and most think individual engagement is effective in reducing poverty in these countries

- Just over half of all respondents agree that as individuals they can play a role in tackling poverty in developing countries (54%). Overall agreement has increased by two points since the last survey in 2015, and is now at its highest level since the survey began.
- Respondents are even more likely to say individual engagement in the form of political action, donation and so on, is effective in reducing poverty in developing countries (61%).
- Across the EU, 46% of respondents are personally involved in helping developing countries, with the most common actions giving money to an organisation such as an NGO or charity (27%), and making ethical choices when they shop for groceries, clothes and so on (22%).

Reported awareness of the Sustainable Development Goals has increased since 2015

- Just over four in ten (41%) have heard of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), although respondents are more likely to have heard of them but do not really know what they are (29%) than to say they know what they are (12%).
- Overall awareness of the SDGs, as reported by respondents, has increased by five points since 2015.

KEY SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Gender

Men and women generally have similar attitudes towards, and opinions about development aid, although women are more likely to be personally involved in helping developing countries (49% vs. 43% of men). Men, on the other hand, are more likely to have heard of the Sustainable Development Goals (44% vs. 37% of women).

Age

The younger the respondent, the more likely they are to be positive about development aid. Those aged 15-24 are more likely to agree tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU or their national governments (72% vs. 67%-68% and 55% vs. 50%-51%, respectively), and they are more likely to say EU and Member States' actions are effective in helping to reduce poverty in developing countries (67% vs. 58% of those aged 55+).

They are the most likely to agree providing financial assistance to developing countries is an effective way to tackle poverty (76% vs. 70%-71%), and the most likely to agree financial assistance to developing countries should increase (27% vs. 19% of those aged 55+).

Younger respondents are also more optimistic about the role of the individual: 62% of them agree that as an individual they can play a role in tackling poverty in developing countries, compared to 47% of those aged 55+. Younger respondents are also more positive that individual engagement is effective in helping to reduce poverty in developing countries (66% vs. 56% of those aged 55+).

Education

Higher education levels are generally associated with more positive opinions about development aid, and the potential for individuals to have an impact. Those with the highest education levels are the most likely to agree it is important to help people in developing countries (93% vs. 86%-88% with lower education levels), that this has a positive impact on EU citizens (78% vs. 67%-72%) and that it is in the EU's own interest (85% vs. 75%-80%). Those who completed their education aged 20 or older are the most likely to think financial assistance to developing countries should increase (26% vs. 15% of those who completed their education aged 15 or younger).

They are also the most likely to be positive about the impact individuals can have: 62% say as an individual, they can play a role in tackling poverty in developing countries, compared to 44% of those with the lowest education levels. In addition, the longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to think individual engagement is effective in helping to reduce poverty in developing countries (67% vs. 53%-59%), and the more likely they are to be personally involved. Indeed, more than six in ten (62%) of those with the highest education levels are personally involved in helping developing countries, compared to 40% who completed education aged 16-19, and 34% who completed school aged 15 or younger.

Difficulties in paying bills

Respondents who experience the most difficulty in paying bills are generally less positive about development aid issues. They are less likely to think helping people in developing countries is important (85% vs. 88%-91% of those with fewer difficulties), and are less optimistic about the positive impact this could have on the EU (76% vs. 80%-82%) or EU citizens (69% vs. 74%-75%). Respondents who experience the most difficulty paying bills are the least likely to agree providing financial assistance to developing countries is an effective way to address irregular migration, or to tackle poverty in developing countries (61% vs. 68%-71% and 65% vs. 71%-72%, respectively). They are also the least likely to think financial assistance to developing countries should remain the same (44% vs. 51%-54%), and the most likely to say spending should decrease (27% vs. 14%-18%).

Those with the most financial difficulty are the most negative about the role individuals can play in tackling poverty in developing countries (46% vs. 55%-56%), and about the effectiveness of individual engagement (51% vs. 59%-62%). They are also the least likely to be personally involved in helping developing countries (33% vs. 39%-50%).

Political orientation

The results highlight that the further to the left respondents place themselves on the political spectrum, the more likely they are to be positive about the importance of helping people in developing countries (94% versus 85%-90% of those who place themselves at the centre or the right), and the effectiveness of development aid to address irregular migration (74% vs. 64%-69%) or to tackle poverty (77% vs. 63%-72%). Those on the left are also the most likely to be in favour of increased spending on financial assistance for developing countries: 30% on the left say spending should increase, compared to 21% of those in the centre and 19% of those on the right.

Those on the left are the most optimistic about the impact individuals can have: 63% agree they as individuals can have an impact, compared to 56% of those in the centre and 48% on the right. Those on the left are also the most positive about the impact of individual engagement (67% vs. 55%-63%), and they are the most likely to be personally involved in helping developing countries (55% vs. 43%-48%).

Finally, those on the left of the political spectrum are the most likely to have heard of the SDGs (50% vs. 40%-42%).

EU image

In some areas, opinions about development aid also vary according to a respondents' image of the EU. For instance, those with a positive image of the EU are much more likely to say it is important to help people in developing countries (96%), compared to those with a negative image (78%). Those with a positive image are also more likely to say helping people in developing countries has a positive impact on both EU citizens (84% vs. 59% of those with a negative image) and on the EU (89% vs. 69%).

Those with a positive image of the EU are much more likely to think EU and Member States' actions are effective in helping to reduce poverty in developing countries (74%), compared to those with a neutral (60%) or negative image (42%). In line with these views, respondents with a positive image of the EU are the most likely to think financial assistance to developing countries should increase (28%), and the least likely to think it should decrease – particularly compared to those with a negative view (9% vs. 31%).

I. IMPORTANCE OF DEVELOPMENT AID

This section considers a number of opinions about the importance of development aid. Firstly, the importance placed on helping people in developing countries, and whether tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities for EU or national governments will be discussed.

Whether respondents think tackling poverty in developing countries is in the EU's own interest, whether it has a positive impact on EU citizens, and whether it is a moral obligation for the EU or not will also be reviewed.

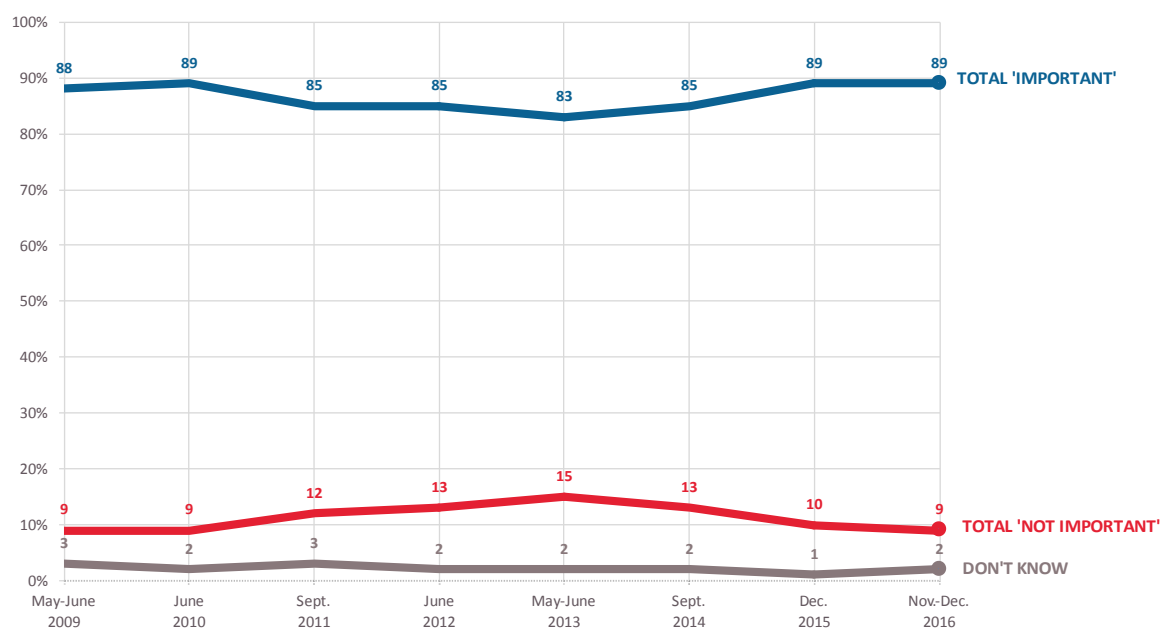
Finally, the extent to which respondents agree development aid contributes to a more peaceful and equal world, and whether such aid is a way to combat irregular migration, or to alleviate poverty will be considered.

1 Perceived importance of development aid

Almost nine in ten respondents think it is important to help people in developing countries

A large majority of respondents say it is important to help people in developing countries (89%), with 42% saying it is 'very important'⁸. These results are the same as the previous survey in 2015. The proportion who says helping people in developing countries is not important has dropped by one point to 9%. Despite this overall stability, it is worth noting that in 21 Member States there has been an increase in the proportion of respondents who say it is important.

QC1 In your opinion, is it very important, fairly important, not very important or not at all important to help people in developing countries? (% - EU)

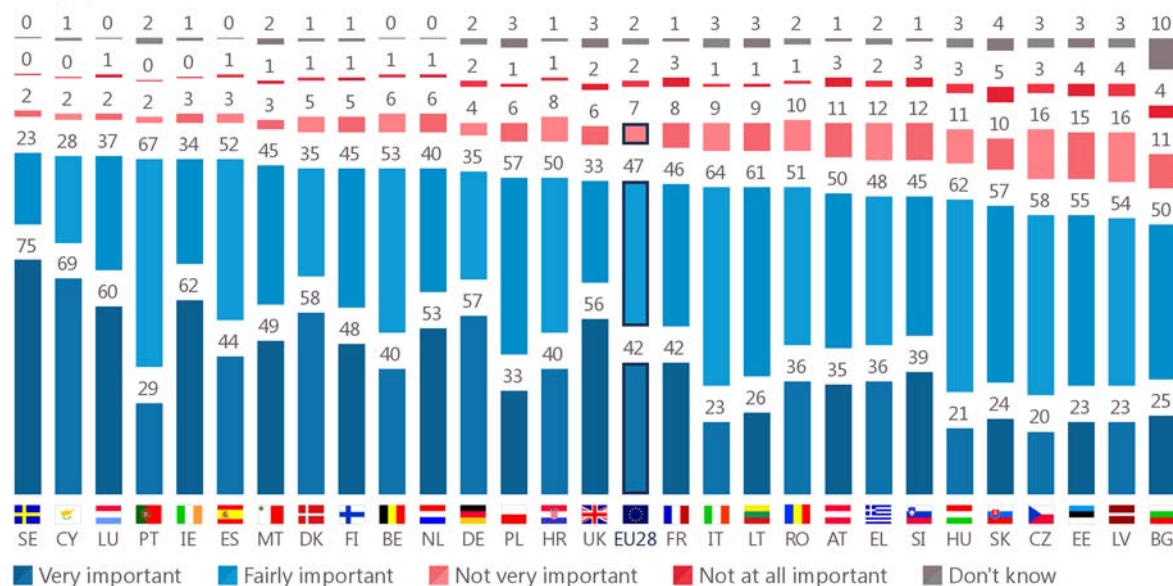


⁸ QC1. In your opinion, is it very important, fairly important, not very important or not at all important to help people in developing countries? Very important; Fairly important; Not very important; Not at all important; Don't Know.

At least three quarters of respondents in each Member State say it is important to help people in developing countries. Almost all respondents in Sweden (98%), Cyprus and Luxembourg (both 97%) think this way, compared to 75% in Bulgaria, 77% in Latvia and 78% in Estonia and the Czech Republic.

In eight Member States, more than half of respondents say it is 'very important' to help people in developing countries: Sweden (75%), Cyprus (69%), Ireland (62%), Luxembourg (60%), Denmark (58%), Germany (57%), the United Kingdom (56%) and the Netherlands (53%). This is also the most common response in Malta (49%) and Finland (48%).











QC1 In your opinion, is it very important, fairly important, not very important or not at all important to help people in developing countries? (%)



In 21 Member States, respondents are more positive about the importance of helping people in developing countries than they were in 2015. This is particularly the case amongst those in Lithuania (+13 percentage points), Latvia and Hungary (both +10 pp). In fact, Italy (-3 pp), Romania, Austria and Germany (all -1 pp) are the only countries where respondents are now less likely to say helping people in developing countries is important. Opinion has remained stable in the remaining three countries.

QC1 In your opinion, is it very important, fairly important, not very important or not at all important to help people in developing countries?

(%)




		Total 'Important'	Nov.-Dec. 2016 - June 2012	Total 'Not important'	Nov.-Dec. 2016 - June 2012	Don't know
EU28		89	=	9	▼ 1	2
LT		87	▲ 13	10	▼ 15	3
LV		77	▲ 10	20	▼ 8	3
HU		83	▲ 10	14	▼ 11	3
BE		93	▲ 7	7	▼ 7	0
CY		97	▲ 6	2	▼ 7	1
IE		96	▲ 5	3	▼ 4	1
HR		90	▲ 4	9	▼ 3	1
SI		84	▲ 4	15	▼ 4	1
BG		75	▲ 3	15	▼ 6	10
EE		78	▲ 3	19	▼ 2	3
ES		96	▲ 3	4	▼ 2	0
PL		90	▲ 3	7	▼ 2	3
PT		96	▲ 3	2	▼ 4	2
UK		89	▲ 3	8	▼ 4	3
FR		88	▲ 2	11	▼ 2	1
MT		94	▲ 2	4	▼ 3	2
SK		81	▲ 2	15	▼ 4	4
FI		93	▲ 2	6	▼ 3	1
DK		93	▲ 1	6	▼ 1	1
LU		97	▲ 1	3	▼ 1	0
NL		93	▲ 1	7	▼ 1	0
CZ		78	=	19	▼ 1	3
EL		84	=	14	▼ 1	2
SE		98	=	2	=	0
DE		92	▼ 1	6	=	2
AT		85	▼ 1	14	▲ 1	1
RO		87	▼ 1	11	▲ 2	2
IT		87	▼ 3	10	▲ 2	3

The socio-demographic analysis shows respondents with the highest education levels are the most likely to say it is important to help people in developing countries: 93% say this, compared to 86% of those with the lowest levels. There are also differences based on household financial situation: those who experience the most financial difficulties are the least likely to say helping people in developing countries is important (85%), particularly compared to those who experience the least difficulties (91%). However, these differences based on education and income are relatively small.

Respondents who identify as being on the left (94%) or centre (90%) of the political spectrum are more likely than those on the right (85%) to say helping people in developing countries is important.

Finally, those with a positive image of the EU are much more likely to say it is important to help people in developing countries (96%), compared to those with a negative image (78%).

QC1 In your opinion, is it very important, fairly important, not very important or not at all important to help people in developing countries?
(% - EU)

	Total 'Important'	Total 'Not important'	Don't know
EU28	89	9	2
 Education (End of)			
15-	86	11	3
16-19	88	10	2
20+	93	6	1
Still studying	94	4	2
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	85	12	3
From time to time	88	10	2
Almost never/ Never	91	7	2
 Left-right political scale			
Left	94	5	1
Centre	90	8	2
Right	85	13	2
Image of EU			
Positive	96	3	1
Neutral	90	8	2
Negative	78	19	3

2 Tackling poverty in developing countries as one of the main priorities for the EU and national governments

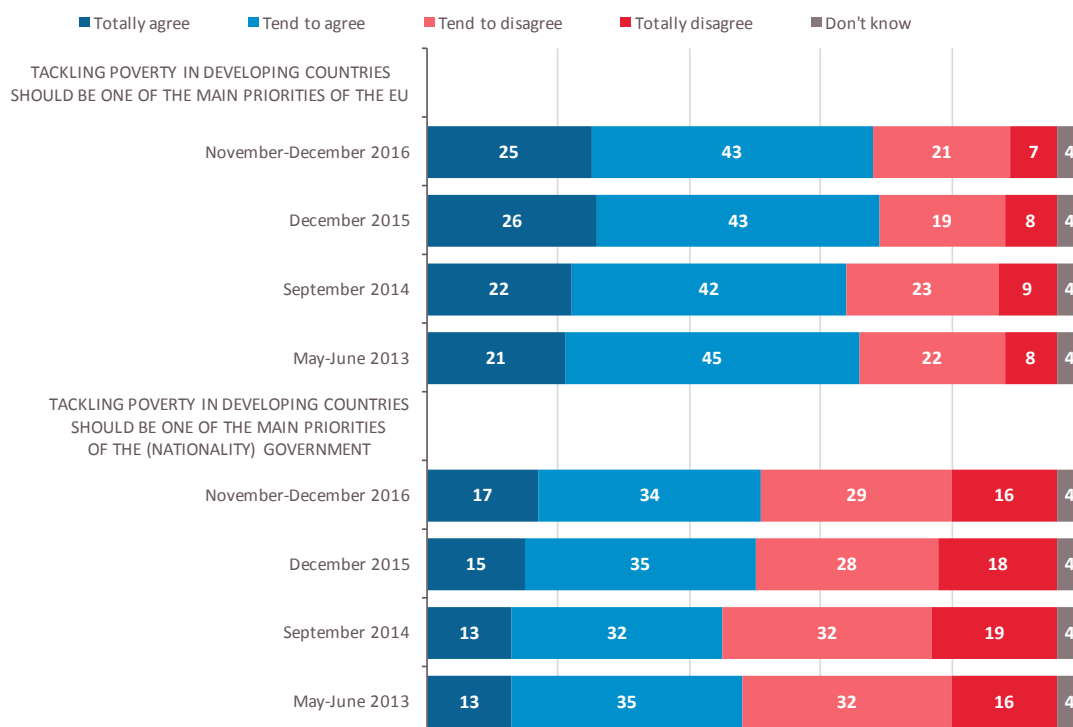
The majority agrees tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU or of national governments

Although more than eight in ten respondents think it is important to help people in developing countries, fewer consider tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU or of their national government.

More than two thirds (68%) agree tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU, with 25% in total agreement and 43% tending to agree⁹. Considerably less (51%) agree tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of their national government, with 17% saying they totally agree¹⁰.

Compared to 2015, respondents are slightly less likely to agree tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU (-1 percentage point), but they are slightly more likely to agree it should be one of the main priorities of their national government (+1 pp). In both cases, agreement remains higher than that recorded in 2013.

QC4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
(% - EU)

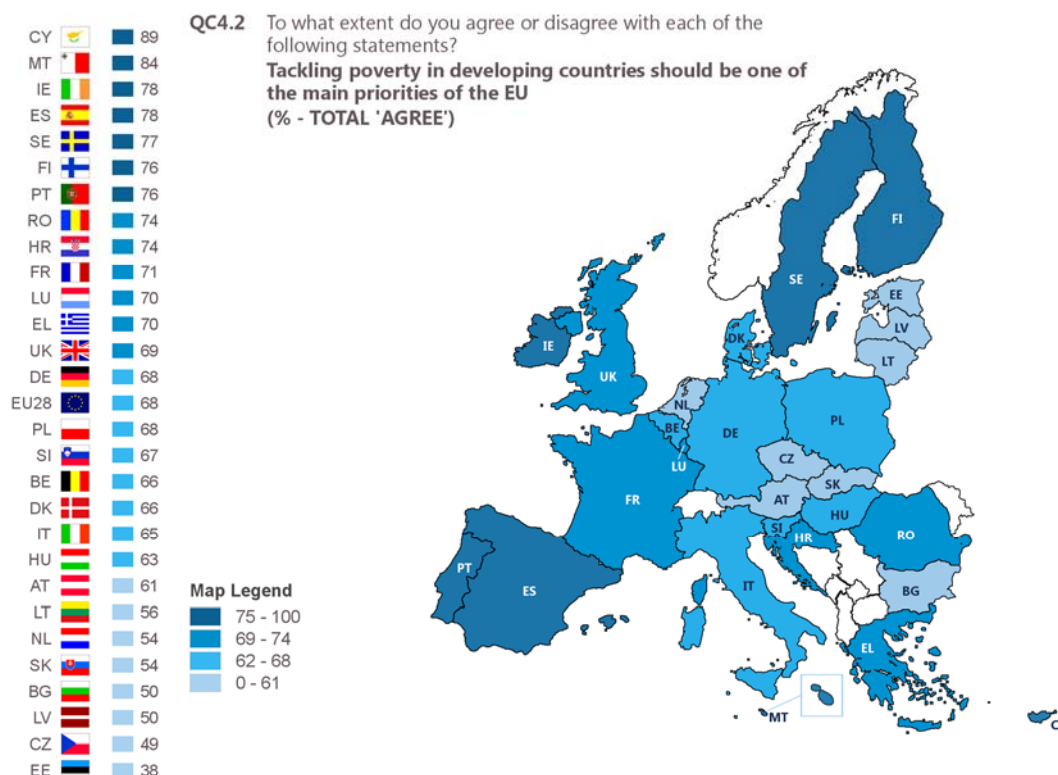


9 QC4.2. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU. Totally agree; Tend to agree; Tend to disagree; Totally disagree; Don't Know.

10 QC.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the (Nationality) government. Totally agree; Tend to agree; Tend to disagree; Totally disagree; Don't Know.

In 26 Member States, at least half of all respondents agree tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU, with respondents in Cyprus (89%), Malta (84%), Ireland and Spain (both 78%) the most likely to think this way. It is worth noting that at least 90% of respondents in each of these countries also think it is important to help people in developing countries.

Respondents in Estonia (38%) and the Czech Republic (49%) are the least likely to agree tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU.



In 14 Member States, respondents are now more likely to think tackling poverty should be one of the main priorities of the EU, compared to 2015, with the largest increase observed in Slovenia (+8 pp). In contrast, there are 10 Member States where respondents are now less likely to agree, with the most notable declines observed in Italy and Sweden (both -7 pp).

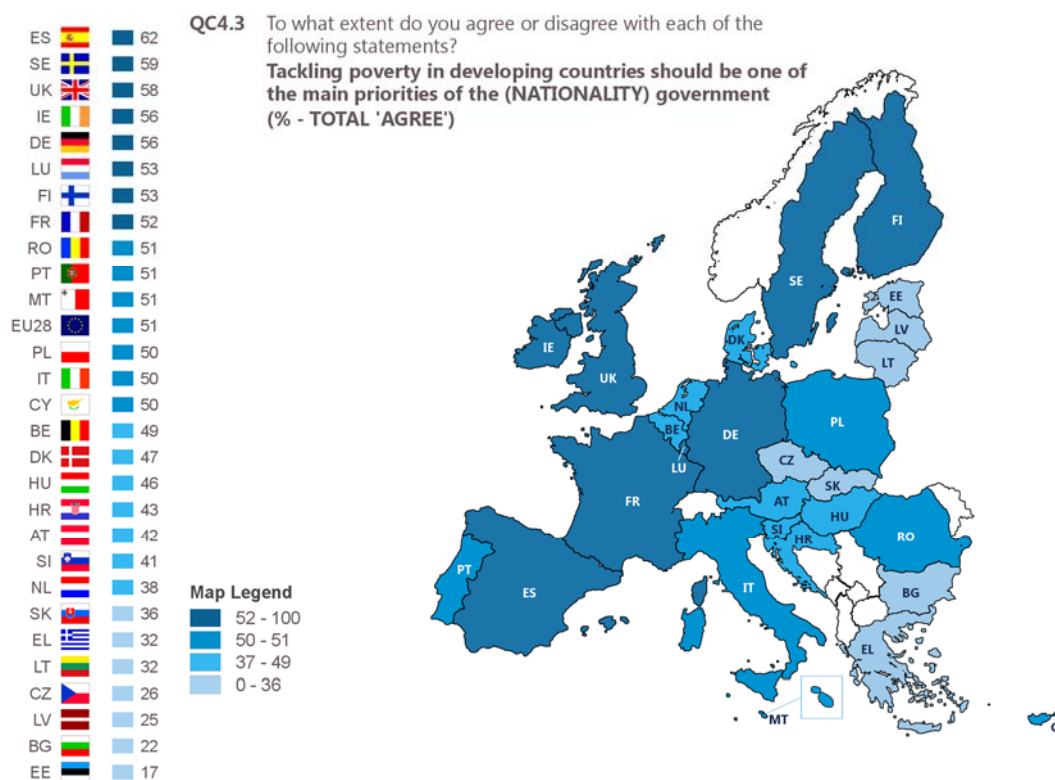
Opinion has remained stable in the remaining four countries.

QC4.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU (%)

		Total 'Agree'	Nov.-Dec. 2016 - Dec. 2015	Total 'Disagree'	Nov.-Dec. 2016 - Dec. 2015	Don't know
EU28		68	▼ 1	28	▲ 1	4
SI		67	▲ 8	31	▼ 7	2
CY		89	▲ 7	10	▼ 7	1
LT		56	▲ 7	39	▼ 7	5
PL		68	▲ 6	26	▼ 4	6
BE		66	▲ 5	33	▼ 4	1
HU		63	▲ 5	33	▼ 7	4
BG		50	▲ 5	39	▼ 4	11
IE		78	▲ 2	18	▼ 1	4
FI		76	▲ 2	21	▼ 2	3
UK		69	▲ 2	26	▼ 3	5
AT		61	▲ 2	38	▼ 1	1
LV		50	▲ 2	46	=	4
FR		71	▲ 1	26	=	3
EL		70	▲ 1	29	=	1
MT		84	=	12	▼ 1	4
ES		78	=	18	=	4
RO		74	=	21	▲ 3	5
SK		54	=	41	▼ 1	5
PT		76	▼ 2	22	▲ 4	2
LU		70	▼ 2	29	▲ 2	1
CZ		49	▼ 2	47	▲ 2	4
HR		74	▼ 3	23	▲ 3	3
DE		68	▼ 5	29	▲ 5	3
DK		66	▼ 5	31	▲ 5	3
EE		38	▼ 5	57	▲ 9	5
NL		54	▼ 6	45	▲ 7	1
SE		77	▼ 7	23	▲ 9	0
IT		65	▼ 7	27	▲ 4	8

Respondents in Spain (62%), Sweden (59%) and the United Kingdom (58%) are the most likely to agree that tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the national government, while those in Estonia (17%), Bulgaria (22%) and Latvia (25%) are the least likely to do so.



Compared to 2015, respondents in 12 Member States are now more likely to think tackling poverty should be one of the main priorities of the national government, with the largest increase observed in Lithuania (+7 pp). In a further 13 Member States, respondents are now less likely to think this way, with the most notable declines observed in Italy and Croatia (both -6 pp).

Opinion has remained stable in the remaining three countries.

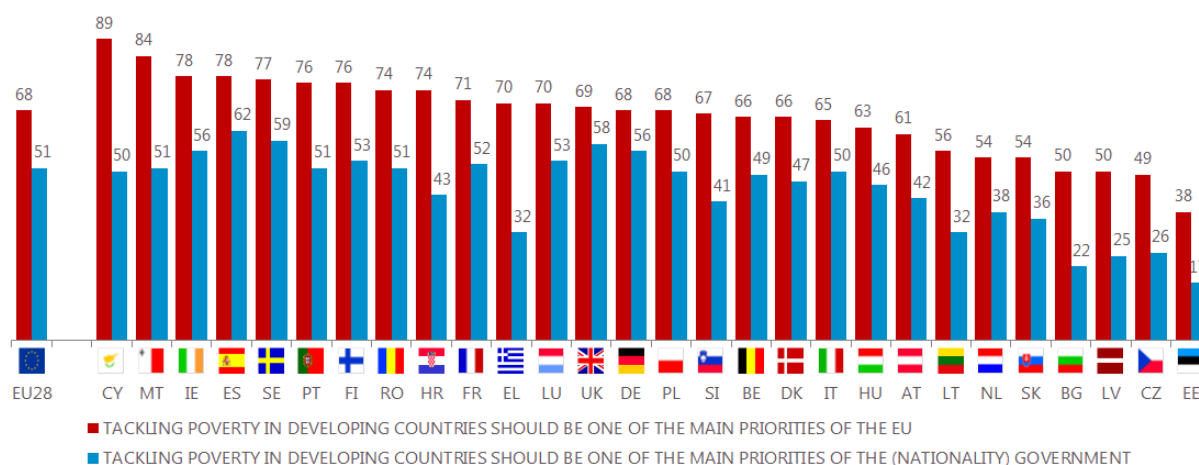
QC4.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the (NATIONALITY) government (%)

		Total 'Agree'	Nov.-Dec. 2016 - Dec. 2015	Total 'Disagree'	Nov.-Dec. 2016 - Dec. 2015	Don't know
EU28		51	▲ 1	45	▼ 1	4
LT		32	▲ 7	65	▼ 6	3
UK		58	▲ 6	36	▼ 9	6
PL		50	▲ 6	44	▼ 5	6
SK		36	▲ 6	59	▼ 6	5
FR		52	▲ 5	45	▼ 5	3
HU		46	▲ 5	51	▼ 7	3
LV		25	▲ 5	73	▼ 3	2
PT		51	▲ 4	46	▼ 4	3
SI		41	▲ 4	57	▼ 3	2
FI		53	▲ 2	44	▼ 1	3
CY		50	▲ 2	47	▼ 3	3
EE		17	▲ 1	80	▲ 2	3
IE		56	=	39	▲ 1	5
RO		51	=	44	▲ 3	5
BE		49	=	50	▲ 1	1
ES		62	▼ 1	34	=	4
DE		56	▼ 1	42	▲ 2	2
LU		53	▼ 1	46	▲ 3	1
BG		22	▼ 1	70	=	8
AT		42	▼ 3	54	▲ 2	4
SE		59	▼ 4	40	▲ 5	1
NL		38	▼ 4	60	▲ 5	2
EL		32	▼ 4	65	▲ 2	3
MT		51	▼ 5	43	▲ 5	6
DK		47	▼ 5	50	▲ 6	3
CZ		26	▼ 5	72	▲ 6	2
IT		50	▼ 6	42	▲ 4	8
HR		43	▼ 6	54	▲ 6	3

As was the case in 2015, respondents in each Member State are much more likely to agree tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU, than they are to agree it should be one of the main priorities of their national government.

In many cases, the margin is considerable. The largest differences are observed in Cyprus (39 percentage points), Greece (38 pp), Malta (33 pp) and Croatia (31 pp). This compares to the United Kingdom, which had the smallest gap (11 pp).

QC4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
(% - TOTAL 'AGREE')






Socio-demographic analysis shows the youngest respondents are the most likely to agree tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities for EU or national governments. For example, 72% of those aged 15-24 think this should be one of the main priorities of the EU, compared to 67% of those aged 40+. Household financial situation is also influential, but only in the case of national governments: those with the most difficulties paying bills are the least likely to say this should be one of the main priorities of the national government (44% vs. 52% of those with fewer difficulties).

Respondents who identify as being on the left of the political spectrum are the most likely to agree tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of EU and national governments – and this is particularly the case for national governments (left: 60%, centre: 52%, right: 44%).

Attitudes to development aid also have an impact on opinion: respondents who think helping people in developing countries is important are more likely to agree tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU or national government. For instance, 73% of those who think it is important to help people in developing countries agree tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU, compared to 24% of respondents who say helping is not important.

Finally, respondents who agree tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities for the EU are more likely to also agree this should be one of the main priorities of their national government (69% vs. 13%).

QC4.2-3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
(% - EU)

	Tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU			Tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the (NATIONALITY) government		
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	68	28	4	51	45	4
 Age						
15-24	72	24	4	55	40	5
25-39	68	29	3	51	45	4
40-54	67	29	4	51	46	3
55 +	67	27	6	50	45	5
 Difficulties paying bills						
Most of the time	66	30	4	44	52	4
From time to time	67	28	5	52	44	4
Almost never/ Never	69	27	4	52	44	4
 Left-right political scale						
Left	75	22	3	60	38	2
Centre	69	28	3	52	44	4
Right	63	34	3	44	53	3
Help developing countries						
Total 'Important'	73	23	4	55	41	4
Total 'Not important'	24	73	3	17	81	2
Tackling poverty EU priority						
Total 'Agree'	100	0	0	69	28	3
Total 'Disagree'	0	100	0	13	86	1

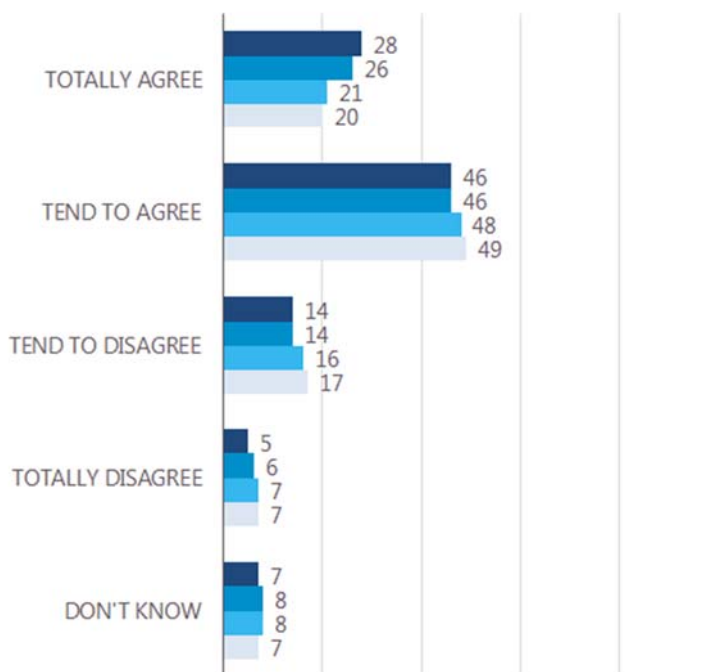
3 The influence on EU citizens and EU's interest in tackling poverty in developing countries

Almost three quarters agree tackling poverty in developing countries has a positive influence on EU citizens, and more than eight in ten agree it is in the EU's best interest.

A large majority of respondents agree tackling poverty in developing countries has a positive influence on EU citizens as well (74%), with 28% saying they 'totally agree'¹¹. The two-point increase since 2015 means agreement is now at its highest since 2013.

QC4.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Tackling poverty in developing countries has a positive influence on EU citizens as well (% - EU)

■ Nov.-Dec. 2016 ■ Dec. 2015 ■ Sept. 2014 ■ May-June 2013



Respondents in Cyprus (92%), Portugal (89%) and Finland (88%) are the most likely to agree tackling poverty in developing countries has a positive influence on EU citizens as well. In fact, more than half in all but one Member State agree with this statement. The exception is the Czech Republic where 48% agree – still close to half.

In 23 Member States, agreement that tackling poverty in developing countries has a positive influence on EU citizens as well is higher than it was in 2015, with the largest increases observed in Lithuania (+14 pp), Slovenia (+12 pp), Poland and Hungary (both +11 pp). In the other five countries agreement has declined, with the largest decrease observed in Italy (-3 pp).

¹¹ QC4.4. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Tackling poverty in developing countries has a positive influence on EU citizens as well. Totally agree; Tend to agree; Tend to disagree; Totally disagree; Don't Know.

QC4.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Tackling poverty in developing countries has a positive influence on EU citizens as well
 (%)

		Total 'Agree'	Nov.-Dec. 2016 - Dec. 2015	Total 'Disagree'	Nov.-Dec. 2016 - Dec. 2015	Don't know
EU28		74	▲ 2	19	▼ 1	7
LT		78	▲ 14	15	▼ 13	7
SI		69	▲ 12	27	▼ 10	4
PL		78	▲ 11	16	▼ 7	6
HU		69	▲ 11	24	▼ 13	7
PT		89	▲ 9	6	▼ 9	5
CY		92	▲ 7	6	▼ 6	2
SK		64	▲ 7	27	▼ 9	9
LV		62	▲ 6	29	▼ 6	9
IE		85	▲ 5	11	▼ 2	4
HR		82	▲ 5	15	▼ 2	3
FR		74	▲ 4	19	▼ 4	7
AT		74	▲ 4	23	▼ 2	3
BG		58	▲ 4	25	▼ 2	17
BE		74	▲ 3	23	=	3
EE		61	▲ 3	27	▼ 1	12
ES		85	▲ 2	9	=	6
MT		84	▲ 2	10	▼ 1	6
FI		88	▲ 1	10	▲ 1	2
SE		85	▲ 1	12	▲ 3	3
LU		82	▲ 1	13	=	5
EL		77	▲ 1	19	▼ 2	4
RO		76	▲ 1	18	▲ 6	6
UK		75	▲ 1	16	▼ 4	9
DK		79	▼ 1	14	▲ 1	7
DE		71	▼ 1	23	▲ 1	6
CZ		48	▼ 1	44	▲ 1	8
NL		70	▼ 2	23	▲ 3	7
IT		69	▼ 3	21	▲ 2	10






The socio-demographic analysis highlights the following:

- Those aged 55+ are slightly less likely to agree tackling poverty in developing countries has a positive influence on EU citizens as well (71% vs. 76%-77% of other age groups).
- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to agree: 67% with the lowest education levels do so, compared to 78% with the highest levels.
- Managers and other white-collar workers are the most likely to agree, particularly compared to retired persons (79% vs. 69%).
- Respondents who experience the most difficulties paying bills are the least likely to agree (69% vs. 74%-75%).
- Those who identify as being on the left of the political scale (81%) are more likely to agree compared to those in the centre (76%) or to the right (68%).
- Respondents who have a positive image of the EU (84%) are more likely to agree than those who are neutral (72%) or negative (59%).

In addition, respondents who think it is important to help people in developing countries, and those who think tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU are more likely to agree: 79% of those who think it is important to help people in developing countries, and 87% of those who think tackling poverty should be a main priority for the EU agree it has a positive influence on EU citizens as well.

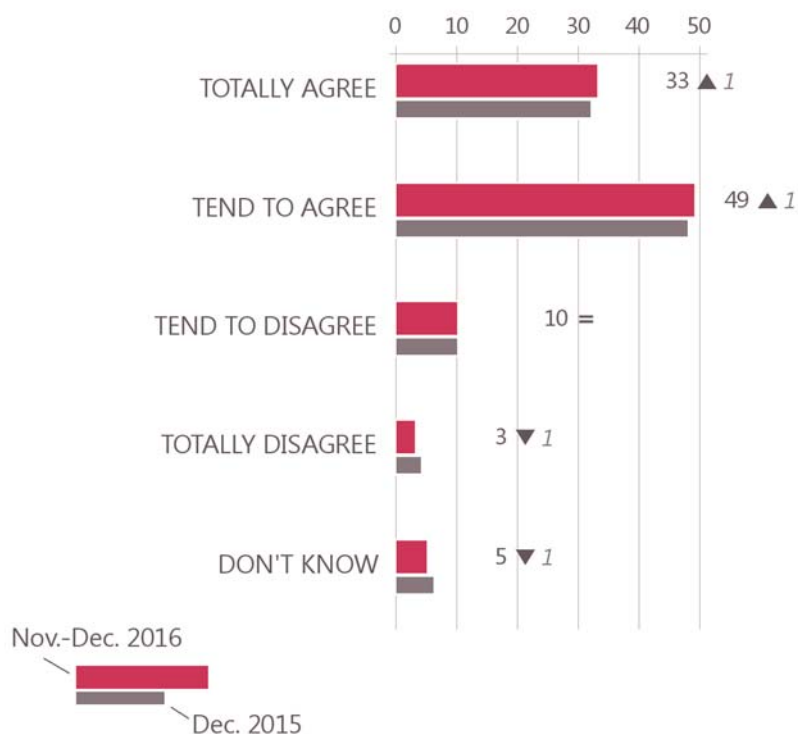
Finally, respondents who have some kind of personal involvement in development aid are more likely to agree tackling poverty in developing countries has a positive influence on EU citizens as well, compared to those with no personal involvement (80%-84% vs. 68%).

QC4.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Tackling poverty in developing countries has a positive influence on EU citizens as well (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	74	19	7
 Age			
15-24	77	18	5
25-39	76	18	6
40-54	76	19	5
55 +	71	19	10
 Education (End of)			
15-	67	21	12
16-19	72	21	7
20+	78	17	5
Still studying	78	17	5
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	75	20	5
Managers	79	16	5
Other white collars	79	17	4
Manual workers	73	21	6
House persons	70	21	9
Unemployed	74	18	8
Retired	69	21	10
Students	78	17	5
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	69	22	9
From time to time	74	19	7
Almost never/ Never	75	19	6
 Left-right political scale			
Left	81	14	5
Centre	76	18	6
Right	68	25	7
Image of EU			
Positive	84	11	5
Neutral	72	19	9
Negative	59	34	7
Help developing countries			
Total 'Important'	79	15	6
Total 'Not important'	29	62	9
Personal involvement in development aid			
Politically involved	82	16	2
Volunteer	82	13	5
Give money	84	12	4
Crowd-funding	80	16	4
Ethical choices while shopping	82	14	4
Not involved	68	23	9

More than eight in ten respondents agree tackling poverty in developing countries is also in the EU's own interest (82%), with 33% in total agreement¹². This represents a small increase since 2015 (+2 pp).

QC4.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Tackling poverty in developing countries is also in the EU's own interest (e.g. by creating trade opportunities or better access to energy and raw materials) (% - EU)































The majority of respondents in each Member State agree tackling poverty in developing countries is also in the EU's own interest, with those in Cyprus, Sweden (both 91%), Ireland and Portugal (both 89%) the most likely to do so. The Czech Republic has the lowest level of agreement (65%), followed by Estonia and Slovakia (both 71%).

In 20 countries, respondents are more likely to agree tackling poverty in developing countries is also in the EU's own interest than they were in 2015. The largest increases are observed in Hungary (+13 pp), Poland (+12 pp), Lithuania (+11 pp) and Bulgaria (+10 pp). Agreement has declined in six countries, most notably in Italy (-7 pp). There has been no change in the Netherlands or Estonia.

¹² QC4.5. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Tackling poverty in developing countries is also in the EU's own interest (e.g. by creating trade opportunities or better access to energy and raw materials): Totally agree; Tend to agree; Tend to disagree; Totally disagree; Don't Know.

QC4.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Tackling poverty in developing countries is also in the EU's own interest (e.g. by creating trade opportunities or better access to energy and raw materials) (%)




		Total 'Agree'	Nov.-Dec. 2016 - Dec. 2015	Total 'Disagree'	Nov.-Dec. 2016 - Dec. 2015	Don't know
EU28		82	▲ 2	13	▼ 1	5
HU		78	▲ 13	17	▼ 14	5
PL		84	▲ 12	11	▼ 8	5
LT		80	▲ 11	12	▼ 9	8
BG		72	▲ 10	15	▼ 7	13
LV		77	▲ 7	17	▼ 3	6
IE		89	▲ 6	7	▼ 3	4
SI		78	▲ 6	18	▼ 2	4
SK		71	▲ 6	21	▼ 6	8
BE		84	▲ 5	15	▼ 3	1
HR		84	▲ 5	13	▼ 3	3
AT		78	▲ 5	20	▼ 2	2
ES		87	▲ 4	8	=	5
PT		89	▲ 2	5	▼ 3	6
LU		88	▲ 2	9	▼ 2	3
FR		82	▲ 2	13	▼ 1	5
EL		81	▲ 2	16	▼ 1	3
CY		91	▲ 1	5	▼ 4	4
FI		87	▲ 1	10	▲ 1	3
UK		83	▲ 1	10	▼ 4	7
CZ		65	▲ 1	29	▲ 2	6
NL		83	=	14	=	3
EE		71	=	19	▲ 3	10
SE		91	▼ 1	7	▲ 3	2
MT		81	▼ 1	10	▲ 2	9
DK		83	▼ 2	13	▲ 4	4
DE		81	▼ 3	15	▲ 2	4
RO		77	▼ 3	17	▲ 7	6
IT		74	▼ 7	19	▲ 5	7

The socio-demographic analysis illustrates once again that education, financial situation, political leanings and the image of the EU are influential:

- The longer respondents remained in education, the more likely they are to agree tackling poverty in developing countries is also in the EU's own interest: 75% with the lowest education levels agree, compared to 85% with the highest levels.
- Respondents who experience the most difficulties paying bills are less likely to agree (76% vs. 80%-82%).
- Those who identify as being on the left of the political scale (86%) are more likely to agree compared to those in the centre (83%) or to the right (78%).
- Respondents who have a positive image of the EU (89%) are more likely to agree than those who are neutral (80%) or negative (69%).

There are no notable differences based on age or gender.

QC4.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Tackling poverty in developing countries is also in the EU's own interest (e.g. by creating trade opportunities or better access to energy and raw materials) (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	82	13	5
 Education (End of)			
15-	75	15	10
16-19	80	15	5
20+	85	12	3
Still studying	85	11	4
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	76	17	7
From time to time	80	15	5
Almost never/ Never	82	13	5
 Left-right political scale			
Left	86	11	3
Centre	83	13	4
Right	78	17	5
Image of EU			
Positive	89	8	3
Neutral	80	14	6
Negative	69	26	5

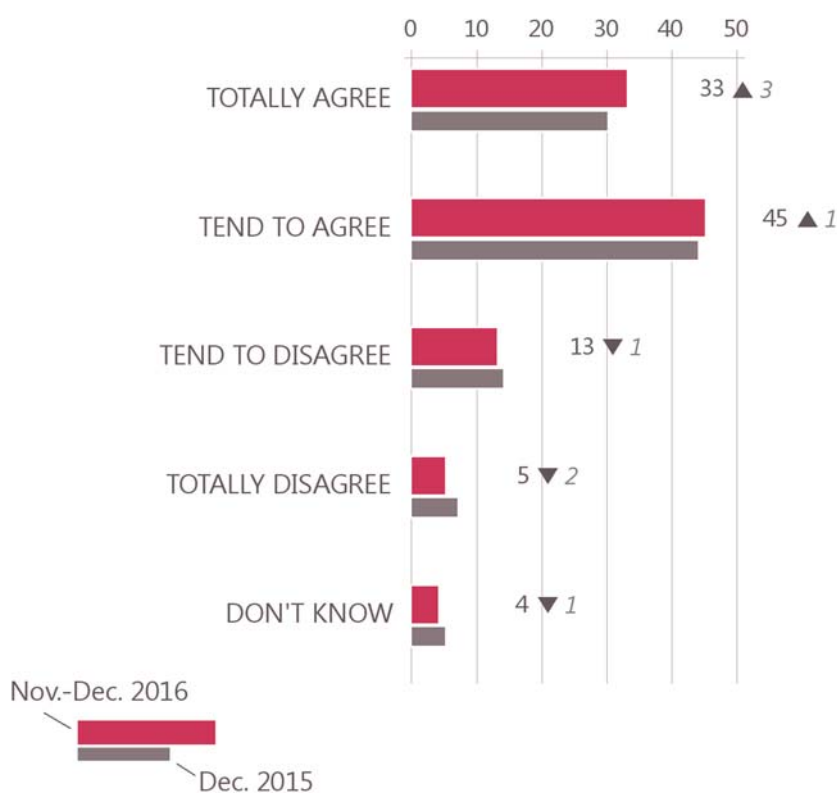
4 Tackling poverty in developing countries as a moral obligation

Respondents are more likely to agree the EU has a moral obligation to tackle poverty in developing countries than they were in 2015

More than three quarters of respondents agree tackling poverty in developing countries is a moral obligation for the EU (78%): 33% totally agree, while 45% tend to agree¹³. Agreement overall has increased by four points, with a three-point increase in the proportion who 'totally agree'.

QC4.6 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Tackling poverty in developing countries is a moral obligation for the EU (% - EU)



¹³ QA7.6. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Tackling poverty in developing countries is a moral obligation for the EU. Totally agree; Tend to agree; Tend to disagree; Totally disagree; Don't Know.

The majority of respondents in each Member State agree tackling poverty in developing countries is a moral obligation for the EU, with those in Cyprus (92%), Portugal (89%) and Spain (87%) the most likely to agree. At the other end of the scale, 56% in Estonia, 57% in Bulgaria and 59% in the Czech Republic and Latvia also agree.

In all but four Member States, agreement has increased since 2015. The most notable increases are observed amongst respondents in Hungary (13%), Belgium and Poland (both 10%). The largest decreases in agreement are observed in Italy and Romania (both -4 pp).



QC4.6 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Tackling poverty in developing countries is a moral obligation for the EU (%)

		Total 'Agree'	Nov.-Dec. 2016 - Dec. 2015	Total 'Disagree'	Nov.-Dec. 2016 - Dec. 2015	Don't know
EU28		78	▲ 4	18	▼ 3	4
HU		74	▲ 13	22	▼ 14	4
BE		81	▲ 10	18	▼ 8	1
PL		77	▲ 10	17	▼ 8	6
AT		81	▲ 9	18	▼ 7	1
PT		89	▲ 8	9	▼ 5	2
IE		86	▲ 8	10	▼ 6	4
HR		84	▲ 7	14	▼ 6	2
LT		74	▲ 7	19	▼ 9	7
LV		59	▲ 7	36	▼ 3	5
EE		56	▲ 7	37	▼ 2	7
CY		92	▲ 6	7	▼ 5	1
SI		71	▲ 6	25	▼ 6	4
SK		66	▲ 6	28	▼ 7	6
CZ		59	▲ 6	39	▼ 3	2
BG		57	▲ 6	31	▼ 4	12
EL		82	▲ 5	17	▼ 4	1
UK		77	▲ 5	18	▼ 6	5
MT		81	▲ 4	14	▼ 2	5
FR		77	▲ 4	19	▼ 3	4
ES		87	▲ 3	11	▼ 1	2
DK		79	▲ 3	19	▼ 1	2
LU		83	▲ 2	15	=	2
DE		81	▲ 2	17	▼ 1	2
FI		80	▲ 1	18	=	2
SE		86	▼ 1	13	▲ 1	1
NL		78	▼ 1	21	▲ 3	1
IT		75	▼ 4	19	▲ 3	6
RO		72	▼ 4	22	▲ 8	6

The socio-demographic analysis highlights the following:

- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to agree tackling poverty in developing countries is a moral obligation: 74% with the lowest education levels agree, compared to 82% with the highest levels.
- Those who identify as being on the left of the political scale (86%) are more likely to agree compared to those in the centre (80%) or to the right (72%).
- Respondents who have a positive image of the EU (88%) are more likely to agree than those who are neutral (77%) or negative (64%).

QC4.6 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Tackling poverty in developing countries is a moral obligation for the EU (% - EU)

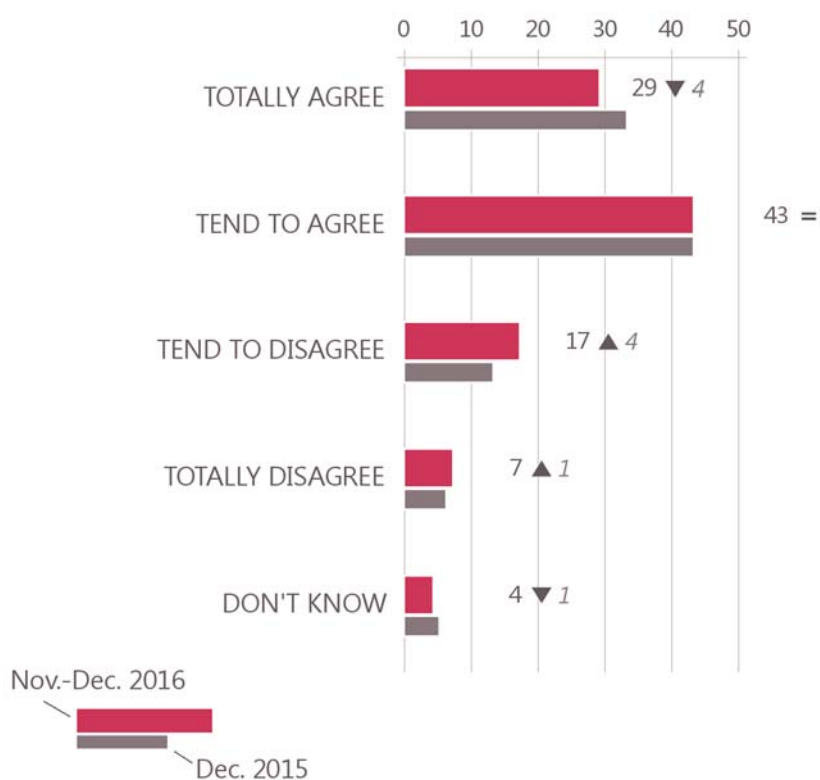
	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	78	18	4
 Education (End of)			
15-	74	20	6
16-19	76	20	4
20+	82	16	2
Still studying	84	13	3
 Left-right political scale			
Left	86	12	2
Centre	80	17	3
Right	72	25	3
Image of EU			
Positive	88	10	2
Neutral	77	18	5
Negative	64	33	3

5 Development aid's contribution to a more peaceful and fair world

The majority of respondents in each Member State agree development aid contributes to a more peaceful and fair world

Almost three quarters of respondents agree aid for developing countries contributes to a more peaceful and fair world (72%), with almost three in ten totally agreeing (29%)¹⁴. Agreement has declined four percentage points since 2015, with all of the decrease in the proportion who totally agree¹⁵.

QC4.7 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Providing financial assistance to developing countries contributes to a more peaceful and fairer world (% - EU)
































¹⁴ QC4.7. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Providing financial assistance to developing countries contributes to a more peaceful and fairer world. Totally agree; Tend to agree; Tend to disagree; Totally disagree; Don't Know.

¹⁵ In 2015 the questionnaire wording was slightly different 'Aid for developing countries contributes to a more peaceful and equal world'

At least half of all respondents in each Member State agree aid for developing countries contributes to a more peaceful and fair world. Agreement levels range from 94% of respondents in Cyprus, 87% in Spain and 86% in Portugal to 50% in the Czech Republic, 54% in Estonia and 59% in the Netherlands.

In ten Member States, respondents are now more likely to agree than they were in 2015, and this is particularly the case in Hungary (+9 percentage points) and Lithuania (+8 points). However, in 15 countries respondents are now less likely to agree. The largest declines are observed amongst respondents in the Netherlands (-21 pp), Germany (-15 pp), Estonia (-13 pp), France and the Czech Republic (both -10 pp). Opinion has remained stable in Bulgaria, Finland and in the United Kingdom.



QC4.7 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Providing financial assistance to developing countries contributes to a more peaceful and fairer world (%)

		Total 'Agree'	Nov.-Dec. 2016 - June 2012	Total 'Disagree'	Nov.-Dec. 2016 - June 2012	Don't know
EU28		72	▼ 4	24	▲ 5	4
HU		71	▲ 9	24	▼ 11	5
LT		80	▲ 8	15	▼ 6	5
PL		78	▲ 6	17	▼ 4	5
IE		82	▲ 4	13	▼ 3	5
CY		94	▲ 4	6	▼ 3	0
LV		72	▲ 4	23	▼ 1	5
DK		75	▲ 1	21	=	4
HR		80	▲ 1	18	=	2
AT		72	▲ 1	26	▲ 2	2
SK		67	▲ 1	26	▼ 1	7
BG		66	=	23	▲ 1	11
FI		81	=	18	▲ 2	1
UK		70	=	24	▼ 1	6
IT		75	▼ 1	18	=	7
EL		83	▼ 2	15	▲ 1	2
ES		87	▼ 2	10	▲ 3	3
PT		86	▼ 2	10	▲ 1	4
SE		83	▼ 3	15	▲ 5	2
RO		74	▼ 4	21	▲ 10	5
LU		74	▼ 5	22	▲ 6	4
SI		65	▼ 5	32	▲ 8	3
BE		67	▼ 6	31	▲ 8	2
MT		82	▼ 7	12	▲ 3	6
CZ		50	▼ 10	44	▲ 10	6
FR		60	▼ 10	35	▲ 10	5
EE		54	▼ 13	40	▲ 16	6
DE		66	▼ 15	31	▲ 15	3
NL		59	▼ 21	37	▲ 20	4

The socio-demographic analysis highlights that students are more likely than those in other occupation groups to agree aid for developing countries contributes to a more peaceful and fair world (80% vs. 69%-73%). In addition, those who identify as being on the left of the political scale (77%) are more likely to agree compared to those in the centre (72%) or to the right (66%).

Finally, respondents who think it is important to help people in developing countries are more likely to agree aid contributes to a more peaceful and fair world, compared to those who think aid is not important (77% vs. 28%). The same pattern applies comparing those who agree helping developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU with those who disagree (83% vs. 45%).

QC4.7 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Providing financial assistance to developing countries contributes to a more peaceful and fairer world (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	72	24	4
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	72	25	3
Managers	71	25	4
Other white collars	73	23	4
Manual workers	69	27	4
House persons	73	22	5
Unemployed	70	26	4
Retired	70	24	6
Students	80	16	4
 Left-right political scale			
Left	77	20	3
Centre	72	24	4
Right	66	30	4
Help developing countries			
Total 'Important'	77	19	4
Total 'Not important'	28	67	5
Tackling poverty EU priority			
Total 'Agree'	83	14	3
Total 'Disagree'	45	49	6

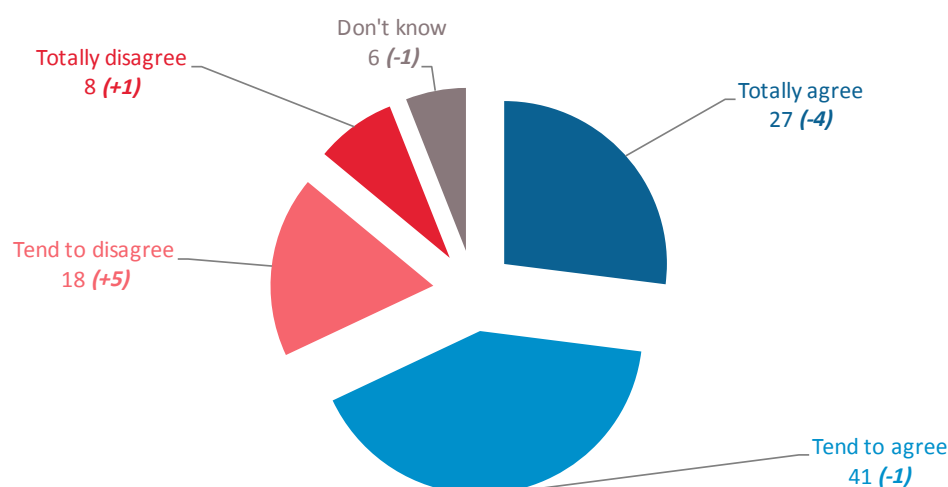
6 Aid for developing countries as a way to tackle irregular migration

More than two thirds view financial assistance as an effective way to tackle irregular migration

The majority of respondents agree providing financial assistance to developing countries is an effective way to address irregular migration (68%), with 27% saying they totally agree¹⁶. Just over one quarter (26%) disagrees.

Respondents are now less likely to agree than they were in 2015¹⁷, with the overall proportion who agree declining by five percentage points, and the proportion who 'totally agree' decreasing by four points. The proportion who disagrees has increased by six points in the same period.

QC4.8 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Providing financial assistance to developing countries is an effective way to address irregular migration (% - EU)

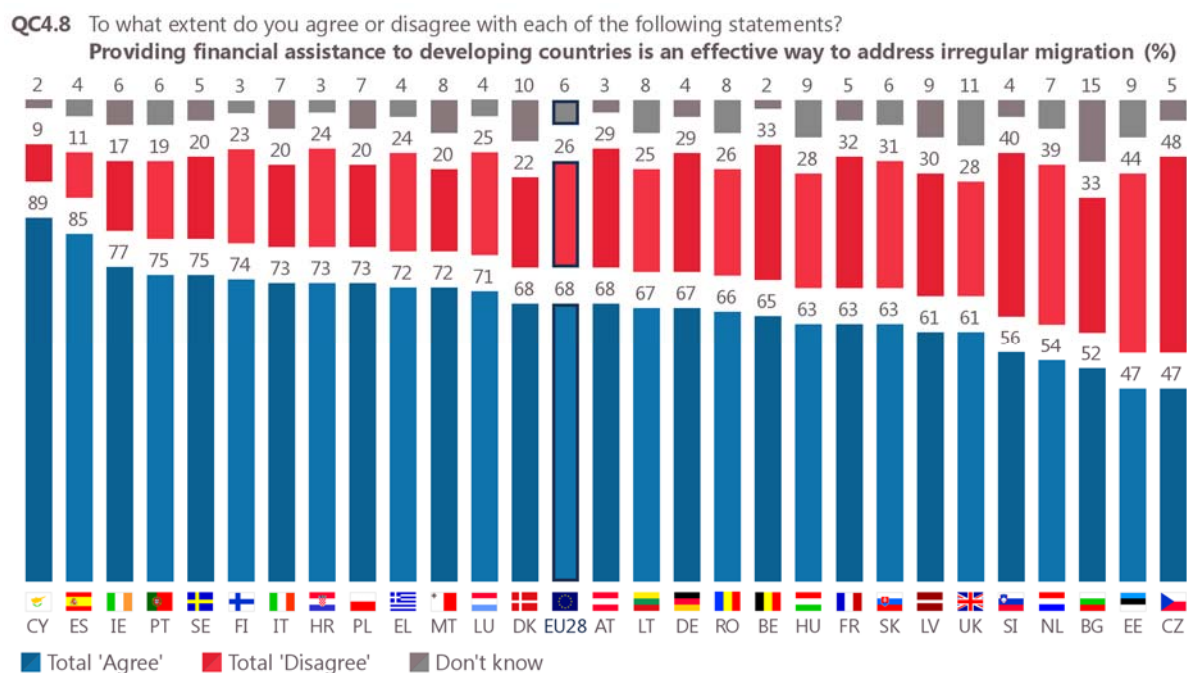


(Nov.-Dec. 2016 - Dec. 2015)

¹⁶ QC4.8. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Providing financial assistance to developing countries is an effective way to address irregular migration. Totally agree; Tend to agree; Tend to disagree; Totally disagree; Don't Know.

¹⁷ In 2015 the response option wording was slightly different: 'Aid for developing countries is an effective way to tackle irregular migration'

In all but two Member States, the majority of respondents agrees providing financial assistance to developing countries is an effective way to address irregular migration, with those in Cyprus (89%), Spain (85%) and Ireland (77%) the most likely to agree. At the other end of the scale, 47% in the Czech Republic and Estonia also agree, and this is also the most common answer in Estonia.



At an EU level, agreement has declined by five points, but in some countries the decline has been much larger. In fact, there are six countries where agreement has decreased by at least 10 points: The Netherlands (-21 pp), Estonia (-14 pp), the Czech Republic (-12 pp), Romania (-11 pp) Portugal (-10 pp) and Germany (-10 p).


There are six countries where agreement has increased, most notably in Hungary (+11 pp). Opinion in Sweden has remained stable.

QC4.8 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Providing financial assistance to developing countries is an effective way to address irregular migration (%)

		Total 'Agree'	Nov.-Dec. 2016 - June 2012	Total 'Disagree'	Nov.-Dec. 2016 - June 2012	Don't know
EU28		68	▼ 5	26	▲ 6	6
HU		63	▲ 11	28	▼ 10	9
LT		67	▲ 7	25	▼ 4	8
PL		73	▲ 6	20	▼ 3	7
LV		61	▲ 4	30	▼ 1	9
IE		77	▲ 3	17	=	6
CY		89	▲ 1	9	▼ 1	2
SE		75	=	20	▲ 7	5
FI		74	▼ 1	23	▲ 5	3
EL		72	▼ 2	24	=	4
AT		68	▼ 2	29	▲ 4	3
BG		52	▼ 3	33	▲ 5	15
ES		85	▼ 3	11	▲ 4	4
HR		73	▼ 3	24	▲ 4	3
SK		63	▼ 3	31	▲ 2	6
UK		61	▼ 3	28	▼ 1	11
SI		56	▼ 4	40	▲ 7	4
DK		68	▼ 5	22	▲ 4	10
IT		73	▼ 6	20	▲ 5	7
BE		65	▼ 7	33	▲ 10	2
MT		72	▼ 7	20	▲ 6	8
FR		63	▼ 8	32	▲ 9	5
LU		71	▼ 8	25	▲ 9	4
DE		67	▼ 10	29	▲ 11	4
PT		75	▼ 10	19	▲ 8	6
RO		66	▼ 11	26	▲ 15	8
CZ		47	▼ 12	48	▲ 14	5
EE		47	▼ 14	44	▲ 18	9
NL		54	▼ 21	39	▲ 20	7

The socio-demographic analysis shows few differences. Respondents who experience the most difficulty paying bills are the least likely to agree providing financial assistance to developing countries is an effective way to address irregular migration (61% vs. 68%-71%). In addition, respondents who think it is important to help people in developing countries are more likely agree (73% vs. 26%). Finally, respondents who think aid should increase (82%) or remain the same (73%) are more likely to agree than those who think aid should decrease (40%).

QC4.8 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Providing financial assistance to developing countries is an effective way to address irregular migration (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	68	26	6
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	61	32	7
From time to time	71	22	7
Almost never/ Never	68	26	6
Help developing countries			
Total 'Important'	73	21	6
Total 'Not important'	26	68	6
EU aid to developing countries			
Increase	82	14	4
No change	73	22	5
Reduce	40	53	7

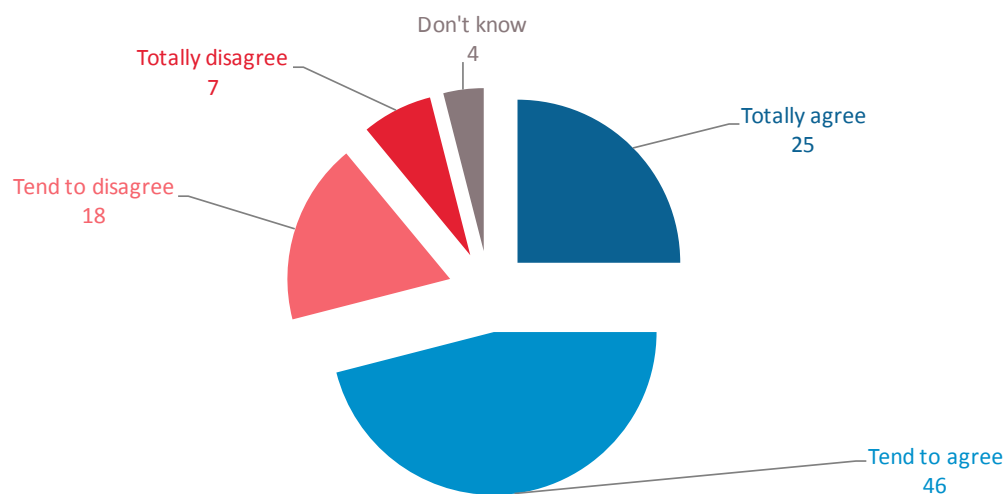
7 Financial assistance to developing countries as an effective way to tackle poverty

A large majority agree providing financial assistance to developing countries is an effective way to tackle poverty

Just over seven in ten respondents agree providing financial assistance to developing countries is an effective way to tackle poverty in these countries (71%), with 25% saying they 'totally agree'¹⁸. One quarter (25%) disagrees.

QC4.9 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Providing financial assistance to developing countries is an effective way to tackle poverty in these countries
(% - EU)

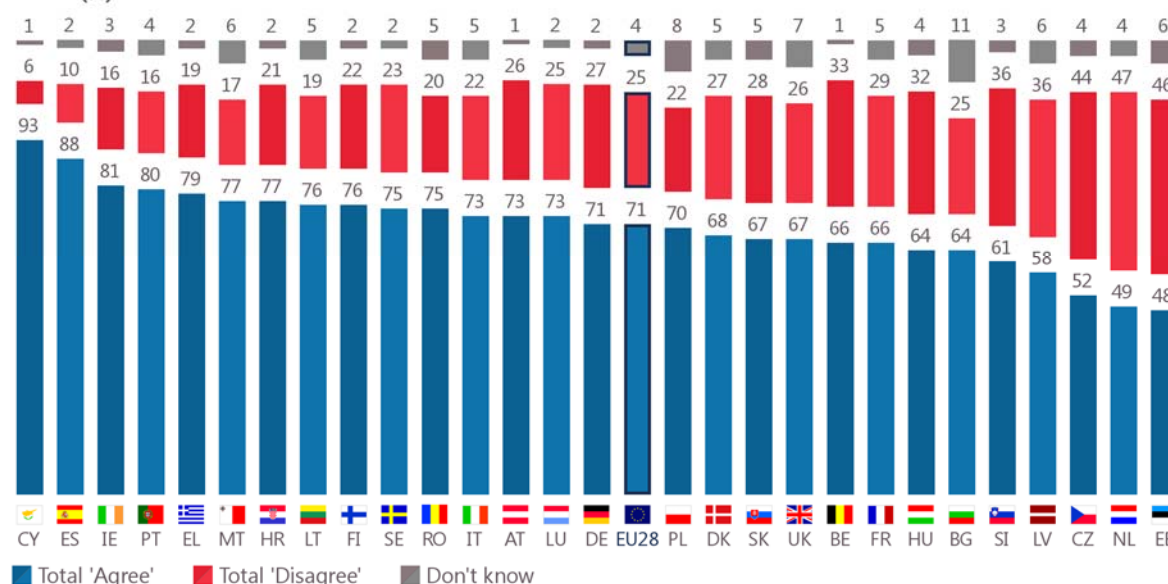


¹⁸ QA7.6. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? Providing financial assistance to developing countries is an effective way to tackle poverty in these countries. Totally agree; Tend to agree; Tend to disagree; Totally disagree; Don't Know.

In 26 Member States, more than half of all respondents agree providing financial assistance to developing countries is an effective way to tackle poverty, with those in Cyprus (93%), Spain (88%) and Ireland (81%) the most likely to agree. Although less than an absolute majority, in Estonia (48%) and the Netherlands (49%) respondents are more likely to agree than to disagree.

QC4.9 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Providing financial assistance to developing countries is an effective way to tackle poverty in these countries (%)






The socio-demographic analysis shows that:

- Respondents aged 15-24 are the most likely to agree providing financial assistance to developing countries is an effective way to tackle poverty (76% vs. 70%-71%).
- Respondents who experience the most difficulty paying households bills are the least likely to agree (65% vs. 71%-72%).
- Those who identify as being on the left of the political scale (77%) are more likely to agree compared to those in the centre (72%) or to the right (63%).

Once again, respondents' attitude towards development aid is influential. Those who think it is important to help people in developing countries are more likely agree providing financial assistance to developing countries is an effective way to tackle poverty, compared to those who think helping people in developing countries is not important (76% vs. 26%). Given this result, perhaps is not surprising that those who think EU aid to developing countries should increase (86%) or stay the same (76%) are more likely to agree than those who think aid should decrease (41%).

QC4.9 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Providing financial assistance to developing countries is an effective way to tackle poverty in these countries (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	71	25	4
 Age			
15-24	76	20	4
25-39	71	25	4
40-54	70	27	3
55 +	70	25	5
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	65	30	5
From time to time	72	24	4
Almost never/ Never	71	25	4
 Left-right political scale			
Left	77	20	3
Centre	72	24	4
Right	63	33	4
Help developing countries			
Total 'Important'	76	20	4
Total 'Not important'	26	69	5
EU aid to developing countries			
Increase	86	12	2
No change	76	21	3
Reduce	41	54	5

II. ATTITUDES TOWARDS EU AID

This section of the report considers opinions about EU aid, including the effectiveness of EU and Member States' actions, and the way EU aid should evolve in the future.

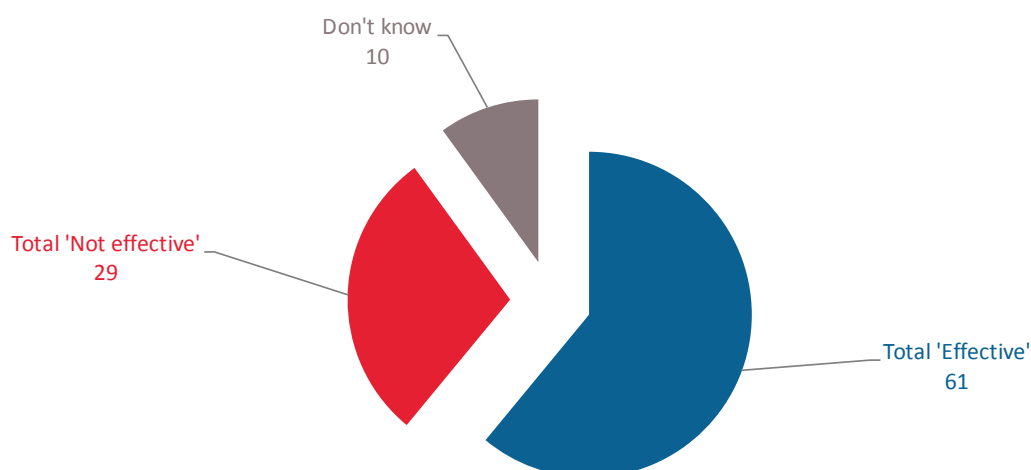
1 Effectiveness of EU aid in reducing poverty in developing countries

Just over six in ten think EU and Member States actions are effective in reducing poverty in developing countries

Respondents were asked how effective they thought the EU and Member States' actions – in terms of their development policy and financial assistance – are in helping to reduce poverty in developing countries¹⁹. A majority (61%) think these actions are effective, with 15% saying they are 'very effective'. Almost three in ten (29%) think these actions are not effective, while 10% say they do not know.

QC6.2 Please tell me how effective or not you think each of the following is in helping to reduce poverty in developing countries?

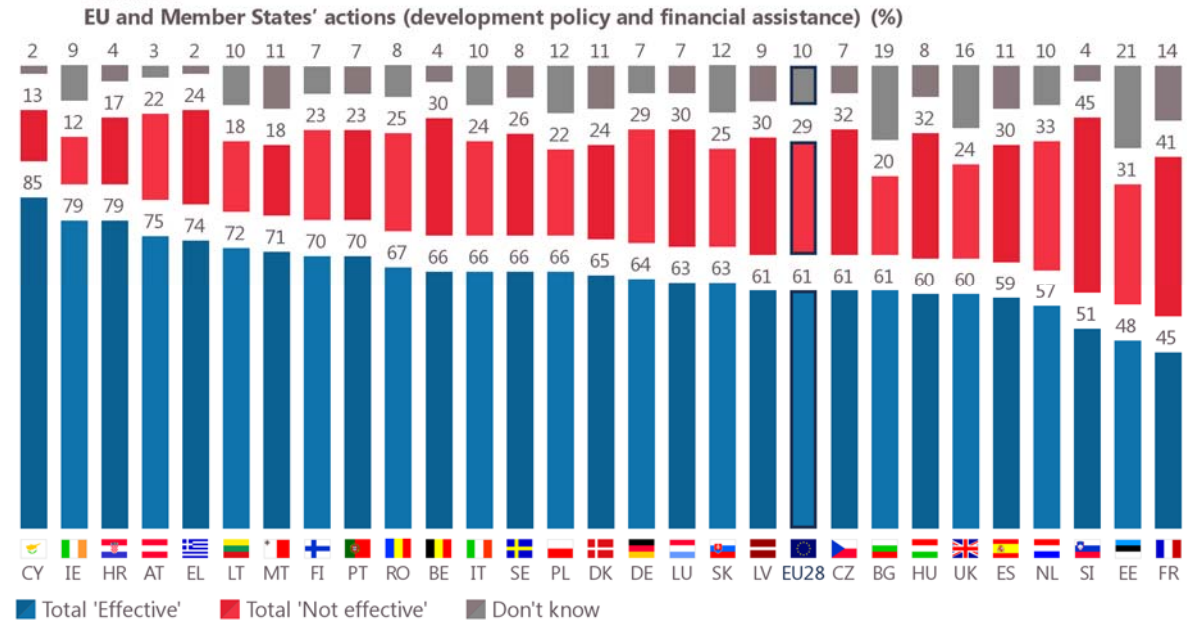
EU and Member States' actions (development policy and financial assistance)
(% - EU)



¹⁹ QC6.2 Please tell me how effective or not you think each of the following is in helping to reduce poverty in developing countries? European Union and Member States' actions (development policy and financial assistance): Very effective; Fairly effective; Not very effective; Not at all effective; Don't know.

In all but two countries, more than half of all respondents think the EU and Member States' actions are effective in helping to reduce poverty in developing countries, with those in Cyprus (85%), Ireland and Croatia (both 79%) the most likely to think this way. At the other end of the scale, 45% in France and 48% in Estonia think the same way. Although not an absolute majority, this is still the most common answer in both of these countries.

QC6.2 Please tell me how effective or not you think each of the following is in helping to reduce poverty in developing countries?





The socio-demographic analysis illustrates the following:

- The younger the respondent, the more likely they are to say EU and Member States' actions are effective in helping to reduce poverty in developing countries: 67% of the youngest respondents think this way, compared to 58% of those aged 55+.
- Respondents who experience the most difficulties paying bills are the least likely to think these actions are effective (54% vs. 62%-63%).
- Respondents who have a positive image of the EU (74%) are much more likely to think these actions are effective than those who are neutral (60%) or negative (42%).

Respondents who think tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU are more likely to say EU and Member States' actions are effective, compared to those who think this should not be a priority (71% vs. 44%). Furthermore, those who think aid should increase (71%) or stay the same (69%) are more likely to say actions are effective, compared to those who think aid should decrease (37%).

QC6.2 Please tell me how effective or not you think each of the following is in helping to reduce poverty in developing countries?

**European Union and Member States' actions
(development policy and financial assistance)
(% - EU)**

	Total 'Effective'	Total 'Not effective'	Don't know
EU28	61	29	10
 Age			
15-24	67	25	8
25-39	65	26	9
40-54	62	29	9
55 +	58	29	13
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	54	35	11
From time to time	62	28	10
Almost never/ Never	63	27	10
Image of EU			
Positive	74	18	8
Neutral	60	29	11
Negative	42	48	10
EU aid to developing countries			
Increase	71	22	7
No change	69	23	8
Reduce	37	54	9
Tackling poverty EU priority			
Total 'Agree'	71	21	8
Total 'Disagree'	44	46	10
EU aid to developing countries			
Increase	71	22	7
No change	69	23	8
Reduce	37	54	9

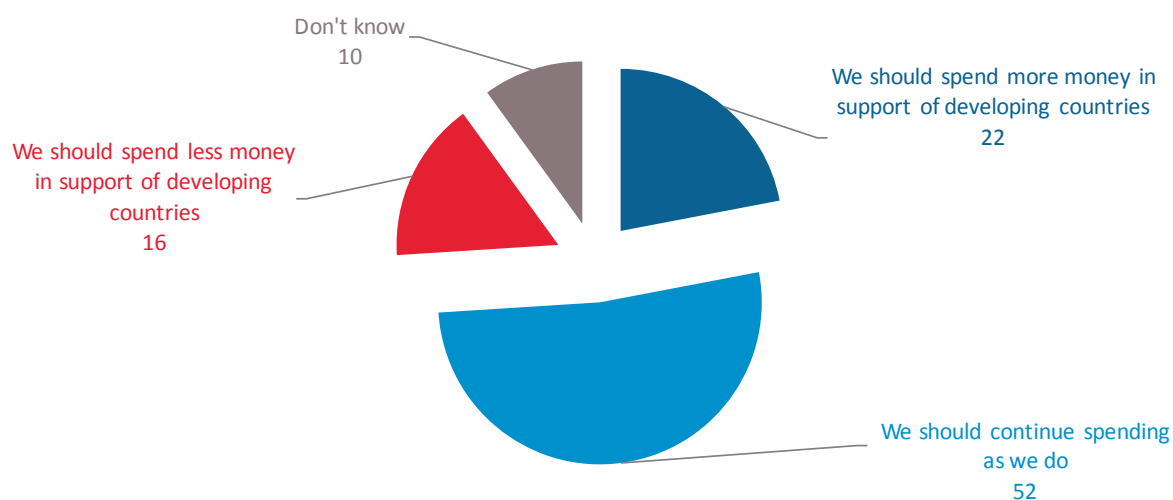
2 The way EU aid should evolve in the future

The majority of Europeans think aid spending should either remain as it is, or be increased

Respondents were asked their opinion about the amount spent on financial assistance to developing countries²⁰. Just over half (52%) think spending should continue as it is currently, while just over one in five (22%) think the EU and its Member States should spend more money in support of developing countries.

Less than one in six (16%) think less money should be spent in support of developing countries, while one in ten are unable to answer (10%).

QC3 The EU and its Member States provide financial assistance to developing countries. Which of the following statements best describes your opinion?
(% - EU)



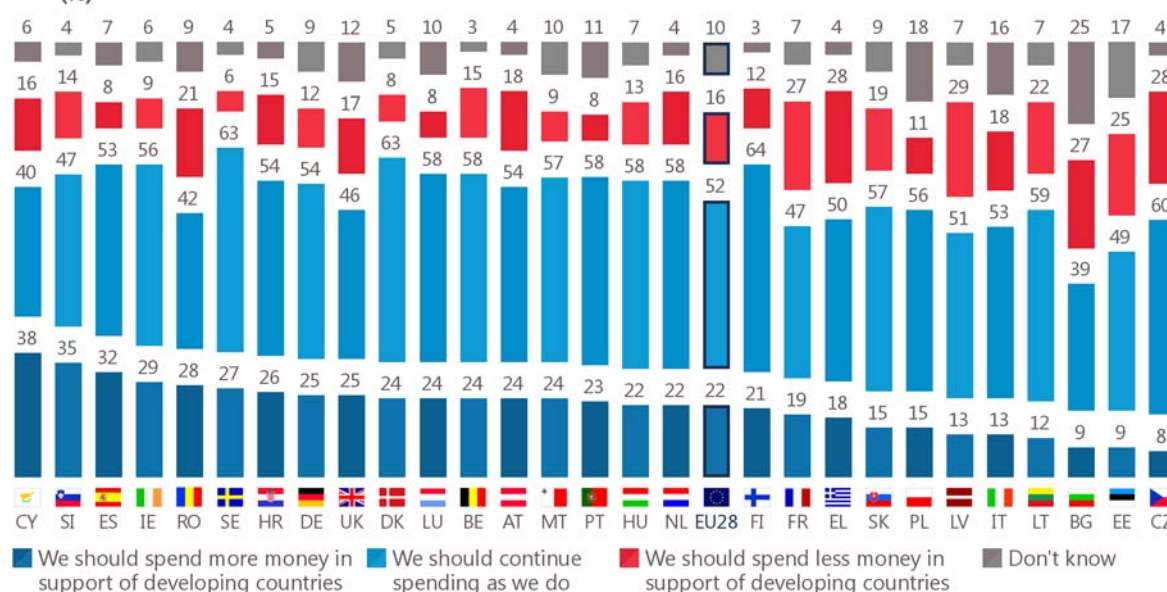
²⁰ QC3 The EU and its Member States provide financial assistance to developing countries. Which of the following statements best describes your opinion? We should spend more money in support of developing countries; We should continue spending as we do; We should spend less money in support of developing countries.

Respondents in Cyprus (38%), Slovenia (35%) and Spain (32%) are the most likely to say **more money** should be spent in support of developing countries, while those in the Czech Republic (8%), Estonia and Bulgaria (both 9%) are the least likely to do so.

In all 28 Member States, respondents are most likely to say **spending should continue as it is currently**. Proportions range from 64% in Finland and 63% in Sweden and Denmark, to 39% in Bulgaria, 40% in Cyprus and 42% in Romania.

Respondents in Latvia (29%), the Czech Republic and Greece (both 28%) are the most likely to say **spending should be reduced**.

QC3 The EU and its Member States provide financial assistance to developing countries. Which of the following statements best describes your opinion? (%)






The socio-demographic analysis shows that most differences are in the proportions who think spending should either increase or decrease:

- The younger the respondent, the more likely they are to say spending should increase: 27% of the youngest respondents say this, compared to 19% of those aged 55+.
- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to think that spending should increase, and the less likely they are to think spending should be decreased. For example, 15% of those with the lowest education levels say spending should increase compared to 26% of those with the highest levels.
- Managers (28%) are the most likely to say spending should increase, particularly compared to the retired (18%) and housepersons (19%). Managers are the least likely to say spending should decrease, particularly compared to the unemployed (9% vs. 22%).
- Respondents who experience the most difficulties paying bills are the least likely to think spending should remain the same (44% vs. 51%-54%), and the most likely to say spending should decrease (27% vs. 14%-18%).
- Respondents who place themselves on the left of the political spectrum are the most likely to say spending should increase (30% vs. 19%-21%).

- Respondents who have a positive image of the EU are the most likely to think spending should increase (30%), and the least likely to think it should decrease – particularly compared to those with a negative view (9% vs. 31%).

Respondents who think helping developing countries is important, or that tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU are more likely to say spending should increase or stay the same, compared to those who disagree. For example, 24% of those who think helping developing countries is important say spending should increase, compared to 4% of those who think aid is not important.

QC3 The EU and its Member States provide financial assistance to developing countries. Which of the following statements best describes your opinion?
(% - EU)

	We should continue spending as we do	We should spend more money in support of developing countries	We should spend less money in support of developing countries	Don't know
EU28	52	22	16	10
 Age				
15-24	52	27	14	7
25-39	53	23	14	10
40-54	51	22	17	10
55 +	52	19	18	11
 Education (End of)				
15-	51	15	21	13
16-19	52	20	19	9
20+	53	26	12	9
Still studying	54	29	10	7
 Socio-professional category				
Self-employed	51	23	15	11
Managers	55	28	9	8
Other white collars	55	21	15	9
Manual workers	51	21	18	10
House persons	53	19	18	10
Unemployed	47	22	22	9
Retired	51	18	19	12
Students	54	29	10	7
 Difficulties paying bills				
Most of the time	44	19	27	10
From time to time	51	21	18	10
Almost never/ Never	54	23	14	9
 Left-right political scale				
Left	52	30	11	7
Centre	57	21	14	8
Right	50	19	22	9
Image of EU				
Positive	55	28	9	8
Neutral	55	19	16	10
Negative	43	17	31	9
Help developing countries				
Total 'Important'	56	24	11	9
Total 'Not important'	24	4	66	6
Tackling poverty EU priority				
Total 'Agree'	55	28	9	8
Total 'Disagree'	49	8	34	9

III. UNDERSTANDING THE CHALLENGES FACING DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

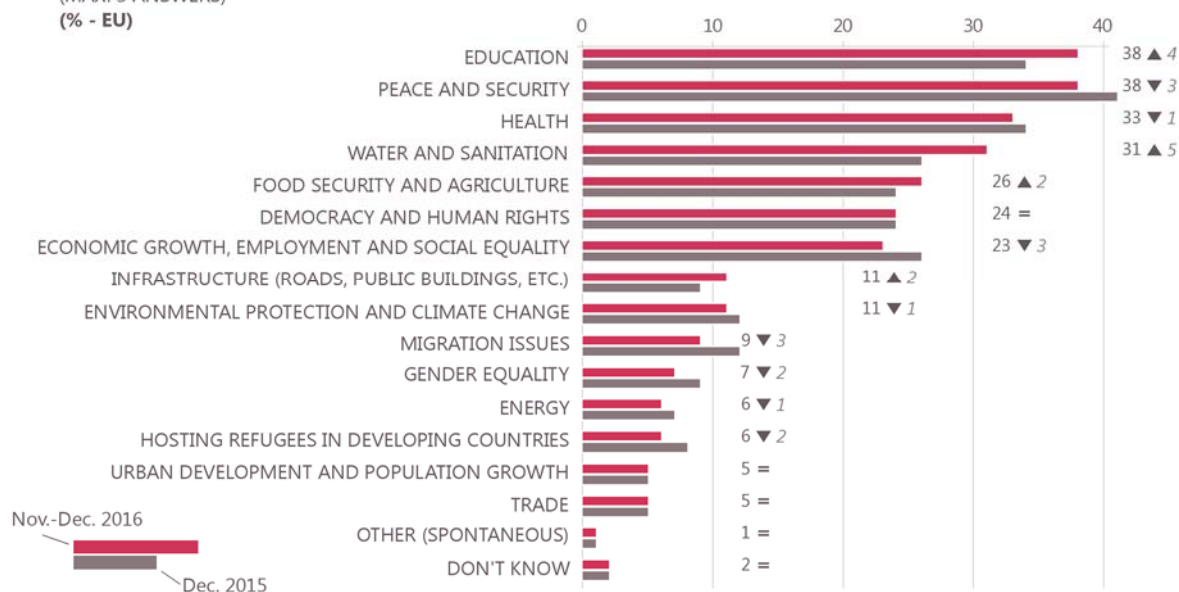
Education, and peace and security are considered the most pressing challenges for the future of developing countries

Respondents were asked which of a list of challenges they considered the most pressing for the future of developing countries²¹. Almost four in ten mention **education** or **peace and security** (both 38%), while 33% mention **health** and 31% **water and sanitation**.

More than one in five mentions **food security and agriculture** (26%), **democracy and human rights** (24%) and **economic growth, employment and social equality** (23%). **Infrastructure** and **environmental protection and climate change** are the only other options mentioned by at least one in ten (both 11%), although 9% mention **migration issues**.

Although the three most pressing challenges remain the same as they were in 2015, their importance has shifted. In 2015, the three most pressing challenges were **peace and security**, **health and education**. Now, **education** ranks first along with **peace and security**, with **education** up four points, and mentions of **peace and security** down by three points. Respondents are also more likely to mention **water and sanitation** than they were in 2015 (+5 pp), but they are less likely to mention **economic growth, employment and social equality**²² and **migration issues** (both -3 pp). For the other items where there are differences since 2015, the changes are small (1-2 pp).

QC2 Which of the following challenges do you consider as the most pressing for the future of developing countries? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (% - EU)



²¹ QC2. Which of the following challenges do you consider as the most pressing for the future of developing countries? Food security and agriculture; Health; Education; Gender equality; Migration issues; Trade; Water and sanitation; Peace and security; Environmental protection and climate change; Democracy and human rights; Energy; Economic growth, employment and social equality; Hosting refugees in developing countries; Urban development and population growth; Infrastructure (roads, public buildings, etc.); Other (SPONTANEOUS); Don't Know

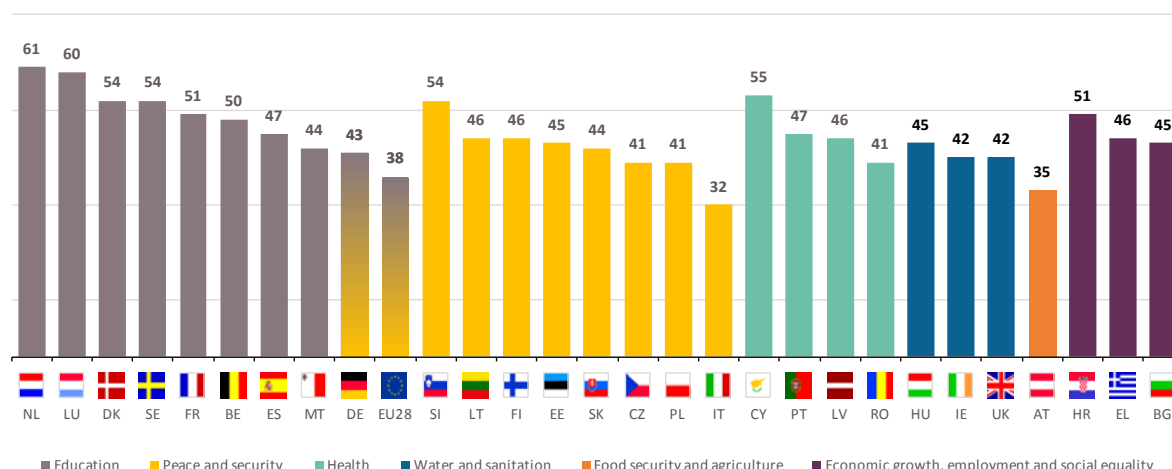
²² In the 2015 survey, the item was: "Economic growth, employment and social inequality"

QC2 Which of the following challenges do you consider as the most pressing for the future of developing countries? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)

		Education	Nov.-Dec. 2016 - Dec. 2015	Peace and security	Nov.-Dec. 2016 - Dec. 2015	Health	Nov.-Dec. 2016 - Dec. 2015	Food security and agriculture	Nov.-Dec. 2016 - Dec. 2015	Don't know
EU28		38	▲ 4	38	▼ 3	33	▼ 1	26	▲ 2	2
ES		47	▲ 13	34	▼ 2	43	▲ 1	25	▼ 3	2
LV		39	▲ 12	42	▼ 5	46	▲ 10	25	▲ 10	2
LU		60	▲ 11	39	▼ 2	41	▲ 3	26	▲ 3	0
PL		28	▲ 10	41	▼ 5	33	▲ 2	24	▲ 5	4
FR		51	▲ 8	43	▼ 3	45	▼ 1	23	▲ 3	1
NL		61	▲ 7	45	▼ 3	36	▲ 1	21	▲ 2	0
AT		33	▲ 7	33	▼ 7	23	▲ 2	35	▼ 5	2
DE		43	▲ 6	43	▼ 4	21	▼ 2	37	▼ 1	1
BE		50	▲ 5	37	▼ 3	32	▼ 1	29	▲ 3	0
CZ		27	▲ 5	41	▼ 3	22	▼ 2	32	▲ 3	1
IE		38	▲ 5	30	▼ 3	35	▼ 4	31	▲ 5	0
CY		42	▲ 5	39	▼ 4	55	▲ 7	18	▲ 4	0
SI		33	▲ 5	54	▼ 1	33	▲ 8	22	=	1
BG		23	▲ 4	37	▼ 6	27	▲ 4	12	▲ 1	4
SE		54	▲ 4	45	▲ 2	22	▲ 2	10	▲ 1	0
UK		41	▲ 4	30	▼ 5	38	=	26	▲ 6	4
HR		24	▲ 3	41	▲ 2	20	=	28	▲ 8	1
LT		32	▲ 3	46	▼ 3	35	▼ 1	25	▲ 4	3
DK		54	▲ 2	44	▲ 1	33	▲ 5	12	▲ 1	1
IT		23	▲ 2	32	▼ 1	23	▼ 6	18	▼ 1	5
EE		37	▼ 3	45	▼ 6	33	▲ 4	30	▲ 4	3
HU		14	▼ 3	39	▼ 2	33	▲ 3	29	▲ 11	2
PT		31	▼ 3	43	=	47	▲ 1	24	▲ 4	1
FI		43	▼ 3	46	▼ 5	38	▲ 5	34	▲ 7	1
EL		24	▼ 4	45	▼ 2	36	▼ 3	17	▲ 1	1
MT		44	▼ 4	35	▼ 9	42	▲ 1	19	▲ 4	1
SK		27	▼ 4	44	▼ 6	31	▼ 2	34	▲ 3	2
RO		30	▼ 9	25	▼ 7	41	▼ 5	23	▲ 1	2

In 2015, education was the most mentioned challenge in five countries, but in the current survey it is the most mentioned in nine countries – although in Germany it ranks equally with peace and security. In addition to Germany, peace and security is the most mentioned challenge in eight other Member States. Health is the most mentioned challenge in four countries, while three countries are most likely to mention water and sanitation, and three economic growth, employment and social equality. Austria is the only country where food security and agriculture is the most mentioned challenge for the future of developing countries.

QC2 Which of the following challenges do you consider as the most pressing for the future of developing countries? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
 (% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)
































The table below presents the country results for the five most pressing challenges: education, peace and security, health, water and sanitation, and food security and agriculture.

Not all Member States rank these challenges in the same order of importance. There are only 14 countries where the three most mentioned challenges for the EU as a whole – education, peace and security and health – also rank in the top three. Water and sanitation is mentioned as one of the top three challenges in 12 countries, while in five countries food security and agriculture is considered one of the three most pressing challenges.

The proportion of respondents who consider each of these challenges the most pressing also varies widely across Member States. For instance, 47 percentage points separates the Netherlands (61%) and Hungary (14%) in terms of the proportions who say education is one of the most pressing challenges. 35 points separates Cyprus (55%) and Croatia (20%) in the mentions of health, while 34 points separates Sweden (46%) and Croatia (12%) in the mentions of water and sanitation. 29 points separates Slovenia (54%) and Romania (25%) in mentions of peace and security. The range for mentions of food security and agriculture is the lowest, but even here, 27 points separates respondents in Germany (37%) and Sweden (10%).

QC2 Which of the following challenges do you consider as the most pressing for the future of developing countries? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (%)

		Education	Peace and security	Health	Water and sanitation	Food security and agriculture
EU28		38	38	33	31	26
BE		50	37	32	31	29
BG		23	37	27	19	12
CZ		27	41	22	40	32
DK		54	44	33	35	12
DE		43	43	21	32	37
EE		37	45	33	39	30
IE		38	30	35	42	31
EL		24	45	36	27	17
ES		47	34	43	31	25
FR		51	43	45	32	23
HR		24	41	20	12	28
IT		23	32	23	27	18
CY		42	39	55	33	18
LV		39	42	46	25	25
LT		32	46	35	24	25
LU		60	39	41	44	26
HU		14	39	33	45	29
MT		44	35	42	39	19
NL		61	45	36	28	21
AT		33	33	23	30	35
PL		28	41	33	19	24
PT		31	43	47	22	24
RO		30	25	41	17	23
SI		33	54	33	33	22
SK		27	44	31	23	34
FI		43	46	38	37	34
SE		54	45	22	46	10
UK		41	30	38	42	26





Highest percentage per country	Lowest percentage per country
Highest percentage per item	Lowest percentage per item

The socio-demographic analysis illustrates the following:

- Those aged 15-24 are the most likely to consider **education** as the most pressing challenge for the future of developing countries (44% vs. 36%-39%), but they are the least likely to **mention food security and agriculture** (20% vs. 25%-27%).
- The longer respondents remained in education, the more likely they are to mention **education** as the most pressing challenge: 31% with the lowest education levels say this, compared to 45% of those with the highest levels. The same pattern also applies for **democracy and human rights**. However, those who completed school prior to age 16 are the most likely to mention **health** (37% vs. 32%).
- Students (48%) and managers (45%) are the most likely to say **education** is the most pressing challenge (vs. 31%-39% for other occupation groups).
- Respondents who experience the most financial difficulty are the most likely to mention **health** (40% vs. 32%-33%), while those with the least financial difficulties are the most likely to mention **education** (41% vs. 32%-34%).

In addition, respondents who say helping people in developing countries is important are more likely to consider **education** (40% vs. 27%), **peace and security** (39% vs. 33%) and **health** (34% vs. 28%) as the most pressing challenge, compared to those who think helping is not important. Those who say helping people in developing countries is not important are more likely to mention **migration issues** (14% vs. 9% of those who think it is important).

QC2 Which of the following challenges do you consider as the most pressing for the future of developing countries? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)

	Education	Peace and security	Health	Water and sanitation	Food security and agriculture
EU28	38	38	33	31	26
 Age					
15-24	44	37	32	27	20
25-39	39	37	34	28	25
40-54	39	38	32	32	27
55 +	36	40	33	33	26
 Education (End of)					
15-	31	38	37	33	27
16-19	35	38	32	31	27
20+	45	39	32	31	25
Still studying	48	37	30	25	19
 Socio-professional category					
Self-employed	38	38	27	31	24
Managers	45	36	30	32	27
Other white collars	37	37	31	30	26
Manual workers	37	40	35	29	26
House persons	31	38	37	31	26
Unemployed	39	36	36	31	26
Retired	36	39	34	34	27
Students	48	37	30	25	19
 Difficulties paying bills					
Most of the time	34	38	40	29	26
From time to time	32	37	32	29	24
Almost never/ Never	41	39	33	32	26
Help developing countries					
Total 'Important'	40	39	34	31	26
Total 'Not important'	27	33	28	31	22

IV. MAIN OBSTACLES PREVENTING SUCCESSFUL DEVELOPMENT IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

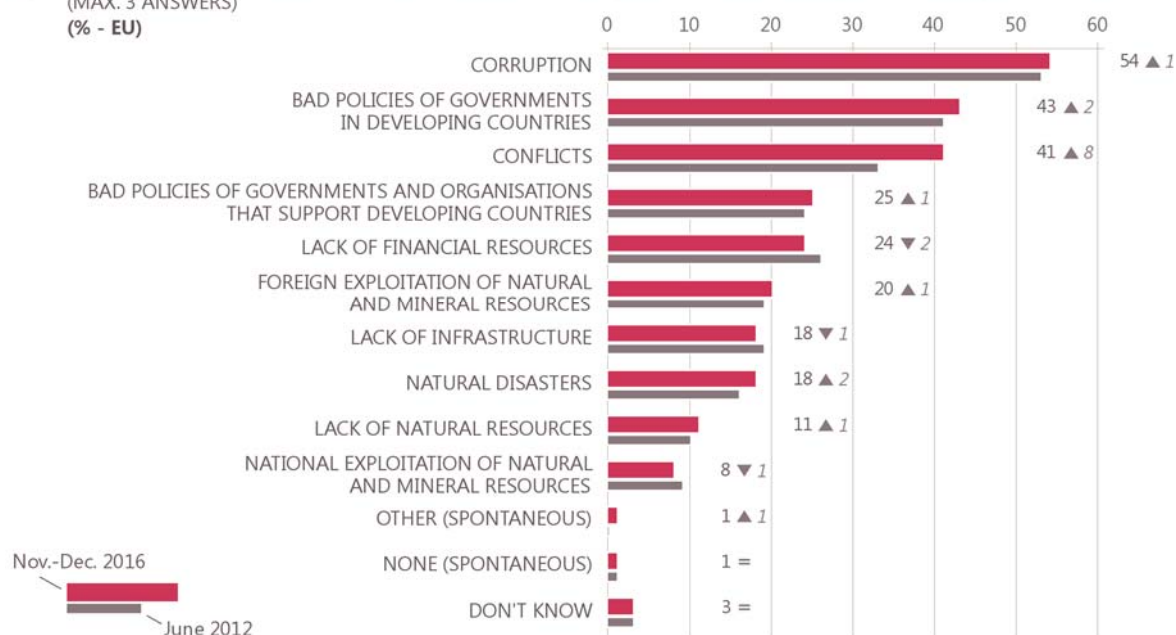
Corruption is considered the main obstacle to successful development in developing countries

Respondents were given a list of obstacles and asked which they considered the main ones that could prevent successful development in developing countries²³. **Corruption** is the only obstacle mentioned by the majority (54%), followed by **bad policies of governments in developing countries** (43%) and **conflicts** (41%). At least one in five mention **bad policies of governments and organisations that support developing countries** (25%), **a lack of financial resources** (24%) or **foreign exploitation of natural and mineral resources** (20%).

More than one in ten mentions a **lack of infrastructure, natural disasters** (both 18%) or a **lack of natural resources** (11%). Almost one in ten (8%) mentions **the national exploitation of natural and mineral resources**.

There has generally been little change since 2012, with the exception of an eight-point increase in the mention of conflicts.

QC8 From the following list, what are the main obstacles which can prevent successful development in developing countries? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS) (% - EU)



²³ QC8 From the following list, what are the main obstacles which can prevent successful development in developing countries? (MAX.3 ANSWERS) Bad policies of governments in developing countries; Bad policies of governments and organisations that support developing countries; Corruption; Foreign exploitation of natural and mineral resources; National exploitation of natural and mineral resources; Lack of infrastructure; Lack of natural resources; Lack of financial resources; Natural disasters; Conflicts; Don't know.

Corruption is the most mentioned obstacle in 20 Member States, most notably by respondents in the Netherlands (78%), Sweden (75%) and Luxembourg (72%). At the other end of the scale, 34% in Slovakia, 35% in Bulgaria and 37% in Italy mention corruption. Overall, there are 17 countries where the majority mentions corruption as one of the main obstacles.

The **bad policies of governments in developing countries** are the most mentioned obstacle in three Member States: Croatia, the Czech Republic (both 47%) and Bulgaria (43%), but they are also widely mentioned by respondents in the Netherlands (57%), Luxembourg (54%) and Sweden (53%). In contrast, 31% in Hungary, 33% in Italy and 34% in Romania mention this obstacle.

In five countries **conflicts** are the most mentioned obstacle: France (56%), Finland (51%), Poland (42%), Slovakia (41%) and Italy (39%), although this obstacle is also mentioned by the majority of respondents in Sweden (60%), the Netherlands (53%) and Luxembourg (51%). This compares to 26% in Romania, 29% in Croatia and 31% in Cyprus who also mention this obstacle.

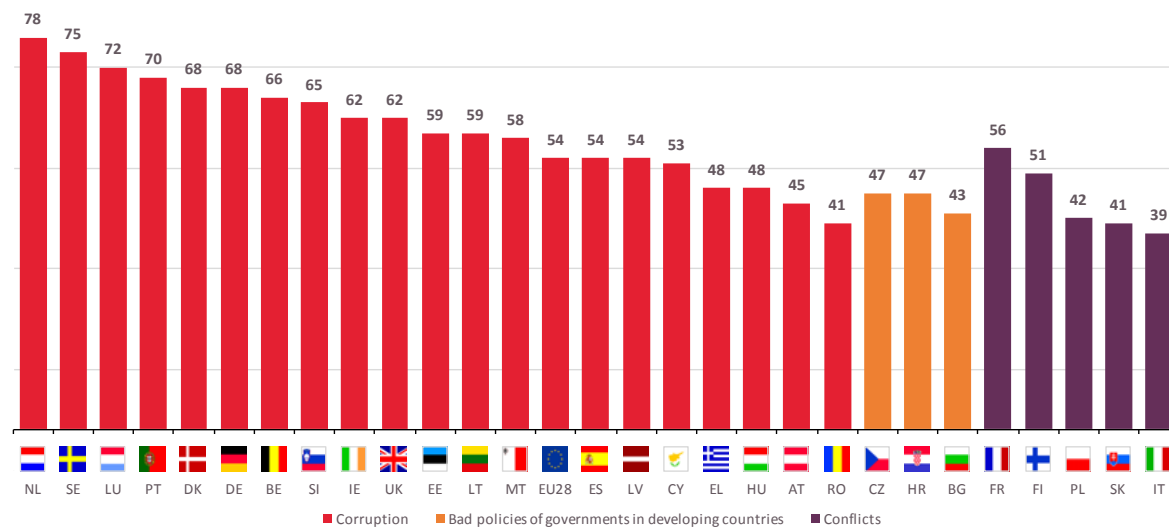
Respondents in Greece (37%), Portugal (35%) and Cyprus (34%) are the most likely to mention the **bad policies of governments and organisations that support developing countries** as a main obstacle, while those in Estonia, Sweden (both 15%) and Lithuania (17%) are the least likely to do so.

A **lack of financial resources** is most likely to be mentioned by respondents in Croatia (37%), Latvia and Hungary (both 35%), and least likely to be mentioned by those in Sweden (14%), Germany (15%), Luxembourg and the Netherlands (17%). **Foreign exploitation of natural and mineral resources** is most likely to be considered an obstacle by respondents in Germany (33%), Austria (31%) and Greece (30%), and least likely to be considered this way by those in Lithuania (7%), Latvia (10%), Poland and Portugal (both 11%).

At least one in five respondents in Greece (25%), Hungary (22%), France and the Netherlands (both 20%) consider **lack of infrastructure** as a main obstacle that could prevent successful development in developing countries. In contrast, 7% in Slovenia and 9% in Bulgaria, Malta and Lithuania think the same way. **Natural disasters** are most likely to be mentioned by respondents in Slovakia (28%) and Lithuania (27%), and least likely to be mentioned by those in Sweden (12%) and Slovenia (13%).

A **lack of natural resources** is most likely to be mentioned as an obstacle by respondents in Romania (17%), Austria and Hungary (both 15%), and least likely to be mentioned by those in Sweden (2%). Finally, respondents in Austria (17%) and Germany (14%) are the most likely to mention **national exploitation of natural and mineral resources**, while those in the Netherlands are the least likely to do so (3%).

QC8 From the following list, what are the main obstacles which can prevent successful development in developing countries? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)
 (% - THE MOST MENTIONED ANSWER BY COUNTRY)



The trends since 2012 highlight a number of large changes at the national level:

- Respondents in Portugal (+22 pp), Estonia (+17 pp) and Austria (+14 pp) are all much more likely to mention **corruption** than they were in 2012. Those in Romania (-20 pp), Bulgaria (-15 pp) and Slovakia (-11 pp) are now much less likely to do so.
- Those in Portugal (+18 pp) are also much more likely to mention **bad policies of governments in developing countries**, while respondents in Cyprus (-18 pp) and Romania (-13 pp) are much less likely to mention this.
- Compared to 2012, **conflicts** are now much more likely to be mentioned by respondents in Malta (+27 pp), Luxembourg (+23 pp) and Ireland (+19 pp). In fact, in all Member States, respondents are now more likely to mention conflicts, and in 14 countries, the change has been at least 10 percentage points.
- Respondents in Malta (+14 pp) and Portugal (+11 pp) are much more likely to mention **bad policies of governments and organisations that support developing countries** than they were in 2012.
- **Lack of financial resources** are now more likely to be mentioned by those in Greece (+11 pp), but less likely to be mentioned by those in Slovenia (-14 pp) and Germany (-10 pp)
- In 17 Member States, respondents are now more likely to mention **foreign exploitation of natural and mineral resources**, with the largest increase observed in Greece (+12 pp).
- Respondents in Austria are less likely to mention **lack of infrastructure** than they were in 2012 (-14 pp).
- The **national exploitation of natural and mineral resources** is less likely to be mentioned by respondents in 16 Member State than it was in 2012. The largest decreases are observed amongst those in Italy, France (both -1 pp) and Portugal (-4 pp).

QC8 From the following list, what are the main obstacles which can prevent successful development in developing countries? (MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

(%)

		Corruption		Bad policies of governments in developing countries		Conflicts		Bad policies of governments and organisations that support developing countries		Lack of financial resources		Foreign exploitation of natural and mineral resources		Lack of infrastructure		Natural disasters		Lack of natural resources		National exploitation of natural and mineral resources	
		Nov.-Dec. 2016 - June 2012		Nov.-Dec. 2016 - June 2012		Nov.-Dec. 2016 - June 2012		Nov.-Dec. 2016 - June 2012		Nov.-Dec. 2016 - June 2012		Nov.-Dec. 2016 - June 2012		Nov.-Dec. 2016 - June 2012		Nov.-Dec. 2016 - June 2012		Nov.-Dec. 2016 - June 2012		Nov.-Dec. 2016 - June 2012	
EU28		54	▲ 1	43	▲ 2	41	▲ 8	25	▲ 1	24	▼ 2	20	▲ 1	18	▼ 1	18	▲ 2	11	▲ 1	8	▼ 1
PT		70	▲22	53	▲18	40	▲10	35	▲11	25	▲ 4	11	▲ 3	12	▼ 2	17	▲ 7	9	▼ 5	5	▼ 4
EE		59	▲17	44	▲ 4	46	▲10	15	▲ 1	28	▼ 4	15	▼ 1	14	▼ 4	16	▼ 2	4	▼ 2	6	▼ 1
AT		45	▲14	38	▼ 6	36	▲ 5	23	▲ 3	26	▼ 6	31	▲ 3	18	▼14	25	▼ 8	15	▼ 3	17	▲ 1
UK		62	▲ 8	38	▲ 4	40	▲ 5	23	▲ 3	23	=	12	=	19	▲ 2	19	▲ 1	13	▲ 2	7	▲ 2
NL		78	▲ 7	57	▲ 1	53	▲12	23	▼ 3	17	▼ 2	17	▼ 4	20	=	14	▲ 1	4	▼ 3	3	▼ 2
BE		66	▲ 6	44	▼ 2	47	▲ 5	24	▲ 2	19	▼ 7	23	▲ 5	19	▼ 2	16	▼ 1	9	▲ 2	7	▼ 1
IE		62	▲ 6	36	▼ 8	40	▲19	28	▲ 4	25	▼ 1	19	▲ 4	16	▼ 6	23	▲ 5	12	▼ 3	11	▲ 5
HU		48	▲ 6	31	▼ 4	33	▲10	20	▼ 1	35	▼ 9	21	▲ 1	22	▼ 4	22	▲ 4	15	▲ 1	11	=
DE		68	▲ 5	50	▲ 6	33	▲ 4	22	=	15	▼10	33	▲ 2	19	▼ 5	17	▼ 1	6	▼ 2	14	▲ 1
LT		59	▲ 4	41	▲ 6	47	▲15	17	▼ 4	28	▼ 4	7	▲ 2	9	▲ 2	27	▲ 7	9	▼ 2	4	▲ 1
FI		41	▲ 4	47	▲ 6	51	▲14	26	▲ 7	27	▼ 5	29	▼ 7	16	▼ 8	25	▲ 5	7	▼ 5	11	▲ 2
LV		54	▲ 3	41	▲ 7	45	▲11	27	=	35	▲ 3	10	▲ 3	13	▼ 1	15	▼ 1	9	▲ 2	4	=
CZ		42	▲ 2	47	▲ 3	43	▲12	22	=	34	▼ 4	18	▲ 2	16	▼ 3	21	▼ 1	11	=	6	▼ 2
FR		55	▲ 2	44	▼ 4	56	▲ 8	23	▼ 2	25	▼ 2	20	▼ 1	20	▲ 2	15	▲ 1	11	▲ 2	6	▼ 1
LU		72	▲ 1	54	▲ 2	51	▲23	23	▲ 1	17	▲ 2	20	▼ 4	18	▲ 2	14	▲ 2	7	▲ 2	4	▼ 5
SE		75	▲ 1	53	▲ 1	60	▲10	15	▼ 2	14	▼ 2	29	=	17	▼ 7	12	▲ 4	2	▼ 1	8	=
MT		58	=	51	▼ 5	43	▲27	28	▲14	18	▼ 6	14	▼ 1	9	▼ 2	17	=	10	▼ 4	8	▼ 3
PL		41	▼ 1	39	▲ 4	42	▲ 9	26	▲ 5	28	▲ 4	11	▲ 2	14	▲ 4	25	▲ 1	12	▲ 4	5	▼ 3
SI		65	▼ 1	45	▲ 3	40	▲17	29	▲ 1	23	▼14	26	▲ 5	7	▼ 6	13	▲ 1	4	▼ 4	6	▼ 2
EL		48	▼ 4	38	▼ 2	32	▲ 6	37	=	34	▲11	30	▲12	25	▼ 8	14	▼ 2	11	▼ 1	8	▼ 3
IT		37	▼ 4	33	▲ 3	39	▲ 9	28	▼ 4	28	=	21	▲ 1	18	=	16	▲ 4	13	▲ 2	9	▼ 5
ES		54	▼ 5	45	▲ 6	41	▲10	31	=	28	▲ 4	14	▲ 1	17	▲ 1	14	▲ 3	11	▲ 1	7	=
CY		53	▼ 5	46	▼18	31	=	34	▲ 4	32	▲ 3	21	▲ 4	17	▼ 4	18	▲ 2	10	▲ 1	10	=
DK		68	▼ 6	51	▼ 4	48	▲ 5	21	▲ 2	26	▼ 6	20	▲ 6	19	▼ 3	15	▲ 3	5	=	6	▼ 2
SK		34	▼11	39	▼ 6	41	▲ 7	21	▼ 2	28	▼ 9	13	▼ 1	14	▼ 4	28	▼ 1	11	=	7	▼ 1
BG		35	▼15	43	▼ 7	33	▲ 6	27	▲ 4	29	=	24	▲ 7	9	▼ 5	23	▼ 1	9	▲ 1	9	▲ 2
RO		41	▼20	34	▼13	26	▲ 9	26	▲ 8	30	▼ 1	19	▲ 3	17	▼ 3	18	▲ 6	17	▲ 7	10	▲ 3

The socio-demographic analysis reveals the following notable differences:

- Men are slightly more likely to consider **corruption** as one of the main obstacles that could prevent successful development in developing countries (57% vs. 52% of women).
- The youngest respondents are the least likely to mention **corruption** (48% vs. 53%-57% of older age groups).
- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to mention **corruption, bad policies of governments in developing countries, conflicts, or foreign exploitation of natural and mineral resources**. For example, 36% of those with the lowest education levels mention **conflicts**, compared to 45% of those with the highest levels.
- Managers are the most likely to mention **corruption** (63%), but the least likely to mention **a lack of financial resources** (19%).
- The more difficulties paying bills respondents experience, the more likely they are to mention **bad policies of governments and organisations that support developing countries**: 32% with the most difficulties mention this obstacle, compared to 23% with the least difficulties.

Finally, those who think it is important to help developing countries are more likely to mention **corruption** (55% vs. 49%), **conflicts** (42% vs. 36%) and **a lack of financial resources** (25% vs. 18%) compared to those who think helping is not important.

November - December 2016

QC8 From the following list, what are the main obstacles which can prevent successful development in developing countries? (MAX.3 ANSWERS)
(% - EU)

	Corruption	Bad policies of governments in developing countries	Conflicts	Bad policies of governments and organisations that support developing countries	Lack of financial resources	Foreign exploitation of natural and mineral resources	Lack of infrastructure	Natural disasters	Lack of natural resources	National exploitation of natural and mineral resources
EU28	54	43	41	25	24	20	18	18	11	8
Gender										
Man	57	43	42	25	23	21	19	16	11	8
Woman	52	43	41	25	25	20	17	19	11	8
Age										
15-24	48	39	40	25	29	20	17	21	13	10
25-39	53	44	42	26	26	22	20	15	11	9
40-54	57	44	44	26	24	20	19	17	11	8
55 +	56	42	39	23	23	20	16	19	9	8
Education (End of)										
15-	50	39	36	24	25	15	16	19	11	8
16-19	53	42	41	26	26	20	18	18	12	8
20+	61	47	45	25	21	25	19	15	8	8
Still studying	48	41	43	23	28	22	18	20	12	12
Socio-professional category										
Self-employed	54	45	40	28	26	24	18	14	11	8
Managers	63	48	43	24	19	26	21	13	9	9
Other white collars	53	44	42	27	26	21	20	16	12	8
Manual workers	54	43	43	25	26	18	18	18	12	9
House persons	49	37	41	25	28	18	19	21	9	8
Unemployed	53	42	39	31	26	17	19	17	12	7
Retired	56	42	39	23	22	20	15	19	9	8
Students	48	41	43	23	28	22	18	20	12	12
Difficulties paying bills										
Most of the time	52	45	38	32	26	17	16	18	10	7
From time to time	48	39	41	27	28	19	18	19	13	8
Almost never/ Never	58	44	42	23	22	21	18	17	10	9
Help developing countries										
Total 'Important'	55	43	42	25	25	21	18	18	11	9
Total 'Not important'	49	40	36	28	18	17	14	16	9	8

V. PERSONAL COMMITMENT AND INVOLVEMENT IN DEVELOPMENT

This section of the report considers whether respondents agree individuals can play a role in tackling poverty in developing countries, as well as their perception of how effective individual actions are. It also reviews personal actions respondents are taking to help developing countries, including volunteering, donating and ethical choices when shopping.

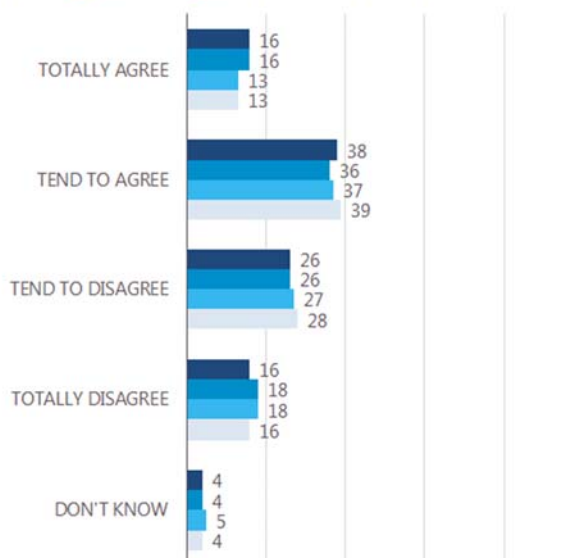
1 The role of individuals in tackling poverty

Respondents are more likely to think individual actions are effective than they are to believe that they, as an individual, can play a role in tackling poverty in developing countries. Just over half of all respondents agree that, as individuals, they can play a role in tackling poverty in developing countries (54%), although they are more likely to tend to agree (38%) than to totally agree (16%)²⁴.

Overall agreement has increased by two points since the last survey in 2015, and is now at its highest level since the question was first asked, in May-June 2013.

QC4.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
As an individual, you can play a role in tackling poverty in developing countries

■ Nov.-Dec. 2016 ■ Dec. 2015 ■ Sept. 2014 ■ May-June 2013



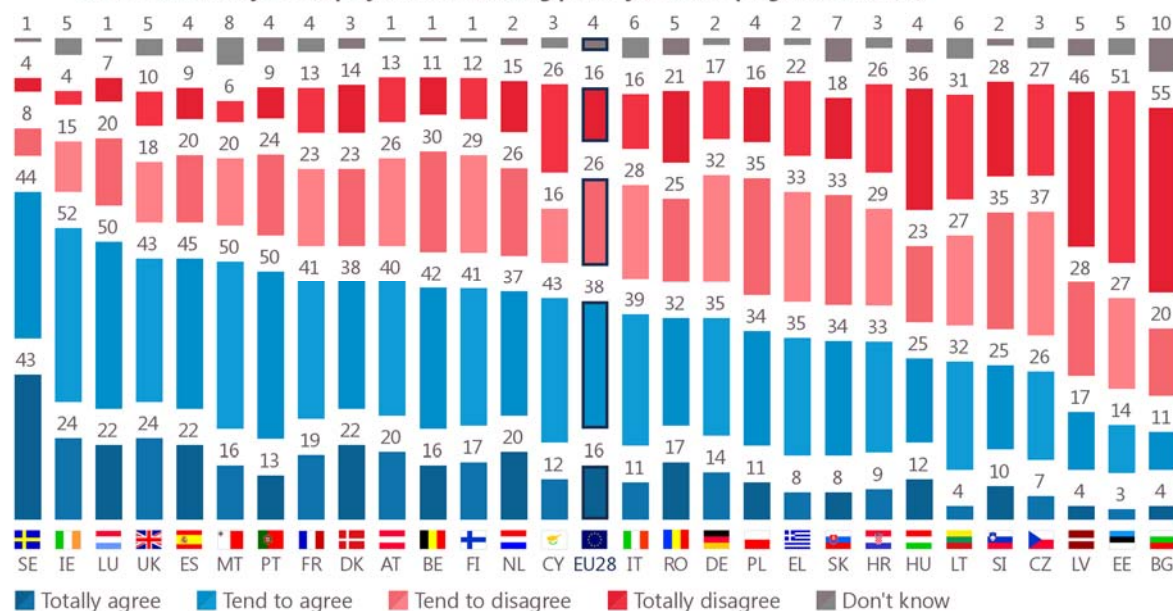
²⁴ QA4.1. To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? As an individual, you can play a role in tackling poverty in developing countries. Totally agree; Tend to agree; Tend to disagree; Totally disagree; Don't Know.

Respondents in Sweden (87%), Ireland (76%) and Luxembourg (72%) are the most likely to agree that as individuals they can play a role in tackling poverty in developing countries, although Sweden is the only country where more than four in ten respondents 'totally agree' (43%). Overall, at least half of all respondents in 15 countries agree.

At the other end of the scale 15% of those in Bulgaria, 17% in Estonia and 21% in Latvia agree individuals can play a role in tackling poverty in developing countries. In fact, the majority of respondents in Bulgaria (55%) and Estonia (51%) 'totally disagree'.

QC4.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?






























As an individual, you can play a role in tackling poverty in developing countries (%)



The trend since 2015 shows in 23 countries respondents are now more likely to agree that as individuals they can play a role in tackling poverty in developing countries. The largest increase is observed in Austria (+10 pp). Respondents in Italy (-3 pp), Croatia (-2 pp) and the Netherlands (-1 pp) are all slightly less likely to agree than they were in 2015, while opinion in Estonia and Portugal remains unchanged.

QC4.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

As an individual, you can play a role in tackling poverty in developing countries (%)

		Total 'Agree'	Nov.-Dec. 2016 - June 2012	Total 'Disagree'	Nov.-Dec. 2016 - June 2012	Don't know
EU28		54	▲ 2	42	▼ 2	4
AT		60	▲ 10	39	▼ 7	1
LT		36	▲ 8	58	▼ 11	6
BE		58	▲ 7	41	▼ 6	1
RO		49	▲ 7	46	▼ 1	5
SI		35	▲ 6	63	▼ 3	2
FR		60	▲ 5	36	▼ 4	4
PL		45	▲ 5	51	▼ 3	4
IE		76	▲ 4	19	▼ 3	5
LU		72	▲ 4	27	▼ 2	1
HU		37	▲ 4	59	▼ 5	4
SK		42	▲ 4	51	▼ 7	7
UK		67	▲ 4	28	▼ 5	5
DE		49	▲ 3	49	▼ 3	2
EL		43	▲ 3	55	▼ 4	2
ES		67	▲ 3	29	▼ 3	4
CY		55	▲ 3	42	▼ 3	3
DK		60	▲ 2	37	=	3
MT		66	▲ 2	26	▼ 2	8
BG		15	▲ 1	75	▼ 2	10
CZ		33	▲ 1	64	▲ 1	3
LV		21	▲ 1	74	=	5
FI		58	▲ 1	41	=	1
SE		87	▲ 1	12	▲ 2	1
EE		17	=	78	▲ 4	5
PT		63	=	33	▲ 1	4
NL		57	▼ 1	41	▲ 3	2
HR		42	▼ 2	55	▲ 3	3
IT		50	▼ 3	44	▲ 4	6






The socio-demographic analysis highlights the following:

- The younger the respondent, the more likely they are to agree that as an individual, they can play a role in tackling poverty in developing countries: 62% of the youngest respondents think this way, compared to 47% of those aged 55+.
- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to agree: 44% of those with the lowest education levels think this way, compared to 62% of those with the highest levels.
- Managers (64%) are the most likely to agree, particularly compared to retired persons (44%).
- Respondents who experience the most difficulties paying bills are the least likely to agree individuals can play a role (46% vs. 55%-56%).
- Respondents who place themselves on the left of the political spectrum are the most likely to agree (63%), followed by those in the centre (56%) and on the right (48%).

Respondents who think helping developing countries is important are much more likely to agree individuals can play a role, compared to those who think helping developing countries is not important (58% vs. 23%). Finally, respondents who are personally involved in development aid are much more likely to agree than those who are not personally involved (71%-78% vs. 41%).

QC4.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

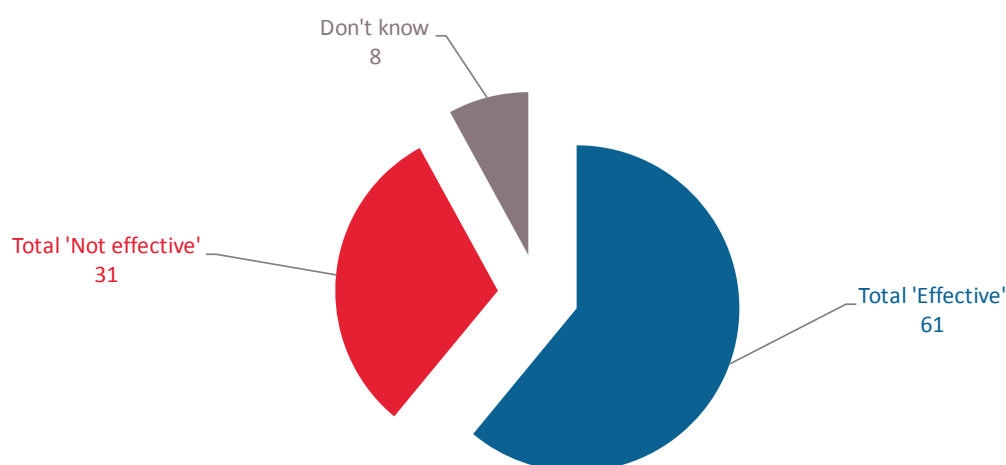
As an individual, you can play a role in tackling poverty in developing countries (% - EU)

	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'	Don't know
EU28	54	42	4
 Age			
15-24	62	34	4
25-39	59	38	3
40-54	57	40	3
55 +	47	48	5
 Education (End of)			
15-	44	50	6
16-19	51	45	4
20+	62	35	3
Still studying	64	32	4
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	59	38	3
Managers	64	34	2
Other white collars	58	39	3
Manual workers	55	42	3
House persons	54	41	5
Unemployed	54	42	4
Retired	44	50	6
Students	64	32	4
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	46	50	4
From time to time	55	41	4
Almost never/ Never	56	41	3
 Left-right political scale			
Left	63	35	2
Centre	56	40	4
Right	48	49	3
Help developing countries			
Total 'Important'	58	38	4
Total 'Not important'	23	74	3
Personal involvement in development aid			
Politically involved	76	23	1
Volunteer	75	23	2
Give money	72	26	2
Crowd-funding	78	21	1
Ethical choices while shopping	71	27	2
Not involved	41	54	5

Just over half of all respondents think that *they, as individuals*, can play a role in tackling poverty in developing countries. However, respondents are more likely to say that *individual engagement* in the form of political action, donation and so on, is effective in reducing poverty in these countries²⁵. Just over six in ten thinks individual engagement is effective (61%), with 14% saying it is 'very effective' and 47% that it is 'fairly effective'. Less than a third say it is not effective (31%), and 8% say they do not know.

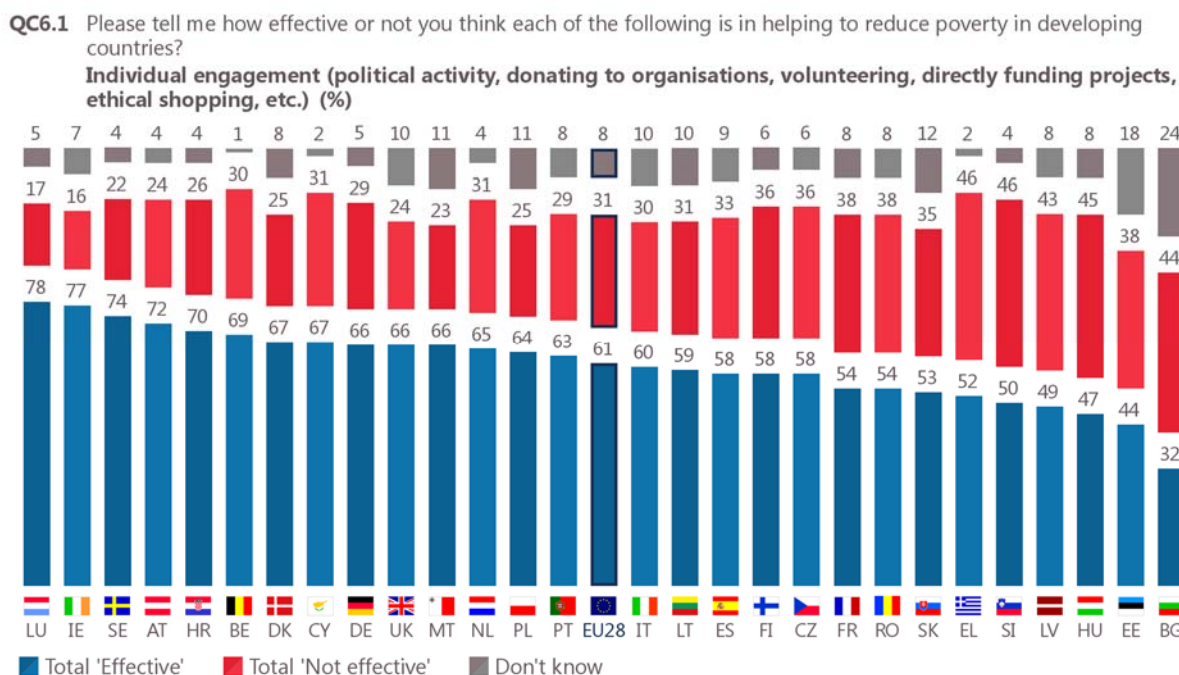
QC6.1 Please tell me how effective or not you think each of the following is in helping to reduce poverty in developing countries?

Individual engagement (political activity, donating to organisations, volunteering, directly funding projects, ethical shopping, etc.) (% - EU)



²⁵ QC6.1 Please tell me how effective or not you think each of the following is in helping to reduce poverty in developing countries? Individual engagement (political activity, donating to organisations, volunteering, directly funding projects, ethical shopping, etc.) Very effective; Fairly effective; Not very effective; Not at all effective; Don't know.

In 27 of 28 Member States, respondents are most likely to say that individual engagement is effective in helping to reduce poverty in developing countries. Those in Luxembourg (78%), Ireland (77%) and Sweden (74%) are the most likely to think this way, while those in Estonia (44%) and Hungary (47%) are the least likely to do so. Bulgaria is the only country where the predominant opinion is that individual engagement is not effective in helping to reduce poverty in developing countries (44% vs. 32% “effective”).



It is interesting to note that respondents are more likely to think individual engagement is effective (61%) than they are to believe they as an individual they can play a role (54%). At a country level, some of these differences are quite large. For example, in Croatia 42% think they can play a role but 70% think individual actions are effective – a difference of 28 percentage points. The differences between these two measures in Latvia, Estonia, the Czech Republic and Lithuania is also more than 20 points.

There are also some countries where the reverse applies, and respondents are more likely to say they as an individual can play a role than they are to think individual engagement can be effective. The largest difference of this kind is observed in Sweden where 87% think they can play a role, and 74% say individual engagement is effective. Other countries where this relationship applies are Spain, France and the United Kingdom.

It is also interesting to compare opinions about the effectiveness of individual engagement and actions by the EU and Member States (as discussed in part II). At an EU level the proportions are the same (both 61%), but this masks a number of differences at a country level. In 20 countries, respondents are more likely to consider EU and Member State actions as effective, compared to individual actions. For example, in Bulgaria 61% think EU and Member State actions are effective while 32% say this about individual engagement. Other countries where this pattern holds true include Greece (22-point difference), Cyprus (18-point difference) and Lithuania, Hungary and Romania (all 13-point difference).

In eight countries, the reverse pattern applies. The largest difference in this direction is observed in Luxembourg, where 78% think individual engagement is effective, and 63% say this about the actions of the EU and Member States.






The socio-demographic analysis highlights the following:

- The younger the respondent, the more likely they are to agree individual engagement is effective in helping to reduce poverty in developing countries: 66% of the youngest respondents think this way, compared to 56% of those aged 55+.
- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to think individual engagement is effective: 53% of those with the lowest education levels think this way, compared to 67% of those with the highest levels.
- Managers are the most likely to think individual engagement is effective (68%), particularly compared to the retired and the unemployed (both 55%).
- Respondents who experience the most difficulties paying bills are the least likely to think individual engagement is effective (51% vs. 59%-62%).
- Respondents who place themselves on the left of the political spectrum are the most likely to think individual engagement is effective (67%), followed by those in the centre (63%) and on the right (55%).

Respondents who think helping developing countries is important are more likely to think individual engagement is effective, compared to those who think helping developing countries is not important (65% vs. 26%). Finally, respondents who are personally involved in development aid are much more likely to think individual engagement is effective than those who are not personally involved (76%-80% vs. 47%).

The pattern in the socio-demographic analyses for each question in this section are almost identical.

QC6.1 Please tell me how effective or not you think each of the following is in helping to reduce poverty in developing countries?
Individual engagement (political activity, donating to organisations, volunteering, directly funding projects, ethical shopping, etc.)
 (% - EU)

	Total 'Effective'	Total 'Not effective'	Don't know
EU28	61	31	8
 Age			
15-24	66	28	6
25-39	64	29	7
40-54	61	32	7
55 +	56	34	10
 Education (End of)			
15-	53	35	12
16-19	59	33	8
20+	67	27	6
Still studying	69	25	6
 Socio-professional category			
Self-employed	65	30	5
Managers	68	27	5
Other white collars	66	29	5
Manual workers	60	32	8
House persons	58	29	13
Unemployed	55	36	9
Retired	55	34	11
Students	69	25	6
 Difficulties paying bills			
Most of the time	51	40	9
From time to time	59	33	8
Almost never/ Never	62	30	8
 Left-right political scale			
Left	67	28	5
Centre	63	30	7
Right	55	38	7
Help developing countries			
Total 'Important'	65	28	7
Total 'Not important'	26	67	7
Personal involvement in development aid			
Politically involved	80	19	1
Volunteer	80	17	3
Give money	77	18	5
Crowd-funding	77	20	3
Ethical choices while shopping	76	20	4
Not involved	47	42	11

2 Personal involvement in helping developing countries

Almost half state they are personally involved in helping developing countries

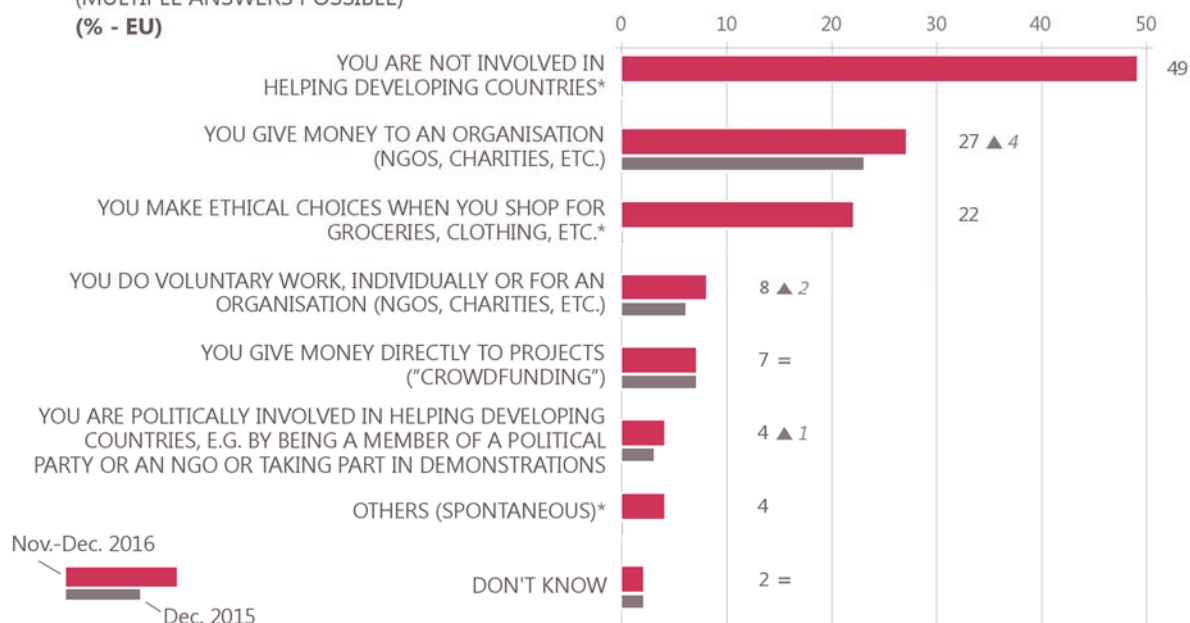
Across the EU, more than four in ten respondents are personally involved in helping developing countries (46%)²⁶. More than one quarter (27%) give money to an organisation such as an NGO or charity, while 22% make ethical choices when they shop for groceries, clothes and so on.

Fewer than one in ten take any of the other actions, such as doing voluntary work (8%) giving money directly to projects that help developing countries (7%), or being politically involved in helping developing countries (4%).

Almost half of all respondents, however, are not involved in helping developing countries (49%).

Due to changes in the question and number of response options, only a limited comparison with the results from 2015 can be made²⁷. Compared to 2015, respondents are more likely to say they give money to an organisation²⁸ (+4 percentage points), to do voluntary work (+2 pp)²⁹, or to be politically involved (+1 pp). There has been no change in the proportion who give money directly to projects³⁰.

QCS Are you personally involved in helping developing countries in any of the following ways?
(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU)



²⁶ QCS. Are you personally involved in helping developing countries in any of the following ways? You are politically involved in helping developing countries, e.g. by being a member of a political party or an NGO or taking part in demonstrations; You do voluntary work, individually or for an organisation (NGOs, charities, etc.); You give money to an organisation (NGOs, charities, etc.); You give money directly to projects ("crowdfunding"); You make ethical choices when you shop for groceries, clothing, etc. (N); You are not involved in helping developing countries; Others (SPONTANEOUS) Don't Know.

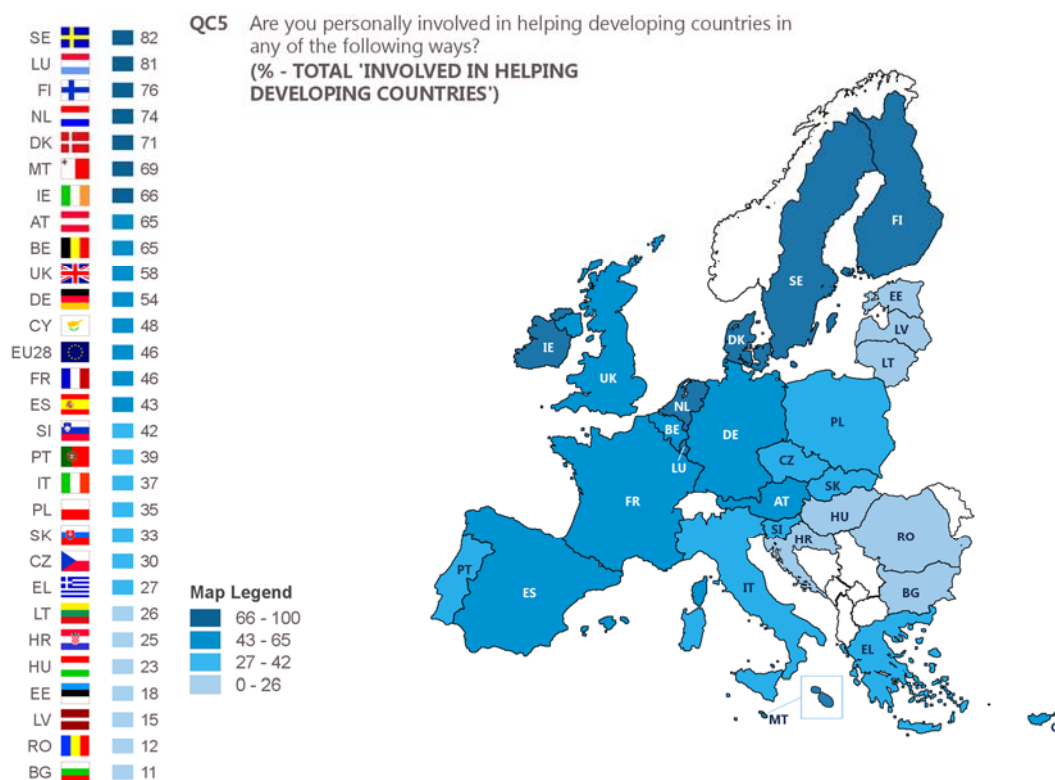
²⁷ The addition of a new item means to results for overall involved vs. not involved cannot be made, as the additional item distorts the comparison.

²⁸ In 2015 the wording for this option was 'You give money to an organisation (NGOs, charities, etc.) that helps developing countries'

²⁹ In 2015 the wording for this option was 'You are a volunteer in an organisation that helps developing countries (NGOs, charities, etc.)'

³⁰ In 2015 the wording for this option was 'You give money directly to projects that help developing countries ("crowdfunding").'

The map highlights that respondents in northern areas of the EU are the most likely to be personally involved in helping developing countries. Those in Sweden (82%), Luxembourg (81%) and Finland (76%) are the most likely to be personally involved in some way, while those in Bulgaria (11%), Romania (12%) and Latvia (15%) the least likely to be involved.



The country analysis for the current results shows that in 18 countries respondents are most likely to say they are **not involved in helping developing countries**, with those in Romania (86%), Latvia (83%) and Bulgaria (78%) the most likely to do so. At the other end of the scale, 16% in Luxembourg, 17% in Sweden and 24% in Finland say the same.

In nine Member States, respondents are most likely to say they give **money to an organisation**, with those in Sweden (62%), the Netherlands (61%) and Malta (57%) the most likely to do so. This compares to 3% in Bulgaria and 4% in Estonia and Romania.

Austria is the only country where respondents are most likely to say they make **ethical choices when they shop** (35%), although this action is widely mentioned by those in Sweden (58%), Luxembourg (49%), Finland and Belgium (both 41%). Respondents in Romania (4%), Bulgaria and Latvia (both 7%) are the last likely to take this action.

Respondents in Luxembourg (20%), the Netherlands (15%), Belgium and Cyprus (both 14%) are the most likely to do individual voluntary work, while those in Romania, Latvia and Estonia are the least likely to do so (all 2%). At least one in five respondents in Luxembourg (29%), Sweden (28%) and the Netherlands (20%) **give money directly to projects**, while just 1% in Bulgaria also do this.

Finally, respondents in Austria and Sweden (both 11%) are the most likely to be **politically involved in helping developing countries**.

Turning to the trend results, in 26 countries respondents are now more likely to **give money to an organisation** than they were in 2015, with the largest increases observed amongst respondents in Portugal (+14 percentage points), Cyprus, Luxembourg (both +11 pp) and Spain (+10 pp). Respondents in Austria are now less likely to do this (-2 pp), while there has been no change in Ireland.

In 18 countries, respondents are now more likely to say they do **voluntary work**, compared to 2015. The largest increase is observed in Cyprus (+8 pp). Voluntary work has declined in two countries – most notably in Hungary (-8 pp) – while in eight countries the proportion doing voluntary work is unchanged.

Respondents in 18 countries are now more likely to **give money directly to projects** than they were in 2015, with the largest increase observed in Luxembourg (+10 pp). Respondents in six countries are now less likely to do this, with the largest decline in Slovenia (-5 pp).

Finally, the largest increase in the proportion who are **politically involved** in helping developing countries is observed in Belgium (+7 pp), although there have been increases in a further 14 Member States. There have been declines in four countries, but the proportions are small (1-2 pp).

QC5 Are you personally involved in helping developing countries in any of the following ways? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE) (%)

		You are not involved in helping developing countries	You give money to an organisation (NGOs, charities, etc.)	Nov.-Dec. 2016 - Dec. 2015	You make ethical choices when you shop for groceries, clothing, etc.*	You do voluntary work, individually or for an organisation (NGOs, charities, etc.)	Nov.-Dec. 2016 - Dec. 2015	You give money directly to projects ("crowdfunding")	Nov.-Dec. 2016 - Dec. 2015	You are politically involved in helping developing countries, e.g. by being a member of a political party or an NGO or taking part in demonstrations	Nov.-Dec. 2016 - Dec. 2015	Others (SPONTANEOUS)*	Don't know
EU28		49	27	▲ 4	22	8	▲ 2	7	=	4	▲ 1	4	2
CY		49	29	▲ 11	19	14	▲ 8	4	=	3	▲ 2	2	0
PT		57	23	▲ 14	12	5	=	5	▲ 2	3	▼ 2	3	1
LU		16	52	▲ 11	49	20	▲ 5	29	▲ 10	7	▲ 5	2	1
BE		31	36	▲ 6	41	14	▲ 7	17	▲ 5	9	▲ 7	3	0
FR		50	21	▲ 2	30	7	▲ 2	6	▲ 1	2	▼ 1	4	0
PL		61	17	▲ 7	13	5	▲ 2	6	▲ 3	4	▲ 3	2	2
SK		63	18	▲ 9	13	3	▲ 1	5	▲ 2	2	▲ 1	3	1
AT		30	31	▼ 2	35	12	▲ 2	12	▲ 5	11	▲ 4	5	1
UK		34	39	▲ 6	22	11	▲ 6	8	=	3	=	6	3
SI		53	23	▲ 9	19	10	▲ 4	5	▼ 5	2	=	5	0
EL		69	12	▲ 5	17	3	=	1	▼ 2	1	=	3	0
LT		68	9	▲ 4	19	3	▲ 2	6	=	1	=	3	2
MT		26	57	▲ 9	8	10	▲ 7	16	▲ 5	2	▲ 1	3	2
IE		29	43	=	24	13	▲ 7	12	▲ 2	5	▲ 3	5	1
ES		54	28	▲ 10	19	6	▼ 2	3	▼ 2	2	▼ 2	2	0
HR		74	11	▲ 4	10	3	=	5	▲ 2	4	▲ 2	1	0
EE		76	4	▲ 1	12	2	=	3	▲ 1	1	=	5	2
SE		17	62	▲ 8	58	11	▲ 3	28	▲ 2	11	=	2	0
IT		58	15	▲ 1	18	8	=	6	▲ 3	5	▲ 1	4	2
LV		83	5	▲ 3	7	2	=	2	▲ 1	1	▲ 1	2	0
FI		24	54	▲ 3	41	10	=	19	▲ 2	6	▲ 1	1	0
DK		26	55	▲ 6	31	10	▲ 1	18	▲ 6	8	▲ 2	5	0
CZ		65	13	▲ 3	16	3	▲ 1	8	▼ 1	1	▼ 1	4	1
DE		38	34	▲ 1	26	9	▲ 3	7	▼ 3	5	▲ 1	3	5
BG		78	3	▲ 2	7	3	▲ 2	1	=	1	=	7	3
NL		25	61	▲ 3	37	15	▲ 7	20	▲ 2	8	▲ 1	2	0
RO		86	4	▲ 2	4	2	=	2	▲ 1	2	=	2	0
HU		72	13	▲ 5	8	4	▼ 8	2	▼ 2	2	=	4	1





The socio-demographic analysis shows that women are more likely to be personally involved in helping developing countries, compared to men (49% vs. 43%). Involvement also varies by education level: 62% of those with the highest education levels are personally involved, compared to 40% who completed education aged 16-19, and 34% who completed school aged 15 or younger.

Managers (65%) are more likely than other occupation groups to be personally involved, particularly compared to the unemployed (38%). In addition, the more financial difficulties a respondent has, the less likely they are to be personally involved. One-third (33%) of those with the most difficulties are personally involved, compared to 50% of those with the least difficulties.

Respondents who place themselves on the left of the political spectrum (55%) are more likely to be personally involved in helping developing countries than those in the centre (48%) or to the right (43%).

It is not surprising that respondents who think it is important to help people in developing countries are more likely to be personally involved (49% vs. 21% who think it is not important), or that those who think they as individuals can play a role in tackling poverty are more likely to be involved in helping developing countries (58% vs. 31%).

QC5 Are you personally involved in helping developing countries in any of the following ways? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)
(% - EU)

	Total 'Involved in helping developing countries'
EU28	46
 Gender	
Man	43
Woman	49
 Education (End of)	
15-	34
16-19	40
20+	62
Still studying	46
 Socio-professional category	
Self-employed	50
Managers	65
Other white collars	50
Manual workers	39
House persons	40
Unemployed	38
Retired	43
Students	46
 Left-right political scale	
Left	55
Centre	48
Right	43
Help developing countries	
Total 'Important'	49
Total 'Not important'	21
You can play a role in tackling poverty	
Total 'Agree'	58
Total 'Disagree'	31

VI. AWARENESS OF UNITED NATIONS' SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

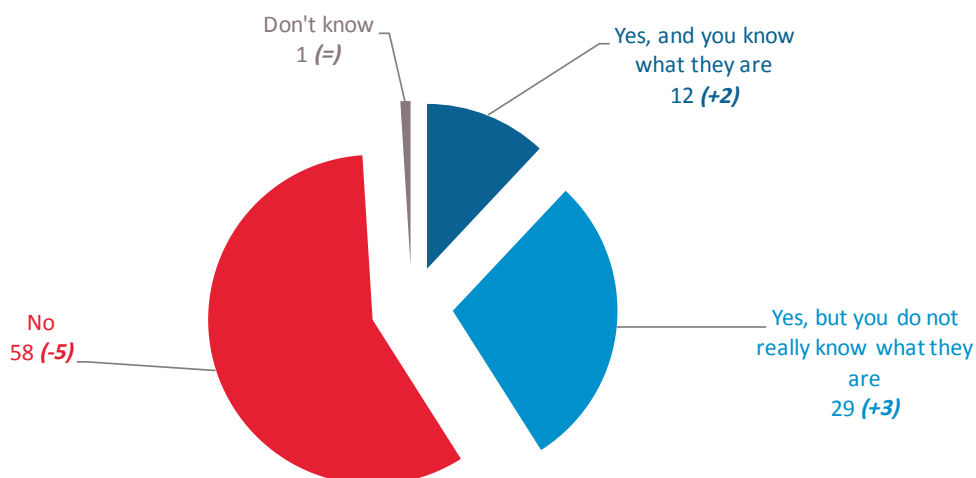
In 2000, international leaders committed to achieve a set of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by 2015. These anti-poverty targets included eradication of extreme poverty and hunger, universal primary education and health improvements^{31,32}. These MDGs formed the groundwork for the broader UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The agenda includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 associated targets that provide a framework to eliminate poverty and achieve sustainable development that works for everyone³³.

More than four in ten say they have heard of the Sustainable Development Goals, although awareness varies widely across Member States

Overall, 41% say they have heard of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), although respondents are more likely to say they have heard of them but do not really know what they are (29%) than to say they know what they are (12%)³⁴.

Reported awareness of the SDGs has increased by five points since 2015, with a two-point increase in those who know what they are, and a three-point increase in those who have heard of them but don't really know what they are.

QC7 Have you ever heard or read about the Sustainable Development Goals agreed by the international community? (% - EU)



(Nov.-Dec. 2016 - Dec. 2015)

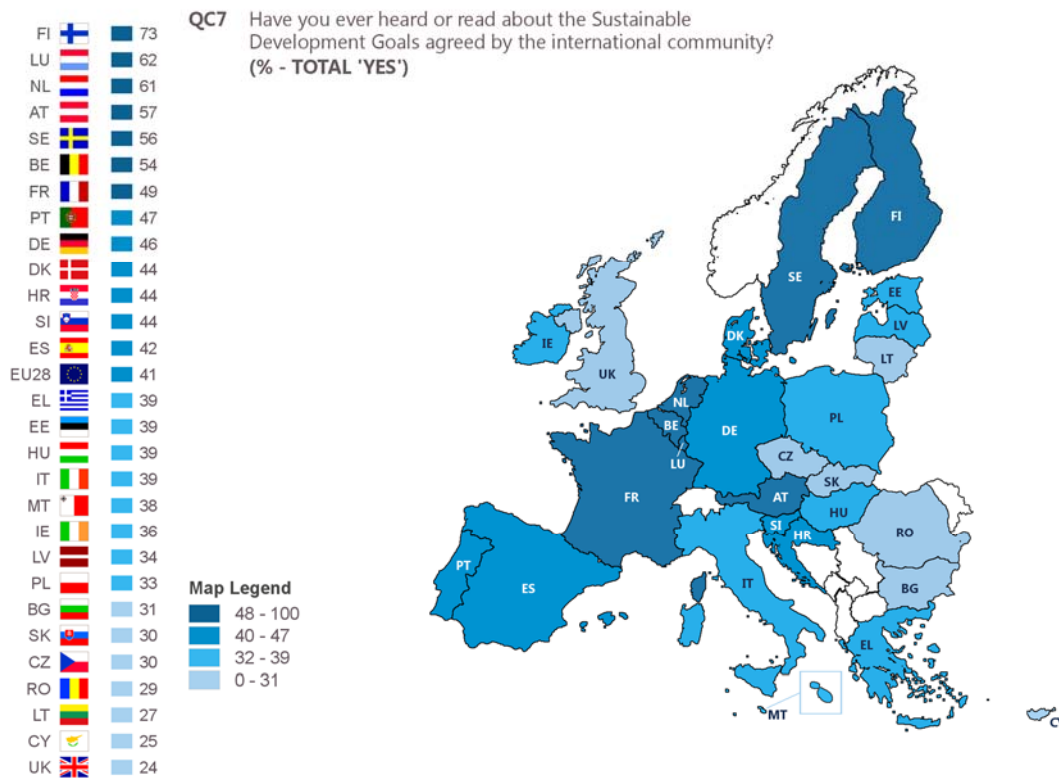
Respondents in northern and central areas of Europe are the most likely to have heard or read about the Sustainable Development Goals.

³¹ <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/>

³² <http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/mdgoverview/post-2015-development-agenda.html>

³³ http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-15-5708_en.htm

³⁴ QC7 Have you ever heard or read about the Sustainable Development Goals agreed by the international community? Yes, and you know what they are; Yes, but you do not really know what they are; No; Don't Know

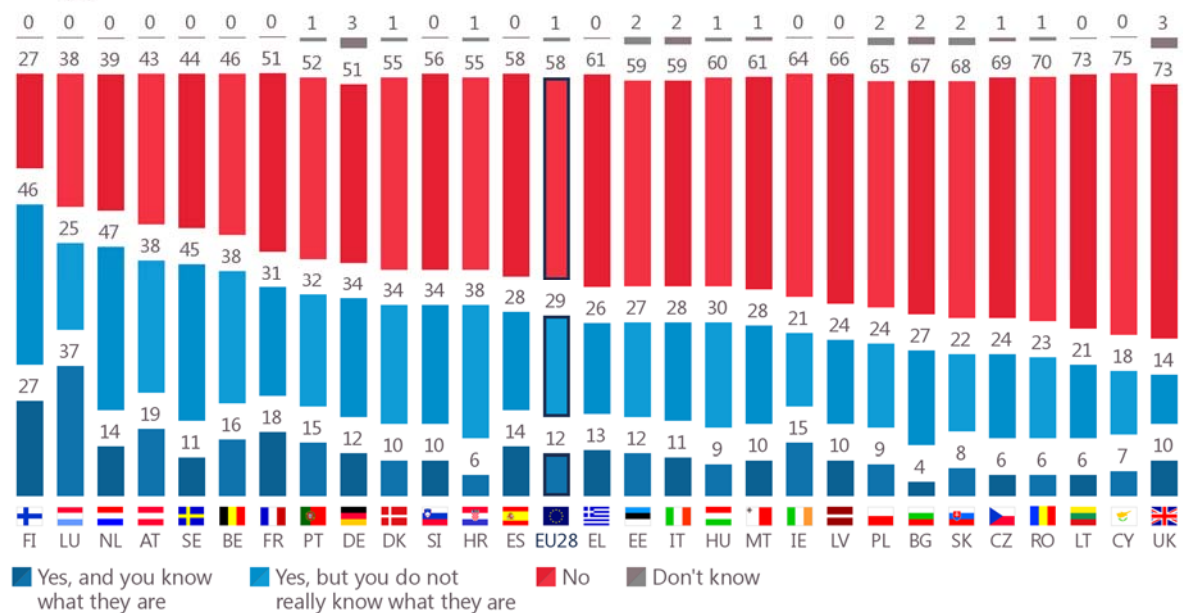


Overall, awareness is highest in Finland (73%), Luxembourg (62%), the Netherlands (61%), Austria (57%), Sweden (56%) and Belgium (54%): in these countries, a majority of respondents have heard of the Sustainable Development Goals. At the other end of the scale, awareness is lowest in the United Kingdom (24%), Cyprus (25%) and Lithuania (27%).

Respondents in Luxembourg (37%), Finland (27%) and Austria (19%) are the most likely to say they **have heard of the SDGs and they know what they are**, while those in Bulgaria (4%), Lithuania, Romania, the Czech Republic and Croatia are the least likely to say this (all 6%).

Those in the Netherlands (47%), Finland (46%) and Sweden (45%) are the most likely to say they have **heard of the SDGs but not do not really know what they are**, while respondents in the United Kingdom (14%), Cyprus (18%), Lithuania and Ireland (both 21%) are the least likely to say this.

Q7 Have you ever heard or read about the Sustainable Development Goals agreed by the international community? (%)



Across the EU as a whole there has been a five-point increase in the proportion who have heard of the SDGs, but in some countries there have been larger increases in awareness, notably in Austria, Portugal (both +14 percentage points), Ireland (+13 pp), Belgium (+12 pp), Bulgaria and Poland (both +10 pp). Overall, there have been increases in awareness in 25 countries, while awareness has remained stable in three.

The largest increases in the proportions who have heard of the SDGs and know what they are is observed in Luxembourg (+14 pp) and Finland (+10 pp).

QC7 Have you ever heard or read about the Sustainable Development Goals agreed by the international community?

		Yes, and you know what they are	Nov.-Dec. 2016 - June 2012	Yes, but you do not really know what they are	Nov.-Dec. 2016 - June 2012	No	Nov.-Dec. 2016 - June 2012	Don't know	Total 'Yes'	Nov.-Dec. 2016 - June 2012
EU28		12	▲ 2	29	▲ 3	58	▼ 5	1	41	▲ 5
AT		19	▲ 9	38	▲ 5	43	▼ 12	0	57	▲ 14
PT		15	▲ 6	32	▲ 8	52	▼ 15	1	47	▲ 14
IE		15	▲ 7	21	▲ 6	64	▼ 13	0	36	▲ 13
BE		16	▲ 5	38	▲ 7	46	▼ 12	0	54	▲ 12
BG		4	=	27	▲ 10	67	▼ 8	2	31	▲ 10
PL		9	▲ 2	24	▲ 8	65	▼ 9	2	33	▲ 10
EL		13	▲ 4	26	▲ 5	61	▼ 9	0	39	▲ 9
LT		6	=	21	▲ 9	73	▼ 8	0	27	▲ 9
HR		6	▼ 3	38	▲ 11	55	▼ 9	1	44	▲ 8
EE		12	▲ 4	27	▲ 3	59	▼ 7	2	39	▲ 7
ES		14	=	28	▲ 7	58	▼ 7	0	42	▲ 7
SI		10	▲ 2	34	▲ 5	56	▼ 6	0	44	▲ 7
MT		10	▲ 1	28	▲ 5	61	▼ 6	1	38	▲ 6
NL		14	▲ 3	47	▲ 3	39	▼ 5	0	61	▲ 6
FR		18	▲ 6	31	▼ 1	51	▼ 5	0	49	▲ 5
HU		9	▲ 2	30	▲ 3	60	▼ 6	1	39	▲ 5
CZ		6	▼ 2	24	▲ 6	69	▼ 4	1	30	▲ 4
DK		10	▲ 3	34	▲ 1	55	▼ 5	1	44	▲ 4
DE		12	=	34	▲ 4	51	▼ 5	3	46	▲ 4
CY		7	▲ 2	18	▲ 2	75	▼ 4	0	25	▲ 4
IT		11	▲ 2	28	▲ 1	59	▼ 4	2	39	▲ 3
LU		37	▲ 14	25	▼ 11	38	▼ 3	0	62	▲ 3
SK		8	▲ 3	22	=	68	▼ 5	2	30	▲ 3
UK		10	▲ 4	14	▼ 1	73	▼ 5	3	24	▲ 3
FI		27	▲ 10	46	▼ 8	27	▼ 2	0	73	▲ 2
LV		10	▲ 4	24	▼ 4	66	▲ 1	0	34	=
RO		6	=	23	=	70	▼ 1	1	29	=
SE		11	▲ 5	45	▼ 5	44	=	0	56	=






The socio-demographic analysis highlights the following patterns:

- Men are more likely to say they have heard of the SDGs, compared to women (44% vs. 37%).
- Those aged 25-54 are the most likely to have heard of them (44-45%), particularly compared to those aged 55+ (36%).
- The longer a respondent remained in education, the more likely they are to have heard of the SDGs: 25% with the lowest education levels have done so, compared to 56% of those with the highest levels.
- Managers are the most likely to have heard of the SDGs (56%), particularly compared to housepersons (27%).
- Those on the left of the political spectrum are the most likely to have heard of the SDGs (50% vs. 40%-42%).

In addition, those who think it is important to help developing countries are more likely to have heard of the SDGs (43% vs. 29% who say helping is not important). Respondents who believe they can play a role in tackling poverty are also more likely to have heard of the SDGs (48% vs. 33% who say they cannot).

Finally, respondents who think tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities for the EU are more likely to have heard of the SDGs, compared to those who say this should not be a priority (45% vs. 35%).

QC7 Have you ever heard or read about the Sustainable Development Goals agreed by the international community? (% - EU)

	Yes, and you know what they are	Yes, but you do not really know what they are	No	Don't know	Total 'Yes'
EU28	12	29	58	1	41
 Gender					
Man	14	30	54	2	44
Woman	10	27	61	2	37
 Age					
15-24	11	28	60	1	39
25-39	13	31	55	1	44
40-54	13	32	53	2	45
55 +	11	25	62	2	36
 Education (End of)					
15-	7	18	73	2	25
16-19	9	27	62	2	36
20+	20	36	43	1	56
Still studying	13	32	54	1	45
 Socio-professional category					
Self-employed	19	31	48	2	50
Managers	20	36	43	1	56
Other white collars	13	36	50	1	49
Manual workers	9	27	62	2	36
House persons	6	21	71	2	27
Unemployed	9	25	65	1	34
Retired	11	24	63	2	35
Students	13	32	54	1	45
 Left-right political scale					
Left	17	33	49	1	50
Centre	11	29	59	1	40
Right	13	29	57	1	42
Help developing countries					
Total 'Important'	13	30	56	1	43
Total 'Not important'	7	22	69	2	29
You can play a role in tackling poverty					
Total 'Agree'	16	32	51	1	48
Total 'Disagree'	8	25	66	1	33
Tackling poverty EU priority					
Total 'Agree'	14	31	54	1	45
Total 'Disagree'	9	26	63	2	35

CONCLUSION

This Eurobarometer survey is part of a series on development aid, and follows previous surveys that have been conducted annually since 2009. The results from this latest edition show respondents are overwhelmingly of the opinion that it is important to help people in developing countries. In fact, in 14 Member States at least nine out of ten agree this is important. The majority of respondents think tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU. In fact, a large majority considers this a moral obligation, and sees benefits for both citizens and the EU in taking action in this area.

More than seven in ten see financial assistance as an effective way to tackle poverty, and the majority think aid spending should either remain as it is, or be increased. Respondents are less certain than they were in 2015 that financial assistance to developing countries is an effective way to address irregular migration, but even so more than two thirds agree this kind of action is effective. Respondents in every Member State are most likely to agree with this idea, although in some countries, including the Netherlands, Estonia, the Czech Republic, Romania, Portugal and Germany this view is much less widely held than it was in 2015.

Just over half of all respondents agree individuals can play a role in tackling poverty in developing countries, while more than six in ten think individual actions are effective in this area. More than four in ten are taking personal actions to help developing countries, with donating and making ethical choices when shopping the most common. Respondents are also positive about the efficacy of the EU and Member States' actions in helping to reduce poverty in developing countries.

Across Europe, there has been an increased focus on development in the past two years, not only because of the refugee and migrant crisis, but also as a result of the European Year for Development, and the EU's involvement in shaping the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This focus seems to have had an impact. In particular, awareness of the SDGs is higher than it was in 2015.

Generally speaking, there are no consistent variations in opinions about development aid by clear geographic clusters, with the most positive respondents about development issues scattered across the EU in countries including Sweden, Cyprus, Malta, Portugal, Spain and Ireland. Since the last survey in 2015, respondents in Lithuania, Hungary and Poland have become more positive in their attitudes to development aid, while those in Italy have become less positive.

There are, however, clear patterns in socio-demographics terms. In particular, respondents with higher education levels, and those with the least financial difficulties are the most positive about the importance of supporting developing countries. They are also more likely to be taking individual action, and to be optimistic about the effect individual actions can have.

In addition to these socio-demographic variations, attitudes also tend to occur in clusters. Respondents who believe it is important to help those in developing countries are more positive about the impact of aid, more optimistic about an individual's ability to make a difference, are more likely to be personally involved in helping developing countries.

The results of this survey show that Europeans remain positive about the importance of helping people in developing countries, and supportive of EU actions and the current level of spending in this area. They are also optimistic about the impact both individual and national/EU level actions can have when tackling poverty in developing countries.

November - December 2016

TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Between the 26th November and the 05th December 2016, TNS opinion & social, a consortium created between TNS political & social, TNS UK and TNS opinion, carried out the wave 86.3 of the EUROBAROMETER survey, on request of the EUROPEAN COMMISSION, Directorate-General for Communication, "Strategic Communication" Unit.

The wave 86.3 covers the population of the respective nationalities of the European Union Member States, resident in each of the 28 Member States and aged 15 years and over.

	COUNTRIES	INSTITUTES	N° INTERVIEWS	DATES FIELDWORK		POPULATION 15+	PROPORTION EU28
BE	Belgium	TNS Dimarso	1.009	26/11/16	05/12/16	9.693.779	2,25%
BG	Bulgaria	TNS BBSS	1.054	26/11/16	04/12/16	6.537.535	1,52%
CZ	Czech Rep.	TNS Aisa	1.045	26/11/16	05/12/16	9.238.431	2,14%
DK	Denmark	TNS Gallup DK	1.028	26/11/16	05/12/16	4.838.729	1,12%
DE	Germany	TNS Infratest	1.610	26/11/16	05/12/16	70.160.634	16,26%
EE	Estonia	TNS Emor	1.019	26/11/16	05/12/16	1.160.064	0,27%
IE	Ireland	Behaviour & Attitudes	1.011	26/11/16	05/12/16	3.592.162	0,83%
EL	Greece	TNS ICAP	1.000	26/11/16	04/12/16	9.937.810	2,30%
ES	Spain	TNS Spain	1.018	26/11/16	05/12/16	39.445.245	9,14%
FR	France	TNS Sofres	1.016	26/11/16	05/12/16	54.097.255	12,54%
HR	Croatia	HENDAL	1.040	26/11/16	05/12/16	3.796.476	0,88%
IT	Italy	TNS Italia	1.023	26/11/16	05/12/16	52.334.536	12,13%
CY	Rep. Of Cyprus	CYMAR	500	26/11/16	04/12/16	741.308	0,17%
LV	Latvia	TNS Latvia	1.007	26/11/16	04/12/16	1.707.082	0,40%
LT	Lithuania	TNS LT	1.009	26/11/16	05/12/16	2.513.384	0,58%
LU	Luxembourg	TNS ILReS	505	26/11/16	05/12/16	457.127	0,11%
HU	Hungary	TNS Hoffmann	1.068	26/11/16	05/12/16	8.781.161	2,04%
MT	Malta	MISCO	536	26/11/16	05/12/16	364.171	0,08%
NL	Netherlands	TNS NIPO	1.053	26/11/16	05/12/16	13.979.215	3,24%
AT	Austria	ipr Umfrageforschung	1.025	26/11/16	04/12/16	7.554.711	1,75%
PL	Poland	TNS Polska	1.035	26/11/16	05/12/16	33.444.171	7,75%
PT	Portugal	TNS Portugal	1.059	26/11/16	04/12/16	8.480.126	1,97%
RO	Romania	TNS CSOP	1.034	26/11/16	05/12/16	16.852.701	3,91%
SI	Slovenia	Mediana	1.026	26/11/16	05/12/16	1.760.032	0,41%
SK	Slovakia	TNS Slovakia	1.043	26/11/16	05/12/16	4.586.024	1,06%
FI	Finland	TNS Gallup Oy	1.002	26/11/16	05/12/16	4.747.810	1,10%
SE	Sweden	TNS Sifo	1.063	26/11/16	05/12/16	7.998.763	1,85%
UK	United Kingdom	TNS UK	1.319	26/11/16	05/12/16	52.651.777	12,20%
	TOTAL EU28		28.157	26/11/16	16/11/16	431.452.219	100%*

* It should be noted that the total percentage shown in this table may exceed 100% due to rounding

The basic sample design applied in all states is a multi-stage, random (probability) one. In each country, a number of sampling points was drawn with probability proportional to population size (for a total coverage of the country) and to population density.

In order to do so, the sampling points were drawn systematically from each of the "administrative regional units", after stratification by individual unit and type of area. They thus represent the whole territory of the countries surveyed according to the EUROSTAT NUTS II¹ (or equivalent) and according to the distribution of the resident population of the respective nationalities in terms of metropolitan, urban and rural areas.

In each of the selected sampling points, a starting address was drawn, at random. Further addresses (every Nth address) were selected by standard "random route" procedures, from the initial address. In each household, the respondent was drawn, at random (following the "closest birthday rule"). All interviews were conducted face-to-face in people's homes and in the appropriate national language. As far as the data capture is concerned, CAPI (*Computer Assisted Personal Interview*) was used in those countries where this technique was available.

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

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:

Statistical Margins due to the sampling process
(at the 95% level of confidence)

various sample sizes are in rows various observed results are in columns

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

¹ Figures updated in August 2015

QUESTIONNAIRE

QC1 In your opinion, is it very important, fairly important, not very important or not at all important to help people in developing countries?

(ONE ANSWER ONLY)

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

EB84.4 QA1

QC2 Which of the following challenges do you consider as the most pressing for the future of developing countries?

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

Food security and agriculture	1,
Health	2,
Education	3,
Gender equality	4,
Migration issues	5,
Trade	6,
Water and sanitation	7,
Peace and security	8,
Environmental protection and climate change	9,
Democracy and human rights	10,
Energy	11,
Economic growth, employment and social equality (M)	12,
Hosting refugees in developing countries	13,
Urban development and population growth	14,
Infrastructure (roads, public buildings, etc.)	15,
Other (SP.)	16,
DK	17

EB84.4 QA4 MODIFIED

QC3 The EU and its Member States provide financial assistance to developing countries. Which of the following statements best describes your opinion?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

We should spend more money in support of developing countries	1
We should continue spending as we do	2
We should spend less money in support of developing countries	3
DK	4

NEW BASED ON EB84.4 QA5

QC4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements? (M)

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	DK
1	As an individual, you can play a role in tackling poverty in developing countries	1	2	3	4	5
2	Tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU	1	2	3	4	5
3	Tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the (NATIONALITY) Government	1	2	3	4	5
4	Tackling poverty in developing countries has a positive influence on EU citizens as well	1	2	3	4	5
5	Tackling poverty in developing countries is also in the EU's own interest (e.g. by creating trade opportunities or better access to energy and raw materials)	1	2	3	4	5
6	Tackling poverty in developing countries is a moral obligation for the EU	1	2	3	4	5
7	Providing financial assistance to developing countries contributes to a more peaceful and fairer world (M)	1	2	3	4	5
8	Providing financial assistance to developing countries is an effective way to address irregular migration (M)	1	2	3	4	5
9	Providing financial assistance to developing countries is an effective way to tackle poverty in these countries (N)	1	2	3	4	5

EB84.4 QA7 MODIFIED

QC5 Are you personally involved in helping developing countries in any of the following ways? (M)

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

- You are politically involved in helping developing countries, e.g. by being a member of a political party or an NGO or taking part in demonstrations 1,
- You do voluntary work, individually or for an organisation (NGOs, charities, etc.) (M) 2,
- You give money to an organisation (NGOs, charities, etc.) (M) 3,
- You give money directly to projects (“crowdfunding”) (M) 4,
- You make ethical choices when you shop for groceries, clothing, etc. (N) 5,
- You are not involved in helping developing countries 6,
- Others (SPONTANEOUS) (N) 7,
- DK 8,

EB84.4 QA8 MODIFIED

QC6 Please tell me how effective or not you think each of the following is in helping to reduce poverty in developing countries?

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – ROTATE – ONE ANSWER PER LINE)

		Very effective	Fairly effective	Not very effective	Not at all effective	DK
1	Individual engagement (political activity, donating to organisations, volunteering, directly funding projects, ethical shopping, etc.)	1	2	3	4	5
2	European Union and Member States' actions (development policy and financial assistance)	1	2	3	4	5

NEW

QC7 Have you ever heard or read about the Sustainable Development Goals agreed by the international community?

(READ OUT – ONE ANSWER ONLY)

Yes, and you know what they are	1
Yes, but you do not really know what they are	2
No	3
DK	4

EB84.4 QA10

QC8 From the following list, what are the main obstacles which can prevent successful development in developing countries?

(SHOW SCREEN – READ OUT – MAX.3 ANSWERS)

Bad policies of governments in developing countries	1
Bad policies of governments and organisations that support developing countries	2
Corruption	3
Foreign exploitation of natural and mineral resources (M)	4
National exploitation of natural and mineral resources (M)	5
Lack of infrastructure	6
Lack of natural resources	7
Lack of financial resources	8
Natural disasters	9
Conflicts	10
Other (SPONTANEOUS)	11
None (SPONTANEOUS)	12
DK	13
	14

EB77.4 QA5 MODIFIED

QC1 In your opinion, is it very important, fairly important, not very important or not at all important to help people in developing countries?

(%)

		Very important		Fairly important		Not very important		Not at all important		Don't know	Total 'Important'		Total 'Not important'	
		EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4		EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4
EU28		42	2	47	-2	7	-1	2	0	2	89	0	9	-1
BE		40	0	53	7	6	-5	1	-2	0	93	7	7	-7
BG		25	0	50	3	11	-1	4	-5	10	75	3	15	-6
CZ		20	-5	58	5	16	1	3	-2	3	78	0	19	-1
DK		58	12	35	-11	5	-1	1	0	1	93	1	6	-1
DE		57	4	35	-5	4	-1	2	1	2	92	-1	6	0
EE		23	6	55	-3	15	-1	4	-1	3	78	3	19	-2
IE		62	4	34	1	3	-2	0	-2	1	96	5	3	-4
EL		36	-4	48	4	12	0	2	-1	2	84	0	14	-1
ES		44	-2	52	5	3	-2	1	0	0	96	3	4	-2
FR		42	6	46	-4	8	-2	3	0	1	88	2	11	-2
HR		40	3	50	1	8	-1	1	-2	1	90	4	9	-3
IT		23	-7	64	4	9	2	1	0	3	87	-3	10	2
CY		69	2	28	4	2	-6	0	-1	1	97	6	2	-7
LV		23	7	54	3	16	-4	4	-4	3	77	10	20	-8
LT		26	9	61	4	9	-11	1	-4	3	87	13	10	-15
LU		60	5	37	-4	2	-2	1	1	0	97	1	3	-1
HU		21	0	62	10	11	-8	3	-3	3	83	10	14	-11
MT		49	-13	45	15	3	-3	1	0	2	94	2	4	-3
NL		53	7	40	-6	6	0	1	-1	0	93	1	7	-1
AT		35	-3	50	2	11	1	3	0	1	85	-1	14	1
PL		33	9	57	-6	6	-1	1	-1	3	90	3	7	-2
PT		29	2	67	1	2	-4	0	0	2	96	3	2	-4
RO		36	-9	51	8	10	4	1	-2	2	87	-1	11	2
SI		39	6	45	-2	12	-2	3	-2	1	84	4	15	-4
SK		24	2	57	0	10	-5	5	1	4	81	2	15	-4
FI		48	7	45	-5	5	-2	1	-1	1	93	2	6	-3
SE		75	5	23	-5	2	1	0	-1	0	98	0	2	0
UK		56	12	33	-9	6	-3	2	-1	3	89	3	8	-4






























QC2 Which of the following challenges do you consider as the most pressing for the future of developing countries? (%)

(MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

		Food security and agriculture		Health		Education		Gender equality		Migration issues		Trade		Water and sanitation		Peace and security	
		EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4
EU28		26	2	33	-1	38	4	7	-2	9	-3	5	0	31	5	38	-3
BE		29	3	32	-1	50	5	8	1	7	-1	4	0	31	1	37	-3
BG		12	1	27	4	23	4	3	-1	16	-2	5	1	19	0	37	-6
CZ		32	3	22	-2	27	5	13	1	19	-15	3	1	40	9	41	-3
DK		12	1	33	5	54	2	11	-2	3	0	6	-2	35	10	44	1
DE		37	-1	21	-2	43	6	8	-3	5	-4	2	-2	32	9	43	-4
EE		30	4	33	4	37	-3	1	-3	7	-3	3	-1	39	16	45	-6
IE		31	5	35	-4	38	5	7	0	12	-4	5	0	42	7	30	-3
EL		17	1	36	-3	24	-4	4	-1	14	-6	6	0	27	5	45	-2
ES		25	-3	43	1	47	13	7	1	6	-1	4	0	31	-2	34	-2
FR		23	3	45	-1	51	8	8	-2	6	-2	3	0	32	2	43	-3
HR		28	8	20	0	24	3	4	-2	9	-6	7	0	12	3	41	2
IT		18	-1	23	-6	23	2	8	-1	19	0	9	4	27	3	32	-1
CY		18	4	55	7	42	5	6	-1	6	-2	1	-4	33	8	39	-4
LV		25	10	46	10	39	12	1	-2	10	-8	5	2	25	13	42	-5
LT		25	4	35	-1	32	3	2	-1	10	-4	4	-1	24	8	46	-3
LU		26	3	41	3	60	11	7	-1	3	-2	3	2	44	8	39	-2
HU		29	11	33	3	14	-3	6	1	23	-10	4	-3	45	17	39	-2
MT		19	4	42	1	44	-4	3	-7	7	-6	5	-2	39	18	35	-9
NL		21	2	36	1	61	7	13	-3	4	0	4	-1	28	5	45	-3
AT		35	-5	23	2	33	7	11	-2	11	3	9	1	30	-1	33	-7
PL		24	5	33	2	28	10	6	-2	11	-3	5	-2	19	4	41	-5
PT		24	4	47	1	31	-3	4	-3	4	-3	2	-1	22	2	43	0
RO		23	1	41	-5	30	-9	6	3	9	2	10	4	17	6	25	-7
SI		22	0	33	8	33	5	5	0	5	1	2	-1	33	13	54	-1
SK		34	3	31	-2	27	-4	4	1	7	-5	4	0	23	2	44	-6
FI		34	7	38	5	43	-3	13	-4	4	0	1	-2	37	11	46	-5
SE		10	1	22	2	54	4	12	-4	2	-3	3	0	46	10	45	2
UK		26	6	38	0	41	4	6	-1	10	-7	8	3	42	3	30	-5






























QC2 Which of the following challenges do you consider as the most pressing for the future of developing countries? (%)

(MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

		Democracy and human rights		Energy		Economic growth, employment and social equality		Hosting refugees in developing countries		Urban development and population growth		Infrastructure (roads, public buildings, etc.)		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know
		EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 -84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 -84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 -84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 -84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 -84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 -84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 -84.4	
EU28		24	0	6	-1	23	-3	6	-2	5	0	11	2	1	0	2
BE		27	2	6	1	19	-4	8	1	4	0	9	4	1	0	0
BG		23	1	8	-1	45	4	12	-3	6	1	12	3	1	0	4
CZ		20	2	4	0	21	2	7	-3	9	3	8	3	1	0	1
DK		32	-3	5	2	21	-4	9	-3	3	0	9	-1	1	-1	1
DE		32	1	5	1	20	-3	5	-2	2	0	15	6	1	-1	1
EE		14	-7	4	0	27	0	3	-4	4	0	5	1	2	0	3
IE		27	4	5	1	23	3	6	-4	6	1	11	4	0	-1	0
EL		29	3	7	1	46	0	6	-1	4	0	17	5	1	-1	1
ES		23	1	6	1	27	-1	4	-1	6	2	13	4	0	-1	2
FR		23	2	9	-1	15	-5	5	1	2	0	6	1	0	0	1
HR		25	3	6	-2	51	8	10	-3	13	4	8	0	0	0	1
IT		21	-2	6	-2	28	-5	10	-1	10	1	16	3	1	1	5
CY		28	-2	4	-2	35	1	3	-1	2	1	10	4	0	-3	0
LV		10	-2	4	0	29	-2	4	-7	7	0	10	4	1	-1	2
LT		15	-2	9	1	35	-1	6	-3	4	-2	5	1	1	0	3
LU		22	0	6	-5	12	-3	5	1	3	2	8	-2	0	-1	0
HU		16	2	9	2	26	0	9	-4	6	0	8	1	1	-1	2
MT		26	-2	10	-3	15	1	6	-1	3	1	6	0	1	0	1
NL		25	-2	2	-1	30	3	4	-3	2	-1	9	2	0	-1	0
AT		27	0	8	1	24	2	10	-1	8	2	12	-3	0	-1	2
PL		26	3	9	-1	26	2	5	-5	7	1	11	2	0	0	4
PT		31	6	4	2	41	-3	8	0	7	-1	12	3	0	-1	1
RO		18	-6	9	2	28	-5	7	1	11	6	17	2	0	-1	2
SI		17	1	5	-2	33	-6	2	1	6	0	10	-1	1	-2	1
SK		19	-2	6	2	26	-3	3	-2	8	1	10	-1	2	1	2
FI		27	-3	3	1	13	1	14	-5	3	0	4	0	0	0	1
SE		46	-5	3	-1	27	4	1	-1	1	-1	12	3	0	-1	0
UK		19	0	7	1	13	-5	5	-2	4	0	7	1	0	-1	4

QC3 The EU and its Member States provide financial assistance to developing countries. Which of the following statements best describes your opinion?

(%)






























		We should spend more money in support of developing countries	We should continue spending as we do	We should spend less money in support of developing countries	Don't know
EU28		22	52	16	10
BE		24	58	15	3
BG		9	39	27	25
CZ		8	60	28	4
DK		24	63	8	5
DE		25	54	12	9
EE		9	49	25	17
IE		29	56	9	6
EL		18	50	28	4
ES		32	53	8	7
FR		19	47	27	7
HR		26	54	15	5
IT		13	53	18	16
CY		38	40	16	6
LV		13	51	29	7
LT		12	59	22	7
LU		24	58	8	10
HU		22	58	13	7
MT		24	57	9	10
NL		22	58	16	4
AT		24	54	18	4
PL		15	56	11	18
PT		23	58	8	11
RO		28	42	21	9
SI		35	47	14	4
SK		15	57	19	9
FI		21	64	12	3
SE		27	63	6	4
UK		25	46	17	12

QC4.1 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
As an individual, you can play a role in tackling poverty in developing countries (%)

		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4
EU28		16	0	38	2	26	0	16	-2	4	54	2	42	-2
BE		16	3	42	4	30	-2	11	-4	1	58	7	41	-6
BG		4	0	11	1	20	4	55	-6	10	15	1	75	-2
CZ		7	-1	26	2	37	1	27	0	3	33	1	64	1
DK		22	8	38	-6	23	-2	14	2	3	60	2	37	0
DE		14	0	35	3	32	2	17	-5	2	49	3	49	-3
EE		3	0	14	0	27	-2	51	6	5	17	0	78	4
IE		24	0	52	4	15	0	4	-3	5	76	4	19	-3
EL		8	-4	35	7	33	-1	22	-3	2	43	3	55	-4
ES		22	-2	45	5	20	-2	9	-1	4	67	3	29	-3
FR		19	3	41	2	23	-2	13	-2	4	60	5	36	-4
HR		9	-3	33	1	29	2	26	1	3	42	-2	55	3
IT		11	-5	39	2	28	2	16	2	6	50	-3	44	4
CY		12	-5	43	8	16	-5	26	2	3	55	3	42	-3
LV		4	1	17	0	28	3	46	-3	5	21	1	74	0
LT		4	1	32	7	27	2	31	-13	6	36	8	58	-11
LU		22	2	50	2	20	-3	7	1	1	72	4	27	-2
HU		12	3	25	1	23	2	36	-7	4	37	4	59	-5
MT		16	-4	50	6	20	2	6	-4	8	66	2	26	-2
NL		20	1	37	-2	26	1	15	2	2	57	-1	41	3
AT		20	6	40	4	26	-5	13	-2	1	60	10	39	-7
PL		11	1	34	4	35	2	16	-5	4	45	5	51	-3
PT		13	-4	50	4	24	0	9	1	4	63	0	33	1
RO		17	2	32	5	25	3	21	-4	5	49	7	46	-1
SI		10	2	25	4	35	6	28	-9	2	35	6	63	-3
SK		8	1	34	3	33	-2	18	-5	7	42	4	51	-7
FI		17	3	41	-2	29	0	12	0	1	58	1	41	0
SE		43	7	44	-6	8	0	4	2	1	87	1	12	2
UK		24	5	43	-1	18	-3	10	-2	5	67	4	28	-5

QC4.2 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the EU (%)

		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4		EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4
EU28		25	-1	43	0	21	2	7	-1	4	68	-1	28	1
BE		22	3	44	2	26	-2	7	-2	1	66	5	33	-4
BG		16	-1	34	6	22	0	17	-4	11	50	5	39	-4
CZ		13	-4	36	2	30	1	17	1	4	49	-2	47	2
DK		24	1	42	-6	20	1	11	4	3	66	-5	31	5
DE		26	-7	42	2	21	3	8	2	3	68	-5	29	5
EE		10	-1	28	-4	33	6	24	3	5	38	-5	57	9
IE		30	3	48	-1	14	0	4	-1	4	78	2	18	-1
EL		25	1	45	0	23	2	6	-2	1	70	1	29	0
ES		34	-5	44	5	15	2	3	-2	4	78	0	18	0
FR		24	2	47	-1	21	2	5	-2	3	71	1	26	0
HR		24	-5	50	2	17	1	6	2	3	74	-3	23	3
IT		20	-4	45	-3	20	5	7	-1	8	65	-7	27	4
CY		53	-3	36	10	7	-2	3	-5	1	89	7	10	-7
LV		17	3	33	-1	27	1	19	-1	4	50	2	46	0
LT		14	5	42	2	29	-3	10	-4	5	56	7	39	-7
LU		22	-6	48	4	24	1	5	1	1	70	-2	29	2
HU		23	2	40	3	20	-3	13	-4	4	63	5	33	-7
MT		29	-12	55	12	11	1	1	-2	4	84	0	12	-1
NL		16	-2	38	-4	33	5	12	2	1	54	-6	45	7
AT		21	-3	40	5	25	-2	13	1	1	61	2	38	-1
PL		22	6	46	0	19	-2	7	-2	6	68	6	26	-4
PT		26	0	50	-2	20	4	2	0	2	76	-2	22	4
RO		31	-3	43	3	17	5	4	-2	5	74	0	21	3
SI		31	2	36	6	20	3	11	-10	2	67	8	31	-7
SK		12	1	42	-1	25	-4	16	3	5	54	0	41	-1
FI		23	1	53	1	16	-3	5	1	3	76	2	21	-2
SE		31	-4	46	-3	17	8	6	1	0	77	-7	23	9
UK		30	5	39	-3	19	1	7	-4	5	69	2	26	-3

QC4.3 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Tackling poverty in developing countries should be one of the main priorities of the (NATIONALITY) government (%)

		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4		EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4
EU28		17	2	34	-1	29	1	16	-2	4	51	1	45	-1
BE		13	0	36	0	38	5	12	-4	1	49	0	50	1
BG		7	-1	15	0	25	6	45	-6	8	22	-1	70	0
CZ		6	-2	20	-3	36	5	36	1	2	26	-5	72	6
DK		11	-2	36	-3	31	2	19	4	3	47	-5	50	6
DE		19	-1	37	0	28	-1	14	3	2	56	-1	42	2
EE		5	1	12	0	32	4	48	-2	3	17	1	80	2
IE		20	4	36	-4	25	1	14	0	5	56	0	39	1
EL		9	-2	23	-2	34	4	31	-2	3	32	-4	65	2
ES		21	-6	41	5	26	4	8	-4	4	62	-1	34	0
FR		17	5	35	0	33	-1	12	-4	3	52	5	45	-5
HR		12	-2	31	-4	30	2	24	4	3	43	-6	54	6
IT		15	-2	35	-4	27	2	15	2	8	50	-6	42	4
CY		18	-2	32	4	31	9	16	-12	3	50	2	47	-3
LV		9	2	16	3	25	-2	48	-1	2	25	5	73	-3
LT		8	5	24	2	34	0	31	-6	3	32	7	65	-6
LU		13	-1	40	0	37	2	9	1	1	53	-1	46	3
HU		17	0	29	5	27	1	24	-8	3	46	5	51	-7
MT		15	-8	36	3	32	6	11	-1	6	51	-5	43	5
NL		8	-2	30	-2	42	4	18	1	2	38	-4	60	5
AT		15	1	27	-4	34	1	20	1	4	42	-3	54	2
PL		14	4	36	2	31	2	13	-7	6	50	6	44	-5
PT		15	-1	36	5	24	0	22	-4	3	51	4	46	-4
RO		21	1	30	-1	28	11	16	-8	5	51	0	44	3
SI		17	2	24	2	32	6	25	-9	2	41	4	57	-3
SK		8	2	28	4	33	-2	26	-4	5	36	6	59	-6
FI		10	0	43	2	31	0	13	-1	3	53	2	44	-1
SE		16	0	43	-4	28	3	12	2	1	59	-4	40	5
UK		22	7	36	-1	23	-3	13	-6	6	58	6	36	-9

QC4.4 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Tackling poverty in developing countries has a positive influence on EU citizens as well (%)

		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4
EU28		28	2	46	0	14	0	5	-1	7	74	2	19	-1
BE		22	1	52	2	19	3	4	-3	3	74	3	23	0
BG		18	2	40	2	16	4	9	-6	17	58	4	25	-2
CZ		12	-2	36	1	30	1	14	0	8	48	-1	44	1
DK		40	5	39	-6	9	0	5	1	7	79	-1	14	1
DE		29	0	42	-1	18	2	5	-1	6	71	-1	23	1
EE		14	-3	47	6	18	1	9	-2	12	61	3	27	-1
IE		36	8	49	-3	9	1	2	-3	4	85	5	11	-2
EL		31	3	46	-2	15	-2	4	0	4	77	1	19	-2
ES		38	-3	47	5	7	1	2	-1	6	85	2	9	0
FR		27	5	47	-1	15	-1	4	-3	7	74	4	19	-4
HR		29	3	53	2	12	-1	3	-1	3	82	5	15	-2
IT		21	-4	48	1	16	2	5	0	10	69	-3	21	2
CY		55	6	37	1	4	-1	2	-5	2	92	7	6	-6
LV		21	7	41	-1	18	-1	11	-5	9	62	6	29	-6
LT		20	6	58	8	12	-8	3	-5	7	78	14	15	-13
LU		28	-3	54	4	10	-2	3	2	5	82	1	13	0
HU		22	2	47	9	14	-7	10	-6	7	69	11	24	-13
MT		27	-6	57	8	9	1	1	-2	6	84	2	10	-1
NL		27	0	43	-2	16	2	7	1	7	70	-2	23	3
AT		26	5	48	-1	18	2	5	-4	3	74	4	23	-2
PL		24	7	54	4	12	-6	4	-1	6	78	11	16	-7
PT		24	-1	65	10	5	-9	1	0	5	89	9	6	-9
RO		29	-2	47	3	14	6	4	0	6	76	1	18	6
SI		27	7	42	5	19	1	8	-11	4	69	12	27	-10
SK		16	3	48	4	19	-8	8	-1	9	64	7	27	-9
FI		41	2	47	-1	8	2	2	-1	2	88	1	10	1
SE		50	0	35	1	7	1	5	2	3	85	1	12	3
UK		31	7	44	-6	11	-1	5	-3	9	75	1	16	-4

QC4.5 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Tackling poverty in developing countries is also in the EU's own interest (e.g. by creating trade opportunities or better access to energy and raw materials) (%)






























		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4		EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4
EU28		33	1	49	1	10	0	3	-1	5	82	2	13	-1
BE		29	2	55	3	13	0	2	-3	1	84	5	15	-3
BG		24	6	48	4	9	-1	6	-6	13	72	10	15	-7
CZ		16	-1	49	2	24	4	5	-2	6	65	1	29	2
DK		45	7	38	-9	10	3	3	1	4	83	-2	13	4
DE		38	-2	43	-1	12	2	3	0	4	81	-3	15	2
EE		19	-3	52	3	12	2	7	1	10	71	0	19	3
IE		36	4	53	2	6	0	1	-3	4	89	6	7	-3
EL		28	0	53	2	12	-1	4	0	3	81	2	16	-1
ES		37	-4	50	8	7	2	1	-2	5	87	4	8	0
FR		31	3	51	-1	9	0	4	-1	5	82	2	13	-1
HR		31	5	53	0	10	-2	3	-1	3	84	5	13	-3
IT		25	-5	49	-2	14	3	5	2	7	74	-7	19	5
CY		55	-2	36	3	5	1	0	-5	4	91	1	5	-4
LV		27	4	50	3	13	1	4	-4	6	77	7	17	-3
LT		20	6	60	5	9	-6	3	-3	8	80	11	12	-9
LU		36	3	52	-1	6	-4	3	2	3	88	2	9	-2
HU		28	5	50	8	12	-7	5	-7	5	78	13	17	-14
MT		32	-3	49	2	9	4	1	-2	9	81	-1	10	2
NL		34	-1	49	1	9	-2	5	2	3	83	0	14	0
AT		27	4	51	1	15	-1	5	-1	2	78	5	20	-2
PL		29	9	55	3	7	-6	4	-2	5	84	12	11	-8
PT		40	9	49	-7	4	-3	1	0	6	89	2	5	-3
RO		30	-4	47	1	14	7	3	0	6	77	-3	17	7
SI		29	1	49	5	12	1	6	-3	4	78	6	18	-2
SK		16	2	55	4	15	-5	6	-1	8	71	6	21	-6
FI		39	2	48	-1	7	0	3	1	3	87	1	10	1
SE		54	-6	37	5	5	2	2	1	2	91	-1	7	3
UK		38	6	45	-5	7	-2	3	-2	7	83	1	10	-4

QC4.6 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?
Tackling poverty in developing countries is a moral obligation for the EU (%)

		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4		EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4
EU28		33	3	45	1	13	-1	5	-2	4	78	4	18	-3
BE		31	6	50	4	14	-5	4	-3	1	81	10	18	-8
BG		17	1	40	5	17	-1	14	-3	12	57	6	31	-4
CZ		17	1	42	5	24	-2	15	-1	2	59	6	39	-3
DK		45	13	34	-10	11	-3	8	2	2	79	3	19	-1
DE		42	3	39	-1	12	-1	5	0	2	81	2	17	-1
EE		14	3	42	4	22	0	15	-2	7	56	7	37	-2
IE		39	6	47	2	8	-3	2	-3	4	86	8	10	-6
EL		35	5	47	0	13	-2	4	-2	1	82	5	17	-4
ES		42	0	45	3	9	0	2	-1	2	87	3	11	-1
FR		30	4	47	0	14	0	5	-3	4	77	4	19	-3
HR		31	3	53	4	10	-7	4	1	2	84	7	14	-6
IT		22	-6	53	2	14	3	5	0	6	75	-4	19	3
CY		61	3	31	3	6	1	1	-6	1	92	6	7	-5
LV		18	3	41	4	22	1	14	-4	5	59	7	36	-3
LT		21	8	53	-1	15	-6	4	-3	7	74	7	19	-9
LU		34	0	49	2	12	-2	3	2	2	83	2	15	0
HU		27	7	47	6	14	-8	8	-6	4	74	13	22	-14
MT		29	-9	52	13	13	2	1	-4	5	81	4	14	-2
NL		35	0	43	-1	14	2	7	1	1	78	-1	21	3
AT		34	7	47	2	13	-5	5	-2	1	81	9	18	-7
PL		25	8	52	2	13	-6	4	-2	6	77	10	17	-8
PT		29	2	60	6	8	-4	1	-1	2	89	8	9	-5
RO		28	-6	44	2	18	9	4	-1	6	72	-4	22	8
SI		31	1	40	5	16	-1	9	-5	4	71	6	25	-6
SK		18	4	48	2	19	-4	9	-3	6	66	6	28	-7
FI		34	6	46	-5	15	2	3	-2	2	80	1	18	0
SE		56	2	30	-3	8	0	5	1	1	86	-1	13	1
UK		34	4	43	1	13	-1	5	-5	5	77	5	18	-6

QC4.7 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Providing financial assistance to developing countries contributes to a more peaceful and fairer world (%)

		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4		EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4
EU28		29	-4	43	0	17	4	7	1	4	72	-4	24	5
BE		23	-6	44	0	25	10	6	-2	2	67	-6	31	8
BG		24	0	42	0	13	3	10	-2	11	66	0	23	1
CZ		13	-5	37	-5	30	7	14	3	6	50	-10	44	10
DK		39	4	36	-3	14	0	7	0	4	75	1	21	0
DE		29	-13	37	-2	23	11	8	4	3	66	-15	31	15
EE		14	-8	40	-5	24	10	16	6	6	54	-13	40	16
IE		37	5	45	-1	10	0	3	-3	5	82	4	13	-3
EL		37	0	46	-2	11	0	4	1	2	83	-2	15	1
ES		40	-8	47	6	7	2	3	1	3	87	-2	10	3
FR		24	-2	36	-8	25	9	10	1	5	60	-10	35	10
HR		28	-2	52	3	14	0	4	0	2	80	1	18	0
IT		25	-3	50	2	14	1	4	-1	7	75	-1	18	0
CY		61	-2	33	6	4	0	2	-3	0	94	4	6	-3
LV		26	2	46	2	15	0	8	-1	5	72	4	23	-1
LT		20	4	60	4	11	-4	4	-2	5	80	8	15	-6
LU		27	-9	47	4	13	0	9	6	4	74	-5	22	6
HU		28	7	43	2	16	-4	8	-7	5	71	9	24	-11
MT		33	-16	49	9	10	5	2	-2	6	82	-7	12	3
NL		26	-15	33	-6	24	13	13	7	4	59	-21	37	20
AT		27	0	45	1	20	4	6	-2	2	72	1	26	2
PL		26	5	52	1	12	-3	5	-1	5	78	6	17	-4
PT		31	-5	55	3	9	2	1	-1	4	86	-2	10	1
RO		29	-7	45	3	18	11	3	-1	5	74	-4	21	10
SI		29	-4	36	-1	21	10	11	-2	3	65	-5	32	8
SK		15	-2	52	3	16	-3	10	2	7	67	1	26	-1
FI		34	-5	47	5	15	4	3	-2	1	81	0	18	2
SE		43	-13	40	10	10	3	5	2	2	83	-3	15	5
UK		32	3	38	-3	16	2	8	-3	6	70	0	24	-1






























QC4.8 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Providing financial assistance to developing countries is an effective way to address irregular migration (%)

		Totally agree		Tend to agree		Tend to disagree		Totally disagree		Don't know	Total 'Agree'		Total 'Disagree'	
		EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4
EU28		27	-4	41	-1	18	5	8	1	6	68	-5	26	6
BE		20	-9	45	2	26	10	7	0	2	65	-7	33	10
BG		17	-2	35	-1	17	6	16	-1	15	52	-3	33	5
CZ		12	-11	35	-1	30	6	18	8	5	47	-12	48	14
DK		30	-1	38	-4	16	3	6	1	10	68	-5	22	4
DE		28	-9	39	-1	21	9	8	2	4	67	-10	29	11
EE		12	-7	35	-7	25	11	19	7	9	47	-14	44	18
IE		30	4	47	-1	11	1	6	-1	6	77	3	17	0
EL		29	-2	43	0	18	1	6	-1	4	72	-2	24	0
ES		41	-7	44	4	9	5	2	-1	4	85	-3	11	4
FR		26	-7	37	-1	22	8	10	1	5	63	-8	32	9
HR		23	-4	50	1	18	3	6	1	3	73	-3	24	4
IT		30	-2	43	-4	14	3	6	2	7	73	-6	20	5
CY		53	-4	36	5	7	2	2	-3	2	89	1	9	-1
LV		21	1	40	3	17	-1	13	0	9	61	4	30	-1
LT		16	2	51	5	17	-3	8	-1	8	67	7	25	-4
LU		32	-7	39	-1	17	3	8	6	4	71	-8	25	9
HU		20	3	43	8	14	-9	14	-1	9	63	11	28	-10
MT		28	-9	44	2	15	7	5	-1	8	72	-7	20	6
NL		20	-13	34	-8	25	12	14	8	7	54	-21	39	20
AT		27	5	41	-7	19	3	10	1	3	68	-2	29	4
PL		24	5	49	1	14	-2	6	-1	7	73	6	20	-3
PT		28	-6	47	-4	17	8	2	0	6	75	-10	19	8
RO		23	-9	43	-2	21	14	5	1	8	66	-11	26	15
SI		22	-5	34	1	25	8	15	-1	4	56	-4	40	7
SK		14	-5	49	2	19	-2	12	4	6	63	-3	31	2
FI		29	-2	45	1	18	4	5	1	3	74	-1	23	5
SE		30	-11	45	11	12	3	8	4	5	75	0	20	7
UK		23	2	38	-5	18	-1	10	0	11	61	-3	28	-1






























QC4.9 To what extent do you agree or disagree with each of the following statements?

Providing financial assistance to developing countries is an effective way to tackle poverty in these countries
(%)

		Totally agree	Tend to agree	Tend to disagree	Totally disagree	Don't know	Total 'Agree'	Total 'Disagree'
EU28		25	46	18	7	4	71	25
BE		17	49	26	7	1	66	33
BG		19	45	14	11	11	64	25
CZ		11	41	28	16	4	52	44
DK		26	42	18	9	5	68	27
DE		27	44	21	6	2	71	27
EE		13	35	27	19	6	48	46
IE		32	49	13	3	3	81	16
EL		31	48	15	4	2	79	19
ES		42	46	8	2	2	88	10
FR		23	43	21	8	5	66	29
HR		23	54	15	6	2	77	21
IT		23	50	16	6	5	73	22
CY		52	41	5	1	1	93	6
LV		21	37	23	13	6	58	36
LT		23	53	14	5	5	76	19
LU		25	48	19	6	2	73	25
HU		23	41	20	12	4	64	32
MT		27	50	14	3	6	77	17
NL		15	34	31	16	4	49	47
AT		26	47	20	6	1	73	26
PL		22	48	16	6	8	70	22
PT		25	55	13	3	4	80	16
RO		26	49	17	3	5	75	20
SI		24	37	23	13	3	61	36
SK		15	52	18	10	5	67	28
FI		26	50	18	4	2	76	22
SE		27	48	15	8	2	75	23
UK		25	42	18	8	7	67	26






























QC5 Are you personally involved in helping developing countries in any of the following ways? (%)

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

		You are politically involved in helping developing countries, e.g. by being a member of a political party or an NGO or taking part in demonstrations		You do voluntary work, individually or for an organisation (NGOs, charities, etc.)		You give money to an organisation (NGOs, charities, etc.)		You give money directly to projects ("crowdfunding")	
		EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4
EU28		4	1	8	2	27	4	7	0
BE		9	7	14	7	36	6	17	5
BG		1	0	3	2	3	2	1	0
CZ		1	-1	3	1	13	3	8	-1
DK		8	2	10	1	55	6	18	6
DE		5	1	9	3	34	1	7	-3
EE		1	0	2	0	4	1	3	1
IE		5	3	13	7	43	0	12	2
EL		1	0	3	0	12	5	1	-2
ES		2	-2	6	-2	28	10	3	-2
FR		2	-1	7	2	21	2	6	1
HR		4	2	3	0	11	4	5	2
IT		5	1	8	0	15	1	6	3
CY		3	2	14	8	29	11	4	0
LV		1	1	2	0	5	3	2	1
LT		1	0	3	2	9	4	6	0
LU		7	5	20	5	52	11	29	10
HU		2	0	4	-8	13	5	2	-2
MT		2	1	10	7	57	9	16	5
NL		8	1	15	7	61	3	20	2
AT		11	4	12	2	31	-2	12	5
PL		4	3	5	2	17	7	6	3
PT		3	-2	5	0	23	14	5	2
RO		2	0	2	0	4	2	2	1
SI		2	0	10	4	23	9	5	-5
SK		2	1	3	1	18	9	5	2
FI		6	1	10	0	54	3	19	2
SE		11	0	11	3	62	8	28	2
UK		3	0	11	6	39	6	8	0






























QC5 Are you personally involved in helping developing countries in any of the following ways?
(%)

(MULTIPLE ANSWERS POSSIBLE)

		You make ethical choices when you shop for groceries, clothing, etc.		You are not involved in helping developing countries		Others (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know	Total Involved in helping developing countries'	
		EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4		EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4
EU28		22	22	49	-16	4	4	2	46	13
BE		41	41	31	-24	3	3	0	65	21
BG		7	7	78	-16	7	7	3	11	7
CZ		16	16	65	-14	4	4	1	30	10
DK		31	31	26	-13	5	5	0	71	10
DE		26	26	38	-11	3	3	5	54	8
EE		12	12	76	-17	5	5	2	18	12
IE		24	24	29	-16	5	5	1	66	12
EL		17	17	69	-19	3	3	0	27	15
ES		19	19	54	-15	2	2	0	43	12
FR		30	30	50	-22	4	4	0	46	19
HR		10	10	74	-12	1	1	0	25	12
IT		18	18	58	-14	4	4	2	37	11
CY		19	19	49	-26	2	2	0	48	23
LV		7	7	83	-12	2	2	0	15	11
LT		19	19	68	-19	3	3	2	26	13
LU		49	49	16	-22	2	2	1	81	21
HU		8	8	72	-3	4	4	1	23	-1
MT		8	8	26	-17	3	3	2	69	12
NL		37	37	25	-5	2	2	0	74	6
AT		35	35	30	-18	5	5	1	65	16
PL		13	13	61	-18	2	2	2	35	19
PT		12	12	57	-27	3	3	1	39	23
RO		4	4	86	-7	2	2	0	12	5
SI		19	19	53	-18	5	5	0	42	15
SK		13	13	63	-22	3	3	1	33	19
FI		41	41	24	-10	1	1	0	76	10
SE		58	58	17	-10	2	2	0	82	11
UK		22	22	34	-21	6	6	3	58	16






























QC6.1 Please tell me how effective or not you think each of the following is in helping to reduce poverty in developing countries?

Individual engagement (political activity, donating to organisations, volunteering, directly funding projects, ethical shopping, etc.) (%)






























		Very effective	Fairly effective	Not very effective	Not at all effective	Don't know	Total 'Effective'	Total 'Not effective'
EU28		14	47	25	6	8	61	31
BE		12	57	26	4	1	69	30
BG		6	26	25	19	24	32	44
CZ		12	46	29	7	6	58	36
DK		13	54	22	3	8	67	25
DE		17	49	23	6	5	66	29
EE		6	38	24	14	18	44	38
IE		26	51	14	2	7	77	16
EL		10	42	34	12	2	52	46
ES		13	45	30	3	9	58	33
FR		12	42	32	6	8	54	38
HR		14	56	20	6	4	70	26
IT		10	50	23	7	10	60	30
CY		26	41	27	4	2	67	31
LV		8	41	34	9	8	49	43
LT		9	50	26	5	10	59	31
LU		23	55	14	3	5	78	17
HU		8	39	30	15	8	47	45
MT		19	47	20	3	11	66	23
NL		13	52	27	4	4	65	31
AT		24	48	17	7	4	72	24
PL		13	51	22	3	11	64	25
PT		8	55	23	6	8	63	29
RO		15	39	29	9	8	54	38
SI		11	39	35	11	4	50	46
SK		7	46	26	9	12	53	35
FI		10	48	32	4	6	58	36
SE		18	56	20	2	4	74	22
UK		17	49	19	5	10	66	24

QC6.2 Please tell me how effective or not you think each of the following is in helping to reduce poverty in developing countries?

EU and Member States' actions (development policy and financial assistance) (%)






























		Very effective	Fairly effective	Not very effective	Not at all effective	Don't know	Total 'Effective'	Total 'Not effective'
EU28		15	46	24	5	10	61	29
BE		9	57	27	3	4	66	30
BG		18	43	14	6	19	61	20
CZ		17	44	25	7	7	61	32
DK		14	51	21	3	11	65	24
DE		15	49	26	3	7	64	29
EE		6	42	23	8	21	48	31
IE		27	52	11	1	9	79	12
EL		32	42	20	4	2	74	24
ES		15	44	27	3	11	59	30
FR		8	37	35	6	14	45	41
HR		21	58	14	3	4	79	17
IT		18	48	18	6	10	66	24
CY		38	47	11	2	2	85	13
LV		12	49	26	4	9	61	30
LT		14	58	16	2	10	72	18
LU		17	46	27	3	7	63	30
HU		11	49	25	7	8	60	32
MT		25	46	16	2	11	71	18
NL		12	45	26	7	10	57	33
AT		28	47	17	5	3	75	22
PL		17	49	19	3	12	66	22
PT		12	58	21	2	7	70	23
RO		23	44	22	3	8	67	25
SI		12	39	35	10	4	51	45
SK		13	50	18	7	12	63	25
FI		14	56	21	2	7	70	23
SE		19	47	23	3	8	66	26
UK		15	45	19	5	16	60	24

QC7 Have you ever heard or read about the Sustainable Development Goals agreed by the international community? (%)

		Yes, and you know what they are		Yes, but you do not really know what they are		No		Don't know		Total 'Yes'	
		EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4	EB86.3	EB86.3	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 84.4
EU28		12	2	29	3	58	-5	1	41	5	
BE		16	5	38	7	46	-12	0	54	12	
BG		4	0	27	10	67	-8	2	31	10	
CZ		6	-2	24	6	69	-4	1	30	4	
DK		10	3	34	1	55	-5	1	44	4	
DE		12	0	34	4	51	-5	3	46	4	
EE		12	4	27	3	59	-7	2	39	7	
IE		15	7	21	6	64	-13	0	36	13	
EL		13	4	26	5	61	-9	0	39	9	
ES		14	0	28	7	58	-7	0	42	7	
FR		18	6	31	-1	51	-5	0	49	5	
HR		6	-3	38	11	55	-9	1	44	8	
IT		11	2	28	1	59	-4	2	39	3	
CY		7	2	18	2	75	-4	0	25	4	
LV		10	4	24	-4	66	1	0	34	0	
LT		6	0	21	9	73	-8	0	27	9	
LU		37	14	25	-11	38	-3	0	62	3	
HU		9	2	30	3	60	-6	1	39	5	
MT		10	1	28	5	61	-6	1	38	6	
NL		14	3	47	3	39	-5	0	61	6	
AT		19	9	38	5	43	-12	0	57	14	
PL		9	2	24	8	65	-9	2	33	10	
PT		15	6	32	8	52	-15	1	47	14	
RO		6	0	23	0	70	-1	1	29	0	
SI		10	2	34	5	56	-6	0	44	7	
SK		8	3	22	0	68	-5	2	30	3	
FI		27	10	46	-8	27	-2	0	73	2	
SE		11	5	45	-5	44	0	0	56	0	
UK		10	4	14	-1	73	-5	3	24	3	






























QC8 From the following list, what are the main obstacles which can prevent successful development in developing countries? (%)

(MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

		Bad policies of governments in developing countries		Bad policies of governments and organisations that support developing countries		Corruption		Foreign exploitation of natural and mineral resources		National exploitation of natural and mineral resources	
		EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 77.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 77.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 77.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 77.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 77.4
EU28		43	2	25	1	54	1	20	20	8	8
BE		44	-2	24	2	66	6	23	23	7	7
BG		43	-7	27	4	35	-15	24	24	9	9
CZ		47	3	22	0	42	2	18	18	6	6
DK		51	-4	21	2	68	-6	20	20	6	6
DE		50	6	22	0	68	5	33	33	14	14
EE		44	4	15	1	59	17	15	15	6	6
IE		36	-8	28	4	62	6	19	19	11	11
EL		38	-2	37	0	48	-4	30	30	8	8
ES		45	6	31	0	54	-5	14	14	7	7
FR		44	-4	23	-2	55	2	20	20	6	6
HR		47	47	28	28	41	41	20	20	10	10
IT		33	3	28	-4	37	-4	21	21	9	9
CY		46	-18	34	4	53	-5	21	21	10	10
LV		41	7	27	0	54	3	10	10	4	4
LT		41	6	17	-4	59	4	7	7	4	4
LU		54	2	23	1	72	1	20	20	4	4
HU		31	-4	20	-1	48	6	21	21	11	11
MT		51	-5	28	14	58	0	14	14	8	8
NL		57	1	23	-3	78	7	17	17	3	3
AT		38	-6	23	3	45	14	31	31	17	17
PL		39	4	26	5	41	-1	11	11	5	5
PT		53	18	35	11	70	22	11	11	5	5
RO		34	-13	26	8	41	-20	19	19	10	10
SI		45	3	29	1	65	-1	26	26	6	6
SK		39	-6	21	-2	34	-11	13	13	7	7
FI		47	6	26	7	41	4	29	29	11	11
SE		53	1	15	-2	75	1	29	29	8	8
UK		38	4	23	3	62	8	12	12	7	7

QC8 From the following list, what are the main obstacles which can prevent successful development in developing countries?

(MAX. 3 ANSWERS)

		Lack of infrastructure		Lack of natural resources		Lack of financial resources		Natural disasters		Conflicts		Other (SPONTANEOUS)		None (SPONTANEOUS)		Don't know
		EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 77.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 77.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 77.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 77.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 77.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 77.4	EB86.3	Diff. EB86.3 - 77.4	
EU28		18	-1	11	1	24	-2	18	2	41	8	1	1	1	0	3
BE		19	-2	9	2	19	-7	16	-1	47	5	1	1	0	0	0
BG		9	-5	9	1	29	0	23	-1	33	6	1	1	0	0	6
CZ		16	-3	11	0	34	-4	21	-1	43	12	1	1	0	-1	2
DK		19	-3	5	0	26	-6	15	3	48	5	2	2	0	0	1
DE		19	-5	6	-2	15	-10	17	-1	33	4	0	0	1	1	1
EE		14	-4	4	-2	28	-4	16	-2	46	10	2	0	0	-2	4
IE		16	-6	12	-3	25	-1	23	5	40	19	1	-1	0	0	1
EL		25	-8	11	-1	34	11	14	-2	32	6	2	1	0	0	1
ES		17	1	11	1	28	4	14	3	41	10	1	1	1	1	2
FR		20	2	11	2	25	-2	15	1	56	8	1	1	0	0	2
HR		10	10	13	13	37	37	21	21	29	29	0	0	0	0	1
IT		18	0	13	2	28	0	16	4	39	9	2	1	1	0	7
CY		17	-4	10	1	32	3	18	2	31	0	1	1	0	0	2
LV		13	-1	9	2	35	3	15	-1	45	11	2	1	0	0	2
LT		9	2	9	-2	28	-4	27	7	47	15	1	0	0	-1	4
LU		18	2	7	2	17	2	14	2	51	23	0	-2	0	0	0
HU		22	-4	15	1	35	-9	22	4	33	10	1	0	1	1	3
MT		9	-2	10	-4	18	-6	17	0	43	27	3	2	0	0	3
NL		20	0	4	-3	17	-2	14	1	53	12	0	-1	0	0	0
AT		18	-14	15	-3	26	-6	25	-8	36	5	1	0	0	0	2
PL		14	4	12	4	28	4	25	1	42	9	2	2	0	0	6
PT		12	-2	9	-5	25	4	17	7	40	10	0	0	0	-1	2
RO		17	-3	17	7	30	-1	18	6	26	9	1	1	0	0	4
SI		7	-6	4	-4	23	-14	13	1	40	17	2	2	1	1	1
SK		14	-4	11	0	28	-9	28	-1	41	7	2	2	1	1	5
FI		16	-8	7	-5	27	-5	25	5	51	14	0	0	0	0	1
SE		17	-7	2	-1	14	-2	12	4	60	10	0	-1	1	1	1
UK		19	2	13	2	23	0	19	1	40	5	0	-1	1	0	6